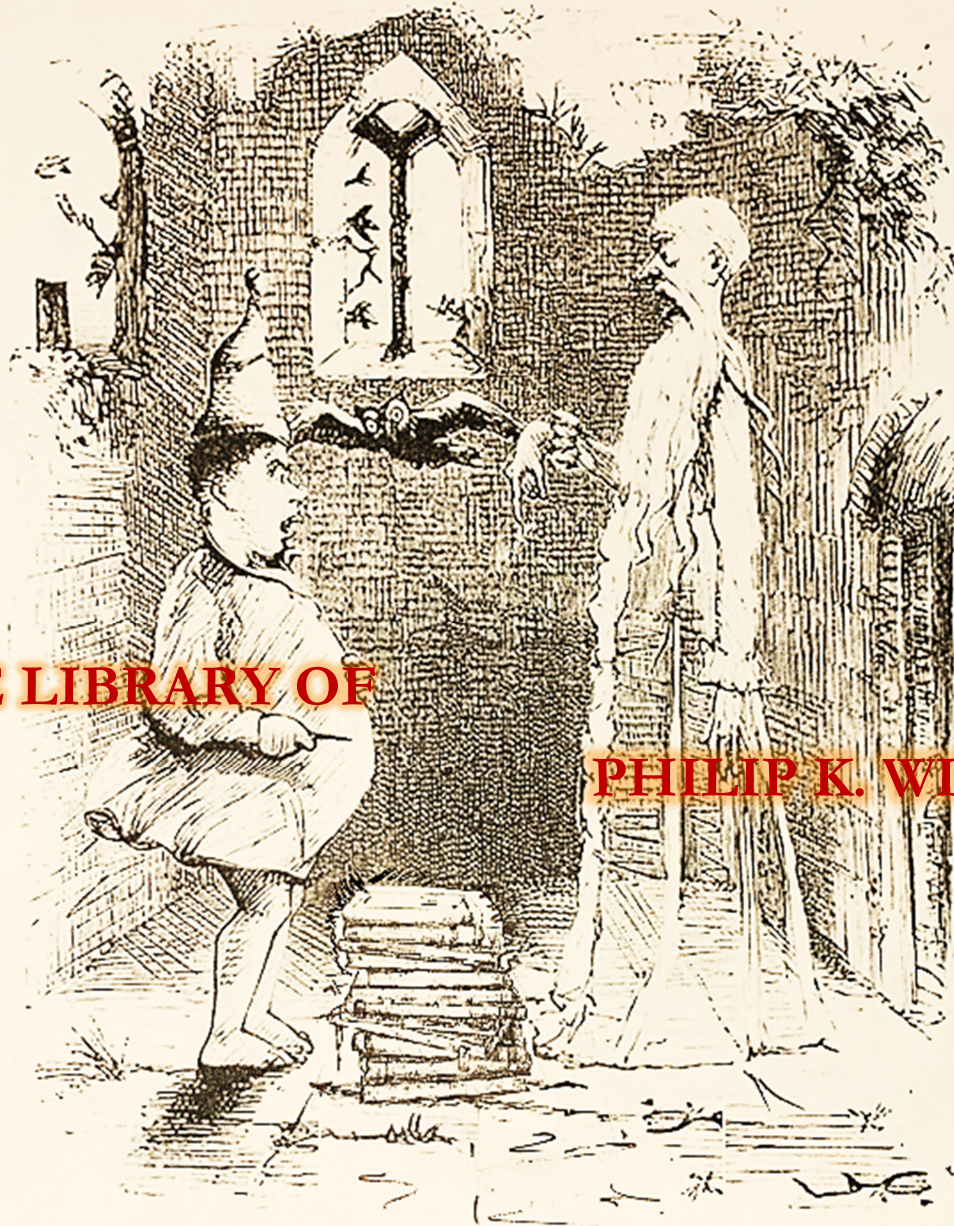


OR HOW BOOKS 'GET' THE GHOST!

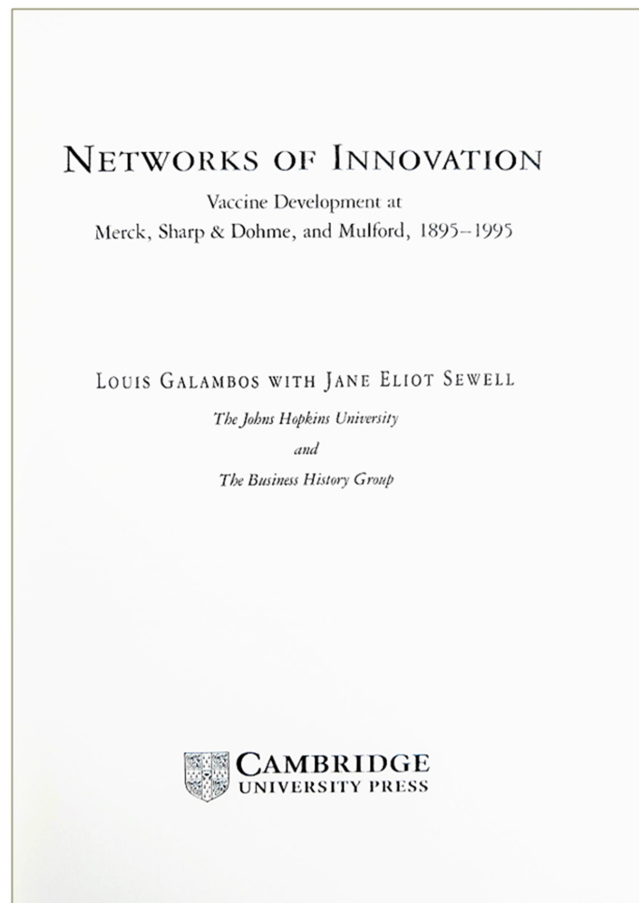
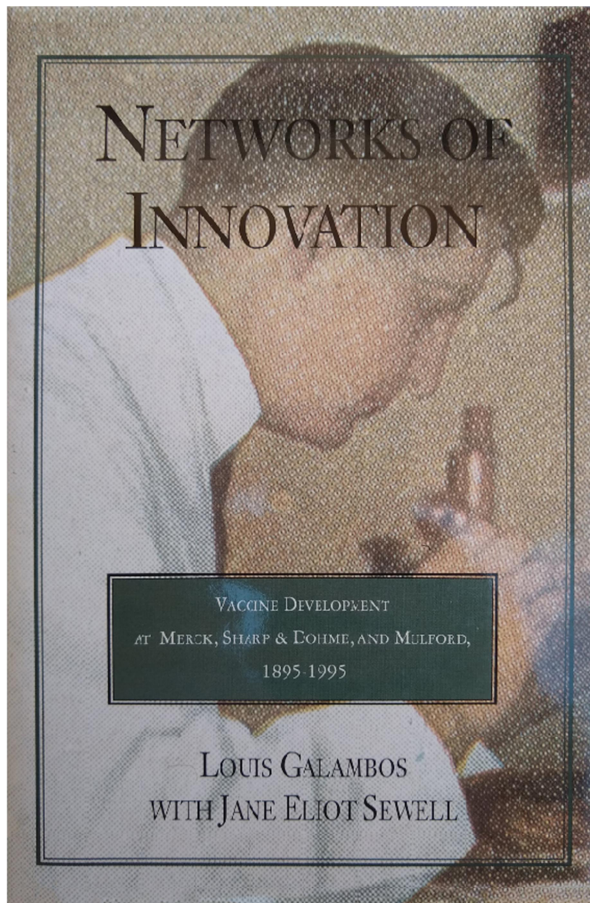


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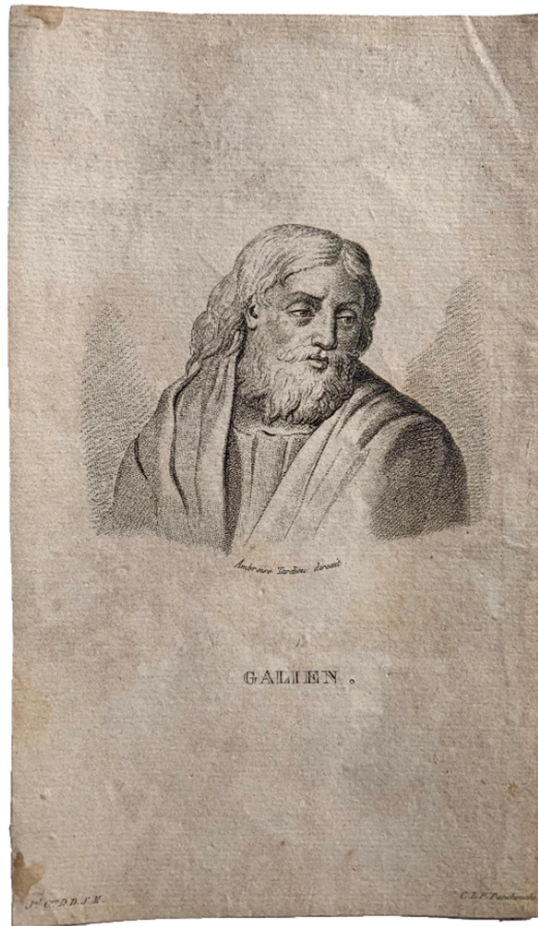
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RARE BOOKS



1273 **GALAMBOS, Louis** (b. 1931); **SEWELL, Jane Eliot**. *Networks of Innovation: Vaccine Development at Merck, Sharp & Dohme, and Mulford, 1895*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. ¶ 8vo. 273, [1] pp. Index. Blue silver-stamped cloth, dust jacket. INSCRIBED by both authors, with Christmas card “Lots of love to the family, Jane and Lou”. Fine. ISBN: 0521563089

\$ 18

“*Networks of Innovation* offers an historical perspective on the manner in which private-sector organizations have acquired, sustained, and periodically lost the ability to develop, manufacture, and market new serum antitoxins and vaccines. The primary focus is on the H. K. Mulford Company, on Sharp and Dohme, which acquired Mulford in 1929, and upon Merck & Co Inc., which merged with Sharp and Dohme in 1953. By surveying a century of innovation in biologicals, the authors are able to analyze the conditions that either promoted or prevented creative changes in this important industry. They show how the activities of these three commercial enterprises were related to a series of complex, evolving networks of scientific, governmental, and medical institutions in the United States and abroad. This is the first such history to draw exclusively on sources internal to Merck, one of the world's leading innovators in modern vaccines and pharmaceuticals.” – Cambridge University Press.



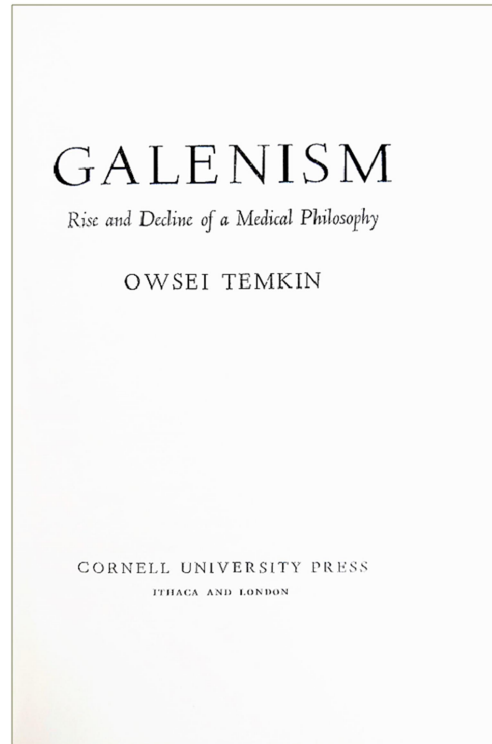
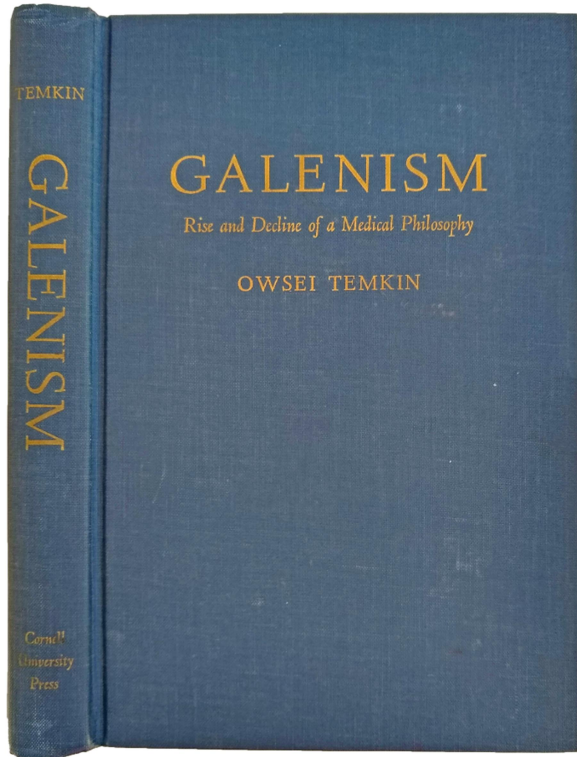
1274 **GALEN**. Engraved plate: *Galien*. 19.5 cm. 1 sheet. Very good.

\$ 10

Engraved by Ambroise Tardieu (1818-1879); Charles-Louis-Fleury Panckoucke (1780-1844); Jal. Cre. D.D.S.M.

PLEASE NOTE: More pictures are being shown at WeberRareBooks.com



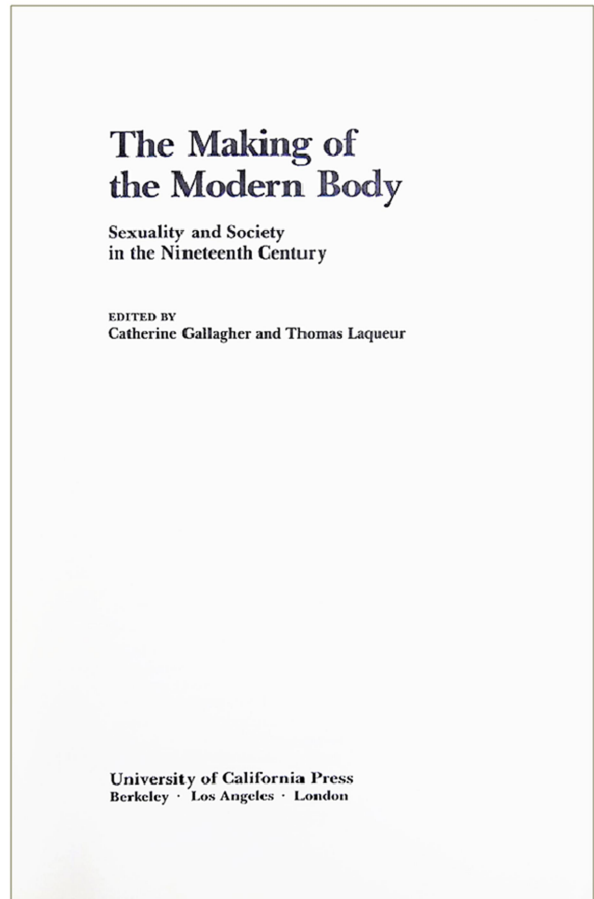
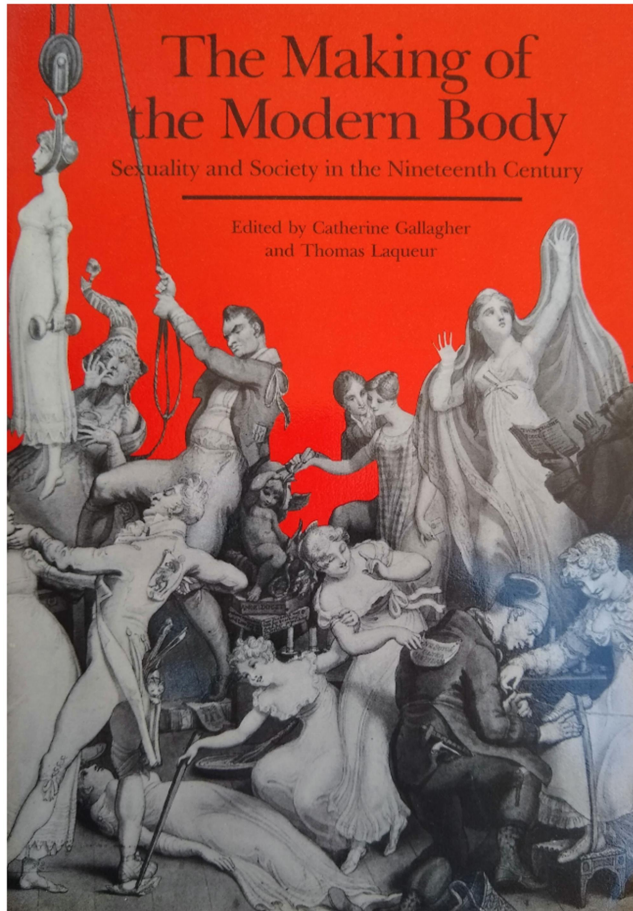


1275 **[GALEN] TEMKIN, Owsei** (1902-2002). *Galenism. Rise and Decline of a Medical Philosophy*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. 1973. ¶ 8vo. xvii, [3], 240, [2] pp. Index; occasional pencil marginalia. Navy gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. ISBN: 0801407745

\$ 35

Owsei Temkin was William H. Welch Professor Emeritus of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

"This small volume is the published version of the Messenger Lectures on the Evolution of Civilization, which Temkin delivered at Cornell in October 1970. It appeared in 1973. Again, the subtitle defines the nature of and scope of the work: Rise and Decline of a Medical Philosophy. This book belies more of Temkin's philosophical interests than his concern with the meaning of disease. Galen of Pergamum (ca. 130-200) codified and greatly expanded the entire corpus of Greek/Western medical knowledge up to and including his own time. His authoritative legacy was carried into the Renaissance, and parts of it persisted into the nineteenth century. / Temkin analyzed the philosophical underpinning of tis legacy, starting with the Platonic background of Galen's medical and scientific ideals. Galenic medicine – and some of the philosophy that went with it – was authoritative through the Christian Middle Ages. Temkin was particularly interested in the challenges that Galenism encountered during the Renaissance..." Samuel H. Greenblatt, *Temkin, A biographical memoir*, National Academy of Sciences, p. 11.

