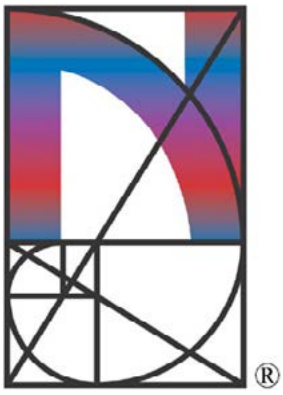
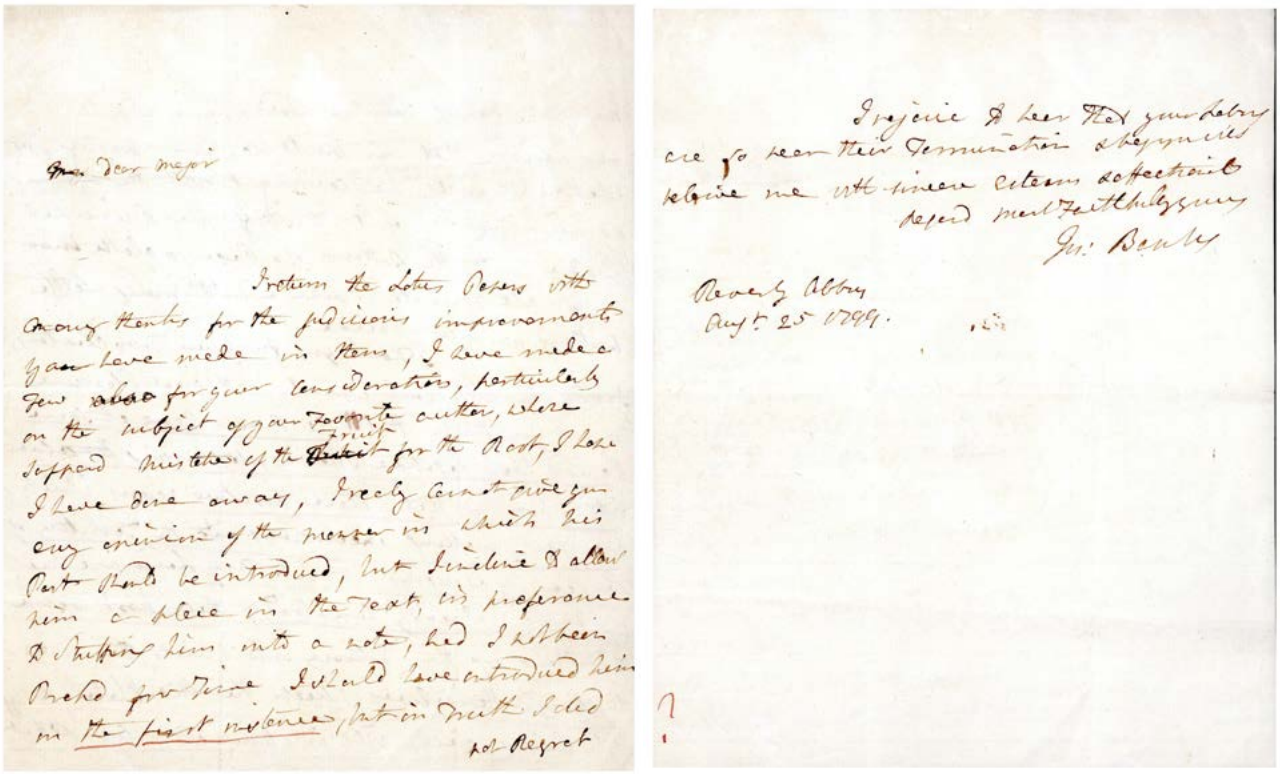
Catalogue 68:

Mostly Recent Acquisitions



HistoryofScience.com
Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 867
Novato, CA 94948
Voice: (415) 892-3181
Cell: (415) 225-3954
Email: orders@jnorman.com



Joseph Banks to James Rennell

1. Banks, Joseph (1743-1820). Autograph letter signed to "My dear Major"; i.e. James Rennell (1742-1830). 2 – 1/2 pages. Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, August 25, 1799. 225 x 184 mm. Faint pencil sketch accompanied by a column of numbers on the blank verso of the second leaf; some words and phrases underlined neatly in red ink, possibly by the recipient. Fine. $6500

From noted botanist and patron of science Joseph Banks, who accompanied Captain James Cook on the latter's famous voyage of discovery to the South Pacific on H.M.S. *Endeavour* (1768-71). During that voyage Banks described and collected hundreds of species of exotic flora, many of which were then new to science; the genus *Banksia*, comprising about 170 species native to Australia, is named for him. Banks served as president of the Royal Society from 1778 until his death, and also headed the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, which under his leadership became one of the pre-eminent botanical gardens in the world. Banks' correspondent was geographer and historian James Rennell, who as an officer in the British East India Company was appointed to conduct the first survey of the territory of Bengal; his results were published in *A Bengal Atlas* (1779). Rennell returned to London in the late 1770s where he devoted himself to geographical research, particularly as pertaining to classical and biblical times. He was elected a member of the Royal Society in 1781 and became close friends with Banks.

Banks' letter to Rennell discusses Rennell's *The Geographical System of Herodotus* (1800), which was then nearing completion. The letter indicates that Rennell was in the habit of submitting work to Banks for his comments and criticism:

> I return the Lotus Papers with many thanks for the judicious improvements you have made in them. I have made a few also for your consideration, particularly on the subject of your favourite author [Herodotus], whose supposed mistake of the fruit for the root, I hope I have done away. I realy [sic] cannot give you any opinion of the manner in which his part should be introduced, but I incline to allow him a place in the text, in preference to stuffing him into a note. Had I not been pressed for time I should have introduced him in the first instance, but in truth I did not regret my not having him at hand from a full persuasion that you could do

> him justice, but whether it will be consonant with the due administration of it, to stuff your principal guide into the bottom of a page, & clothe him in small characters like a Dutchman's little buttons you must decide.

Herodotus described the white lotus (*Nymphaea Lotus*) in his account of the Lotus-eaters portrayed in Homer's *Odyssey.* The plant is a flowering shrub native to Egypt with edible seeds, fruits and roots. Rennell included in his treatise a historical and botanical dissertation on both the white lotus and the water lotus (*Nelumbo*); he paid tribute to Banks for his contribution in a footnote on p. 630 in which he stated that "for the following observations on the aquatic lotus, as well as some remarks on the subject of the lotus at large, the Author is indebted to a highly distinguished friend."

In the remainder of the letter Banks discussed two chapters on rivers included in Rennell's *Geographical System*:

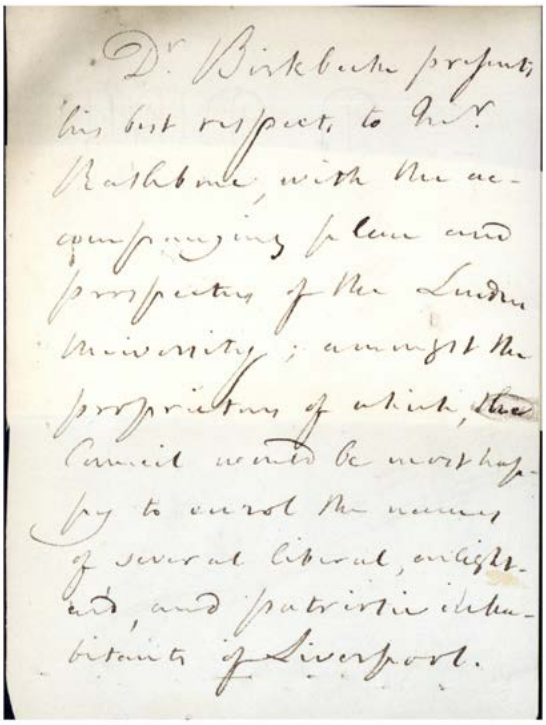
> I thank you for your two chapters. I read the alluvions especially, with great pleasure. Do you not think that all rivers have at some period been negative streams, discharging themselves into a bay & that these positive rivers which are now making incursions into the territory of the sea, by changing it into dry land, are such as have already completed their first work of filling up the estuary into which they once discharged themselves, which the Rio Plate & the River Ouse will in time also compleat.

On page 483 of his *Geographical System* Rennell distinguished between rivers that terminate negatively by emptying into a deep estuary, or positively by forming a projecting delta. Banks in his letter suggests that the first type evolves over time into the second.

Neil Chambers, editor of *The Scientific Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks 1765-1820* (2006), includes other letters concerning this particular exchange from Rennell to Banks in volume 5 of *The Indian and Pacific Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks, 1768-1820* (2012). Letters both before and after it are also featured in this volume. 42813

Birkbeck Presents the Prospectus for London University

2. Birkbeck, George (1776-1841). Autograph letter signed to William Rathbone (1787-1868). Bifolium (portions of second leaf cut away). 1 page plus address. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1825). 153 x 114 mm. Light soiling, a few pin-holes, but very good. $950


Dr Birkbeck presents his best respects to Mr Rathbone, with the accompanying plan and prospectus of the London University; amongst the proprietors of which, the Council would be most happy to enrol the names of several liberal, enlightened, and patriotic inhabitants of Liverpool.

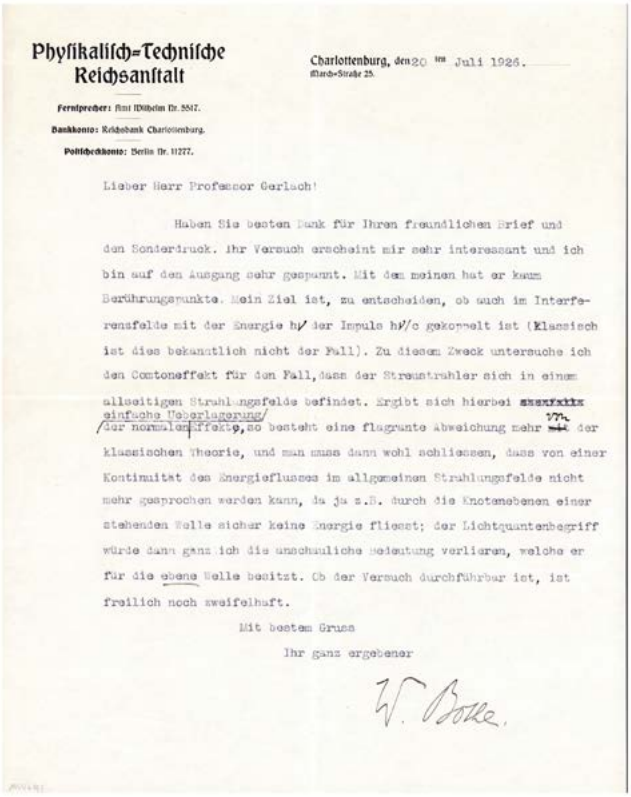
From George Birkbeck, pioneering educator and philanthropist, soliciting support for creating what was then called London University:

> Dr. Birkbeck presents his best respects to Mr. Rathbone, with the accompanying plan and prospectus of the London University [not present here]; amongst the proprietors of which, the Council would be most happy to enrol the names of several liberal, enlightened, and patriotic inhabitants of Liverpool.

Birckbeck was a member of the council established to form the new university—now University College London—which was established in 1826 as a non-secular alternative to Oxford and Cambridge. He also founded the London Mechanic's Institute, which was later incorporated into the University of London as Birkbeck College. Birkbeck's correspondent was William Rathbone, a leading Liverpool merchant and social reformer. 46408

Bothe to Gerlach Concerning Light Quanta

3. Bothe, Walther (1891-1957). Typed letter signed with manuscript corrections, in German, to Walther Gerlach (1889-1979). 1 page on one sheet; letterhead of the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt. Charlottenburg, 20 July 1926. 277 x 217 mm. Creased where previously folded, but fine otherwise. $3750



Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt

Charlottenburg, den 20 ten Juli 1926.
Marie-Straße 25.

Fernsprecher: Amt Wilhelm Nr. 5517.
Bankkonto: Reichsbank Charlottenburg.
Postscheckkonto: Berlin Nr. 11277.

Lieber Herr Professor Gerlach!

Haben Sie besten Dank für Ihren freundlichen Brief und den Sonderdruck. Ihr Versuch erscheint mir sehr interessant und ich bin auf den Ausgang sehr gespannt. Mit dem meinen hat er kaum Berührungspunkte. Mein Ziel ist, zu entscheiden, ob auch im Interferenzfelde mit der Energie hν/ der Impuls hν/c gekoppelt ist (klassisch ist dies bekanntlich nicht der Fall). Zu diesem Zweck untersuche ich den Comptoneffekt für den Fall, dass der Streustrahler sich in einem allseitigen Strahlungsfelde befindet. Ergibt sich hierbei ~~xxxxxxx~~ einfache Ueberlagerung/ der normalen Effekte, so besteht eine flagrante Abweichung mehr ~~xx~~ von der klassischen Theorie, und man muss dann wohl schliessen, dass von einer Kontinuität des Energieflusses im allgemeinen Strahlungsfelde nicht mehr gesprochen werden kann, da ja z.B. durch die Knotenebenen einer stehenden Welle sicher keine Energie fliesst; der Lichtquantenbegriff würde dann ganz ich die anschauliche Bedeutung verlieren, welche er für die ebene Welle besitzt. Ob der Versuch durchführbar ist, ist freilich noch zweifelhaft.

Mit bestem Gruss

Ihr ganz ergebener

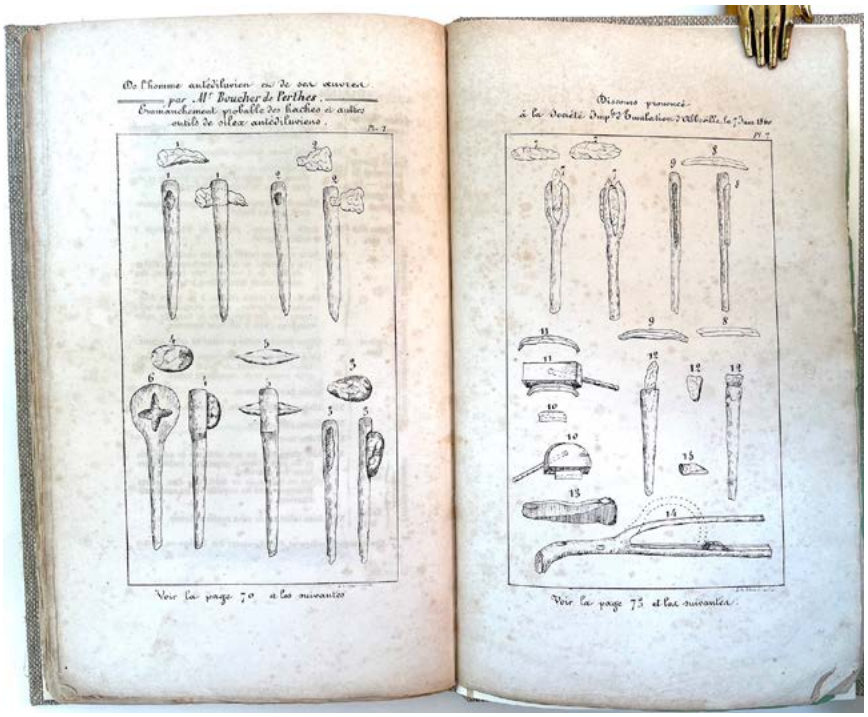
W. Bothe.

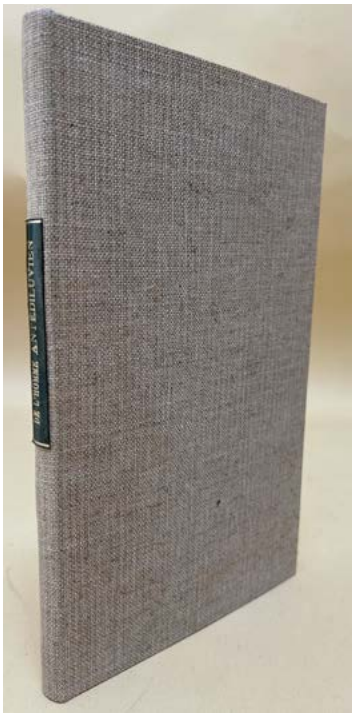
Letter with excellent scientific content from Walther Bothe, winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in physics for his "coincidence method," to Walther Gerlach, co-discoverer of spin quantization in a magnetic field (the "Stern-Gerlach" effect). Bothe discusses an experiment he is planning for the purpose of investigating a certain property of light quanta (photons), part of the extensive researches on the corpuscular theory of light that occupied him in the mid-1920s. The letter can be translated as follows:

> Thank you very much for your kind letter and the reprint. Your attempt seems very interesting and I am very excited about the outcome. It has hardly any points of contact with mine. My goal is to decide whether the impulse hν/c is also coupled to the energy hν in the interference field (as is well known, this is not classically the case). For this purpose I examine an all-round radiation field. If this results in a simple superimposition of the normal effects, there is another flagrant deviation from the classical theory, and one must then conclude that there is no longer any continuity of the energy flow in the general radiation field, since, for example, certainly no energy flows through the nodal planes of a standing wave; the concept of light quanta would then completely lose the graphic meaning which it has for the plane wave. It is of course still doubtful whether the experiment can be carried out.

The Greek letter "ν" in the equation stands for photon frequency, the "h" is Planck's constant and "c" represents the speed of light.

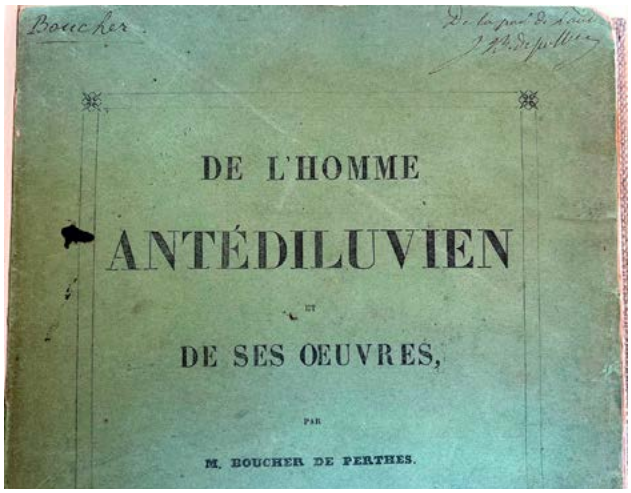
"From 1923 until 1926 Bothe concentrated, especially on experimental and theoretical work on the corpuscular theory of light. He had, some months before the discovery of the Compton effect, observed, in a Wilson chamber filled with hydrogen, the short track of the recoil electrons of X-rays and he did further work on the direction of the emission of photo electrons. Together he and [Hans] Geiger related the Compton effect to the theory of Bohr, Kramers, and Slater, and the results of their work provided strong support for the corpuscular theory of light" (Walther Bothe – Biographical. NobelPrize.org. Nobel Media AB 2021. Sun. 13 Jun 2021). 46299





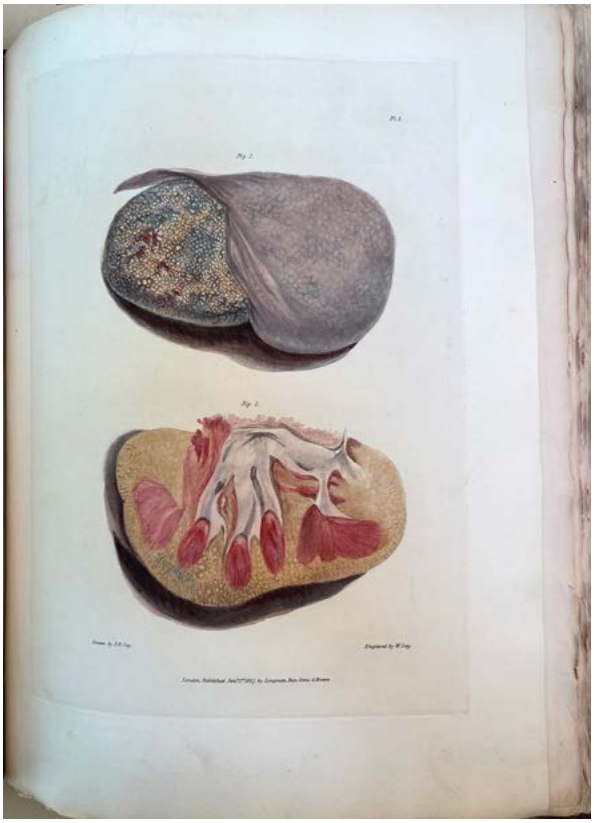
Prehistoric Man, Inscribed

4. Boucher de Perthes, Jacques (1788-1868). De l'homme antédiluvien et de ses oeuvres. [4], 99, [3]pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Jung-Treuttel; Derache; Dumoulin; Didron, 1860. 229 x 140 mm. Modern cloth; original printed wrappers bound in. Fore-edges a bit frayed, small split in inner margin of front wrapper, foxed, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed in Boucher de Perthes's hand on the front wrapper: "De la part de l'auteur J. B. de Perthes." $1500



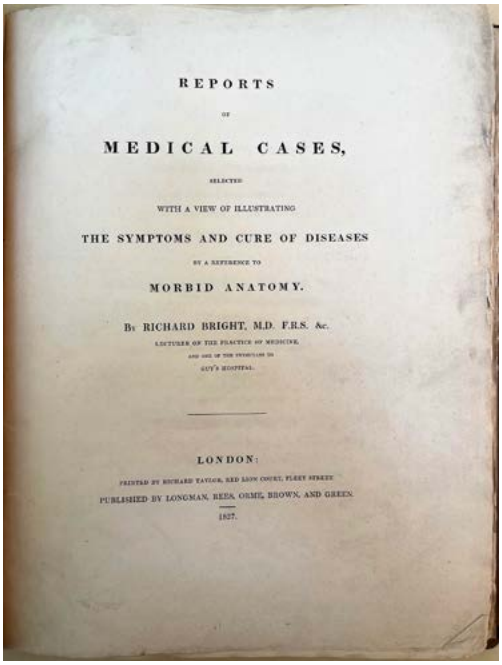
First Edition. Boucher de Perthes, a customs official in Abbeville, France, began excavating in the Somme Valley in the 1840s, discovering flaked stone tools and other artifacts in undisturbed strata that also contained the fossilized remains of extinct animals. He interpreted these findings as evidence that humans had coexisted with these animals, and in 1849 he published the first volume of his *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes,* in which he laid forth his archeology-based arguments for man's antiquity. His work was ignored at first, but in the late 1850s Sir Charles Lyell, Joseph Prestwich and a number of other British geologists corroborated Boucher's findings and the value of his research was finally recognized.

The present work is an annotated version of a speech that Boucher de Perthes presented on 7 June 1860 to the Sociéte Impériale d'Emulation. It recounts the history of Boucher's efforts to convince the world of the antiquity of man, the rejection of his ideas over many years and, beginning in 1859, the eventual acceptance of the antiquity of man by British and Continental scientists. Included is a record of visits to Abbeville in the spring and summer of 1859 by British geologists Hugh Falconer, Joseph Prestwich, John Evans, Robert Godwin-Austin, J. W. Flower, R. W. Milne and Sir Charles Lyell. *De l'homme antédiluvien et de ses oeuvres* was reprinted in Volume 3 of Boucher de Perthes' *Antiquités celtiques et antédiluviennes* (1864). 46325



Bright's Disease

5. Bright, Richard (1789-1858). Reports of medical cases . . . 4to. xvi, 231pp. 16 hand-colored plates, numbered 1-6, 6*, 7-15, engraved by W. Say (1768-1834) after F. R. Say (d. 1858) with separate printed keys. London: Longman . . . , 1827. 332 x 255 mm. (untrimmed). Original boards, rebacked in cloth, corners a bit worn, minor stains and scratches. Two or three small marginal tears, but a very good copy. $15,000


REPORTS

OF

MEDICAL CASES,

SELECTED

WITH A VIEW OF ILLUSTRATING

THE SYMPTOMS AND CURE OF DISEASES

BY A REFERENCE TO

MORBID ANATOMY.

By RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

LECTURER ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

AND ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

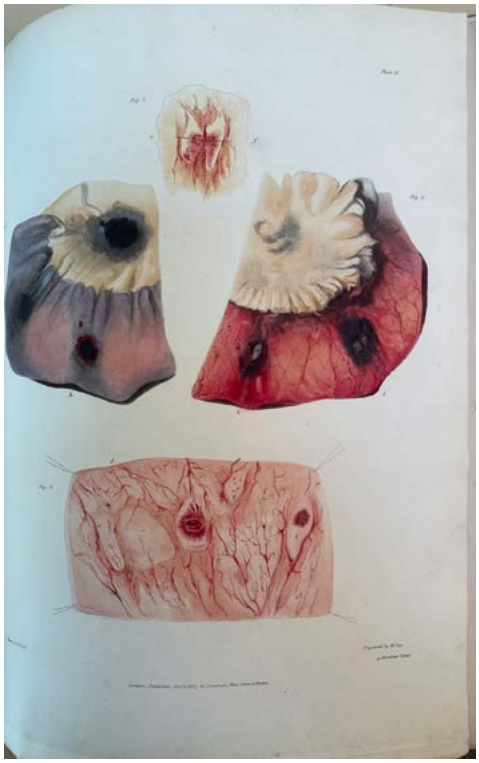
LONDON:

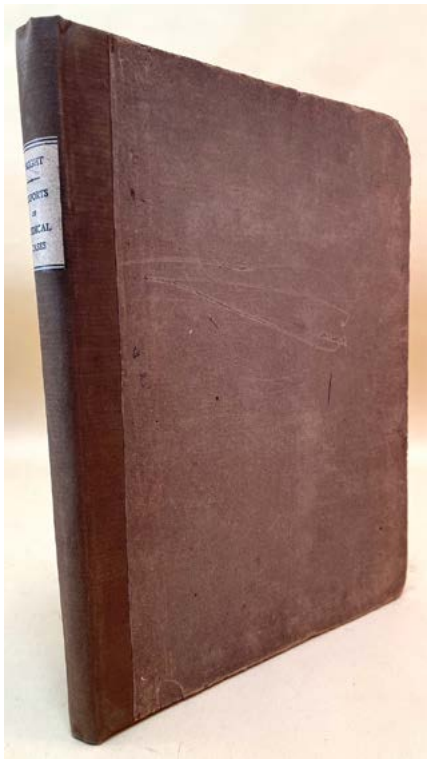
PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

PUBLISHED BY LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN.

1827.

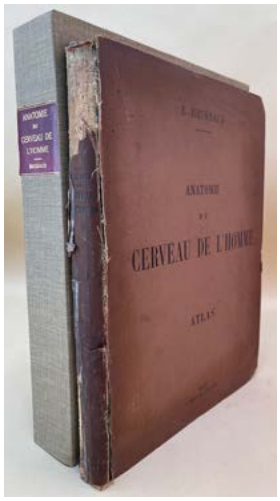
First Edition of the first volume of Bright's *Reports* (Bright published a second series of *Reports* in 1830-31, dealing with neuropathology; each series is a complete book in itself). Bright's work, a series of case histories correlating clinical and pathological phenomena, is one of the rarer and more ambitious English medical books of the 19th century. Information in the publisher's ledgers (now part of the Longman archive held at the Reading University Library) indicates that the *Reports* was printed on commission at Bright's expense, in lots of from five to fifty copies as ordered. According to the ledgers, 243 copies of the 1827 *Reports* and 171 copies of the 1830-31 *Reports* were sold between 26 September 1827 and 5 September 1861, when the last remaining copies were destroyed in a fire that consumed Longman's premises at Paternoster Row.





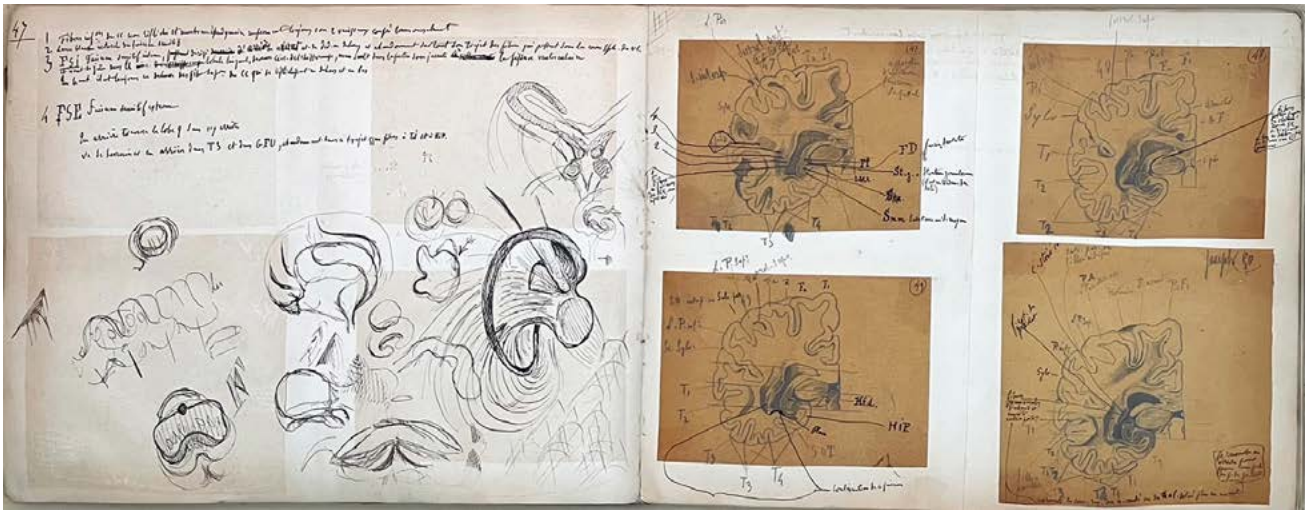
The 1827 *Reports* is most famous for its classic description of the complex of kidney disorders collectively and eponymically known as "Bright's disease." Bright was the first to distinguish between renal and cardiac edema, and the first to link renal edema and the presence of albumin in the urine with particular structural changes in the kidneys observed post-mortem. Five of the sixteen plates in the *Reports* effectively show the surface mottling and granulated texture of diseased kidneys. The work's engraved plates, meticulously hand-colored to accord with Bright's descriptions of the specimens examined, are among the most beautiful of medical illustrations. Most were drawn by Frederick Richard Say, a distinguished portraitist whose portrait of Bright now hangs in the Royal College of Physicians of London. "In order to achieve the most poignant reproductions of his post-mortem material, Bright was probably required to bring Say to the autopsy room whenever a specimen of interest arose. Say presumably produced a water color image of the specimen on the spot which was subsequently copied by the engraver" (Fine, p. 779). Say's father, William, who produced the majority of the plates, used mezzotint variously combined with line-engraving, stipple, and soft-ground etching to create the printed images. Norman 341. Goldschmid, pp. 126-127. Fine, "Pathological specimens of the kidney examined by Richard Bright," *Kidney International* 29 (1986), pp. 779-783. Peitzman, "Bright's disease and Bright's generation—toward exact medicine at Guy's Hospital," *Bull. Hist. Med.* 55 (1981), pp. 307-321. 46312

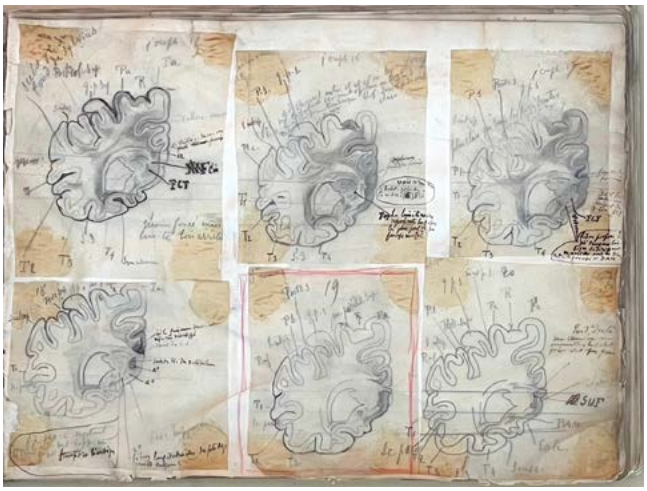
With Over 132 Original Neuroanatomical Drawings by Brissaud

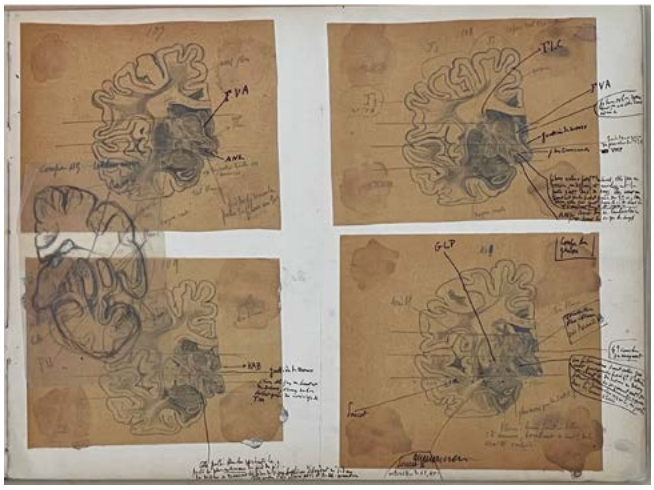


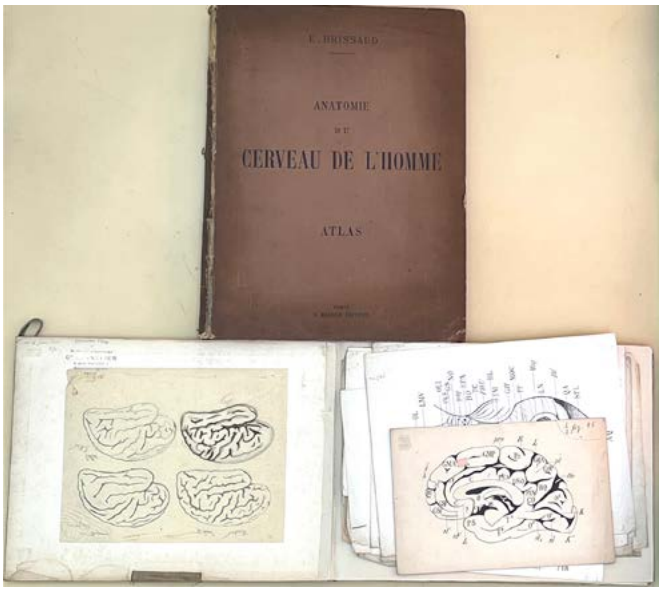
6. Brissaud, Édouard (1852-1909). (1) Anatomie du cerveau de l'homme. 18pp. 43 lithographed plates, each with separate printed key. Separate "Table alphabétique des signes" laid in. Paris: G. Masson, 1893. 360 x 273 mm. Original cloth, back cover detached, front hinge split, spine worn and in fragile state with some loss. Internally very good. (2) **Brissaud.** Album containing 132 annotated proof drawings on tissue of illustrations used in the *Anatomie du cerveau*, plus several more drawings, notes, etc. laid in. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1890-93]. 260 x 348 mm. Gray linen cloth. Leaves wrinkled with a few minor tears, glue at corners of drawings browning. Together 2 items, preserved in a custom cloth folding case. $9500

First Edition. The French neurologist Édouard Brissaud was one of Charcot's favorite pupils, and his career and scientific work were deeply influenced by his mentor. He gave the classic description of thyroid infantilism (see Garrison-Morton.com







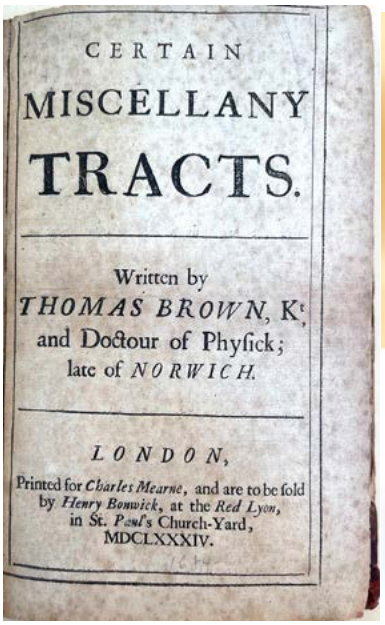


3843) and co-founded (with Pierre Marie) the journal *Revue neurologique*; he also served as Marcel Proust's physician, providing the inspiration for the character of Dr. du Boulbon in Proust's *A la recherche du temps perdu.* After Charcot's death in 1893 Brissaud was appointed his temporary successor at the Salpêtrière; in the same year he issued his most important work, the *Anatomie du cerveau de l'homme,* which showcased "both the depth of his anatomical knowledge and his talent for drawing" (Tatu, p. 55). He died of a brain tumor at age 57.

This copy of the *Anatomie du cerveau* includes an album of Brissaud's original drawings for the work, many of them with annotations; several other drawings, annotated proofs, etc. are laid in loosely. Laid into the *Anatomie* is what appears to be a proof of a "Table alphabétique des signes" providing a key to the abbreviations used in Brissaud's plates. L. Tatu, "Edouard Brissaud, Fulgence Raymond and the succession of Charcot," in *Following Charcot: A Forgotten History of Neurology and Psychiatry,* ed. J. Bogousslavsky (Basel: Karger, 2011): 52-60. 46320

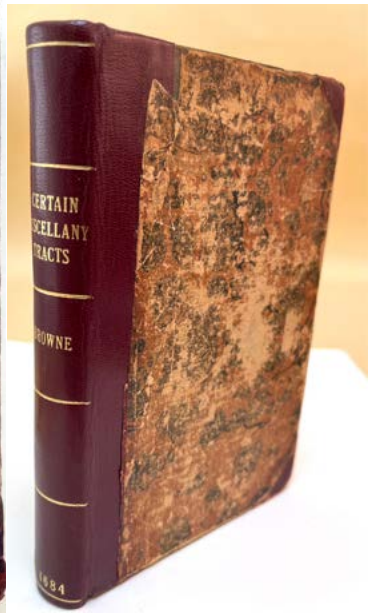
Inscribed by Harvey Cushing

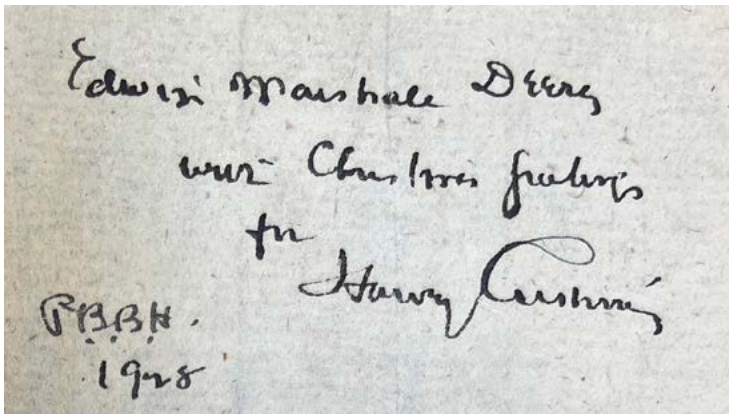
7. Browne, Thomas (1605-82). Certain miscellany tracts. [8], 215, [7] pp. *Lacking the engraved frontispiece portrait.* London: Charles Mearne; Henry Bonwick, 1684. 171 x 113 mm. Half morocco, marbled boards ca. 1684, rebacked, some rubbing and edgewear. Moderate foxing and toning, inner margin of front free endpaper repaired, upper corners of last few leaves chipped, but good to very good. Inscribed by Harvey Cushing (1869-1939) on the front free endpaper: "Edwin Marshall Deery with Christmas greetings from Harvey Cushing P.B.B.H. 1928." Pencil note in Cushing's hand on the rear free endpaper: "B H Blackwell Oxford 12/6." $2500


CERTAIN
MISCELLANY
TRACTS.

Written by
THOMAS BROWN, K^t
and Doctour of Physick;
late of NORWICH.

LONDON,
Printed for Charles Mearne, and are to be sold
by Henry Bonwick, at the Red Lyon,
in St. Paul's Church-Yard,
MDCLXXXIV.

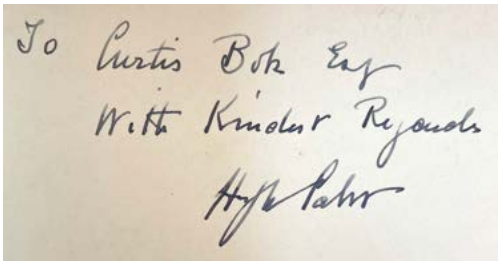


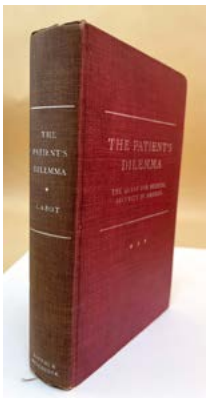

Edwin Marshall Deery
with Christmas greetings
from
Harvey Cushing
P.B.B.H.
1928

First Edition, second issue with the title dated 1684 and imprint reading "Printed for Charles Mearne, and are to be sold by Henry Bonwick, at the Red Lyon in St. Paul's Church-Yard." This copy was given as a Christmas gift by Cushing to fellow neurosurgeon Edwin Marshall Deery of New York; according to Cushing's pencil note in the back, he had purchased it from B. H. Blackwell in Oxford for twelve shillings and sixpence.

The second issue of *Certain Miscellany Tracts* consists of the sheets of the 1683 first issue with a new title-leaf. "The *Miscellany Tracts* were edited shortly after their author's death by Archbishop Tenison, to whom Browne's own transcripts were handed by his son . . . They were in fact written as answers to enquiries addressed to Browne by various correspondents" (Keynes, p. 91). Keynes, *A Bibliography of Sir Thomas Browne,* no. 128. 46285

8. Cabot, Hugh (1872-1945). The patient's dilemma: The quest for medical security in America. x, [2], 284pp. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, 1940. 204 x 135 mm. Original cloth, spine faded, lower extremity frayed. Very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed by Cabot on the front endpaper: "To Curtis Bok Esq. With kindest regards Hugh Cabot." $450

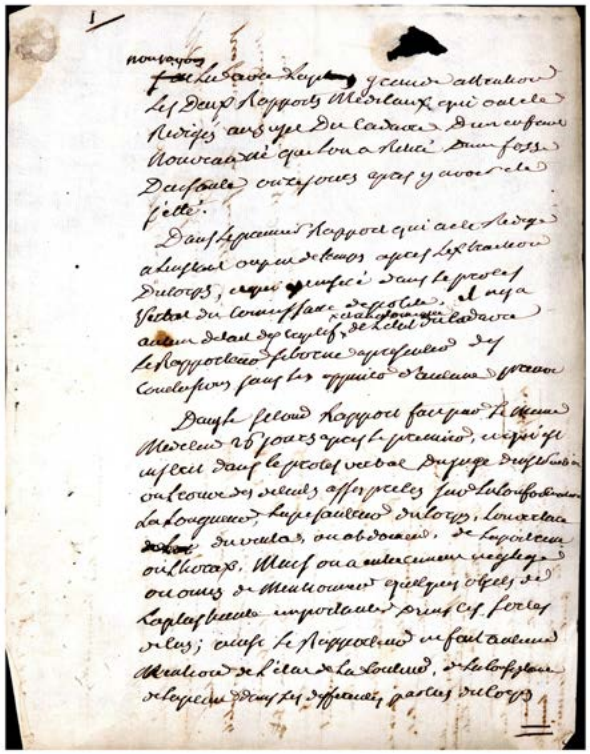




First Edition. Cabot, Professor of Surgery at the Mayo Clinic, was a strong advocate of group medical practice and of establishing a partnership between the federal government, medical schools and hospitals to combat the problem of providing health care to low-income and poor Americans. In the present work Cabot discusses some of the socio-economic issues affecting medical care, such as the impact of scientific discoveries (which often drive up the price of care), the need for medical security, the advantages of organized or group medical practice as opposed to individual practice, and the role of government and voluntary agencies in shaping medical care. The recipient of this copy was Curtis Bok (1897-1962), a Pennsylvania Supreme Court justice and philanthropist. Garrison-Morton.com 13352. 46403

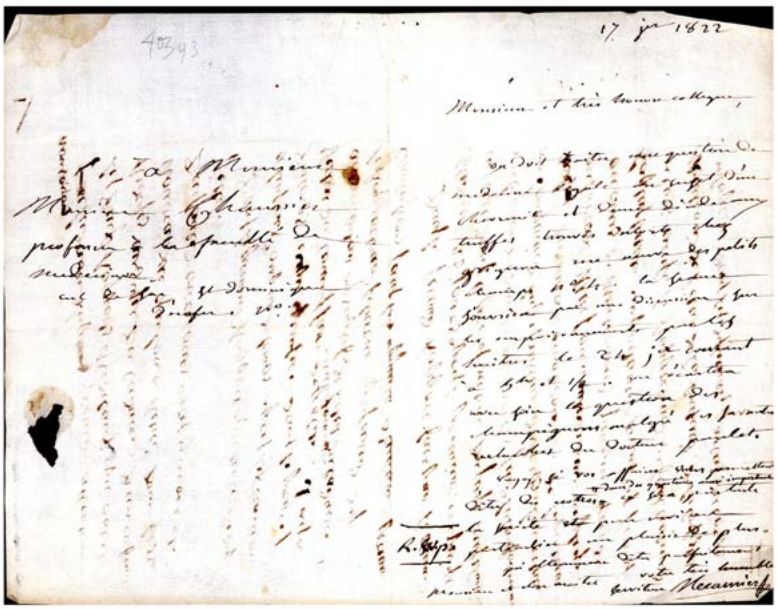
Critique of Two Forensic Medical Reports on the Death of an Infant Written on the Back of Recamier's Humorous Invitation to Dinner

9. Chaussier, François (1746-1828). Autograph manuscript draft, in French. 10pp. on 10 numbered leaves. [Paris:] 3 February 1822. Written on the backs of several printed and manuscript documents, including the following: **Recamier, Joseph** (1774-1852). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Chaussier. 1 page plus integral address leaf. [Paris:] 17 January 1822. Together two items. 254 x 201 mm. A few lacunae where seals were broken, a few pinholes, minor marginal fraying, but very good. $3500



Chaussier, a pioneer in forensic medicine, introduced the teaching of legal medicine in France in 1790. He began his medical career in Dijon, where he taught anatomy, chemistry and material medica at the Dijon Academy. In 1794, at the request of the French government, Chaussier went to Paris to help reorganize the country's system of medical education through the creation of the Écoles de Santé. He afterwards served as professor of anatomy in the new school, taught the course of chemistry and medicine at the École Polytechnique, and worked as a physician at the Hospice de la Maternité, where he conducted research on teratology and forensic medicine. During his long and distinguished medical career Chauss-

ier earned a reputation as an expert in legal medicine, giving consultations, writing forensic reports, and publishing several works on the subject, including *Manuel médico-légal des poisons* (1824), *Recueil de mémoires, consultations, et rapports sur divers objets de médecine légale* (1824) and *Mémoire médico-légal sur la viabilité de l'enfant naissant* (1826).



This is the only autograph manuscript by Chaussier we have handled in more than forty years of trading. It is also the only manuscript we have ever handled in which the author wrote his draft on the back of other documents. The manuscript is a draft of a review of two earlier medical reports concerning the case of a newborn infant found dead in a cesspool. Chaussier's handwriting is difficult to read, and we have not been able to decipher all of the draft; however, we have been able to determine that much of the draft is devoted to discussing the state of the dead infant's lungs, in an attempt to determine whether the infant had begun to breathe before its demise. Chaussier describes the appearance of the lungs of dead infants in similar cases (translations ours):

> A newborn infant dies several minutes after having breathed and in these cases, of which we often have examples at the Hospice de la Maternité, the lungs are always developed, pink, crepitant, their weight […], and when one puts them in water they always sink completely.

He also notes that the infant's umbilical cord was not present, and mentions the possibility that gas present in the infant cadaver's lungs might be the result of putrefaction, given the fact that the body had been in the cesspool eleven days before its discovery.

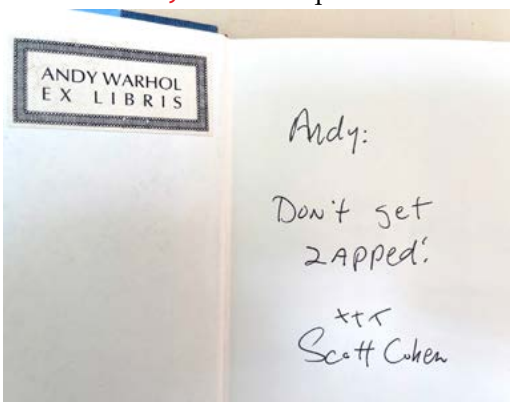
Chaussier wrote this draft of his report on the backs of several printed or manuscript documents, including a letter sent to him a few weeks earlier by Joseph Recamier, chief physician at the Hôtel-Dieu, a pioneer in gynecological surgery (see Garrison-Morton 6033), and a cancer specialist who came up with the modern definition of metastasis. The letter reads as follows:

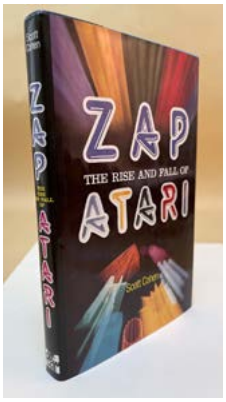
> We must deal with a question of forensic medicine in the matter of a deer and of a young truffle-stuffed turkey found dead at Gri[…]'s, rue neuve des Petits Champs no. 4. The session will begin with a discussion on oyster poisoning on the 24th of this January at 3:30. We will consider carefully the question of mushrooms . . .

