Animisme et Spiritisme

Medical History
Alternative Remedies
Medical Oddities, Curiosities
Pathology
Spiritualism & Apparitions
Ghosts & Seances
& Breaking Societal Norms

Library of Phillip K. Wilson
Catalogue 217

JEFF WEBER
RARE BOOKS

Carlsbad, California

Fifth revised (and expanded) edition. Abbott was a magician, author, and professional skeptic, and friend of Houdini. He is perhaps best-remembered for his debunking of various mediums, many of which are described in this volume, his bestselling work.


Ackerknecht first came to prominence as a Trotskyist in pre-Nazi Germany. After fleeing to America in the 30’s he turned his attention to the History of Medicine. He eventually became one of the most influential medical historians in the world, becoming the inaugural chair of the history of medicine department at the University of Wisconsin.


First edition. Ackerknecht’s first published work, *Malaria in the Upper Mississippi Valley* traces the rise of Malaria as a serious health problem in the United States.


Garrison and Morton 6467.2. $ 13


Adam, Alexander (1741–1809), Scottish teacher and scholar, born Laurieston in Moray, the son of a farmer. Taught locally and from 1757 worked as a tutor whilst studying in Edinburgh. He served as Master of George Watson's Hospital (1760). Beginning in 1765 he taught at the Edinburgh High School. He earned the title of Joint Rector in 1768. Brougham considered Adams the best teacher he had ever known. Walter Scott was also his student. *DNB*.


$ 4.95


$ 45

“Eugenics is the branch of biology concerned with the improvement of hereditary qualities in humans. It draws scientists into direct contact with social and political
policy makers. Yet, eugenic movements which have been mainly implemented by politicians, often differ significantly from the original aims of the scientists. The four contributors to this volume examine the eugenic movements in Germany, France, Brazil, and the Soviet Union. The scientific components of those programmes are considered alongside the social, religious, and political forces which significantly altered the original scientific goals. The book opens up new and comparative perspectives on the history of eugenics and the social aspects of science in general.” – Publisher. Contents: Introduction: Eugenics in the history of science-- Sheila Faith Weiss: The race hygiene movement in Germany 1900-1940-- William H. Schneider: The eugenics movement in France 1890-1940-- Nancy Leys Stepan: Eugenics in Brazil 1917-1940-- Mark B. Adams: Eugenics in Russia 1900-1940-- Conclusion: Towards a comparative history of eugenics: Issues and prospects.


Elizabeth Agassiz was a researcher, educator, and the co-founder and first president of Radcliffe College. She co-authored a number of works on natural history with both her husband, Louis Agassiz, and her stepson Alexander Agassiz.


  $ 20


  $ 30


  $ 20


  $ 25


  $ 10
Russian “Animism and Spiritism”


$ 175

First French edition. Alexandr Nikolayevich Aksakov, Russian writer, translator state official and psychic researcher, is credited with the term “telekinesis.” The first edition of his “Animism and Spiritism” (Анимизм и спиритизм) was issued in Russia in 1893. The work is at first a criticism of the inconsistency of spiritualism views and hallucinatory hypothesis of Dr. Karl Robert Eduard von Hartmann (1842-1906). "L’un des ouvrages les plus intéressants, et en tous cas le plus documenté, sur le surnaturel et les phénomènes du spiritisme." - Caillet, 104.

“In *New Science, New World*, Denise Albanese examines the discursive interconnections between two practices that emerged in the seventeenth century—modern science and colonialism. Drawing on the discourse analysis of Foucault, the ideology-critique of Marxist cultural studies, and de Certeau’s assertion that the modern world produces itself through alterity, she argues that the beginnings of colonialism are intertwined in complex fashion with the ways in which the literary became the exotic “other” and undervalued opposite of the scientific.

Albanese reads the inaugurators of the scientific revolution against the canonical authors of early modern literature, discussing Galileo’s *Dialogue on the Two Chief World Systems* and Bacon’s *New Atlantis* as well as Milton’s *Paradise Lost* and Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*. She examines how the newness or “novelty” of investigating nature is expressed through representations of the New World, including the native, the feminine, the body, and the heavens. “New” is therefore shown to be a double sign, referring both to the excitement associated with a knowledge oriented away from past practices, and to the oppression and domination typical of the colonialist enterprise. Exploring the connections between the New World and the New Science, and the simultaneously emerging patterns of thought and forms of writing characteristic of modernity, Albanese insists that science is at its inception a form of power-knowledge, and that the modern and postmodern division of “Two Cultures,” the literary and the scientific, has its antecedents in the early modern world.

*New Science, New World* makes an important contribution to feminist, new historicist, and cultural materialist debates about the extent to which the culture of seventeenth-century England is proto-modern. It will offer scholars and students from a wide range of fields a new critical model for historical practice.”

About The Author: Denise Albanese is Associate Professor of English and Cultural Studies at George Mason University.


$24

“An exploration of the history of British sport, viewed through the lens of the life and work of Samuel Johnson and his friend and correspondent Hester Thrale.

In “Swimming with Dr Johnson and Mrs Thrale,” Julia Allen takes a sideways look at sport, health and exercise in the eighteenth century, and in so doing reveals unfamiliar sides of the eponymous characters she uses as guides and commentators. Samuel Johnson does battle with the rough breakers at Brighton as energetically as he did with any of his verbal opponents; and Hester Thrale – herself 'a good waterspaniel' – provides wry observations, notably on what men decided women might decently be allowed to do in that foreign country that is the past.

Allen starts with the medical theories underpinning notions about exercise, the role of the physician and the surgeon, the conditions in which exercise was taken, its place in child-rearing and education, and its efficacy as a remedy for depression. Chapters on the various sports and forms of exercise associated with Johnson and Mrs Thrale follow, from boxing and swimming to dancing and coach travel, including biographies of the star performers, and eye-witness accounts of the events they took part in. This book offers a wealth of research for anyone interested in peering into some of the obscurer recesses of eighteenth-century life.” – Publisher.


$5


$4

$ 27

Allison investigated spiritualist mediums such as Gladys Osborne Leonard and Minnie M. Soule. She authored *Leonard and Soule Experiments* (1929). Gardner Murphy commented that "Her combination of unfailing enthusiasm for the highest quality research and solid skepticism regarding unsound methods made her a precious collaborator." – "Allison. .. (1880-1959)". - Encyclopedia of Occultism and Parapsychology.


$ 6.95

"The infamous Nuremberg Doctors' Trials of 1946-47 revealed horrifying crimes — ranging from grotesque medical experiments on humans to mass murder—committed by physicians and other health care workers in Nazi Germany. But far more common, argue the authors of *Cleansing the Fatherland*, were the doctors who profited professionally and financially from the killings but were never called to task—and, indeed, were actively shielded by colleagues in postwar German medical organizations.

The authors examine the role of German physicians in such infamous operations as the "T 4" euthanasia program (code-named for the Berlin address of its headquarters at Number 4 Tiergartenstrasse). They also reveal details of countless lesser known killings—all ordered by doctors and all in the name of public health. Maladjusted adolescents, the handicapped, foreign laborers too ill to work, even German civilians who suffered mental breakdowns after air raids were "selected for treatment." (One physician who persisted in speaking of "killings" was officially reprimanded for his "negative attitude.").

The book also includes original documents—never before published in English—that give unique and chilling insight into the everyday workings of Nazi medicine. Among them: Minutes from a 1940 meeting of the Conference of German Mayors, at which a Nazi official gives the assembled politicians detailed instructions for the secret burial of murdered mental patients. A pre-Nazi era questionnaire sent by the head of a state mental institution to parents of disabled children. (Sample question: "Would you agree to a painless shortening of your child's life after an expert had determined him incurably imbecilic?" Sample answer: "Yes, but I would prefer not to know.")
The diary of Dr. Hermann Voss, chief anatomist at the Reichs University of Posen (and later a highly respected physician in postwar Germany), who delights in the flowers blooming outside his window and worries that the overstock of Polish cadavers from his Gestapo suppliers might cause his crematory oven to break down. • Letters of Dr. Friedrich Mennecke, director of the notorious Eichberg Clinic, who writes with cloying sentimentality to the wife he calls "mommy" and comments offhandedly about visiting concentration camps to select "patients" for death.