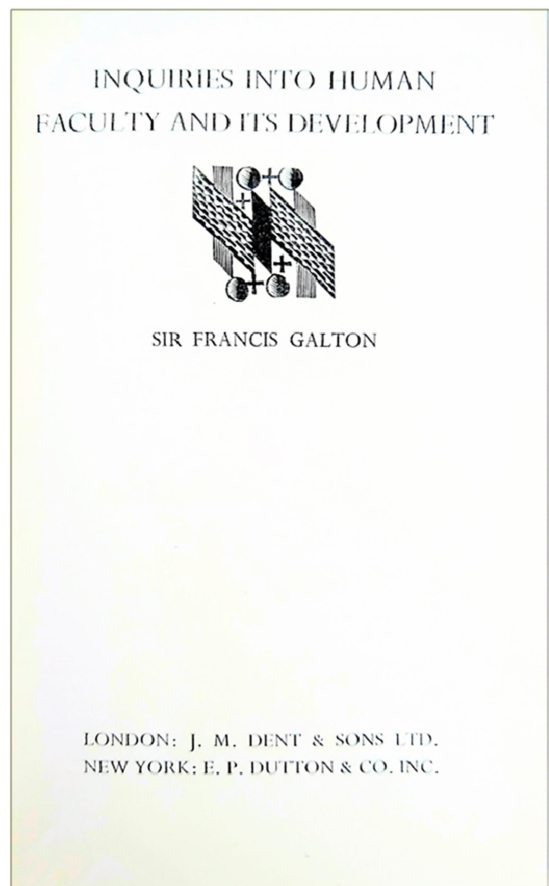
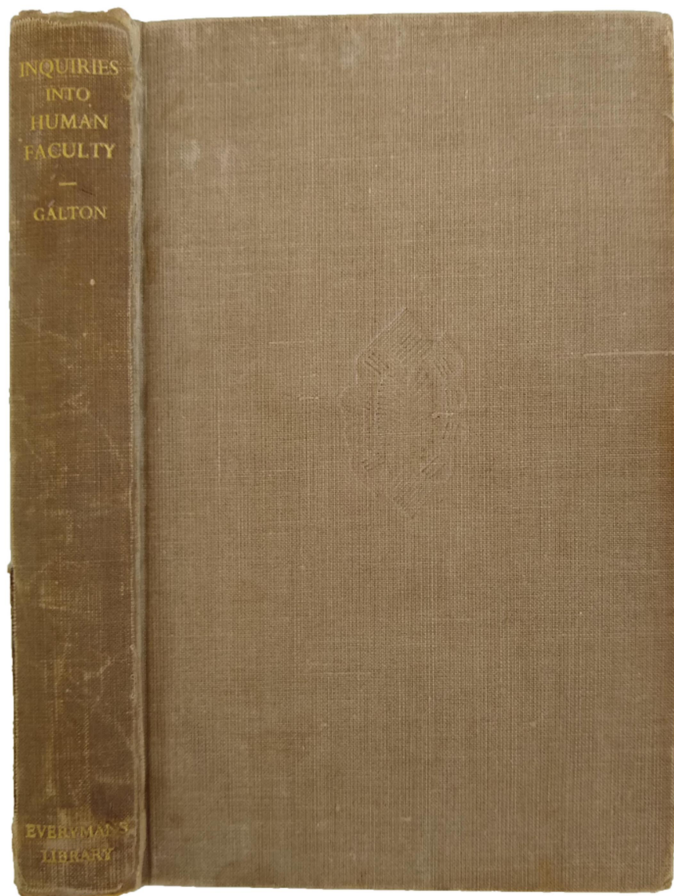


1276 **GALLAGHER, Catherine** [ed.]; **LAQUEUR, Thomas** [ed.]. *The Making of the Modern Body: Sexuality and Society in the Nineteenth Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1987. Small 4to. xv, [1], 242 pp. Figs., index. Pictorial wrappers. Near fine. ISBN: 0520059611

\$ 5

“Scholars have only recently discovered that the human body itself has a history. Not only has it been perceived, interpreted, and represented differently in different epochs, but it has also been lived differently, brought into being within widely dissimilar material cultures, subjected to various technologies and means of control, and incorporated into different rhythms of production and consumption, pleasure and pain. The eight articles in this volume support, supplement, and explore the significance of these insights. They belong to a new historical endeavor that derives partly from the crossing of historical with anthropological investigations, partly from social historians' deepening interest in culture, partly from the thematization of the body in modern philosophy (especially phenomenology), and partly from the emphasis on gender, sexuality, and women's history that large numbers of feminist scholars have brought to all disciplines.” – University of California Press.



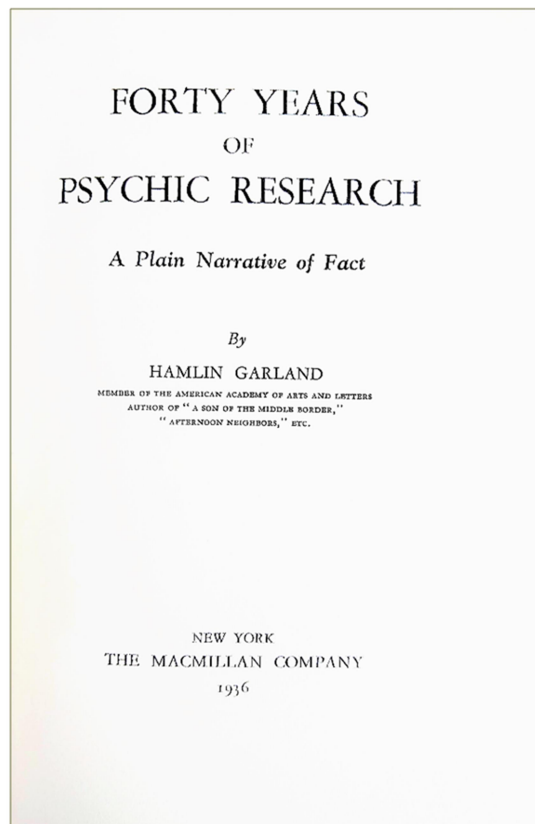
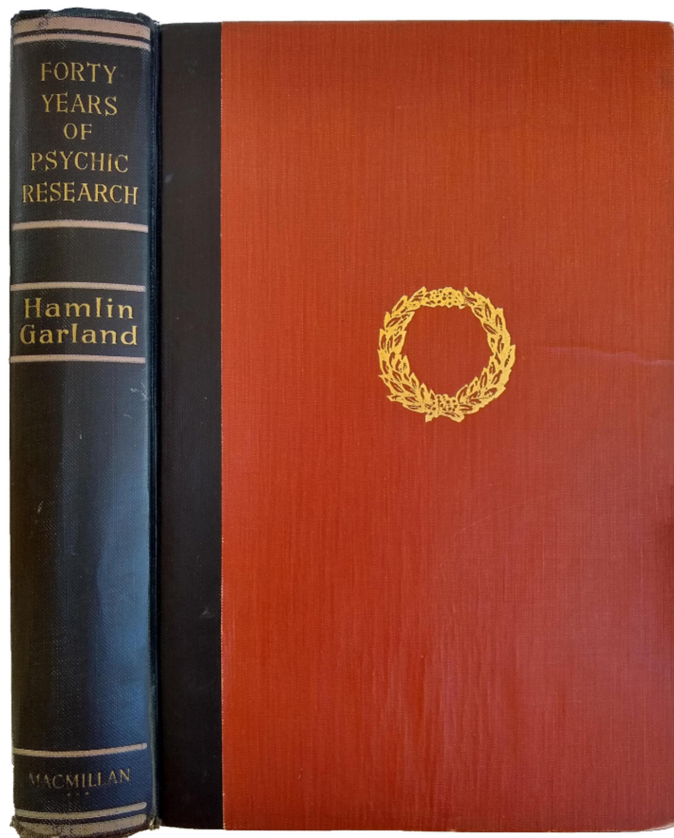


1277 **GALTON, Sir Francis** (1822-1911). *Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development*. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, 1928. ¶ Small 8vo. xix, [1], 261, [1], 4, [2], 15, [1] pp. 2 plates (the double-page plate is in full color), 3 tables (called “plates”), figs., index, ads. Beige blind- and gilt-stamped cloth; spine laid down, extremities worn. Good.

\$ 15

First published in 1907.

"Sir Francis Galton, FRS was an English Victorian era statistician, polymath, sociologist, psychologist, anthropologist, eugenicist, tropical explorer, geographer, inventor, meteorologist, proto-geneticist, and psychometrician... Galton invented the term eugenics in 1883 and set down many of his observations and conclusions in a book, *Inquiries into Human Faculty and Its Development*. He believed that a scheme of 'marks' for family merit should be defined, and early marriage between families of high rank be encouraged by provision of monetary incentives. He pointed out some of the tendencies in British society, such as the late marriages of eminent people, and the paucity of their children, which he thought were dysgenic. " – Wikip.

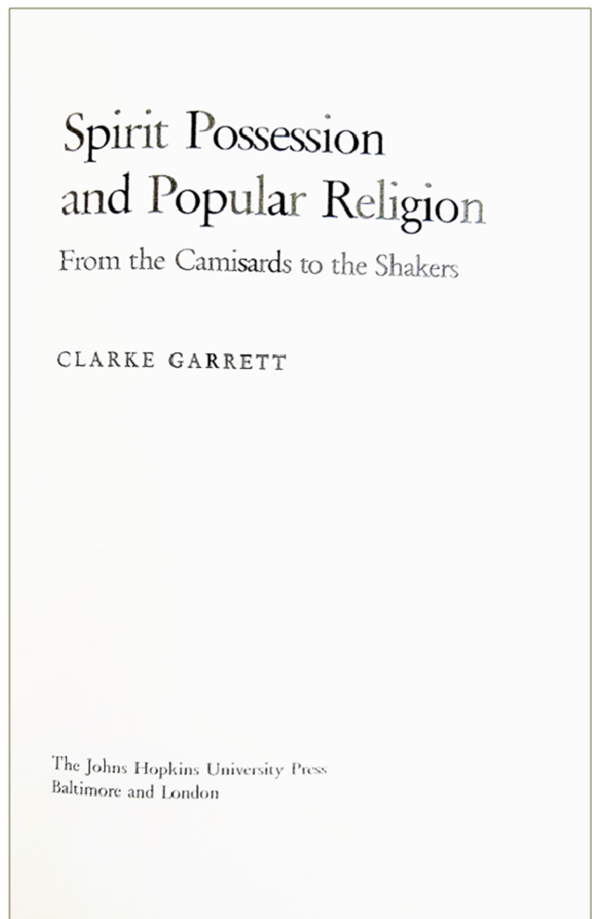
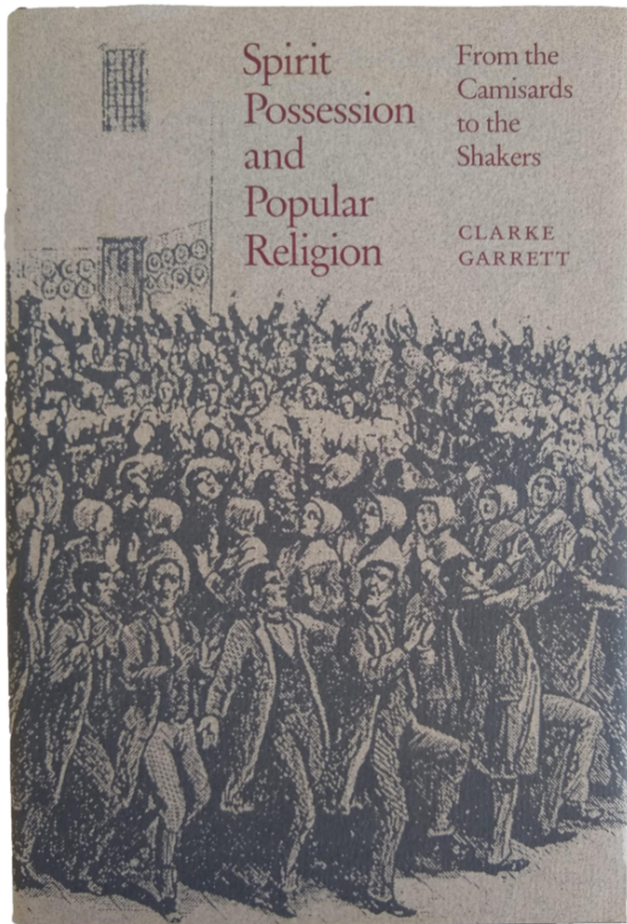


1278 **GARLAND, Hamlin** (1860-1940). *Forty Years of Psychic Research; a plain narrative of fact*. New York: Macmillan, 1936. ¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 394 pp. Frontis. port. Quarter black gilt-stamped cloth over crimson gilt-stamped cloth; joints reinforced with kozo. Ownership signature and stamp of Thomas P. Janello, Le Ray, New York. Good.

\$ 30

Hamlin Garland was an American short story writer and memoirist, best known for his autobiographical “Middle Border” series. He was also an avid psychical researcher. “In this volume I have brought together in chronological order all of the outstanding experiments which I conducted as an investigator of spiritualistic phenomena. Much of this material is drawn from official reports, letters, and addresses, but has been rewritten for the first time into a plain narrative of fact...All phenomena described in these pages are presented as something I saw, heard, felt and weighed, and are given, for the most part, without regard to any prejudice. If these supernatural events are illusory, then all the events of my life are illusory. They happened and I recorded them. I leave the reader to draw his own conclusions concerning their significance.” – Preface.

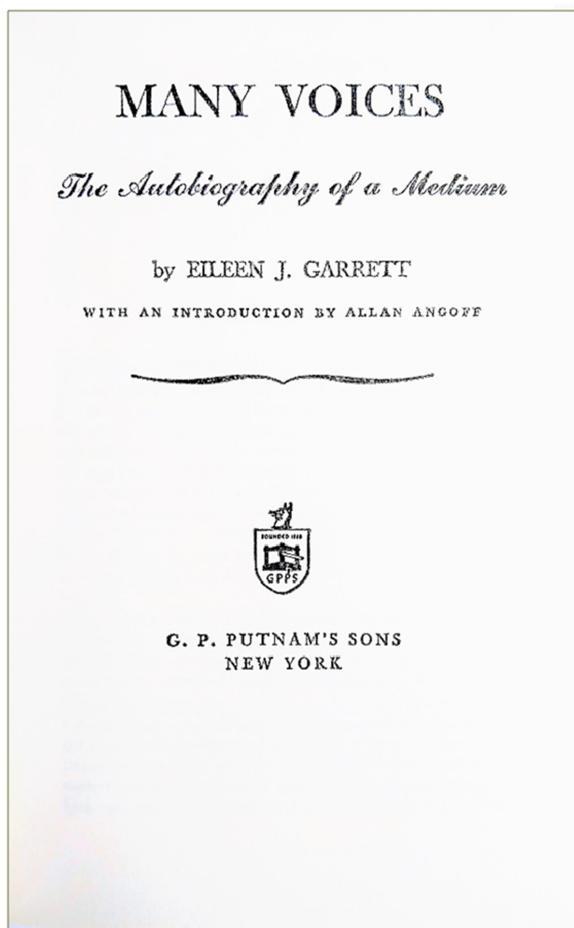
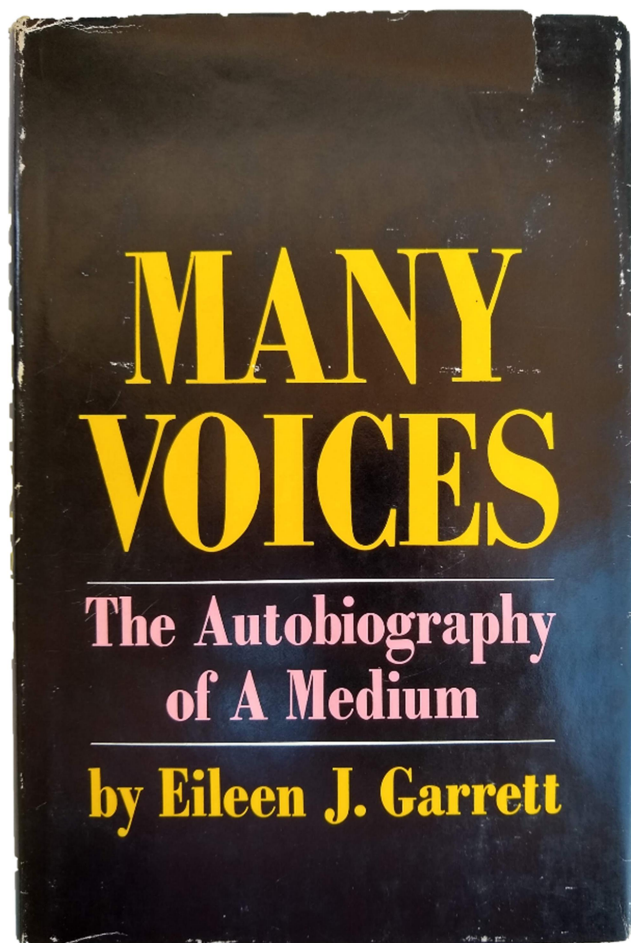




1279 **GARRETT, Clarke** (b. 1935). *Spirit Possession and Popular Religion: From the Camisards to the Shakers*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987. ¶ 8vo. viii, [2], 294 pp. Index. Quarter crimson silver-stamped cloth, black boards, dust jacket. Near fine. ISBN: 0801834864

\$ 19

“Pietists, Methodists, and sectarian groups such as the Shakers all shared the conviction that God touched the individual directly and visibly; manifestations of spirit possession, accompanied by prophecy, visions, and ecstatic seizures, became outward signs of an inner expedience, a kind of sacred theater as believers acted out their possession before others. Clarke Garrett follows this "sacred theater" back to the Camisards of southeastern France, an ecstatic Protestant group whose doomed rebellion against Louis XIV led to their dispersal among Huguenot exiles. Then, Garrett writes, "in a form that the Huguenots themselves would probably not have recognized, a dozen English ecstatics, who in their native Manchester had been known as Shakers, brought Huguenot spirit possession to America in 1774." The Shakers emerge as the culmination of the century's religious quest, preserving the immediacy of spirit possession while making it the basis for the formation of an ideal Christian community.” – Johns Hopkins University Press.

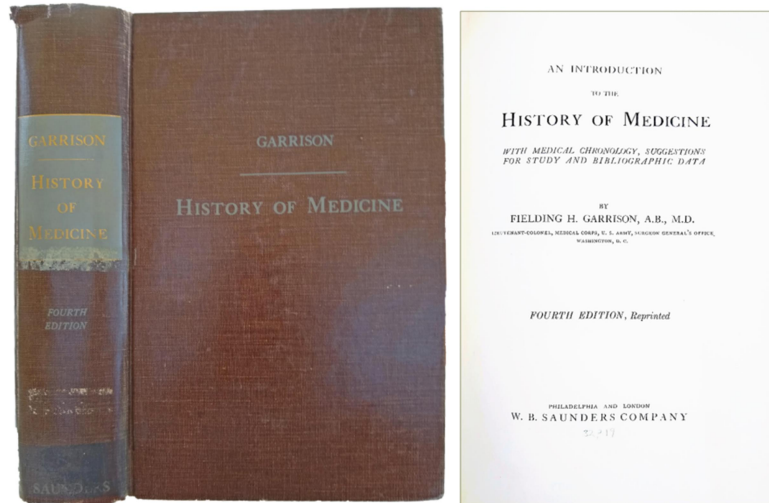


1280 **GARRETT, Eileen J.** (1893-1970). *Many Voices: The Autobiography of a Medium*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1968. ¶ Book Club edition. 8vo. 252 pp. Cloth, dust jacket; occasional underlining in red pen to early leaves. Very good.

