Catalogue 59

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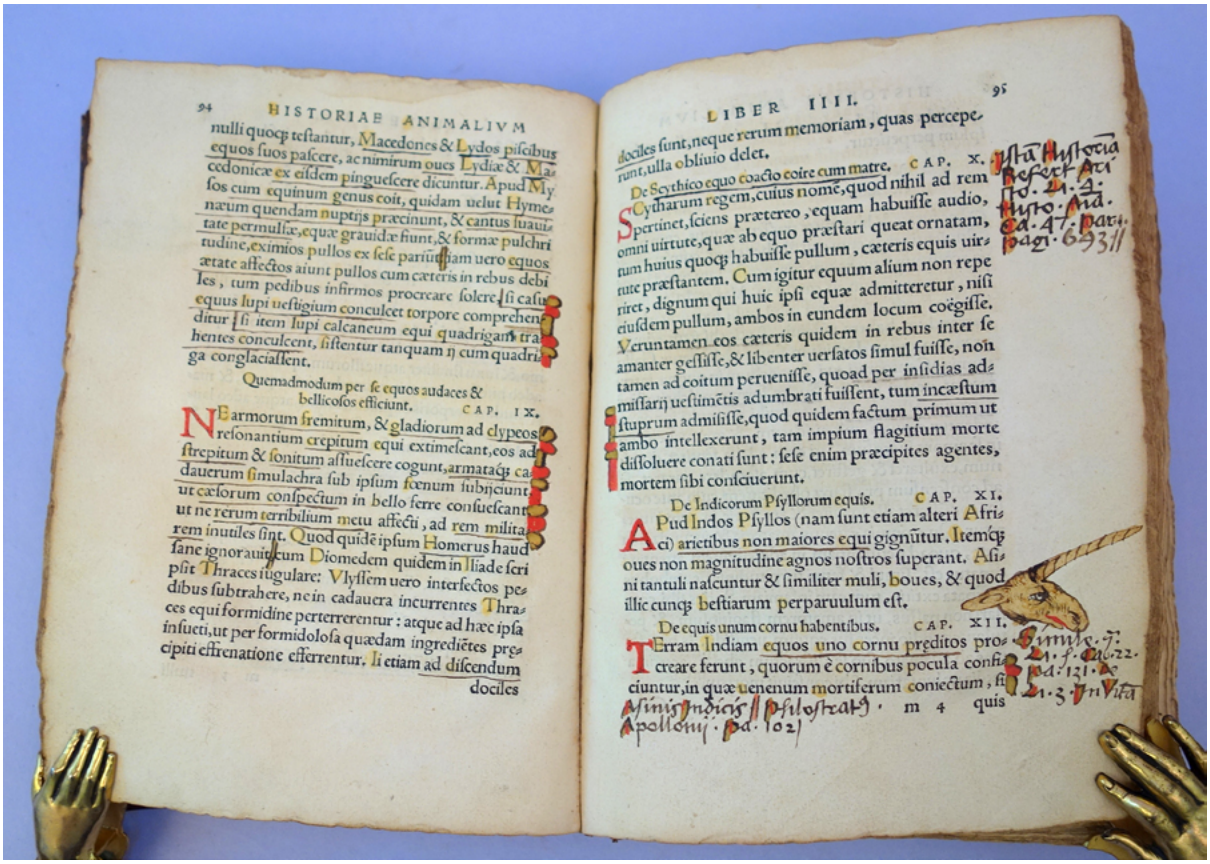
EX AELIANI HISTORIA PER PETRVM GYLLIVM LATINI FACTI,

itemq; ex Porphyrio, Heliodoro, Oppiano, tum eodem Gyllio luculentis accessionibus aucti libri XVI. De ui & natura animalium.

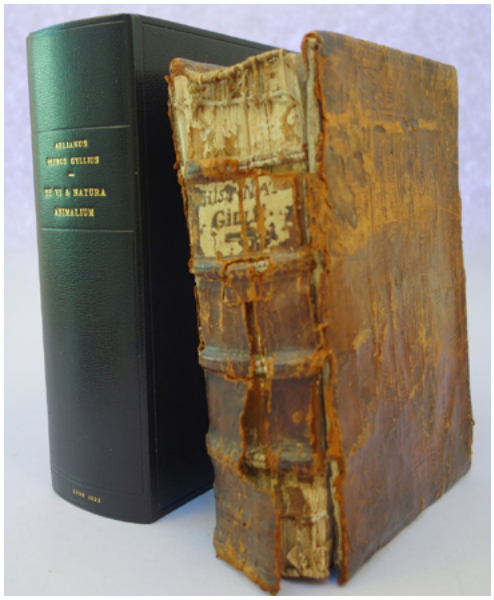
Eiusdem Gyllij Liber unus, De Gallicis & Latinis nominibus piscium.

LVGDVNI APVD SEB. GRYPHIVM,
M. D. XXXIII.
Cum Priuilegio, quod in calce libri reperies.

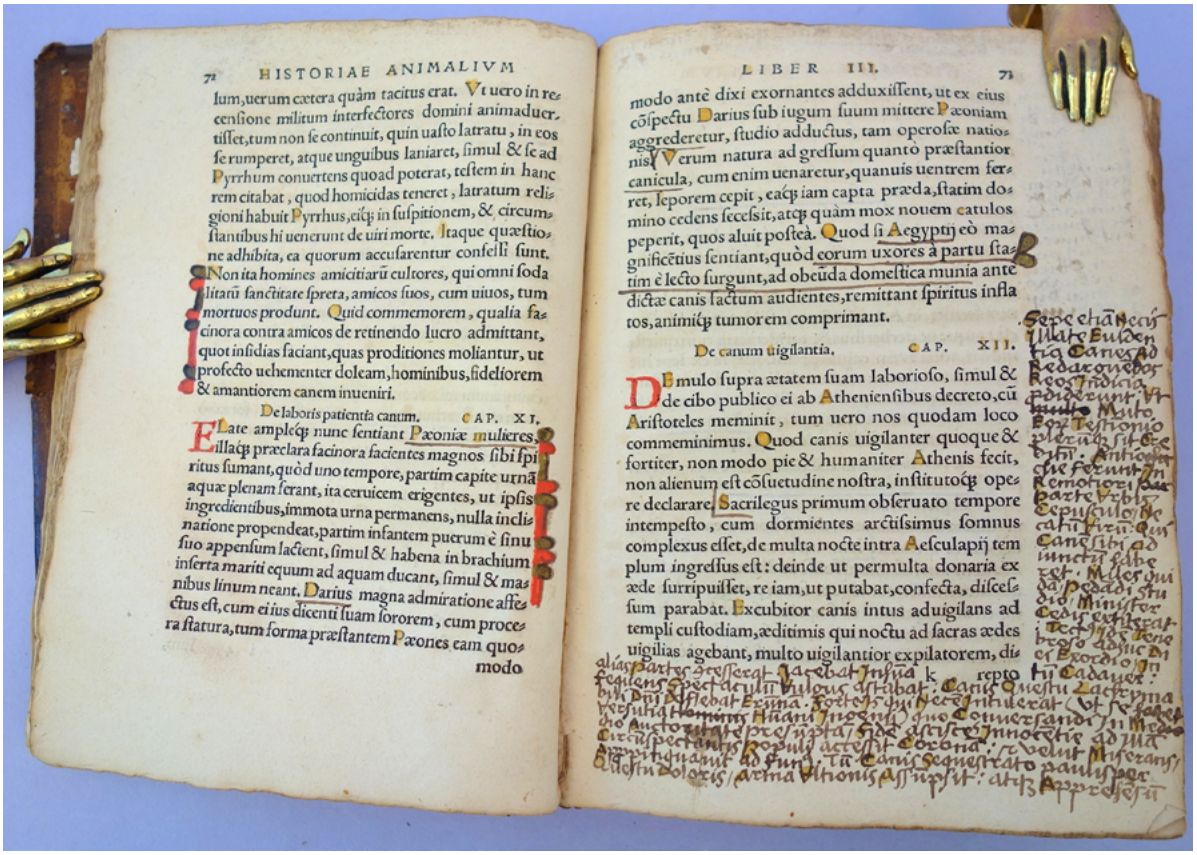


Editio Princeps of Late Antique Natural History, Beautifully Decorated and Extensively Annotated

1. Aelianus, Claudius (ca. 175 – ca. 235). Ex Aeliani historia per Petrum Gyllium latini facti, itemque ex Porphyrio, Heliodoro, Oppiano, tum eodem Gyllio luculentis accessionibus aucti libri XVI . . . 4to. [28], 598, [10]pp. Translated into Latin by Petrus Gyllius (1490-1555). Woodcut title vignette, initials, tailpieces. Lyon: Sebastian Gryphius, 1533. 251 x 150 mm. Blind-tooled morocco ca. 1533, very worn with covers almost detached; preserved in a morocco drop-back box. Some staining in the lower margins, occasional foxing, but on the whole very good. From the library of Jean Boyer (d. 1546), Archdeacon of Conques (France), with his signature on the title ("Boerii Archdiacon[is] Conchen[sis]") and with approximately 75% of the leaves either underlined by him or annotated in his legible upright hand; numerous attractive marginal decorations by Boyer including two drawings of a unicorn; woodcut initials rubricated and nearly every capital letter in the text and in Boyer's notes highlighted by him in red, blue, yellow or brown ink; 2-page manuscript "Recepte pour une livre despice" (recipe for a pound of spice) at the end probably in Boyer's hand. Accompanied by the French government's "Certificat d'exportation" authorizing this copy's sale and export. $35,000



Editio Princeps of Aelianus's *De natura animalium,* originally written in Greek under the title *Peri zoon idiotestos,* probably in the early third century C. E. This extraordinary copy, beautifully deco-



72 HISTORIAE ANIMALIVM

lum, uerum cætera quàm tacitus erat. Vt uero in re-
censione militum interfectores domini animaduer-
tisset, tum non se continuit, quin uasto latratu, in eos
se rumperet, atque unguibus laniaret, simul & se ad
Pyrrhum conuertens quoad poterat, testem in hanc
rem citabat, quod homicidas teneret, latratum reli-
gioni habuit Pyrrhus, eósq; in suspitionem, & circum-
stantibus hi uenerunt de uiri morte. Itaque quæstio-
ne adhibita, ea quorum accusarentur confessi sunt.

Non ita homines amicitiarũ cultores, qui omni soda
litatũ sanctitate spreta, amicos suos, cum uiuos, tum
mortuos produnt. Quid commemorem, qualia fa-
cinora contra amicos de retinendo lucro admittant,
quot insidias faciant, quas proditiones moliantur, ut
profecto uehementer doleam, hominibus, fideliorem
& amantiorem canem inueniri.

De laboris patientia canum. CAP. XI.

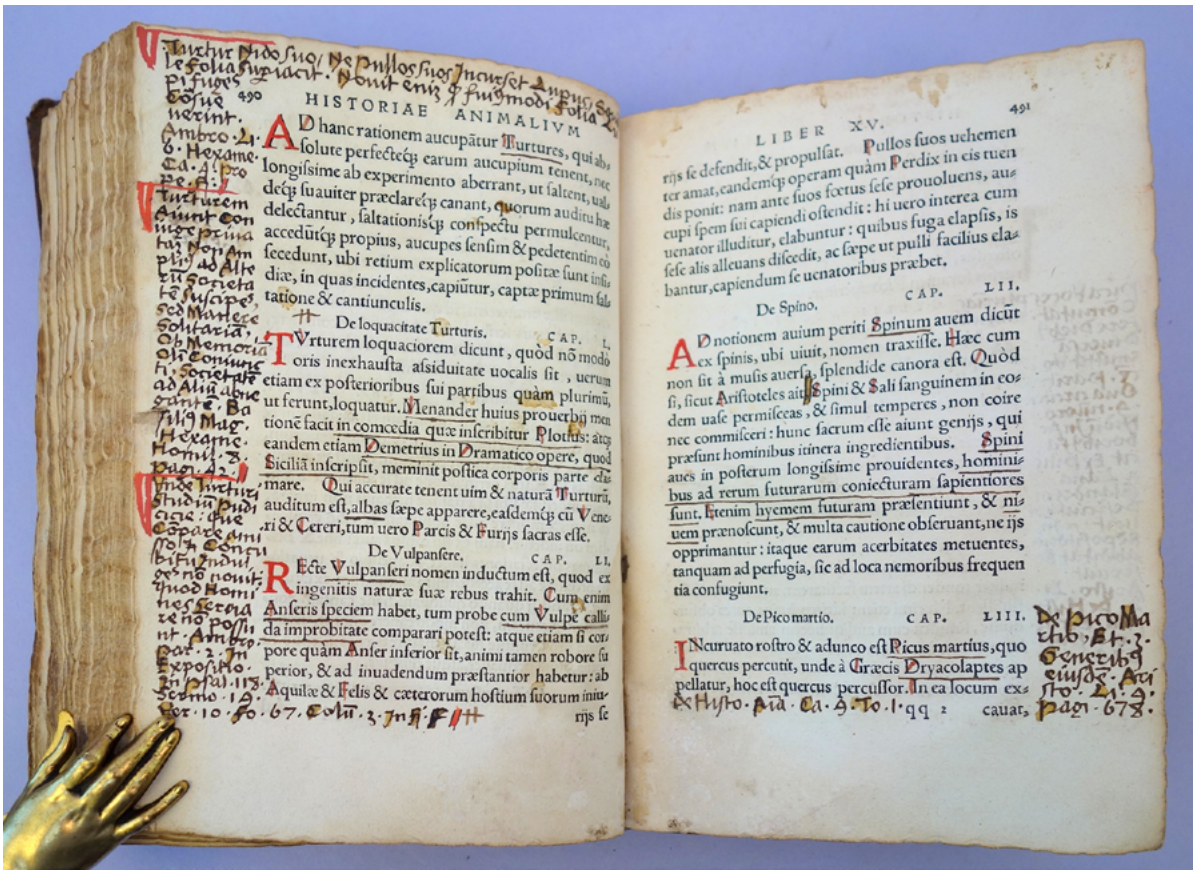
Elate ampleq; nunc sentiant Pæoniæ mulieres,
illaq; præclara facinora facientes magnos sibi spi-
ritus sumant, quòd uno tempore, partim capite urnã
aquæ plenam ferant, ita ceruicem erigentes, ut ipsis
ingredientibus, immota urna permanens, nulla incli-
natione propendeat, partim infantem puerum è sinu
suo appensum lacient, simul & habena in brachium
inserta mariti equum ad aquam ducant, simul & ma-
nibus linum neant. Darius magna admiratione affe-
ctus est, cum ei ius dicenti suam sororem, cum proce-
ra statura, tum forma præstantem Pæones eam quo-
modo

LIBER III. 73

modo antè dixi exornantes adduxissent, ut ex eius
cõspectu Darius sub iugum suum mittere Pæoniam
aggrederetur, studio adductus, tam operosæ natio-
nis. Verum natura ad gressum quanto præstantior
canicula, cum enim uenaretur, quanuis uentrem fer-
ret, leporem cepit, eáq; iam capta præda, statim do-
mino cedens secessit, atq; quàm mox nouem catulos
peperit, quos aluit posteà. Quod si Aegyptij eò ma-
gnificẽtius sentiant, quòd eorum uxores à partu sta-
tim è lecto surgunt, ad obeunda domestica munia ante
dictæ canis factum audientes, remittant spiritus insla
tos, animiq; tumorem comprimant.

De canum uigilantia. CAP. XII.

Dimulo supra ætatem suam laboriosa, simul &
de cibo publico ei ab Athenien sibus decreto, cũ
Aristoteles meminit, tum uero nos quodam loco
commeminimus. Quod canis uigilanter quoque &
fortiter, non modo pie & humaniter Athenis fecit,
non alienum est cõsuetudine nostra, institutoq; ope-
re declarare. Sacrilegus primum obseruato tempore
intempesto, cum dormientes arctissimus somnus
complexus esset, de multa nocte intra Aesculapij tem
plum ingressus est: deinde ut permulta donaria ex
æde surripuisset, re iam, ut putabat, confecta, discess-
sum parabat. Excubitor canis intus aduigilans ad
templi custodiam, æditimis qui noctu ad sacras ædes
uigilias agebant, multo uigilantior expilatorem, di-



HISTORIAE ANIMALIVM 490

AD hanc rationem aucupãtur Turtures, qui ab-
solute perfecteq; earum aucupium tenent, nec
longissime ab experimento aberrant, ut saltent, uale
deq; suauiter præclareq; canant, quorum auditu hæ
delectantur, saltationisq; conspectu permulcentur,
accedũtq; propius, aucupes sensim & pedetentim eò
secedunt, ubi retium explicatorum positæ sunt insi-
diæ, in quas incidentes, capiũtur, captæ primum sal-
tatione & cantiunculis.

De loquacitate Turturis. CAP. L.

Turturem loquaciorem dicunt, quòd nõ modò
oris inexhausta assiduitate uocalis sit, uerum
etiam ex posterioribus sui partibus quàm plurimũ,
ut ferunt, loquatur. Menander huius prouerbij men
tionẽ facit in comœdia quæ inscribitur Plotus: atq;
eandem etiam Demetrius in Dramatico opere, quod
Siciliã inscripsit, meminit postica corporis parte lo-
mare. Qui accurate tenent uim & naturã Turturũ,
auditum est, albas sæpe apparere, easdemq; cũ Vene-
ri & Cereri, tum uero Parcis & Furijs sacras esse.

De Vulpanse re. CAP. LI.

Recte Vulpanseri nomen inductum est, quod ex
ingenitis naturæ suæ rebus trahit. Cum enim
Anseris speciem habet, tum probe cum Vulpe calli
da improbitate comparari potest: atque etiam si cor-
pore quàm Anser inferior sit, animi tamen robore su
perior, & ad inuadendum præstantior habetur: ab
Aquilæ & Felis & cæterorum hostium suorum iniu-
rijs se

LIBER XV. 491

rijs se defendit, & propulsat. Pullos suos uehemen
ter amat, eandemq; operam quàm Perdix in eis tuen
dis ponit: nam ante suos fœtus sese prouoluens, aus
cupi spem sui capiendi ostendit: hi uero interea cum
uenator illuditur, elabuntur: quibus fuga elapsis, is
sese alis alleuans discedit, ac sæpe ut pulli facilius ela-
bantur, capiendum se uenatoribus præbet.

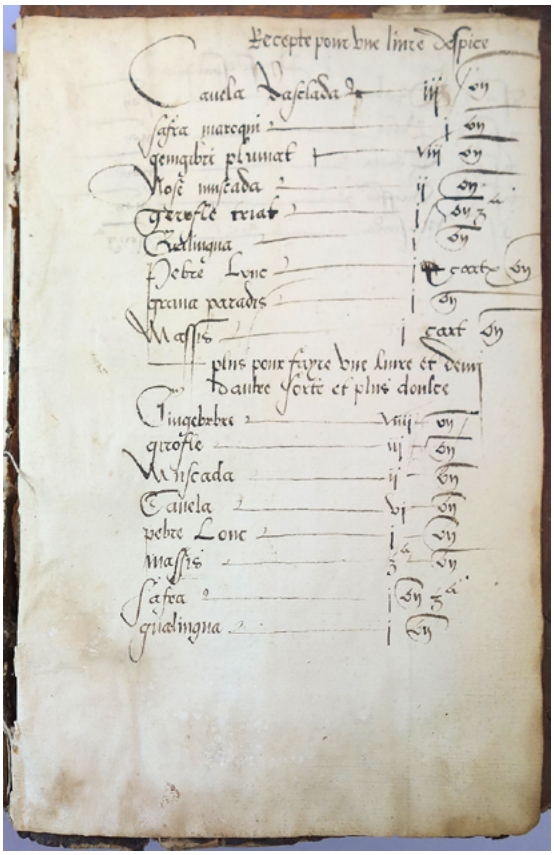
De Spino. CAP. LII.

AD notionem auium periti Spinum auem dicũt
ex spinis, ubi uiuit, nomen traxisse. Hæc cum
non sit à musis auersa, splendide canora est. Quòd
si, sicut Aristoteles ait, Spini & Sali sanguinem in eo-
dem uase permisceas, & simul temperes, non coire
nec commisceri: hunc sacrum esse aiunt genijs, qui
præsunt hominibus itinera ingredientibus. Spini
aues in posterum longissime prouidentes, hominis
bus ad rerum futurarum coniecturam sapientiores
sunt. Etenim hyemem futuram præsentiunt, & ni-
uem prænoscunt, & multa cautione obseruant, ne ijs
opprimantur: itaque earum acerbitates metuentes,
tanquam ad perfugia, sic ad loca nemoribus frequen
tia confugiunt.

De Pico martio. CAP. LIII.

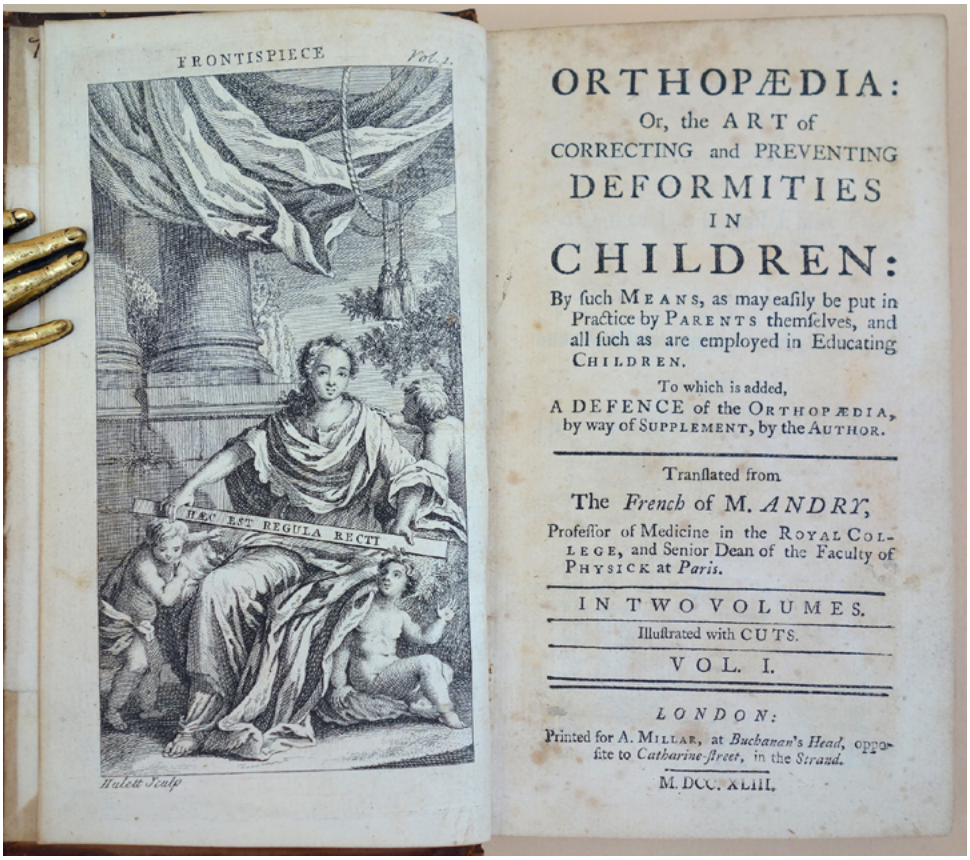
Incuruato rostro & adunco est Picus martius, quo
quercus percutit, unde à Græcis Dryacolaptes ap
pellatur, hoc est quercus percussor. In ea locum ex-
cauat,

rated and extensively annotated, is from the library of Jean Boyer, Archdeacon of Conques (southwestern France) between 1508 and 1541, where he served as almoner and librarian to the Bishop of Rodez, Georges d'Armagnac, a humanist and patron of the arts. Boyer amassed for himself a library of about 200 books, of which 41 examples, similarly decorated and annotated, are described by Mathieu Desachy in "Portrait des lecteurs: Étude des exemplaires annotés de J. Boyer et J.Vedel" (*Bulletin du bibliophile* 2001-2: 270-314). It was Boyer's habit while reading to annotate passages that interested him, often adding a small arabesque or foliated decoration; he also added illumination to woodcut initials and vignettes, and highlighted the capital letters on each page—even those in his handwritten notes—in colored inks. Boyer's copy of *Ex Aeliani historia* is further enlivened with two charming drawings of unicorns in the margins of pages 95 and 131.



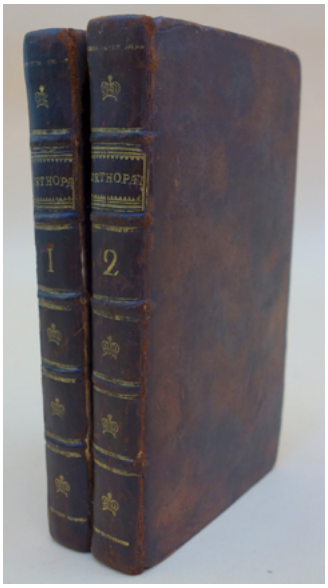
Aelianus's *De natura animalium* is an early encyclopedia of animal behavior derived largely from previous authors, including Pamphilius of Alexandria, Democritus, Herodotus and Pliny the Elder. The work, which enjoyed great popularity, is "a mostly randomly ordered collection of stories that [Aelianus] found interesting enough to relate about animals, whether he believed them or not . . . If Aelian's science is sometimes sketchy, the facts often fanciful, and the history sometimes suspect, it is clear enough that he had a grand time assembling the material, which can be said, in the most general terms, to support the notion of a kind of intelligence in nature and that extends human qualities, for good and bad, to animals . . . Aelian knew as much as any person of his time about animals. He knew what his contemporaries knew, and he knew what they would find exotic. *On the Nature of Animals* is thus both a wonderful window onto the beliefs of ordinary people and a testimonial to the transmission of knowledge in the ancient world" (McNamee, pp. 2-4). Some of the works Aelianus refers to are no longer extant; his book is thus a valuable source for the work of earlier authors whose writings have not survived elsewhere. *De natura animalium* is also an important work in the history of angling, as it contains **the first reference to fly fishing with artificial lures**.

The translator of *De natura animalium,* Petrus Gyllius, was a French humanist with a strong interest in natural science. A native of Albi, in southern France, Gyllius was a member of the Rodez congregation and likely knew Jean Boyer. Gyllius traveled and studied in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, and spent the years 1544 to 1547 in Constantinople hunting out ancient manuscripts for Francis I of France. The present work contains not only Gyllius's Latin translation of Aelianus, but also his own "Liber summarius de Gallicis et Latinis nominibus piscium Massiliensium" [Book on the French and Latin names of the fish of Marseilles], along with his translations of natural history texts by Heliodorus, Oppian and Porphyrius. Herd, Andrew N., "Aelian." *A Fly Fishing History.* N.p., n.d. Web. Accessed 19 June 2017. Hugonnard-Roche, Bertrand, "Pratique de lecture à la Renaissance: Le cas de l'archediacre de Conques." *Le Bibliomane moderne: Bibliophile et autres bibliomanies*. N.p., 09 June 2011. Web. Accessed 19 June 2017. McNamee, "Introduction," in Aelianus, *On the Nature of Animals* (2012), pp. 1-6. Garrison-Morton.com 8952. Wellcome I, 44. 44260



The Work that Named Orthopedics—First Edition in English

2. Andry, Nicolas (1658–1742). Orthopædia: Or, the art of correcting and preventing deformities in children . . . 2 vols., 12mo. viii, 230, [10]; vi, 310, [8]pp. 15 engraved plates, including frontispiece to Vol. I. London: A. Millar, 1743. 167 x 93 mm. Calf, gilt spines ca. 1743, light wear and rubbing, hinges in Vol. I cracked. Light toning but very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of the Steuarts of Allanton, an ancient Scottish family. $7500

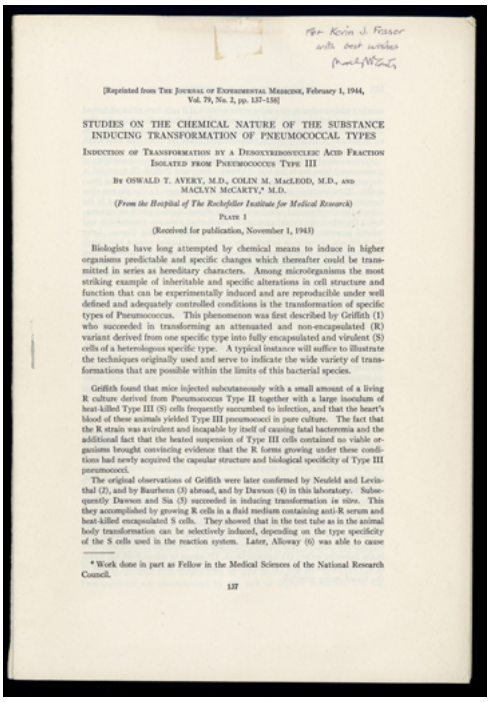


First Edition in English of Andry's *L'Orthopédie ou l'art de prévenir et de corriger dans les enfans* (1741), the work from which the specialty of orthopedics takes its name. The English edition is *rare*: This is only the second copy we have handled in fifty years in the trade, having sold our first copy in 1985!

Before Andry the field of orthopedics consisted of fractures and dislocations, and bone diseases. Andry was the first to note the active participation of muscles in producing deformities of the skeletal system, and to write a book on orthopedics as a preventive science (his title word, "orthopédie," was composed of French forms of the Greek words for "straight" and "child"). He stressed moderate exercise, posture improvement, mechanical aids and sensible clothing, but also made many observations on the pathologic states of the musculo-skeletal system of prime importance to the surgeon, which have formed the core of orthopedic surgery.

The allegorical frontispiece and fourteen plates are excellent copies of the French versions, which were made after drawings by Antoine Humblot, a particularly prolific book illustrator (see Benezit). The plates show how to sit reading, how to move heavy objects, suitable clothing for children, etc. The most famous plate shows a bent tree roped to a stake; this image has become the official symbol of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Garrison-Morton.com 4301. Peltier, *Orthopedics*, 20-23. Norman, *Grolier Medical Hundred,* 42. 44350

DNA Responsible for Genetic Transformation—Foundation Work of Molecular Biology, Inscribed by One of its Authors; With Autograph Letter



For Kevin J. Fraser
with best wishes
Maclyn McCarty

[Reprinted from The Journal of Experimental Medicine, February 1, 1944, Vol. 79, No. 2, pp. 137-158]

STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE SUBSTANCE INDUCING TRANSFORMATION OF PNEUMOCOCCAL TYPES

Induction of Transformation by a Desoxyribonucleic Acid Fraction Isolated from Pneumococcus Type III

By OSWALD T. AVERY, M.D., COLIN M. MacLEOD, M.D., and MACLYN McCARTY,* M.D.

(From the Hospital of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research)

Plate 1

(Received for publication, November 1, 1943)

Biologists have long attempted by chemical means to induce in higher organisms predictable and specific changes which thereafter could be transmitted in series as hereditary characters. Among microörganisms the most striking example of inheritable and specific alterations in cell structure and function that can be experimentally induced and are reproducible under well defined and adequately controlled conditions is the transformation of specific types of Pneumococcus. This phenomenon was first described by Griffith (1) who succeeded in transforming an attenuated and non-encapsulated (R) variant derived from one specific type into fully encapsulated and virulent (S) cells of a heterologous specific type. A typical instance will suffice to illustrate the techniques originally used and serve to indicate the wide variety of transformations that are possible within the limits of this bacterial species.

Griffith found that mice injected subcutaneously with a small amount of a living R culture derived from Pneumococcus Type II together with a large inoculum of heat-killed Type III (S) cells frequently succumbed to infection, and that the heart's blood of these animals yielded Type III pneumococci in pure culture. The fact that the R strain was avirulent and incapable by itself of causing fatal bacteremia and the additional fact that the heated suspension of Type III cells contained no viable organisms brought convincing evidence that the R forms growing under these conditions had newly acquired the capsular structure and biological specificity of Type III pneumococci.

The original observations of Griffith were later confirmed by Neufeld and Levinthal (2), and by Baurhenn (3) abroad, and by Dawson (4) in this laboratory. Subsequently Dawson and Sia (5) succeeded in inducing transformation in vitro. This they accomplished by growing R cells in a fluid medium containing anti-R serum and heat-killed encapsulated S cells. They showed that in the test tube as in the animal body transformation can be selectively induced, depending on the type specificity of the S cells used in the reaction system. Later, Alloway (6) was able to cause

* Work done in part as Fellow in the Medical Sciences of the National Research Council.

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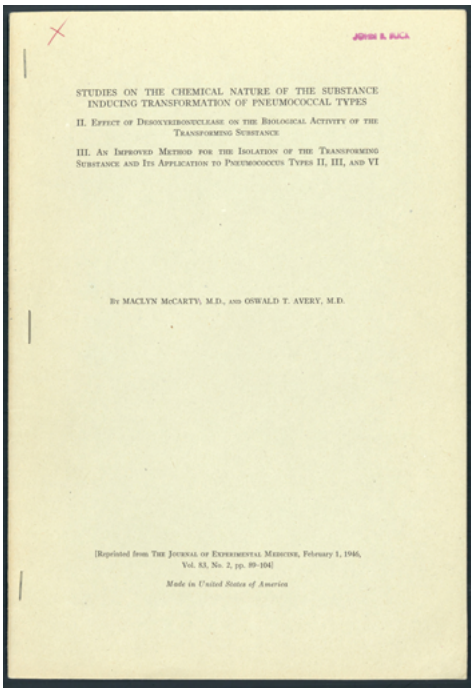


STUDIES ON THE CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE SUBSTANCE INDUCING TRANSFORMATION OF PNEUMOCOCCAL TYPES

II. Effect of Desoxyribonuclease on the Biological Activity of the Transforming Substance

III. An Improved Method for the Isolation of the Transforming Substance and Its Application to Pneumococcus Types II, III, and VI

By MACLYN McCARTY, M.D., and OSWALD T. AVERY, M.D.

