

Fig. 56.



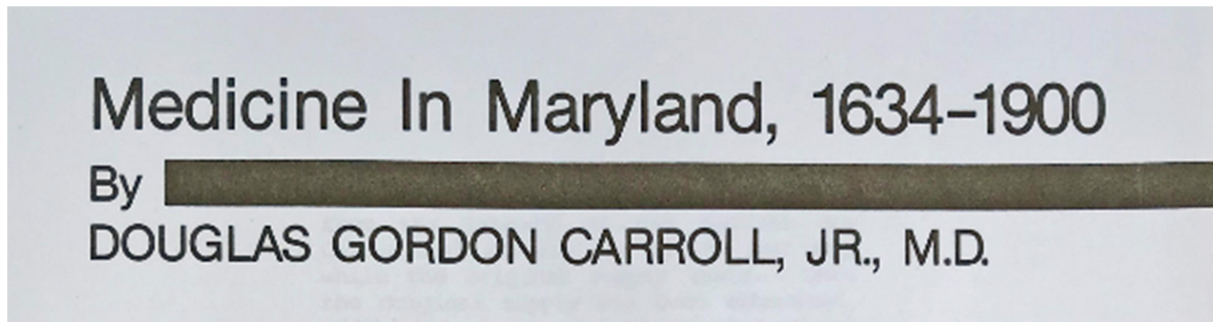
UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

WEBER
RARE
BOOKS
VARIOUS &
209
MEDICAL





1. **[BLALOCK, Alfred] Mark M. RAVITCH.** *Alfred Blalock 1899-1964.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1966. ¶ Reprinted from "The Papers of Alfred Blalock." Small 4to. [56] pp. Illus. Black gilt-stamped cloth. Fine. Scarce. \$ 25



2. **CARROLL, Douglas Gordon, Jr., M.D.** (1915-1977). *Medicine in Maryland, 1634-1900.* Baltimore: Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, 1984. ¶ 4to. ix, 133, [1] pp. Illus. Maroon cloth back boards, gilt spine title. Ownership inscription. Very good copy.

\$ 30

Edition of 130 numbered copies. These historical papers of Carroll were originally published serially in the Maryland State Medical Journal, 1971-81. Sir William Osler, of course, is a part of this history. Carroll served at assistant chief at the City Hospitals and as associate professor

of medicine at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. He is also one of the revered figures in Hopkins' medical history, with his portrait painting joining others who are also so honored.

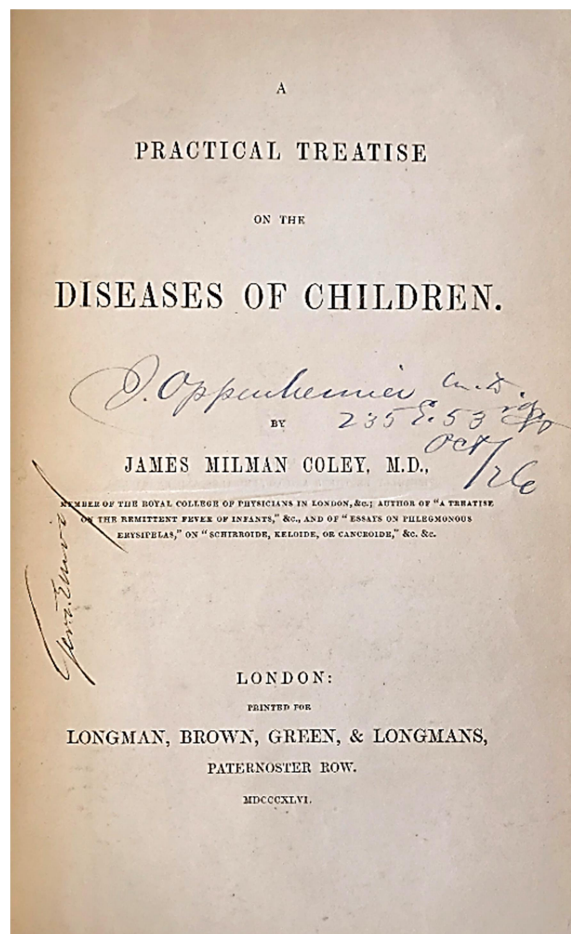
3. **COLEY, James Milman** (1784-1867). *Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1846. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 467, [1], [2] pp. Original turquoise blind-stamped cloth; covers reattached with kozo, simple paper title label. Bookplate of Leona Baumgartner. Ownership signatures of title-page of O. Oppenheimer, M.D. [235 E. 53rd – Oct. 26] and another. COLEY, James Milman (1784-1867). *Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1846. Very good.

\$ 40

First edition; dedicated to John Ayrton Paris, MD, FRS, FSA, President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

"James Milman Coley was born on 30 August 1784 in Shropshire.

Having studied under John Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Coley qualified as MRCS England in 1806 and practiced at Bridgnorth. In 1844 he was admitted as Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and commenced practice in London. In 1846, he published *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children*: "I am not aware, ..., that any author, British or Foreign, has published a work comprehending all the diseases incident to children, and their appropriate surgical as well as medical treatment." Among the surgical topics discussed were hernias, respiratory and intestinal foreign bodies, hare-lip, ranula, thyroglossal duct cyst, intussusception, imperforate anus, anal prolapse, bladder stones, empyaema, pneumothorax, and burns. Although the surgical management was primitive and leeches, bleeding, and purgatives were utilized freely, Coley was a pioneer and preceded the works of Forster and Holmes, two more prominent London surgeons. He authored 15 journal articles and five books (urinary retention, caesarean operation

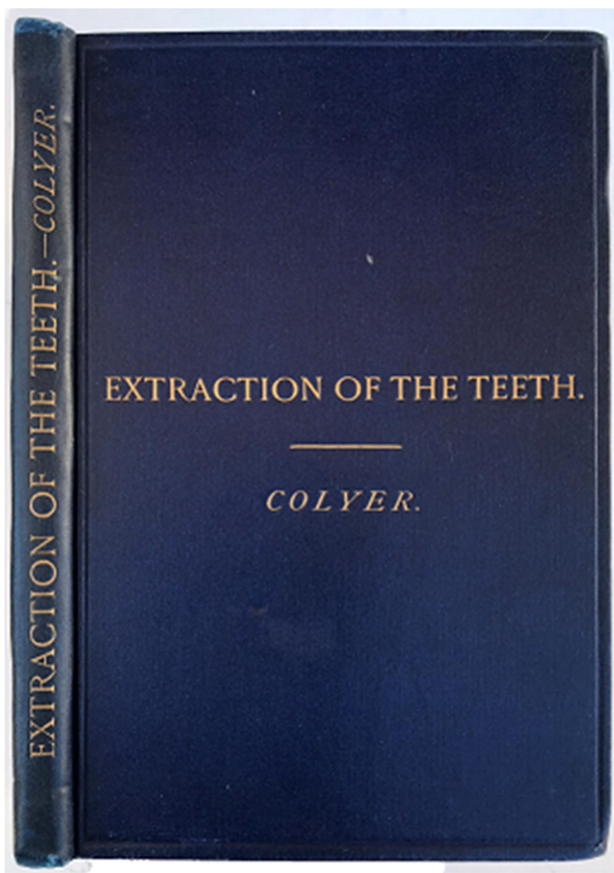


and puerperal metritis, remittent fever and hydrocephalus internus, and medical advice for travelers in Belgium and Llandudno). Mr. Coley died on 12 November 1867 at South Lambeth. . . Coley obtained his surgical training with John Abernethy at St, Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1806, he qualified as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, published his first book, *A Dissertation on Ischuria Vesicalis* (Retention of urine), which was dedicated to Abernethy, and returned to Bridgnorth to commence practice. . ." [Jack H. T. Chang, "James Milman Coley —a Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children, 1846," *Pediatric Surgery International*, October 1991, Volume 6, Issue 6, pp 412–417].



Contents: Introduction; Diseases Connected with the Separation of the Umbilical Cord; Hydrocephalus Externus, or Cephaloematoma; Fraenum of the Tongue; Imperforate Anus; Club-Foot, and Other Distortions; Diseases of the Eyes; Diseases of the Eye-Lids; Hydrocele, or Watery Rupture; Indurated, or Tumid Breasts; Jaundice of Infants; Diseases of the Skin; Diseases of the Mouth and Pharynx; Diseases of the Esophagus; Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels; Diseases of the Bowels; Intestinal Worms; Diseases of the Respiratory Organs; Pulmonary Consumption; Diseases of the Heart; Diseases of the Liver; Diseases of the Kidneys; Diseases of the Bladder, &c.; Diseases of the Thyroid Gland; Diseases of the Cellular Membrane; Erysipelas of Infants; Diseases of the Ear; Diseases of the Joints; Acute Rheumatism; Gout; Burns and Scalds; Chilblains; Hemorrhage From Leech Bites; Warts, Corns, &c.; Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System; General Convulsions, or Epilepsy; Specific Diseases: Scrophula, Cancroide, Keloide, Schirroide, Rickets, Syphilis, Scorbutus, Cancer; Index.

PROVENANCE: O. Oppenheimer, M.D. – Leona Baumgartner (1902-1991), American physician, took her A.B., 1923, University of Kansas; M.A., 1925, University of Kansas; Ph.D., 1932, Yale University; M.D., 1934, Yale University, was the first female Commissioner of Public Health for New York City, 1954 to 1962, and later became an Assistant Director of the Agency for International Development, a position she held until 1965. She was named Visiting Professor of Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School, Boston, in 1966, where she served until her retirement in 1972. She was extremely influential in the politics of American public health. She wrote a biography of John Howard, published Johns Hopkins Press, 1939. Her personal papers are preserved at Harvard (where she also taught). From the library of Frederick Frye.



4. **COLYER, J.F. [James Frank].** *Extraction of the Teeth.*
 London: Claudis Ash & Sons, 1896.
 ¶ Small 8vo. [viii], 102, [2] pp. 49
 figures, index. Original blind- and
 gilt-stamped navy cloth; rubbed.
 Ownership signature on title of
 Alfred N. Mather. Very good copy.
 Scarce.

\$ 60

With Mather's heavy manuscript
 notes applied in ink to the front
 endleaves.

CHARLES DARWIN [5]

Wad you her to kindness
 to add to next page
 the name of Humming
 Bird & tear off sheet &
 put it in enclosed
 envelope - your sincere friend
 Ch. Darwin

JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES
INTO THE
NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY
OF THE
COUNTRIES VISITED DURING THE VOYAGE OF
H. M. S. BEAGLE
ROUND THE WORLD,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. FITZ ROY, R.N.
BY CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.
NEW-YORK:
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
82 CLIFF STREET.
1846.

First American Edition

With Autograph Signed by Charles Darwin

5. **DARWIN, Charles** (1809-1882). *Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the Countries Visited during the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle Round the World, under the command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1846.

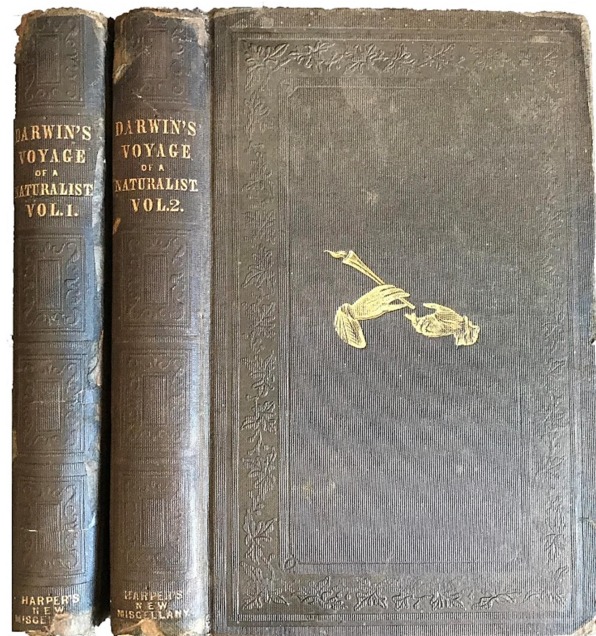
¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. vii, [1], 351, [1]; v, [1], [7]-324, 8, 4, pp. Wood engraved illustrations. Original full dark brown embossed and gilt-stamped cloth with a gilt-centre piece of two hands and a lit candle [passing knowledge from one person to another]. Condition: all extremities neatly mended with kozo, moderately foxed throughout. Pages untrimmed. Ownership signature of John Hunter; embossed name of Alice W. Fischelis, Philadelphia, PA. Very scarce. WITH A TIPPED-IN FRAGMENT, facing title, OF AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY CHARLES DARWIN. 8.5x12.5 cm. "... would you have the kindness to add to next page the name of Humming Bird & tear off sheet & post it in enclosed envelope. Yours sincerely obliged, Ch. Darwin" [SS13439]

\$ 8500

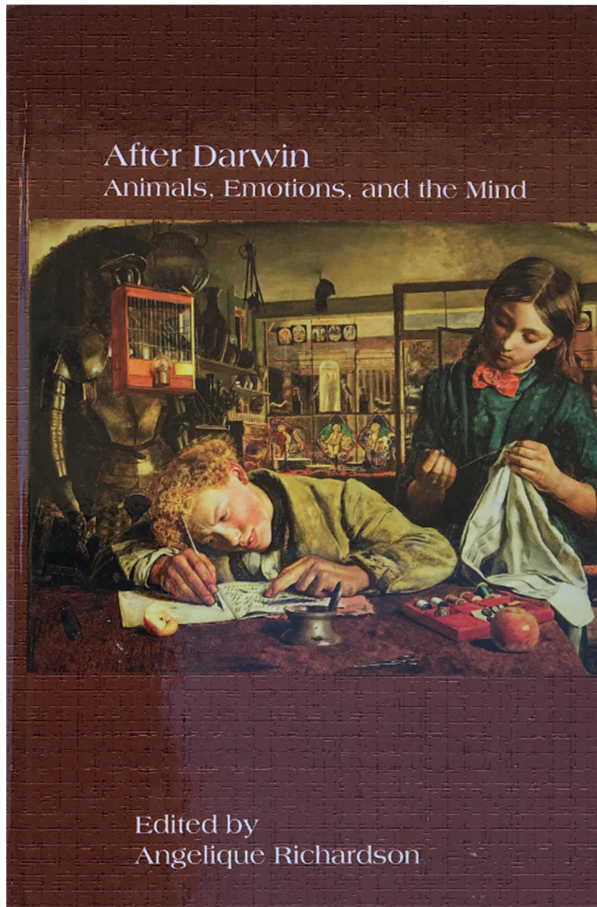
First American edition. This is the first book written by Darwin, which recounts the most famous and influential of all voyages undertaken in the nineteenth century. Darwin's original book was part of Robert Fitz Roy's Voyage of the Beagle issued in 1839 in London. This is the portion written by Darwin in its first American printing. THIS BOOK IS ACCOMPANIED BY A FRAGMENT OF AN ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH LETTER BY DARWIN, SIGNED BY HIM, AND MENTIONING HUMMINGBIRDS IN THE TEXT. The Darwin Correspondence Project,

Cambridge, UK, states, "[we have] tentatively dated [the letter] [before 10 May 1866], based on its possible relationship with the letter from John Gould, 10 May 1866 (DCP-LETT-5086)." See: Darwin Correspondence, vol. 30 [most recent vol. in series]. "The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological science." – DSB.

PROVENANCE: John Hunter -- Alice Wilhelmina Fischelis (1898-1996), Philadelphia, PA, and New York, was a member of the Philosophical Research Society, and specialized, as she stated, in



Music and Kindred Therapies. She contributed to the Journal of Music Therapy, and belonged thus to the National Association for Music Therapy. REFERENCES: Sabin 18647. Freeman 16; Darwin's Century, 81 ("the rare first American edition"); Henze II, p.18-19; Sabin 18647.



6. [DARWIN, Charles] Angelique RICHARDSON (editor). *After Darwin: Animals, Emotions, and the Mind*. Amsterdam & New York: Rodopi/Brill, [2014]. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 369, [1] pp. 10 figs., index. Pictorial hardcover. New. ISBN 978 90 420 3757 2

\$ 130

'What is emotion?' pondered the young Charles Darwin in his notebooks. How were the emotions to be placed in an evolutionary framework? And what light might they shed on human-animal continuities? These were among the questions Darwin explored in his research, assisted both by an acute sense of observation and an extraordinary capacity for fellow feeling, not only with humans but with all animal life. *After Darwin: Animals, Emotions, and the Mind* explores questions of mind, emotion and the moral sense which Darwin opened up through his research on the physical expression of emotions and the human-animal relation. It also examines the extent to which Darwin's ideas were taken up by

Victorian writers and popular culture, from George Eliot to the Daily News. Bringing together scholars from biology, literature, history, psychology, psychiatry and paediatrics, the volume provides an invaluable reassessment of Darwin's contribution to a new understanding of the moral sense and emotional life, and considers the urgent scientific and ethical implications of his ideas today." – Publisher.