Today, as reports of mass death in Europe are once again cast in terms of public hygiene, and as euthanasia is advocated—even applauded—on U.S. television, the relevance of what Michael H. Kater here calls "the lessons of the Third Reich" is perhaps greater than ever. Against this background, Cleansing the Fatherland sends a stark message that is difficult to ignore.” – Johns Hopkins University Press.


CONTENTS: Anticipating the enlightenment: museums and galleries in Britain before the British Museum; Giles Waterfield -- Sir Hans Sloane and the European proto-museum; Debora J Meijers -- From private collection to public museum: the Sloane collection at Chelsea and the British Museum in Montagu House; Marjorie L. Caygill -- Encyclopaedic collectors: Ephraim Chambers and Sir Hans Sloane; Richard
Yeo -- Wantonness and use: ambitions for research libraries in early eighteenth-century England; David McKitterick -- Paper monuments and learned societies: Hooke's Royal Society repository; Lisa Jardine -- The status of instruments in eighteenth-century cabinets; Robert Anderson -- Utile et dulce: applying knowledge at the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; Celina Fox -- Wedgwood and his artists; David Bindman -- Skulls, mummies and unicorns' horns: medicinal chemistry in early English museums; Ken Arnold -- Natural history in eighteenth-century museums in Britain; Hugh S Torrens -- Linnaeus, Solander and the birth of a global plant taxonomy; Bengt Jonsell -- Joseph Banks, the British Museum and collections in the age of empire; Neil Chambers -- Ethnography in the Enlightenment; John Mack -- European responses to the sacred art of India; Partha Mitter -- Dr Richard Mead, 1673-1754 and his circle; Ian Jenkins -- The rise and decline of English Neoclassicism; Joseph M Levine -- Bodies of enlightenment: sculpture and the eighteenth-century museum; Malcolm Baker -- Napoleon and Egyptology: Britain's debt to French enterprise; T G H James -- Martin Folkes and the study of the English coinage in the eighteenth-century; Hugh Pagan -- The antiquary en plein air: eighteenth-century progress from topographical survey to the threshold of field archaeology; Arthur MacGregor -- Record and reverie: representing British antiquity in the eighteenth century Sam Smiles.


$75

Of spirit powers and apparitions, ghosts, spiritualism, “Do the dead return?” and Christianity.

$ 8.95

"As visiting physician to Bethlem Hospital, the archetypal "Bedlam" and Britain's first and (for hundreds of years) only public institution for the insane, Dr. John Monro (1715–1791) was a celebrity in his own day. Jonathan Andrews and Andrew Scull call him a "connoisseur of insanity, this high priest of the trade in lunacy." Although the basics of his life and career are well known, this study is the first to explore in depth Monro's colorful and contentious milieu. Mad-doctoring grew into a recognized, if not entirely respectable, profession during the eighteenth century, and besides being affiliated with public hospitals, Monro and other mad-doctors became entrepreneurs and owners of private madhouses and were consulted by the rich and famous.

Monro's close social connections with members of the aristocracy and gentry, as well as with medical professionals, politicians, and divines, guaranteed him a significant place in the social, political, cultural, and intellectual worlds of his time. Andrews and Scull draw on an astonishing array of visual materials and verbal sources that include the diaries, family papers, and correspondence of some of England's wealthiest and best-connected citizens. The book is also distinctive in the coverage it affords to individual case histories of Monro's patients, including such prominent contemporary figures as the Earls Ferrers and Orford, the religious "enthusiast" Alexander Cruden, and the "mad" King George III, as well as his crazy would-be assassin, Margaret Nicholson." – University of California Press.

$ 95

Twelfth edition of this collection of very popular satires in rhyme, “by various members of a provincial family, the B-N-R-Ds or Blunderheads, who have come to Bath for therapeutic reasons.” – [Georgian Cities – web-source]. The letters “made a sensation at the time.” – The Connoisseur, vol. 20, p. 32. Anstey was an English poet, whose “epistolary verse narrative, The New Bath Guide, went through more than 30 editions between 1766 and 1830. After an education at Eton and at King’s College, Cambridge, Anstey in 1754 inherited an independent income; and in 1770 he settled permanently at Bath, fashionable spa of the 18th century. The New Bath Guide; or, Memoirs of the B—R—D Family (1766) is a satire on various aspects of Bath life. Much
of the poem’s charm arises from Anstey’s mastery of versification, but the element of parody, together with the simple caricature and occasional accurate delineation of scenes well-known to 18th-century readers, helps to explain the poem’s popularity.” – Britannica. Among this collection of comic poems is “The birth of fashion” and “A consultation of physicians”, also: Mr. Benard’s opinion of gaming. One stanza refers to the gout directly, [note: Lord Ringbone is a reference to Robert Henley, the first Earl of Northington (1708-1772), “Lord Ringbone, who lay in the parlour below, On account of the gout he had got in his toe. .. ‘With their d – ’d squeaking catgut, that’s worse ‘than the gout?”’ (p. 38). The DNB clarifies, “In his youth [Henley] was a hard drinker, and when suffering in later life from a severe fit of gout was overheard in the House of Lords muttering to himself, ‘If I had known that these legs were one day to carry a chancellor, I’d have taken better care of them when I was a lad’ (Memoir, p. 13).” – by George Fisher Russell Barker, DNB, 1885-1900, vol. 25.


“This collection is the best synthesis of recent scholarship on the history of women, health, and medicine. The volume consists of twenty review essays, each of which surveys the historiography of some aspect of women’s health or women’s roles in the health-care professions...” – ISIS, Volume 84, Number 1 | Mar., 1993.


“In a less-than-subtle anti-science polemic, London Times columnist Appleyard (Understanding the Present) addresses some of the myriad ramifications of our expanding knowledge of genetics. ""Concealed within the knowledge we are now acquiring are insights that may be profoundly socially divisive and which could overthrow the basis on which the wealth and stability of Western democracies are constructed,"" is one of his many pronouncements. Appleyard adequately explores some of the obvious ethical implications sure to be present in a future in which our genetic makeups are known to all and possibly open to manipulation: selective abortion of fetuses not to the liking of prospective parents; the refusal of insurance companies to cover individuals with genetic predispositions for certain disorders; the inevitable quagmire in the criminal justice system when criminals argue that their genes forced them to act in an antisocial manner. His main point, however, is that the
social implications of science are far too important to be left solely to the scientists. But try as he might to whip this thesis into a controversy, most readers will find it a straw man, as few scientists disagree with Appleyard's view. There are many, however, who would argue strenuously with his overly simplified attacks on scientists and the scientific method—for example, that "[i]n order to become scientific, we must become inhuman." Try telling that to Einstein, Tagore or Bohm. (Aug.)” – Publisher's Weekly.

CONTENTS: Women's health; Adele E. Clarke --Pathways of health and death; Lois M. Verbrugge --Sexuality and woman's sexual nature; Nancy Sahli --Childbirth in America, 1650-1990; Janet Carlisle Bogdan --Race as a factor in health; Edward H. Beardsley --Historical perspectives on women and mental illness; Nancy Tomes --Surgical gynecology; Judith M. Roy --Professionalization of obstetrics; Charlotte G. Borst --Women's reproductive health; Suzanne Poirier --Institutionalizing women's health care in nineteenth- and twentieth-century America; Joan E. Lynaugh --Women and sectarian medicine; Naomi Rogers --Self-help and the patent medicine business; Susan E. Cayleff --Charismatic women and health; Jonathan M. Butler, Rennie B. Schoepflin --Knowledge and power; Martha H. Verbrugge --Women's health and public policy; Molly Ladd-Taylor --Women's toxic experience; Anthony Bale --Midwives and history; Judy Barrett Litoff --Nurses; Ellen D. Baer --Physicians; Regina Morantz-Sanchez --Pharmacists; Gregory J. Higby.


