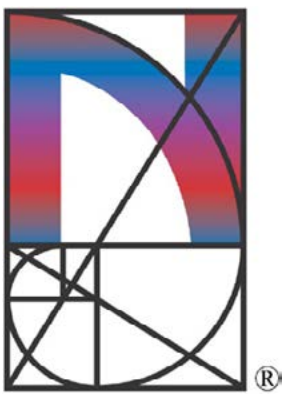
Catalogue 64: Mostly Medicine



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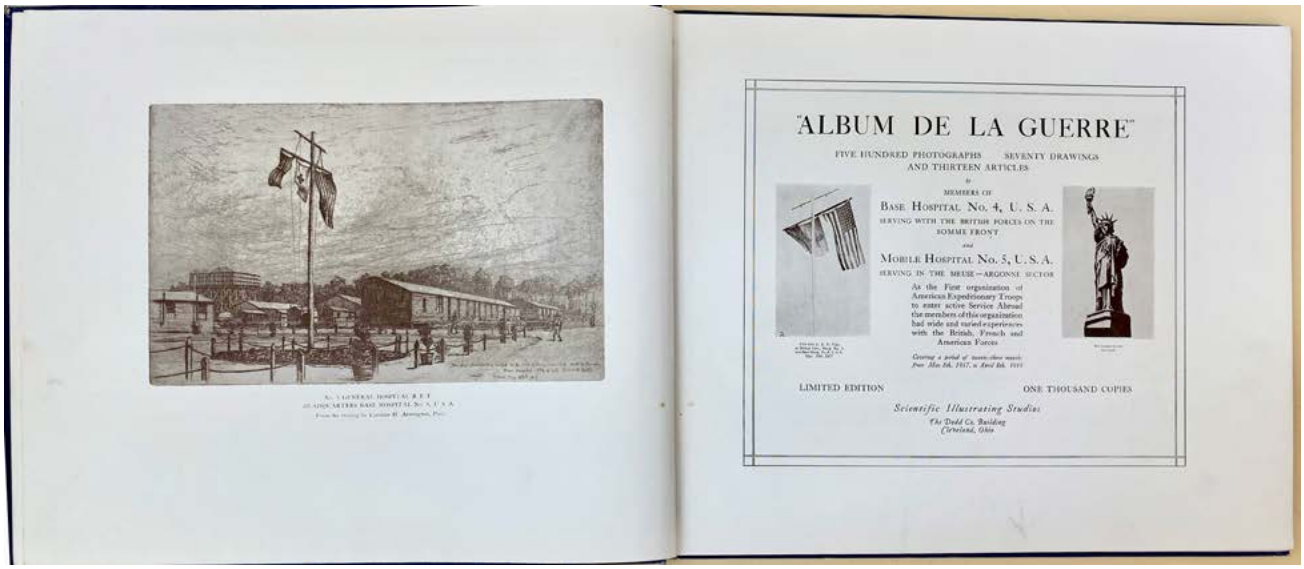
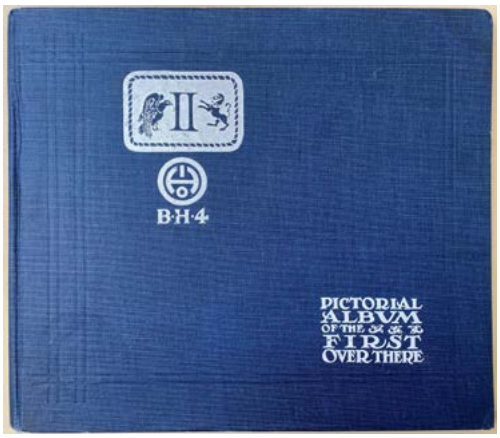
Leaf from the "Antikamnia" calendar (no. 3)



One of 50 Copies with an Original Signed Etching

1. "Album de la guerre": Five hundred photographs, seventy drawings and thirteen articles by members of Base Hospital no. 4, U.S.A. . . . and Mobile Hospital no. 5, U.S.A. . . . covering a period of twenty-three months from May 8th, 1917 to April 8th, 1919. No. 926 of 1000 copies printed, with original signed etching by Caroline Armington (no. 32 of 50 copies) laid in. 117pp. Text illustrations. Cleveland: Scientific Illustrating Studios, 1919. 287 x 333 mm. Original silver-stamped cloth, shaken, light wear at corners. Very good. From the library of William Jackson Brownlow (1890-1929). $1250

First Edition of this beautiful pictorial record of World War I military medicine. This is one of only fifty copies to include the limited-edition etching by Caroline Armington showing "the first American flag hoisted by the first A.E.F. Military contingent May 25, 1917"; the image is reproduced as the *Album*'s frontispiece. The etching's label identifies the original owner of this copy to be William Jackson Brownlow, listed in the roster (pp. 106-112) as one of the soldiers serving at Base Hospital no. 4; he later became resident artist at the Cleveland Clinic.



The *Album de la guerre* describes and illustrates the history of the American Expeditionary Force's Base Hospital no. 4 and Mobile Hospital no. 5, the latter an innovative mobile unit designed to follow combat troops and treat casualties on just a few hours' notice. Base Hospital no. 4, stationed at the Somme front, was headed by American surgeon George Crile (1864-1943), who made important contributions to the study of blood pressure and surgical shock. 45120

Foundation of Forensic Dentistry

2. Amoëdo y Valdes, Oscar (1863-1945). L'art dentaire en médecine légale. [4], vi, [5]-608, [2, adverts.]pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Masson et Cie., 1898. 253 x 166 mm., uncut and unopened. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Light toning but very good. $950

First Edition of the first comprehensive text on forensic dentistry, a practice that uses dental knowledge and evidence to identify victims, criminals or objects found at crime scenes. Amoëdo y Valdes, a native of Cuba, studied dentistry in Havana and New York before settling in Paris, where he enrolled as a graduate student at the Faculté de Médecine. He became interested in the forensic uses of dentistry in 1897, after a tragic fire at the Bazaar de la Charité that killed 124 people; dental records were used to identify over twenty victims who had been burned beyond recognition, and Amoëdo reported on these results at the 12th International Medical Congress in Moscow (1897). Two years later Amoëdo published his thesis, L'art dentaire en médecine légale, which established the field of forensic odontology. Paul Brouardel, Amoëdo's professor and the doyen of French forensic medicine, said of the work that it "filled in all the great gaps which remained in the field of forensic identification" (Riaud). X. Riaud, "Dr Oscar Amoëdo y Valdes (1863-1945), Founding Father of Forensic Odontology" (web). Garrison-Morton.com 10497. 45106

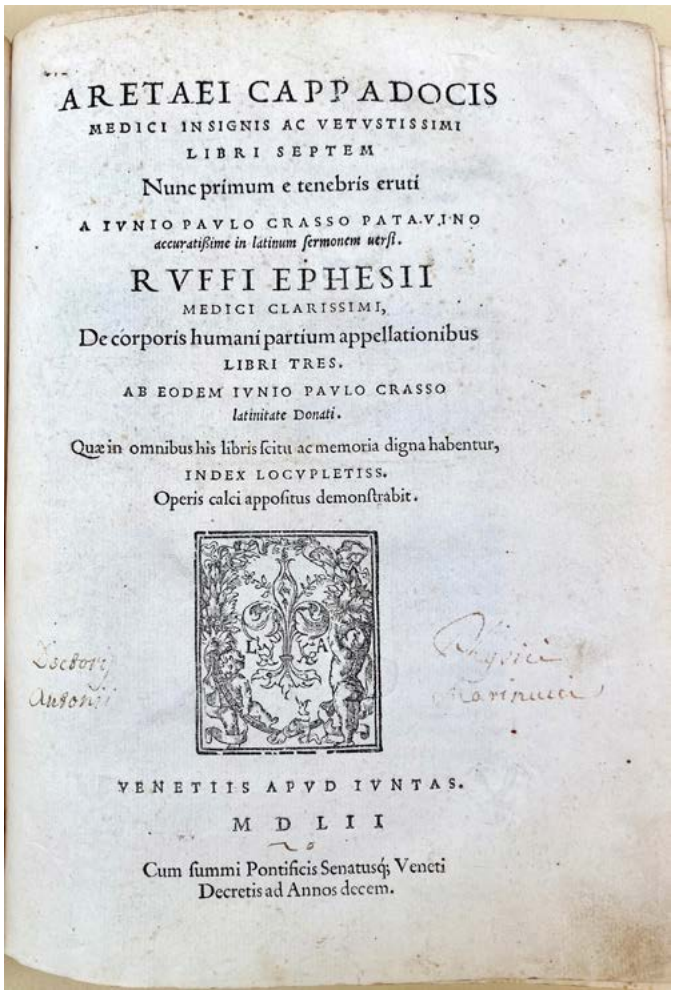
Skeleton Cartoons Advertising Pain Medicine

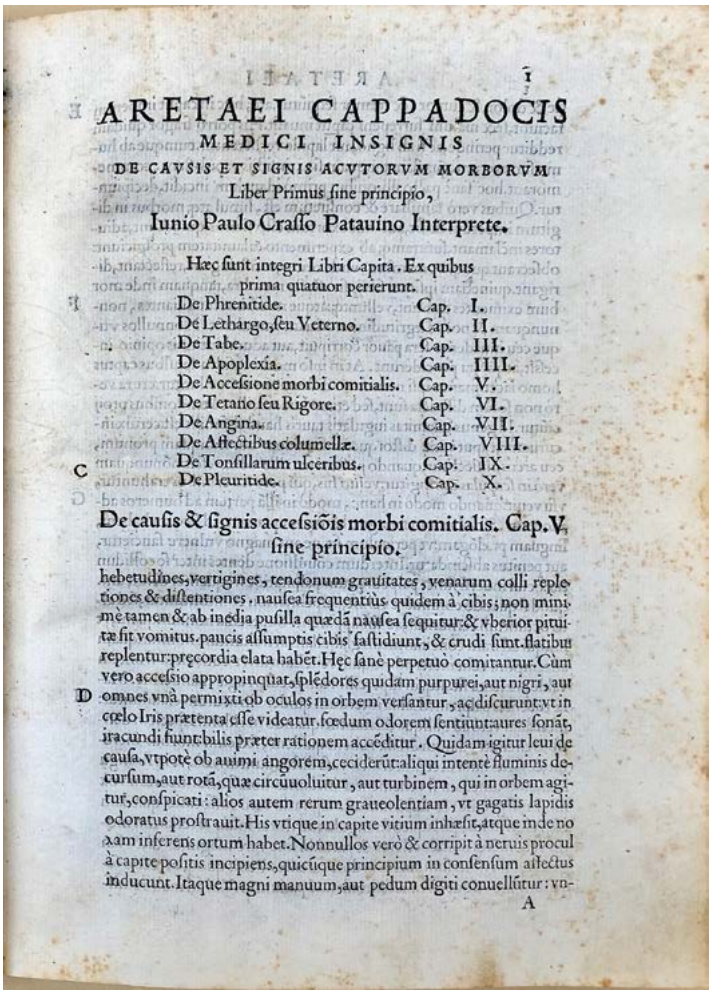
3. Antikamnia Chemical Company. (1) The Antikamnia calendar 1899. 6 sheets (plus duplicate of November-December sheet). Chromolithograph illustrations after watercolors by Louis Crusius (1862-98). (2) The Antikamnia calendar 1900. 6 sheets. Chromolithograph illustrations after watercolors by Crusius. St. Louis: Antikamnia Chemical Company, 1898-99. Together 2 items. 254 x 177 mm. Edges a bit frayed, marginal dampstains, but good to very good. $1500

First Editions of the 1899 and 1900 promotional calendars issued by the Antikamnia Chemical Company, featuring the comically macabre "skeleton sketches" of Louis Crusius, a physician and amateur artist. The St. Louis-based company produced these calendars in limited editions between 1897 and 1901, sending them to "members of the Medical Profession" in the United States and Europe to advertise the patent medicine "Antikamnia," a pain reliever based on the coal tar derivative acetanilide.

Although the Antikamnia Chemical Company aggressively promoted its product as a certain remedy for everything from headaches to tuberculosis, the main ingredient, acetanilide, was known to be toxic in high doses or to sensitive individuals. After passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, which mandated that products containing dangerous drugs be clearly labeled as such, the makers of Antikamnia attempted to skirt this requirement by replacing acetanilide with its less toxic derivative, acetphenitidin. In 1910 U.S.

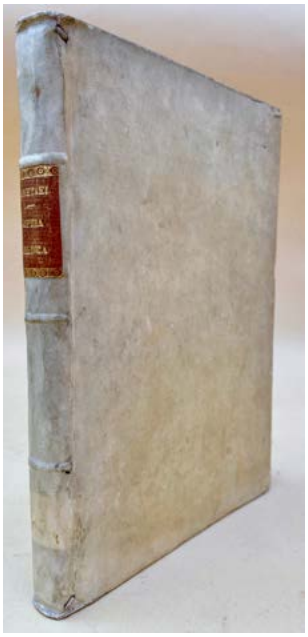
marshals seized a shipment of Antikamnia for violating the Pure Food and Drug Act, and in 1914 the Supreme Court ruled against the company for failing to state that its product contained an acetanilide derivative. The Antikamnia Chemical Company went out of business a few years later, although not before making the fortune of one of its founders, Frank A. Ruf, who died a millionaire in 1923. B. Lovejoy, "The Deadly Pain Medicine Sold by Skeletons." *Mental Floss,* 7 May 2016 (web). 45137


ARETAEI CAPPADOCIS
MEDICI INSIGNIS AC VETVSTISSIMI
LIBRI SEPTEM
Nunc primum e tenebris eruti
A IVNIO PAVLO CRASSO PATAVINO
accuratissime in latinum sermonem uersi.
RVFFI EPHESII
MEDICI CLARISSIMI,
De corporis humani partium appellationibus
LIBRI TRES.
AB EODEM IVNIO PAVLO CRASSO
latinitate Donati.
Quæ in omnibus his libris scitu ac memoria digna habentur,
INDEX LOCVPLETISS.
Operis calci appositus demonstrabit.
VENETIIS APVD IVNTAS.
M D L I I
Cum summi Pontificis Senatusq; Veneti
Decretis ad Annos decem.


ARETAEI CAPPADOCIS
MEDICI INSIGNIS
DE CAVSIS ET SIGNIS ACVTORVM MORBORVM
Liber Primus sine principio,
Iunio Paulo Crasso Patauino Interprete.
Hæc sunt integri Libri Capita. Ex quibus prima quatuor perierunt.
De Phrenitide. Cap. I.
De Lethargo, seu Veterno. Cap. II.
De Tabe. Cap. III.
De Apoplexia. Cap. IIII.
De Accessione morbi comitialis. Cap. V.
De Tetano seu Rigore. Cap. VI.
De Angina. Cap. VII.
De Affectibus columellæ. Cap. VIII.
De Tonsillarum ulceribus. Cap. IX.
De Pleuritide. Cap. X.
De causis & signis accessiõis morbi comitialis. Cap. V. sine principio.
hebetudines, vertigines, tendonum grauitates, venarum colli repletiones & distentiones, nausea frequentiùs quidem à cibis; non minimè tamen & ab inedia pusilla quædã nausea sequitur: & vberior pituitæ fit vomitus. paucis assumptis cibis fastidiunt, & crudi sunt. flatibus replentur: præcordia elata habẽt. Hęc sanè perpetuò comitantur. Cùm verò accessio appropinquat, splẽdores quidam purpurei, aut nigri, aut omnes vnà permixti ob oculos in orbem versantur, acidiscurunt: vt in cœlo Iris prætenta esse videatur. fœdum odorem sentiunt: aures sonãt, iracundi fiunt: bilis præter rationem accẽditur. Quidam igitur leui de causa, vtpotè ob animi angorem, ceciderũt: aliqui intentè fluminis decursum, aut rotã, quæ circũuoluitur, aut turbinem, qui in orbem agitur, conspicati: alios autem rerum graueolentiam, vt gagatis lapidis odoratus prostrauit. His vtique in capite vitium inhæsit, atque inde noxam inferens ortum habet. Nonnullos verò & corripit à neruis procul à capite positis incipiens, quicũque principium in consensum affectus inducunt. Itaque magni manuum, aut pedum digiti conuellũtur: vn-
A

Thirteen Citations in Garrison-Morton

4. Aretaeus of Cappadocia (fl. ca. A.D. 50). Aretaei Cappadocis medici insignis ac vetustissimi libri septem . . . Ruffi Ephesii medici clarissimi, de corporibus humani partium appellationibus libri tres. Edited by Junius Paulus Crasso (d. 1574). 4to. [4], 90, [18]ff. Venice: Giunta, 1552. 18th-century vellum, leather spine label. Some marginal worming (not affecting text), minor scattered foxing, but very good. $6000

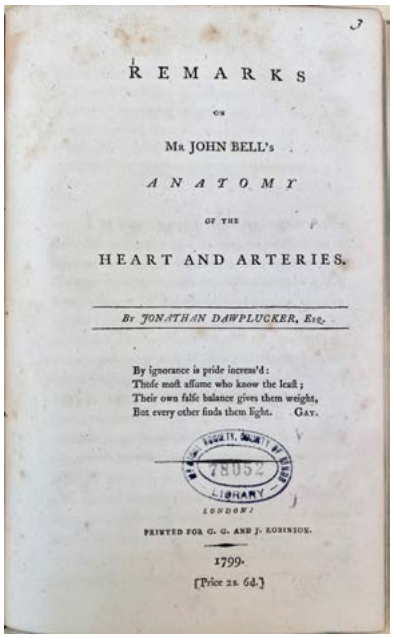


Editio Princeps. Aretaeus of Cappadocia was a member of the Pneumatic School of physicians, founded by Athenaeus of Attalia in the first century B.C. His writings on the causes, symptoms and cures of acute and chronic diseases (*De causis et signis acutorum morborum* and *Diuturnorum morborum curationis*) are the only works from this school to have come down to us intact. Aretaeus has a record number of citations in Garrison-Morton.com: He furnished many excellent descriptions of diseases, including the first accurate account of diabetes (to which he gave its present name), the first description of epilepsy from a depressed skull fracture, the first clear account of diphtheria (which he called "ulceration of the tonsils"), the classic description of nodous leprosy ("elephantiasis Aretae") and a full account of tetanus.

Also included in the present volume is the Latin *editio princeps* of Rufus of Ephesus's *De corporis humani partium*, the earliest treatise on the anatomical nomenclature of

the human body. After Galen, Rufus (fl. 1st cent. A.D.?) was the most important Greek physician of the Roman Empire; he made numerous contributions to anatomy and physiology, including an improved description of the eye, the earliest description of the human liver as five-lobed (an error that would persist until Vesalius's time), and observations on the pulse. Garrison-Morton.com 6796 and numerous other citations. Norman 62. 45128

5. [**Bell, John** (1763-1820).] **Dawplucker, Jonathan** (pseud.). Remarks on Mr. John Bell's anatomy of the heart and arteries. [4], 68pp. London: Printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, 1799. 202 x 132 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Library stamp on title, some foxing and toning, but very good. $750


REMARKS

ON

MR JOHN BELL'S

ANATOMY

OF THE

HEART AND ARTERIES.

BY JONATHAN DAWPLUCKER, ESQ.

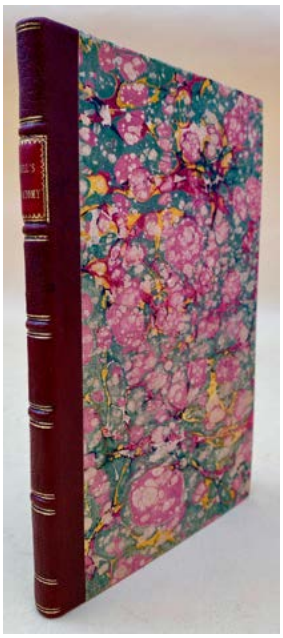
By ignorance is pride increas'd:
Thofe moft aſſume who know the leaſt;
Their own falſe balance gives them weight,
But every other finds them light. GAY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON.

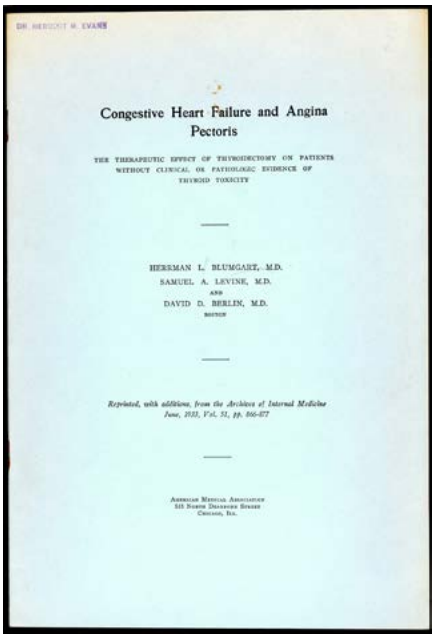
1799.

[Price 2s. 6d.]



First Edition of this pseudonymous polemical pamphlet lambasting Scottish surgeon John Bell and the description of the heart and arteries he had published in the second volume of his *Anatomy of the Human Body* (1797-1804). At the time the pamphlet was published, Bell was embroiled in an acrimonious dispute with James Gregory over the management of surgical care at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary; the controversy resulted in Bell's expulsion from the infirmary in 1800. The Bell-Gregory controversy gave rise to a number of pamphlets, including two published in 1799 under the name "Jonathan Dawplucker," "Dawplucker" being a term meaning "slanderer" or "critic." We are offering the first of these pamphlets, the authorship of which is uncertain: It has been attributed variously to Gregory, John Thomson, or John Barclay. The second Dawplucker pamphlet, a rebuttal of the attacks in the first one, is now believed to have been written by John Bell himself. M. H. Kaufman, "The excoriation of Benjamin Bell: Who was 'Jonathan Dawplucker'?," *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh* 35 (2005): 356-364. 35317

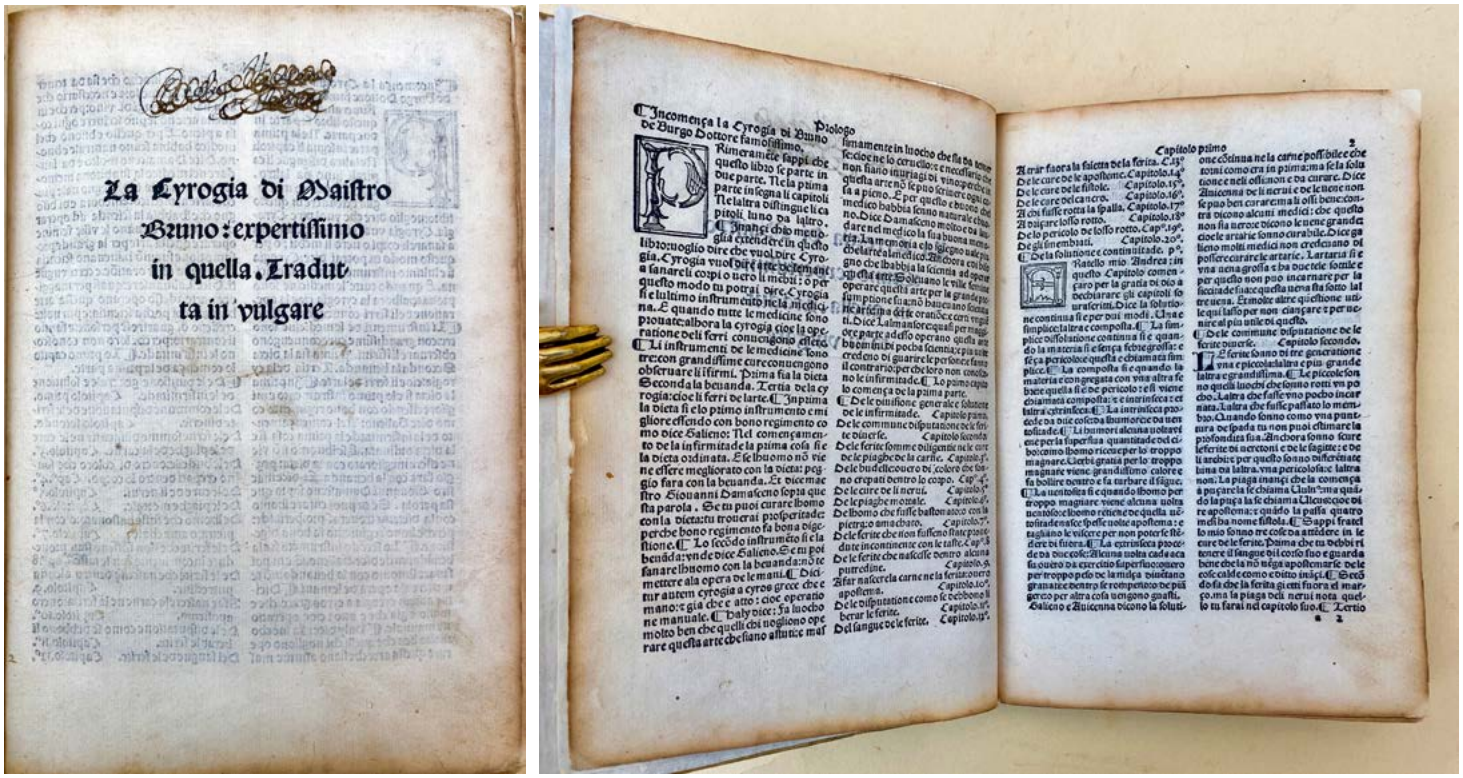
6. **Blumgart, Hermann L.** (1895-1977); **Samuel A. Levine** (1891-1966); **David D. Berlin.** Congestive heart failure and angina pectoris: The therapeutic effect of thyroidectomy on patients without clinical or pathologic evidence of thyroid toxicity. Offprint from *Archives of Internal Medicine* 51 (1933). 12pp. 255 x 175 mm. Original printed wrappers, tiny rust spots on front wrapper. Fine. The Herbert M. Evans copy, with his stamp on the front wrapper. $500


Congestive Heart Failure and Angina Pectoris

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THYROIDECTOMY ON PATIENTS WITHOUT CLINICAL OR PATHOLOGIC EVIDENCE OF THYROID TOXICITY

HERRMAN L. BLUMGART, M.D.
SAMUEL A. LEVINE, M.D.
AND
DAVID D. BERLIN, M.D.

First Edition, Offprint Issue of this classic paper describing thyroidectomy for congestive heart failure and angina pectoris. Blumgart and his colleagues played an important role in developing this method for treating coronary sclerosis. Their 1933 paper "described observations made upon the rate of blood flow in hyperthyroid states. When patients with no evidence of thyroid toxicity were subjected to subtotal thyroidectomy, the improvement was found to be temporary, and consequently total thyroidectomy was recommended . . . Thyroidectomy enjoyed fairly wide usage until antithyroid drugs and radioactive iodine became available" (H. B. Shumaker, *The Evolution of Cardiac Surgery*, p. 131). This copy is from the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), co-discoverer of Vitamin E. Garrison-Morton.com 2899. 45138



One of the Earliest European Surgical Treatises

7. Bruno da Longoburgo (1200–1286). La cyrogia di Maistro Bruno: Expertissimo in quella. Tradutta in vulgare. 4to. 40ff. Venice: Simon de Luere, 17 June 1510. 201 x 144 mm. Early vellum, author's name in ink on the spine, endpapers renewed. Small wormholes in last 10 leaves filled in, short ink inscription (deleted) on title, light browning at edges but very good. $25,000

First and Only Separate Edition, and Only Edition in the Vernacular, of One of the Earliest European Surgical Treatises. *Extremely rare*, with only three copies noted in OCLC (U. Iowa, Harvard, NLM) and two in Italian libraries (Pistoia and Bologna).

