

Catalogue 52:
*Mostly Recent Acquisitions
Including Neuroscience*



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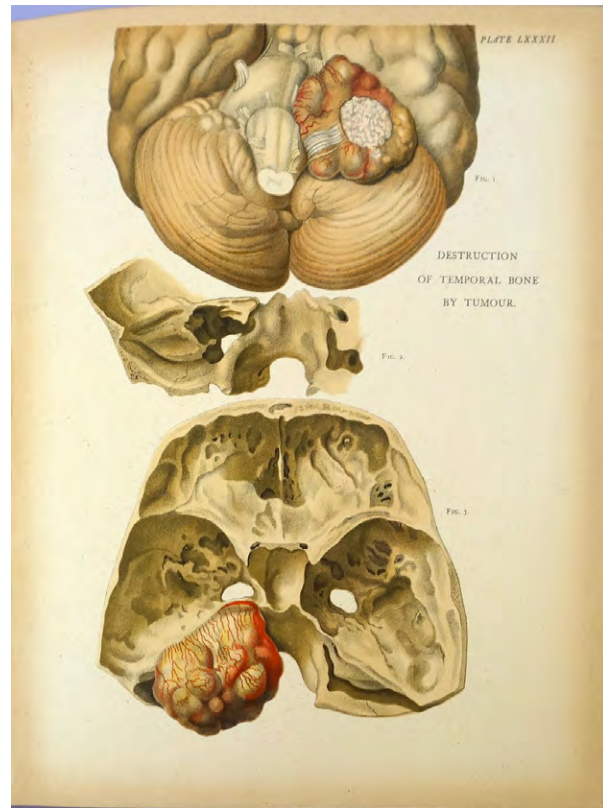
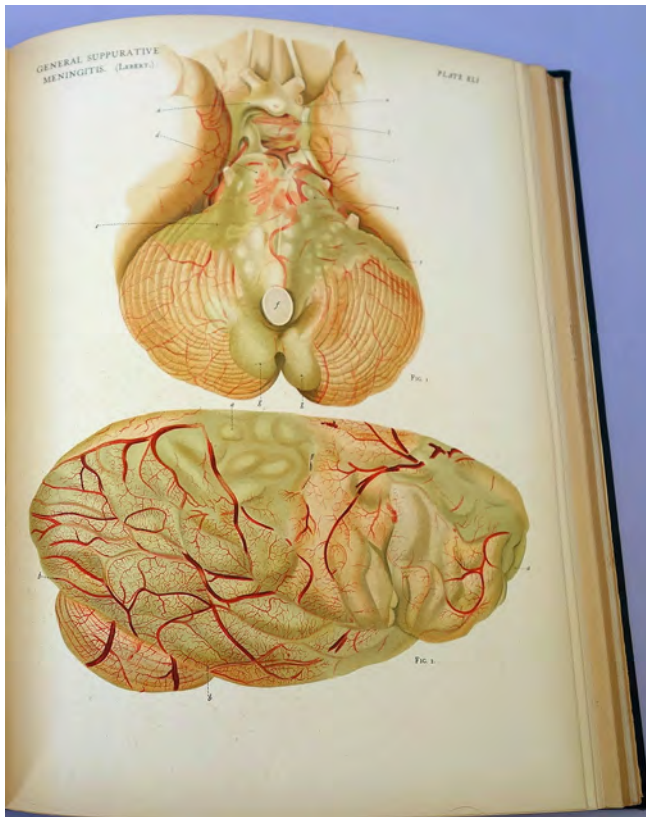
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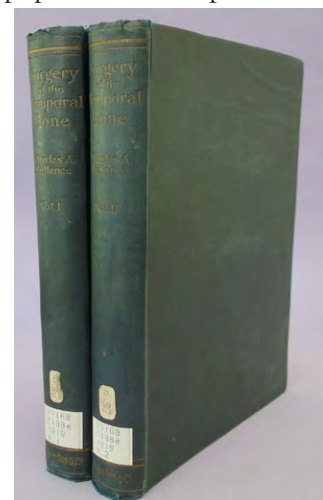
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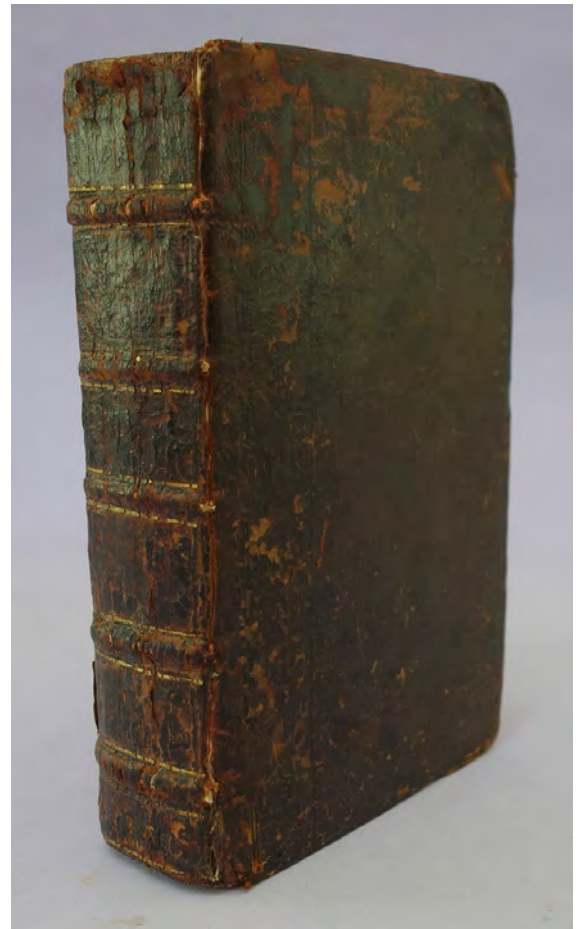
This catalogue includes several books from the library of neuroscientist Edward Jones (1939–2011), former director for the Center for Neuroscience at the University of California, Davis. Jones made seminal contributions to understanding the circuitry, cellular properties, and basic organizational plans of the cerebral cortex and thalamus, their development, functional interrelationships, plasticity, and pathology. His early work laid the foundations for the understanding of cortical connectivity, and he was the first to attempt to unravel the intrinsic circuitry of the cerebral cortex using electron microscopy. His was the first modern systematic classification of cortical interneurons, and in subsequent work his studies of their chemical characteristics form a basis for all subsequent studies. His book *The Thalamus* (1985) is one of the most cited publications in neuroscience. He was also a distinguished historian of neuroscience.



1. Ballance, Charles Alfred (1856-1936) and Charles David Green. *Essays on the surgery of the temporal bone.* 2 vols. xxiv, 253, [1]; xiii, 255-612pp. 125 plates, many with separate keys. London: Macmillan, 1919. 296 x 225 mm. Original cloth, a little shaken, rear inner hinge of Vol. I partly split, cloth on front cover of Vol. II a bit bubbled. Light toning but a good copy. Ex-library, with library bookplates inside front covers, stamps on edges of text block, embossed library stamps on several leaves, and card pockets, date due slips and bar code labels inside back covers. \$950

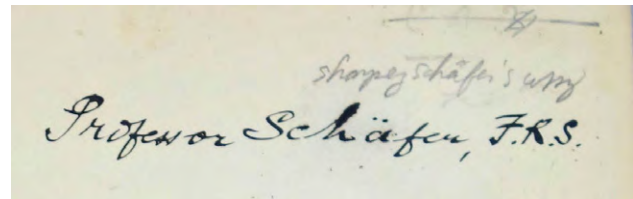
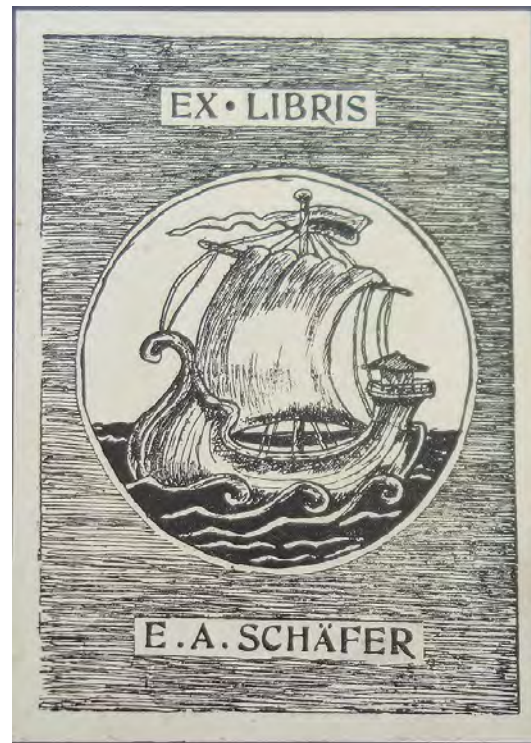
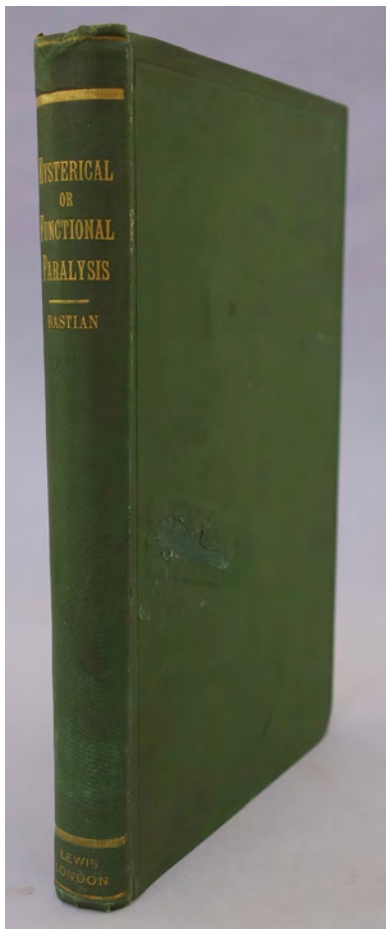
First Edition of this beautifully produced classic of neurosurgery and aural surgery, which contains “much clinical wisdom and many magnificent illustrations” (Weir, p. 166). “Ballance popularized the operation of radical mastoidectomy for advanced middle ear infection (1890), standardized an approach to drain or excise temporal brain abscesses, and was the first to clearly understand the neurological signs of cerebellar abscess (1894). Ballance also devised cranial base approaches to attack infectious thrombophlebitis of the lateral, petrosal, and cavernous sinuses. He was the first to completely remove an acoustic tumor (1894); 18 years later, the patient remained well. Ballance also drained a posterior fossa subdural hematoma (1906) and successfully sectioned the auditory nerve for Meniere’s syndrome (1908). . . . His two-volume set, *Essays on the Surgery of the Temporal Bone* (1919), remains a brilliantly written and illustrated classic. . . . Ballance was second only to Horsley in reputation as a pioneer British neurological surgeon. Described as a painstakingly slow but delicate and meticulous operator, Ballance made a contribution to neurosurgery and temporal bone surgery that was immense” (Stone). Garrison-Morton (online) 4889.1. Weir, *Otology: An Illustrated History* (1990), pp. 165-166. Stone, J. L., “Sir Charles Ballance: Pioneer British Neurological Surgeon [abstract].” *PubMed.gov*. U.S. National Library of Medicine; National Institutes of Health. Web. 10 Jan. 2012. 43440





2. Bartholin, Thomas (1616-80). *Anatome ex omnium veterum recentiorumque observationibus.* 8vo. [30, incl. engraved title by G. Appelman dated 1674], 807, [16]pp. Engraved portrait of Bartholin after Dittmer, 13 engraved plates (12 folding), numerous engraved text illustrations, mostly full-page. Leiden: Ex officina Hackiana, 1674. 17th century calf, rubbed, spine and corners worn, endpapers renewed, hinges tender. Moderate toning, tears in some of the folding plates, some unobtrusive penciled underlinings and marginal notes. Good to very good copy. \$ 1500

Later edition of Garrison-Morton (online) 1377.3, Thomas Bartholin's revision of his father's classic *Anatomicae institutiones* (1611). Bartholin began his influential series of revisions in 1641, bringing his father's text up to date in view of the discoveries of Harvey, Aselli and other contemporaries, and presenting his own important anatomical findings.. 43441



3. **Bastian, Henry Charlton (1837-1915).** Various forms of hysterical or functional paralysis. xi, 199pp., plus 32-page publisher's catalogue. London: H. K. Lewis, 1892. 223 x 138 mm. Original cloth, tear in front cover repaired. Lacunae in front free endpaper and first 2 leaves, but very good. From the library of British physiologist Edward Albert [Sharpey-] Schäfer (1850-1935), with his bookplate on the front pastedown and signature on the half-title. \$600

First Edition. Bastian was one of the founders of British neuroscience, publishing several classic works on aphasia, discovering “Bastian’s Law” (complete section of the upper spinal cord abolishes reflexes and muscular tone below the level of the lesion) and coining the term “kinesthesia” to describe the sense of body motion. His many publications on clinical and clinico-pathological neurology, including this one on hysterical paralysis, “reveal his outstanding practical, philosophical and literary skills, which he exercised to the full in a specialty of medicine that was then emerging as a more precise science” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). This copy of Bastian’s book is from the library of the noted British physiologist E. A. Sharpey-Schäfer, who included a long note discussing Bastian’s work in his *Text-Book of Physiology* (1900), pp. 728-729. 43464

4. **Blandin, Philippe-Frédéric (1798-1849).** De l'usage des inhalations d'éther dans les opérations chirurgicales. Offprint from *L'Union médicale* (March 1847). 15pp. Paris: Labé, 1847. 205 x 135 mm. Later marbled wrappers. Fine copy. \$1500

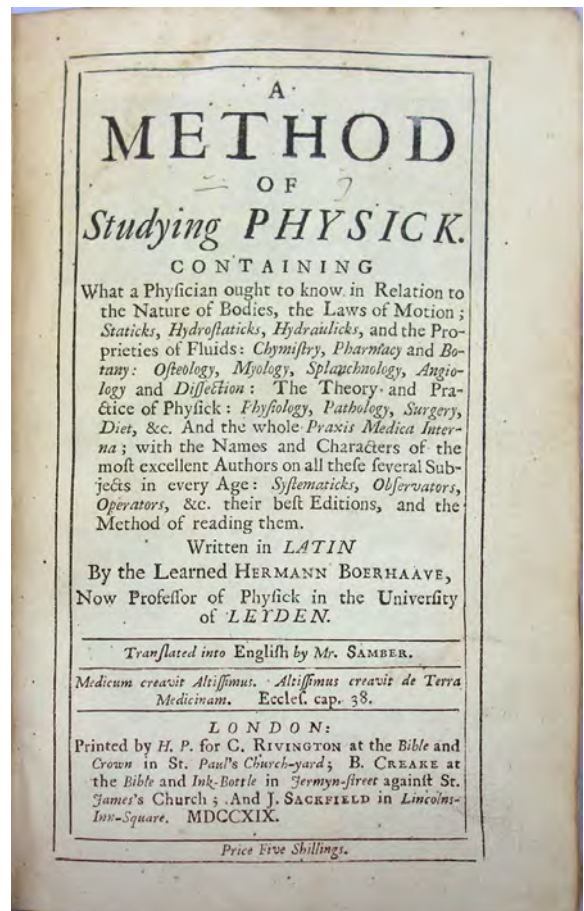
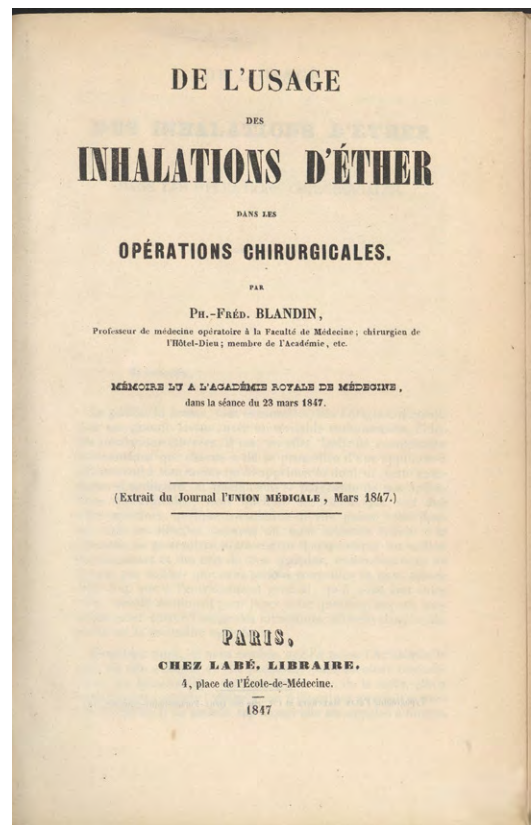
First Edition, Offprint Issue, very rare. Blandin, the noted French surgeon and professor at the Faculté de Médecine, read the above memoir before the Académie Royale de Médecine on March 23, 1847, just a few months after ether anesthesia had been introduced in Europe. Blandin took a cautious approach to the use of ether in surgery, recommending that it not be used in cases where the operation was likely to be prolonged. Blandin is best known for his contributions to plastic surgery: He did pioneering work in rhinoplasty and septoplasty, and coined the term autoplasty to refer to skin taken from the patient for grafting purposes. See Fulton & Stanton, *Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, no. 40. 43434

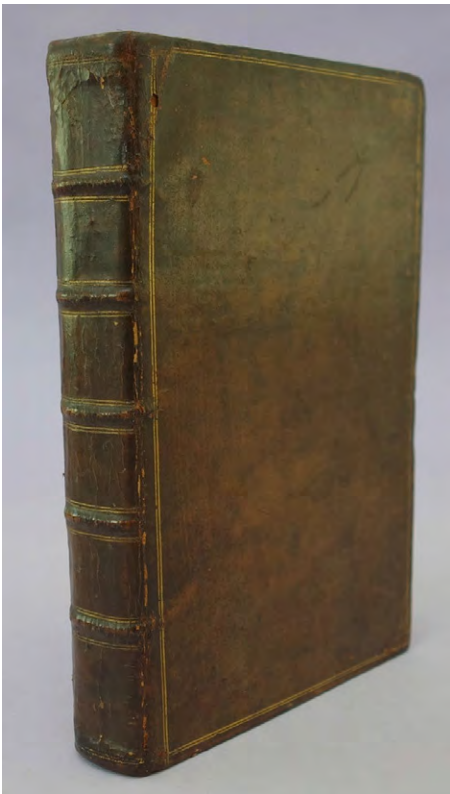
5. **Boerhaave, Herman (1668-1738).** A method of studying physick . . . translated into English by Mr. [Robert] Samber. 8vo. [48], 331, [1], [28, index]pp. Text diagrams. London: H. P. for C. Rivington [etc.], 1719. 194 x 119 mm. Gilt-ruled calf ca. 1719, minor repair to spine extremities, hinges a bit tender. One or two corners creased, otherwise fine.

\$2250

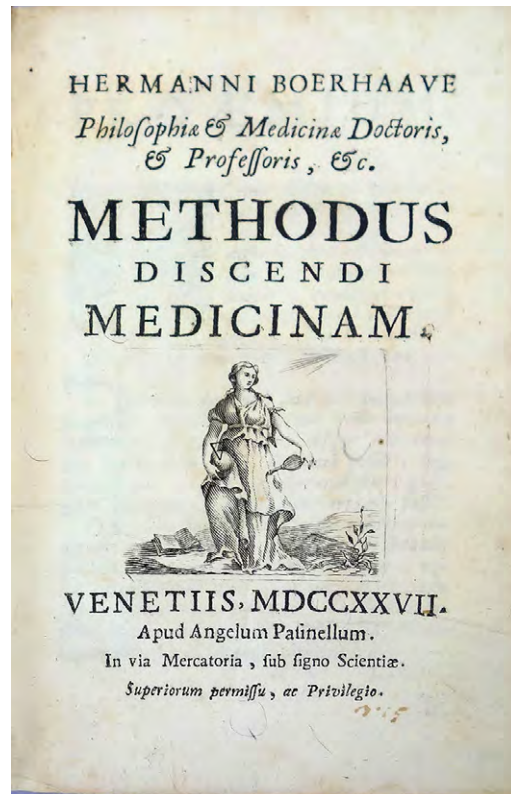
First "Official" Edition in English of Boerhaave's *Institutiones medicae*, originally published in Latin in 1708. Boerhaave, a member of the faculty of medicine at the University of Leiden, exerted an enormous influence upon the teaching and practice of medicine in Europe. He is credited with systematizing medical knowledge, synthesizing the older Greek medical heritage with the discoveries of the seventeenth century to build a comprehensive contemporary medical doctrine. He also introduced the modern method of clinical instruction, which has remained the basis of medical education to the present day. He was an excellent teacher, attracting many illustrious students, including Albrecht von Haller and Alexander Monro, who helped to spread Boerhaave's methods throughout Great Britain and Europe.

Institutiones medicae, Boerhaave's first book, was soon being used in every medical school in Europe, going through numerous authorized and unauthorized editions and translations. It was one of the earliest modern textbooks of physiology, and was responsible, more than any other work, for establishing the study of physiology as an academic discipline. Boerhaave wrote the work to serve as the textbook for his





No. 5. Boerhaave



No. 6. Boerhaave

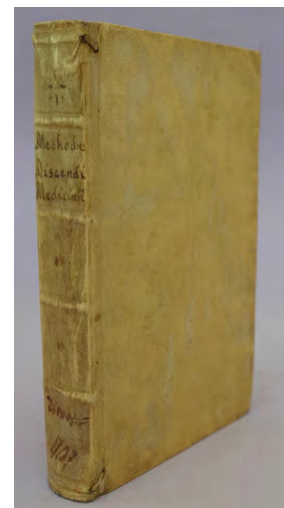
course in the institutes of medicine, a discipline including pathology, symptoms, hygiene and therapeutics as well as physiology, but he apparently felt that physiology was a neglected subject in the curriculum, as his chapter on it was larger than the other four chapters combined, and the only one to contain footnotes.

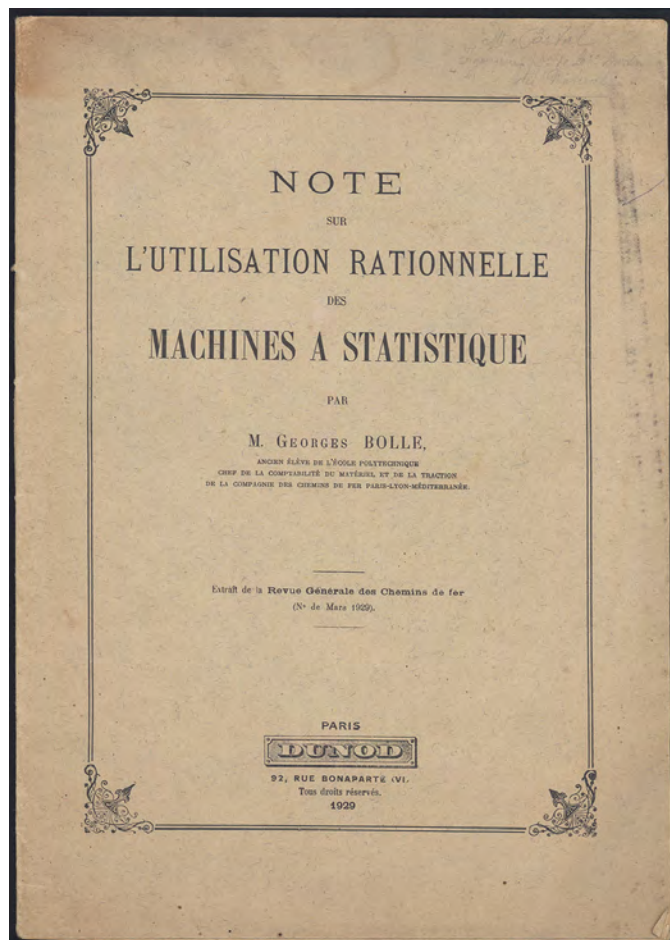
Because Boerhaave referred to the classic works on each aspect of medicine throughout his lectures, it was probably inevitable that many of his students were inspired to collect these books in their own libraries. To facilitate that Boerhaave had new editions of key authors, such as Vesalius, Harvey and Eustachius published. In this English edition Boerhaave's numerous detailed bibliographical citations are collected in an "Index" at the end of the book. Samber's translation is not the first appearance of this work in English, as it was preceded by Joseph Browne's *Institutions in Physick* (1714; 2nd ed. 1715), a plagiarism of the *Institutiones* that does not acknowledge Boerhaave as the author. Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana*, 87. 43446

6. [Boerhaave, Herman (1668-1738)]. *Methodus discendi medicinam*. 8vo. 378, [14]pp. 3 engraved plates. Venice: apud Angelum Patinellum, 1727. 169 x 110 mm. Vellum ca. 1727, title in ink on spine. Very minor foxing, but fine otherwise.

\$850

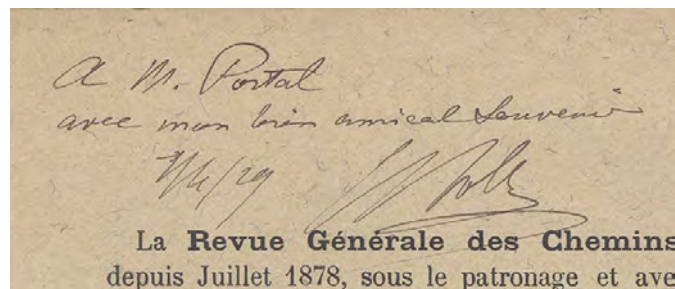
Third edition of this work on teaching the art of medicine, based on Boerhaave's lectures on the subject delivered in the winter of 1710. It includes several sections on medical bibliography, citing authors from Hippocrates to Harvey. Lindeboom, *Bibliotheca Boerhaaviana*, 93. 43450

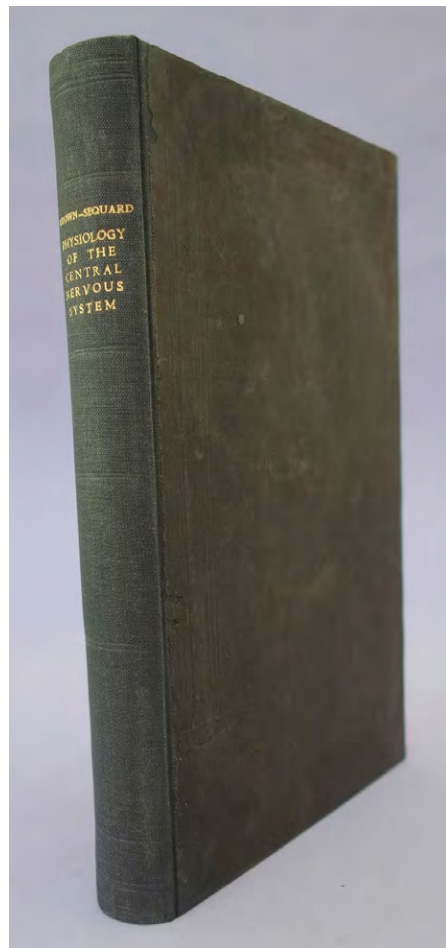
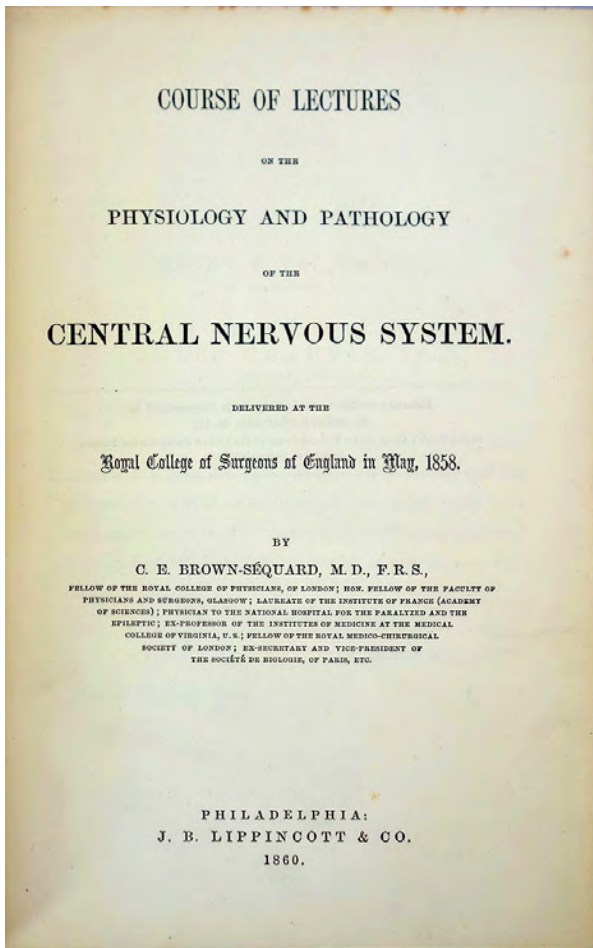




7. **Bolle, Georges.** Note sur l'utilisation rationnelle des machines à statistique. Offprint from *Revue générale des chemins de fer* (March 1929). 27pp. 307 x 217 mm. Original printed wrappers, minor stains on front wrapper. Moderate toning, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the verso of the front wrapper: "A M. Portal avec mon bien amical souvenir G. Bolle 1/4/29." \$500

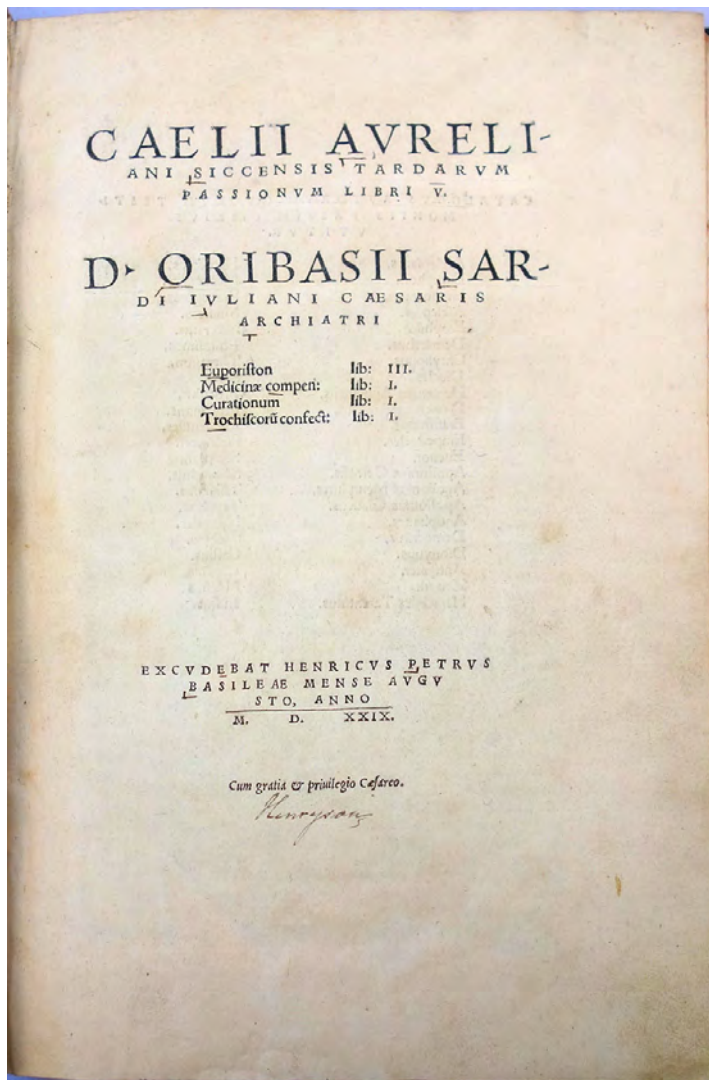
First Edition, Offprint Issue. An early application in France of punched-card tabulating machines in railway operations. Bolle, a graduate of the École Polytechnique, was chief accounting officer of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railroad and a pioneer of the use of machine data processing in railway operations. In the present paper he discussed the use of punch-card tabulating machines to analyze data relating to freight, shipping, personnel and equipment malfunction, and the use of this data in setting rates and wages. 43407





- 8. Brown-Séguar, Charles-Édouard (1817-1894).** Course of lectures on the physiology and pathology of the central nervous system. xii, 276pp. 3 engraved plates. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1860. 226 x 144 mm. Modern cloth, original black blind-stamped covers laid on to front and back covers. Plates a bit foxed, but very good. Bookplate of D. J. Canale, M.D. \$750

First Edition in Book Form. Brown-Séguar's course of lectures, summarizing his twenty years of work on the nervous system, was delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons in May 1858 and subsequently published in the *Lancet*; they appear here in a revised and expanded version. The series contained a full explanation of Brown-Séguar's investigation of spinal cord transection, in which he defined the relative function of the posterior and anterior cord sections and their relationship to other neural pathways, and demonstrated that the gray matter of the spinal cord was the chief transmitter of sensory impressions. Brown-Séguar is best known for his classic description of spinal hemiparaplegia ("Brown-Séguar's syndrome") caused by damage to one half of the spinal cord (see Garrison-Morton [online] 4530), and for being one of the first to postulate the existence of hormones. Olmsted, *Brown-Séguar*, pp. 101-103. Spillane, *The Doctrine of the Nerves*, pp. 269-273. 43515



The High Point of Greco-Roman Medical Achievement

9. Caelius Aurelianus (fl. 5th cent. A.D.). Caelii Aureliani Siccensis tardarum passionum libri V. D. Oribasii Sardi Iuliani Caesaris archiatri Euporiston . . . Medicinae compen: . . . Curationum . . . Trochiscoru[m] confect: . . . Folio. [20], 345 (i.e., 245) [1]pp. Basel: Henricus Petrus, August 1529. 288 x 193 mm. Early 18th century quarter calf, paste paper boards, light wear. Some faint dampstaining and foxing, but very good. Early marginal notes (faded) dating from before the volume's most recent binding in the early 18th century. Modern bookplates. \$3500

First Edition. "From a clinical point of view, the two works of Caelius Aurelianus, which were translated into Latin from Greek originals by Soranus of Ephesus later lost, represent the high-point of Graeco-Roman medical achievement." (Garrison-Morton [online] 1959.1). The Greek physician Soranus of Ephesus, one of the most important medical practitioners in the Roman Empire of the second century A.D., was a member of the methodist school of medicine, which rejected the theory of humors in favor of one based on atomism; it was this school that first developed the useful distinction between chronic and acute diseases, which Soranus detailed in his *Peri oxeon kai chronion pathon*. This work is now lost, so that Caelius's Latin rendition represents the only extant version of this important treatise.



The present work, containing the books on chronic disease (*tardarum passionum*), marks the first appearance in print of any part of Caelius's Latin version of Soranus. It was edited by Johannes Sichard (1499-1552), who provided, on the verso of the title-page, a list of about 50 ancient Greek physicians whose work is referred to in Caelius's text. The first edition of Caelius's / Soranus's books on acute disease, *Liber celerum vel acutarum passionum*, was edited by Johann Guinter von Andernach and published in Paris at the press of Simon de Colines in 1533. Both that and Sicart's edition of 1529 were based on Latin manuscripts which have since disappeared.