First American edition. Ariès was a French medieval historian and friend of Michel Foucault. He is best known for his book Centuries of Childhood (1962), which presents childhood as a social construction rather than an actual physiological state. The other focus of his academic career, somewhat paradoxically, was the evolution of western societies’ concept of death. In Western Attitudes Towards Death, he argues that as religiosity has waned, societies have become increasingly reluctant to confront death directly.

“Proposing that there is a permanent relationship between one’s idea of death and one’s self, Ariès explains how and why death ceased being a familiar, routine forgetting of a self and has become a wild feeling of personal failure.” –jacket.

“A New and improved edition.” Containing: His complete masterpiece; his experienced midwife; his book of problems; and his last legacy.

An early manual of sex, pregnancy, midwifery, and child-rearing. Much less technical than those intended for the physicians of the time, this pseudonymously written book was intended for common consumption. Location: Royal College of Surgeons of England.

An early manual of sex, pregnancy, midwifery, and child-rearing. Features some illustrations of human monsters, twins in the womb, a woman with four arms, a fully-hairy child (see: “Of monsters, and monstrous births”). Much less technical than those intended for the physicians of the time, this pseudonymously written book was intended for common consumption.

$ 40


$ 4


$ 7.95

“In American society, the consumption of alcohol during pregnancy is considered dangerous, irresponsible, and in some cases illegal. Pregnant women who have even a single drink routinely face openly voiced reproach. Yet fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) in infants and children is notoriously difficult to diagnose, and the relationship between alcohol and adverse birth outcomes is riddled with puzzles and paradoxes.

Sociologist Elizabeth M. Armstrong uses fetal alcohol syndrome and the problem of drinking during pregnancy to examine the assumed relationship between somatic and social disorder, the ways in which social problems are individualized, and the intertwining of health and morality that characterizes American society. She traces the evolution of medical knowledge about the effects of alcohol on fetal development, from nineteenth-century debates about drinking and heredity to the modern diagnosis of FAS and its kindred syndromes. She argues that issues of race, class, and gender have influenced medical findings about alcohol and reproduction and that these findings have always reflected broader social and moral preoccupations and, in particular, concerns about women’s roles and place in society, as well as the fitness of future generations. Medical beliefs about drinking during pregnancy have often ignored the poverty, chaos, and insufficiency of some women’s lives—factors that may be more responsible than alcohol for adverse outcomes in babies and children.
Using primary sources and interviews to explore relationships between doctors and patients and women and their unborn children, Armstrong offers a provocative and detailed analysis of how drinking during pregnancy came to be considered a pervasive social problem, despite the uncertainties surrounding the epidemiology and etiology of fetal alcohol syndrome.” – Publisher.

AUTHOR: Elizabeth M. Armstrong is an assistant professor of sociology and public affairs at Princeton University. REVIEWS: "Easy and interesting to read from a historical as well as from a sociological perspective." — Doody's Book Review Service. "In this well-written book, Elizabeth Armstrong provides an in-depth analysis of fetal alcohol syndrome as a social problem." — Virginia Chang - American Journal of Sociology. "A welcome and long overdue critique of the knowledge production in the United States surrounding alcohol use by pregnant women and the diagnostic category of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)." — Social History.


“Since the time of William Turner (c1508-1568), the figure of the parson-naturalist has been conspicuous in the English Church and in English science. Clergy have made a formidable contribution to natural history in England. Gilbert White (1720-193), the author of *The Natural History of Selbourne*, is perhaps the best known of this distinguished company, but other notables include John Ray (1627-1705) with whom, it has been said, ‘the adventure of modern science beings’.

The brightness of the reputation of these individuals should not blind us to that great host of other luminaries who have made English natural history what it is today. There have been botanists and ornithologists, geologists and entomologists; clerical naturalists have included specialists on molluscs, sponges, fish, orchids, seaweeds and lichens. These parson-naturalists have played an important role in the foundation of the conservation movement and in the origins of organisations such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Natural Trust.” – Publisher.


First edition. Arnold was an English poet and journalist, known for his fascination with eastern philosophy and religion.


$ 18

“Making Sense of Illness is a fascinating investigation into the social and clinical factors that determine what constitutes a "legitimate" illness in the twentieth century. By examining six case studies of diseases that have emerged within the past fifty years--from what we now consider to be "straightforward" diseases such as coronary heart disease, to the currently widely-debated Chronic Fatigue Syndrome--Aronowitz examines the historical and cultural factors that influence how doctors think about illness; how illnesses are recognized, named, classified, and finally, what they "mean" in an individual and social context. The choices that are available to the investigators, clinicians, patients and the processes by which change occurs are factors that all play a great role in "legitimizing" an illness, and these are the roles that are seldom examined. By juxtaposing the histories of each disease, Aronowitz shows how cultural and historical precedents have determined research programs, public health activities, clinical decisions, and even the patient's experience of illness. This is a must-read for anyone interested in public health and the history of medicine in the United States.” – Publisher.

REVIEW: "Making Sense of Illness succeeds as both a medical monograph and a book for the lay reader because it speaks to such deep matters of health and health care delivery, and accomplishes its task in relatively jargon-free language. This is a book for the thinking reader." The Washington Post.

Hawaiian legends figure greatly in the image of tropical paradise that has come to represent Hawai'i in popular imagination. But what are we buying into when we read these stories as texts in English-language translations? Cristina Bacchilega poses this question in her examination of the way these stories have been adapted to produce a legendary Hawai'i primarily for non-Hawaiian readers or other audiences.

With an understanding of tradition that foregrounds history and change, Bacchilega examines how, following the 1898 annexation of Hawai'i by the United States, the publication of Hawaiian legends in English delegitimized indigenous narratives and traditions and at the same time constructed them as representative of Hawaiian culture. Hawaiian mo'olelo were translated in popular and scholarly English-language publications to market a new cultural product: a space constructed primarily for Euro-Americans as something simultaneously exotic and primitive and beautiful and welcoming. To analyze this representation of Hawaiian traditions, place, and genre, Bacchilega focuses on translation across languages, cultures, and media; on photography, as the technology that contributed to the visual formation of a westernized image of Hawai'i; and on tourism as determining postannexation economic and ideological machinery.

In a book with interdisciplinary appeal, Bacchilega demonstrates both how the myth of legendary Hawai'i emerged and how this vision can be unmade and reimagined.” — Publisher.

REVIEWS: "Legendary Hawai'i is insightful, provocative, and thought-provoking. It forcefully illuminates the implications of tourism for a culture, and the ways in which seemingly simple transactions, such as a tourist brochure to bring tourists and dollars to the island, can work in insidious ways to actually undermine the very people it seems to be celebrating."—Journal of Folklore Research. "Legendary Hawai'i and the Politics of Place is an examination of cultural change through textual analysis, and within those boundaries it accomplishes quite a bit... Bacchilega's close reading of texts and her nuanced explications of photographs are persuasive and reach important conclusions about cultural changes occurring in Hawaii, which may also apply to other colonized regions."—Journal of American History. "A work of vigilant scholarship and elegant exposition that unsettles long-taken-for-granted genres, modes of representation, narrative codes and ascribed roles."—Hawaiian Journal of History.

