THE BOOKS in the HOUSE

by

JEFF WEBER

A GHOSTLY PUBLICATION

CATALOGUE 221
Animisme et Spiritisme

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

Library of Phillip K. Wilson
The library of Phillip K. Wilson [part 2]


$ 6

“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.


$ 5

John Calderazzo is professor of English at Colorado State University.

1121 CAMPBELL, Archibald (1739-1791). *A Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812; In Which Japan, Kamschatka, the Aleutian Islands, and the Sandwich Islands were Visited...* Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1967. ¶ Small 8vo. 220 pp. Quarter beige cloth over olive boards, dust jacket. Very good.

$ 7

Facsimile of the 1822 edition.

$13

“During the early modern period, western Europe was transformed by the proliferation of new worlds—geographic worlds found in the voyages of discovery and conceptual and celestial worlds opened by natural philosophy, or science. The response to incredible overseas encounters and to the profound technological, religious, economic, and intellectual changes occurring in Europe was one of nearly overwhelming wonder, expressed in a rich variety of texts. In the need to manage this wonder, to harness this imaginative overabundance, Mary Baine Campbell finds both the sensational beauty of early scientific works and the beginnings of the divergence of the sciences—particularly geography, astronomy, and anthropology—from the writing of fiction. Campbell's learned and brilliantly perceptive new book analyzes a cross section of texts in which worlds were made and unmade; these texts include cosmographies, colonial reports, works of natural philosophy and natural history, fantastic voyages, exotic fictions, and confessions. Among the authors she discusses are André Thevet, Thomas Hariot, Francis Bacon, Galileo, Margaret Cavendish, and Aphra Behn. Campbell's emphasis is on developments in England and France, but she considers works in languages other than English or French which were well known in the polyglot book culture of the time. With over thirty well-chosen illustrations, Wonder and Science enhances our understanding of the culture of early modern Europe, the history of science, and the development of literary forms, including the novel and ethnography.” – Cornell University Press.


$ 35

Caleb George Cash (1857-1917), Fellow of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society (since 1892), born in Birmingham, “educated at St John’s school in Ladywood, CG Cash went on to St Mark’s teacher training college in Chelsea and matriculated from London University.” [Kellan Macinnes]. He was a mountaineer, geographer, antiquarian and teacher. Today he is best remembered for saving Timothy Pont’s medieval maps of Scotland for future generations. Caleb George Cash was also a pioneer of mountaineering in the Cairngorms. “CG Cash began hillwalking in the Cairngorms around 1891, a decade before the Scottish Mountaineering Club visited the Cairngorms for the first time in 1902.

“CG Cash’s first recorded Cairngorm ascent was of Cairn Toul in August 1894. He went onto climb many of the highest peaks in the Cairngorms and made multiple ascents of Braeriach.

In 1897 CG Cash published a list of mountains in the Cairngorms over 2000 feet. In 1899 he published a list of Scottish mountains visible from Arthur’s Seat. The hills on this list are now known as the Arthurs.

Alexander Inkson McConnachie, first editor of the Cairngorm Club Journal and a pioneer of Scottish winter mountaineering wrote that Cash had: ‘a familiarity with, and a knowledge of the Cairngorm Mountains almost unequalled.’ Iain R. Mitchell author of Scotland’s Mountains Before the Mountaineers writing in 2001 described CG Cash as: ‘a Scottish mountaineer of some note.’” – [Kellan Macinnes].


$ 4.95
“How did the challenge and the timetable of America's westward expansion affect American medical practice? What have the principles and obligations of American democracy brought to the character of American medicine? How have America's geography and climate, as well as its racial and economic diversity, led to differing outlooks on health and medicine?

Medicine in America James Cassedy explores America's medical "distinctiveness" and follows medical and health-related matters from colonial times to the present. Through four chronological chapters, Cassedy focuses on broad aspects of the American medical scene: the work and ideas of the "orthodox" physician and the formation of America's medical establishment; non establishment health activities, including self-medication, therapeutic sects, and organized movements to promote nutrition and fitness; the health-related sciences, along with their institutions and accomplishments; governmental involvement in medical care, licensing, research, sanitation, and public health; and the varying "health environments" of rural, small town, urban, and transient populations. As he examines events in the context of political, social, economic, industrial, and other historical realities, Cassedy shows the rise of orthodox medicine in the United States through its increasing professionalization and the establishment of medical institutions. He follows the expanding role of government in the advancement and regulation of health care, and the explosion of public health problems that accompanied urbanization. He also explores how regional, racial, social, and economic differences determined access to healthcare.

Medicine in America is a valuable introduction that links the history of medicine, health, and disease in the United States to the larger events in U.S. social history.” – Johns Hopkins University Press.


$ 5


“This book is published with the object of disclosing to the world something new; something startling’ something portentous. It is not, friend reader, ‘another of those spiritualist books’ with which the market has been flooded of late, books setting forth very much the same facts concerning experiences with orthodox mediums at séances in the dark. … For the revelation made in this book deals, mainly, with the phenomena of direct voice communication with ‘the other side’ made in broad daylight and in bright artificial light through a medium and by means of sound vibration.” – Foreword.


“Spanning several centuries and connecting two distant (and very different) island nations, Hōkūloa confronts political and military maneuvering, death, and disappointment; descents into madness; and rises to heroism—all in pursuit of what was considered the most important astronomical observation of the nineteenth century—a transit of Venus that would yield the calculation of the elusive astronomical unit (AU). Exactly how far was the sun from the Earth? And could an eclipse-like “transit” of the sun by Venus reveal the answer that could yield humankind’s first accurate dimensions of the universe? Superbly crafted and authoritative in every detail, Hōkūloa is thoroughly documented and includes more than seventy illustrations and archival photographs. An amazing story that delivers all the timeless excitement of a true adventure, Hōkūloa is a fascinating examination of Hawai‘i and Britain’s bond in astronomical research history.” – Publisher.


Leon Marie Martial Chevreuil was both a painter and a spiritualist.

$ 50


Second edition. “Cheyne was uplifted enough by his professional success that he felt compelled to write Essay of Health and Long Life, a 1724 publication that extolled the virtues of a vegetarian diet. It would become his most famous and influential work. The book went through six reprints in its first year, and it was translated into French,
Dutch, Latin and Italian. Cheyne based the book on his own professional and personal experiences, rather than existing medical literature.