\$ 5

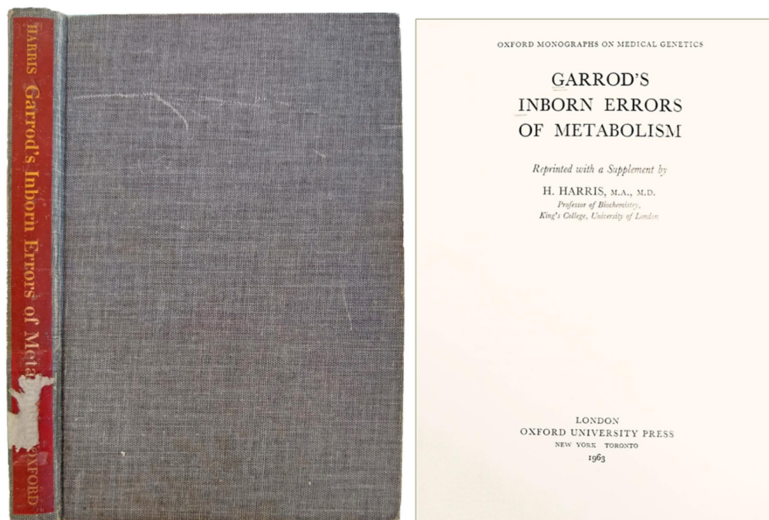
"Eileen Jeanette Vancho Lyttle Garrett (1893–1970) was an Irish medium and parapsychologist. Garrett's alleged psychic abilities were tested in the 1930s by Joseph Rhine and others. Rhine claimed that she had genuine psychic abilities, but subsequent studies were unable to replicate his results, and Garrett's abilities were later shown to be consistent with chance guessing. Garrett elicited controversy after the R101 crash, when she held a series of séances at the National Laboratory of Psychical Research claiming to be in contact with victims of the disaster. John Booth, and others, investigated her claims, and found them to be valueless, easily explainable, or the result of fraud." – Wikip.





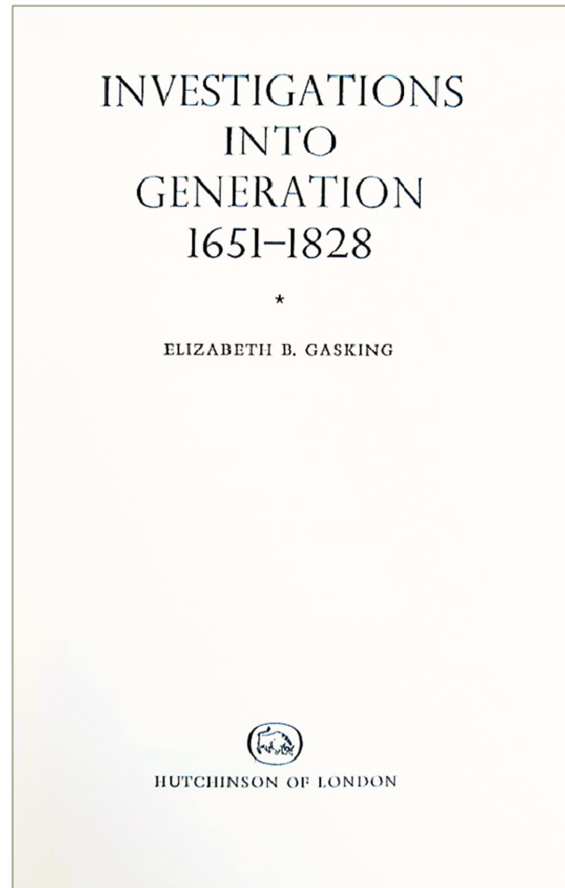
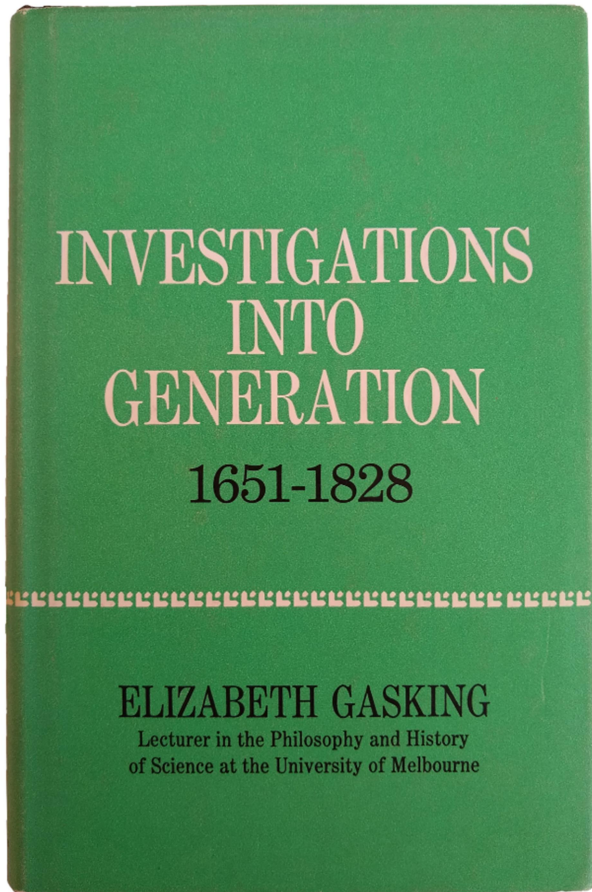
1281 **GARRISON, Fielding Hudson** (1870-1935). *An Introduction to the History of Medicine: With Medical Chronology, Suggestions for study and Bibliographic Data*. Fourth edition. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1929. ¶ Fourth edition, reprinted. Large 8vo. 996 pp. Figs., index. Brown printed cloth; quite worn. Boston University School of Medicine library markings. 2 SCRAPS BEARING GARRISON'S SIGNATURE.

\$ 12



1282 **GARROD, Archibald** (1858-1936); **HARRIS, H.** *Garrod's Inborn Errors of Metabolism. Reprinted with a Supplement by H. Harris*. London: Oxford University Press, 1963. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 207, [3] pp. Figs., index. Cloth; ex-library. Good.

\$ 10



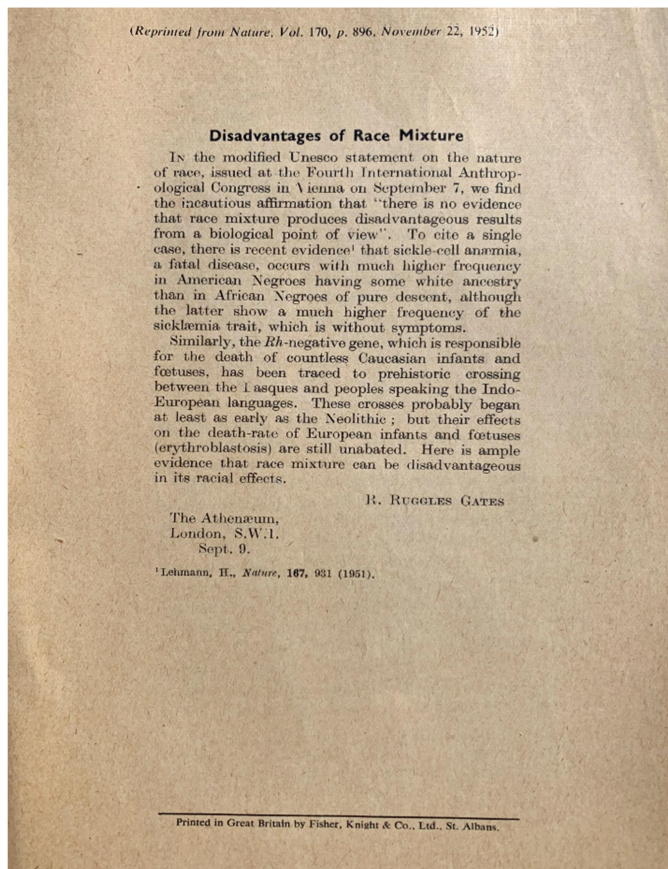
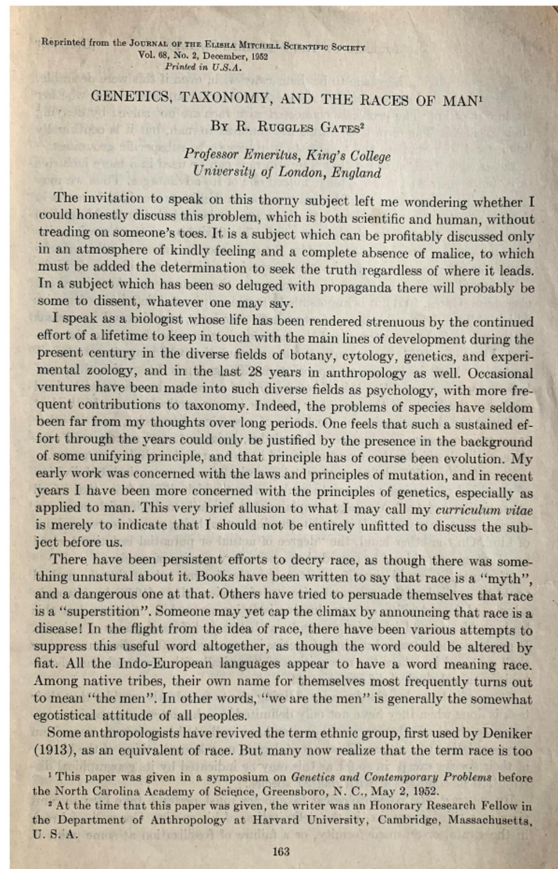
1283 **GASKING, Elizabeth.** *Investigations into Generation 1651-1828.* London: Hutchinson, 1967.

¶ 8vo. 192 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket. Near fine. \$ 15

"Elizabeth Gasking worked at the University of Melbourne as a demonstrator in Botany 1948-1950 and then as a tutor, lecturer and senior lecturer in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science until her death." – *Encyclopedia of Australian Science.*

"This book is a selective review, exposition, and critique of the history of theories of generation during the 17th and 18th centuries." Rudnick appreciated the author's work on Harvey and Spallanzani, saying she was "clear and concise", and less so for Bonnet. Of von Baer "well-chosen and cogent." – Dorothea Rudnick, *Review, Science*, 30 Aug. 1968. Vol. 161, Issue 3844, pp. 877.





1284 **GATES, Reginald Ruggles** (1882-1962). [2 papers] *Disadvantages of Race Mixture*. London: Nature, 1952. ¶ 21 cm. 1 p. Offprint.

\$ 35

With: *Genetics, Taxonomy, and the Races of Man*, Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, vol. 68, no. 2, Dec. 1952.

Reginald Ruggles Gates, was a Canadian-born geneticist who published widely in the fields of botany and eugenics.

Gates was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1931.

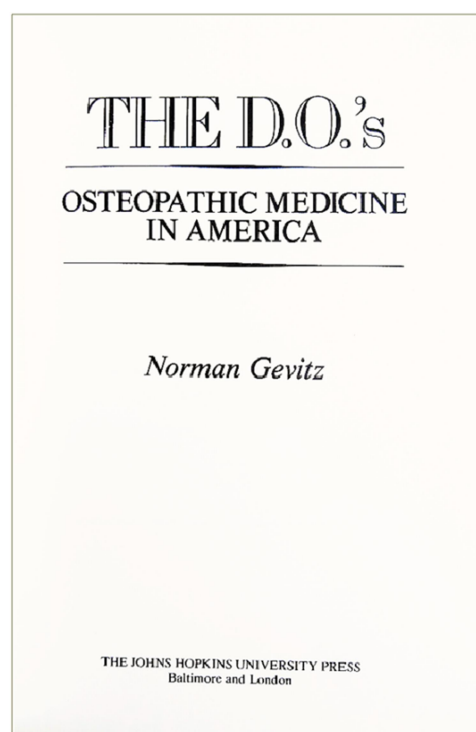
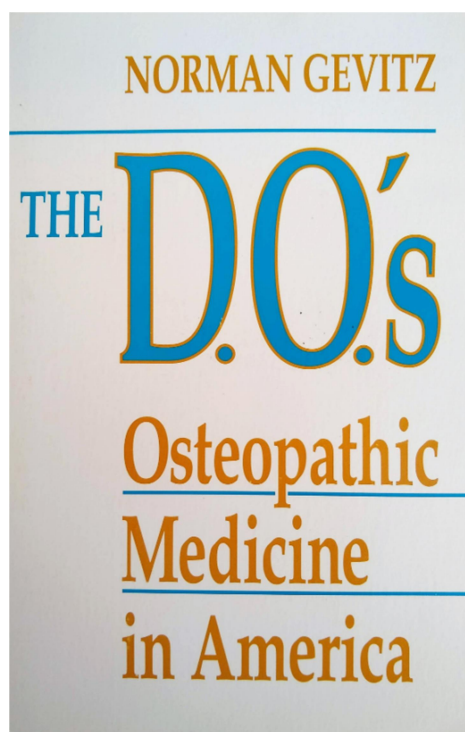
"Professor Gates enjoys a widespread reputation as a distinguished investigator of cytological problems and especially in connection with genetics. He has thrown much light on the behaviour of *Oenothera*, which formed the basis of De Vries well-known theory of mutations. He has trained a number of cytological students, some of whom now fill posts of importance. He is the author of over 100 papers and memoirs, some of which have been published by the Royal Society. Latterly he has paid attention to genetical anthropology and is the author of several books on this subject." – RS nomination.

1285 **GEVITZ, Norman** (b. 1948). *The D. O.'s Osteopathic Medicine in America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 183, [1] pp. Frontis. port., figs., index. Printed wrappers. Very good. ISBN: 0801843219

\$ 5

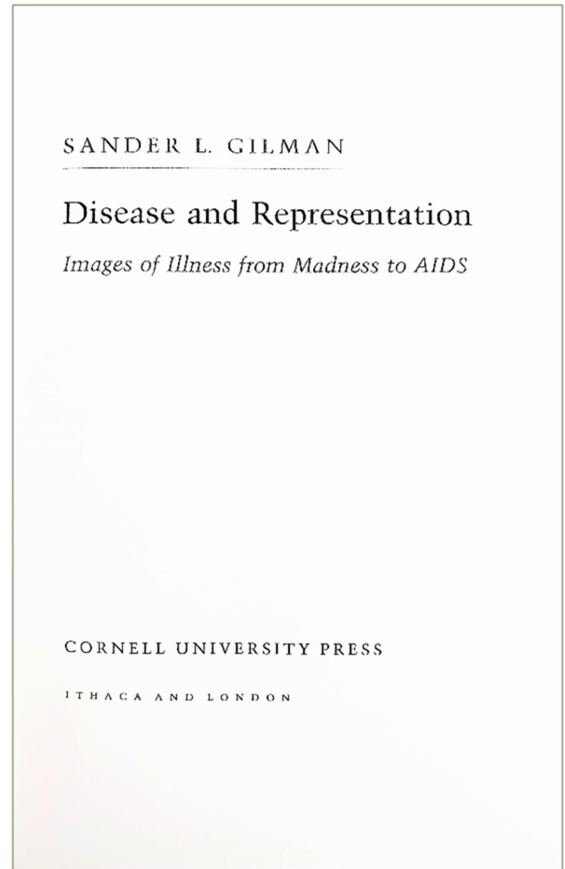
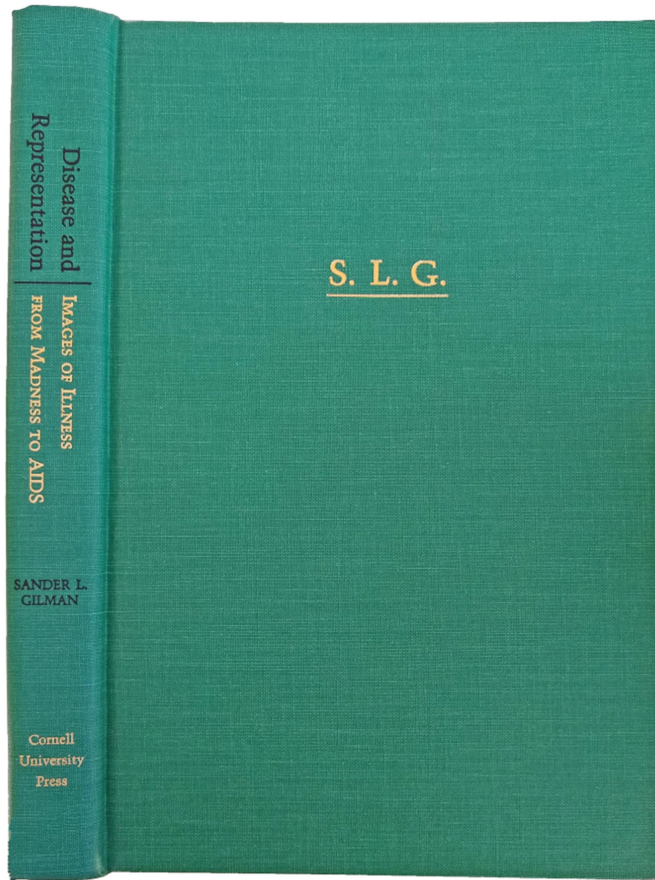
“Overcoming suspicion, ridicule, and outright opposition from the American Medical Association, the osteopathic medical profession today serves the health needs of more than thirty million Americans. The DOs chronicles the development of this controversial medical movement from the nineteenth century to the present. Historian Norman Gevitz describes the philosophy and practice of osteopathy, as well as its impact on medical care. From the theories underlying the use of spinal manipulation developed by osteopathy's founder, Andrew Taylor Still, Gevitz traces the movement's early success, despite attacks from the orthodox medical community, and details the internal struggles to broaden osteopathy's scope to include the full range of pharmaceuticals and surgery. He also recounts the efforts of osteopathic colleges to achieve parity with institutions granting M.D. degrees and looks at the continuing effort by osteopathic physicians and surgeons to achieve greater recognition and

visibility. In print continuously since 1982, *The DOs* has now been thoroughly updated and expanded to include two new chapters addressing recent and current challenges and to bring the history of the profession up to the beginning of the new millennium.” – Johns Hopkins University Press.



Norman Gevitz is professor of the history of medicine at Ohio University. He is the editor of *Other Healers: Unorthodox Medicine in America*, also available from Johns Hopkins.