$ 125

Bacon’s *Novum Organum* lays out his methods of inductive reasoning, which would become standard scientific method in the centuries to come.


$ 10

$ 175

“In 1699, the Cambridge non-juror, Thomas Baker, had published anonymously his *Reflections Upon Learning.* Among his critical correspondents was John Woodward, the Professor of Physic at Gresham College. Baker has attempted to criticize the shortcomings of all human learning, in order to emphasize the importance of a whole-hearted belief in revelation.” – J.E. Force, R.H. Popkin (editors), *The Books of Nature and Scripture: Recent Essays on Natural Philosophy, Theology and Biblical Criticism in the Netherlands of Spinoza’s Time…* Springer, 1994, p. 149.

Contents include: Of Language, Grammar, Rhetoric and Eloquence, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Metaphysics, History, Chronology,
Geography, Civil Law, Canon Law, Physick, Critical Learning, Oriental Learning Jewish and Arabian, Scholastic Learning. Thomas Baker was an English Antiquarian.

ESTC: T115163.


REVIEWS: [1] "The First Strange Place is in the great tradition of oral history and yet it makes marvelous use of archival records—I was reminded both of Studs Terkel's sensitive ear and of Shelby Foote's sweeping vision." — Boston Globe. "A fascinating, startling, and wise book. It will now be impossible to tell the story of the modern civil rights struggle or of the women's movement without seeking to understand the anxieties that flourished on Hawaii after Pearl Harbor." — Linda K. Kerber, University of Iowa. [2] "Packed with rich sources, complex ideas, and some amusing lines—and written with writers' craft as well as historians' insight—this book is an excellent example of both new and traditional history." — Natsuki Aruga, Saitama University, Japan. [3] "A model of multicultural history—imaginatively researched, interpreted with discernment, and gracefully written." — Harvard Sitkoff, University of New Hampshire.

Inscribed by W. G. Bailey, M.D., “Oct. 7th, 1929. To My Friend, Dr. William Cashman, With the hope that he will to the extent of reading this book – interest himself in what an impartial investigator, Hereward Carrington, called, ‘The coming science, knowledge & of life after death.’” “Bailey graduated from Paulsboro High School and Pierce Business College, then went on to Jefferson Medical College, from which he received his doctorate in 1891. He interned at Cooper Hospital and remained in Camden, practicing general surgery into the 1930s.” [Bailey’s nephew had the same name, but was born in 1893]. Hereward Carrington (1880-1958) was a well-known British-born American investigator of psychic phenomena and author. A wonderfully odd book!


1049 BARBANELL, Maurice. This is Spiritualism. New York: Award Books, 1967. ¶ Small 8vo. 160 pp. Pictorial wrappers. Very good +. $8


This is Barker’s principal work. It was translated into German, Italian, French, Spanish and Russian.

*Indigenous Hawaiians in the Pacific Northwest*


“Native Hawaiians arrived in the Pacific Northwest as early as 1787. Some went out of curiosity; many others were recruited as seamen or as workers in the fur trade. By the end of the nineteenth century more than a thousand men and women had journeyed across the Pacific, but the stories of these extraordinary individuals have gone largely unrecorded in Hawaiian or Western sources. Through painstaking archival work in British Columbia, Oregon, California, and Hawaii, Jean Barman and Bruce Watson pieced together what is known about these sailors, laborers, and settlers from 1787 to 1898, the year the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States. In addition, the authors include descriptive biographical entries on some eight hundred Native Hawaiians, a remarkable and invaluable complement to their narrative history.

“Kanakas” (as indigenous Hawaiians were called) formed the backbone of the fur trade along with French Canadians and Scots. As the trade waned and most of their countrymen returned home, several hundred men with indigenous wives raised families and formed settlements throughout the Pacific Northwest. Today their descendants remain proud of their distinctive heritage. The resourcefulness of these pioneers in the face of harsh physical conditions and racism challenges the early Western perception that Native Hawaiians were indolent and easily exploited.

Scholars and others interested in a number of fields—Hawaiian history, Pacific Islander studies, Western U.S. and Western Canadian history, diaspora studies—will find *Leaving Paradise* an indispensable work.” – Publisher.

$ 7.95

“In this book, Sandra Barney examines the transformation of medical care in Central Appalachia during the Progressive Era and analyzes the influence of women volunteers in promoting the acceptance of professional medicine in the region. By highlighting the critical role played by nurses, clubwomen, ladies' auxiliaries, and other female constituencies in bringing modern medicine to the mountains, she fills a significant gap in gender and regional history.

Barney explores both the differences that divided women in the reform effort and the common ground that connected them to one another and to the male physicians who profited from their voluntary activity. Held together at first by a shared goal of improving the public welfare, the coalition between women volunteers and medical professionals began to fracture when the reform agendas of women's groups challenged physicians' sovereignty over the form of health care delivery. By examining the professionalization of male medical practitioners, the gendered nature of the campaign to promote their authority, and their displacement of community healers, especially female midwives, Barney uncovers some of the tensions that evolved within Appalachian society as the region was fundamentally reshaped during the era of industrial development.” – Publisher.

REVIEWS: "The sophisticated analysis, clear and direct prose style, organization, and brevity make the paperbound version of Authorized to Heal ideal for upper-level undergraduate courses in southern history, women's history, and the history of medicine and public health... Authorized to Heal is one of the finest monographs in the past decade to combine women's and southern history."--Journal of Southern History. "[A] rich and graceful volume that combines the historical literature of women, medicine, and Appalachian history... Barney has filled an important void in Appalachian history and at the same time helps to demonstrate that Appalachian history is American history."--American Historical Review.


$ 3.95

Jacques Martin Barzun was a French-American historian known for his studies of the history of ideas and cultural history. He wrote prolifically about a wide range of subjects, including baseball, mystery novels, and classical music, and was also known as a philosopher of education.


Teich, who studied medicine at Masaryk University, then later he pursued an external university degree in chemistry at University College, Exeter. He was a Czech-British historian of science, best known for the series of histories in national context which he co-edited with Roy Porter.

“Destroyed by Vesuvius in 79 CE, the ruins of Pompeii offer the best evidence we have of life in the Roman Empire. But the eruptions are only part of the story. In *The Fires of Vesuvius*, acclaimed historian Mary Beard makes sense of the remains. She explores what kind of town it was—more like Calcutta or the Costa del Sol—and what it can tell us about “ordinary” life there. From sex to politics, food to religion, slavery to literacy, Beard offers us the big picture even as she takes us close enough to the past to smell the bad breath and see the intestinal tapeworms of the inhabitants of the lost city. She resurrects the Temple of Isis as a testament to ancient multiculturalism. At the Suburban Baths we go from communal bathing to hygiene to erotica.

Recently, Pompeii has been a focus of pleasure and loss: from Pink Floyd’s memorable rock concert to Primo Levi’s elegy on the victims. But Pompeii still does not give up its secrets quite as easily as it may seem. This book shows us how much more and less there is to Pompeii than a city frozen in time as it went about its business on 24 August 79.” – Publisher.


“Wilhelm Beer was a Berlin banker and brother of the composer Meyerbeer, who set up a private observatory equipped with a 9.5-centimeter refractor. In collaboration with Johann H. Mädler, he produced, in 1830, the first accurate map of the Moon (*Mappa Selenographica*) and a companion descriptive volume (*Der Mond*), describing the surface features. These showed the Moon to be a world very unlike the Earth and contradicted the pro-selenite claims of Gruithuisen and William Herschel (see life on
the Moon). Beer and Mädler's map remained the best available for several decades and helped persuade most professional astronomers that the Moon is uninhabited. The two also collaborated in the production of the first systematic chart of the surface of Mars.” – David Darling. “His leisure hours were spent in studying astronomy in an observatory he had constructed in his garden. Together with J.H. Maedler, he studied the planet Mars during the 1828, 1832, 1835, and 1837 oppositions and their findings were published. Later they made a map of the moon; over many years they recorded every aspect of the moon surface and published their findings in Der Mond nach seinen kosmischen und individuellen Verhaeltnissen, oder allgemeine vergleichende Selenographie (2 vols., 1837). This was the standard work for many years.” – Encyclopedia.com.