“I have consulted nothing but my own Experience and Observation in my own crazy Carcase and the Infirmities of others I have treated,” he wrote in the preface of Essay of Health and Long Life. Departing from the contemporary conventional medical wisdom, Cheyne averred in the work that good health depended upon five critical components: diet, ample rest, exercise, plenty of fresh air and purgative vomiting. His recommendations included abstinence from red meat and alcohol (except for a moderate intake of wine); a diet consisting of milk, vegetables, poultry and mineral water; and an early–to–bed (10 p.m.), early–to–rise (6 a.m.) sleep schedule. As for dietary specifics, he suggested eating half a chicken a day and avoiding foods that were smoked, pickled or spicy. Recommended foods include plain portions of beans, oats, rice and potatoes. Further, Cheyne highly approved of green tea and disapproved of chocolate– flavored drinks, which he believed provoked “a false and hysterical appetite.” Exercise was an extremely important part of his health regimen. Cheyne felt that, with England's increasing urbanization, people were not getting enough physical activity, particularly academics and people who worked at sedentary desk jobs. “The Studious and the Contemplative … must make Exercise a Part of their Religion,” he said, as quoted by Collins. As such, he recommended something called the “chamber horse,” essentially an early example of indoor exercise equipment. Basically, it was a chair built with an elevated seat that moved by spring action. Users placed themselves on the seat, gripped the chair arms and vigorously bounced up and down. Surprisingly enough, this device became very popular, and physicians continued prescribing it for a century.” – Encyclopedia of World Biography.

“A Scottish physician and mathematician, Cheyne lived in Scotland for the first three decades of his life before moving to London in the early 1700s. His medical treatises on fevers and gout did not contribute appreciably to the advancement of science but were popular largely because Cheyne possessed a superior literary style. With the exception of his book on geometry, his works appear to have been prepared primarily for the lay reader. Much of the commonplace advice he gives in these works was based upon his own hypochondria, gouty arthritis, and continual struggle with obesity--at one time he weighed over 440 pounds. In this book, he sets forth his philosophy and rules for those who desire to live a long and healthy life.” – Heirs of Hippocrates 761 (1724 edition).
PROVENANCE: Sir Samuel Hellier (1736-1784) had numerous estates in Staffordshire and served as High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1760. He was a renowned collector of musical instruments and fossils, among other things. Some of his collections remain at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

REFERENCES: Cushing C211; Heirs of Hippocrates 761; Osler 2303 (1725 ed.); Wellcome II, p. 338.


“This is a book about medical thinking. It is about the ideas that direct the human enterprise of medicine along paths that accord with both physicians and the people they serve. Research in biology and events in society have made clear that traditional medical thinking is not enough; new ideas are needed. One set of ideas has to do with how medical care is made available and paid for. Another has to do with squaring new procedures and treatments with ethics and social mores. Still another has to do with accommodating the individuality of disease. Information, now accumulating at unprecedented rates, is overwhelming medicine, and there are questions about how to make it useful for medical practitioners and students. It is with how all these ideas affect medical education that this book is most concerned….

Now genetics is exposing medicine to concepts that provide new ways to think about disease, its causes, and its pathogenesis. We have no choice but to examine how these ideas are influencing medical thinking today, how they should do so, and how we might use them to make medical education more relevant to what is happening in communities no less than in laboratories. In short, we should ask how genetics might be integrated with medicine….

Medicine integrated biochemistry and physiology long ago, but genetics taps into aspects of biology outside the province of either. Mendelian segregation and independent assortment, gene action, mutation, mitosis, meiosis and reproduction, polymorphism and the composition of the gene pool, the distribution of genes in
families, natural selection, and evolution are the elements of genetics that caused Sewall Wright to call it the “rootstock” of biology, and, as such, medicine cannot afford to be without it. Spontaneously and gradually, a synthesis of genetic and medical ideas—or perhaps a “geneticization” of medical thought—is now beginning. It is a wedding of equals, and its offspring affords us a new logic, a new way of examining old questions of the nature of disease and its causes. This book is devoted to expounding this logic.”


“The purpose of this book is to describe, with full explanations, a magic show which I have given in my own house for about twenty years. It very largely consists of mental and spiritualistic effects, and when I started it in 1920 its main features were Thayer’s ‘Talking Vase,’ the ‘Dr. Q Slates’, and the ‘Tapping Hand.’ The performance at that time lasted about an hour. In those days I presented it at intervals to personal friends, but as time went on the show lengthened. By 1924 it lasted about two and a half hours and included David P. Abbot’s ‘Talking Kettle,’ ‘Talking Skull,’ ‘Spirit Paintings’ and ‘Floating Ball.’” – from the Introduction.


Contents: THE ROSCIAD; THE APOLOGY; NIGHT; THE PROPHECY OF FAMINE; AN EPISTLE TO WILLIAM HOGARTH; THE GHOST (4 parts).

“Churchill was educated at Westminster School. Although he was delayed in taking orders by an early and imprudent marriage, he was ordained in 1756 and, in 1758, on his father’s death, succeeded him as curate of a Westminster parish. In 1761 or 1762 he became friends with the
champion of liberty of the press, John Wilkes, and his collaboration with Wilkes thereafter earned him an honourable place in the history of parliamentary democracy and civil liberties. But he won his fame independently in 1761 with The Rosciad, a satire on the London stage that named every prominent actor of the day unfavourably, except David Garrick; the brilliant and immediate success of this poem brought recognition and money to the bankrupt parson, and Churchill launched himself on the town and indulged his profligate tastes. By June 1762 he was separated from his wife. He resigned his clerical position and in 1763 published The Prophecy of Famine, the first of several political satires attacking the government; a quarrel with the artist William Hogarth produced Churchill’s Epistle to William Hogarth in June 1763, and he attacked the novelist Tobias Smollett in The Author (1763). He gave new cause for scandal that year by an elopement. In 1764, when Wilkes was outlawed and in France, Churchill defended him in The Duellist and wrote The Candidate and other poems. He traveled to Boulogne to join Wilkes but, weakened by disease and dissipation, fell ill and died there.” – Britannica.