[Reprinted from The Journal of Experimental Medicine, February 1, 1946, Vol. 83, No. 2, pp. 89-104]

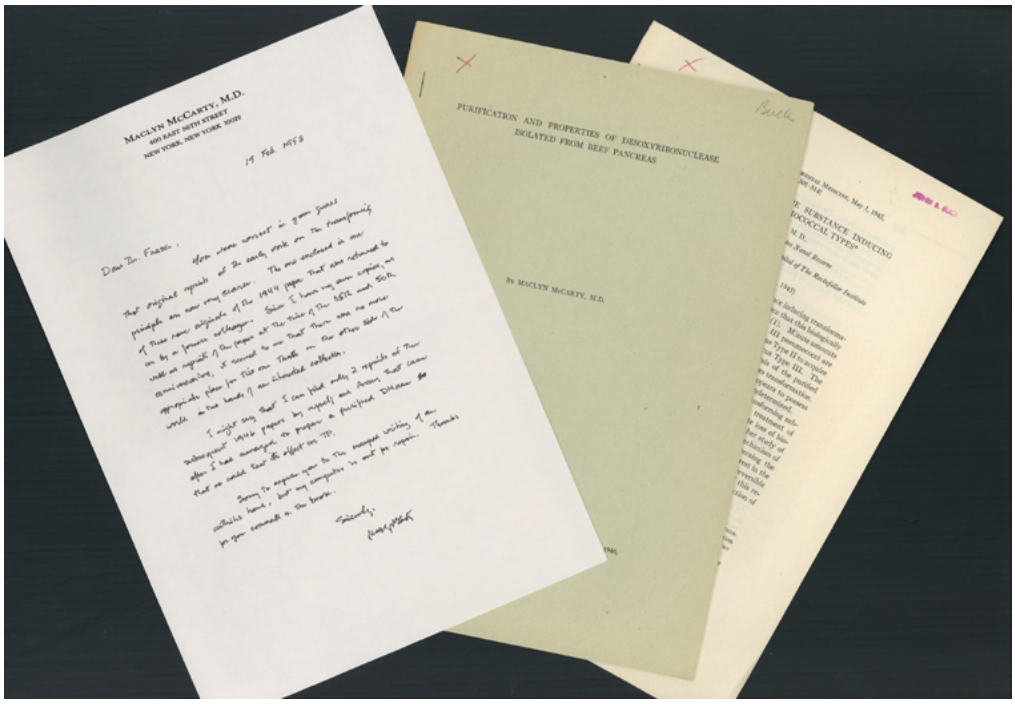
Made in United States of America

3. (1) **Avery, Oswald T.** (1877-1955); **Colin M. MacLeod** (1909-72); and **Maclyn McCarty** (1911-2005). Studies on the chemical nature of the substance inducing transformation of pneumococcal types. Induction of transformation by a desoxyribonucleic acid fraction isolated from pneumococcus type III. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 79 (1944). 137-58pp. Plate. 253 x 175 mm. Without wrappers as issued. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by McCarty to* Dr. Kevin J. Fraser on the first page: "For Kevin J. Fraser with best wishes Maclyn McCarty." (2) **McCarty.** Reversible inactivation of the substance inducing transformation of pneumococcal types. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 81 (1945). 501-514pp. 253 x 175 mm. Without wrappers as issued. (3) **Avery** and **McCarty.** Studies on the chemical nature of the substance inducing transformation of pneumococcal types. II. Effect of desoxyribonuclease on the biological activity of the transforming substance. III. An improved method for the isolation of the transforming substance and its application to pneumococcus types II, III and VI. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 83 (1946). 89-104pp. 254 x 174 mm. Original printed wrappers. (4) **McCarty.** Purification and properties of desoxyribonuclease isolated from beef pancreas. Offprint from *Journal of General Physiology* 29 (1946). 123-139pp. 254 x 174 mm. Original printed wrappers. (5) **McCarty.** Autograph letter signed, dated 19 Feb. 1998, to Dr. Kevin J. Fraser. 1 page. 260 x 185 mm. (6) **McCarty.** Typed letter signed, dated 1 April 1998, to Dr. Fraser, with enclosed clipping. 1 page. 281 x 217 mm.

Together 6 items, boxed. Small stain from clear tape on first leaf of no. (1), ownership stamps and pencil notes of biologist John B. Buck (1913-2005) on nos. (2), (3) and (4). Fine. $32,500

First Editions, Rare Offprint Issues. No. (1), Avery, MacLeod and McCarty's classic 1944 paper, contains the *first scientific proof that DNA contains the material basis for heredity*. Its publication "marked the opening of the contemporary era of genetics, its molecular phase. The reverberations continue, now dominating large sectors of biomedical science and biotechnology, and have established the centrality of genetics in biological thought" (Lederberg). Presentation copies of the offprint are *extremely rare.*

In 1928, the British scientist F. Griffith discovered that heat-killed virulent strains of the pneumococcus bacterium (responsible for bacterial pneumonia) could permanently transform non-virulent strains into disease-producing ones in host animals. Later investigations showed that this transformation could be reproduced *in vitro* under certain conditions. Avery, a Canadian-born biologist and longtime member of the Rockefeller Institute, began investigating this phenomenon in 1935, seeking to isolate and analyze the substance responsible



for these transformations. Working first with Colin MacLeod and then (after MacLeod's departure) with Maclyn McCarty, Avery succeeded in obtaining extremely pure preparations of the transforming principle, which yielded "a stringy mass of fibrous precipitation" (McCarty, quoted in Brock, p. 235) when mixed with alcohol. This substance, subjected to various biological treatments, tested strongly positive for DNA. "Avery thus showed that, in one instance at least, DNA was the active causative factor in an inherited variation in bacterial cells. The experiments showed that the preparations most active in bringing about transformation were those purest and most protein-free, thereby effectively casting doubt on the widespread and commonly accepted belief that proteins were the mediators of biological specificity and cellular inheritance. **It was to a great extent through this work that the stage was set for the rapidly ensuing elaboration of the structure, function and importance of DNA**" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*; emphasis ours).

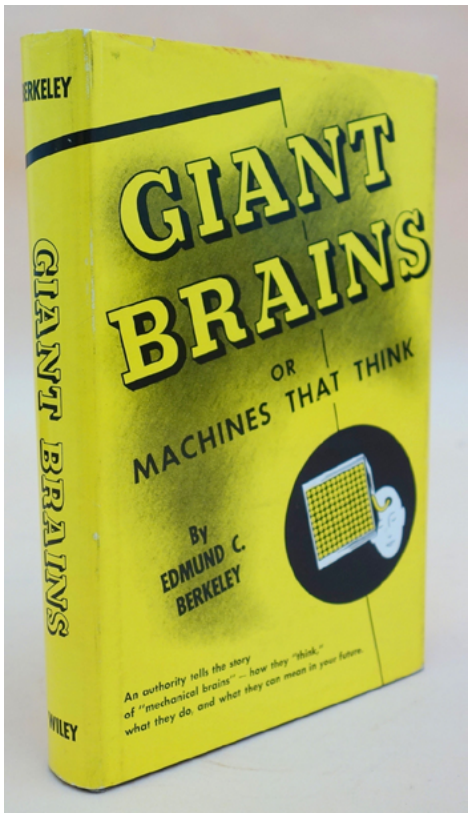
After publishing their initial paper Avery and McCarty continued their experimental researches in order to eliminate any doubt that DNA, rather than some trace amount of protein or other substance, was indeed the transforming principle.

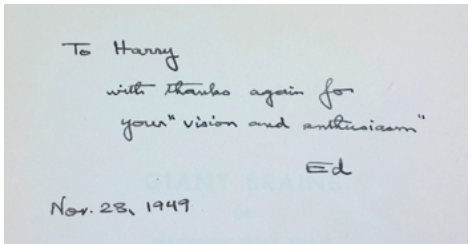
> One indication in 1944 that the transforming material was DNA was its selective inactivation by crude extracts that contained DNase [an enzyme that destroys DNA]. However, because of the impurity of the crude enzyme preparations, a possibility remained that hydrolase other than DNase destroyed the transforming principle. To address this problem, McCarty undertook to prepare and employ pure DNase. Consulting with the Rockefeller Institute master enzyme crystallizer Moses Kunitz, McCarty spent much of 1945 developing a procedure for the purification of DNase from beef pancreas [see no. (4) above] . . . In a 1946 paper that McCarty and Avery marked as the second installment of their studies on the chemical nature of the transforming substance [see no. (3) above], they reported that minute amounts of the purified DNase sufficed to completely inactivate the transforming principle. Furthermore, the transforming activity remained intact when DNase activity was inhibited by citrate . . .
>
> The inhibition of DNase by citrate was also exploited by McCarty to develop a more efficient purification procedure of the transforming material. Addition of this chelator during the preparation of extracts of heat-killed pneumococci prevented breakdown of the bacterial DNA and increased its yield . . . The pure DNA, which was obtained at a high yield, potently transformed pneumococci. The improved purification protocol of transforming DNA was published in a second 1946 paper [see no. (3) above] that was marked as the third installment of the studies on the chemical nature of the transforming substance (Fry, *Landmark Experiments in Molecular Biology,* p. 99).

Avery and McCarty's two 1946 papers were issued together as a double offprint (no. [3] above) as well as in journal form. The remaining paper in this group, McCarty's "Reversible inactivation of the substance inducing transformation of pneumococcal types," describes his investigations into the inhibiting effects of ascorbic acid on DNA.

In 1998 McCarty presented the above copy of his 1944 paper to Dr. Kevin J. Fraser, an Australian physician and collector. In his letter of February 19, he wrote: "You were correct in your guess that original reprints of the early work on the transforming principle are now very scarce. The one enclosed is one of these rare originals of the 1944 paper . . . I might say that I can find only 2 reprints of the subsequent 1946 papers by myself and Avery that came after I had managed to prepare a purified DNase so that we could test its effect on TP." In his letter of April 1 to Fraser, McCarty discusses his relationship with Watson and Crick: "I never had any discussions with Crick. The enclosed item from our News and Notes [clipping from *The Rockefeller University News and Notes,* March 1977] depicts the only time that we actually met. I've had much more contact with Watson, and he usually is more positive than Crick. Crick's negative attitude has always been there, I believe, reflected initially in the failure to refer to the 1944 paper in their reports on the double helix." Brock, *Emergence of Bacterial Genetics,* ch. 9.5. Garrison-Morton.com 255.3. Portugal and Cohen, *A Century of DNA*, pp. 145-51. Lederberg, Joshua, "Honoring Avery, MacLeod, and McCarty: The team that transformed genetics." *The Scientist*. LabX Media Group, n.d. Web. Accessed 21 June 2017. 44262

The First Popular Book on Electronic Computing, Inscribed to Harry J. Volk

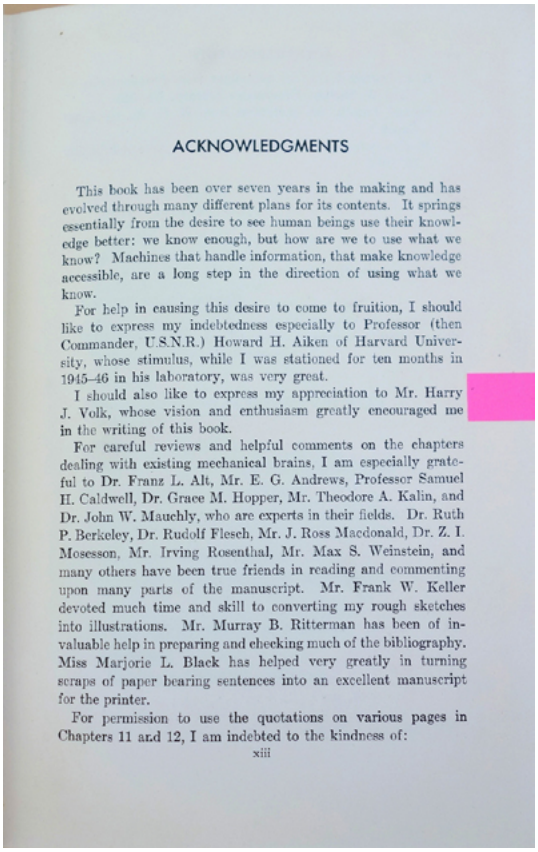




4. Berkeley, Edmund Callis (1909-88). Giant brains or machines that think. xvi, 270pp. Text illustrations. 212 x 140 mm. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, ©1949. Original gray cloth, yellow pictorial dust-jacket. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by Berkeley* to Harry J. Volk (d. 2000) on the front free endpaper: "To Harry / with thanks again for your / 'vision and enthusiasm' / Ed / Nov. 28, 1949." Fine copy in a nearly flawless dust-jacket. $3750

First Edition, and the **Only Inscribed Presentation Copy We Have Ever Seen,** of the first popular book on electronic computers. Berkeley inscribed this copy to Harry J. Volk, his onetime boss at Prudential Insurance, where Berkeley was employed (excluding his wartime service) from 1934 to 1948. On the "Acknowledgments" page of *Giant Brains* Berkeley specifically thanked Volk, "whose vision and enthusiasm greatly encouraged me in the writing of this book" (p. xiii); Berkeley repeated part of this phrase in his presentation inscription. Volk, a forward-thinking and imaginative businessman, was a vice president of the Prudential Insurance Company and later chairman of the Union Bank of California; he was responsible for introducing such then-novel concepts as family life insurance, banking by mail and daily compounding of interest. He was married to TV and film actress Marjorie Lord, best known for playing opposite Danny Thomas in *Make Room for Daddy.*

When *Giant Brains* was published, electronic computers were virtually unknown to the general public. The few that existed were unique machines that belonged to the government; UNIVAC, the first com-



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book has been over seven years in the making and has evolved through many different plans for its contents. It springs essentially from the desire to see human beings use their knowledge better: we know enough, but how are we to use what we know? Machines that handle information, that make knowledge accessible, are a long step in the direction of using what we know.

For help in causing this desire to come to fruition, I should like to express my indebtedness especially to Professor (then Commander, U.S.N.R.) Howard H. Aiken of Harvard University, whose stimulus, while I was stationed for ten months in 1945–46 in his laboratory, was very great.

I should also like to express my appreciation to Mr. Harry J. Volk, whose vision and enthusiasm greatly encouraged me in the writing of this book.

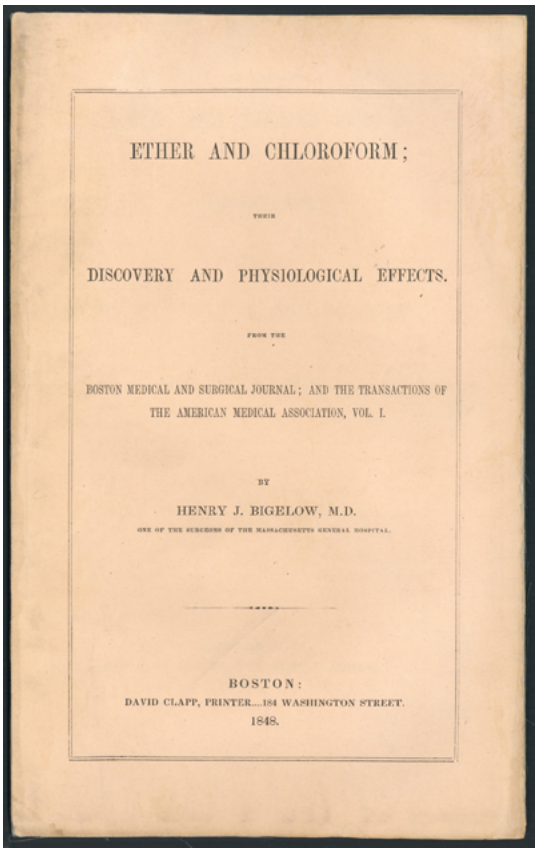
For careful reviews and helpful comments on the chapters dealing with existing mechanical brains, I am especially grateful to Dr. Franz L. Alt, Mr. E. G. Andrews, Professor Samuel H. Caldwell, Dr. Grace M. Hopper, Mr. Theodore A. Kalin, and Dr. John W. Mauchly, who are experts in their fields. Dr. Ruth P. Berkeley, Dr. Rudolf Flesch, Mr. J. Ross Macdonald, Dr. Z. I. Mosesson, Mr. Irving Rosenthal, Mr. Max S. Weinstein, and many others have been true friends in reading and commenting upon many parts of the manuscript. Mr. Frank W. Keller devoted much time and skill to converting my rough sketches into illustrations. Mr. Murray B. Ritterman has been of invaluable help in preparing and checking much of the bibliography. Miss Marjorie L. Black has helped very greatly in turning scraps of paper bearing sentences into an excellent manuscript for the printer.

For permission to use the quotations on various pages in Chapters 11 and 12, I am indebted to the kindness of:

xiii

mercial mainframe, was still in early stages of development. Apart from occasional newspaper and magazine articles, there was virtually no information on electronic computers available for the nonspecialist reader. Berkeley's book was intended to explain a difficult subject to curious people, most of whom would probably never see an actual electronic digital computer.

Berkeley's book is written in a clear, easy-to-read style that remains quite accessible even after the passage of over sixty years. It includes chapters on the Harvard Mark I and ENIAC, as well as notices of the Harvard Mark II, the IBM Selective-Sequence Electronic Calculator, and Eckert and Mauchly's BINAC, which were then under construction. Punched-card machines and Bush's Differential Analyzer are also discussed, and the final chapters deal with the future impact of computers on society. Pages 229–60 contain the first attempt at a comprehensive annotated bibliography of computer literature, which listed a high percentage of the very small number of publications then available on the subject. *Giant Brains* also contains the earliest description of Berkeley's own "Simon" machine, which has been called the first personal computer. *Origins of Cyberspace* 463. 44392



ETHER AND CHLOROFORM;

THEIR

DISCOVERY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

FROM THE

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL; AND THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, VOL. I.

BY

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

BOSTON:

DAVID CLAPP, PRINTER....184 WASHINGTON STREET.

1848.

5. Bigelow, Henry Jacob (1818-90). Ether and chloroform; their discovery and physiological effects. [2], 27, [1], 18pp. Boston: David Clapp, 1848. 241 x 151 mm. Original printed wrappers, extremities a bit worn; boxed. Very fine.

$850

First Separate Edition of two papers by Bigelow originally published in journals: "Etherization—A compendium of its history, surgical use, dangers, and discovery" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 19 & 26, 1848) and "Anaesthetic agents, their mode of exhibition and physiological effects" (*Transactions of the American Medical Association* 1 [1848]). Bigelow was present at W. T. G. Morton's famous first public demonstration of ether anesthesia on 16 October 1846 at Massachusetts General Hospital; his initial account of the operation, published in November 1846, and his subsequent advocacy of ether as a surgical anesthetic did much to assure the adoption of anesthesia throughout the world. Bigelow took Morton's side in the "ether controversy" between Morton and Charles Jackson over who deserved credit for discovering sulfuric ether's anesthetic properties; the present work supports Morton's priority claim. Garrison-Morton.com 5730. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, p. 186. 44254

6. Blundell, James (1790-1877). Observations on transfusion of blood. In *The Lancet* 2 (1828-29): 321-24. Wood-engraved illustrations. Contained in an extract from *The Lancet* 2, no. 302 (June 13, 1828), consisting of pp. 321-336. 224 x 150 (uncut). Disbound. Minor toning but very good. $750


THE LANCET.

Vol. II.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 15. [1828-9.

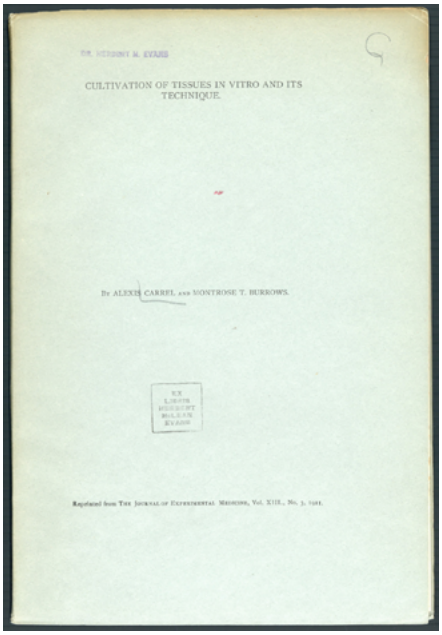
OBSERVATIONS ON TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

By Dr. Blundell.

With a Description of his Gravitator.

First Edition, journal issue. Blundell, a British obstetrician, was the first to perform a human-to-human blood transfusion in which the patient survived. "Blundell established the most fundamental points in transfusion, including the incompatibility of interspecies transfusion and the method of indirect transfusion. With his descriptions of about ten cases over a ten-year period, Blundell revived interest in blood transfusion after a century-long hiatus" (Garrison-Morton.com 2017). The paper's two illustrations show Blundell's "Gravitator," a transfusion apparatus he invented that was used throughout the 19th century. The present extract also includes a summary of Dieffenbach's report on transfusion experiments performed in France over the previous quarter-century. 44358

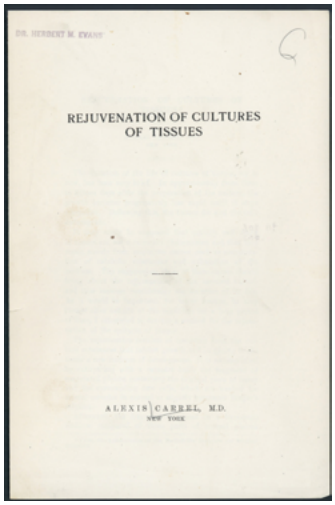
7. Carrel, Alexis (1873-1944) and **Montrose T. Burrows** (1884-1947). Cultivation of tissues in vitro and its technique. Offprint from *The Journal of Experimental Medicine* 13 (1911). 387-396pp. 9 plates. 266 x 183 mm. (unopened). Original printed wrappers. Light toning but fine. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), discoverer of Vitamin E, with his stamps on the front wrapper. $950


CULTIVATION OF TISSUES IN VITRO AND ITS TECHNIQUE.

By Alexis Carrel and Montrose T. Burrows.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Carrel and Burrows took Ross G. Harrison's method for short-term growth of living embryonic tissue and transformed it into "a generalized method for the cultivation of all kinds of tissues, embryonic and adult, amphibian, mammalian and human, normal and pathological . . . they outlined the possibility of serial cultivation of these tissues outside the body in media of known composition as well as their use in the analysis of cancer and other pathogenic phenomena" (Landecker, *Culturing Life,* p. 53). Carrel received the Nobel Prize in 1912 for his pioneering vascular suturing techniques. Garrison-Morton.com 560. 44312

8. Carrel, Alexis (1873-1944). Rejuvenation of cultures of tissues. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 57 (1911). 4pp. 215 x 140 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Very good. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), discoverer of Vitamin E, with his stamp on the title. The Haskell F. Norman copy. $950


REJUVENATION OF CULTURES OF TISSUES

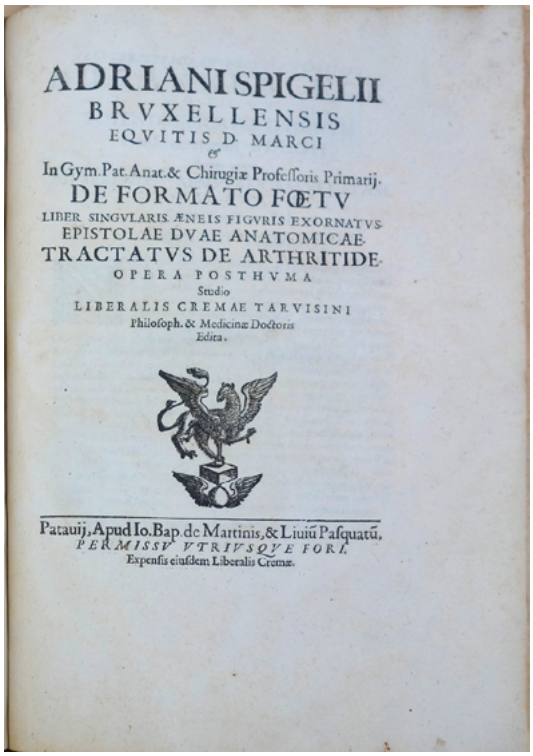
Alexis Carrel, M.D.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Carrel developed methods for keeping extra-vital tissue cultures alive indefinitely, stating that "senility and death of tissues are not a necessary phenomenon and that they result merely from accidental causes" (p. 3). Garrison-Morton.com 599. Norman 406 (this copy). 44313

The First Original Anatomical Illustrations Since Vesalius

9. Casserio, Giulio (1561?-1616) Tabulae anatomicae LXXIIX . . . Daniel Bucretius [1600?-1631] . . . XX . . . addidit [by Francesco Valesio (1560-1648?) after Odoardo Fialetti (1572-1638)]. Folio. [3] 97ff. Engraved title-page, 97 full-page text engravings. Venice: apud Evangelistam Deuchinum, 1627. **With: Spiegel, Adriaan van der** (1578-1625). De humani corporis fabrica libri decem . . . Engraved title, [10], 328 (i.e., 330), [12]pp., plus final blank. Venice: apud Evangelistam Deuchinum, 1627. **Bound with: Spiegel.** De formato fœtu liber singularis æneis figuris exornatus . . . Padua: Apud Io. Bap. de Martinis, & Livium Pasquatum, [1626]. [8], 104pp. 9 engraved plates. Together 3 works in 1, folio. 383 x 265 mm. 18th century quarter calf gilt, vellum boards (vellum reused from an earlier binding), light wear, front cover a bit warped. Plate VIII in *De formato fœtu* repaired, with no loss to image, some marginal dampstaining on last several leaves, upper corners of first few leaves worn, but very good. $20,000

Rare First Edition of the first original series of anatomical illustrations since Vesalius, Estienne, and Eustachio**.** Casserio and Spiegel both studied under Fabricius ab Aquapendente at the University of Padua. Both worked closely with their teacher for many years, and in 1608 Casserio succeeded Fabrici in Padua's chair of surgery and anatomy, which passed in turn to Spiegel upon Casserio's death. Casserio had been working since before 1600 on a fully-illustrated anatomical treatise; however, he did not live to finish it, leaving upon his death 86 engraved plates but no text. His successor Spiegel wrote an unillustrated treatise on anatomy that remained unpublished during his lifetime; in his will, he appointed Daniel Bucretius (*né* Rindfleisch) to see the work into print. To illustrate Spiegel's treatise, Bucretius

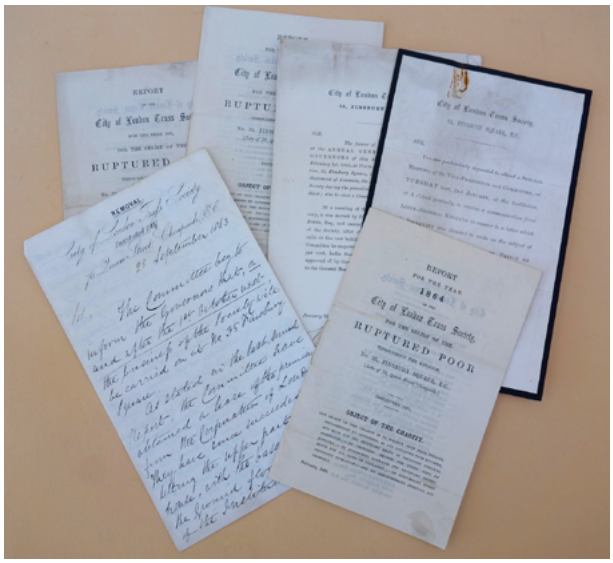


obtained 77 of Casserio's original 86 anatomical plates from his heirs, and commissioned 20 more by the same artists to complete the series; the remaining 9 plates left by Casserio were used to illustrate Spiegel's *De formato fœtu*.

"In the complete series, the largest number of plates, forty-three—and these perhaps the most memorable—are to be found in Liber IV, on the muscles. There are also interesting illustrations on the genito-urinary system in Liber VIII and on the brain in Liber X—one of these, showing the arterial circle at the brain, predates the Willis-Wren illustration [from Willis's *Cerebri anatome* (1664)] . . . Except for those few plates which were derived from Vesalius, the anatomists—Casserio first and Bucretius later—had reconsidered ways of presenting human anatomy. In doing so they produced the first original series of illustrations of the anatomy of the human body since Vesalius, Estienne and Eustachio" (Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body,* pp. 262-63; see also pp. 259-61). Odoardo Fialetti, the artist who drew Casserio's and Bucretius's anatomical illustrations, was a pupil of Tintoretto and himself the author of a manual of anatomy for artists. Though a number of copies exist in institutions this work is surprisingly scarce on the market. *The Ingenious Machine of Nature*, pp. 167-68. Garrison-Morton.com 381. 44261

Social Aspects of Medical & Surgical Care of Hernias in London: An Archive

10. City of London Truss Society. Archive of 65 documents, including autograph letters signed (mostly to John Colley Taunton [d. 1858]), printed reports and other ephemera. 1822-65. Some documents soiled or dampstained, a few with tears, but overall good to very good. Calendar of the archive included; click here for link to the PDF. $2750



The City of London Truss Society, a highly successful British charity devoted to hernia treatment, began operating in 1807 and continued well into the twentieth century (Sir Geoffrey Keynes, the well-known surgeon and bibliographer, served on the Society's medical staff in the 1930s). The Truss Society's purpose, as set forth in its literature, was "to relieve such poor persons recommended by governors as are afflicted with rupture, and have not the pecuniary means of obtaining assistance; —by providing trusses for every kind of rupture; —by furnishing bandages and necessary instruments for all cases of rupture; —and by administering surgical aid promptly" (*Report of the City of London Truss Society for the Year 1862* [1863], p. 1). As this statement indicates, hernia treatment during most of the nineteenth century was carried out primarily with trusses and other non-invasive compression devices. Hernia surgery, although performed since ancient times, did not become common practice until after the advent of anesthesia (1846) and antisepsis (1867).

A notice published in the *Philosophical Magazine* in 1813 describes the genesis of the Society:

> From the great number of persons among the laboring poor who were afflicted with hernia, and for whose relief no adequate provision existed, on the 14th of October 1807 Dr. Squire, Dr. Herdman, John Taunton, the Rev. H. G. Watkins, James Horton, Michael Bartlett, Joseph Atkinson, John Middleton, John Gardner and John

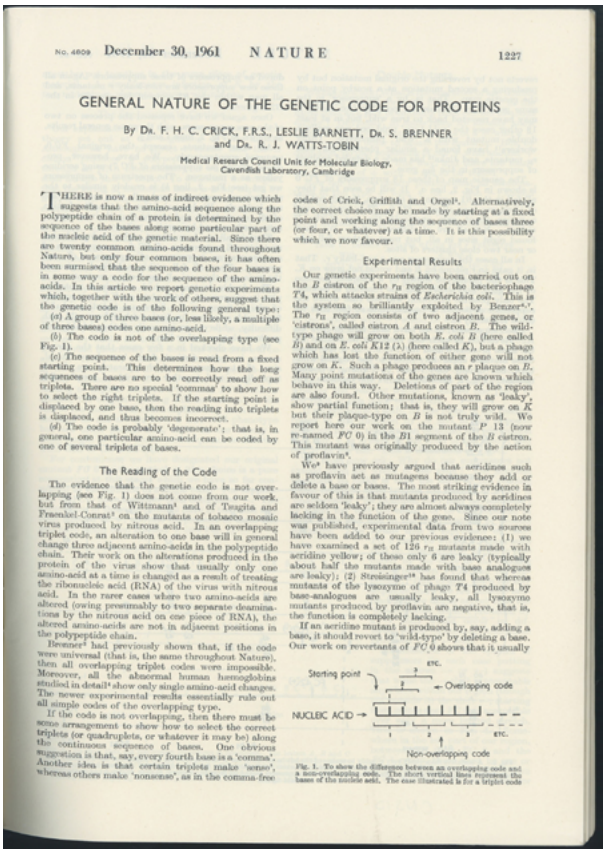
Whitford, met at the City Dispensary, and formed themselves into a Society "for the relief of the ruptured poor throughout the Kingdom, the City of London Truss Society" (*Philosophical Magazine* 43 [1813]: 316).

Co-founder John Taunton (1769-1821), surgeon to London's city dispensary, served as the Truss Society's first surgeon; after his death, his son John Colley Taunton took over the post, remaining there until his own death in 1858. By 1813 the Society was treating nearly 2000 patients annually; by Taunton's death in 1821 this number had increased to over 3500; and by the end of the nineteenth century the Society was employing three surgeons and seeing over 10,000 patients per year.

The archive we are offering contains 69 documents, of which all but eleven are handwritten. Of the 58 handwritten documents, the majority are letters to (and a few from) John Colley Taunton. The most notable correspondent represented here is physiologist and surgeon Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862), whose letter to Taunton advises him on a urinary tract infection in a patient. Four of the letters are from surgeon William Kingdon (1789-1863); two of these recommend poor patients to the Society's care. 31 letters are from Samuel Cartwright (1789-1864), a dentist and one of the vice-presidents of the Truss Society; nearly all of his letters have to do with donations to the Society, and several include the exact amounts given. Another group of letters is from Mary Tanner, presumably a patient; two of these letters include prescription notes in what is presumably J. C. Taunton's hand. Also included in this archive are the Society's annual reports for the years 1862 through 1864; a printed subscription card; and two printed invitations from the Society addressed to Walter K. Taunton. A complete calendar of the archive is included. Royal College of Surgeons, *Plarr's Lives of the Fellows Online.* 44372

The Genetic Code

11. Crick, Francis Harry Compton (1916-2004) *et al.* General nature of the genetic code for proteins. In *Nature* 192 (1961): 1227-1232. 266 x 188 mm. Original printed wrappers, minor soiling and wear. Very good. The Haskell F. Norman copy. $3750



No. 4809 December 30, 1961 NATURE 1227

GENERAL NATURE OF THE GENETIC CODE FOR PROTEINS

By Dr. F. H. C. CRICK, F.R.S., LESLIE BARNETT, Dr. S. BRENNER and Dr. R. J. WATTS-TOBIN

Medical Research Council Unit for Molecular Biology, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge

THERE is now a mass of indirect evidence which suggests that the amino-acid sequence along the polypeptide chain of a protein is determined by the sequence of the bases along some particular part of the nucleic acid of the genetic material. Since there are twenty common amino-acids found throughout Nature, but only four common bases, it has often been surmised that the sequence of the four bases is in some way a code for the sequence of the amino-acids. In this article we report genetic experiments which, together with the work of others, suggest that the genetic code is of the following general type:

(a) A group of three bases (or, less likely, a multiple of three bases) codes one amino-acid.