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


Reprinting a pamphlet of 1791, considered very rare. This work, issued in 1867, is an account of the disastrous and disgraceful riots of 1791, when the library and laboratory of Dr. Priestley were destroyed, and that most eminent 'follower of science and real benefactor of the world' was driven from our town."


1070 [BERNARD, Claude (1838-1878)]


$ 10

“Claude Bernard was recognized in his own time as one of the giants of science; today he still belongs among the dozen most significant scientists since 1800. Through his ability to present and interpret results within a persuasive theoretical framework, Bernard became an almost mythical example of the systematic, rational, and successful scientist.

This book examines Bernard’s formative early research in the years from 1842 to 1848, before he became a well-known scientist, a revered sage, and, in the eyes of many, a “founder” of experimental physiology. Frederic Holmes’s intimate description of Bernard’s investigations is accompanied by a broad account of physiology and biochemistry in the era when they were becoming recognizably modern.” – Publisher.


$ 12

Besterman was a psychical researcher and Voltaire scholar. “Between 1927 and 1935 he was the investigating officer for the Society for Psychical Research (SPR). He wrote two books on Annie Besant and many works on psychical research. He was a critical researcher, he became skeptical of most of the paranormal phenomena reported in the SPR journal.” – Wikip. See: Giles Barber, Theodore Besterman.
Signed by the Author


$ 25

“Thomas Bewick’s (1753–1828) History of British Birds was the first field guide for ordinary people, illustrated with woodcuts of astonishing accuracy and beauty. In Nature’s Engraver, Jenny Uglow tells the story of the farmer’s son from Tyneside who became one of Britain’s greatest and most popular engravers. It is a story of violent change, radical politics, lost ways of life, and the beauty of the wild—a journey to the beginning of our lasting obsession with the natural world.” – University of Chicago Press.

Limited edition of 500 copies. "The Priestley Riots (also known as the Birmingham Riots of 1791) took place from 14 July to 17 July 1791 in Birmingham, England; the rioters’ main targets were religious dissenters, most notably the politically and theologically controversial Joseph Priestley. The riots started with an attack on the Royal Hotel, Birmingham—the site of a banquet organised in sympathy with the French Revolution. Then, beginning with Priestley’s church and home, the rioters attacked or burned four Dissenting chapels, twenty-seven houses, and several businesses. Many of them became intoxicated by liquor that they found while looting, or with which they were bribed to stop burning homes. A small core could not be bribed, however, and remained sober. The rioters burned not only the homes and chapels of Dissenters, but also the homes of people they associated with Dissenters, such as members of the scientific Lunar Society." [Wikip.] Revolution Controversy


“Dr. William Perfect of West Malling was well known in his time, not only as a surgeon and a doctor of the insane, but as a journalist and a leading Kentish freemason...”


With an introduction by the Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs. Selected contents: Spiritualism tainted in its origin, Mediums, Automatic Writing, The Ouija-Board and the Preternatural, Spurious Phenomena, Theory of Telepathy, Ectoplasmic Theory, etc.

$ 175

Blackwall was a classical scholar and teacher. This (title), first issued in 1725, was his last work. "The classical scholar, Anthony Blackwall, also deserves separate recognition, largely but not only because of the size of his work: he devotes the whole volume one and some of volume two [of this work] to praise of the Bible as literature,
having already given the public a substantial foretaste of his views in *An Introduction to the Classics*. There he places the Scriptures ahead of the classics, though the latter are his subject. He argues 'that the Bible is the most excellent and useful book in the world, and to understand its meaning and discover its beauties 'tis necessary to be conversant in the Greek and Latin classics.' David Norton, *A History of the English Bible as Literature*, (p. 207).


First edition. Contents: I. The Dead Rapper; II. The Automatist ....; III. Astral Light and Psycho-Lastrometer; IV. An Experiment on the Theory of Protective Vibration; V. Sex in the Next World; VI. The Reality of Sorcery; VII. Incense and Occultism; VIII. Beasts and Elementals; IX. Possession; X. Some New Facts and Theories; XI. Oriental Occultism.
1078 **BLAND, Oliver.** *Secrets of Occultism.* London: Odhams Press, [c. 1920]. ¶ 8vo. 190 pp. Later half black calf, raised bands, slate-blue cloth, dual red leather gilt-stamped spine labels, top edge gilt, by BUMPUS. Small bookseller's label. Very good. $30


1079 **BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich (1752-1840); BENDYSHE, Thomas (1827-1886) [ed., transl.]; MARX, Karl Friedrich Heinrich (1796-1877); FLOURENS, P. (Pierre) (1794-1867); WAGNER, Rudolf (1805-1864); HUNTER, John (d. 1809).** *The Anthropological Treatises of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach with Memoirs of him by Marx and Florenes and an Account of His Anthropological Museum by Professor R. Wagner, and the Inaugural Dissertation of John Hunter, M.D. on the Varieties of Man.* London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts & Green, 1865. ¶ Five parts in one volume. 8vo. xiv, [2], 406, 22, 10 pp. 4 plates (2 folding); a few pages roughly opened, first few leaves nicked on outer margin (archival repairs). Original half dark
purple morocco, marbled boards, gilt-lined raised bands, gilt spine title, top edge gilt; upper corner dented. Occasional pencil marginalia. Library sticker/label removed from ffep. Very good.

$ 225

First editions in English. Johann Friedrich Blumenbach was a German naturalist and anthropologist, whose work on comparative anatomy greatly impacted the development of anthropology as a science in the 19th century. He was invited to examine Egyptian mummies at the British Museum. He did six dissections. “Blumenbach. .. believed he could deduce all manner of details – race, sex, and beauty – from the smooth calciferous plates of the human skull. What he believed he found, in terms of racial types, was decidedly intermediate. The maxillae bones of the upper jaw were ‘prominent, but by no means so much as a true Guinea face; and not more so than is often seen on handsome negroes, and not seldom on European countenances.” - Michael F. Robinson, *The Lost White Tribe: Explorers, Scientists, and the Theory that Changed a Continent*. Oxford University Press, 2016.

Contents: Memoir of the author; On the Natural Variety of Mankind; Contributions to Natural history; Remarks on an Hippocratic Macrocephalus; An account of the Blumenbachian Museum; .. On the varieties of man, 1775, by Hunter. The physician and lecturer, Karl Friedrich Heinrich Marx, here contributes a biography of Blumenbach. Professor Wagner gives an account of the Blumenbachian Museum.


$ 7.95


$ 20

Franz Uri Boas (1858-1942) was a German-born American anthropologist and a pioneer of modern anthropology who has been called the "Father of American Anthropology".


$ 12
Robert Bogdan’s fascinating social history brings to life the world of the freak show and explores the culture that nurtured and, later, abandoned it. In uncovering this neglected chapter of show business, he describes in detail the flimflam artistry behind the shows, the promoters and the audiences, and the gradual evolution of public opinion from awe to embarrassment. Freaks were not born, Bogdan reveals; they were manufactured by the amusement world, usually with the active participation of the freaks themselves. Many of the "human curiosities" found fame and fortune, becoming the celebrities of their time, until the ascent of professional medicine transformed them from marvels into pathological specimens.” [Publisher].