1139 CHURCHILL, Fleetwood (1808-1878) [ed.]. *Essays on the Puerperal Fever, and Other Diseases peculiar to Women*. Selected from the Writings of British Authors Previous to the Close of the Eighteenth Century. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1850. ¶ 8vo. 464, [4], 32 pp. Index, ads. Errata slip tipped in at pp. 264 (285 is mispaginated). Original brown gilt-stamped cloth, spine chipped, corners showing, light foxing to early leaves, bottom margin with an old stain. Good. +. $ 48

Contents: 1. An Historical Sketch of the Epidemics of Puerperal Fever, by the Editor. 2. Dr. Denman on the Puerperal Fever. 3. Dr. Hulme on the Puerperal Fever. 4. Dr.


“Radically reorienting our understanding of the Enlightenment, this book explores the complex relations between "enlightened" values and the making of scientific knowledge. Here monsters and automata, barometers and botanical gardens, polite academies and boisterous clubs are all given their due place in the landscape of enlightened Europe. The contributors examine the production of new disciplines through work with instruments and techniques; consider how institutions of public taste and conversation helped provide a common frame for the study of human and nonhuman natures; and explore the regional operations of scientific culture at the geographical fringes of Europe. Implicated in the rise of both fascism and liberal
secularism, the moral and political values that shaped the Enlightenment remain controversial today. Through careful scrutiny of how these values influenced and were influenced by the concrete practices of its sciences, this book gives us an entirely new sense of the Enlightenment.” – University of Chicago Press.


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


REFERENCES: Garrison & Morton 6436.


“Generation is the story of the exciting, largely forgotten decade during the seventeenth century when a group of young scientists-Jan Swammerdam, the son of a Protestant apothecary, Nils Stensen (also known as Steno), a Danish anatomist who first discovered the human tear duct, Reinier de Graaf, the attractive and brilliant son of a rich and successful Catholic architect, and Antoni Leeuwenhoek, a self-taught draper-dared to challenge thousands of years of orthodox thinking about where life comes from. By meticulous experimentation, dissection, and observation with the newly invented microscope, they showed that like breeds like, that all animals come from an egg, that there is no such thing as spontaneous generation, and that there are millions of tiny, wriggling "eels" in semen. However, their ultimate inability to fully understand the evidence that was in front of them led to a fatal mistake. As a result, the final leap in describing the process of reproduction-which would ultimately give birth to the science of genetics-took nearly two centuries for humanity to achieve.

Including previously untranslated documents, Generation interweaves the personal stories of these scientists against a backdrop of the Dutch "Golden Age." It is a riveting account of the audacious men who swept away old certainties and provided the foundation for much of our current understanding of the living world.” – Publisher.


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


$ 12

“The contributors to Monster Theory consider beasts, demons, freaks and fiends as symbolic expressions of cultural unease that pervade a society and shape its collective behavior. Through a historical sampling of monsters, these essays argue that our fascination for the monstrous testifies to our continued desire to explore difference and prohibition.” – From the publisher. Contributors: Mary Baine Campbell, David L. Clark, Frank Grady, David A. Hedrich Hirsch, Lawrence D. Kritzman, Kathleen Perry Long, Stephen Pender, Allison Pingree, Anne Lake Prescott, John O’Neill, William Sayers, Michael Uebel, and Ruth Waterhouse.

Cole was the first professor of Zoology at the University of Reading, where he established the Cole Museum of Zoology. He won the Neill Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1908.

1152 **COLIN, Edward C.** *Elements of Genetics: Mendel’s Laws of Heredity with Special Application to Man*. Philadelphia: Blakiston, 1945. ¶ 8vo. xii, 386 pp. Figs., index. Blue cloth; rubbed at extremities. Very good. $6.95


Contents: The Question of Spirit Identity; The Spiritual Faith of Ancient Egypt; Influence of Egyptian Thought on Jewish Views of Immortality; The Jewish Kabala—Its Teachings Concerning Immorality; Greek and Roman Views of a Future Life; Vedanta Philosophy; Etruscan Views of the Future Life; Telepathy and Clairvoyance; Sleep as an Educator—Its Spiritual Purpose and Value.

Commons was an American institutional economist and historian who worked primarily at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is best remembered for his progressive economic writings. His writing on race has, predictably, aged poorly, and is primarily of interest as a window into the complex relationship of racial prejudice and progressive politics in the early twentieth century. Contents include: Race and Democracy; Colonial Race Elements; The Negro; Industry; Labor; City Life, Crime, and Poverty; Amalgamation and Assimilation.

$ 18


Frances Ann Conant, known as J. H. Conant was an American medium who came to prominence in 19th century Boston. PROVENANCE: Sarah C. Brigham, M.D., of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, held a private medical office operated jointly with Hubbard H. Brigham, M.D. Sarah was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati. See: Doris Kirkpatrick, *The City and the River, Volume 1*, Fitchburg Historical Society, 1971.

$ 400


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


“This book is not the first to describe the failure of the College of Physicians to regulate and supervise medical practice in seventeenth-century London, but it is the first fully to explain how and why that failure occurred. Like George Clark, the college’s most recent historian, Harold J. Cook draws much of his material from the college’s rich archives, but he analyzes the quantity and quality of its regulatory activity in much greater detail. He is also better acquainted with the historical context within which the physicians operated. He has read most of the relevant pamphlet literature, and he has a firm understanding of the character of competing sources of medical aid. The result is a book of wide interest: an important contribution to medical history that also illuminates the political and intellectual history of seventeenth-century England.” – *The American Historical Review*

1162 **COOK, James** (1728-1779). *The Three Voyages of Captain James Cook Round the World*. With a Map of the World, a portrait, and a memoir of his life. … A new edition. London: J. Limbird, 1824. ¶ Thick 8vo. [ii], ii, 4, 637, [1] pp. 23 woodcut figures, 1 folded map (pp. 48-9); foxed, corner torn (pp. 359-60). Original half calf,
marbled boards; cover reattached, extremities mended with kozo. Former library bookplate and related rubber-stamp on title, p. 5, 405, 595, 605, etc. Good.