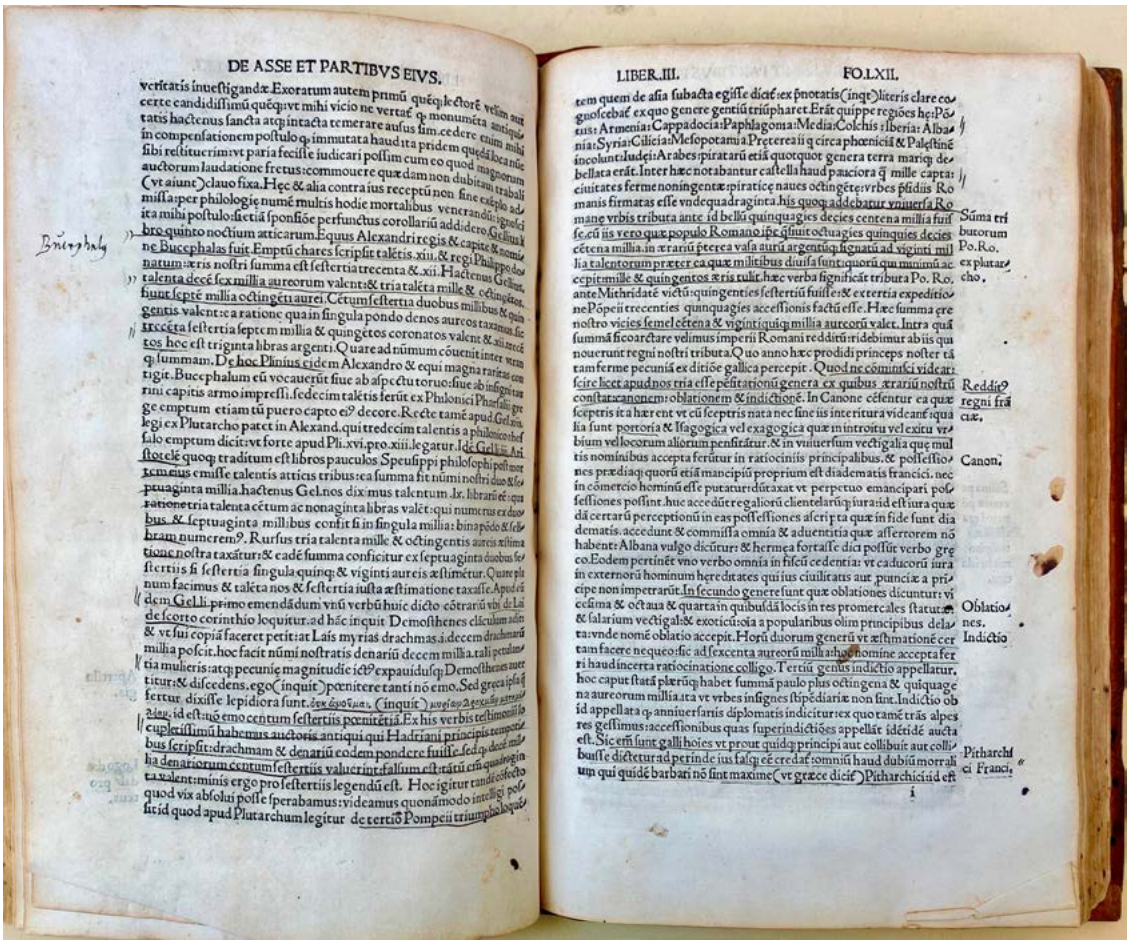
Bruno da Longoburgo studied surgery in Bologna or possibly Padua, and practiced in the latter city, where he helped found the University of Padua. His *Chirurgia magna*, completed in 1252, antedates those of Lanfranch, Henri de Mondeville, Guy de Chauliac and Gulielmo da Saliceto, even though it did not appear in print until the end of the fifteenth century, when it was included in the *Chirurgia magna* (1498) of Guy de Chauliac. It was never again published separately, or in a modern language.

Bruno's *Chirurgia magna* was the first surgical treatise of its time to draw upon the works of Arabic authors, primarily Albucasis. The work is divided into two books of twenty chapters each: The first book deals with wound surgery, fractures and the nerves, while the second book discusses the surgery of specific parts (eyes, nose, lips, ears), the treatment of burns, and conditions such as hernia, cancer and bladder stones, as well as operations on the teeth and the antrum of Highmore (maxillary sinus). Bruno was "an experienced surgeon, and refer[red] many times to his own observations" (Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science,* 2, p. 1077). 45129

Humanistic Studies of Ancient Coins and Measures

8. Budé, Guillaume (1467-1540). (1) De asse et partibus eius libri quinque. [7], CLXXII ff. Woodcut title. Paris: Venundantur in edibus Ascensianis, 1514 [i.e., 1515]. Bound with: (2) Annotationes Guilielmi Budae parisiensis secretarii regii in quatuor et viginti pandectarum libros ad Ioannem Deganaium cancellarium Franciae. [8], CLXXIIII ff. Woodcut title and criblé initials. Lacking final signature x2 (colophon and final blank), as in several other recorded copies. Together 2 works in 1, folio. 315 x 205 mm. 16th-century blindstamped calf over wooden boards, rebacked, front endpaper renewed, corners repaired, remains of brass clasps, some wear and rubbing. Minor marginal worming to the volume's first and last few leaves, faint dampstains on first leaves of the *Annotationes*, but very good. Early annotations in ink in the margins of both works. $3850

First Edition of no. (1); second edition of no. (2). Budé, the foremost French humanistic scholar of his day, was influential in founding the library at Fontainebleau, which became the nucleus of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in establishing what is now the Collège de France. He made his reputation with the publication of De asse, an erudite treatise on ancient coins and measures that remained an authority on the subject for many years. The work takes its name from the Roman *as* or pound, originally equal to a pound of copper or bronze.



DE ASSE ET PARTIBVS EIVS.

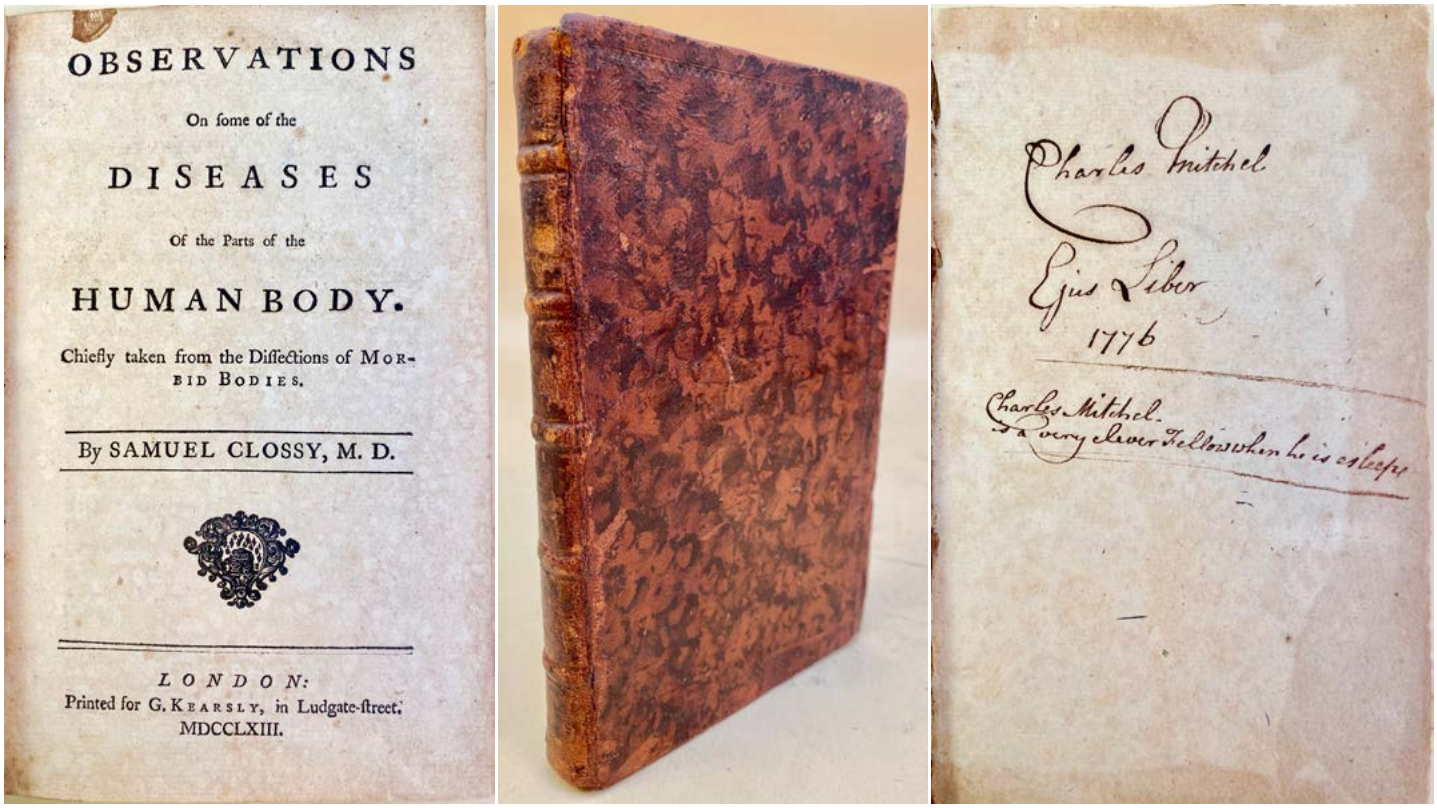
LIBER. III. FO. LXII.

In *De asse*, Budé collected and analyzed all kinds of classical economic data, in order to restore the original and precise sense to the ancient coins and measures. He sought to establish their values in contemporary French money by comparing weights of precious metals with what they could buy in each period. In this way he established the prices, for example, of Alexander's horse, Cicero's head, the dowry of Scipio's daughter, Solomon's temple, the dinner Lucullus gave Pompey and Cicero, and, surprisingly, of as relevant an economic index as a loaf of bread! . . .

Budé took considerable pains to make his study more than a literary exercise; he did some careful empirical research. In his enthusiasm for the classical era he had collected a number of ancient silver and gold coins, which he examined most carefully. He determined the average weight of the silver denarius, which was equal to sixteen asses. He then computed the *as* as equivalent to three quarters of a *livre parisis*. He did the same for the gold aureus of Caesar's time; he weighed twenty-four specimens and concluded that its value was equivalent to 7.9 grams of gold, an error of slightly less than 1.3%! Budé was thus able to calculate the equivalence of a gold Roman *libra* and the ratio of the values of gold and silver (D. O. McNeil, G*uillaume Budé and Humanism in the Reign of Francis I*, pp. 26-28).

Although the colophon is dated 15 March 1514 (Old Style), *De asse* was actually published in 1515, after the death of Louis XII and the ascension of Francis I. Half of the work had been printed prior to Louis's death, but Budé revised its text to take account of the regime change.

Also included in this volume is the second edition of Budé's influential *Annotationes in Pandectas* (1st ed. 1508), containing annotations and commentary on the first 24 books of the "Pandects" or Digest of Justinian. The *Annotationes*, an attack on the narrow scholasticism of medieval jurisprudence, revolutionized legal and literary studies and "represents the beginning of legal humanism in France" (McNeil, p. 17). Adams B-3076 (*Annotationes*). See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 60 (Budé's *Commentarii linguae graecae* [1529]). 44626

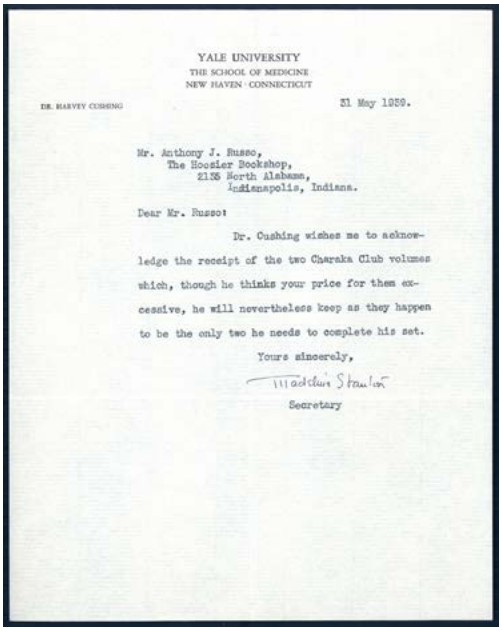


Early Anatomical Physiology in an 18th-Century American Binding

9. Clossy, Samuel (1724-86). Observations on some of the diseases of the parts of the human body chiefly taken from the dissections of morbid bodies. 8vo. xi, [5], 195 [i.e., 192]pp. London: Printed for G. Kearsley, 1763. 191 x 117 mm. 18th-century American mottled sheep, blindstamped panels on both covers, light wear at edges and hinges, extremities chipped. Some toning and light foxing, but fine. Ownership inscriptions of Dr. Charles Mitchel of New York, dated 1774 and 1776, on the front free endpaper and flyleaf. $12,500

First Edition, in a Rare Well-Preserved 18th-Century American Binding, of "an unrecognized contribution to the origin of anatomical pathology" (Quinonez and Geldenhuys). Clossy's *Observations*, based on cases collected in the 1750s and published just two years after Morgagni's *De sedibus* (1761), is evidence that the development of anatomical pathology, "occur[ed] somewhat concurrently in several European countries with publication of texts similar to Morgagni's at a time when scientific communication in Europe was not as easy as it is today" (*ibid.*). Clossy, an Irish physician working in Dublin, published the *Observations* just before he emigrated to New York, so the work is also the first treatise on anatomy and pathology published by a physician who worked in America. While in America Clossy helped found the medical school at King's College (now the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University) and gave the College's first classes on anatomy, working closely with other King's College faculty, including Samuel Bard, to professionalize the study of medicine in the United States.

Our copy of the *Observations* is in a well-preserved American binding of the period—quite unusual for a medical book—and bears the 18th-century ownership inscription of a Dr. Charles Mitchel of New York, possibly one of Clossy's pupils. G. Quinonez and L. Geldenhuys, "Samuel Clossy's Observations: An unrecognized contribution to the origin of anatomical pathology," *Hektoen International* (Spring 2019) [web]. B. Stookey, "Samuel Clossy, A.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. of Ireland: First professor of anatomy, King's College (Columbia), New York," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 38 (1964): 152-167. Garrison-Morton.com 10989. 45132



YALE UNIVERSITY
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

DR. HARVEY CUSHING

31 May 1939.

Mr. Anthony J. Russo,
The Hoosier Bookshop,
2135 North Alabama,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Russo:

Dr. Cushing wishes me to acknowledge the receipt of the two Charaka Club volumes which, though he thinks your price for them excessive, he will nevertheless keep as they happen to be the only two he needs to complete his set.

Yours sincerely,

Madeleine Stanton

Secretary

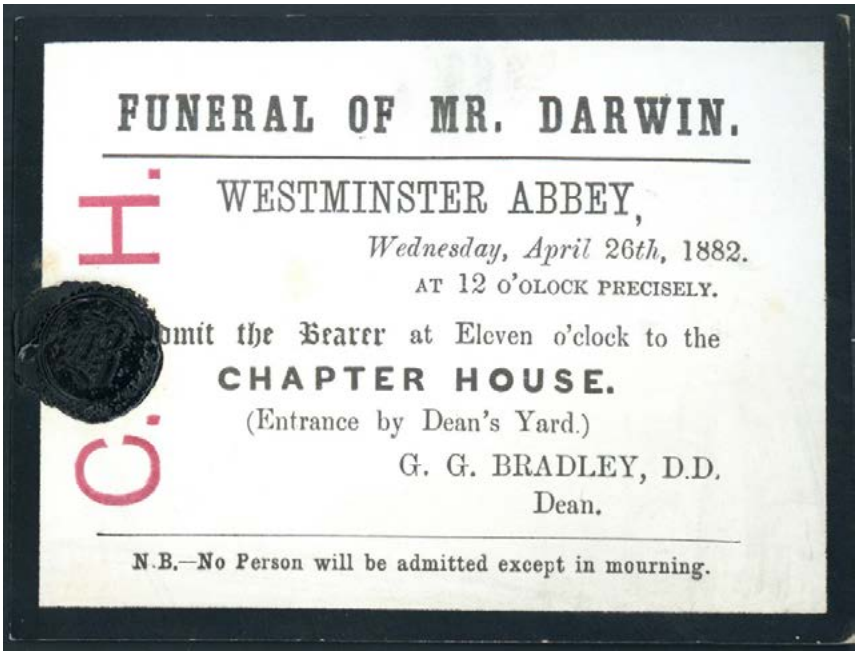
Cushing Orders Books Even Though Prices are "Excessive"

10. [**Cushing, Harvey** (1879-1939).] **Stanton, Madeline** (1898-1980). Typed letter signed to Anthony J. Russo (1898-1940), on Cushing's Yale University stationery. 1 sheet. New Haven, 31 May 1939. 217 x 172 mm. Fine. $500

From Cushing's longtime secretary to bookseller Anthony Russo of the Hoosier Bookshop, touching on Cushing's book-collecting activities:

> Dr. Cushing wishes me to acknowledge the receipt of the two Charaka Club volumes which, though he thinks your price for them excessive, he will nevertheless keep as they happen to be the only two he needs to complete his set.

Stanton worked for Cushing from 1920 until his death in 1939. After his death she played a major role in organizing the historical collections at Yale's Cushing/Whitney Medical Library, which included Cushing's enormous collection of rare books on medicine and surgery. Stanton served as Librarian of the Historical Collections until 1968. 45134



FUNERAL OF MR. DARWIN.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

Wednesday, April 26th, 1882.

AT 12 O'OLOCK PRECISELY.

C. H.

...mit the Bearer at Eleven o'clock to the

CHAPTER HOUSE.

(Entrance by Dean's Yard.)

G. G. BRADLEY, D.D.
Dean.

N.B.—No Person will be admitted except in mourning.

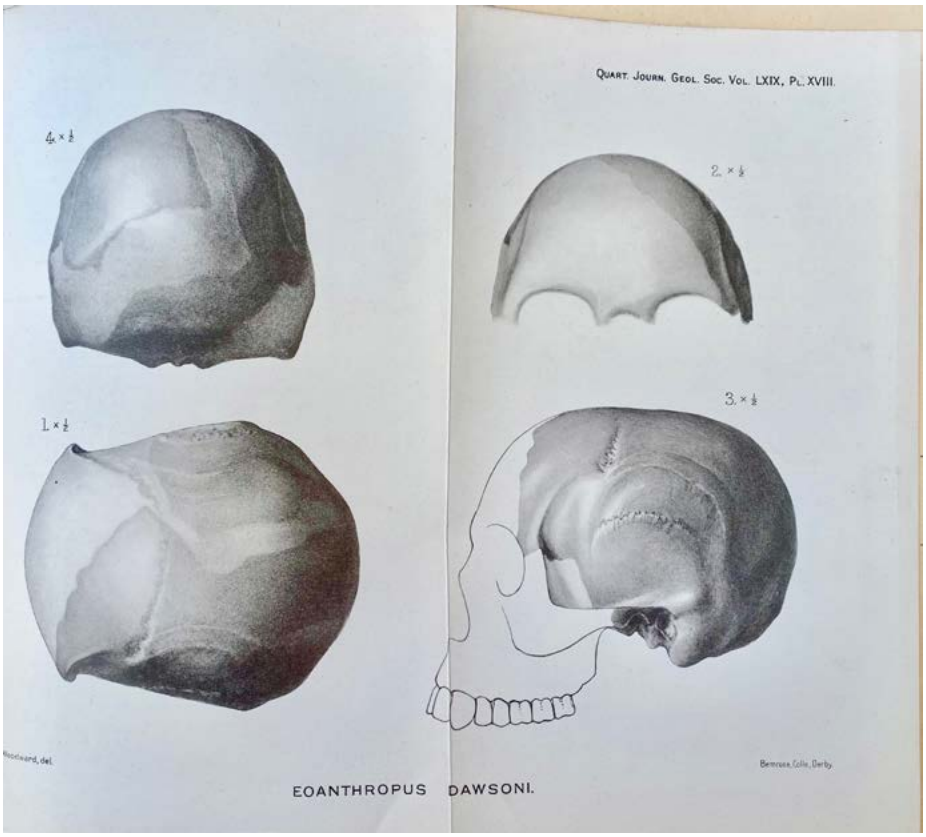
Darwin's Funeral

11. **Darwin, Charles** (1809-82). Funeral of Mr. Darwin. Westminster Abbey, Wednesday, April 26th, 1882 at 12 o'clock precisely . . . G. G. Bradley, Dean. Printed card, black-bordered, with the Dean's seal in black wax in the left margin and the letters "C. H." in red ink on either side of the seal. N.p., 1882. 92 x 122 mm. Fine. $4750

The admission card to Darwin's funeral at Westminster Abbey. Darwin had died at Down House on 19 April 1882, expecting to be buried in the local churchyard. His fame and reputation were such, however, that Huxley, Galton and others felt it would be appropriate to have him buried at Westminster Abbey, one of the

highest honors that can be bestowed on a British citizen. As Desmond and Moore put it, "getting a freethinker into the Abbey was not easy" (*Darwin*, p. 666), but Huxley stepped in, supported in Parliament by Darwin's neighbor, Sir John Lubbock, and by a press campaign led by *The Standard*. The Reverend George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster Abbey, was happy to acquiesce.

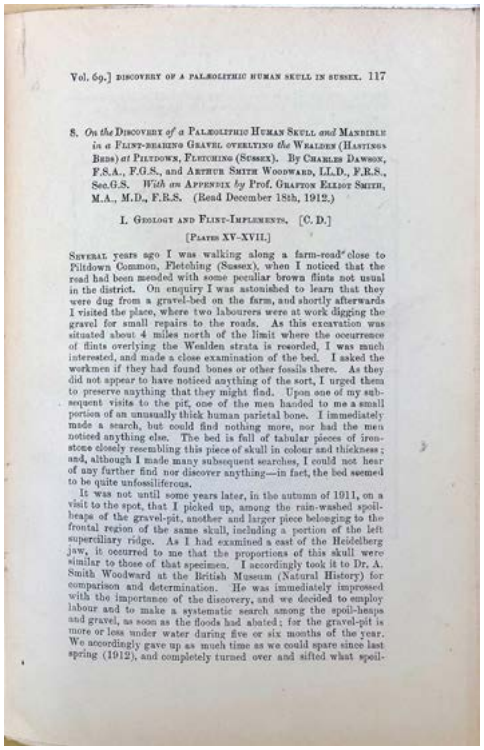
The Chapter House, to which our card allows admission, is where those who were to follow the coffin into the Abbey assembled: "[On] that grey day committees adjourned, judges put on mourning dress, and Parliament emptied as members trooped across the road. From embassies, scientific societies, and countless ordinary homes they came. Under leaden skies they converged on the Abbey, anticipating the awe and spectacle of a state occasion... In the Chapter House, where Parliament had once met, the elders of science, State, and Church, the nobility of birth and talent, stood waiting to file though the cloisters, behind the coffin. They were "the greatest gathering of intellect that was ever brought together in our country," said one' (Desmond and Moore, p. 672). Darwin was laid to rest beneath the monument to Newton, at the north end of the choir screen. 45178



Official Announcement of "Piltdown Man"

12. Dawson, Charles (1864-1916) and **Arthur Smith Woodward** (1864-1944). On the discovery of a palaeolithic skull and mandible in a flint-bearing gravel overlying the Wealden (Hastings Beds) at Piltdown, Fletching (Sussex). In *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* 69 (1913): 117–51; 7 plates. Whole number. 227 x 147 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine a bit worn, light soiling, owner's name in ink on front wrapper. Very good. $1250

First Edition, journal issue. The official announcement of the discovery of "Piltdown Man," the most daring and egregious archeological hoax ever perpetrated on the scientific community. Sometime between 1908 and 1911 Charles Dawson, a British solicitor and amateur antiquarian / paleontologist, came upon some fragments of a fossilized human skull in a gravel pit outside of Barkham Manor in Piltdown, a small village in the English county of Sussex. In February 1912 Dawson sent a letter announcing this find to Arthur Smith



Vol. 69.] DISCOVERY OF A PALÆOLITHIC HUMAN SKULL IN SUSSEX. 117

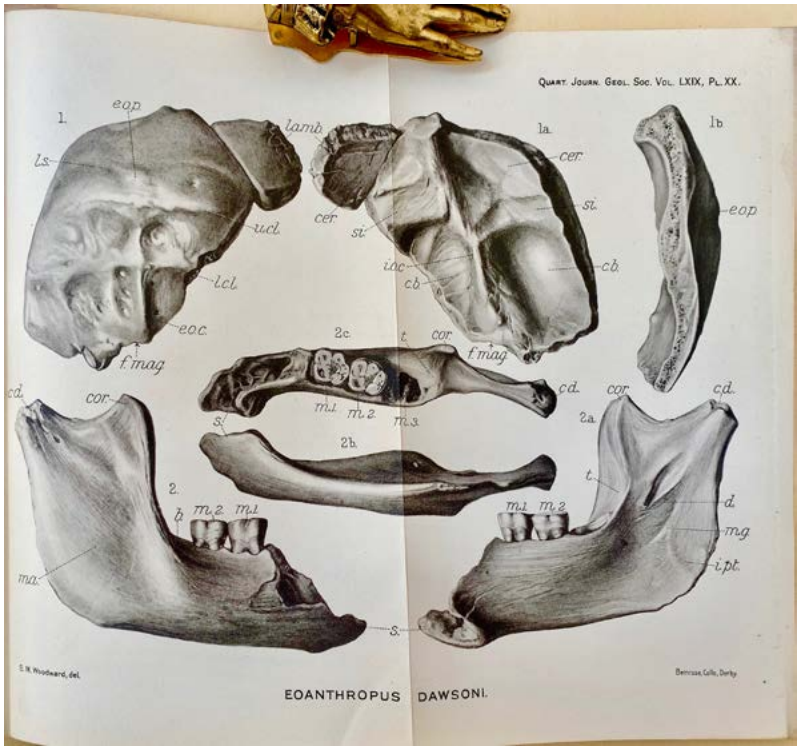
8. *On the* DISCOVERY *of a* PALÆOLITHIC HUMAN SKULL *and* MANDIBLE *in a* FLINT-BEARING GRAVEL OVERLYING *the* WEALDEN (HASTINGS BEDS) *at* PILTDOWN, FLETCHING (SUSSEX). By CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A., F.G.S., and ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S., Sec.G.S. *With an* APPENDIX *by* Prof. GRAFTON ELLIOT SMITH, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. (Read December 18th, 1912.)

I. GEOLOGY AND FLINT-IMPLEMENTS. [C.D.]

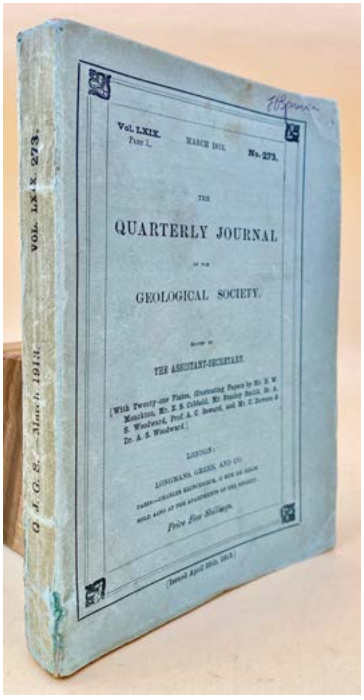
[PLATES XV–XVII.]

SEVERAL years ago I was walking along a farm-road close to Piltdown Common, Fletching (Sussex), when I noticed that the road had been mended with some peculiar brown flints not usual in the district. On enquiry I was astonished to learn that they were dug from a gravel-bed on the farm, and shortly afterwards I visited the place, where two labourers were at work digging the gravel for small repairs to the roads. As this excavation was situated about 4 miles north of the limit where the occurrence of flints overlying the Wealden strata is recorded, I was much interested, and made a close examination of the bed. I asked the workmen if they had found bones or other fossils there. As they did not appear to have noticed anything of the sort, I urged them to preserve anything that they might find. Upon one of my subsequent visits to the pit, one of the men handed to me a small portion of an unusually thick human parietal bone. I immediately made a search, but could find nothing more, nor had the men noticed anything else. The bed is full of tabular pieces of ironstone closely resembling this piece of skull in colour and thickness; and, although I made many subsequent searches, I could not hear of any further find nor discover anything—in fact, the bed seemed to be quite unfossiliferous.