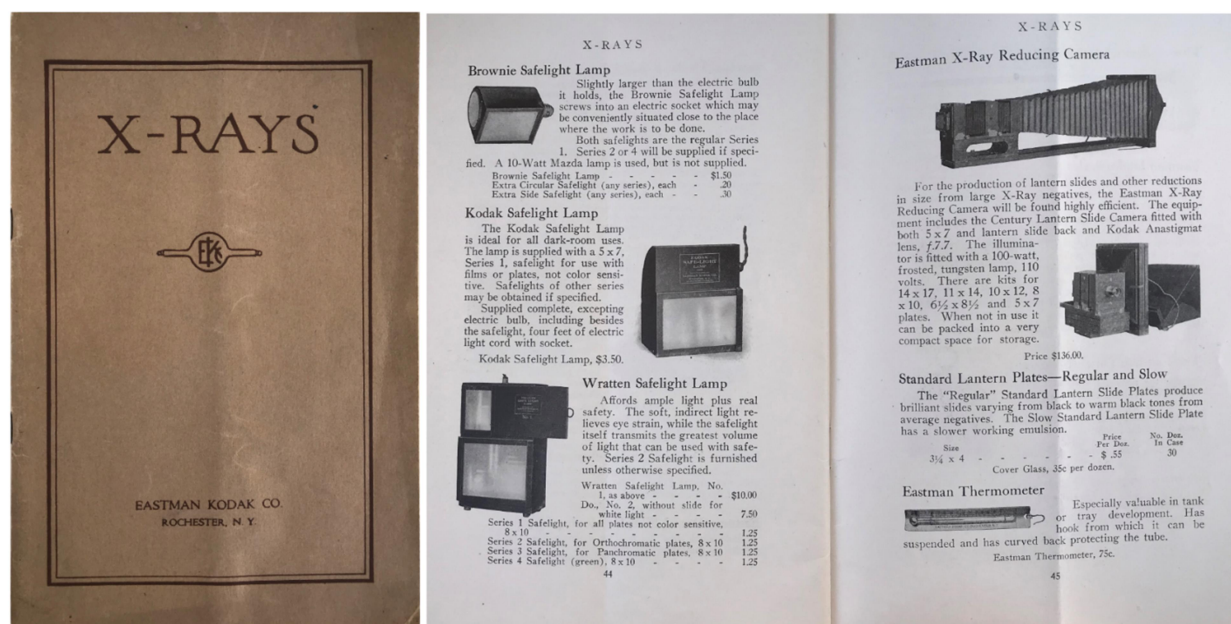
CONTENTS: 'Love and Hatred are Common to the Whole Sensitive Creation': Animal Feeling in the Century before Darwin, Jane Spencer; 'The Book of the Season': The Conception and Reception of Darwin's Expression, Angelique Richardson; The Backbone Shiver: Darwin and the Arts, By: Gillian Beer; Becoming an Animal: Darwin and the Evolution of Sympathy, By: Paul White; George Eliot, G.H. Lewes, and Darwin: Animals, Emotions, and Morals, By: Angelique Richardson; Between Medicine and Evolutionary Theory: Sympathy and Other Emotional Investments in Life Writings by and about Charles Darwin, By: David Amigoni; From Entangled Vision to Ethical Engagement: Darwin, Affect, and Contemporary Exhibition Projects, By: Monika Pietrzak-Franger; Reckoning with the Emotions: Neurological Responses to the Theory of Evolution, 1870–1930, by J.S. Jacyma; Darwin's Changing Expression and the Making of the Modern State, By: Rhodri Hayward; Calling the Wild: Selection, Domestication, and Species, By: Harriet Ritvo; The Development of Emotional Life, By: Michael Lewis; The Emotional and Moral Lives of Animals: What Darwin Would Have Said, By: Marc Bekoff.

"After Darwin: Contemporary Expressions, a museum project located at the National History Museum in London and part of the 2009 bicentennial celebrations that marked Charles Darwin's birth, was one of the few that emphasised 'the question of emotional and corporeal enmeshment in the world as crucial to Darwin's theories' (p. 194). By focusing on the 'commonality of human and animal expressions of emotional states' (p. 202), Monika Pietrak-Franger illustrates how the museum project offered examples in which we are able to resurrect the affective Darwin, through which to address our ethical relations with other species, whilst still acknowledging his 'entangled vision' as one that is culturally situated and fallible. Pietrzak-Franger's contribution, 'From Entangled Vision to Ethical Engagement', stands neatly in the middle of this wonderfully varied collection of twelve...." - Social History of Medicine, Volume 28, Issue 1, 1 February 2015, Pages 206–207.

"In the immediate aftermath of the prolonged celebrations of Charles Darwin's bicentenary in 2009, Paul White drew attention to a proliferation of "Darwin-centred scholarship" that would merely

exacerbate the already apparent symptoms of what White designated the "Darwin-o-centrism" of conventional understandings of Victorian science and culture ("Science, Literature, and the Darwin Legacy," 19: Interdisciplinary Studies in the Long Nineteenth Century 11 [2010], 6). Despite White's admonitions and the general feeling of so-called "Darwin fatigue" that many scholars were complaining of by the end of 2009, this "Darwin-o-centrism" has shown no signs of abating in the half decade since the great evolutionist's bicentenary. Angelique Richardson's *After Darwin* and *Reflecting on Darwin*, edited by Eckart Voigts, Barbara Schaff, and Monika Pietrzak-Franger, are alert to their mutual subject's continuing prevalence in both academic and popular accounts of nineteenth century science, with the introduction to the latter volume observing that "there has clearly been a flood rather than an ebb in the interest in Darwin" (4). The two books navigate this deluge, and attempt to add some new channels to it, by focusing on particular aspects of Darwin's career and scientific oeuvre, and by endeavouring to not merely situate his thought in its nineteenth-century contexts, but to assess its continuing significance in the early twenty-first century. There are several conspicuous parallels between these collections of essays, not least their claims to follow interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary methodologies, and indeed they share some of the same personnel, with Richardson and Pietrzak-Franger contributing to both volumes. At the same time, there are also some notable differences, and the similarities and disparities in how they deal with Darwin and his legacy are highly revealing of some of the directions in which both the infamous so-called "Darwin Industry" and the wider study of Victorian science are currently heading. / Darwin's bicentenary in 2009 was also, of course, the 150th anniversary of his most famous book, *On the Origin of Species* (1859). Both *After Darwin* and *Reflecting on Darwin*, however, are more concerned with *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals* (1872) and the "affective Darwin," a phrase used in both volumes, revealed in that later [End Page 354] work (Voigts et. al. 4, Richardson 195). This is the Darwin who explored emotions such as hope, sympathy, and fear, and gave them a privileged place in evolutionary science that, by emphasizing the intimate relation between thinking and feeling, would continue into twentieth-century psychoanalysis and more recent neuroscience. It is also, as Pietrzak-Franger demonstrates in her contribution to *After Darwin*, "From Entangled Vision to Ethical Engagement," the Darwin who himself experienced deep feelings of joy,

loss, and compassion, as is revealed in recent biographies like Randal Keynes's *Annie's Box* (2001) and literary criticism such as George Levine's *Darwin Loves You* (2006). Contemporary fiction and verse by women writers, as Ann Heilmann contends in her chapter in *Reflecting on Darwin*, "Neo-Victorian Darwin," even stresses how "Darwin's emotional proximity to women ... enhanced a naturally feminine sensibility and temperament" (103). Whatever one might think of the tendency of such arguments to essentialize femininity, this newly tender and sometimes tremulous Darwin is increasingly supplanting earlier incarnations of the evolutionist as an uncaring capitalist or unreconstructed Victorian paterfamilias. / As the full title of *Expression* implies and Paul White makes clear in his contribution to *After Darwin*, "Becoming an Animal," Darwin discerned emotions such as "instinctive sympathy" in animals no less than in humans (113). This atypical concern for the feelings of animals, arising from his wider sense of the ancestral kinship between humans and all other species—and notwithstanding his own youthful enthusiasm for hunting—makes the new "affective Darwin" an important presence in modern debates over animal rights and the ethics of vivisection. The eminent animal behaviorist... - Gowan Dawson [Review], *Victorian Studies*, Indiana University Press, Volume 58, Number 2, Winter 2016.



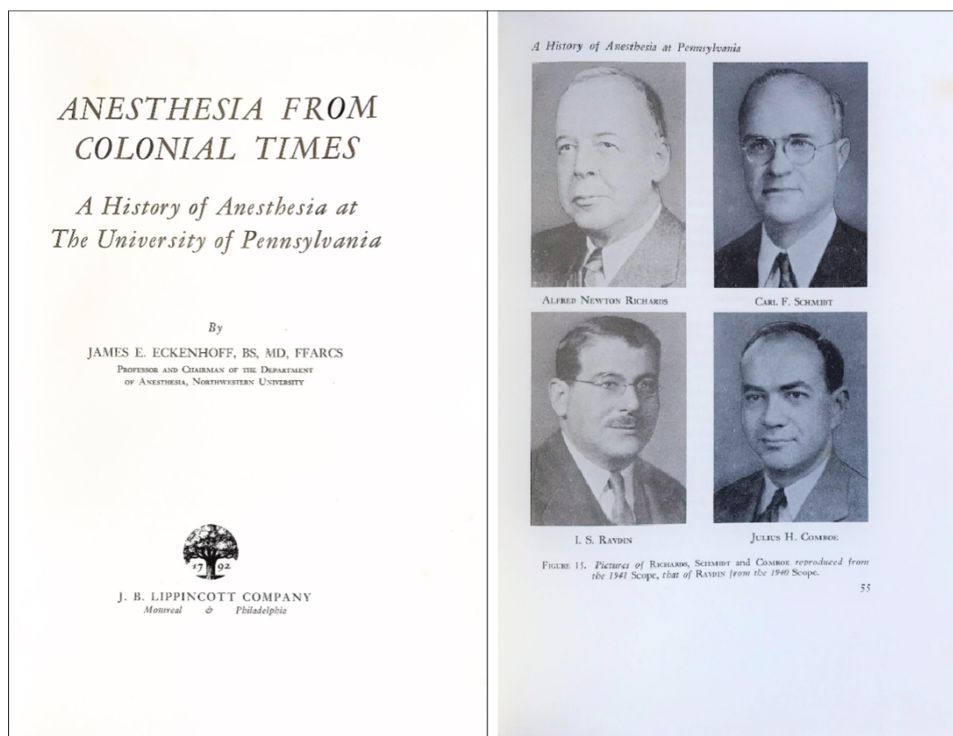
[7] Eastman Kodak – X-Rays

7. **Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY. *X-Rays*.** New York: James Picker, 1919. ¶ 21.5 cm. 48 pp. 10 figures, 15 accessories shown. Tan printed wrappers; creased (bi-folded). Very good.

\$ 50

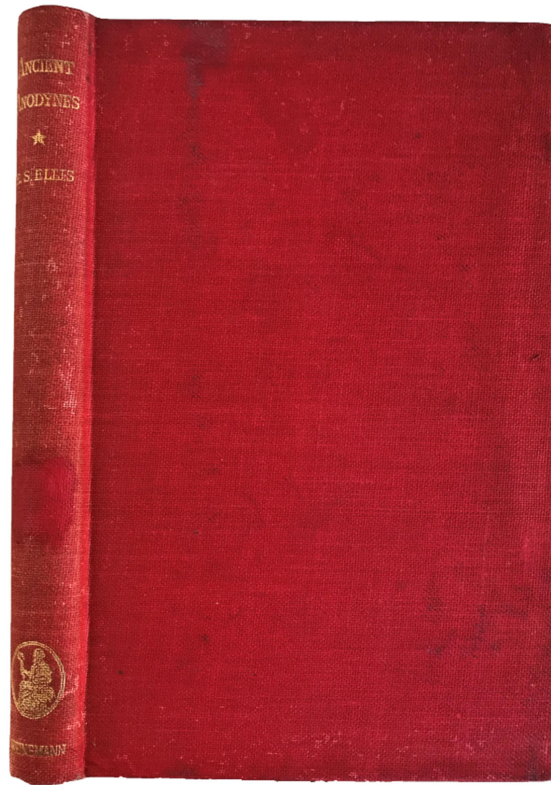
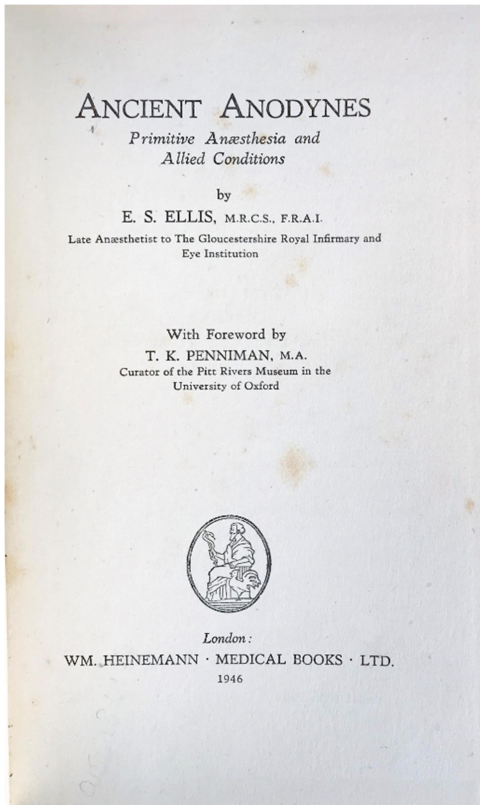
Rare pioneering price-list catalogue of x-ray tubes and apparatuses by the first marketer of x-ray equipment. In 1896, one year after the discovery of x-rays, George Eastman entered into an agreement to supply paper and plates for the process. Kodak granted James Picker (1882-1963) an agent for plates in 1909 and Picker introduced the first printed price list for X-ray accessories in 1915. By 1919 double-emulsion films replaced the glass plates but were highly flammable. Picker was instrumental in convincing Kodak by 1930 to produce safety films. Picker X-Ray Corporation was sole proprietor of the 390 lb. U.S. Army field X-ray unit during W.W.II. Dr. C. E.(Charles Edward) Kenneth Mees (1882-1960) was hired by Kodak in 1912 to organize and head the research laboratory in Rochester.

See: trevorwright[dot]com

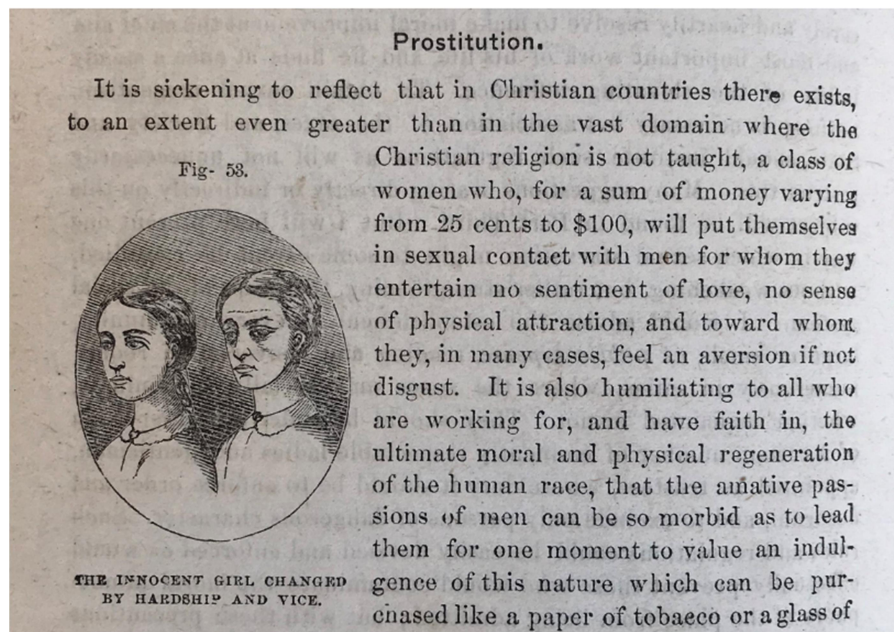


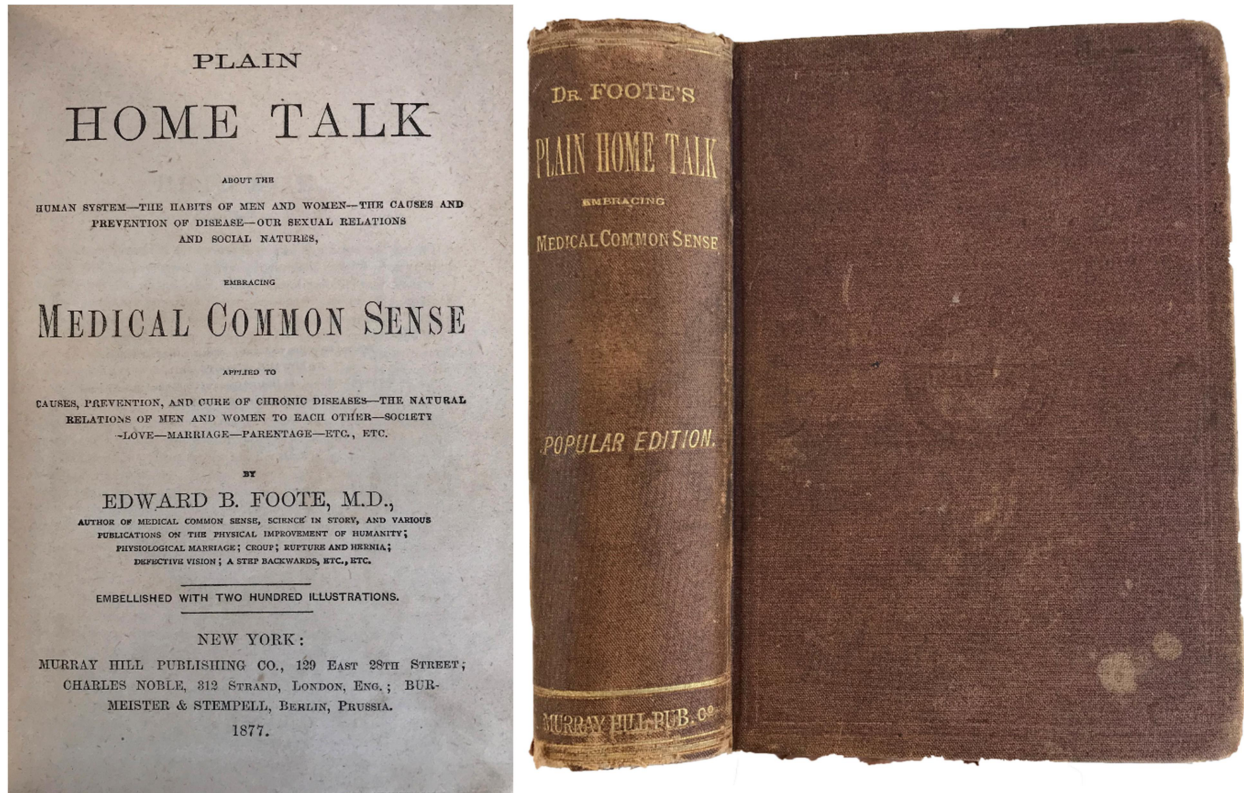
8. **ECKENHOFF, James E.** (1915-1996). *Anesthesia from Colonial Times; a history of anesthesia at the University of Pennsylvania*. Montreal & Philadelphia: J.R. Lippincott, (1966). ¶ 8vo. 95 pp. Illus. Black cloth; bottom corner heavily bumped. Good.