Plates are facing pp. 1, 25, 73, 97, 121, 145, 169, 193, 217, 241, 265, 313, 337, 361, 383, 405, 427, 449, 471, 493, 515, 537, 559, 581, 603, 625 = 26 wood-engravings, + 1 frontispiece portrait + 1 folding eng. map = 28 plates in all. NOTE: Some woodcut plates have two images.


$15

“The biological mingling of the Old and New Worlds began with the first voyage of Columbus. The exchange was a mixed blessing: it led to the disappearance of entire peoples in the Americas, but it also resulted in the rapid expansion and consequent economic and military hegemony of Europeans. Amerindians had never before experienced the deadly Eurasian sicknesses brought by the foreigners in wave after wave: smallpox, measles, typhus, plague, influenza, malaria, yellow fever. These diseases literally conquered the Americas before the sword could be unsheathed. From 1492 to 1650, from Hudson's Bay in the north to southernmost Tierra del Fuego, disease weakened Amerindian resistance to outside domination. The Black Legend, which attempts to place all of the blame of the injustices of conquest on the Spanish, must be revised in light of the evidence that all Old World peoples carried, though largely unwittingly, the germs of the destruction of American civilization.” – Cambridge University Press.

$ 30

A collection of essays focused largely on the 19th century when alternative medicine as opposed to orthodox medicine was not accepted as "professional". Historians in this book explore the dissent which arose in various local and national contexts.

CONTENTS: Before the fringe - "Quackery" and the eighteenth-century medical market, R. Porter; the commodity water - hydropath in Matlock, K. Rees; professional organization and the development of medical knowledge - two interpretations of homeopathy, G. Ranklin; alternative medicine, alternative cosmology, R. Cooter; the nineteenth-century afterlife of Paracelsus, C. Webster; an imponderable liberator - J.J. Garth Wilkinson, L. Barrow; theatre and laboratory - medical attitudes to animal magnetism in late nineteenth-century Italy- P. Guarnieri; medical botany around 1850 - American medicine in industrial Britain, U. Miley and J. Pickstone; Andrew Taylor Still and the social origins of osteopathy, N. Gevitz.

The editor, Roger Cooter, was a historian of science at the University College of London. He also served as Senior Research Fellow at the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine, University of Manchester.


$ 25

Contents include: The social sense of brain, George Combe and the remolding of man's constitution, The poacher turned gamekeeper: phrenologists abroad, Secular Methodism, Richard Carlisle and infidel science, On standing socialism on its head, etc.

$ 12

Dr. Ross Cordy was the branch chief of archaeology in the State of Hawaii’s Historic Preservation Division. “*Exalted Sits the Chief* is one of the most important books ever published in the field of Hawaiian archeology and history. It is the first book-length effort to combine the rich traditional history and ethnography of the Big Island with the vast amount of archeological data accumulated over the last 50 years.” Dr. David Tuggle—International Archeological Research Institute.” – Publisher.


$ 6.95
“In 1872 the steam corvette HMS Challenger set out from Portsmouth on an ambitious quest to explore the oceans.

The distinguished marine scientist Richard Corfield now recounts the facts of the journey again - the loss of crew overboard (as well as desertions and diseases), the adventures in ports of call, the storms of the Southern Ocean, the glassy waters of the Pacific. He gives a good sense of the ship's main task: the dredging and the trawling, the endless running out and hauling in of thousands of feet of piano wire.

Such is his enthusiasm for marine science that Corfield does not limit himself to Challenger's legacy. He cannot resist a digression into the Gulf Stream and how it works, or the mass of floating sargassum kelp that gives the Sargasso Sea its name. He also explores the strange phenomenon of methane hydrates.” – TLS.


“*Folk Remedies from Hawai‘i* introduces visitors to island medical customs and remedies, while it affirms and celebrates our interest in local medical folklore. Humorous cartoons illustrate popular folk remedies for a variety of ailments while the illustrated glossary offers useful information about the uses of plants and other substances in customary home treatment as passed down from Hawaiian and other ethnic cultures in Hawai‘i.” – Cover.

On learning, Psychology of Teaching. “In the first volume of this work we have investigated, as far as necessary, all those general principles, which are indispensable to the further prosecution of our enquiries, and made some preliminary observations respecting the principal divisions in tow which the means to be employed in general education may be divided. In this volume, then, we shall pursue our investigations with more minuteness, and enquire into the proper mode of application of the various instruments, which may be used in the culture of the human mind, and into the beneficial consequences, which may then be expected from them.” – Ch. 1, Vol. II.

Cravens was a historian and professor who taught at the Iowa State University for 42 years. “Hamilton Cravens challenges widespread belief to argue that the impact of evolutionary ideas on American culture and science has been greater since the collapse of Social Darwinism. he portrays a new generation of American scientists whose pioneering work led to the bitterly debated heredity-environment controversy in the 1920s and then, in the '30s, to a "synthetic" theory of the way heredity and environment together have shaped human nature and culture. The resolution of this issue seemed to hold an exhilarating promise. If scientists could explain—and even predict—human behavior, they might help restore social control and stability in an age of domestic ferment and international turmoil. The Triumph of Evolution is the first scholarly history of one of the most significant scientific controversies of the twentieth century.” – University of Pennsylvania Press.


$ 20
Crawford is a professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia. “In post-Reformation England, "monster" could mean both a horrible aberration and a divine embodiment or revelation. In Marvelous Protestantism, Julie Crawford examines accounts of monstrous births and the strikingly graphic illustrations accompanying them in popular pamphlets, demonstrating how Protestant reformers used these accounts to guide their public through the spiritual confusion and social turmoil of the time. Traditionally, accounts of monstrous births and other marvelous occurrences have been analyzed in relationship to the tabloid press or the rise of modern science. Crawford focuses instead on the ways in which broadsheets and pamphlets served a new religion desperately trying to establish clear guidelines for religious and moral behavior during a period of political uncertainty. Perceptively showing how monstrous births implicated women as reproductive forces, Crawford demonstrates how women were responsible for the reproduction of Protestantism itself, whether robust or grotesquely misconceived. Through its examination of the nature of propaganda and early modern reading practices, and of the central role women played in Protestant reform, Marvelous Protestantism establishes a new approach to interpreting post-Reformation English culture.” – Johns Hopkins University Press.