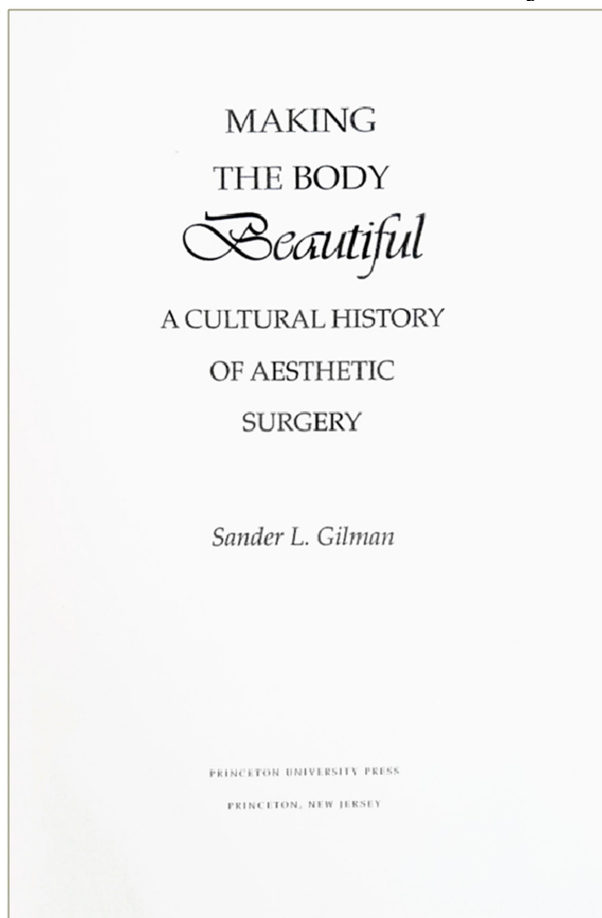
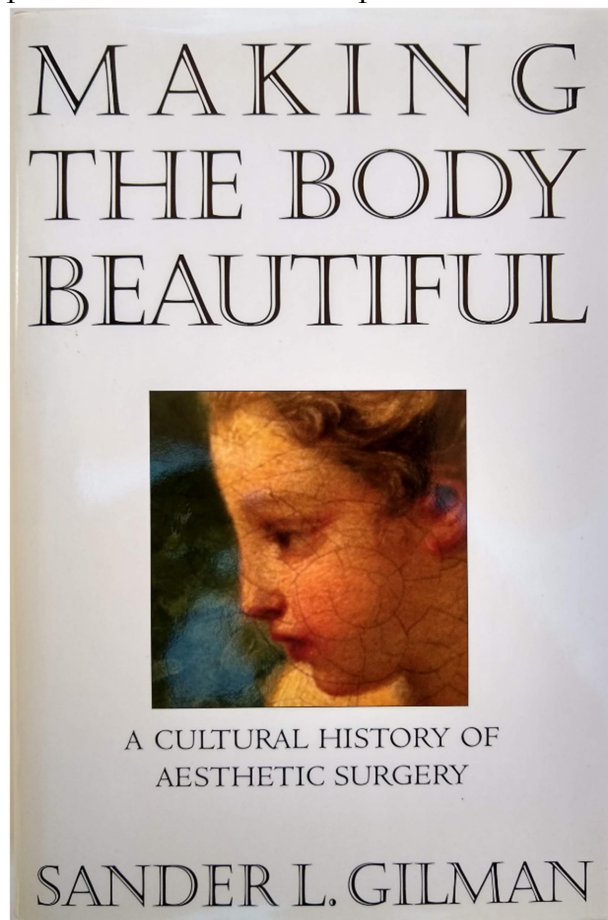


1286 **GILMAN, Sander L.** (b. 1944). *Disease and Representation. Images of Illness from Madness to AIDS*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press. 1988. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 320 pp. Figs., index. Green gilt-stamped cloth. Very good. ISBN: 0801421195 \$ 13

1287 **GILMAN, Sander L.** (b. 1944). *Making the Body Beautiful: A Cultural History of Aesthetic Surgery*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 396 pp. Figs., index. Beige boards. Very good. ISBN: 0691026726 \$ 6

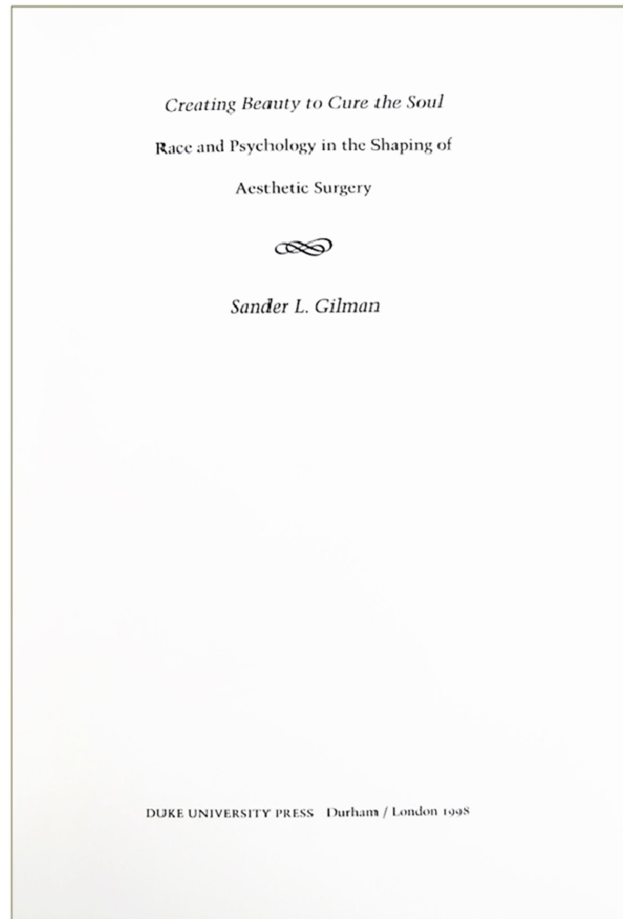
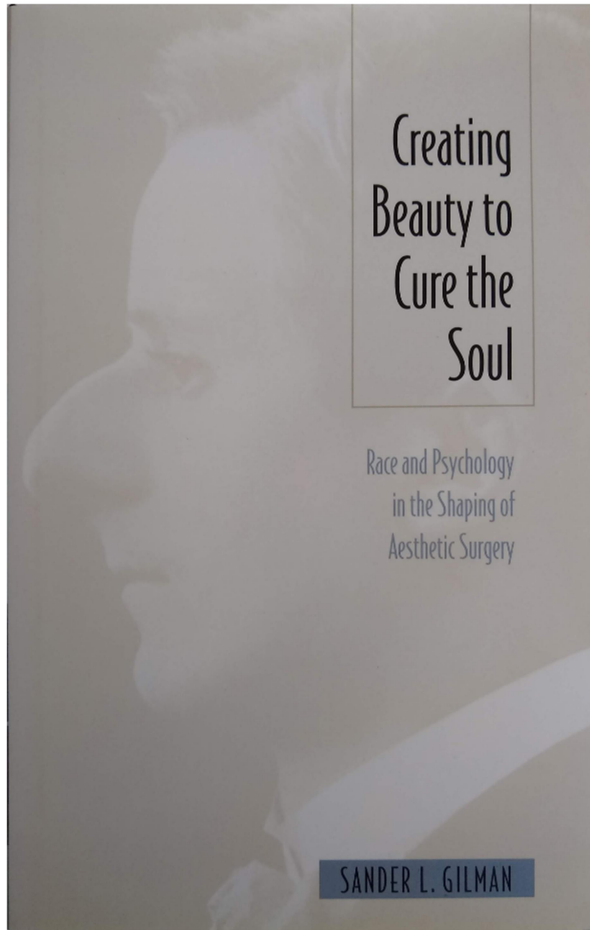
“Nose reconstructions have been common in India for centuries. South Korea, Brazil, and Israel have become international centers for procedures ranging from eyelid restructuring to buttock lifts and tummy tucks. Argentina has the highest rate of silicone implants in the world. Around the globe, aesthetic surgery has become a cultural and medical fixture. Sander Gilman seeks to explain why by presenting the first systematic world history and cultural theory of aesthetic surgery. Touching on subjects as diverse as getting a "nose job" as a sweet-sixteen birthday present and the removal of male breasts in seventh-century Alexandria, Gilman argues that aesthetic surgery has such universal appeal because it helps people to "pass," to be seen as a member of a group with which they want to or need to identify. Gilman begins by addressing

basic questions about the history of aesthetic surgery. What surgical procedures have been performed? Which are considered aesthetic and why?



Who are the patients? What is the place of aesthetic surgery in modern culture? He then turns his attention to that focus of countless human anxieties: the nose. Gilman discusses how people have reshaped their noses to repair the ravages of war and disease (principally syphilis), to match prevailing ideas of beauty, and to avoid association with negative images of the "Jew," the "Irish," the "Oriental," or the "Black." He examines how we have used aesthetic surgery on almost every conceivable part of the body to try to pass as younger, stronger, thinner, and more erotic. Gilman also explores some of the extremes of surgery as personal transformation, discussing transgender surgery, adult circumcision and foreskin restoration, the enhancement of dueling scars, and even a performance artist who had herself altered to resemble the Mona Lisa. The book draws on an extraordinary range of sources. Gilman is as comfortable discussing Nietzsche, Yeats, and Darwin as he is grisly medical details, Michael Jackson, and Barbra Streisand's decision to keep her own nose. The book contains dozens of arresting images of people before, during, and after surgery. This is a profound, provocative, and engaging study of how humans have sought to change their lives by transforming their bodies." –Princeton University Press.





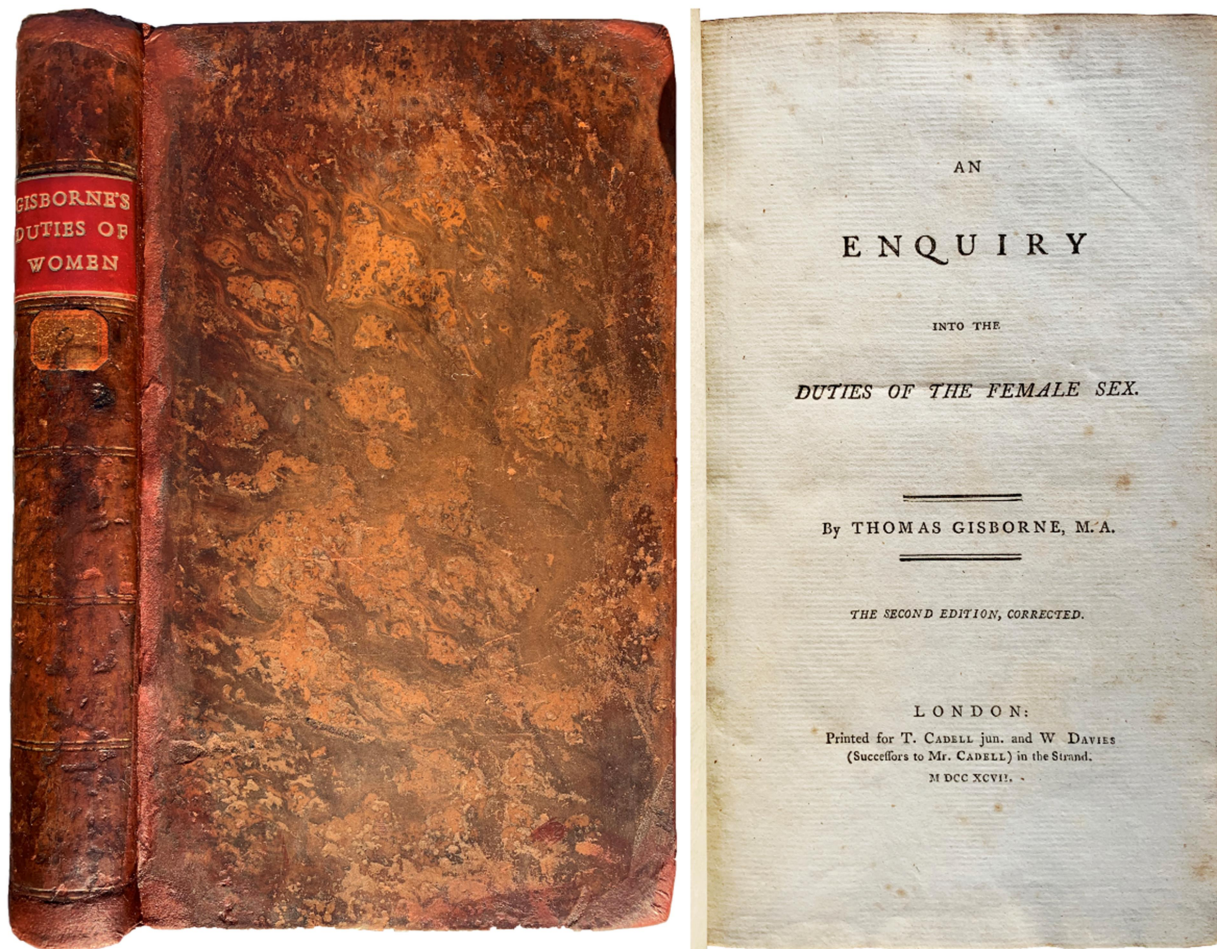
1288 **GILMAN, Sander L.** (b. 1944). *Creating Beauty to Cure the Soul. Race and Psychology in the Shaping of Aesthetic Surgery.* Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1998. ¶ 8vo. xii, 179, [1] pp. Index. Black silver-stamped cloth, dust jacket. Near fine.

\$ 8

“Why do physicians who’ve taken the Hippocratic Oath willingly cut into seemingly healthy patients? How do you measure the success of surgery aimed at making someone happier by altering his or her body? Sander L. Gilman explores such questions in *Creating Beauty to Cure the Soul*, a cultural history of the connections between beauty of body and happiness of mind. Following these themes through an impressive range of historical moments and players, Gilman traces how aesthetic alterations of the body have been used to “cure” dissatisfied states of mind. In his exploration of the striking parallels between the development of cosmetic surgery and the field of psychiatry, Gilman entertains an array of philosophical and psychological questions that underlie the more practical decisions routinely made by doctors and potential patients considering these types of surgery. While surveying and incorporating the relevant theories of Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler, Karl Menninger, Paul

Schilder, contemporary feminist critics, and others, Gilman considers the highly unstable nature of cultural notions of health, happiness, and beauty. He reveals how ideas of race and gender structured early understandings of aesthetic surgery in discussions of both the “abnormality” of the Jewish nose and the historical requirement that healthy and virtuous females look “normal,” thereby enabling them to achieve invisibility. Reflecting upon historically widespread prejudices, Gilman describes the persecutions, harrassment, attacks, and even murders that continue to result from bodily difference and he encourages readers to question the cultural assumptions that underlie the increasing acceptability of this surgical form of psychotherapy. Synthesizing a vast body of related literature and containing a comprehensive bibliography, *Creating Beauty to Cure the Soul* will appeal to a broad audience, including those interested in the histories of medicine and psychiatry, and in philosophy, cultural studies, Jewish cultural studies, and race and ethnicity.” – Duke University Press.





1289 **GISBORNE, Thomas** (1758-1846). *An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex. The Second edition, corrected.* London: Printed for T. Cadell, and W. Davies. 1797. ¶ 8vo. viii, 429, [3] pp. Original tree calf, blind-stamped spine, modern red gilt-stamped leather label; upper joint mended with kozo.

Ownership signatures of C. A. J. L. Hughes, 1858; Cordelia Palmer. Very good.

\$ 450

Second edition, corrected. Gisborne gives special attention to "amusements" suggested to be agreeable to the correct duties of a woman. He also addresses matrimonial life, parental duties, middle age and "The decline of life."

The book is an important contribution to the understanding of the societal views of women's role. The author, an Anglican priest, was also a friend of Hannah More.

"*An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex* is a religious conduct manual by Thomas Gisborne (1758–1846), aimed mainly at ‘women placed in the higher or in the middle classes of society’ (p. 2). Gisborne was a Church of England clergyman, a poet and a writer on moral and religious matters. *An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex* covers a huge range of topics, including the differences between men and women, female education, choosing a husband, raising children and how women should spend their free time.

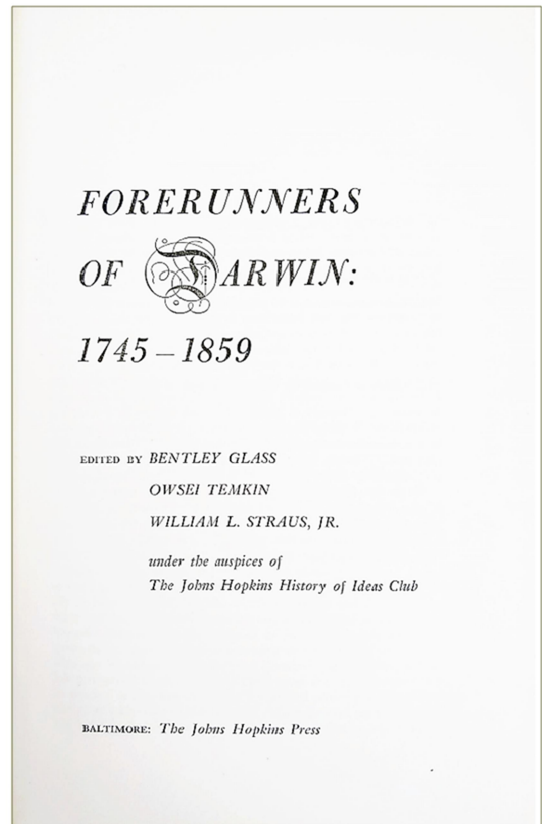
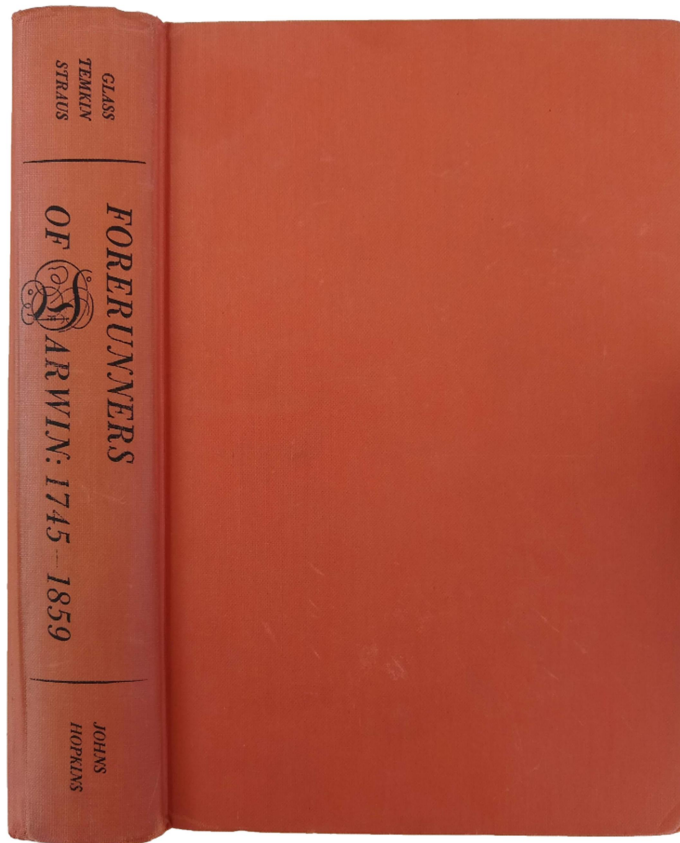
[An Enquiry and Jane Austen]: Jane Austen read *An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex* in 1805, the year the book was published in its sixth edition. In a letter to her sister dated 30 August 1805, she writes ‘I am glad you recommended “Gisborne”, for having begun, I am pleased with it, and I had quite determined not to read it’.

We don’t know why Austen had ‘determined not to read’ *An Enquiry*. Perhaps she expected it to be similar to the Mr Collins-endorsed *Sermons to Young Women*, referred to in *Pride and Prejudice*, which stresses the need for women to be submissive and modest. In fact, Gisborne praises woman’s capacity for ‘sprightliness and vivacity’, ‘quickness of perception’ and ‘fertility of invention’ – as well as the more traditional female virtues of offering comfort and cheer to those around them.