It was not until some years later, in the autumn of 1911, on a visit to the spot, that I picked up, among the rain-washed spoil-heaps of the gravel-pit, another and larger piece belonging to the frontal region of the same skull, including a portion of the left superciliary ridge. As I had examined a cast of the Heidelberg jaw, it occurred to me that the proportions of this skull were similar to those of that specimen. I accordingly took it to Dr. A. Smith Woodward at the British Museum (Natural History) for comparison and determination. He was immediately impressed with the importance of the discovery, and we decided to employ labour and to make a systematic search among the spoil-heaps and gravel, as soon as the floods had abated; for the gravel-pit is more or less under water during five or six months of the year. We accordingly gave up as much time as we could spare since last spring (1912), and completely turned over and sifted what spoil-

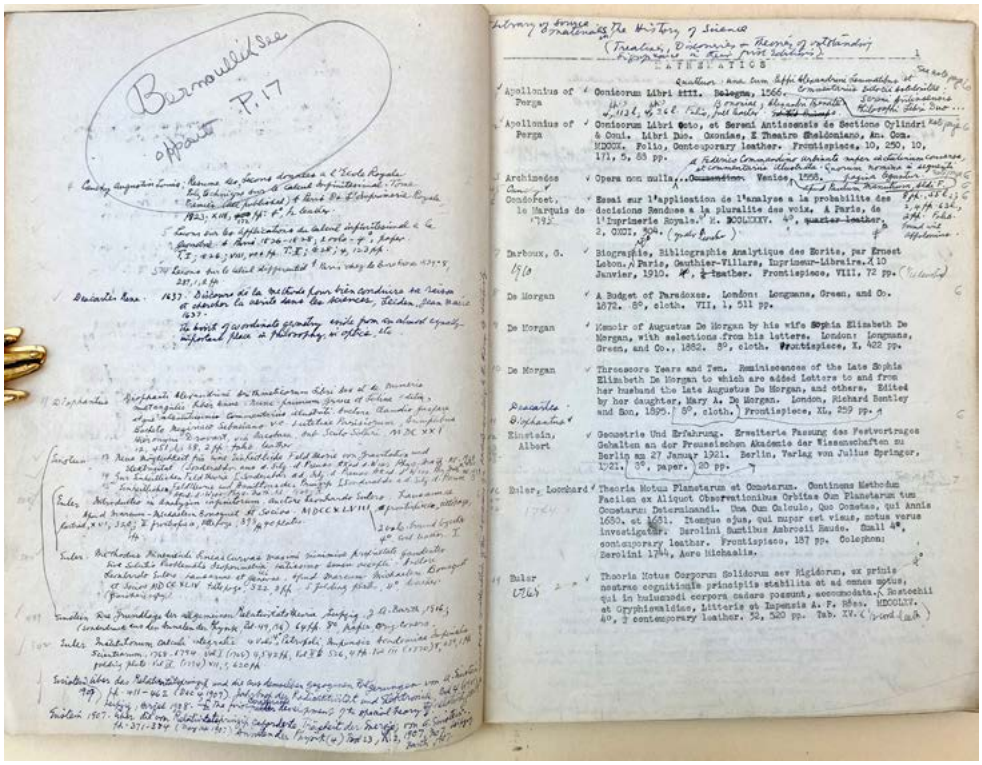


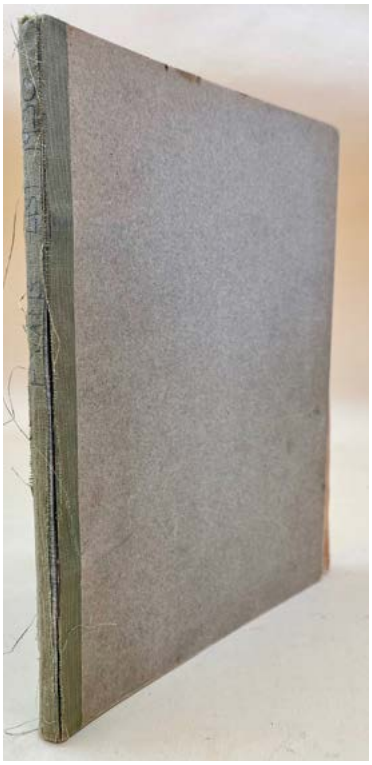
Woodward, Keeper of Geology at the Natural History Museum in London. The following June Woodward and Dawson, accompanied by French paleontologist Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, conducted their first excavations in the gravel pit. During these excavations the three men discovered more skull fragments together with an apelike lower jawbone and some worked flints.



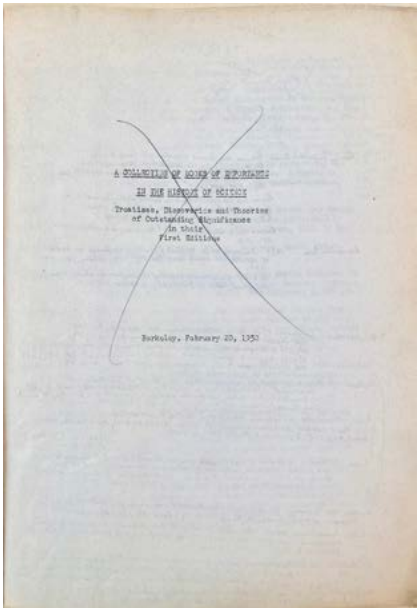
In November 1912 news of the Piltdown discovery was leaked to the popular press. The *Manchester Guardian* ran a story on November 21 describing the Piltdown remains as "by far the earliest trace of mankind that has yet been found in England" and hinting that the remains might represent the "missing link" between anthropoid apes and humans. In December Woodward, Dawson and anatomist Grafton Elliot Smith made their formal presentation of the Piltdown discovery at a meeting of the Geological Society, arguing that that the Piltdown remains belonged to a single individual hominid from the early Pleistocene, which they christened *Eoanthropus dawsoni*.

"Piltdown Man" was initially accepted as genuine by a number of prominent scientists including Sir Arthur Keith and Grafton Elliot Smith (author of the appendix to Dawson's paper) in part because the remains confirmed to the ten-current theory that the large brain case in modern humans had evolved prior to the modern human jaw. That the Piltdown remains showed that the earliest, or one of the earliest ancestors of mankind originated in England also greatly appealed to Anglo-centric scientists. Even as discoveries such as Peking Man (*Sinanthropus pekinensis*) and South Africa's Taung Child (*Australopithecus africanus*) showed the human jaw had evolved before the brain case, "Piltdown Man" remained central to theories of human origins until it was finally exposed as a hoax in the 1950s. Numerous people have been proposed as perpetrators of the hoax, including Keith and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; however, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the hoax have never been definitively identified. The latest and most convincing argument has been made that Charles Dawson was the culprit, as Dawson was associated with several other hoaxes. Garrison-Morton.com 233. Russell, *Piltdown Man: The Secret Life of Charles Dawson & the World's Greatest Archeological Hoax* (2003). Spencer, *Ecce homo*, 4.629. 45115



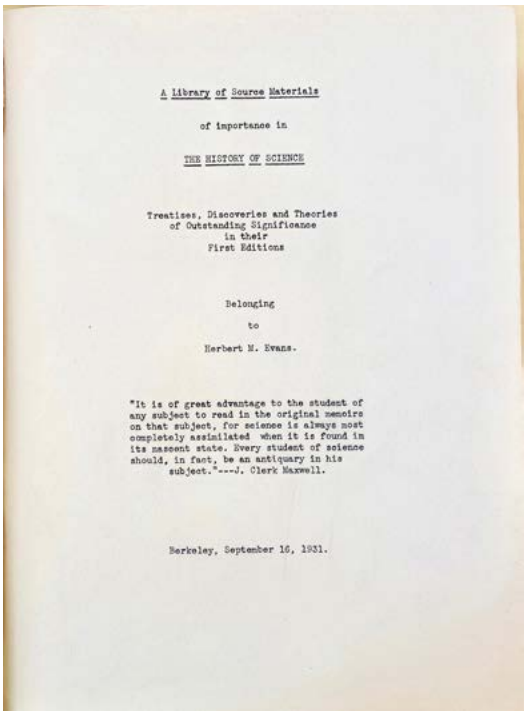


Evans' Heavily Annotated Personal Copy of the Catalogue of his First Collection of Rare Scientific Books



13. Evans, Herbert M. (1882-1971). A collection of books of importance in the history of science: Treatises, discoveries and theories of outstanding significance in their first editions. Mimeograph typescript, printed on rectos only. [1], 49ff. Berkeley, 20 February 1930. 280 x 218 mm. Original plain stiff paper wrappers, in quarter cloth and board binder with brass fasteners, "Evans List 1930" in ink on the spine, spine worn and splitting. Very good. *Evans' Personal Copy, Heavily Annotated* on rectos, versos and back wrapper. $4750

First Printing, Extremely Rare, With Only One Other Copy Cited in OCLC (Huntington Library). Evans, an inveterate bibliophile, pioneered the collecting of rare and significant books in the sciences, amassing no fewer than seven collections of these books in his lifetime. We are offering Evans' personal working copy of the mimeograph catalogue of his first collection, containing his copious manuscript annotations recording additional acquisitions. The catalogue, dated 20 February 1930, lists between 400 and 450 books on mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, botany, zoology and the history of science. A selection of books from this collection was exhibited in 1934 at the University of California; the catalogue of the exhibition, titled *First Editions of Epochal Achievements in the History of Science,* inspired a great increase in interest among American collectors in collecting significant publications in the sciences. Corner, *Herbert McLean Evans 1882-1971* (1974), pp. 175-176. 45145



A Library of Source Materials

of importance in

THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Treatises, Discoveries and Theories
of Outstanding Significance
in their
First Editions

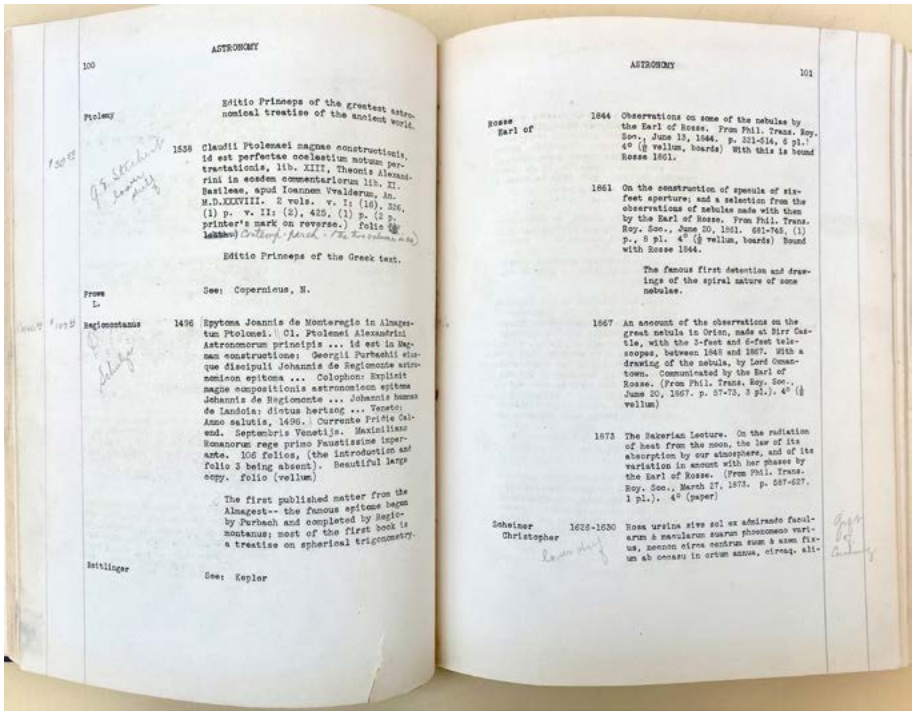
Belonging

to

Herbert M. Evans.

"It is of great advantage to the student of any subject to read in the original memoirs on that subject, for science is always most completely assimilated when it is found in its nascent state. Every student of science should, in fact, be an antiquary in his subject."---J. Clerk Maxwell.

Berkeley, September 16, 1931.



100 ASTRONOMY

Ptolemy — Editio Princeps of the greatest astronomical treatise of the ancient world.

1538 Claudii Ptolemaei magnae constructionis, id est perfectae coelestium motuum pertractationis, lib. XIII, Theonis Alexandrini in eosdem commentariorum lib. XI. Basileae, apud Ioannem Vualderum, Jo. M.D.XXXVIII. 2 vols. v. I: (16), 326, (1) p. v. II: (2), 425, (1) p. (2 p. printer's mark on reverse.) folio (lacking)

Editio Princeps of the Greek text.

Prowe L. — See: Copernicus, N.

Regiomontanus 1496 Epytoma Joannis de Monteregio in Almagestum Ptolomei. | Cl. Ptolemei Alexandrini Astronomorum principis ... id est in Magnam constructione: Georgii Purbachii eiusque discipuli Johannis de Regiomonte astronomicon epitoma ... Colophon: Explicit magne compositionis astronomicon epitoma Johannis de Regiomonte ... Johannis humas de Landoia: dictus hertzog ... Veneto: Anno salutis, 1496. | Currente Pridie Calend. Septembris Venetijs. Maximiliano Romanorum rege primo Faustissime imperante. 106 folios, (the introduction and folio 3 being absent). Beautiful large copy. folio (vellum)

The first published matter from the Almagest-- the famous epitome begun by Purbach and completed by Regiomontanus; most of the first book is a treatise on spherical trigonometry.

Reitlinger — See: Kepler

ASTRONOMY 101

Rosse Earl of 1844 Observations on some of the nebulae by the Earl of Rosse. From Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., June 13, 1844. p. 321-344, 8 pl.) 4° (½ vellum, boards) With this is bound Rosse 1861.

1861 On the construction of speculs of six-feet aperture; and a selection from the observations of nebulae made with them by the Earl of Rosse. From Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., June 20, 1861. 681-745, (1) p., 8 pl. 4° (½ vellum, boards) Bound with Rosse 1844.

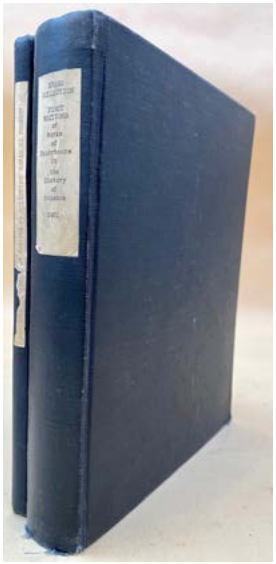
The famous first detection and drawings of the spiral nature of some nebulae.

1867 An account of the observations on the great nebula in Orion, made at Birr Castle, with the 3-feet and 6-feet telescopes, between 1848 and 1867. With a drawing of the nebula, by Lord Oxmantown. Communicated by the Earl of Rosse. (From Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., June 20, 1867. p. 57-73, 3 pl.). 4° (½ vellum)

1873 The Bakerian Lecture. On the radiation of heat from the moon, the law of its absorption by our atmosphere, and of its variation in amount with her phases by the Earl of Rosse. (From Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., March 27, 1873. p. 587-627. 1 pl.). 4° (paper)

Scheiner Christopher 1626-1630 Rosa ursina sive sol ex admirando facularum & macularum suarum phoenomeno varius, necnon circa centrum suum & axem fixum ab ortu in ortum annua, circaq. alium ab ortu in ortum annua, circaq. ali-

14. Evans, Herbert M. (1882-1971). (1) A library of source materials of importance in the history of science: Treatises, discoveries and theories of outstanding significance in their first editions belonging to Herbert M. Evans. Mimeograph typescript, printed on rectos and versos. [4], 398pp. Berkeley, 16 September 1931. (2) Addenda to a library of source materials of importance in the history of science . . . belonging to Herbert M. Evans. Mimeograph typescript, printed on rectos only. [2], 36ff. Berkeley, 16 December 1931. Together 2 volumes. 274 x 211 mm. Cloth ca. 1931, typed labels on spines, light edgewear, one label chipped. Very good. *Evans' Personal Annotated Copies.* Bookplates in both volumes reading "Herbert McLean Evans Library of Scientific Classics." $2750



First Printings. Evans' personal copies of his 1931 library catalogue and its addenda volume, with numerous notes in what appears to be a secretarial hand recording prices, the booksellers he purchased from, and the occasional return. This collection was purchased in 1950 on behalf of Lessing J. Rosenwald, who donated it to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey; the collection, now known as the Rosenwald Collection, is housed in a separate room in the IAS library. Corner, *Herbert McLean Evans 1882-1971* (1974), pp. 175-176. 45146

15. Evans, Herbert McLean (1882-1971). Autograph letter signed to Dr. B. R. Stuehler. 1 sheet plus cover. Berkeley, 23 December 1938. 280 x 214 mm. Fine. $750

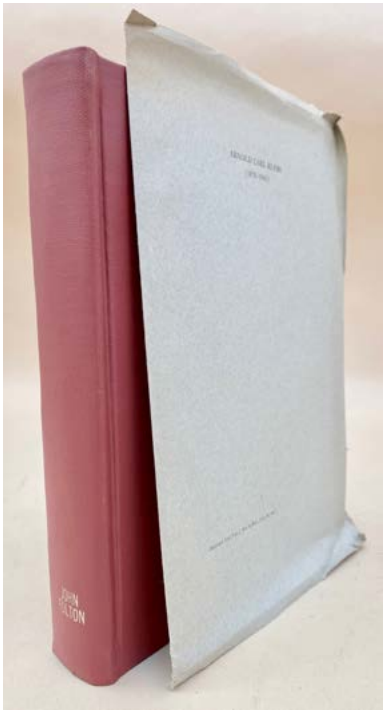

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

From Herbert M. Evans, best known for his discoveries of Vitamin E and human growth hormone, to B. Richard Stuehler, an undergraduate at the University of California who later became a physician. Evans and Stuehler shared an interest in the history of medicine and book collecting, which Evans touched on in this letter:

> I am greatly touched by your memory of our visit together and your lovely Christmas gift of a very fine copy of an original edition of Claude Bernard which has just reached me and will always be prized by me. I hope your historical studies are progressing and what is the news with your program to enter on the study of medicine? . . .

45135

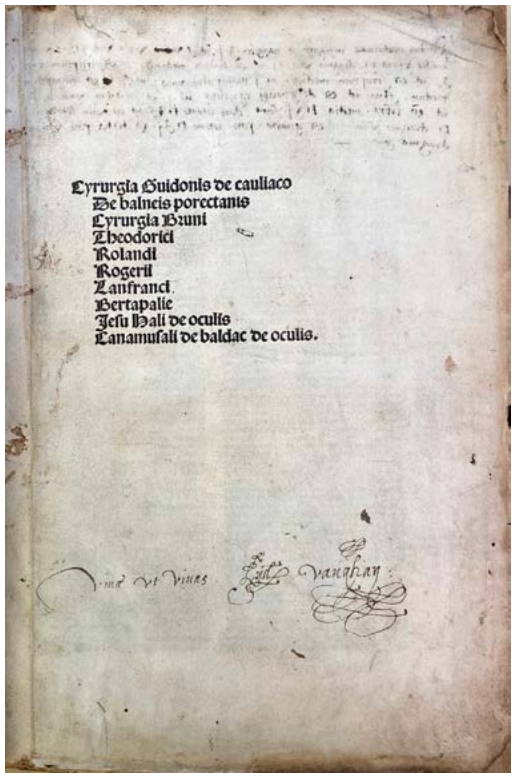
16. Fulton, John Farquhar (1899-1960). Collection of 23 offprints on neurophysiology, bibliography and the history of science; plus typed letter signed from Fulton. V.p., 1933-1956. Library buckram; most offprints with original wrappers present. Overall very good to fine. Complete list available on request. $950

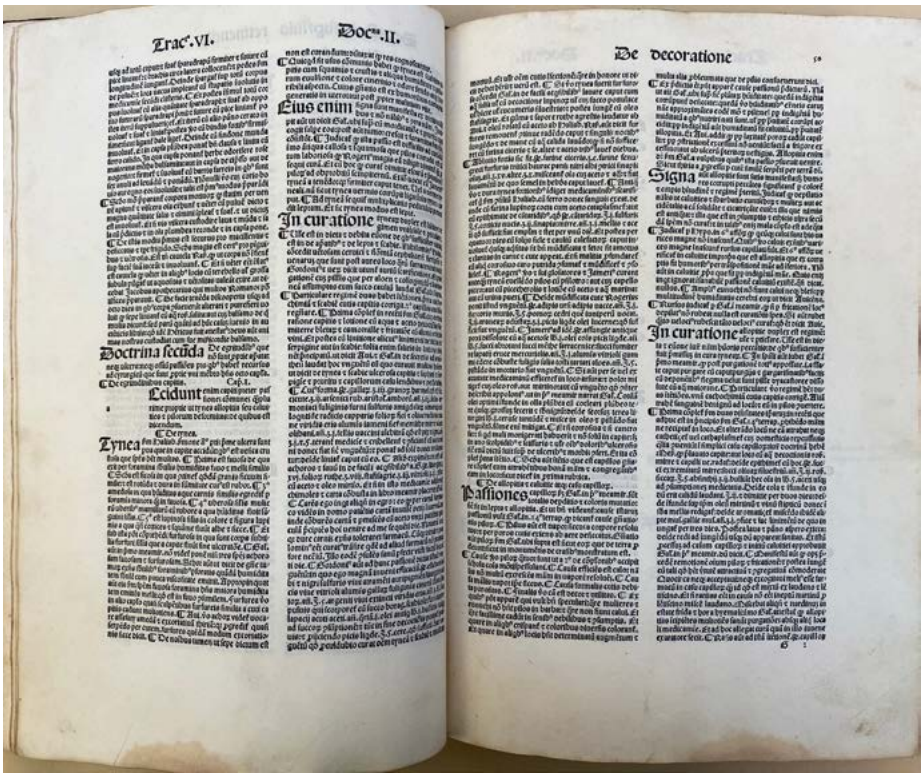

JOHN FULTON

First Editions, Offprint Issues. Fulton, one of the 20th century's most influential neurophysiologists, began working in C. S. Sherrington's laboratory while a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, where he studied the mechanisms of muscular contraction and published his classic Muscular Contraction and the Reflex Control of Movement (1926; Garrison-Morton.com 663). After returning to the United States he spent a year in Boston working under Harvey Cushing (whose biography he would later write) before being appointed head of the department of physiology at Yale in 1929. At Yale Fulton established the first primate laboratory for experimental physiological research in America, where he used the neurosurgical techniques developed by Cushing to study the functions of the nervous system.

Some of the offprints in this collection reflect Fulton's neurophysiological researches from the earliest part of his career up to the mid-1930s, "the golden era of Fulton's primate laboratory" (Walker, p. 348). The majority of the offprints testify to Fulton's abiding interests in book collecting and the history of medicine, which eventually inspired him to co-found (with Harvey Cushing and Arnold Klebs) Yale's Medical Historical Library. Walker, "John Farquhar Fulton," *Journal of the American Physiological Society* (1960): 347-349.

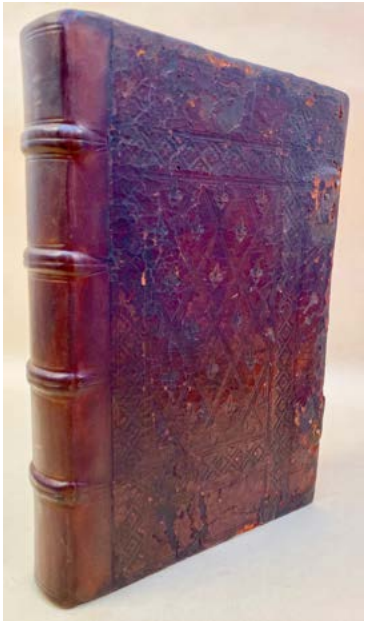
45093


Cyrurgia Guidonis de cauliaco
De balneis porectanis
Cyrurgia Bruni
Theodorici
Rolandi
Rogerii
Lanfranci
Bertapalie
Jesu Hali de oculis
Canamusali de baldac de oculis.


Tract. VI.
Doc. II.
De decoratione
Eius enim
In curatione
Doctrina secunda
Dynea
Passiones
Signa
In curatione

Standard of Medieval Surgery Prior to Paré

17. Guy de Chauliac (1300–1368). Cyrurgia Guidonis de cauliaco. De balneis porectanis. Cyrurgia Bruni. Theodorici. Rolandi. Roberii. Lanfranci. Bertapalie. Jesu Hali de oculis. Canamusali de baldac de oculis. Folio. 270ff. Venice: Simon de Luere for Andreas Torresamus, 23 December 1499. 316 x 213 mm. Blind-paneled calf over wooden boards ca. 1499, rebacked, corners repaired, remains of brass clasps present. Marginal repairs to several leaves, some fore-edges a bit frayed, small stain in lower margins, light toning, but very good. Some marginal annotations in an early hand. $15,000



Second edition in Latin of Guy de Chauliac's *Chirurgia magna*. Like the 1498 Latin *editio princeps*, the 1499 edition adds medical and surgical works by Leonardo Bertapaglia, Bruno da Longobucco, Lanfranc de Milan, Rolando, Ruggiero, Theodoricus and Bonaventura de Castello; unlike the earlier edition, it also contains treatises on the eyes by Jesus filius Hali and Canamusali de Baldach.

Guy de Chauliac studied medicine and surgery in Montpellier and Paris, and served as the personal physician to Popes Clement VI, Innocent VI and Urban V. His *Chirurgia magna*, written in the early 1360s, remained a standard surgical text up to the time of Ambroise Paré. The work is a compilation of the best medical ideas of the time, containing very little original material and drawing heavily upon the classical Greek and Arabic medical writings; however, Guy often used his own experience as a basis for criticism of these canonical texts. The book's seven chapters cover a broad range of subjects, from cancers to wounds to dentistry. Of particular interest is Guy's insistence that surgeons study anatomy ("the surgeon who is ignorant of anatomy carves the human body as a blind man carves wood"), and his description, in his chapter on abscesses and tumors, of the Avignon plagues of 1348 and 1360, which he blamed upon the Jews and an evil

conjunction of the planets. The book's preface ("Capitulum singulare") is an essay on the general facts that Guy thought all surgeons should know, including the liberal arts, diet, surgical instruments and operating methods; it also contains a brief history of medicine in the form of notes on earlier physicians and surgeons.

Although probably written in Latin, *Chirurgia magna* was first published in French (1478), with Italian, Catalan, Spanish and Latin editions soon following. ISTC ig00559000. 45131

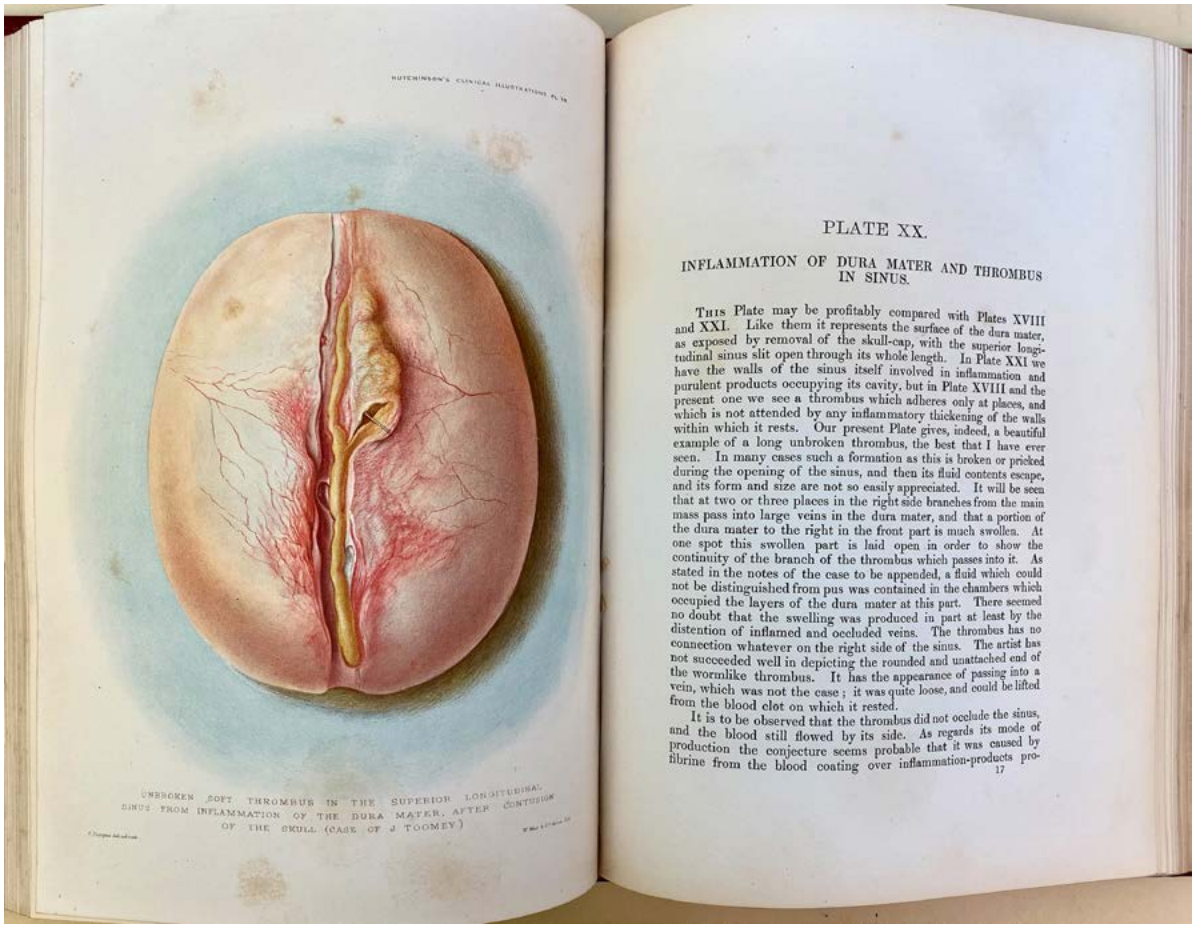


PLATE XX.