Recamier's letter is most likely a jocular invitation to dinner, referring humorously to a proposed forensic investigation into the deaths of a deer and a truffle-stuffed turkey, a discussion of poisoning by oysters, and "the question of mushrooms." Burton, *Napoleon and the Woman Question* (2007), pp. 97-98. 40393

Andy Warhol's Copy, Inscribed by the Author

10. Cohen, Scott. Zap: The rise and fall of Atari. xii, 177pp. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1984. 211 x 140 mm. Original quarter cloth, boards, dust-jacket; slight edgewear at lower spine. Very good to fine. *Inscribed by the Author to Andy Warhol* (1928-87) on the front free endpaper: "Andy: Don't get zapped! x x x Scott Cohen." Warhol's bookplate on the front pastedown. $275

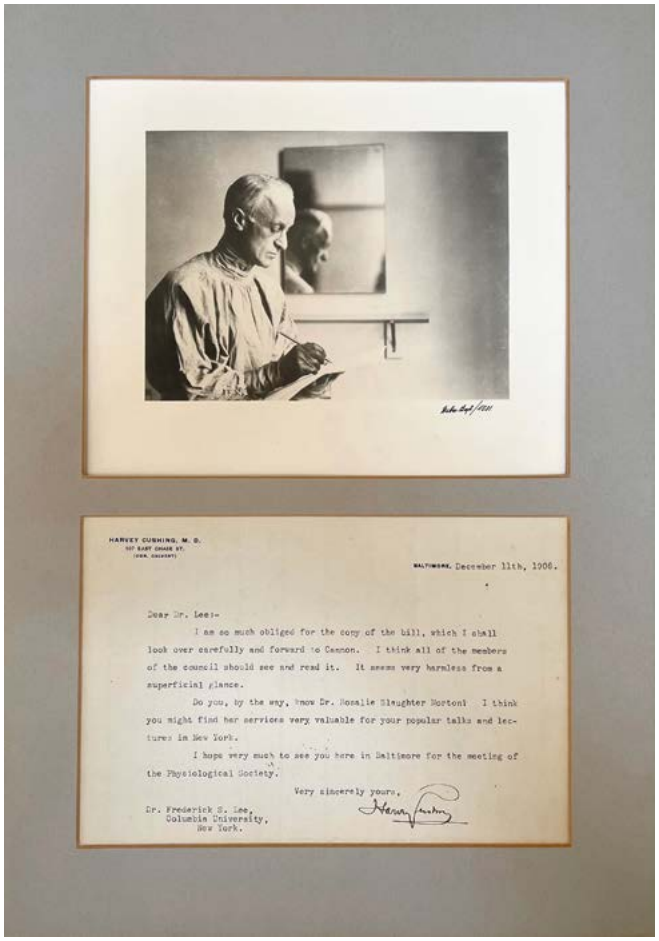




First Edition. A history of the company that dominated the video-game market from 1975 to the early 1980s. This copy is inscribed to Pop artist and filmmaker Andy Warhol, whose works include some of the most expensive paintings ever sold. Warhol was interested in computing, experimenting with computer art on his Commodore Amiga. 46301

"Much Obliged for the Copy of the Bill . . ."

11. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). (1) Typed letter signed to Frederic Schiller Lee (1859-1939). One page, on single sheet with Cushing's letterhead. Baltimore, 11 December 1908. 136 x 202 mm. Mounted with: (2) Portrait photograph (silver print) of Cushing by Walter Willard Boyd, signed and dated ("1931") in ink by Boyd in the lower right margin. [Baltimore,] 1931. 168 x 202 mm. Very good. $5000



(1) Letter to American physiologist Frederic S. Lee (whose first name Cushing misspells as "Frederick"), Dalton Professor of Physiology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and a fellow member, with Cushing, of the AMA's Council for the Defense of Medical Research:

I am so much obliged for the copy of the bill, which I shall look over carefully and forward to Cannon. I think all of the members of the council should see and read it. It seems very harmless from a superficial glance.

Do you, by the way, know Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton? I think you might find her services very valuable for your popular talks and lectures in New York.

I hope very much to see you here in Baltimore for the meeting of the Physiological Society.

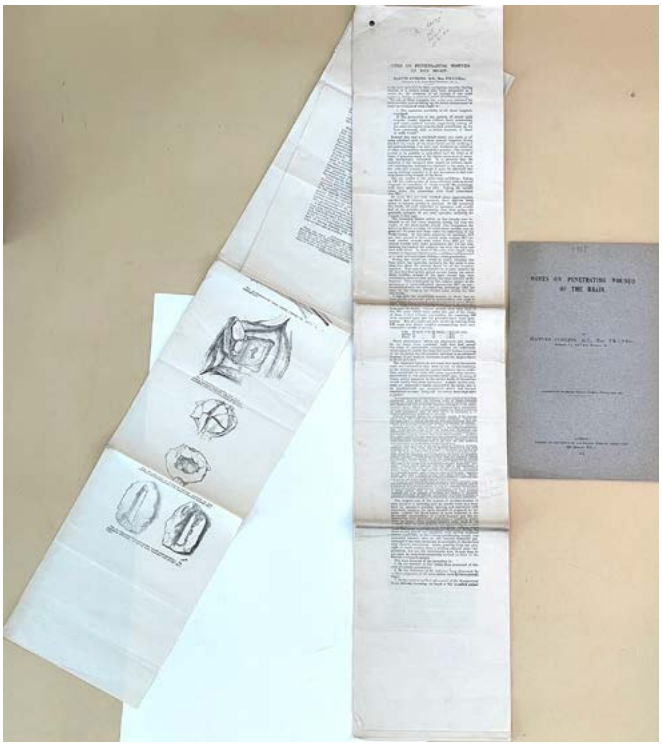
Cushing's letter appears to touch on the issue of animal research, a topic as controversial then as it is now.

Public opposition to animal research had become increasingly vocal during first decade of the 20th century, and in response the AMA established in 1908 its Council for the Defense of Medical Research to protect physicians' rights to conduct animal experiments—this is most likely the "council" Cushing refers to here. Cushing, Lee and the noted physiologist **Walter Cannon** (1871-1945) were all members of the council, with Cannon being a particularly outspoken opponent of the regulation of animal research. The "bill" Cushing mentions is probably the Davis-Lee legislation seeking to establish rules governing the use of animals in medical and scientific experimentation, introduced in 1908 and sponsored by the Society for the Prevention of Abuse in Animal Experimentation.

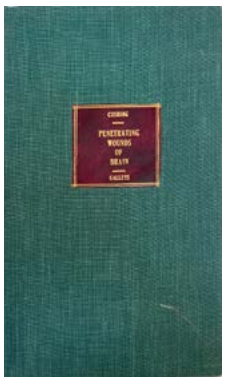
Rosalie Slaughter Morton (1876-1968), mentioned in the second paragraph of Cushing's letter, was an American physician and surgeon who became the first female professor at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

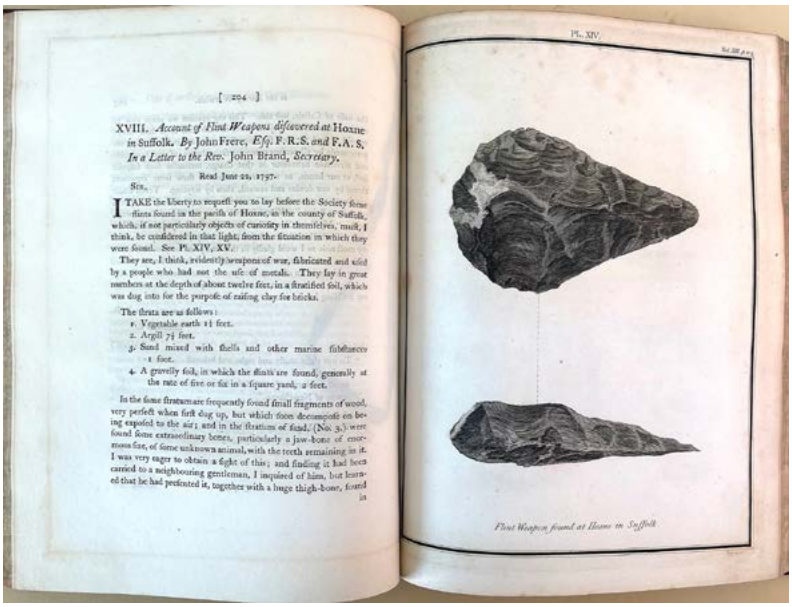
(2) One of the best-known images of Cushing, one of several taken by his onetime student Walter Willard Boyd in the spring of 1931 on the occasion of Cushing's 2000th brain tumor operation; see Fulton, *Harvey Cushing,* p. 602. Signed prints of Boyd's photograph are uncommon. 46405

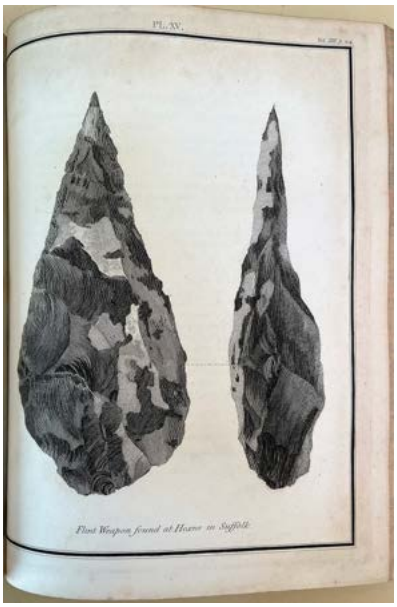
12. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). Notes on penetrating wounds of the brain. Galley proofs of text and illustrations. 7 sheets of varying lengths, fastened with metal brad. N.p., 1918. Some wear and soiling along folds, minor fraying but very good. 2 notes in pencil in an unidentified hand (not Cushing's). With: Notes on penetrating wounds of the brain. Offprint from *British Medical Journal* (23 February 1918). 17pp. Text illustrations. London: Office of the British Medical Association, 1918. 227 x 147 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly sunned. Very good. Together 2 items, preserved in a cloth box. Bookplate. $1250



Galley Proofs; **First Edition, Offprint Issue.** Cushing served as a medical officer with the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I; during that time, he published four papers detailing his important technical contributions to the treatment of wartime brain injuries, of which this paper on penetrating wounds of the brain is the second. One of the pencil notes in the galleys corrects the orientation of an illustration; the other is a comment that did not get included in the final version, represented here by the offprint from the *British Medical Journal*. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing*, 168. Fulton, *Harvey Cushing: A Biography,* p. 440. 46415

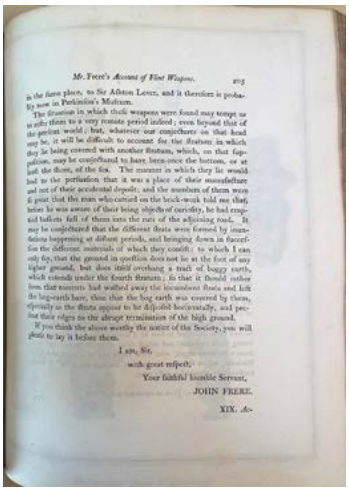


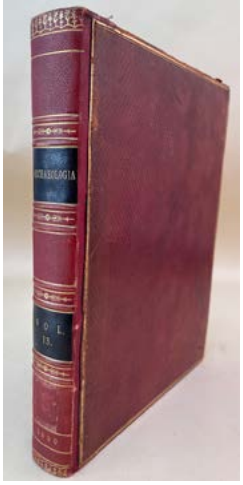




Key Early Discovery in the History of Human Origins

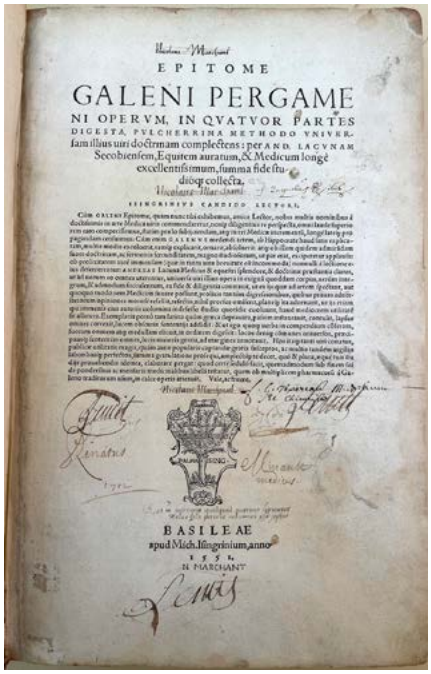
13. Frere, John (1740-1807). Account of flint weapons discovered at Hoxne in Suffolk. In *Archaeologia: Or Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London* 13 (1800): 204-5; 2 plates (nos. XIV – XV). 282 x 217 mm. Whole volume, in 19th-century diced calf gilt, rebacked in morocco, light edgewear. Occasional minor foxing, light toning, but very good. Library stamp and withdrawal stamp on the verso of the front free endpaper. $2750

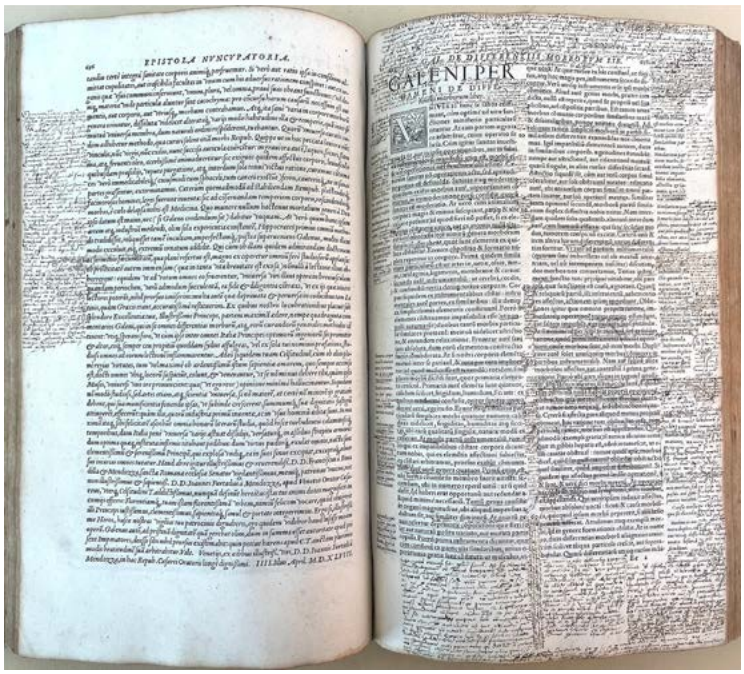




First Edition of the first published description of human-made artifacts found in an unambiguously ancient stratigraphical setting. Frere's brief paper describes the discovery in 1797 of several flint artifacts which he believed to be "weapons of war, fabricated and used by a people who had not the use of metals," associated with "some extraordinary bones, particularly a jaw-bone of enormous size of some unknown animal" (p. 204). The flints were excavated at a brick-field in Hoxne, from a layer of gravelly soil about 12 feet beneath the surface, beneath geological deposits containing fossil animal remains. Frere speculated that the flints were possibly of great antiquity: "The situation in which these weapons were found may tempt us to refer them to a very remote period indeed; even beyond that of the present world . . . the manner in which they lie would lead to the persuasion that it was a place of their manufacture and not of their accidental deposit" (p. 205). He gave a precise description of the flints' location in the stratified soil of the site, but was (understandably) unable to come up with a satisfactory explanation of the site's geology, as Cuvier had not yet developed his system of geologic time markers.

Frere's paper, read before the Society of Antiquaries on June 22, 1797, remained in obscurity until 1860, when geologist John Evans rediscovered it after traveling to France to confirm Boucher de Perthes' discoveries of ancient flint artifacts at Abbeville. In his "Flint implements in the drift" (1860), Evans gave the gist of Frere's paper and included Frere's original plates of flint tools among his own work's illustrations. Hoxne, where Frere made his finds, would become one of the archeological sites used in the mid-nineteenth century to confirm the antiquity of man. Grayson, *The Establishment of Human Antiquity,* pp. 57-59. Garrison-Morton.com 7291. 46406


EPITOME
GALENI PERGAME
NI OPERVM, IN QVATVOR PARTES
DIGESTA, PVLCHERRIMA METHODO VNIVER-
sam illius viri doctrinam complectens: per AND. LACVNAM
Secobiensem, Equitem auratum, & Medicum longè
excellentissimum, summa fide stu-
dioq; collecta.
BASILEAE
apud Mich. Isingrinium, anno
1551.
N. MARCHANT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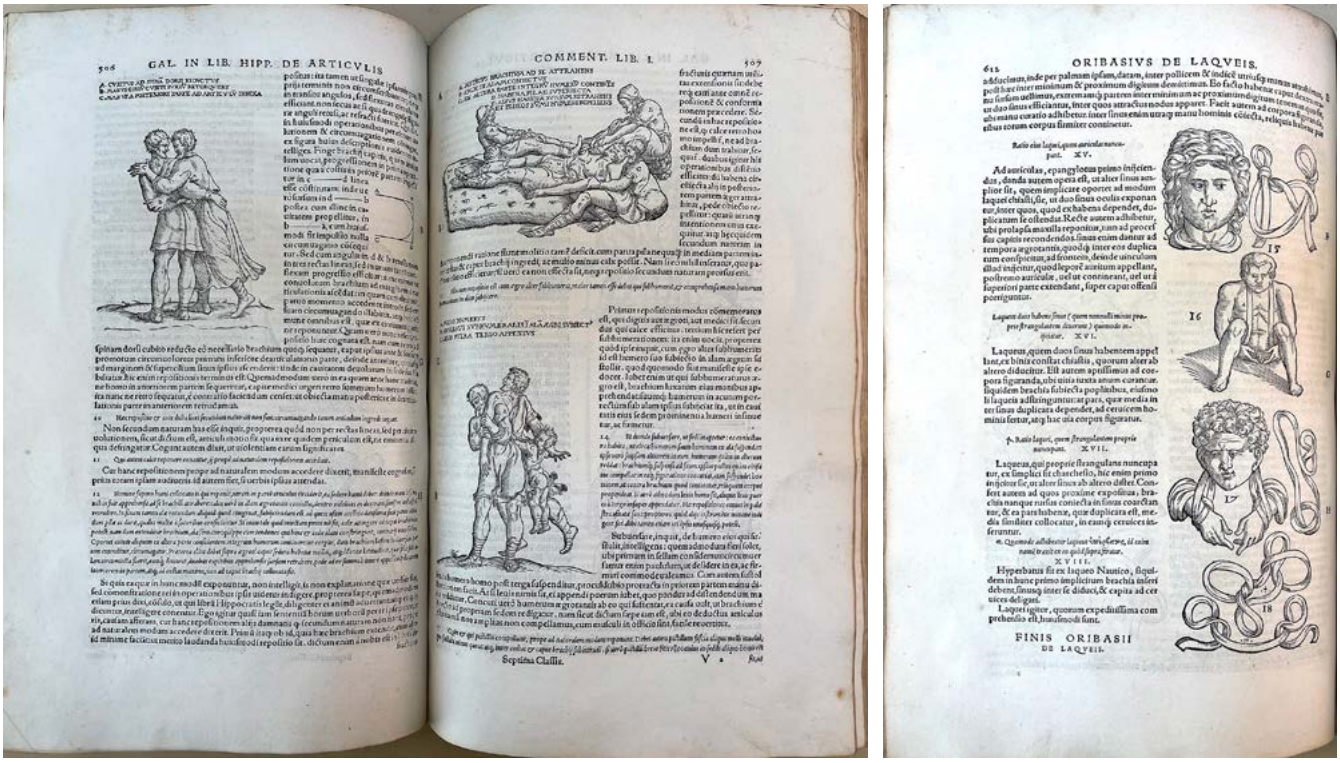
Laguna's Galen Annotated by Marchant and Others

14. Galen (129 – ca. 216). Epitome Galeni Pergameni operum, in quatuor partes digesta, pulcherrima methodo universam illius viri doctrinal complectens. Edited by Andres de Laguna (1499-1559). Folio. [8]pp., 1298 columns, [147] pp. Woodcut illustrations. Basel: Apud Mich. Isingrinum, 1551. 323 x 204 mm. 16th-century calf gilt, skillfully rebacked, hinges a bit rubbed. Title-leaf repaired, minor dampstaining, but very good. From the library of Nicolas Marchant (d. 1678), with his signature on the title and 5-line Latin inscription on the verso of the last leaf; signatures of several other early owners on the title. Copious marginal annotations on several leaves in 2 or 3 hands, including Marchant's. $3750

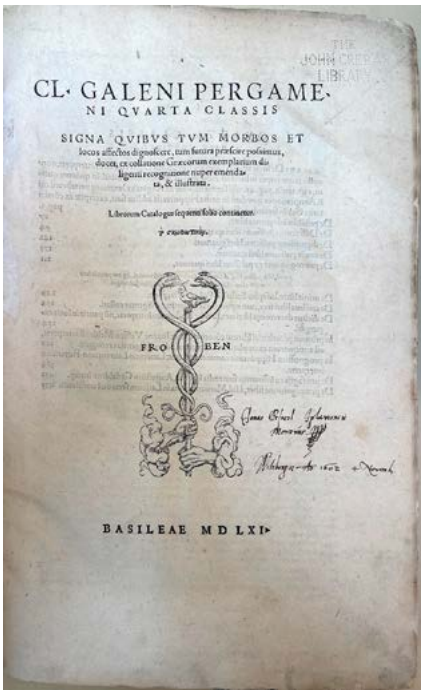
Second edition, first published in Venice in 1548, of this collection of Galen's works edited by the Spanish physician-humanist Andres de Laguna, best known for his masterful Latin and Spanish editions of Dioscorides' *Peri hyles iatrikes* (De materia medica). This copy was once owned by 17th-century French botanist and pharmacist Nicolas Marchant, who obtained a medical degree from the University of Padua and later became one of the first members of the Académie des Sciences. The margins of several pages—particularly Ee2v, the opening page of Galen's *De differentiis morborum liber, De causis morborum liber*—contain copious notes in the margins and the spaces between the columns, by Marchant and possibly one or two other early owners.