Though Gisborne’s views seem conservative to modern readers, many of them are similar to those that Austen expresses in her novels. He urges women to spend time each day reading improving books, mentioning as particularly suitable the works of William Cowper, one of Austen’s favourite poets (p. 219). He warns against the ‘absurd and mischievous’ belief that a woman can reform a cruel and immoral man after marrying him (p. 238), and criticises mothers who prioritise wealth over happiness in choosing husbands for their daughters. He also criticises young men and women who flatter and flirt with one another, talking about trivial subjects and encouraging one another’s vanity. However, unlike other writers of conduct manuals, Gisborne does not suggest that all conversation should be serious and worthy. He praises ‘ease’, ‘gaiety’, ‘laughter’ and ‘wit’ in conversation, as long as they are not insincere or mean spirited.

This is not to say that Austen would have agreed with all of Gisborne’s views. For example, he worries that novels are addictive, and ‘secretly corrupt’ women’s minds (though he does admit that they have some good qualities)." – British Library.



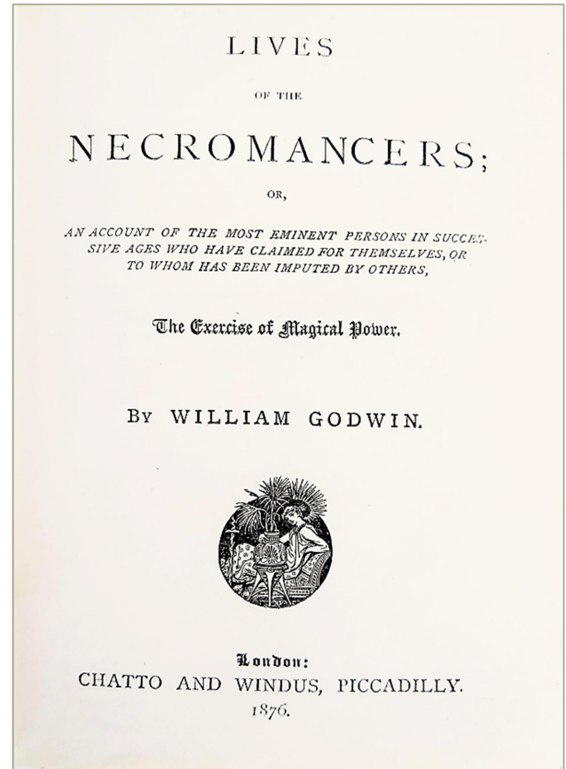
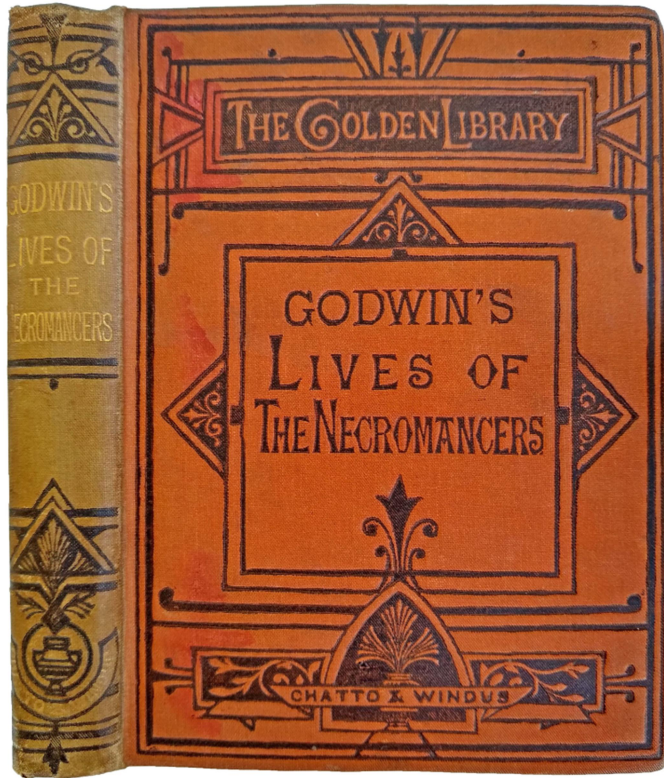


1290 **GLASS, Bentley; Owsei Temkin; William L. Straus, Jr.** (eds.). *Forerunners of Darwin: 1745-1859*. Edited by Bentley Glass, Owsei Temkin, William L. Straus, Jr. under the auspices of *The Johns Hopkins History of Ideas Club*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1959.

¶ 8vo. [viii], 471, [1] pp. Plates, index; occasional pencil marginalia and red ink used, some underlining. Brick-red cloth. Ownership signature of Edward Lurie. Good.

\$ 6

First edition. "Published to commemorate the centennial of the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species", this volume brings together several important essays on the history of the idea of evolution. Included are discussions of Maupertuis, Buffon, Diderot, Kant, Herder, Lamarck, and Schopenhauer by such leading scholars as Arthur O. Lovejoy, Bentley Glass, Owsei Temkin, C. C. Gillispie, Francis C. Haber, and Jane Oppenheimer." – JHU Press.

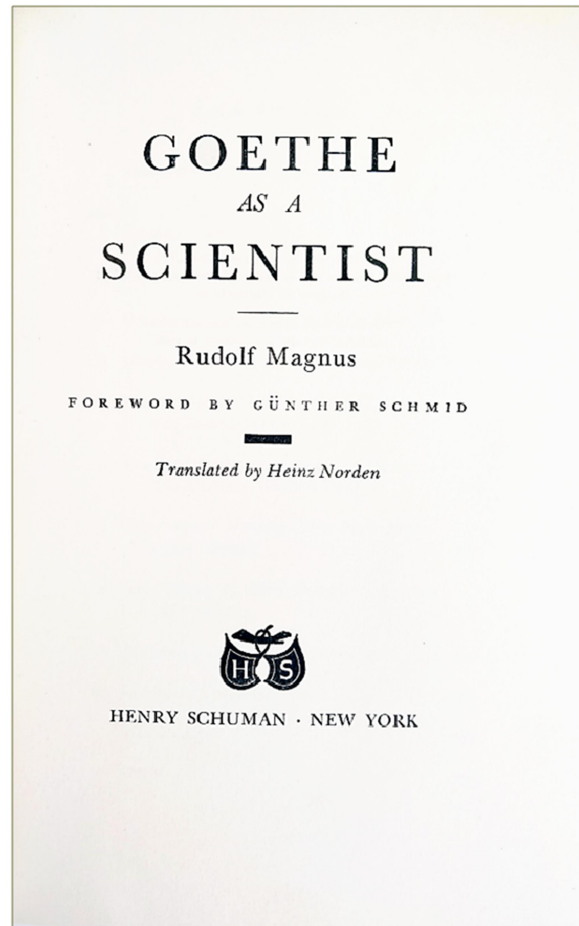
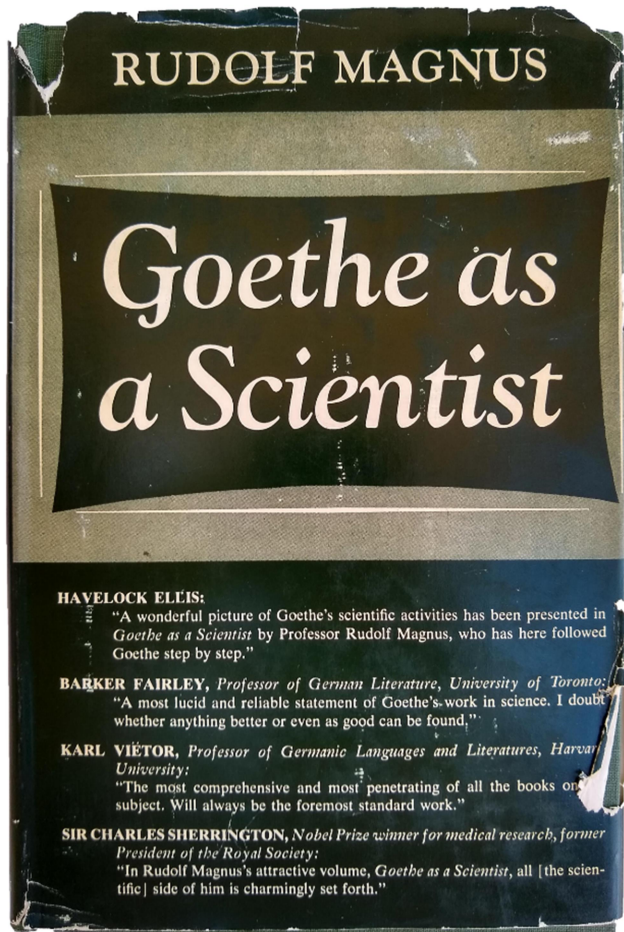


1291 **GODWIN, William** (1756-1836). *Lives of the Necromancers; or, An Account of the Most Eminent Persons in Successive Ages who have Claimed for themselves, or to Whom Has Been Imputed by others, the Exercise of Magical Power*. London: Chatto and Windus, 1876. ¶ Small 8vo. [2], xvi, [2], 282, [2], 32 (ads) pp. Original orange black-printed cloth, gilt spine; some fading. Very good.

\$ 120

“The political philosopher and writer William Godwin (1756–1836), who was also the husband of writer Mary Wollstonecraft and father of Mary Shelley, was known for his philosophical works and novels. In this work, originally published in 1834, Godwin turns to the issue of the supernatural, and to some of the famous - and sometimes unexpected - people associated with it. He begins by defining some magic practices, such as divination, astrology, and necromancy, giving examples of the latter from the Bible. The remainder of the work consists of brief sketches of people and places involved in the occult world, beginning in the Ancient Middle East and Greece, surveying the Christian era in Europe, and ending with the New England witch trials. In a remarkable work of synthesis, he discusses apparently supernatural episodes in the lives of many historical figures, from Socrates and Virgil to Joan of Arc and James I.” –Cambridge University Press.

∞ Caillet 4627. Lowndes II, 906. Diabolica 19.



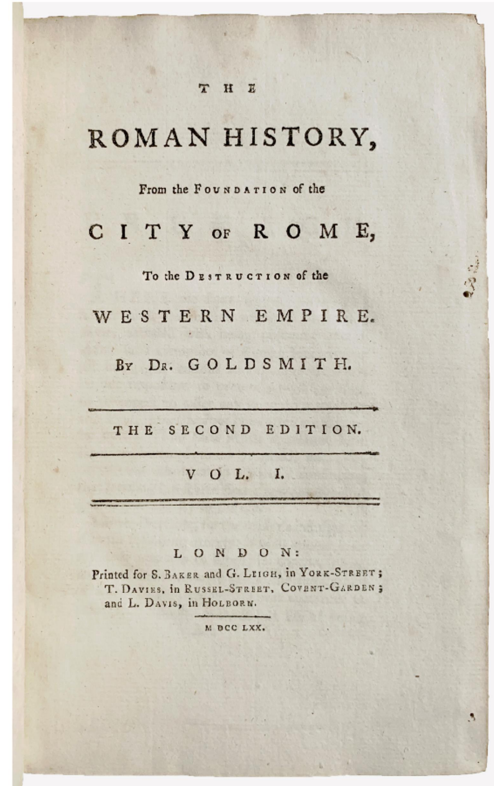
1292 [**GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von** (1749-1832)] **MAGNUS, Rudolf** (1873-1927). *Goethe as a Scientist*. Translated by Heinz Norden. New York: Henry Schuman, 1949.

¶ 8vo. xix, [3], 259, [1] pp. Index. Green cloth, gilt-stamped spine, dust jacket; jacket worn. Very good.

\$ 4

Rudolf Magnus was a brilliant man, a trained pharmacologist and physiologist, he made ground breaking work in the field of animal reflexes. His most famous work was on body posture and investigations relating to the nervous system. "The Magnus & De Kleijn reflexes are named after Magnus and his colleague Adriaan de Kleijn (1883–1949). The head and neck reflexes of mammals cause the body to follow automatically when the head moves." – Wikip.

See: Tansey, Tilli. "Rudolf Magnus; Physiologist and Pharmacologist (1873–1927): A Biography". *Endeavour*. 26 (3), 2002, p. 118.



1293 **GOLDSMITH, Oliver** (1728-1774). *The Roman History, from the Foundation of the City of Rome to the Destruction of the Western Empire*. London: S. Baker and G. Leigh, 1770.

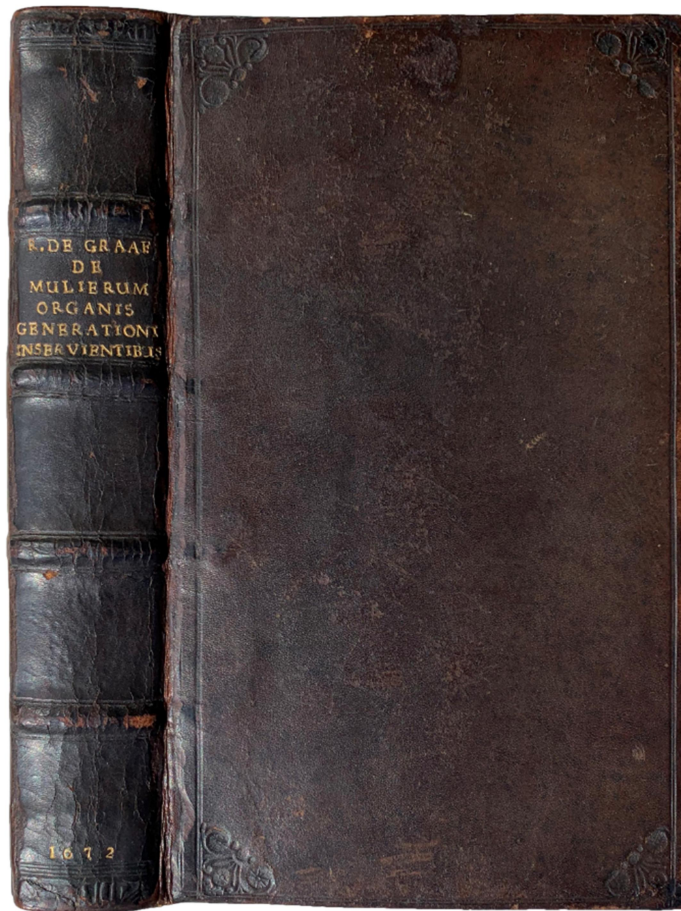
¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. x, 487, [16]; vi, 501, [11] pp. Index. Original gilt-ruled calf, red and black gilt-stamped spine labels, raised bands. Some worm trails at extremities. Ownership signature of John Taylor. Very good, a nice copy.

\$ 255

Second edition.

"I hope, therefore, for the reader's indulgence, if in the following attempt [to write a new record of Roman history] it shall appear, that my only aim was to supply a concise, plain, and unaffected narrative of the rise and decline of a well known empire; I was contented to make such a book, as could not fail of being serviceable, though of all others, the most unlikely to promote the reputation of the writer. Instead, therefore, of pressing forward among the ambitious, I only claim the merit of knowing my own strength, and falling back among the hindmost ranks, with conscious inferiority." – the author.



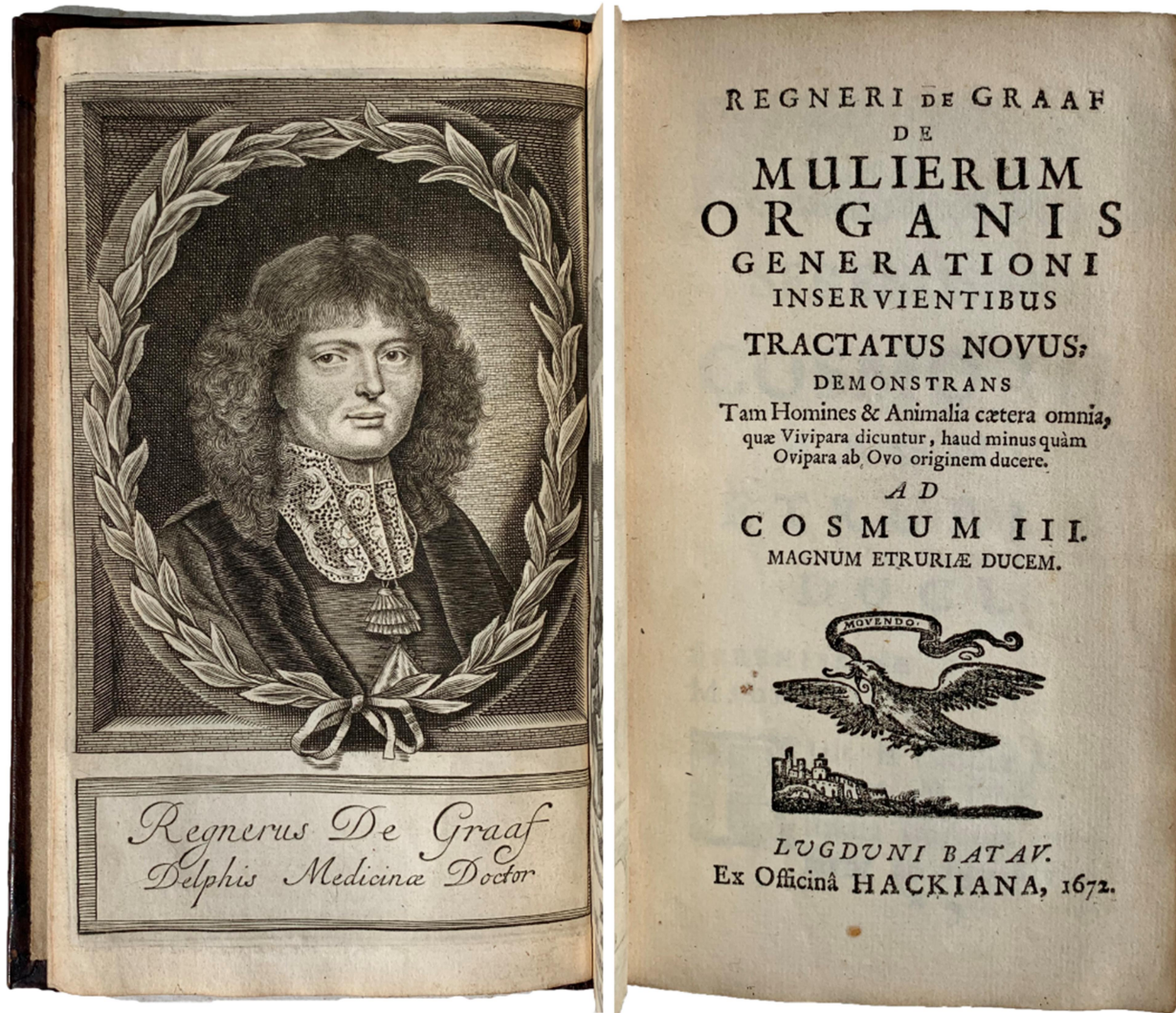


With the author's frontispiece portrait

1294 **GRAAF, Regneri de** (1641-1673). *De Mulierum Organis Generationi Inservientibus*. [With:] *Partium Genitalium Defensio*. .. Leiden: Hackiana, 1672, 1673. ¶ 2 parts in 1 vol. Small 8vo. [24], 334, [14], [8], 83, [1] pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait, half-title, 27 engraved plates (9 folding). Later blind-stamped calf, gilt spine, raised bands; neatly rebacked preserving original spine. Ownership signature of Thomas Pargiter, Coll. Lincoln, 1673. Very good.