INFLAMMATION OF DURA MATER AND THROMBUS IN SINUS.

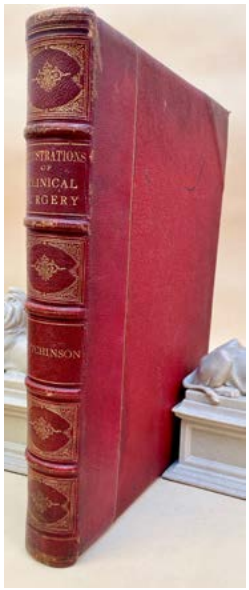
This Plate may be profitably compared with Plates XVIII and XXI. Like them it represents the surface of the dura mater, as exposed by removal of the skull-cap, with the superior longitudinal sinus slit open through its whole length. In Plate XXI we have the walls of the sinus itself involved in inflammation and purulent products occupying its cavity, but in Plate XVIII and the present one we see a thrombus which adheres only at places, and which is not attended by any inflammatory thickening of the walls within which it rests. Our present Plate gives, indeed, a beautiful example of a long unbroken thrombus, the best that I have ever seen. In many cases such a formation as this is broken or pricked during the opening of the sinus, and then its fluid contents escape, and its form and size are not so easily appreciated. It will be seen that at two or three places in the right side branches from the main mass pass into large veins in the dura mater, and that a portion of the dura mater to the right in the front part is much swollen. At one spot this swollen part is laid open in order to show the continuity of the branch of the thrombus which passes into it. As stated in the notes of the case to be appended, a fluid which could not be distinguished from pus was contained in the chambers which occupied the layers of the dura mater at this part. There seemed no doubt that the swelling was produced in part at least by the distention of inflamed and occluded veins. The thrombus has no connection whatever on the right side of the sinus. The artist has not succeeded well in depicting the rounded and unattached end of the wormlike thrombus. It has the appearance of passing into a vein, which was not the case; it was quite loose, and could be lifted from the blood clot on which it rested.

It is to be observed that the thrombus did not occlude the sinus, and the blood still flowed by its side. As regards its mode of production the conjecture seems probable that it was caused by fibrine from the blood coating over inflammation-products pro-

17

UNBROKEN SOFT THROMBUS IN THE SUPERIOR LONGITUDINAL SINUS FROM INFLAMMATION OF THE DURA MATER, AFTER CONTUSION OF THE SKULL (CASE OF J. TOOMEY.)

Spectacular Images of Dermatology & Neurology



18. Hutchinson, Jonathan (1828-1913). Illustrations of clinical surgery [Vol. I]. [2], 244pp. 39 chromolithographed plates. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1875 [sic; actually 1878]. 370 x 268 mm. 19th-century half morocco, cloth boards, light wear to corners and extremities. Plates a bit foxed, former owner's name erased from title, but a fine copy. Bookplate of Alexander Thomas Leonard, M.D., of San Francisco. $4500

First Edition of Vol. I, complete in itself. Hutchinson's monumental *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery* was issued in parts beginning in 1875, hence the date on the title-page of our volume; the second volume was completed in 1888. The first volume contains Hutchinson's classic descriptions of cheiropompholyx dysidrosis and sarcoidosis (Garrison-Morton.com 4067) and illustrates with striking chromolithographed plates a large number of surgical diseases, including complications of head injuries, vaccination-syphilis, melanosis, chronic ulcerative rheumatoid arthritis and xanthelasma palpebrarum. A lead-

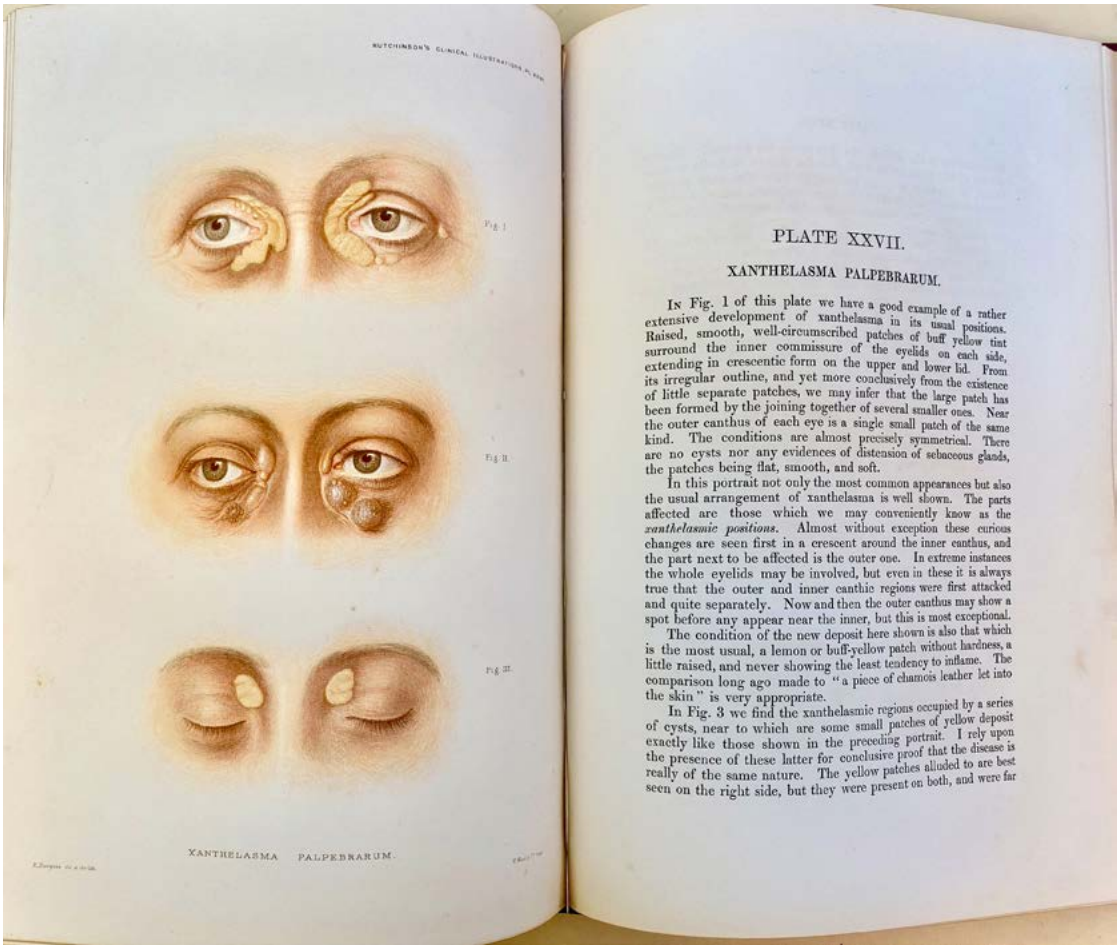


PLATE XXVII.

XANTHELASMA PALPEBRARUM.

In Fig. 1 of this plate we have a good example of a rather extensive development of xanthelasma in its usual positions. Raised, smooth, well-circumscribed patches of buff yellow tint surround the inner commissure of the eyelids on each side, extending in crescentic form on the upper and lower lid. From its irregular outline, and yet more conclusively from the existence of little separate patches, we may infer that the large patch has been formed by the joining together of several smaller ones. Near the outer canthus of each eye is a single small patch of the same kind. The conditions are almost precisely symmetrical. There are no cysts nor any evidences of distension of sebaceous glands, the patches being flat, smooth, and soft.

In this portrait not only the most common appearances but also the usual arrangement of xanthelasma is well shown. The parts affected are those which we may conveniently know as the *xanthelasmic positions*. Almost without exception these curious changes are seen first in a crescent around the inner canthus, and the part next to be affected is the outer one. In extreme instances the whole eyelids may be involved, but even in these it is always true that the outer and inner canthic regions were first attacked and quite separately. Now and then the outer canthus may show a spot before any appear near the inner, but this is most exceptional.

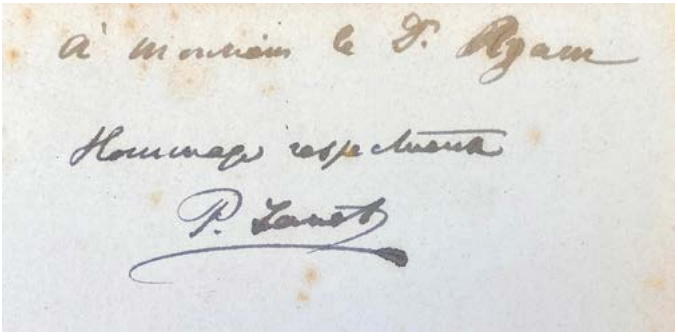
The condition of the new deposit here shown is also that which is the most usual, a lemon or buff-yellow patch without hardness, a little raised, and never showing the least tendency to inflame. The comparison long ago made to "a piece of chamois leather let into the skin" is very appropriate.

In Fig. 3 we find the xanthelasmic regions occupied by a series of cysts, near to which are some small patches of yellow deposit exactly like those shown in the preceding portrait. I rely upon the presence of these latter for conclusive proof that the disease is really of the same nature. The yellow patches alluded to are best seen on the right side, but they were present on both, and were far

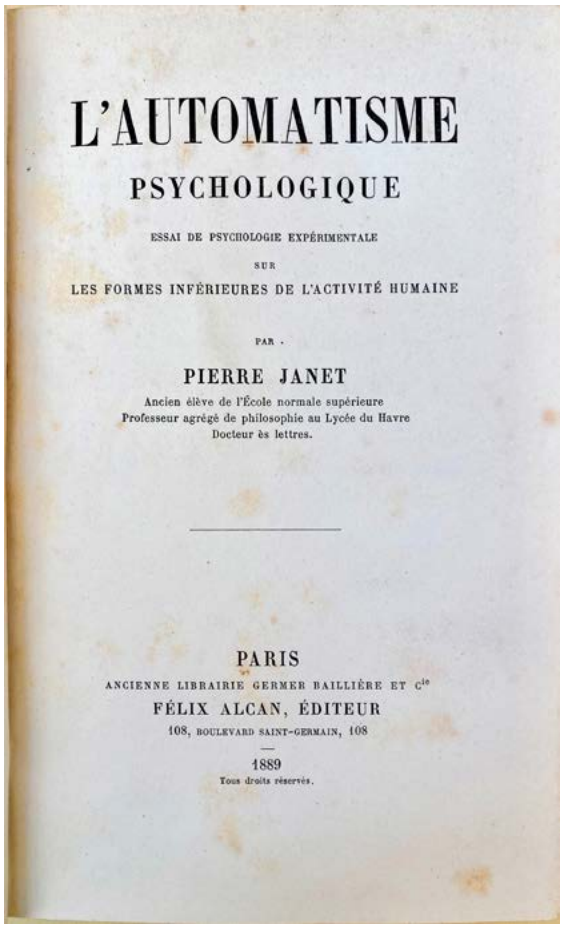
ing authority on dermatology, ophthalmology and syphilis, Hutchinson was among the 19th-century surgeons whose writings stimulated the continuing development of surgical pathology. Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology & Syphilology of the 19th Century*, pp. 224-30. Ehring 210-11. Long, *History of Pathology*, pp. 129-30. Not in Goldschmid. 45133

Inscribed by Janet

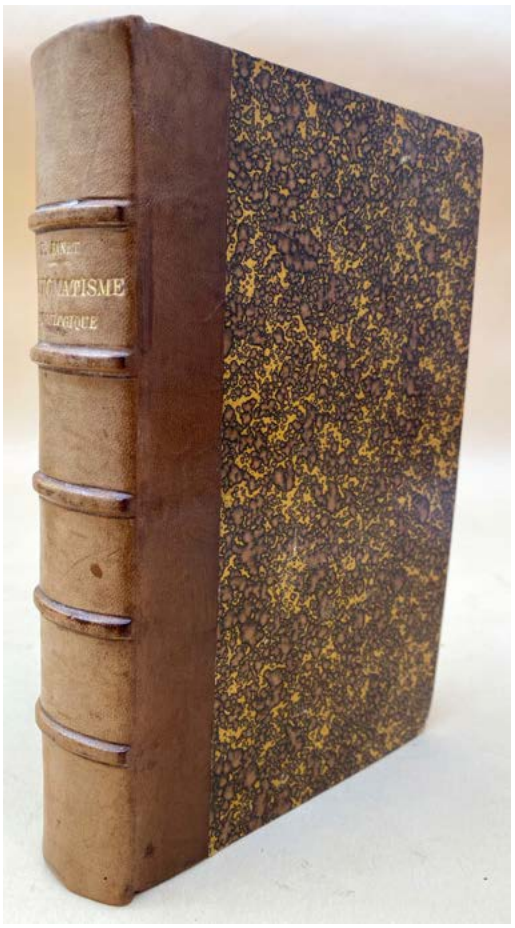
19. Janet, Pierre (1859-1947). L'automatisme psychologique. Essai de psychologie expérimentale sur les formes inférieures de l'activité humaine. [8], 496pp. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1889. 218 x 137 mm. 19th-century quarter calf, marbled boards, spine a bit faded. Minor foxing but very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed by Janet on the first leaf: "À Monsieur le Dr. Ryam Hommage respectueux P. Janet." $1250



First Edition of Janet's doctoral thesis, based on a series of studies of hysterical patients. Janet defined "psychological automatisms" as seemingly intelligent actions which nonetheless bypass the will and escape conscious awareness. Janet argued that "hysterical symptoms are due to subconscious fixed ideas that have been isolated and usually forgotten. Split off from consciousness—'dissociated'—they embody painful experiences, but become autonomous by virtue of their segregation from the main stream of consciousness"

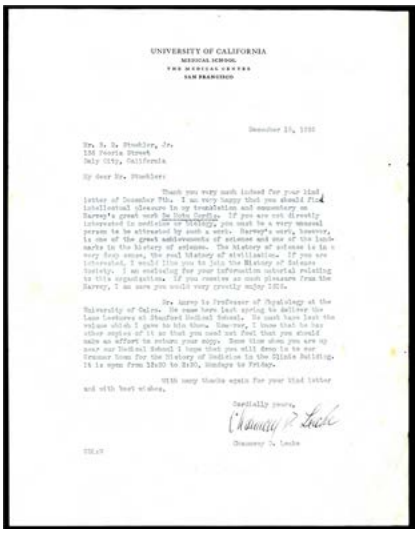


L'AUTOMATISME
PSYCHOLOGIQUE
ESSAI DE PSYCHOLOGIE EXPÉRIMENTALE
SUR
LES FORMES INFÉRIEURES DE L'ACTIVITÉ HUMAINE
PAR
PIERRE JANET
Ancien élève de l'École normale supérieure
Professeur agrégé de philosophie au Lycée du Havre
Docteur ès lettres.
PARIS
ANCIENNE LIBRAIRIE GERMER BAILLIÈRE ET Cie
FÉLIX ALCAN, ÉDITEUR
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 108
1889
Tous droits réservés.



(Bliss, *Multiple Personality, Allied Disorders, and Hypnosis*, p. 38). This predated Breuer and Freud's announcement of their virtually identical discovery by four years. Although Janet may have been one of the first to express this idea, it would take the work of Freud to eventually convince the scientific world of its efficacy. Garrison-Morton.com 4976.1. *Oxford Companion to the Mind*, pp. 397-399. Norman 1154. 45065

20. Leake, Chauncey D. (1896-1978). Typed letter signed to Berthold Richard Stuehler. 1 sheet. San Francisco, 18 December 1935. Light spotting, tiny holes along folds, but very good. $375



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MEDICAL SCHOOL
THE MEDICAL CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO

December 18, 1935

Mr. B. R. Stuehler, Jr.
138 Peoria Street
Daly City, California

My dear Mr. Stuehler:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter of December 7th. I am very happy that you should find intellectual pleasure in my translation and commentary on Harvey's great work De Motu Cordis. If you are not directly interested in medicine or biology, you must be a very unusual person to be attracted by such a work. Harvey's work, however, is one of the great achievements of science and one of the landmarks in the history of science. The history of science is in a very deep sense, the real history of civilization. I am endeavoring for your information material relating to this organization. If you receive as much pleasure from the Harvey, I am sure you would very greatly enjoy this.

Dr. Morey is Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Calif. He came here last spring to deliver the Lane Lectures at Stanford Medical School. He must have lost the volume which I gave to his then. However, I know that he has other copies of it so that you need not feel that you should make an effort to return your copy. Some time when you are up near our Medical School I hope that you will drop in to our Treasure Room for the History of Medicine in the Stein Building. It is open from 10:00 to 4:00, Mondays to Fridays.

With many thanks again for your kind letter and with best wishes,

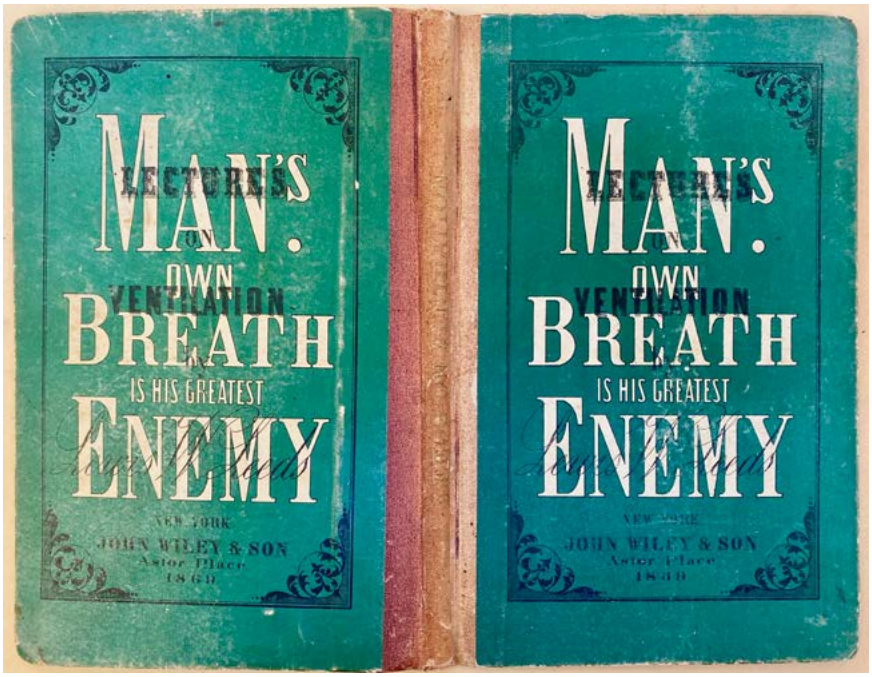
Cordially yours,

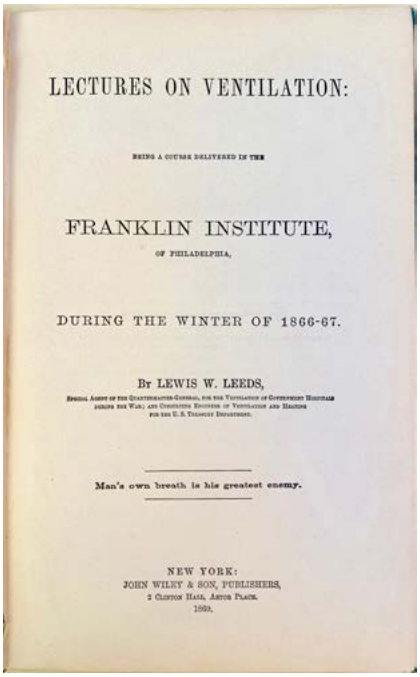
Chauncey D. Leake

CDL:cb

> . . . I am very happy that you should find intellectual pleasure in my translation and commentary on Harvey's great work De Motu Cordis. If you are not directly interested in medicine or biology, you must be a very unusual person to be attracted by such a work. Harvey's work, however, is one of the great achievements of science and one of the landmarks in the history of science. The history of science is in a very deep sense, the real history of civilization . . .

45136




LECTURES ON VENTILATION:

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

DURING THE WINTER OF 1866-67.

By LEWIS W. LEEDS,

Man's own breath is his greatest enemy.

NEW YORK:
JOHN WILEY & SON, PUBLISHERS,
2 Clinton Hall, Astor Place.

In a Spectacular American Publisher's Binding

21. Leeds, Lewis W. (1829-96). Lectures on ventilation: Being a course delivered in the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, during the winter of 1866-67. [4], 60pp. 2 color plates. New York: John Wiley & Son, 1869. 229 x 147 mm. Original green printed paper boards, cloth backstrip, spine faded, light edgewear, text block split in one or two places but still sound. Very good. $750

First Edition of one of the first guidelines on building ventilation strategies, in its attractive original binding featuring a remarkable layered text design—quite unusual for a scientific book of this period. "The writing in these guidelines is crystal clear, and they contain fabulous color crayon illustrations based on the physics of room air circulation understood from experience at the time . . . His lectures were a response to the death rate assigned to foul air in large East Coast cities of the USA in the late nineteenth century. These deaths and the health concerns they prompted are considered the beginning of ventilation science" (Passe and Battaglia, *Designing Spaces for Natural Ventilation* [web]). 45125

On Counting Blood Cells—Presentation Copy

22. Malassez, Louis-Charles (1842-1909). De la numeration des globules rouges du sang. 74pp.

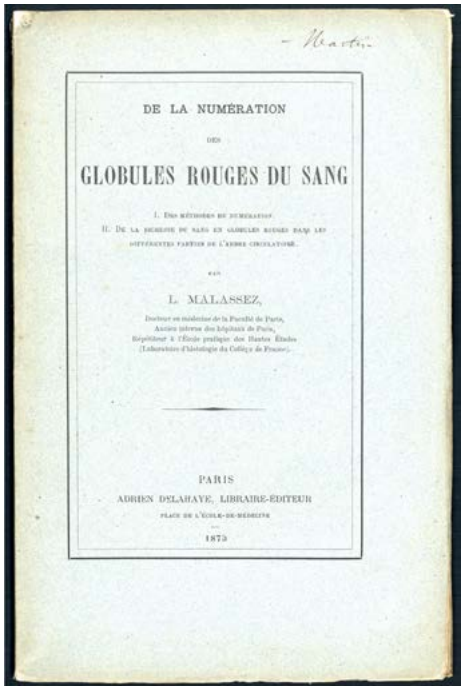

DE LA NUMÉRATION

DES

GLOBULES ROUGES DU SANG

Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1873. Text illustrations. 253 x 165 mm. (uncut and unopened). Original printed wrappers, minor wear and chipping at extremities, ownership inscription ("Martin") on front wrapper. Light foxing but very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed by Malassez to "Martin" on the title: "A mon collègue et ami Martin [. . .] de la Charité, L. Malassez." $2500

First Edition. Malassez, a pupil of Claude Bernard, invented the hemocytometer, a device originally designed to count red blood cells; it is now used to count other types of cells as well. He first described the hemocytometer in the present paper, which was published a year before the journal article cited in Garrison-Mortonß (no. 876). The instrument, illustrated on page 24, consists of thick glass microscope slide with a rectangular indentation that creates a chamber; this chamber is engraved with a grid of perpendicular lines. The area bounded by the lines is known and the depth of the chamber is also known; it is therefore possible to count the number of cells in a given volume of fluid, and thus to determine the concentration of cells in the fluid overall. Malassez's treatise also contains the first published description of the diluting pipette invented in 1867 by his colleague Pierre Potain (1825-1901); an illustration of this device is on page 13. These two inventions led to greater facility in counting both red and white blood cells. *Histoire illustrée de l'hématologie*, pp. 20, 36. Wintrobe, *Hematology: The Blossoming of a Science,* p. 52. 43171


DE LA NUMÉRATION

DES

Gglobules rouges du sang

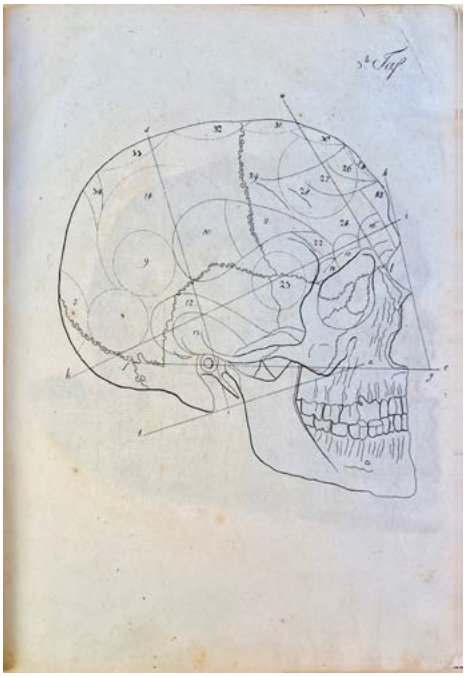
L. MALASSEZ,

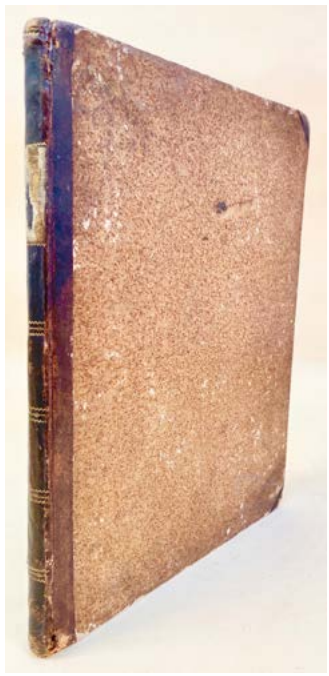
PARIS

ADRIEN DELAHAYE, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR

1873

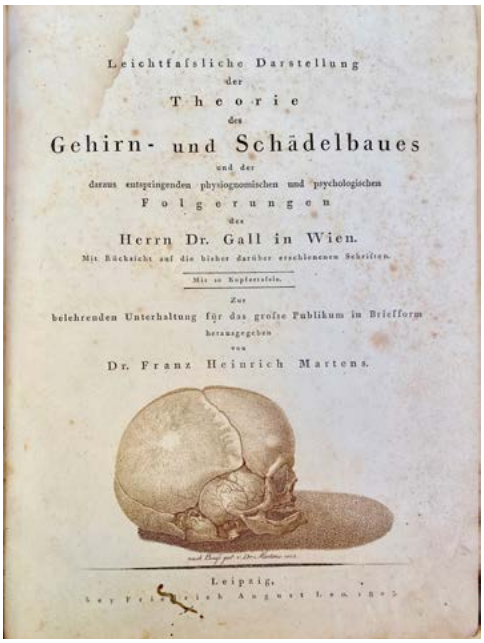
a



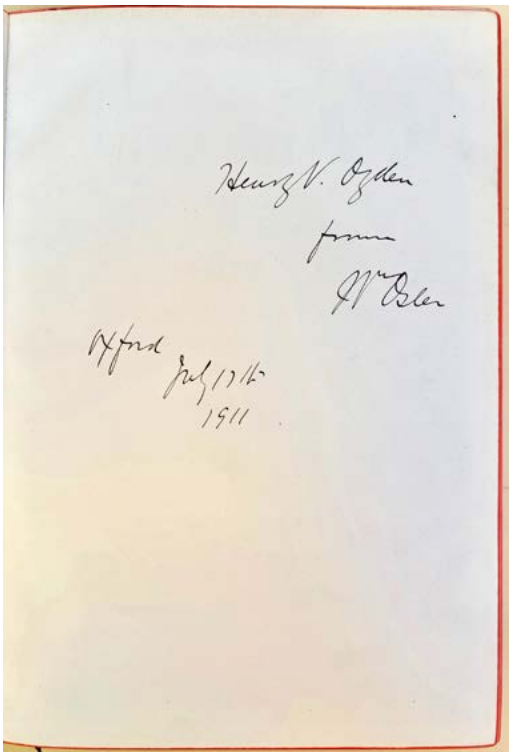


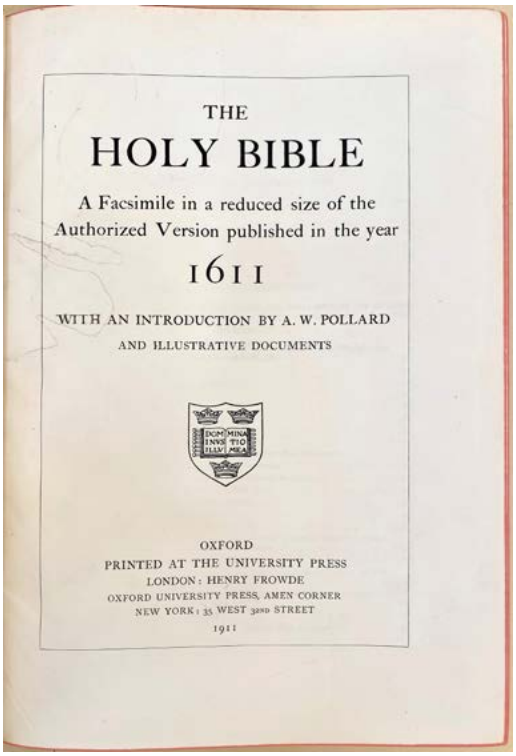
First Illustrated Account of Gall's Theory of Brain Localization