(b) The code is not of the overlapping type (see Fig. 1).

(c) The sequence of the bases is read from a fixed starting point. This determines how the long sequences of bases are to be correctly read off as triplets. There are no special 'commas' to show how to select the right triplets. If the starting point is displaced by one base, then the reading into triplets is displaced, and thus becomes incorrect.

(d) The code is probably 'degenerate'; that is, in general, one particular amino-acid can be coded by one of several triplets of bases.

The Reading of the Code

The evidence that the genetic code is not overlapping (see Fig. 1) does not come from our work, but from that of Wittmann[1] and of Tsugita and Fraenkel-Conrat[2] on the mutants of tobacco mosaic virus produced by nitrous acid. In an overlapping triplet code, an alteration to one base will in general change three adjacent amino-acids in the polypeptide chain. Their work on the alterations produced in the protein of the virus show that usually only one amino-acid at a time is changed as a result of treating the ribonucleic acid (RNA) of the virus with nitrous acid. In the rarer cases where two amino-acids are altered (owing presumably to two separate deaminations by the nitrous acid on one piece of RNA), the altered amino-acids are not in adjacent positions in the polypeptide chain.

Brenner[3] had previously shown that, if the code were universal (that is, the same throughout Nature), then all overlapping triplet codes were impossible. Moreover, all the abnormal human haemoglobins studied in detail[4] show only single amino-acid changes. The newer experimental results essentially rule out all simple codes of the overlapping type.

If the code is not overlapping, then there must be some arrangement to show how to select the correct triplets (or quadruplets, or whatever it may be) along the continuous sequence of bases. One obvious suggestion is that, say, every fourth base is a 'comma'. Another idea is that certain triplets make 'sense', whereas others make 'nonsense', as in the comma-free codes of Crick, Griffith and Orgel[5]. Alternatively, the correct choice may be made by starting at a fixed point and working along the sequence of bases three (or four, or whatever) at a time. It is this possibility which we now favour.

Experimental Results

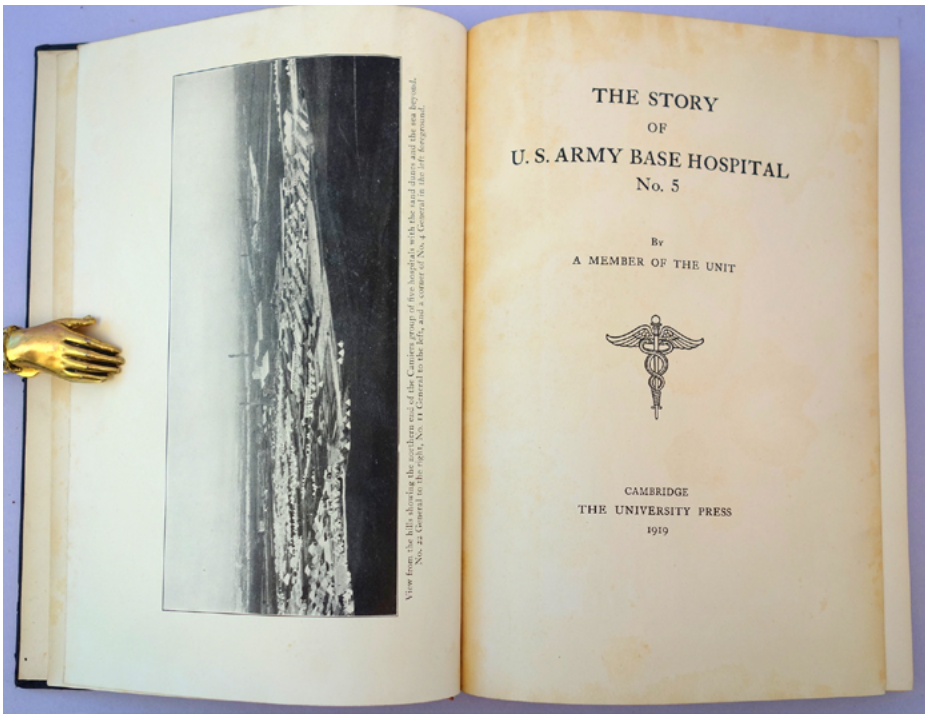
Our genetic experiments have been carried out on the *B* cistron of the r_{II} region of the bacteriophage *T4*, which attacks strains of *Escherichia coli*. This is the system so brilliantly exploited by Benzer[6,7]. The r_{II} region consists of two adjacent genes, or 'cistrons', called cistron *A* and cistron *B*. The wild-type phage will grow on both *E. coli B* (here called *B*) and on *E. coli* K12 (λ) (here called *K*), but a phage which has lost the function of either gene will not grow on *K*. Such a phage produces an *r* plaque on *B*. Many point mutations of the genes are known which behave in this way. Deletions of part of the region are also found. Other mutations, known as 'leaky', show partial function; that is, they will grow on *K* but their plaque-type on *B* is not truly wild. We report here our work on the mutant *P* 13 (now re-named *FC* 0) in the *B1* segment of the *B* cistron. This mutant was originally produced by the action of proflavin[8].

We[9] have previously argued that acridines such as proflavin act as mutagens because they add or delete a base or bases. The most striking evidence in favour of this is that mutants produced by acridines are seldom 'leaky'; they are almost always completely lacking in the function of the gene. Since our note was published, experimental data from two sources have been added to our previous evidence: (1) we have examined a set of 126 r_{II} mutants made with acridine yellow; of these only 6 are leaky (typically about half the mutants made with base analogues are leaky); (2) Streisinger[10] has found that whereas mutants of the lysozyme of phage *T4* produced by base-analogues are usually leaky, all lysozyme mutants produced by proflavin are negative, that is, the function is completely lacking.

If an acridine mutant is produced by, say, adding a base, it should revert to 'wild-type' by deleting a base. Our work on revertants of *FC* 0 shows that it usually

Fig. 1. To show the difference between an overlapping code and a non-overlapping code. The short vertical lines represent the bases of the nucleic acid. The case illustrated is for a triplet code

First Edition, journal issue. Crick and his team helped to crack the genetic code, amassing evidence suggesting that "the amino-acid sequence along the polypeptide chain of a protein is determined by the sequence of the bases along some particular part of the nucleic acid of the genetic material" (p. 1227), and that each acid was most likely coded by a group of three bases. Garrison-Morton.com 752.7. Norman 534 (this copy). 44311

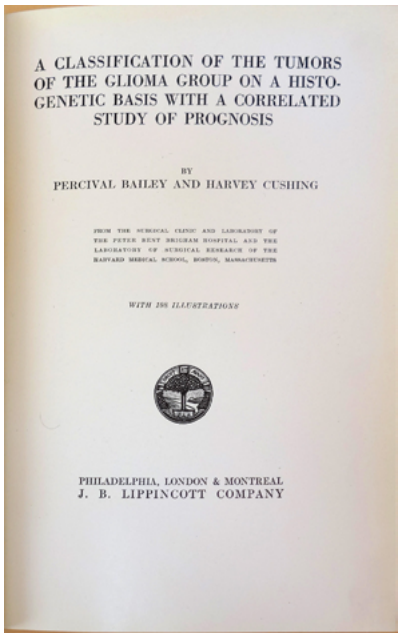

THE STORY
OF
U. S. ARMY BASE HOSPITAL
No. 5

By
A MEMBER OF THE UNIT

CAMBRIDGE
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1919

12. Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939). The story of U.S. Army Base Hospital no. 5. By a member of the unit. [6], 118pp. Frontispiece and 19 plates. Cambridge: The University Press, 1919. 254 x 180 mm. Original quarter red cloth, black boards, gilt-lettered spine, printed paper label on front cover, light wear to extremities and corners. Minor foxing, tiny chip in front cover label, but fine otherwise. One of 250 copies printed. $1500

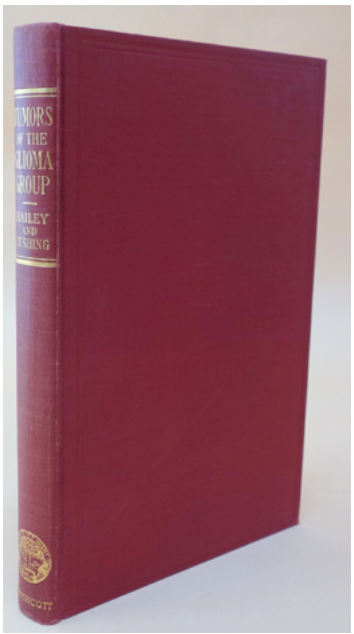
First Edition. This privately printed volume of war memoirs is one of the scarcest of all Cushing's publications. "Some copies were bound in red and black; others in red covers (250 copies in all)" (*Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 5). 44298


A CLASSIFICATION OF THE TUMORS OF THE GLIOMA GROUP ON A HISTO-GENETIC BASIS WITH A CORRELATED STUDY OF PROGNOSIS

BY
PERCIVAL BAILEY AND HARVEY CUSHING

WITH 196 ILLUSTRATIONS

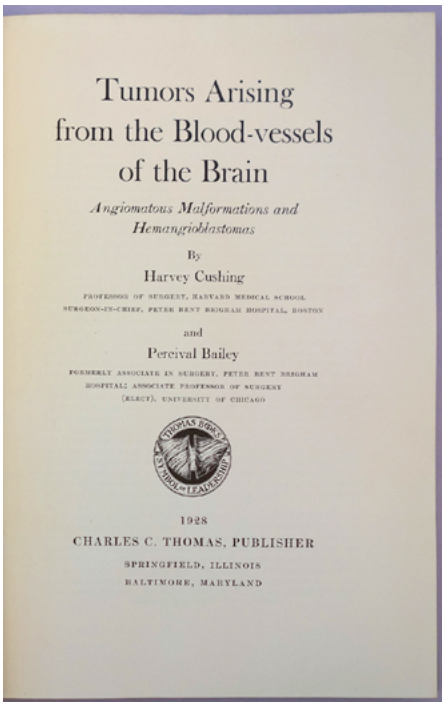
PHILADELPHIA, LONDON & MONTREAL
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

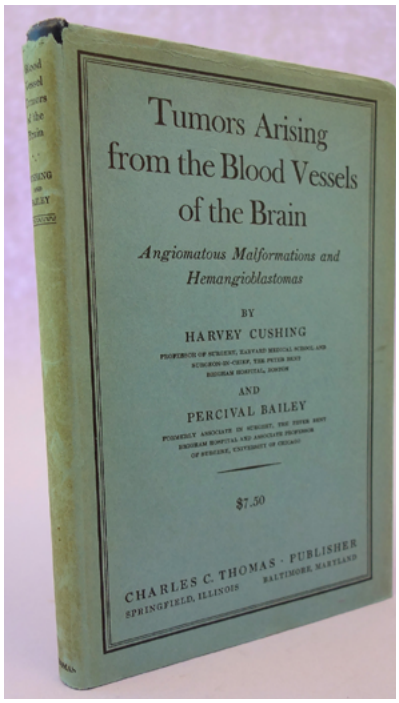


13. Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939) and **Percival W. Bailey** (1892-1973). A classification of the tumors of the glioma group on a histo-genetic basis with a correlated study of prognosis. [8], 175pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia, London & Montreal: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1926. 228 x 153 mm. Original red cloth, gilt-lettered spine, one or two signatures slightly starting. Very good. $500

First Edition. "This monograph is significant in the history of neurology since it represents the first serious attempt to classify gliomatous tumors of the central nervous system on a histological basis correlated with the life history of each type of growth. The analysis offered herein has become the basis of most subsequent classifications of tumors of the glioma group" (*Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 8). "Through patient study of Cushing's vast material Bailey was able to arrange the different types of glial tumors in an evolutionary tree, indicating their interrelationships and embryological origin. With full clinical records at their disposal, it was possible for the two men to correlate the life history of each tumor with its histological type" (Fulton, *Harvey Cushing,* p. 522). Garrison-Morton.com 4608. 44290

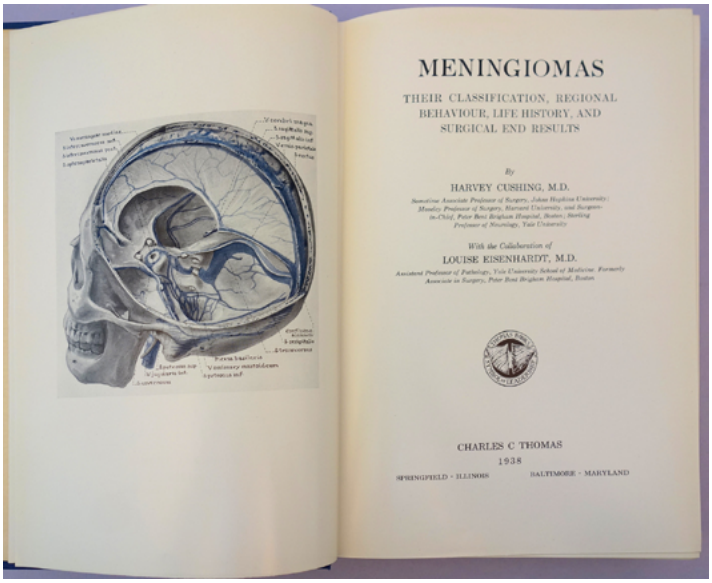
14. Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939) and **Percival W. Bailey** (1892-1973). Tumors arising from the blood-vessels of the brain: Angiomatous malformations and hemangioblastomas. x, 219, [3] pp. Text illustrations. Springfield, IL and Baltimore, MD: Charles C Thomas, 1928. 244 x 163 mm. Original dark blue cloth, printed dust-jacket (upper extremity chipped). Slight edgewear but fine. $1250

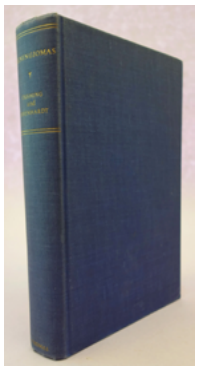

Tumors Arising
from the Blood-vessels
of the Brain
Angiomatous Malformations and Hemangioblastomas
By
Harvey Cushing
and
Percival Bailey
1928
CHARLES C. THOMAS, PUBLISHER
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND


Tumors Arising
from the Blood Vessels
of the Brain
Angiomatous Malformations and Hemangioblastomas
BY
HARVEY CUSHING
AND
PERCIVAL BAILEY
$7.50
CHARLES C. THOMAS · PUBLISHER
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

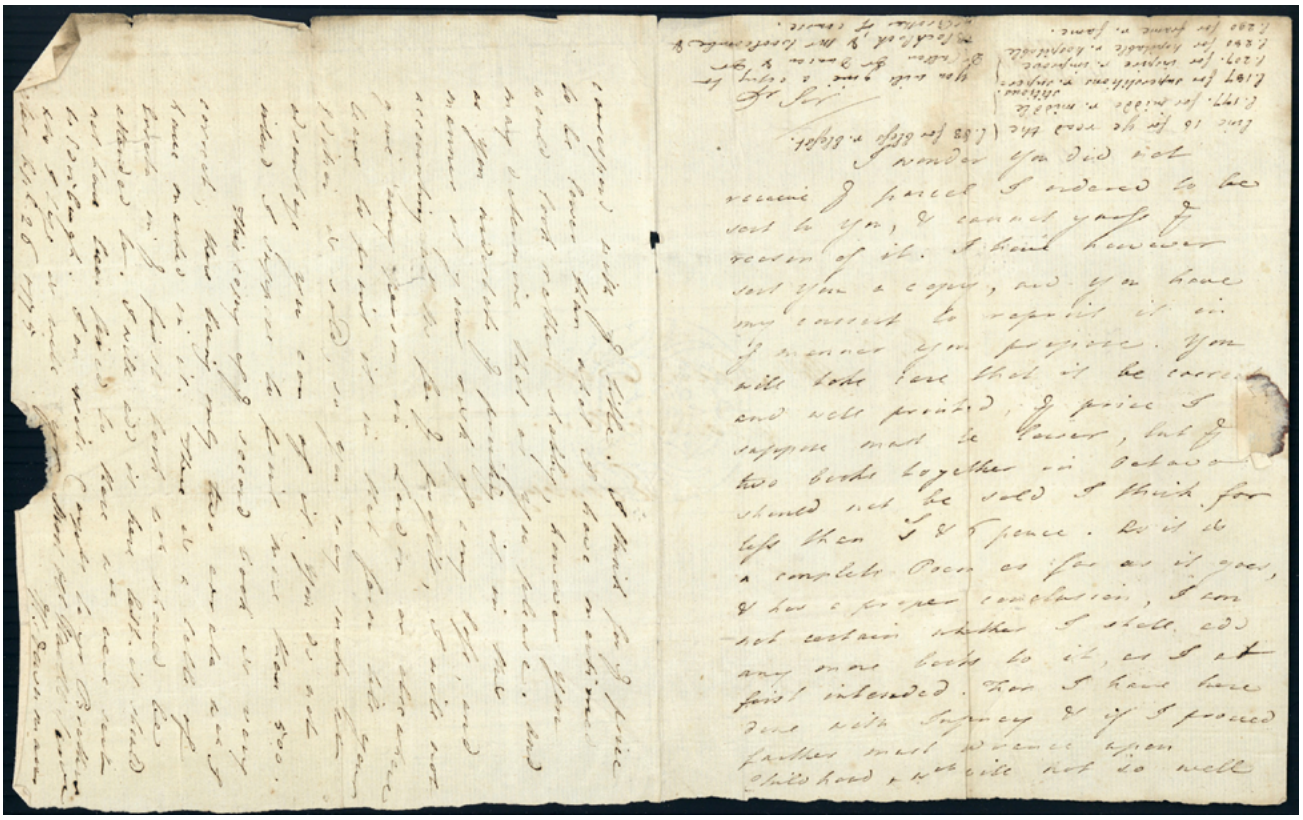
First Edition, scarce in dust-jacket. Contains the first extensive classification and description of angiomatous malformations and hemangioblastomas. "A beautifully illustrated monograph based on 29 cases of one of the rarest and most interesting group of cranial tumors . . . One thousand copies were printed of which 270 bore the English imprint" (*Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 13). 44297

15. Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939) and **Louise Eisenhardt** (1891-1967)] Meningiomas: Their classification, regional behavior, life history, and surgical end results. xiv, 785, [3]pp. Text illustrations. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1938. 255 x 173 mm. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, one corner slightly bumped. Very good. Ownership inscriptions on front endpaper. $1250


MENINGIOMAS
THEIR CLASSIFICATION, REGIONAL BEHAVIOUR, LIFE HISTORY, AND SURGICAL END RESULTS
By
HARVEY CUSHING, M.D.
With the Collaboration of
LOUISE EISENHARDT, M.D.
CHARLES C THOMAS
1938
SPRINGFIELD · ILLINOIS BALTIMORE · MARYLAND



First Edition. Cushing's last and greatest clinical monograph, the culmination of nearly twenty-five years of work on tumors of the brain. 1765 copies were printed. Eisenhardt, Cushing's protégée and longtime associate, was one of the world's foremost neuropathologists. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 24. Garrison-Morton 4612; 4909.01. 44292



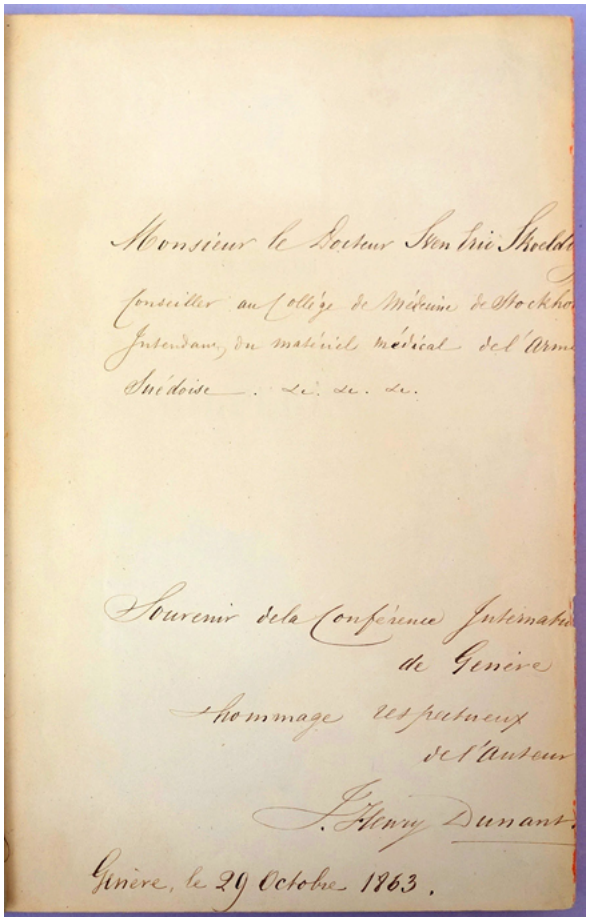
16. Downman, Hugh (1740-1809). Autograph letter signed to publisher John Bell (1735-1806). 2pp. on single sheet. Exeter, April 26, 1775. 185 x 152 mm. Some surface soiling, a few tiny holes along folds, lacuna where seal was broken (not affecting text), but on the whole very good. $500

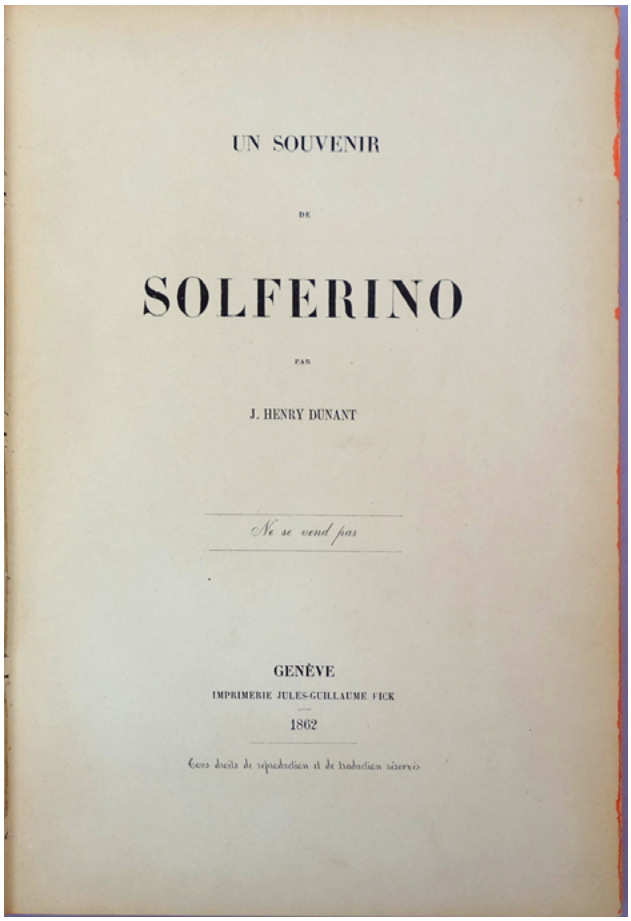
Downman, a physician and poet, is best known for his *Infancy or the Management of Children*, a didactic poem on perinatal and pediatric medicine first published in three pamphlet-size parts in London between 1774 and 1776. Downman's poem enjoyed great popularity, going through seven editions in his lifetime, the last appearing in 1809. Downman also published several other volumes of poetry and drama, and translated some of Voltaire's work into English.

The first book-form edition of Downman's *Infancy* was published in Edinburgh by John Bell in 1776. In the present letter to Bell, written the previous year, Downman discusses issues relating to this edition:

> . . .You will take care that it be correct and well printed, the price I suppose must be lower, but the two books together in octavo should not be sold I think for less than 1s & 6 pence. As it is a complete poem as far as it goes, & has a proper conclusion, I am not certain whether I shall add any more books to it, as I at first intended. Now I have here done with Infancy & if I proceed farther must advance upon Childhood, wch will not so well correspond with the title . . .

In a postscript Downman added a list of errata to be corrected in Bell's edition. Accompanying this letter is another autograph letter signed, dated July 11, 1800, in which Downman excuses a man from jury duty for reasons of illness. Dunn, P. M., "Hugh Downman, MD (1740–1809) of Exeter and his poem on infant care." *Archives of Disease in Childhood—Fetal and Neonatal Edition*. BMJ Publishing Group, 01 May 2003. Web. Accessed 29 June 2017. 44346

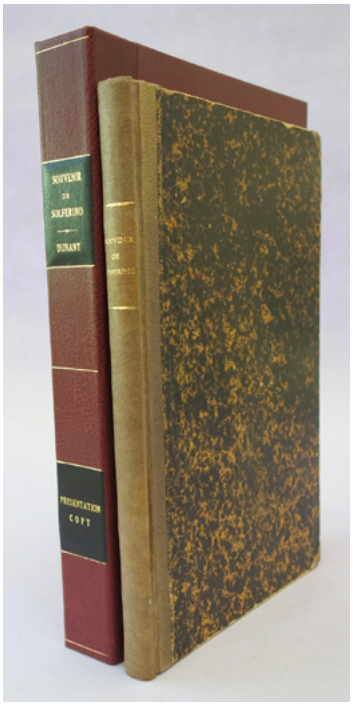




Superb Presentation / Association Copy of Foundation Work of the Red Cross

17. Dunant, Jean Henri (1828-1910). Un souvenir de Solferino. [4], 115pp. Double-page map. Geneva: Imprimerie Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1862. 267 x 173 mm. 19th century half cloth, almost invisibly rebacked, marbled boards, light edgewear; boxed. Very good. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by the Author* to Sven Erik Sköldberg (1806-84) on a slightly trimmed leaf bound before the half-title: "Monsieur le Docteur Sven Erik Skoeld[berg]/Conseiller au Collège de Médecine de Stockho[lm]/Intendant de matériel medical de l'Armée/Suédoise &c. &c. &c./Souvenir de la Conférence Internatio[nale]/de Genève/Hommage respectueux/de l'Auteur/J. Henry Dunant/Genève le 29 Octobre 1863."

$25,000

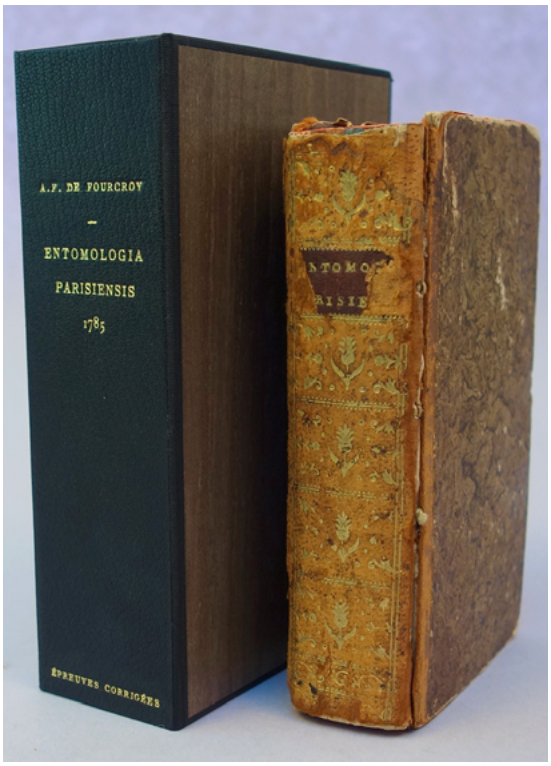


First Edition of the work that led to the foundation of the International Red Cross, *inscribed by the author* to one of the future organizers of the Swedish Red Cross. Dunant's ten-line presentation inscription, which fills the entire page, compares favorably to his three-line presentation in the copy cited in the Grolier Club's *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*.

According to *En français dans le texte*, 1600 copies of *Un souvenir de Solferino* were printed in November 1862 for private distribution. Of these only 400 were actually sent out; these copies, constituting the original issue, have a title-page stating "Ne se vend pas" over the imprint. The positive reception of the copies sent out encouraged Dunant to publish a second edition of 1,000 copies just one month later.

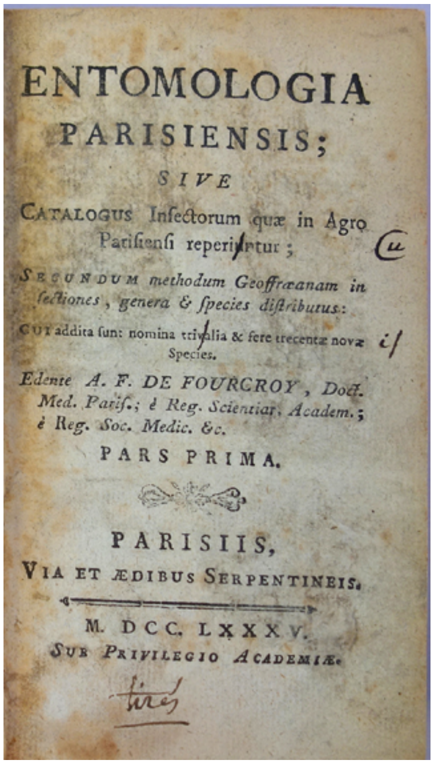
On 24 June 1859, the Battle of Solferino—one of the bloodiest of the nineteenth century—was fought between the Austrians and the French-Piedmontese alliance. Dunant, a Swiss philanthropist, witnessed the battle and its dreadful aftermath, in which the nearly 40,000 casualties were left to die with no medical treatment except what he and the local inhabitants could provide them. Upon returning to Geneva Dunant published *Un souvenir de Solferino*, an account of the horrors he had seen coupled with an appeal for "some international principle, with the sanction of an inviolable convention, which . . . might constitute a basis for Societies for the relief of the wounded in the various countries of Europe." The wide interest generated by Dunant's book led to an international conference in Geneva in October 1863, which led to the foundation of the International Red Cross and the establishment of the Geneva Convention. Dunant shared with Frédéric Passy the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

The dedication in the present copy is written in connection with the 1863 Geneva conference, which Sven Eric Sköldberg attended as a representative for Sweden. Sköldberg was a gynecologist and counselor in medical matters to the Swedish government. In 1864 he published a book, *Sårades vård i fält. Internationella konferensen i Genève oktober 1863 och dess resultater,* in which he supported Dunant's ideas. Sköldberg took part in the foundation of the Swedish Red Cross, but had diverging thoughts on how it should be organized, and therefore received no position in the Swedish organization. *En français dans le texte* 284. Garrison-Morton.com 2166. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 350. Norman 670. Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine,* 73. 44335



Complete Page Proofs of Fourcroy's Entomological Classic, Corrected in Manuscript

18. Fourcroy, Antoine-François de (1755-1809). Entomologia Parisiensis. 2 vols. in 1, 12mo. vii, [1], 544pp., plus 22-page manuscript index in Fourcroy's hand. Lacking title-leaf and conjugate blank in Vol. II as expected since these are proof sheets Paris: Via et aedibus Serpentineis, 1785. 144 x 85 mm. Quarter calf gilt, paste paper boards, worn, hinges cracked, spine label chipped; boxed. Light toning but very good internally. *The Author's Proof Copy*, with his extensive manuscript corrections (some trimmed) on every leaf as well as several notes to the printer; each signature bears in manuscript some variation of "corrigés et tirés" (corrected and printed) or "relisé et tirés" (reread and printed) on the first leaf. $15,000



Author's Proof Copy of the First and Only Edition, corrected extensively by Fourcroy and with his 22-page autograph manuscript index bound in at the end. A cursory comparison of these proofs to a copy of the final version indicates that most if not all of the corrections were made by the printer prior to publication. We have compared the handwriting in this copy to examples of Fourcroy's hand reproduced in Smeaton's biography and on the Internet, and are satisfied that he himself penned this proof copy's manuscript corrections and annotations.

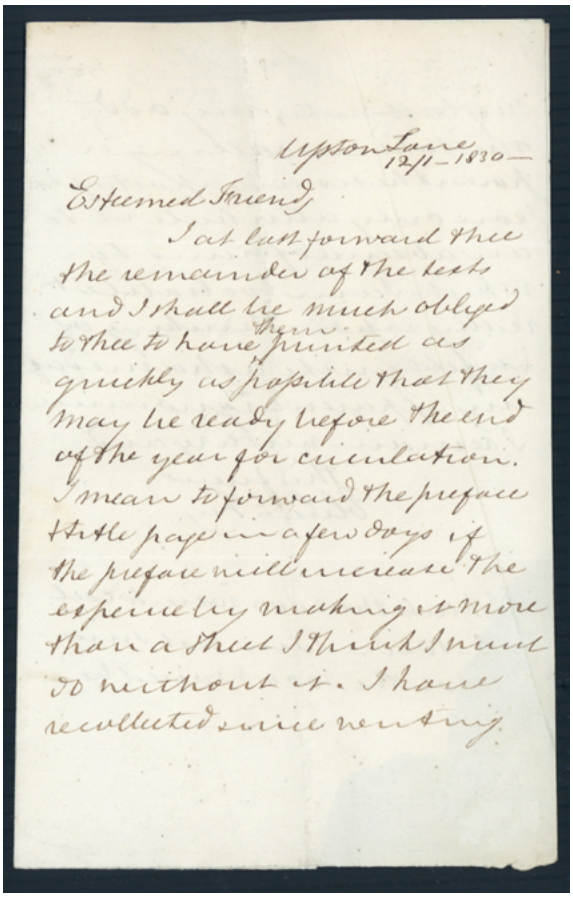
Fourcroy graduated from the Faculté de Médecine de Paris in 1780 and went on to have a brilliant career as a chemist. He was one of the first converts to Lavoisier's antiphlogistic chemistry, which he helped to popularize in his voluminous writings. Fourcroy also had a strong interest in natural history, often doing fieldwork in the countryside around Paris. Realizing that E. L. Geoffroy's local entomology of the Paris region, *Histoire abrégé des insectes qui se trouve aux environs de Paris* (1762), was incomplete, Fourcroy at first decided to publish a supplement to the work, but "he collected so much new information that in 1785 he published a completely revised edition . . . which contained 300 additional species" (Smeaton, p. 13). The work represents a major contribution to systematic entomology. Smeaton, *Fourcroy: Chemist and Revolutionary* (1962). Garrison-Morton.com 8943. 44237

19. Fry, Elizabeth (1780-1845). Two autograph letters signed to Richard Taylor (1781-1858), dated 11/24/1830 and 12/1/1830 respectively. 4pp. total on 3 sheets. Upton, 1830. 230 x 187 mm.; 187 x 117 mm. Some marginal soiling, blank corner torn from address leaf of second letter, but very good.