\$ 995

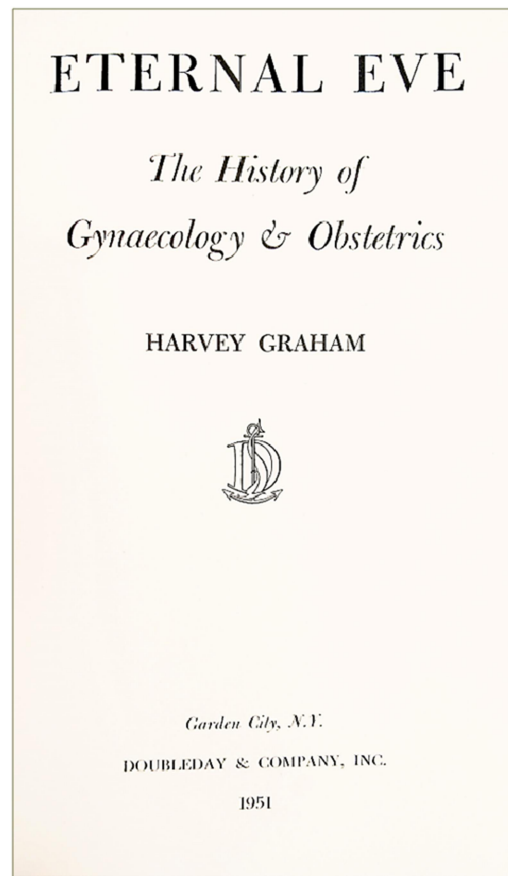
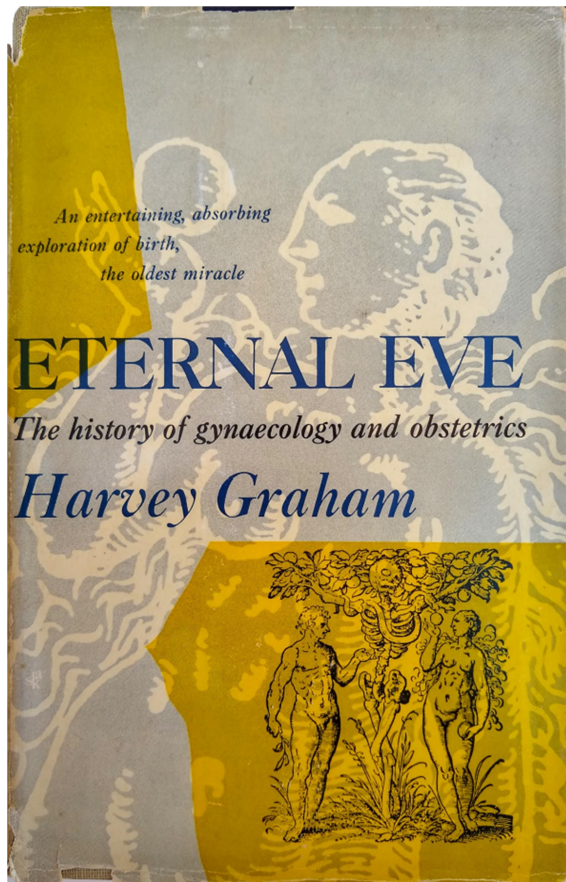
FIRST EDITION. Reinier de Graaf, who lived from 1641 to 1673, has given his name to the graafian follicle. But more important, he was on De Graaf studied medicine in Leuven, Utrecht, and Leiden. In 1664 he wrote his first treatise, on the pancreatic juice, representing work done as a student, when he succeeded in establishing pancreatic fistulas and keeping the dogs alive. e of the first great modern investigators of the female organs of generation." – Lester S. King, "De Mulierum Organis Generationi Inservientibus," 1672, *JAMA*. 1966; 195 (4): 324.



“Graaf demonstrated ovulation anatomically, pathologically, and experimentally. He opposed the Aristotelian doctrine of the egg being formed in the uterus as a result of activation of the menstrual blood by the male semen, but held that generation takes place from the ovum pre-existent in the ovary. He herein gives the first description of ovarian (Graafian) follicles and the corpus luteum. His was an advanced and accurate understanding of the anatomy of the female genitalia. The twenty-seven engraved plates illustrating Graaf’s anatomical research add interest to this small volume.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates*.

PROVENANCE: Thomas Pargiter (1655-1720), Coll. Lincoln, Doctor of Divinity of Greatworth, Northamptonshire.

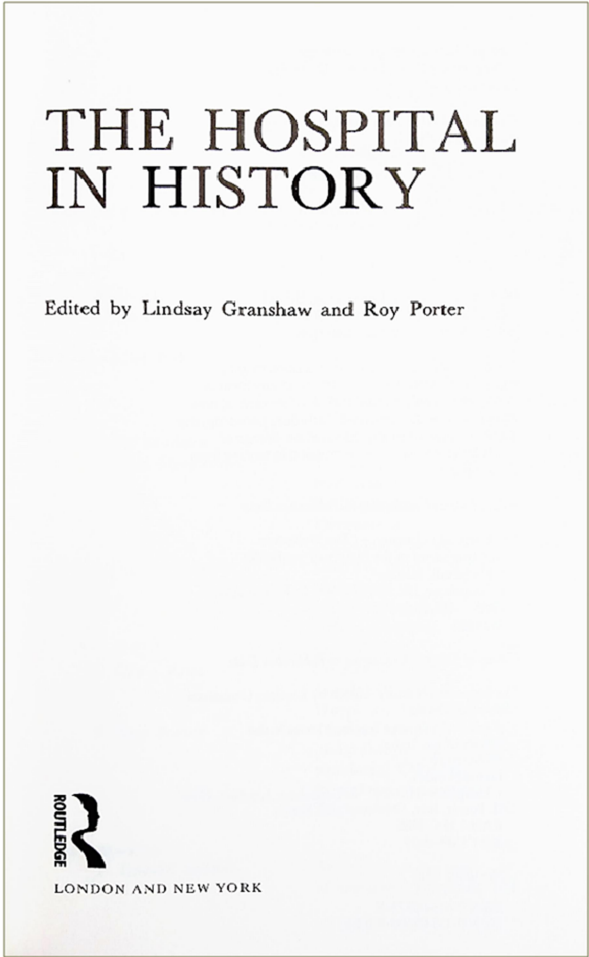
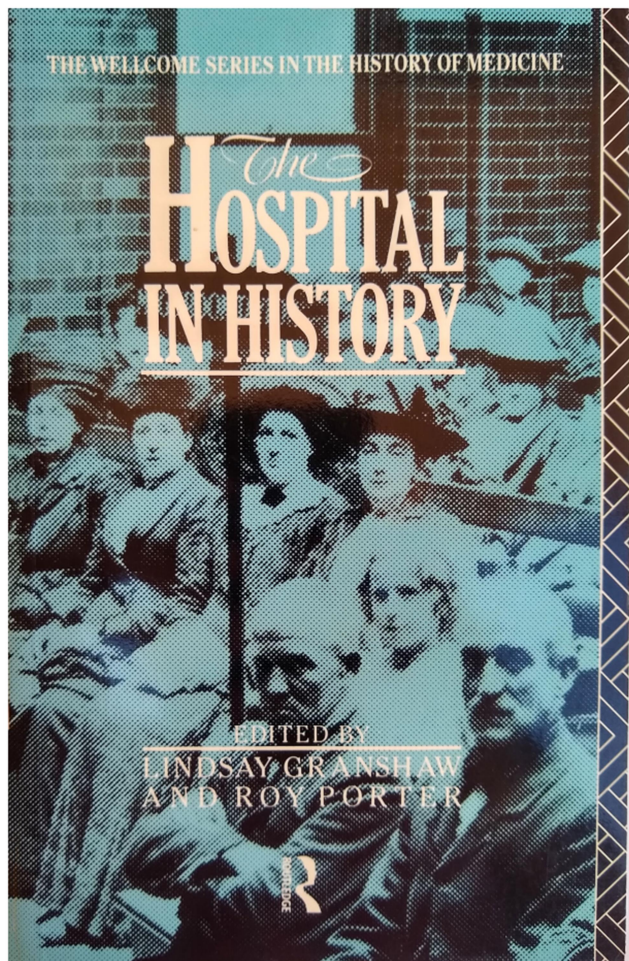
☞ Hirsch II, 815/16; Garrison and Morton 1209; *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 418; Cushing G344; Wellcome III, p. 142; Waller 3669; Norman Coll. I, 926.



1295 **GRAHAM, Harvey [pseud. of Dr. Isaac Harvey FLACK].** *Eternal Eve: The History of Gynaecology & Obstetrics*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1951. ¶ Thick 8vo. xx, 699, [1] pp. Frontis., plates, figs., index. Quarter beige cloth, black boards, dust jacket; jacket worn, early leaves loose. Good.

\$ 15

"Known as Harvey Flack, he was born on 26 October 1912, the son of Isaac Flack, a GP in Radcliffe. Flack studied at Owens College Manchester and was editor of *Manchester University Medical Students Gazette* from 1931 to 1934. After qualifying, Flack was house surgeon at MRI and spent a short period in general practice with his father before joining the editorial staff of *BMJ* in 1935, becoming known under his pseudonym Harvey Graham. Flack wrote a number of popular medical history books, including *Surgeons All* and *Eternal Eve*. During the second world war, Flack was a major in the RAMC, largely serving in the Middle East. Flack returned to the *BMJ* but later became founder and editor of *Family Doctor*, first published in April 1951. This series of popular medicine publications was important in the development of public health education and provided clear medical advice in understandable language. Despite opposition from many doctors, *Family Doctor* was a great success, and Harvey Flack became very well known. He died of cancer on 8 September 1966." -- University of Manchester Library.

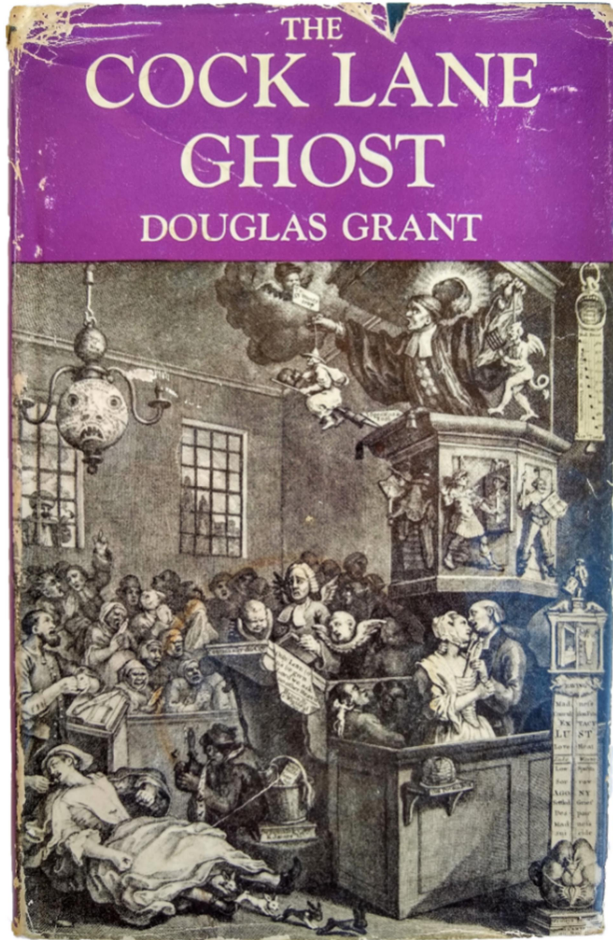


1296 **GRANSHAW, Lindsay** [ed.]; **PORTER, Roy** [ed.]. *The Hospital in History*. London: Routledge, 1989. ¶ Series: Wellcome Series in the History of Medicine. 8vo. ix, [1], 273, [1] pp. Index. Pictorial wrappers. Ownership signature of Philip Wilson. Very good. ISBN: 0415056039

\$ 40

"The history of hospitals consists all too often of a dry accumulation of factual details. By contrast, the aim of this volume in the *Wellcome Institute Series in the History of Medicine* is to animate the material by viewing it as a microcosm of society. The 10 contributors, all of them professional historians, examine the institutions in different epochs, ranging from the medieval period through the Renaissance and eighteenth century to modern times. The medical functions of the hospital emerge as no more than one of several themes, which include the place of charity, patronage, philanthropy, power and administration. Though mental hospitals are not considered, their rise and fall illustrate many of the issues raised." – *Psychological Medicine*, vol. 21, Issue 3.





THE
COCK LANE GHOST

BY
DOUGLAS GRANT

MACMILLAN
London · Melbourne · Toronto

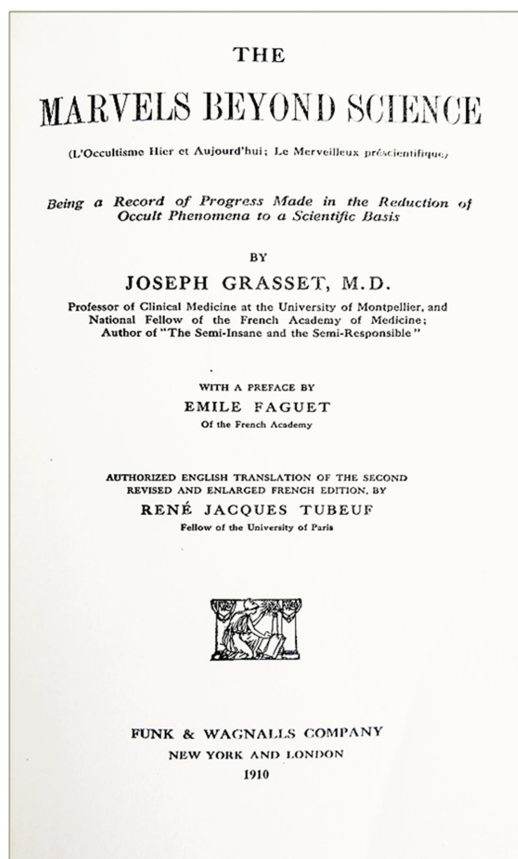
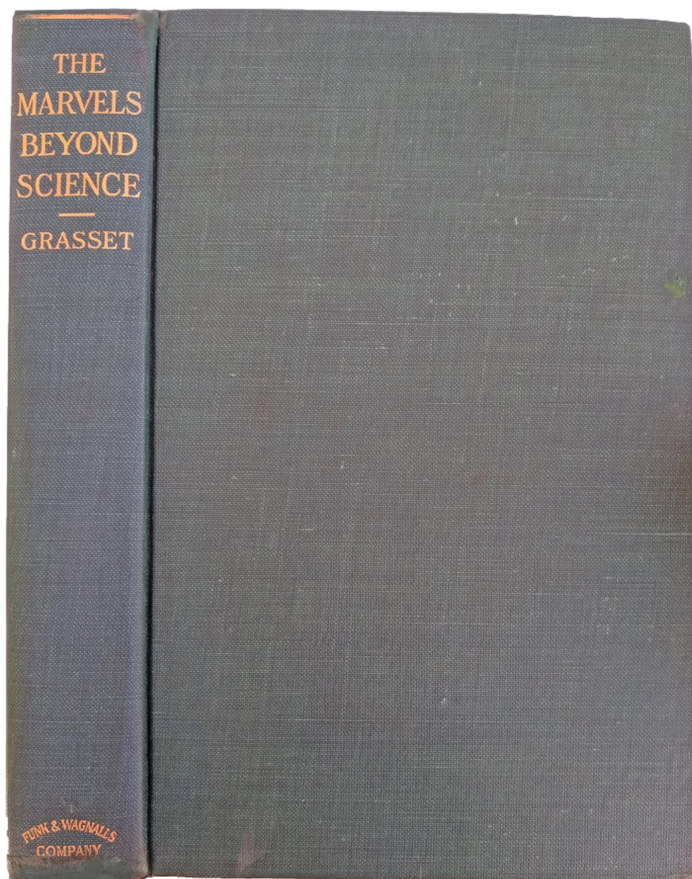
ST MARTIN'S PRESS
New York
1965

1297 **GRANT, Douglas.** *The Cock Lane Ghost.* London: Macmillan, 1965. ¶ 8vo. ix, [1], 117, [1] pp. 8vo. Frontis., plates, errata slip laid in. Navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket; jacket worn. Very good.

\$ 10

First edition. "The Cock Lane ghost was a purported haunting that attracted mass public attention in 1762. The location was a lodging in Cock Lane, a short road adjacent to London's Smithfield market and a few minutes' walk from St Paul's Cathedral. The event centered on three people: William Kent, a usurer from Norfolk, Richard Parsons, a parish clerk, and Parsons' daughter Elizabeth.

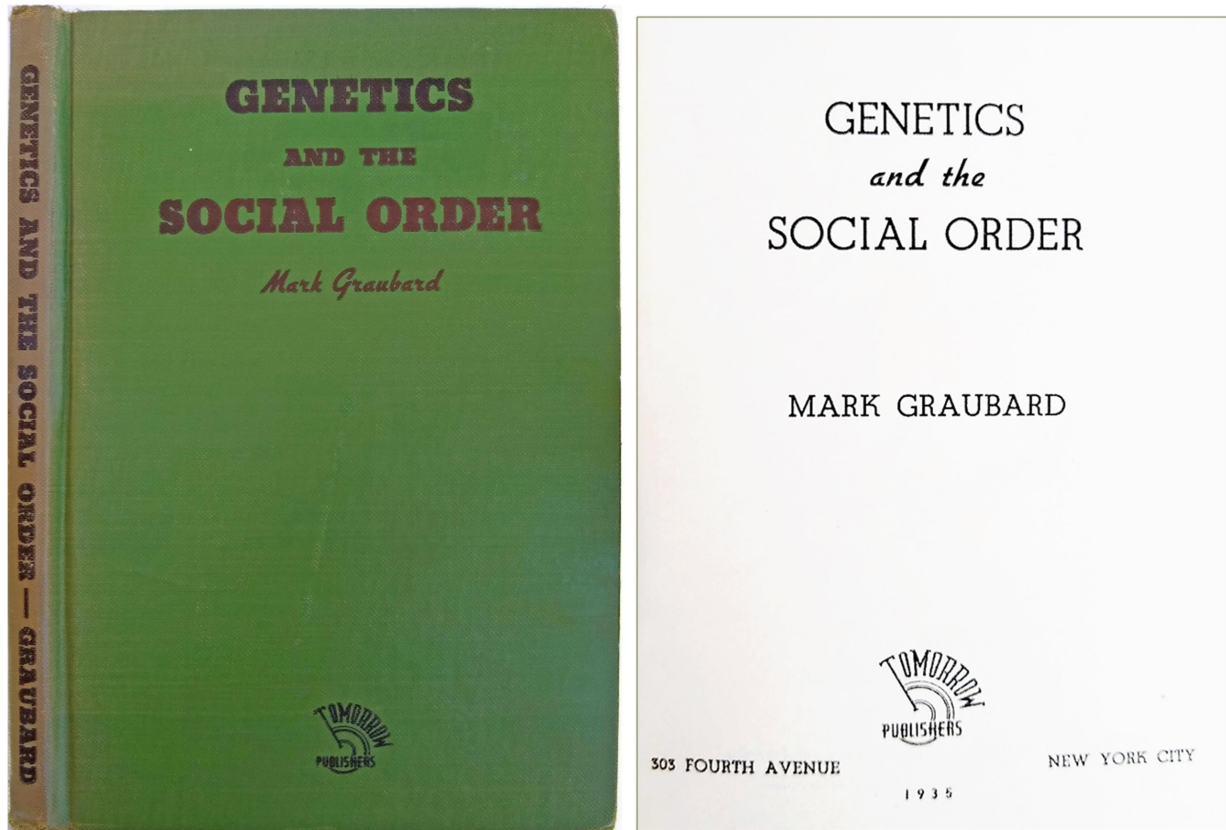
Following the death during childbirth of Kent's wife, Elizabeth Lynes, he became romantically involved with her sister, Fanny. Canon law prevented the couple from marrying, but they nevertheless moved to London and lodged at the property in Cock Lane, then owned by Parsons. Several accounts of strange knocking sounds and ghostly apparitions were reported, although for the most part they stopped after the couple moved out, but following Fanny's death from smallpox and Kent's successful legal action against Parsons over an outstanding debt, they resumed. Parsons claimed that Fanny's ghost haunted his property and later his daughter. Regular séances were held to determine "Scratching Fanny's" motives; Cock Lane was often made impassable by the throngs of interested bystanders." – Wikip.