Crawford was a lecturer in mechanical engineering in Belfast, best known for investigating psychic phenomena relating to the Irish medium Kathleen Goligher. Crawford died a year before Goligher was exposed as a fraud by Edmund Edward Fournier d’Albe in 1921.

William Crookes was a chemist and physicist known for inventing the Crookes radiometer and the first 100% ultraviolet blocking lens. He became interested in spiritualism after the death of his younger brother in 1867, and made frequent visits to mediums throughout England. He remained a staunch spiritualist throughout his later years, despite frequent exposures of his medium friends as frauds.


1181 CULPEPER, Nicholas [Culpepper] (1616-1654). *The English Physician Enlarged: with three hundred and sixty-nine medicines, made of English herbs, that were not in any impression until this*. Being an astrologo-physical discourse of the vulgar herbs of this nation, containing a complete Method of Physic, whereby a Man may preserve his Body in Health, or cure himself, being Sick, for Three-Pence Charge, with such Things only as grow in England, they being most fit for English Bodies. Herein is also shewed, 1. The Way of making Plaisters, Ointments, Oils, Poulntices, Syrups, Decoctions, Juleps, or Waters of all Sorts of Physical Herbs, that you may have them ready for your Use at all Times of the Year -2. What Planet governeth every Herb or Tree (used in Physic) that growth in England. 3. The Time of gathering all Herbs, both Vulgarly and Astrologically. - 4. The Way of drying and keeping the Herbs all the Year. - 5. The Way of keeping their Juice ready for Use at all Times. - 6. The Way of making and keeping all Kinds of useful Compounds made of Herbs. - 7. The Way of mixing Medicines according to the Cause and Mixture of the Disease and Part of the Body afflicted. By Nich. Culpepper, Gent. Student in Physic and Astrology. London: Printed for J. Barker, in Russell-Court, Drury-Lane; R. Banister, Bell-Yard; J. Deighton, Holborn; J. Gray, Glass-House-Street; and J. Cottermoul, Oxford-Street, c. 1793. ¶ 12mo. [12], 348 pp. Original calf, gilt-ruled spine; upper board scuffed. Ownership signature of Henry Fermor, 1793. Very good. $ 125
“Nicolas Culpeper, born on this day in 1616, took a radical approach to medicine in a way that would probably seem boring to anyone today. Rather than writing and publishing in Latin, the accepted language of knowledge, the doctor and apothecary published in English. This dedication to spreading knowledge, which was motivated by politics as well as altruism, helped him become an author whose principal work, The English Physician (also known as Culpeper’s Herbal) is still in print today, according to the Science Museum, London.” – Smithsonian Magazine.


person, by the prolific herbalist and author Nicholas Culpeper. It was a staple in 17th-century England, as it was short, written in accessible prose, and inexpensive; and perhaps as attractive, it took a decidedly skeptical view of "official" medicine, relying instead on popular remedies. Culpeper’s philosophy was to teach the common folk to minister to themselves by providing them with the tools and knowledge for self-help. Published in Boston in 1708 by Nicholas Boone, the American version of The English Physician was widely cited and used at the time. Today only five copies are known to exist. The rarity of this vade mecum of colonial America is wrapped in mystery: Who really wrote this book and when, where, and how did it originate? The editor illuminates these mysteries while adding an informative historical introduction on the state of medical knowledge and practice at the time, exploring Culpeper’s position among competing medical writers, and glossing the medical and botanical terms, providing contemporary equivalents. Modern readers will discover the meaning behind the strangely named brews and concoctions of the 17th century and will learn how this Boston printing literally transformed the American landscape with herbs brought from the British colonists’ homeland.” – University of Alabama Press.

This is the author’s spiritual autobiography.

$ 4.95


First issued in 1946. Cummins was an Irish spiritualist and writer. She began her career as a realist novelist and playwright, before shifting her focus toward spiritualism and mediumship. *They Survive* documents a number of cases in which Cummins acted as a medium.

$ 50


$ 24

“It was with extreme reluctance that in 1935 I yielded to the request of my friend, E. Beatrice Gibbes, to use my gift of automatic writing for the purpose of endeavouring to receive communications from Colonel P. H. Fawcett. The mystery of whose fate in the Brazilian jungles had aroused great public interest during the ten years had then elapsed since his disappearance in company with his son, Jack, and their friend Raleigh Rimmell. Personally, I did not share this interest, anything to do with Brazil being repugnant to me because four of my relatives had died tragically through visits to that country. This had engendered in me a superstitious dislike of Brazil, causing me deliberately to avoid reading anything about it.” – Geraldine Cummins, from the Preface.

“This book is a collection of new essays on the development of medicine in the century of the Enlightenment, illustrating the decline in the role of religion in medical thinking, and the rise of the role of Reason. The studies cover a wide range of themes, including the role of politics and philanthropy in shaping eighteenth-century medicine, the development of medical practice in North America and a variety of religious issues. Several European countries are discussed: Holland, France, Germany and Italy, in addition to Britain and colonial America” –Publisher.


First edition. Curtiss was a theosophist and spiritualist writer best known for founding, with his wife, The Order of Christian Mystics in Philadelphia.
1189 "Dancing: madness" - engraving.
1189 [Dancing: madness]. The Tarantula, with the method of curing those stung by it, which is effected by Music and Dancing. Engraved for Middleton's Complete System of Geography. London: 1799?. ¶ Engraved print, hand-colored; browned due to exposure. Mounted in mat-board.

To the top a tarantula. Below which a village scene of two girls dancing to two fiddle players. The etchings are enclosed in a rectangular frame, topped with urns and decorated with floral and foliage swags and stems. Titled below in an oval within the frame: "The Tarantula With the method of curing those stung by it, which is effected by Music and Dancing." In a floral roundel surrounded by two laurel wreaths at the top: "Engraved for Middleton's Complete System of Geography." The Tarantella is an Italian dance in rapid 6/8 time. The name supposedly derives from Taranto in Southern Italy where the tarantula spider is common. The superstition is that the bite of the spider induced a type of delirium tremens, the cure for which was an energetic dance. The Romantic ballet "La Tarantule" is based on the legend.