Laguna studied medicine in Paris in the 1530s and spent several years in the Netherlands, France, England and Italy before returning to Spain in 1557. Known as the "Spanish Galen," he enjoyed an international reputation as a learned and skilled physician, and his services were sought after by some of Europe's most powerful men, including Pope Julius III and Holy Roman Emperors Charles V and Philip II. In his *Epitome* of Galen's works, Laguna attempted to reconcile Galen's doctrines with those of Hippocrates. A. Kousolis et al., "Andrés Laguna: A great medical humanist (1499-1559)," *História da Medicina* 24 (2011): 671-674. 46290

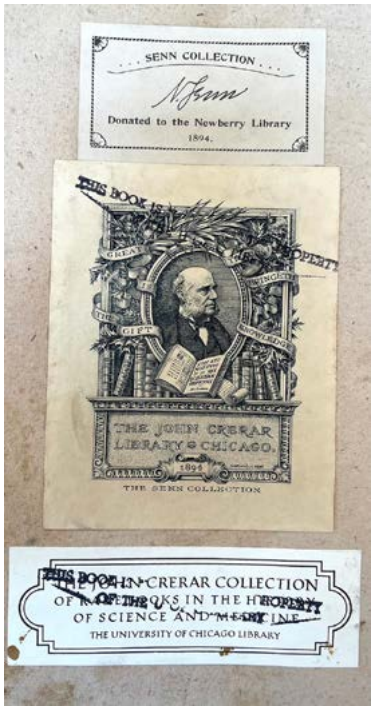


Ex Libris Nicholas Senn

15. Galen (129 – ca. 216). Omnia, quae extant, in Latinum sermonem conversa. Edited by Conrad Gesner (1516-65). Folio. 11 vols. in 3; Vol. 3 lacking final leaf I8 (blank except for woodcut printer's mark). Woodcut title border, text woodcuts, initials and headpieces. [Basel: Hieronymus Froben & Nicolas Episcopius, (1561)-1562 (colophons).] 360 x 241 mm. Half blind-stamped pigskin, boards covered with blue-painted antiphonal leaves, front hinge of third volume repaired, some other hinges cracked but holding, some wear; preserved in 3 cloth folding cases. Perforated library stamp of the John Crerar Library on the opening title-leaves of the three volumes, a few minor wormholes in margins but very good. Signature dated 4 November 1602 of Jonas Pesserl of Iglau in Moravia [Czech Republic]; marginal annotations in his hand on several leaves. Bookplate noting that this copy was once part of the library of Nicholas Senn (1844-1908); bookplates and withdrawal stamps of the John Crerar Library. $12,500



First Froben Edition, and best sixteenth century collected edition in Latin of Galen's works, prepared by the Swiss scholar-physician, naturalist and bibliographer Conrad Gesner, with a bibliography and preface supplied by Gesner especially for this edition. The bibliography (*Prologomena ad Galenum*), which first appeared in this edition, was the first bio-bibliography of an author; it was also Gesner's most developed bibliography, covering Greek editions, Latin editions, lost works, writers on Galen, and a classified bibliography of Galen's writings. The bio-bibliography occupies 37 unnumbered leaves, following the title to volume 1 and Gesner's two unnumbered leaves of dedication, dated February 1562.



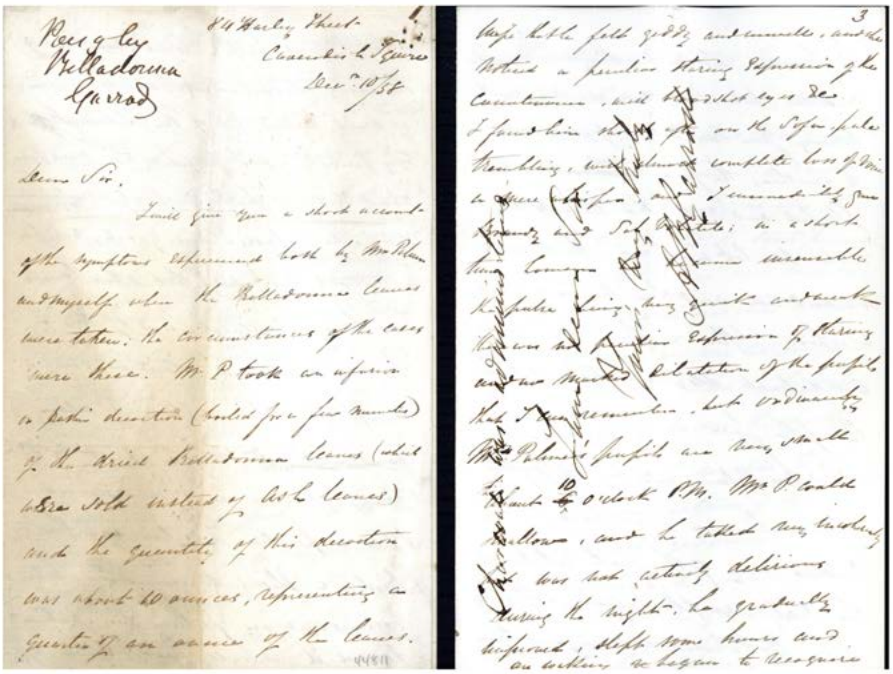
"Galen stands second only to Hippocrates in importance in ancient Greek medicine. His writings dominated Byzantine, Arabic and medieval medicine for over a millenium, being superseded in anatomy only with Vesalius, in physiology with Harvey, and in pathology with Boerhaave" (Garrison-Morton.com 27, citing the Aldine Greek *editio princeps* of 1525). Gesner's edition, first published in Lyons in 1549-51, appeared during the height of Renaissance interest in Galen's works, evidenced by the enormous increase in new translations published between 1525 (the year of the Aldine Greek *editio princeps*) and 1560.

Jonas Pesserl, the 17th-century owner of this copy, was associated with the University of Wittenberg; his name appears on several medical dissertations published in Wittenberg between 1602 and 1605. This copy was later in the library of Nicholas Senn, professor of surgery at the University of Chicago who made important experimental studies on air embolism; see Garrison-Morton.com 3494, 3511, 5620. Adams G-39. Durling, *Galen*, p. 280. 46416

Garrod on Belladona Poisoning

16. Garrod, Alfred Baring (1819-1907). Autograph letter signed to Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80). 12pp. [London] Harley Street, Cavendish Square, 10 December 1858. 178 x 105 mm. Minor soiling to first and last pages, creased along previous folds, but very good. Docketed in Taylor's hand. $2250

Excellent and unusually long letter on belladonna poisoning from Alfred Baring Garrod, the foremost authority of his time on gout and rheumatoid arthritis, to Alfred Swaine Taylor, who founded the field of forensic toxicology. Garrod is best known for discovering that gout is linked to an excess of uric acid in the blood, and for giving rheumatoid arthritis its present name (see Garrison-Morton.com 4497). Taylor, the lead-



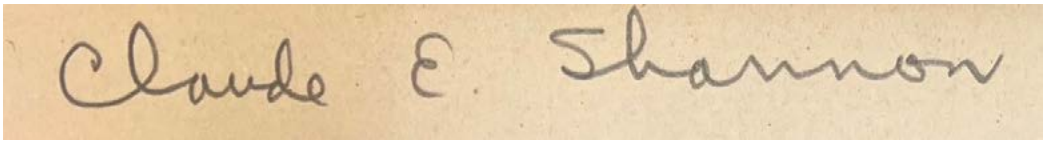
ing medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century, held the professorship of medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital from 1831 until 1877 and was the author of several books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine* (1858).

Belladonna, a highly toxic member of the nightshade family, has been used in medicine since ancient times as a pain reliever, either on its own or combined with opium. Alkaloids distilled from belladonna, including atropine, scopolamine and hyoscyamine, are used in anesthesia today to mitigate cardiac and gastric symptoms caused by the buildup of acetylcholine in anesthetized patients.

Garrod's letter describes in detail the symptoms both he and his patient Mr. Palmer had suffered two or three years previously after accidentally ingesting a decoction of belladonna leaves that they believed to be ash-leaf tea.

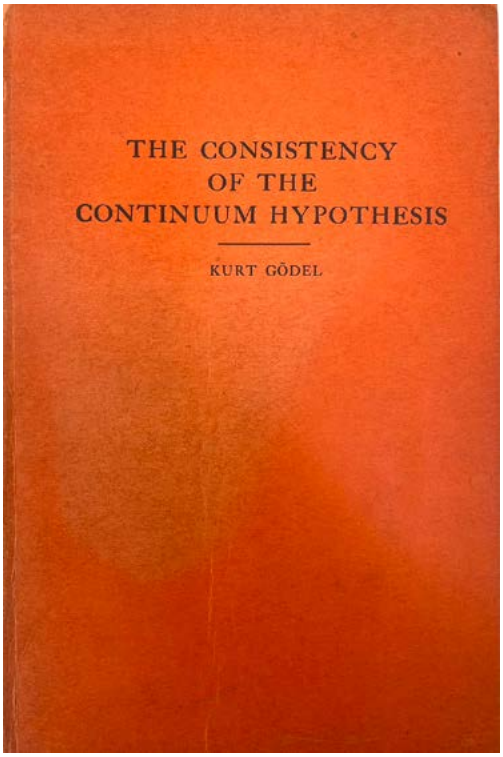
> Mr. P took an infusion or rather decoction (boiled for a few minutes) of the dried belladonna leaves (which were sold instead of ash leaves) and the quantity of this decoction was about 10 ounces, representing a quarter of an ounce of the leaves. I took about half a wine glassful of the same decoction . . . Half an hour afterwards . . . I felt a peculiar sensation in the head, a slight swimming, intensely nervous and on feeling my pulse found it small and rapid . . . I then experienced a peculiar dryness of the mouth, extending to the throat, but certainly most marked in the former, and felt assured that I had been poisoned with belladonna, stramonium or henbane. After a short time I requested some of the infusion to be put into an eye to ascertain whether it dilated the pupil, and it was found to do so powerfully in about 15 or 20 minutes. My vision had become indistinct . . .
>
> My symptoms may be thus summed up:
>
> Swimming sensation
>
> Intense feeling of nervousness and palpitation of heart
>
> Rapid pulse
>
> Dryness of mouth & perversion of taste
>
> Indistinctness of vision
>
> Dilatation of pupils
>
> Very rapid occurrence of ideas and slight difficulty of articulation . . .

Both Garrod and his patient recovered completely from this ordeal. Garrod published brief accounts of the case in the London medical press in 1856 and 1857 (see, for example, *The Medical Times and Gazette,* n.s. 12 [1856], p. 92), and Taylor wrote about it in his classic *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence* (1865 and later eds.). 44811



Two Mathematical Geniuses of the 20th Century—Claude Shannon's Copy of Gödel's Classic on Set Theory

17. Gödel, Kurt (1906-78). The consistency of the axiom of choice and of the generalized continuum hypothesis with axioms of set theory. Annals of Mathematics Studies, no. 3. [8], 66pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1940. 230 x 154 mm. Original orange printed stiff wrappers, front wrapper lightly creased and with some minor uneven fading, spine a bit sunned. Very good. From the library of Claude E. Shannon (1916-2001), with his pencil signature on the front flyleaf. $3500



First Edition of Gödel's last and most comprehensive work on set theory, setting forth his complete proofs of the relative consistency of the axiom of choice and of the generalized continuum hypothesis with the usual axioms for set theory—a result of considerable importance for mathematicians, as it allows them to assume the axiom of choice in their proofs. The work is based on lecture notes taken in 1938-39 by George W. Brown at the Institute for Advanced Study, where Gödel was then a visiting lecturer; he would join the Institute on a permanent basis in 1940.

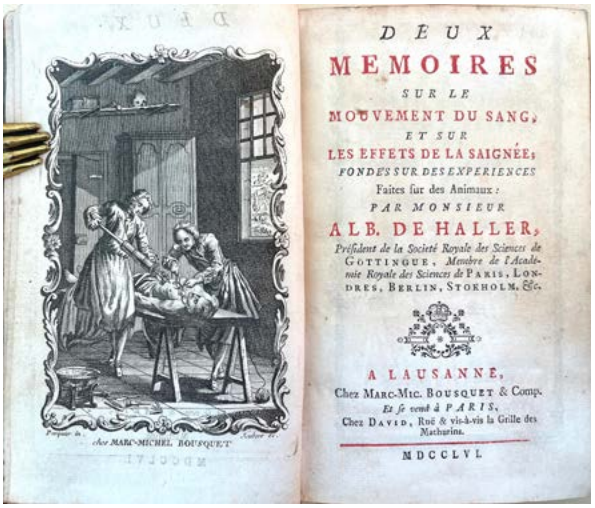
This copy is from the library of **Claude E. Shannon**, founder of information theory and digital circuit design theory. Shannon's proof that electrical circuitry can perform logical and mathematical operations is the fundamental concept underlying all electronic digital computers.

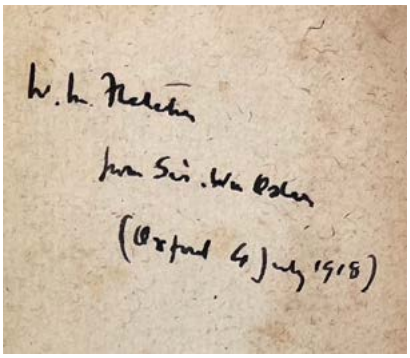
> In 1935 Gödel had made the first breakthrough in his new area of research: set theory. During May and June 1937 he lectured at Vienna on his striking result that the axiom of choice is relatively consistent. That summer he obtained the much stronger result that the generalized continuum hypothesis is relatively consistent; and in September 1937 John von Neumann, an editor of the Princeton journal *Annals of Mathematics,* urged him to publish his new discoveries there. Yet Gödel did not announce them until November 1938, and then not in the *Annals* but in a brief summary communicated to the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.*
>
> Two weeks after marrying Adele Porkert Numbursky, a nightclub dancer, on 20 September 1938, Gödel left Austria to work for a term at the Institute for Advanced Study. At [Karl] Menger's invitation he spent the first half of 1939 as visiting professor at Notre Dame. Both at the Institute and at Notre Dame, he gave a lecture course on his relative consistency results in set theory; he also presented them in December 1938 at the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society. In February 1939, Gödel wrote to [Oswald] Veblen, asking him to submit the manuscript containing the proof to the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, and promising a lengthy article with a detailed proof for the *Annals of Mathematics.* No such article ever appeared in the *Annals*, and **the standard source for his proof remained notes of his lectures taken by George W. Brown in the fall/winter of 1938-1939 and published in 1940** (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*; emphasis ours).

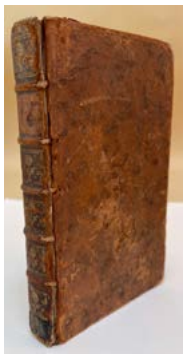
Gödel, *Collected Works*, vol. 2, pp. 1-25. 46392

Presented by Osler to Walter M. Fletcher

18. Haller, Albrecht von (1708-77). Deux mémoires sur le mouvement du sang et sur les effets de la saignée, fondés sur des expériences faites sur des animaux. [2], viii, 343pp. Engraved frontispiece. Lausanne: Marc-Mic. Bousquet, 1756. 165 x 100 mm. Calf gilt ca. 1756, worn especially at corners, hinges cracked. Minor toning but very good. Presented by William Osler (1849-1919) to Walter M. Fletcher (1873-1933), with inscription in Fletcher's hand noting the gift: "W. M. Fletcher from Sir Wm. Osler (Oxford 4 July 1918)." $3000





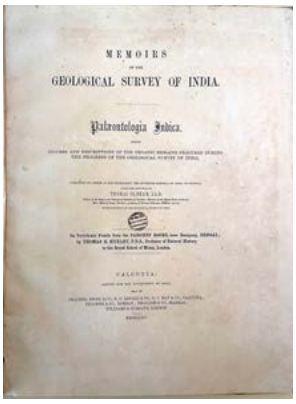


First Edition in French, translated by Samuel Tissot (1728-97) from two papers on the circulation and on bloodletting published in the *Commentaries* of the Royal Society of Göttingen in 1754 and 1756. Haller's physiological investigations of the heart and the circulation rank among his most important work. The researches described here, largely conducted on frogs, focused on the movement of the blood in both arteries and veins—as observed both by the naked eye and through the microscope—the movements of the heart, the effects of bloodletting and other related topics.

This copy was presented by William Osler to British physiologist Walter M. Fletcher, with whom Osler worked on a number of administrative projects during his Oxford years. Fletcher was a fellow bibliophile; Cushing notes that in 1916 Fletcher gave Osler a "first edition quarto of Ferriar's 'Bibliomania'," a gift that delighted its recipient. Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler,* pp. 1197-98. Lundsgaard-Hansen-von Fischer, *Verzeichnis der gedruckten Schriften Albrecht von Hallers,* no. 261. 46284

Printed and Published in Calcutta

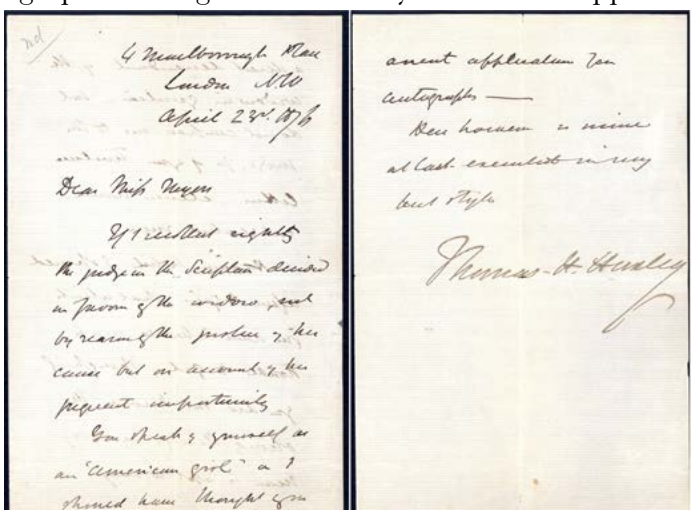
19. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). On vertebrate fossils from the Panchet Rocks, near Raniganj, Bengal. 24, iii pp. 6 plates, each with separate printed key. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. [etc.], 1865. 343 x 255 mm. Half art vellum, marbled boards, light wear and soiling, lower extremity of spine chipped. Light toning but very good. $450



First Edition. Huxley's paper, published in Calcutta, describes the type specimen of *Ankistrodon indicus*, an extinct genus of reptiles (archosauriformes) that lived during the late Permian circa 250 million years ago. The paper forms part of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India: Palaeontologia Indica*. It is one of very few, if not the only publication by Huxley, issued in India. 46335

"Executed in Very Bold Style . . ."

20. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). Autograph letter signed to Miss Myers. 2 sheets. 3pp. London, 23 April 1872. 200 x 135 mm. Old repairs along folds, a few tears along folds not affecting text, but very good. $600



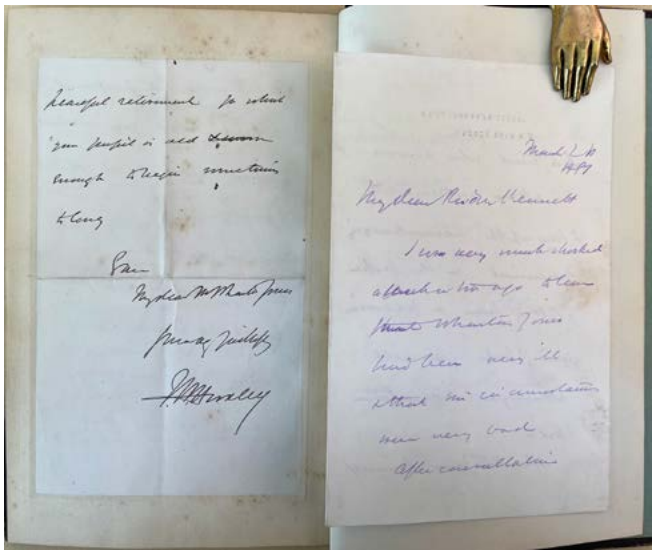
To an American autograph seeker:

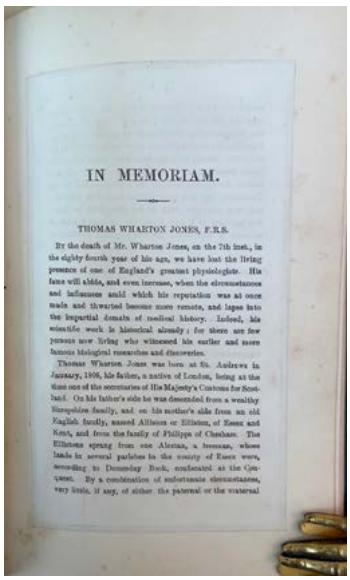
> Dear Miss Myers, If I recollect rightly the judge in the Scriptures decided in favor of the widow, not because of the justice of her cause but on account of her frequent importunity.
>
> You speak of yourself as an "American girl" or I should have thought you a direct descendant of the widow in question—but do not compare me to the judge, for of your twelve letters, eleven have not reached me.
>
> Heaven forbid I should refuse to give that which you have taken so much trouble to get, though if you did but know the strong things a busy man is apt to say anent application for autographs—
>
> Here however is mine at last, executed in very bold style, Thomas H. Huxley

The bible story Huxley refers to is the parable of the unjust judge (Luke 18: 1-8). 46433

A Unique Volume Recording Huxley's Efforts to Help his Teacher, Thomas Wharton Jones

21. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). (1) Autograph letter signed to Revd. Mr. Bennett. Bifolium. 3pp. London, 26 March 1881. (2) **Huxley.** Autograph letter signed to R. M. Kerr. Bifolium. 4pp. London, 14 April 1881. (3) **Huxley.** Autograph letter signed to Thomas Wharton Jones (1808-91). Bifolium. 4pp. Grasmere, Westmorland, 12 September 1881. The three letters laid/bound into a volume containing the following: (4) **Jones, Thomas Wharton**. Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. Bifolium. 3pp. Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 11 March 1884. (5) **Jones.** Two portrait photographs of Jones in his later years, by an unknown photographer. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1880]. (6) **Tweedy, John** (1849-1924). In memoriam Thomas Wharton Jones, F.R.S. Reprinted from *The Lancet* (28 November 1891). 12pp. (7) **Jones.** Rule in Ireland, from St. Patrick to Cromwell. 28pp. Ventnor, Isle of Wight: R. Medley, 1887. (8) **Tweedy.** Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. Bifolium. 4pp. London, 29 April 1881. (9) **Tweedy**. Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. 1 sheet. 2pp. London, 7 March 1891. Together 9 items in one. Half morocco, cloth boards, spine and corners worn. Minor foxing, but very good. $2750





IN MEMORIAM.

THOMAS WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

Huxley's letters concern the unfortunate situation of his former teacher, ophthalmologist and physiologist Thomas Wharton Jones, best known for his pioneering observations of the granular bodies in blood cells known as eosinophils, which predated Paul Ehrlich's discovery of these bodies by 33 years. Jones, whom Huxley once called a "genius," had fallen on hard times towards the end of his life; in February 1881 he was found destitute and starving in his home, prompting his friends, including Huxley and *Lancet* editor Sir John Tweedy, to mount an immediate campaign to improve his circumstances.

Huxley's first letter (no. [1] above) was written shortly after he found out about Jones's situation:

> I was very much shocked a week or two ago to learn that Wharton Jones had been very ill & that his circumstances were very bad.
>
> After consultation with a friend who knows his affairs intimately I drew up the accompanying memorial [not present here], in the hope of getting him a pension and I hope you will attach your signature to it.
>
> Wharton Jones himself knows nothing about this movement.

Jones could not immediately be awarded a government pension but his friends came to his rescue, as Huxley noted in his next letter (no. [2] above):

> Mr. Spottiswoode has just sent me a letter which he has received from [Prime Minister] Mr. Gladstone's Private Secretary in reply to our memorial to the effect that his claim shall be considered later in the year & at the present moment the Fund is exhausted.
>
> I was very much afraid that the Fund had been distributed but I do not think there is grounds for discouragement with respect to the plan.
>
> In the meanwhile it is necessary to think of present emergencies—I heard the other day that a fund had been quickly raised & paid into Wharton Jones's account. If I had known how the thing was managed I should have been very glad to have contributed; and it will give me great satisfaction to do so now if you will tell me how to proceed . . .

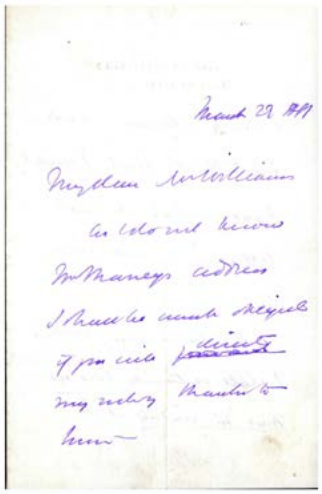
Huxley wrote the third letter (no. [3] above) to Jones after the British government had been persuaded to grant Jones a pension:

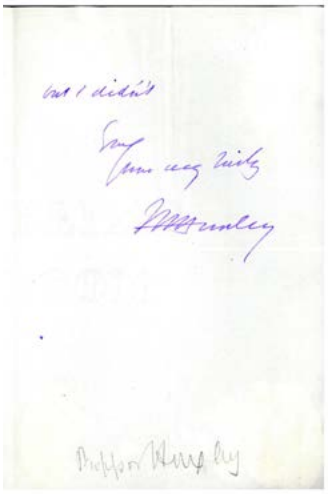
> I write to say how very glad I am to hear that the Prime Minister has recognized your [. . .] position by recommending you to the Queen for a pension.
>
> I am sure that this act of justice will gratify all who know the value of your work—but it gives peculiar satisfaction to those who like myself had the advantage of being your scholars, and who are always glad gratefully to acknowledge the profound influence which your admirable teachings exerted in their minds . . .