23. Martens, Franz Heinrich (1778-1805). Leichtfassliche Darstellung der Theorie des Gehirn- und Schädelbaues und der daraus entspringenden physiognomischen und psychologischen Folgerungen des Herrn Dr. Gall in Wien. Folio. [4], 99, [1]pp. 10 engraved plates (5 outline, 5 hand-colored) by W. Arndt after Martens's drawings, title vignette. Leipzig: Friedrich August Leo, 1803. 291 x 220 mm. Half calf, paste paper boards ca. 1803, light rubbing and edgewear. Minor marginal worming in the first quarter of the book block, margin of first hand-colored plate soiled and creased, some foxing and toning, but overall good to very good. $2750


Leichtfaßliche Darstellung
der
Theorie
des
Gehirn- und Schädelbaues
und der
daraus entspringenden physiognomischen und psychologischen
Folgerungen
des
Herrn Dr. Gall in Wien.
Mit Rücksicht auf die bisher darüber erschienenen Schriften.
Mit 10 Kupfertafeln.
Zur
belehrenden Unterhaltung für das große Publikum in Briefform
herausgegeben
von
Dr. Franz Heinrich Martens.
Leipzig,

First Edition of what appears to be the first illustrated account of Franz Joseph Gall's theory of the localization of cerebral function. Gall had first articulated this concept of localized brain function in 1791 with the publication of his *Philosophisch-medizinisch Untersuchungen über Natur und Kunst im kranken und gesunden Zustande des Menschen* (1791), and between 1791 and 1801 he gave a number of public lectures and demonstrations in Vienna to further publicize his theories. Martens, a physician and professor in Leipzig, was one of several around this time to publish synopses of Gall's lectures. His account is remarkable for containing what may be the first published illustrations of Gall's teachings, anticipating by several years Gall and Spurzheim's *Recherches sur le système nerveux* (1809) and *Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux* (1810–12). Finger, *Franz Joseph Gall: Naturalist of the Mind*, p. 206. 45130

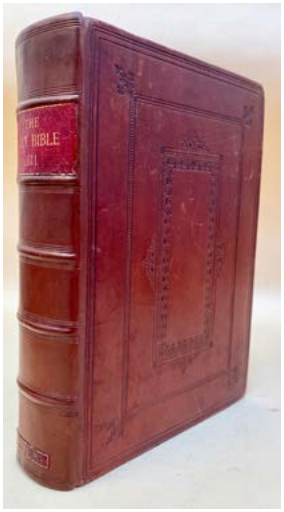

Henry V. Ogden
from
W. Osler
Oxford July 17th
1911

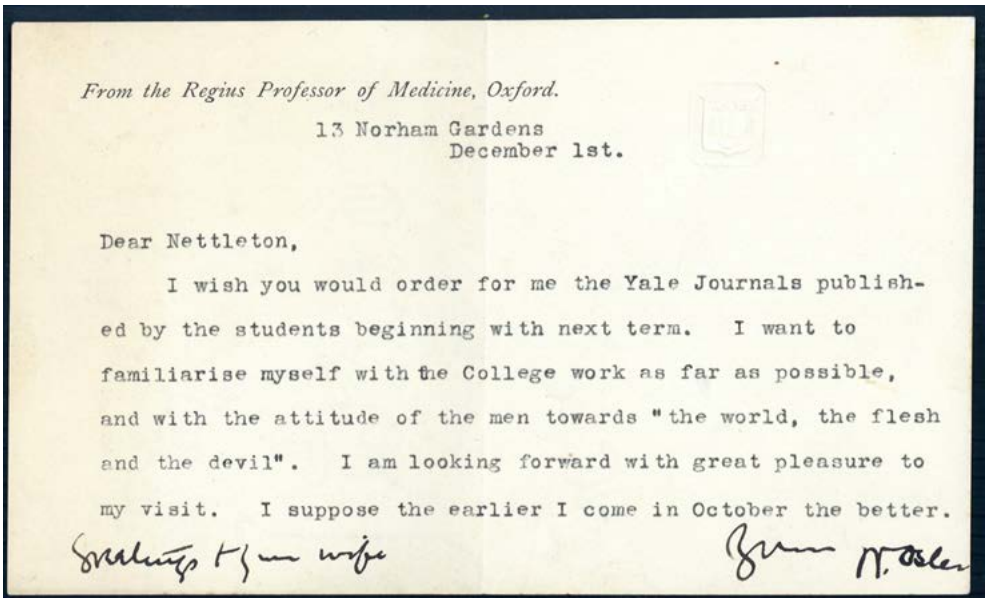

THE
HOLY BIBLE
A Facsimile in a reduced size of the
Authorized Version published in the year
1611
WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY A. W. POLLARD
AND ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS
OXFORD
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON: HENRY FROWDE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, AMEN CORNER
NEW YORK: 35 WEST 32ND STREET
1911

Inscribed by Osler to Henry Vining Ogden

24. [**Osler, William** (1849-1919).] The Holy Bible: A facsimile in a reduced size of the authorized version published in the year 1611 with an introduction by A. W. Pollard and illustrative documents. 144, [1472]pp. Oxford: University Press, 1911. 300 x 214 mm. Publisher's full blind-stamped calf, rebacked preserving original spine labels. Inner margin of title repaired, with one word in facsimile. Very good. *Inscribed by Osler* to Henry Vining Ogden (1857-1931) on the front flyleaf: "Henry V. Ogden from Wm. Osler Oxford July 17th, 1911." $7500

Osler and Ogden enjoyed a decades-long friendship that began when Ogden was a medical student at McGill University, where he studied under Osler and boarded with him in the same house for two years. The two maintained an active correspondence until Osler's death in 1919. "Those who are familiar with Harvey Cushing's great Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of Sir William Osler may remember the name Henry Vining Ogden. Few know that Cushing said his single greatest source of information, particularly about Osler's early life, was Dr. Ogden and his correspondence with his friend William Osler" (E. F. Nation, "The Life and Letters of Dr. Henry Vining Ogden 1857-1931," *JAMA* 1987; 258 (24): 3567). 45028





From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

13 Norham Gardens
December 1st.

Dear Nettleton,

I wish you would order for me the Yale Journals published by the students beginning with next term. I want to familiarise myself with the College work as far as possible, and with the attitude of the men towards "the world, the flesh and the devil". I am looking forward with great pleasure to my visit. I suppose the earlier I come in October the better.

Greetings to your wife

W. Osler

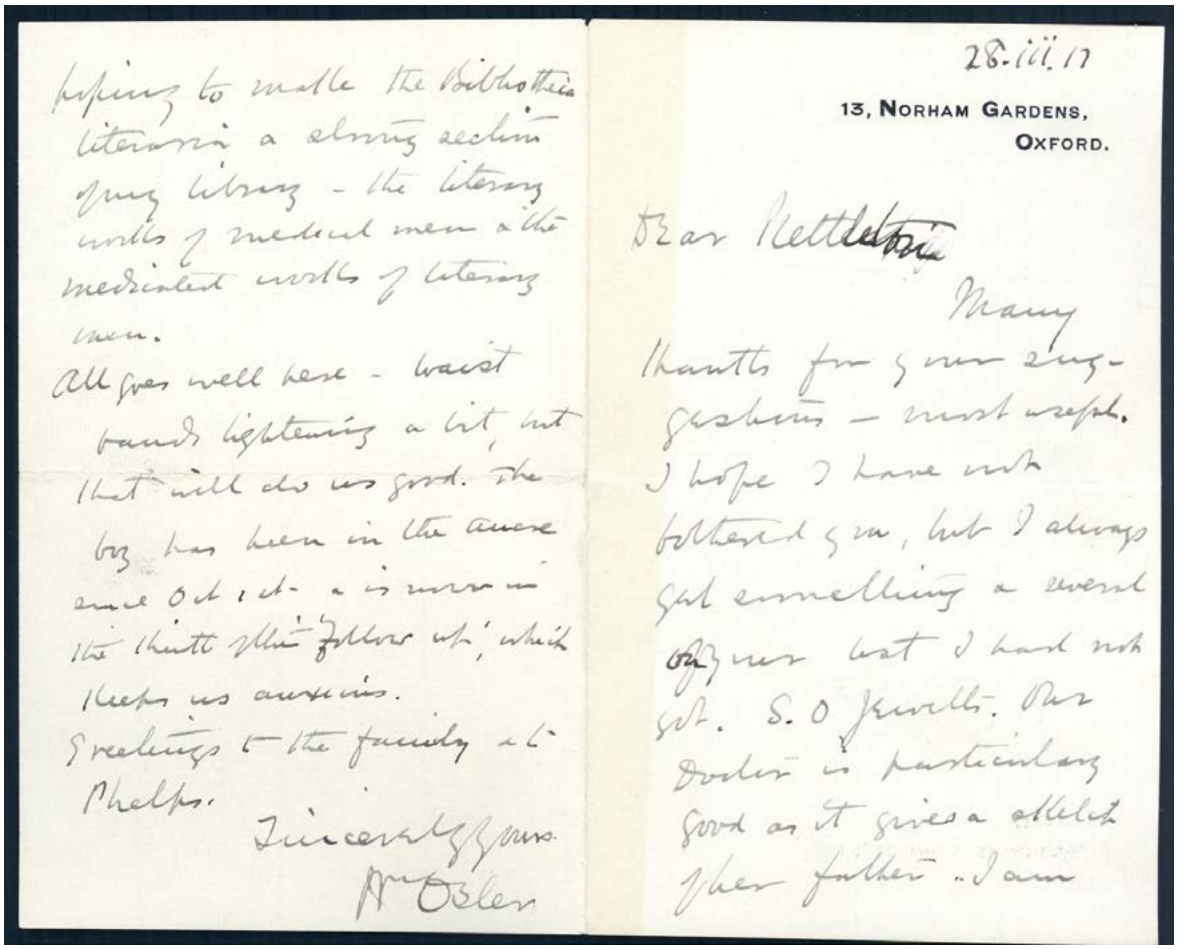
Osler Prepares for his Silliman Lectures

25. Osler, William (1849-1919). Typed letter signed to Professor G. H. Nettleton. Single half-sheet. Norham Gardens, Oxford, 1 December [1911]. 111 x 182 mm. Vertically creased, slight dust-soiling on verso, but fine. $1750

To Professor G. H. Nettleton at Yale University, in relation to his planned visit to Yale to deliver his Silliman Memorial Lectures.

> I wish you would order for me the Yale Journals published by the students beginning with next term. I want to familiarise myself with the College work as far as possible, and with the attitude of the men towards "the world, the flesh and the devil." I am looking forward with great pleasure to my visit. I suppose the earlier I come in October the better. [In autograph manuscript] Greetings to your wife from W. Osler.

In July 1911 the president of Yale, Arthur Hadley, had invited Osler to be the Silliman Memorial Lecturer for 1912. The Silliman lectures were normally given in October, and Osler had originally intended to have his lectures ready by then, but the pressures of work and life intervened and in July 1912 he requested that his lectures be postponed until the following spring. Osler's Silliman lectures, delivered in April 1913, included six talks on "The Evolution of Modern Medicine" (published in 1921 under the same title) and his lay sermon "A Way of Life," one of his most reprinted addresses. Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler*, pp. 1011, 1039-40. 45176



28.iii.17

13, NORHAM GARDENS,
OXFORD.

Dear Nettleton

Many thanks for your suggestions — most useful. I hope I have not bothered you, but I always get something & several on your list I had not got. S. O. Jewett's Our Doctor is particularly good as it gives a sketch of her father. I am hoping to make the Bibliotheca literaria a strong section of my library — the literary works of medical men & the medicated works of literary men.

All goes well here — waist bands tightening a bit, but that will do us good. The boy has been in the Ancre since Oct 1st & is now in the thick of the "follow up," which keeps us anxious . . .

Greetings to the family & Phelps.

Sincerely yours.
W. Osler

"I am Hoping to Make the Bibliotheca Literaria a Strong Section of my Library"

26. Osler, William (1849-1919). Autograph letter signed to Professor G. H. Nettleton. 2pp. Norham Gardens, Oxford, 28 March 1917. 158 x 100 mm. (folded). Creased where folded for mailing, minor toning in left margin of first leaf, but very good. $3750

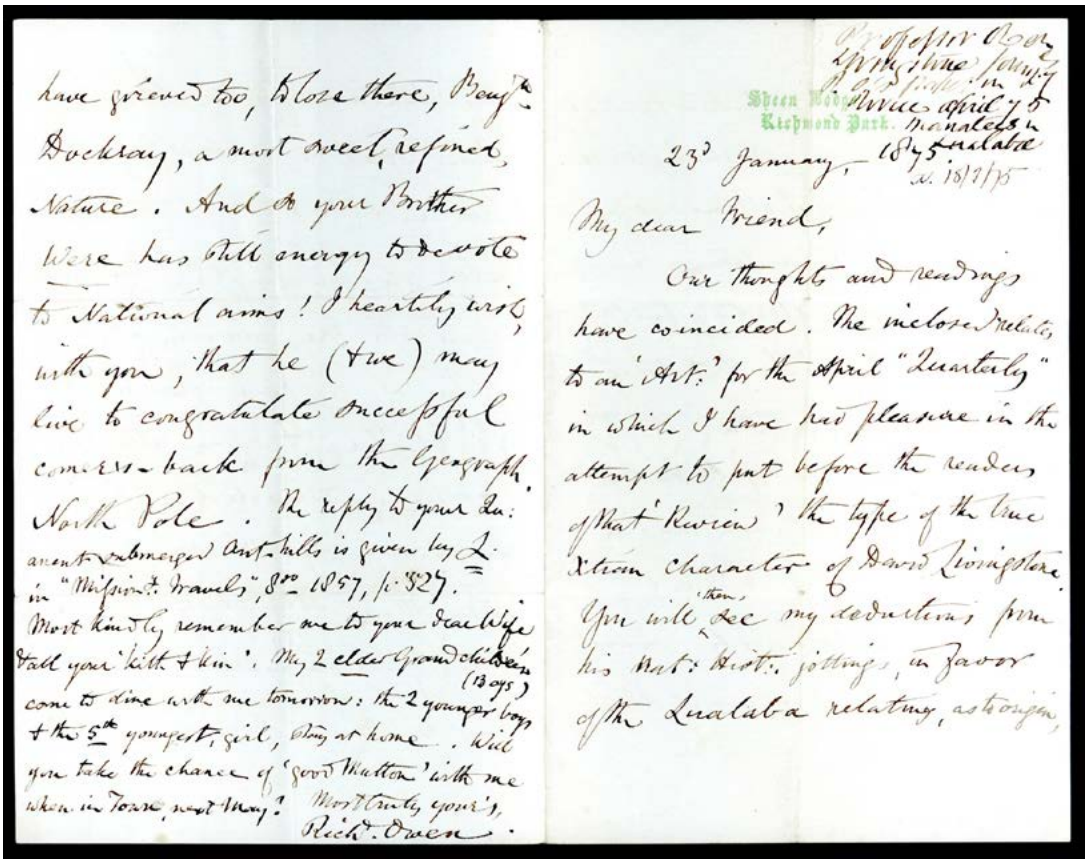
To Professor G. H. Nettleton at Yale, evidently in thanks for Nettleton's recommendations for titles of medicine-related literary works for his *Bibliotheca Osleriana*:

> Many thanks for your suggestions—most useful. I hope I have not bothered you, but I always get something & several on your list I had not got. S. O. Jewett's Our Doctor is particularly god as it gives a sketch of her father. I am hoping to make the Bibliotheca literaria a strong section of my library—the literary works of medical men & the medicated works of literary men.

"S. O. Jewett" refers to American writer Sarah Orne Jewett, whose novel *A Country Doctor* (1884) was based on her father's life. Osler's letter also mentions his son, Revere, who was then fighting in France:

> All goes well here—waist bands tightening a bit, but that will do us good. The boy has been in the Ancre since Oct 1st & is now in the thick of the "follow up," which keeps us anxious . . .

Tragically, Revere Osler would die on 28 August 1917—exactly five months after the date of this letter—of wounds suffered in battle the previous day. Cushing reproduced part of this letter in his *Life of Sir William Osler*; see p. 1250. 45177



have grieved too, Blow there, Beauf. Dockray, a most sweet, refined Nature. And as your Brother Were has still energy to devote to National aims! I heartily wish, with you, that he (true) may live to congratulate successful comers-back from the Geograph. North Pole. My reply to your Inq: as to submerged Ant. hills is given by L. in "Miss'y Travels", 8vo 1857, p. 527. Most kindly remember me to your dear Wife & all your kith & kin. My 2 elder Grandchildren (Boys) come to dine with me tomorrow: the 2 younger boys & the 5th youngest, girl, stay at home. Will you take the chance of 'good Mutton' with me when in Town, next May? Most truly, yours, Rich.d Owen.

Sheen Lodge Richmond Park.

23d January 1875.

My dear Friend,

Our thoughts and readings have coincided. The inclosed relates to an 'Art.' for the April "Quarterly" in which I have had pleasure in the attempt to put before the readers of that 'Review' the type of the true Xtian character of David Livingstone. You will see [then] my deductions from his Nat: Hist:. jottings, in favor of the Lualaba relating, as I suppose,

Concerning Livingstone's "Last Journals" and Owen's Paleontological Explorations in Egypt

27. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. 4pp. Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, 23 January 1875. 182 x 117 mm. Light soiling along folds, but fine. Docketed by the recipient. $1250

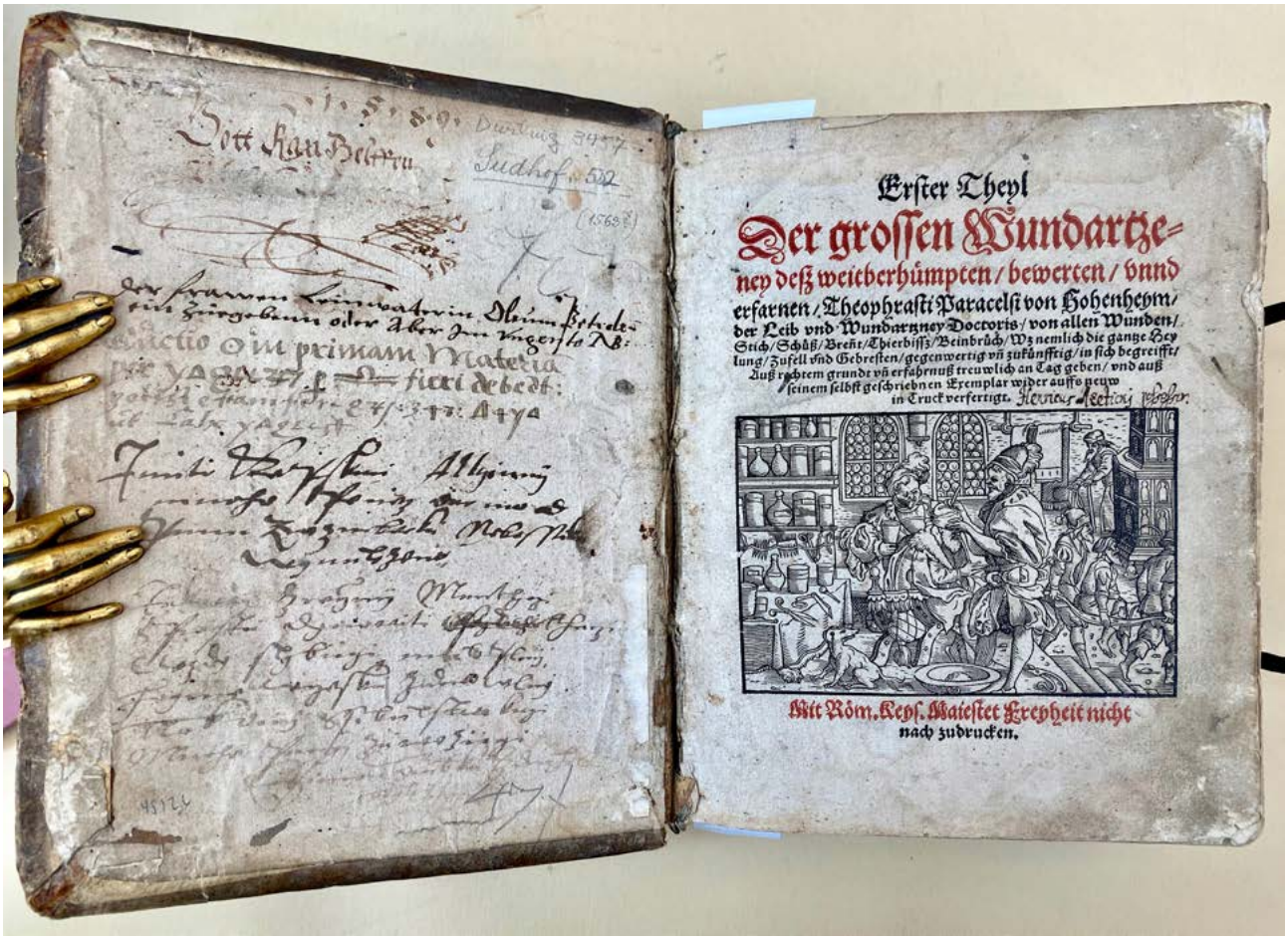
An excellent letter from Richard Owen, the foremost British comparative anatomist and paleontologist of his era and founder of London's Natural History Museum, discussing his review of *The Last Journals of David Livingstone* (1874) and his paleontological explorations in the Nile basin.

David Livingstone (1813-73), the great explorer of Africa, was Owen's former student and lifelong friend. In 1875 Owen published a review of Livingstone's posthumous *Last Journals* in Vol. 138 of the *Quarterly Review* (1875); in the present letter he states that 'I have had pleasure in the attempt to put before the readers of that 'Review' the type of the true Xtian [Christian] character of David Livingstone.'" Livingstone's main objective as an explorer was to discover the sources of the Nile, and Owen tells his correspondent that, based on Livingstone's "Nat. Hist. jottings," he himself is "in favor of the Lualaba," a river in the modern-day Democratic Republic of the Congo (the Lualaba is not actually a Nile source, as it drains into the Atlantic Ocean).

Owen next touches on a paleontological find made during one of his trips to Egypt, a country he visited in 1869 and 1870-71:

> I obtained fossil evidence of a Manatee in the tertiary limestone forming part of the bed of the Nile, but have never got evidence of a living kind in any part of its known extent. The Red Sea has a Dugong, called by Rüppel Halicore Tabernaculi, on acct. of that Naturalist's belief that this Sirenian afforded the skins used in constructing the Tabernacle (transld. "badger" in O.T. [Old Testament]) . . .

"Rüppel" refers to German naturalist and explorer Eduard Rüppell (1794-1884). 45140



Rare Early Illustrated Edition

28. Paracelsus, Theophrastus Philippus Aureolus Bombastus von Hohenheim (1493–1541). Erster [Ander; Dritter] Theil der grossen Wundartzeney . . . von allen Wunden, Stich, Brendt, Thierbissz, Beinbrüch . . . 3 vols. in 1, 4to. [12], 115, [1, blank]; [12], 129, [1, colophon]; [74]ff. Titles in red and black. Large woodcut vignettes on the titles of each volume, each illustrating a different medical or surgical procedure; woodcut illustration of surgical instruments on leaf **4 of the Erster Theil; astrological woodcut on f. 64 of the same volume. [Frankfurt: G. Raben and the heirs of W. Hanen, n.d. (1563)]. 198 x 150 mm. 16th-century blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, brass clasps, corners worn, some age-darkening, small wormhole in front cover. Light marginal dampstaining, edges frayed, some toning, title of first part soiled, but very good. One or two marginal annotations, some notes in different hands on the front and rear pastedowns.

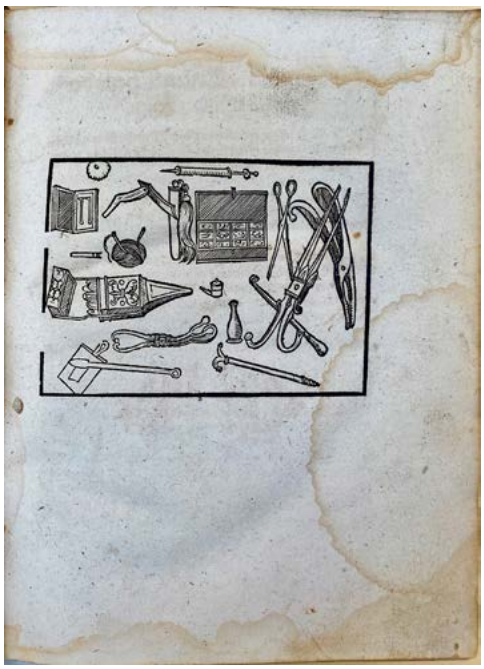
$15,000

Rare Early Illustrated Edition of Paracelsus's *Der grossenn Wundartzney* (first ed. 1536), his first book on surgical technique, and the only major book by him published during his lifetime. "Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus Bonbastus von Hohenheim, also known as Paracelsus, remains one of the most controversial and remarkable personalities of the Renaissance.


Der Ander Theyl
Der grossen Wundartze-
ney deß weitberhümpten/ bewerten/ vnnd
erfarnen/ Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheym/
der Leib vnd Wundartzney Doctorn/ Von der offnen
Schäden vrsprung vnd heylung. Auß rechtem grundt
vnnd bewerten stücken treuwlich an
Tag geben.
Mit Röm. Keys. Maiestet Freyheit nicht
nach zudrucken.

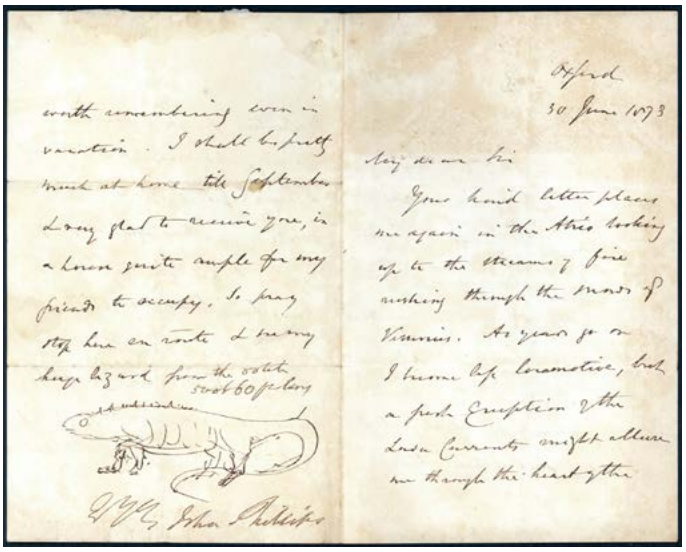

Der Dritte Theil
Der grossen Wundartze-
ney deß weitberühmpten/ bewerten/ vnd er-
fahrnen Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim/ der Leib
vnd Wundartzney Doctorn. Von der vergifften schädli-
chen Kranckheit/ die Frantzosen genannt.
Mit Röm. Keis. Maiestet Freyheit nit
nach zutrucken.