Tardarum passionum contains one of the best early descriptions of epilepsy (Garrison-Morton [online] 4808.1), including its convulsive and comatose forms; see Temkin, *The Falling Sickness* (2nd ed. 1971), which cites Caelius's work more than thirty times in its discussion of epilepsy in antiquity. Also included is Caelius's discussion of insanity, which represents the most sensible and humane treatment of this disorder among the ancient medical writers; see Garrison-Morton (online) 4915.1. Published with Caelius's text are what are probably the first Latin editions of excerpts from the writings of the Greek physician Oribasius (fl. 4th cent. A.D.), best known for his medical compendium *Iatrikai synagogai* (Collectiones medicae). Garrison, *History of Neurology*, p. 22. Garrison-Morton (online) 1959.1. Norman 386. Stillwell 528. 41525

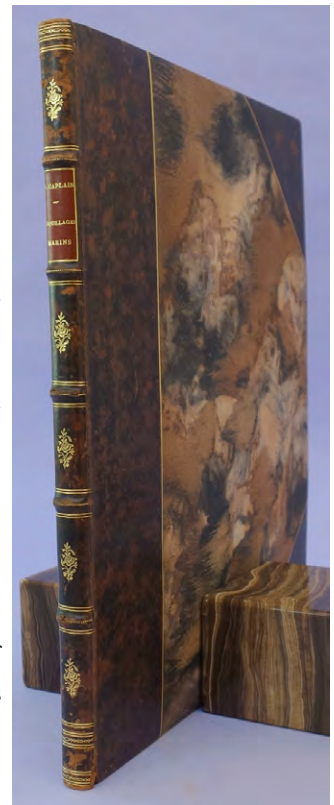


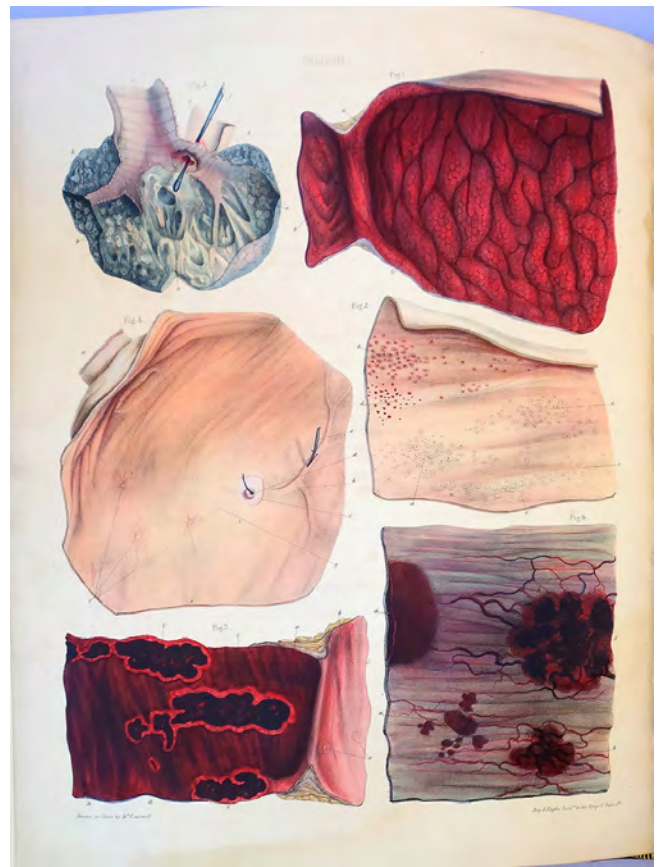
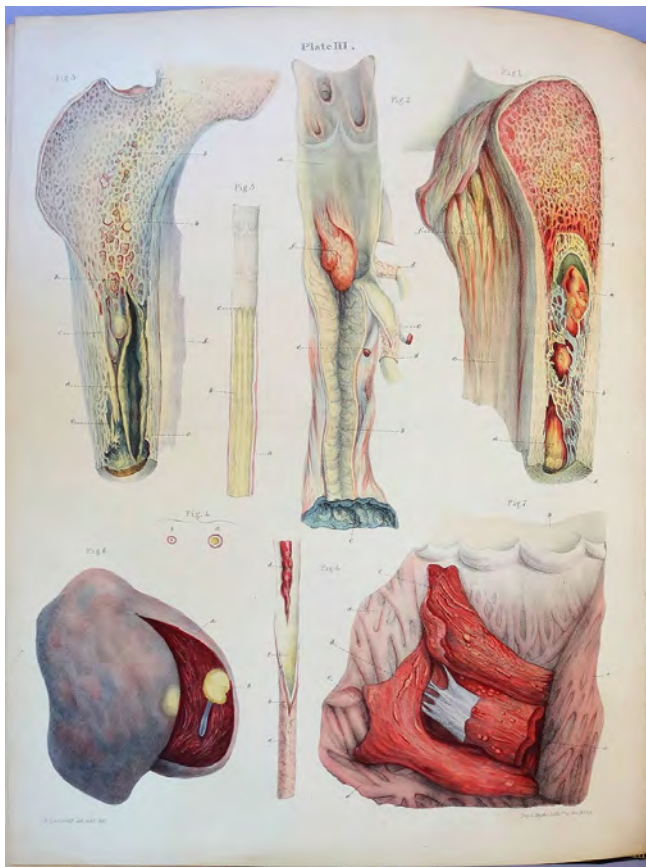
Beautiful Shell Paintings

10. Caplain, A. Coquillages marins [spine title]. 13 original paintings of various species of *Nerita* (sea snails), done in colored ink and pencil on bristol board, plus 14-page manuscript booklet titled “Explications des Planches.” N.p., n.d. [mid-19th century]. Drawings measure approx. 273 x 202 mm. Drawings and manuscript mounted on heavy paper and bound in a single volume (365 x 294 mm.). Half mottled calf gilt, marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label, slight wear. Slight glue-spotting in corners of drawings (not affecting images), but fine otherwise. \$3500

Beautifully rendered and extremely realistic colored paintings of several species of *Nerita*, a genus of small- to medium-sized sea snails found in tropical waters. The drawings capture the wide variety of shell color, pattern and morphology exhibited by this genus. It is very possible that these paintings were prepared for a monograph that may or may not have been published.

The drawings are numbered irregularly thus: 1, Pl. 1^{re}, 4, [no number], 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20. Drawing no. 1, “Pl. 1^{re}” and the unnumbered drawing are unsigned, while the remaining plates are signed “A. Caplain.” Most of the drawings contain illustrations of entire shells or living specimens, but “Pl. 1^{re}” and the unnumbered drawing, which may be by a different artist, each illustrate a dissected portion of sea snail anatomy: “Pl. 1^{re}” shows views of the “vésicule calcifère” (calciferous vesicle) of *N. peloronta* Linn., and the unnumbered drawing shows the buccal (cheek) apparatus of the same species. The drawings are accompanied by a 14-page manuscript key listing the species illustrated in Caplain’s drawings. We have not been able to identify the artist, but he or she was obviously highly skilled and a keen marine naturalist. 43459

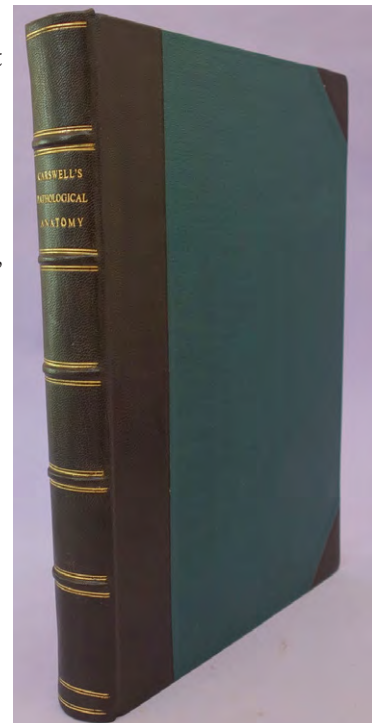


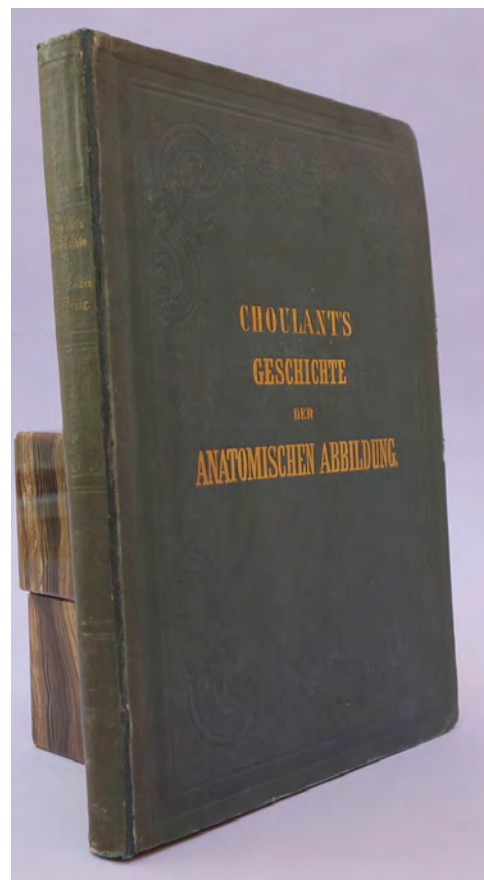
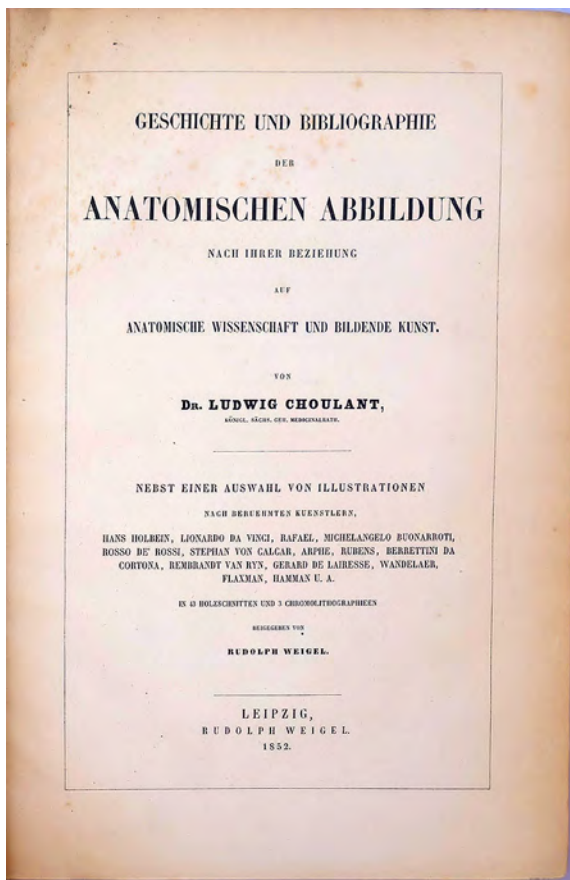


Unsurpassed Pathology Plates

II. Carswell, Robert (1793–1857). Pathological anatomy. Illustrations of the elementary forms of disease. Folio. [109]ff. 48 extremely fine hand-colored lithographed plates drawn on the stone by the author. London: Longman. . . , 1838. 355 × 262 mm. Half morocco, cloth boards in period style, endpapers renewed. Minor foxing and toning, faint dampstaining on title and the margins of a few other leaves, not affecting any plates, but a very good copy. \$20,000

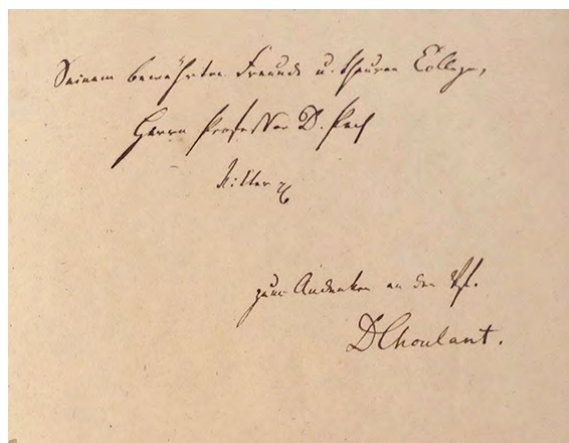
Only Edition. One of the most beautiful of all atlases of pathology. “Carswell . . . studied morbid anatomy in Paris under Louis. He was commissioned by University College, London, to prepare a collection of pathological drawings, and in about three years (1828–31) he completed a series of 2,000 water-colour drawings of diseased structures, which is still preserved at the College, where he was appointed professor of anatomy. The plates for his great work on pathological anatomy were furnished from his own drawings and put upon the stone by himself. *These illustrations have, for artistic merit and for fidelity, never been surpassed, while the matter represents the highest point which the science of morbid anatomy had reached before the introduction of the microscope*” (Osler, *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, 2250, italics ours). Garrison–Morton (online) 2291. Long 94. Goldschmid, *Entwicklung und Bibliographie . . .* 156. Not in Waller or Cushing. 43406



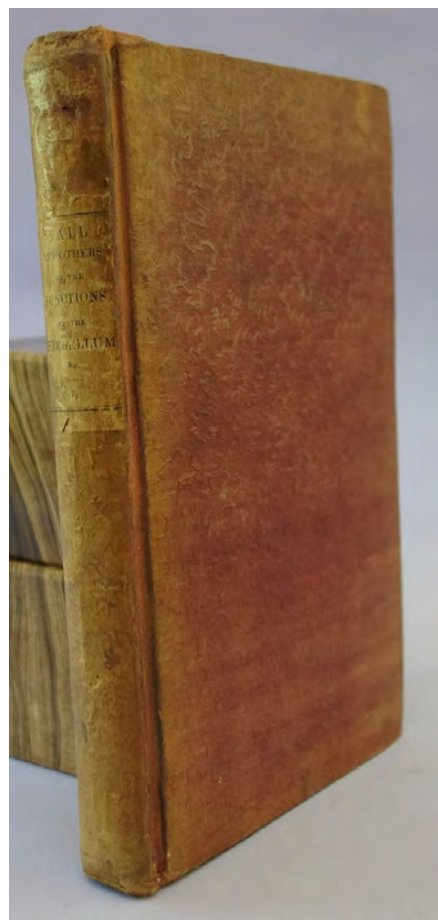
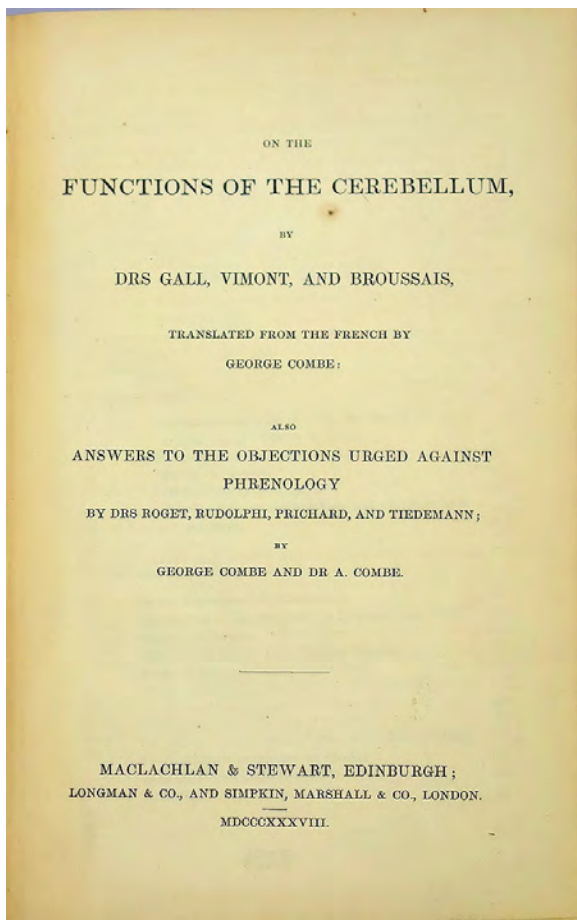


Extremely Rare Presentation Copy

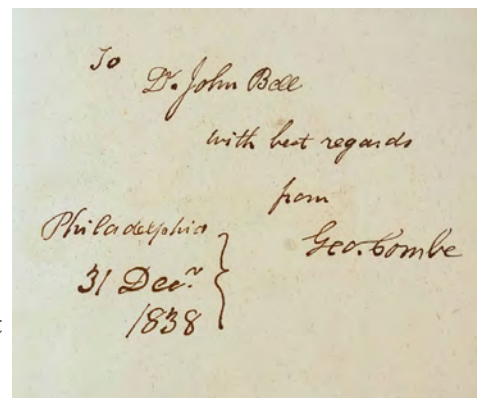
12. Choulant, Johann Ludwig (1791-1861). Geschichte und Bibliographie der anatomischen Abbildung nach ihrer Beziehung auf anatomische Wissenschaft und bildende Kunst. [18] [i-iii] iv-xviii [2], [1] 2-203 [3] pp. 2 lithographed plates (one chromolithographed & highlighted with gilt); woodcut text illustrations. Leipzig: Rudolph Weigel, 1852. 275 x 193 mm. Original blind-stamped green ribbed cloth (recased, retaining original spine), gilt titles on front cover and spine. Minor foxing as in all copies, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, with Choulant's inscription to Prof. Dr. Karl Hiller, dated "1 Nov. 51," on the front free endpaper. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$1500



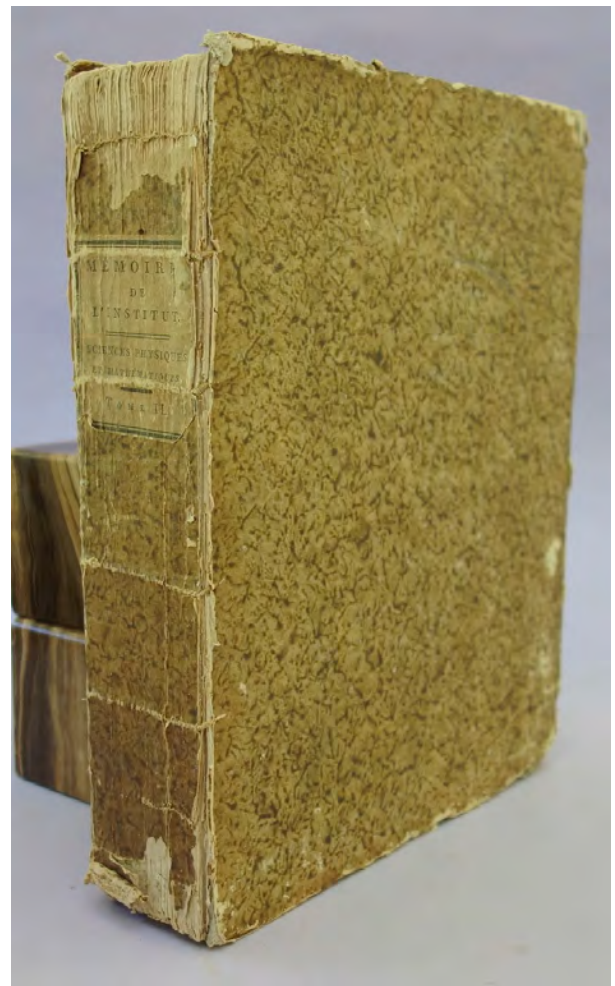
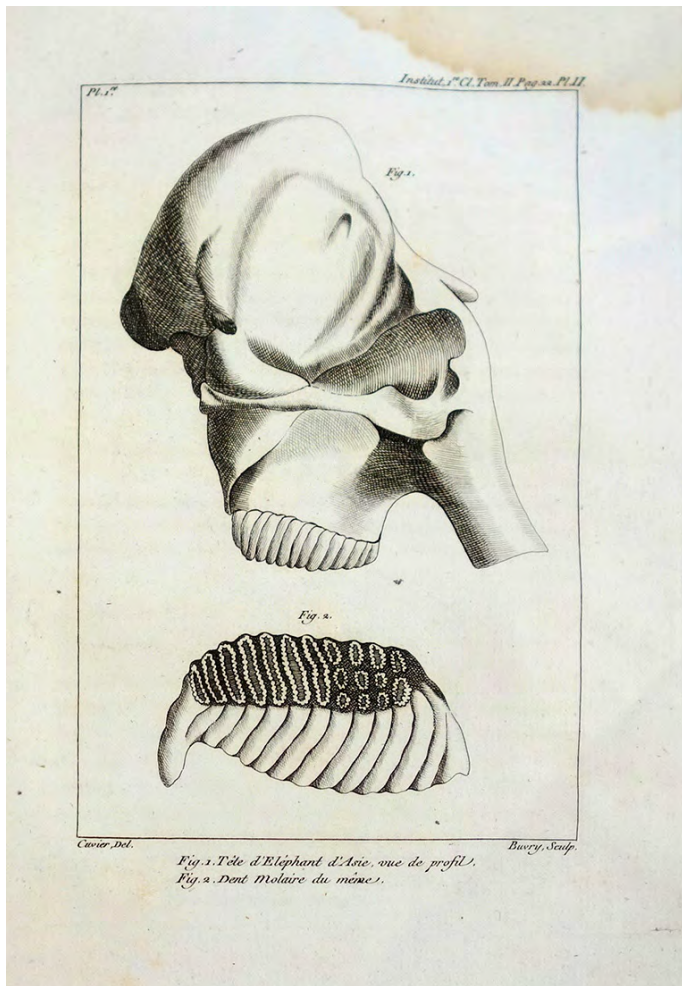
First Edition. Choulant's bibliographical history of the evolution of anatomical illustration has not yet been completely superseded. An augmented English translation by Dr. Mortimer Frank was published in 1920. This is the only copy inscribed by Choulant that we can recall in fifty years of trading. Garrison-Morton (online) 440. Norman 482. 43411



13. Combe, George (1788-1858). On the functions of the cerebellum, by Drs Gall, Vimont, and Broussais, translated from the French . . . also answers to the objections urged against phrenology by Drs Roget, Rudolph, Prichard, and Tiedemann, by George Combe and Dr. A. Combe. xlv, 339pp. Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart; London: Longman & Co., and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1838. 219 x 135 mm. Original cloth, skillfully recased, spine repaired, remains of printed paper label on spine. Title and conjugate leaf starting, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Combe to Dr. John Bell (1796-1872) on the front free endpaper: "To Dr. John Bell with best regards from Geo. Combe. Philadelphia 31 Decr. 1838." Bell's bookplate inside front cover, as well as bookseller's label of Dr. A. E. Foote, Philadelphia. \$1250



First Edition. Combe, a Scottish lawyer, became a staunch advocate of Gall and Spurzheim's system of phrenology after hearing Spurzheim lecture on the subject in 1816; over the next twenty years he became the leader and spokesman for the phrenological movement. He helped to found the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh in 1820, and wrote and lectured on the subject extensively in both Europe and the United States. Combe's views on human psychology led him to become active in education and prison reform, and in 1838 Combe traveled to America to study how criminals were treated there. It was during this trip that Combe presented this copy of *On the Functions of the Cerebellum* to Philadelphia physician John Bell, translator of F.J.V. Broussais's *Treatise on Physiology Applied to Pathology* (1826). 43517



The First Proof of Species Extinction

14. Cuvier, Georges L. C. F. D. (1769–1832). *Mémoire sur les espèces d'éléphants vivantes et fossiles.* In *Mémoires de l'Institut National des Sciences et Arts: Sciences mathématiques et physiques* [Section 2: Mémoires], 2 (1799): 1–22; 5 plates, after drawings by the author. Whole volume. [4], vii, [1], 155, [1], 516pp. 277 x 212 mm. (uncut). Original paste paper boards, light wear, hinges split, spine chipped. Edges a bit frayed, occasional minor dampstaining, but very good. \$2750

First Edition. In 1796, shortly after being hired as an assistant at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Cuvier delivered two papers—this one on fossil and living elephants, and another on the megatherium skeleton discovered in South America—in which he made the first convincing case for the reality of species extinction. In his *Mémoire sur les espèces d'éléphants vivantes et fossiles* Cuvier demonstrated, using comparative anatomy, that the African elephant was a separate species from the Indian elephant, and that the fossil or “mammoth” elephant was yet another species distinct from the two living varieties. Extinction was a controversial topic in the eighteenth century: While some scientists, including Buffon, had come to believe that extinction was possible (though rare), the concept of species extinction posed a direct challenge to the widely held view that the natural world was complete and perfect as created by God. “It was Cuvier, more than anyone else, whose writings on fossil quadrupeds swept away the completeness-of-nature worldview and introduced a new paradigm of Earth history in which Earth was seen to have been inhabited by a succession of strange and wonderful organisms that had become extinct” (Rosenberg, *The Revolution in Geology from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment*, p. 235).

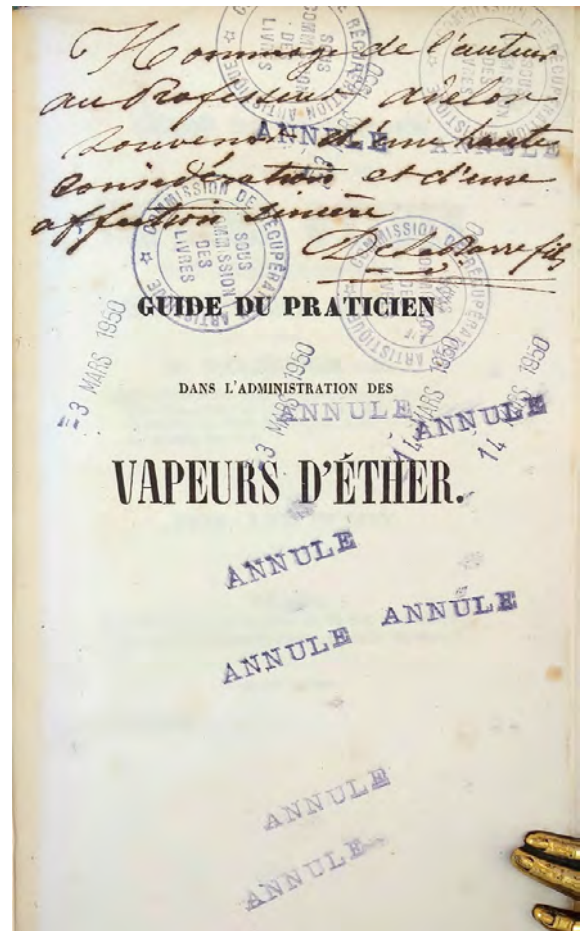
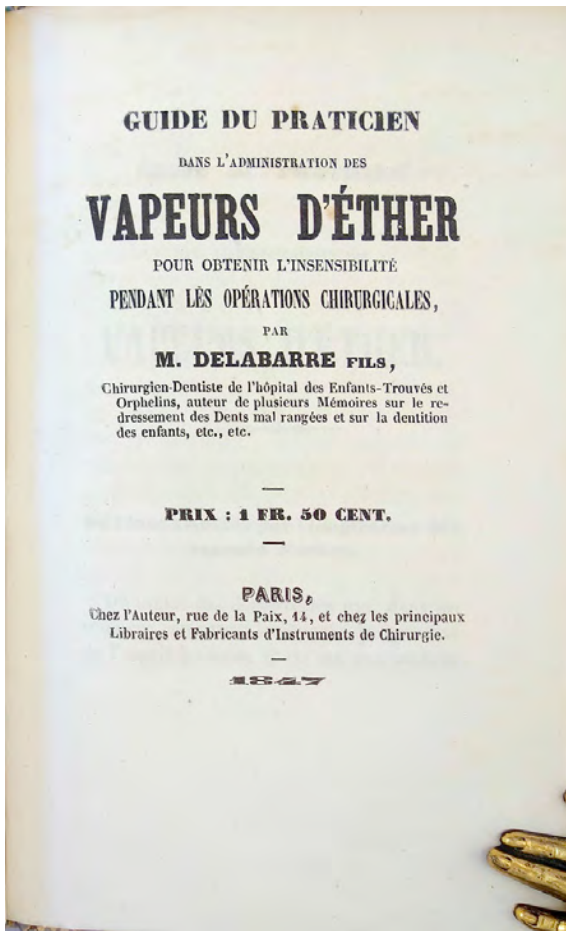
Cuvier first read this paper on January 21, 1796 at an ordinary meeting of the Institut National in Paris in 1796, and then again on April 4 at the first of the Institut's quarterly public meetings. For the April 4 meeting Cuvier prepared an extract of his paper, which was published in 1796 in the *Magasin encyclopédique*. We are offering here the first edition of the complete version of Cuvier's paper, updated and illustrated with five plates after his own drawings. In his autobiography Cuvier stated that this was the paper in which he first expressed his views on extinct animals; see Smith, *Georges Cuvier: An Annotated Bibliography of his Published Works*, p. 21. 43472

“The Ape of Form”

15. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Prof. Darwin. Chromolithograph caricature of Darwin by Faustin Betbeder, from *Figaro's London Sketch Book of Celebrities* (18 Feb. 1874). Mounted on a leaf from the Sketch Book with wood-engraved frame and printed caption. Caricature measures 143 x 68 mm.; visible portion of mount measures 205 x 133 mm. Archivaly framed; frame measures 347 x 278. Fine. \$750

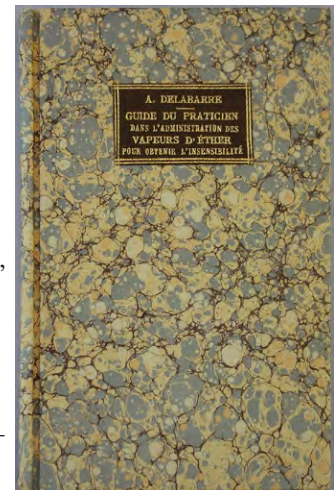
One of the best-known and rarest caricatures of Darwin; this is only the second copy we have ever handled. The caricature shows Darwin as an ape inviting another ape to contemplate himself in a mirror; the caption beneath includes two quotations from Shakespeare: “This is the ape of form” (*Love's Labors Lost*) and “Some four or five descents from now” (*All's Well that Ends Well*). Darwin was often caricatured as an ape after the publication of *Descent of Man* (1871), the first of his works to discuss human evolution; it was in this work that he stated that the extinct ancestors of *Homo sapiens* would have to be classed among the primates. Caricatures like this one both reflected and perpetuated the popular misconception that Darwin had posited man's direct descent from apes as we know them today. See Browne, “Darwin in caricature: A study in the popularization and dissemination of evolutionary theory,” in Larson, *The Art of Evolution: Darwin, Darwinisms and Visual Culture* (2009), p. 26. 43466





Inscribed Copy of One of the Earliest European Works on Anesthesia

18. Delabarre, Antoine François Adolphe (1819-78). Guide du praticien dans l'administra-
tion des vapeurs d'éther pour obtenir l'insensibilité pendant les opérations chirurgicales. 36pp. Paris:
chez l'auteur . . . et chez les principaux libraires et fabricants d'instruments
de chirurgie, 1847. 174 x 112 mm. Modern marbled boards, leather label
on front cover. Multiple library stamps on half-title, otherwise very good.
Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author on the half-title: "Hommage de
l'auteur au Professeur Adelon Souvenir d'une haute considération et d'une
affection sincère Delabarre fils." \$3500



First Edition, and *rare*, with only three copies noted in OCLC (U. Maryland, British Library [2]). Delabarre was the son of noted dentist Christophe-François Delabarre, inventor of some of the earliest orthodontic appliances using bands and author of the first scientifically written textbook of dental prosthetics (see Garrison-Morton [online] 3679.4 and 3679.5). The younger Delabarre was one of the first in France to adopt ether anesthesia in his dental practice; in this brief treatise—published just a few months after the introduction of ether anesthesia in Europe—he set forth the method of administering ether, listed several precautions necessary to insure the success of ether anesthesia, described the devices used for ether anesthesia and the best way to use them, and discussed the dental operations made easier by the use of anesthesia.

Delabarre presented this copy of his work to Nicolas-Philibert Adelon (1782-1862), who held the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence at the Faculté de Médecine in Paris from 1826 to 1861. 43432



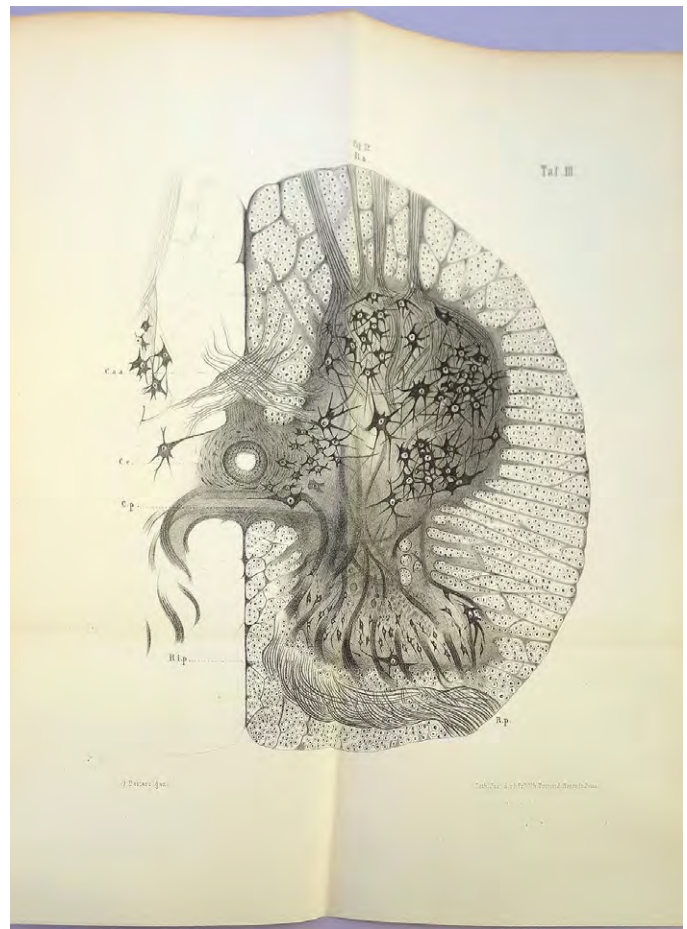
H.T. De la Beche, Del. & Sculp.

A COPROLITIC VISION.

“One of the Earliest Life-Through-Time Portrayals”

16. De la Beche, Henry Thomas (1796-1855). A coprolitic vision. Etching. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1830]. 128 x 193 mm. (image without caption measures 104 x 178 mm.). Fine. \$1850

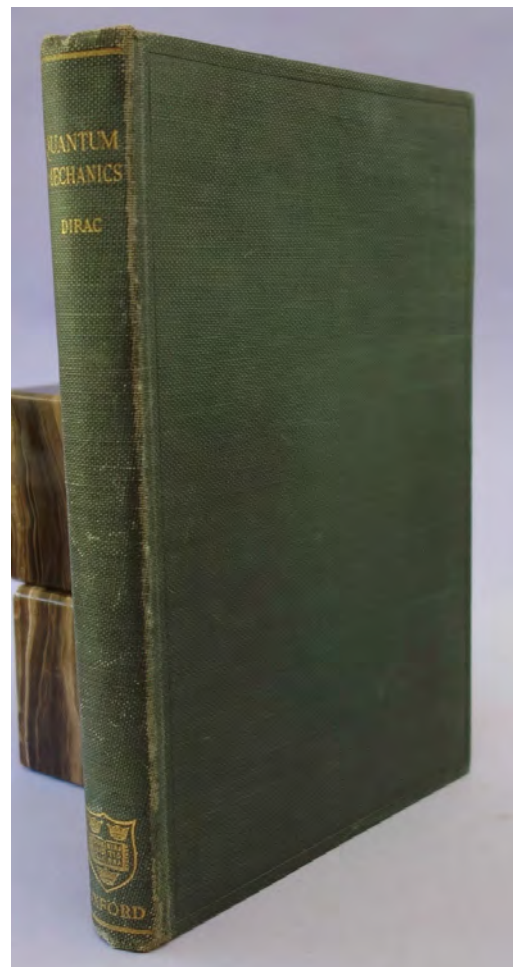
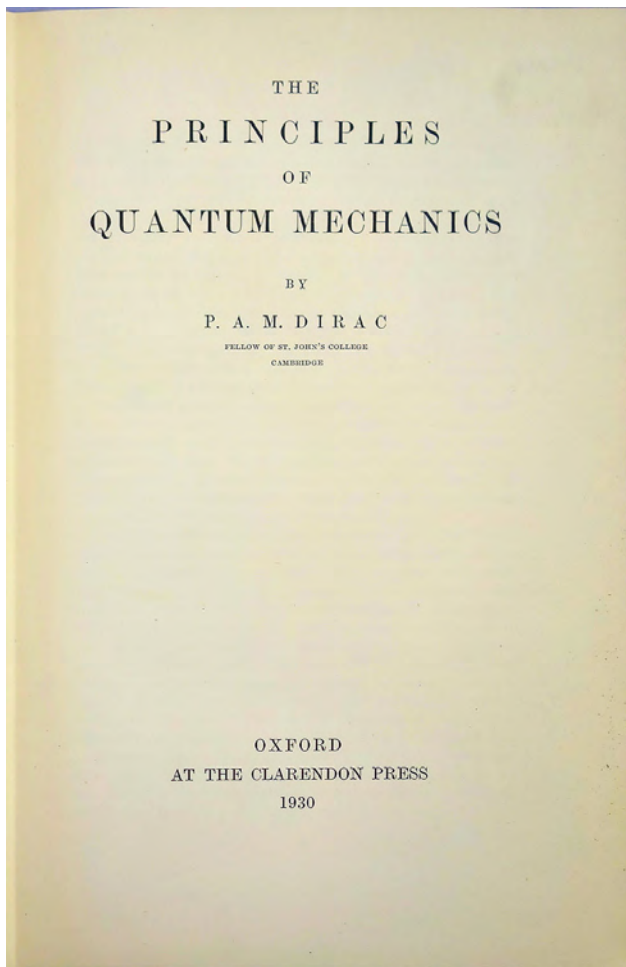
First Edition. De la Beche’s famous caricature shows his friend and fellow geologist William Buckland looking into a cave containing a number of prehistoric creatures, all producing what Buckland was the first to identify as coprolites—i.e., fossilized animal dung. The image is noteworthy for providing “one of the earliest life-through-time portrayals. This illustration shows Buckland gazing into the inner recesses of a cave chamber, backward through time. Holding a rock hammer and adorned in professorial robe, he sees the panorama of geological history beckoning to him. Nearest to the entrance we see familiar Ice Age forms (a cave bear, hyenas, Irish Elk), while further inside swim ichthyosauri; a dinosaur rests on a ledge. Pterodactyls flit about above. From the rear ends of the animals which are visible, we see dung dropping to the cave floor” (Debus, *Dinosaurs in Fantastic Fiction*, pp. 20–21). In a final humorous touch, the cave’s pillars are shaped like giant coprolites. De la Beche’s caricature was doubtless inspired by Buckland’s paper “On the discovery of coprolites, or fossil faeces, in the lias at Lyme Regis, and in other formations,” read before the Geological Society in 1829 and published in 1835. 43525



17. Deiters, Otto (1834-63). Untersuchungen über Gehirn und Rückenmark des Menschen und der Säugethiere. xvii, [3], 318, [2]pp. 6 folding plates. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1865. 250 x 168 mm. 19th century quarter sheep, cloth boards, front hinge splitting, back hinge tender. First plate detached from mount, first and last leaves a little spotted, but very good. 19th century library stamp on title; 20th century bookplate. \$1250

First Edition. Deiters, who died of typhus at the young age of 29, took advantage of improvements in microscopy and staining techniques to make important advances in neurohistology. In the present work, edited posthumously from Deiters' notes by German histologist M. J. S. Schultze, Deiters "not only gave an excellent description of the nerve cell body and its processes, but also presented further evidence for its union with the nerve fiber . . . Concerning the nerve cell body, Deiters differentiated two kinds of processes: (1) *protoplasmic*, or, according to modern terminology, dendrites, and (2) *nervous*, our axon or axis cylinder. He also explored the problem of contact between cells, which was soon to become the most important issue in the history of nervous tissue . . . The lateral vestibular nucleus, which still retains Deiters' name, was also described in his book" (Clarke & O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, p. 66). The first image of an astrocyte (star-shaped glial cell) is found in Deiters' work. Garrison-Morton (online) 1271. 43522





Signed by Dirac

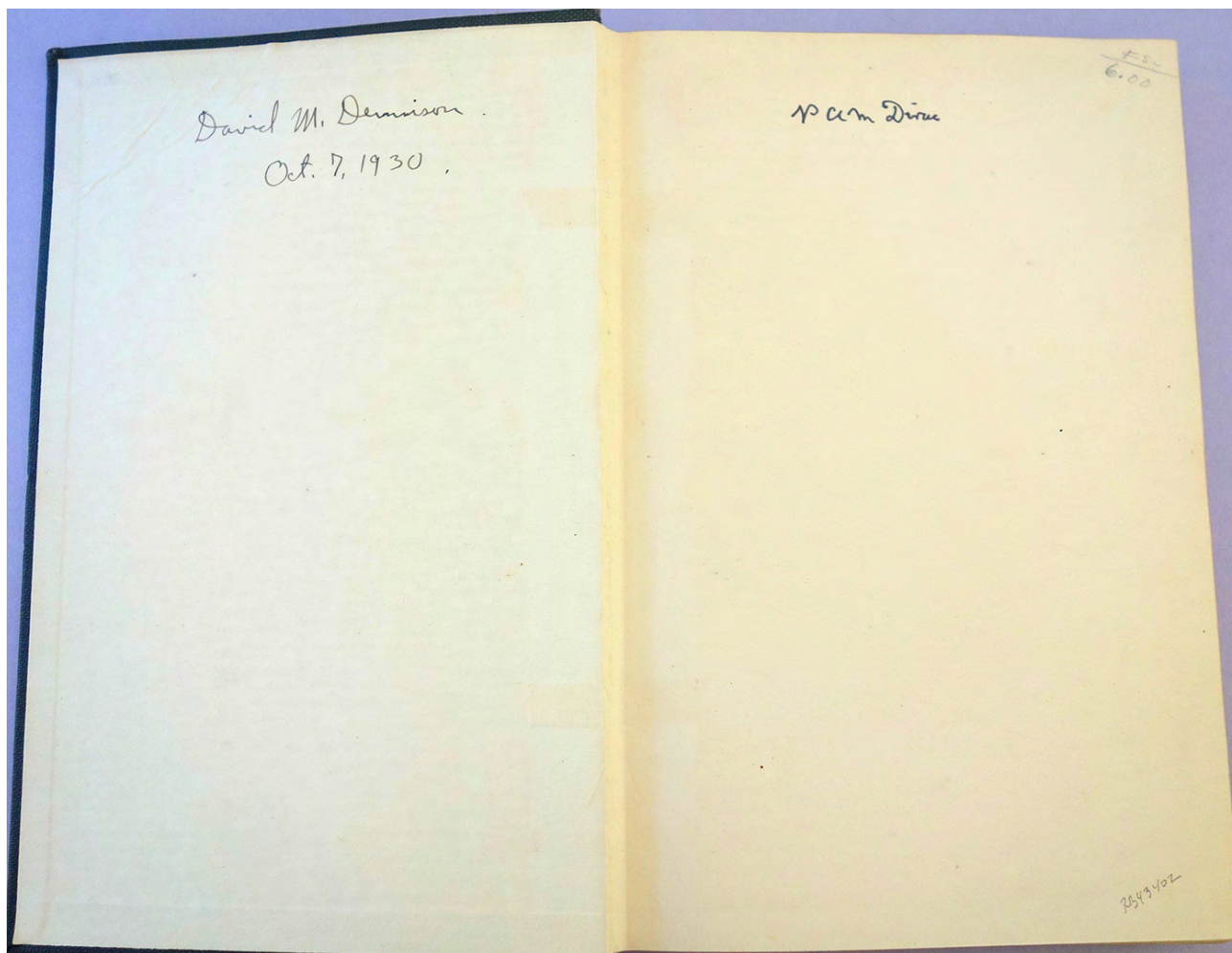
19. Dirac, Paul A. M. (1902-84). The principles of quantum mechanics. x, 257, [1]pp. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1930. 237 x 155 mm. Original cloth, spine a bit rubbed and faded. Small marginal tears and creasing in lower corners of pp. 19-30, otherwise very good. *Signed by Dirac* ("P. A. M. Dirac") on front flyleaf; ink correction probably his to a formula on p. 43. From the library of American quantum physicist David Dennison (1900-1976), with his signature, dated Oct. 7, 1930, on the front pastedown.