1298 **GRASSET, Joseph.** *The Marvels Beyond Science: Being a Record of Progress Made in the Reduction of Occult Phenomena to a Scientific Basis.* New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1910. ¶ 8vo. xxii, [2], 387, [3 (ads)] pp. Index. Dark green gilt-stamped cloth; kozo repair to spine end. Very good.

\$ 21

Authorized English Translation of the Second Revised and Enlarged French Edition. Contents: I. Definitions and Historical Account, II. Difficulties in the Present Study of Occult Phenomena, III. Animal Magnetism and Hypnotism, IV. Involuntary and Unconscious Motions: Table-Turning, the Exploding Pendulum, Willing Game with Contact, Polygonal Memory and Sensations; Erroneous Divination; Polygonal Hallucinations and Crystal Vision; Polygonal Reminiscences and Misjudgments, Polygonal Association of Ideas and Imagination; Polygonal Romances of Mediums, VIII. Psychical Radiations; Perispirit; Astral Body; Radiant Psychical Power, IX. The Independence of Occultism and of all Philosophical and Religious Doctrines., etc.



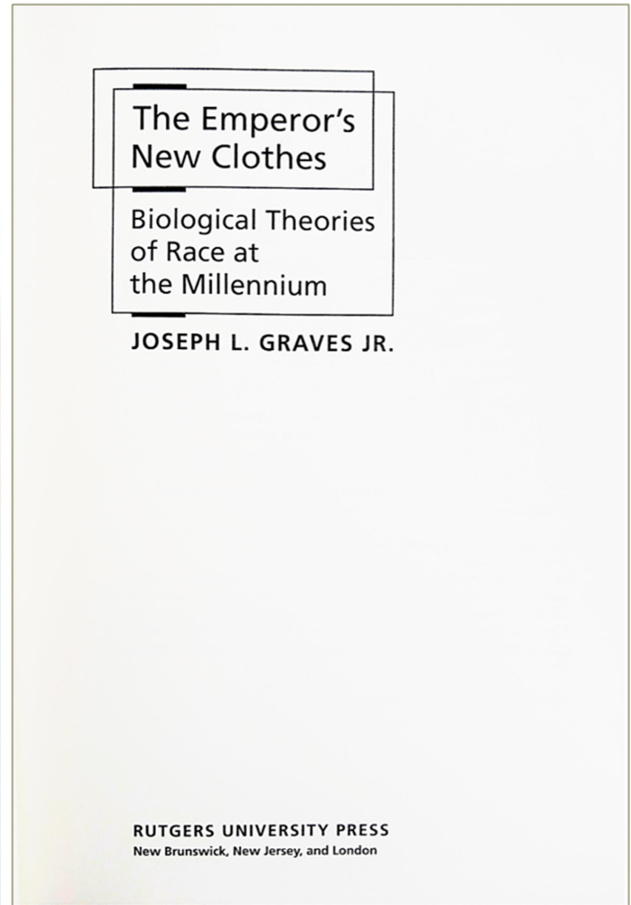
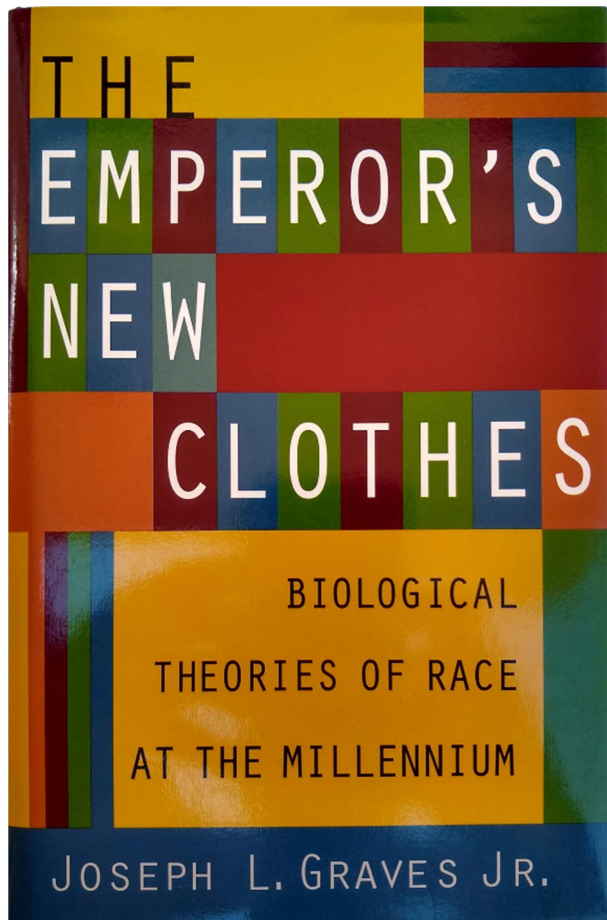
An Early Critic of Eugenic Theory

1299 **GRAUBARD, Mark.** *Genetics and the Social Order.* New York: Tomorrow Publishers, 1935.

¶ 8vo. 127, [1] pp. Figs. Green black-stamped cloth; spine faded. Gift inscription on ffep. Very good.

\$ 13

Graubard was a geneticist at Columbia University (later at the University of Minnesota), and an early critic of eugenic theory as unscientific. His arguments against scientific racism are ahead of their time, though they are somewhat undercut by his unmodulated admiration for the Soviet Union and scientific programs.

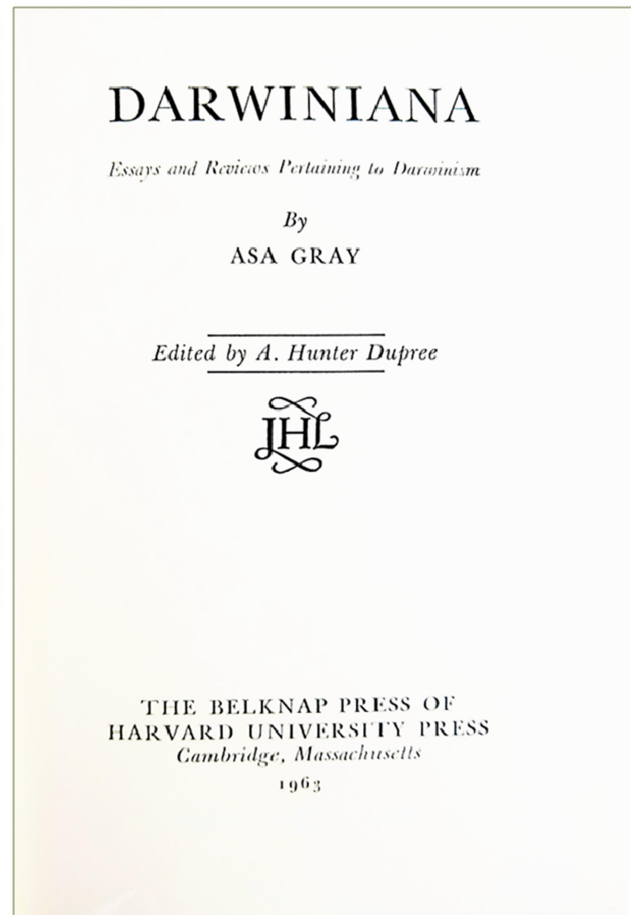
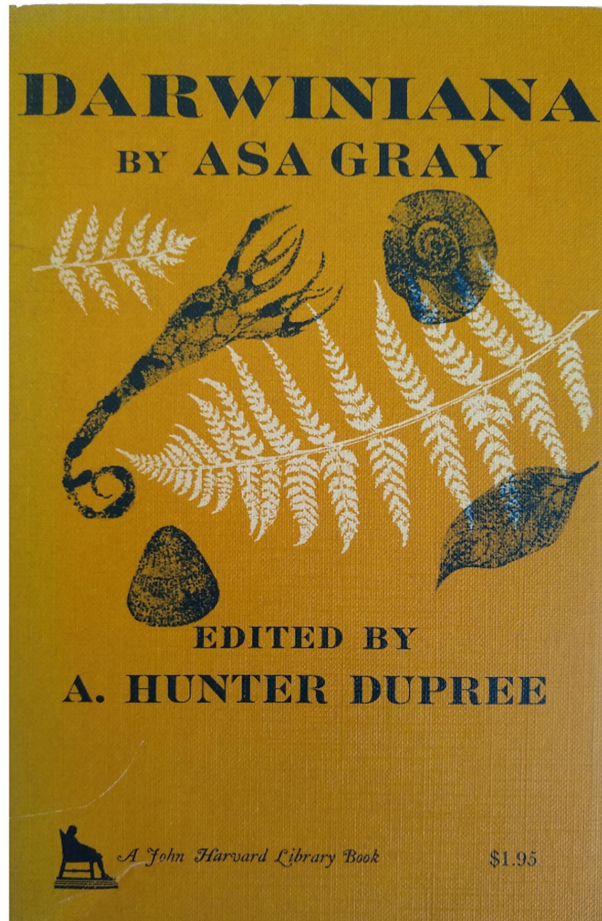


1300 **GRAVES, Joseph L.** (b. 1955). *The Emperor's New Clothes: Biological Theories of Race at the Millenium*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 2001. ¶ 8vo. viii, [4], 252, [2] pp. Figs., index. Navy gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket. Fine. ISBN: 081352847x

\$ 6.50

First edition. "In this groundbreaking book, Joseph Graves traces the development of biological thought about human genetic diversity. Greek philosophy, social Darwinism, New World colonialism, the eugenics movement, intelligence testing biases, and racial health fallacies are just a few of the topics he addresses. Graves argues that racism has persisted in our society because adequate scientific reasoning has not entered into the equation. He champions the scientific method and explains how we may properly ask scientific questions about the nature of population differentiation and how (if at all) we may correlate that diversity to observed human behavior. He also cautions us to think critically about scientific findings that have historically been misused in controversies over racial differences in intelligence heritability, criminal behavior, disease predisposition, and other traits. According to Graves, this

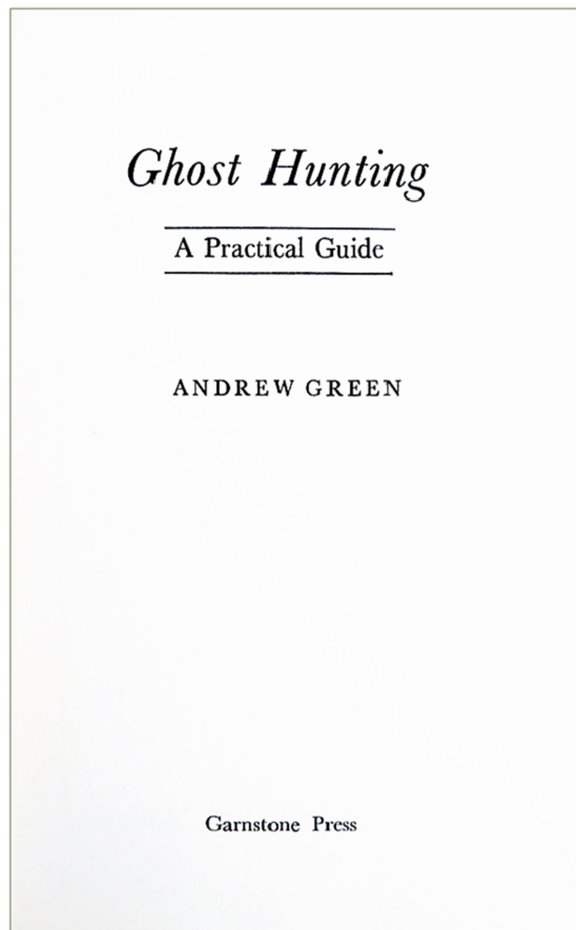
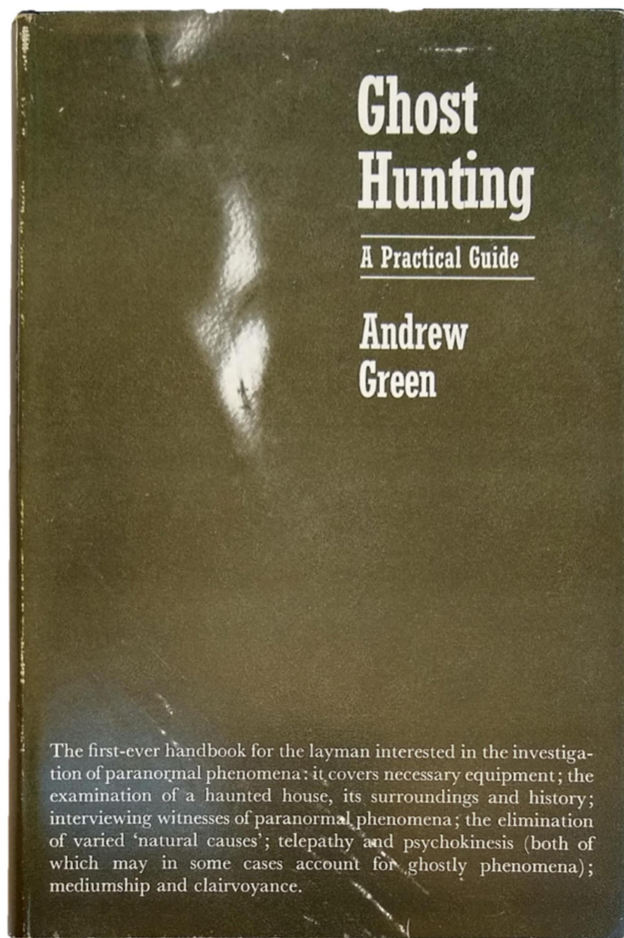
country cannot truly address its racial problems until people understand the empirical evidence behind this truth that separate human races do not exist. With the biological basis for race removed, racism becomes an ideology, one that can and must be deleted.” – Rutgers University Press.



1301 **GRAY, Asa** (1810-1888). *Darwiniana: Essays and Reviews Pertaining to Darwinism*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press, 1963.

¶ 8vo. xxiii, [1], 327, [1] pp. Index. Printed wrappers. Very good.

\$ 6.95

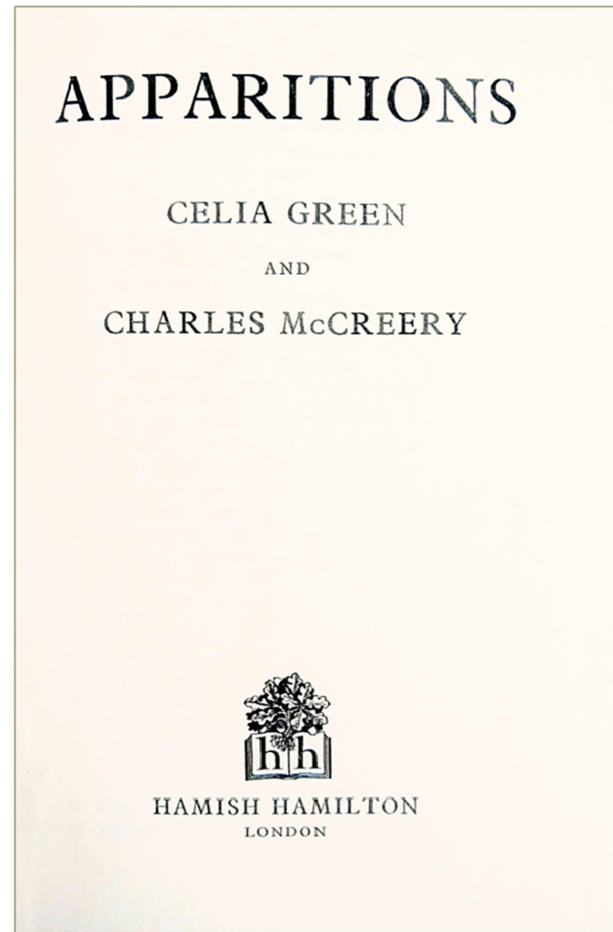
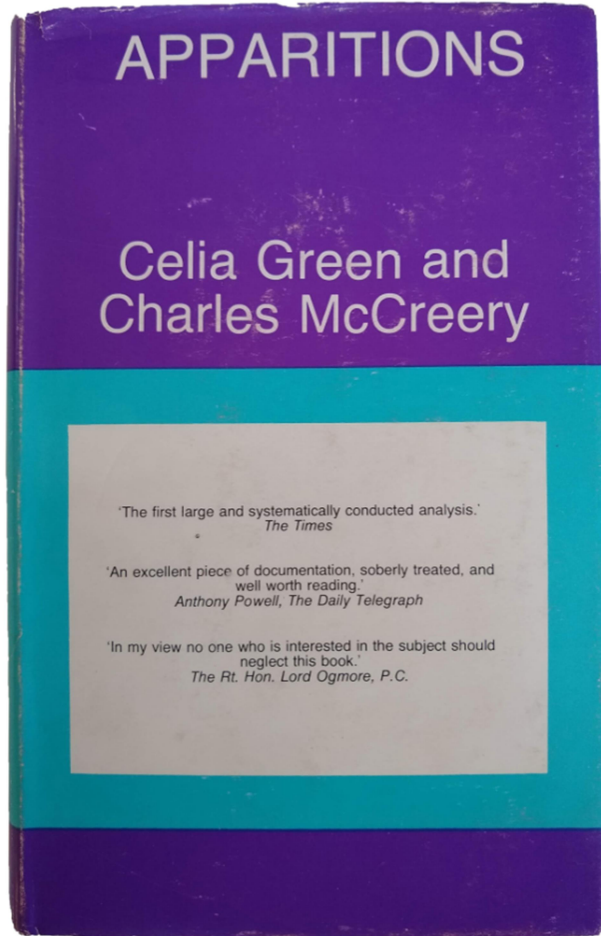


1302 **GREEN, Andrew** (1927-2004). *Ghost Hunting: A Practical Guide*. London: Garnstone, 1973. ¶ 8vo. xi, [1], 167, [1] pp. Figs. Cloth, dust jacket. Near fine.