He has been described as a quack, a magician, and astrologer, and an alchemist, as well as a brilliant physician, prophet, and genius. Sir William Osler called him the 'Luther of medicine,' and Fielding Garrison lauded him as 'the most original medical thinker of the sixteenth century.' He was perhaps all of these . . . Unlike his contemporaries, Paracelsus regarded surgery as no less worthy than medicine, writing on both subjects and signing himself *Doctor beider Arznei* (doctor of both medicines). As a surgeon, he treated wounds successfully using conservative methods, in contrast to the common practice of cauterization with boiling oil. He was the first to agree with the fourteenth-century surgeon Henri de Mondeville that wounds must be kept clean, and Garrison described him as 'almost the only asepsist between Mondeville and Lister'" (Grolier Club, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, pp. 61-62).



The *Grosse Wundartzeney* provides comprehensive instructions in all areas of surgery and wound management. Treatments are described for wounds caused by arrows, bullets, burns (including those caused by gunpowder and by freezing), animal bites (including poisoned ones), cuts fractures, etc. The second book discusses the treatment of open wounds, and includes instructions for the preparation of chemical prescriptions for treating venereal diseases, sores, ulcers, fistulae, cancerous growths, etc. The third book is on syphilis (including hereditary syphilis), its origin, causes, symptoms and cures.

This edition appears to have been issued at the same time or before Sudhoff's nos. 49-51. The first and second volumes (Erster and Ander Theil) have the same collations as Sudhoff nos. 49-50, except that the preliminary gatherings are signed with typographical symbols instead of lower-case letters. The first signature of the third volume is the same as Sudhoff 51, with the remainder coming from Sudhoff 29 (1553); the publishers Raben and Hanen had taken over the unsold copies from the original publisher Herman Gülfferich and printed new preliminary leaves. Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 52. 45126



"My Huge Lizard from the Oolite"

29. Phillips, John (1800-1874). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. 4pp., including ink sketch. Oxford, 30 June 1873. Moderate toning, traces of mount on verso of last leaf, but very good. $750

Excellent letter from British geologist John Phillips containing an ink sketch of a dinosaur, which he described in the letter as "my huge lizard from the oolite 50 or 60 ft. long." This may refer to the type specimen of *Cetiosaurus oxoniensis*, one of the earliest sauropods discovered, which Phillips unearthed during excavations at a site in Oxfordshire between 1869 and 1870 and named in 1871. Phillips' sketch is more lizard-like than the actual *C. oxoniensis*, which had a relatively long neck and forelimbs, but it is possible that Phillips was unclear as to the animal's true appearance.

Phillips' correspondent had apparently traveled to Italy to observe Mt. Vesuvius, which experienced a major eruption in 1872:

> Your kind letter places me again in the Atrio [valley] looking up to the streams of fire rushing through the snows of Vesuvius. As years go on I become less locomotive, but a fresh eruption of the lava currents might allure me through the heart of the mountain . . . At present, however, I am busy with a new & final edition of my first [illeg.] geological work, (on the Yorkshire coast) issued in 1829 & again in 1835, & now to be redintegrated. I enclose some copies of the prospectus for your Italian friends . . .

Phillips refers here to the third edition of his *Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire* (1875), which was published the year after his death.

The nephew and ward of the famous British geologist William Smith, Phillips was appointed professor of geology at King's College, London in 1834; in 1856 he succeeded William Buckland to the readership of geology at Oxford University. During his tenure at Oxford Phillips helped found the Oxford Museum and served as curator of the Ashmolean Museum from 1854 to 1870. 45103


ERGEBNISSE
DER INNEREN MEDIZIN
UND KINDERHEILKUNDE

Inscribed to Bernard Sachs

30. 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

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


ANATOMIE ARTISTIQUE

DESCRIPTION

FORMES EXTÉRIEURES DU CORPS HUMAIN

AU REPOS ET DANS LES PRINCIPAUX MOUVEMENTS

LE Dr PAUL RICHER

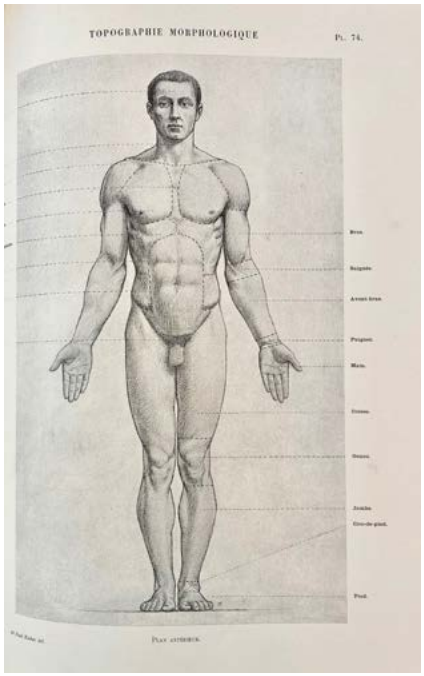
AVEC 110 PLANCHES

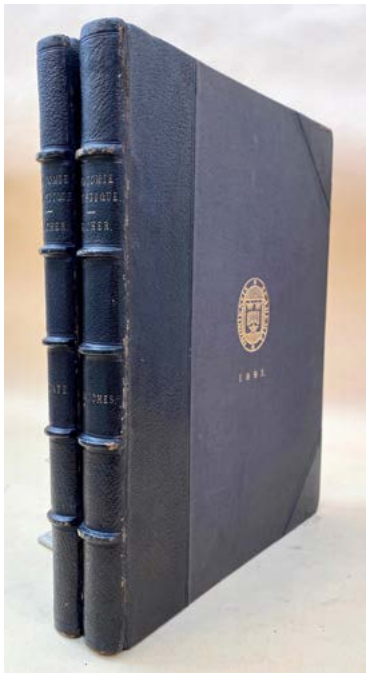
PARIS

LIBRAIRIE PLON

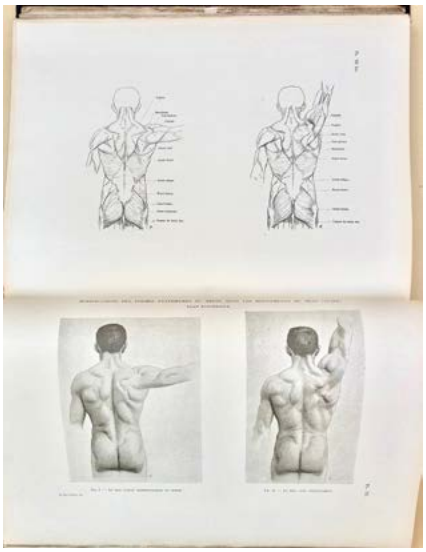
E. PLON, NOURRIT ET Cie, IMPRIMEURS-ÉDITEURS

1890

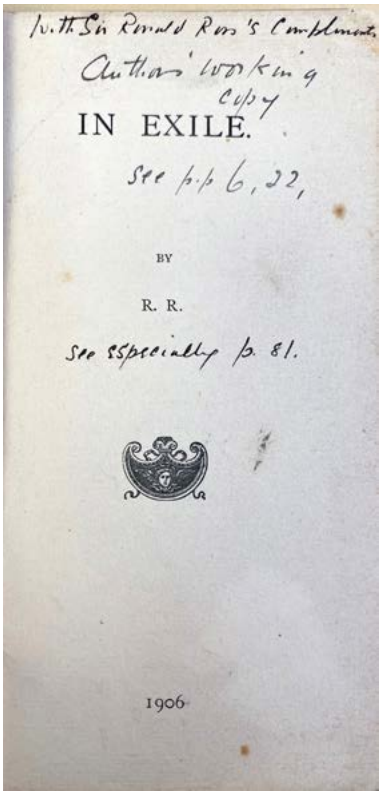


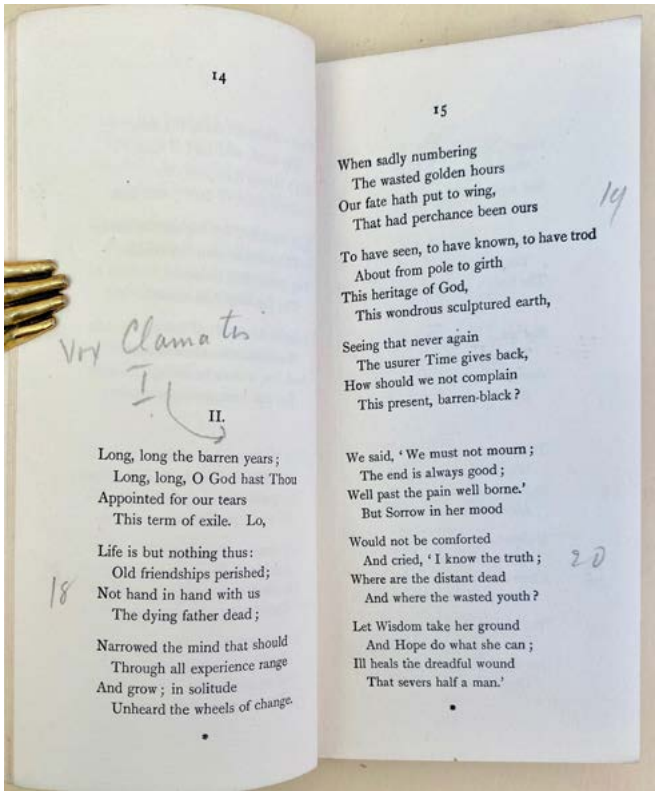


31. Richer, Paul (1849-1936). Anatomie artistique: Description des formes extérieures du corps humain au repos et dans les principaux mouvements. 2 vols. (text and atlas). xv, 270pp. (text); viii pp. plus 110 lithographed plates, several with accompanying printed keys. Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit et Cie., 1890. 355 x 273 mm. Presentation binding of half morocco, cloth boards, gilt arms of Oxford University on the front covers, light edgewear, front hinge of Vol. I cracking but overall sound. Minor foxing, fore-edges a bit frayed but very good. $750



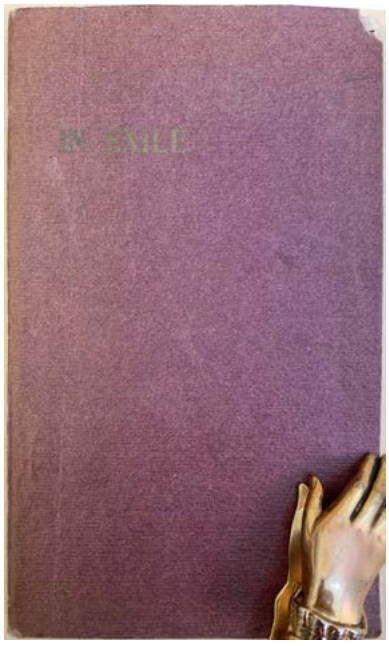
First Edition. Richer, a physician and skilled artist, authored several works on the iconography of disease, including two with Charcot (see Garrison-Morton.com 4575 and 6605). His Anatomie artistique was an attempt to modernize the teaching of artistic anatomy in keeping with the rise of Impressionism. "With the growing acceptance of Impressionism, the attitude of art theory and public opinion began to change. To any sensitive observer following its evolution closely, it was soon evident that it was not just anatomical teaching being challenged but the academic system as a whole. After 1880, in the field of artistic anatomy, several attempts were undertaken by Paul Richer to modernize this way of teaching; the most important of these was his *Anatomie artistique*, published in 1890 . . . The pictures of the *Anatomie artistique* were all exclusively created for this book. The style shows, for the first time since the predominance of medical illustration, an alignment with modern graphic art" (B. Röhrl, *History and Bibliography of Artistic Anatomy*, pp. 210-214; 436-437). Curiously, all of the figures in the book's plates are male. Choulant-Frank, p. 410. Garrison-Morton.com 10600. 45062


With Sir Ronald Ross's Compliments.
Author's working copy
IN EXILE.
See pp. 6, 22,
BY
R. R.
See especially p. 81.
1906


14
II.
Long, long the barren years;
Long, long, O God hast Thou
Appointed for our tears
This term of exile. Lo,
Life is but nothing thus:
Old friendships perished;
Not hand in hand with us
The dying father dead;
Narrowed the mind that should
Through all experience range
And grow; in solitude
Unheard the wheels of change.
•
15
When sadly numbering
The wasted golden hours
Our fate hath put to wing,
That had perchance been ours
To have seen, to have known, to have trod
About from pole to girth
This heritage of God,
This wondrous sculptured earth,
Seeing that never again
The usurer Time gives back,
How should we not complain
This present, barren-black?
We said, 'We must not mourn;
The end is always good;
Well past the pain well borne.'
But Sorrow in her mood
Would not be comforted
And cried, 'I know the truth;
Where are the distant dead
And where the wasted youth?
Let Wisdom take her ground
And Hope do what she can;
Ill heals the dreadful wound
That severs half a man.'
•

Author's Copy of Poems Written During his Malaria Research

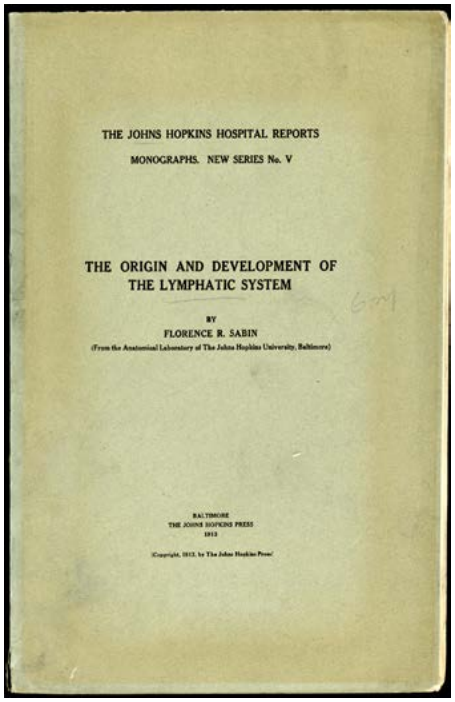
32. Ross, Ronald (1857-1932). In exile. 84pp. [Liverpool: Philip, Son & Nephew (back wrapper)], 1906. 164 x 96 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine faded on corner chipped, light creasing and wear. Minor soiling, a few spots but very good. **Presentation Copy**, inscribed on the title: "With Sir Ronald Ross's Compliments. Author's working copy. See pp. 6, 22, see especially p. 81." Corrections in Ross's hand in ink on pp. 6 and 22; pencil notes on several leaves. $850


IN EXILE

First Edition. Ross received the Nobel Prize for Physiology/Medicine in 1902 for his experimental demonstration of the life cycle of malaria parasites in mosquitoes; his work led him to develop mathematical models for the study of mosquito-borne pathogens, which laid the foundation for mathematical epidemiology. A man of many talents, he also "found time and mental energy for many other pursuits, being poet, playwright, writer and painter. Particularly, his poetic works gained him wide acclamation which was independent of his medical and mathematical standing" (*Nobel Lectures, Physiology or Medicine,* 1901-1921). The poems in *In Exile* were written between 1881 and 1899, when Ross was in India conducting his malaria research. Ross inscribed this copy and identified it on the title-page as "Author's working copy"; it contains a few corrections in his hand. 45117

33. Sabin, Florence R. (1871-1953). The origin and development of the lymphatic system. [2], 94pp. Text illustrations. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1913. 263 x 193 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit chipped, small split in lower front hinge. Very good.

$750


THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL REPORTS

MONOGRAPHS. NEW SERIES No. V

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

BY

FLORENCE R. SABIN

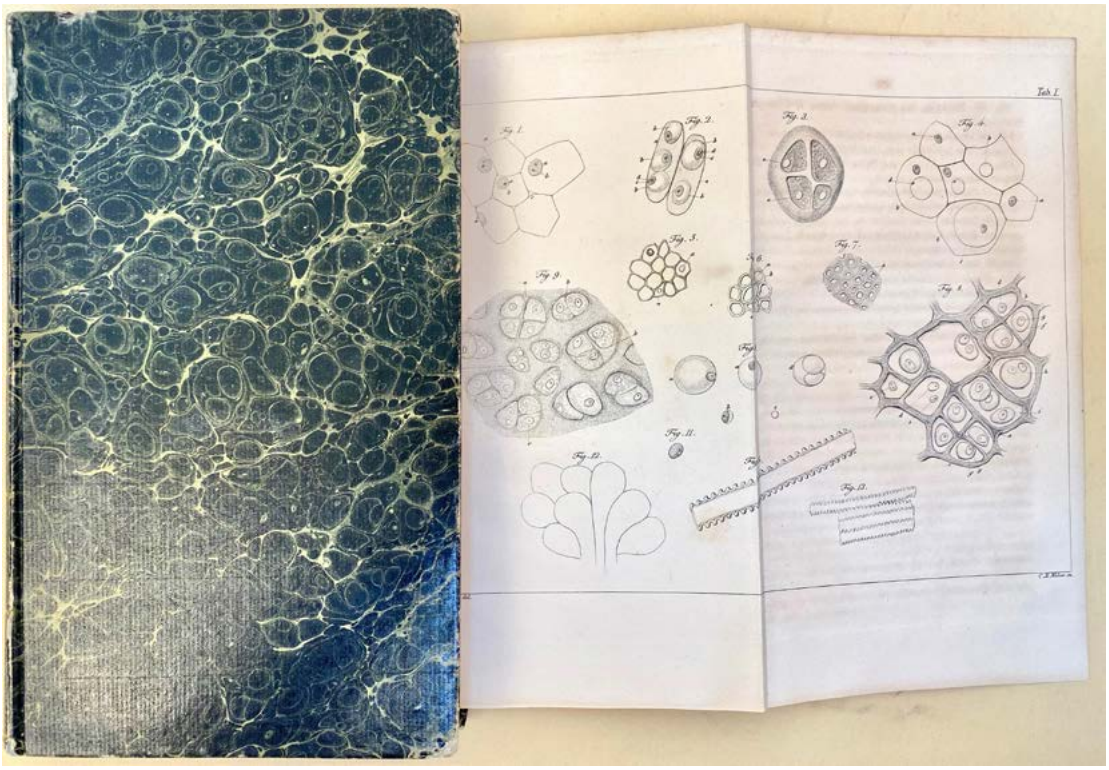
(From the Anatomical Laboratory of The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore)

BALTIMORE
THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS
1913

(Copyright, 1913, by The Johns Hopkins Press)

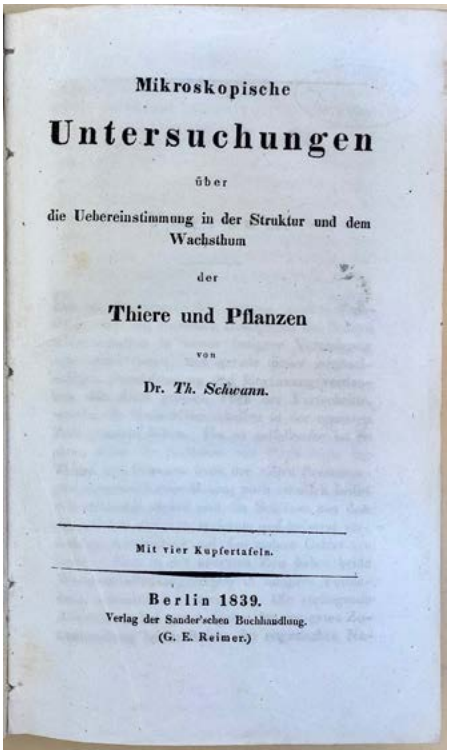
First Edition. Sabin, the first woman to graduate from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was the first to demonstrate that the lymphatic system develops from veins in the embryo and grows out into tissues, rather than the other way around. "It was commonly accepted that lymphatic vessels had their origin in the tissues and then converged toward the veins. This view was overthrown by the observations of Florence Sabin. By an elegant series of experiments, she showed, in contrast, that the lymphatic vessels are derived from the veins . . . Using pig embryos injected with a specific dye at different stages of their development, Sabin showed that the lymphatic vessels emerged by budding from veins. She also showed that the lymphatic system was a unidirectional system collecting lymphatic liquid from the tissue that was then drained to the veins" (A. Bikfalvi, *A Brief History of Blood and Lymphatic Vessels*, p. 31).

Sabin studied anatomy under Franklin P. Mall and interned at Johns Hopkins Hospital under William Osler. After graduating Sabin remained at Mall's laboratory at Hopkins, where she did her important and innovative work on the origins of the lymphatic system. She began teaching at Hopkins in 1902 and in 1917 was promoted to full professor of embryology and histology, becoming the first woman ever to hold a full professorship at a medical college. After her retirement from Hopkins Sabin became a strong advocate for public health reform in her native state of Colorado; her efforts resulted in passage of the "Sabin Health Laws," which modernized the state's public health system. Garrison-Morton.com 1113. 45141



The Cell as a Basic Unit of Animals and Plants

34. Schwann, Theodor (1810-82). Mikroskopische Untersuchungen über die Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum der Thiere und Pflanzen. xviii, 270pp. 4 folding engraved plates by C. E. Weber after the author's drawings. Berlin: Sander'schen Buchhandlung, 1839. 202 x 120 mm. Marbled boards ca. 1839, paper spine label, light wear at hinges and corners; preserved in a quarter morocco drop-back box (spine faded). Fine. $20,000



Mikroskopische

Untersuchungen

über

die Uebereinstimmung in der Struktur und dem Wachsthum

der

Thiere und Pflanzen

von

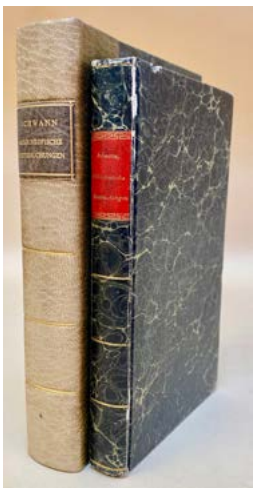
Dr. *Th. Schwann.*

Mit vier Kupfertafeln.

Berlin 1839.

Verlag der Sander'schen Buchhandlung.

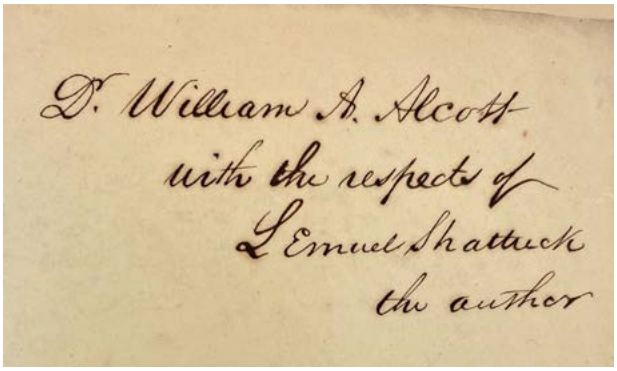
(G. E. Reimer.)



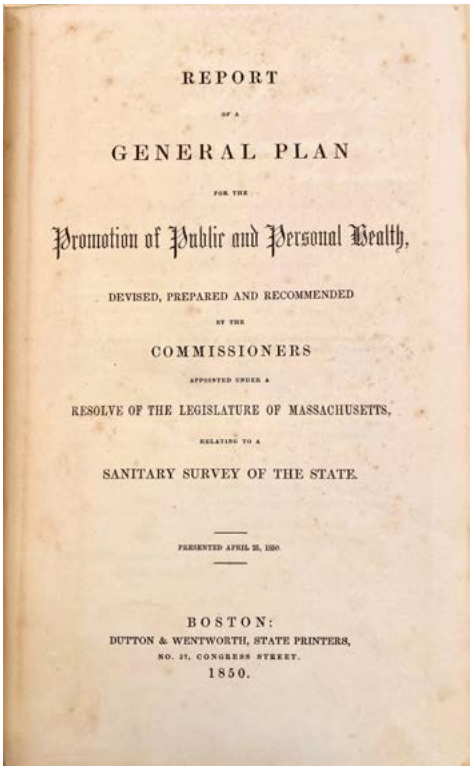
First Edition of the work that established the cell as the basic unit common to both plants and animals. Schwann's rejection of the Hegelian notion of "vital forces" and his search for the underlying mechanical and structural principles common to all life led him to develop and revise his friend Schleiden's *Uhrglastheorie* (watch-glass theory) of plant cell formation into the first general theory of the cell as basis and origin of life. After Schleiden had pointed out to him the importance of the nucleus in plant cell development, Schwann successfully demonstrated the existence of similar structures in animal tissues. Discarding Schleiden's *Uhrglastheorie*, Schwann showed that the body's specialized tissues are not formed by their own peculiar "vital forces" but are the products of cell differentiation. He also described the neurilemma, the "sheath of Schwann." Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 197. Garrison-Morton.com 113. Horblit, *100 Books Famous in Science,* 93a. Norman 1914. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 307b. 45127

The "Chadwick of America"—Inscribed to William A. Alcott

35. [**Shattuck, Lemuel** (1793-1859).] Report of a general plan for the promotion of public and personal health, devised, prepared and recommended by the commissioners appointed under a resolve of the legislature of Massachusetts, relating to a sanitary survey of the state. 544pp. 7 plates/maps; text illustrations. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth, 1850. 240 x 150 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Some foxing and toning but very good. **Presentation Copy, Inscribed by Shattuck** to Dr. William A. Alcott (1798-1859) on the front free endpaper: "Dr. William A. Alcott with the respects of Lemuel Shattuck the author." 19th-century bookplate of Boston physician Albert L. Norris. $1650



First Edition of one of the major founding documents of American public health. Shattuck, an educator, politician and statistician, was appointed chairman of a commission authorized by the Massachusetts legislature to conduct a "Sanitary Survey of the State" and make recommendations for promoting personal and public health. The commission's report, which Shattuck wrote, "is today recognized as an important landmark in the evolution of community health action. It outlined a basis for sound public health organization and made recommendations that to a large extent have been achieved . . . Shattuck recommended the establishment of a state health department and local boards of health in each town. Furthermore, he urged sanitary surveys of particular urban communities and other localities. Among his recommendations in vital statistics are a decennial census, uniform nomenclature for causes of disease and death, and collection of data by age, sex, race, occupation, economic status, and locality. Environmental sanitation, control of food and drugs, and communicable disease control are considered at length in the report. Health education was given a great deal of attention, and well child



REPORT

OF A

GENERAL PLAN

FOR THE

Promotion of Public and Personal Health,

DEVISED, PREPARED AND RECOMMENDED

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED UNDER A

RESOLVE OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

RELATING TO A

SANITARY SURVEY OF THE STATE.

PRESENTED APRIL 25, 1850.

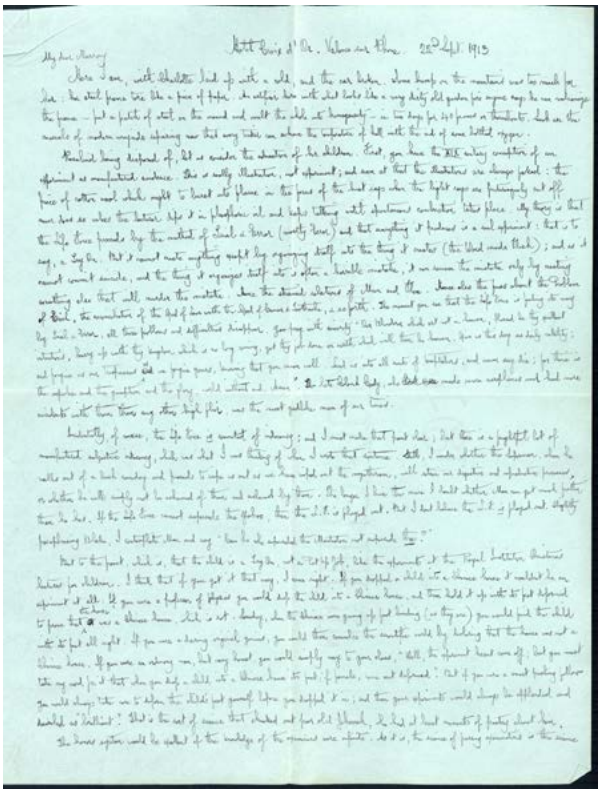
BOSTON:
DUTTON & WENTWORTH, STATE PRINTERS,
NO. 21, CONGRESS STREET.
1850.

care, the health of school children, and mental health are all touched on . . . In very large measure [Shattuck] forecast the pattern of public health organization and practice which developed and has endured in the United States" ("Lemuel Shattuck," p. 677).

Shattuck inscribed this copy to American physician William A. Alcott, best known as a moral reformer and early promoter of vegetarianism; he helped found the American Physiological Society, the first vegetarian organization in the United States, and was the first president of the American Vegetarian Society. "Lemuel Shattuck (1793-1859): Prophet of American public health," *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health* 49 (1959): 676-677. 45068

A Great Letter!