$750

From British prison reformer Elizabeth Fry, whose tireless efforts on behalf of British prisoners led to important legislation improving the condition and administration of British prisons; in 1818 she became the first woman to present evidence in Parliament when she testified before a House of Commons committee on the state of British houses of correction. Her correspondent was Richard Taylor, publisher, journal editor and founder of the firm of Taylor and Francis.

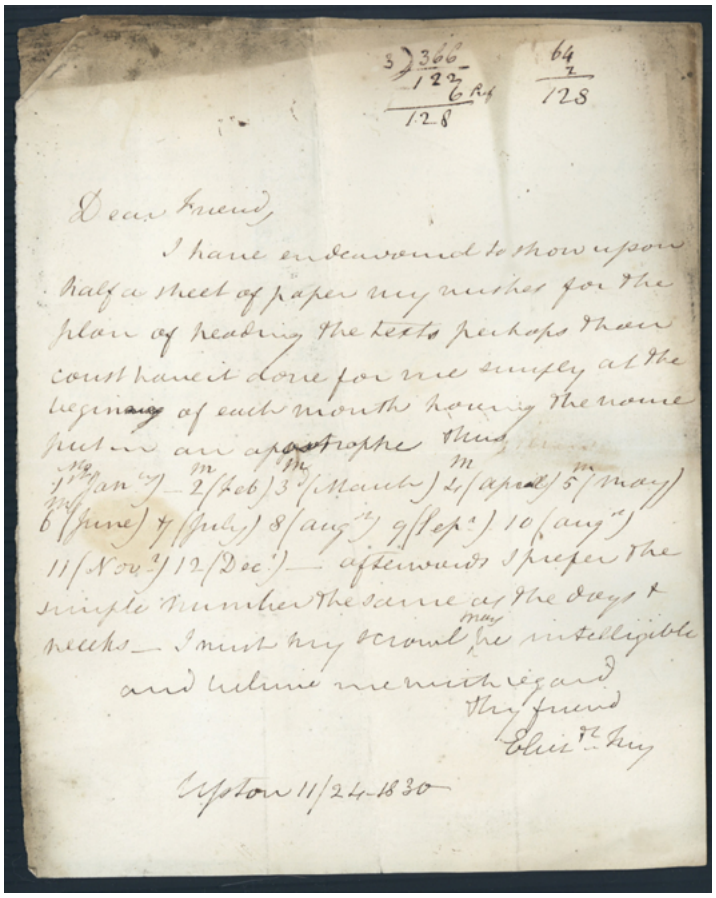
Fry's philanthropy arose from her Christian faith. A devout Quaker, she believed that the answer to all humanity's ills lay in the Bible, and to encourage reliance on the Scriptures she assembled a small volume of biblical quotations titled *Texts for Every Day in the Year; Principally Practical and Devotional* (London: Hamilton, Adams &



Upton Lane
12/1-1830—

Esteemed Friend,

I at last forward thee the remainder of the texts and I shall be much obliged to thee to have them printed as quickly as possible that they may be ready before the end of the year for circulation. I mean to forward the preface title page in a few days if the preface will increase the expence by making it more than a sheet I think I must do without it. I have recollected since sending



3) 366 / 122 6 R4 / 128

64 / 7 / 128

Dear Friend,

I have endeavoured to show upon half a sheet of paper my wishes for the plan of heading the texts perhaps thou cou[d]st have it done for me simply at the beginning of each month having the name put in an apostrophe thus No 1st (Jan.y) m 2 (Feb) m 3 (March) m 4 (April) m 5 (May) 6 (June) 7 (July) 8 (Aug.t) 9 (Sept.r) 10 (Oct.r) 11 (Nov.r) 12 (Dec.r) — afterwards I prefer the simple number the same as the days & weeks — I must beg [illegible] may be intelligible and believe me with regard

Thy friend
Eliz.th Fry

Upton 11/24-1830

Co., 1831), which she had printed for personal distribution. The letters we are offering pertain to the printing of this work, which was done by Richard Taylor's firm at Red Lion Court in Fleet Street:

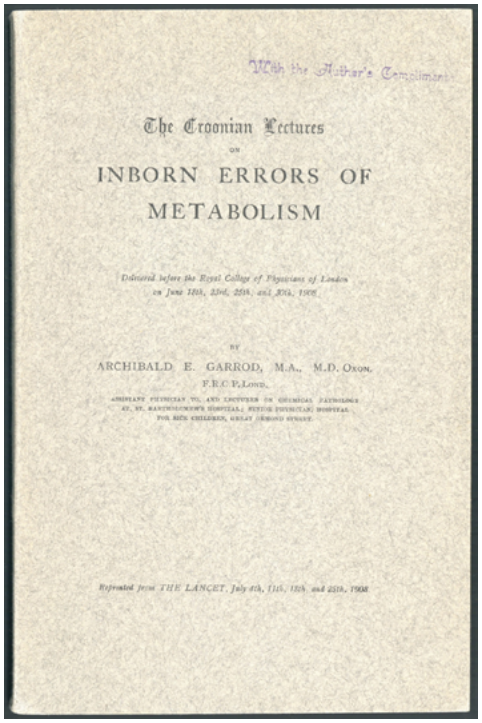
> I have endeavoured to show upon half a sheet of paper my wishes for the plan of heading the texts perhaps thou cou[d]st have it done for me simply at the beginning of each month having the name put in an apostrophe thus Mo. 1st (Jany.) M 2 (Feb) . . . Afterwards I prefer the simple number the same as the days & weeks . . . [11/24/1830].
>
> I at last forward thee the remainder of the texts and I shall be much obliged to thee to have them printed as quickly as possible that they may be ready before the end of the year for circulation . . . I have recollected since sending my last note, my odd mistake in calling a parenthesis an apostrophe. I can only attribute it to an absence of mind to which I am too liable . . . [12/1/1830].

44369

Extremely Rare Offprint of the Most Famous Classic on Hereditary Diseases

20. Garrod, Archibald Edward (1857-1936). The Croonian lectures on inborn errors of metabolism. Offprint from Lancet (1908). [2], 84pp. 218 x 142 mm. Original gray printed wrappers. Fine. *Presentation Copy,* stamped "With the Author's Compliments" on the front wrapper. The Haskell F. Norman copy. $3750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. The study of the biochemical effects of genes goes back to the work of Garrod on alkaptonuria in man. This rare disease, affecting about one in one million people, is marked by the presence of homogentistic acid in the urine, which causes it to turn dark red or black on exposure to air.


With the Author's Compliments

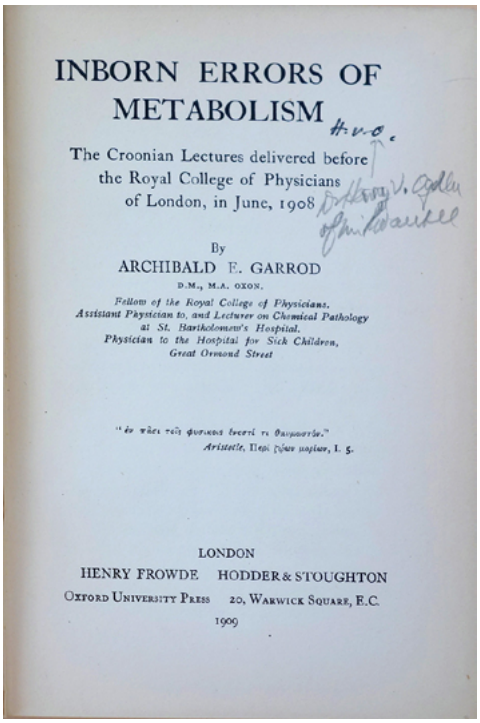
The Croonian Lectures
ON
INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM

Delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London on June 18th, 23rd, 25th, and 30th, 1908.

BY
ARCHIBALD E. GARROD, M.A., M.D. Oxon.
F.R.C.P. Lond.

Reprinted from THE LANCET, July 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, 1908.

No. 20


INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM

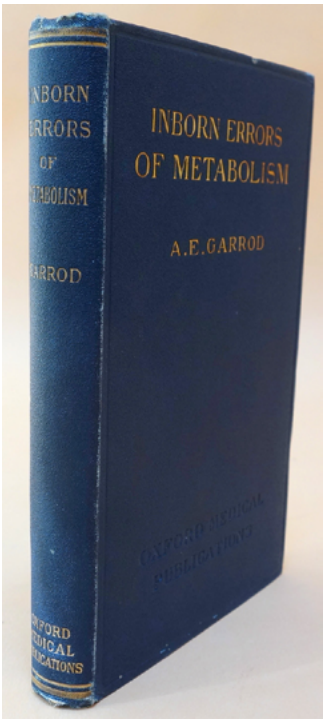
The Croonian Lectures delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London, in June, 1908

By
ARCHIBALD E. GARROD
D.M., M.A. OXON.
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
Assistant Physician to, and Lecturer on Chemical Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.

"ἐν τῶι τοῦ φυσικοῦ ἴσως τι θαυμαστόν."
Aristotle, Περὶ ζῴων μορίων, I. 5.

LONDON
HENRY FROWDE HODDER & STOUGHTON
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS 20, WARWICK SQUARE, E.C.
1909

No. 21

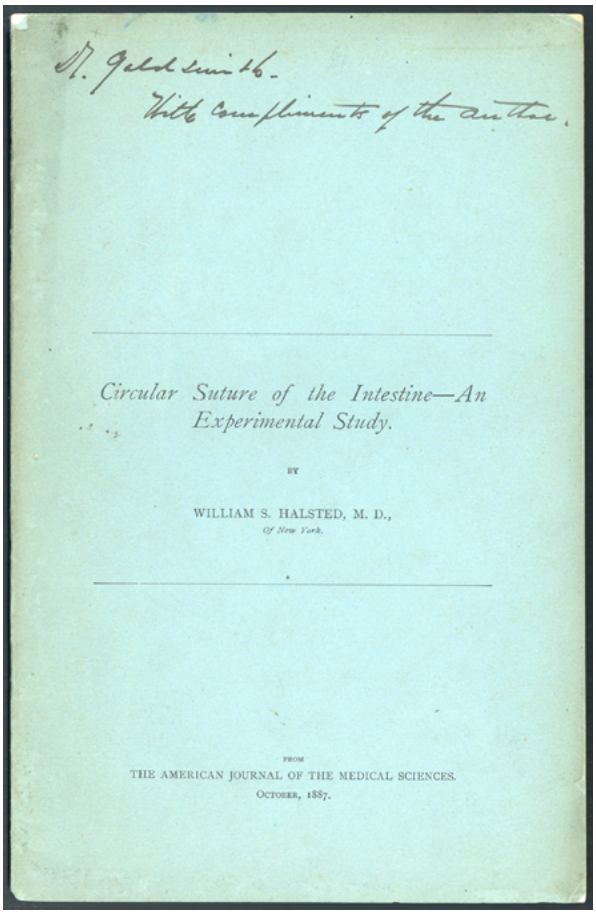


No. 21

Garrod noted that over twenty-five percent of the recorded cases were the offspring of first cousins, and in 1902 consulted William Bateson about whether the disease might be hereditary. In a footnote to the first of his "Reports to the Evolution Committee" (1902), Bateson noted Garrod's work and suggested that since first cousins are often similar genetically, Garrod"s data might be best understood if one assumed alkaptonuria to be caused by a recessive gene. This was the first proof of Mendelian heredity in humans. Garrod recognized alkaptonuria to be a genetic disease and, in his Croonian lectures of 1908, hypothesized that each such biochemical defect, or "inborn error of metabolism," was caused by an interruption or block in a metabolic sequence due to the congenital lack of a particular enzyme. Norman 875 (this copy). 44315

21. Garrod, Archibald (1857-1936). Inborn errors of metabolism. The Croonian Lectures delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London, in June, 1908. vii, 168pp. London: Henry Frowde; Hodder & Stoughton, 1909. 192 x 127 mm. Original cloth stamped in gilt and blind, light edgewear. Very good. Ownership inscriptions on half-title, title and front endpaper. $750

First Edition. "Garrod established chemical individuality as a paradigm of Mendelian variation. His study, which he began around the turn of the 20th century, coincided with the rediscovery of Mendel's laws of inheritance in 1900. He realized that alkaptonuria (black urine disease) behaves like one of Mendel's recessive genetic traits, and guessed that people with alkaptonuria have a defective gene that produces a faulty enzyme that interrupts an important metabolic pathway. This was the first recognition of the possibility that genes direct the assembly of enzymes, and more specifically, that each gene codes for one enzyme" (Garrison-Morton.com 3921). 44300

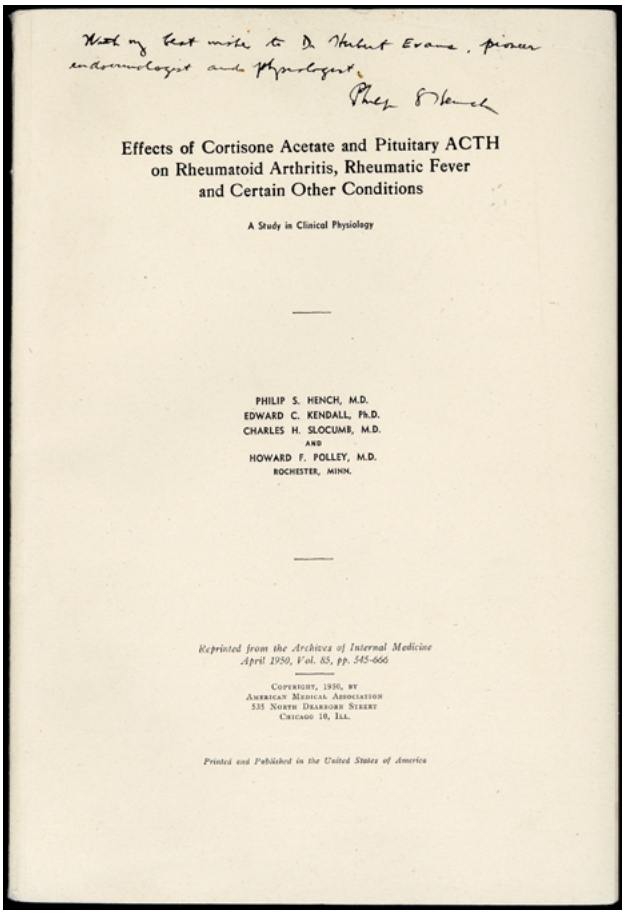

Dr. Goldsmith.
With compliments of the author.

Circular Suture of the Intestine—An Experimental Study.

BY

WILLIAM S. HALSTED, M. D.,
Of New York.

FROM
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.
OCTOBER, 1887.


With my best wishes to Dr. Herbert Evans, pioneer endocrinologist and physiologist.
Phil S. Hench

Effects of Cortisone Acetate and Pituitary ACTH on Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatic Fever and Certain Other Conditions

A Study in Clinical Physiology

PHILIP S. HENCH, M.D.
EDWARD C. KENDALL, Ph.D.
CHARLES H. SLOCUMB, M.D.
AND
HOWARD F. POLLEY, M.D.
ROCHESTER, MINN.

Reprinted from the Archives of Internal Medicine
April 1950, Vol. 85, pp. 545-666

COPYRIGHT, 1950, BY
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET
CHICAGO 10, ILL.

Printed and Published in the United States of America

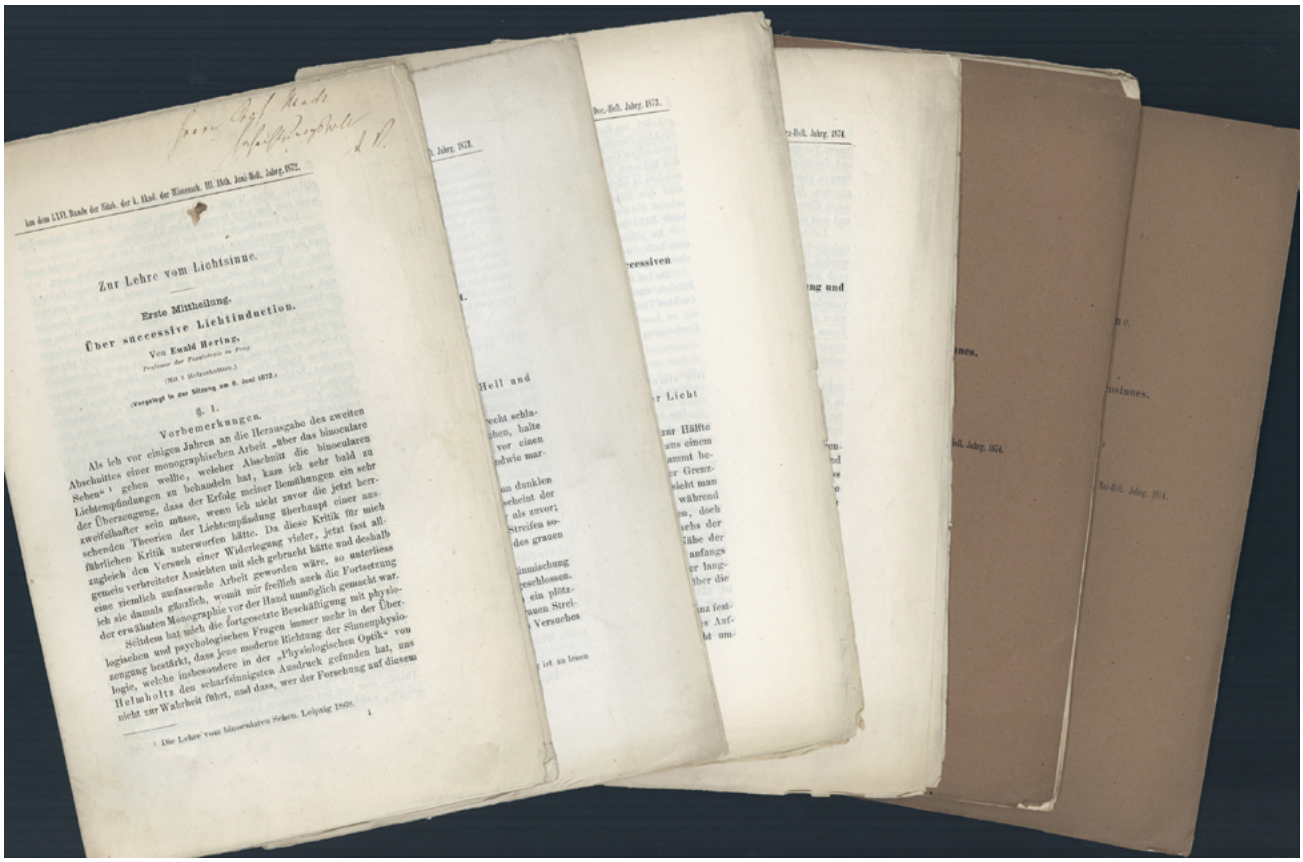
22. Halsted, William Stewart (1852-1922). Circular suture of the intestine—an experimental study. Offprint from *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* (1887). 24pp. Text illustrations. 236 x 151 mm. Original blue printed wrappers, slight wear. Very good. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by Halsted* on the front wrapper: "Dr. Goldsmith. With compliments of the author." The Haskell F. Norman copy.

$1250

First Edition, Offprint Issue. "Halsted set down some of the fundamental rules regarding intestinal anastomosis" (Garrison-Morton.com 3488). Norman 982 (this copy). 44316

23. Hench, Philip Showalter (1896-1965); **Edward Calvin Kendall** (1886-1972); **Charles H. Slocumb** and **Howard Freeman Polley** (b. 1913). Effects of cortisone acetate and pituitary ACTH on rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever and certain other conditions. Offprint from Archives of Internal Medicine 85 (1950). 122pp. Text illustrations. 260 x 175 mm. Original off-white printed wrappers. Fine. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed on the front wrapper: "With my best wishes to Dr. Herbert Evans, pioneer endocrinologist and physiologist. Philip S. Hench." The Haskell F. Norman copy. $750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Hench, Kendall and their research teams introduced the use of cortisone and ACTH in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and related diseases. Hench and Kendall shared the 1950 Nobel Prize in medicine with Tadeus Reichstein for their work on adrenal cortical hormones. Hench inscribed this copy to Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), the discoverer of Vitamin E. Norman 1050 (this copy). 44317



From the Library of Ernst Mach

24. Hering, Ewald (1834-1918). Zur Lehre vom Lichtsinne. Erste [- sechste] Mittheilung. Offprints from *Sitzb. k. Akad. Wiss.* 66 (1872); 68 (1873); 69 (1874); 70 (1875). 247 x 160 mm. Original wrappers or without wrappers as issued. Minor soiling and fraying but very good **Part 1 inscribed by Hering to Ernst Mach** (1838-1916): "Herrn Prof. Mach Hochachtungsvoll d.V." $3750

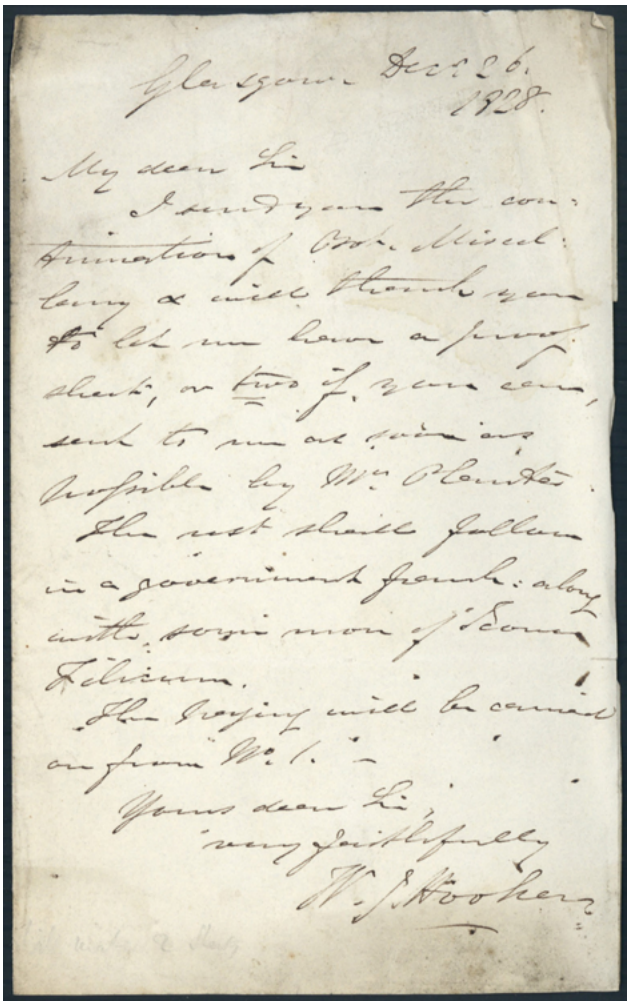
First Editions, Offprint Issues. Hering, one of the foremost German physiologists of the 19th century, succeeded Purkyne at the German University of Prague, where he spent 25 years studying sensory physiology (particularly of vision) and electrical phenomena in nerve and muscle. During this time he came up with his radical physiological theories of brightness perception and color vision, set forth in the six-part "Zur Lehre vom Lichtsinne," which found favor with almost none of his contemporaries other than **Ernst Mach** (1838-1916), to whom Hering presented the offprints we are offering here. Departing from the Helmholtz-Young theory of color vision, which postulated three colors and three visual substances, Hering proposed a three-substance, six-color theory in which a visual substance could produce one of two paired colors in response to either dissimulation (catabolism) or assimilation (anabolism). "It took seventy-five years before electrophysiologists demonstrated the existence at the cellular level of Hering's mechanisms: center-surround organization of retinal ganglion cells; and opponent, i.e. excitatory *and* inhibitory, coding of color" (*Oxford Companion to the Mind,* p. 311).

"[Hering's] notion that physiological excitation in one area could bring about an increase or decrease in excitation in an adjacent area was simply too far ahead of the data at hand and the prevailing atmosphere of thought. So, for that matter, was Hering's view that the directly perceived visual effects on which he based his inferences provided the most sensitive and informative indicator of the general nature of the underlying physiological events. Ernst Mach was among the very few of Hering's contemporaries who shared his general point of view.

"It has taken many years of painstaking work by visual electrophysiologists and the development of new techniques and apparatus to catch up with the insights that Hering gained from his study of the behavior of the intact visual system" (Hurvich & Jameson, p. ix).

These offprints are from the library of Ernst Mach, the physicist and philosopher of science whose writings supplied a basis for Einstein's theory of relativity. He also made important contributions to psychophysiology, developing sensation-based theories of perception and cognition predicated on his belief that knowledge comes solely from physical, psychological and physiological experience. As noted above, Mach was one of the few scientists to share Hering's ideas on the phenomena of sensation. Garrison-Morton.com 1515. Hurvich & Jameson, "Introduction," in Hering, *Outlines of a Theory of the Light Sense* [1964], pp. vii-xxvii. 38728

25. Hooker, William Jackson (1785-1865). Autograph letter signed to Richard Taylor (1781-1858). 1p. plus address leaf. Glasgow, Dec. 26, 1828. 206 x 128 mm. Some soiling, a few small marginal tears, but good to very good. $850


Glasgow Dec. 26. 1828.

My dear Sir

I send you the continuation of Bot. Miscellany & will thank you to let me have a proof sheet, or two if you can, sent to me as soon as possible by Mr. Plante.

The rest shall follow in a government pouch, along with some more of Icones Filicum.

The paging will be carried on from No. 1.

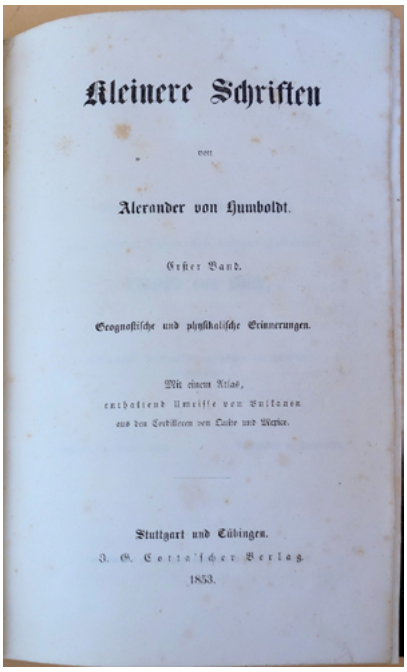
Yours dear Sir,
very faithfully
W. J. Hooker

From botanist William J. Hooker, the first full-time director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and author of over two dozen works on botany, to printer and publisher Richard Taylor, editor of the *Philosophical Magazine* and founder of the firm of Taylor and Francis. Hooker was appointed head of the Royal Botanic Gardens in 1841; under his leadership Kew grew from eleven acres to its present size of nearly 300 acres, and its collections vastly increased, largely due to a network of Hooker's former students who brought in specimens from around the world.

At the time of this letter, Hooker was regius professor of botany at the University of Glasgow, a position he held from 1820 until his appointment to Kew Gardens two decades later. During this period Hooker published a number of important botanical works, two of which are mentioned in our letter:

> I send you the continuation of Bot. Miscellany & will thank you to let me have a proof sheet, or two if you can, sent to me as soon as possible by Mr. Plante.
>
> The rest shall follow in a government pouch, along with some more of Icones Filicum.
>
> The paging will be carried on from No. 1.

"Bot. Miscellany" refers to *Botanical Miscellany*, an illustrated botany magazine edited by Hooker that was issued in three volumes between 1830 and 1833. Also mentioned in this letter is Hooker's *Icones Filicum,* a two-volume illustrated work on ferns co-authored with R. K. Greville and published between 1829 and 1831. 44373


Kleinere Schriften

von

Alexander von Humboldt.

Erster Band.

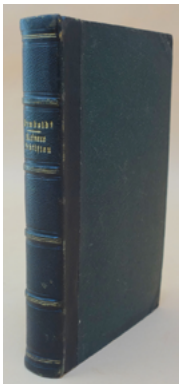
Geognostische und physikalische Erinnerungen.

Mit einem Atlas,
enthaltend Umrisse von Vulkanen
aus den Cordilleren von Quito und Mexico.

Stuttgart und Tübingen.
J. G. Cotta'scher Verlag.
1853.

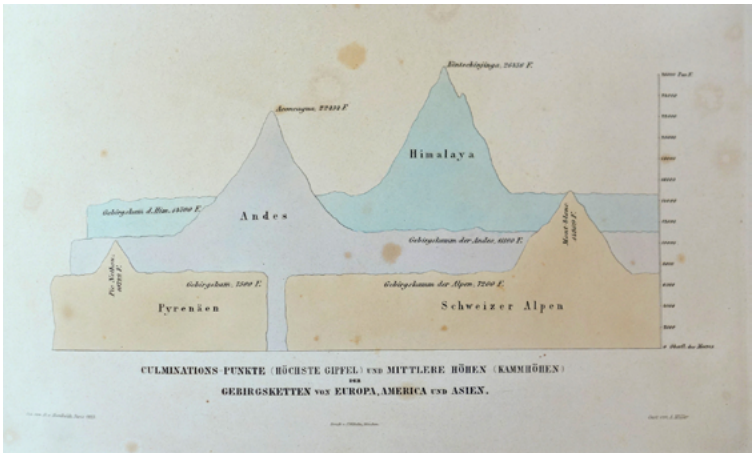
26. Humboldt, Alexander von (1769–1859). Kleinere Schriften. Erster Band [all published]. Geognostische und physikalische Erinnerungen. Mit einem Atlas, enthaltend Umrisse von Vulkanen aus den Cordilleren von Quito und Mexico. Text volume and atlas. Text: [4], viii, 474, [2] pp., 6 folding tables. Atlas: 2 preliminary leaves, 12 engraved plates after drawings by Humboldt, contents leaf. Stuttgart and Tübingen: J. G. Cotta, 1853. 206 x 128 mm. (text); 208 x 313 mm. (atlas). Half morocco, boards ca. 1853 (text); original printed boards, cloth backstrip (atlas); light wear, front hinge of atlas a bit weak. Some foxing to text and plates, but very good.

$1750

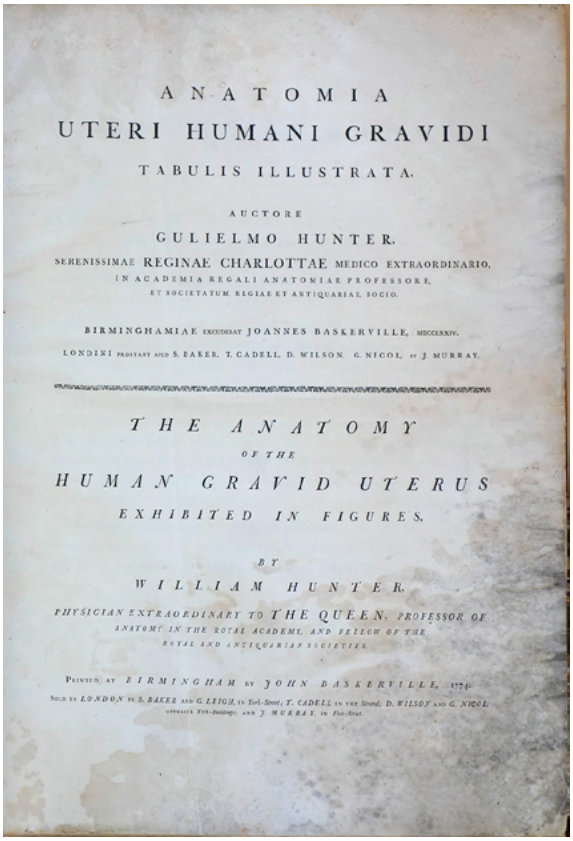



ATLAS
zu den
KLEINEREN SCHRIFTEN
von
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

STUTTGART UND TÜBINGEN.
J. G. COTTA'SCHE VERLAGSHANDLUNG.
1853.



First Edition of this collection of geological memoirs (some previously published), including Humboldt's geognostic and physical study of the volcanoes near Quito in Ecuador. Humboldt had spent several years in South America at the turn of the nineteenth century, where he had the opportunity to explore more volcanoes than any other European naturalist before him. His findings revealed the volcanic origin of the Andes, and helped to discredit the theories of "Neptunian" geologists who believed that all the Earth's rocks had formed by sedimentation. The atlas to *Kleine Schrifteren* includes several images of South American volcanoes. 44238



ANATOMIA
UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI
TABULIS ILLUSTRATA.

AUCTORE
GULIELMO HUNTER,
SERENISSIMAE REGINAE CHARLOTTAE MEDICO EXTRAORDINARIO,
IN ACADEMIA REGALI ANATOMIAE PROFESSORE,
ET SOCIETATUM REGIAE ET ANTIQUARIAE SOCIO.

BIRMINGHAMIAE EXCUDEBAT JOANNES BASKERVILLE, MDCCLXXIV.
LONDINI PROSTANT APUD S. BAKER, T. CADELL, D. WILSON, G. NICOL, ET J. MURRAY.

THE ANATOMY
OF THE
HUMAN GRAVID UTERUS
EXHIBITED IN FIGURES.