\$18,500

First Edition of the most famous book on quantum mechanics. This is the only copy of the first edition signed by Dirac that we have seen on the market in 50 years of trading.

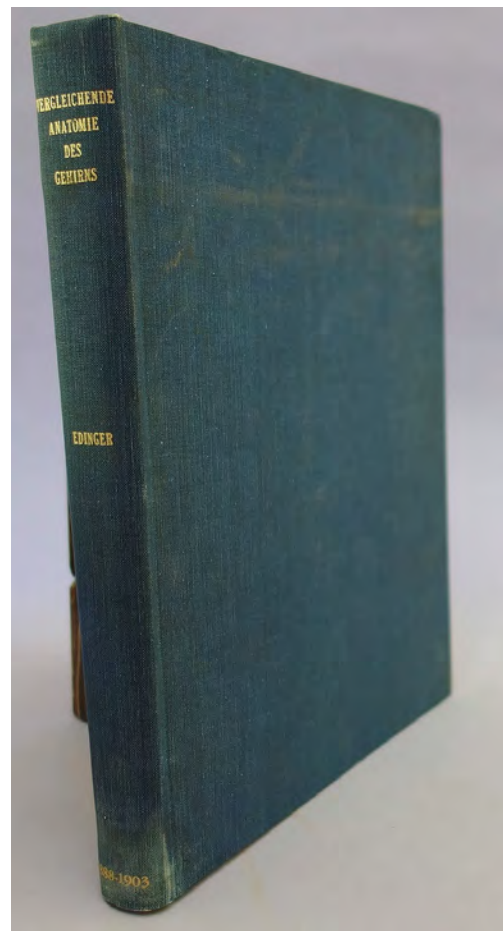
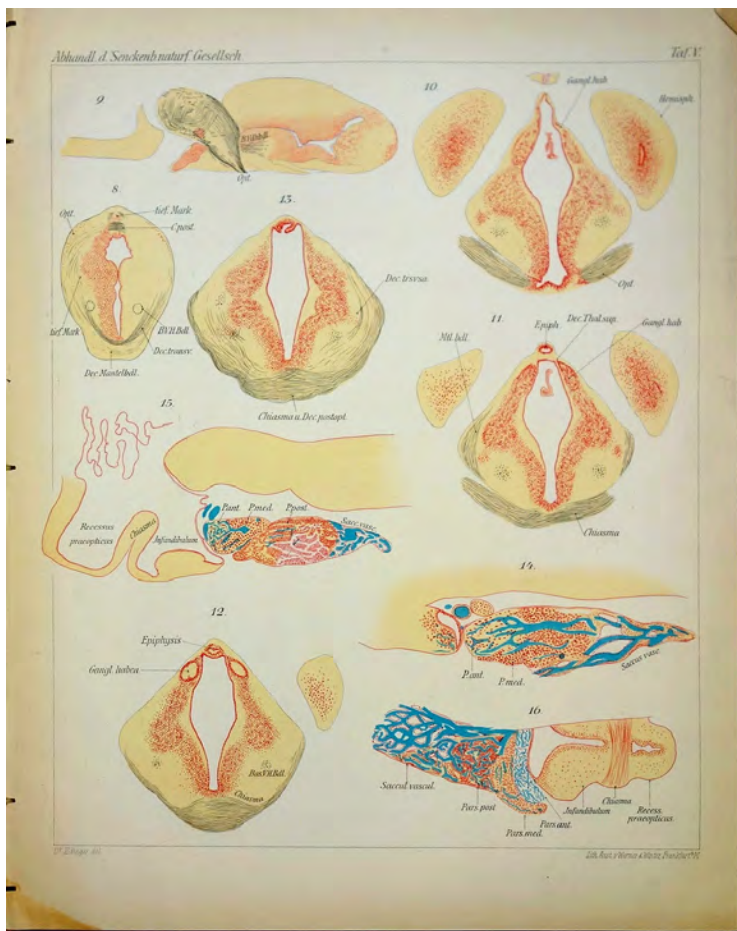
Dirac's work contained "the first complete exposition of the general formalism of quantum mechanics, presented in a logically consistent and axiomatic fashion" (Jammer, *Conceptual Development of Quantum Mechanics*, p. 366). "Except for Darwin's *Origin of Species*, no book since Newton's *Principia* explained so much of so wide a realm of nature. It is difficult to think of another physics text that conveys more effectively the power of a simple, logical presentation. Probably no other book has ever given its readers a greater appreciation of the aesthetic dimension of theoretical physics" (Schweber, *QED and the Men who Made It*, p. 573). "Present expositions of quantum mechanics largely rely on [Dirac's] masterpiece *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

This copy belonged to David Dennison, an American physicist who received his doctorate in 1924 and spent three years in Europe doing postdoctoral research under Bohr, Sommerfeld and Schroedinger. At this time



the new quantum mechanics was emerging and Dennison had the opportunity to engage with the physicists involved in its creation, including Dirac, Heisenberg, Pauli, Kramers, etc. During this period Dennison came up with the solution to one of the major puzzles in quantum physics, the problem of the specific heat of hydrogen. Upon his return to the United States in 1927, Dennison joined with three other theoretical physicists he had known in Europe—Otto Laporte, Samuel Goudsmit and George Uhlenbeck—to help expand the study of theoretical physics at the University of Michigan; he remained at the university for the rest of his career. Dennison's work at the University of Michigan, particularly in the organization of the physics department's Summer Symposia, helped to make the university a major center for theoretical physics in the 1920s and 1930s.

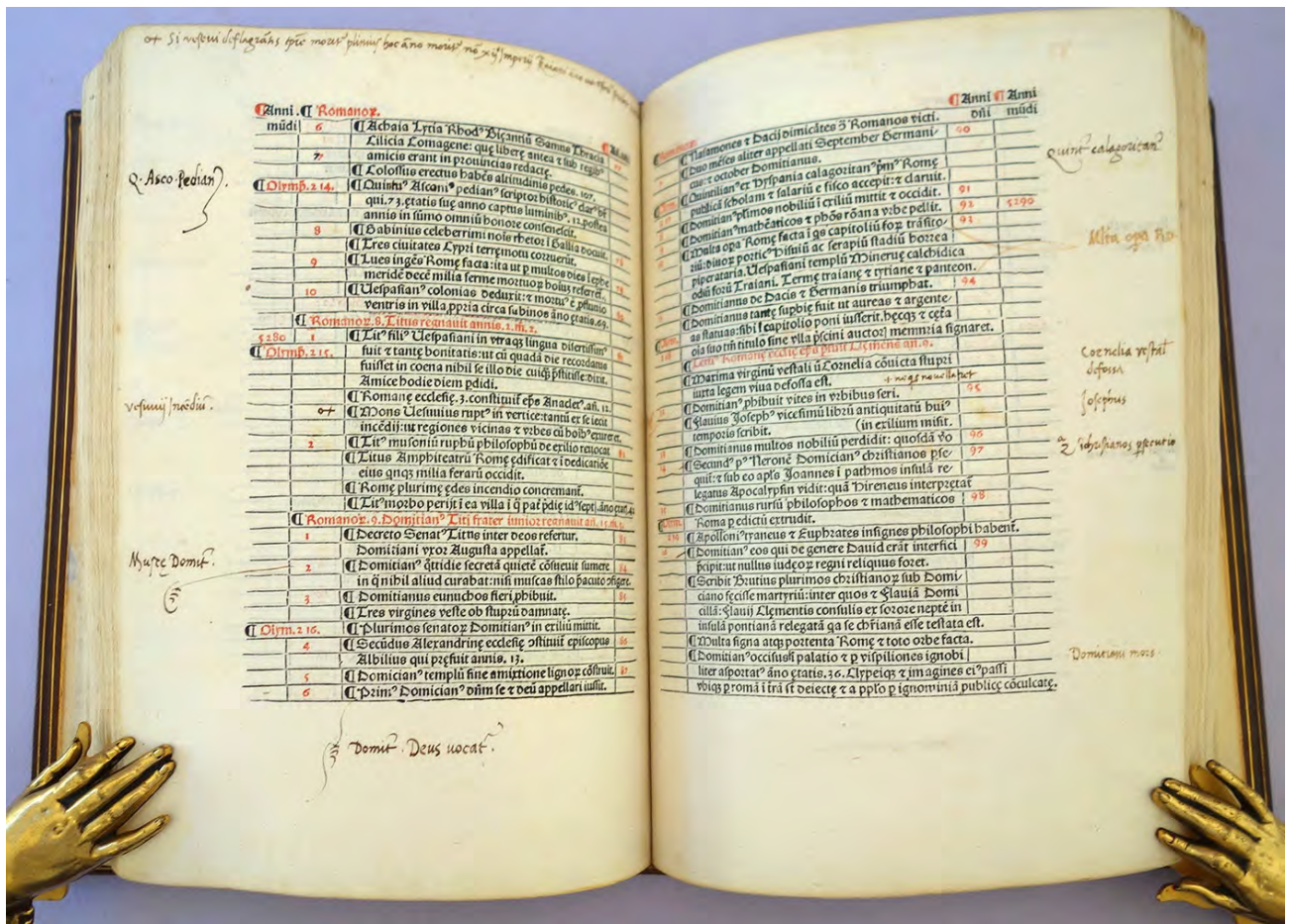
Dennison purchased this copy in the year that it was published, as can be seen by his ownership signature dated October 7, 1930. It is likely, given his acquaintance with Dirac, that he asked Dirac to autograph the book for him; in characteristic fashion Dirac simply signed his name without any further inscription. A manuscript correction to a formula on p. 43 is made with an ink and pen nib similar to those Dirac used in his signature, and was probably done by him. 43402



20. Edinger, Ludwig (1855-1918). Untersuchungen über die vergleichende Anatomie des Gehirns. 1. Das Vorderhirn. 2. Das Zwischenhirn, erster Teil [all published]. 3. Neue Studien über das Vorderhirn der Reptilien. 4. Studien über das Zwischenhirn der Reptilien. 5. Untersuchungen über das Vorderhirn der Vögel. 5 parts in one volume, variously paginated. 23 chromolithographed plates. Frankfurt: Moritz Diesterweg, 1888-1903. 290 x 220 mm. Modern cloth, original back wrappers present for parts 1 and 4, original front wrapper present for part 5. Some toning and chipping due to acidic paper, small dampstain in lower inner corner, light soiling and a few small marginal tears to plates, but overall good to very good. Embossed library stamp on one part-title. \$1250

First Edition. Edinger was the founder of comparative neuroanatomy. At the end of the 19th century he completed the first comparative survey of the microscopic anatomy of vertebrate brains, some of the results of which are contained in the present five-part series. "Topics dealt with include the forebrain in fish, amphibians and reptiles, the diencephalon in cartilaginous fishes, amphibians and reptiles, and in collaboration with Adolf Wallenberg (1862-1949), the forebrain in birds" (Patton, p. 38).

"Edinger found that the lower parts of the brain (brain stem) in all vertebrates have a similar structure and are responsible for elementary, life-supporting functions such as respiration, blood pressure, hunger and thirst, whereas the higher parts of the brain (diencephalon, telencephalon) are built very differently depending on the abilities of the relevant species, e.g. their olfactory, visual and acoustic perception, motor functions, recognition and memory. He was wise enough, however, not to extend these comparative studies of structure and function to humans, rightly claiming that methods to investigate the finer structure of this part of the brain were not yet available" (*New Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Patton, "Ludwig Edinger: The vertebrate series and comparative neuroanatomy," *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences: Basic and Clinical Perspectives* 24 (2015): 26-57. 43523



Ratdolt's Printing of Eusebius's Chronicon, Extensively Annotated by a Contemporary Hand

21. Eusebius of Caesarea (ca. 260–340 A.D.). Eusebii Caesariensis episcopi chronicon id est temporum breuiarium incipit foeliciter . . . 4to. π¹⁰ a-t⁸ x¹⁰. [180]ff., leaves numbered in manuscript starting with leaf a3 (numbered “3”) and ending at leaf x9 (“169”). Printed in red and black, decorative initials. With blank leaves p1, a1 and x10. Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 1483 (colophon). 234 x 168 mm. Late 19th or early 20th century full morocco gilt by L. Broca, rebaked, retaining original spine, light edgewear. Insignificant repairs to endpaper fore-edges and lower corner of first leaf, but fine. Extensive annotations in an early hand on many leaves, including notes of events up to 1523. Armorial bookplate of Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford (1858–1932), author of *Early Editions of Euclid's Elements* (1926), on front pastedown, with his arms on the rear cover and those of his wife on the front. \$15,000

Second edition of Saint Jerome's Latin translation of Eusebius's *Chronicon*, with the continuations by him, Prosper Aquitanicus and Matthaeus Palmerius of Florence. The superbly printed Ratdolt edition, edited by Johannes Lucilius Santritter, contains an entry under the year 1457 crediting Johannes Gutenberg with having invented in 1440 “an ingenious way of printing books.” This was one of the first acknowledgements in print of Gutenberg's invention. According to Paul Needham this statement “influenced the account in the 1499 Cologne Chronicle, where it is stated that the printing process was ‘developed’ (‘wart untersocht’) in the year 1440 and after, whereas printing was ‘begun’ (‘do began men tzo drucken’ in the jubilee year 1450 and after. If this statement is correct, it must refer to the period when Gutenberg was living in Strasbourg . . . (Needham, “Prints in the Early Printing Shops,” in Parshall, ed., *The Woodcut in Fifteenth-Century Europe* [2009], p. 44).

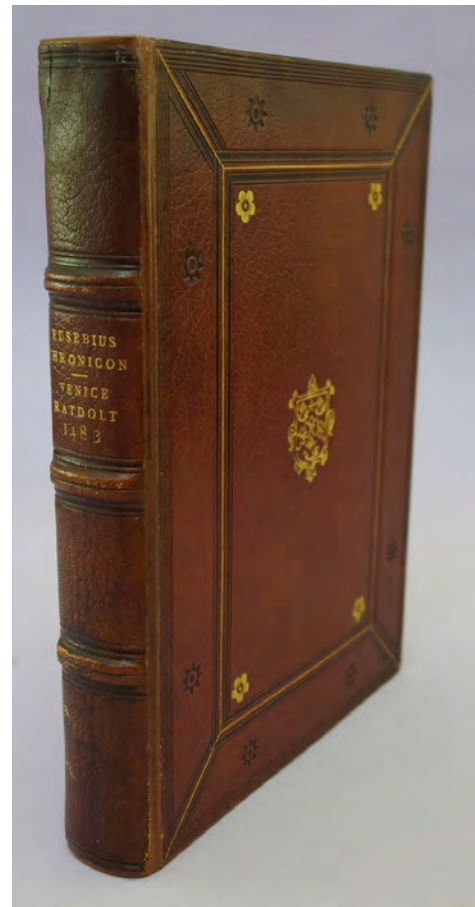
Eusebius, Roman historian and Bishop of Caesarea in Palestine, composed his *Chronicon* or universal history around the year 310 CE. Though Eusebius's original Greek text was lost, the work was preserved by its translation into Latin by Jerome, and by its translation into Armenian. One of Eusebius's innovations in this work was a tabular system to coordinate events drawn from several distinct historiographic traditions. His use of the tabular format was influenced by the column arrangement of Origen's *Hexapla*, a massive compilation of parallel texts of the Bible in tabular form, with which he was familiar. Eusebius's *Chronicon* became a fundamental text for the development of historical writing in the Middle Ages.

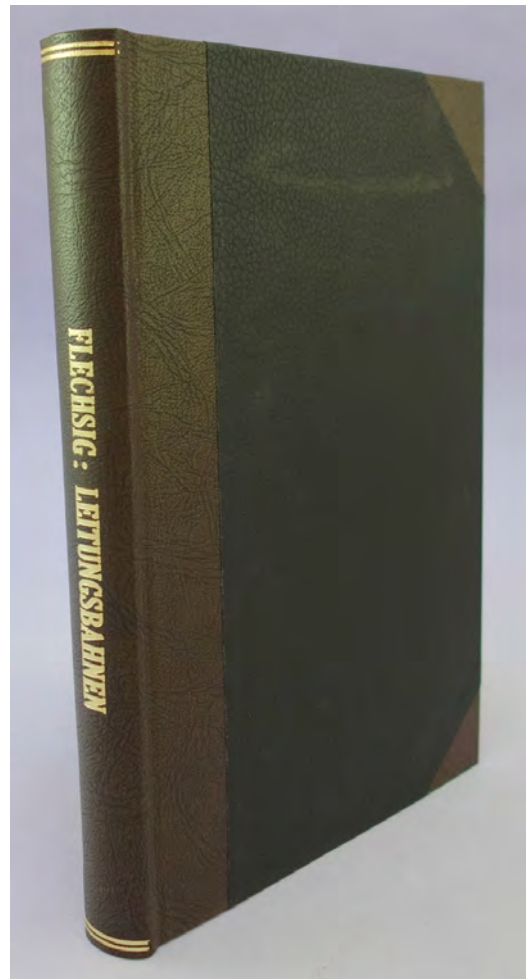
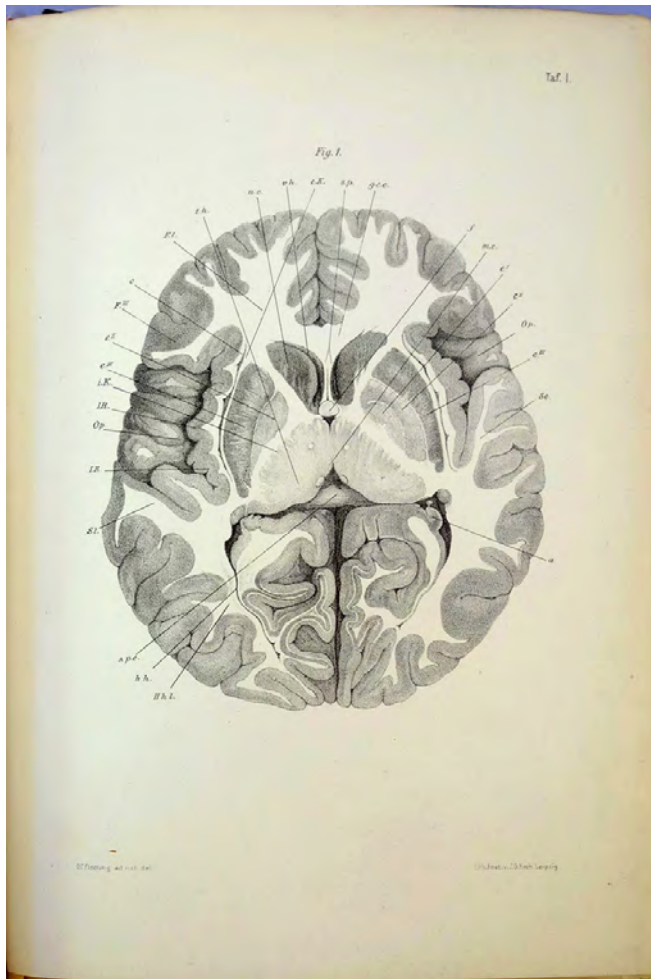
As Anthony Grafton and Megan Williams wrote in *Christianity and the Transformation of the Book* (2006, p. 136), Eusebius's *Chronicon* made it possible to "fix a whole world on paper" by aligning data from various strands of biblical and Near Eastern historiography. Eusebius divided his *Chronicon* into two parts, the Chronography and the Canons. The Chronography is a tabular list of synchronisms of Greek, Roman, and Jewish history; the Canons is a systematic chronicle of world history, following nineteen ancient states down through time, culminating in one column representing the Roman empire.

Ancient and medieval historians had their own techniques of chronological notation. From the fourth century in Europe, the most powerful and typical of these was the table. Though ancient chronologies were inscribed in many different forms, among scholars the table form had a normative quality much as the timeline does today. In part, the importance of the chronological table after the fourth century can be credited to the Roman Christian scholar Eusebius. Already in the fourth century Eusebius had developed a sophisticated table structure to organize and reconcile chronologies drawn from historical sources from all over the world. To clearly present the relations between Jewish, pagan, and Christian histories, Eusebius laid out their chronologies in parallel columns that began with the patriarch Abraham and the founding of Assyria. The reader who moved through Eusebius's history, page by page, saw empires and kingdoms rise and fall, until all of them—even the kingdom of the Jews—came under Rome's universal rule, just in time to make the Savior's message accessible to all of humanity. By comparing individual histories to one another and the uniform progress of the years, the reader could see the hand of providence at work.

Eusebius created his visually lucid *Chronicle* just when he and other Christians were first adopting the codex, or bound book, in place of the scroll. Like other Christian innovations in book design, the parallel tables and lucid, year-by-year, decade-by-decade order of the *Chronicle* reflected the desire of early Christian scholars to make the Bible and the sources vital for understanding it available and readily accessible for quick reference. The *Chronicle* was widely read, copied, and imitated in the Middle Ages. And it catered to a desire for precision that other popular forms—like the genealogical tree—could not satisfy (Rosenberg & Grafton, *Cartographies of Time. A History of the Timeline* [2010], pp. 15–16).

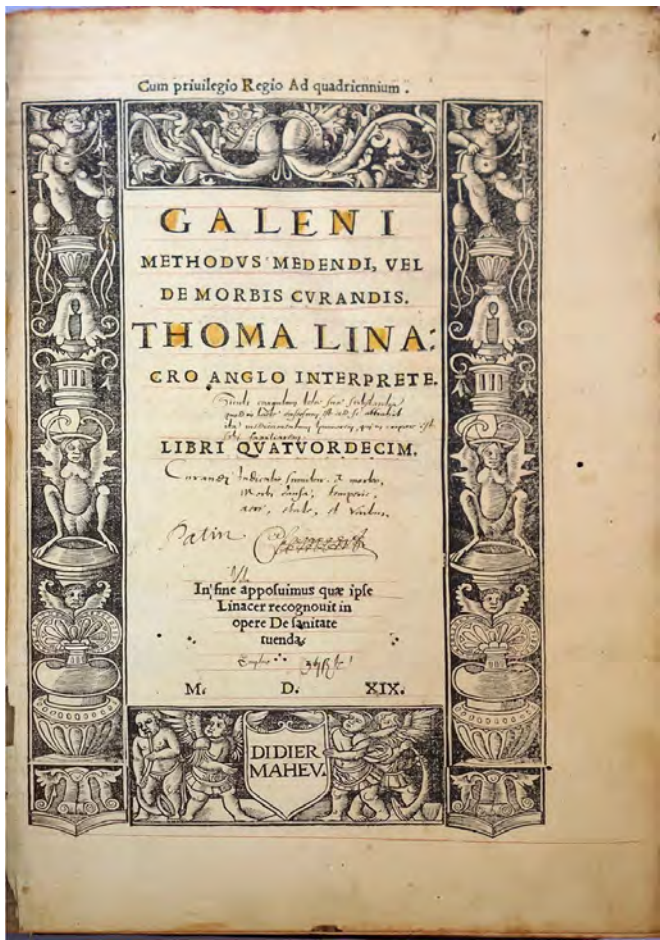
Eusebius's tables continued to be brought up to date by later editors; the latest year recorded in the Ratdolt edition is 1481. Early manuscript annotations in this copy include notes of events up to 1523. ISTC no. ie00117000. 43454





22. Flechsig, Paul Emil (1847-1929). *Die Leitungsbahnen im Gehirn und Rückenmark des Menschen auf Grund entwicklungsgeschichtlicher Untersuchungen.* xvi, 382pp. 20 lithographed plates. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1876. 277 x 183 mm. (uncut and largely unopened). Modern cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Wrappers soiled and frayed, some fraying to edges, minor toning but very good. Stamps of the Edinburgh Asylum Library (covered by cancellation stamps of the Edinburgh University Library) on front wrapper, title and one or two other leaves. \$950

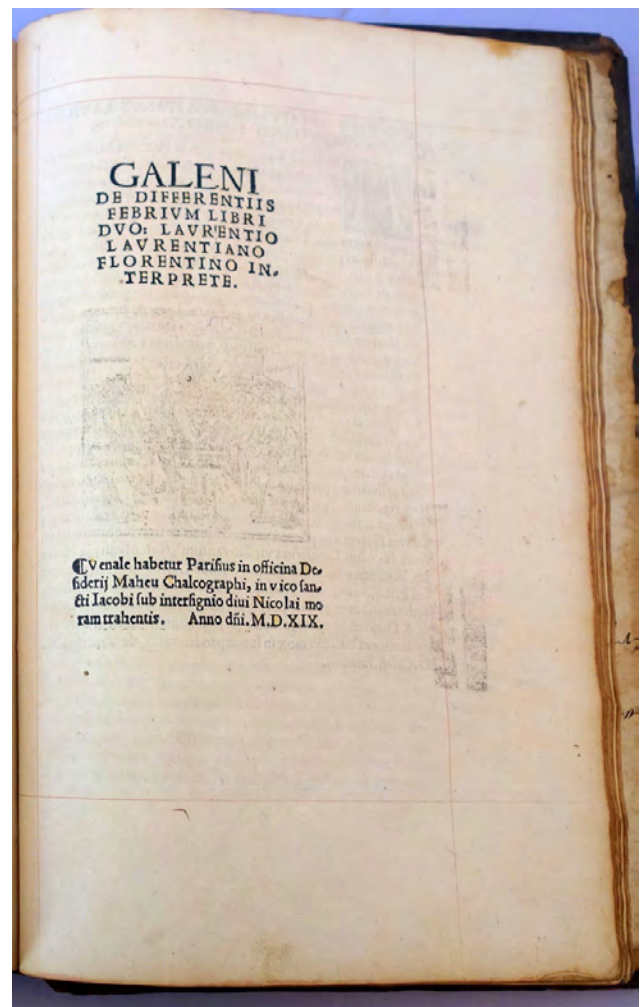
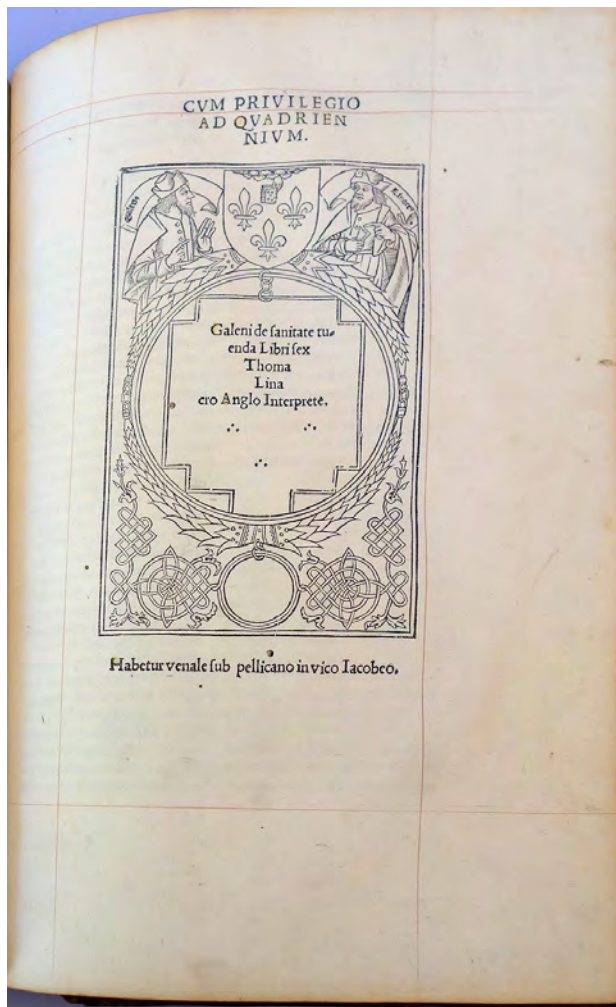
First Edition. Flechsig developed the technique of myelogenesis for examining the brain and spinal cord, using this technique to map out the motor and sensory areas of these organs. Flechsig's method "depends upon the fact that myelination of nerve fibers in different cerebral pathways reaches maturity at different times. A chronological sequence that served to differentiate some of the innumerable cerebral and spinal tracts was then made available and its use has proved an important technique in the discrimination between cerebral cortical areas as well as white matter in the cord and brain" (Clarke and O'Malley, p. 857). Flechsig's application of this method to the spinal cord, as described here, led to several important discoveries including "Flechsig's tract" (dorsal spinocerebellar tract), part of the body's somatosensory system. Clarke & O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 277-281; 857-858. Garrison-Morton (online) 1410. 43516



First Latin Editions of Two of Galen's Most Influential Works

23. Galen (129 – ca. 216 A.D.). (1) *Galenus methodus medendi, vel de morbis curandis*. Translated into Latin by Thomas Linacre (1460–1524). [16], clxxxvii, [3]ff. Rubricated in pale yellow ink throughout. Paris: Didier Maheu for Godefrid Hittorp, June 1519. (2) *Galenus de sanitate tuenda libri sex*. Translated into Latin by Thomas Linacre. lxxvi, [2, including final blank]ff. Paris: Guillaume le Rouge, September 1517. (3) *Galenus de differentiis februm libri duo*. Translated into Latin by Lorenzo Laurentziani [Laurentius Laurentianus] (ca. 1450–1515). 34ff. Paris: Didier Maheu, 1519. Together 3 works in 1, folio. 333 x 221 mm. Blind-paneled calf over wooden boards, ca. 1519, some wear at spine and corners, front hinge split, remains of brass clasps on back cover. Marginal tear in leaf Aa3 of *De differentiis februm*, a few wormholes, but very good. From the library of 16th-century physician and astrologer Claude Fabri (fl. 1551–1580), inscribed on the front pastedown: “Ex suppellectili litteraris magistri Claudi Fabri medici de pratis in argonia.” Title of first work bears the signatures “Clement” (crossed out) and “Patin,” both in early hands; “Clement” may refer to John Clement (ca. 1500–1572), the English physician and humanist. Extensive marginal annotations in an early hand (possibly that of Fabri) throughout all works. \$25,000

First Latin Editions, elegantly printed, of two of Galen's greatest and most influential works: *Methodus medendi* (Method of Medicine), Galen's comprehensive account of the principles of treating injury and disease, and of *De sanitate tuenda* (On the preservation of health), containing Galen's views on maintaining health and hygiene and preventing disease. Both of these works were translated from the original Greek into Latin by the British physician, scholar and humanist Thomas Linacre, one of the first Englishmen to study Greek in Italy and



to bring the “new learning” of Renaissance humanism back to his native land. Vivien Nutton notes that Linacre “[used] manuscripts he had brought back from his long stay in Italy” for his translations of Galen, and further that he “translated into Latin works that were relatively unfamiliar” in his time (Nutton, p. 370). *De sanitate tuenda* was the first of Linacre’s translations of Galen to appear in print; it was followed two years later by *Methodus medendi*, a work that enjoyed great popularity throughout the sixteenth century.

This volume also contains the second edition of Laurenziani’s translation (third edition in Latin) of *De differentiis febrivm*. The work was first published in Latin in a translation by Niccolo Leonicensi, contained in Leonicensi’s *In libros a se translatos prefatio* (Venice, 1508); this was followed by the first edition of Laurenziani’s translation, published in Paris by Stephanus in 1512.

“Galen stands second only to Hippocrates in importance in ancient Greek medicine. His writings dominated Byzantine, Arabic and medieval medicine for over a millenium, being superseded in anatomy only with Vesalius, in physiology with Harvey, and in pathology with Boerhaave” (Garrison-Morton [online] 27, citing the Aldine Greek *editio princeps* of 1525). However, long after these revolutionary works were published, reflecting the modern scientific viewpoint, Galen’s ideas continued to be highly influential on medical thought, and his writings were used as textbooks well through the seventeenth century, and even into the eighteenth. The extent to which the present volume is annotated by readers reflects the seriousness with which the works of Galen were studied during the “scientific revolution.”