\$ 12.95

“[A] handbook for those interested in the investigation of paranormal phenomena and psychical research, and it offers, as its title implies, a collection of practical investigations on how to go about such investigations. Aspects covered include: the equipment necessary for the ghost-hunter; how to set about examining a haunted house; how to investigate its surroundings and history, both ancient and recent; how to interview witnesses of paranormal phenomena; and, very important, how to eliminate all the many and varied natural causes – some of them highly unexpected – which may give rise to the stories of ‘hauntings’.” – dust jacket. Widely known as The Spectre Inspector, Green spent 60 years hunting for ghosts, yet never claimed to have definitively seen any supernatural activity.





1303 **GREEN, Celia Elizabeth** (b. 1935); **MCCREERY, Charles** (b. 1942). *Apparitions*. Baltimore: Hamish Hamilton. 1975.

¶ Series: Proceedings of the Institute of Psychophysical Research, 5. 8vo. x, 218 pp. Index. Gilt-stamped cloth, dust jacket. Very good. ISBN: 0900076054

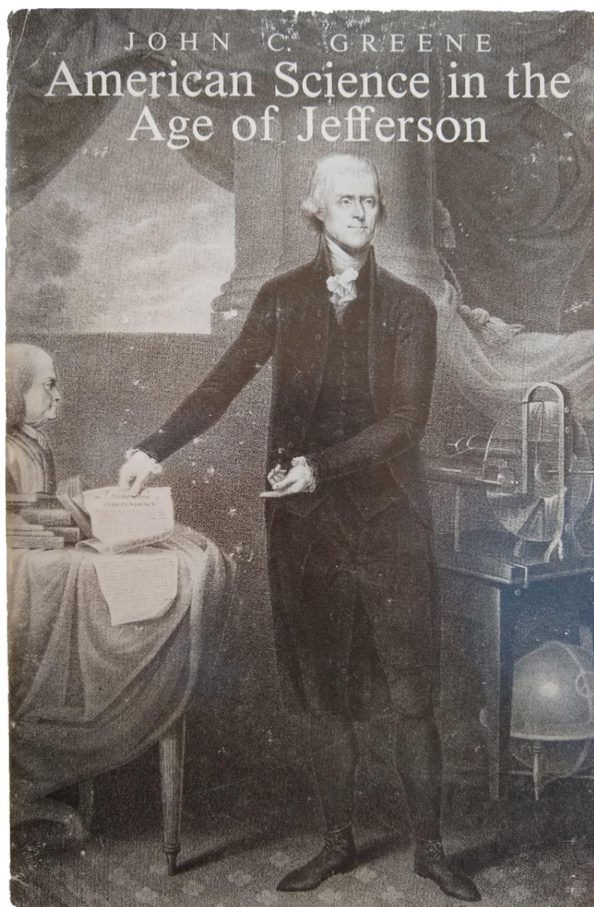
\$ 35

Celia Green is a British researcher and writer on psychology and philosophy. McCreery is a research director at Oxford forum, formerly a lecturer on experimental psychology at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1304 **GREENE, John C.** *American Science in the Age of Jefferson*. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1984. ¶ 8vo. xiv, 484 pp. Illus., index. Printed wrappers; rubbed. Good. ISBN: 0813801028

\$ 3.95

“On the whole, this book presents an eminently readable survey of American science in the Jeffersonian era.” – *Quarterly Review of Biology*, vol. 60, no. 1. John C. Greene was much respected scholar and gentleman.



American Science
in the
Age of Jefferson

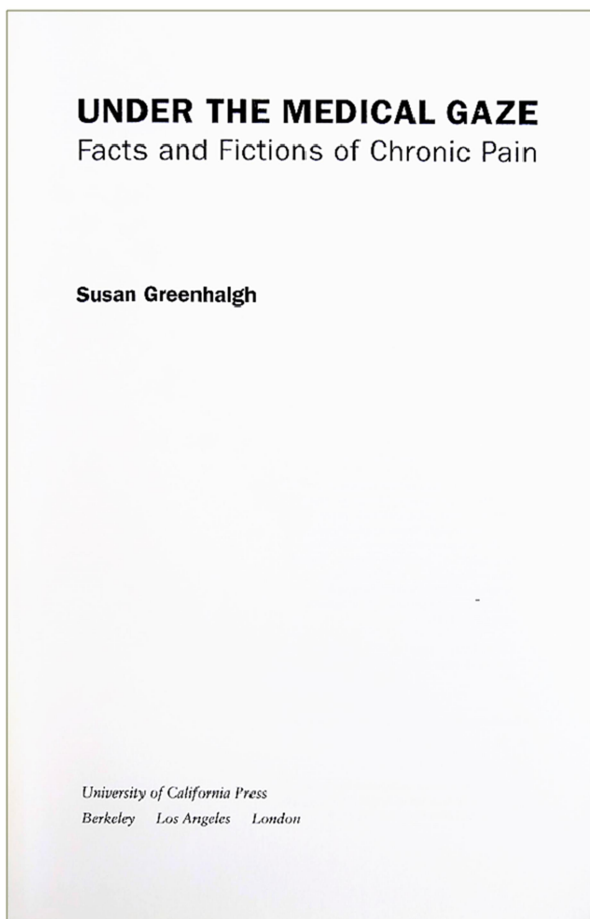
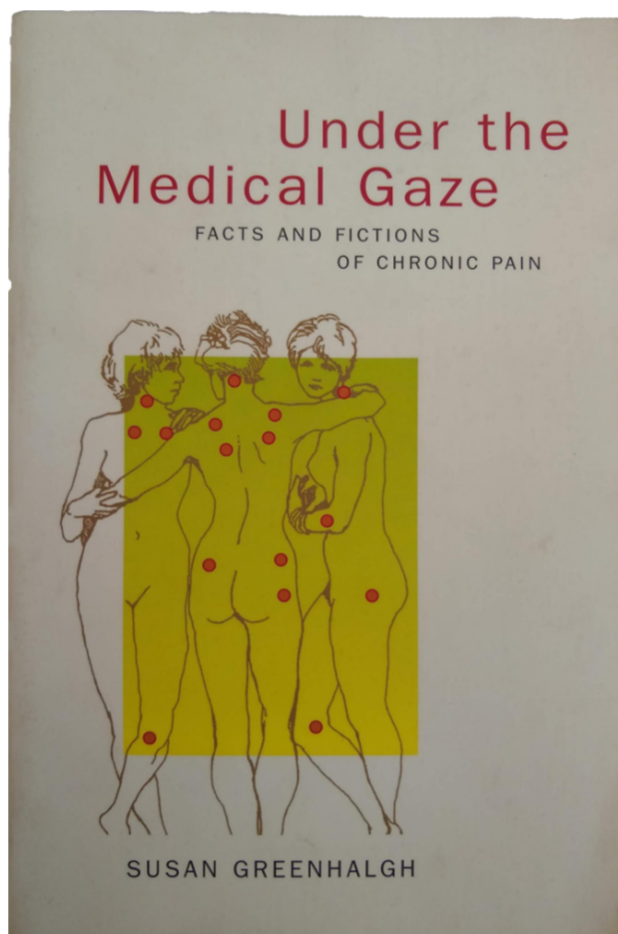


JOHN C. GREENE

The Iowa State University Press

A M E S

"John Colton Greene (b. 1917) was a Professor of History at the University of Connecticut from 1967 until his retirement twenty years later. His research interests included history of evolutionary ideas in Western thought, early American science, and the historical relations of science, religion, and world view... Greene's research and writing focused on early American science, the rise and development of evolutionary ideas in Western thought, and the historical relations of science, religion, and world view. He published numerous essays, journal articles and reviews in addition to such monographs as *The Death of Adam: Evolution and Its Impact on Western Thought* (1959), *Science, Ideology and World View: Essays in the History of evolutionary Ideas* (1981), and *American Science in the Age of Jefferson* (1984). Greene was honored as a Fellow of the Society of Fellows, Harvard University (1941-1942); a Guggenheim Fellow (1966-1967); a Visiting Scholar at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge University (1974); and Visiting Historian, National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution (1978). He was President of the History of Science Society from 1975 to 1977 and in 1985 received an honorary doctorate of Humane Letters from the University of South Dakota." – University of Connecticut Archives.

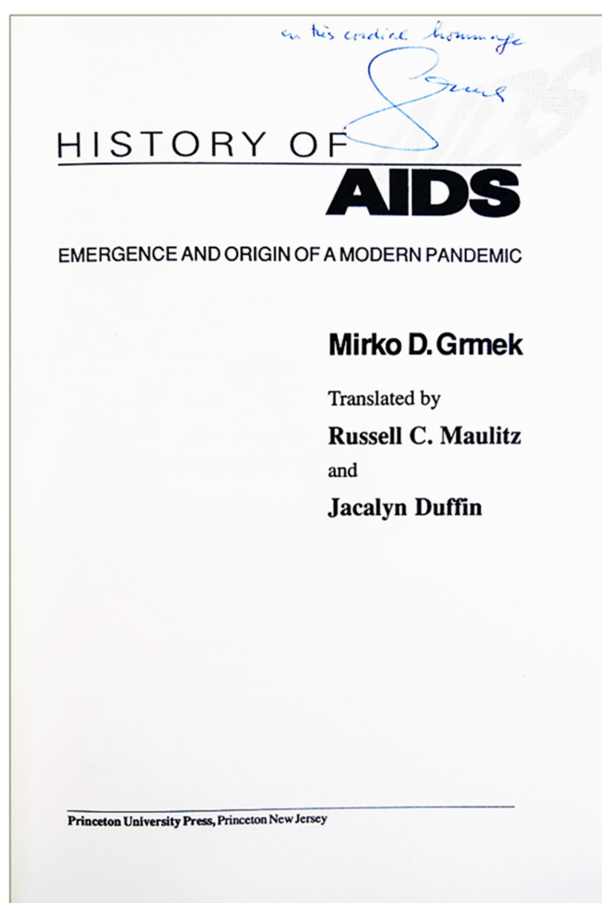
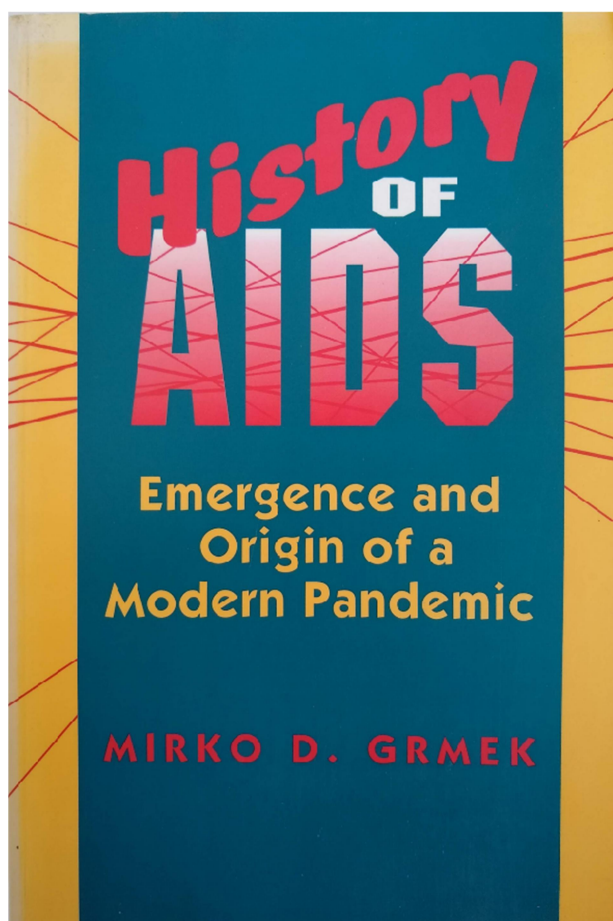


1305 **GREENHALGH, Susan.** *Under the Medical Gaze. Facts and Fictions of Chronic Pain.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 2001. ¶ 8vo. xii, 371, [1] pp. Index. Pictorial wrappers. Very good. ISBN: 0520223985

\$ 21

“This compelling account of the author's experience with a chronic pain disorder and subsequent interaction with the American health care system goes to the heart of the workings of power and culture in the biomedical domain. It is a medical whodunit full of mysterious misdiagnosis, subtle power plays, and shrewd detective work. Setting a new standard for the practice of autoethnography, Susan Greenhalgh presents a case study of her intense encounter with an enthusiastic young specialist who, through creative interpretation of the diagnostic criteria for a newly emerging chronic disease, became convinced she had a painful, essentially untreatable, lifelong muscle condition called fibromyalgia. Greenhalgh traces the ruinous effects of this diagnosis on her inner world, bodily health, and overall well-being. Under the Medical Gaze serves as a powerful illustration of medicine's power to create and inflict suffering, to define disease and the self, and to manage relationships and

lives. Greenhalgh ultimately learns that she had been misdiagnosed and begins the long process of undoing the physical and emotional damage brought about by her nearly catastrophic treatment. In considering how things could go so awry, she embarks on a cogent and powerful analysis of the sociopolitical sources of pain through feminist, cultural, and political understandings of the nature of medical discourse and practice in the United States. She develops fresh arguments about the power of medicine to medicalize ourselves and lives, the seductions of medical science, and the deep, psychologically rooted difficulties women patients face in interactions with male physicians. In the end, *Under the Medical Gaze* goes beyond the critique of biomedicine to probe the social roots of chronic pain and therapeutic alternatives that rely on neither the body-cure of conventional medicine nor the mind-cure of some alternative medicines, but rather a broader set of strategies that address the sociopolitical sources of pain.” – University of California Press.



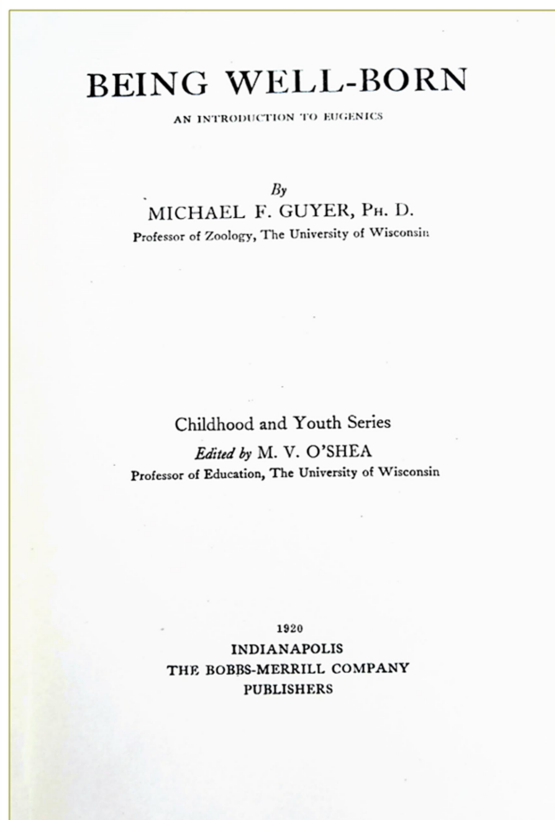
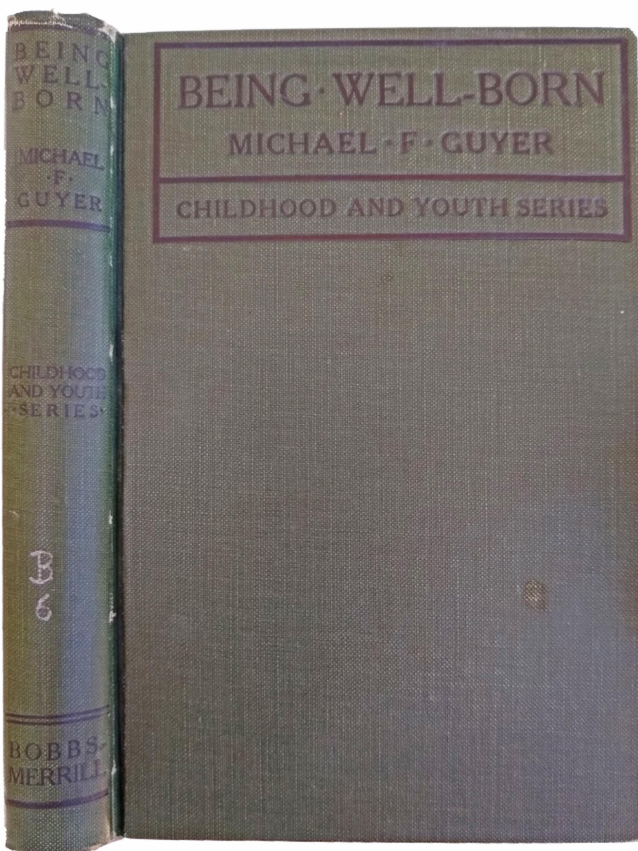
[1306]



1306 **GRMEK, Mirko D. (1924-2000)**. *History of Aids: Emergence and Origin of a Modern Pandemic*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1990. ¶ 8vo. xii, 279, [1] pp. Index. Pictorial wrappers. INSCRIBED by author to Philip Wilson. Near fine. ISBN: 0691085528

\$ 10

“By drawing on the latest discoveries in virology, microbiology, and immunology, Mirko Grmek depicts the AIDS epidemic not as an isolated incident but as part of the long, but far from peaceful, coexistence of humans and viruses.” – Princeton University Press. Mirko D. Grmek, M.D., Ph.D., was a physician in Yugoslavia and Professor of the History of Medicine at the University of Zagreb. Naturalized as a French citizen, he is living in Paris, where he is currently Director of Studies at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes at the Sorbonne.



1307 **GUYER, Michael F.** *Being Well-Born; an introduction to eugenics*. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1920. ¶ Small 8vo. [xxiv], 374 pp. Color plate, figs., index. Dark green black-stamped cloth; rubbed. Ownership signature of Leone Hill. Very good.

\$ 13

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230: FORE-EDGE PAINTINGS: THE HIDDEN ART [A]

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221: Animisme et Spiritisme; Medical Oddities & Ghosts

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219: The Flowers of the Sky & the Magic of the Earth.



- 218: Medical History of Pediatrics: Mostly from the library of Frederick A. Frye, MD.
[Part II].
- 217: Animisme et Spiritisme; Medical History, Alternative Remedies, Medical
Oddities, Curiosities, Pathology, Spiritualism & Apparitions, Ghosts & Séances,
& Breaking Societal Norms: Library of Phillip K. Wilson
- 216: The Gentleman's Library of Richard Weiss; A Catalogue Series of Books in the
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- 214: Microscopy & Optics; the Lure of the Microscope
- 213: Richard Weiss Library: M (part 2) [Science, Astronomy, Natural History, Physics,
Mars, Geology, Life Science]
- 212: Richard Weiss Library: M (part 1)
- 211: Microscopy & Microscopes
- 210: Richard Weiss Library: L
- 209: Various & Medical
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