\$ 8

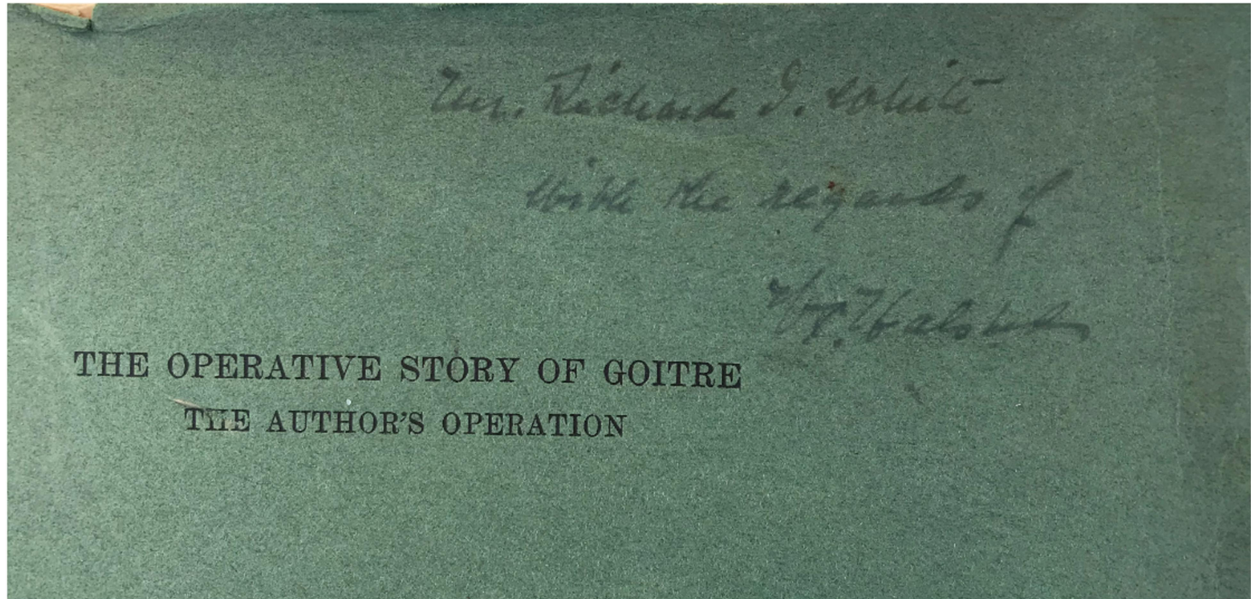


9. **ELLIS, E. S. [Edgar Severn]** (1877-1957). *Ancient Anodynes; primitive anaesthesia and allied conditions*. London: Wm. Heinemann, 1946. ¶
Second impression. 8vo. [iv], 187 pp. Ex-library sp. marking (neatly removed), edges foxed. Red cloth. Good. \$ 10





10. **FOOTE, Edward B. (Edward Bliss)**, (1829-1906). *Plain Talk about the Human System, the habits of men and women, the causes and prevention of disease, our sexual relations and social natures, embracing medical common sense, applied to causes, prevention, and cure of chronic diseases, the natural relations of men and women to each other, society, love, marriage, parentage, etc., etc.* New York: Murray Hill, 1877. ¶ 12mo. xxiv, [25]-935, [1] pp. Frontis., 194 illustrations. Original blind- and gilt-stamped mauve cloth; extremities worn, front hinge reinforced with kozo. Recent gift inscription. Good. First issued in 1870, this is an early orienting of this extremely popular medical manual addressing itself as a health guide to families, offering a lot of misguided advice. On the other hand it reflects a puritan position on many taboo topics: nymphomania, adaptation (physiognomy!), defects in the marriage system, therapeutic electricity, "rapacious doctors", "private words for women", etc. \$ 15



Inscribed by Halsted

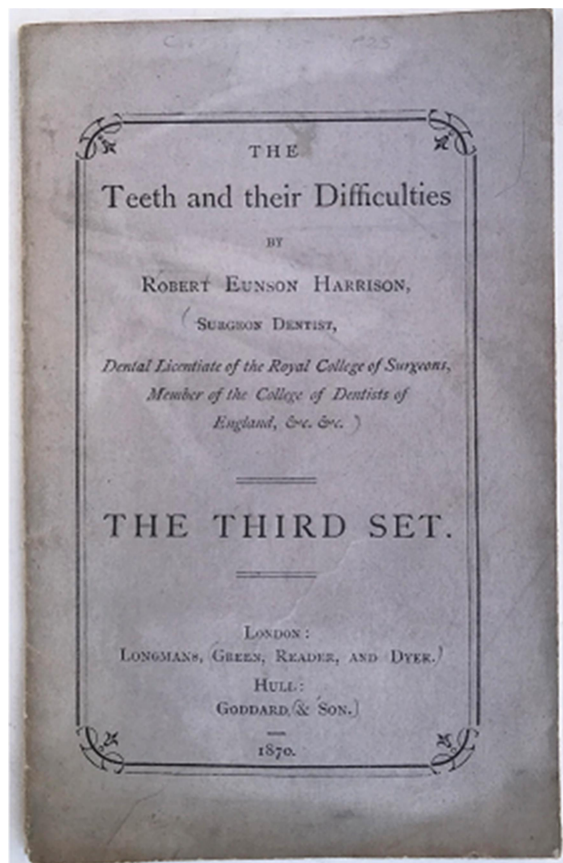
11. **HALSTED, William S.** (1852-1922). *The Operative Story of Goitre, the Author's Operation*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports, [1919]. ¶ Series: Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports, v. 19, fasc. 2 Tall 8vo. [71]-257 pp. Plates XIV-XXIV. Original green printed wrappers. PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE AUTHOR, TO DR. RICHARD J. WHITE, SIGNED BY WILLIAM S. HALSTED – EXTREMELY RARE INSCRIBED COPY.

\$ 1,500

FIRST SEPARATE EDITION. "In 1903 he began once more to work on the surgery of the thyroid gland and especially upon the treatment of exophthalmic goitre which involved also the problem of tetany from accidental removal of the parathyroids. The nature of tetany having been cleared up about this time he studied especially the position and blood supply of the parathyroids and planned his operation for excision of a large part of the thyroid in such a way as- to leave them uninjured. All of this is described in detail in his "Operative Story of Goitre." Later, he experimented with the transplantation of parathyroid glands which he seemed to find successful only when there was already a deficiency or need for this tissue." – W. G. MacCallum, *William Stewart Halsted 1852-1922*, National Academy of Sciences, 1935.

Provenance: Dr. Richard J. White, A.B., M.D., of Fort Worth, Texas, graduated from Yale University and Columbia Univ., studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, member of the staff at Cook Memorial Hospital and City & County, All Saints, and Methodist Hospitals, St. Joseph's Infirmary. White was also on the Board of Trustees at Johns Hopkins, under Henry D. Harlan, in 1918-21.

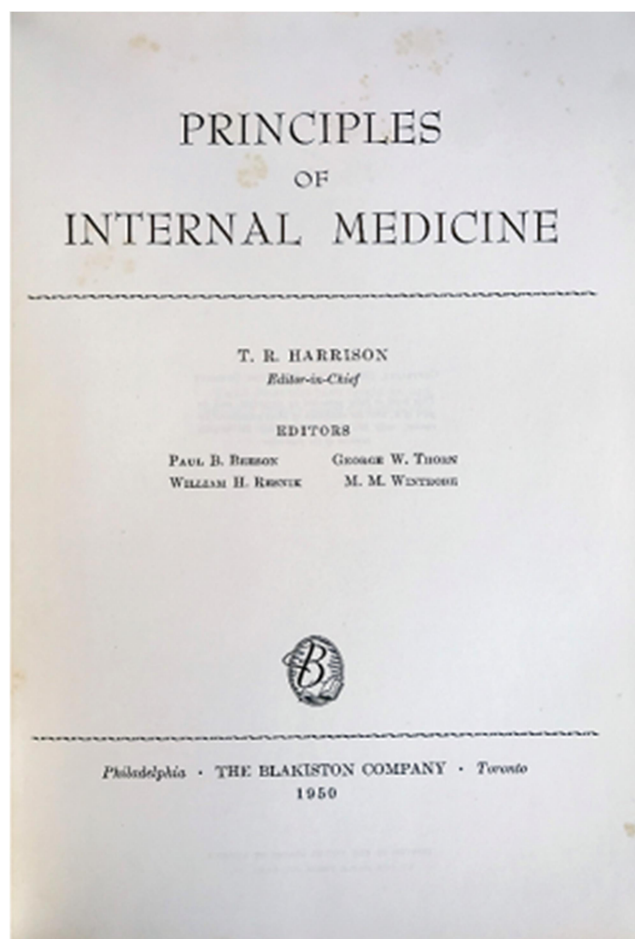
Halsted was on the Hopkins Medical Board at the time. White served variously for the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, and the "Colored Orphan Asylum Committee".



12. **HARRISON, Robert Eunson.** *The Teeth and their Difficulties. The Third Set.* London: Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1870. ¶ 16.5 cm. 16 pp. Original printed wrappers. Fine.

\$ 75

Robert Eunson Harrison, MD, took his degree in Dental Surgery in 1853, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, since 1863.

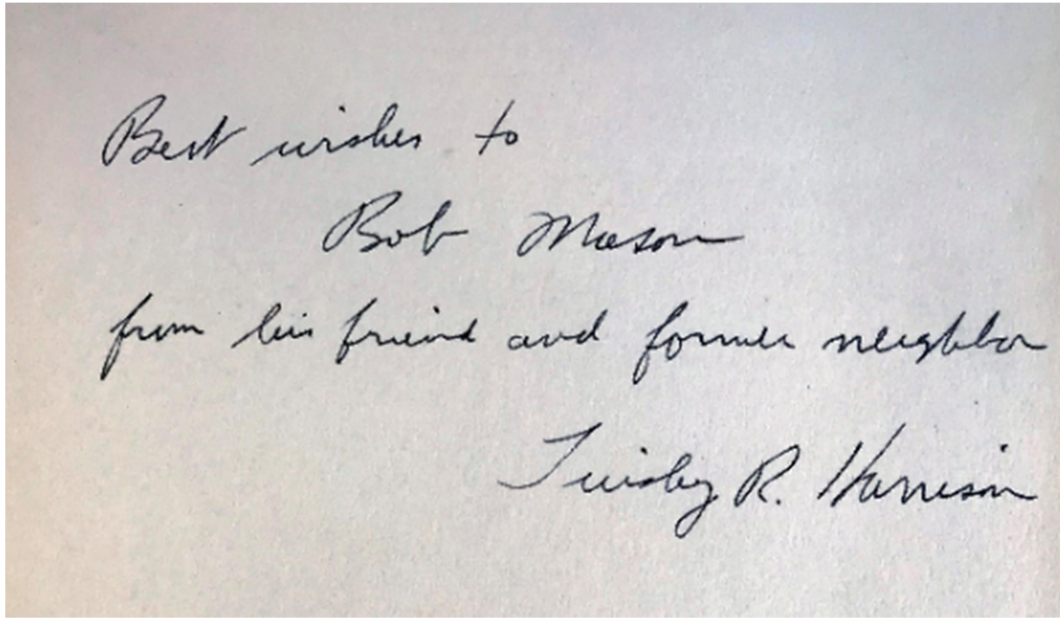


RARE INSCRIBED COPY
FROM THE AUTHOR

13. **HARRISON, Tinsley R.** (1900-1978) [Editor-in-Chief]. *Principles of Internal Medicine.* Philadelphia: Blakiston Co. 1950. ¶ Thick tall 8vo. xxix, [1], 1590 pp. 4 color plates, 245 figures, index. Original full marron cloth, gilt-stamped spine with black background. AUTOGRAPHED & INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR. Very good copy.

\$ 1,850

FIRST EDITION. This copy inscribed: "Best wishes to Bob Mason from his friend and former neighbor, Tinsley R. Harrison."



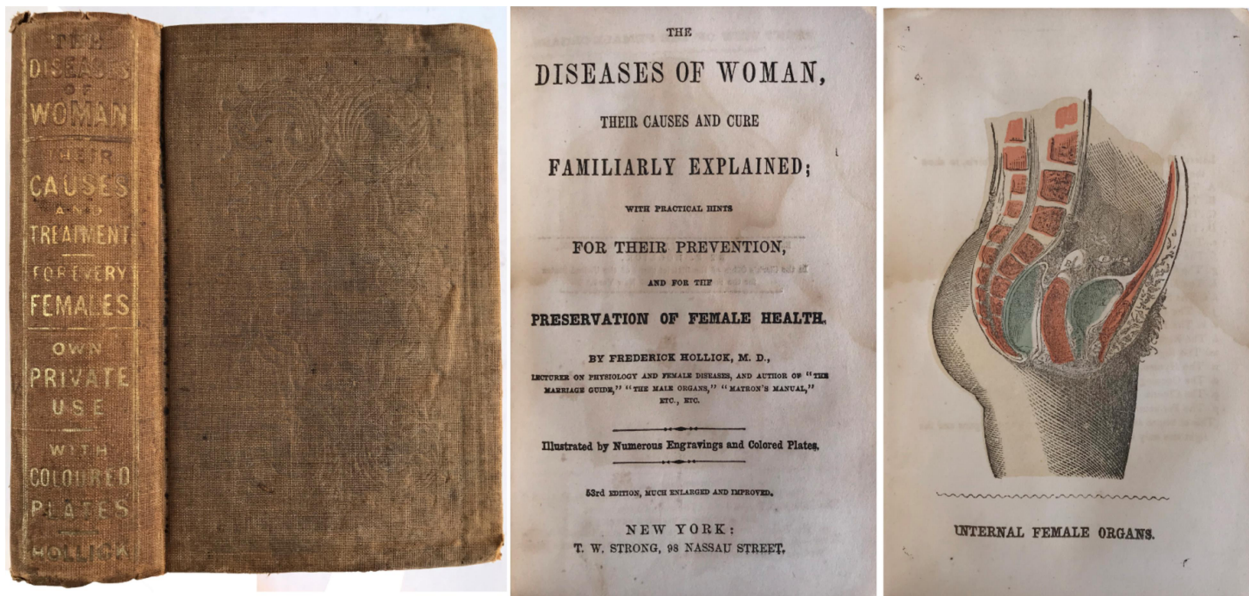
"It is widely regarded as one of the most authoritative books on internal medicine and has been described as the 'most recognized book in all of medicine.'" "The first edition began by emphasizing the importance of diagnosis and concluded with the complementary importance of attending to a patient's psychology ..." – Arney & Bergen, *Medicine and the Management of Living*. Regardless of the objective truth of the disease as known to the physician's informed gaze, the new truth of disease ... The four editors for this work were Paul B. Beeson, Emory University, William H. Resnik, M.D., heart specialist and retired professor of medicine and professor emeritus at Yale University (ca.1897-1977), George W. Thorn (1906-2004), Harvard University, and Maxwell M. Wintrobe (1901-1986), hematologist, Utah College of Medicine. With 53 contributors.