Latin versions of Galen’s works first began to appear in the sixth century, and by the end of the Middle Ages most of his major works had been translated into Latin; however, the majority of these early translations were from Arabic versions done in the seventh through tenth centuries by Hunain, Hubaish and other medieval



Islamic scholars. In the fifteenth century, the rise of humanistic scholarship ushered in a new approach to the study of Galen's works, one that focused on the original Greek texts. "It is the great merit of the Renaissance editors [of Galen] not only to have rediscovered several important treatises previously unknown to the West . . . but also to have purified—or attempted to purify—the Galenic canon. For the Renaissance marks the first alliance of medicine and philology. Though textual criticism was in its infancy, and enthusiasm for learning or common sense, the medical humanists could well be proud of the part they played in the recovery of the Greek text" (Durling, p. 236). The recovered Greek texts furnished the basis for the "novae translationes" [new translations] of Galen's works into Latin that began appearing in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

This volume was once owned by the sixteenth-century French physician and astrologer Claude Fabri, author of two works on the plague; see Pettegree et al., *French Vernacular Books* (2007), nos. 19235, 19236. Durling, *A Chronological Census of Renaissance Editions and Translations of Galen*, nos. 1517.2, 1519.1, 1519.5; also see Durling's preface, pp. 230–245. Garrison-Morton (online) 1959, 6944. Nutton, "The fortunes of Galen," in *The Cambridge Companion to Galen*, ed. R. J. Hankinson, pp. 355–390. 43513

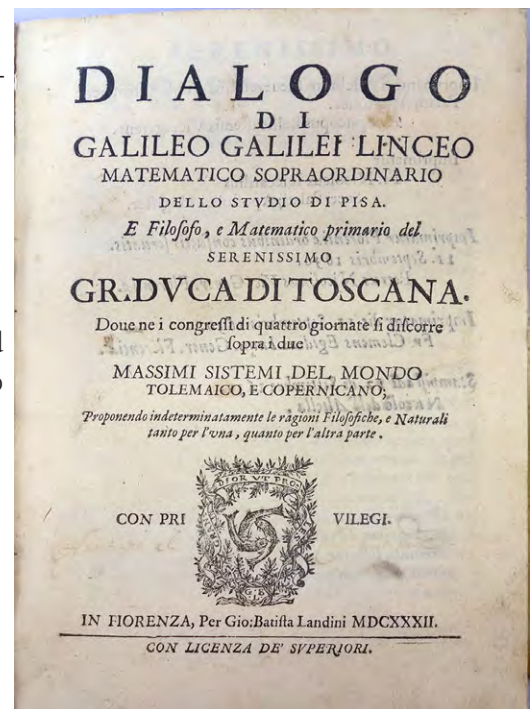


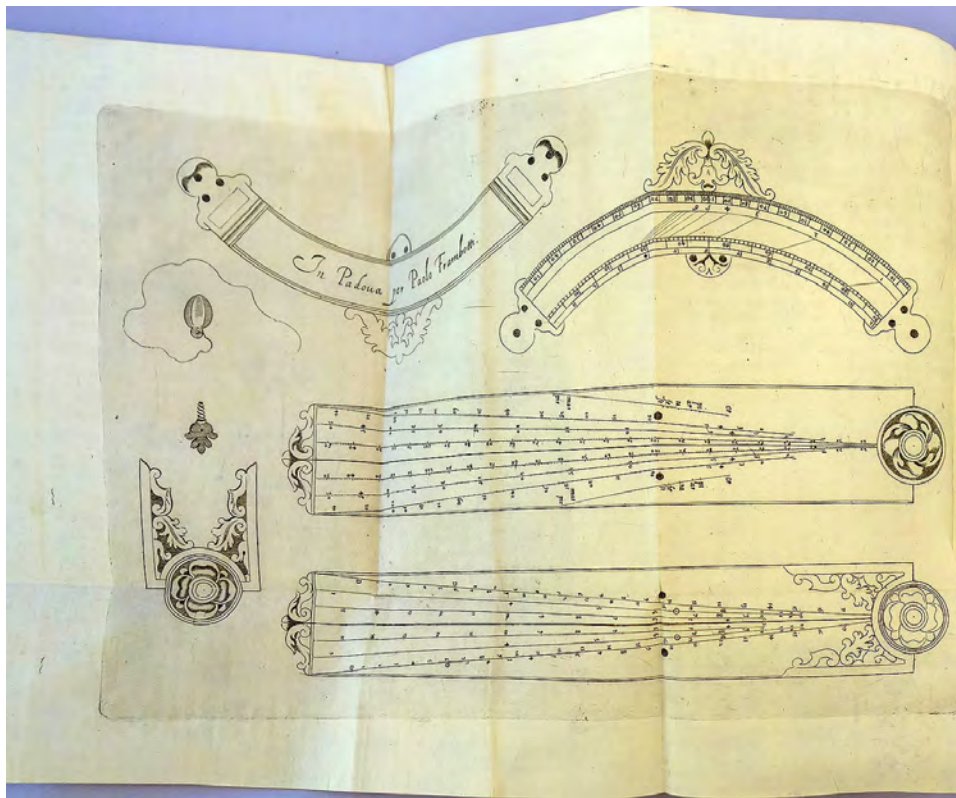


Galileo's "Dialogo"

24. Galilei, Galileo (1564-1642). (1) Dialogo di Galileo Galilei Linceo . . . sopra i due massimi sistemi del mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano. [8], 458, [32] pp. Woodcut text illustrations. *Lacking engraved frontispiece and final blank.* Florence: Gio. Battista Landini, 1632. (2) Le operazioni del compasso geometrico et militare. Terza edizione. [8], 80pp. Folding engraved plate, woodcut text illustrations. Padua: Paolo Frambotto, 1649. Together 2 works in 1, 4to. 222 x 160 mm. Late 19th or early 20th century vellum, gilt-lettered spine label, front free endpaper lacking. Minor dampstaining in the *Dialogo*, with small marginal tear in one leaf neatly mended. Very good, crisp copies. Bookplate (dated 1894) of the Durham Cathedral Library. \$35,000

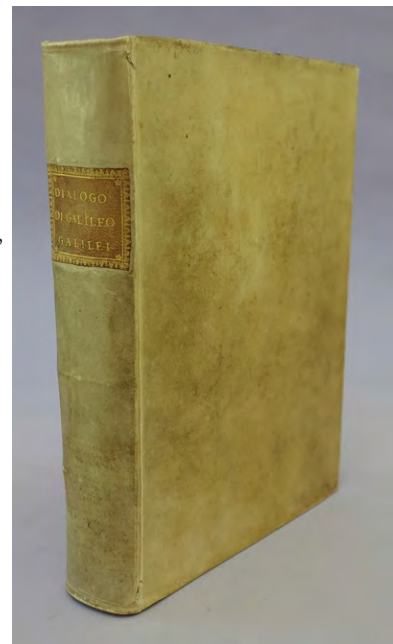
(1) **First Edition.** Eight years after Pope Paul V had forbidden him to teach Copernican theory, Galileo received permission from a new Pope, Urban VIII, to discuss Copernican astronomy in a book, so long as that book provided equal and impartial discussions of the Church-approved Ptolemaic system. Galileo's *Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems* held to the letter of this command: The device of the dialogue, between a spokesman for Copernicus, one for Ptolemy and Aristotle, and an educated layman, allowed Galileo to remain technically uncommitted. After the book's publication, however, Urban took offense at what he felt to be its jibes against himself and ordered Galileo to be tried by the Inquisition in Rome. Galileo was sentenced to permanent house arrest and forced



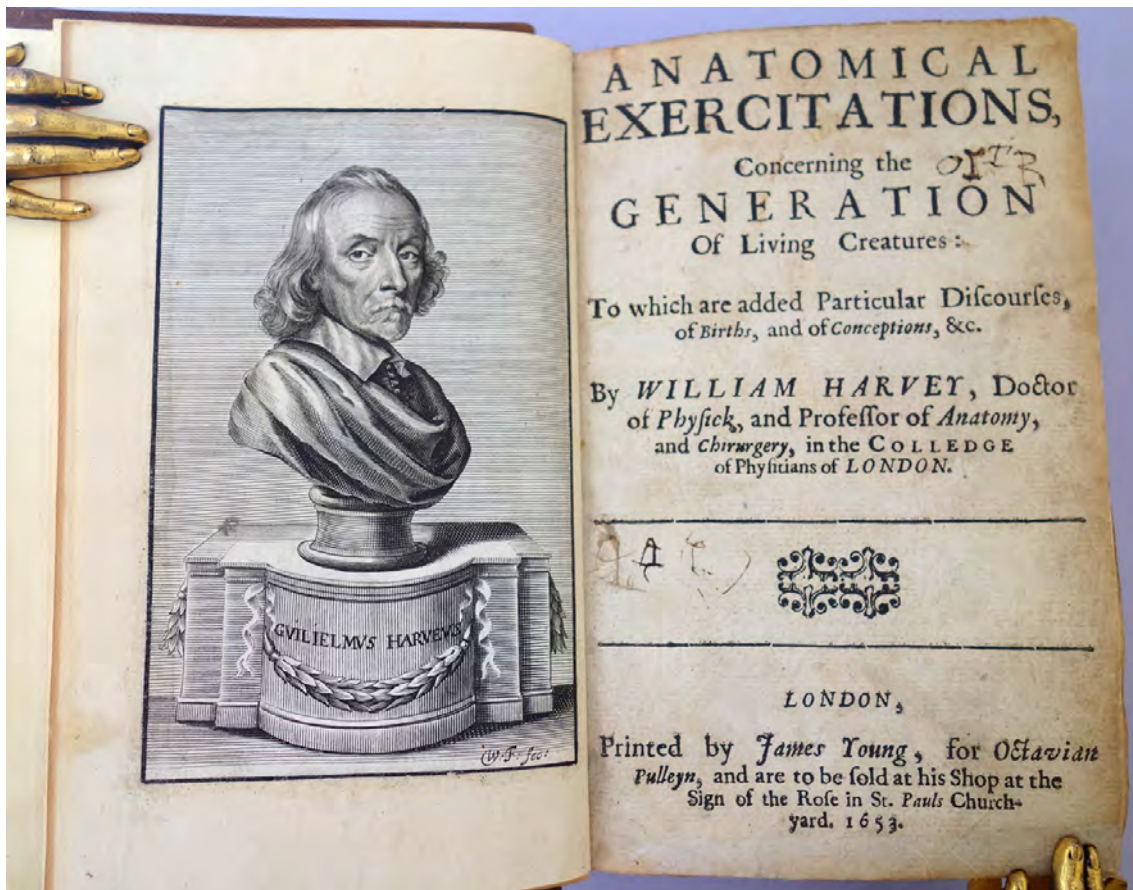


to abjure all Copernican “heresy.” The *Dialogo* was suppressed by the Church five months after its publication and formally condemned in June 1633; the work was placed on the Index librorum prohibitorum, where it remained until 1835.

“In 1615 [Galileo] was officially silenced as regards the truth of astronomy. The *Dialogo* was designed both as an appeal to the great public and as an escape from silence. In the form of an open discussion between three friends—intellectually speaking, a radical, a conservative, and an agnostic—it is a masterly polemic for the new science. It displays all the great discoveries in the heavens which the ancients had ignored; it inveighs against the sterility, willfulness, and ignorance of those who defend their systems; it revels in the simplicity of Copernican thought and, above all, it teaches that the movement of the earth makes sense in philosophy, that is in physics. Astronomy and the science of motion, rightly understood, says Galileo, are hand in glove. There is no need to fear that the earth’s rotation will cause it to fly to pieces. So Galileo picked up one thread that led straight to Newton. The *Dialogo*, far more than any other work, made the heliocentric system a commonplace” (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). Carli & Favaro, *Bibliografia Galileiana*, 128. Cinti, *Biblioteca Galileiana*, 89. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 8. Horblit 18c. Norman 858. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 128.



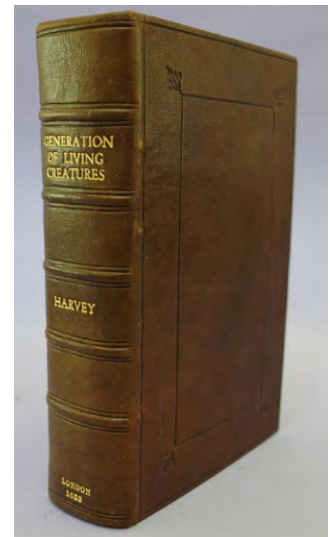
(2) Third edition. Galileo’s proportional compass, which he began manufacturing in 1597, was the most useful and successful calculating instrument until the invention of the slide rule. In 1606 Galileo issued his *Operazioni del compasso* containing instructions on how to use the device; this first edition is a legendary rarity, as it was privately printed in an edition of only 60 copies. A second edition, with a small plate illustrating the device, was published in 1640. The third edition is an exact reprint of the 1640 edition, but with a significantly larger plate. The first edition was not illustrated. Carli & Favaro, *Bibliografia Galileiana*, 228. Cinti, *Biblioteca Galileiana*, 122. 41431

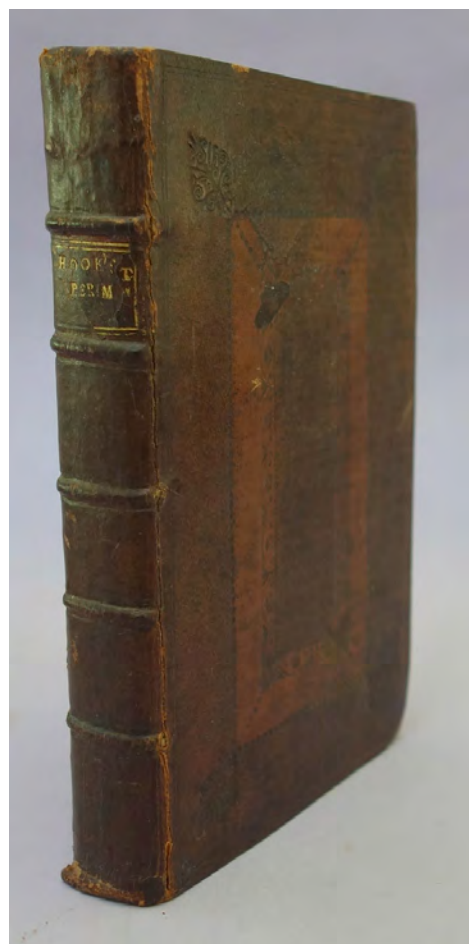
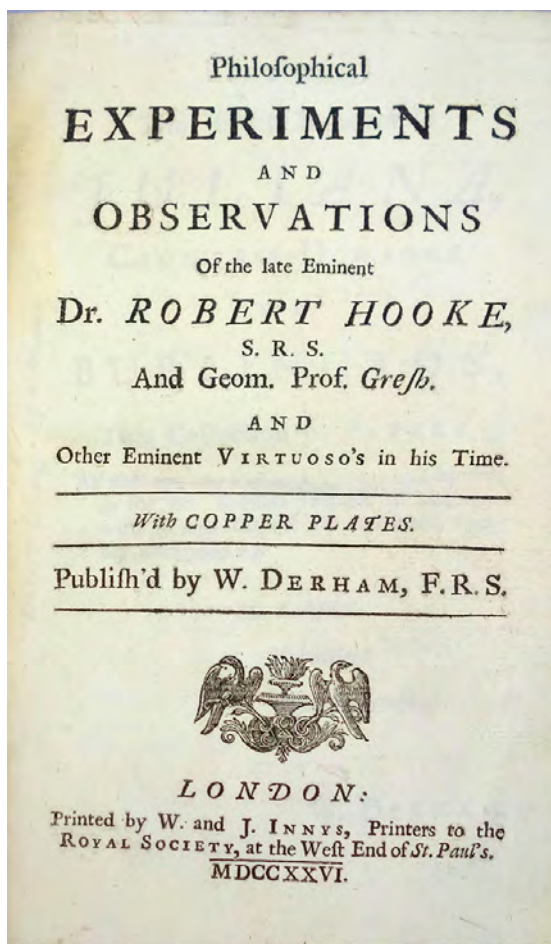


“Ex Ovo Omnia”

25. Harvey, William (1578-1657). Anatomical exercitations concerning the generation of living creatures . . . 8vo. [46], 566 [i.e., 556], [4, including blank N8]pp. Lacking blank A1; leaves A8 and a1 misbound after ¶8. Engraved frontispiece portrait of Harvey by William Faithorne (remargined as usual). London: James Young for Octavian Pulleyn, 1653. 170 x 110 mm. 20th century crushed morocco, gilt-lettered spine, endpapers renewed, binding somewhat tight. Light to moderate dampstaining, title a bit soiled and with a few early ink doodles, lower margin of title reinforced, but overall a very good copy. \$7500

First Edition in English of Harvey’s *De generatione animalium* (1651), which contained the first fundamentally new theory of generation since antiquity. The work represents a major advance in the study of animal reproduction, ranking with the works of Fabrizio and Malpighi. Contemporary theories of generation, based on the work of Aristotle and Galen, had held that the fetus was formed by the action of semen on menstrual blood, but Harvey argued, based on his studies of developing chick and deer embryos, that all life arose from eggs (*ex ovo omnia*)—he even denied the possibility of spontaneous generation. Harvey also advocated an epigenetic theory of fetal development—“the additament of parts budding one out of another”—in contrast to the prevailing belief in preformation; Needham, in his *History of Embryology*, states that Harvey “handled the question of growth and differentiation better than any before, anticipating the ideas of the present century.” *De generatione animalium* covers all aspects of conception and birth; its chapter on parturition was the first original work on the subject by an Englishman.

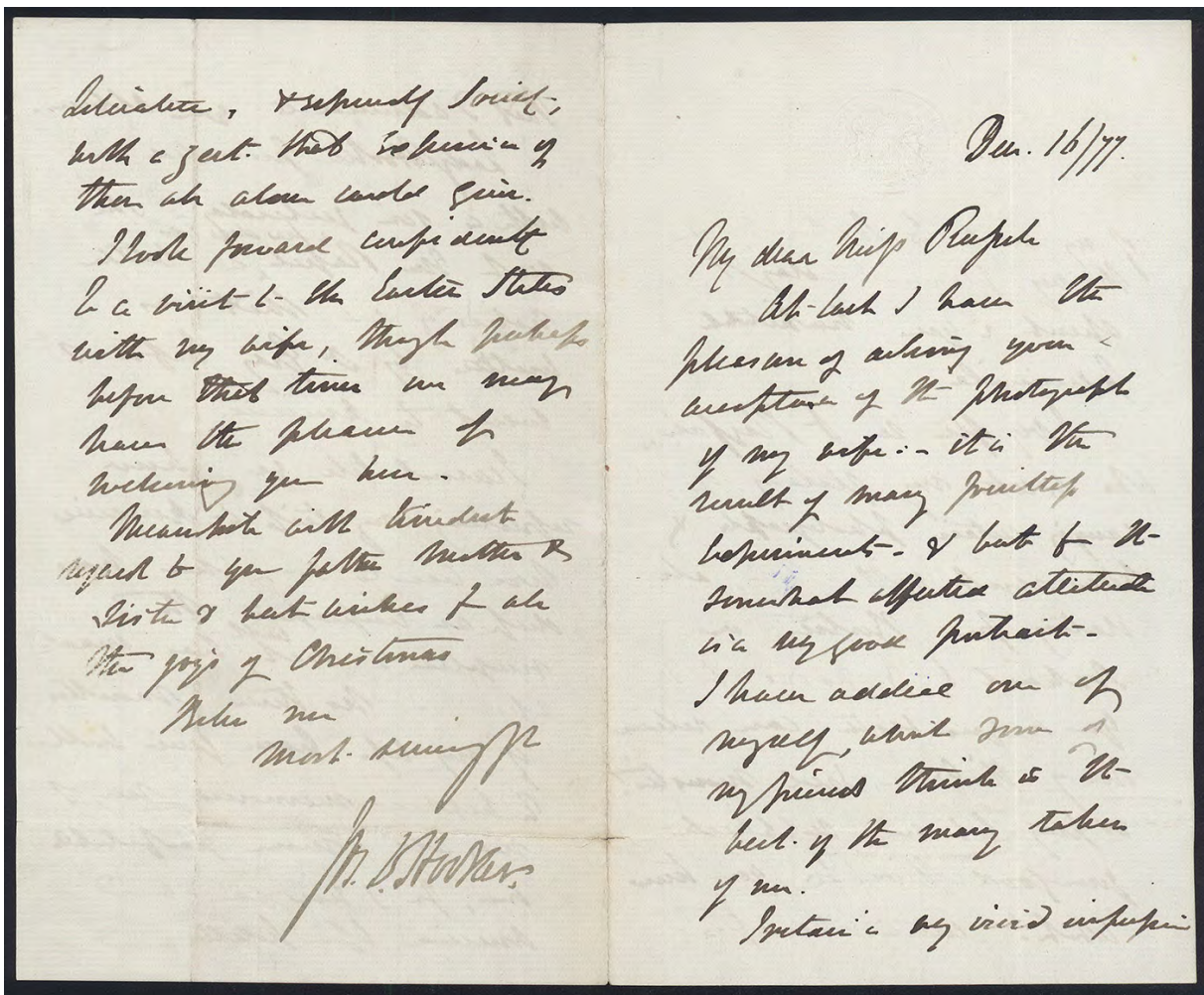




Our copy includes the fine portrait engraving of Harvey by Faithorne, which is often missing. “[N]o doubt so fine a work of art, which may have been done by Faithorne from the life, has often been removed by those collectors of engraved portraits who would rather mutilate a book than allow a gap to remain in their portfolios” (Keynes, p. 86). Keynes, *Bibliography of the Writings of William Harvey* (3rd ed.), 43. Garrison-Morton (online) 467 (Latin ed.). 41449

26. Hooke, Robert (1635-1703). Philosophical experiments and observations of the late eminent Dr. Robert Hooke . . . publish'd by W. Derham, F. R. S. 8vo. [8], 391, [9]pp., plus 8-page publisher's catalogue. 4 engraved plates (2 folding), woodcut text illustrations. 18th century paneled calf, gilt-lettered spine label (chipped), front hinge cracked. Minor dust-soiling on one plate, but a very good, crisp copy. \$2750

First Edition of this posthumous collection of 42 previously unpublished scientific papers by Hooke, interspersed with papers by others. The collection was edited by William Derham (1657-1735). “The editor explains in his preface that after Hooke’s death his papers and ‘some of his Figures and Modules’ fell into the hands of Richard Waller, who published some of them in the *Posthumous Works*, 1705. Waller had intended to publish others, but died before he could carry this out. His widow then handed the papers to Derham, who found them to be in great confusion and many imperfect. He accordingly gives Hooke’s papers . . . as far as possible in chronological order” (Keynes, p. 64). Keynes, *A Bibliography of Dr. Robert Hooke*, 36. 41462



“No Three Months of My Life Have Given Birth to Happier Memories”

27. Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911). Autograph letter signed to Miss [Edith] Russell (1848-1932). [Kew Gardens], Dec. 16, 1877. 4pp., on Kew Gardens stationery. 183 x 112 mm. Light soiling along folds, but very good. \$1500

An uncharacteristically witty letter concerning America and romance from Joseph Dalton Hooker, the eminent British taxonomic botanist, plant geographer, and supporter of Darwinian evolution, who served as director of Kew Gardens (succeeding his father, William Jackson Hooker) from 1865 to 1885. His correspondent was Edith Russell of Nahant, Massachusetts, who in 1878 would marry Hooker’s friend Lyon Playfair (1818-98), the Scottish geologist and Liberal politician. John Singer Sargent’s portrait of Edith, painted in 1884, now hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

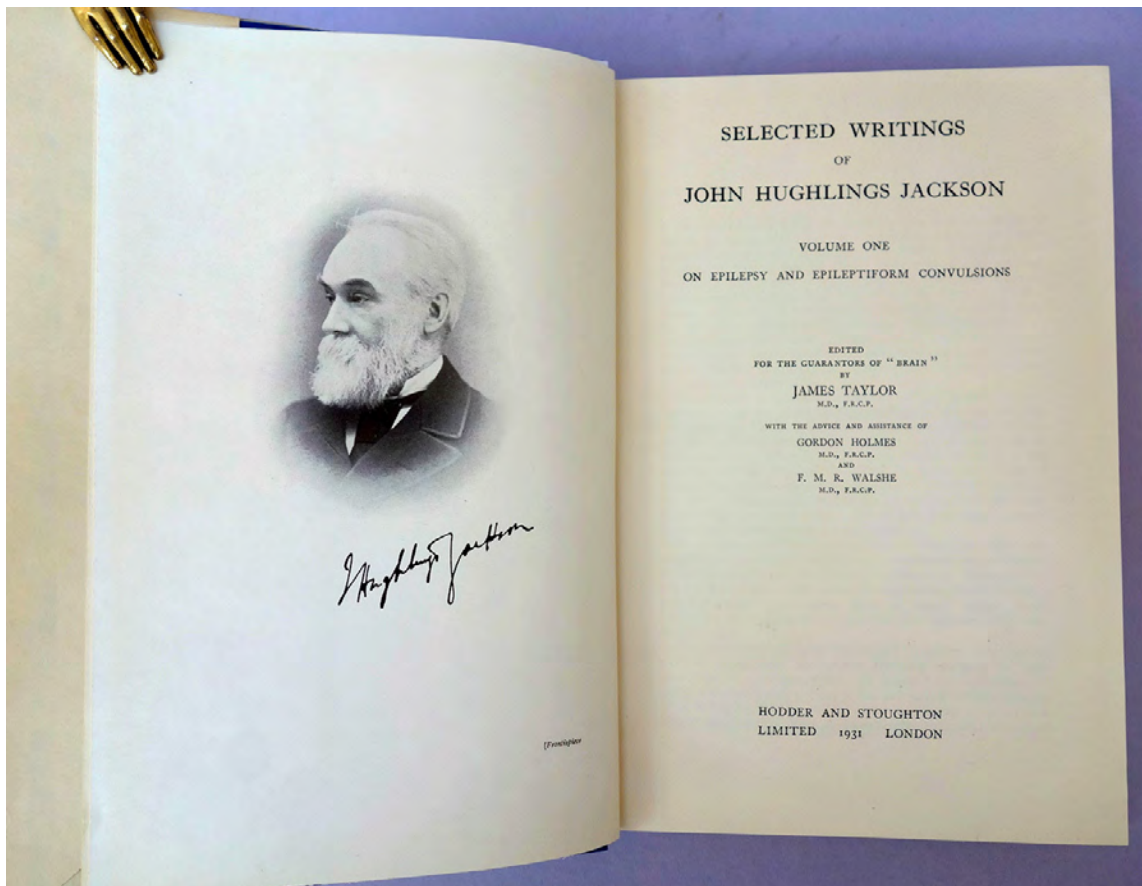
Hooker had probably met Edith and her family during his trip to the United States in 1877, during which he and American botanist Asa Gray investigated the flora of the eastern and western states. Writing to Edith shortly after his return, he sends her photographs of his wife and himself (not included here), and states, “I cannot tell you how refreshing my trip to America has been to me, nor how deep an impression the reception I met with has made upon me. No three months of my life have given birth to happier memories; nor, I may add, more profitable ones, for now I can read of American life politics science & literature, & [...] society, with a zest that experience of them all alone could give.” He also teases Edith about her relationship with Playfair: “I very often see Dr. Playfair, who excites my jealousy by carrying certain photographs & letters about with him, all dating from Boston or Nahant! & no one but you or your sister can relieve me of the ‘green eyed monster!’” 43347



With Huxley's Autograph & Sketch of a Bulldog

28. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). (1) Carte-de-visite photograph portrait by Elliott & Fry, showing Huxley in middle age. London, n.d. [ca. 1870]. Photograph measures 91 x 59 mm.; printed mount measures 104 x 63 mm. (2) Sketch of dog with Huxley's autograph signature above. N.p., n.d. Approximately 145 x 95 mm. Together 2 items, archivally framed (frame measures 271 x 342 mm.).
 Fine. \$1500

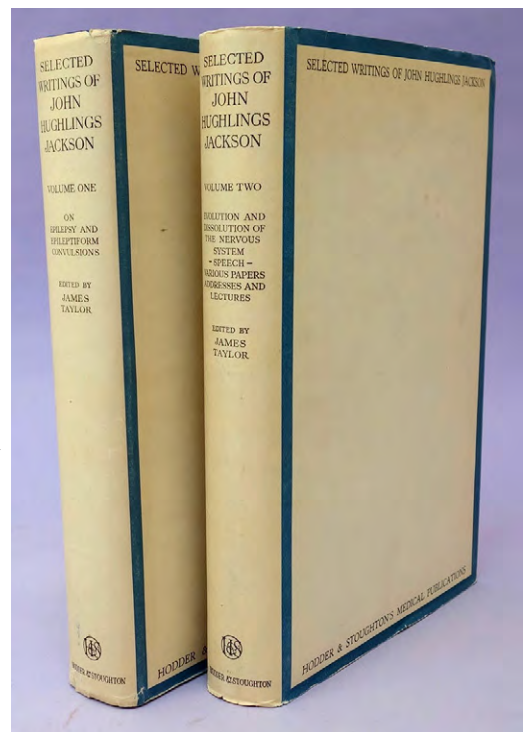
Excellent photographic portrait of "Darwin's bulldog," a nickname commemorated in Huxley's accompanying signed sketch. The photography studio of Elliott & Fry was founded in 1863 by John Joseph Elliott and Clarence Fry; it specialized in photographs of Victorian social, political, artistic and scientific celebrities. 43465



Very Fine in Dust-Jacket

29. Jackson, John Hughlings (1835-1911). Selected writings of . . . edited . . . by James Taylor . . . with the advice and assistance of Gordon Holmes . . . and F. M. R. Walshe. 2 vols. xiv, 500; viii, 510pp. Frontispieces in both volumes. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1931. 247 x 165 mm. Original cloth, dust-jackets (slight edgewear). Fine set. Gift inscriptions in both volumes, dated 27 September 1985, to Dr. Edward Jones (1939-2011) "to mark his presentation of the 49th Hughlings Jackson Lecture on 'A unifying hypothesis of cerebral cortical organization.'" \$950

First Collected Edition of Hughlings Jackson's most important neurological works, including his key papers on epilepsy and epileptiform convulsions and the evolution and dissolution of the nervous system. Although Jackson was a prolific author, publishing over 300 papers on clinical neurology and neurophysiology, he never produced a larger textbook or monograph—a gap filled by this collected edition of his major neurological writings. An unusually fine copy in the original dust-jackets, presented to Dr. Edward Jones by the Montreal Neurological Institute. 43529





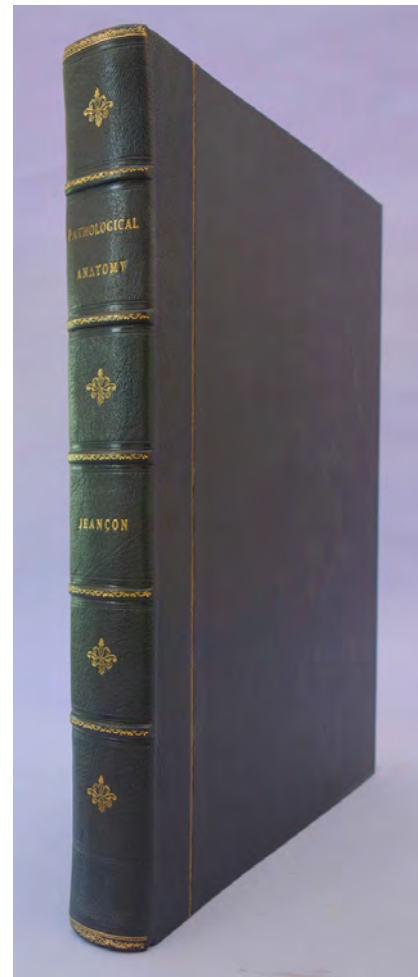
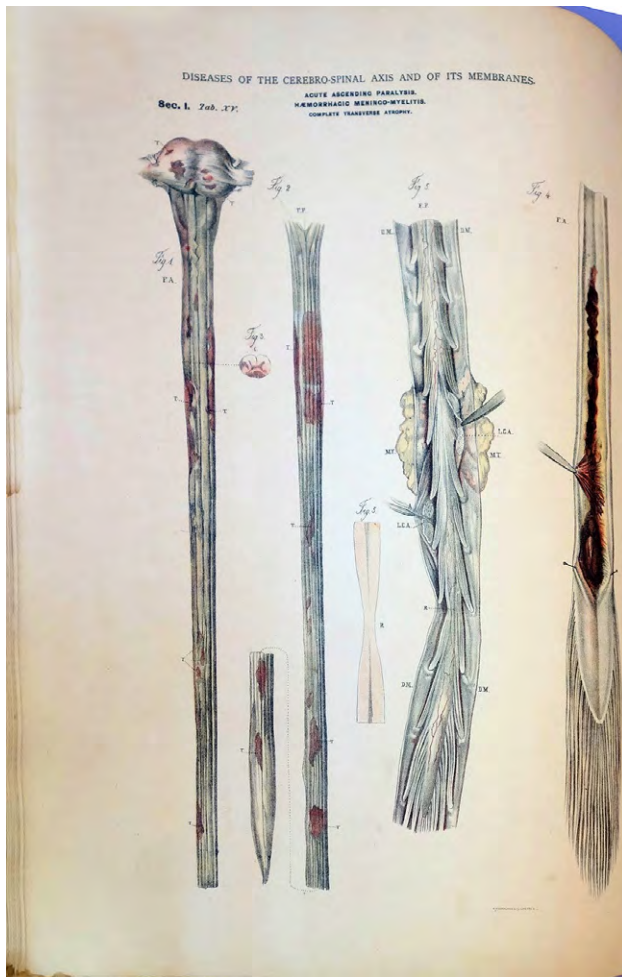
Only English Translation of Cruveilhier

30. Jeançon, John Allard (1831-1903). Pathological anatomy, pathological and physical diagnosis. A series of clinical reports comprising the principal diseases of the human body. [108]pp., paginated as follows: [8, preliminary leaves], 16, 8, 16, 8, 4, 16, 8, 4, 8, 8, 4pp. 100 lithograph plates (mostly chromolithograph), including 2 double-page, by W. M. Donaldson & Co., Cincinnati. Cincinnati: Progress Publishing Co. . . . , 1884. 462 x 319 mm. Quarter morocco, cloth boards in period style. Some minor staining in lower corners of first few leaves, title-leaf with a few marginal tears repaired, minor damp-stains on fore-edge, but very good. \$3750

First Edition. This remarkable and beautifully illustrated American atlas of pathological anatomy, a work previously neglected by medical bibliographers, marks the first and only English translation of any portion of Cruveilhier's *Anatomie pathologique du corps humain* (1829-42). We are indebted to W. Bruce Fye for pointing out the connection between Cruveilhier's and Jeançon's works.