$ 200

Early edition. Sauvages de Lacroix was a French physician and botanist. The *Nosologia Methodica* is his most significant contribution to the field of medicine. It established a comprehensive nosology for diseases, a project inspired by the work of Thomas Sydenham which utilized methods Sauvages de Lacroix had learned from his study of botany. “Sauvages de la Croix was among the earliest of the systematists and theorists of the eighteenth century who developed detailed classifications of disease. Professor of medicine and later botany at Montpellier, he was a friend of Linnaeus (see No. 877) and an active author whose Pathologica methodica seu de cognoscendis morbis (Leiden, 1759) went through numerous editions and translations. The Éloge at the beginning of Volume I is an informative presentation of his life and achievements. Sauvages de la Croix translated the present work from the Latin edition of his *Nosologia methodica* (Amsterdam, 1763). He presents approximately 2,400 clinical entities arranged in a classification following that of Sydenham (see No. 549 ff.) and
Linnaeus. The text concentrates primarily on clinical symptoms and morbid anatomy and is little concerned with therapy. It is a unique work that served simultaneously as a medical textbook, lexicon, and dictionary.” – *Heirs of Hippocrates* (1771 ed. in 3 volumes).

“Sauvages recognized that the characterization of the species of disease should be based on experience with patients and, somewhat pragmatically, that the genera should be given a stable meaning even if such clarity is not fully found in the data... However, the world of Sauvage’s clinicians stands in stark contrast with our world, which is structured at least in part by reference to the world of the pathoanatomist. Sauvages’s classes of disease were, for example, (1) impairments, (2) fevers, (3) inflammations, (4) spasms, (5) difficulties in breathing, (6) debilities, (7) pains, (8) madnesses, (9) fluxes, and (10) wastings. Thus, hemorrhages, abortions, leukorrhea, and gonorrhea all fell under the class of “fluxes.” What were important were the major clinical signs presented to the physician – something was flowing.” – Kenneth F. Schaffner, *Logic of Discovery and Diagnosis in Medicine*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985, page 62, 69. Garrison-Morton 2203 (Latin ed., 1763).


$ 15

First edition. Bolton, a prolific writer, "wrote extensively for the press, was one of the first corresponding secretaries of the Woman's National Temperance Union, and was associate editor of the Boston Congregationalist (1878–81). She wrote several other books on famous persons in various disciplines.


$ 20

Third edition, "with a record of the finding of the Loretto Chapel in 1919." From at least the 12th century the Glastonbury area has been associated with the legend of King Arthur, a connection promoted by medieval monks who asserted that Glastonbury was Avalon. "The ruins are now the property of and managed by the Glastonbury Abbey trust. On acquiring the site the trust appointed Frederick Bligh Bond to direct an archaeological investigation. Bond discovered the Edgar Chapel, North Porch and St Dunstan's Chapel, however relations with his employers turned
sour when he revealed in his 1919 book, *The Gate of Remembrance*, that he had made many of his interpretations in collaboration with a psychic medium."


$12

REVIEWED: “The realm of the abnormal and the rare is once again becoming popular. The history of science and medicine, of literature and art seem to share today a [End Page 157] sincere interest in the study of the world and lore of monsters and monstrosities. A Cabinet of Medical Curiosities, inspired by the classic work of George M. Gould and Walter L. Pyle, *Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine* (1897), joins an increasing list of recent papers and monographs that deal with the history of medical and cultural wonders.

Following the path opened by Gould and Pyle, Jan Bondeson’s book begins with a discussion of spontaneous human combustion and continues with chapters on snakes and frogs living in the human gastrointestinal tract, phthiriasis or lousy disease, the giants in the earth, apparent death and premature burial, maternal impressions, and many other anatomical oddities. As the author states in his preface, the layout of the book “resembles that of one of the old medical cabinets of curiosities. It aims to depict the odd, the bizarre, and the unexpected” (p. vii). Bondeson may have succeeded in this, and his catalog of medical curiosities will very likely satisfy the reader with a taste for the monstrous and the macabre.

The book may, nonetheless, disappoint the professional historian. For one thing, Bondeson’s prose and style are much closer to scientific journalism than to historiography. He has included an appendix on sources, but since the book contains no critical apparatus in the different chapters, the use that he has made of the primary sources remains unclear: we never know whom Bondeson is citing, or where exactly any given quotation can be found in the sources. On a different level, Bondeson has designed his book as a repository of curiosities without problematizing the connection between the different topics. The selection of chapters has thus a certain touch of randomness that seems to be based exclusively on personal preference. Furthermore, the curiosity that appears to link all the stories together seems to be only that of the late-twentieth-century reader. The very argument of the book gives further support to this impression: on the one hand, the phenomena described in the different chapters “provide some of the most striking examples that old medical errors die hard” (p. viii). On the other, however, “the opposite has proved true,” and modern research
indicates that the most bizarre, such as the lousy disease, “may actually have existed” (ibid.).

Curiosity seems, then, to be defined mainly as the result of an epistemological confrontation between past belief and present evidence. It is from contemporary medical knowledge that Bondeson finds it possible to explain away, as in the case of the tailed people, for example, the origins of folk credibility. The different chapters of his book are full of stories or rare or bizarre individuals or objects. But the catalogue also consists of a set of old fables that have supposedly become true; or conversely, in what he saw as a variety of popular and medical errors that appeared to die hard. This veiled transition between different forms of historical, psychological, and epistemological curiosities seems, however, difficult to explain solely in terms of late-twentieth-century medical positions. The mummy of Julia Pastrana, for example, one of the most famous human marvels of the 1850s, is no longer a social curiosity: it is, rather, in Bondeson’s account, a medical case. The “ape-woman,” the “nondescript,” represents now “an extreme case of congenital [End Page 158] hypertrichosis (with terminal hair) and gingival hyperplasia” (p. 243). Very likely, however, the notoriety that she reached during the mid-nineteenth century cannot possibly rest on her medical condition alone. This diagnosis may explain her deformity, but it says nothing about the conditions that turned her into a living curiosity. – Javier Moscoso, Max-Planck Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Berlin. Bulletin of the History of Medicine, Volume 73, Number 1, Spring 1999.


$ 22

"Anne Borsay was a medical historian. She was appointed as the first Chair of Medical Humanities at Swansea University in 2003, a position she held until her death in 2014. Her academic work explored the history of medical institutions and, later, the role of disabled people in the coal industry in south Wales." She made "major contributions to the study of nursing history, disability and the humanities." Borsay was described by a colleague as 'a pioneer of disability history, contributing a huge wealth of ideas and studies to what is now a flourishing field of history. Her work looked at changes in social, cultural and political attitudes towards disability, bringing out the importance of recording the often-ignored place of disabled people within history.'

$ 14


$ 16

Bowers was interested in alternative medicine, known for pioneering reflexology, which he invented with William H. Fitzgerald, calling it “Zone therapy.” He defended some spiritualist practitioners, even debunked ones, and was himself not a degree-based doctor, though he styled himself as one. Contents: Introduction; I. I Have Talked with Ghosts; II. My First Experience with a Spirit; III. Clinching a Conviction; IV. What Form of Psychic Phenomena Is Most Convincing?; V. Frank Decker—Dependable Physical Phenomenist; VI. Patsy Develops Marvelous Harmonica Technic; VII. Spirit Who Called Up on the Phone; VIII. A Scientist Confirms Reports of Frank Decker’s Mediumship; IX. The Magician Who Couldn’t Keep Decker Locked in a Mail Sack; X. ”Jim” Riley —Master Materializing Medium; XI. Dr. John Myers —Spirit Photographer; XII. When Burning at the Stake Was the High Award for Mediumship; XIII. How the Davenport Brothers Tried to Spiritualize Humanity; XIV. Honest and Dishonest Mediums; XV. Manhandling the Medium; XVI. Why Can’t I Receive Messages Myself?; XVII. Blundering Bigotry; XVIII. Magician’s Madness; XIX. Spiritual Healing; XX. A Spirit Materializes a Full Set of Teeth and a Pulsing Heart; XXI. What Do They Really Know About Hell? XXII. In Which I Pat Professor Jastrow’s Rosy Cheeks; XXIII. Stupidity Spreads to Texas; XXIV. A Seance
with Mrs. Etta Wriedt and Frank Decker; XXV. My "Dead" Mother Brings Me a Lock of Her Hair.