Biographical/historical: This print illustrates the belief that the dire effects of the bite of the tarantula, called tarantism, could be counteracted by frenzied dancing. The Italian dance called the tarantella became identified with such curative dancing, a link that has been ascribed to the similarity of the words. A magnified image of the wolf spider or tarantula is depicted at top, while the scene below depicts two women dancing to the music of two male fiddlers, observed by a seated woman. The rustic setting includes a cottage with clothes drying on a line, and sheep grazing in a pasture.
- NYPL.


"Early in 1788, Franz Anton Mesmer, a Viennese physician, arrived in Paris and began to promulgate a somewhat exotic theory of healing that almost immediately
seized the imagination of the general populace. Robert Darnton, in his lively study of mesmerism and its relation to eighteenth-century radical political thought and popular scientific notions, provides a useful contribution to the study of popular culture and the manner in which ideas are diffused down through various social levels.” – Harvard University Press.


Provenance: Robert M. Young is a historian of science specializing in Darwinism.

$ 50

First Portuguese edition, translated by Henrique Xavier Baeta. This is a translation of Darwin’s *Zoonomia* and part of his *Materia medica*. Baeta took his bachelor's degree in the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Coimbra, then his PhD in Medicine from the University of Edinburgh. In 1800 he came to Lisbon, because in Coimbra he was being persecuted and began to begin the exercise of his profession. In 1831 he was searched, arrested and placed in jail, where he was until July 24, 1833. [web source].
1193 [DARWIN, Erasmus (1731-1802)] Desmond KING-HELE (b. 1927).

1194 [DARWIN, Erasmus (1731-1802)] Desmond KING-HELE (b. 1927).


Translated from the German by W. S. Dallas. This Elibron Classics title is a reprint of the original edition published by John Murray in London, 1879.

$ 10


$ 6


$ 40

"The first American publication of a thirty-odd year old portrait of Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of the famous Charles and great (three times) grandfather of author Pearson, the last probably accounting not only for the intimacies involved but also the reverence indulged in. Darwin was 18th century England's physician par excellence (George III wanted him but didn't get him; Darwin was too democratic); he was also
a philosopher, a poet, and head mandarin of the Lunar Society, whose celebrated
eclave held Watt (of the steam engine), Wedgwood (of pots), and Priestley (of
oxygen). Darwin was a stutterer who looked twice his age; nevertheless his sallies
never missed nor was his sexual appetite ever starved. Twice married and many more
times a father, his home was a happy one; a failing though – grumpy disapproval of all
things spiritual- cost him a son, a wistful lad who ended it all at the bottom of the
River Derwent. Pearson's style here- it has changed since then- is pretty much
drawing-room English, comfortably ensconced with wit and stage-bearded with
wisdom. The hyperbole of course gets heavy-handed: was Darwin really the
progenitor of eugenics, aeroplanes, submarines, psychoanalysis? That he was the
"parent of Creative Evolution" one can doubt, a doctrine made unfashionable,
ironically enough, by his grandson. Put it all down as a bunched-together biography –
incidents, anecdotes, character studies-which in its fustily fastidious way is fascinating.
And if Darwin as a personality doesn't emerge as engaging as he was intellectually
extraordinary, well one can't have everything, especially all in one family.” – Kirkus
Reviews.

1199 [DARWIN, Erasmus] University of Birmingham; SIMMONS, Richard C.
[ed.]. University of Birmingham Historical Journal Vol. XI No. 1 & 2. Birmingham:
University of Birmingham Historical Journal, 1967-68. ¶ 2 volumes bound as 1. 8vo.
Gibbs, Oxford]. Near fine.

Contents include: “Erasmus Darwin” by the Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen of Birkenhead;
"William Withering in Perspective," by Sir John McMichael; “The Lunar Society and


$ 18

“To mark the bicentenary of the birth of Charles Darwin, and the 150th anniversary of On the Origin of the Species, the Society for the History of Natural History has issued a special publication that reproduces facsimiles of papers on Erasmus Darwin and Charles Darwin published before 2005 (from the Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History and Archives of Natural History) and a reprint of the Sherborn Fund Facsimile No. 3 (1968) of Charles Darwin's Questions About the Breeding of Animals (1840) with the original introduction by Sir Gavin de Beer. The
book opens with a specially commissioned essay by Professor Duncan M. Porter recounting the Society's particular contribution to Darwin scholarship.” – Edinburgh University Press.


$ 6.95

“From the author of *Death and the Maiden* and other works that explore relations of power in the postcolonial world comes the story of a man whose distant past comes to haunt him. Is the sordid story behind human zoos that flourished in Europe in the nineteenth century connected somehow to a boy’s life a hundred years later? On Fitzroy Foster’s fourteenth birthday on September 11, 1981, he receives an unexpected and unwelcome gift: when his father snaps his picture with a Polaroid, another person’s image appears in the photo. Fitzroy and his childhood sweetheart, Cam, set out on a decade-long journey in search of this stranger’s identity—and to reinstate his own—across seas and continents, into the far past and the evil and good that glint in the eyes of the elusive visitor. Seamlessly weaving together fact and fiction, *Darwin’s Ghosts* holds up a different light to Conrad’s “The horror! The horror!” and a different kind of answer to the urgent questions, Who are we? And what can we do about it?” —publisher.


$ 50

$ 40

"Park and Daston’s splendid book opens up a whole new perspective, not only on the modern aspects of the collections … but on the larger history to which they belong. Their rich illustrations and detailed, learned captions, ingeniously laid out in dialogue with the erudite text, bring the reader into a series of spaces where natural objects were laid out for display and study, from the court banquet to the early laboratory.”


$ 100

Complete, as Part II was never published, and likely never written. Andrew Jackson Davis was an American spiritualist and writer. “This volume is designed to furnish scientific and philosophical evidences of the existence of an inhabitable sphere or zone among the suns and planets of space. These evidences are indispensable, being adapted to all who seek a solid, rational, philosophical foundation on which to rest
their hopes of a substantial existence after death.” – from the preface.

PROVENANCE: David F. Henderson, Hopkinton, NY (1830-1905).