The remaining materials in this volume include an autograph letter from Jones, two portrait photographs of Jones by an unidentified photographer, Tweedy's obituary notice of Jones published in the *Lancet*, a letter from Tweedy discussing the plan to rescue Jones, another letter from Tweedy regarding Jones's obituary, and a pamphlet by Jones on Irish history. Photographs of Wharton Jones are rare on the market. A. B. Kay, "Was Thomas Wharton Jones FRS, assistant to the infamous Dr. Knox, the first to recognize the blood eosinophil?," *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh* 49 (2019): 78-83. 46273

Snarky Letter from Huxley

22. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). Autograph letter signed to Mr. Williams [probably Edmund Sydney Williams (1817-91)]. Bifolium. 3pp. London, 27 March 1881. 177 x 115 mm. Traces of mounting on verso of last leaf, but very good. $750

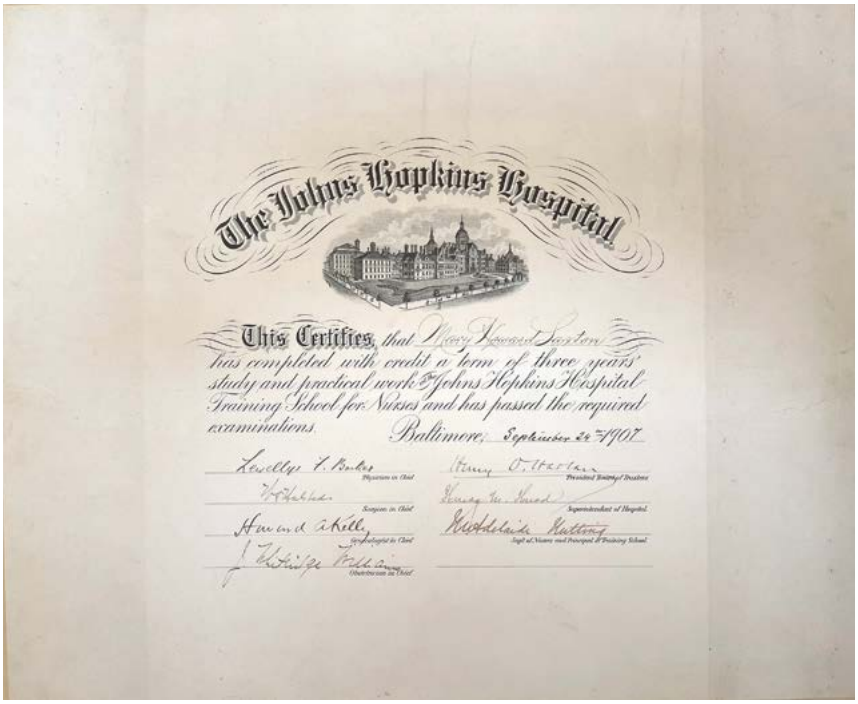




Slightly snarky letter from Huxley in his characteristically difficult hand, most likely written to his publisher, Edmund S. Williams of Williams & Norgate, regarding a book he had been sent:

> My dear Mr. Williams, As I do not know Mr. Murray's[?] address I shall be much obliged if you will ~~forward~~ direct my note of thanks to him.
>
> A hasty glance leads me to think that I might have couched the said letter in the well known terms— "Thanks for your book. I shall certainly lose no time in reading it" but I didn't. [Salutation] T. H. Huxley.

"Murray," if that is what Huxley wrote, may refer to publisher John Murray (1808-92), most famous for publishing Darwin's *Origin of Species*. 46395



Certificate Signed by Several Johns Hopkins "Greats"

23. Johns Hopkins Hospital. Nursing certificate issued to Mary Howard Saxton, signed by Lewellys F. Barker (1869-1943), William S. Halsted (1852-1922), Howard A. Kelly (1858-1943), John Whitridge Williams (1866-1931), Henry D. Harlan (1858-1943), Henry M. Hurd (1843-1927) and Mary Adelaide Nutting (1858-1948). Single sheet, mounted on heavy cardboard. Baltimore, 24 September 1907. 420 x 345 mm. (visible image). Fine. $1500

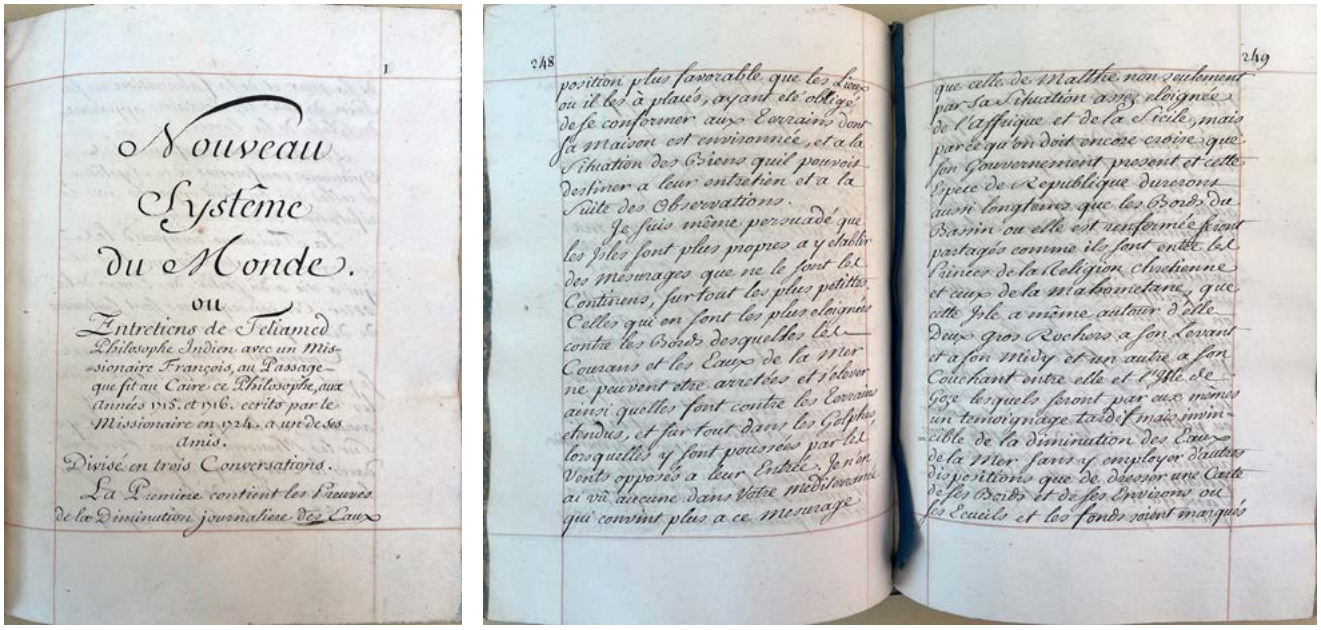
Certificate issued by Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School for Nurses, signed by Barker as physician-in-chief, Halsted as surgeon-in-chief, Kelly as gynecologist-in-chief, Williams as obstetrician-in-chief, Harlan as president of the Board of Trustees, Hurd as superintendent of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Nutting as superintendent of nurses and principal of the Training School. Kelly and Halsted were two of Hopkins' "Big Four" founding physicians, while Barker succeeded William Osler, another of the "Big Four," as head physician after Osler left Hopkins for Oxford. Nutting, a pioneer in the field of modern nursing, helped to found Hopkins's Training School for Nurses and served as its head from 1894 to 1907; she also played a major role in establishing the nursing program at Columbia Teachers College, and in 1910 took on a full professorship at the College, becoming the first nurse to assume a chair at a university. Mary Howard Saxton, the recipient of this certificate, was head nurse in the Johns Hopkins Hospital Infirmary from 1907 to 1910. 46282

24. Leblanc, Charles. Collection of manuscript documents and drawings on his design for a "belier d'épuisement" (exhaustion ram or pump) for use in canal locks, including: Letter dated 21 December 1847; hand-drawn plan titled "Détailes du collier et du premier support du quart de cercle"; portion of drawing on tissue; 8-page handwritten draft of an official document titled "Projet de Bélier d'épuisement"; 12-page document headed "Notes et calculs"; and a folder titled "Notes—documents" containing 20 sheets of notes, tables etc. Mayenne, 1846-47. Some rodent damage to a few documents affecting some lines of text, minor soiling. Very good. $750

Leblanc's award-winning exhaustion ram, based on the same principle as Montgolfier's hydraulic ram, was designed to raise and lower water levels in canal locks.

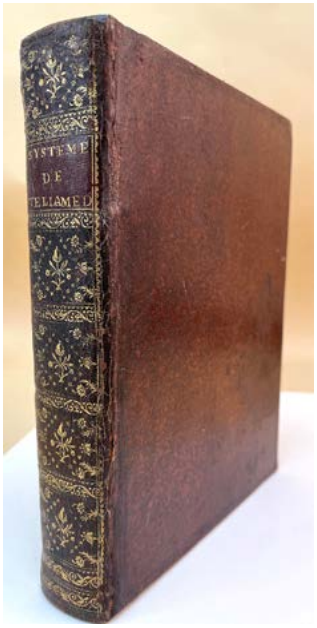
> In both, the living force of a mass of water moving in a pipe is used; but, as the exhaustion ram only lifts the water to low heights, it is not liable to be disturbed by the effect of the impact of the valves, and the one which has been employed in the work of navigation on the Mayenne [river] worked perfectly. As this method of exhaustion, ingenious and economical, can receive many applications, the jury awarded Mr. Le Blanc a silver medal (*Rapport du Jury Central sur les produits de l'agriculture et de l'industrie exposés en 1849* [1851], p. 104; translation ours).

The hand-drawn plan, which illustrates some of the features of the machine, has been altered in pencil; the accompanying letter, dated 21 December 1849, notes that the pencil alterations are the ones to follow. 46219



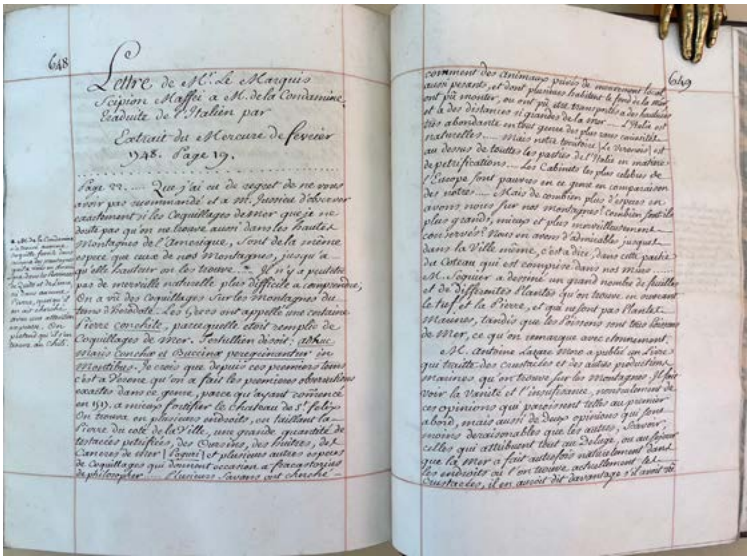
Text Manuscript of Telliamed

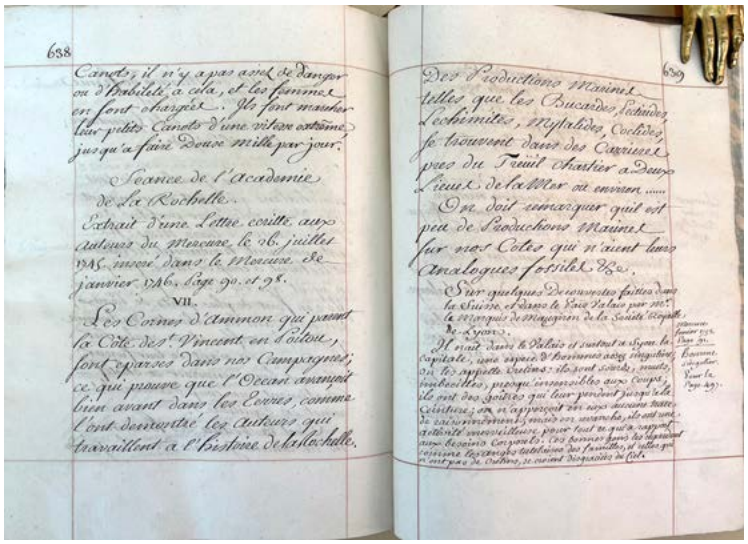
25. [**Maillet, Benoît de** (1656-1738).] Nouveau système du monde ou entretiens de Teliamed philosophe indien avec un missionaire françois, au passage que fit au Caire ce philosophe, aux années 1715 et 1716, ecrits par le missionaire en 1724 a un de ses amis. Manuscript in a neat and legible scribal hand. 661pp. N.p., n.d. [1753 or later]. 235 x 177 mm. 18th-century French calf, gilt spine with leather label, front hinge a bit worn, head of spine and one corner expertly restored. Fine. 18th-century bookplate engraved with arms of the house of Coligny, a noble French family. $7500



Mid-Eighteenth-Century Manuscript of Maillet's *Telliamed*, which presented such a radical and materialistic view of geology and Earth history that it circulated only in manuscript form for nearly three decades, remaining unpublished until ten years after its author's death. Our manuscript, written circa 1753, represents a highly unusual, **possibly unique case** of a scientific work continuing to be copied and read in manuscript even after its appearance in print. The manuscript was almost certainly copied from one of early manuscripts of *Telliamed*, and would therefore likely be far closer to Maillet's original text rather than the heavily edited printed version.

Maillet's thesis was extremely unorthodox for its time: He believed, based on his researches, that the earth had once been covered by a universal ocean, and he attributed all of the planet's geological features to the gradual diminution of this ocean, applying present-day marine mechanisms to a geologic past stretching back at least two billion years—a direct contradiction of the Biblical account of creation. "Indeed, the concept of a personified God as a ruler and creator of everything was refuted and an eternal universe, undergoing natural changes under the effects of chance, was assumed" (Carozzi, p. 1). Maillet was thus a forerunner of 19th-century uniformitarian geologists, and he also anticipated Lamarck in claiming that present-day terrestrial life forms had adapted themselves from ancient marine flora and fauna through a process of transformation.



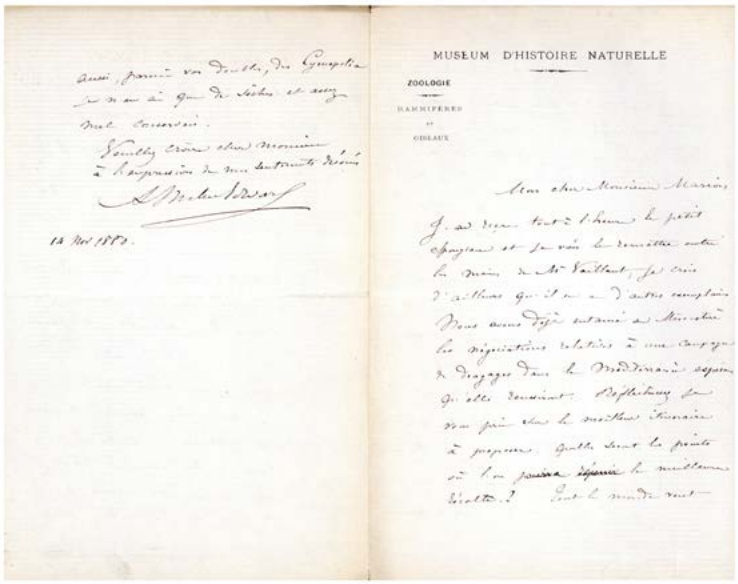


Written between 1692 and 1708, when Maillet was serving as the king of France's general consul in Egypt, *Telliamed* began circulating in various manuscript versions after the author's return to France in 1720. Maillet retained his original draft of the work (now lost), but made numerous additions and changes to it over the years to incorporate new information, some of which appears only in certain manuscript versions. Between 1732 and his death in 1738 Maillet worked with the Abbé Jean Baptiste de Mascrier to prepare *Telliamed* for publication, sending Mascrier updates to the text as he made them. Recognizing the unorthodox and dangerous nature of Maillet's system of geology, Mascrier reworked Maillet's text extensively in an attempt—ultimately unsuccessful—to reconcile it with Christian dogma.

After Maillet's death, fearing possible repercussions, the Abbé waited ten years to publish his bowdlerized version of *Telliamed*—the first printed edition, issued in Amsterdam, appeared in 1748, followed by a second in 1749 and a third in 1755. The published version provoked outrage from the clergy and other orthodox thinkers, but despite (or because of) this, it became something of a best-seller. However, it would seem—given the existence of our 1753 manuscript—that even after *Telliamed's* publication there remained a demand for Maillet's even more scandalous original version, which would necessarily have had to keep circulating "underground" in manuscript as before.

Albert V. Carozzi, in the introduction to his annotated English translation of Maillet's original text, notes the existence of seven early *Telliamed* manuscripts, two written between 1722 and 1725 (and thus not containing some of Maillet's later additions), and five written between 1725 and 1729. Our manuscript, written around 1753, was most likely made from one of these later copies, as it appears to conform (except for trivial differences) to the 1729 manuscript used by Carozzi to reconstruct Maillet's original text. An interesting and possibly unique feature of our manuscript is its 35 pages of extracts (pp. 627-661) from various mid 18th-century publications on geology and related subjects; the latest of these, dated February 1753, gives us the approximate date of our manuscript. Carozzi, "Editor's introduction," in Maillet, *Telliamed or Conversations between an Indian Philosopher and a French Missionary on the Diminution of the Sea* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1968), pp. 1-53. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Haber, *Age of the Earth,* pp. 108-12. 46317

26. Milne-Edwards, Alphonse (1835-1900). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Antoine-Fortuné Marion (1846-1900). Bifolium. 4pp. Paris, 14 November 1880. 212 x 134 mm. Small tear at foot of central fold, light toning but very good. Accompanied by two other letters from Milne-Edwards (10 April 1874 and 21 March 1876) on non-scientific subjects. $500

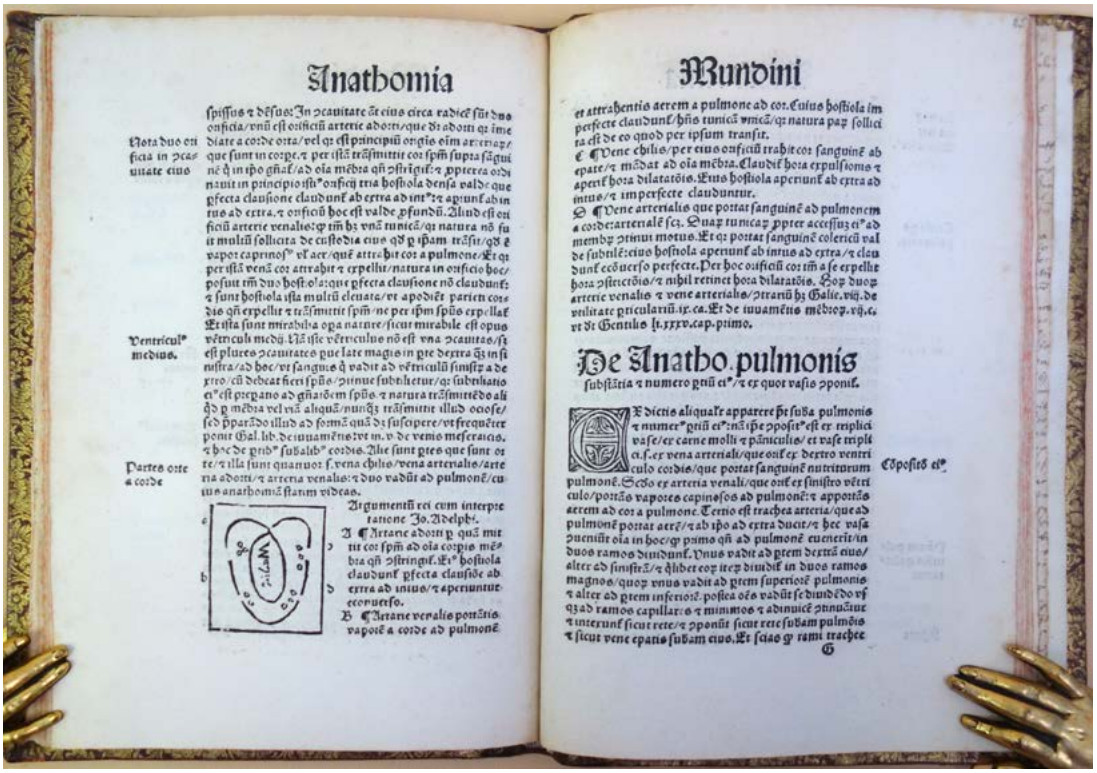


From zoologist and marine biologist Alphonse Milne-Edwards, son of naturalist Henri Milne-Edwards, regarding the deep-sea explorations of marine life undertaken in the Bay of Biscay, along the Atlantic coast of France, on board the steamship *Travailleur*. Milne-Edwards was a leading member of this government-sponsored project, which operated between 1880 and 1883, and from 1888 until his death he served as one of the chief editors of the multi-volume *Expéditions scientifiques du Travailleur et du Talisman pendant les années 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883* (1888-1927). His correspondent, A. F. Marion, was the director of the Natural History Museum in Marseilles; he also formed part of the *Travailleur's* scientific team.

The letter can be translated as follows:

> A little while ago I received the little Spongiaria and I am going to put it in the hands of M. Vaillant; I believe, moreover, that he has other examples.
>
> We have already started at the Ministry the negotiations relating to a dredging campaign in the Mediterranean, hoping that they will be successful. Please think about the best route to offer. What will be the points where we can achieve the best harvest? . . . Mr. Perrier asked the Ministry to be added to the commission and everything leads me to predict that he will be. So we would have him with us next year and he would have a part to play in the scientific work. These are the Asterias he knows best and it is likely that they will be attributed to him . . .
>
> My laboratory opens on November 22, and if you find some Eledone or other marine animals at hand, you would be very kind to think of the insatiable appetite of my young anatomists.
>
> I wish to compare my Ethusidae of the deep sea with the Mediterranean species. Could you give me a pair in alcohol? Do you also have Cymopolia among your duplicates? I only have dry and poorly preserved ones.

Léon Vaillant (1834-1914) and Edmond Perrier (1844-1921) were members of the expedition. The marine genera Milne-Edwards mentions here are sea stars (*Asterias*), sponges, octopuses (*Eledone*), crabs (*Ethusidae*) and algae (*Cymopolia*). 46298

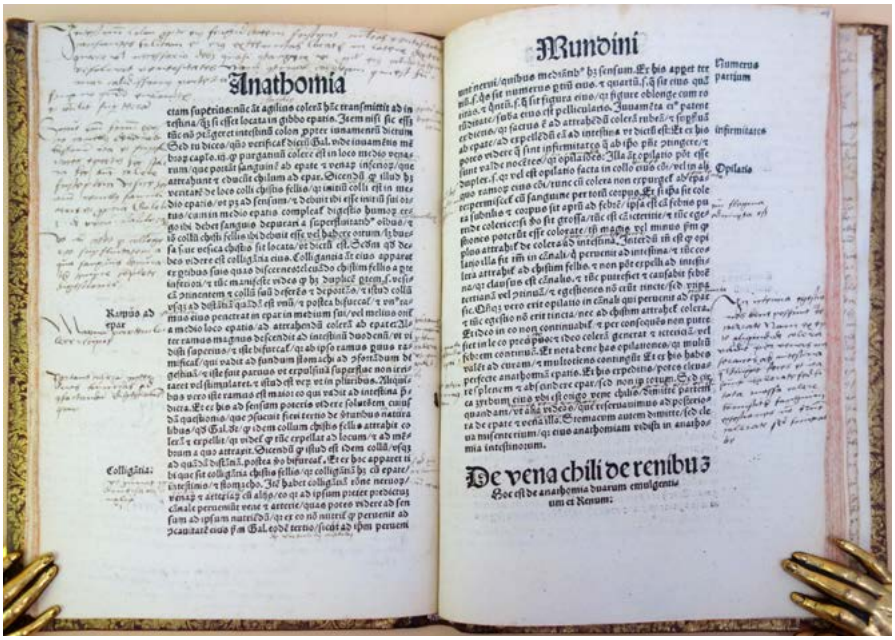


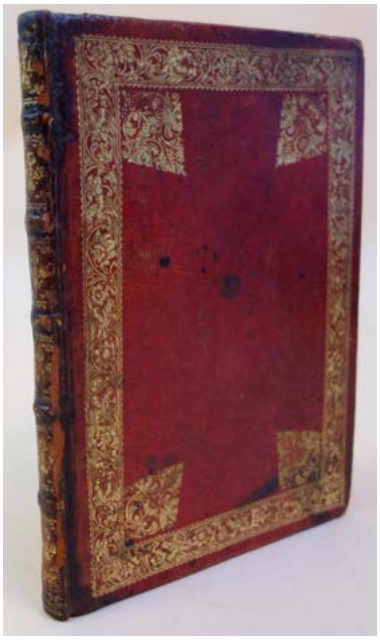
Revival of Anatomy, with Rare Heart Illustration, Copiously Annotated in a Contemporary Hand

27. Mondino de' Luzzi (1275?-1326). De omnibus humani corporis interioris menbris [sic] anathomia. 4to. [79]pp. Woodcut of heart on leaf Fiiii^{v}; "Zodiac Man" woodcut on title and colophon leaf. Strasbourg: Flach, 1513 (colophon). 205 x 145 mm. 18th century red morocco gilt, spine repaired, some wear at spine and edges. Title-leaf repaired without loss of text, minor scattered foxing but very good. Copiously annotated in the margins in a contemporary hand (notes slightly trimmed at margins). Modern bookplates. $32,500

Rare Early Illustrated Edition of Mondino's classic anatomy textbook, apparently the only one to contain an image of the heart. This copy features extensive annotations, in what appears to be a 16th-century hand, commenting on Mondino's text, particularly on the pages devoted to the abdominal organs and on the colophon's "Zodiac Man" image.