Pathological Anatomy was compiled by John (né Jean) Allard Jeançon, a French physician who immigrated to the United States in the mid-nineteenth century and served as a military surgeon during the American Civil War; he later was appointed to the faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, where he remained until 1891. Jeançon published the *Pathological Atlas* under his own name without acknowledging Cruveilhier as a source—although he did include Cruveilhier in his list of medical names mentioned in the text! The work consists of ten separately paginated sections, as listed below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I, Diseases of the cerebro-spinal axis and its main branches (16pp., 16 plates)</p> <p>II, Diseases of the heart and its membranes (8pp., 8 plates)</p> | <p>III, Diseases of the organs of respiration (16pp., 16 plates)</p> <p>IV, Diseases of the blood-vessels (8pp., 8 plates)</p> <p>V, Diseases of spinal centers of peripheral nerves (4pp., 4 plates);</p> |
|--|--|



VI, Diseases of the organs of digestion (16pp., 16 plates)

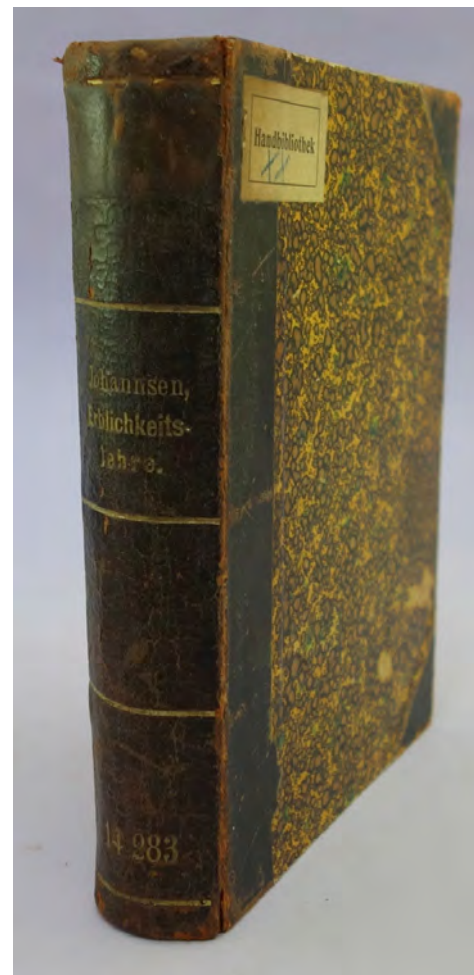
VII, Diseases of the liver, spleen and lymphatics (8pp., 8 plates)

VIII, Diseases of the urinary-apparatus (4, 8pp., 12 plates)

IX, Physical diagnosis and clinical anatomy (8pp., 8 plates)

X, Physical diagnosis, and morbid histology (4pp., 4 plates)

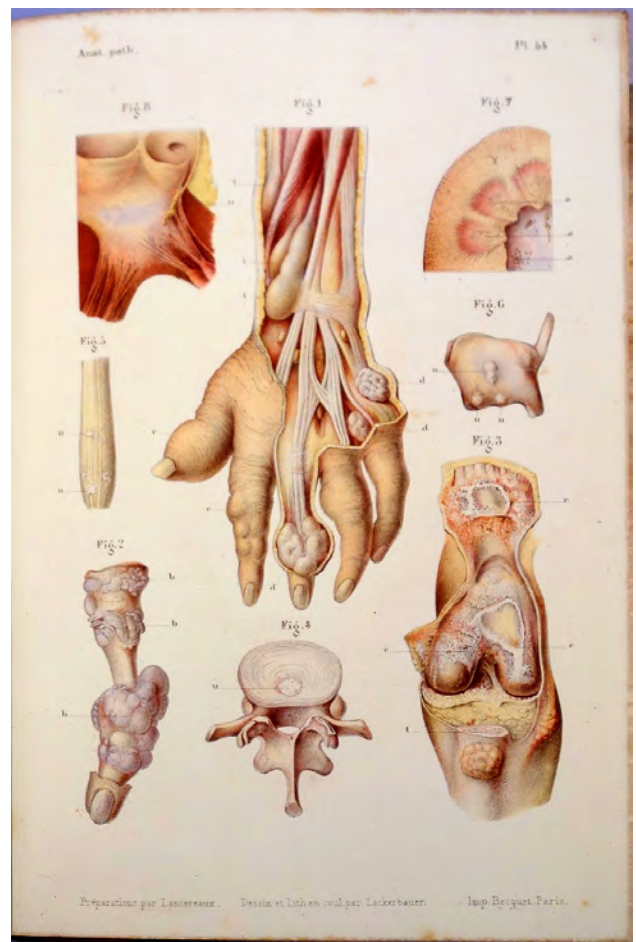
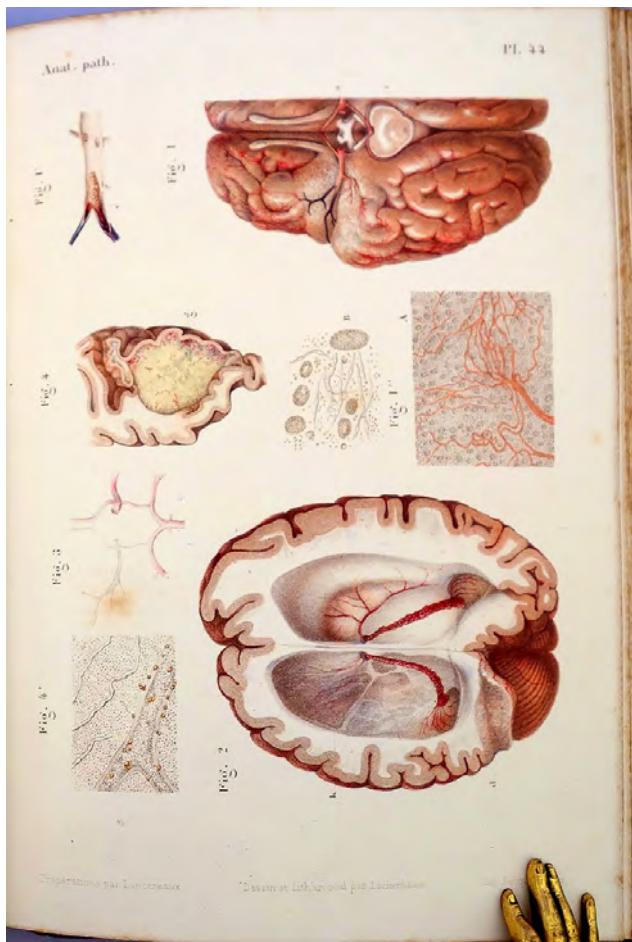
In the first eight sections, devoted to pathological anatomy, the plates are copied from the *Anatomie pathologique* and accompanied by English translations of Cruveilhier's descriptive text, augmented with Jeançon's detailed notes summarizing the findings of later researchers. The last two sections, probably written by Jeançon, contain more up-to-date information on clinical diagnosis, microbiology, histology, etc.; the plates include illustrations of sphygmomanometer readings, microscopic elements of blood and saliva and the morbid histology of abdominal typhoid. Garrison-Morton (online) 2286. 43339



Introduction of the Term “Gene”

31. Johannsen, Wilhelm L. (1857-1927). Elemente der exakten Erblchkeitslehre mit Grundzügen der biologischen Variationsstatistik. 8vo. vi, 515, [1, errata]pp. Text diagrams. Jena: G. Fischer, 1909. 230 x 156 mm. Half morocco, marbled boards ca. 1909, some wear at spine and edges, paper label pasted to front cover. Endpapers a bit spotted, but very good. Library bookplate and stamp (on title) of the K. K. Deutsche techn. Hochschule in Brünn. \$850

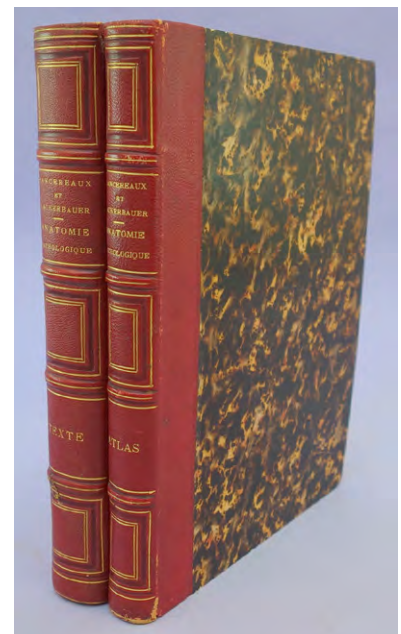
First Edition of the work that introduced the term “gene” to describe the unit of heredity. Johannsen’s work was “the first and most influential textbook of genetics on the European continent. About half the book was devoted to the mathematical and statistical methods needed in the analysis of the quantitative data arising from experiments in genetics. . . . Johannsen defined the basic concepts of a new science—‘gene,’ ‘genotype,’ ‘phenotype’—and forecast the effects to be expected from it upon the central problem of biology, that of the mechanism of organic evolution . . . Many European biologists owed to [the *Elemente*] their introduction to genetics” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Johannsen was also responsible for coining the terms “genotype,” referring to the heritable genetic makeup of a cell or organism, and “phenotype,” referring to the composite of an organism’s observable characteristics or traits (which can be affected both by genes and the environment). Garrison-Morton (online) 6844. 43460

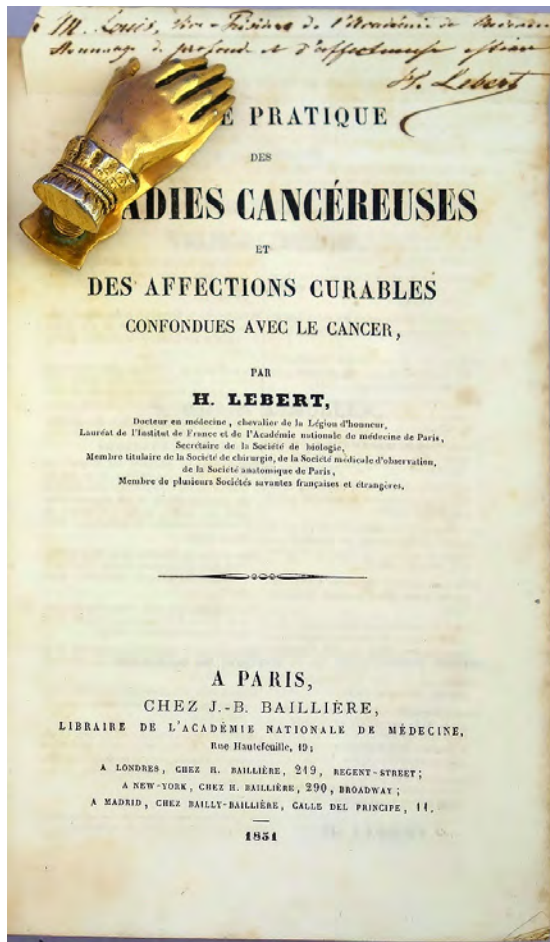


Outstanding Pathology Atlas

32. Lancereaux, Etienne (1829-1910). Atlas d'anatomie pathologique. 2 vols. (text and atlas). Text: xi, 552pp.; atlas: [4], [30, interleaved plate keys], [6, "Table des figures"]pp. and 60 chromolithographed plates by P. Lackerbauer. Paris:Victor Masson et fils, 1871. 267 x 186 mm. Quarter morocco gilt, mottled boards ca. 1871, light wear at extremities. Minor foxing (a bit heavier on plates), but a very good to fine copy. \$1250

First Edition of an outstanding but little known atlas of pathology The French physiologist Lancereaux received his medical degree in 1862 and subsequently was appointed *Médecin des hôpitaux* in Paris; he later served as president of the Académie Nationale de Médecine. He was the first to recognize that diabetes mellitus was caused by histological changes in the pancreas (see Garrison-Morton [online] 3943); he also described infectious jaundice, published an important work on syphilis (see Garrison-Morton [online] 2390.1), and discovered the transmission of typhoid by water. His *Atlas d'anatomie pathologique* is extensively illustrated with both macroscopic and microscopic images of pathological conditions, the best of these being those of the bones, joints, muscles and the liver. Goldschmid, *Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologische-anatomischen Abbildung*, pp. 206-7. 43448



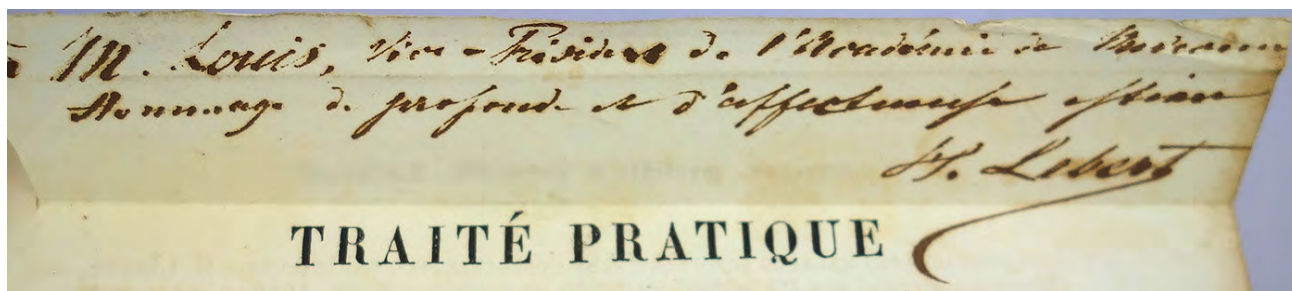


Inscribed Presentation Copy

33. Lebert, Hermann (1813-78). *Traité pratique des maladies cancéreuses et des affections curables confondues avec le cancer.* xxvi, 892pp. Paris: J.-B. Baillière [etc.], 1851. 208 x 133 mm. 19th century quarter morocco, marbled boards, vellum corners, light rubbing and wear. Minor foxing but fine otherwise. *Presentation Copy*, with Lebert's signed autograph inscription on the title: "à M. Louis, Vice-Président de l'Académie de Médecine Hommage de profonde et d'affectueuse estime H. Lebert."

\$1500

First Edition. Lebert was one of the foremost cancer researchers of the nineteenth century, and the *Traité pratique des maladies cancéreuses* was his principal work on the subject. Using the histological methods developed by Johannes Müller, Lebert studied cancer cells under high magnification in order to discover the specific elements distinguishing them from normal cells. He classified tumors as either homeomorphous (composed of elements analogous to those of the normal organism) or heteromorphous (composed of elements having no analogy in the body). Lebert's treatise "described the characteristics of malignant cells, their variation of sizes, and noted the commonly increased size of the nucleus compared to the cytoplasm (later known as the 'karyoplasmic ratio'). This is the first description of altered karyoplasmic ratios in cancer cells. Alteration of karyoplasmic ratios is a morphometric criterion still used today in diagnostics" (De las Heras and Schirmer, p. 8). "Lebert characterized the cancer cell itself as follows: 'The pattern of the cancerous cell is that of a small regular sphere with an elliptical nucleus, placed eccentrically, occupying almost half or even more of the inside and enclosing one or several big nucleoli'" (Wolff, p. 109). Assuming that only tumors containing this type of cell could be considered cancers, Lebert excluded several types of tumors that had previously been classed as cancerous, calling these tumors "pseudocancer" and "cancroid."



A native of Breslau (now Wrocław, Poland), Lebert studied medicine and natural science in Berlin, Zurich, and in Paris, where his primary teachers were Guillaume Dupuytren and Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis. Much of his career was spent in Switzerland, at first in the town of Bex (canton of Vaud), and later in Zurich, where he held the post of professor of clinical medicine from 1853 to 1859. In 1859 Lebert was invited to succeed Friedrich Theodor Frerichs as professor of clinical medicine and director of the hospital at Breslau. In 1879 he returned to Bex where he spent the remainder of his life. Lebert was one of the first to use the microscope in pathological anatomy.

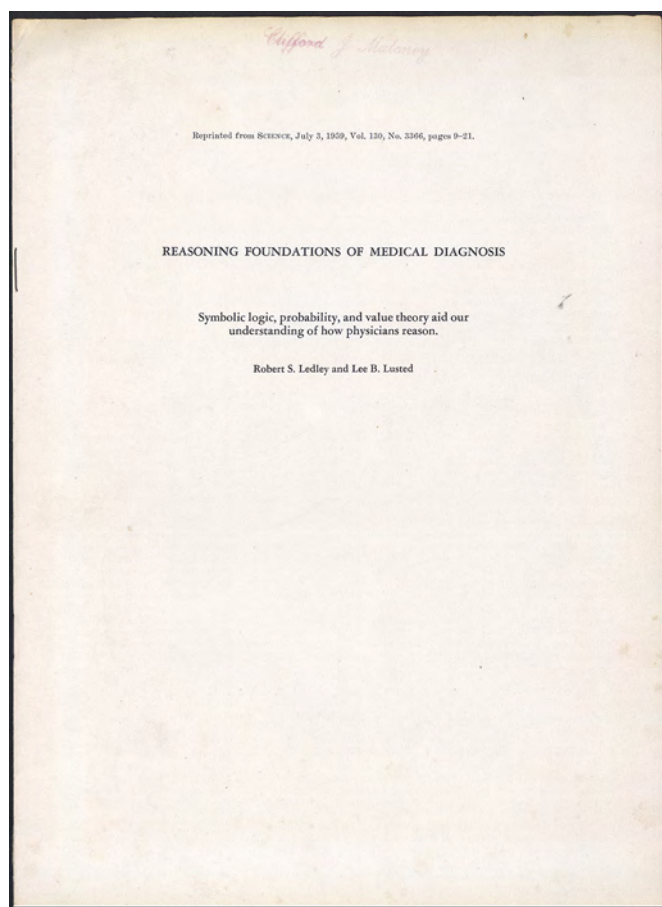
Lebert inscribed this copy to Dr. Louis, vice-president of the Académie de Médecine; this may refer to Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis (1787-1872), whose “numerical method” for evaluating therapies was an ancestor of the modern clinical trial. De las Heras & Schirmer, “The nuclear envelope and cancer: A diagnostic perspective and historical overview,” in *Cancer Biology and the Nuclear Envelope* (2014), pp. 5-26). Garrison-Morton (online) 6965. Wolff, *The Science of Cancerous Disease from Earliest Times to the Present* (1907; tr. 1989), 109-11. 43421

The Beginning of Expert Systems for Medical Diagnosis

34. Ledley, Robert S. (1926-2012) and Lee B. Lusted (1922-94). (1) Reasoning foundations of medical diagnosis. Offprint from *Science* 130 (1959). 13pp. Text illustrations. 287 x 211 mm. Original printed wrappers, ownership stamp on front wrapper. (2) **Ledley.** National Bureau of Standards Report 3363. A digitalization, systematization and formulation of the theory and methods of the propositional calculus. Offset typescript. [2], v, 82pp. Text diagrams. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Feb. 1, 1954. 268 x 206 mm. Original printed wrappers, stamp on front wrapper dated “9-15-54” in manuscript. (3) **Ledley.** Mathematical foundations and computational methods for a digital logic machine. Offprint from *Journal of the Operations Research Society of America* 2 (1954). 249-274pp. Text diagrams. 230 x 152 mm. Original printed wrappers, ownership stamp on front wrapper. (4) **Ledley.** Digital computational methods in symbolic logic, with examples in biochemistry. Offprint from *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science* 41 (1955). 498-511pp. Text diagrams. 258 x 176 mm. Original printed wrappers. Together 4 items. Very minor spotting on some wrappers, but very good overall. \$3750

First Editions; Offprint Issues of nos. (1), (3) and (4). Ledley pioneered the use of computers in biology and medicine. His “Reasoning foundations of medical diagnosis,” written in collaboration with radiologist Lee Lusted, represents the beginning of the development of clinical decision support systems (CDSS)—interactive computer programs, or expert systems, designed to assist physicians and health care professionals with decision-making tasks.

Areas covered included: symbolic logic, Bayes’ theorem (probability) and value theory. In the article, physicians were instructed how to create diagnostic databases using edge-notched cards to prepare for a time when they would have the opportunity to enter their data into electronic computers for analysis. Ledley and Lusted expressed hope that by harnessing computers, much of physicians’ work would become automated and that many human errors could therefore be avoided. Within medicine, Ledley and Lusted’s article has remained influential for decades, especially within the field of medical decision-making (Wikipedia).



Trained as both a physicist and a dentist, Ledley joined the National Bureau of Standards in 1952, where he was introduced to electronic computing through his wife, one of the programmers on the Standards Eastern Automatic Computer (SEAC). Recognizing the enormous potential importance of computers to biomedical research, Ledley devoted the rest of his career to advancing the use of computing in biology and the health sciences. In 1960 he founded the National Biomedical Research Foundation (NBRF), which he headed until his retirement in 2010. His major accomplishments at the NRBF include the invention of the ACTA whole-body CT scanner (1973), and the establishment of the Protein Information Resource in the 1980s.

While at the National Bureau of Standards, Ledley devoted most of his time to solving military and intelligence problems using the techniques of operations research. Nos. (2) and (3) above (no. [3] is a revised version of no. [2]) discuss the use of Boolean algebra to simplify complex military decision-making processes. After leaving the NBS in 1954 Ledley joined the Operations Research Office at Johns Hopkins; one of his colleagues there was physicist George Gamow, who had become interested in molecular biology after Watson and Crick's discovery in 1953 of the double helix structure of DNA. Gamow sponsored Ledley for membership in the elite RNA Tie Club and enlisted Ledley's computing expertise in an attempt to crack the genetic code. Ledley's results were published in no. (4) above:

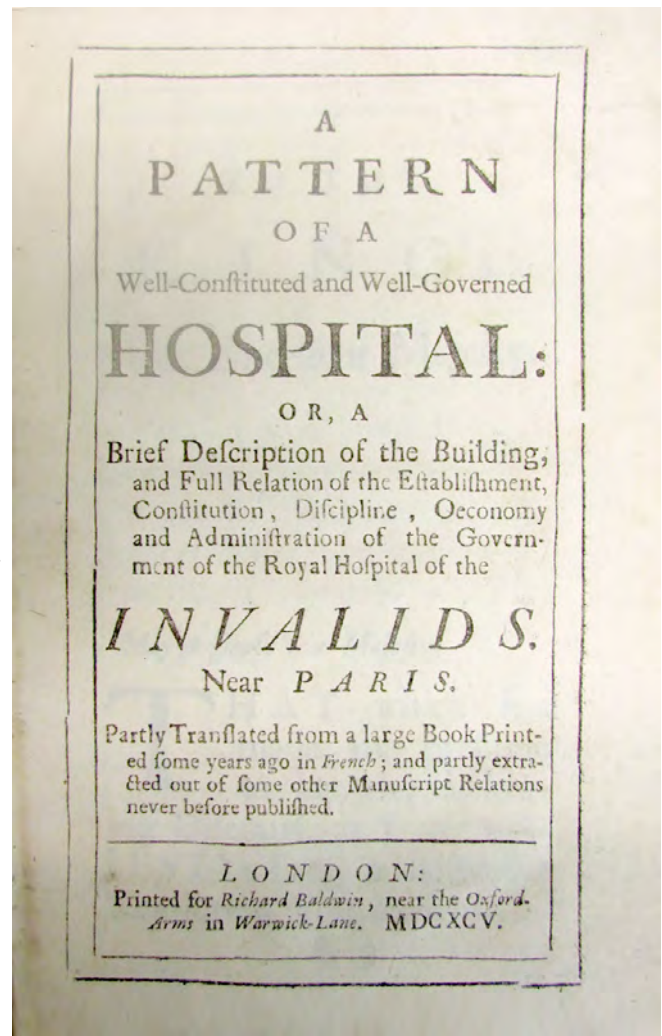
Ledley's main work for the RNA Tie Club was an effort to generate a set of contingency tables for the purpose of writing a computer program that would determine the correspondence between any three-letter sequence (triplet) of nucleotide bases and any amino acid . . . Sponsored by Gamow, Ledley published his work in 1955 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. Though Ledley had produced a combinatorial table that could theoretically be used to determine which three-letter sequence of DNA bases corresponded to which amino acid, the problem required several thousand years of computation time on the world's fastest computers (circa 1955) to produce a solution (Wikipedia).

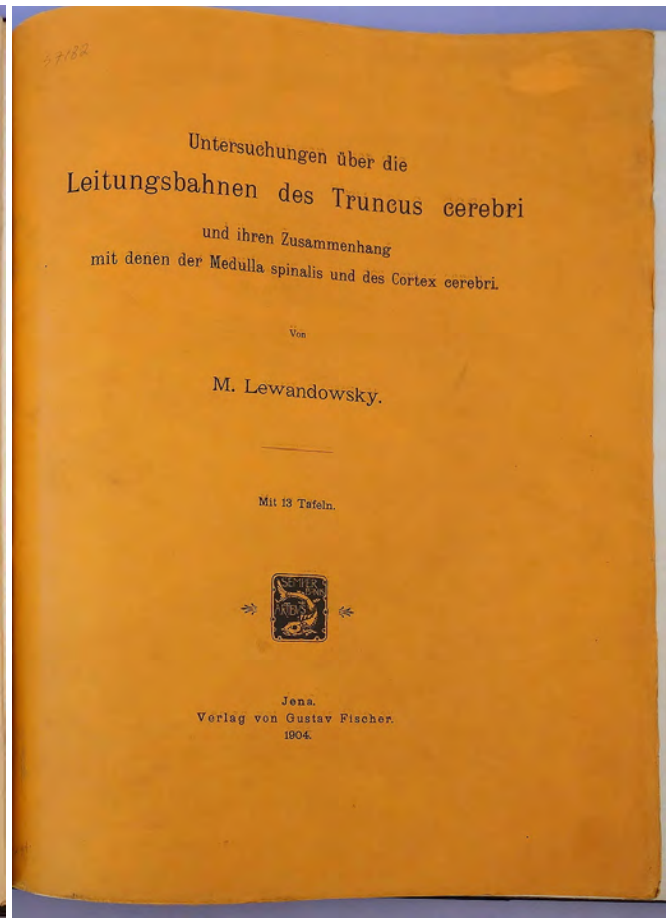
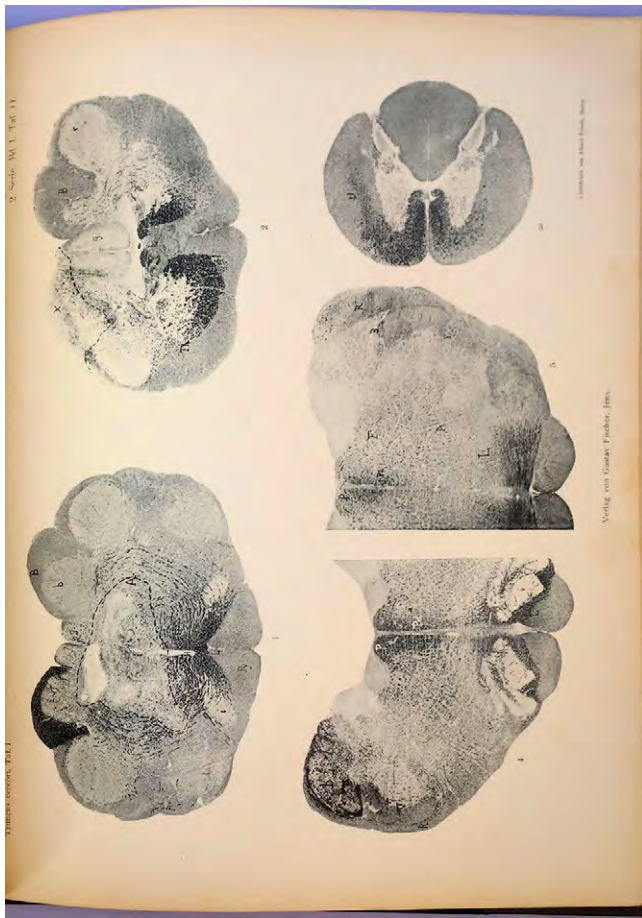
The genetic code was eventually broken in the 1961 Nirenberg and Matthaei experiment, which did not use computers. 43185

35. [Le Jeune de Boulencourt.] A pattern of a well-constituted and well-governed hospital: Or, a brief description of the building, and full relation of the establishment, constitution, discipline, oeconomy and administration of the government of the Royal Hospital of the Invalids, near Paris. Partly translated from a large book printed some years ago in French; and partly extracted out of some other manuscript relations never before published. Translated by James Fraser. 8vo. [12], xix, 170, [10], [4, adverts.]pp. Folding engraved plate. London: Richard Baldwin, 1695. 157 x 99 mm. Sprinkled calf ca. 1695, rebacked. Tears in plate repaired, minor worming in gutter margins of several leaves, but very good. 19th century armorial bookplate.

\$5000

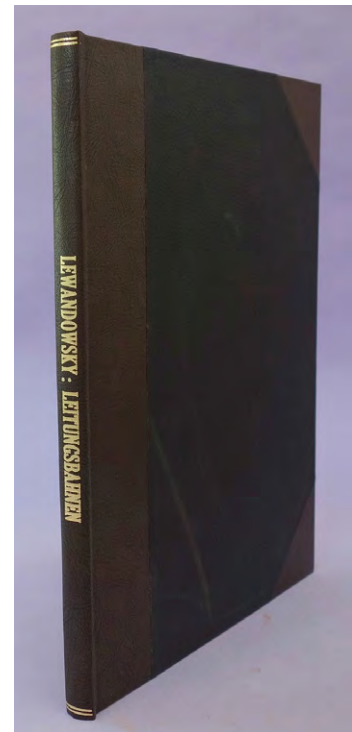
Rare First Edition of this English translation of Le Jeune de Boulencourt's *Déscription générale de l'Hostel royal des Invalides* (1683). The original French edition, a magnificent and expensive folio volume, documented the construction and management of the Hôtel des Invalides, the pioneering hospital and retirement home commissioned in 1670 by Louis XIV for the treatment and housing of wounded and indigent veterans. The design of Les Invalides strongly influenced the construction of similar institutional buildings in England, including the Chelsea Hospital (est. 1682), designed by Christopher Wren, and the Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich (est. 1695), the work of Wren and his pupil John Hawksmoor. It was the founding of the latter hospital that prompted Fraser's anonymously published English translation of Le Jeune's *Déscription générale*, which made the substance of the French work available at a far more reasonable price. Construction of the Royal Naval Hospital began in 1696, so it is more than likely that Fraser's translation served as a reference for the hospital's builders. This book is rare, with OCLC noting only four copies in the United States (NY Acad. Med., U. Rochester, Huntington Lib., UCLA). 43420

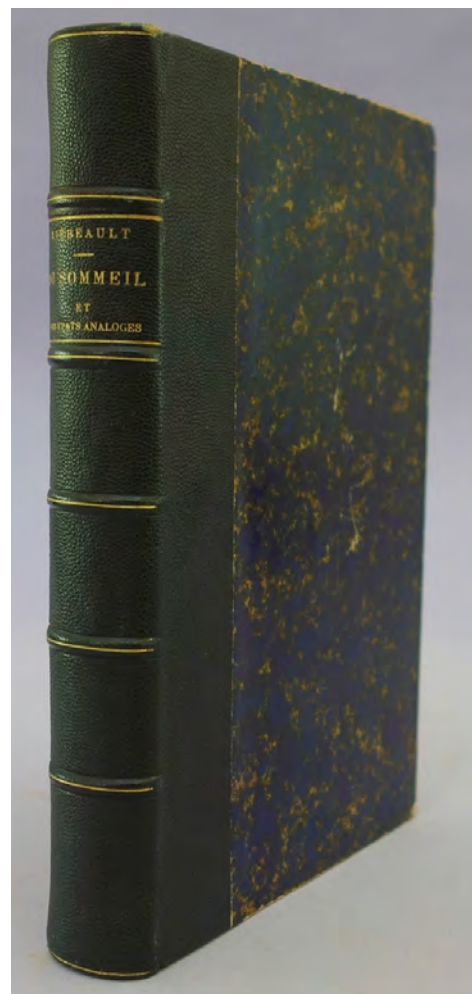
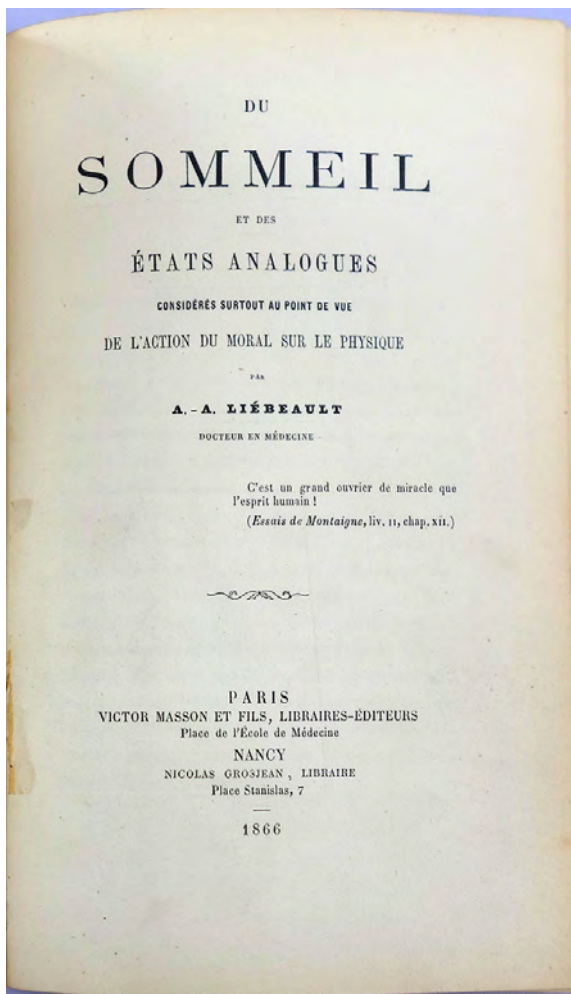




36. Lewandowsky, Max (1876-1918). Untersuchungen über die Leitungsbahnen des Truncus cerebri und ihren Zusammenhang mit denen der Medulla spinalis und des Cortex cerebri. [6], 63-150pp. 13 photographic plates. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1904. 360 x 278 mm. Modern cloth, original printed wrappers bound in. Very good copy. \$750

First Edition of Lewandowsky's atlas of the neurovasculature of the brain-stem and its connection with that of the spinal medulla and cerebral cortex. The atlas is illustrated with 13 photographic plates containing numerous images of brain sections taken from experimental animals. Lewandowsky, a German neurologist, is best known for coining the term "blood-brain barrier" to describe the permeability barrier separating the circulating blood from the fluid in the central nervous system. 43521



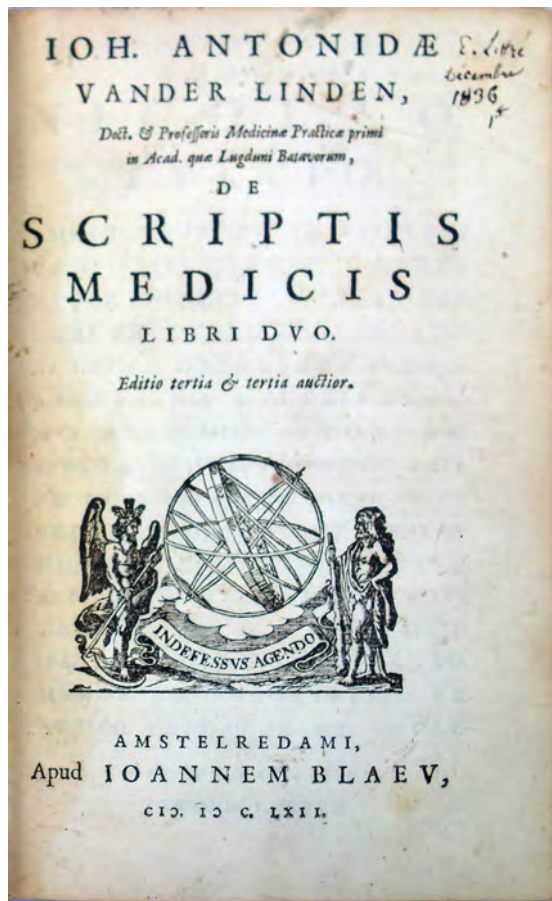


Hypnosis as Therapy

37. Liébeault, Ambroise Auguste (1823-1904). *Du sommeil et des états analogues* . . . 535pp. Paris: Masson, 1866. 220 x 145 mm. Half morocco ca. 1866, light edgewear. Fine copy. \$2250

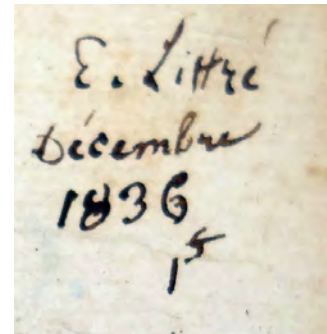
First Edition. The use of hypnotic suggestion as psychotherapy may have begun with the work of Liébeault, whose *Le sommeil* represents two years of clinical study of the therapeutic uses of hypnotism. Liébeault had discovered that some of his patients, especially those with “nervous” complaints, benefitted by being hypnotized and given reassuring suggestions while under the physician’s influence. He concluded that this heightened suggestibility under hypnosis was the key to successful treatment of nervous illnesses, although he could present no theory to explain this puzzling phenomenon. Liébeault’s work attracted the interest of Hippolyte Marie Bernheim, who went to Nancy to observe Liébeault’s methods. The two men established the Nancy School of psychiatry, whose empirical, therapeutic and clinical approach to the uses of hypnosis contrasted with the investigative and systematizing philosophy of Charcot’s Salpêtrière School. Liébeault’s work indirectly influenced Sigmund Freud, who studied with Bernheim two decades later.

The first edition of Liébeault’s work seems to have been almost completely ignored by the medical community. J. Milne Bramwell, one of Liébeault’s English colleagues, claimed that only one copy of the first edition had been sold—almost certainly an exaggeration, but nevertheless indicative of the book’s disappointing reception. Crabtree 896. Garrison-Morton (online) 4994. Hunter & Macalpine, p. 907. Norman 1347. 43416



Litré's Copy

38. Linden, Johannes Antonides van der (1609–64). *De scriptis medicis libri duo*. [16], 755, [37] pp. Amsterdam: apud Joannem Blaeu, 1662. 200 x 126 mm. Calf gilt ca. 1662, worn and rubbed, hinges split but holding. Minor foxing and toning but good to very good. From the library of French philosopher and lexicographer Emile Littré (1801–81), author of the classic *Dictionnaire de la langue française* (1863–72), with his signature dated December 1836 on the title. Large engraved bookplate of Matthaeus Franciscus Geoffroy, “Pharmacopoeorum Parisiensum antiquior Praefectus, Aedilis & Consul.” \$1350

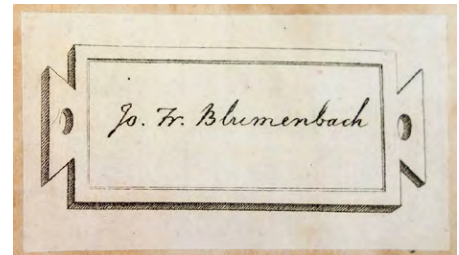


Third edition, revised. The most complete medical bibliography up to its time, and the most modern from the point of view of contents, arrangement and typography. Van der Linden, a physician in partnership with an apparently indulgent father, was an active medical collector, and built up the most substantial medical collection in Holland in the seventeenth century. His annotated bibliography was arranged alphabetically by the author's first name, with an index of surnames and a rudimentary subject list in systematic order. Some entries have more detailed information on contents; format and imprint is generally given, and sometimes later editions are listed. Thornton 244–45. Fulton, *Great Medical Bibliographers*, pp. 35–36. 40270



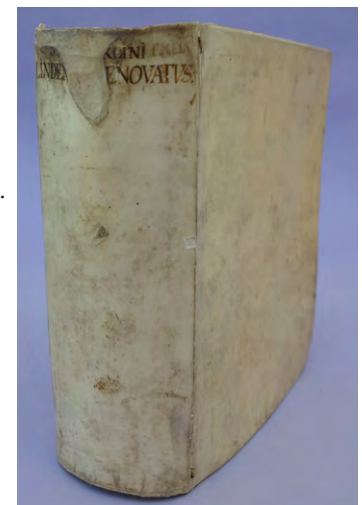
From Blumenbach's Library

39. Linden, Johannes Antonides van der (1609-64). *Lindenius renovatus sive . . . de scriptis medicis libri duo . . . noviter præter hæc addita plurimorum auctorum . . . a Georg. Abrah. Mercklino . . . 4to. [22], 210, 221-1101, [55]pp. Lacking Part II, "Cynosura medica" (approx. 170pp.), containing Mercklin's subject index to Lindenius renovatus. Engraved frontispiece. Nuremberg: Endter, 1686. 200 x 163 mm. Vellum ca. 1686, head of spine and hinges repaired. Occasional light foxing, but fine. From the library of anthropologist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840), with booklabel bearing his autograph signature on the front pastedown and annotations and underlinings, possibly his, on at least 50 leaves. Modern bookplate of Gordon W. Jones, M.D. \$1250*



First Edition of Georg Abraham Mercklin's considerably expanded version of van der Linden's bibliography of medicine. First published in 1637, Van der Linden's was the most complete medical bibliography of its time; it was also the most modern of early medical bibliographies, both in its contents and format. Mercklin (1664-1702) supplied corrections, biographical material on authors, and additions that included the innovative listing of articles from the publications of learned societies.

This copy is from the library of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, the founder of modern anthropology. He was the author of *De generis humani varietate nativa* (1775), in which he divided humanity into four races based on head shape, skin color and hair type; he later added a fifth race, and in the expanded third edition of *De generis* (1795) he introduced the famous terms "Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American and Malayan" to describe the "white, yellow, black, red and brown" varieties of mankind. Brodman, *Development of Medical Bibliography*, pp. 29-33; no. 14. Fulton, *Great Medical Bibliographers*, pp. 35-36. 43445



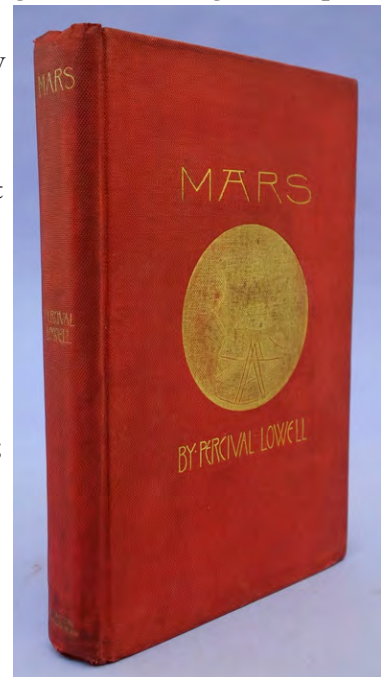


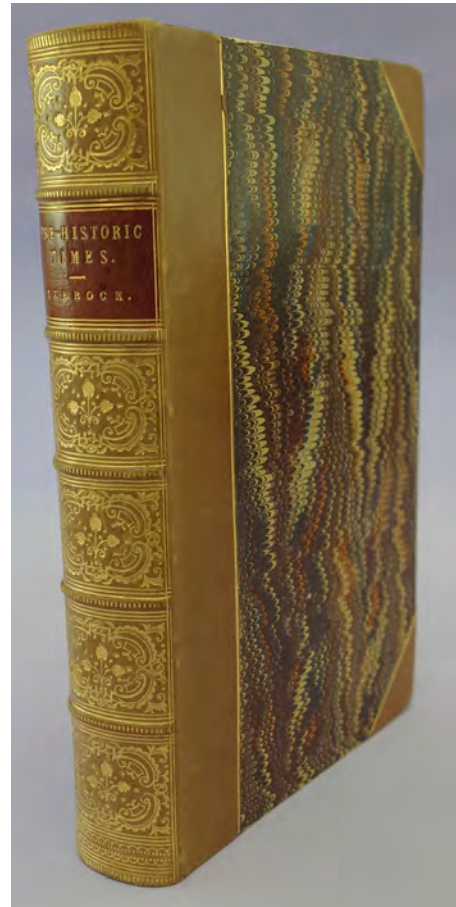
Lowell's First Book on the "Canals" of Mars

40. Lowell, Percival (1855-1916). Mars. [2], vi, [2], vii-viii, 228pp. 24 plates including color frontispiece, text illustrations. Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1895. Original red cloth, gilt-stamped spine and front cover including an illustration of Martian canals, light wear and soiling. Minor finger-soiling, endpapers a bit spotted but a very good to fine copy, scarce in this condition. Ownership stamp and book-seller's label on front pastedown. \$1250

First Edition of Lowell's first book on the "canals" of Mars, a notion that he was largely responsible for popularizing through this and subsequent works. This is the first copy in what could be called very good to fine condition that we have handled in 50 years.