BY
WILLIAM HUNTER,
PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN, PROFESSOR OF
ANATOMY IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, AND FELLOW OF THE
ROYAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

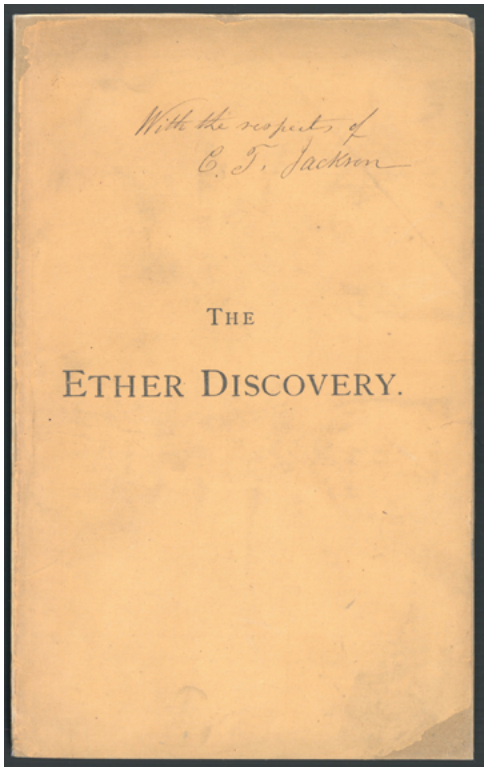
PRINTED AT BIRMINGHAM BY JOHN BASKERVILLE, 1774.
SOLD IN LONDON BY S. BAKER AND G. LEIGH, IN York-Street; T. CADELL IN THE Strand; D. WILSON AND G. NICOL
opposite Pall-Mall; AND J. MURRAY, IN Fleet-Street.

27. Hunter, William (1718-83). Anatomia uteri humani gravidi tabulis illustrata. The anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures. Double folio. 21 unsigned and unpaginated leaves, each leaf a single sheet. 34 engraved plates prepared by 17 engravers from drawings by Jan van Rymsdyk (fl. 18th cent.), Edward Edwards (1738-1806), Alexander Cozens (d. 1786) and Blakey. Birmingham: John Baskerville, 1774. 651 x 475 mm. Half calf, marbled boards in period style, leather label on front cover. Mold- and dampstaining extensive in places, small holes in title repaired, but a complete copy with large margins in an attractive modern binding in antique style.

$7500

First Edition. Hunter's *Gravid Uterus*, on which he labored for thirty years, is one of the great artistic achievements in medicine. "It is indeed a remarkable book, not the least important aspect of which is the large size of the plates, which Hunter took care to defend in the preface. For him, the technical quality of the plates was of great importance; they combine descriptive clarity with beauty. The work contains thirty-four plates of different kinds; some depict several objects, others a life-size section of the human body—the female trunk between the abdomen and the middle of the thighs. Some plates are packed with detail, others are more schematic, showing large parts in outline only. Facing each plate are a short description and a key. . ." (Jordanova, p. 386). The *Gravid Uterus* was the largest book printed by John Baskerville, and one of only two medical books issued from his press; it is also among the very few medical books issued from a private press. The original drawings from which the engravings made are preserved in the Hunterian Collections at the University of Glasgow Library. Cutter & Viets, *History of Midwifery,* pp. 33-37, 183-184. Garrison-Morton.com 6157. Jordanova, "Gender, generation and science: William Hunter's obstetrical atlas," in *William Hunter and the Eighteenth-Century World*, ed. Bynum and Porter, pp. 385-412. Norman 1125. 44333

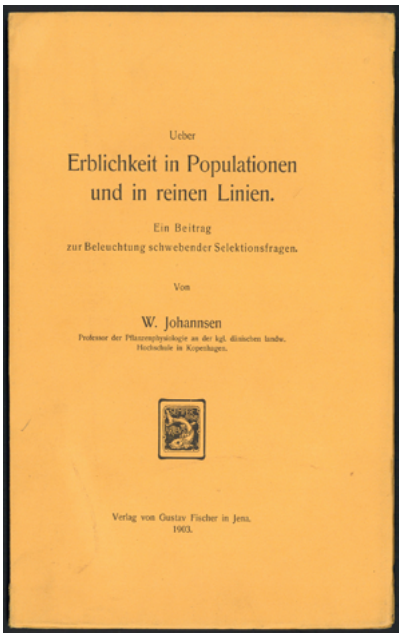
28. [**Jackson, Charles Thomas** (1805-80).] **Stanly, Edward** (1810-72) and **Alexander Evans** (1818-88). Report to the House of Representatives of the United States of America, vindicating the rights of Charles T. Jackson to the discovery of the anaesthetic effects of ether vapor, and disproving the claims of W. T. G. Morton to that discovery. 57pp. [Boston: Rand, Avery & Frye, 1853.] 243 x 151 mm. Original printed wrappers, silked, original spine perished, repairs to edges; boxed. Internally very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed on the front wrapper: "With the respects of C. T. Jackson." $1750



Second printing, reproduced by electrotype from the official government publication, with front cover title reading "The Ether Discovery" and "Boston: Electrotyped and printed by Rand, Avery & Frye" on the verso of the title. This report supporting Charles Jackson's priority claim to the discovery of ether anesthesia, formerly believed to have been written by Congressmen Edward Stanly and Alexander Evans, has recently been discovered to have been the work of Jackson himself. It is one of the documents in the "ether controversy," a long and rancorous dispute between W. T. G. Morton and Charles T. Jackson over who deserved the credit for discovering inhalation anesthesia. In late November 1851 Morton, who had hoped to make his fortune from ether anesthesia, made his third petition to Congress for a monetary reward for the discovery. Morton's claims to priority were reviewed by a congressional committee headed by William H. Bissell. The Bissell committee issued a report in favor of Morton, but two dissenting members, Edward Stanly and Alexander Evans, sponsored the present minority report supporting Jackson's priority. It is now known that Jackson, not Morton, was the sole discoverer of the anesthetic properties of sulfuric ether. Jackson was so pleased with the report that he paid to have it electrotyped and reprinted. Fulton & Stanton, *Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, p. 71. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol,* ch. 17. 44255

29. Johannsen, Wilhelm Ludvig (1857-1927). Ueber Erblichkeit in Populationen und in reinen Linien. [6], 68pp. Text diagrams. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 242 x 165 mm. (unopened and uncut). Original orange printed wrappers. Fine. The Haskell F. Norman copy.

$400



First Edition in German. With his pure line theory, Johannsen proved experimentally that Galton's law of regression to the mean applied only for offspring produced by self-fertilization from a single parent plant, as in peas, beans and other self-fertilizers. Johannsen called the offspring and descendants of such a plant a "pure line," as he believed them to be genetically identical to the parent; therefore, any variation in the offspring of a pure line must be due to non-heritable factors such as environmental change. Johannsen's work provided important experimental evidence for de Vries's mutation theory, as Darwininan selection could not apply in a pure line whose fluctuations were caused only by non-heritable factors.

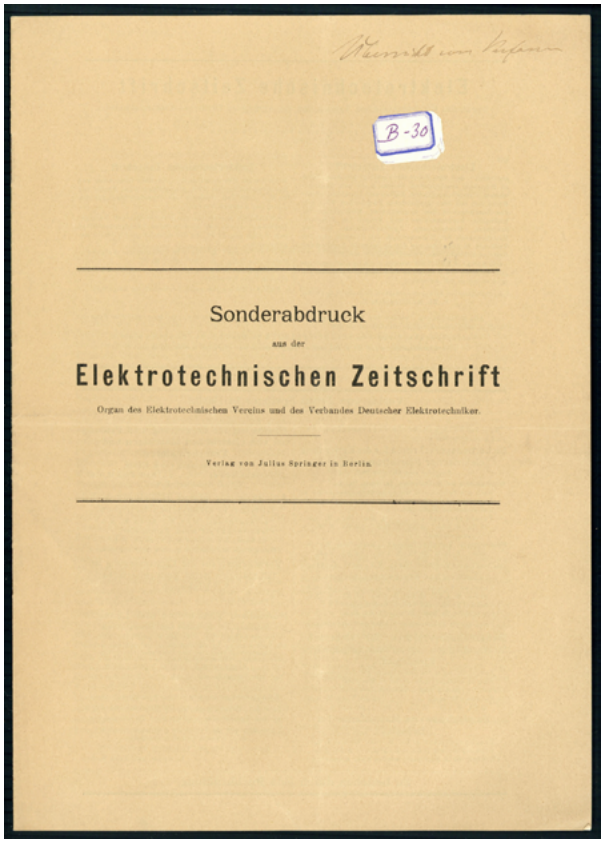
Johannsen's initial results in pure line genetics was published in Danish in the third number of the journal *K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Forhandlinger* (1903). The present German translation appeared in the same year. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Garrison-Morton.com 242. Norman 1173 (this copy). 44318

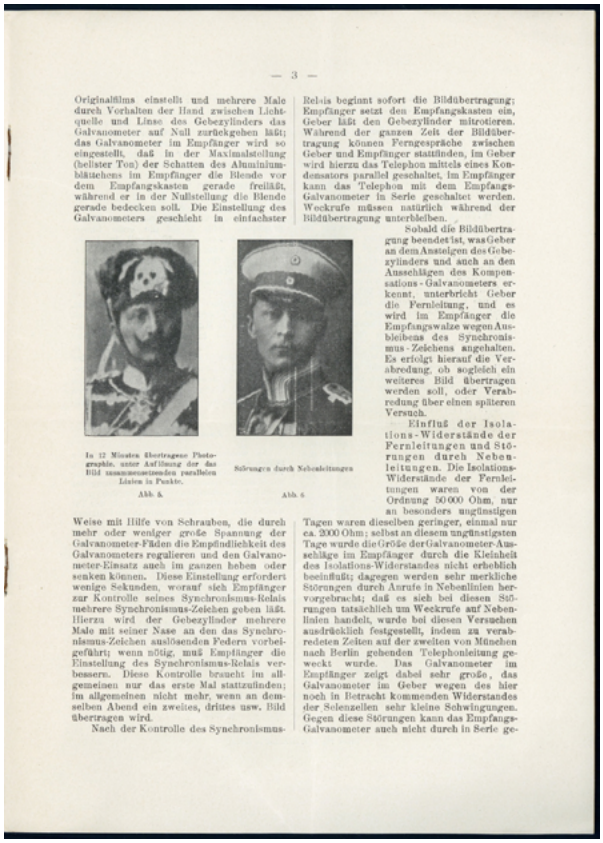
30. Knox, Robert (1791–1862). Noxiana. Genuine speech, 12th Feby. 1829 . . . A real scene, 12th Febry. 1829. Hand-colored lithograph. N.p. [Edinburgh], 1829. 256 x 276 mm. Some surface soiling, tears in upper margin (one extending into image) mended with gummed tape on verso. Very good.

$750

Rare caricature illustrating the hanging in effigy of Dr. Robert Knox, the Scottish professor indelibly associated with the infamous Burke and Hare "anatomy" murders. During the first ten months of 1828, William Burke and William Hare murdered sixteen victims and sold their corpses to Knox, a well-respected teacher of anatomy and proprietor of his own private school in Edinburgh. Burke and Hare's killing spree came to an end with their arrest in November 1828, and the city was soon awash in sensational accounts of their dreadful crimes published in ballads, newspapers, broadsheets and caricatures. Hare turned state's evidence against Burke, who was tried and convicted on Christmas Day, and executed on January 28, 1829.

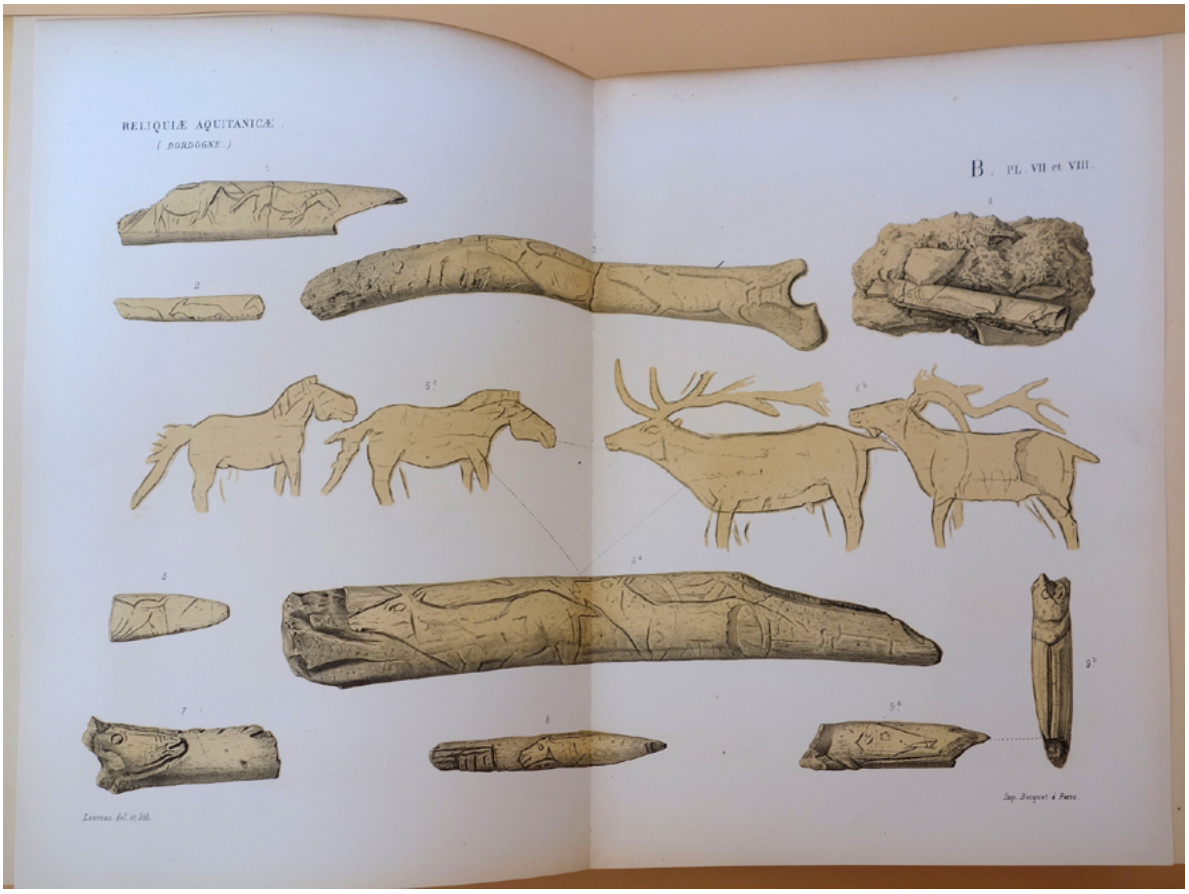
Knox was not involved in the Burke and Hare murders—a court of inquiry cleared him of any complicity in the matter—but his association with them tarnished his reputation forever. His medical colleagues in Edinburgh shunned him, and the general public believed him to be just as guilty as Burke and Hare. "He was generally held to be not only their partner, but their patron and the instigator of their crimes, possibly even their instructor in the art of 'burking.' These sentiments were further stimulated by broadsides and news-sheets relating the gruesome details of the murders" (Rae, pp. 64-65). On February 12, 1829, an angry crowd gathered outside Knox's house in Newington to hang and burn him in effigy, an event vividly represented in the present image. This caricature is illustrated (without captions) in Rae's biography of Knox; it was one of several lampoons of Knox issued under the title "Noxiana" by Edinburgh lithographer R. H. Nimmo. Rae, *Knox the Anatomist* (1964). 44345





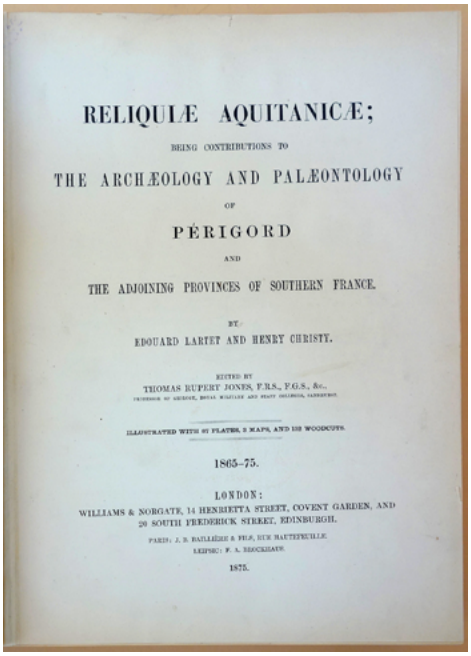
31. Korn, Arthur (1870–1945). Über die Versuche mit Bildtelegraphie zwischen München und Berlin vom 15. April bis 15. mai 1907. Offprint from *Elektrotechnischen Zeitschrift* 33 (1907). 4pp. Text illustrations. 270 x 192 mm. Original printed wrappers. Lightly creased but very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed on the front wrapper: "Überricht vom Verfasser." From the library of physicist Henri Becquerel (1852–1908), with his characteristic gummed docketing label on the front wrapper. $750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Korn invented telephotography, the first practical method of scanning and transmitting images over electrical wires. His system used a light-sensitive selenium photocell to convert the different tones of an image into a varying electrical current; at the receiving end the transmitted image was reconstituted and recorded on photographic film. Korn invented his device in 1902, but his first machines were impractical as they took several hours to transmit images. By 1907, the year he published the present paper, Korn had improved his machines to the point where they could transmit a 13 x 18 cm. photograph in 12 minutes; some of these images and their transmission times are included in this paper. In April 1907 Korn's equipment was put into regular service for transmission of newspaper photographs between Munich and Berlin via telegraph circuits. 44400



Masterpiece of Paleoanthropology and Prehistoric Mobiliary Art

32. Lartet, Edouard (1801–71) and **Henry Christy** (1810–65). Reliquiae Aquitanicae; being contributions to the archaeology and palaeontology of Périgord and the adjoining provinces of southern France. Edited by Thomas Rupert Jones. xxii, [4], 302, 204pp. Printed note bound in to face p. 212. 82 tinted lithographed plates, including 7 double-page plates bearing double numbers, plates numbered in three separate series: A, B, and C; text wood-engravings and maps. London: Williams and Norgate; Paris: J. B. Baillière & fils; Leipsic: F. A. Brockhaus, 1875. 310 x 243 mm. Recent quarter morocco gilt in antique style. Minor offsetting from plates but very good otherwise. $4500


RELIQUIÆ AQUITANICÆ;

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO

THE ARCHÆOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY

OF

PÉRIGORD

AND

THE ADJOINING PROVINCES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

BY

EDOUARD LARTET AND HENRY CHRISTY.

EDITED BY

THOMAS RUPERT JONES, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.,

ILLUSTRATED WITH 83 PLATES, 2 MAPS, AND 108 WOODCUTS.

1865–75.

LONDON:

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, AND

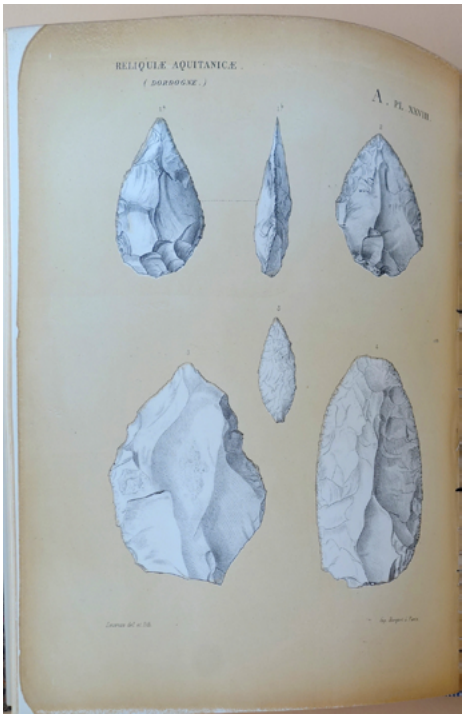
20 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

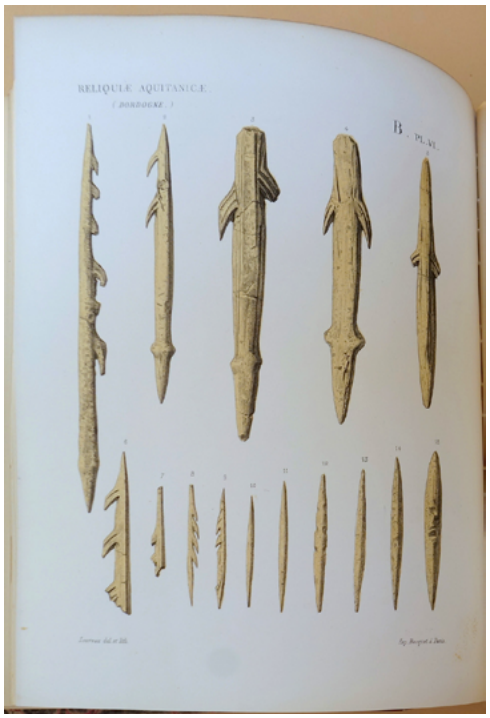
PARIS: J. B. BAILLIÈRE & FILS, RUE HAUTEFEUILLE.

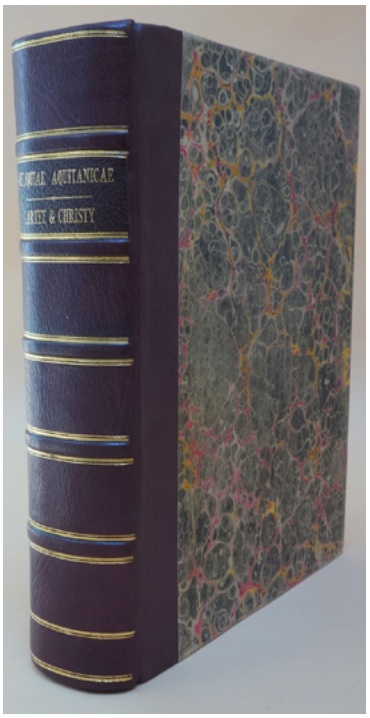
LEIPSIC: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

1875.

First Edition. In 1863 the French paleontologist Edouard Lartet began a systematic exploration of the caves located along the banks of the Vézère in the southwest of France, accompanied by Henry Christy, a British banker, collector and amateur anthropologist who had financed the expedition. The work that Lartet, Christy and their team did in the Périgord region led to the discovery of Cro-Magnon man (now referred to as European early modern humans), and provided incontrovertible evidence for the existence of Paleolithic art. The results of Lartet's and Christy's investigations were recorded in *Reliquiae Aquitanicae*, a beautiful and bibliographically complicated work







issued in 17 parts from 1865 to 1875. Both Lartet and Christy died before *Reliquiae Aquitanicae* was completed, and the work was finished by geologist Thomas Rupert Jones (1811–1911) using funds left for the purpose by Christy. It includes 82 tinted lithographic plates, and is the first visually spectacular large extensively illustrated publication on paleoanthropology and paleolithic mobiliary art.

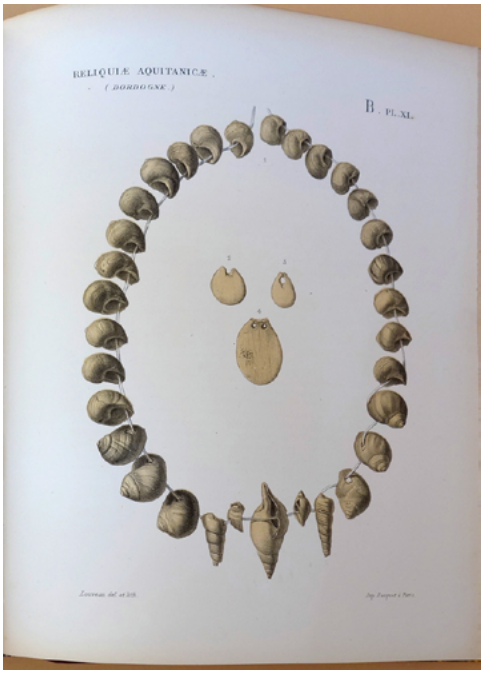
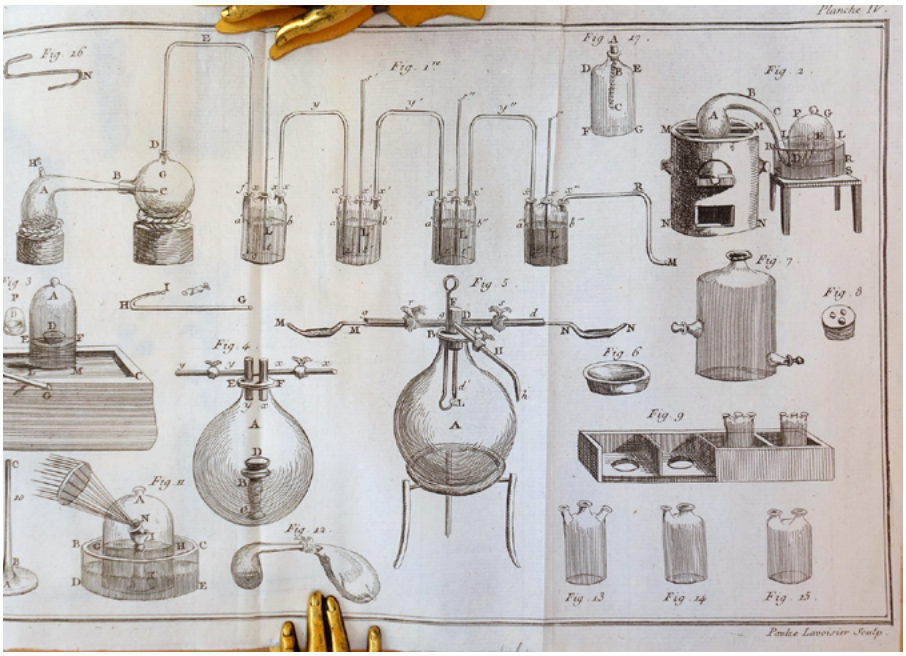
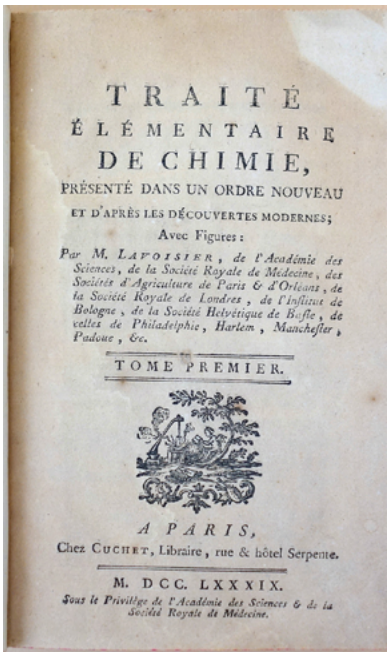


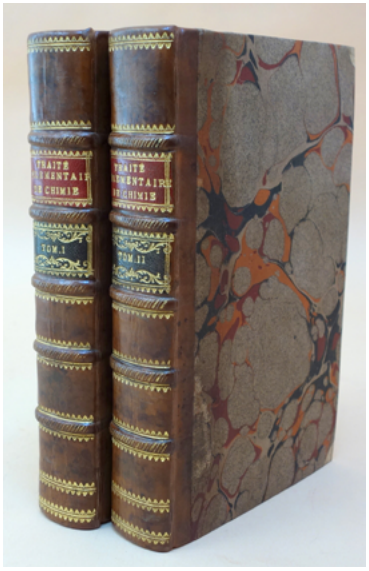
Plate B-XXVIII illustrates the ivory carving of a mammoth discovered in 1864 by Lartet, Falconer, and de Verneuil in the cave of La Madeleine, which provided undeniable evidence that humans and mammoths had co-existed. Lartet first described this carving in a paper entitled "Une lame d'ivoire fossiletrouvée dans un gisement ossifere du Périgord, et portant des incisions qui paraissent constituer la reproduction d'un éléphant à longue crinere," published in the *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences* 61 (1865): 309–11; an English translation of this brief paper appears in the *Reliquiae Aquitanicae.* The work also includes the English translation of the first paper on Cro-Magnon man by Edouard Lartet's son, Louis Lartet, originally published in French as "Mémoire sur une sépulture des anciens troglodytes du Périgord" (*Annales des sciences naturelles*, 5e sér., zoologie et paléontologie 10 [1868]:133-145). Garrison-Morton.com 9492. Spencer, *Ecce Homo,* nos. 3.512; 3.544; 3.545. 44338





Foundation of Modern Chemistry

33. Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent (1743-94). Traité élémentaire de chimie. 2 vols., 8vo. [iii]-xliv, 322; viii, [323]-653 [3]pp.; lacking Vol. I half-title. 2 printed folding tables, 13 engraved plates by Marie A. P. P. Lavoisier, the author's wife. Paris: Cuchet, 1789. 194 x 118 mm. Quarter calf gilt, marbled boards with vellum corners in antique style. Uneven browning, minor foxing but very good. $6000

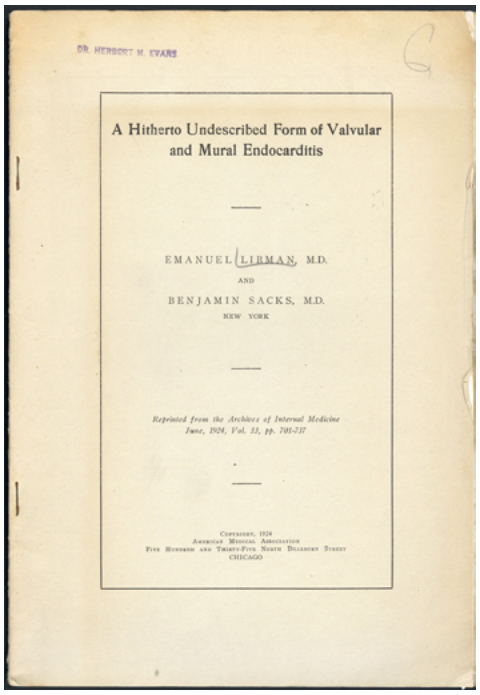


First Edition, second issue as usual (only 2 or 3 copies of the one-volume first issue are known). The foundation of modern chemistry. Lavoisier overthrew the phlogiston theory of Stahl, established the concept of elements as substances which cannot be further decomposed, and reformed chemical nomenclature. An important consequence of his work was the law of conservation of mass, which states that matter remains constant throughout all chemical change. The book's thirteen plates of chemical apparatus were drawn and engraved by Lavoisier's wife, who had studied under the French artist David. The one-volume first issue is so rare as to be virtually unobtainable; the second issue contains 95 pages of additional material, including the "Tables à l'usage des chimistes" (pp. 559-591), the "Table des matières" (pp. 592-619) and various approvals of the work (pp. 620-653). Horblit 64. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 238. Duveen & Klickstein 154. Norman 1295. 44282

34. Leidy, Joseph, Jr. (1866-1932). An unique case of multiple exostoses. Offprint from *University Medical Magazine* (January 1889). 4pp. Original photograph, presumably of the patient and possibly unique, pasted into this copy. 178 x 130 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit soiled, docketed, stamp and marks of the Johns Hopkins Hospital library. Very good. $750

First Edition, Rare Offprint Issue, with only one copy (NLM) recorded in OCLC. Leidy, nephew and namesake of the famous American paleontologist, was a resident physician at University Hospital in Philadelphia. His brief paper reports the case of a woman with over 100 bony tumors, the largest about the size of a coconut. The photograph pasted into this copy shows the rear view of an unclothed woman, presumably the patient, displaying several large swellings on her thighs and knees. OCLC's description of this offprint does not mention the photograph, and it may be unique to our copy. 44399

35. Libman, Emanuel (1872-1946) and **Benjamin Sacks** (1896-1939). A hitherto undescribed form of valvular and mural endocarditis. Offprint from *Archives of Internal Medicine* 33 (1924). 39pp. Text illustrations. 256 x 174 mm. Original gray printed wrappers, slight wear and spotting. Very good. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), discoverer of Vitamin E, with his stamp on the front wrapper. The Haskell F. Norman copy. $950

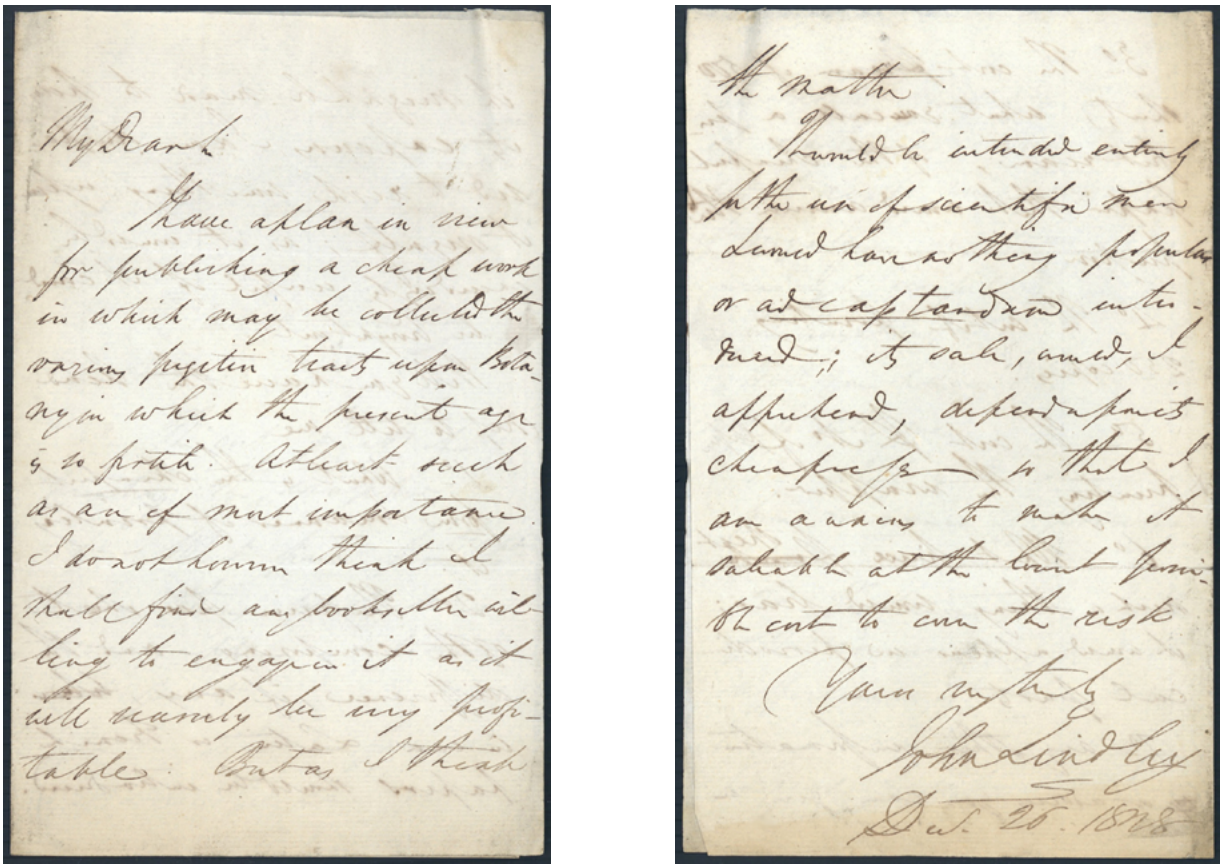

DR. HERBERT M. EVANS

A Hitherto Undescribed Form of Valvular and Mural Endocarditis

EMANUEL LIBMAN, M.D.
AND
BENJAMIN SACKS, M.D.
NEW YORK

Reprinted from the Archives of Internal Medicine June, 1924, Vol. 33, pp. 701-737

First Edition, Offprint Issue. The first description of "Libman-Sacks disease," a form of nonbacterial endocarditis involving all four valves and the mural endocardium, and often accompanied by eruptions on the face resembling those of systemic lupus erythematosus. Garrison-Morton.com 2855. Norman 1346 (this copy). 44319

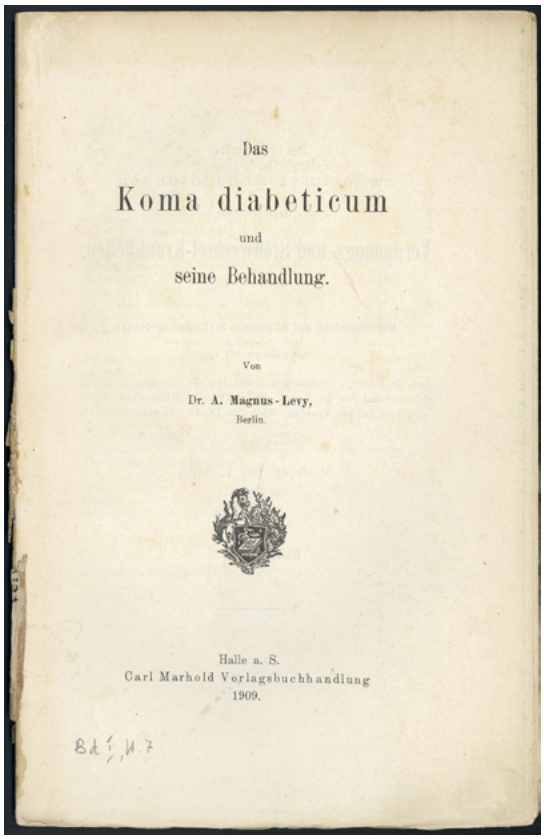


Discussing Publishing Details of a Work Apparently Never Published

36. Lindley, John (1799-1865). Autograph letter signed to Richard Taylor (1781-1858). 4pp. N.p., December 26, 1828. 192 x 122 mm. Minor soiling but very good. $950

From botanist John Lindley, professor of botany at London University, longtime assistant secretary at the Royal Horticultural Society, and the foremost British expert on orchids of his day. He was the author of *The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants* (1830-40), *An Introduction to the Natural System of Botany* (1830), *A Systematic View of the Organization, Natural Affinities and Geographical Distribution of the Whole Vegetable Kingdom* (1836) and numerous other scientific and horticultural works; he also collaborated with John C. Loudon on his *Encyclopaedia of Plants* (1828) and edited the *Botanical Register.* Lindley helped to save Kew Gardens from destruction in the 1830s, co-authoring a report recommending that the gardens be brought under control of the British government. He named and described over 100 genera of orchids and other plants, and over 200 botanical species are named for him. Lindley's correspondent was printer and publisher Richard Taylor, editor of the *Philosophical Magazine* and founder of the firm of Taylor and Francis; he was the publisher of several of Lindley's works.