"It was the research, writing, and teaching he really wanted to devote the remainder of his life to, not sitting in committee meetings and trying to allocate the scarce resources of referee power struggles. He was already prominent and distinguished in medical circles, with his service as president of the American Heart Association and membership on the first Council of the new National Heart Institute, for which he received a commendation from the U.S. Public Health Service on April 29, 1952, as well as a Distinguished Service Award and Silver Medallion from the American Heart Association in October of that year. But the main reason for his prominence, of course, was the appearance in 1950 of the first edition of *Principles of Internal Medicine*, which had taken the country by storm – and won him the Marchman Award for Outstanding Contributions to Medical Education from the Dallas Southern Clinical Society – and would continue to occupy Tinsley's energy into the 1970s."

- James Pittman, *Tinsley Harrison, M.D.: Teacher of Medicine*, NewSouth, 2013.

Tinsley Randolph Harrison (1900-1978) was editor of the first five editions of Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. Harrison took his medical degree at Johns Hopkins, where he was roommate and friend of Alfred Blalock. At the time of this work he was working at the Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas, Dallas, later of the University of Alabama, Birmingham. Harrison specialized in cardiology and the pathophysiology of heart disease.

His immortal words open the very start of this book: "No greater opportunity, responsibility, or obligation"



14. **HOLLICK, Frederick** (1818-1900). *The Diseases of Woman, their causes and cure familiarly explained; with practical hints for their prevention, and for the preservation of female health*. New York: T.W. Strong, [1855]. ¶ Two parts in 1. 12mo. xv, [16]-467, [1] pp. Hand-colored plates: frontispiece, pp. facing [xvi], 64, some numbered and unnumbered figures [concluding with "microscopical examination of the urine", ads; crinkled due to dampstaining, but a very workable copy, not fine, but less wear than seen in some other copies. NOTE: illustrations are not placed in agreement with the contents (suggestive of lower-level printing work, just reprinting an edition without applying standard principles of editing.

\$ 22

"53rd edition, much enlarged and improved." An extremely popular manual of the time. Clearly written for domestics and not by a physician

to physicians. Bound within is: *Facts for the Feeble! or Professional Notes of Curious Medical Consultations; relating to the Various Peculiarities, Disabilities, and Forms of Decay of the Sexual System.*



15. [LEEUWENHOEK (1632-1723)] **Jantien BACKER; Lesley ROBERTSON.** *Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Master of the Minuscule.* Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2016. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 228 pp. Profusely illustrated (lots in color), index. Black pictorial boards. Near fine. ISBN-13: 978-9004304284 ISBN-10: 9004304282

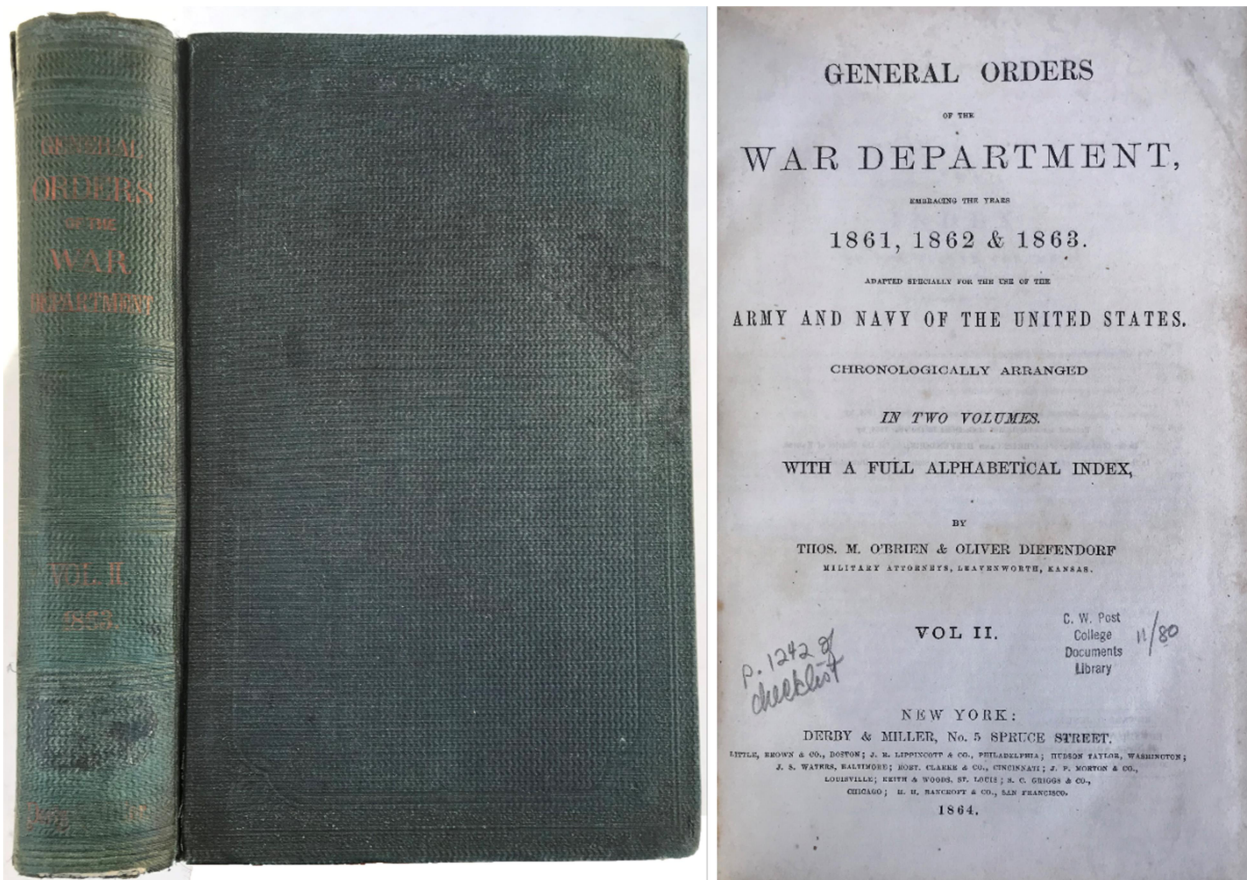
\$ 115

"This English translation has been made by Peter Mason and Lesley Robertson. "This book was originally published in Dutch, entitled Van Leeuwenhoek: Groots in het kleine, by Veen Media, Amsterdam (2014)"-- Title page verso.

"In Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, Master of the Minuscule, the Father of Microbiology is presented in the context of his time, relationships and the Dutch Golden Age. Although he lacked an academic education, he dedicated his life to investigating the microscopic world using handmade, single-lensed microscopes and magnifiers. An expert observer, he planned experiments and designed equipment to test his theories. His pioneering discoveries included blood cells, protozoa, bacteria and spermatozoa, and resulted in an international reputation among the scientific and upper classes of 17th and 18th century Europe, aided by his Fellowship of the Royal Society of London. This lavishly illustrated biography sets his legacy of scientific achievements against the ideas and reactions of his fellow scientists and other contemporaries." -- Publisher.

Contents -- Acknowledgments -- List of Figures and Tables -- About the Authors -- ¶ Chapter 1 -- The Early Years -- Delft -- The House where Van Leeuwenhoek was Born -- Education in Warmond -- Amsterdam -- The Anglo-Dutch Wars -- Spinoza, Hudde and Swammerdam -- From Theory to Experimentation -- ¶ Chapter 2 -- Return to Delft -- "The Golden Head" -- Work for the Delft City Council -- Were Antoni van Leeuwenhoek and Johannes Vermeer Friends? -- A New Phase -- The Geographer and The Astronomer (1668) -- ¶ Chapter 3 -- Antoni's First Brush with Science -- Small Source, Major Inspiration -- Reinier de Graaf -- The Royal Society -- Henry Oldenburg (1619-1677) -- Hooke and His Influence on Van Leeuwenhoek -- Fellows of the Royal Society -- Constantijn Huygens, Supporter and Admirer -- Christiaan Huygens: Scepticism, Appreciation and a Hint of Jealousy -- A Spy Discovers the Secret -- Van Leeuwenhoek's Medical Friends: Something to Boast About? -- ¶ Chapter 4 -- Van Leeuwenhoek's Microscopes -- The First Microscopes: A Brief History -- Dutch Microscope Makers And Users -- Van Leeuwenhoek as an Instrument Maker -- Van Leeuwenhoek's Microscopes -- Van Leeuwenhoek's Home and Workshop -- 'Clear Vision' -- Dark Field Illumination -- Techniques for Preparing Specimens in Van Leeuwenhoek's Day -- Van Leeuwenhoek's Drawings and Draughtsmen -- What happened to Van Leeuwenhoek's microscopes? -- Copies of Van Leeuwenhoek's Microscopes -- ¶ Chapter 5 -- Antoni van Leeuwenhoek and His Microorganisms -- Everything Through His Microscopes -- Little Animals in Water -- Similes -- Microorganisms Described -- Athanasius Kircher and the vermiculi -- New Life in Vinegar, Pepper and Nutmeg -- Convincing the World -- Microorganisms in Animals -- Dental Plaque -- Exponential Growth -- Antoni van Leeuwenhoek: Giant Among the Minute. The Connection Between Microorganisms and Illness -- Too small for words -- ¶ Chapter 6 -- The Discovery of the "Semen Animalcules" or Spermatozoa -- The Visit of Johan Ham -- "Vessels" in the Semen -- Huygens and Hartsoeker in Paris -- Journal des Scavans, 28: 15 August 1678, pages 331-2 -- The Jealous Rival -- Fleas are No Exception -- 46 Years of Research -- ¶ Chapter 7 -- Antoni van Leeuwenhoek and the Question of Generation -- William Harvey: Ex Ovo Omnia, the Rise of "Ovulism" -- Reinier de Graaf -- A Brilliant Anatomist -- The Death of De Graaf {u2012} Illness or Suicide? -- A Bold Statement -- Van Leeuwenhoek and "Animalculism" -- In Search of the Homunculus -- A Missed Opportunity -- Researcher or Accountant? -- 'The Animalcules from the Male sperm derive from the first Man that was created' -- Van Leeuwenhoek as a Zealous Advocate of Animalculism -- On Parental Characteristics, Mules And Aphids -- Epigenesis and Preformation -- Ovulism and Animalculism -- Theological Objections -- The Solution of the Question of Generation -- ¶ Chapter 8 -- The Circulation of Blood -- The Heart: Source of Vital Force or Blood Pump --

"One and the same continuous vessel" -- "Aalkijker" -- "Particles of the blood that make it red" -- Scientific Importance -- ¶ Chapter 9 -- Secrets of Nature -- The Dragonfly With 25,088 Eyes -- The Coconut Tree, 'the most useful crop that the earth produces' -- 'Wool fibres between the toes' -- 'As if the Earth stood still' -- 'As though we saw pointed, polished diamonds' -- Moxa Against Gout -- ¶ Chapter 10 -- The Famous Van Leeuwenhoek -- Correspondents -- Frederik Adriaan and Maria van Renswoude -- Royal Visits -- Czar Peter the Great Tries the Microscopes -- - Entertainer and Slave -- An Uninvited Guest -- Van Leeuwenhoek: Glorified or Vilified? -- ¶ Chapter 11 -- The End of a Long Life -- Publication Problems -- Collections of Letters. Honoured by Leuven -- His Final Achievement -- Who was Antoni van Leeuwenhoek? -- ¶ Chapter 12 -- The Scientific Legacy of Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek -- Microscopy -- Spontaneous Generation -- Infection and Disease -- The World of Microorganisms -- A Man of Note -- Biographies and Other Sources -- Timeline -- Afterword -- Bibliography -- Index.

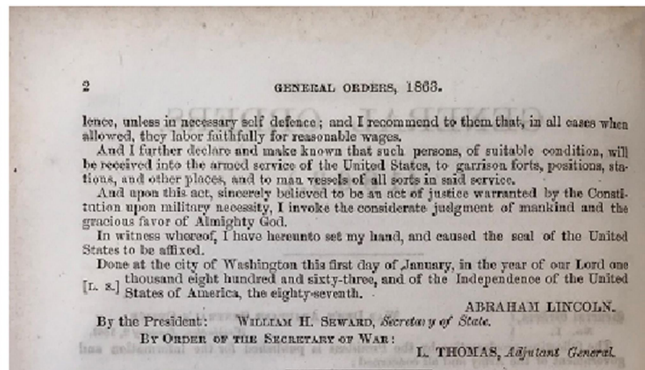
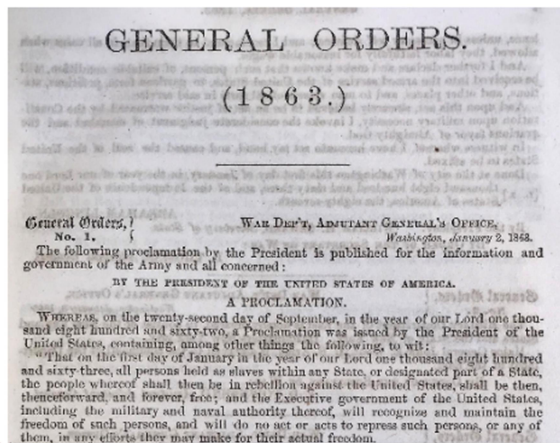


16. **LINCOLN, Abraham** (1809-1865), President. "**A Proclamation.**" [Being the]: "**Emancipation Proclamation**" (Liberty for Slaves). [WITHIN:] *General Orders No. 1. General Orders of the War Department, Embracing the Years*

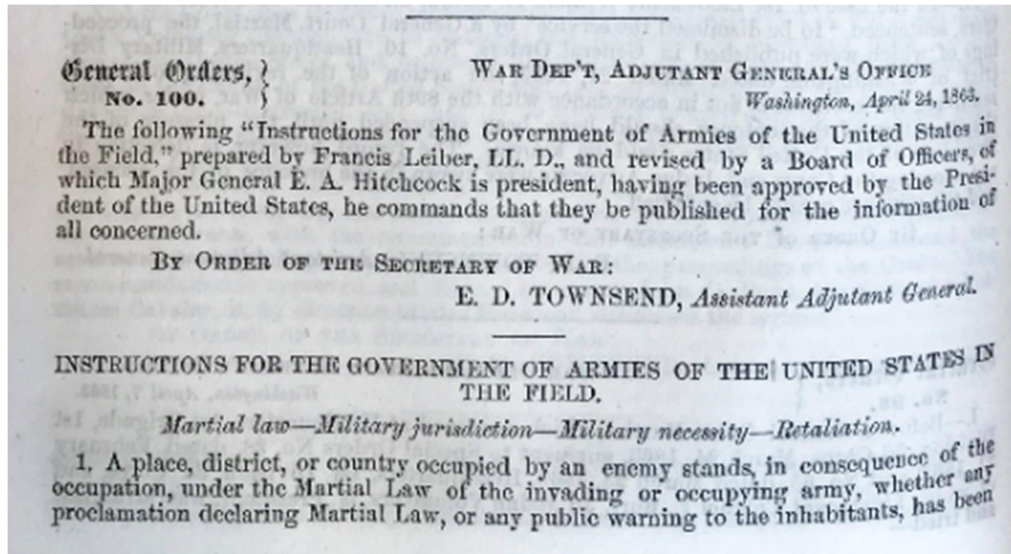
1861, 1862 & 1863. Adapted specially for the use of the Army and Navy of the United States. Vol. II. New York, Derby & Miller, 1864. ¶ Volume II. 8vo. xxxi, [1], 711, [1] pp. Subtle waterstain at top margin (viewable from pages 500-712). Original full dark blue-green pebbled cloth, gilt spine titles; light wear to extremities. Bookplate of the Essex Institute; small rubber stamp on title (C.W. Post College Documents Library).

\$ 950

The Emancipation Proclamation declared freedom for all slaves by January 1, 1863. This proclamation is dated January 2, 1863. Lincoln, in writing this, one of the most important documents in all US history, declared, "And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of the States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."



The War Orders of 1863 are among the most historical during the Civil War. The volume includes:
General Orders, No.1: Emancipation Proclamation (Liberty for Slaves)



General Orders, No.100: The Lieber Code (How soldiers should conduct ethically themselves in wartime).

General Orders, No. 143: Order for the creation of the United States Colored Troops.

General Orders, No.1. President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. With this Executive Order. He took a decisive stand on the most contentious issue in American history, redefined the Union's goals and strategy, and sounded the death knell for slavery.

Lincoln had always believed slavery to be immoral and fought its expansion. The President took the action, "sincerely believed to be an act of justice," knowing that it might cost him the election.

With the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln dramatically tied the Union's war aims to ending slavery. Whether they approved or not, after January 1, 1863, Americans could no longer deny that emancipation was central to the Union war effort.