Lowell, a member of the distinguished Bostonian family, began studying the planet Mars in 1894, taking advantage of a favorable opposition of the planet occurring at the end of that year. Over the next fifteen years he studied the planet extensively, building an observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona for the purpose; the site of the Lowell Observatory was the first to be deliberately selected for its superior atmospheric conditions. Building on the work of Giovanni Schiaparelli, who had first observed and described "canals" on Mars in 1877, Lowell made detailed drawings of these supposed features on the surface of the planet (they are actually optical illusions) and hypothesized that they had been constructed by intelligent beings. Lowell's ideas were largely rejected by astronomers but caught the imagination of the public, becoming a staple of science fiction. It was not until the Mariner flights to Mars in the late 1960s that the notion of canals on Mars was finally put to rest. 43401



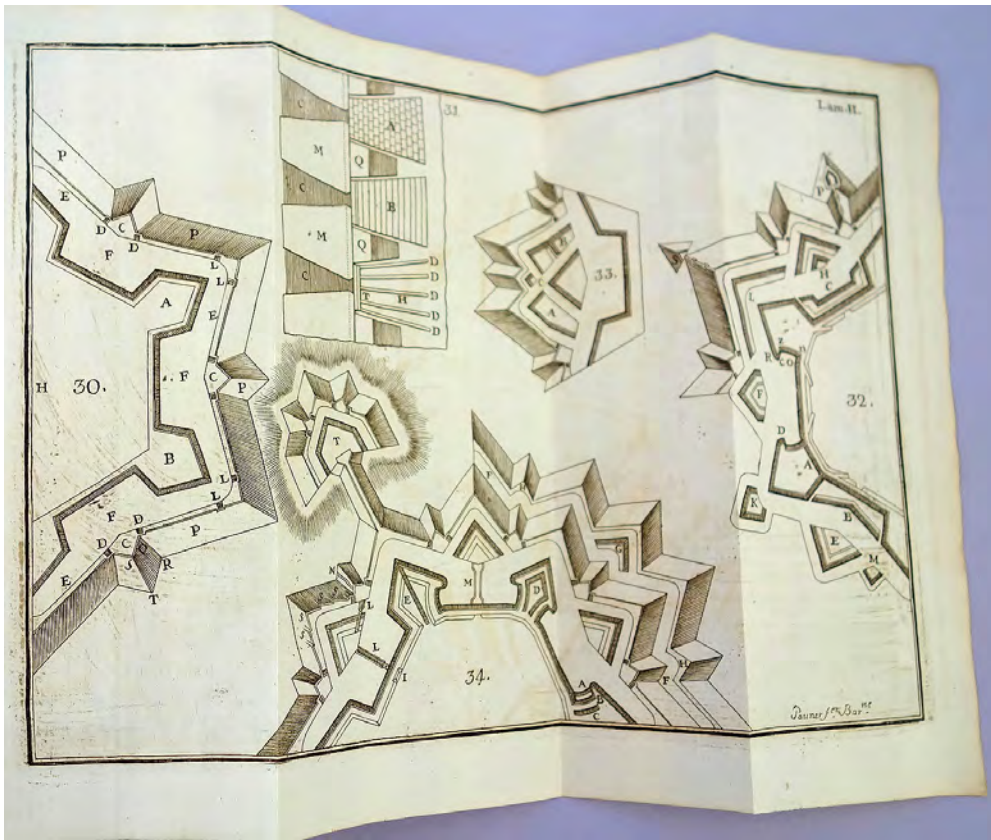


“Paleolithic” and “Neolithic”

41. Lubbock, John (1834–1913). Pre-historic times, as illustrated by ancient remains, and the manners and customs of modern savages. xxiii, 512pp. Lithographed frontispiece and 3 plates (1 colored), wood-engraved text illustrations. London: Williams and Norgate, 1865. 215 x 138 mm. Half calf gilt, marbled boards ca. 1865, marbled edges, light shelfwear. Fine copy. Armorial bookplate of British politician Thomas Sebastian Bazley (1829–1919). \$1500

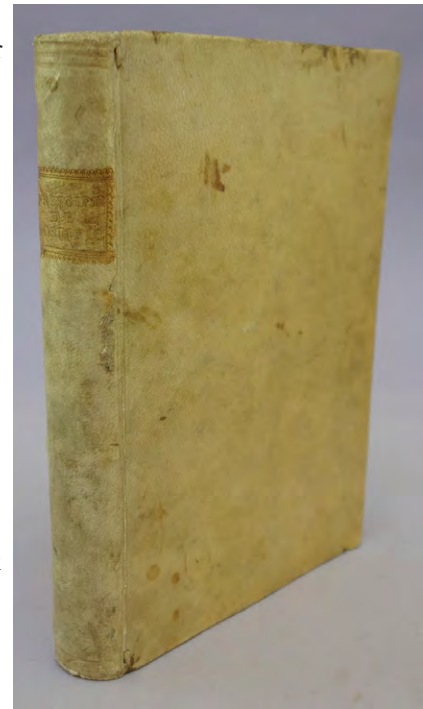
First Edition of Lubbock’s best-known work, which introduced the terms “Paleolithic” and “Neolithic” to distinguish between the earlier and later Stone Age periods. A banker by profession (he enacted the British Bank Holidays Act of 1871), Lubbock made his name in scientific circles as an anthropologist and archeologist. He became interested in human prehistory after visiting Boucher de Perthes in April 1860, and in the spring of 1861 he visited Denmark with his friend George Busk, where he learned of the division of early cultures into the ages of stone, bronze, and iron. After delivering a series of lectures at the Royal Institution on “The Antiquity of Man” in the summer of 1864, Lubbock organized his material into a book that addressed not only the topic of human antiquity but also the larger issues of the lives and cultures of people in the Stone Age.

In contrast to some of the other early researchers in these fields who focused on the geology of the prehistoric sites or on the tools found in them, Lubbock studied the artifacts of Stone Age cultures in order to shed light on their function, as part of an overall attempt to reconstruct what life might have been like in the Stone Age. In order to gain further insight into life in prehistoric times he also studied a wide variety of non-western peoples, some of whose lives and cultures appeared to him to provide strong analogues to life during the Stone Age. *Pre-Historic Times* remained a standard work for over 50 years, with the seventh and final edition appearing just after Lubbock’s death in 1913. 43524



42. Lucuze, Pedro de (1692-1779). Principios de fortificacion, que contienen las definiciones de los terminos principales de la obras de plaza, y de campaña . . . 4to. [36], 318, [2, blank]pp. 10 engraved folding plates. Barcelona:Thomas Piferrer, 1772. 202 x 144 mm.Vellum ca. 1772, gilt-lettered spine, front cover a little warped, light wear at corners. Stain on half-title, but a fine, crisp copy. \$950

First Edition. Lucuze (also spelled Lucuce) served for over forty years as head of the Mathematics Academy of Barcelona, an institution founded in 1720 for the purpose of training military engineers. Under Lucuze's leadership, the Academy defined an engineering tradition and established methods of fortification construction that had a lasting influence in Spain. Lucuze's treatise on the principles of fortification includes a discussion and illustrations of the unusual Spanish U-shaped or horseshoe-pattern fort layouts, which Lucuze described as suitable for the seashore or the banks of a navigable river. The work also describes and illustrates the various types of polygonal military defensive structures then in common use. Ginovart et al., "Layout and shape of Dürer's Geschützrondellen in the Spanish defensive architecture: The horseshoe pattern in the Enlightenment," in *Defence Sites II: Heritage and Future*, ed. C. A. Brebbia and C. Clark (2014), pp. 41-51. 43396



To Mr Lloyd
 Sir
 Mr Gordon of the Princesses Theatre was recommended to me by Mr Kean when I wanted a drawing done on a large scale in scene-painting style for a lecture which I gave at the Royal Institution - He executed the task very well & expeditiously -
 I called at the Princesses Theatre this morning & found that Mr Gordon is gone to Birmingham for a month - whereas I require some one's assistance

without delay. It is not a laborious undertaking & I write to know whether you have any time at your disposal & whether if so you could do me the favour of calling here tomorrow or ~~next day~~ ^{Monday} between 1/2 past 10 o'clk. A.M. & 2 o'clk P.M. as my books being here it would save time - If there is no chance of your being able to undertake it please to write to me at my address
 Sir Charles Lyell
 53 Harley St.
 Cavendish Sq. W.

“I Wanted a Drawing Done on a Large Scale in Scene-Painting Style”

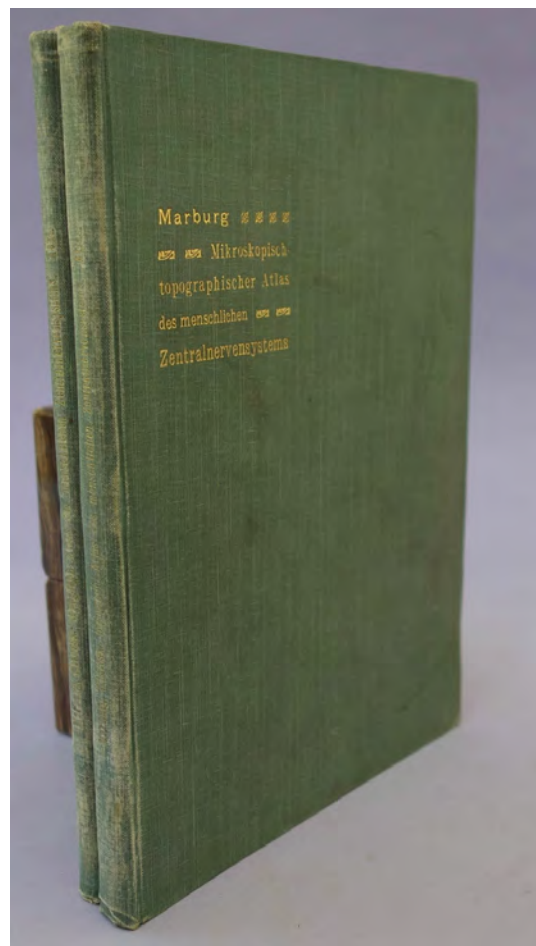
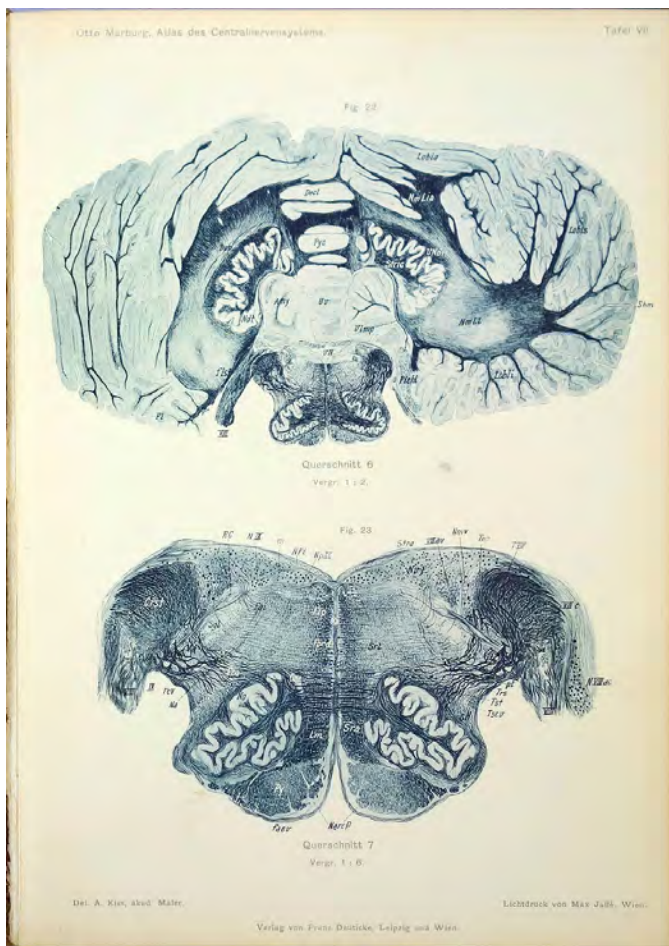
43. Lyell, Charles (1797-1875). Autograph letter signed to Mr. Lloyd [i.e., F. Lloyds(?)]. 2pp. on one sheet. N.p., n.d. [1850 or after]. 180 x 111 mm. Margins of letter trimmed with small piece cut from upper corner (not affecting text), light soiling, but very good. \$950

In the early 1850s Lyell, who had become famous for his groundbreaking *Principles of Geology* (1830-32), gave several lectures on geology at the Royal Institution. In the letter we are offering, Lyell writes about his need for a scene-painter to illustrate one of his lectures:

Mr. Gordon of the Princesses Theatre was recommended to me by Mr. Kean when I wanted a drawing done on a large scale in scene-painting style for a lecture which I gave at the Royal Institution. He executed the task very well & expeditiously.

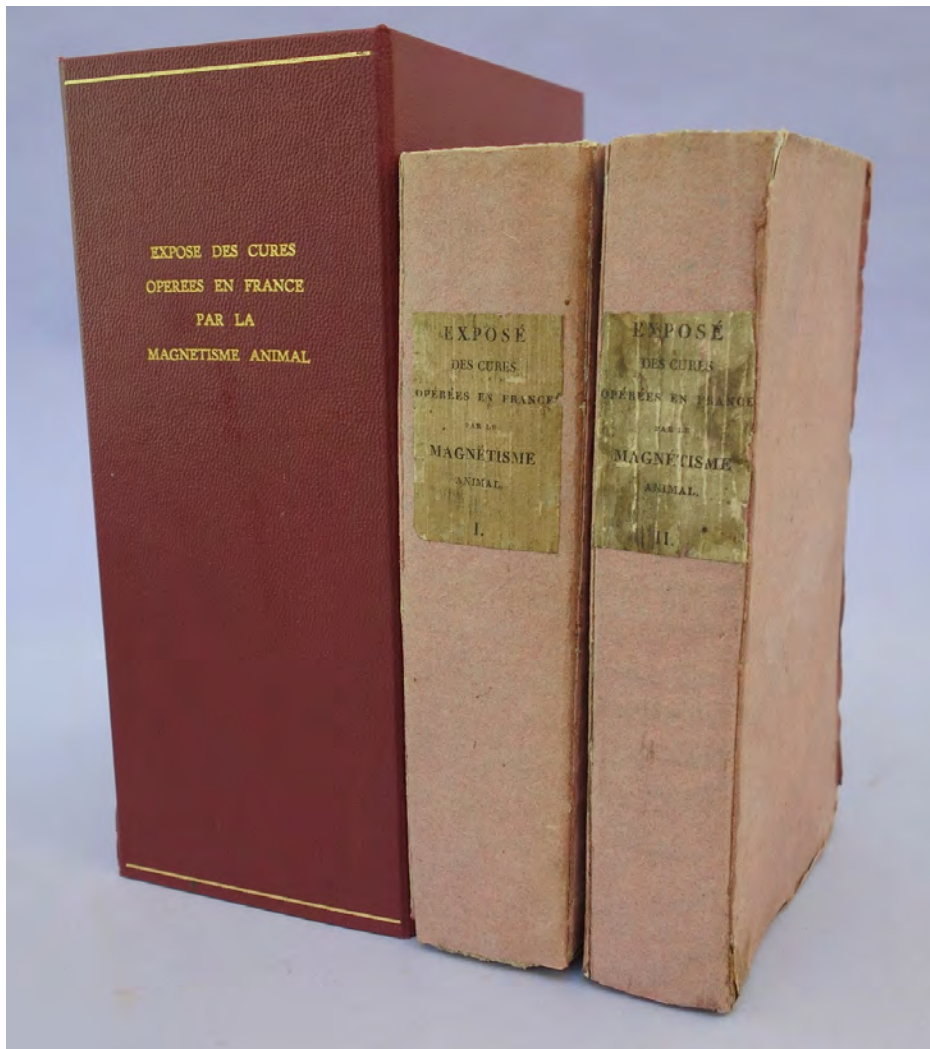
I called at the Princesses Theatre this morning & found that Mr. Gordon is gone to Birmingham for a month—whereas I require some one's assistance without delay. It is not a laborious undertaking & I write to know whether you have any time at your disposal & whether if so you could do me the favour of calling here tomorrow or Monday . . .

Lyell here refers to the Shakespearean actor Charles Kean (1811-68), who had taken over the management of the Princess's Theatre in 1850. W. Gordon and F. Lloyds are both listed as Princess's Theatre scene-painters in Kean's 1857 edition of *The Tempest*; it is likely that Lyell was writing to the latter, but erroneously remembered his name as “Lloyd.” Lyell, *Life, Letters and Journals of Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.*, vol. 2 (1881), p. 152. 43398



44. Marburg, Otto (1874-1948). Mikroskopisch-topographischer Atlas des menschlichen Zentralnervensystems mit begleitendem Text. 2 vols. (text and atlas). viii, 125pp. (text); atlas with 30 lithographed plates. Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1904. 262 x 184 mm. Original cloth, spines somewhat worn and faded. Very good. \$500

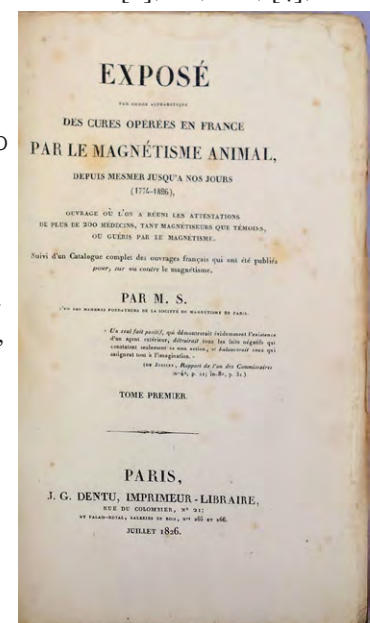
First Edition of Marburg's microscopic-topographical atlas of the human central nervous system, a work that "served as a bible to generations of budding neurologists" (Spiegel). Marburg, an Austrian neurologist, was head of the Neurological Institute in Vienna from 1919-1938; after the *Anschluss* he left Vienna for the United States, where he joined Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons as clinical professor of neurology. Marburg is best known for his contributions to neurooncology and to the understanding of multiple sclerosis; in 1906 he published the first description of a type of acute multiple sclerosis that now bears his name. Spiegel, E. A., "In memoriam Otto Marburg" (PDF). www.karger.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 June 2015. 43518

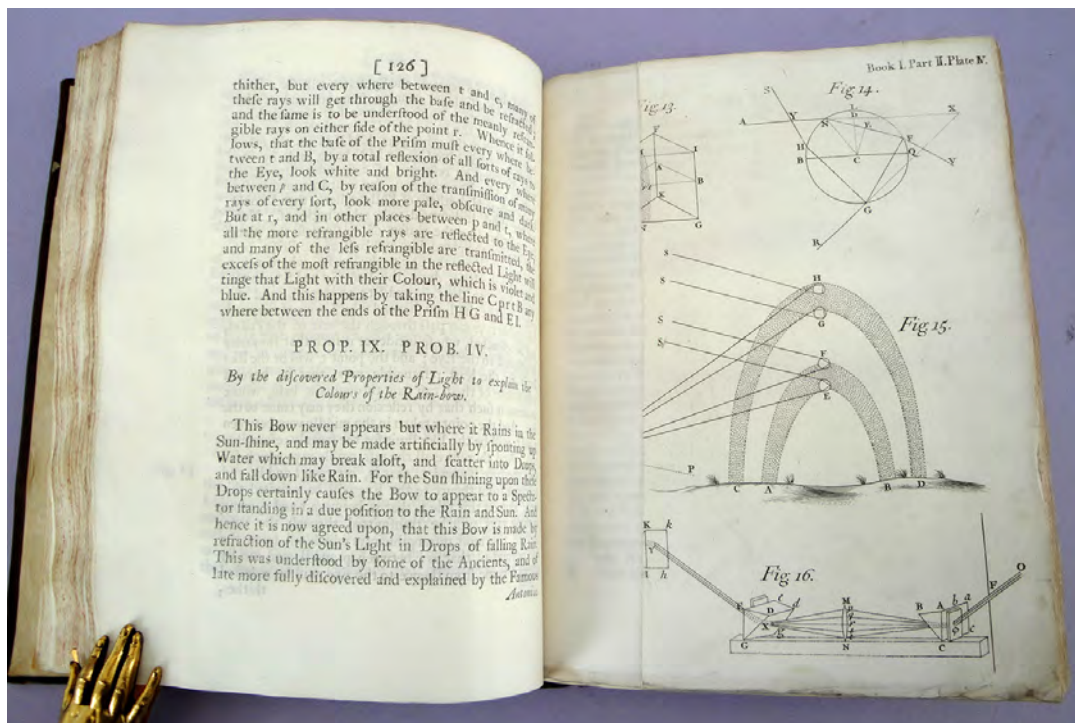


45. **Mialle, Simon (b. 1786).] S., M.** Exposé par ordre alphabétique des cures opérées en France par le magnétisme animal, depuis Mesmer jusqu'à nos jours (1774-1826). . . . 2 vols. [6], xli, 612; [4], 543, [1, errata] pp. Paris: J. G. Dentu, 1826. 8vo. 220 x 138 mm. (uncut and largely unopened). Original plain wrappers, rebacked retaining original labels; preserved in a cloth box. Minor fraying to edges, but very good.

\$1250

First Edition. A large collection of case histories in which animal magnetism was used successfully, arranged in alphabetical order by disease; many of the cases are signed in the text by witnesses. Mialle cited the persons treated, the practitioners, the procedures used, the results, and the sources of his information. At the end is a bibliography of works in French published on animal magnetism, including both pro- and anti-mesmerist works. Mialle was a founding member of the Société du Magnétisme de Paris. Crabtree 331. Norman M109.



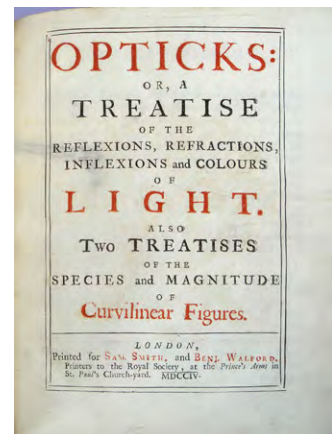


Optics and Color Theory

46. Newton, Sir Isaac (1642-1727). *Opticks*. . . . 4to. [4], 144, 211, [1]pp. 19 engraved plates. London: printed for Sam. Smith, and Benjamin Walford, 1704. 247 x 191 mm. Paneled calf, gilt spine c. 1704, spine repaired, endpapers renewed (endpaper sheets watermarked with date 1802). Insignificant worming in gutter margin of last few leaves, but a fine, clean copy, preserved in a quarter morocco drop-back box \$65,000

First Edition of the most famous book on optics ever written in the English language; **First Issue**, without Newton's name on the title and with the two additional mathematical treatises. The *Opticks* expounds the corpuscular theory of light developed by Newton, which was the dominant theory until modern times when it was combined with the wave theory developed by Newton's contemporary Huygens. The *Opticks* also contains a full explanation for the rainbow, an explanation of "Newton's rings," and consideration of double refraction in Iceland spar. In color theory, the *Opticks* provides the starting point for modern concepts. Newton proved experimentally that all colors are contained in white light and devised the first organized color circle to show his concept of seven primary colors. The color circle, illustrated in fig. 11, pl. 3, Bk. 1, pt. 2, has been made use of in virtually all later treatises on color theory.

Unlike most of Newton's works, *Opticks* was originally published in English, with the Latin version following in 1706. As an appendix to the *Opticks* are two mathematical treatises in Latin which Newton issued in response to Leibniz relative to their dispute over priority in the invention of the calculus. These are Newton's first published works in mathematics. Boyer, *The Rainbow* (1959) 233-68. Birren, *History of Color in Painting* (1965) 21ff., 139. Horblit 79b. Dibner 148. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 172. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Norman 1588. Babson 132. 41426

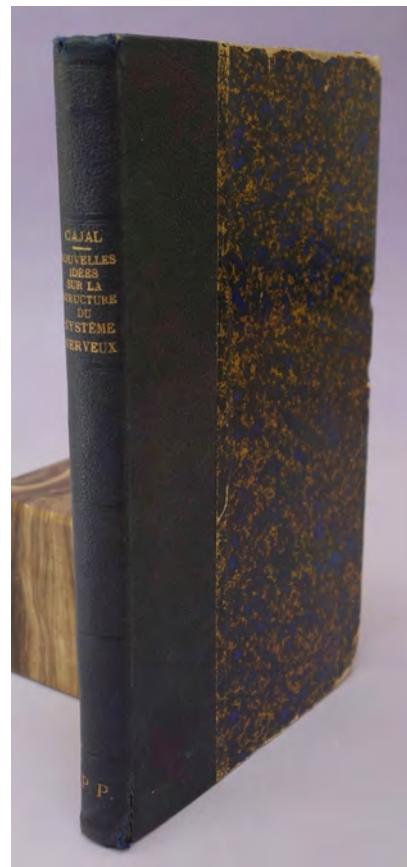
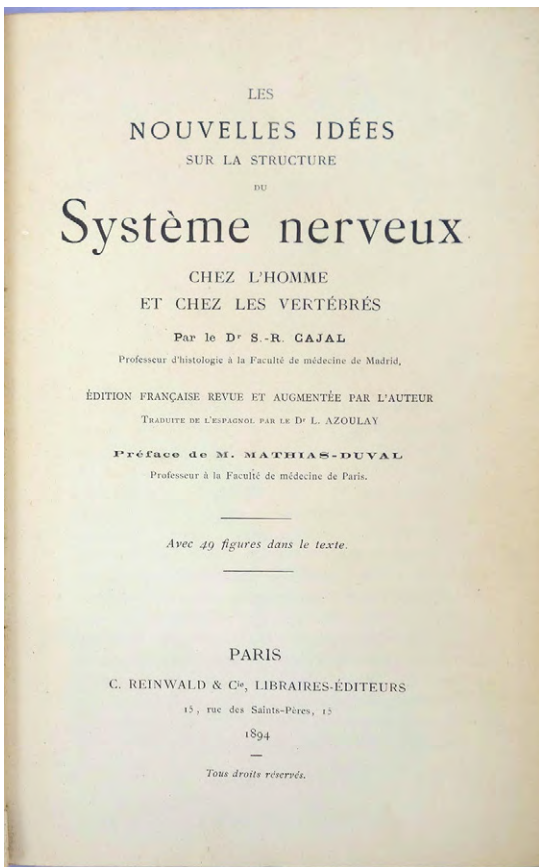




Walker's Engraved Portrait of Owen

47. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Richard Owen, F.R.S. Mezzotint portrait (proof) by William Walker (1791-1867) after the portrait by Henry W. Pickersgill (1782-1875). London, Jan. 1, 1852. Plate mark measures 423 x 336 mm. Archivaly framed; frame measures 640 x 538 mm. Area around portrait and caption a bit toned, but fine otherwise. \$2000

Excellent portrait of paleontologist and zoologist Richard Owen, superintendent of the Natural History department of the British Museum, and one of Darwin's foremost adversaries. The image was engraved by William Walker, known for his mezzotint likenesses of famous Victorians, after the portrait of Owen by H. W. Pickersgill, one of the most notable portraitists of his day. The original portrait, painted in 1845 and depicting Owen at the age of 41, was presented by Dr. G. L. Roupell to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London in the early 1850s.



48. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). Les nouvelles idées sur la structure du système nerveux chez l'homme et chez les vertébrés. xvi, 200, [4]pp. Text illustrations. Paris: C. Reinwald, 1894. 218 x 135 mm. Quarter cloth, mottled boards ca. 1894, moderate wear to edges and extremities, inner hinges cracking, tear in front endpaper. Light toning but very good. Bookplate of neurobiologist Marcus Jacobson (1930-2001). \$2250

First Edition in French. Ramon y Cajal's brilliant studies of nerve cells, done with innovative staining techniques, confirmed the neuron doctrine and established the cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology. In 1906 he shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Camillo Golgi for his contributions to our knowledge of the structure of the nervous system.

In 1890 and 1891—an enormously fruitful period that he referred to as his “Palm Sunday”—Ramon y Cajal embarked on a series of histological investigations in which he clarified the nature of nerve cell development in the embryo, confirmed the correctness of the neuron theory (i.e., that the nervous system consists of discrete units rather than an interconnected web), established that the nerve impulse is always transmitted from the dendrites to the cell body to the axon (a principle he called “dynamic polarization”), and clarified a number of important details on the structure of the cerebrum. He published these results in 1892 in a series of papers in the *Revista de ciencias médicas de Cataluña*; these were immediately translated into both German and French. The French translation, published in book form under the title *Les nouvelles idées sur la structure du système nerveux*, was the work of Léon Azoulay, his friend and official French translator; “it created a sensation and two editions were exhausted in three months” (Cannon, p. 152). The success of *Les nouvelles idées* inspired Ramon y Cajal to collect in one work the results of all his researches on the structure of the vertebrate nervous system, which he published as his classic *Textura del sistema nervioso del hombre y de los vertebrados* (1894-1904).

This copy was once owned by Marcus Jacobson, author of *Developmental Neurology* (1970 and subsequent editions), a landmark work that helped to establish the field of developmental neurobiology. Cannon, *Explorer of the Human Brain: The Life of Santiago Ramon y Cajal*, pp. 146-152. 43443

49. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). (1) *Apuntes para el estudio estructural de la corteza visual del cerebro humano*. Offprint from *Revista Ibero-Americana de Ciencias Médicas* (March 1899). 14, [2, blank]pp. Text illustrations. (2) *Variations morphologiques de reticulum neurofibrillaire à l'état normal et pathologique*. Offprint from *Comptes rendus de l'Association des Anatomistes*, VIe session (1904). 191-198pp. Text illustrations. Together 2 works. 227 x 160 mm. Bound with later reprints of 12 Ramon y Cajal papers in library buckram; original printed wrappers bound in. Fine apart from some toning. \$2250

First Editions, Offprint Issues. The first of the two offprints offered here, "Notes for the structural study of the visual cortex of the human brain," forms part of the important research Ramon y Cajal conducted on the human cerebral cortex at the turn of the twentieth century:

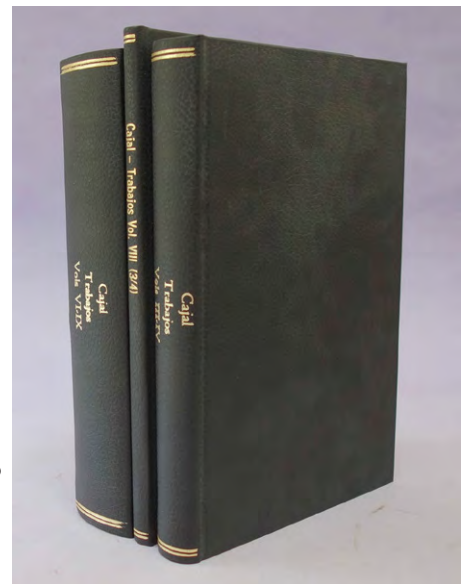
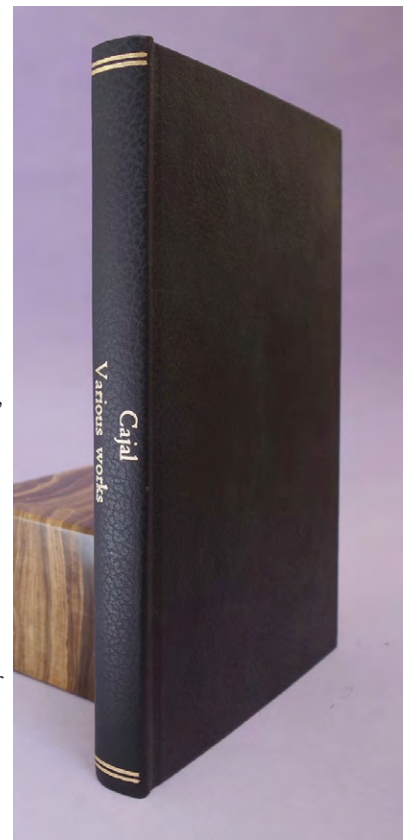
Ramon y Cajal's success in delineating nerve cells all the way to the termination of their finest processes had already enabled him . . . to classify neurons according to the form and direction taken by their terminal fibers. In 1897-1900, having adopted Ehrlich's methylene blue stain in addition to Golgi's [potassium dichromate-silver nitrate technique], he extended his studies to the human cerebral cortex, where he was able to demonstrate the terminal arborizations of the afferent sensory fibers. He again described and classified the various types of neurons in such a way, he believed, as to permit the ascribing of specific structural patterns to different areas of the cortex; hence he was able to place the concept of cerebral localization on firm histological foundations. His descriptions of the cerebral cortex are still the most authoritative (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

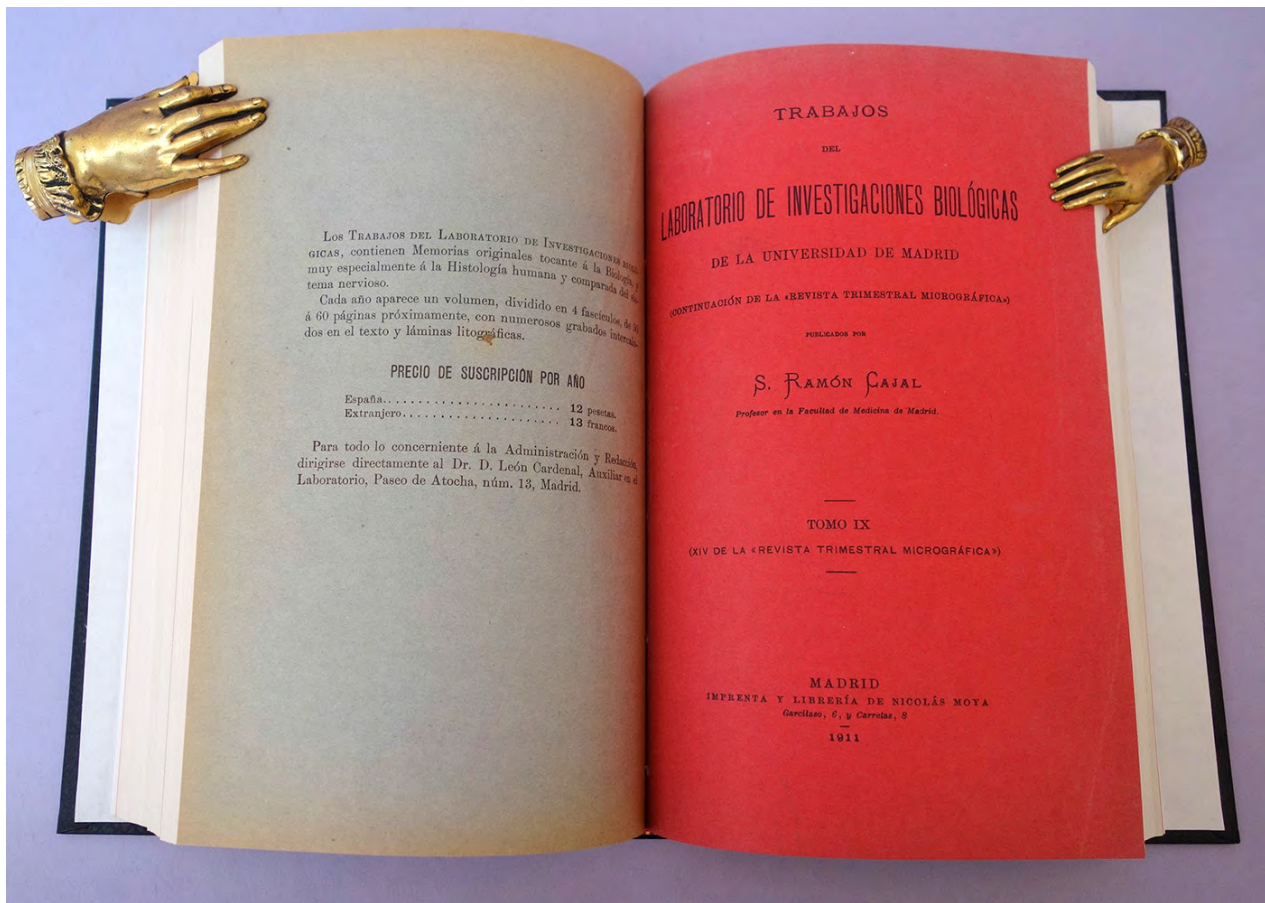
The second offprint is representative of Ramon y Cajal's groundbreaking studies of the neurofibrils (bundles of neurofilaments) found in nerve cells, studies made possible by his invention in 1903 of the reduced silver nitrate method of staining. In the present offprint he examined the changes in neurofibrils undergone in animals infected with rabies, as well as the "surprising" morphological changes exhibited in hibernating animals.