36. Shaw, George Bernard (1856-1950). Autograph letter signed to Gilbert Murray (1866-1957). 2pp. Hôtel Croix d'Or, Valence sur Rhone [France], 22 September 1913. 280 x 215 mm. Fine. $2000



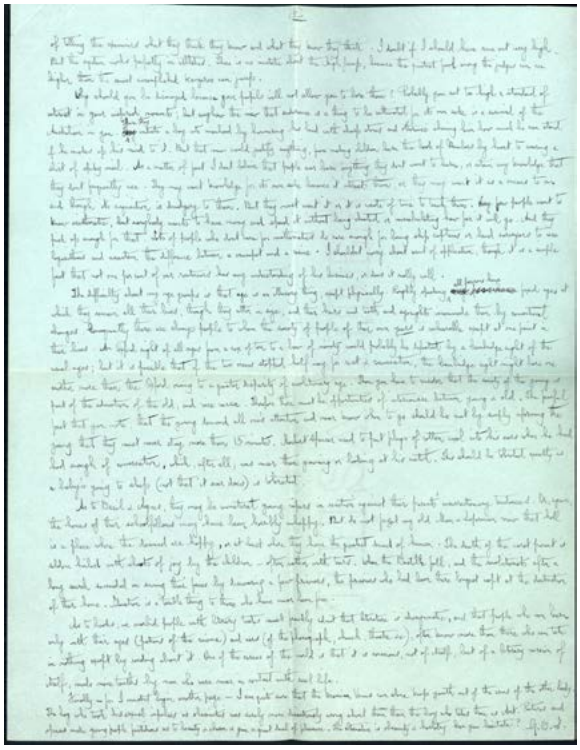
Excellent long and philosophical letter from Shaw, the great Irish playwright and Nobel laureate, to his close friend and longtime correspondent Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University and one of the leading 20th-century authorities on the language and culture of ancient Greece. Shaw and Murray corresponded for more than fifty years on a wide-ranging series of issues, from alphabet reform and psychic phenomena to the League of Nations and international politics. Their correspondence even led to collaboration—Murray helped revise Shaw's *Major Barbara*, in which he appears as a character.

Shaw and Murray's correspondence, edited by Charles A. Carpenter, has been published under the title *Bernard Shaw and Gilbert Murray* (2014), comprising Vol. 8 of the *Selected Correspondence of Bernard Shaw*. Our letter is no. 73 in that volume. The editor notes that

This letter is distinctive for Shaw's detailed exposition of the basics of his theory of the Life Force. Its escalating importance in his mind since 1900 serves him by justifying his views on parents and children, as it does on "the battle of

the sexes" in *Man and Superman*, the delusions of doctors in *The Doctor's Dilemma*, Blanco's conversion in *The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet*, and the thematic thrust in many other plays . . . (Bernard Shaw and Gilbert Murray, p. 118).

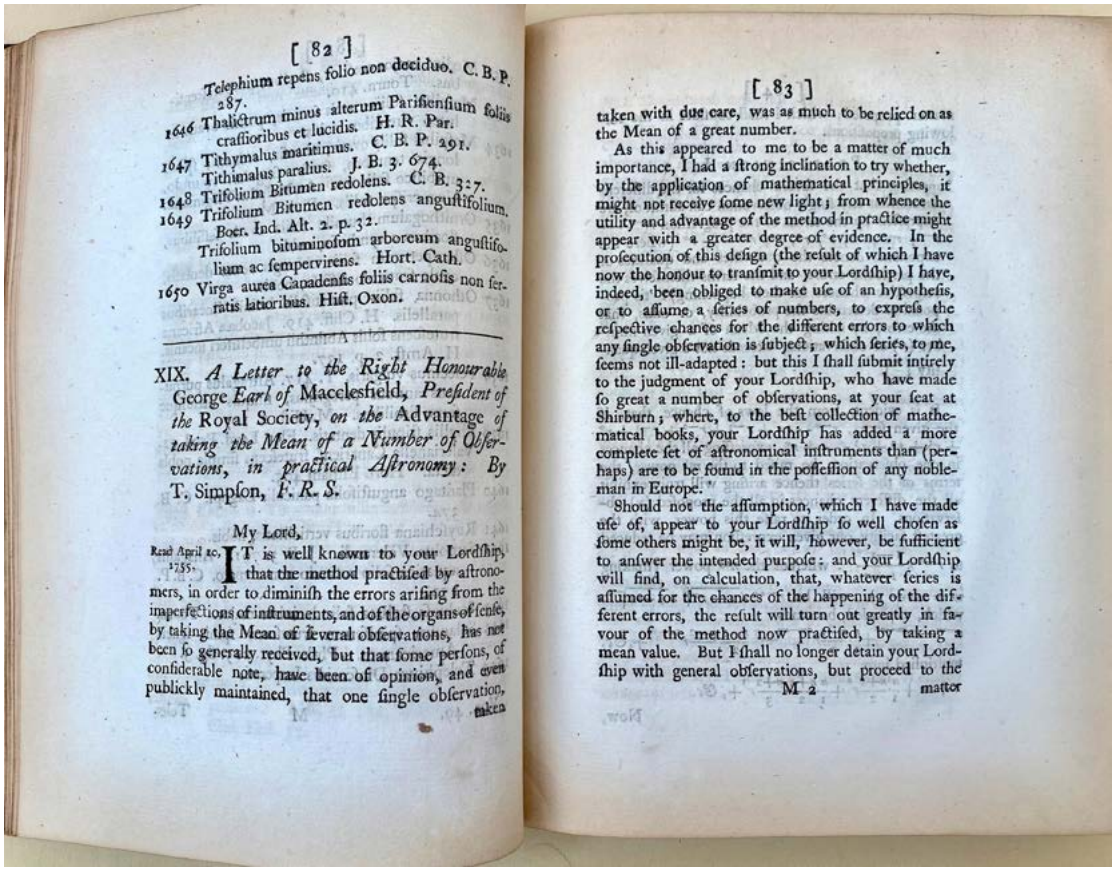
Here are some excerpts:



. . . My theory is that the Life Force proceeds by the method of Trial & Error (mostly Error) and that everything it produces is a real experiment: that is to say, a Try-On. But it cannot create anything except by organizing itself into the thing it creates (the Word made Flesh); and as it cannot commit suicide, and the thing it organizes itself into is often a horrible mistake, it can remove the mistake only by creating something else that will murder the mistake. Hence the strained relations of Man and Flea. Hence also the fuss about the Problem of Evil, the reconciliation of the God of Love with the God of Cancer & Toothache, & so forth. The moment you see that the Life Force is feeling its way by Trial & Error, all these problems and difficulties disappear . . .

. . . Incidentally, of course, the Life Force is convicted of indecency; and I must make that point clear; but there is a frightful lot of manufactured subjective indecency, which was what I was thinking of when I wrote that sentence. Still, I wonder whether the Superman, when he walks out of a bush someday and proceeds to wipe us out as we have wiped out the megatherium, will retain our digestive and reproductive processes, or whether he will simply not be ashamed of them and enslaved by them. The longer I live the more I doubt whether Man can get much further than he has. If the Life Force cannot supersede the Yahoo, then the L. F. is played out. But I don't believe the L. F. is played out. Slightly paraphrasing Blake, I contemplate Man and say "Can he who superseded the Mastodon not supersede thee?" . . .

45101



[82]

Telephium repens folio non deciduo. C. B. P. 287.
1646 Thalictrum minus alterum Parisiensium foliis crassioribus et lucidis. H. R. Par.
1647 Tithymalus maritimus. C. B. P. 291.
Tithimalus paralius. J. B. 3. 674.
1648 Trifolium Bitumen redolens. C. B. 327.
1649 Trifolium Bitumen redolens angustifolium. Boer. Ind. Alt. 2. p. 32.
Trifolium bituminosum arboreum angustifolium ac sempervirens. Hort. Cath.
1650 Virga aurea Canadensis foliis carnosis non serratis latioribus. Hist. Oxon.

XIX. *A Letter to the Right Honourable* George *Earl of* Macclesfield, *President of the* Royal Society, *on the* Advantage *of taking the Mean of a Number of Observations, in practical Astronomy:* By T. Simpson, *F. R. S.*

My Lord,

Read April 2c. 1755. IT is well known to your Lordship, that the method practised by astronomers, in order to diminish the errors arising from the imperfections of instruments, and of the organs of sense, by taking the Mean of several observations, has not been so generally received, but that some persons, of considerable note, have been of opinion, and even publickly maintained, that one single observation, taken

[83]

taken with due care, was as much to be relied on as the Mean of a great number.

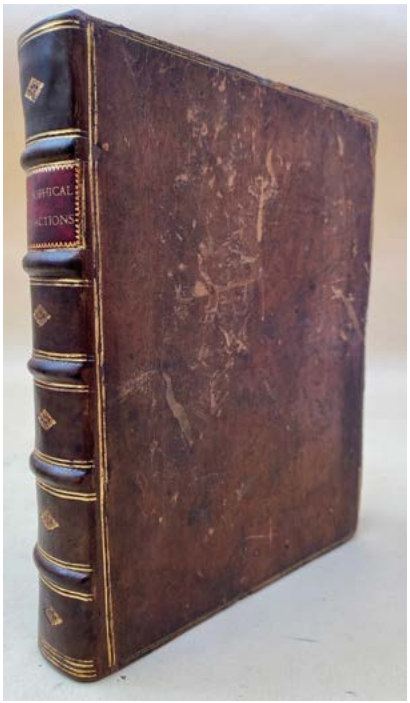
As this appeared to me to be a matter of much importance, I had a strong inclination to try whether, by the application of mathematical principles, it might not receive some new light; from whence the utility and advantage of the method in practice might appear with a greater degree of evidence. In the prosecution of this design (the result of which I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship) I have, indeed, been obliged to make use of an hypothesis, or to assume a series of numbers, to express the respective chances for the different errors to which any single observation is subject; which series, to me, seems not ill-adapted: but this I shall submit intirely to the judgment of your Lordship, who have made so great a number of observations, at your seat at Shirburn; where, to the best collection of mathematical books, your Lordship has added a more complete set of astronomical instruments than (perhaps) are to be found in the possession of any nobleman in Europe.

Should not the assumption, which I have made use of, appear to your Lordship so well chosen as some others might be, it will, however, be sufficient to answer the intended purpose: and your Lordship will find, on calculation, that, whatever series is assumed for the chances of the happening of the different errors, the result will turn out greatly in favour of the method now practised, by taking a mean value. But I shall no longer detain your Lordship with general observations, but proceed to the

M 2 matter

Classic of Statistics and Data Processing

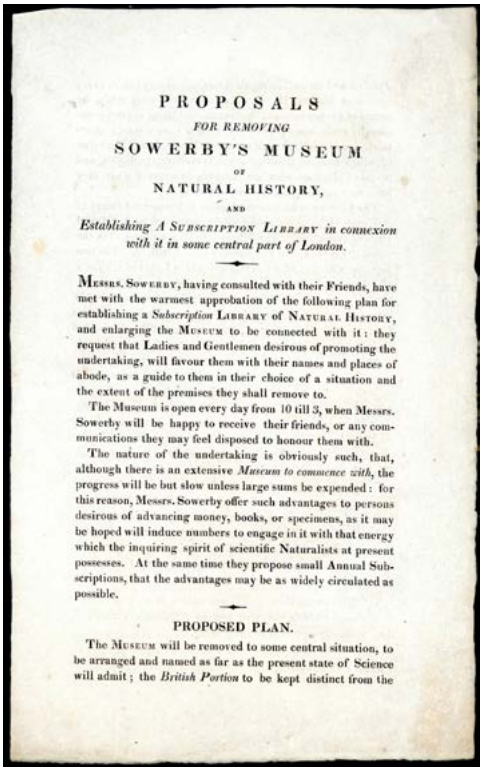
37. Simpson, Thomas (1710-61). A letter to the Right Honourable George Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society, on the advantage of taking the mean of a number of observations, in practical astronomy. In *Philosophical Transactions* 49 (1755): 82-93. Whole volume, 4to. [16], 444pp. Folding plates, text illustrations. London: L. Davis & C. Reymers, 1756. 217 x 171 mm. Gilt-ruled calf ca. 1756, rebacked, corners repaired, light rubbing. Margins of one plate soiled and chipped, but very good.



$1500

First Edition. Simpson's paper is considered a milestone in statistical inference, as well as the earliest formal treatment of any data-processing practice. Simpson was the first to attempt to prove mathematically that the mean result of several observations is nearer to the truth than any single observation (the law of large numbers). A key feature of his paper was that Simpson chose to focus "not on the observations themselves . . . but on the errors made in the observations, on the differences between the recorded observations and the actual position of the body being observed . . . [This] was the critical step that was to open the door to an applicable quantification of uncertainty" (Stigler, *History of Statistics*, pp. 90-91; see also pp. 88-94). "Simpson was the first to characterize the errors in observations as independent events, taking positive and negative values with equal probabilities, and the first to provide a mathematical expression for the probability that the error in the mean result will lie between assigned limits" (Todhunter, *History of Probability*, p. 309). 35289

Extremely Rare Prospectus for Sowerby's Museum



PROPOSALS

FOR REMOVING

SOWERBY'S MUSEUM

OF

NATURAL HISTORY,

AND

Establishing A Subscription Library in connexion with it in some central part of London.

Messrs. Sowerby, having consulted with their Friends, have met with the warmest approbation of the following plan for establishing a *Subscription* Library of Natural History, and enlarging the Museum to be connected with it: they request that Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of promoting the undertaking, will favour them with their names and places of abode, as a guide to them in their choice of a situation and the extent of the premises they shall remove to.

The Museum is open every day from 10 till 3, when Messrs. Sowerby will be happy to receive their friends, or any communications they may feel disposed to honour them with.

The nature of the undertaking is obviously such, that, although there is an extensive *Museum to commence with*, the progress will be but slow unless large sums be expended: for this reason, Messrs. Sowerby offer such advantages to persons desirous of advancing money, books, or specimens, as it may be hoped will induce numbers to engage in it with that energy which the inquiring spirit of scientific Naturalists at present possesses. At the same time they propose small Annual Subscriptions, that the advantages may be as widely circulated as possible.

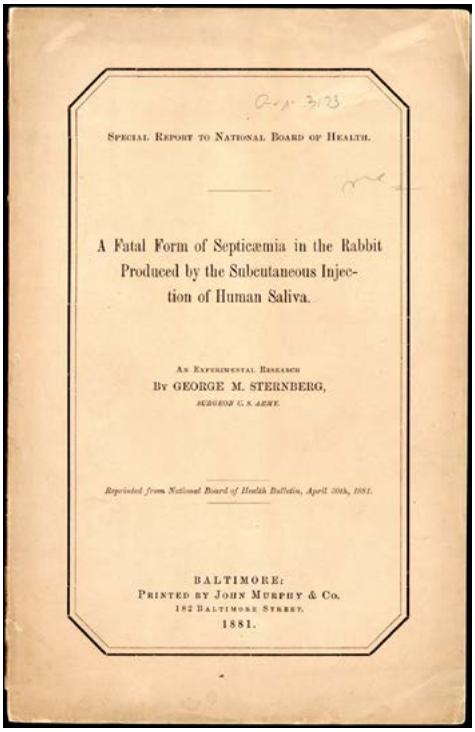
PROPOSED PLAN.

The Museum will be removed to some central situation, to be arranged and named as far as the present state of Science will admit; the *British Portion* to be kept distinct from the

38. [**Sowerby, James deCarle** (1787-1871) and **George Brettingham Sowerby** (1788-1854).] Proposals for removing Sowerby's Museum of Natural History and establishing a subscription library in connexion with it in some central part of London. Advertising circular. 2pp. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1824]. 228 x 140 mm. Unbound. Slight soiling but very good. $450

James deCarle and George Sowerby, both eminent natural historians and illustrators, were the sons of British naturalist James Sowerby (1757-1822), author of the 36-volume *English Botany* (1790-1813), *British Mineralogy* (1802-17), *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain* (1812-46; completed posthumously by his sons) and other important illustrated works of natural history. While working on his books, the elder Sowerby amassed such a large collection of British natural history specimens that he began calling his house a "museum," allowing subscribers access to the collections at a minimum rate of £2 per year. After Sowerby's death in 1822 his sons attempted to realize their father's dream of transforming his collections into a major public institution, issuing the present circular to solicit funds for building a large centrally located museum and library. This plan unfortunately came to nothing and the Sowerby collections were auctioned off in 1831; most of them are now in Britain's Natural History Museum. 45119

Independent Discovery of Pneumococcus



Special Report to National Board of Health.

A Fatal Form of Septicæmia in the Rabbit Produced by the Subcutaneous Injection of Human Saliva.

An Experimental Research

By GEORGE M. STERNBERG,

Surgeon U. S. Army.

Reprinted from National Board of Health Bulletin, April 30th, 1881.

BALTIMORE:

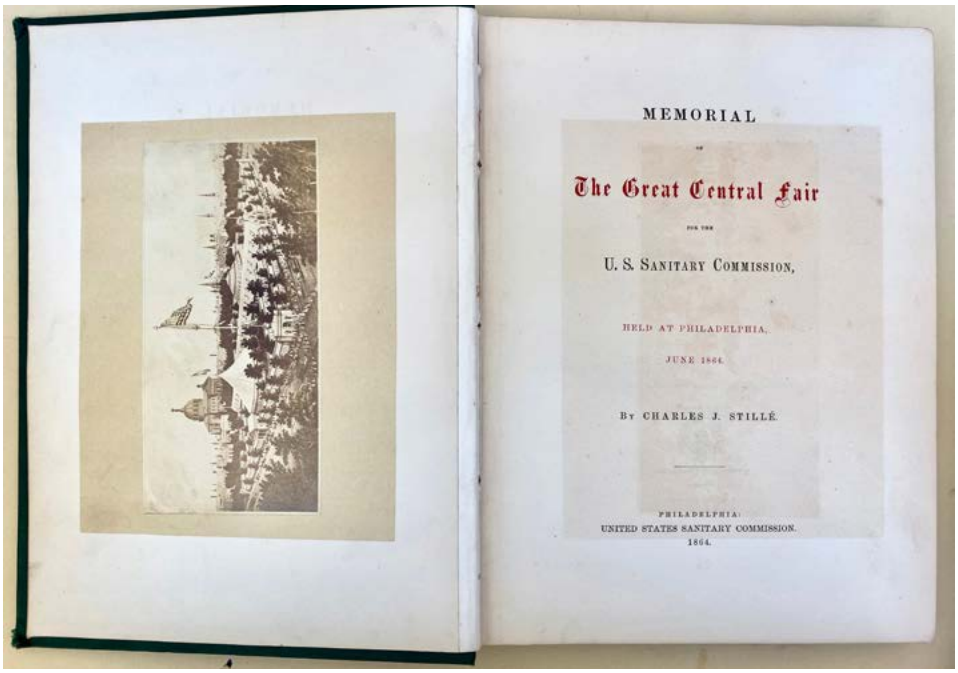
Printed by John Murphy & Co.

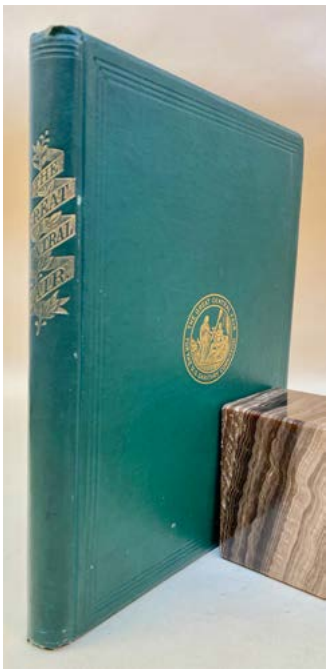
182 Baltimore Street.

1881.

39. **Sternberg, George M.** (1838-1915). A fatal form of septicaemia in the rabbit produced by the subcutaneous injection of human saliva. Offprint from *National Board of Health Bulletin* (1881). 22pp. Plate. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1881. 237 x 157 mm. Original printed wrappers, small split in spine, back wrapper sunned. Very good. $950

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Sternberg, a U.S. Army physician, is considered the founder of bacteriology in the United States. Independently of Pasteur, Sternberg discovered the pneumococcus (Streptococcus pneumoniae, the pathogen causing lobar pneumonia), announcing the discovery in the present paper. Sternberg went on to write the first American manual of bacteriology (*Manual of Bacteriology,* 1892); he also supervised the establishment of the Army Medical School (now the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research) in 1893 and served as Surgeon General of the United States from 1893 to 1902. Much of his bacteriological research was carried out at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Garrison-Morton.com 3173. 45142





40. Stillé, Charles J. (1819-99). Memorial of the Great Central Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission, held at Philadelphia, June 1864. 211pp. 3 albumen photographs by Robert Newell mounted on inserted plate leaves. Philadelphia: United States Sanitary Commission, 1864. Original gold-stamped cloth, light wear at extremities and corners, spine a bit dulled. Fine.

$750

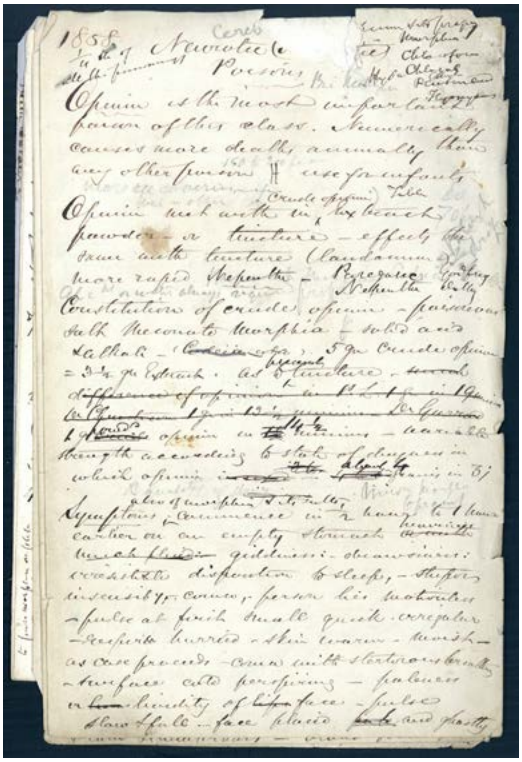
First Edition. Philadelphia's Great Central Fair, held at Logan Square from June 7 to June 28, 1864, was the largest and most successful of the "sanitary fairs" held to raise funds for the U. S. Sanitary Commission, a volunteer organization founded at the beginning of the Civil War to provide medical care for Union soldiers.

In final form the fair had close to a hundred departments and booths offering a broad range of appeal: Arms and Trophies, Children's Clothing, Horse Shoe Machine, Fancy Articles (homemade), Turkish Divan for Smokers, Fine Arts, Brewers, Wax Fruit, Trimmings and Lingerie, Button-Riveter, Horticulture, Art Gallery, Umbrellas and Canes, Curiosities and Relics, and Steam Glass Blower . . .

The structures housing these wonders were no less spectacular than the contents. Built in just forty working days by volunteer craftsmen, the 200,000-square-foot complex featured Union Avenue, a 540-foot-long, flag-festooned central hall over which soared Gothic arches. The Avenue was flanked by rotundas to the south and north and other outbuildings, all interconnected by bustling exhibit corridors. Presiding over the entire Fair site was the Stars and Stripes, unfurled on a 216-foot flagpole (Bryan).

The book's three photographs depict the entire fair complex from a high vantage point, the 540-foot long central hall with Gothic arches, and the elaborate 40-inch high solid silver "Union Vase" incorporating figures of Liberty and the American eagle. K. L. Bryan, "Civil War Sanitary Fairs." *Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, 2012 [web]. 45067

41. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80). Narcotic poisons. Autograph manuscript document in ink and pencil. 6 sheets, fastened with a pin in the upper left corner. N.p., 1858-64. 201 x 125 mm. Fore-edges a bit frayed, some soiling, fragment missing from top margin of first leaf affecting one or two words. Overall good to very good. $750



Extensive handwritten notes on opium poisoning by Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic medicine and the foremost British medical jurist of the mid-nineteenth century. Taylor was the author of several books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence* (1848; Garrison-Morton.com 10729), both of which went through several updated editions. Most of the notes we are offering were probably made while Taylor was preparing the revised second edition of *On Poisons* (1859), as some of the language in the notes is similar to that in the published text.

Some selections from the notes:

> Opium is the most important poison of this class [narcotic poisons]. Numerically causes more deaths annual than any other poison . . . Opium met with in extract powder or tincture—effects the same with tincture (laudanum) . . .
>
> Symptoms—occurrence in ½ hour to 1 hour earlier on an empty stomach however—giddiness—drowsiness—irresistible disposition to sleep—stupor insensibi[lit]y—coma, person lies motionless—pulse at first small quick irregular respir[ation] hurried—skin warm—moist—as case proceeds, coma with stertorous breathing—surface cold perspiring—paleness or lividity of face—pulse slow & full—face placid and ghastly. Pupils contracted (especially in children) may be insensible to light . . .
>
> Treatment. The stomach pump—promotion of vomiting—early vomiting from large doses of laudanum taken by mistake—the free use of strong coffee not brandy—Ambulatory treatment—raising the patient—by galvanism—warm & cold baths if an infant . . .

The last sheet contains a list in Taylor's hand of opium's chemical components taken from the *Chemical News* of Nov. 28, 1864. 45095

Archive of Materials Relating to Taylor's "Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence"

42. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80). (1) Autograph letter signed (draft copy) to publisher John Churchill (1801-75). 3pp. 19 February 1862. Written on the verso and integral blank leaf of Churchill's letter to Taylor of 18 February 1862. 190 x 114 mm. Minor dust-soiling. (2) The principles and practice of medical jurisprudence. Partial page proofs of the second edition: Signatures I – O (pp. 113-208), X (pp. 305-8 only), GG – ZZ (pp. 449-720 with some omissions), 3A (pp. 721-22 only), corrected in Taylor's hand. Sigs. X, LL, 3A incomplete as noted above. Sigs. OO and PP present in duplicate; duplicates with portions cut out. Fragment of pp. 31-32 also present. Printer's labels on each signature of Spottiswoode & Co., each dated in manuscript. [London: J. & A. Churchill, 1872-73.] Uncut; approx. 230 x 150 mm. Unbound. Dust-soiling, fore-edges a bit frayed but very good. (3) 13 autograph letters signed from John Churchill (1838-1906) and / or Augustus Churchill (1839-1916) to Taylor and Mrs.

Taylor. 21pp. total. 15 July 1862; 29 September 1871 – 28 July 1873. Minor rodent damage, light dust-soiling. (4). The principles and practice of medical jurisprudence. By Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D., F.R.S. . . . Galley proof, uncorrected, of a review published in The Medical Times and Gazette (1866): 42-43. Some creasing. Together 4 items. Overall very good. $3750

Archive of materials pertaining to the publication of Taylor's *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence* (1865; 2nd ed. 1873), one of the most important textbooks on forensic medicine, which continued to be published in revised editions until 1984. Taylor was the founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century. He held the professorship post of medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital from 1831 until 1877 and was the author of several other works on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine* (1848; Garrison-Morton 10729). He appeared as an expert witness in several famous criminal trials—including that of William Palmer, the notorious "Rugeley Poisoner"—and served as the model for R. Austin Freeman's fictional detective, Dr. Thorndyke.

No. (1) is Taylor's draft of his response to his publisher, John Churchill, who had written Taylor to ask, "whether you are sufficiently advanced to think of going to press with your 'Principles of Jurisprudence'" and offering to pay "£250 for each edition." In his lengthy reply Taylor discussed his plan for the new work and proposed a more favorable financial arrangement regarding both the Principles and future editions of his Manual of Medical Jurisprudence (1844; 7th ed. 1861):

> I have not been unmindful of our proposed plan of bringing out the Principles of Med. Jur. and have already accumulated materials for the work since the publication of the last edn. of the Manual. I think we agree that if the Principles are published the next edn. of the Manual will admit of reduction to say 800 pages . . .
>
> In a former letter I had proposed to you that £300 should hereafter be paid for every future edn. of the Manual. We have been so many years associated in this book and with a good mutual understanding that I am sure we shall not differ about the financial proposition which I am about to make respecting the payment for the Manual & Principles . . .