Though ready to lay the groundwork for emancipation, Lincoln feared that delivering the Proclamation at the wrong time would doom its chances for public acceptance and harm the Union cause.

On September 22, 1862, Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, giving the South 100 days to end the rebellion or face losing their slaves.

General Orders, }
No. 143.

WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1863.

I.—A Bureau is established in the Adjutant General's Office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of Colored Troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the Bureau, with such number of clerks as may be designated by the Adjutant General.

II.—Three or more field officers will be detailed as Inspectors to supervise the organization of colored troops at such points as may be indicated by the War Department in the Northern and Western States.

III.—Boards will be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the War Department to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who, on application to the Adjutant General, may receive authority to present themselves to the board for examination.

IV.—No person shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the War Department; and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a board; nor will such authority be given any one person to raise more than one regiment.

V.—The reports of Boards will specify the grade of commission for which each candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into service.

VI.—Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterwards consolidated in battalions and regiments by the Adjutant General. The regiments will be numbered *seriatim*, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the Adjutant General. They will be designated: "—— Regiment of U. S. Colored Troops."

VII.—Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the Adjutant General as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster and inspect the troops.

VIII.—The non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers. Meritorious commissioned officers will be entitled to promotion to higher rank if they prove themselves equal to it.

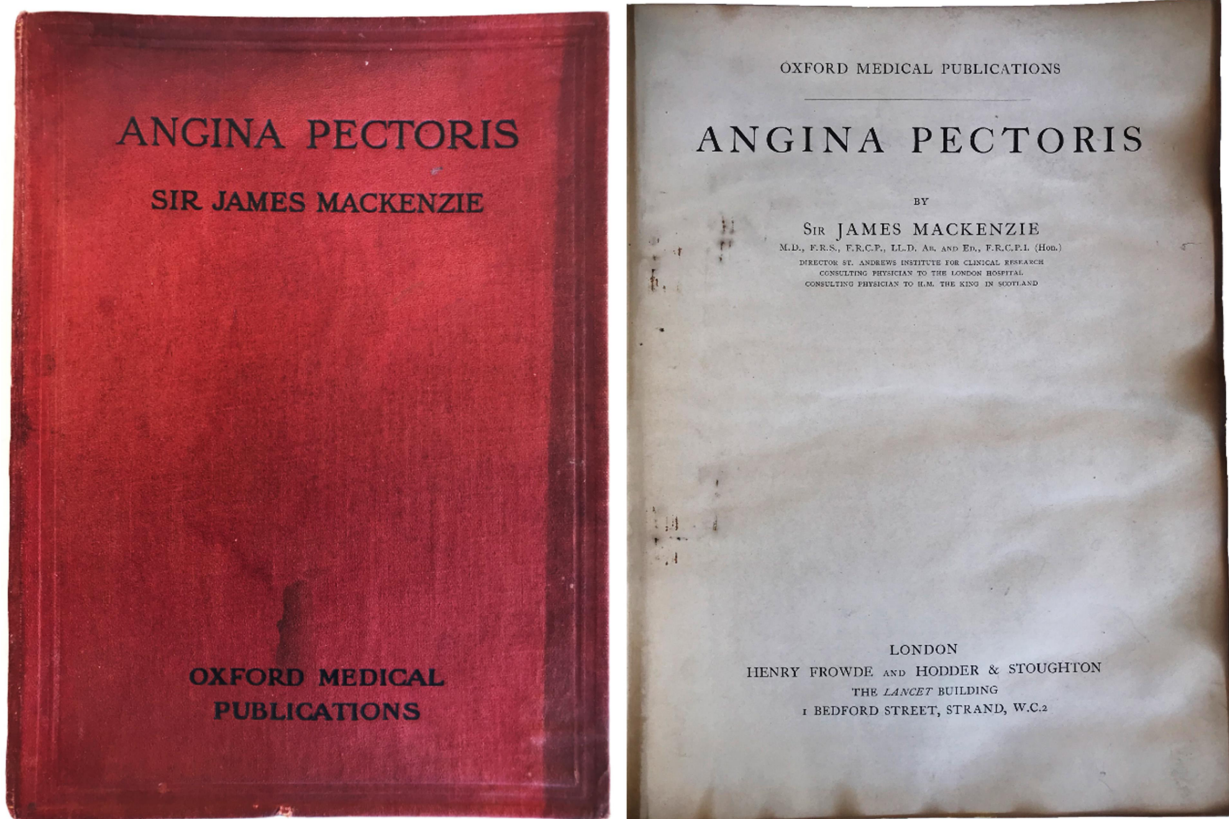
IX.—All personal applications for appointments in colored regiments, or for information concerning them, must be made to the Chief of the Bureau; all written communications should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau, to the care of the Adjutant General.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

His final Proclamation, on January 1, 1863, further demonstrated his own evolving views by eliminating earlier references to colonizing freed blacks and compensating slave-owners for voluntary emancipation. Lincoln also added provisions for black military enlistment. Pausing before he signed the final Proclamation, Lincoln reportedly said: "I NEVER IN MY LIFE FELT MORE CERTAIN THAT I WAS DOING RIGHT THAN I DO IN SIGNING THIS PAPER."

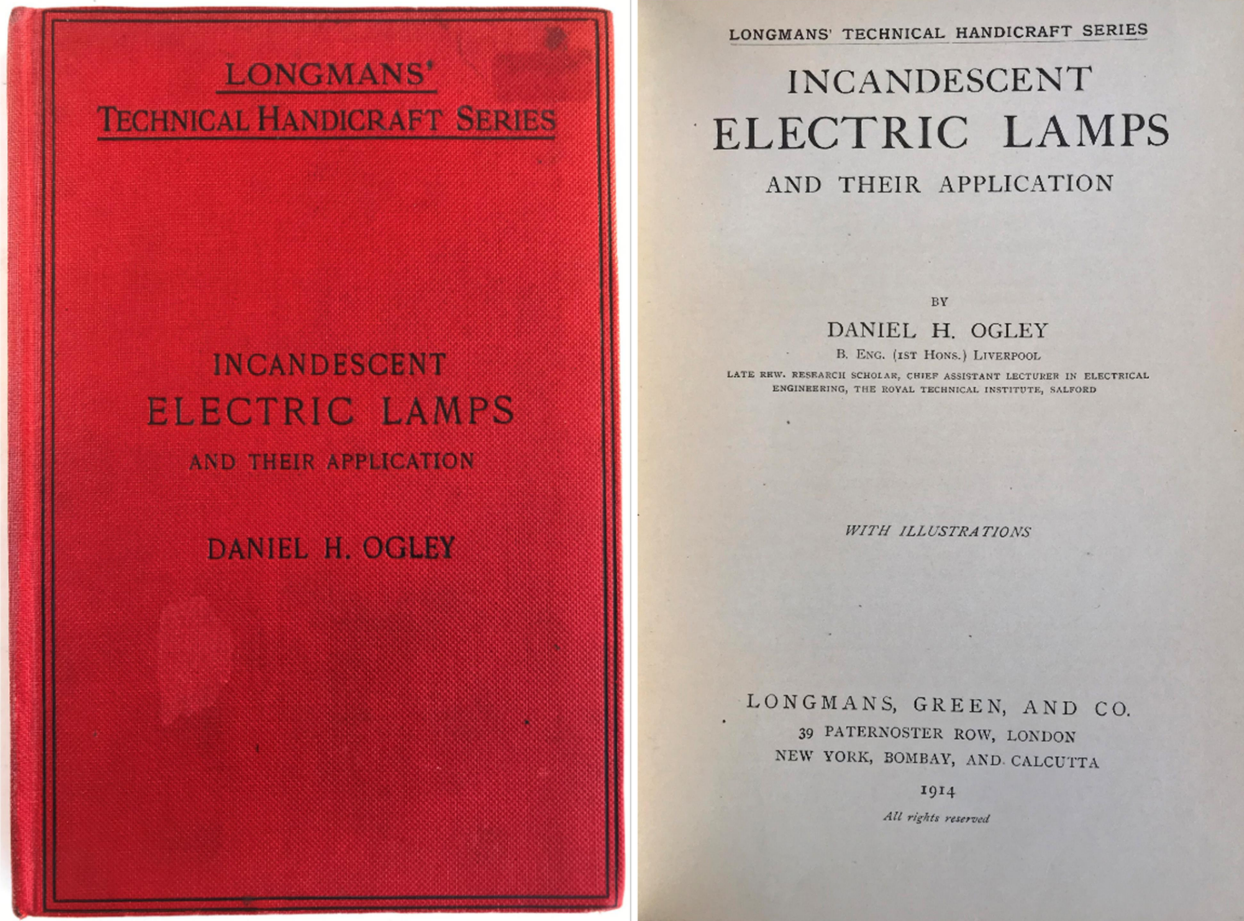
Despite the political risks, by 1864, he insisted on both reunion and emancipation as preconditions to any peace negotiation. Though the battle for civil rights would have to follow, Lincoln rightly regarded the Proclamation as: "THE CENTRAL ACT OF MY ADMINISTRATION AND THE GREAT EVENT OF THE 19TH CENTURY"



17. **MACKENZIE, Sir James** (1853-1925). *Angina Pectoris*. London: Henry Frowde, 1923. ¶ Sq. 8vo. xvi, 253 pp. 77 figs., index; badly waterstained and scorched from fire. Original full deep red cloth blind- and black-stamped with gilt-stamping on spine; covers warped. As is [a "working copy" in a tight binding].

\$ 40

FIRST EDITION. "A classic description of angina by 'the beloved physician', one of the greatest of all cardiologists. Mackenzie considered the disease to be due to cardiac failure." Garrison and Morton 2897. Priced low to move!



18. **OGLEY, Daniel H.** *Incandescent Electric Lamps and their applications.*

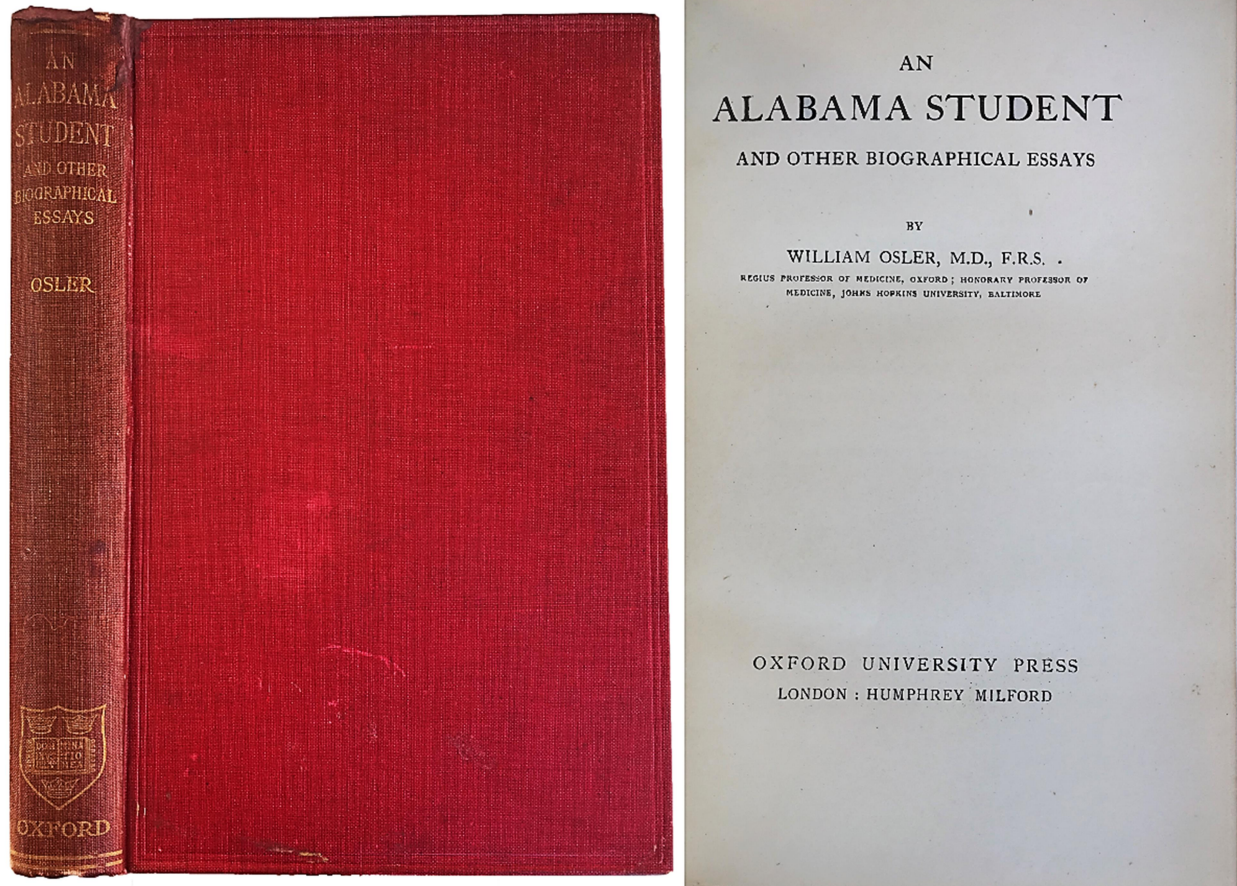
London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. ¶ Small 8vo. x, [2], 107, [1] pp.

59 figures or illustrations, index. Original red cloth, black-stamped.

Presentation for a student prize for L.A. Cronk, signed by Sir David Milne-Watson, May 1914, for The gas Light & Coke Company. Nice copy.

\$ 55

PROVENANCE: With the signature of Sir David Milne-Watson, 1st Baronet (1869–1945). He was Governor and Managing Director of the Gas Lighting & Coke Company and Vice-President of the Federation of British Industries. The third Baronet was Managing Director of the Gas Lighting & Coke Company and Deputy Chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

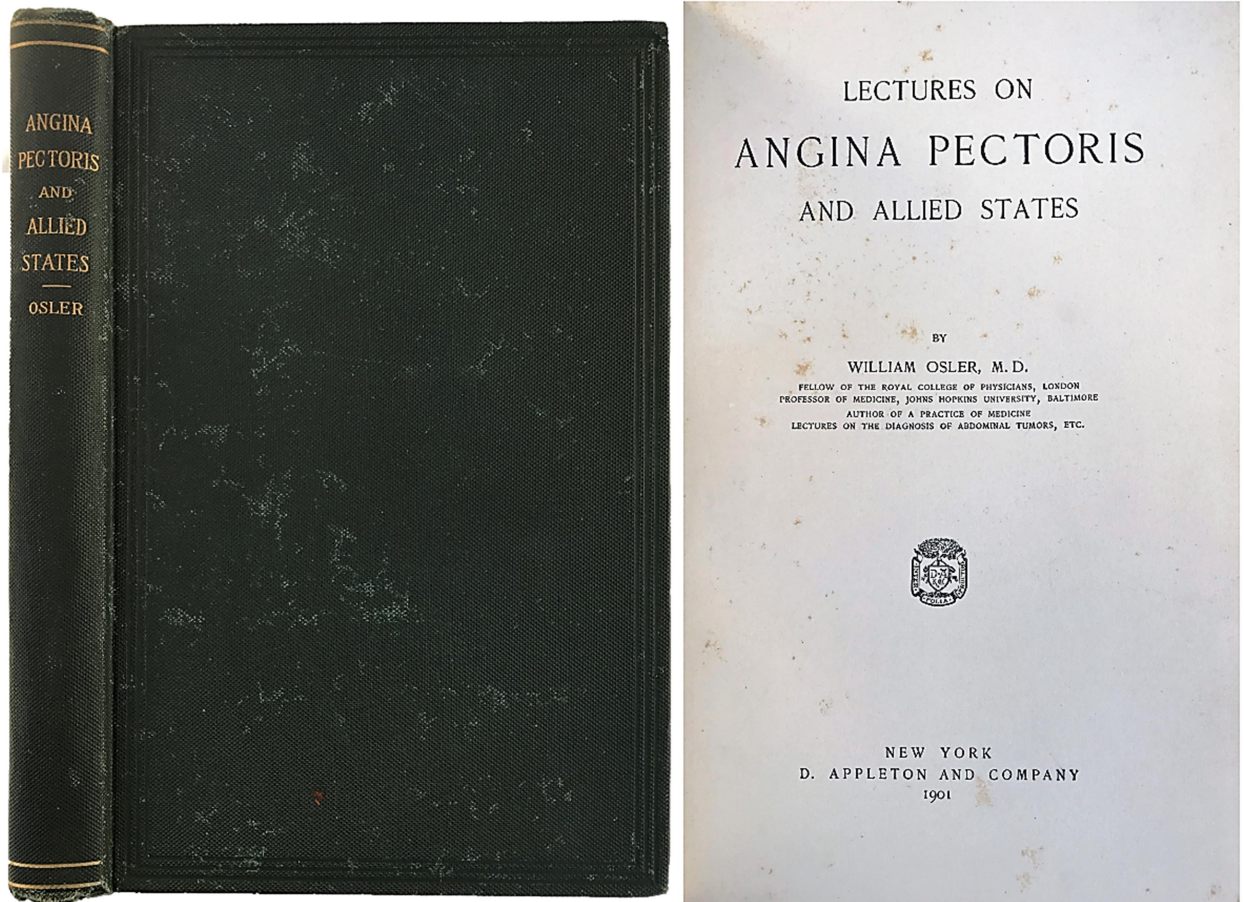


19. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *An Alabama Student and other biographical essays*. London: Oxford University Press, 1929. ¶ 8vo. [x], 334 pp. Frontis. portrait of John Bassett. Original blind- and gilt-stamped red cloth; minor kozo mend to upper joint. Very good.