These two offprints are bound with later reprints of 12 papers by Ramon y Cajal, all issued in 1924. A listing of the reprints can be had on request. 43397

50. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). *Trabajos de Laboratorio de investigaciones biologicas de la Universidad de Madrid*. Partial set, consisting of Tomo IV, fasciculo 2 (incomplete, lacking pp. 117-301); Tomo VI; Tomo VII, fasciculo 4; Tomo VIII; Tomo IX only. Various paginated; plates and text illustrations. Madrid, 1905-II. Approx. 245 x 165 mm. Together 3 volumes. Library buckram, original printed wrappers for most of the tomos or fasciculos bound in. Tomo IV bound with the later French edition of Tomo III (1938; orig. Spanish ed. 1904), described as the "Deuxième edition." Very good. \$2750

First Editions. Established in 1901 and funded by the Spanish government, the *Trabajos* was the successor to Ramon y Cajal's *Revista trimestral micrografica*, the periodical he founded in 1897 "at the cost of no small pecuniary sacrifices" (Ramon y Cajal, p. 461) to publish his work and the work of his pupils at the University of Madrid. Boasting "excellent paper, engravings and lithographs without restriction, and unlim-



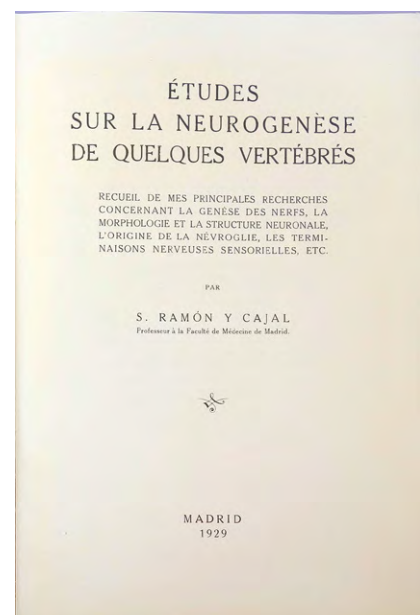


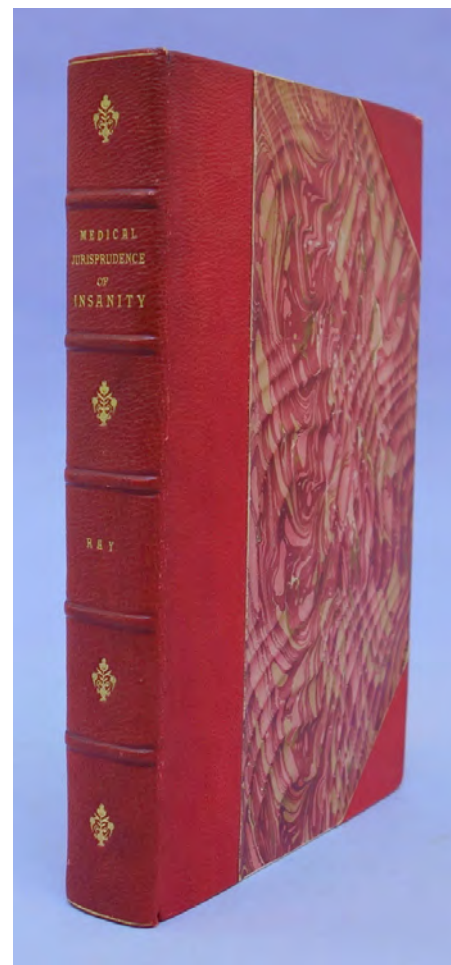
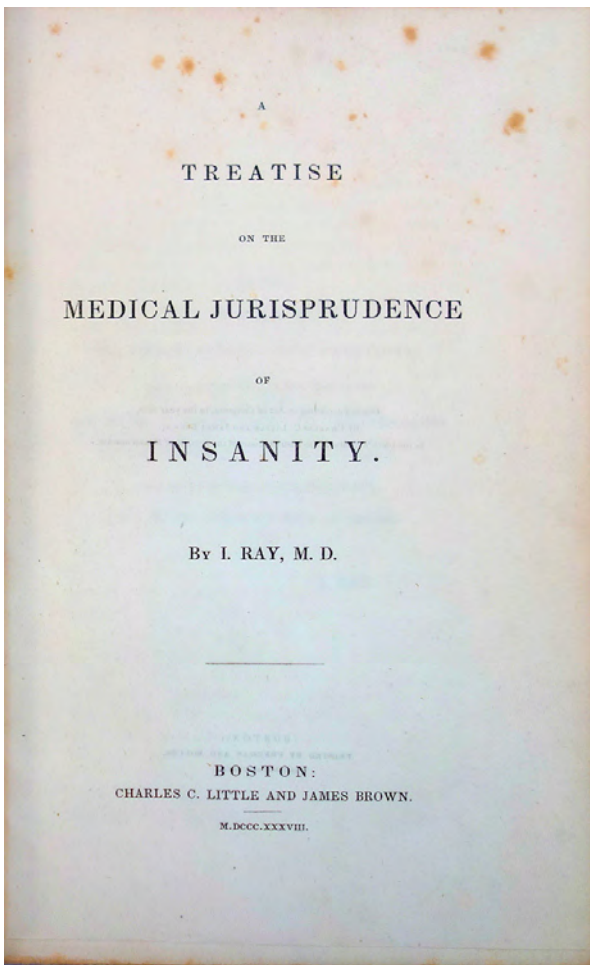
ited extension of the text” (*ibid.*, p. 513), the *Trabajos* published over 300 original monographs on neuroanatomy and neurohistology in the first two decades of its existence. The *Trabajos* continued to be published until the late 1970s.

The partial set of *Trabajos* that we offer here contains 26 monographs by Ramon y Cajal, representing forty percent of his scientific publications for the years 1905 to 1911. A complete listing is available on request. Ramon y Cajal, *Recollections of My Life* (1966). 43452

51. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). Études sur la neurogenèse de quelques vertébrés. xii, 393pp. Text illustrations. Madrid: n.p., 1929. 251 x 173 mm. Library buckram. Very good. \$850

First Edition in Book Form. “[Ramon y Cajal’s] work on the development of various nervous structures, published intermittently over a long period, was collected and translated into French as *Études sur la neurogenèse de quelques vertébrés* (1929)” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). The 19 papers included here, originally published between 1890 and 1925, cover aspects of embryonic nerve cell development, neurogenesis of the cerebral cortex, development of retinal and sensory nerves, etc. Ramon y Cajal updated several of the papers to include information on more recent researches. Ramon y Cajal, *Recollections of My Life* (1966), p. 607. 43442

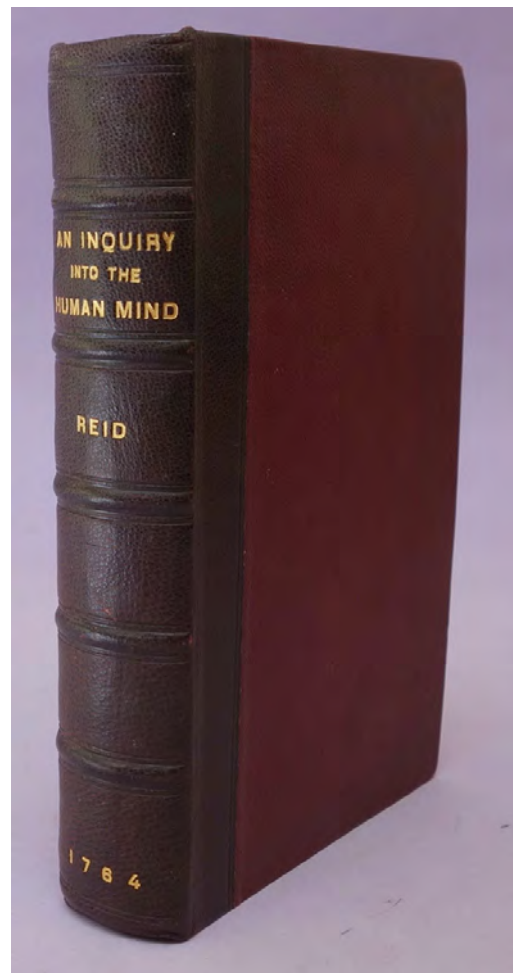
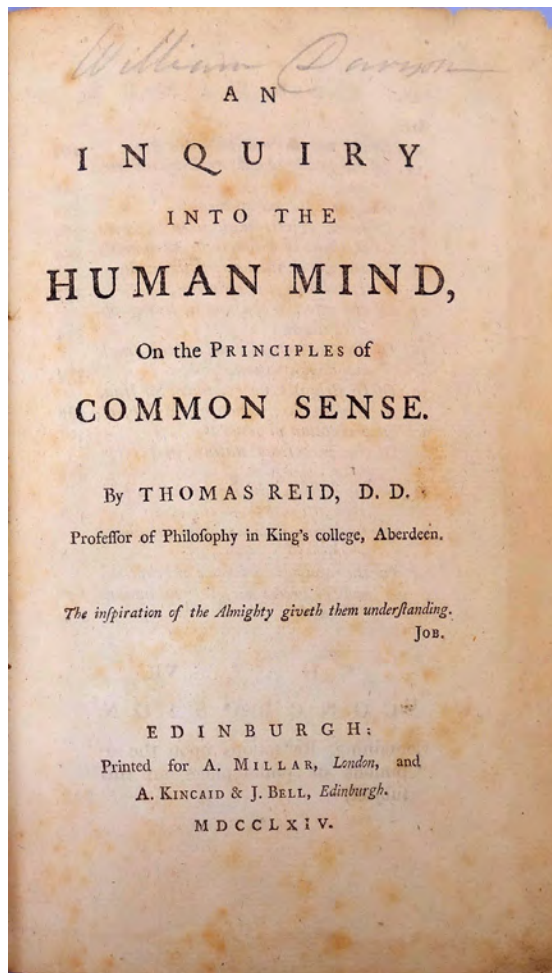




American Psychiatry Classic

52. Ray, Isaac (1807-81). A treatise on the medical jurisprudence of insanity. 8vo. xv, [1], 480pp. Boston: Charles C. Little & James Brown, 1838. 227 x 145 mm. 19th century half morocco, gilt spine, marbled boards, slight wear. Some foxing as usual. Very good copy. Bookplate of American psychiatrist Charles W. Pilgrim (1855-1934). \$2500

First Edition of the first modern treatise on the medico-legal aspects of psychiatry, and the first American treatise on a psychological subject since Benjamin Rush's *Medical Inquiries*. One of the greatest classics of nineteenth century American thought, "it is still quoted and accepted as an authority on many phases of medico-legal practice in the United States and abroad" (Deutsch, *The Mentally Ill in America*, p. 204). Ray's work exerted a considerable influence on Anglo-American jurisprudence, particularly in the famous M'Naughton trial of 1843, which prompted the establishment of the M'Naughton Rules redefining the common law of insanity. Ray became the most influential American writer on forensic psychiatry of the nineteenth century. This copy was once owned by psychiatrist Charles W. Pilgrim, who served as New York State's Commissioner of Mental Health in the early part of the 20th century. Garrison-Morton (online) 1739. Norman 1783. 41533

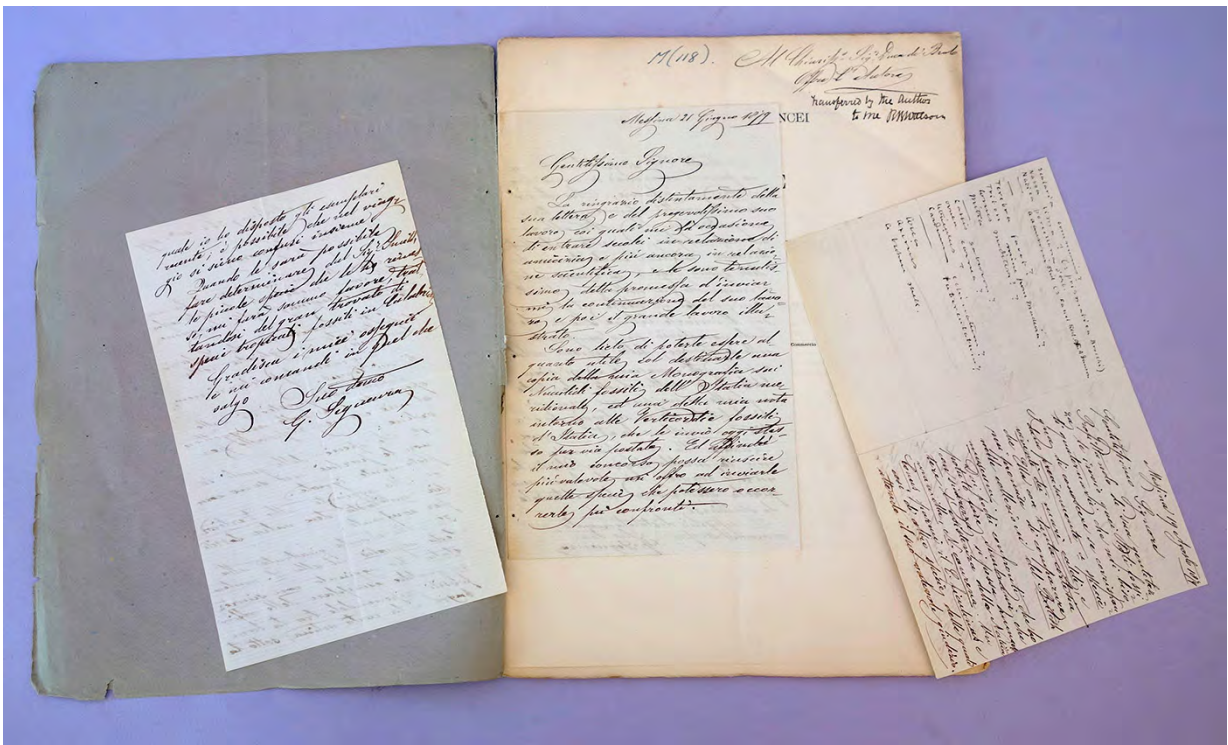


The Nature of Perception

53. Reid, Thomas (1710-96). An inquiry into the human mind, on the principles of common sense. 8vo. xvi, 541, [1, errata]pp. Edinburgh: Printed for A. Millar . . . and A. Kincaid and J. Bell, 1764. 206 x 125 mm. Modern quarter morocco, cloth boards. Moderate toning, scattered foxing but very good. Early owner's name on title. \$3000

First Edition of Reid's classic philosophical text on the nature of perception, which went through over forty editions after its first appearance in 1764. Reid, who succeeded Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow, originated the School of Common Sense Realism, which taught that "every person had ordinary experiences that provided intuitively certain assurance of a) the existence of the self; b) the existence of real objects that could be seen and felt; and c) certain 'first principles' upon which sound morality and religious beliefs could be established" (Wikipedia). Reid's approach was a response to the idealist philosophies of Hume and Berkeley, who had argued that our concept of the external world is a product of ideas in the mind.

Reid wrote three major philosophical works, of which the *Inquiry* was the first. "In the *Inquiry*, a methodologically pioneering work due to its extensive and rigorous use of observational data to justify claims about perception, Reid examines each of the five senses and discusses the ways in which we achieve knowledge of the world by employing them" (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). 42057

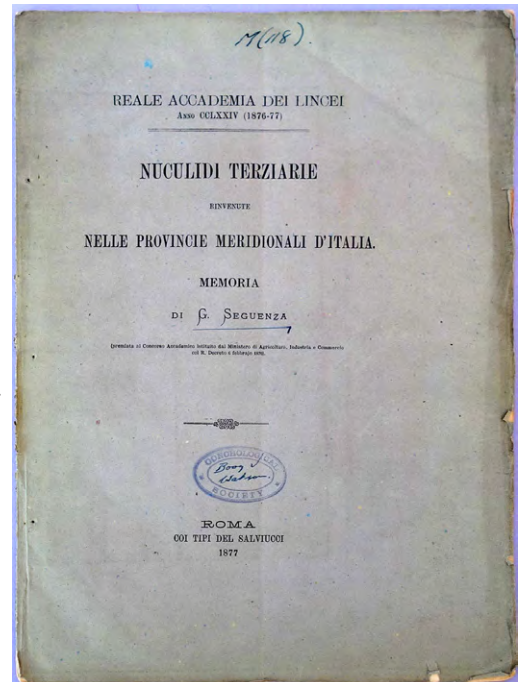


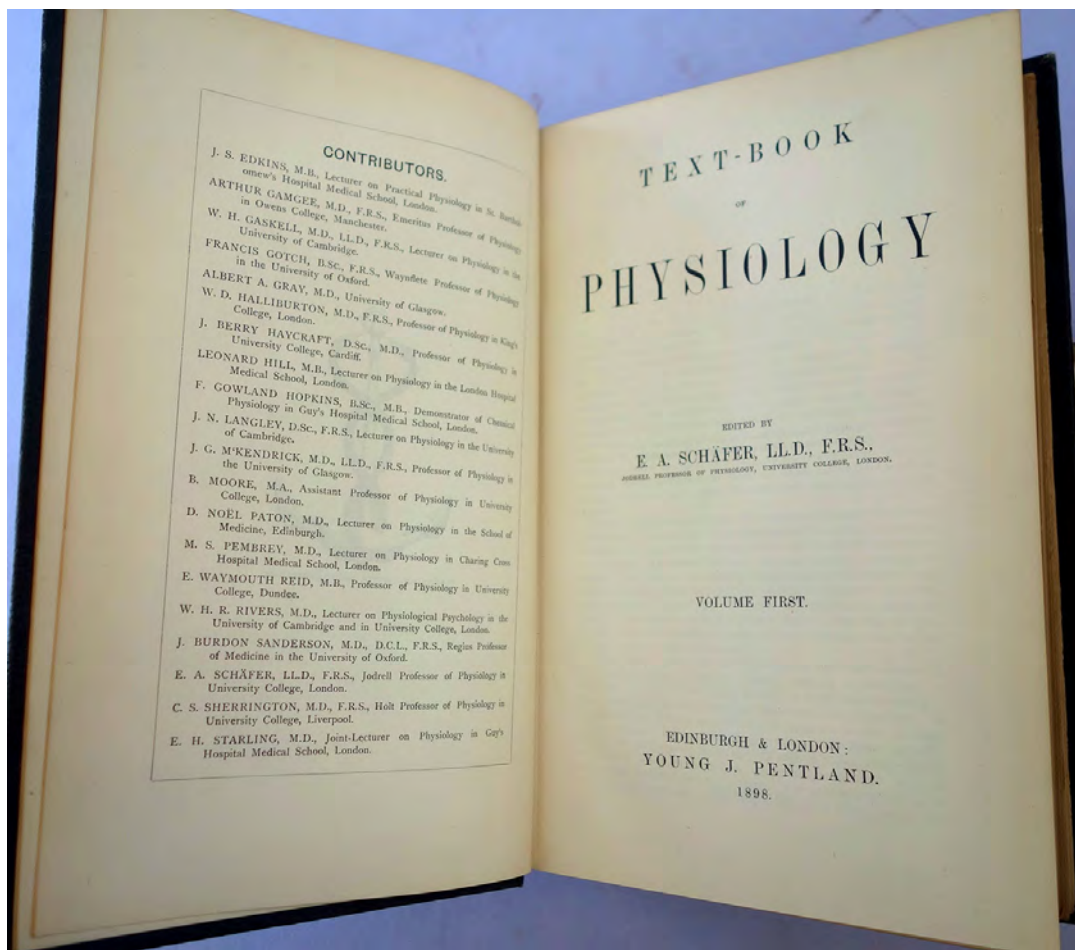
With Three Autograph Letters

54. Seguenza, Giuseppe (1833-89). Nuculidi terziare rinvenute nelle provincie meridionali d'Italia. Reale Accademia dei Lincei, *Memoria della classe di scienze fisiche, matematiche e naturali*, Vol. I (1877). Rome: col Tipi del Salviucci, 1877. 40pp. 5 plates. 310 x 224 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped, spine splitting, front wrapper partly detached at spine, library stamp. Minor foxing and toning, slight crease in upper corner, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the title: "Al Chiariss^o Sigr Duca de Brolo Offre l'Autore"; "Transferred by the Author to me R. B. Watson" [i.e., Robert Boog Watson (1823-1910)] inscribed beneath in Watson's hand. Tipped and laid in are three *Autograph Letters* signed from Seguenza to Watson, dated 21 June, 19 August and 24 November 1879, totaling 7 pages. The letter of 19 August also includes a manuscript list of shell species in what appears to be Watson's hand.

\$950

First Edition, and scarce, with only two copies listed in OCLC and COPAC (U. Florence; Nat. Hist. Museum, London). Seguenza was a prominent Sicilian naturalist and paleontologist who specialized in marine malacology. His monograph on the tertiary nuculidae of southern Italy describes and illustrates 58 species of these small saltwater clams, including the newly discovered fossil species *Nucinella calabra*, *Leda peraffinis*, *Yoldia sinuosa* and *Neilo messanensis*. Seguenza presented this copy to Robert Boog Watson, the Scottish malacologist who prepared the report on the scaphopoda (tusk shells) and gastropoda (snails) collected during the *H. M. S. Challenger* expedition. Laid or tipped in are three autograph letters signed from Seguenza to Watson in Italian, all containing references to fossil shell species. 43435

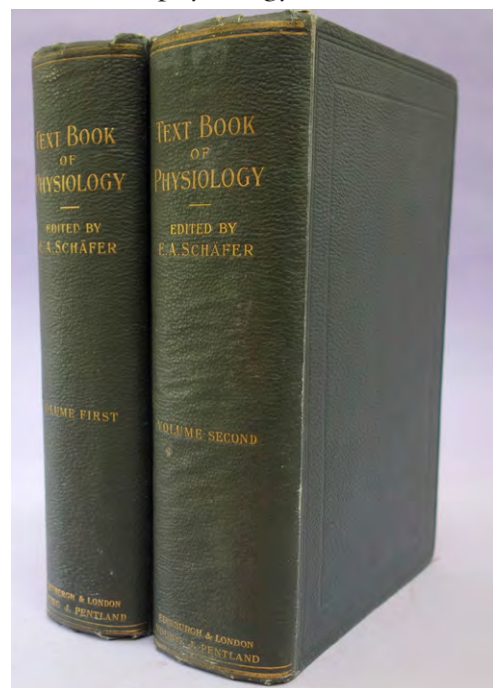


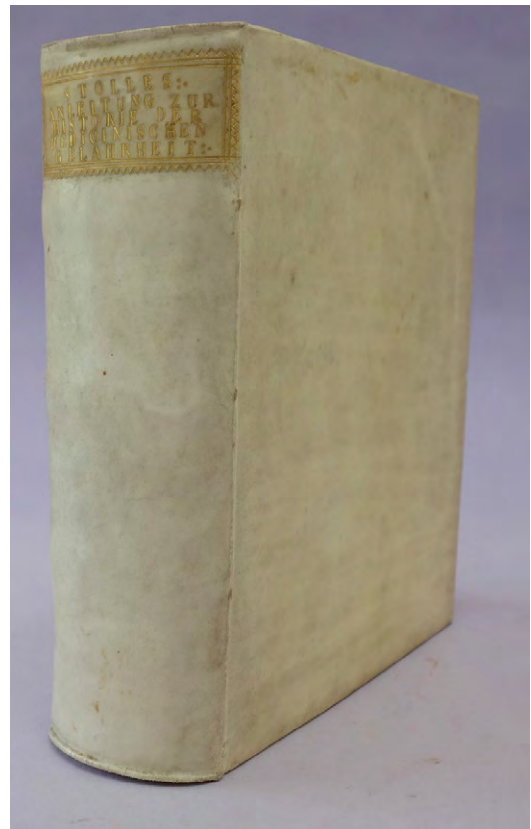
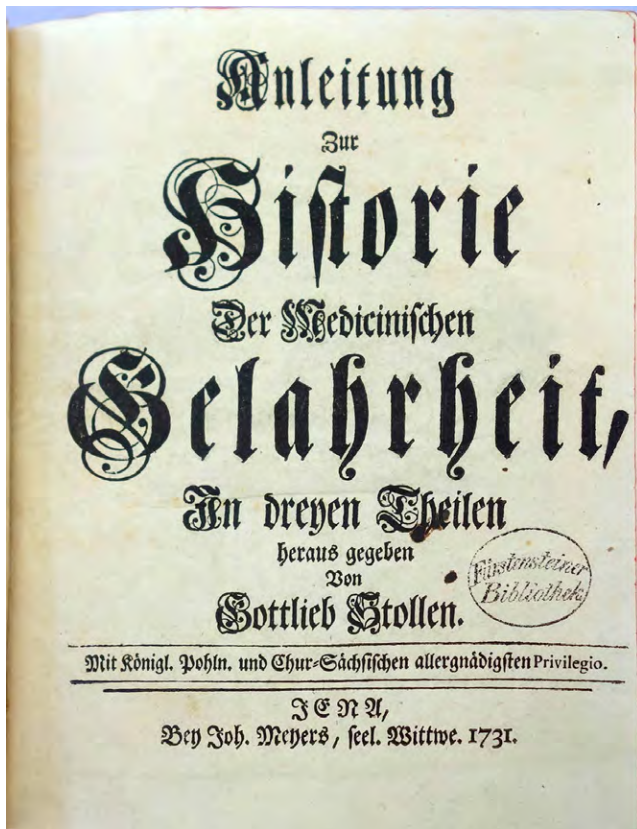


Classic Textbook of Physiology

55. Sharpey-Schäfer, Edward Albert (1850-1935), editor. Text-book of physiology. 2 vols. xviii, [2], 1036; xxiv, [2], 1365pp. 8-page publisher's catalogues at end of both volumes. 3 chromolithographed plates in Vol. I, text illustrations. Edinburgh & London: Y. J. Pentland, 1898-1900. 250 x 157 mm. Original cloth, gilt-stamped spines, somewhat shaken, light wear. Good to very good. Former owner's name on Vol. I front endpaper. \$950

First Edition. "A collective work and a classic textbook of physiology. Sharpey-Schäfer is one of the greatest names in British physiology" (Garrison-Morton [online] 649). Each chapter in the book was the work of a leading authority on the subject. Most notable among these authors was neurologist and Nobel laureate C. S. Sherrington (chapters on the cerebral cortex, spinal cord, parts of the brain below the cerebral cortex, cutaneous sensations and muscular sense) and biochemist and Nobel laureate F. Gowland Hopkins (chapter on chemistry of the urine). Sharpey-Schäfer himself contributed the chapters on the biochemistry of blood, the milk glands, the neuron, the cerebral cortex, and the metabolism. 43514





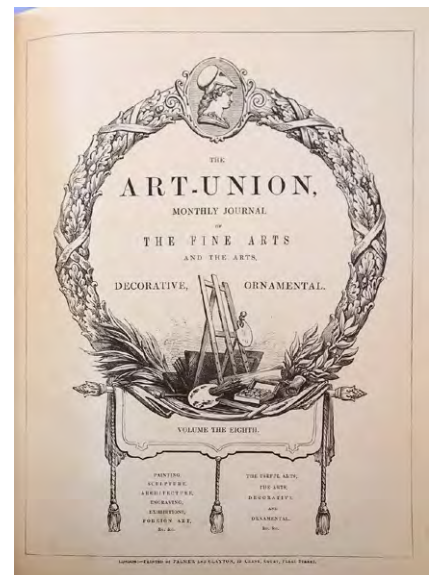
56. Stolle, Gottlieb (1673-1744) and Christian Wilhelm Kestner (1694-1747). *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrheit.* 4to. [16], 898, [94]pp. Jena: Joh. Meyer, 1731. 198 x 164 mm. Vellum ca. 1731, gilt-lettered spine. Fine copy. Old library stamp (“Fürstensteiner Bibliothek”) on title. \$950

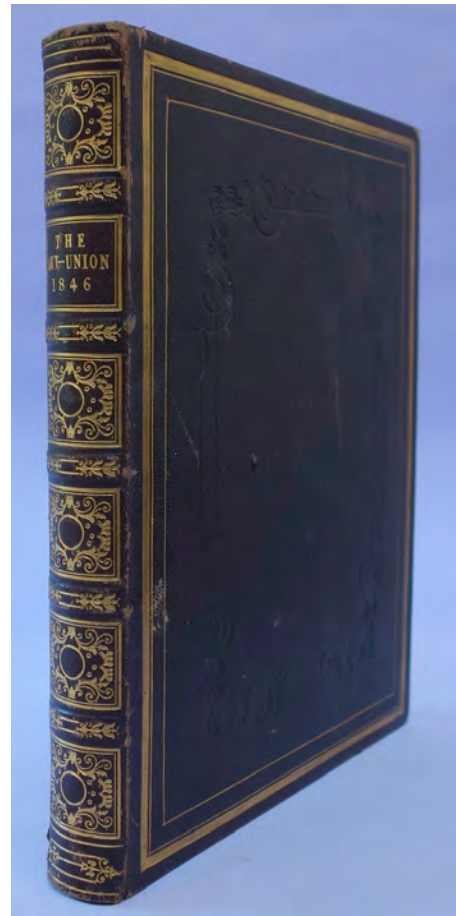
First Edition. “A pioneer history of medical writing, for which the historian Stolle collaborated with the medical historian / biographer / bibliographer Kestner” (Garrison-Morton [online] 6746.1). 43444

The First Paper Photographs Seen by a Wide Audience

57. Talbot, William Henry Fox (1800-1877). Original calotype print. In *The Art Union Monthly Journal* 8 (1846), the June issue, opposite p. 143. Whole volume. [2], 338, [2]pp. 17 plates (1 folding). London: Palmer & Clayton. 285 x 226 mm. 19th century morocco gilt, all edges gilt, light wear at edges and hinges, tiny gouge on front cover. Calotype faded as always, but very good. \$2250

First Edition. In 1840 Fox Talbot invented the calotype process of photography, a process combining the concepts of the paper negative and the latent image; it is the ancestor of film-based photography. The calotype had several advantages over the daguerreotype, not the least of which was the ability to produce any number of images from a single negative. In 1844 Fox Talbot published *The Pencil of Nature*, the first photographically illustrated book to be commercially published; this work was issued





Enlarged to show detail (original image measures 71 x 60 mm.)

in only a small edition, and is now extremely rare. Two years later, wishing to show that paper photography was the equal of established graphic media such as lithography and engraving, Fox Talbot entered into an agreement with Samuel Carter Hall, editor of the *Art Union Monthly Journal*, to include one of his original calotypes in every copy of the June 1846 issue.

To make the approximately 6000 calotypes needed for the *Art Union* issue, Fox Talbot's assistant and printer, Nicolaas Henneman, used every negative he could find in the shop. More than half of the images published in *The Pencil of Nature* also turn up in copies of the *Art Union*. However, Henneman's print staff was not capable of such mass production: The paper was not properly exposed, nor well fixed or washed, and prints were sometimes badly pasted onto the magazine leaves (though not in the copy we are offering). These factors caused the images to fade almost as soon as they were created, resulting in poor publicity for Talbot. Nevertheless, Vol. 8 of the *Art Union Monthly Journal* was the first periodical to be illustrated with a mounted paper photograph, and the photographs it included were the first paper photographs seen by a wide audience. Gernsheim, *Incunabula of Photography*, no. 620. Goldschmidt and Naef, *The Truthful Lens*, p. 15. 43378

Sunday night. 14/10/28.

My dear Rose,

I am sorry I have forgotten till now to tell you something about *Ναρκίσσος*. The following few facts will probably serve your purpose; - you don't want me to write you a dissertation on the plant.

Narcissus, in Pliny and Theophrastus, includes our ordinary Pheasant-eye *Narcissus* (*N. poeticus*), and some other very similar species besides.

In Thphr. H.P.6.6.9, we are told that it flowers very late, *μετα γαρ Αρκτουρον η ανθησις*. This tallies precisely with the fact that there exists in Greece a little group of late-flowering species, of which *N. serotinus* is the best-known; (it flowers in September, and on to December; (we have unfortunately no book in the library in which this and the other species are figured, and Sibthorpe's *Fl. Graeca* is a thing that we shall never be rich enough to afford). *N. serotinus* has a white flower, with the little "corona" in the middle yellow, - precisely as Dioscorides describes it; some other species, like our Pheasant-eye, have the corona edged with crimson, hence Pliny, 21,12, *hujus alterum genus flore candido, calyce purpureo*. This use of *calyx*, for a thing inside the corolla, is at first puzzling.

N. serotinus lives, according to Halacay's *Fl. Graeca*, "in collibus aridis"; that is to say, in places where no water is, and where the plant is only fed *οὐρανίᾳ δὴν ἄχνας*.

It was as a late autumn flower that *N.* was the *ἀρχαίον στεφάνωμα* of Ceres and Proserpine, the latter being said to rejoice in it just before her [annual and autumnal] departure to the lower world.

You have doubtless consulted the Scholia, and have also doubtless

looked up the corresponding passage in Plutarch, Symp. 3.1.

Yours ever,

D'Arcy W. Thompson

v. as you say is in all probability a foreign word, unconnected with *ναρκη*. It is called *ακακαλλίς* by Hesychius -

"Precisely as Dioscorides Describes It"

58. Thompson, D'Arcy Wentworth (1860-1948). Typed letter signed (with manuscript additions and postscript) to Herbert Jennings Rose (1883-1961). 1-1/2 pages. N.p., 14 October 1928. 216 x 205 mm. Light soiling on verso but very good. \$285

From Scottish botanist, mathematician and classical scholar D'Arcy Thompson, a pioneer of mathematical biology and author of the classic *On Growth and Form* (1917), which examines the role of physical laws and mechanics in determining biological form and structure. Thompson's book has inspired a wide range of thinkers from scientists like Alan Turing, Peter Medawar and Claude Levi-Strauss to artists such as Henry Moore and Jackson Pollack.

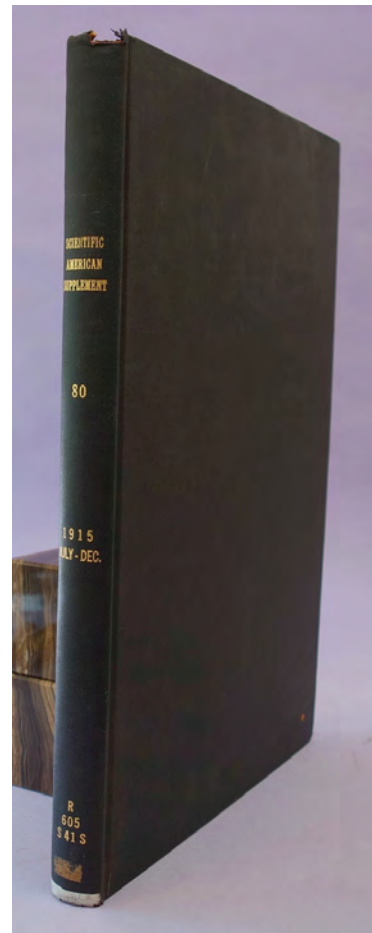
Thompson spent the last 31 years of his life (1917-48) at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland, where he held the chair of natural history. His correspondent, the classical scholar Herbert Jennings Rose, was appointed professor of Greek at St. Andrews in 1927; he is best known as the author of *A Handbook of Greek Mythology* (1928). Thompson's letter to Rose, in which he discusses classical references to the plant genus *Narcissus*, may have been written to aid Rose in his work.

... *Narcissus*, in Pliny and Theophrastus, includes our ordinary Pheasant-eye *Narcissus* (*N. poeticus*), and some other very similar species besides.

In Thphr. H.P.6.6.9, we are told that it flowers very late, *μετα γαρ Αρκτουρον η ανθησις*. This tallies precisely with the fact that there exists in Greece a little group of late-flowering species, of which *N. serotinus* is the best-known; it flowers in September, and on to December ... *N. serotinus* has a white flower, with the little "corona" in the middle yellow—precisely as Dioscorides describes it; some other species, like our Pheasant-eye, have the corona edged with crimson, hence Pliny, 21,12, *hujus alterum genus flore candido, calyce purpureo* ...

It was as a late autumn flower that *N.* was the *αρχαίον στεφάνωμα* of Ceres and Proserpine, the latter being said to rejoice in it just before her (annual and autumnal) departure to the lower world ...