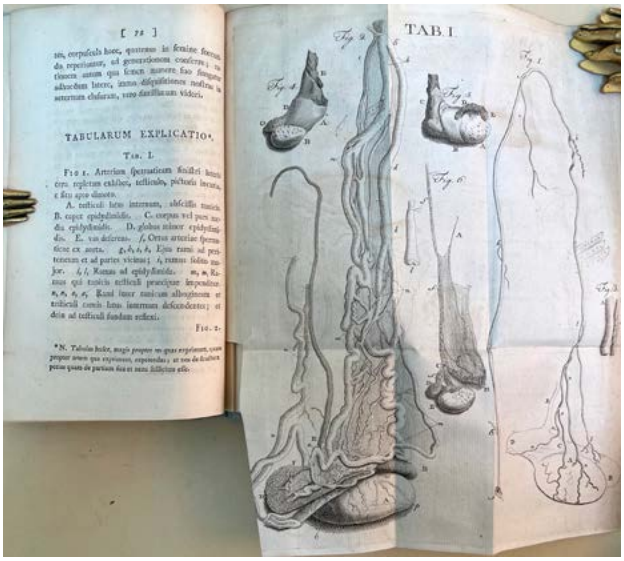
Mondino reintroduced human dissection—which had been neglected for the previous 1500 years—to the study of anatomy. His *Anatomia*, originally written in 1316 for the use of his students, first appeared in print in 1487; the work was the first to incorporate new anatomical knowledge gained since classical times. The *Anathomia* remained a standard textbook of anatomy for the next 200 years, unsurpassed until the work of Berengario da Carpi; indeed, Berengario da Carpi's two great anatomical works, *Commentaria cum amplissimis additionibus super anatomia Mundino* (1521), and *Isagogae breves* (1522) are commentaries on Mondino's work.

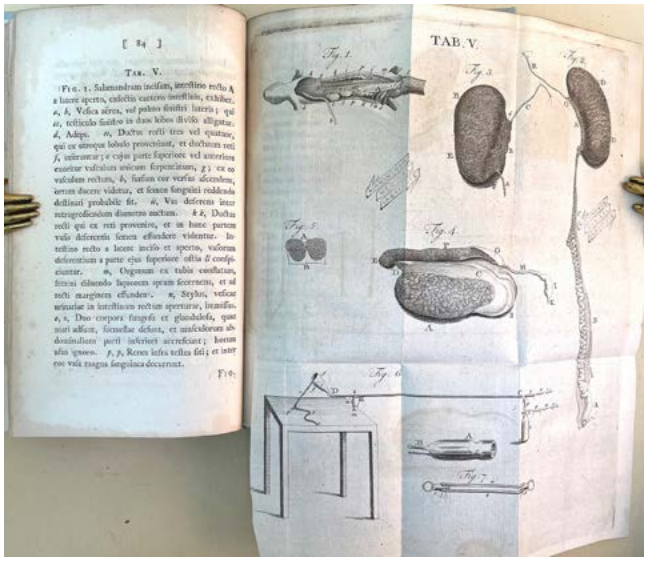




Mondino's work was not intended to be a book of therapies or surgical procedures; rather, "it discoursed on how best to dissect a human body, demonstrated where all the organs lay, and indicated how they might interrelate in life. Like Galen and Celsus in antiquity, Mondino regarded a coherent understanding of the human body not simply as a curious piece of academic learning, but as the foundation of rational medical practice. His dissections were intended for *human* cadavers, rather than those of animals such as pigs and monkeys from which human parallels might be inferred . . . Mondino was the first, or at least the first major, public anatomist to teach directly from human cadavers, a procedure authorized by the Pope at the beginning of the fourteenth century" (Chapman, p. 142).

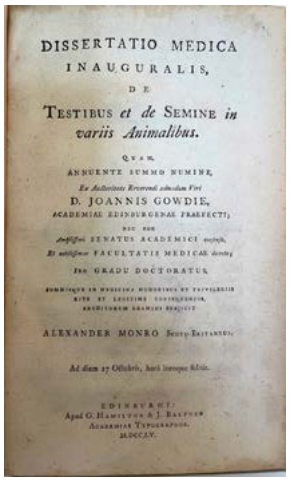
Mondino's medieval text was unillustrated; some of the later printed editions were illustrated but not consistently. The heart woodcut added to this early 16th-century edition shows the *ventriculus medius*—a supposed "middle ventricle" within the heart's septum—together with the orifices of the coronary vessels. Chapman, *Physicians, Plagues and Progress*, pp. 141-143. Choulant/Frank, pp. 88-96. Garrison-Morton.com 361 (1487 ed.). 44527





Monro Secundus's M.D. Thesis

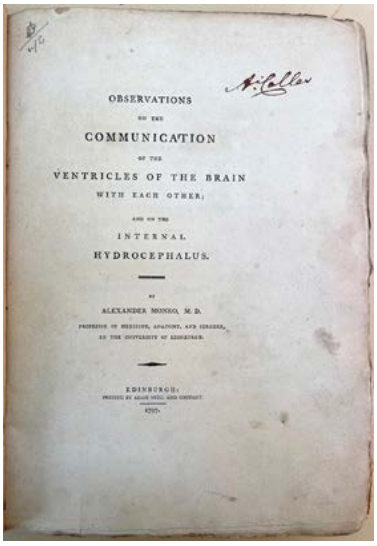
28. Monro, Alexander *secundus* (1733-1817). Dissertatio medica inauguralis, de testibus et de semine in variis animalibus. 8vo. [4], 90pp. 5 folding engraved plates with faint stamp of the Birmingham Medical Institute. Edinburgh: G. Hamilton & J. Balfour, 1755. 191 x 124 mm. Modern boards. Very good to fine.


DISSERTATIO MEDICA
INAUGURALIS,
DE
TESTIBUS *et de* SEMINE *in*
variis Animalibus.
ALEXANDER MONRO
EDINBURGI:

$1250

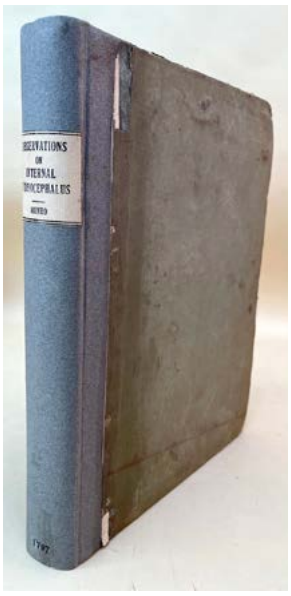
First Edition of Monro *secundus's* very rare M.D. thesis, a study of the comparative anatomy of testes and seminal vesicles, unusually well illustrated for an Edinburgh dissertation from this period.. Monro *secundus*, considered the greatest of the Monro dynasty, received his medical degree the year following his appointment, at the tender age of 21, as professor of anatomy at Edinburgh University, a post he initially shared with his father, Alexander Monro *primus*; he occupied Edinburgh's chair of anatomy for the next 63 years. All in all, the Monro dynasty—from *primus* to *tertius*—taught anatomy at Edinburgh University for 126 years. Cole I, 1655. 46291

29. Monro, Alexander *secundus* (1733-1817). Three treatises. On the brain, the eye, and the ear. viii, 9-32, 32*, 32*, 33-263pp. Part-title of the memoir on the brain bound before the general title. 24 engraved plates. Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute; London: G. G. & J. Robinson; J. Johnson, 1797. 334 x 247 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebacked, endpapers renewed, some edgewear. Some offsetting from prints, occasional foxing and soiling but very good. $950


OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
COMMUNICATION
OF THE
VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN
WITH EACH OTHER;
AND ON THE
INTERNAL
HYDROCEPHALUS.
ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D.
EDINBURGH:

First Edition. Monro *secundus,* the greatest of the Monro dynasty of anatomists, is best remembered for his description of the brain's interventricular foramina (foramina of Monro), which he first presented in 1764 at a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and later published in his *Observations on the Structure and Function of the Nervous System* (1783). Although other anatomists, including Leonardo da Vinci, had noted the existence of these structures,

Monro gave the clearest illustration of the foramen that we today call the Foramen of Monro. He believed the interventricular foramina to lie one at each end of a transversely directed passage, constituting a direct connection between the two lateral ventricles, and which, in turn, opens inferiorly into the third ventricle via a vertically disposed orifice that he referred to as the "*iter ad tertium ventriculum*" . . . It appears that his first account was not received with general acclaim and Monro made it his prerogative to reiterate his beliefs in his *Treatise on the Brain* (Kishan et al.).



The accompanying treatise on the structure and function of the eye is illustrated with nine engraved plates. *Bernard Becker Collection in Ophthalmology* (3rd ed.), no. 262. Patel, Kishan, et al. "Commentary: Alexander Monro of 'The Foramen of Monro.'" *OUP Academic*, Oxford University Press, 27 July 2018. 46289

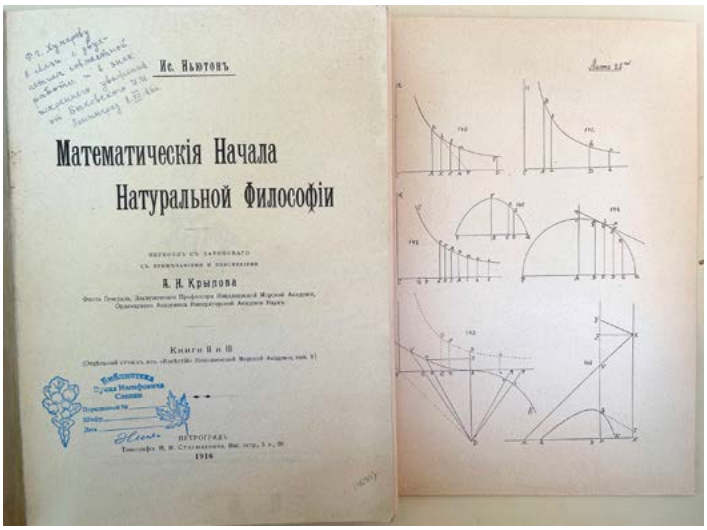
One of the Earliest Photographic Portraits of a Known Physician

30. Monro, Alexander *tertius* (1773-1859). Portrait photograph (salt print from a calotype negative) by David Octavius Hill (1802-70) and Robert Adamson (1821-48), mounted and matted. N.p., n.d. [Edinburgh, 1840s]. 203 x 150 mm. (image). Somewhat faded as is common with calotypes, a few tiny marginal chips and tears, but very good. Monro's name in pencil on the mount. $3000

Photograph of Monro *tertius*, professor of anatomy and surgery at the University of Edinburgh Medical School and the last of the famous Monro dynasty of anatomists—begun by Monro's grandfather, Alexander Monro *primus*—which reigned at Edinburgh University for 126 years. The print was made by the studio of Hill & Adamson, the first photography studio in Scotland, which operated between 1843 and 1847, producing around 2500 calotypes during this period. 46283

First Translation into Russian

31. Newton, Isaac (1643-1727). Matematicheskiye nachala natural'noy filosofii. Translated from Latin with notes and explanations by A[leksei] N. Krylov. 2 vols. vi, 276; [4], 277-620pp. 36 plates. Petrograd: M. M. Stasyulevich, 1915-16. Original printed wrappers, spines restored, edges of wrappers repaired, front wrapper of Vol. 1 a bit creased, a few tiny chips. Library stamps on titles and last pages of both volumes, some ink lines in the margins. Very good. $7500

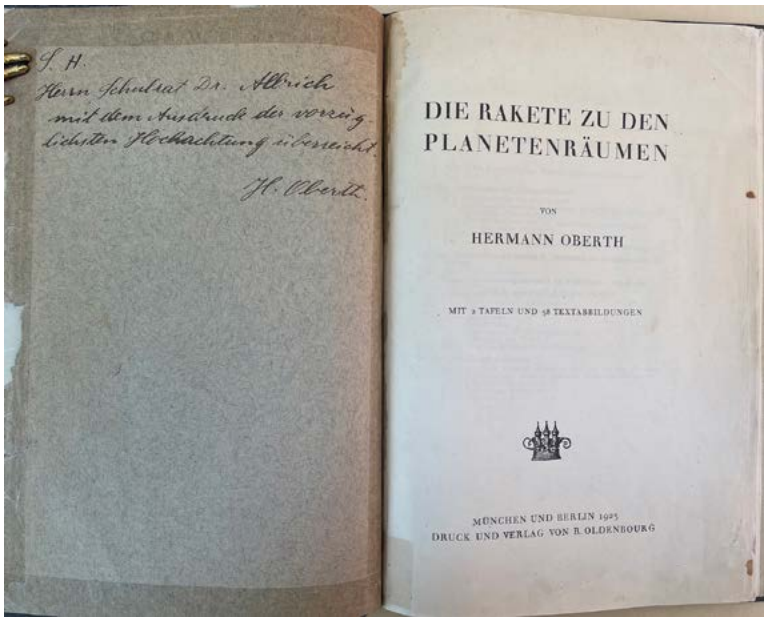

Ис. Ньютонъ
Математическія Начала
Натуральной Философіи
А. Н. Крылова
Книги II и III
ПЕТРОГРАДЪ
1916


Ис. Ньютонъ
Математическія Начала
Натуральной Философіи
А. Н. Крылова
Книги II и III
ПЕТРОГРАДЪ
1916


Ис. Ньютонъ
Математическія Начала
Натуральной Философіи
А. Н. Крылова
Книга I
ПЕТРОГРАДЪ
1915
Ис. Ньютонъ
Математическія Начала
Натуральной Философіи
А. Н. Крылова
Книги II и III
ПЕТРОГРАДЪ
1916

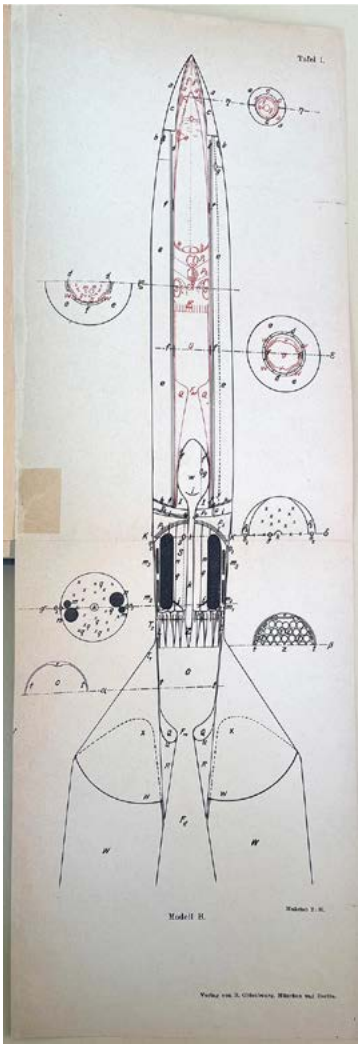
First Edition in Russian of Newton's *Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica* (1687), made by Russian naval engineer and applied mathematician Aleksei Nikolaevich Krylov (1863-1945), who became internationally famous for his works on magnetic compasses, ship floodability, hydrodynamics and computational mathematics. He built the first machine in Russia for integrating ordinary differential equations, and in 1931 published a paper on what is now called "Krylov subspace," dealing with computation of the characteristic polynomial coefficients of a given matrix.

The first volume of Krylov's translation of the *Principia,* unlike many Russian books of the period, is printed on good-quality paper; the second volume, however, is on paper of lesser quality. The edition contains no information on the number of copies printed, but it was likely a small edition. OCLC cites four copies in Western libraries—Stanford, Huntington, University of Oklahoma and Paris-BIUSJ-Mathematiques. Not in *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Grace K. Babson Collection of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton*. 46310



Extremely Rare Inscribed Copy of Oberth's First Book on Rocketry

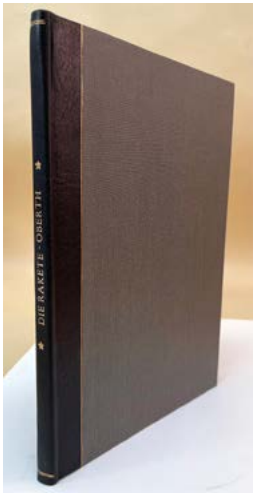
32. Oberth, Hermann (1894-1989). Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen. 92pp. 3 folding plates, text illustrations. Munich and Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1923. 248 x 170 mm. Quarter morocco, cloth boards; original front wrapper bound in. Margins of front wrapper repaired, repairs to the last two plates, a few fore-edges frayed, light cockling to upper margins of first several leaves, but good to very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Oberth on the inside front wrapper: "Herrn Schulrat Dr. Albrich mit dem Ausdruck der vorzüglichsten Hochachtung überreicht. H. Oberth." $6500



First Edition of Oberth's pioneering treatise on rocketry, and an **Extraordinarily Rare Presentation Copy**—this is the first inscribed copy of *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen* we have handled in our five decades in the trade. The recipient was most likely Hermann Albrich, a professor at the Technische Hochschule in Munich.

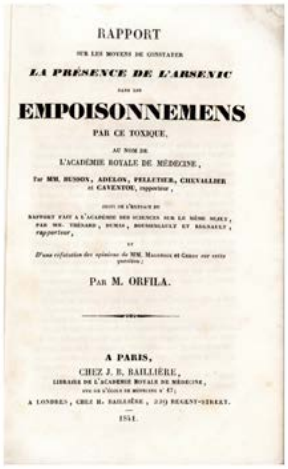
Oberth's *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen* began as his doctoral thesis on the use of rockets in interplanetary space, which he submitted to the University of Heidelberg in 1922. In his thesis Oberth set out to prove four propositions: (1) that the technology of the time permitted the building of machines capable of rising above the earth's atmosphere; (2) that these machines could attain velocities sufficient to prevent their falling back to earth, or even to escape the earth's gravitational pull; (3) that such machines could be built to carry human beings; and (4) that under certain conditions, their manufacture might be profitable. Oberth demonstrated that a rocket can operate in a vacuum and that it can surpass the velocity of its own exhaust; he also pointed out the superiority of liquid fuels in producing maximum exhaust velocity.

Oberth's thesis was rejected as "utopian" by the University of Heidelberg, so he had it published at his expense in 1923. A second, slightly enlarged edition was issued in 1925, and in 1929 Oberth published a greatly expanded version under the title *Die Wege zur Raumschiffahrt*.



Some of Oberth's findings were anticipated by those of Goddard and of Tsiolkovsky; however, their work went largely unheralded, while Oberth's was greeted enthusiastically in Germany by a band of devotees that eventually became the *Verein für Raumschiffahrt* (Society for Space Travel). This in part explains why, when war came in 1939, Germany was able to quickly organize an efficient and competent rocketry research team capable of producing advanced weapons such as the V-2. After the war German rocket technology was transplanted into the United States' rocketry and space programs, greatly enhancing their development. Blosset, "Robert Esnault-Pelterie: Space Pioneer," in Durant & James, *First Steps toward Space* (1974), pp. 5-21. Oberth, "My Contributions to Astronautics," in *ibid.*, pp. 129-140. Von Braun & Ordway, *Hist. Rocketry & Space Travel*, pp. 57-59. 45257

33. Orfila, Mathieu J. B. (1787-1853). Rapport sur les moyens de constater la présence de l'arsenic dans les empoisonnemens par ce toxique. 53pp. Text illustrations. 204 x 130 mm. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1841. Original printed wrappers, upper corner of front wrapper chipped. Light toning but very good. $450


RAPPORT

SUR LES MOYENS DE CONSTATER

LA PRÉSENCE DE L'ARSENIC

DANS LES

EMPOISONNEMENS

PAR CE TOXIQUE,

AU NOM DE

L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE MÉDECINE,

Par MM. BUSSON, ADELON, PELLETIER, CHEVALLIER et CAVENTOU, rapporteur.

PAR M. ORFILA.

A PARIS,

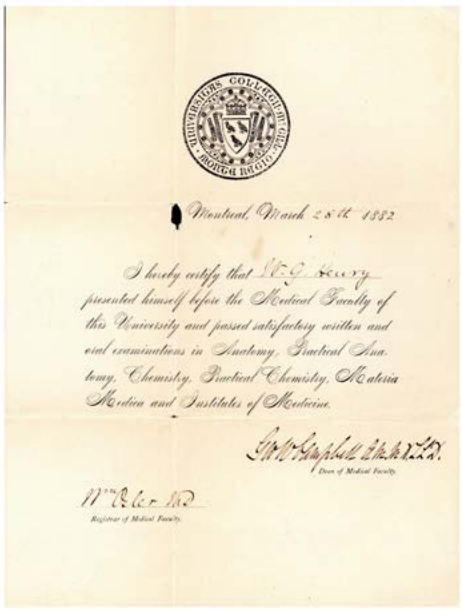
CHEZ J. B. BAILLIÈRE,

1841.

First Edition. Orfila founded the science of toxicology with the publication of his monumental *Traité des poisons* (1814-15; Garrison-Morton.com 2072). He created new techniques for detecting arsenic poisoning as well as refining existing ones, and he played a major role in the 1840 conviction of Marie Lafarge, found guilty of poisoning her husband with arsenic after Orfila provided damning toxicological evidence against her. In the present pamphlet, published a year after the Lafarge trial, Orfila included extracts from reports by the Académie Royale de la Médecine and the Académie des Sciences supporting his findings on arsenic detection, as well as his own refutation of Magendie and Gerdy's arguments on the subject. 46404

Signed by Osler at McGill

34. Osler, William (1849-1919). Certificate from McGill University signed by Osler as Registrar of the Medical Faculty and George W. Campbell (1810-82) as Dean of the Medical Faculty. 1 sheet. Montreal, 28 March 1882. 275 x 209 mm. Small lacunae along folds not affecting text, tiny marginal tears along folds, but very good. $1500


Montreal, March 28th 1882

I hereby certify that W. G. Henry presented himself before the Medical Faculty of this University and passed satisfactory written and oral examinations in Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine.

Dean of Medical Faculty.

Registrar of Medical Faculty.

A document signed at McGill when Osler was only 37 years old, and before he departed for the University of Pennsylvania. This is the earliest document signed by Osler that we have ever offered for sale.

"Osler was appointed Registrar to the Faculty of Medicine in 1877, a position of considerable influence with students" (Hanaway and Cruess, *McGill Medicine: The First Half-Century 1829-1885*, p. 87). The certificate certifies that McGill medical student W. G. Henry "passed satisfactory written and oral examinations in Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine." 46287

Osler and the Crusade Against Tuberculosis—
"Urge our Wealthy Friends to Help with Liberal Contributions

35. Osler, William (1849-1919). Typed letter signed to Edward Osgood Otis (1848-1933). 1 page. Baltimore, 23 November 1904. 162 x 231 mm. Creased where previously folded, but very good to fine otherwise. Docketed in Otis's hand on the verso. With: Otis, Edward Osgood. Nine pamphlets on tuberculosis (complete list at **this link**. 1893-1906. $1500

Letter touching on Osler's involvement with the growing nationwide campaign against tuberculosis that led to the foundation of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (now the American Lung Association) in 1904. The recipient was Edward O. Otis, a pulmonary specialist and one of the original members of the Association. The letter reads:

> At the meeting of our Board of Directors, it was quite evident that, with the exception of our president, Dr. Trudeau, none of us had done very much. (either to get money or members for our National Association). If it is to be a great success, we must individually try to get as many members in, and out of the profession, and urge our wealthy friends to help with liberal contributions. Mrs. Colby, the assistant secretary, will furnish you with a circular before long, which you could enclose to your correspondents. The sub-committee in charge of the arrangements for the annual meeting, meets withing the next ten days. Do let me have any suggestions from you.