Lindley's letter to Taylor discusses the possibility of "publishing a cheap work in which may be collected the various fugitive tracts upon Botany in which the present age is so fertile . . . I do not however think I shall find any bookseller willing to engage in it as it will scarcely be very profitable. But as I think it might be made to pay its expenses, I am disposed to risk something upon it myself, as it would be exceedingly useful if it could be brought out." After asking Taylor several questions relating to printing costs, Lindley concludes by saying that the proposed work "would be intended entirely for the use of scientific men & would have nothing popular or *ad captandum* [enticing] introduced; its sale would, I apprehend, depend upon its cheapness so that I am anxious to make it salable at the lowest possible cost to cover the risk." Lindley's proposed project apparently was not carried out, as we can find no record of such a work in OCLC or the online British Library catalogue. 44374


Das

Koma diabeticum

und

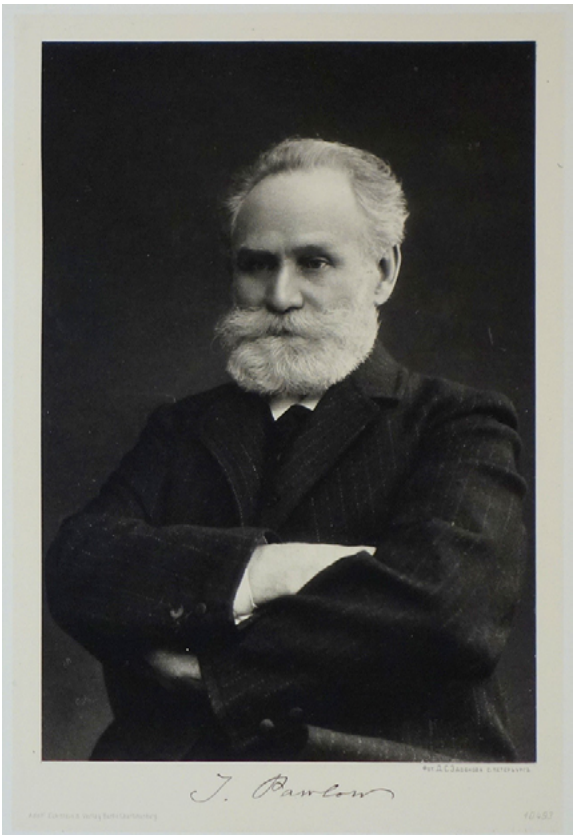
seine Behandlung.

Von

Dr. A. Magnus-Levy,
Berlin.

Halle a. S.
Carl Marhold Verlagsbuchhandlung
1909.

No. 37

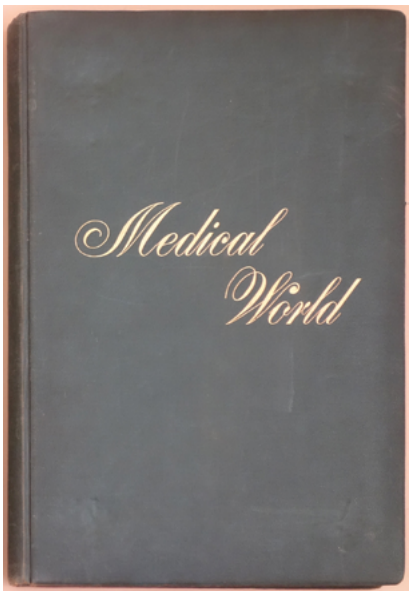


No. 38

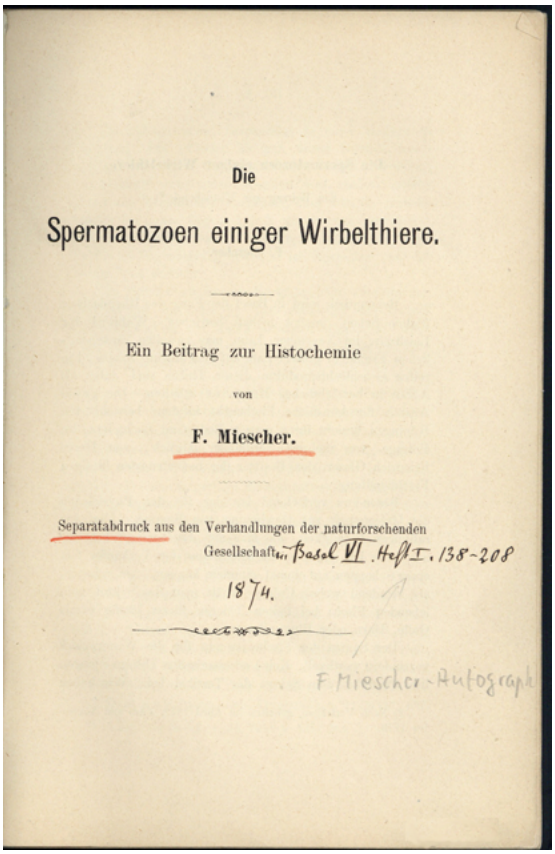
37. Magnus-Levy, Adolf (1865-1955). Das Koma diabeticum und seine Behandlung. 54, [10, adverts.]pp. Halle: Carl Marhold, 1909. 233 x 151 mm. (unopened). Without wrappers. Light spotting but very good. $375

First Edition. Magnus-Levy pioneered the study of human metabolism and its relation to such diseases as diabetes, goiter and multiple myeloma. He proved that diabetic coma is caused by the accumulation of ketone bodies in the blood, which raises blood acidity. Garrison-Morton.com 3963. 44320

38. Mansch, Anton. Medical world: Gallery of contemporaries in the field of medical science. 2 vols., large folio. 103 photographic portraits reproduced by photolithography, most accompanied by printed biographical sketches in German, English or French; title-leaf in each volume. Berlin: A. Eckstein, n.d. [1911]. 459 x 303 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered front covers, brass bosses on back covers, light wear. A few portraits a little loose, but overall very good. $1500



First Edition of this handsome collection of portraits of European and American medical luminaries from the turn of the twentieth century, most of them accompanied by brief biographies in either English, French or German. Included among the 103 images in this set are portraits of Walter Bradford Cannon, Friedrich von Esmarch, Simon Flexner, Ernst Haeckel, Howard Kelly, Robert Koch, Joseph Lister, William James Mayo, Charles Horace Mayo, Roswell Park, Louis Pasteur, Ivan Pavlov, Rudolf Virchow, William Henry Welch and John Whitridge Williams. Mansch's *Medical World* was sold by subscription, with subscribers choosing which portraits to purchase, thus the contents of each set vary and there is no standard collation. 44398


Die

Spermatozoen einiger Wirbelthiere.

Ein Beitrag zur Histochemie

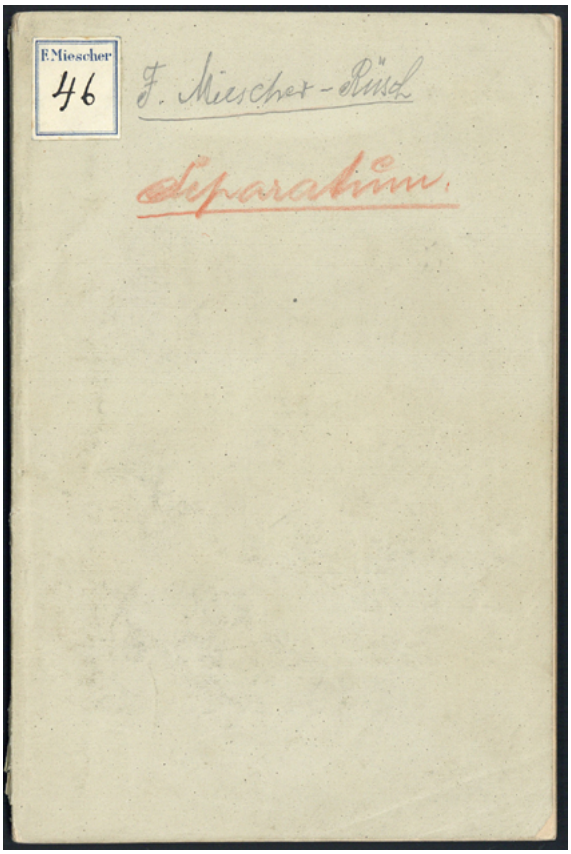
von

F. Miescher.

Separatabdruck aus den Verhandlungen der naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Basel VI. Heft I. 138-208

1874.

F. Miescher-Autograph



Miescher's Own Copy of his Second Paper on Nucleoprotein (DNA)

39. Miescher, Johann Friedrich (1844-1895). Die Spermatozoen einiger Wirbelthiere. Ein Beitrag zur Histochemie. Offprint from *Verhandlungen der naturforschenden Gesellschaft* 6 (1874). 72pp. Folding plate. 209 x 136 mm. Original gray wrappers, slightly worn and soiled. Very good. *The Author's Copy*, with his autograph notes on the title: "in Basel VI. Heft I, 138-208/1874" (referring to the journal publication of this paper), and his booklabel on the front wrapper. The Haskell F. Norman copy.

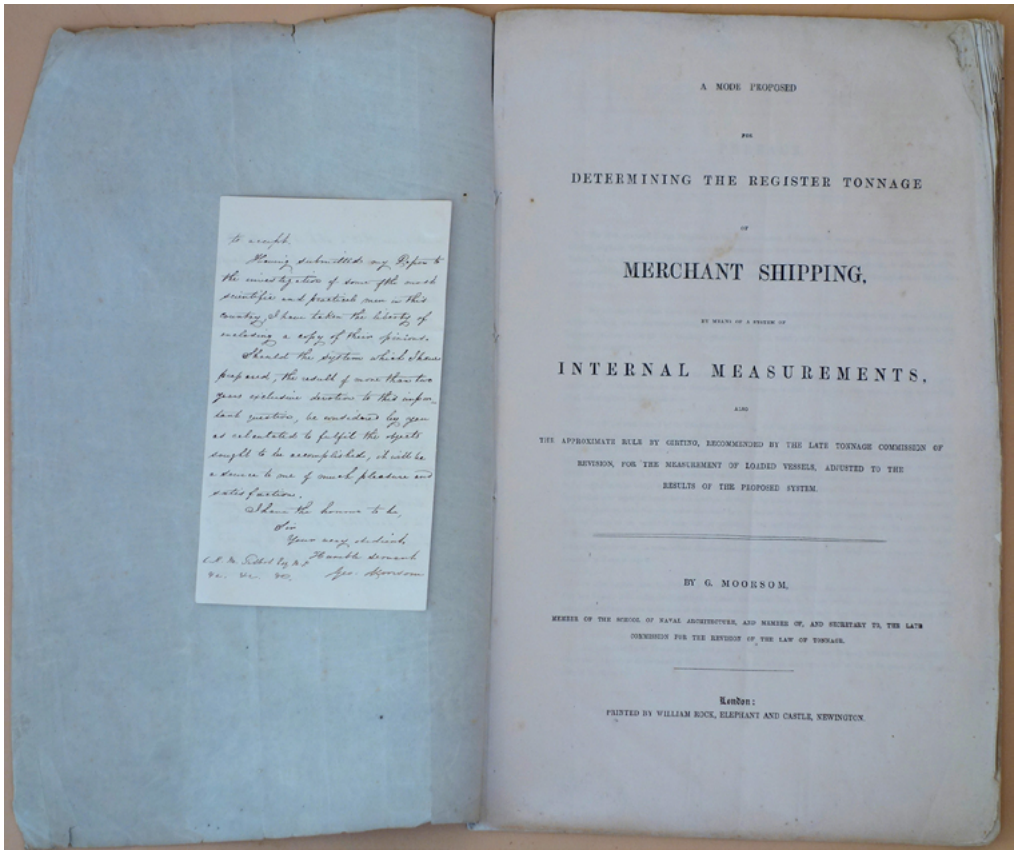
$2750

First Edition, Offprint Issue of Miescher's second paper on nucleoprotein (DNA). In 1869 Miescher discovered nucleoprotein ("nuclein"), the primary constituent of the cell nucleus. He isolated nucleohistone from pus cells, and "five years later he isolated a purer form of nuclein from salmon spermatozoa and demonstrated the saltlike union between its two major consitutents, an acid fraction . . . and a basic fraction (which he called 'protamine' and regarded as an alkaloid, rather than a protein)" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). The acid fraction was later shown to be the hereditary genetic material, or DNA. Norman 1510 (this copy). 44308

Socio-Political-Technological Archive on the Moorsom System for Calculating Cargo Capacity of Merchant Ships

40. Moorsom System. Archive of 38 documents, including letters, manuscript charts, printed documents etc., relating to the Moorsom System of calculating cargo capacity in ships and the British Association for the Advancement of Science's efforts to improve it. 1850-57. Some dust-soiling, minor tears, one document heavily creased and frayed, but overall very good. Calendar of the collection included; click here for the link to the PDF.

$2750



A MODE PROPOSED

FOR

DETERMINING THE REGISTER TONNAGE

OF

MERCHANT SHIPPING,

BY MEANS OF A SYSTEM OF

INTERNAL MEASUREMENTS,

AND

THE APPROXIMATE RULE BY GIRTHS, RECOMMENDED BY THE LATE TONNAGE COMMISSION OF REVISION, FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF LOADED VESSELS, ADJUSTED TO THE RESULTS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

BY G. MOORSOM,

MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, AND MEMBER OF, AND SECRETARY TO, THE LATE COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF THE LAW OF TONNAGE.

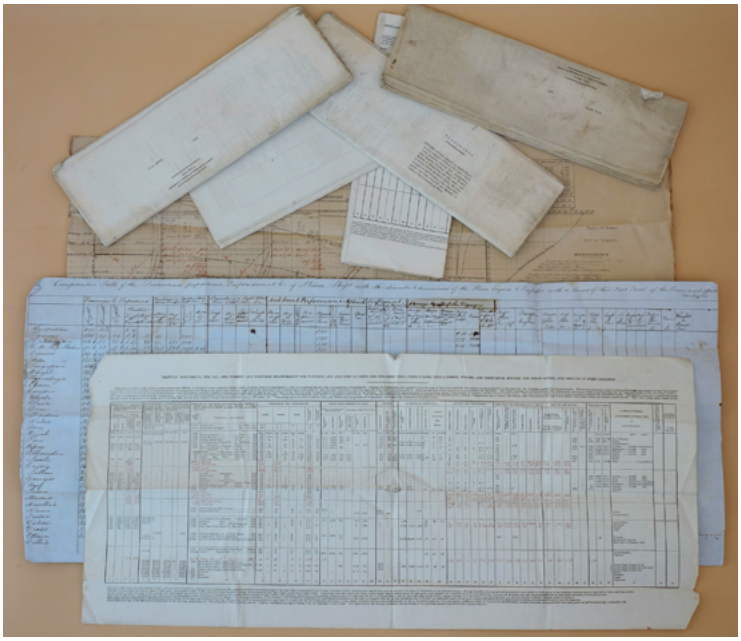
London:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM ROCK, ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, NEWINGTON.

A unique maritime archive recording some of the events surrounding the introduction in 1854 of the Moorsom System for calculating shipping tonnage. Named for its creator George Moorsom (1796-1867), the Moorsom System established a new method of calculating the cargo capacity (tonnage) of British ships as a basis for assessing harbor fees and taxes. Previous methods of calculating tonnage had been intended to determine the carrying capacity of sailing ships, using a formula based on a ship's length and maximum beam (width). Such methods could not be used on the new steam-powered ships, however, since they did not take into account the significant amount of internal space occupied by a steamship's boilers, fuel and machinery.

In 1849 the British government appointed a Tonnage Commission to study the problem, with Moorsom, a naval architect, serving as the Commission's secretary. In the Commission's report Moorsom introduced a new unit of tonnage measurement, 100 cubic feet, as well as new rules for calculating a steamship's net tonnage, in which the space given over to machinery and other non-revenue producing functions was subtracted from its overall internal volume. The British government initially chose not to adopt the Commission's report, but Moorsom, refusing to give up on his system, "subsequently took up the matter alone, and by his skill and untiring energy succeeded in establishing the present rule of tonnage, known as 'Moorsom's Rule'" (obituary of Moorsom in *Transactions of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects* 8 [1867]: xxxi).

Moorsom's efforts are represented by two items in this archive: His pamphlet titled *A Mode Proposed for Determining the Register Tonnage of Merchant Shipping* [1851], and the accompanying presentation letter to Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot (1803-90), an influential Member of Parliament, in which Moorsom gave a detailed critique of a rival tonnage system proposed by Board of Trade president Henry Labouchere (1798-1869):

> . . . I have to confess that the late Commission having adopted the principle of Displacement, on External Measurement, as a basis for Tonnage, which you represented to Mr. Labouchere as inapplicable to Merchant Shipping, was a mistake on its part . . . Being, however, subsequently made aware that a ship is generally full before being immersed to her load draught, and could therefore carry more had she more internal space, I became convinced that the profits of the ship being, thereby, in proportion, generally speaking, to the Internal Capacity, that capacity must be the proper basis for assessment. This being admitted, the objections to External Measurement become fully substantiated. . .

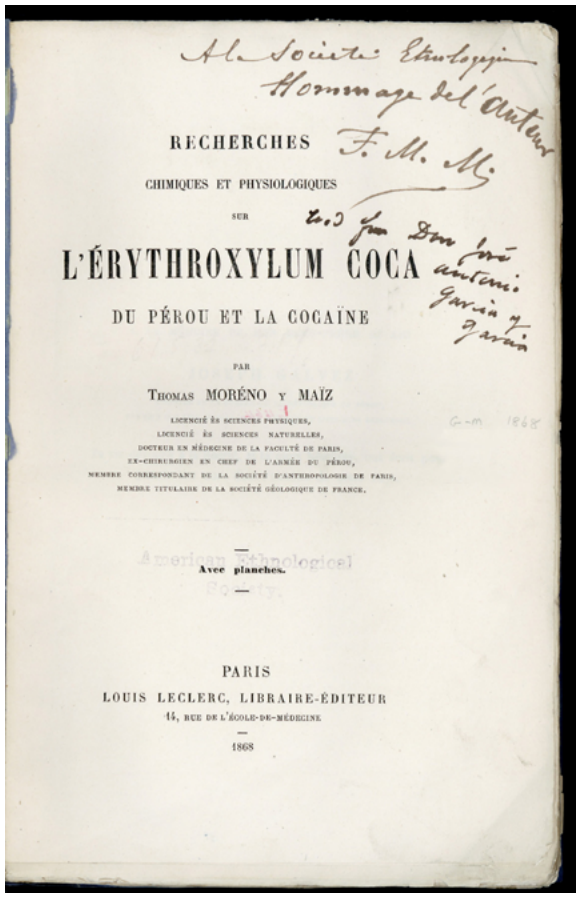


The British Government eventually adopted Moorsom's system as part of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. The system was not without its problems, however, and in August 1856 the British Association for the Advancement of Science appointed a committee "to inquire into the defects of the present methods, and to frame more perfect rules for the measurement and registrations of ships and of marine engine power, in order that a correct and uniform principle of estimating the actual carrying capabilities and working power of steam ships may be adopted." The bulk of our archive relates to the activities of this committee, which presented its 67-page report to the BAAS in August 1857.

Much of the archive consists of correspondence to and from members of the BAAS committee, which was made up of eminent British shipbuilders, engineers, naval architects and naval officers. Represented here are naval architect John Scott Russell (1808-82), who collaborated with I. K. Brunel on building the steamship *Great Eastern*; engineer William Fairbairn (1789-1874), president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and an early builder of iron-hulled ships; Dr. Joseph Woolley (1817-89), a founding member of the Institute of Naval Architects and a pioneer in British naval education; Bennet Woodcroft (1803-79), inventor of fundamental improvements to ship propulsion; and Rear Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom (1792-1861), chairman of the London & North Western Railway (and apparently no relation to George Moorsom).

Also included in the archive are printed and manuscript charts, large printed diagrams of ships with manuscript annotations; committee records including subscription lists; and a copy of the BAAS's *Report from the Mersey Inquiry Committee to the Meeting at Cheltenham, 1856* inscribed by George Rennie (1791-1866), whose firm built the engines for the world's first propeller-driven steamship. Some of the letters and documents in this archive were incorporated into the BAAS's 1857 *Report . . . to Inquire into the Defects of the Present Methods of Measuring and Registering the Tonnage of Shipping.* 44390

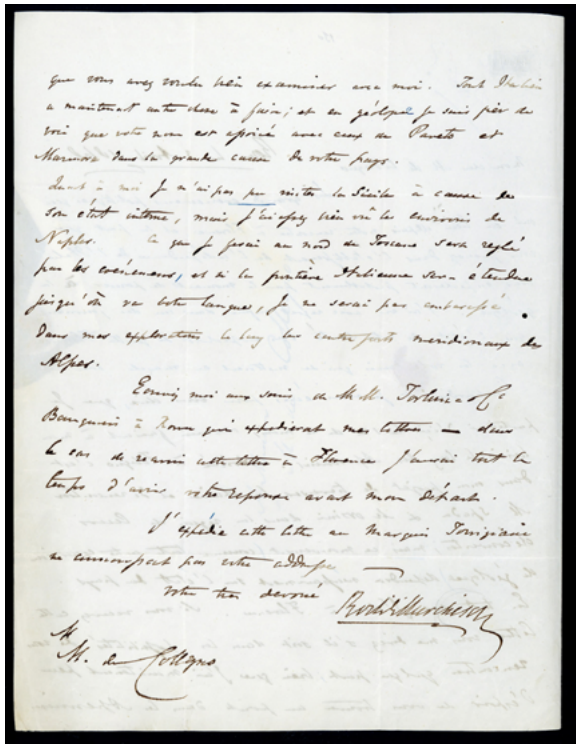
First Pharmacological Study of the Effects of Cocaine—Inscribed Copy


A la Société Ethnologique
Hommage de l'Auteur
T. M. M.

RECHERCHES
CHIMIQUES ET PHYSIOLOGIQUES
SUR
L'ÉRYTHROXYLUM COCA
DU PÉROU ET LA COCAÏNE
PAR
THOMAS MORÉNO Y MAÏZ
LICENCIÉ ÈS SCIENCES PHYSIQUES,
LICENCIÉ ÈS SCIENCES NATURELLES,
DOCTEUR EN MÉDECINE DE LA FACULTÉ DE PARIS,
EX-CHIRURGIEN EN CHEF DE L'ARMÉE DU PÉROU,
MEMBRE CORRESPONDANT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ANTHROPOLOGIE DE PARIS,
MEMBRE TITULAIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ GÉOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE.
Avec planches.
PARIS
LOUIS LECLERC, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR
16, RUE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE
1868

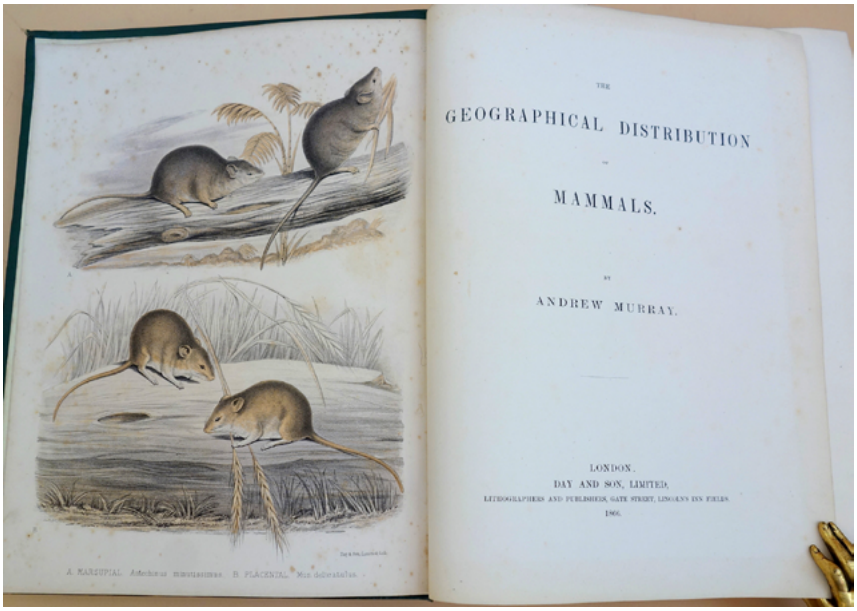
41. Moréno y Maïz, Thomas. Recherches chimiques et physiologiques sur l'érythroxylum coca du Pérou et la cocaïne. [4], 90pp. Plate. Paris: Louis Leclerc, 1868. 247 x 153 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, silked, edges repaired; boxed. Very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed on the title: "A la Société Ethnologique Hommage de l'Auteur T. M. M." Stamps of the American Ethnological Society on front wrapper and title. $2750

First Edition. Moréno y Maïz, a former surgeon in the Peruvian army, studied medicine in Paris where he was influenced by the scientific methods of Claude Bernard. Moréno y Maïz's *Recherches chimiques et physiologiques*, describing his experiments injecting cocaine into frogs, was the first study of the pharmacological action of the drug. Moréno y Maïz's footnote on page 77 contains the earliest suggestion of cocaine's use as a local anesthetic; it reads "Pourrait-on l'employer comme anesthésique local? On ne saurait se prononcer d'après un si petit nombre d'expériences; c'est à l'avenir à décider" (Could one use it [cocaine] as a local anesthetic? One cannot say so on the basis of such a small number of experiments; it's up to the future to decide). Garrison-Morton.com 1868. 44256

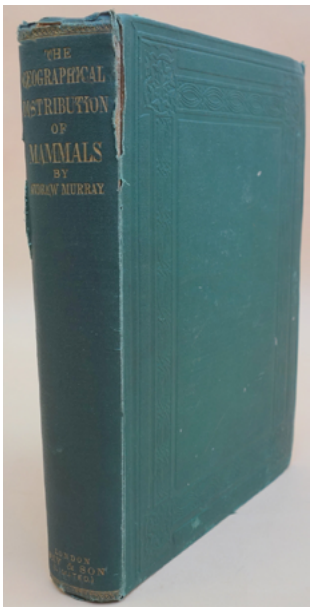


42. Murchison, Roderick Impey (1792-1871). Autograph letter signed, in French, to General H. de Collegno. 2pp. plus integral address leaf. Rome, 3 April 1848. 257 x 196 mm. Small tear in address leaf where seal was broken, but very good. $600

From Scottish geologist Roderick Impey Murchison, best known for his identification of the Silurian geologic period and system, to Italian general and geologist H. de Collegno, author of the earliest geological map of Italy (1846). Murchison wrote this letter during an extensive scientific tour of Italy which he had intended to devote to the study of the geology of the Alps and Apennines; however, he was prevented from carrying out some parts of this plan due to the 1848 political uprisings in the Italian states against the ruling Austrian Empire. These upheavals and their effect on Murchison's geological studies form the subject of his letter. Despite the difficulties imposed on him by Italy's political unrest, Murchison was able to study the geology of the Apennines and Alps in depth. The results of these investigations were published in Murchison's landmark paper "On the geologi-



No. 43



No. 43

cal structure of the Alps, Apennines and Carpathians" (1849), which challenged previous ideas as to the age and formation of these geological phenomena.

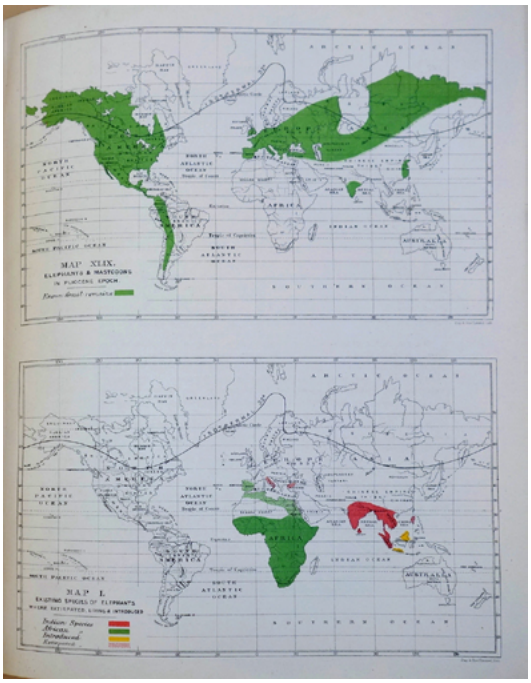
> The major political events that have occurred since we met in Florence and the part you are taking in establishing Italy's independence probably prevent you for the moment from thinking about geology . . . I am writing to tell you that I leave here on the 12th of this month, making my way at my leisure along the Apennines. Once I arrive in Foligno I plan to cross the range and meet Mr. Spada and Mr. Orsini in the place where [. . .] was discovered, but this trip (like our entire geological excursion) will necessarily depend on the state of the country . . .