\$ 25

Second edition, produced photographically from sheets of the first edition.

Osler, the historian, on John Bassett, Thomas Dover, John Keats, Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Locke, Elisha Bartlett, William Beaumont, Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis (1787-1872), William Pepper, Alfred Stille, Sir Thomas Browne, Fracastorius, and William Harvey.



20. **OSLER, Sir William** (1849-1919). *Lectures on Angina Pectoris and Allied States*. New York: D. Appleton, 1901. ¶ 8vo. vi, [2], 160, [8] pp. Moderately foxed. Original blind- and gilt-stamped dark green cloth; lightly freckled, extremities showing a bit of wear, but a solid copy. Very good.

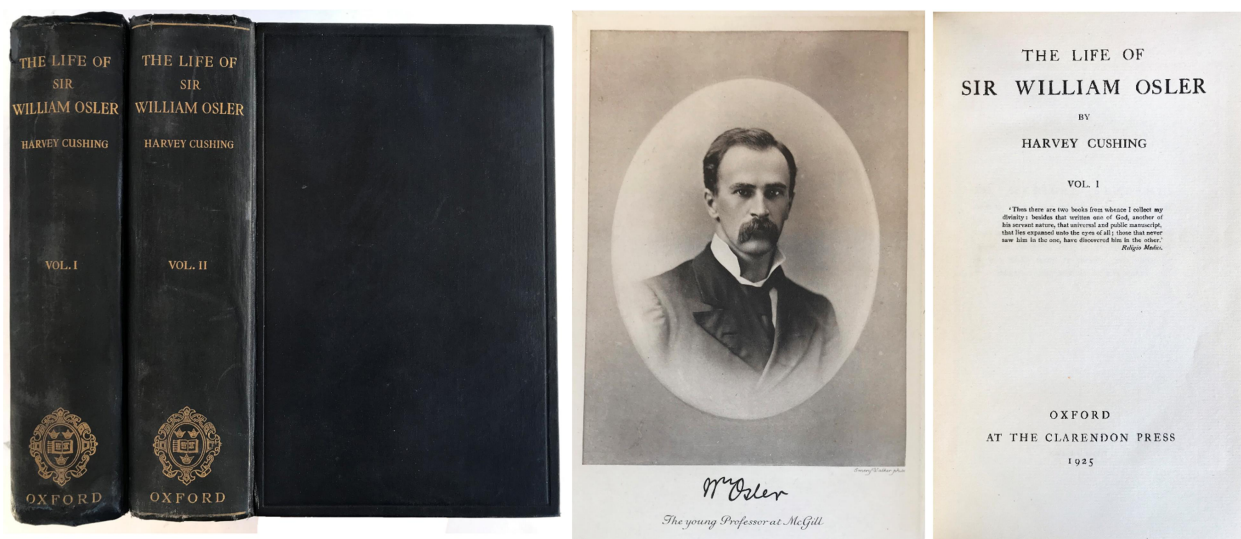
\$ 195

FIRST EDITION. This is a collection of seven lectures Osler had prepared for his graduate students at Johns Hopkins. "The first lecture of the series is mainly historical and nosological in its scope; the second treats of the etiology and general description of the malady; the third described the phenomena of the attack; the fourth deals with allied and associated conditions; the fifth with pseudo-angina pectoris; the sixth with the theories of the disease; and the seventh and final lecture with the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. . . In all that portion of his subject that bears in any way upon its pathological side Dr. Osler is at his best, and his wide experience is everywhere evident. Here, too, as is usually a feature in most of his writings, a large series of cases occurring within his own experience afford abundant material for illustrating the different phases of his subject. / The value of this contribution to the subject of angina pectoris can hardly be overestimated, as it must constitute a

basis upon which further researches in the same line shall be constructed. The author has added another to his many writings that are deemed classical." – T.G.A., for, The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Volume 114.

"A classic on angina pectoris" – Bedford 627.

Golden & Roland 669; Joshua Otto Leibowitz, *History of Coronary Heart Disease*, Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine, (1970), p. 11.

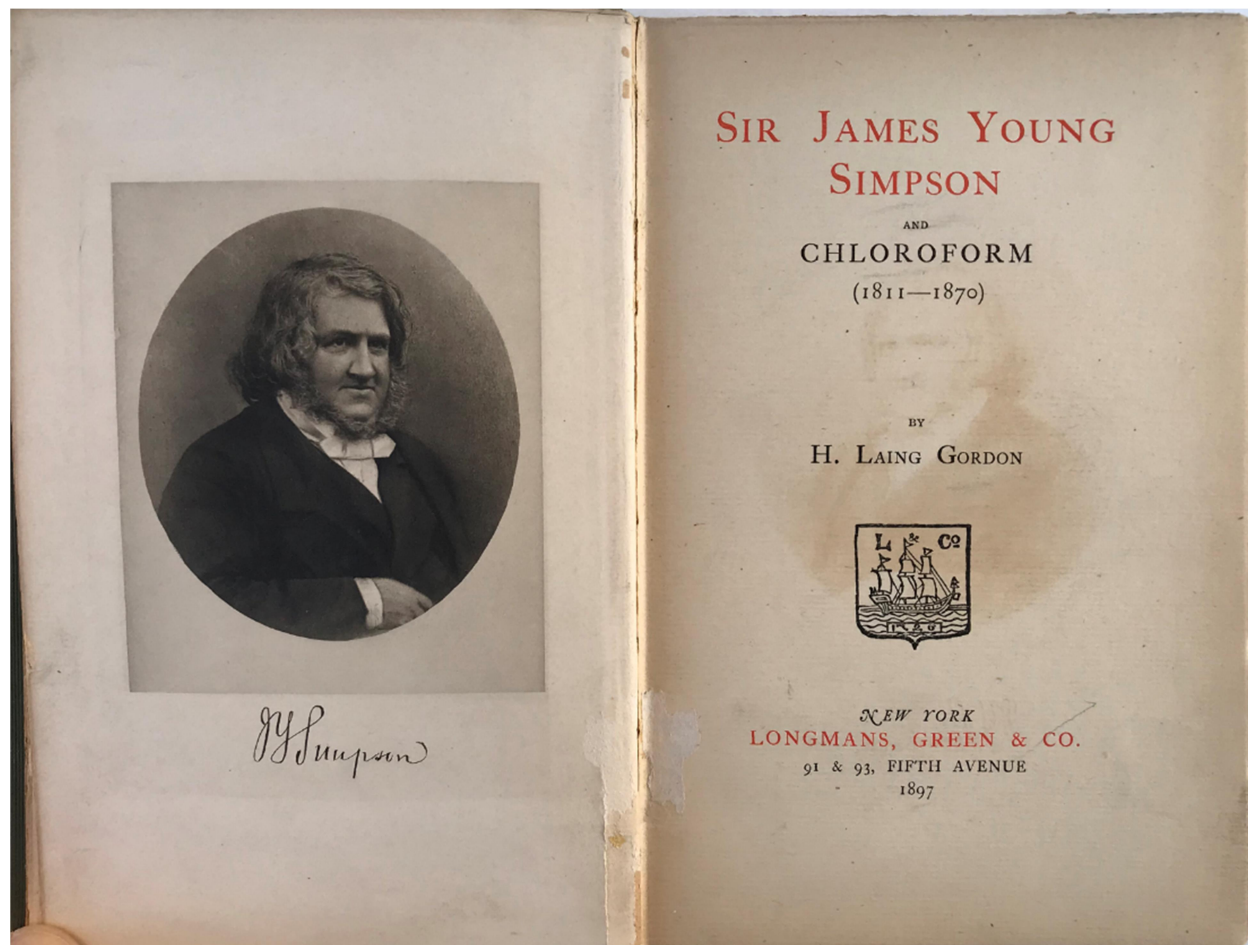


21. [OSLER, Sir William (1849-1919)] Harvey CUSHING (1869-1939). *The Life of Sir William Osler*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1925. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xiii, [3], 685, [1]; x, [2], 728 pp. 2 frontispieces, 42 plates, index. Original navy gilt-stamped cloth; spine ends mended with kozo, joint laid down. Tipped-in by previous owner: William H. Welch, *A Great Physician and Medical Humanist; a review of Harvey Cushing's Life of Sir William Osler*. [offprint, 26 pages, from the *Saturday Review*, Nov. 1925], "With compliments of the author" (rear vol. II). Ownership signature of Julia B.F. Strauss [Julia Friedenwald Strauss Potts (1893-1970)], June 1925. Good +.

\$ 225

First edition of the classic definitive biography of one of the great modern medical men by another. A Pulitzer prize-winning biography of Osler. Cushing was a student under Osler at Johns Hopkins, and a life-long friend and associate.

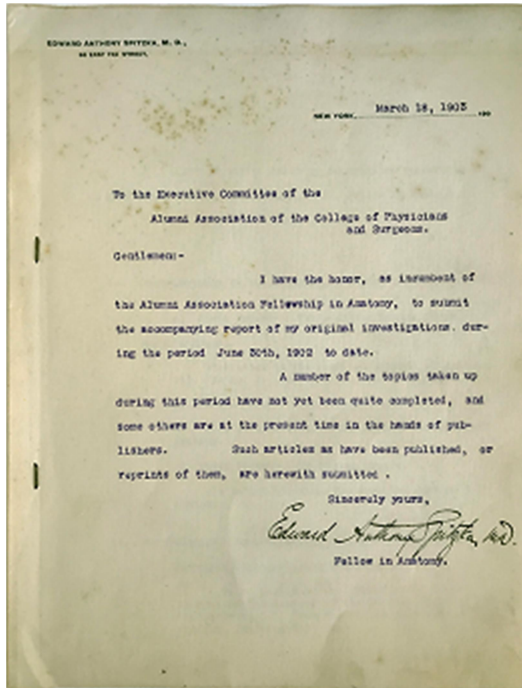
Provenance: Julia B.F. Strauss's father was the Jewish medical historian Harry Friedenwald (1864-1950).



22. [SIMPSON, Sir James] GORDON, H. Laing (Henry Laing). *Sir James Simpson and Chloroform (1811-1870)*. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1897. ¶ Small 8vo. xii, 233, [1] pp. Frontispiece port., index. Green gilt-stamped cloth; edges rubbed. Bookplate of Victor Robinson ["Froben"]. Good.

\$ 5

PROVENANCE: Victor Robinson (1886-1947), son of a Russian physician, was born in the Ukraine. He studied pharmacy at New York University and the New York College of Pharmacy and law at Columbia University. Robinson received his doctor of medicine degree from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (now Loyola University) in 1917. He founded the journal *Medical Life*, the first in the English language on the history of medicine, and helped organize the History of Science Society in 1924. In 1932 he photographed and studied archaeological sites of medico-historical interest in Crete, Greece and Italy. In addition to editing *Medical Life*, Robinson also wrote and edited many works on the history of medicine. He was the subject of *Victor Robinson, a romantic medical historian* (1959) by George Rosen.

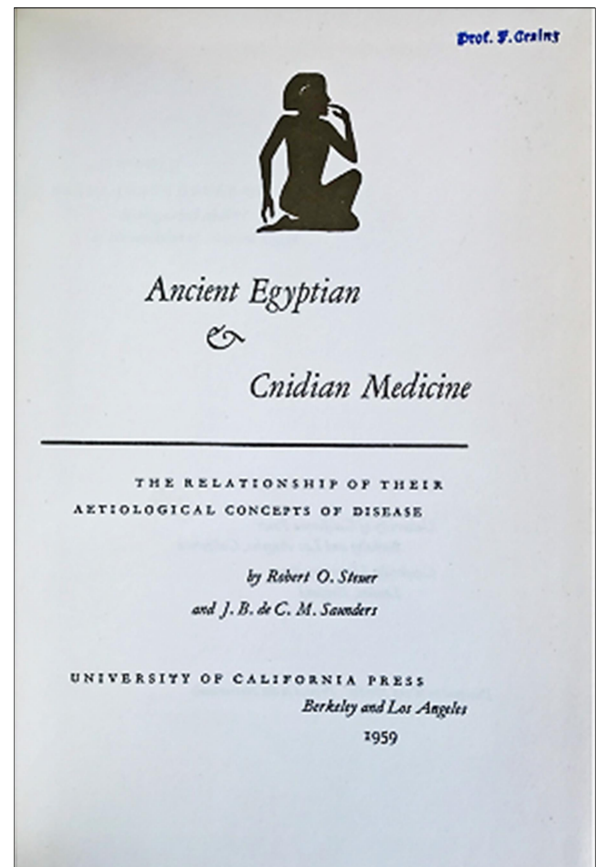


23. **[Neurology] SPITZKA, Edward Anthony, M.D.**, (1876-1922), New York. *Typed document, boldly signed twice.* This is a personal "report of my original investigations during the period June 30th, 1902 to March 1903, being also a bibliography of Spitzka's papers. Submitted "To the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." March 18, 1903. ¶ 6 leaves (approx.. 8 x 11 inches). Stapled. On letterhead of the signee.

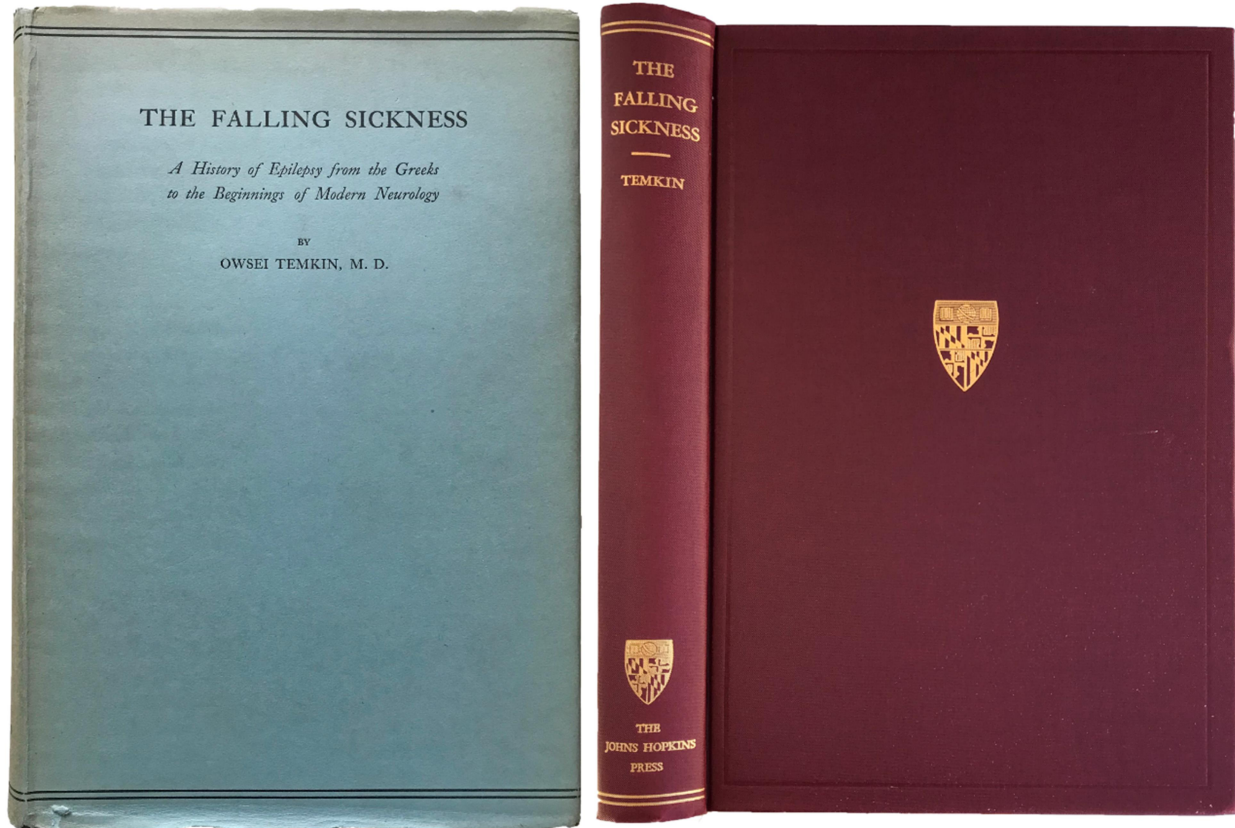
\$ 125

Spitzka shows himself to be interested in comparative anatomy of the brain "of the races".

morphological studies of 'sophisticated' brains, and other brain studies. In October of 1901 he autopsied the brain of Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of president William McKinley. He was also the director of the Baurh Institute of Anatomy (until 1914). Dr. Spitzka performed post mortem examinations of the brains of many distinguished American men, including Prof. Edward Drinker Cope, Prof. Joseph Leidy, Prof. Harrison Allen, Dr. William Pepper, Edouard Seguin (herein mentioned) and son, George Francis Train, and Major John Wesley Powell.