"Dr. Trudeau" refers to Edward L. Trudeau (1848-1915), president of the Association and founder of the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis (now the Trudeau Institute), the first laboratory of its kind in the US. Cushing, *Life of Osler,* pp. 620-628. 45614

Osler Writes about Cardiology

36. Osler, William (1849-1919). Typed letter signed to Sir George Newman (1870-1948). 1 page, on Regius Professor of Medicine letterhead. Oxford, 17 December 1913. 220 x 178 mm. Small crease in upper corner, creased where previously folded, but fine. $1500

From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

17, Dec. 1913.

Dear Newman,

Your report is full of interest. The section on heart lesions in children is of great value. I am glad you called attention to that paper of MacKenzie's, as practitioners are altogether too ready to assume a serious heart lesion to be indicated by a systolic murmur. The position of the apex beat is worth everything else.

I am glad you called attention to the tonsils. The tuberculosis report is also most interesting.

Sincerely yours,

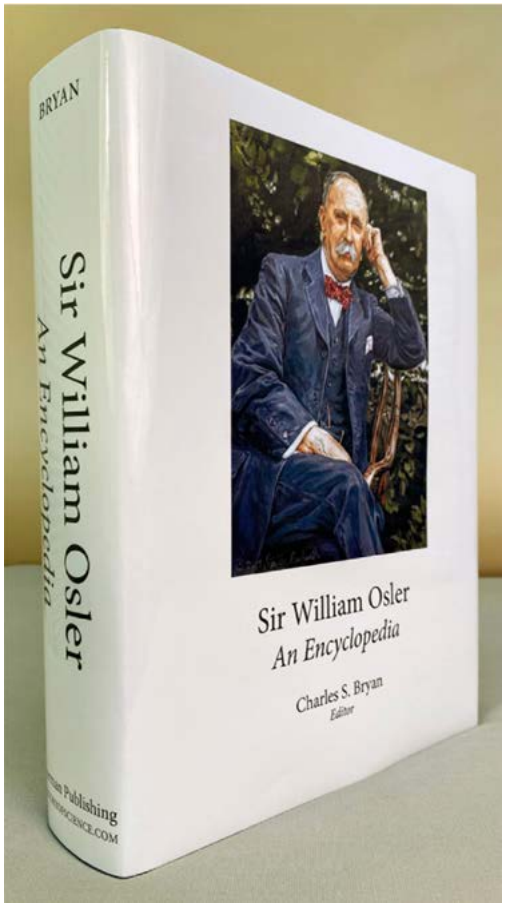
W Osler

Letter touching on cardiology to British public health physician George Newman, the first Chief Medical Officer to the English Ministry of Health and author of several influential works including *Infant Mortality: A Social Problem* (1906) and *Hygiene and Public Health* (1917). The letter reads:

> Your report is full of interest. The section on heart lesions is of great value. I am glad you called attention to that paper of Mackenzie's, as practitioners are altogether too ready to assume a serious heart lesion to be indicated by a systolic murmur. The position of the apex beat is worth everything else.
>
> I am glad you called attention to the tonsils. The tuberculosis report is also most interesting.

The "report" may be a reference to the third edition of Newman's *The Health of the State* (1913), or possibly the 1911 edition of *Infant Mortality.* "MacKenzie" refers to the eminent cardiologist James MacKenzie (1853-1925) who pioneered in the study of cardiac arrhythmias. Osler's focus on cardiology is a noteworthy feature of this letter; Bruce Fye, in his "William Osler" (*Clinical Cardiology* 11 [1988]: 356-358) notes that during the last decade of his life Osler published articles on a wide variety of cardiovascular diseases. 46288

37. Osler, William (1849-1919). Sir William Osler: An encyclopedia. Edited by Charles S. Bryan. 970 pages plus 22 pages of front matter, 8.5 x 11 inch format, two-sided color frontispiece, 624 images, full cloth binding, laminated dust jacket. Novato: Norman Publishing in association with the American Osler Society, 2020. ISBN 978-0-930405-91-5. $125



Sir William Osler (1849–1919) was the most famous and bestloved physician in the English-speaking world during the early twentieth century. Osler was voted "the most influential physician in history" in a 2016 survey of North American doctors, but his interests and influence transcend medicine. This volume offers the first comprehensive reference to Osler's personality, character, life, times, and thinking about a broad range of issues relevant to the human condition.

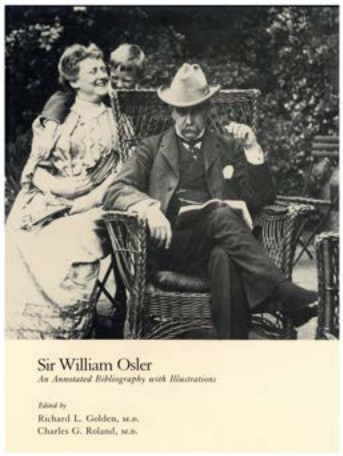
". . . a tour de force that reflects the editor's passion, persistence, and productivity. William Osler's career and contributions have been kept alive by four generations of physicians and scholars, such as Richard Golden, John McGovern, Earl Nation, and Charles G. Roland. Bryan was already a member of that group, having published more than thirty articles about Osler over the past three decades. His crowning achievement, the Osler Encyclopedia, is (and will always be) an indispensable source for insight into Osler's career, colleagues, contemporaries, and context, pertinent primary and secondary sources"—W. Bruce Fye, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota.

"A comprehensive encyclopedia on the most iconic physician in the history of American medicine . . . Physicians and scholars will find it engaging, as well as general readers interested in the culture of American medicine. A monumental contribution." —Kenneth E. Ludmerer, Professor of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri.

"In an era when medicine is focused on concepts of professionalism and the inclusion of medical humanities in medical education and practice, the writings and approach of Osler and his life in medicine are increasingly relevant. Dr. Bryan and his army of Oslerian scholars have produced a remarkable work of scholarship on the life, work, colleagues and times of Sir William Osler." —T. Jock Murray, Dean Emeritus, Dalhousie University School of Medicine, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

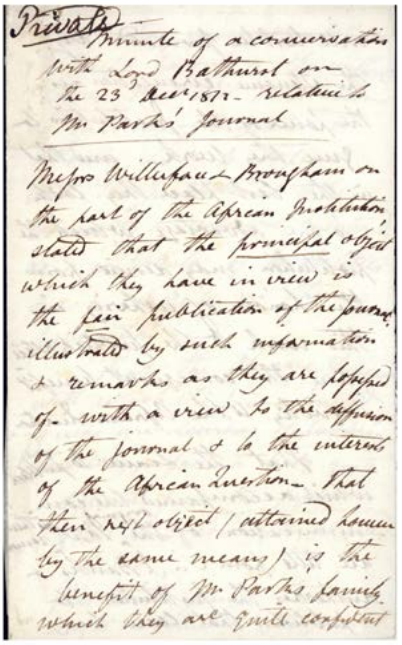
"Everything you always wanted to know about Sir William Osler has taken a quantum leap forward. Dr. Charles Bryan and 135 contributors have assembled *Sir William Osler: An Encyclopedia* which contains facts, reminiscences, essays, addresses, photos, and other memorabilia about Osler. It provides an unequaled resource for medical history and the humanities. A monumental achievement!" —Marvin J. Stone, Founding Director, Sammons Cancer Center, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, Texas. 45472

38. Osler, William (1849-1919). Sir William Osler: An annotated bibliography with illustrations. Edited By Richard L. Golden, M.D. & Charles G. Roland, M.D. Limited to 1000 copies. 214pp. 105 illus. San Francisco: Norman Publishing, 1988. 8½" × 11".Cloth, dust jacket, acid-free paper. ISBN 0-930405-00-5. $100



This extensively illustrated and definitive bibliography of Osler's prolific writings represents the first new work on the subject in 50 years. To make the book appeal to the widest range of readers, including those previously unfamiliar with Osler's writings, this edition is published in display format, with 105 illustrations fully captioned and integrated with the text. The illustrations have been selected to emphasize how Osler worked as a clinician, teacher, writer and book collector; many of them are reproduced here for the first time. 10331

39. [**Park, Mungo** (1771-1806).] Minute of a conversation with Lord Bathurst on the 23 Decr 1812—relative to Mr Park's Journal. Manuscript document in an unidentified hand. Bifolium. 4pp. N.p., 23 December 1812. 181 x 110 mm. Remains of former mounting at the fold, but very good. $950


Private
Minute of a conversation with Lord Bathurst on the 23 Decr 1812 relative to Mr Parks' Journal

Messrs Wilberforce & Brougham on the part of the African Institution stated that the principal object which they have in view is the fair publication of the Journal illustrated by such information & remarks as they are possessed of, with a view to the diffusion of the journal & to the interests of the African Question. That their next object (attained however by the same means) is the benefit of Mr Parks family, which they are quite confident

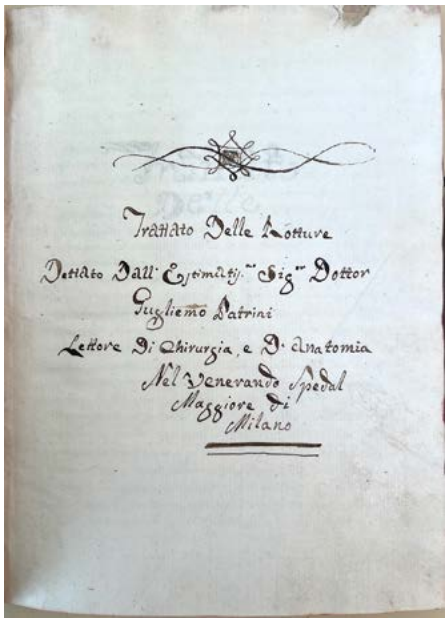
Document concerning the publication of Park's *Journal of a Mission into the Interior of Africa by Mungo Park in the Year 1805*, which recorded the second and last of the famous explorer's expeditions to Africa. Park had returned to West Africa in 1805—nearly a decade after his first African adventure—to test his theory that the Niger and Congo rivers were in fact parts of the same river, but drowned in early 1806 after traveling by boat along most of the Niger's course. Park's journal of this expedition, documenting the period between his departure from Gambia and his embarkation on the Niger, was published in 1815 by the African Institution, a British charitable organization formed to create a refuge for freed slaves in Sierra Leone.

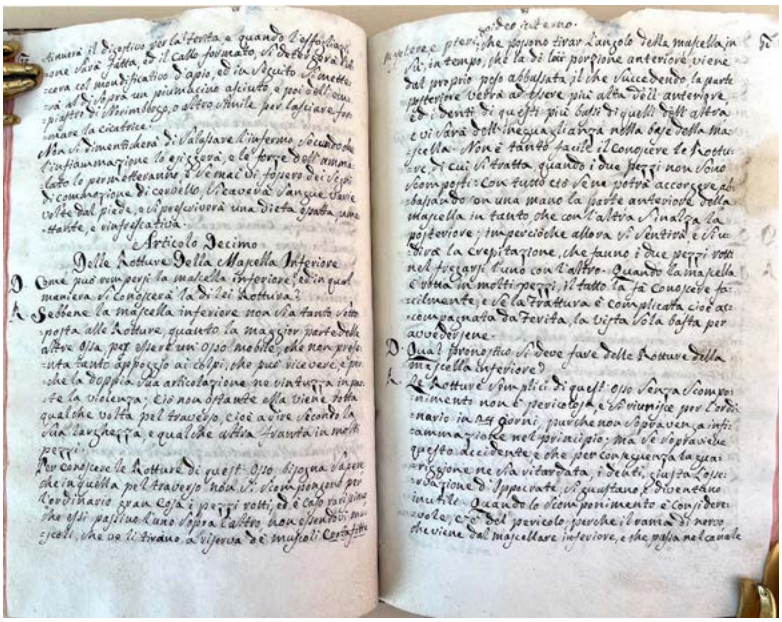
Our document, most likely written by a member of the African Institution, records a conversation involving **William Wilberforce** (1759-1833), **Henry Brougham** (1778-1868) and **Henry Bathurst** (1762-1834) regarding the Institution's reasons for undertaking the publication of Park's journal:

> Messrs Wilberforce & Brougham on the part of the African Institution, stated that the principal object which they have in view is the fair publication of the Journal, illustrated by such information & remarks as they are possessed of, with a view to the diffusion of the journal & to the interests of the African Question. That their next object (attained however by the same means) is the benefit of Mr Park's family, which they are quite confident will best be promoted by the extensive circulation in the power of the Institution to give the work . . .

Wilberforce and Brougham were members of the African Institution, and Bathurst was a Member of Parliament and an expert on colonial policy. All three were politically powerful opponents of the slave trade.

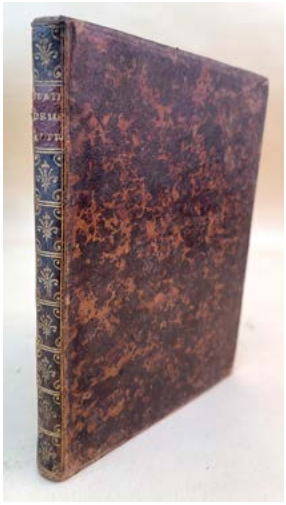
The African Institution had been granted the right to publish Park's 1805 journal; however, Sir Joseph Banks, leader of the group that had sponsored Park's first African expedition in the 1790s, possessed an unauthorized copy. But "there seems no manner of objection to allowing Sir J. to cooperate with the Institution & to be honorably & respectfully mentioned, as a contributor of Mr P's letters & as a coadjuta [*sic*] in the publication." Park's family likewise had no rights to the work, but "if the Government, as is to be expected, wish the profits of the publication to go to them, the Institution will undertake to see them so applied, & will not only secure to the new work the most extensive circulation & sale, but print it so as to sell also a new edition of the former volume—and will make such an arrangement that the booksellers shall charge a much lower commission than is usual in such cases." 46407


Trattato Delle Rotture
Dettato Dall' Estimatiss.mo Sig.r Dottor
Guglielmo Patrini
Lettore Di Chirurgia, e D. Anatomia
Nel Venerando Spedal
Maggiore di
Milano


Articolo Decimo
Delle Rotture Della Mascella Inferiore

Unpublished Treatise on Fractures

40. Patrini, Guglielmo (1722-1806). Tratatto delle rotture dettato dall'estimatismo. Signor Dottor Gugliemo Patrini lettore di chirurgia, e d'anatomia nel venerando Spedal Maggiori di Milano. Manuscript document most likely in a student or scribal hand. N.p., n.d. [Milan, ca. 1770]. 191 x 142 mm. 18th-century mottled sheep, gilt spine, light edgewear. Scattered stains, small area of rodent damage in the upper margin of the text block, but very good. $2000

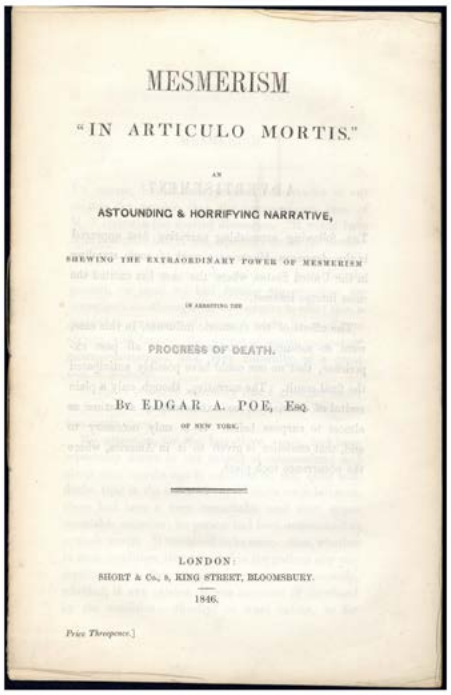


Unpublished manuscript on the treatment of fractures by Patrini, who was professor of anatomy and surgery at Milan's Ospedale Maggiore from 1747 to 1786. The manuscript, written in a neat and legible hand, contains 23 chapters in question-and-answer format, beginning with general discussions of fractures and their causes, diagnosis and treatment, and proceeding to chapters on specific types of fractures in traditional *cap-a-pie* order, starting with the skull and ending with the feet. The chapter on skull fractures includes discussions of trephination and concussion. As noted in the title, the manuscript's content was "dictated" (*dettato*) by Patrini; it was likely written by one of his students or a professional scribe. 46321

Occult Powers of Mesmerism

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

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


MESMERISM

"IN ARTICULO MORTIS."

AN

ASTOUNDING & HORRIFYING NARRATIVE,

SHEWING THE EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF MESMERISM

IN ARRESTING THE

PROGRESS OF DEATH.

BY EDGAR A. POE, Esq.

OF NEW YORK.

LONDON:

SHORT & Co., 8, KING STREET, BLOOMSBURY.

1846.

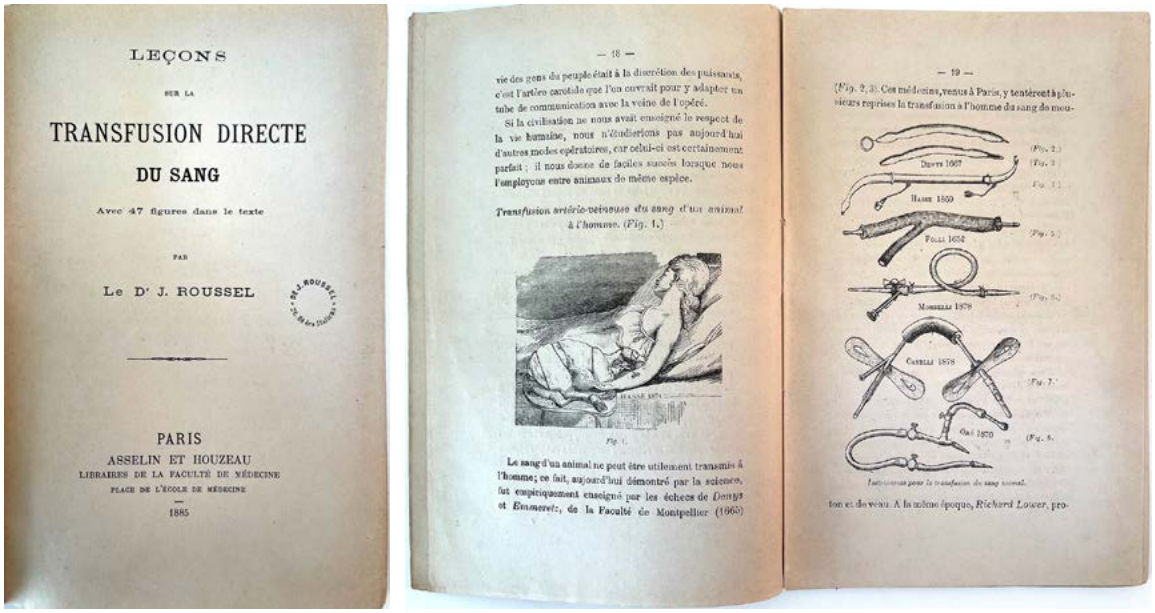
Price Threepence.]

42. Quine, Willard Van Orman (1908-2000). Collection of 24 offprints and one journal article; complete list at **this link**. 1932-1969. In original printed wrappers or without wrappers as issued. One offprint with presentation inscription from Quine to Roderick Firth (1917-87), Quine's fellow professor of philosophy at Harvard University. Five of the offprints are from the library of German mathematical logician Gisbert Hasenjaeger (1919-2006), with his signature or ownership stamp. Very good to fine overall. $2750

First Editions, Offprint Issues of all but the journal article. A collection of papers representative of the work of the American mathematical logician Willard Quine, one of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth century. "Quine was a teacher of logic and set theory. Quine was famous for his position that first order logic is the only kind worthy of the name, and developed his own system of mathematics and set theory, known as New Foundations. In philosophy of mathematics, he and his Harvard colleague Hilary Putnam developed the 'Quine–Putnam indispensability thesis,' an argument for the reality of mathematical entities. However, he was the main proponent of the view that philosophy is not conceptual analysis, but continuous with science; the abstract branch of the empirical sciences. This led to his famous quip that 'philosophy of science is philosophy enough.' He led a 'systematic attempt to understand science from within the resources of science itself' and developed an influential naturalized epistemology that tried to provide 'an improved scientific explanation of

how we have developed elaborate scientific theories on the basis of meager sensory input.' He also advocated ontological relativity in science, known as the Duhem–Quine thesis . . . A 2009 poll conducted among analytic philosophers named Quine as the fifth most important philosopher of the past two centuries" (Wikipedia).

Five of the offprints in this collection were once owned by German mathematical logician Gisbert Hasenjaeger, who safety-tested the Enigma machine for cryptological weaknesses during World War II, and after the war developed a new proof of Gödel's completeness theorem for predicate logic. 46226


LEÇONS

SUR LA

TRANSFUSION DIRECTE

DU SANG

Avec 47 figures dans le texte

PAR

Le Dr J. ROUSSEL

PARIS

ASSELIN ET HOUZEAU

LIBRAIRES DE LA FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE

1885

— 18 —

vie des gens du peuple était à la discrétion des puissants, c'est l'artère carotide que l'on ouvrait pour y adapter un tube de communication avec la veine de l'opéré.

Si la civilisation ne nous avait enseigné le respect de la vie humaine, nous n'étudierions pas aujourd'hui d'autres modes opératoires, car celui-ci est certainement parfait ; il nous donne de faciles succès lorsque nous l'employons entre animaux de même espèce.

Transfusion artério-veineuse du sang d'un animal à l'homme. (Fig. 1.)

Le sang d'un animal ne peut être utilement transmis à l'homme; ce fait, aujourd'hui démontré par la science, fut empiriquement enseigné par les échecs de *Denys* et *Emmerez*, de la Faculté de Montpellier (1668)

— 19 —

(Fig. 2, 3). Ces médecins, venus à Paris, y tentèrent à plusieurs reprises la transfusion à l'homme du sang de mou-

Denys 1667

Hasse 1869

Focas 1652

Mosselli 1878

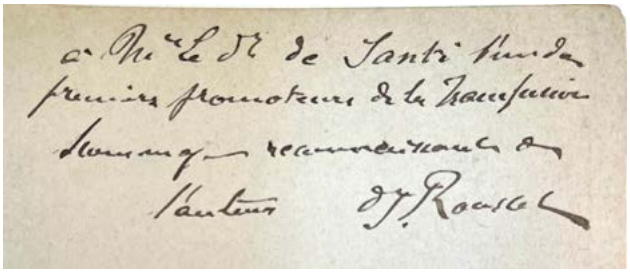
Castelli 1878

Ord 1870

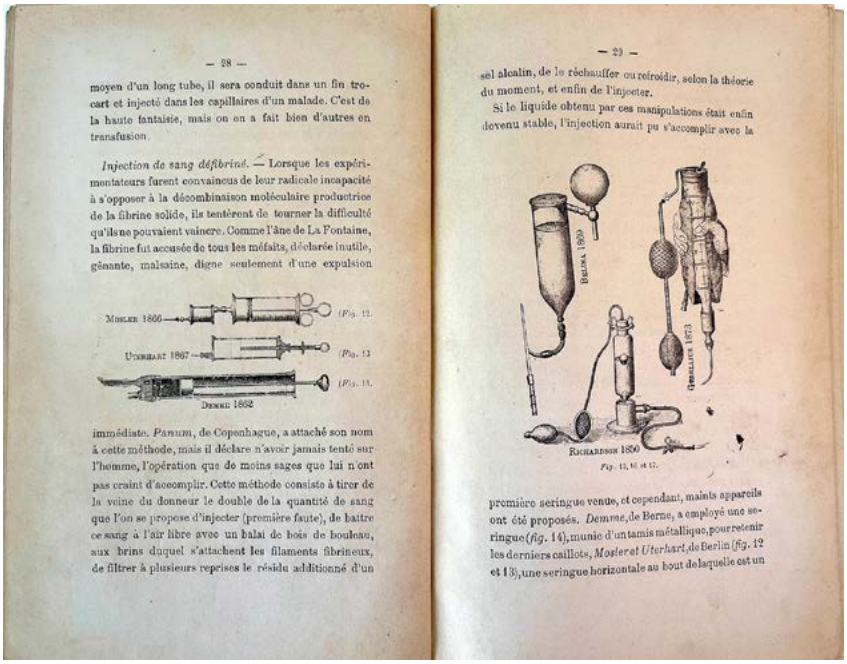
ton et de veau. A la même époque, *Richard Lower*, pro-

Inscribed to "One of the First Promoters of Transfusion"

43. Roussel, Joseph (1837-1901). Leçons sur la transfusion directe du sang. [4], 86, 8, [2]pp. Numerous text illustrations. Paris: Asselin et Houzean, 1885. 215 x 139 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine chipped and with some losses, small tear in front wrapper, signatures a bit loose. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the half-title to Dr. de Santi: "à M. le Dr. de Santi l'un des premiers promoteurs de la transfusion hommages reconnaissants de l'auteur Dr. Roussel." Roussel's small circular stamp on the title. $1750



First Edition. Roussel, a Swiss military surgeon and entrepreneur, "is credited with being the most ardent advocate of blood transfusion in the late 19th century" (Berner, p. 36). In 1864 he invented a direct-transfusion apparatus which he continued to improve and promote over the next two decades; it included a suction cup to raise the vein of the donor, a cannula for insertion into the recipient's vein, a balloon pump, a stopcock and a tube for transporting tepid water to the insertion site. Roussel claimed that his device would prevent blood from exposure to the air, thus removing the possibility of clotting. The practice of blood transfusion—both human-to-human and animal-to-human—enjoyed a revival in the 1870s, and Roussel traveled throughout Europe and Russia giving public demonstrations of his apparatus, resulting in its adoption by the Russian, Austrian, British and French armies. However, prior to the discovery of blood types in the early 20th century transfusion remained a risky undertaking, and Roussel eventually abandoned the practice in favor of promoting hypodermic injection therapies.