Contents include: Description of the Diakka Country in the Summerland, Appearance of James Victor Wilson, and Conversations with him, Story of a Diakka’s Visit to Boston and Vicinity, His Delight in Mischief and Intrigue at the Expense of others, How he influenced the Tongue and Imagination of a Lady Medium, An Old Man’s Testimony concerning the Actions of Diakka, How they perform Materialization at Dark Circles, A Discourse upon the present State and Mission of Spiritualism, etc.


Andrew Jackson Davis was an American spiritualist, known for his success with magnetic healing and mediumship. He was known as the Poughkeepsie Seer. This
copy redistributed by Llewellyn Publications Ltd., with their sticker applied to the title imprint.


“The Political History of the Devil is a study of the devil by novelist, satirist and political journalist Daniel Defoe (1660?–1731). It was published in 1726 but this illustrated edition is from 1819. Defoe, a Protestant Dissenter, believed in the devil as a physical being at work in the world. The Political History of the Devil suggests that the
devil appears on earth both in his own form and through inhabiting the bodies and minds of other beings. Defoe was strongly anti-Catholic and here he associates the devil with Catholicism, specifically with the Pope.” – British Library.


Robert W. Decker was a volcanologist who founded the Center for the Study of Active Volcanoes at the University of Hawai’i and served as Scientist-in-Charge at the U.S. Geological Survey’s Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.

$ 95

One of the first examples of the historical novel in English, Defoe’ s *Journal of the Plague Year* is written from the perspective of an eyewitness to the Great Plague of London, which occurred when Defoe was just 5 years old. It is thought to draw heavily from the journals of his uncle, Henry Foe.
Defoe's Advice to Fathers, Children, Masters & Servants, Husbands & Wives


“…Defoe obviously needed income to maintain his mode of living, and that probably accounts for the appearance in 1715 of what would prove to be, next to *Robinson Crusoe*, [Defoe’s] most popular work during the eighteenth century, *The Family Instructor in Three Parts; I. Relating to Fathers and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III To Husbands and Wives*, the first of a number of conduct books in narrative format that he produced.19 Domestic conduct books like this were perennial best sellers, and Defoe’s was very successful, reaching 20 British editions in the course of the eighteenth century. Paula Backscheider suggests that he may have been drawn to this conduct manual by his own family situation, spending as he must have long periods away from home and perhaps facing domestic problems as a result.
“...The Family Instructor moves on from its opening dramatization of tensions in the family group to tell stories about rebellious servants and unruly apprentices. In a strong if implicit sense, the secular world is dramatized as dangerously dominant, for the piety to which most of the characters are converted is understood to be gained only by strenuous and difficult resistance against the competing attractions of worldly pleasures. Defoe makes the secular alternative strongly attractive in his dramatic rendering of it and thereby heightens the moral and spiritual heroism of his characters, and it was doubtless such drama that accounted for the popularity of these books.” – John Richetti, *The Life of Daniel Defoe: A Critical Biography*. First published 1715, 1718. Advertisement on verso of title page. ESTC: N9682.


“It was Defoe’s conviction, a reflection of his century, that the supernatural permeates the natural life, and that God in His wisdom tries to guide and lead man along certain paths, but that the Devil also attempts to assail and seduce him. Baine shows how
Defoe makes serious use of angelic communion, which we now call extrasensory perception, and ‘angelic converse’ between the visible and the invisible worlds. … Mr. Baine shows how Defoe characteristically uses the supernatural in his works. In an addendum the author also studies some works of questionable authorship that are often assigned to the Defoe canon.” –from the flap. Baine was a professor at the University of Georgia and president of the Society of University Professors.


“Winner of the Pulitzer Prize in History in 1972, and a past president of both the Organization of American Historians and the American Historical Association, Carl Degler is one of America's most eminent living historians. He is also one of the most versatile. In a forty year career, he has written brilliantly on race (Neither Black Nor White, which won the Pulitzer Prize), women's studies (At Odds, which Betty Friedan called "a stunning book"), Southern history, the New Deal, and many other subjects. Now, in The Search for Human Nature, Degler turns to perhaps his largest subject yet, a sweeping history of the impact of Darwinism (and biological research) on our understanding of human nature, providing a fascinating overview of the social sciences in the last one hundred years.

Just how much of human nature is determined by genetics? With this sweeping book, Pulitzer prize-winning historian Carl Degler provides an engrossing account of how we have grappled with that question, by tracing the impact of Darwinism on the social sciences in the last hundred years. The idea of biological roots to human nature was almost universally accepted at the turn of the century--and was used to reinforce prejudice against women, non-whites, and the poor (whose positions were seen as the result of genetic weakness), until it was discredited by the likes of Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, and B.F. Skinner. But more recently, Degler writes, under the influence of Konrad Lorenz, Jane Goodall, Edward O. Wilson, and others, a more objective approach has uncovered new links between evolution and human behavior. A masterful work by one of America's preeminent historians, In Search of Human Nature sheds brilliant new light on an essential question--and how changing times have influenced the answers we have found.” – Publisher.


Early edition. William Dewees was an American physician specializing in obstetrics. His *System of Midwifery* went through 12 editions, and for many years was the standard text on obstetrics in American medical schools.


$ 350

“Only Collected Edition of Digby’s most important scientific works.” – Rubin. "Digby's Treatises [Bodies & Soul] is a landmark work in several fields of early science. It is the first fully developed expression of atomism or corpuscular theory;
the first important defense of Harvey on the circulation in English; a modern presentation of the nervous system predating Descartes; and a ground-breaking work in embryology. It also contains the first recorded patch-test for allergy; the fullest early account in English of teaching lip-reading; and material on conditioning anticipating Pavlov.” – Rubin, Sir Kenelm Digby p. 12. “Digby’s most important piece of work is the first of the Two Treatises, ‘Of Bodies.’ Here he displays a clarity and logic of approach that show his appreciation of Descartes. In this work, which deals with both inanimate and animate bodies, he begins with basic definitions. The fundamental properties of bodies are quantity, density, and rarity; and from them motion arises. He discusses motion extensively but qualitatively, although with many admiring references to Galileo’s Two New Sciences (1638), which not many had read in 1644; he includes Galileo’s statement of the law of falling bodies but criticizes Galileo for taking too narrow and strictly functional a view (as Descartes also criticized him)... . The weakness of the work is the lack of precision and definition; this is a general view of natural philosophy, and an interesting one, but Digby had not the ability to explore his subject deeply. Hence, although his book was widely read, it appealed to the virtuoso rather than to the scientist. As a virtuoso himself, Digby may well have intended this, especially in view of the second of Two Treatises, ‘Of Man’s Soul.” – DSB IV.