24. **STEUER, Robert Otto; J.B. de C.M. SAUNDERS [John Bertrand de Cusance Morant Saunders]** (1903-1974). *Ancient Egyptian & Cnidian Medicine; The relationship of their aetiological concepts of disease.* Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1959. ¶ Sm. 8vo. 90 pp. Index. Black gilt-stamped cloth. Designed by Ward Ritchie. Small rubber stamp on title of Franco Crainz. Fine. \$ 37

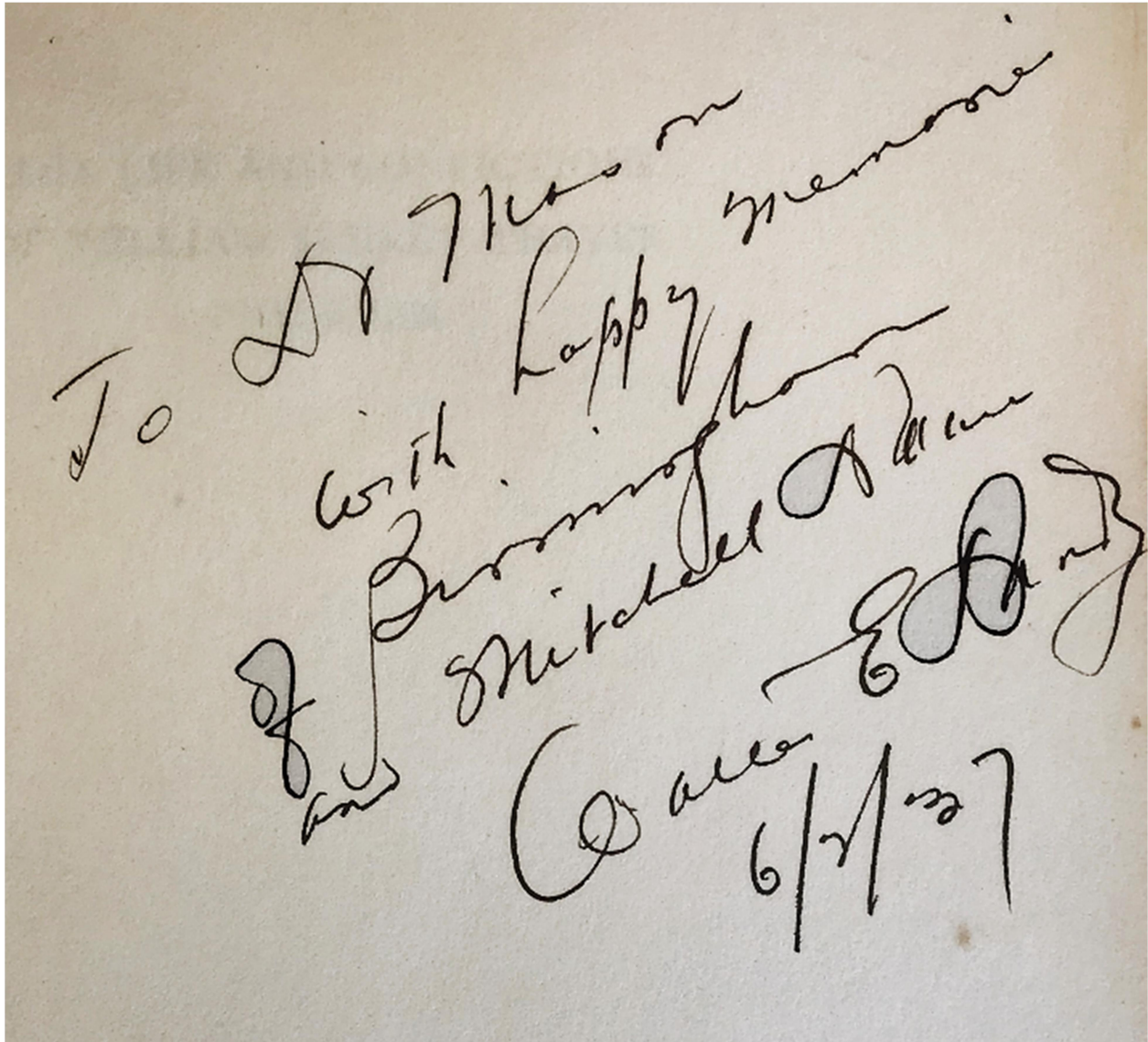


25. **TEMKIN, Owsei** (1902-2002). *The Falling Sickness. A History of Epilepsy from the Greeks to the Beginnings of Modern Neurology*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1945. ¶ 8vo. xv, 380 pp. Frontis., 6 plates. Maroon cloth, gilt-stamped cover ornament, gilt-stamped spine title, dust jacket. Near fine.

\$ 200

First edition. Temkin's work was defined by his pursuit to understand ancient medicine, "particularly Galen, and its evolving influence on western medicine over the centuries . . . This was a theme that required all Temkin's linguistic skill, as he examined primary sources in Greek, Latin, Arabic, Hebrew, and many European languages to tease out the history of ideas over the centuries, whether on Hippocrates or, as with his first major book, *The falling sickness* (1945; revised edition 1971), a disease, epilepsy. Above all, it required great clarity of understanding to find a path through often complicated ideas." - - Vivian Nutton, *Oswei Temkin*, *Medical History*. 2003 Jan; 47(1): 100-103.

☼ Garrison and Morton 5015 (1971 ed.).



Inscribed by Walter E. Dandy

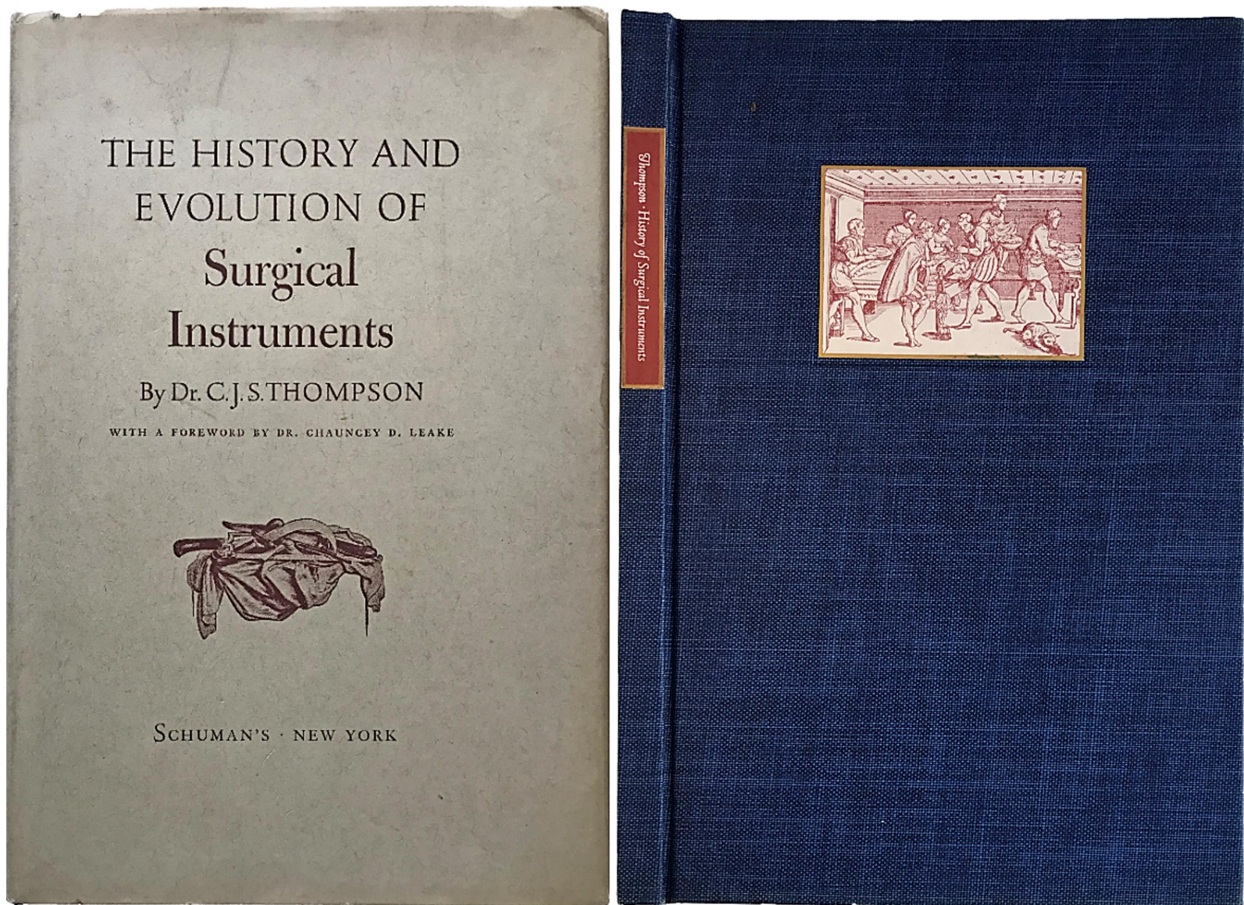
26. [THAYER, William Sydney (1864-1932)] Edith Gittings REID. *The Life and Convictions of William Sydney Thayer*. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1936. ¶ 8vo. x, [2], 243, [1] pp. Frontis., pls., index. Original gilt-stamped dark green cloth; rubbed. Provenance: Signature of E.M. Mason; Inscribed, "To Dr. Mason with happy memories of Birmingham (AL) and Mitchell Adam[?], inscribed by Walter E. Dandy 6/3/[19]37." Very good.

\$ 250

First edition. "Dr. William Sydney Thayer, of New England stock, was noted as a physician, a humanist, a teacher and a scholar. He entered Harvard at 16 and, although suspended briefly because of a prank, returned and took his B.A. degree with the class of 1885 as Phi Beta

Kappa. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, where he was especially interested in pathology. Postgraduate study in Berlin and in Vienna prepared him for the career finally offered to him as assistant to Osler. It was during his early period at Hopkins that he did his most important work as investigator. Miss Reid has prepared this book with the assistance of his secretary, his associates, his students and also from his private letters and diaries. The subject of the volume led a most interesting life in medical organizational affairs, in literature and in many other capacities." – JAMA.

PROVENANCE: Walter Edward Dandy, MD, (1886-1946), associated his entire life with the Johns Hopkins Hospital and J.H. School of Medicine, was himself considered one of the founding fathers of neurosurgery, along with Victor Horsley and Harvey Cushing.



27. **THOMPSON, Charles John Samuel** (1862-1943). *The History and Evolution of Surgical Instruments*. New York: Schuman's, 1942. ¶ Tall 8vo. 113, [1] pp. 115 illustrations. Publisher's blue cloth, printed dust-jacket. Fine copy.

\$ 600

FIRST EDITION, printed in an edition of 1000 copies. This was Thompson's last book, an authoritative account due to his curating the Royal College of Surgeons Museum collection.

Contents: The scalpel, amputation knife, surgical saws, trepan, vaginal dilator and speculum, head-saws, artery and dressing forceps, bullet-forceps and extractors, instruments for phlebotomy and venesection, tourniquets, trocars, and operating tables.

"In 1927 Sir Arthur Keith arranged Thompson's appointment as honorary curator of the historical collections of the Royal College of Surgeons. This gave Thompson a new focus for his energies, and he produced *A Guide to the Surgical Instruments and Objects* (1929) and a series of articles on surgical instruments in the *British Journal of Surgery* (1937). The destruction of much of the collection by bombing in May 1941 led Thompson to publish his articles in book form as *The History and Evolution of Surgical Instruments* (1942). Although many of the instruments were salvaged, Thompson's post was inevitably discontinued in July 1942." – Oxford DNB.

Thompson, a productive medical historian, was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He curated their museum, most of which was destroyed during the war.

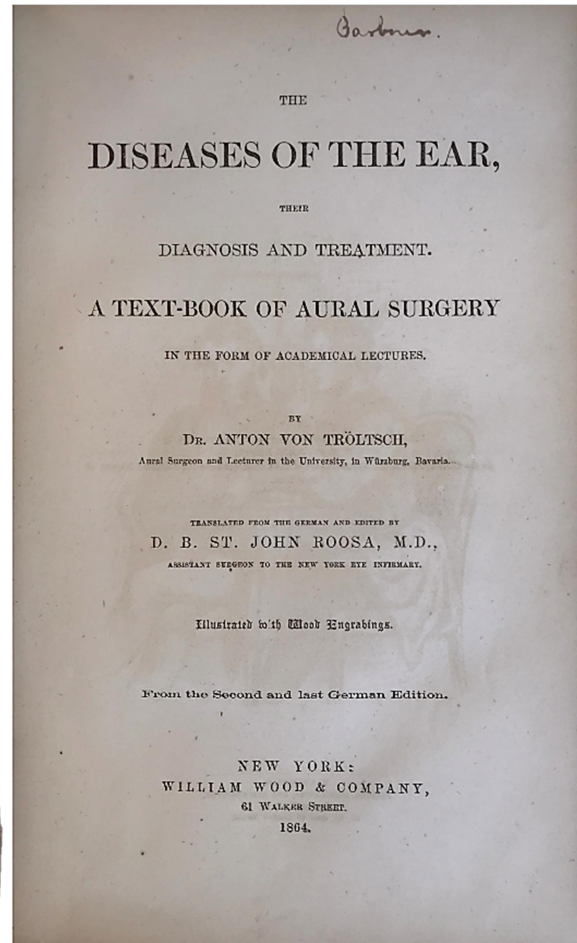
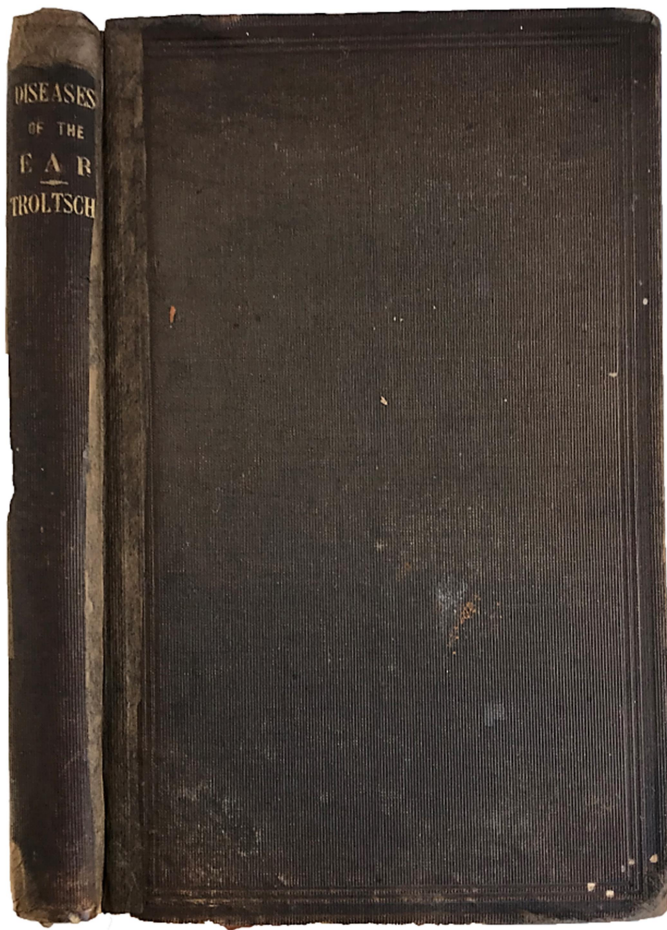
☼ Garrison and Morton 5811.

English Translation of this Classic in Otology

28. **TROLTSCH, Anton Freiherr von** (1829-1890). *The Diseases of the Ear, Their Diagnosis and Treatment. A Text Book of Aural Surgery in the Form of Academical Lectures. Translated from the German and edited by D.B. St. John Roosa, M.D.* New York: William Wood 1864. ¶ 8vo. xvi, (17)-254 pp. Frontispiece, 9 figs., index; occasional pencil marginalia. Original blind-stamped dark brown publisher's cloth; extremities repaired with kozo. Signatures of James E. Barbour, Walton, Connecticut (on title-page). Covers poor, internally very good. [M13037]

\$ 200

First American edition, translated from the German second edition.