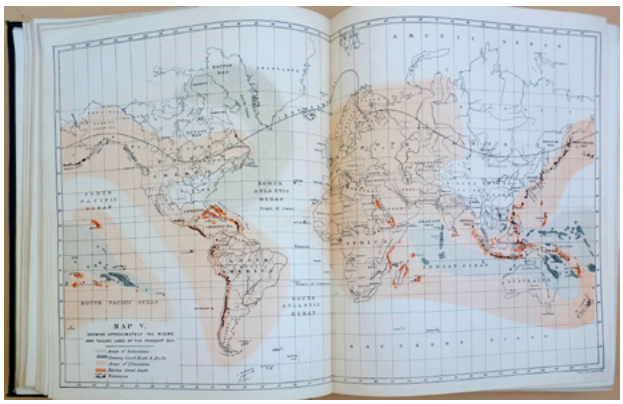
Spada and Orsini were the authors of a paper on the geology of the Apennines published in 1845. 42627

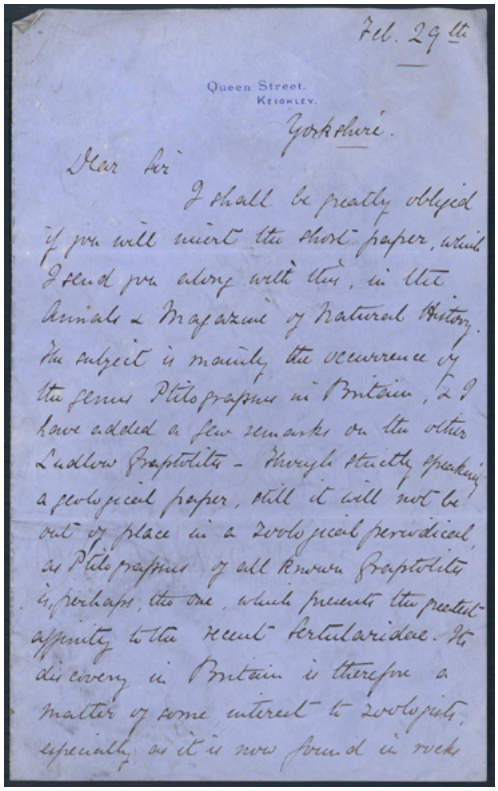
43. Murray, Andrew (1812–78). The geographical distribution of mammals. xvi, 420pp. 62 plate leaves, including frontispiece, 2 plates and 101 maps. London: Day and Son, 1866. 281 x 220 mm. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, small splits in hinges, inner front hinge cracking, light wear. Very good.

$750

First Edition of one of the earliest global biogeographical surveys, containing 101 colored distribution maps of both terrestrial and marine mammals. 44357





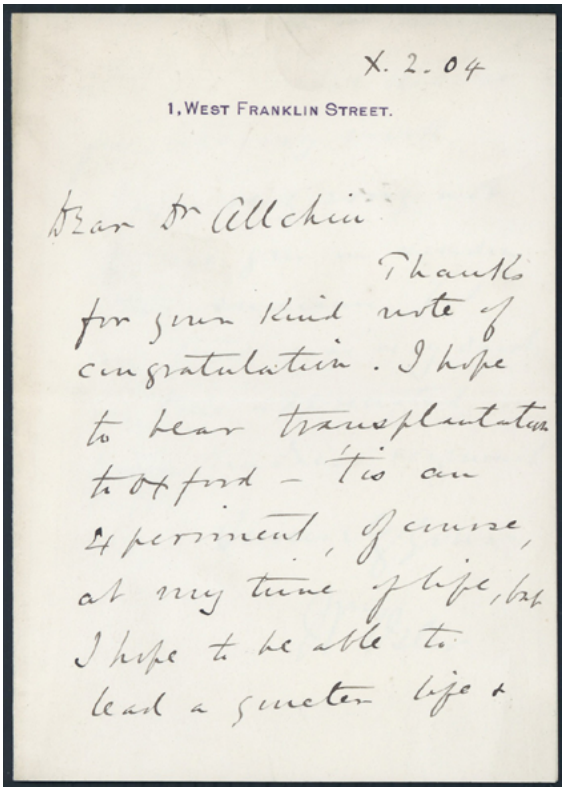

Feb. 29th

Queen Street,
Keighley,
Yorkshire.

Dear Sir

I shall be greatly obliged if you will insert the short paper, which I send you along with this, in the Annals & Magazine of Natural History. The subject is mainly the occurrence of the genus Ptilograpsus in Britain, & I have added a few remarks on the other Ludlow Graptolites - Though strictly speaking a geological paper, still it will not be out of place in a zoological periodical, as Ptilograpsus of all known Graptolites is, perhaps, the one which presents the greatest affinity to the recent Sertularidae. Its discovery in Britain is therefore a matter of some interest to zoologists,

No. 44


X. 2. 04

1, West Franklin Street.

Dear Dr Allchin

Thanks for your kind note of congratulation. I hope to bear transplantation to Oxford - 'tis an experiment, of course, at my time of life, but I hope to be able to lead a quieter life &

No. 45

44. Nicholson, Henry Alleyne (1844-99). Autograph letter signed to Dr. William Francis. 1–1/2 pages. Yorkshire, Feb. 29 [1868]. 201 x 124 mm. Minor soiling but very good. $300

From British paleontologist and zoologist H. A. Nicholson, specialist in fossil invertebrates and author of *Ancient Life-History of the Earth* (1877), *Manual of Palaeontology* (1872) and numerous other scientific works; to Dr. William Francis, co-founder with Richard Taylor of the publishing firm Taylor & Francis. In the letter Nicholson asks Francis to accept one of his papers for publication in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Zoology, Botany and Geology,* a scientific journal co-edited by Francis and published by Taylor & Francis:

> . . . The subject is mainly the occurrence of the genus Ptilograpsus in Britain, & I have added a few remarks on the other Ludlow Graptolites—Though strictly speaking a geological paper, still it will not be out of place in a zoological periodical, as Ptilograpsus, of all known Graptolites is, perhaps, the one which present the greatest affinity to the recent Sertularidae. Its discovery in Britain is therefore a matter of some interest to zoologists . . .

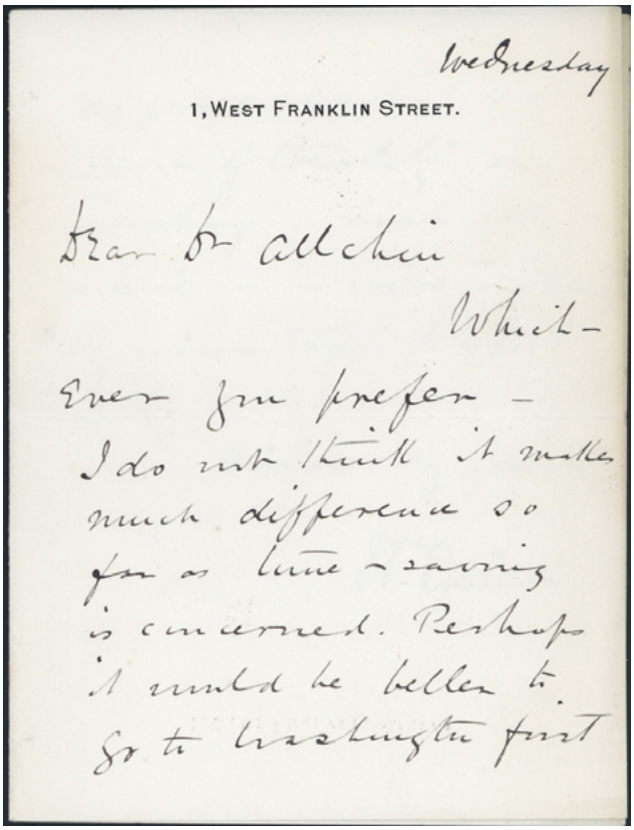
Nicholson's paper, titled "On the occurrence of the genus *Ptilograpsus* in Britain; with notes on the Ludlow graptolites," appears on pp. 238-241 of the *Annals'* first volume, issued in 1868. 44375

"I Hope to Bear Transplantation to Oxford."

45. Osler, William (1849-1919). Two autograph letters signed to William Henry Allchin (1846-1912), dated "X.2.04" and "Wednesday" respectively. 4pp. total. Baltimore, 1904. Creased horizontally, traces of mounting tabs, but very good. $3750

Two letters to William Henry Allchin, a distinguished British physician and professor of physiology at London's Westminster Hospital. Osler's relationship with Allchin was apparently not known to either Cushing or Bliss, as neither one includes any mention of it in their respective biographies of Osler

In the letter dated October 2, Osler discusses his upcoming move from Baltimore to Oxford to take the Regis Chair of Medicine at the university, a position he held until his death.


1, West Franklin Street.

Wednesday

Dear Dr Allchin

Whether you prefer – I do not think it makes much difference so far as time-saving is concerned. Perhaps it would be better to go to Washington first as you could not see much of the city on Sunday. Send me a line or a wire—stating by which train to expect you. Sincerely yours, Wm. Osler

No. 45

No. 46

> Thanks for your kind note of congratulation. I hope to bear transplantation to Oxford—'tis an experiment, of course, at my time of life, but I hope to be able to lead a quieter life & to have more leisure for literary work.
>
> I was very sorry not to see you in London this summer but my time was very short. McCrae appreciated your kindness very much. Sincerely yours, Wm. Osler

Osler's undated letter to Allchin indicates that Allchin had planned to visit him in Baltimore:

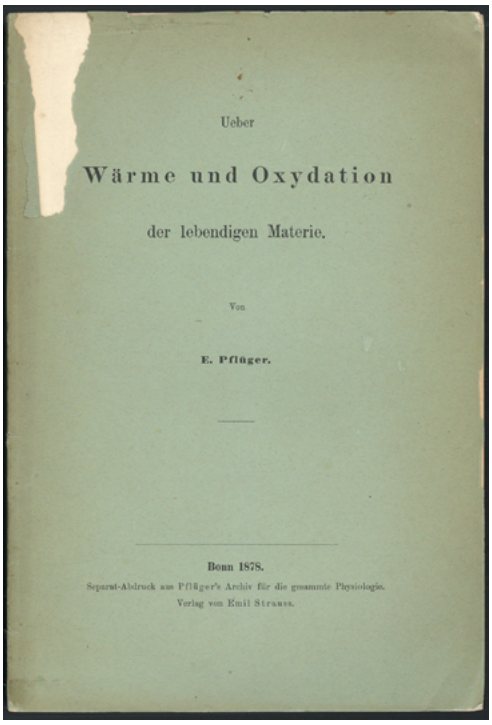
> Whichever you prefer—I do not think it makes much difference so far as time-saving is concerned. Perhaps it would be better to go to Washington first as you could not see much of the city on Sunday. Send me a line or a wire—stating by which train to expect you. Sincerely yours, Wm. Osler

"McCrae" refers to Thomas McCrae (1870-1935), who trained under Osler at Johns Hopkins Hospital and later collaborated with Osler on the seven-volume *System of Medicine* (1907-10) and the eighth edition of Osler's *Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1912). McCrae took over the editorship of the *Principles and Practice* after Osler's death, continuing as the book's sole editor until his own death in 1935. 44351

46. Pasteur, Louis (1822-95). Woodburytype portrait photograph by Eugène Pirou (1841-1909). [Paris:] Galerie Contemporaine, n.d. [between 1876 and 1884]. Archivally matted and framed; frame measures 415 x 335 mm. Fine. $750

A handsome half-length portrait of Pasteur in middle age, showing him seated at a table. The photograph appeared in Vol. 8 of the *Galerie Contemporaine*, a series of woodburytype photographs issued in installments between 1876 and 1884 and later assembled into volumes; it was "the most impressive set of celebrity portraits published in nineteenth-century France, forming a vital visual record of the leading figures who shaped public life, in science and politics as well as the arts, during the Second Empire and the emergent Third Republic" (*Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography* I, p. 567). Pirou, the photographer, is also known for having made one of the earliest pornographic films, "Le Coucher de la Mariée" (1896). 44418

47. Pflüger, Eduard F. W. (1820-1910). Ueber Wärme und Oxydation der lebendigen Materie. Offprint from *Pflüger's Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie* 18 (1878). 247-380pp. 231 x 156 mm. Original printed wrappers, small piece torn from front wrapper, slight soiling. Some discoloration from acidic wrappers, but very good. $1250


Ueber

Wärme und Oxydation

der lebendigen Materie.

Von

E. Pflüger.

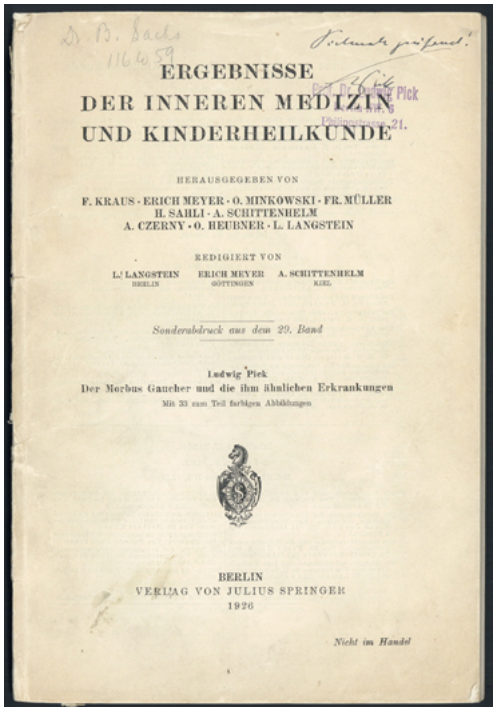
Bonn 1878.

Separat-Abdruck aus Pflüger's Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie.
Verlag von Emil Strauss.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Pflüger, a pupil of Müller and du Bois-Reymond, made important contributions to our knowledge of the physiology of respiration. "The most effective work of Pflüger and his pupils is the proof that the essential seat of respiration is not in the blood, but in the tissues. This was accomplished in his important memoirs on the gasometry of the blood (1866), on the cause of dyspnea, apnea, and the mechanism of respiration (1868), on the origin and rational of the oxidative processes in the animal organism (1872), and on the heat production and oxidation of living matter (1878)" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 607). Garrison-Morton.com 633. 44309

Inscribed by Pick; From the Library of Bernard Sachs, of Tay-Sachs Disease

48. Pick, Ludwig (1868-1935). Der Morbus Gaucher und die ihm ähnlichen Erkrankungen. Offprint from *Ergebnisse der inneren Medizin und Kinderheilkunde* 29 (1926). 519-627pp. Text illustrations. 247 x 166 mm. Original buff printed wrappers, spine chipped, light soiling. Upper corners a bit creased but very good. *Presentation Copy,* with Pick's signed inscription [2 words, illegible] on front wrapper, along with his ink-stamp. Pencil signature of Bernard Sachs (1858-1944), one of the describers of Tay-Sachs disease, on front wrapper. The Haskell F. Norman copy. $750


ERGEBNISSE
DER INNEREN MEDIZIN
UND KINDERHEILKUNDE

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON

F. KRAUS · ERICH MEYER · O. MINKOWSKI · FR. MÜLLER
H. SAHLI · A. SCHITTENHELM
A. CZERNY · O. HEUBNER · L. LANGSTEIN

REDIGIERT VON

L. LANGSTEIN BERLIN · ERICH MEYER GÖTTINGEN · A. SCHITTENHELM KIEL

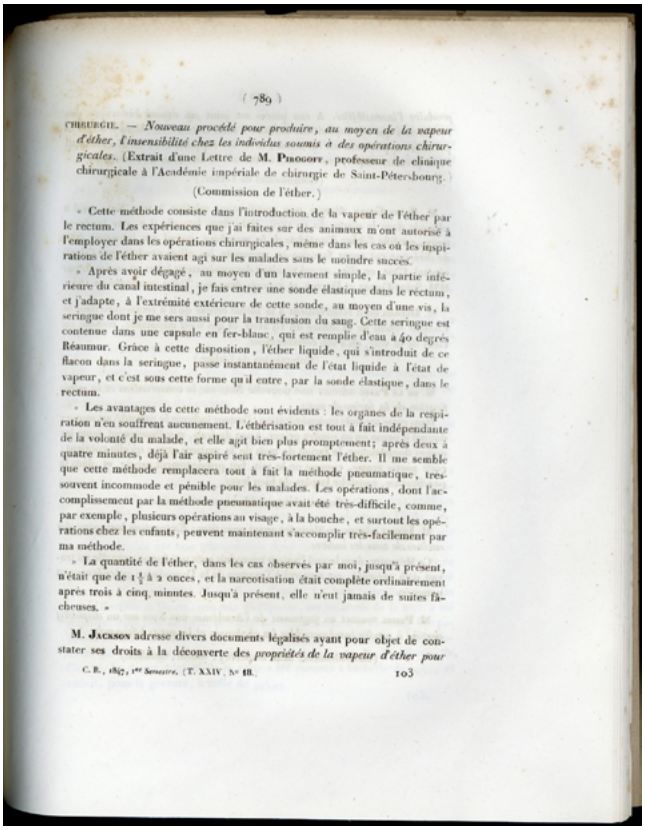
Sonderabdruck aus dem 29. Band

Ludwig Pick
Der Morbus Gaucher und die ihm ähnlichen Erkrankungen

BERLIN
VERLAG VON JULIUS SPRINGER
1926

Nicht im Handel

First Edition, Offprint Issue. "Niemann-Pick disease," a group of inherited, severe metabolic disorders, was first noted by Albert Niemann in 1914, but Pick's 1926 account is fuller and of greater importance. The disease, which primarily affects Jewish infants, has some similarities to Tay-Sachs disease; the provenance of this copy is therefore of some interest. Garrison-Morton.com 3785. Norman 1697 (this copy). 44310



(789)

CHIRURGIE. — *Nouveau procédé pour produire, au moyen de la vapeur d'éther, l'insensibilité chez les individus soumis à des opérations chirurgicales.* (Extrait d'une Lettre de M. PIROGOFF, professeur de clinique chirurgicale à l'Académie impériale de chirurgie de Saint-Pétersbourg.)

(Commission de l'éther.)

« Cette méthode consiste dans l'introduction de la vapeur de l'éther par le rectum. Les expériences que j'ai faites sur des animaux m'ont autorisé à l'employer dans les opérations chirurgicales, même dans les cas où les inspirations de l'éther avaient agi sur les malades sans le moindre succès.

« Après avoir dégagé, au moyen d'un lavement simple, la partie inférieure du canal intestinal, je fais entrer une sonde élastique dans le rectum, et j'adapte, à l'extrémité extérieure de cette sonde, au moyen d'une vis, la seringue dont je me sers aussi pour la transfusion du sang. Cette seringue est contenue dans une capsule en fer-blanc, qui est remplie d'eau à 40 degrés Réaumur. Grâce à cette disposition, l'éther liquide, qui s'introduit de ce flacon dans la seringue, passe instantanément de l'état liquide à l'état de vapeur, et c'est sous cette forme qu'il entre, par la sonde élastique, dans le rectum.

« Les avantages de cette méthode sont évidents : les organes de la respiration n'en souffrent aucunement. L'éthérisation est tout à fait indépendante de la volonté du malade, et elle agit bien plus promptement; après deux à quatre minutes, déjà l'air aspiré sent très-fortement l'éther. Il me semble que cette méthode remplacera tout à fait la méthode pneumatique, très-souvent incommode et pénible pour les malades. Les opérations, dont l'accomplissement par la méthode pneumatique avait été très-difficile, comme, par exemple, plusieurs opérations au visage, à la bouche, et surtout les opérations chez les enfants, peuvent maintenant s'accomplir très-facilement par ma méthode.

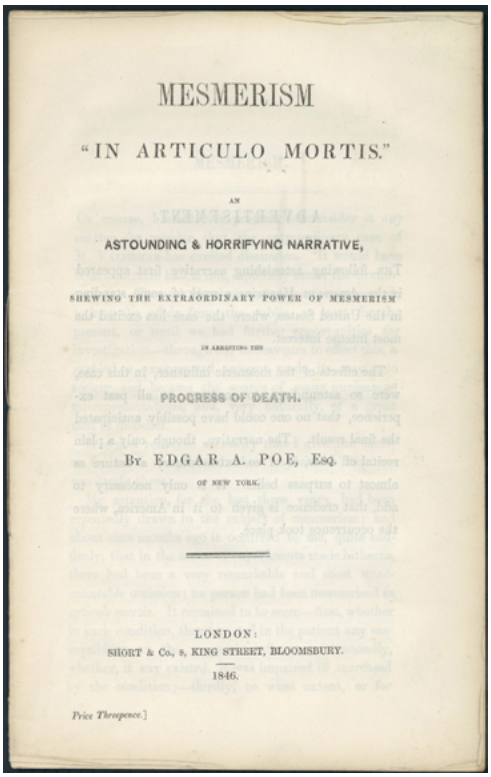
« La quantité de l'éther, dans les cas observés par moi, jusqu'à présent, n'était que de 1½ à 2 onces, et la narcotisation était complète ordinairement après trois à cinq minutes. Jusqu'à présent, elle n'eut jamais de suites fâcheuses. »

M. JACKSON adresse divers documents légalisés ayant pour objet de constater ses droits à la découverte des *propriétés de la vapeur d'éther pour*

C. R., 1847, 1er Semestre. (T. XXIV, N° 18.) 103

49. Pirogov, Nicolai (1810-81). Nouveau procédé pour produire, au moyen de la vapeur d'éther, l'insensibilité chez les individus soumis à des opérations chirurgicales. In *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences* 24 (1847): 789. Whole number. 757-824pp. 263 x 216 mm. Original printed wrappers; in a cloth slipcase. Fine copy. $1250

First Edition, journal issue. Pirogov, the great Russian military surgeon, was the first to practice rectal anesthesia. Pirogov organized the introduction of surgical anesthesia in Russia, and made a number of important contributions to the field: "He was the first to describe the negative effects of general anesthesia and the possibility of severe complications . . . He also described many of the modern methods of anesthesia, including inhaled endotracheal anesthesia, intravenous anesthetics, rectal use of anesthetics, and spinal anesthesia" (Ericksson, *Miller's Anesthesia,* p. 52). He was also one of the first to use ether anesthesia on the battlefield. Garrison-Morton.com 5655. 44243



MESMERISM

"IN ARTICULO MORTIS."

AN

ASTOUNDING & HORRIFYING NARRATIVE,

SHEWING THE EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF MESMERISM

IN ARRESTING THE

PROGRESS OF DEATH.

BY EDGAR A. POE, ESQ.

OF NEW YORK.

LONDON:

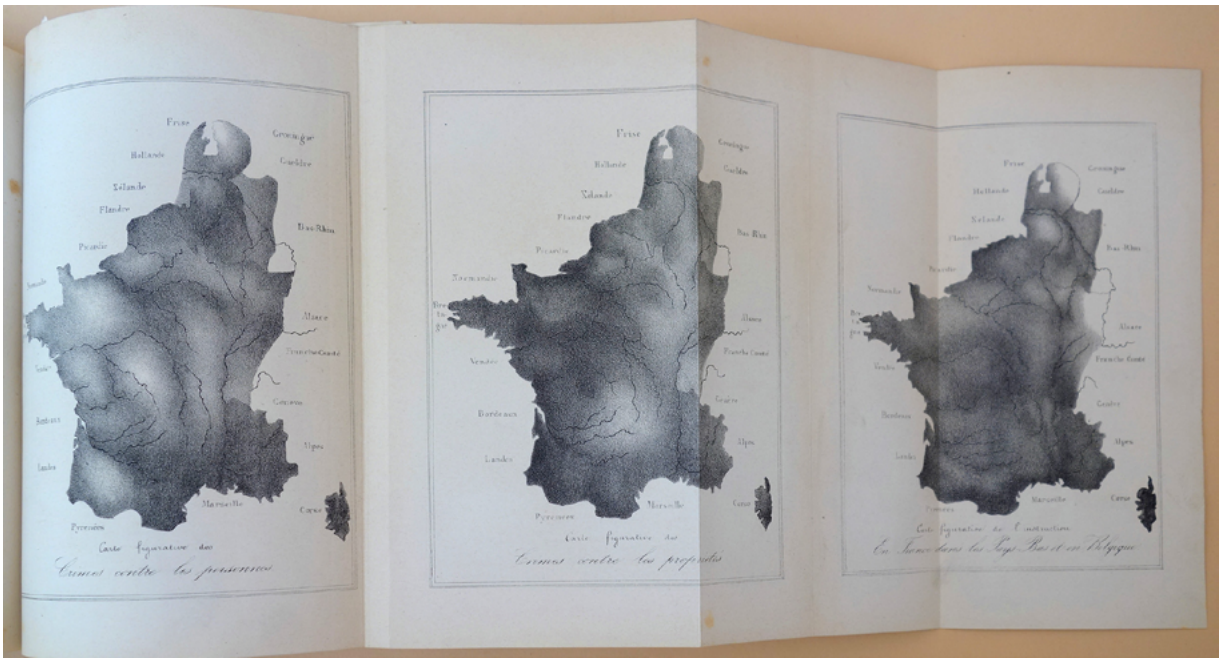
SHORT & Co, 8, KING STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

1846.

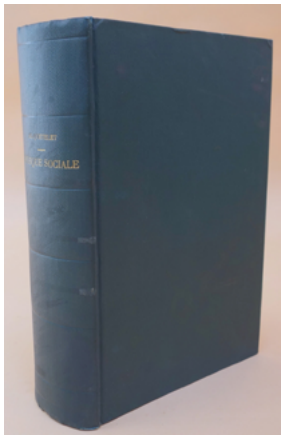
Price Threepence.

50. Poe, Edgar Allan (1809-49). Mesmerism "in articulo mortis." An astounding & horrifying narrative, shewing the extraordinary power of mesmerism in arresting the progress of death. 16pp. London: Short & Co., 1846. 213 x 138 mm. Without wrappers as issued; preserved in a cloth folding case. Light toning but a fine copy. Bookplate of American book collector Edward Hubert Litchfield (1879-1949). $7500

First Separate Edition of Poe's gruesome short story on the occult "powers" of mesmerism, originally published under the title "The facts in the case of M. Valdemar" in *The American Whig Review* of December 1845. "Poe plays with the idea that a dying person may be so imbued with magnetic fluid by a mesmerist that he can remain, although dead, in a kind of suspended death for months, until released by the mesmerist—at which point his body immediately turns into a pile of stinking, putrid slime. Taking it to be factual, people seriously debated whether such a horrifying use of mesmerism was possible, and condemned it on the assumption that it was" (Waterfield, *Hidden Depths: The Story of Hypnosis*, p. 146). "Mesmerism 'in articulo mortis'" was the last of three mesmeric tales Poe wrote in 1844 and 1845; although these works "were essentially literary, it is also significant that these works were written in the style of scientific texts . . . Although Poe's intentions remain somewhat ambiguous . . . it is important to acknowledge that these works were published and received as legitimate contributions to the field of science, and thus they offer insight into the assumptions and expectations of the scientific community" (Enns, p. 65). Enns, "Mesmerism and the electric age: From Poe to Edison," in Willis & Wynne, eds., *Victorian Literary Mesmerism*, pp. 61-82. Heartman & Canny, *A Bibliography of the First Printings of the Writings of Edgar Allan Poe*, p. 111. 43625

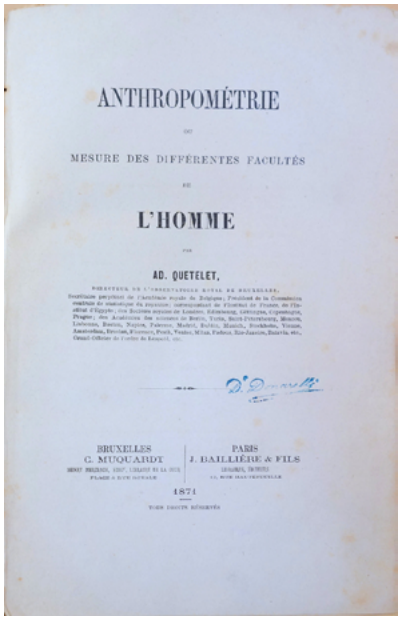


51. Quetelet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques (1796-1874). Physique sociale ou essai sur le developpement des facultés de l'homme. 2 vols. in 1. [4], viii, 503; 485pp. Folding plate. Brussels: C. Muquardt; Paris: J.-B. Baillière; St. Petersburg: Jacques Issakoff, 1869. 226 x 155 mm. Later cloth. Minor foxing and toning but very good. $450

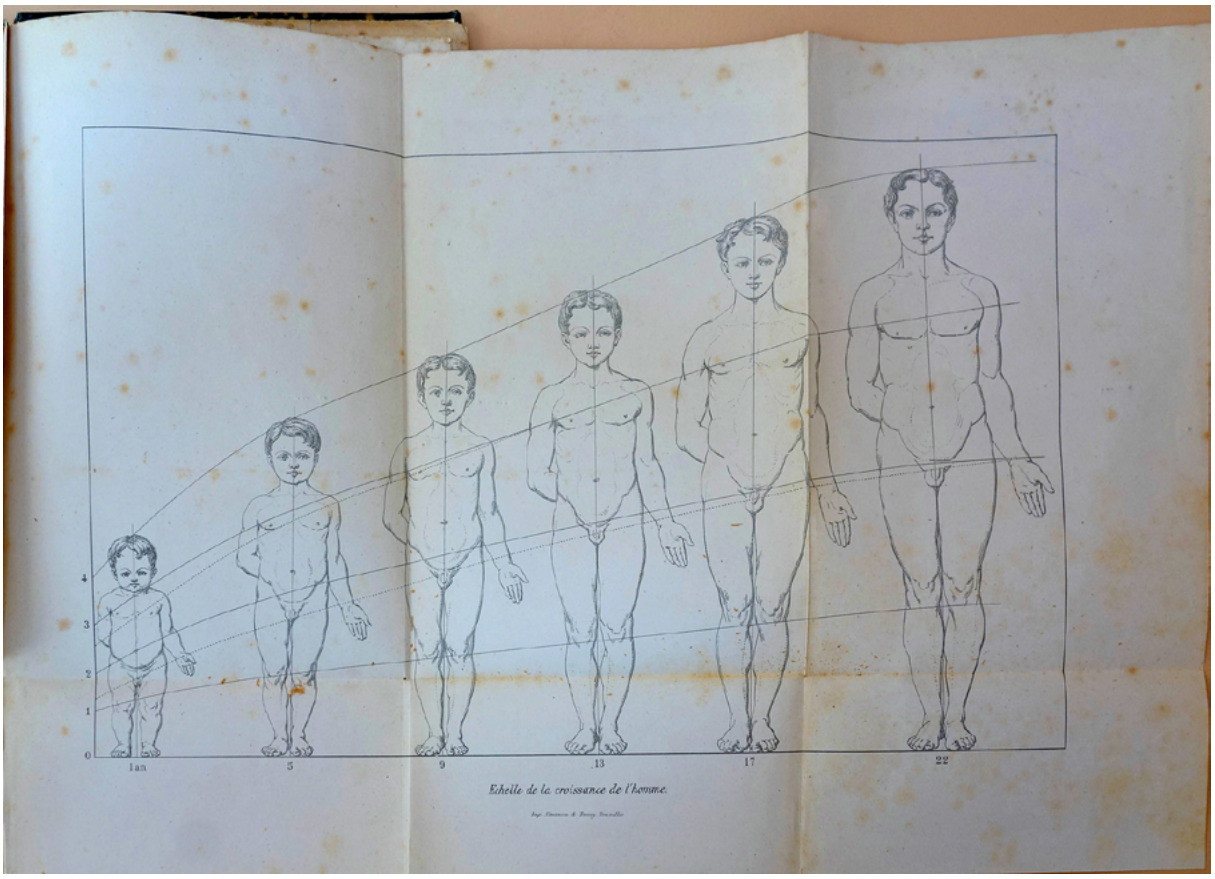


Second and **Best Edition** of Quetelet's *Sur l'homme et le développement de ses facultés* (1835). By the time of this edition, thirty years after the first, Quetelet had developed a much more sophisticated mathematics, and had found normal distribution to be a natural law. The second edition features a long introduction by the English astronomer Sir John Herschel; Quetelet had borrowed many of his statistical concepts from the work of astronomers. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Norman 1770. Stigler, *History of Statistics,* pp. 161-182. 44284

52. Quetelet, Lambert Adolphe Jacques (1796-1874). Anthropométrie ou mesure des différentes facultés de l'homme. 8vo. [7], 6-479pp. 2 folding lithographed plates; wood-engraved text illustrations. Brussels: C. Muquardt; Paris: J. Baillière & Fils, 1871. 250 x 167 mm. 20th century half cloth, paste paper boards, original printed rear wrapper bound in, binding nearly detached (needs rebinding). Minor foxing and toning but a good copy. $950



First Edition, version with 1871 title-page. In this work and in his *Physique sociale ou essai sur le developpement des facultés de l'homme* (1869), Quetelet established the basis for mathematical study of anthropological data. "Quetelet showed that if a series of anthropological measurements of either physical or intellectual qualities were plotted on squared paper, allowing x to be the measurements and y to be their frequency, they formed a curve like that representing the expansion of the binomial, or like that formed by plotting the errors of a great number of observers [i.e., the Gaussian curve]" (Penniman, p. 105). By applying the mathematics of the Gaussian curve to

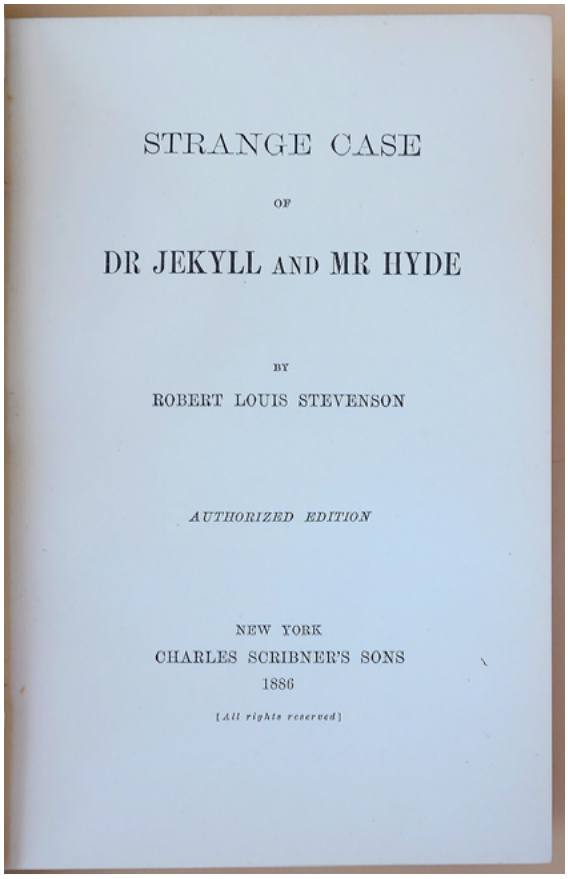


anthropological data, it became possible to plot the average or "standard" deviation from the statistical average, and thus to interpret anthropological data with greater exactness.