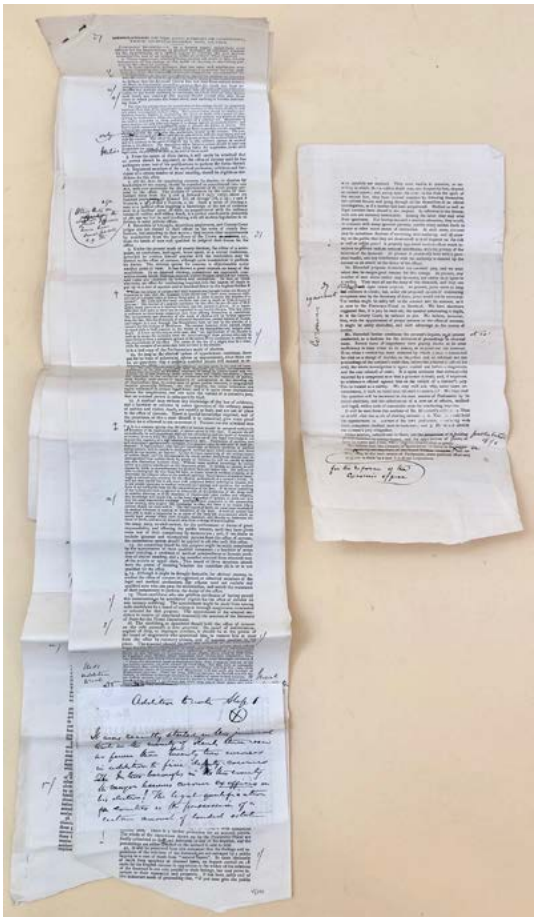
> Now what I propose is this 1st that £250 be paid in future for each edition (2500 copies) of the Manual and 2nd that £300 be paid for each edition of the Principles not exceeding 2000 copies, the price at which published to be left to your discretion. Author to receive free as usual one copy for every 100 copies published . . .
>
> Each edition of the Manual gives me fully six months occupation and I calculate the Principles will occupy me at least nine months . . .

No. (2) consists of some of the page proofs, extensively corrected by Taylor, for the second edition of *Principles of Medical Jurisprudence,* which was published in two volumes in 1873. The proofs are folded into signatures, with each signature bearing the label of Spottiswoode & Co., one of the largest printing firms in London. No. (3) is a series of letters to Taylor (and one to Mrs. Taylor) from John Churchill's sons, John and Augustus Churchill, who took over their father's publishing business in 1870. The letters discuss the printing of the 1873 *Principles* ("I am glad to learn from Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. that they are printing at the rate of two sheets a week your 'Principles'), and also refer to some of the other Taylor titles published by the Churchills. Included with the correspondence is a sheet from the Churchills dated June 1863 listing the number of copies on hand of *Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence* and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence;* this sheet bears Taylor's annotations. No. (4) is a galley proof of a review of the first edition of the *Principles* published in the *Medical Times and Gazette* in 1866. 45098

43. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80); **Neil Arnott** (1788-1874). Elements of physics, or, natural philosophy. Manuscript consisting of text pages, from an earlier edition, of the book's "Prefatory Note" and Part IV (Heat), sections 554 – approx. 643 and 699 – approx. 716, heavily amended in Taylor's hand, together with extensive autograph additions on separate sheets. Approx. 120ff. N.p., 1876. Accompanied by a cost sheet in a secretarial hand dated 3 October 1876, headed "Dr. Arnott's Physics 7th Edition," plus 3 receipts for expenses related to the book's production. Various sizes. Creased, some dust-soiling and fraying, but overall very good. $1750

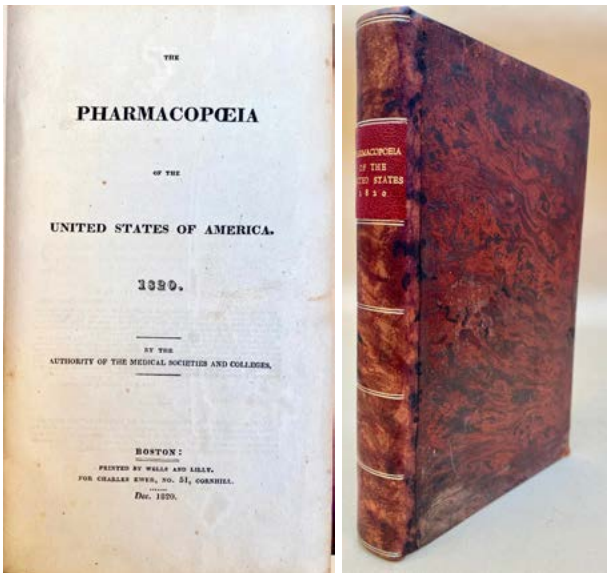
Autograph manuscript of a large portion of Taylor's contribution to the posthumous seventh edition of Neil Arnott's *Elements of Physics*, co-edited by Taylor and Scottish philosopher Alexander Bain (1818-1903). The manuscript consists of text sheets of Section IV on "Heat," taken from an earlier edition and heavily revised in Taylor's hand, plus numerous manuscript sheets containing Taylor's additions to the text. Also included are three receipts for expenses related to the book's production, and an itemized cost sheet in a secretarial hand listing the estimated and actual costs of the book's composition, stereotyping, corrections, illustrations, printing, paper and advertising.

Arnott, a Scottish physician and inventor, is best known for his improvements to ventilation and heating; his *Elements*, first published in 1827, was a popular textbook on physical science that went through six editions during his lifetime. Arnott had been friends with both Bain and Taylor since the 1840s and named the two as co-executors in his will. Taylor is best known as the founder of forensic toxicology but was certainly well versed in other aspects of science, as he was responsible for preparing the *Elements*' sections on heat (offered here) and electricity. Bain, *Autobiography*, pp. 322-323. 45099



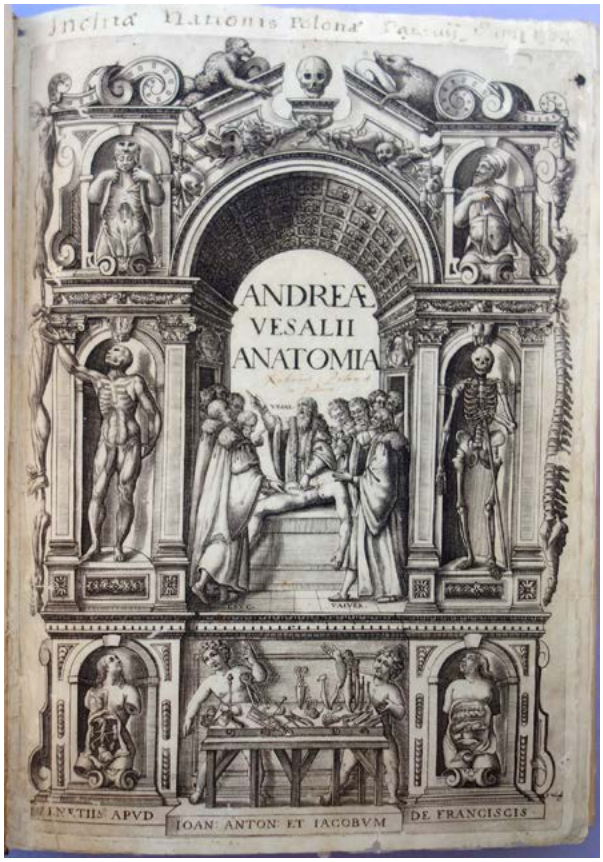
44. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80). ~~Memorandum~~ [crossed out in manuscript] on the appointment of coroners; their qualifications and duties. Corrected galley proofs plus 9-line autograph manuscript addition pasted to the first sheet. 4 sheets, printed on rectos only. [London: N.p., 1878]. Various sizes; longest sheet measures 655 x 142 mm. Creased but otherwise very good. $750

Taylor's corrected galley proofs of an article he published in the British Medical Journal (Jan. 19, 1878) calling for reform of the laws regarding the selection and duties of British coroners. Taylor, the founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medico-legal expert of his day, had been concerned for many years about the need to update the antiquated system governing the appointment of coroners in Britain. At the time Taylor was writing British coroners were elected or appointed on a county-wide basis by local magistrates and landowners—a practice vulnerable to political corruption—and were not required to have any medical or legal training whatsoever, even though even though it was their job to investigate suspicious or violent deaths. Taylor recommended that "all the Acts for appointing coroners by charter, or election by freeholders of the county, should be repealed or consolidated into one Act, with new provisions for the appointment of fit and proper persons to the office." In 1880, the year of his death, Taylor was one of three men on a subcommittee formed to advise the Home Secretary on what would become the Coroner's Act of 1887. Barrell, *Fatal Evidence: Professor Alfred Swaine Taylor and the Dawn of Forensic Science,* p. 196. 45100



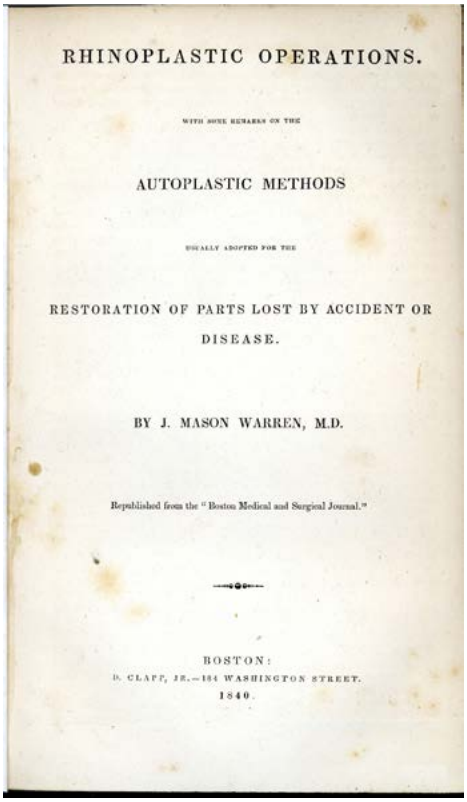
45. United States. Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America. 272pp. Boston: Wells and Lilly for Charles Ewer, Dec. 1820. 213 x 122 mm. Tree sheep ca. 1820, rebacked, binding a bit tight. Some foxing and toning as in many American books of the period, but very good. 19th-century manuscript annotations on rear pastedown. $950

First Edition of the first official national pharmacopeia of the United States. The work owed its existence largely to the efforts of the American physician Lyman Spalding, who began campaigning for a national pharmacopeia in 1815. Spalding's efforts finally bore fruit in a national convention that met in 1820 and adopted a pharmacopeia based mainly on the *Pharmacopoeia of the Massachusetts Medical Society* (1808). The 1820 *Pharmacopoeia* contained lists of medicinal plants, minerals, etc.—including several native American species—along with formulas for the preparation of 217 drugs considered to be the "most fully established and best understood" at the time. Austin 1500. Garrison-Morton.com 1845. Norman 1691. 37973



46. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). Anatomia: Addita nunc postremo etiam antiquorum anatome. Folio. [8, including engraved title by Francisco Valegio], 510, [46], [20]pp. Woodcut text illustrations by Joannes Criegher after the original Vesalian woodcuts. The last 20 pages consist of a separately titled appendix: Universa antiquorum anatome tam ossium, quam partium & externarum, & internarum ex Rufo Ephesio medico antiquissimo: Tribus tabellis explicate per Fabium Paulinum . . . Venice: apud Joan. Anton. et Iacobum de Franciscis, [1604]. 318 x 216 mm. Modern vellum. Margins of first and last signatures repaired, title a bit soiled, half-title (Cushing's ⋆1) bound after engraved title (Cushing's ⋆2), signature Xx bound after Yy. Upper margin of title inscribed "Inclita Nationis Polona Patavii Sumptibus," faint ownership inscription dated 1677 on verso title, partly effaced inscription ("Sumptibus nationis emptus") on dedication leaf. Very good. $15,000

Fifth edition of the *Fabrica*. The typography of this edition closely follows that of the fourth edition, issued in 1568 by the Venetian printer Francesco Senense, father of Giovanni Antonio and Jacopo de Franceschi. This fifth edition also reprints the reduced-size woodblocks prepared by Joannes Criegher for the fourth edition. "The sons of Francesco Senense must have come into possession of Criegher's carefully engraved wood-blocks and when in 1604 their father's edition of 1568 presumably became sold out, they decided to issue another in precisely the same format . . . Fabricius of Acquapendente was by now professor of anatomy at Padua, and it was in all likelihood the student text he recommended. Additions to the book were a title-page handsomely engraved on copper and an additional series of anatomical tables with a new title-page and privilege giving the date of publication which was absent on the frontispiece" (Cushing, p. 93). Cushing, *A Bio-bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, VI.A-5. 43649


RHINOPLASTIC OPERATIONS.

WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE

AUTOPLASTIC METHODS

USUALLY ADOPTED FOR THE

RESTORATION OF PARTS LOST BY ACCIDENT OR DISEASE.

BY J. MASON WARREN, M.D.

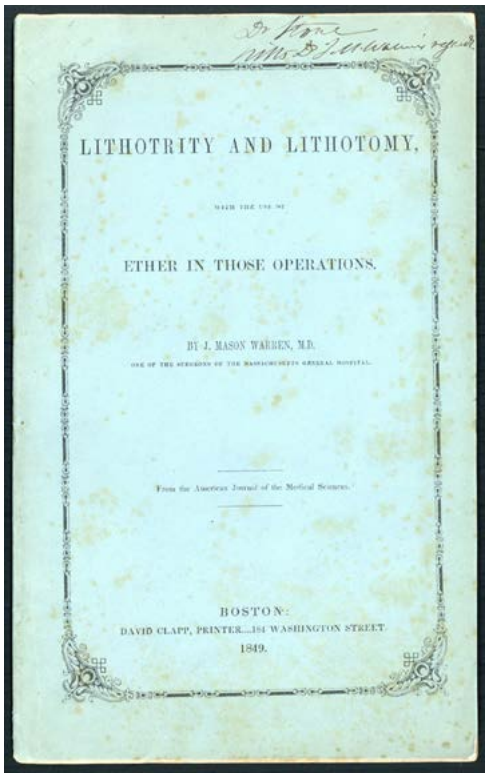
Republished from the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

BOSTON:
D. CLAPP, JR.—134 WASHINGTON STREET.
1840.

47. Warren, Jonathan Mason (1811-67). Rhinoplastic operations. With some remarks on the autoplastic methods usually adopted for the restoration of parts lost by accident or disease. Offprint from *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* 22 (1840). 28pp. 2 plates. Boston: D. Clapp, Jr., 1840. 214 x 132 mm. Recent marbled wrappers. Plates a bit foxed but very good. $2750

First Edition, Scarce Offprint Issue of Mason Warren's paper describing the first successful free skin-graft operation performed in the United States; OCLC cites only five copies in North American libraries.

"In April 1840 Jonathan Mason Warren of Boston transplanted a whole-thickness skin graft from the arm to the ala nasi and he is credited with 'filling small breaches of surface with integument entirely detached from the arm or thigh and at once applied on the surface of the defect,' by Pancoast" (Gnudi & Webster, *Life and Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, pp. 328-329). Warren had already performed the first successful rhinoplasty in the United States, in 1835, after a trip to Europe where he observed the work of Dupuytren, Roux, Dieffenbach and others (see Garrison-Morton.com 5743.3); and in 1843 he performed the first operation for closure of complete clefts of the hard palate (see Garrison-Morton.com 5745). 45071


LITHOTRITY AND LITHOTOMY,

WITH THE USE OF

ETHER IN THOSE OPERATIONS.

BY J. MASON WARREN, M.D.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

From the American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

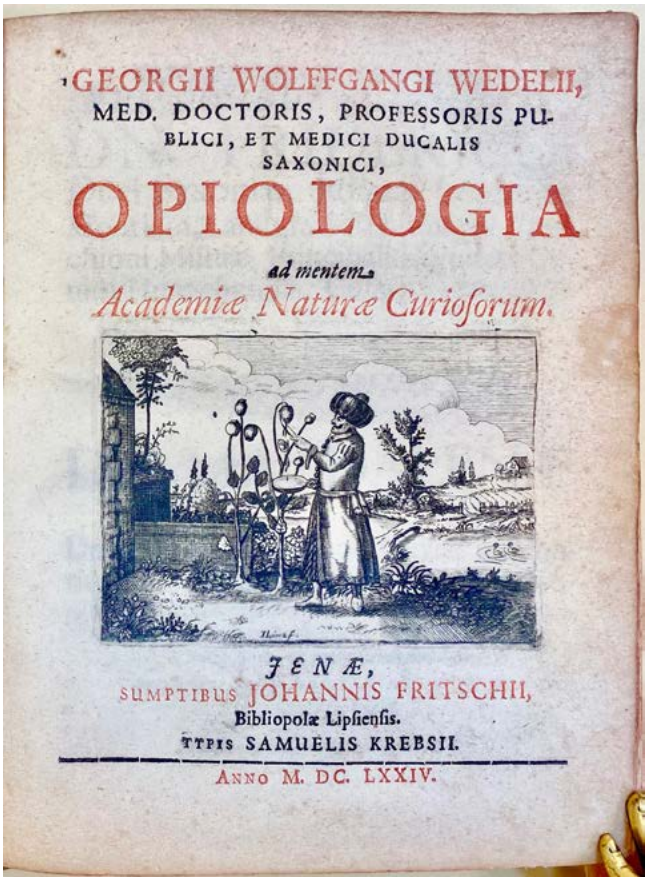
BOSTON:
DAVID CLAPP, PRINTER...134 WASHINGTON STREET.
1849.

48. Warren, Jonathan Mason (1811-67). Lithotrity and lithotomy, with the use of ether in those operations. From the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. 15pp. Boston: David Clapp, 1849. 231 x 143 mm. Original printed wrappers. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed by Warren on the front wrapper: "Dr. Stone with Dr. J. M. Warren's regards." $1750

First Separate Edition of Warren's paper published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* 18 (July 1849). Warren appears to have been the first to use ether anesthesia in operations for crushing bladder stones (lithotrity). In the present paper, published three years after the introduction of ether anesthesia, he noted that

> When ether was introduced into use in surgical operations, it was thought by many that this substance would be found wholly inapplicable to the destruction of the stone in the bladder by crushing instruments. The objections raised were principally these: 1st. That, in order to preserve the integrity of the mucous membrane of the bladder, it was necessary that the patient should be possessed of his full consciousness, so as to give the surgeon warning when the coats of the organ were included in the instrument. 2d. That the operation might be pursued to a dangerous extent, unless information was given by the patient's feelings and powers of endurance, when it was proper to desist (p. 1).

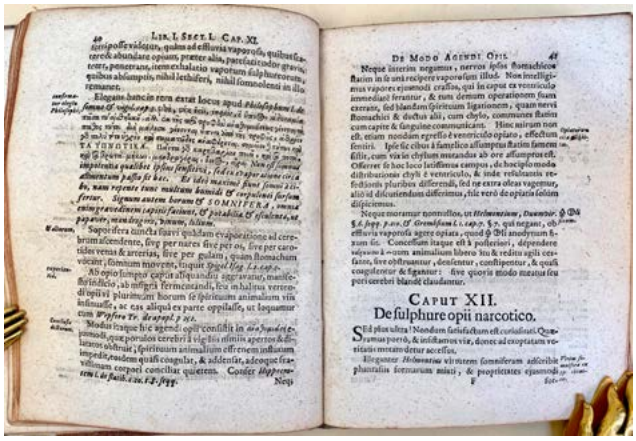
In the present paper Warren recorded seven cases in which he performed lithotrity or lithotomy (removing bladder calculi via incision) on anesthetized patients, noting that in the three years since ether anesthesia had come into general use, he had not observed "any account of the application of ether to the performance of lithotrity" (*ibid.*). Fulton & Stanton, *Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, no. 160. 45072


GEORGII WOLFFGANGI WEDELII,
MED. DOCTORIS, PROFESSORIS PU-
BLICI, ET MEDICI DUCALIS
SAXONICI,
OPIOLOGIA
ad mentem
Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum.
JENÆ,
SUMPTIBUS JOHANNIS FRITSCHII,
Bibliopolæ Lipsiensis.
TYPIS SAMUELIS KREBSII.
ANNO M. DC. LXXIV.

One of the Earliest Works Devoted Specifically to Opium and its Medical Properties

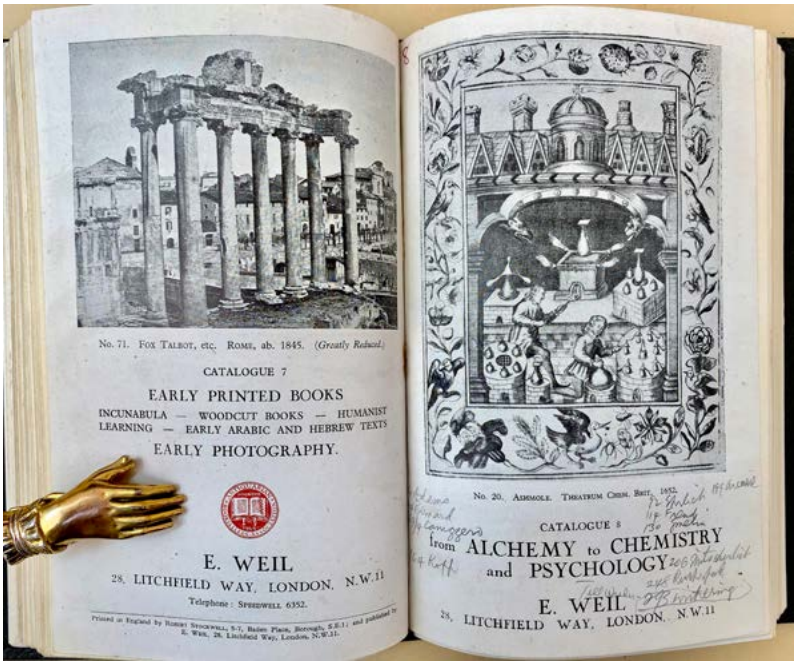
49. Wedel, Georg Wolffgang (1645-1721). Opiologia ad mentem academia naturae curiosorum. 4to. [8], 170, [2]pp. Engraved title vignette. Jena: Johannes Fritsch, 1674. 198 x 152 mm. Old half vellum, paper boards, endpapers renewed, light rubbing. A bit toned, but very good. Marginal notes in an early hand on a few leaves. $4750

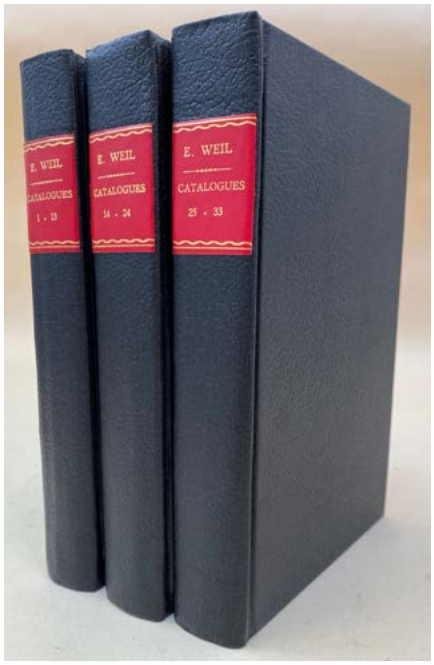
First Edition of one of the earliest works devoted specifically to opium and its medical properties, a field of study that began in the second decade of the 17th century with the publication of Sala's *Opiologie* (1614).

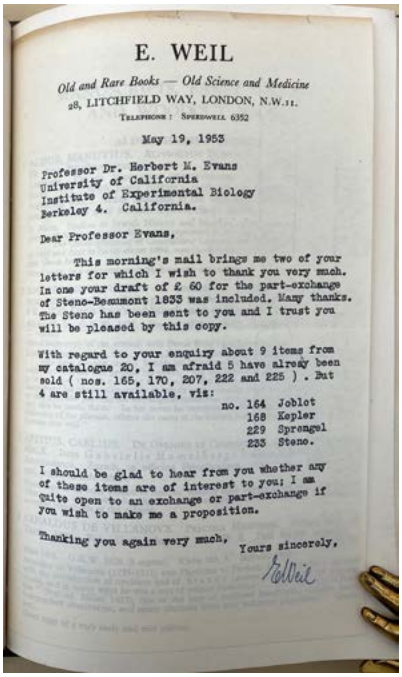

LIB. I. SECT. I. CAP. XI.
DE MODO AGENDI OPII.
CAPUT XII.
De sulphure opii narcotico.

Wedel obtained his medical degree from the University of Jena and taught there for many years, serving as a professor of anatomy, surgery, botany, chemistry and medical theory. He was a devotee of Paracelsus's doctrine of iatrochemistry, which sought to understand medicine and physiology on the basis of chemical processes and encouraged its practitioners to conduct experiments for the purpose of producing effective drugs for the treatment of disease. "These concepts emerge clearly in Wedel's treatise on opium, a substance that offered the ideal occasion for experimentation, since various derivatives of its active ingredients could be obtained by chemical manipulation . . . He begins by observing that opium—the juice contained in the capsule of the poppy ('succus excapitum papaveris thyrisis seu scapibus vulnerates,' p. 10)—was an extraordinarily potent 'simple' whose effects had already been described by the clas-

sical and Arab authorities, whom he cites extensively. A discussion of the 'temperament' of opium and whether it was 'warm' or 'cold' in accordance with the medical theories of Antiquity follows, but Wedel quickly passes to an examination of the soporific and narcotic properties of the drug, carefully explaining how opium in various forms, including its volatile salts, could be used to treat pain, insomnia, blood fluxes, migraine, and epilepsy. In the second book of the third chapter, he elucidates the risks associated with opium and recommends that great caution be exercised in its administration. What interested Wedel most of all, however, were recipes for the compounds and medicinal remedies, in either liquid or solid form, that could be obtained from the plant and a number of these are described" (Tomasi & Willis, *An Oak Spring Herbaria*, pp. 112-114). The book's large engraved title vignette, signed "I. Linck f.," shows opium being harvested from poppy pods by a man wearing a long robe and turban. Tomasi & Willis 19 (2nd ed.). Waring, *Bibliotheca therapeutica,* p. 585. 45114






E. WEIL

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May 19, 1953

Professor Dr. Herbert M. Evans
University of California
Institute of Experimental Biology
Berkeley 4. California.

Dear Professor Evans,

This morning's mail brings me two of your letters for which I wish to thank you very much. In one your draft of £ 60 for the part-exchange of Steno-Beaumont 1833 was included. Many thanks. The Steno has been sent to you and I trust you will be pleased by this copy.

With regard to your enquiry about 9 items from my catalogue 20, I am afraid 5 have already been sold (nos. 165, 170, 207, 222 and 225). But 4 are still available, viz:

no. 164 Joblot
168 Kepler
229 Sprengel
233 Steno.

I should be glad to hear from you whether any of these items are of interest to you; I am quite open to an exchange or part-exchange if you wish to make me a proposition.

Thanking you again very much,

Yours sincerely,

E Weil

Herbert M. Evans' Annotated Copies

50. Weil, Ernst (1891-1965). Complete set (nos. 1-33) of Weil's rare book catalogues. Approx. 1320pp. total. Plates. London: E. Weil, 1943-1965. 218 x 138 mm. Bound in 3 volumes, recent cloth, red leather spine labels; original printed wrappers present. Fine. *Herbert M. Evans' Copies*, with his purchase notes on the front wrappers of several catalogues and his signature or initials on one or two front wrappers. Typed letter signed from Weil to Evans, dated 19 May 1953, bound into Catalogue 20. $2000

First Editions of these important catalogues issued by one of the foremost 20th-century dealers of rare books in medicine and science. These copies are from the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), co-discoverer of Vitamin E and one of the pioneering collectors of rare medical and scientific books. Many of the catalogues in this set bear Evans's pencil or ink notes on their front covers, and Catalogue 20 (1953) has a typed letter signed from Weil to Evans bound in, discussing a possible purchase of four items.

Ernst Weil, a native of Germany, was influenced by his cousin, the bookseller Heinrich Eisemann, to collect and eventually to sell early printed books. In 1924 he founded with Hans Taeuber the firm of Taeuber & Weil in Munich; in 1933 he moved his family to London, where he entered into partnership with E. P. Goldschmidt. In 1943 he began selling books under his own name, issuing 33 catalogues before his death in 1965. Although modestly produced, his catalogues contain much research and original observation, particularly on hitherto ignored medical and scientific books. See E. Weil, "A doctor and his books: Harvey Cushing and his library. The formation of the Harvey Cushing Collection," *Journal of the History of Medicine* 1 (1946): 234-246. 16547