REFERENCES: Krivatsy, NLM, 3259; Davida Rubin, Sir Kenelm Digby, F.R.S., 1603-1665: A Bibliography Based on the Collection of K. Garth Huston, Sr., M.D., 27; Wellcome II, 468; Wing D1445.

$ 19


$ 7.50
1223 **DIODORUS SICULUS** (fl. 1st century BC); **BOOTH, George** (1635-1719) [transl.]. *The Historical Library of Diodorus the Sicilian in Fifteen Books: The First Five, Contain the Antiquities of Egypt, Asia, Africa, Greece, the Islands, and Europe. The Last Ten, An Historical Account of the Affairs of the Persians, Grecians, Macedonian, and other Parts of the World. To which are added, the Fragments of Diodorus that are found in the Bibliotheca of Photius.* London: Awnsham and John Churchill: 1700. ¶ Tall 4to. [xxviii], 214, [2], 215-784, 779-797 (i.e. 803), [1], [32] pp. 3 title-pages (Fragments dated 1699), 3 folding maps (pp. 215, 299, 476), index; title loose, occasional waterstains. Original full paneled calf, dual maroon gilt-stamped leather spine labels; joints gently mended, later endleaves. Bookplates of Joseph Neeld and Barnet Kottler. Very good.
First edition in English, being the first English translation of Diodorus’ monumental work, the Bibliotheca Historica. “Diodorus’ universal history, which he named Bibliotheca historica ("Historical Library"), was immense and consisted of 40 books, of which 1–5 and 11–20 survive: fragments of the lost books are preserved in Photius and the excerpts of Constantine Porphyrogenitus.” [Wikip.]

The history covers ancient Egypt, Persian Empire, Macedonians, the conquests of Alexander the Great, Asia, Africa, Greece, Mediterranean islands, India, Scythia, Arabia and Europe.

“The Bibliothēkē, invaluable where no other continuous historical source has survived, remedies to some extent the loss of the works of earlier authors, from which it was compiled. Diodorus does not always quote his authorities, but in the books that have survived his most important sources for Greek history were certainly Ephorus (for 480–340 BC) and Hieronymus of Cardia (for 323–302); for Roman history he was heavily dependent on Polybius (to 146) and Posidonius.” – Britannica.
PROVENANCE: Joseph Neeld (1789-1856) was an English Member of Parliament, representing first the rotten borough of Gatton, Surrey and later the town of Chippenham. He inherited his fortune from his great-uncle Philip Rundell, a renowned jeweler who Neeld cared for during the final years of his life – Barnet Kottler, was a professor, Dept. of English, at Purdue University and co-author of, *A concordance to five Middle English poems*, 1966.

☀ Wing 1514.


$ 30

“The eighteenth-century comic novelist Tobias Smollett has often been criticized for the extreme physicality of his writing, which is full of scatological images and graphic depictions of bodily injury and disintegration. Aileen Douglas draws on feminist and other new theoretical perspectives to reassess Smollett’s entire body of fiction as well
as his classic Travels through France and Italy. Like many writers of his time, Douglas argues, Smollett was interested in the body and in how accurately it reflects internal disposition. But Smollett’s special contribution to the eighteenth-century novel is his emphasis on sentience, or the sensations of the physical body. Looking at such works as The Adventures of Roderick Random, The Expedition of Humphry Clinker, The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle, and The History and Adventures of an Atom, Douglas explores the ways Smollett uses representations of sentience—especially torment and pain—in his critique of the social and political order. Trained in medicine, Smollett was especially alert to the ways in which the discourses of medicine, philosophy, and law construct (as we would put it now) the body as an object of knowledge, and yet his work always returns to the importance of the physical world of the body and its feelings. Smollett reminds us, as Douglas aptly puts it, that ‘if you prick a socially constructed body, it still bleeds.” – University of Chicago Press.


$ 6

An early primer on genetics and heredity, laying out basics laws of evolution and inheritance.


$ 12

Biographies of Darwin, Jeffries, Hudson, Beebe and Eddington. Drachman was a rabbi.
1227 DRAPER, George (1880-1959). *I. Human Constitution; its significance in medicine and how is may be studied. II. The Influence of Sex in Determining Human Disease Potentiality. III. The Patient and his Physician.* Detroit, MI: Wayne County Medical Society, 1928. ¶ Series: The Beaumont Foundation Lectures, Series Number Seven. ¶ Small 8vo. ix, [1], 75, [1] pp. Gray black-printed cloth; library markings, rubbed. Good working copy.

George Draper was an American doctor affiliated with Columbia University Medical School. He is best remembered as the personal doctor of FDR. He was an early proponent of tailoring medical care and diagnosis to the individual.

$ 8


$ 40

First American edition. John William Draper was an English-American polymath known for his contributions to science, philosophy, and history, as well as for producing the first clear photograph of a female face. *History of the Conflict between*
Religion and Science, Draper’s best known work, is credited with popularizing the ‘conflict thesis’, which posits that religion and science are inherently opposed to one another.


Dreisch was a biologist remembered for his work in embryology. He did not develop an interest in psychic research until later in life.


Henry Drummond was a Scottish biologist and evangelist. He came to prominence after the publication of *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, in which he argues that scientific laws extend beyond the physical to the spiritual life.


$ 475

Louis Ellies Dupin was a French historian, specializing in ecclesiastical history. In 1684, “conceived the idea of his Bibliothèque universelle de tous les auteurs ecclésiastiques, the first volume of which appeared in 1686. The liberty with which he
there treated the doctrines of the Fathers aroused ecclesiastical prejudice, and the archbishop of Paris condemned the work. Although Du Pin consented to a retraction, the book was suppressed in 1693; he was, however, allowed again to continue it on changing its title by substituting nouvelle for universelle. He was subsequently exiled to Châtellerault as a Jansenist, but the sentence of banishment was repealed on a new retraction.” – Britannica.

PROVENANCE: George Forbes, 6th Earl of Grannard (1760-1837), was an Irish general.
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