All of the Greek text in the letter is in Thompson's hand, as well as the postscript: "v. as you say is in all probability a foreign word, unconnected with *ναρκη*. It is called *ακακαλλίς* by Hesychius." 43531



First Automatic Game-Playing Machine

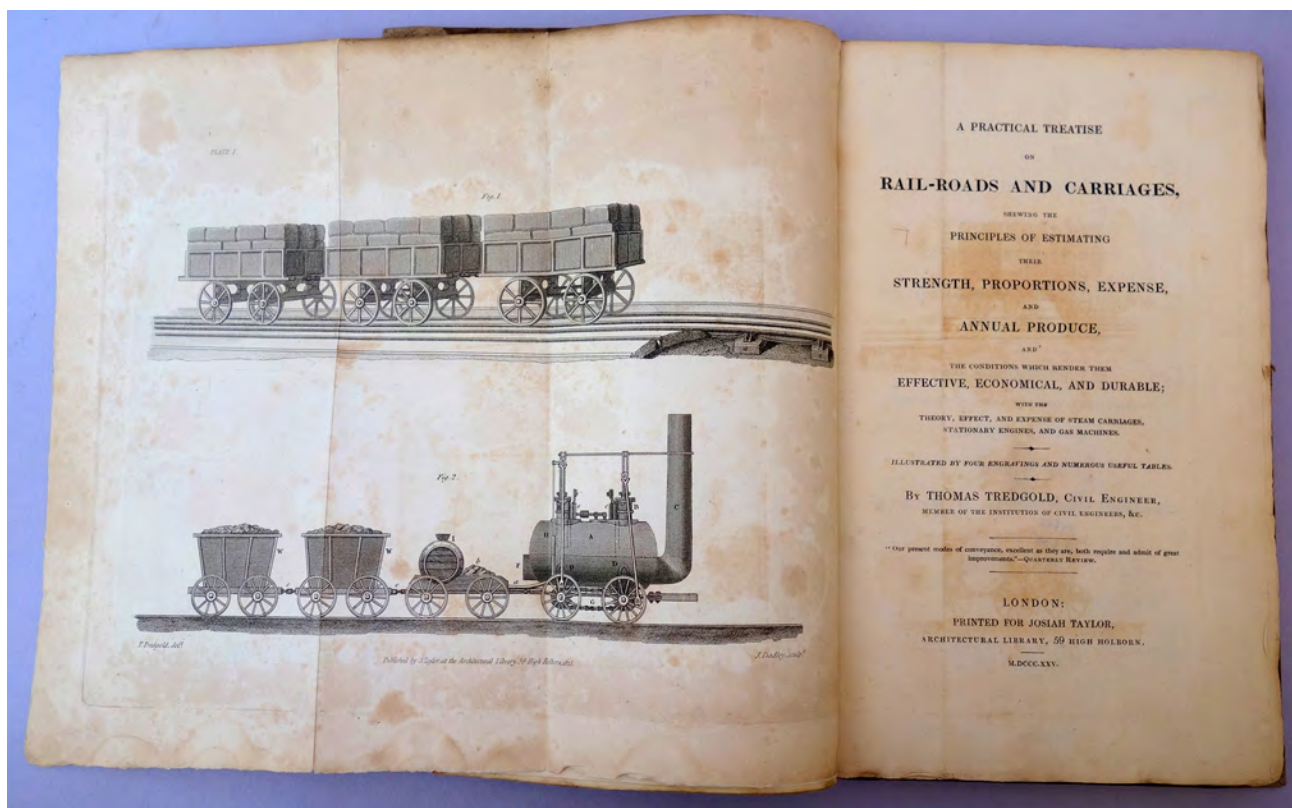
59. [Torres y Quevedo, Leonardo (1852-1936).] Torres and his remarkable automatic devices: He would substitute machinery for the human mind. In *Scientific American Supplement* 80, no. 2079 (Nov. 6, 1915): 296-298. Whole volume (for July – December 1915). [2], 416pp. 403 x 280 mm. Library buckram, small chip in upper spine. Light toning but very good. Brooklyn Public Library stamps on issue titles.

\$1250

First Edition of what appears to be the *first description in English* of Torres y Quevedo's automatic chess-playing machine, illustrated with seven photographs (three of the chess machine) and four schematics. Torres y Quevedo, a Spanish engineer, invented the first genuine chess-playing automaton, which he completed in 1911 and debuted in 1914 at the Paris World's Fair. The machine, which Torres y Quevedo called "El Ajedrecista" (the chess-player), pitted the white king and rook against the black king; it was fully automatic with electrical sensing of the pieces on the board and a mechanical arm to move its own pieces.

A pioneer of automation, Torres y Quevedo invented several analog algebraic equation solvers, a radio-control system and a prototype electromechanical calculating machine. His inventions "looked beyond assembly lines to the industrial use of programmed machines. To prove that machines could do jobs that seemed to require mental ability, [Torres y Quevedo] combined electromechanical calculating techniques with his principles of automata, and showed how a machine could be assembled to perform any desired sequence of arithmetic operations" (Eames and Eames, *A Computer Perspective: Background to the Computer Age*, p. 66).

Torres wrote very little, describing writing as "a form of martyrdom" (quoted in the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*), so that most of the published accounts of his inventions are reports like the one we are offering. 43530

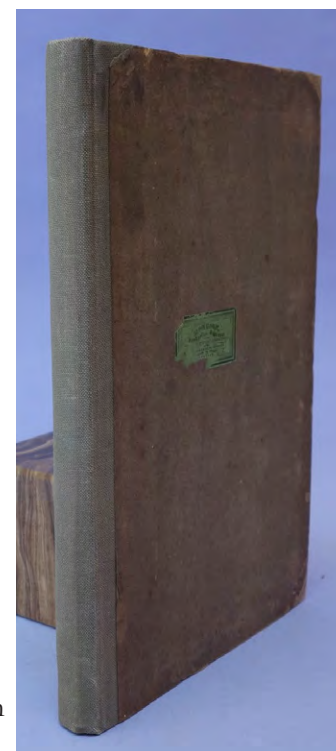


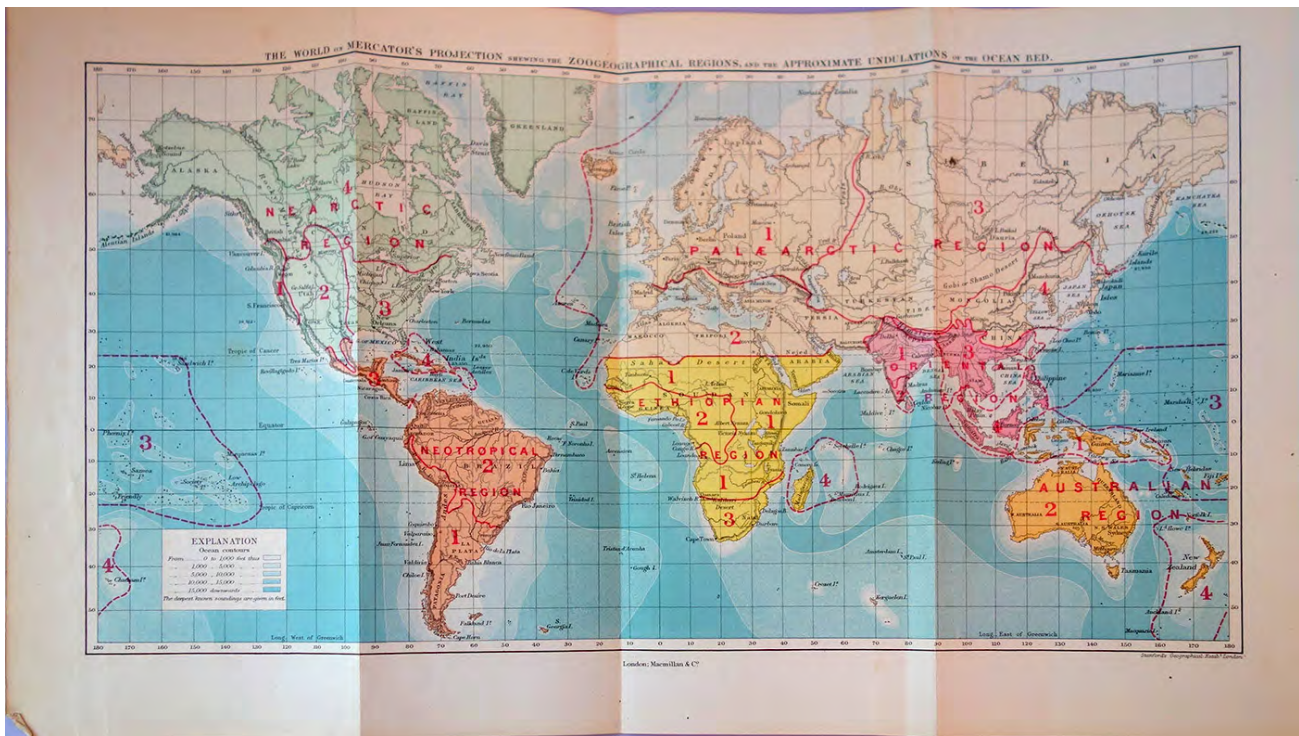
First Comprehensive Book on Railroad Engineering

60. Tredgold, Thomas (1788-1829). A practical treatise on rail-roads and carriages, shewing the principles of estimating their strength, proportions, expense, and annual produce. . . . xi, [1, errata], 184pp. Undated 16-page publisher's catalogue bound in front. 4 engraved plates, including folding frontispiece. London: Josiah Taylor, 1825. 228 x 142 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebacked in cloth, corners repaired, 19th century book-seller's label on front cover. Minor foxing and dust-soiling, some offsetting from plates, library stamps, shelf-mark and small circular bookplate on front pastedown and first page of publisher's catalogue, but a very good copy.

\$1500

First Edition. Along with Nicholas Wood's *Practical Treatise on Rail-Roads* (1825), Tredgold's book represents the first comprehensive work on railway engineering. "In the above, the structural features of roadbed, rails, engines and rolling stock are analyzed, and the evolution of railroads from man-powered and animal-powered to steam-powered locomotion is given. Clear and detailed engravings illustrate Stephenson's pre-Rocket engines, and others with primitive transmission of power from engine to rail" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, no. 182). A conservative in railway matters, Tredgold believed it was "extremely improbable" that trains carrying passengers would travel faster than ten miles per hour. Norman 2092. 43462

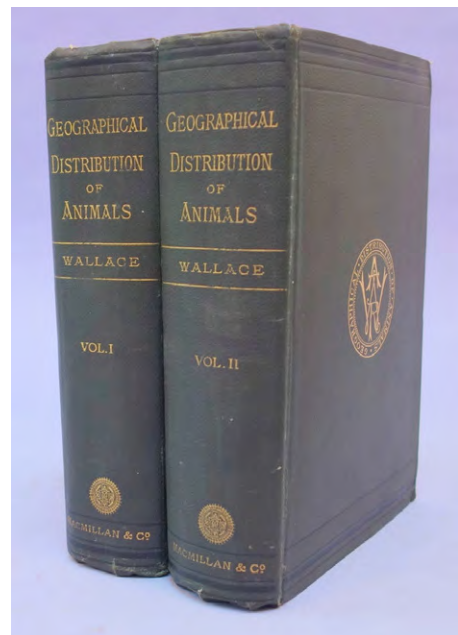




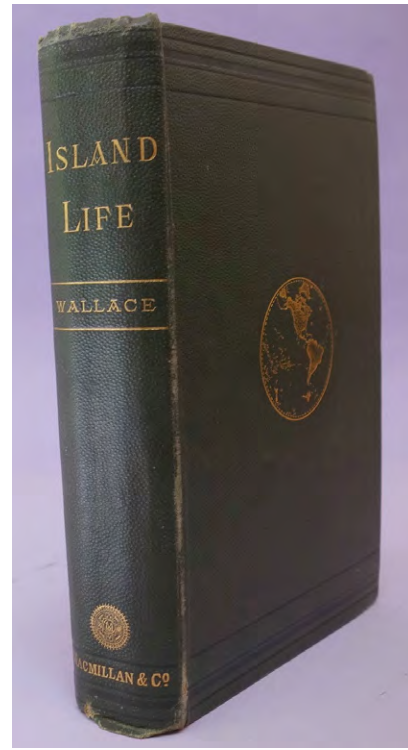
Foundation Work of Evolutionary Zoogeography

61. Wallace, Alfred Russel (1823-1913). The geographical distribution of animals. With a study of the relations of living and extinct faunas as elucidating the past changes of the earth's surface. 2 vols. xxi, [3], 503; viii, [4], 607pp. 7 colored maps (some folding) and 20 plates. London: Macmillan and Co., 1876. 225 x 150 mm. Original leather-grain green cloth stamped in gilt and black, hinges of Vol. I crudely repaired, light wear. Light foxing, marginal tears in one or two folding maps, but a good set. Bookplate. \$2750

First Edition of the foundation work of evolutionary zoogeography. "Wallace's investigations made it quite clear that zoogeography should be based on a wide range of geographical and geological facts interpreted by evolutionary doctrines. He was also one of the few early zoogeographers to rely on a statistical approach. The culmination of Wallace's approach was achieved in his monumental two-volume *The Geographical Distribution of Animals* (1876). Relying on data he had collected on families and genera of terrestrial vertebrates, Wallace established evolutionary zoogeography on its modern foundation. While an enormous amount of subsequent data has improved our knowledge and determination of the zoogeographical provinces, few, if any, subsequent works have been more important to the subject . . . Wallace's evolutionary approach to zoogeography provided a rock-solid factual basis for evolutionary biology . . . His work actually transformed the subject and became the standard authority for many years" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).



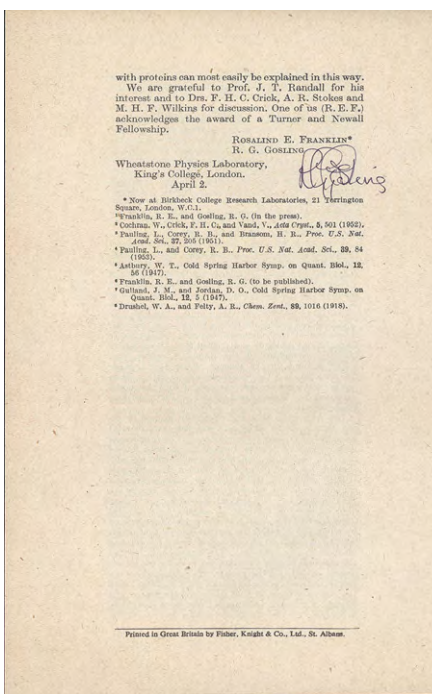
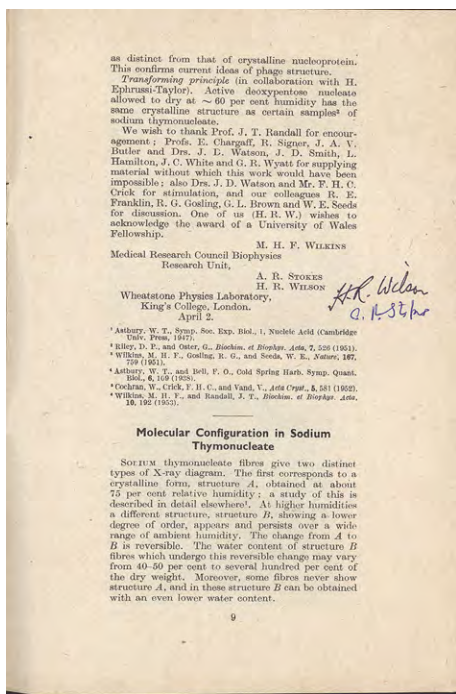
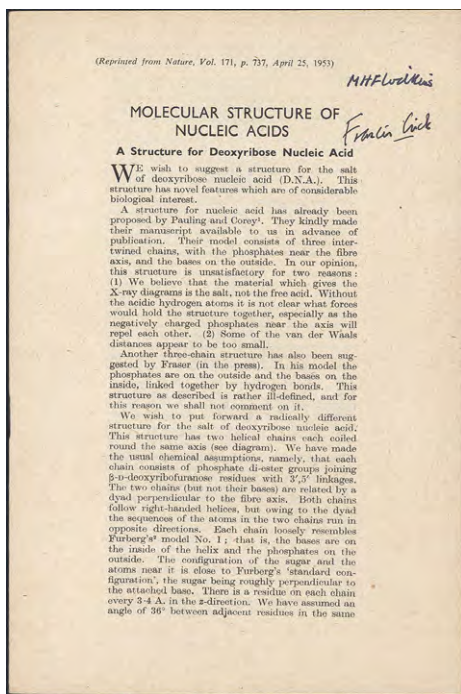
Two binding variants have been noted (no priority established): one in leather-grain cloth as above, with the initial M of the spine imprint "Macmillan & Co." taller than the rest of the letters; and another in fine-diaper green cloth with all the letters of the spine imprint of uniform height. Garrison-Morton 145.60. Norman 2178. 41770



62. Wallace, Alfred Russel (1823-1913). *Island life: Or, the phenomena and causes of insular faunas and floras, including a revision and attempted solution of the problem of geological climates.* xvii, [3], 526, [2, adverts.].pp. 3 chromolithographed maps, including frontispiece; text wood-engravings. London: Macmillan, 1880. 226 x 153 mm. Original green pebbled cloth, gilt-lettered spine, gilt globe on front cover, light wear to outer hinges, inner hinges cracking. Some foxing and offsetting from maps, but very good. Bookplate of British naturalist Frederick DuCane Godman (1834-1919). \$750

First Edition. One of the foundation works of zoogeography. Wallace had treated this subject earlier in his *Geographical Distribution of Animals* (1876); however, where *Geographical Distribution* had discussed the broad principles of distribution for great groups of animals, *Island Life* focused on the detailed problems of animal dispersal and speciation. Like Darwin, Wallace classified islands as either oceanic (no previous connection to a land mass) or continental (previously connected to a land mass). He considered the means by which each class of island might become colonized, the types of animals most likely to perform the necessary migrations, and the conditions—such as major climactic or geologic change—under which the migrations might have been made. Wallace was the first to use the new knowledge of Pleistocene ice ages to explain certain phenomena of animal distribution, and in *Island Life* he speculated about the possible causes of glaciation.

This copy is from the library of Frederick DuCane Godman, a British lepidopterist, ornithologist and entomologist who studied the flora and fauna of Central America. Norman 2179. 43463



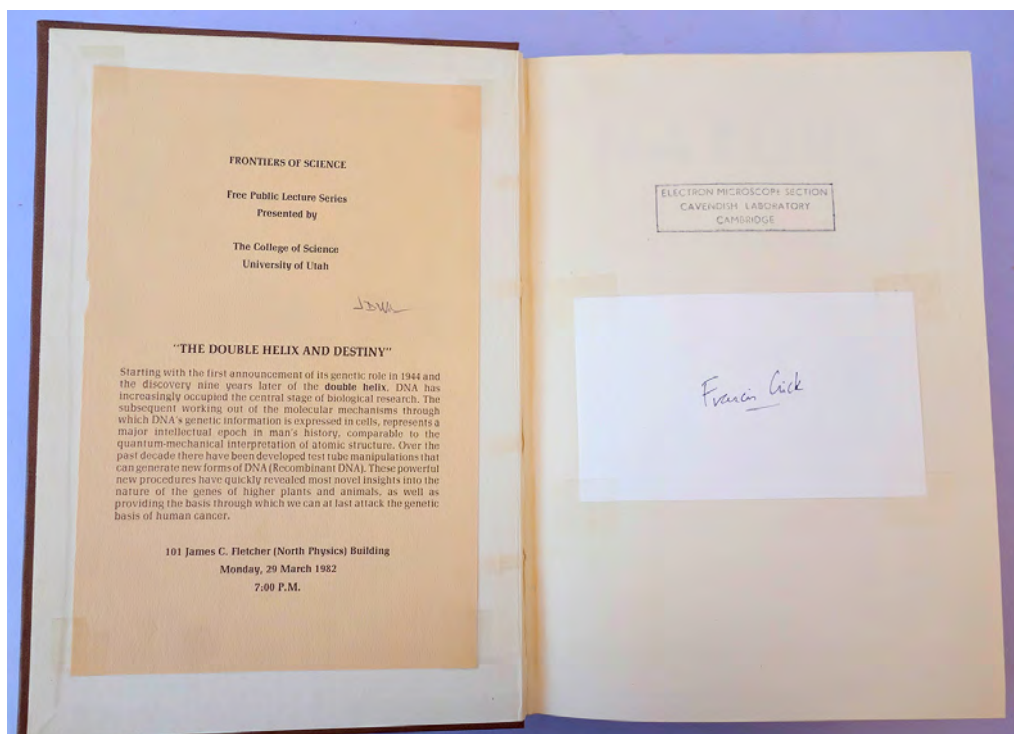
The Double Helix—The “Three-Paper” Offprint, Signed by Five of its Authors

63. Watson, James D. (1928-) & Crick, Francis H. C. (1916-2004). Molecular structure of nucleic acids. A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid. **With: Wilkins, Maurice (1916-2004); Stokes, A. R.; & Wilson, H. R.** Molecular structure of deoxyribose nucleic acids. **With: Franklin, Rosalind (1920-58) and Gosling, R. G.** Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate. Together three papers in a single offprint from *Nature* 171, no. 4356 (April 25, 1953). 8vo. 13, [1]pp. 211 x 141 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Signed by Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins on the first page, by H. R. Wilson and A. R. Stokes on p. 9, and by R. G. Gosling on the last page. Very good condition.

\$37,500

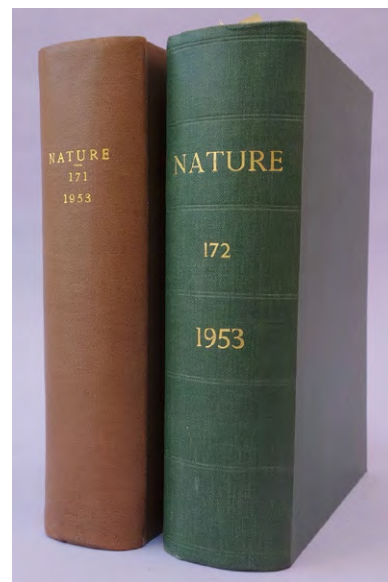
First Editions. Watson and Crick's discovery of the double-helical structure of DNA is the most important medical and biological discovery of the twentieth century. Their paper first appeared in the scientific journal *Nature*, grouped, under the general title “The molecular structure of nucleic acids,” with two other seminal papers on DNA: “Molecular structure of deoxyribose nucleic acids,” by Maurice Wilkins, A. R. Stokes and H. R. Wilson; and Rosalind Franklin and Raymond Gosling's “Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate,” which contains Franklin's famous x-ray photograph of DNA. The journal publication of the three papers was followed by this “three-paper” offprint for distribution by the various authors. In 1962, Watson, Crick and Wilkins shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Because Franklin had died in 1958 she could not share in the Nobel Prize.

As much as the general educated public appreciates the discovery of the double helix today, when the papers were published in 1953 they were only understood and appreciated by the few workers in the field. Thus, Rosalind Franklin was never asked to sign a copy of this offprint, and none exist with her signature. This copy is signed by all participants except Franklin and Watson. Garrison-Morton (online) 256.3 (Watson & Crick). Grolier, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 99. Judson, *Eighth Day of Creation*, pp. 145-56. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 200. 43527

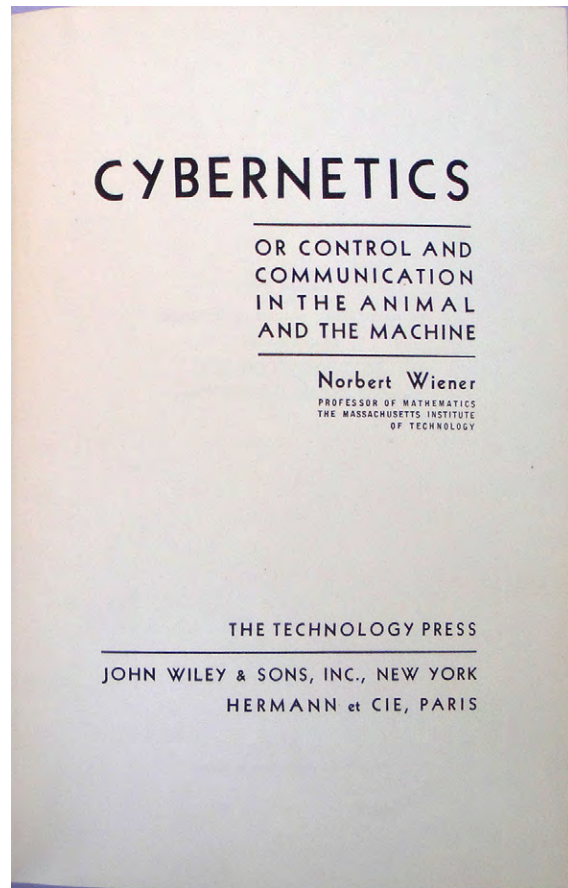
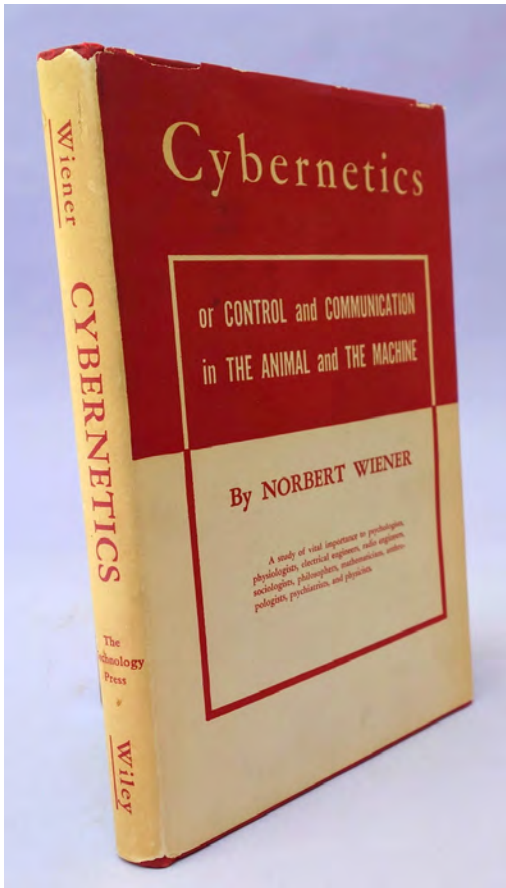


With Autograph Signatures of Watson & Crick Tipped-in

64. Watson, James D. (1928-) & Crick, Francis H. C. (1916-2004). Molecular structure of nucleic acids. A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid. **With: Wilkins, Maurice (1916-2004); Stokes, A. R.; & Wilson, H. R.** Molecular structure of deoxyribose nucleic acids. **With: Franklin, Rosalind (1920-58) and Gosling, R. G.** Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate. **With: Watson & Crick.** Genetical implications of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid. **With: Franklin & Gosling.** Evidence for 2-chain helix in crystalline structure of sodium deoxyribonucleate. **With: Wilkins et al.** Helical structure of crystalline deoxyribose nucleic acid. Together 6 papers. In *Nature* 171 (Jan.-June 1953): 737-738; 738-740; 740-741; 964-967; and 172 (July- Dec. 1953): 156-157; 759-762. 2 volumes. 250 x 173 mm. Library buckram (not uniform), minor finger-soiling. Very good. Signatures of Watson and Crick tipped into first volume. Stamp of Cambridge's Cavendish Laboratory, Electron Microscope Section in first volume. \$4500



First Edition, journal issue of the three key DNA papers, plus Watson and Crick's second DNA paper, "Genetical implications of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid," in which they proposed the DNA molecule's means of replication. This discovery has been called as significant or possibly even more significant than the original discovery of the structure of DNA. Also included are Franklin and Gosling's "Evidence for 2-chain helix in crystalline structure of sodium deoxyribonucleate," containing the first independent confirmation of the Watson-Crick double-helix model, and "Helical structure of crystalline deoxyribose nucleic acid" by Wilkins, Stokes, Wilson and Seeds "suggest[ing] that proof is now available that deoxyribonucleic acid consists of two helical intertwined polynucleotide chains." Garrison-Morton (online) 256.3 (Watson & Crick), 256.4 (Wilkins et al.). 41909

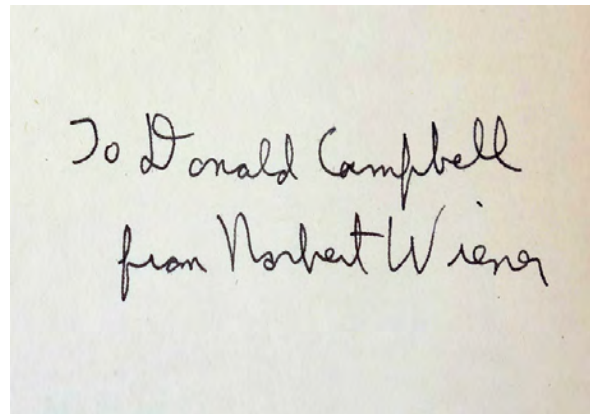


Inscribed to Philosopher and Social Scientist Donald Campbell

65. Wiener, Norbert (1894-1964). *Cybernetics or control and communication in the animal and the machine.* 8vo. [2], 194pp. New York: John Wiley & Sons; Paris: Hermann et Cie., 1948. 229 x 152 mm. Original red cloth, red and gray printed dust-jacket (a little chipped). Fine. *Inscribed by Wiener to Donald Campbell (1916-96) on the front free endpaper:* "To Donald Campbell from Norbert Wiener."

\$6500

First American Edition, following shortly after the French edition that appeared in English the same year. We have never seen or heard of a presentation copy of the French edition, and this is the only the second presentation copy of the American edition we know of. Wiener presented this copy to Donald T. Campbell, the highly influential psychologist, social scientist and information philosopher whose investigations of creative thought led him to come up with the concept of "Blind Variation and Selective Retention" (BVSr), a fundamental principle of cybernetics:



Blind variation and selective retention (BVSr) is a phrase introduced by Donald T. Campbell to describe the most fundamental principle underlying cultural evolution. In cybernetics, it is seen as a principle for describing change in evolutionary systems in general, not just in biological organisms. For example, it can also be applied to scientific discovery, memetic evolution [i.e., the evolution of cultural memes] or genetic programming. As such, it forms a foundation for what has later been called Universal Darwinism (Wikipedia).

Cybernetics, Wiener's widely circulated and influential treatise on feedback, applied theories of information and communication to both biological systems and machines. In it were the roots of various elements of computer science, which by the mid-1950s had broken off from cybernetics to form their own specialties. The work influenced a generation of scientists working in a wide range of disciplines, including information theory, computer learning, and artificial intelligence.

Cybernetics was the first conventionally published book (as opposed to technical report) to include a serious discussion of electronic digital computing. Wiener, independently of Claude Shannon, conceived of communications engineering as a brand of statistical physics and applied this viewpoint to the concept of information; writing as a mathematician rather than an engineer, his discussion was theoretical rather than specific. Computer-related words beginning with the "cyber-" prefix, including "cyberspace," originate from Wiener's book. The chapter on "Time series, information, and communication" contained the first publication of Wiener's formula describing the probability density of continuous information. This is remarkably close to Shannon's formula dealing with discrete time published in "A mathematical theory of communication" (1948). *Cybernetics* also contained a chapter on "Computing machines and the nervous system," a theoretical discussion, influenced by McCulloch and Pitts, of differences and similarities between information processing in the electronic computer and the human brain. It contains a discussion of the difference between human memory and the different computer memories then available. Tacked on at the end of *Cybernetics* were speculations by Wiener about building a chess-playing computer, predating Shannon's first paper on the topic.

Wiley had the first edition of Wiener's book typeset and printed by letterpress in France by the French publishers Hermann et Cie, probably because the French firm was a specialist in mathematical publications. The first edition was thus issued in Paris. The first American edition was printed offset from the French sheets and issued by John Wiley in New York, also in 1948. Because the typesetting was done in Europe Wiener likely did not have the opportunity to read proofs carefully, as the first edition contained many typographical errors which were repeated in the American edition. These remained uncorrected through the various printings of the American edition until a second edition was published by John Wiley and MIT Press in 1961.

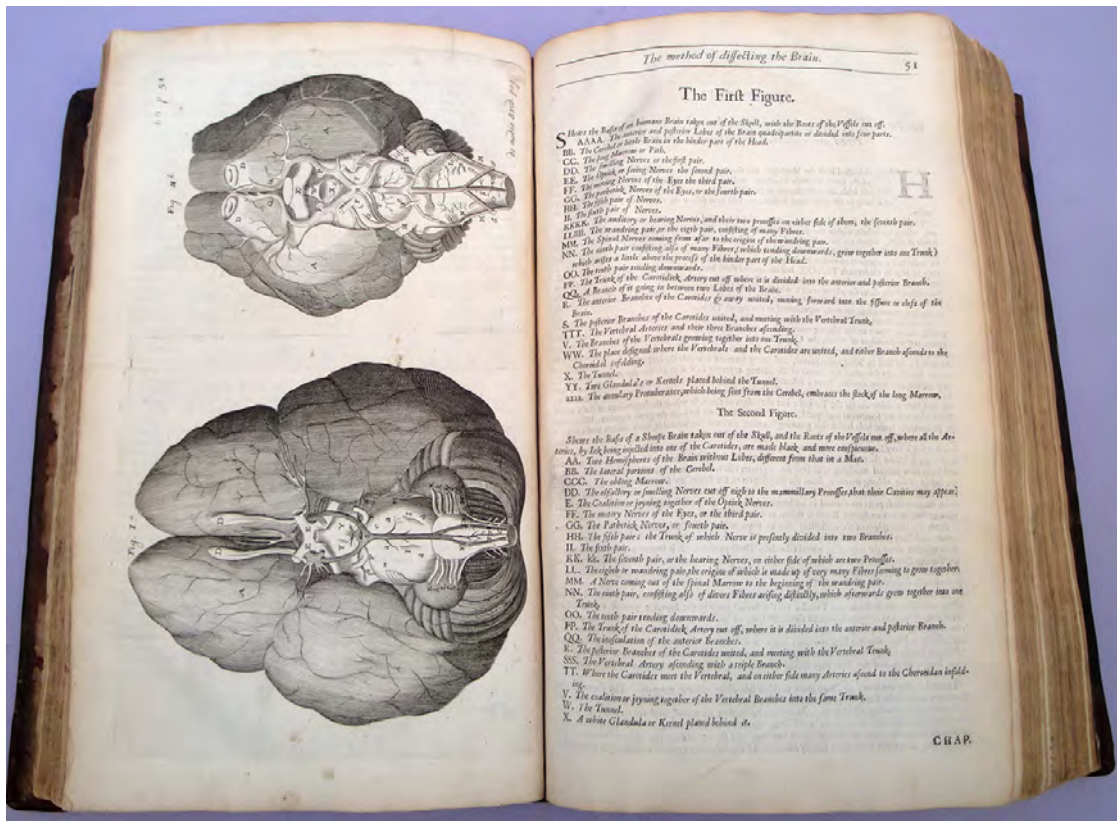
Regarding the notable paucity of books inscribed by Wiener, my colleague Arthur Freeman emailed me this story in October 2012: "Norbert, whom I grew up nearby (he visited our converted barn in Belmont, Mass., constantly to play frantic theoretical blackboard math with my father, an economist/statistician at MIT, which my mother, herself a bit better at pure math, would have to explain to him later), was a notorious cheapskate. His wife once persuaded him to invite some colleagues out for a beer at the Oxford Grill in Harvard Square, which he did, and after a fifteen-minute sipping session, he got up to go, and solemnly collected one dime each from each of his guests. So when *Cybernetics* appeared on the shelves of the Harvard Coop Bookstore, my father was surprised and flattered that Norbert wanted him to have an inscribed copy, and together they went to Coop, where Norbert duly picked one out, wrote in it, and carried it to the check-out counter—where he ceremoniously handed it over to my father to pay for. This was a great topic of family folklore." *Origins of Cyberspace* 992. 43438



66. Wigner, Eugene Paul (1902-95). Archive of correspondence between Wigner and historian of physics Jagdish Mehra (1931-2008). 50 letters and other pieces, comprising ca. 100 pages. Oct. 14, 1969 – Nov. 8, 1972. Archive includes original autograph and typed letters signed, carbon typescripts and a few photocopies. Very good. Complete calendar of archive available on request. \$4500

A large group of correspondence between Nobel laureate Eugene Wigner, who received a share of the 1963 Nobel Prize in physics for his discovery and application of fundamental principles of symmetry to the theory of atomic nuclei particles, and historian of physics Jagdish Mehra, editor of Wigner's *Philosophical Reflections and Syntheses* (1995) and *The Collected Works of Eugene Paul Wigner* (1993), and author of *The Historical Development of Quantum Theory* (1982-2002) and many other works. The correspondence includes 22 typed or autograph letters / notes signed from Wigner to Mehra, plus carbons of Mehra's responses, a few of Mehra's drafts of letters to Wigner, and related material. The letters deal primarily with the organization of scientific conferences; several are devoted to "The Physicist's Conception of Nature," a symposium held in Trieste in 1972 in honor of Paul Dirac's 70th birthday, which Mehra organized and Wigner co-chaired. Other letters touch on Wigner's retirement in 1971 and Mehra's proposal to edit Wigner's collected papers. Also included in the archive is an undated autograph document in Wigner's hand, headed "Classical expression for Helmholtz function."

The Hungarian-born Wigner was a key player in the development of quantum and nuclear physics. He introduced the idea of parity as a conserved property of nuclear reactions (1927); developed with his friend John von Neumann the theory of energy levels in atoms on the basis of group theory (1928-32); devised the "Wigner function" of momenta and coordinates (1932), which has become a major tool in the study of quantum chaos; provided with his student Frederick Seitz a basis for solid state physics in their method of treating electron wave functions in a solid (1933); and worked out with Gregory Breit the "Breit-Wigner" formula (1936) explaining neutron absorption by a compound nucleus. He also played an important role in the United States' development of the atomic bomb and nuclear reactors, working on the Manhattan Project during World War II and serving as director of the AEC Laboratory at Oak Ridge in 1946-47. 43473



Only Complete Edition in English

67. Willis, Thomas (1621-75). Dr. Willis's practice of physic, being the whole works of that renowned and famous physician . . . Folio. [26], 152, [14], 158, [4], 96, [8], 143, [8], 218, 145-160, [8], 96, 105-234, [8]pp. 36 plates on 35 plate leaves. London: T. Dring, C. Harper and J. Leigh, 1684. 312 x 195 mm. Calf c. 1684, rebaked, corners repaired. Marginal repairs to first and last few leaves, light soiling and toning, a few fox-marks, but very good. \$12,500

First and Only Complete Edition of Willis's *Works* in English, translated by the poet Samuel Pordage; the collection includes the **First Edition in English** of Willis's *De anima brutorum*. The volume is divided into six separately paginated sections, each with its own title-leaf. Included are English versions of Willis's three great works on the brain—*Cerebri anatome*, *Pathologiae cerebri* and *De anima brutorum*—as well as his clinical and pharmaceutical treatises. In addition to his invaluable work in the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, Willis was the first to distinguish true diabetes mellitus, and showed that the polyuria was not due to any disease of the kidneys. He anticipated the recognition of hormones in the circulation of his suggestion that the phenomena of puberty were due to a ferment distributed through the body from the genitals. He discovered the superficial lymphatics of the lungs, distinguished acute tuberculosis from the chronic fibroid type and gave the first clinical and pathological account of emphysema. Garrison-Morton notes that "the modern treatment of asthma really begins with Willis, who considered it to be of nervous origin" (Garrison-Morton [online] 3165) and that "Willis was probably the first to report an epidemic of cerebrospinal fever" (Garrison-Morton [online] 4673). Wing W-2854. 4I473