Morris Fishbein said of him, “Dr. Bowers is not a doctor of medicine, and the only M.D. he has is the one Macfadden gives him. Strange how the same names recur again and again in these stories of the goullike activities of the harpies who live by exploiting the sick!” - Fishbein, *Fads and quackery in healing; an analysis of the foibles*, p. 133.


A major comparative study of systems of large-scale classification. See book review by Stefan Helmreich, “Torqing Things Out,” *Science, Technology, & Human Values*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (Summer, 2003), pp. 435-440. Bowker is a professor of Informatics at UC Irvine. Susan Leigh Star, American sociologist, UCSD, "She specialized in the study of information in modern society; information worlds; information infrastructure; classification and standardization; sociology of science; sociology of work and the history of science, medicine, technology, and communication/information systems." She is called by some, "one of the most influential science studies scholars of the last several decades."


“Since its original publication in 1989, Evolution: The History of an Idea has been recognized as a comprehensive and authoritative source on the development and impact of this most controversial of scientific theories. This twentieth anniversary edition is updated with a new preface examining recent scholarship and trends within the study of evolution.” – University of California Press.

Includes notes on the most prominent sources for mineral water in Europe (including Carlsbad in Bohemia, for which Carlsbad, California is named).


$50

“This volume exemplifies the kind of history that Peter Bowler excels at, the kind of history that deals with a big topic, identifies plausible and often provocative themes to link a mass of material, and then presents it in a way sophisticated enough to challenge the experts and lucid enough to appeal to novices. The big topic in question is the Victorian attitude (or attitudes) to the past. Bowler construes the past in its broadest extent, stretching back from the modern history to antiquity, thence to prehistory, and beyond that to the history of life on the planet. Victorians, he suggests, were fascinated by the past, a suggestion borne out by his nice illustrations and references to works now obscure but once famous.” – Rachel Lauden, *ISIS, A Journal of the History of Science Society.*


$20

Includes a chapter: Building a library regarding the author's medical books, especially in pathology.


$10

Even talks of life on Mars! Bradley was a "British author who wrote in support of Spiritualism and psychic phenomena. He was also a direct voice medium, an ability he claimed he developed after his experiences with the medium George Valiantine in America.

The story of his first sittings and Valiantine's first visit to England is told in Bradley's book, *Towards the Stars* (1924). His second volume, *The Wisdom of the Gods* (1925), narrates Valiantine's second visit and gives an account of the author's own séances, at which many prominent people attended. He was approached by the Society for Psychical Research (SPR; London) for test sittings, but, on the advice of
his controls, he refused. Later Bradley declared open enmity to the SPR, resigned his membership, and in March 1931 issued a pamphlet of indictment." [Encyclopedia of Occultism and Parapsychology]. Religion


Stanley De Brath was a British civil engineer and psychical researcher.


“As she tells the story of the development of Spiritualism, Braude uses the emergence of the medium to comment on the shifting understanding of the proper roles of women and men. In contrast with a minister or theologian, Spiritualism began to teach that the spirits chose mediums, which gave them unassailable authority. At a time when no religious groups ordained women and when women could neither vote nor hold office, the movement for women's rights also began to suggest that women had autonomy from beyond the world of men, society, and the church. Instead of commenting on the truth of Spiritualism's claims, Ann Braude speaks instead throughout her book of the way it fed a growing hunger in the mid-19th century: to communicate with the dead. She argues that this desire went beyond grief at the death of a loved one. Adherents of Spiritualism were also seeking evidence of the immortality of the soul from a religious source which deviated from Calvinism. Hearing a message from "beyond" offered them release from some of the stricter aspects of Calvinism, such as predestination, final judgment, infant damnation, and hell. What sets this book apart from other studies of the same time period is Ann Braude's contention that faith is an important element for interpreting history.” – John Hopkins University.


Slater Brown was an American Spiritualist, clairvoyant, with examples of clairvoyant medical diagnoses, miraculously cures of illness, human and object levitation, appearance of disembodied hands, revelations of the Creation, recorded visits to Heaven. [Publisher].

“Thomas Brown (1778–1820), Professor of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh, was among the most prominent and widely read British philosophers of the first half of the nineteenth century. An influential interpreter of both Hume and Reid, Brown provided a bridge between the Scottish school of 'Common Sense' and the later positivism of John Stuart Mill and others. The selections in this volume illustrate Brown’s original ideas about mental science, cause and effect, emotions and ethics. They are preceded by an introduction situating Brown’s career and writings in their intellectual and historical context.” – From the publisher.


Browne's *Religio Medici* is the most famous work of English literature written by a physician. Browne did not intend to have it published, but manuscripts of the work circulated privately.


First edition. Jeremiah S. Finch was a Professor of English at Princeton University. "At Princeton, he led classes in English literature until his retirement in 1975. He was the author of works on the life of Sir Thomas Browne (a 17th-century English doctor and writer) and of articles for scholarly journals on medical history, English literature, teacher preparation and liberal education. [Ruth Stevens, Princeton].

$4.95

“Vyvyan Deacon practised as a Spiritualist medium and herbalist. When time were hard, he laboured as a dockworker and fruitpicker in the Australian heat. When times were good he mixed with the British aristocracy and the Prince of Wales came to one of his séances.

As a boy he travelled to Australia via India and while only seventeen met and fell in love with the 12-year-old girl he later married. A Rosicrucian, he was also a friend and pupil of the controversial Liberal Catholic bishop Leadbeater, who had previously been Krishnamuri’s teacher. He supported he frequently imprisoned naturalist W.J. Chidley and was involved in the New Thought movement, a precursor of Christian Science.

Moving to the United Kingdom in 1930, Deacon became a friend of Aleister Crowley. At the same time he was instrumental in the foundation of a Christian organisation for the cultivation of psychic gifts within the church. The aftermath of an accident led to his sudden death in 1938...” – Publisher.


$4.95


$4.95

“Written by four internationally renowned bioethicists, From Chance to Choice is the first systematic treatment of the fundamental ethical issues underlying the application of genetic technologies to human beings. Probing the implications of the remarkable advances in genetics, the authors ask how should these affect our understanding of distributive justice, equality of opportunity, the rights and obligations as parents, the meaning of disability, and the role of the concept of human nature in ethical theory and practice. The book offers a historical context to contemporary debate over the use of these technologies by examining the eugenics movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition, appendices explain the nature of genetic causation, gene-environment interaction, and expose widespread misconceptions of genetic determinism, as well as outlining the nature of the ethical analysis used in the book.
The questions raised in this book will be of interest to any reflective reader concerned about science and society and the rapid development of biotechnology, as well as to professionals in such areas as philosophy, bioethics, medical ethics, health management, law, and political science.” – Publisher.


“BUCKLEY, James Monroe, clergyman, born in Rahway, New Jersey, 16 December, 1836. He was educated at Pennington, New Jersey, seminary, and entered the class of 1860 at Wesleyan University, but left during freshman year, to study theology at Exeter, New Hampshire In 1858 he joined the New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal conference on trial, and was stationed at Dover in that state. After proving his abilities at several small stations, he was transferred to Detroit, Michigan, in 1864, and to Brooklyn, New York, in 1866. He was a member of the general conference in 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference in London. The same year he was elected editor of the "New York Christian Advocate."