In our 1991 catalogue of the Haskell F. Norman library, we had stated that there were two Brussels editions of Quetelet's work, published by C. Muquardt in 1870 and 1871. OCLC shows both the 1870 and 1871 versions of *Anthropometrie* to have identical collations, and we now believe that the 1870 and 1871 versions represent different states or issues. Garrison-Morton.com 171 (citing 1870 version). 44283

53. Simpson, James Young (1811-70). Carte-de-visite portrait photograph by Ross & Thomson. Edinburgh, ca. 1856-58. 97 x 55 mm. (mount measures 102 x 64 mm.). Fine. $600

An excellent photograph of Simpson in his mid-forties, showing him seated at a small table holding what appears to be a pen and paper. Simpson introduced the use of ether anesthesia in childbirth in 1847, and in the same year became the first to demonstrate the anesthetic properties of chloroform on humans. The Edinburgh photography firm of Ross and Thomson was established in 1848 and remained in business until at least 1864. The present photograph is stamped on the verso with the firm's address at 80 Princes Street, which they occupied between 1856 and 1858. 44334


STRANGE CASE

OF

DR JEKYLL AND MR HYDE

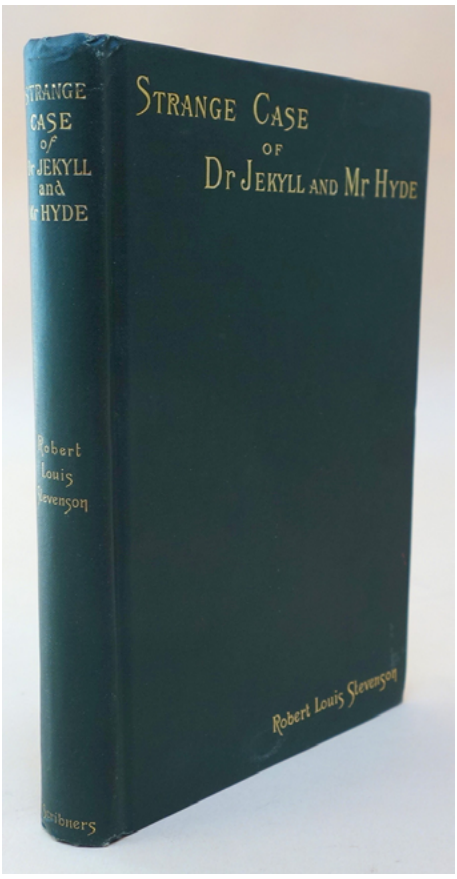
BY

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

AUTHORIZED EDITION

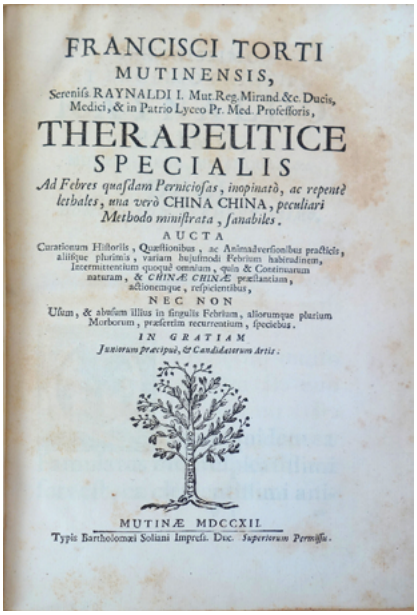
NEW YORK
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
1886

[*All rights reserved*]



54. Stevenson, Robert Louis (1850-94). Strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Authorized edition. [8], 138, [2, blank], [4, adverts.]pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1886. 178 x 125 mm. Original publisher's green cloth, gilt-lettered spine and front cover, top edges gilt, slight edgewear, lower corner a bit bumped. Near fine copy. $3250

True First Edition of Stevenson's classic "split-personality" horror tale, issued four days before the London edition published by Longman. Scribner's issued 1250 copies of the work in cloth and 3000 copies in wrappers; we are offering a clean, bright copy of the cloth version. Prideaux, *Bibliography of the Works of Robert Louis Stevenson*, pp. 45-46. 44360


FRANCISCI TORTI
MUTINENSIS,
Sereniſs. RAYNALDI I. Mut. Reg. Mirand. &c. Ducis,
Medici, & in Patrio Lyceo Pr. Med. Profeſſoris,
THERAPEUTICE
SPECIALIS
Ad Febres quaſdam Perniciosas, inopinatò, ac repentè lethales, una verò CHINA CHINA, *peculiari Methodo miniſtrata, ſanabiles.*
AUCTA
Curationum Hiſtoriis, Queſtionibus, ac Animadverſionibus practicis, aliiſque pluribus, variam hujuſmodi Febrium habitudinem, Intermittentium quoque omnium, quia & Continuarum naturam, & *CHINÆ CHINÆ* præſtantiam, actionemque, reſpicientibus,
NEC NON
Uſum, & abuſum illius in ſingulis Febrium, aliorumque plurium Morborum, præſertim recurrentium, ſpeciebus.
IN GRATIAM
Juniorum præcipuè, & Candidatorum Artis.
MUTINÆ MDCCXII
Typis Bartholomæi Soliani Impreſſ. Duc. *Superiorum Permiſſu.*

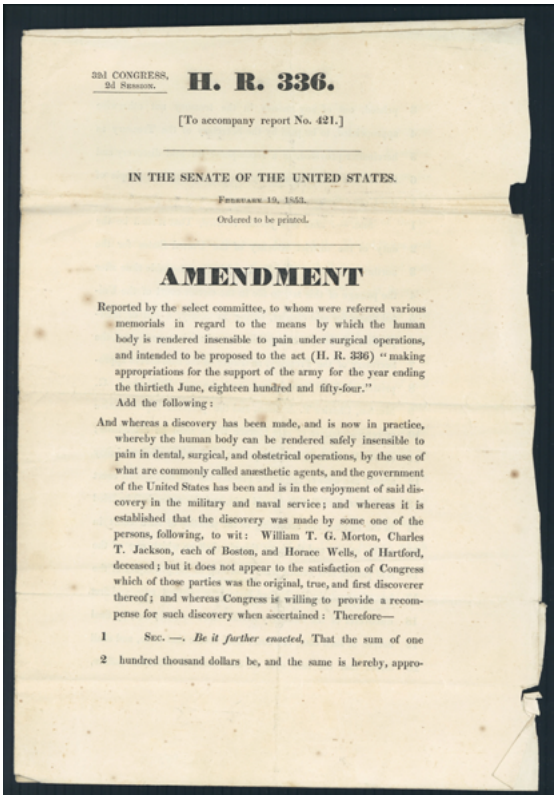
55. Torti, Francesco (1658-1741). (1) Therapeutice specialis ad febres quasdam perniciosas . . . 4vo. xxxi, 736pp. Folding engraved plate. Modena: Bartholomaeo Soliano, 1712. (2) **Torti.** Ad criticam dissertationem de abusu chinae chinae . . . a clarissimo quondam viro Bernardino Ramazzino . . . 4to. viii, 191pp. Modena: Soliani, 1715. Together 2 works in 1. 222 x 156 mm. 18th century calf, gilt spine, a little rubbed but sound. Small tear in folding plate to no. (1) and in 1 or 2 other leaves, but very good. Early ownership inscriptions on verso of the front free endpaper. $1750

First Editions. Torti's *Therapeutice specialis* established the specific nature of cinchona bark (quinine), which had been introduced in Europe in the early 17th century. His demonstration of quinine's effectiveness in periodic (intermittent) over continuous fevers overthrew the doctrine of the common origin of all fevers. The book's plate illustrates Torti's "tree of

No. 55: Torti's "tree of fevers"

fevers": "Different fevers, shown as branches of the tree, were divided into categories: on the left were those that responded to cinchona (shown as branches covered with bark) and on the right were those that did not (depicted as denuded leafless branches). Torti's classification and differentiation of fevers and his recognition that only certain fevers could be treated by cinchona was of major importance" (Meshnick and Dobson, p. 16). Torti's *Ad criticam dissertationem de abusu chinae chinae* contains his response to Ramazzini's *De abusu chinae chinae* (1714), in which Ramazzini argued against the indiscriminate use of quinine as a cure-all. Garrison-Morton. com 5231. Meshnick and Dobson, "The history of antimalarial drugs," in *Antimalarial Chemotherapy*, ed. P. Rosenthal (2001), pp. 15-25. 44286

56. United States. Senate. 32nd Congress, 2nd Session. H. R. 336 [To accompany report no. 421.] In the Senate of the United States. February 19, 1853 . . . Amendment . . . 3pp. [Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1853.] 293 x 203 mm. Unbound. Some soiling especially along folds, edges a bit chipped but very good. Docketed. $750



32d CONGRESS, 2d Session.

H. R. 336.

[To accompany report No. 421.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

Ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT

Reported by the select committee, to whom were referred various memorials in regard to the means by which the human body is rendered insensible to pain under surgical operations, and intended to be proposed to the act (H. R. 336) "making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four."

Add the following:

And whereas a discovery has been made, and is now in practice, whereby the human body can be rendered safely insensible to pain in dental, surgical, and obstetrical operations, by the use of what are commonly called anæsthetic agents, and the government of the United States has been and is in the enjoyment of said discovery in the military and naval service; and whereas it is established that the discovery was made by some one of the persons, following, to wit: William T. G. Morton, Charles T. Jackson, each of Boston, and Horace Wells, of Hartford, deceased; but it does not appear to the satisfaction of Congress which of those parties was the original, true, and first discoverer thereof; and whereas Congress is willing to provide a recompense for such discovery when ascertained: Therefore—

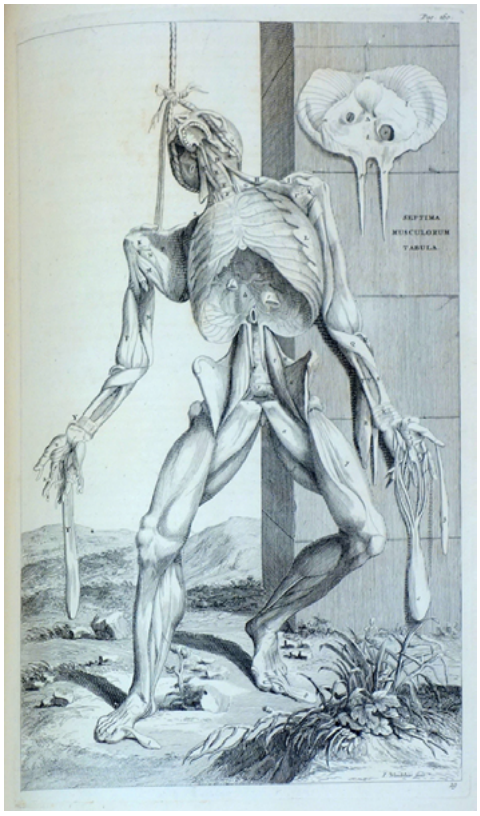
1 SEC. —. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of one
2 hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appro-

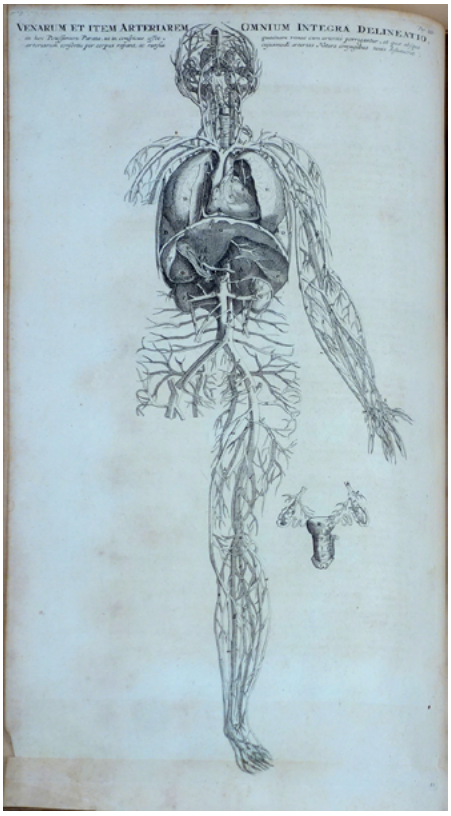
First Edition of this *rare* ether controversy document, with no copies listed in OCLC. In January 1853, responding to renewed debate over who deserved credit for inventing ether anesthesia, the U. S. Senate appointed a select committee to determine whether W. T. G. Morton, Charles Jackson or Horace Wells had the best claim to the discovery. On February 19 Senator Isaac P. Walker, the committee's chairman, submitted an amendment to army appropriations bill H. R. 336, confirming the U. S. government's right to use and benefit from the discovery and proposing an award of $100,000 to "the discoverer." The final version of the amendment, which we are offering here, also proposed that the issue of priority be decided in federal court, with Morton, Jackson and representatives of the deceased Horace Wells appearing as defendants to prove the merits of their respective cases. The Senate ended up rejecting the amendment, leaving the question of priority unsettled for the time. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol,* pp. 316-17; 330-335. 44417

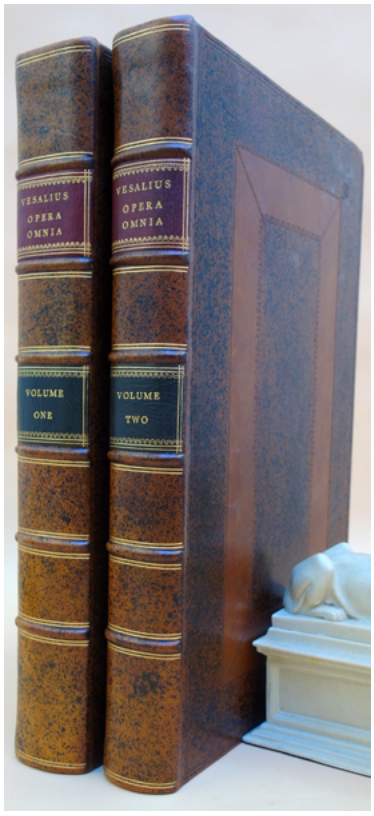
Only Collected Edition of Vesalius

57. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). Opera omnia anatomica & chirurgica cura Hermann Boerhaave (1668-1738) & Bernhardi Siegfried Albini (1697-1770). 2 vols., large folio. [44], 572; [8], 577-1156, [52]pp. Superb engraved title, portrait and 82 (numbered 1-79) full-page copperplates by Jan Wandelaar (1690-1759), 37 engravings in the text, woodcut illustrations. Leiden: du Vivie . . . , 1725. 453 x 270 mm. Full paneled calf in antique style. Some browning, minor worming in front of Vol. I, margin of title and second leaf in Vol. 2 restored, but very good. Embossed library stamps on titles, small stamp on Vol. I dedication leaf and second leaf in Vol. II. $5750

First, and remarkably, still the Only Edition of the collected works of Vesalius, published in luxurious format on excellent paper with no regard to cost by Boerhaave and his young colleague Albinus, with copperplate reproductions of the original Vesalian woodcuts by Wandelaar, who later engraved the plates for Albinus's magnificent anatomical atlases. Vesalius's *Fabrica*, the great 16th-century



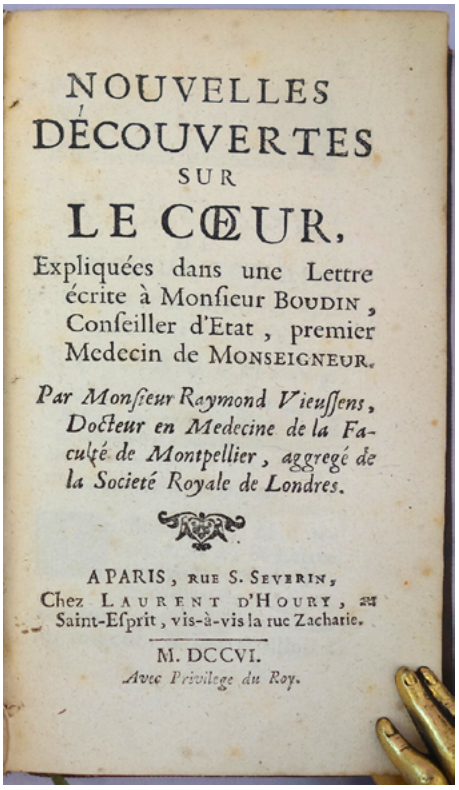


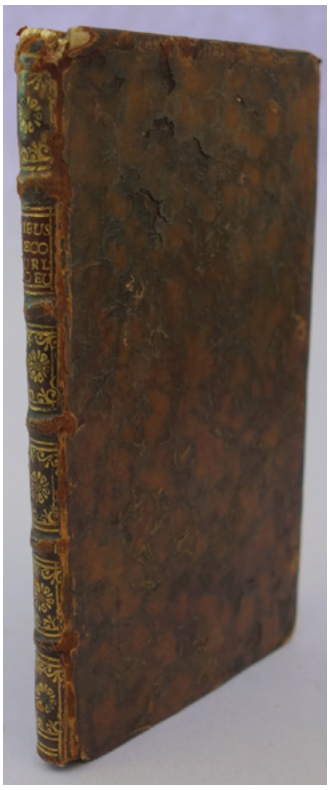


classic of anatomy, was still studied as a textbook in Boerhaave's day—Boerhaave himself used it while a student, and cited its illustrations numerous times in his *Institutes*. The *Fabrica*, of course, was often reprinted, as were Vesalius's lesser works; however, a complete collected edition of Vesalius had never been published until Boerhaave and Albinus undertook the task. "In a few years these two men succeeded in preparing this work for the press and in publishing it in two large folio volumes. . . . Boerhaave and Albinus added the modern anatomical nomenclature, so that students and physicians could understand the terms used by Vesalius. And so both Albinus and Boerhaave, in their own Latin works, were able to refer constantly to this edition of Vesalius. The whole work was preceded by a biography of the great sixteenth-century anatomist [which] seems to have been written by Boerhaave" (Lindeboom, *Boerhaave,* p. 138). The 19th-century authority on Vesalius, Moritz Roth, called Boerhaave-Albinus edition a brilliantly written treatise in which Vesalius's astonishing achievements were shown for the first time.

Volume 1 contains a reprint of the 1555 edition of the *Fabrica*. Volume 2 reprints the *Epitome* of 1543, the China-root epistle, Fallopius's letter to Manna, Vesalius's *Examen* of Fallopius, and Cuneus's *Examen.* Inexplicably the editors omitted the Venesection letter but included the spurious *Chirurgia magna*. A few preliminary copies of volume 1 were issued with a titlepage dated 1724 in an effort to gain subscribers to the complete work (Cushing VI.D.-7). However, those copies consisted of only the first 358 pp. of the 572-page volume. Cushing VI.D.-8. Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana* (1959), 554. Lindeboom, *Herman Boerhaave* (1968), pp. 137-41. 44337

58. Vieussens, Raymond (ca. 1635-1715). Nouvelles découvertes sur le cœur, expliquées dans une lettre écrite à Monsieur Boudin . . . 12mo. [2], 75, [5]pp. Paris: Laurent d'Houry, 1706. 161 x 89 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spine ca. 1706, light rubbing and edgewear. Minor foxing but very good. $5000


NOUVELLES
DÉCOUVERTES
SUR
LE CŒUR,
Expliquées dans une Lettre écrite à Monsieur BOUDIN, Conseiller d'Etat, premier Medecin de MONSEIGNEUR.
Par Monsieur Raymond Vieussens, Docteur en Medecine de la Faculté de Montpellier, aggregé de la Societé Royale de Londres.
A PARIS, RUE S. SEVERIN,
Chez LAURENT D'HOURY, Saint-Esprit, vis-à-vis la rue Zacharie.
M. DCCVI.
Avec Privilege du Roy.

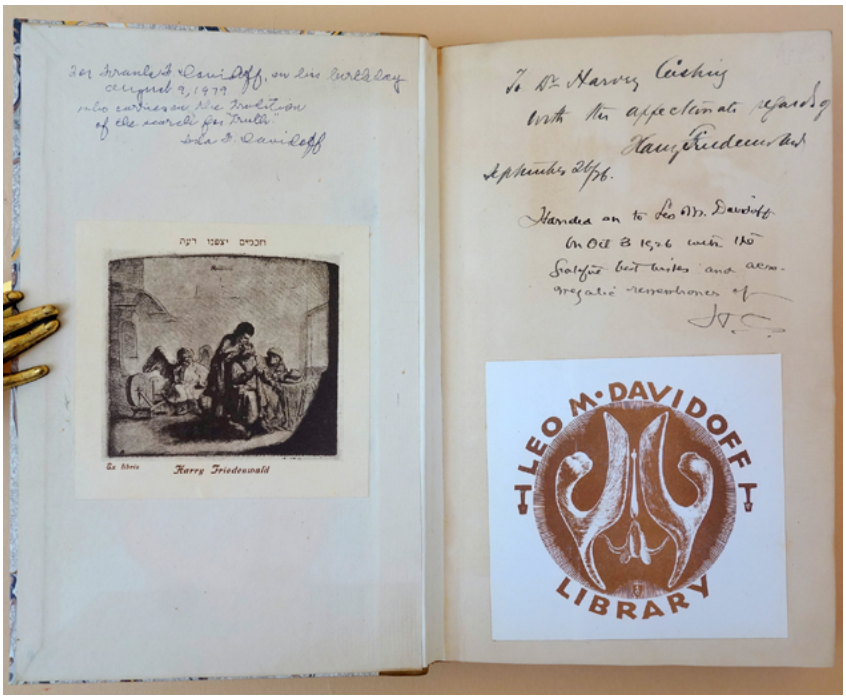


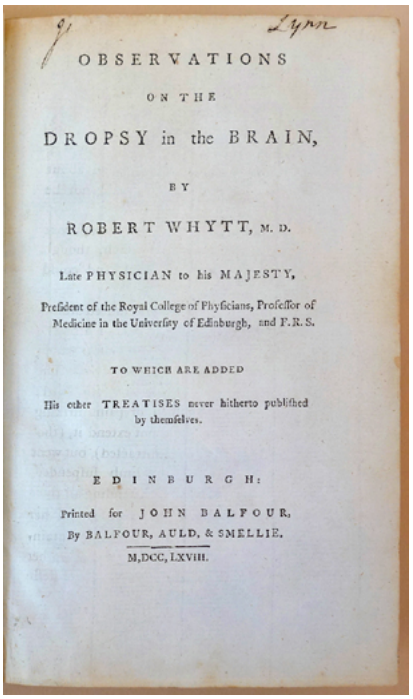
First Edition. The first description of "Vieussen's valve," "Vieussens's ring," and the "Thebesian veins" of the heart. "It was in his study of lymphatic and venous drainage that Vieussens first came to prominence for his work on the heart . . . In 1706 he published a collection of experiments in which he ligated the vena cava above and below the right atrium as well as the pulmonary veins. He then injected a saffron and alcohol mixture into the coronary arteries. He observed that the solution not only filled the coronary veins, but it also appeared to leak into the main ventricles via small 'ducti carnosi' which he felt to be in continuity with the coronary anatomy. He published his findings in 1706 as *Nouvelles découvertes sur le cœur.* These 'ducti carnosi' were ultimately named 'Thebesian veins' after subsequent work completed by Adam Christian Thebesius just two years after Vieussens's publication. This 1706 work also included a description of the valve of the coronary vein known now as Vieussens's valve—of clinical significance during placement of biventricular pacing leads—as well as a description of a conus branch of the right coronary artery circling around the aorta to the left arterial system providing a source of collateral flow known as Vieussens's ring" (Parker). Garrison-Morton.com 9471. Parker, Jeremy, "Raymond de Vieussens." *Hektoen International*. N.p., 04 May 2017. Web. Accessed 20 June 2017. 44264

59. Wadd, William (1776-1829). Comments on corpulency, lineaments of leanness . . . [8], 170, [2] pp. 6 plates (incl. frontispiece). London: John Ebers, 1829. 201 x 123 mm. Full morocco, gilt-lettered spine, front and back covers with colored onlays duplicating two of the plates in the book, hinges weak, acidic front endleaves starting. Very good. $950


COMMENTS ON CORPULENCY
LINEAMENTS OF LEANNESS
AND
DIET AND DIETETICS.
BY WILLIAM WADD, Esq. F.L.S.
Comments on Corpulency.
LONDON:
JOHN EBERS & Co. OLD BOND STREET.

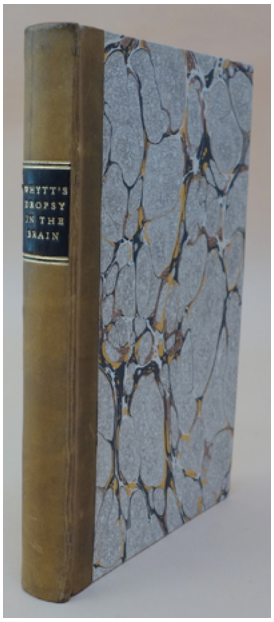
First Edition of the first illustrated book on obesity research and weight control, representing an expanded version of Wadd's *Cursory Remarks on Corpulence* (1810 and later eds.). Includes a section on the dangers of excessive leanness, and a section containing dietary advice. The illustrations for this work were drawn and engraved by Wadd, and "remind one of Cruikshank" (*Dictionary of National Biography*). 44287

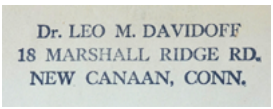



OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
DROPSY in the BRAIN,
BY
ROBERT WHYTT, M. D.
Late PHYSICIAN to his MAJESTY,
President of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and F. R. S.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
His other TREATISES never hitherto published by themselves.
EDINBURGH:
Printed for JOHN BALFOUR,
By BALFOUR, AULD, & SMELLIE.
M,DCC,LXVIII.

Inscribed by Friedenwald to Cushing, and by Cushing to Davidoff

60. Whytt, Robert (1714-66). Observations on the dropsy in the brain. 8vo. [4], 158, [2, blank], 159-193pp. Edinburgh: Printed for John Balfour by Balfour, Auld, & Smellie, 1768. 198 x 124 mm. 20th century quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Minor toning and foxing but very good. *From the library of Harvey Cushing* (1879-1939), inscribed to him by ophthalmologist and medical historian Harry Friedenwald (1864-1950): "To Dr. Harvey Cushing with the affectionate regards of Harry Friedenwald. September 26/26." *Inscribed by Cushing* to neurosurgeon Leo M. Davidoff (1898-1975): "Handed on to Leo M. Davidoff on Oct. 3 1926 with the grateful best wishes and acromelagic remembrances of H. C." Gift inscription dated August 9, 1979 from Davidoff's widow, Dr. Ida Davidoff, to their son Frank Davidoff. Bookplates of Friedenwald and Davidoff on front endpapers; Davidoff's stamp on verso front free endpaper. Early owner's name ("J Lynn") on title.

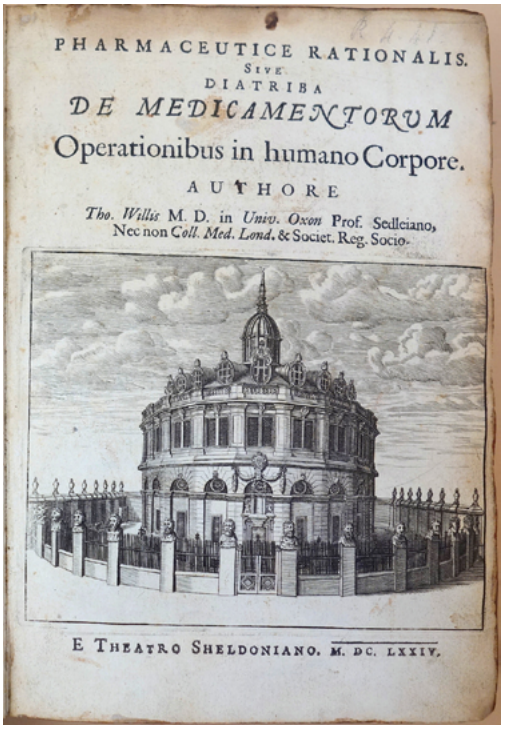


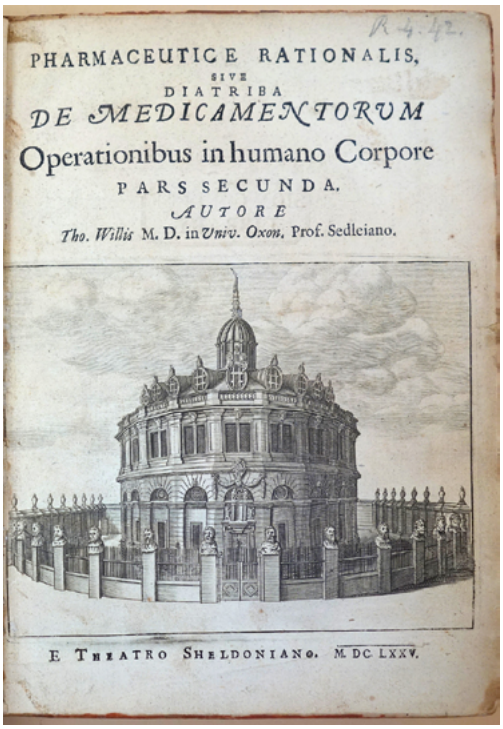


$6500

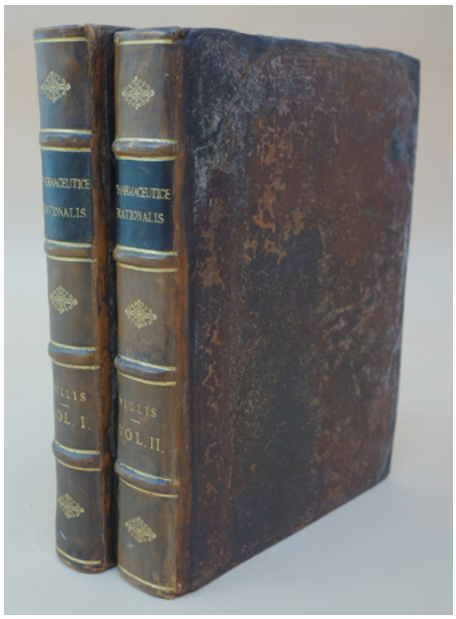
First Edition. Whytt, one of the most accomplished neurophysiologists of his time, was the first to describe the clinical signs and symptoms of what we now recognize as tuberculous meningitis. "[Whytt's] work is notable for its fullness of detail and its accuracy. Whytt divided the disease into three stages, according to the character of the pulse, and he attributed its various manifestations to the presence of a serous exudate in the brain" (Garrison-Morton.com 4634).

This copy has a distinguished provenance, having been presented to the great neurosurgeon and bibliophile Harvey Cushing by medical historian and fellow bibliophile Harry Friedenwald, author of *The Jews and Medicine* (1944). Cushing later gave this copy to Leo M. Davidoff, his former student, who collaborated with him on *Pathological Findings in Acromegaly* (1927); Cushing's inscription expresses his appreciation for Davidoff's contribution to this important monograph. The book's 20th-century binding was probably commissioned by Davidoff. 44396


PHARMACEUTICE RATIONALIS.
SIVE
DIATRIBA
DE MEDICAMENTORUM
Operationibus in humano Corpore.
AUTHORE
Tho. Willis M. D. in Univ. Oxon Prof. Sedleiano,
Nec non Coll. Med. Lond. & Societ. Reg. Socio.
E THEATRO SHELDONIANO. M. DC. LXXIV.

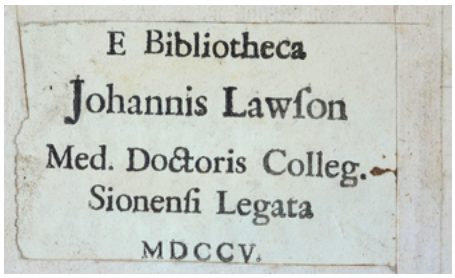

PHARMACEUTICE RATIONALIS,
SIVE
DIATRIBA
DE MEDICAMENTORUM
Operationibus in humano Corpore
PARS SECUNDA.
AUTORE
Tho. Willis M. D. in Univ. Oxon. Prof. Sedleiano.
E THEATRO SHELDONIANO. M. DC. LXXV.

61. Willis, Thomas (1621-75). Pharmaceutice rationalis sive diatriba de medicamentorum operationibus in humano corpore [Vol. II: Pharmaceutice rationalis. . . pars secunda]. 2 vols., 4to. [32], 330, [10]; [56], 496, [12]pp. Signature (c) in Vol. II misbound after signature g. 14 engraved plates (6 in Vol. I, 8 in Vol. II), engraved title vignettes. Oxford: Sheldonian Theatre, 1674-75. 203 x 148 mm. Calf ca. 1675, rubbed, rebacked, corners repaired. Light toning, scattered foxing but very good. Bookplate in each volume noting John Lawson's gift of this copy to Sion College in 1705; Sion College stamp and withdrawal stamp on title versos. $5000



First Quarto Edition. Willis's last work deals with the anatomy and physiology of the thoracic and abdominal organs, and contains the first description of the superficial lymphatics of the lungs, the first clinical and pathological account of emphysema, and a clear and accurate description of pertussis (whooping-cough). The book also contains the first distinction between diabetes mellitus, characterized by glycosuria, from diabetes insipidus, in which sugar is not present in the urine. Willis noted that psychogenic factors, such as grief or sadness, could bring on diabetes. The second volume, published posthumously, includes a life of the author.

Three versions of Willis's book were published simultaneously: A quarto version with the imprint of the Sheldonian Theatre in Oxford, another quarto version with the London imprint of Robert Scott added, and a duodecimo edition. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Garrison-Morton. com 3926, 5086. Norman 2248. Wing W-2844; W-2846. 44285


E Bibliotheca
Johannis Lawſon
Med. Doctoris Colleg.
Sionenſi Legata
MDCCV.