— 28 —

moyen d'un long tube, il sera conduit dans un fin trocart et injecté dans les capillaires d'un malade. C'est de la haute fantaisie, mais on en a fait bien d'autres en transfusion.

Injection de sang défibriné. — Lorsque les expérimentateurs furent convaincus de leur radicale incapacité à s'opposer à la décombinaison moléculaire productrice de la fibrine solide, ils tentèrent de tourner la difficulté qu'ils ne pouvaient vaincre. Comme l'âne de La Fontaine, la fibrine fut accusée de tous les méfaits, déclarée inutile, gênante, malsaine, digne seulement d'une expulsion

Mosler 1866 (Fig. 12.)

Uterhart 1867 (Fig. 13.)

Denner 1852 (Fig. 14.)

immédiate. *Panum*, de Copenhague, a attaché son nom à cette méthode, mais il déclare n'avoir jamais tenté sur l'homme, l'opération que de moins sages que lui n'ont pas craint d'accomplir. Cette méthode consiste à tirer de la veine du donneur le double de la quantité de sang que l'on se propose d'injecter (première faute), de battre ce sang à l'air libre avec un balai de bois de bouleau, aux brins duquel s'attachent les filaments fibrineux, de filtrer à plusieurs reprises le résidu additionné d'un

— 29 —

sel alcalin, de le réchauffer ou refroidir, selon la théorie du moment, et enfin de l'injecter.

Si le liquide obtenu par ces manipulations était enfin devenu stable, l'injection aurait pu s'accomplir avec la

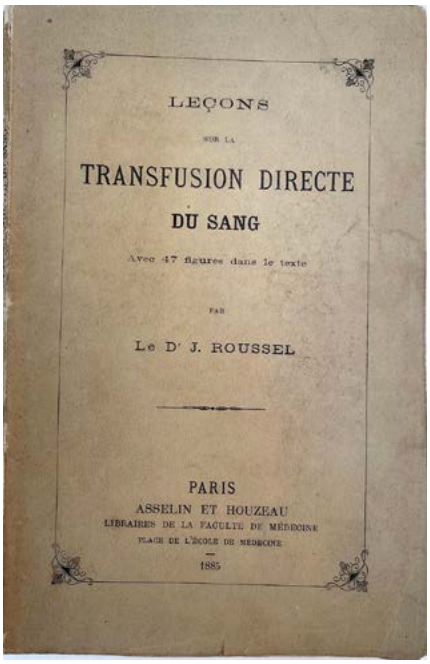
Elsner 1909

Gesellius 1873

Richardson 1850

Fig. 15, 16 et 17.

première seringue venue, et cependant, mainis appareils ont été proposés. *Demme*, de Berne, a employé une seringue (*fig.* 14), munie d'un tamis métallique, pour retenir les derniers caillots, *Mosler* et *Uterhart*, de Berlin (*fig.* 12 et 13), une seringue horizontale au bout de laquelle est un



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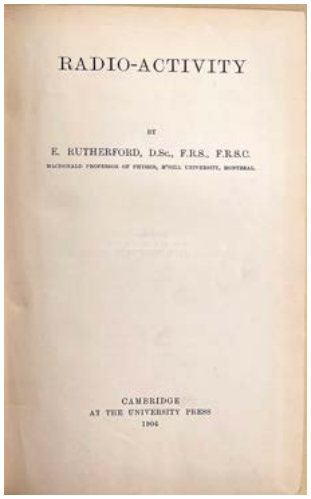
Roussel inscribed this copy to Dr. de Santi, co-author with Dziewonski of "De la transfusion du sang en chirurgie d'armée" (1882), a long review of the practice of blood transfusion in military surgery published in vol. 2 of the *Revue de chirurgie.* De Santi lauded Roussel's direct transfusion device as "l'appareil qui donne aujourd'hui le plus de sécurité pour cette opération" [the instrument that provides at present the greatest security for this operation] (p. 1034), a recommendation that no doubt helped to boost Roussel's sales. In his inscription Roussel called de Santi "one of the premier promoters of blood transfusion." Berner, *Strange Blood: The Rise and Fall of Lamb Blood Transfusion in 19th Century Medicine and Beyond* (2020), pp. 36-65. De Santi & Dziewonski, "De la transfusion du sang en chirurgie d'armée," *Revue de chirurgie* 2 (1882): 938-954; 1030-1043. 46328

44. [**Rowlandson, Thomas** (1757-1827).] The first night of my wedding. Or little Boney no match for an arch dutchess. Hand-colored etching. London: Thos. Tegg, 25 April 1810. 325 x 238 mm. Small tear in one corner not affecting image, light dust-soiling but very good. $850

Bawdy hand-colored etching by one of England's best-known Regency-era caricaturists, lampooning Napoleon's second marriage, at the age of 41, to 19-year-old Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma. The image shows the couple sprawled on a bed after a clearly unsuccessful attempt to consummate their union: Napoleon clutches his head, saying "Mort de ma vie I must, I must brush off to Compiegne [one of his residences], and order seperate [sic] beds," while the saucy Marie Louise, one foot on a "Portable Water Closet," declaims, "Still says sly Old Hodge says he, Great talkers 'as the least, d'ye see, Well well there's one hope left, I shall quickly carry him to his Journey's end." A table next to the bed holds a bowl of "Cock Broth" and a jar of "Cantharides" (Spanish fly). A small caption below the bed reads "The vain endeavour The little Emperor done over." In this version of the print Marie Louise's breasts are painted over with a "chemise" in white and gray; in other versions her breasts are bare. 46319

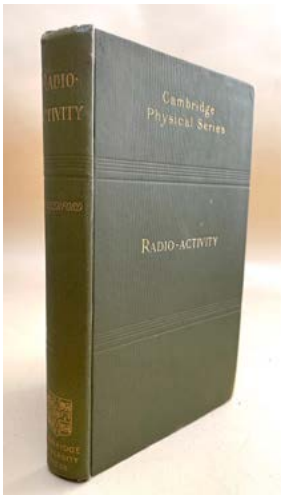
45. Rutherford, Ernest (1871-1937). Radio-activity. 8vo. [12, incl. first blank], 399]pp. Halftone plate, text illustrations. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1904. 220 x 138 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn, endpapers a little foxed. Lightly browned, but very good. Label with former owner's name on front free endpaper. $750


RADIO-ACTIVITY

BY

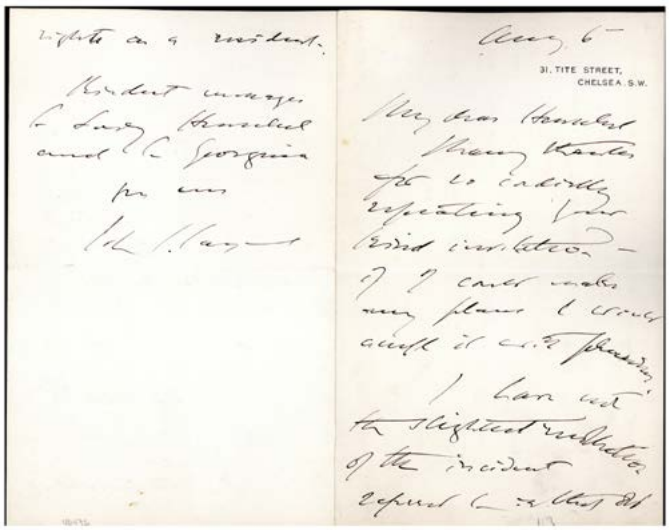
E. RUTHERFORD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.C.

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1904



First Edition of the first textbook of radioactivity, surveying contemporary knowledge of the entire field. Research in this area progressed so rapidly that the second edition, published only a year later, had to be enlarged by fifty percent. The book includes a discussion of Rutherford's revolutionary transformation theory, developed during the period from 1902 to 1903, which states that radioactivity is a by-product of the transmutation of one element into another. Dibner 51. Horblit 91. Norman 1870. 46429

46. Sargent, John Singer (1856-1925). Autograph letter signed to George Henschel (1850-1934). Bifolium. 4pp. London, "Aug. 6," n.y. [1915 or after]. 177 x 112 mm. Small tear along central fold, light toning but very good. $750

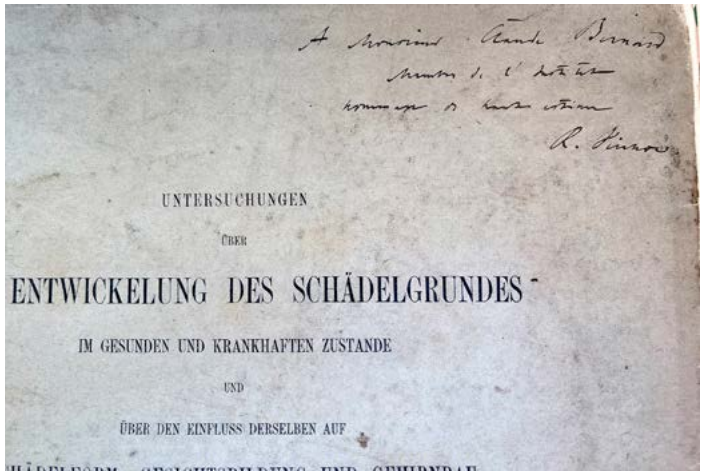

31, TITE STREET,
CHELSEA, S.W.

Chatty letter from American artist John Singer Sargent to his friend, the German-born British baritone George Henschel, whose portrait Sargent had painted in 1889:

> My dear Henschel, Many thanks for so cordially repeating your kind invitation—if I could make any plans I would accept it with pleasure.
>
> I have not the slightest recollection of the incident referred to in that old letter—evidently something to do with a portrait, but whose [I don't] know.
>
> You will perhaps already have made acquaintances with some people who are summering at Aviemore [Scotland], Sir Arthur & Lady Crosfield—she is Greek, and very agreeable—a champion tennis player and, they say, an excellent pianist. I did a drawing of her father the other day, Mr. Elladi, & he said they are all going to Aviemore. I did not give them a card to you, as you may prefer not to be bothered with summer trippers—but here is a card to them in case you feel inclined to use it over and above your rights as a resident.
>
> Kindest messages to Lady Henschel and to Georgiana, yours ever John S. Sargent

Sir Arthur Crosfield (1865-1938) and Domini Crosfield (1884-1963) were both Liberal Party politicians; she was also, as Sargent mentions, a championship tennis player. Sargent's portrait of Henschel is now at the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Bentonville, Arkansas. 46436

47. Virchow, Rudolf (1821-1902). Untersuchungen über die Entwidkelung des Schädelgrundes im gesunden und krankhaften Zustande und über den Einfluss derselben auf Schädelform, Gesichtsbildung und Gehirnbau. [6], 128pp. 6 lithographed plates. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1857. 338 x 248 mm. Quarter vellum, marbled boards in antique style, original printed front wrapper (repaired) bound in. Edges a bit frayed, plates slightly foxed, light toning but very good. *Presentation Copy*, Inscribed by Virchow to Claude Bernard (1813-78) on the front wrapper: "A Monsieur Claude Bernard Membre de l'Institut hommage de haute estime R. Virchow." $3750


UNTERSUCHUNGEN

ÜBER

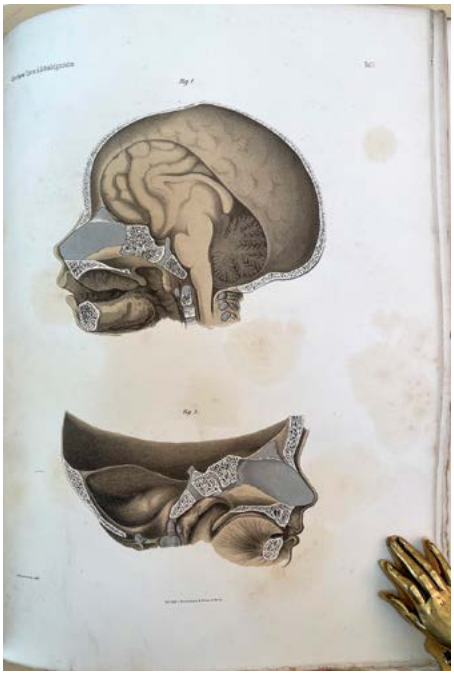
ENTWICKELUNG DES SCHÄDELGRUNDES

IM GESUNDEN UND KRANKHAFTEN ZUSTANDE

UND

ÜBER DEN EINFLUSS DERSELBEN AUF

First Edition. In the present work, the title of which may be translated as *Investigations on the Development of the Base of the Skull in Healthy and Diseased Conditions, and on the Influence of the Same upon Skull Form, Facial Structure and Brain Formation*, Virchow laid the foundation for an anatomical treatment of craniology, identifying "as a problem for investigation the relationship between the shape of the skull, the facial structure and the formation of the brain. His conclusion was that all typical variations in facial structure rest chiefly upon differences in the formation of the base of the skull" (Arthur E. R. Boak, "Rudolf Virchow. Anthropologist and Archeologist," *The Scientific Monthly* 13 [1921]: 41.) In this work Virchow also first described "chordoma," a rare type of bone cancer, and "platybasia," an abnormal flattening of the base of the skull. With six lithographed plates, each with several figures, this is the most extensively illustrated of all medical books published by Virchow.



Virchow presented this copy to the eminent French physiologist Claude Bernard, who was largely responsible for introducing experimental methods into physiology. Autograph inscriptions by Virchow are *rare!* This is only the second book inscribed by Virchow that we have handled in more than 50 years. Garrison-Morton.com 13248. Rather, *Rudolf Virchow*, no. 303. 46316

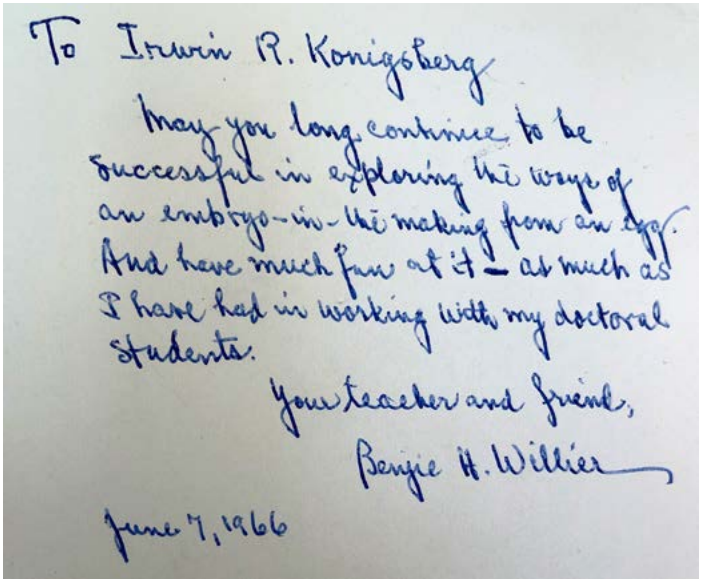
Early 19th-Century Medical Caricature

48. [**Williams, Charles** (d. 1830).] Doctors differ or Dame Nature against the College. Hand-colored etching. London: S. W. Fores, 8 March 1813. 246 x 356 mm. Small tear in lower margin going through one word of the caption, traces of former mounting on the verso, but very good to fine. $750

Medical caricature showing four doctors brawling in a parlor over a patient's diagnosis, while the patient in his bedroom prepares to sneak away. "Dr. Emetic" insists that the patient suffers from "exfoliation of the Glands" and must be purged; "Dr. Sudorific" argues for "a pleurisie in the thigh" which must be "sweated away"; "Dr. Drastic" claims that "it is a nervous affection of the Cutis & the patient must immediately loose 18 ounces of blood"; while "Dr. Blister" declares that "it is an inflamation on the os sacrum" to be cured by the application of "14 blisters." Meanwhile the patient, wrapped in a nightshirt, flees while declaiming "I say Dame Nature has relieved me both of the Cause & Effects while these learned disputants are deciding the nature of my complaint—so I'll be off to save both my money and my Life." Williams was chief caricaturist between 1799 and 1815 for the leading British publisher S. W. Fores, working in a style similar to that of James Gillray. 46318

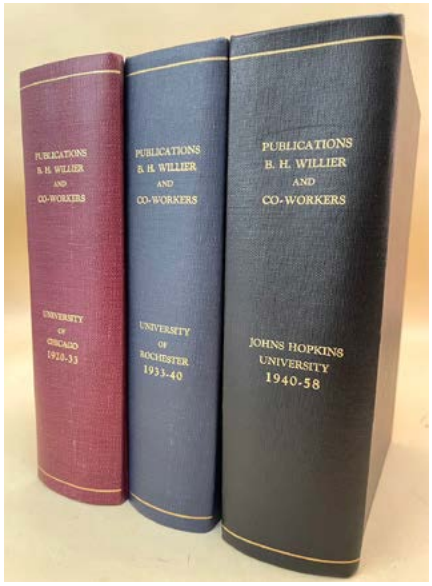
Directing the Experimental Embryology Laboratories at Chicago, Rochester, & Johns Hopkins

49. Willier, Benjamin H. (1890-1972) et al. Bound collection of 155 offprints by Willier and his students. 3 vols.; mimeographed indexes in each volume. 1920-58. 255 x 177 mm. Library buckram. Light toning, a few edges frayed, but very good. *Presentation Inscription* from Willier to a former doctoral student, embryologist Irwin R. Konigsberg (1923-91), on the front free endpaper of the third volume: "To Irwin R. Konigsberg May you long continue to be successful in exploring the ways of an embryo-in-the-making from an egg. And have much fun at it—as much as I have had in working with my doctoral students. Your teacher and friend, Benjie H. Willier June 7, 1966." $1500

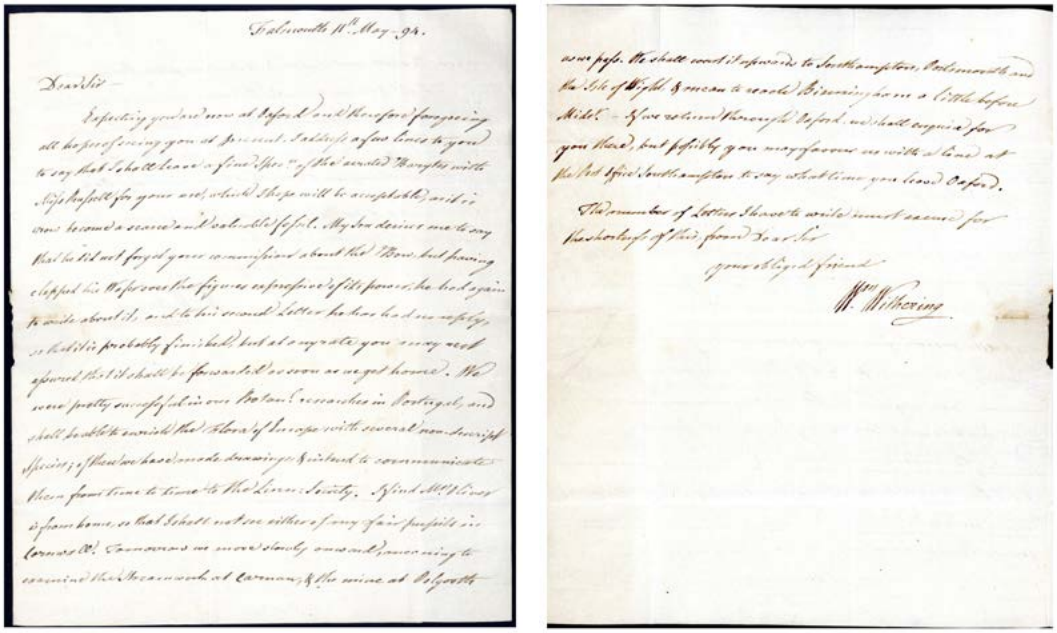

To Irwin R. Konigsberg
May you long continue to be successful in exploring the ways of an embryo-in-the-making from an egg. And have much fun at it — as much as I have had in working with my doctoral students.
Your teacher and friend,
Benjie H. Willier
June 7, 1966

First Editions, Offprint Issues, except for a few papers present in mimeograph. Williers helped to establish the field of experimental embryology, heading laboratories at the University of Chicago (1920-33), the University of Rochester (1933-40) and Johns Hopkins University (1940-58); with his students,

he performed significant investigations on the actions of sex hormones and pigmentation cells in the chick embryo. His doctoral students included several women who would go on to distinguished careers in embryology, including Dorothea Rudnick (1907-90) and Mary E. Rawles.



In a biographical memoir of Willier, Ray L. Watterson, one of his former students, wrote: "When Willier was about to retire at Johns Hopkins, he assembled, in the spring of 1958 and at no small expense to himself, the published works of his laboratory into three large volumes, one representing his scientific output and that of his students and collaborators at each of his major university posts . . . He presented autographed sets of these volumes to quite a few of us as a unique and precious gift, and on the fly leaf of the volume containing the publications from the university that awarded each of us his Ph.D. degree he wrote in his distinctive handwriting a special comment" (Watterson, *Benjamin Harrison Willier 1890-1972*, pp. 612-13). The set we are offering is inscribed to Irwin R. Konigsberg, who obtained his doctorate from Johns Hopkins in 1952 and was affiliated with the Carnegie Institute of Washington. 46195



A Fine Botanical Letter

50. Withering, William (1741-99). Autograph letter signed to Davies Giddy (1767-1839). Bifolium (2pp. plus address leaf). Falmouth [Cornwall, UK], 11 May 1794. 226 x 184 mm. Small lacuna where seal was broken, not affecting text, but fine otherwise. $2250

Letter with good scientific content from British physician, chemist, geologist and botanist William Withering, author of the famous *An Account of the Foxglove and Some of its Medical Uses* (1785), and *The Botanical Arrangement of All the Vegetables Naturally Growing in Great Britain* (1776), the first work of its kind in English to be based on the Linnean system of classification. His correspondent was the Cornish engineer, author and politician Davies Giddy (later Gilbert), who would become an influential supporter of British scientific ventures in the early 19th century during his two terms in Parliament.

Withering wrote this letter while traveling in Cornwall, shortly after returning from Portugal where, at the request of the Portuguese government, he had analyzed the mineral content of the waters at the medicinal spa in Calhas da Rainha. During that trip he also engaged in some botanizing: "We were pretty successful in our Botan[ica]l researches in Portugal, and shall be able to enrich the Flora of Europe with several non-descript [i.e., previously unidentified] Species; of these we have made drawings & intend to communicate them from time to time to the Linn[ean] Society." He tells Giddy that he "shall leave a fine Spec[ime]n of the aerated Barytes with Miss Russell for your use"; "aerated barytes" is another name for the eponymous mineral witherite (barium carbonate), which Withering first identified as a new mineral in 1784. He announces his plan to visit two Cornish tin-mining operations—"the Streamworks at Carnan & the mine at Polgooth"—before journeying "upwards to Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight" and finally to his home in Birmingham. Letters by Withering are *very rare on the market*. 46414