Since 1866 he has been constantly assigned to the most important posts, and he is one of the most influential men among the denominational clergy. He received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan University in 1872, and that of L. L. D. from Emory and Henry College, Virginia. He has written "Two Weeks in the Yosemite Valley" (New York, 1873); "Supposed Miracles" (Boston, 1875); "Christians and the Theatre" (1877); "Oats or Wild Oats" (New York, 1885): and "The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist" (Boston, 1886).” – Appleton’s Encyclopedia.

“Rev. Dr. James Monroe Buckley became editor of the New York Christian Advocate newspaper in 1880, using his pen and position to advance causes in which he believed. Buckley used his pen to advocate for the creation of Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn in 1881. His editorial lamenting the accidental death of an organist due to lack of medical care in NYC inspired the funding of this first hospital in Methodism. Buckley served as president of its board for 35 years. In contrast to the laudable legacy of Methodist Hospital, Buckley was a strong opponent of women’s rights, voicing his views in articles and in his book The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage. He was a delegate to every ME General Conference (GC) from 1872 to 1912, and some
observers called him the “Captain of Conservatives.” In 1888, Buckley was a member of the special Committee on the Eligibility of Women that considered whether the five women elected by their annual conferences would be seated at the GC. The controversy centered on whether women could be considered “laymen.” Buckley argued that they could not. The committee agreed with Buckley, and the GC accepted their report, rejecting seating the women by 237 to 198. The first female lay delegates to the GC would not be seated until 1904.” - New York Annual Conference, Commission on Archives and History. [web-source].

1110 **BUFFON, Georges Louis Leclerc, comte de** (1707-1788); **BARR, James Smith.** Barr's Buffon. Buffon's Natural history. Containing a theory of the earth, a general history of man, of the brute creation, and of vegetables, minerals, &c. &c. &c.; From the French. With notes by the translator. London: Printed for the proprietor [etc.], and sold by H. D. Symonds, 1797. ¶ 10 volumes. (text only). Small 4to. 82 engraved plates (219 numbered figures (most pls. with two figures, noting further that 2 plates were not issued with this issue of this edition)): Vol. I, 0 (all pls called for); vol. II: 0; vol. III: 4; vol. IV: 1; V: 13 pls.; vol. VI: 18 OF 19 (PL. 112 NEVER ISSUED); vol. VII: 13 pls. (missing p.236 pl., probably never issued); vol. VIII: 18 pls.; vol. IX: 15 pls.; vol. X: 0. Original quarter calf, gilt-stamped spine bands, black gilt-stamped spine labels, marbled sides, vellum corners; some joints cracked. Bookseller’s label: Sold by Barratt, Bookseller, Bond Street, Bath; Chas. Lewis, Hatter & Outfitter, Ottery St. Mary [Devon, England]; contemporary [ca. 1797] signature of Wm Caton, Woolbrook.

$ 300
Famous assessment of the more common elements of natural history, notably illustrated with charming woodcuts. One can read the taste of late eighteenth century literature. The domestic animals are given its most detailed and illustrated character of the work. Many plates depict dogs, cats, farm animals, popularly beasts such as the lion, various bears, otter, badger, stag, wolf, fox, martin, pine-weasel, polecat, ferret, raccoon, rabbits, rat, goats, hedgehog, and even the guinea pig (and many more). Discussions are included on man (puberty, description of man, of old age & death, sense of seeing, of hearing, all the senses, varieties of human species), geology, mineralogy, formation of the planets, the theories of early theologists and natural philosophers: William Whiston (1667-1752), Thomas Burnet (1635-1715), John Woodward (1665-1728), shells, earth, and rivers.

Barr's Buffon.

Buffon's Natural History.

CONTAINING

A THEORY OF THE EARTH,
A GENERAL
HISTORY OF MAN,
OF THE BRUTE CREATION, AND OF
VEGETABLES, MINERALS,
&c. &c. &c.

FROM THE FRENCH.

WITH NOTES BY THE TRANSLATOR.

IN TEN VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

London:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR,
AND SOLD BY H. D. SEYMOUR, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

[1110]


The effect of the differential birthrate on inborn mental characteristics. See: Biographical Dictionary of Psychology p. 94.


Frederic W. Rhinelander, president of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway.


“During the summer of 1827 two French Catholic priests arrived in Honolulu to establish their religion in the Hawaiian Islands. They were met with extreme resistance from Hawaiian royalty, who were already practicing the Protestant faith, and the influential Reverend Hiram Bingham. The Monarchy and the Protestant Mission together waged a ten-year campaign to exterminate the Catholic religion from Hawai‘i. New Catholic converts were accused of idolatry and were even beaten and starved for practicing their faith. Working from long neglected accounts, the late historian Emmett Cahill had rescued this compelling story of the bitter struggle for the hearts, minds and souls of the Hawaiian people.” – Publisher.


John Calderazzo is professor of English at Colorado State University.
1120 CAMOENS, Luis De (1524-1580); Sir Thomas LIVINGSTON MITCHELL [Livingstone] (trans.). The Lusiad of Luis de Camoens, closely translated. With a portrait ... a compendium of his life, an index to the principal passages of his poem ... and marginal and annexed notes, original and select. London: T. & W. Boone, 1854. ¶ Tall 12mo. xxix, [1], 310 pp. Frontis., engr. portrait of the author. Original navy blue half calf, marbled boards, gilt-stamped spine with raised bands, maroon spine label, t.e.g. Very good. $ 50

First edition. Translated by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792-1855), famed explorer of Australia. Includes a preface by Mitchell.
ANIMISME ET SPIRITISME

ESSAI D’UN EXAMEN CRITIQUE DES PHÉNOMÈNES RELIGIEUX
SPÉCIALEMENT EN RAPPORT AVEC LES DISPUTES DE LA « FORCE NATURELLE »,
DE L’« RÉALISATION » ET DE L’« IMMORTEL »

COMME RÉPONSE
À L’OUVRAGE DU D’ E. von Hartmann, intitulé : « Le Spiritisme »

PAR
ALEXANDRE AKSAKOFF
Directeur des Psichadéla Studios (Recherches psychiques), à Leipzig

AVEC PORTRAIT DE L'AUTEUR, ET SIX PLANCHES

Traduit de l'édition russe par BERTHOLD BARDOW

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE DES SCIENCES PSYCHIQUES
ÉDITEURS : P.-G. LEWYNS
12, RUE DU SOMMERVEIL, 12
1902

Texte dressé par

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS  217
KEY TO TITLE ILLUSTRATIONS

1075 Blackmore
1119 Calderazzo
1114 Butterworth
1098 Bradley
1049 Barbanell
1055 Barrow
1041 Bacchilega
1028 Andrews
1025 Aly
1056 Barzun
1038 Arni
1101 Brown
CURRENT CATALOGUES THE LAST 55 WEBER RARE BOOKS

Catalogues are showing on: WEBERRAREBOOKS.COM. Here are the latest issues: [all PDF form for downloading].

216: The Gentleman's Library of Richard Weiss; A Catalogue Series of Books in the Sciences, Natural Philosophy & Antiquarian Classical Learning
215: Comets, Eclipses, Transits, the Moon, Planets & Solar System
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
   208: Books in the History of Science: Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy & Mining, From a Private Collection
   207: Medical Classics and the Library of Arthur H. Cohen, MD: Kidney, Urology, Pathology, Bright's Disease
202: Fine Printing & History of The Book

ORDERING: To order a book from this catalogue please contact the firm by email, phone, or letter. Prompt attention is paid to phone calls and emails. Shipping, handling & insurance are extra. All items guaranteed as described. Inquiries welcome.

On the web: WEBERRAREBOOKS.com
Many items listed with photographs; additional photos on request

JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

1815 Oak Ave, Carlsbad CA 92008

Phone: 323 333 4140
weberbks@pacbell.net

MEMBER: ABAA ILAB