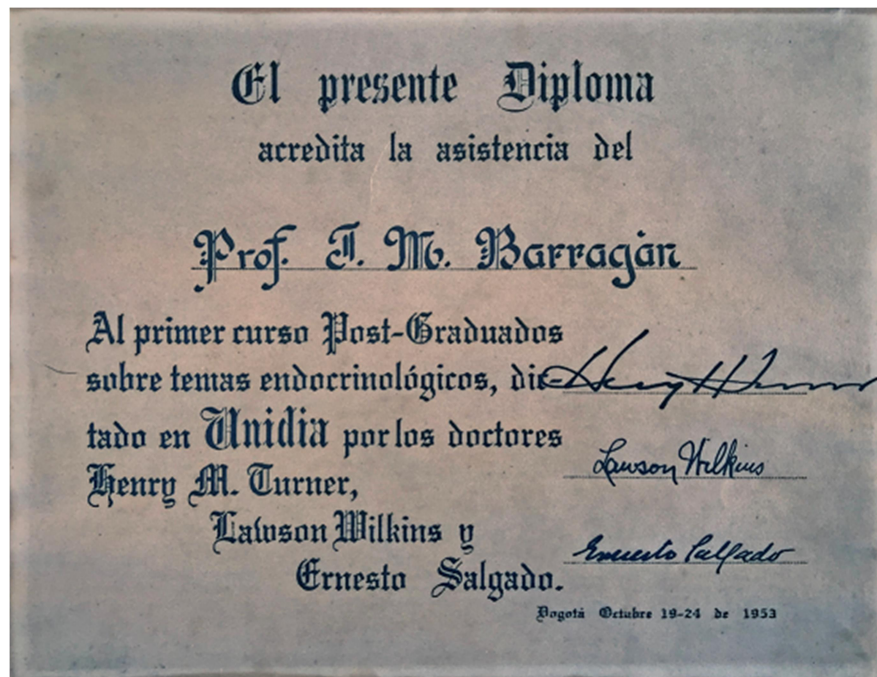


Troltsch is considered a pioneer in his field of otology. His book covers all aspects of the ear: in the form of lectures, he discusses diseases, examination, secretions, vertigo (treatment of), use of the syringe, removing foreign bodies [a servant girl reported an earwig in her ear – turned out to be false – another case involving a young girl and her lover who had placed securely a piece of bread in her ear and it could not be removed . . . the author even cites some cases from literature (by Malagaine, Hyrtl, Itard, Bermond, and Rau), pointing out how "ridiculous and laughable" treatments were recommended by Itard: "leaving seeds in the ear till they have sprouted, and then removing them by the sprouts. Bermond (1834) reported that he had removed a bean by placing a leech on it." He continues with blood-letting in ear diseases, inflammation, use of the catheter to the Eustachian tube, acute aural catarrh, treatment of chronic catarrh, problems for children, polypi, nervous deafness (citing the case of an Artillerist who had been previously slapped on the ear by this father, regained his hearing and then (years later) in a military exercise a six-pounder gun was fired within his close proximity and whence forth he again lost his hearing. . . deafness and earache. The text reads in an entertaining or engaging manner.

Troltsch was an otologist who studied at the University of Berlin and the University of Wurzburg. He was a student of both Albrecht von Graefe (1828–1870), and in Prague with ophthalmologist Carl Ferdinand von Arlt (1812–1887). In Britain he studied under two other physicians: Joseph Toynbee (1815–1866) and William Wilde (1815–1876).

"Troltsch was a pioneer of modern otology, and made improvements regarding diagnostics and pathological-anatomical research in the study of the ear. He is credited for popularizing the "reflecting aural mirror" (a device consisting of a concave mirror with an aperture in the center) for use in otoscopy. In 1864 with Adam Politzer (1835–1920) and Hermann Schwartze (1837–1910), he founded the first journal dedicated to ear disorders, called *Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde* (Archive for Otology). His name is lent to "Troltsch's recesses", or singularly called the "anterior and posterior pouches of Troltsch", which are anatomical spaces between the malleolar folds and the tympanic membrane. Today in Germany, the "Anton von Troltsch Prize" is an annual award given to the best published work in the field of ENT, (Ear, Nose and Throat)." – Wikip.

The translator, Daniel Bennett St. John Roosa (1838–1908), was an American physician, born in Bethel, New York. He graduated in 1860 from New York's University Medical College. Later he became one of the "founders of Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. In 1888 he was appointed professor of diseases of the eye in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, of whose faculty he would become president."

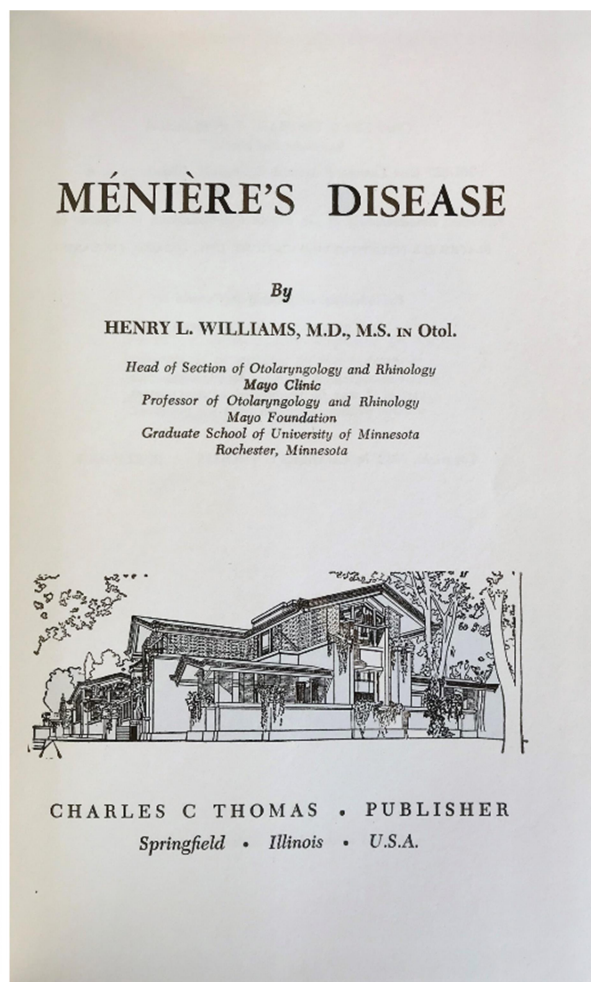
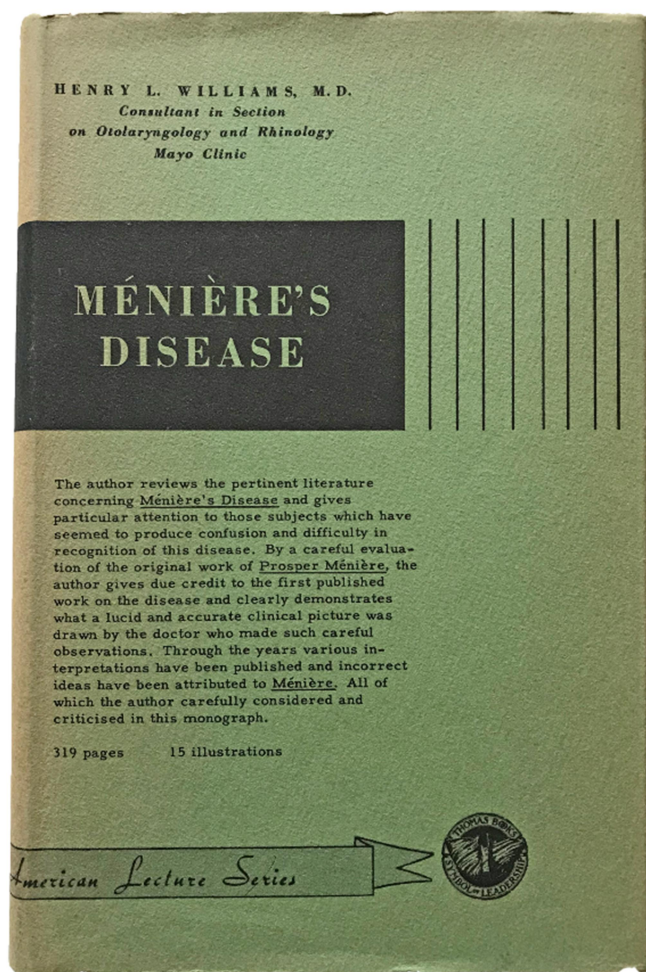


[29]

29. [WILKINS, Lawson] [Medical Diploma, 1953, Spanish]. *El presente Diploma acredita la asistencia de; Prof. J. M. Barragan, Al primer curso Post-Graduados sobre temas endocrinológicas . . .* [SIGNED BY] Henry M. Turner, Lawson Wilkins, Ernesto Salgado, Octubre, 19-24, 1953.

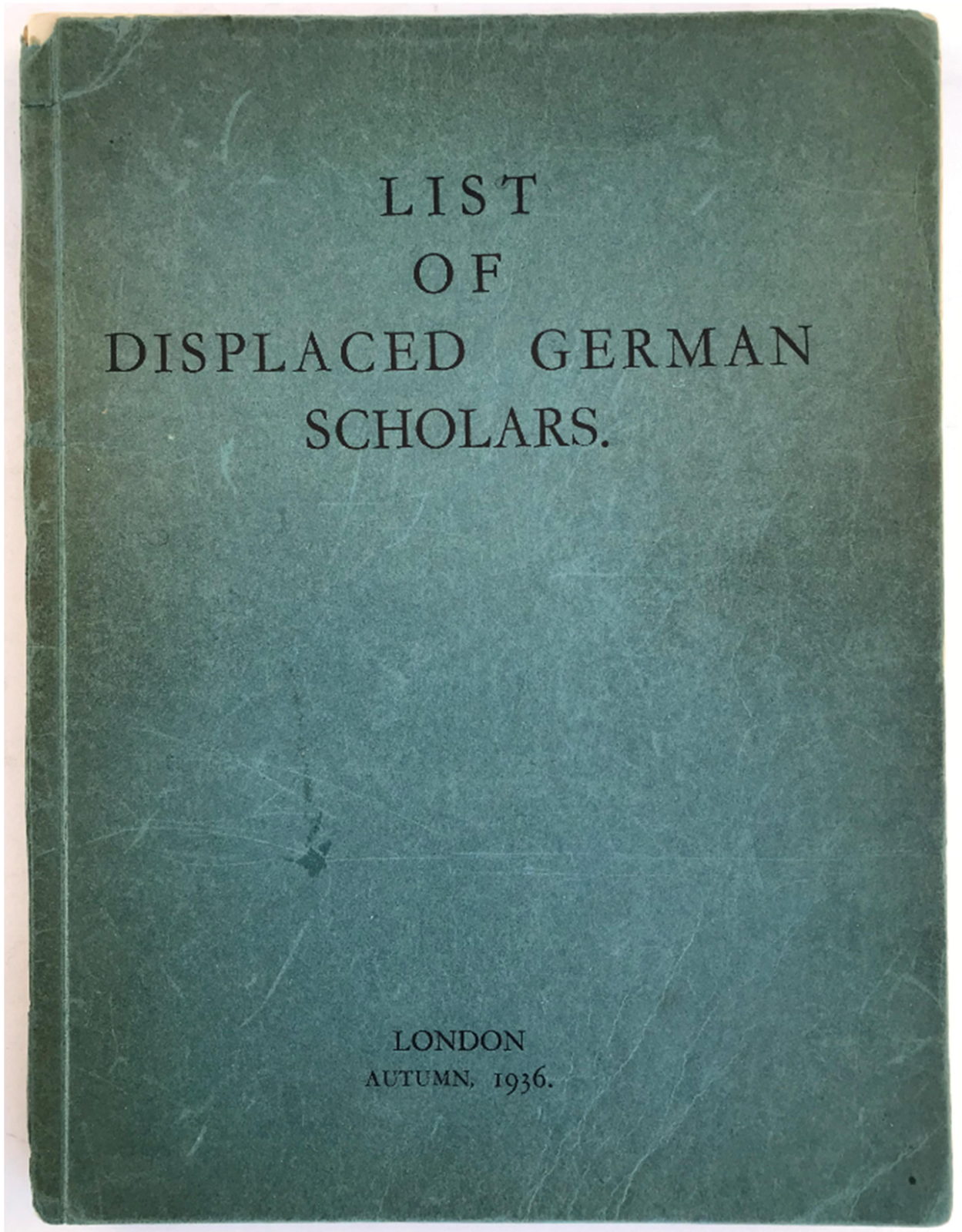
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See: Claude J. Migeon, Elizabeth Wilkins McMaster, *Remembering Doctor Lawson Wilkins: A Pioneer of Pediatric Endocrinology*, North Charleston, South Carolina: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2014. ["In the second part of the book, Claude Jean Migeon, MD, recalls meeting with the Wilkins family in Paris as a pediatric student who had been accepted to work under Dr. Wilkins's tutelage at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore."] Wilkins founded the first pediatric endocrine clinic in the world at Johns Hopkins in 1935.



30. WILLIAMS, Henry L. *Ménière's Disease*. Springfield (IL): Charles C. Thomas, (1952). ¶ 8vo. xiv, 349 pp. 8 figs., index. Black pebbled cloth, gilt-stamped cover and spine titles, dust jacket; jacket spine sunned. Fine.

\$ 35



Pre-WWII Expulsion of Jewish Scholars from Germany

31. [**World War II Jewish Scholars Banned/Displaced from Germany**]. *List of Displaced German Scholars*. London, 1936. ¶ Printed by: Speedee Press Services, London. 24.5 cm. 125, [1] pp. Index. Original blue-green printed wrappers; spine a bit chipped. Very good. RARE.

\$ 600

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL LIST OF DISPLACED JEWISH SCHOLARS FLEEING NAZI GERMANY AND IN NEED OF JOBS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OR THE UNITED STATES, BY 1936. Three councils or committees were responsible for this list, Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland [London], the Academic Assistance Council [London], and The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars [New York].

Listed are Albert Einstein, together with many other Nobel Laureates, and famous scholars: Albert Einstein (Nobel Prize for Physics), Max Delbrück (Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1969), Otto Warburg (Nobel Prize for Medicine, 1931), James Franck (Nobel Prize for Physics, with Hertz, 1925), Thomas Mann (Nobel Prize for Literature, 1929), Hans Kelsen (nominated to the Nobel Prize), Raphael Lemkin (nominated to the Nobel Prize), Ernest Dichter (1907-1991) "the father of motivational research", Mario Einaudi (1904-1994) leading figure in political economics, Ernst Fraenkel (1898-1975) one of the founding fathers of German political science, Walter Gropius (1883-1969) one of the pioneering masters of modernist architecture, Hans Hirschfeld (1873-1944) pioneering hematologist (still died in a Nazi concentration camp), Albert O. Hirschman (1915-2012) leading figure in political economy, George Katona (1901-1981) advocated the development of economic psychology, Paul Lazarsfeld (1901-1976) sociologist, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969) architect, Marie Munk (1885-1978), pioneering lawyer & judge, Richard Neutra (1892-1970) architect, Wilhelm Viggo von Moltke (1911-1997) architect & urban designer, Martin Wagner (1885-1957) architect, Felix Bloch (1905-1982) physicist (1952 Nobel Prize for Physics), Richard Brauer (1901-1977) mathematician, Martin Buber (1878-1965) philosopher, Hugo Iltis (1882-1952) biologist, Jacques Maritain (1882-1973) philosopher, Herbert Marcuse (1898-1979) philosopher, sociologist, and political theorist, Kurt Lewin (1890-1947) known as one of the modern pioneers of social, organizational, and applied psychology in the United States, Otto Nathan (1893-1987) economist, Hans Morgenthau (1904-1980) studied international politics, Fritz Reiche (1883-1969) physicist, Paul Tillich (1886-1965) one of the most influential theologians of the twentieth century.

The "displaced" scholar's names are all arranged by expertise: archaeology, biology-zoology, chemistry, economics, engineering,

architecture, geology, history, law, mathematics, medicine, philology, philosophy, physics, sociology, theology, etc.

In the wake of the so-called Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service, passed by the National Socialists in April 1933, many scholars lost their positions overnight after the withdrawal of their academic titles; emeritus status was forced on professors close to retirement age and young scholars were dismissed from permanent jobs. Subsequently, a considerable number of established academics and juniors scholars were pushed out of academia within a short period of time.

By 1938, about thirty-nine percent of German university teaching staff had lost their positions. If we add in other persecuted academic groups—teachers, students, intellectuals, journalists, artists, and writers—the figure increases to approximately 12,000 highly educated individuals that were banned from their occupations.

Unable to continue their former lives and careers, most of these individuals opted for emigration, hoping that host countries such as Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States would offer them a fresh start and the chance to continue their work.

The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars was the most prominent refugee organization working in the fields of science and learning in the 1930s and 1940s. It aimed to provide practical assistance to European scholars who had been persecuted because of their Jewish descent or political opinions and were attempting to flee from Nazi oppression and restart their academic career abroad.

List of Displaced Foreign Scholars was published with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1936. Both the list and the registers contained information about the émigré scholars' professional profile that was intended to pique the interest of universities and colleges abroad. In the wake of the Great Depression, the EC decided not to appeal for public donations. Instead, the EC approached philanthropic bodies to raise funds for fellowships, for which universities could then apply if they suggested the appointment of a particular refugee and if they could guarantee the employment of the scholar on a permanent basis after the expiration of the fellowship. In this way, the EC helped many prominent scholars build a transatlantic career.

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