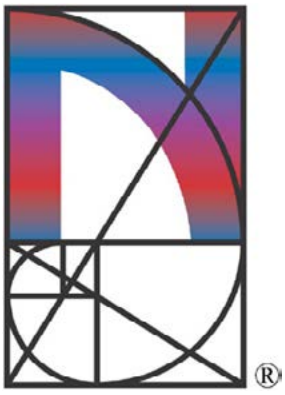
Catalogue 70:

Mostly Recent Acquisitions



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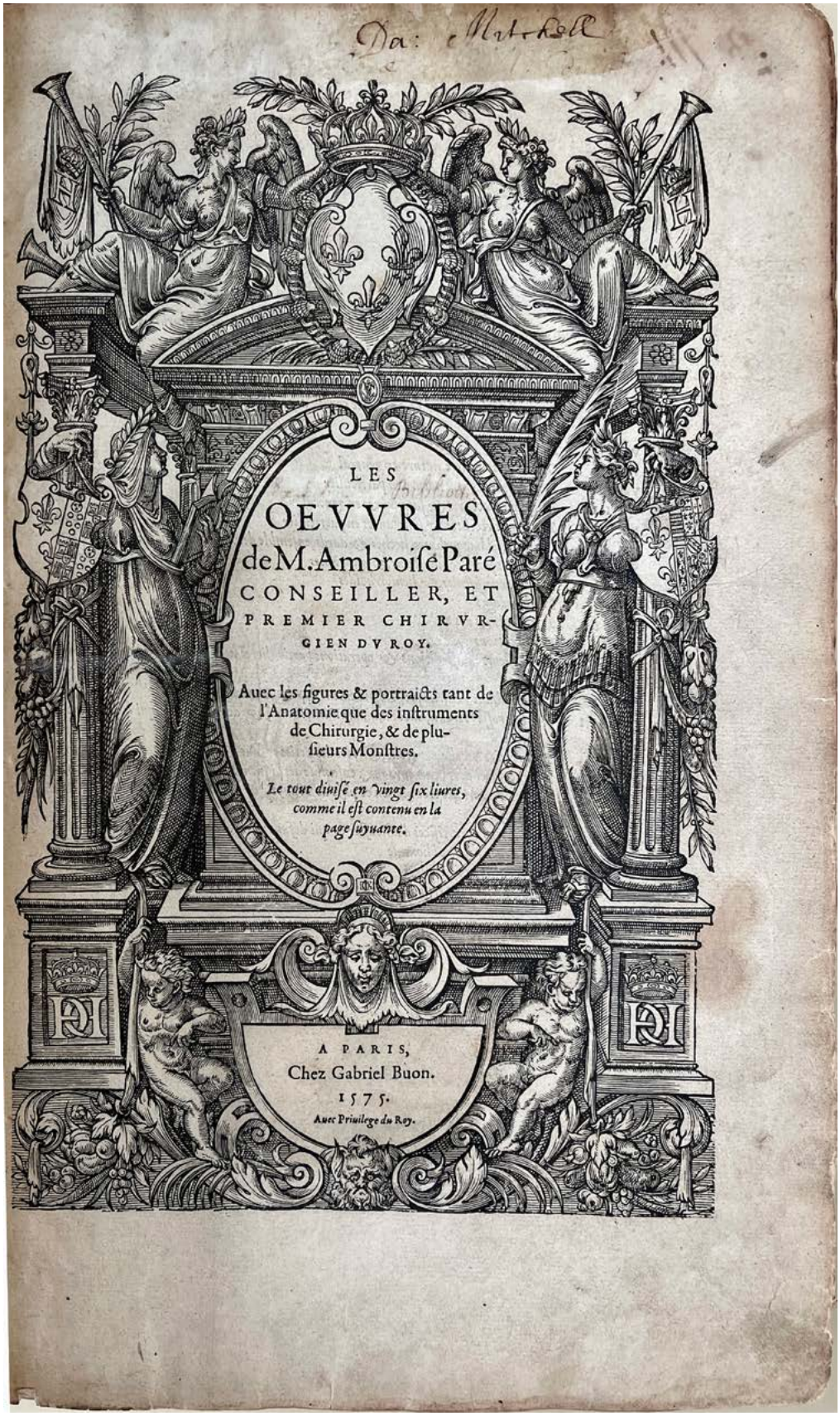
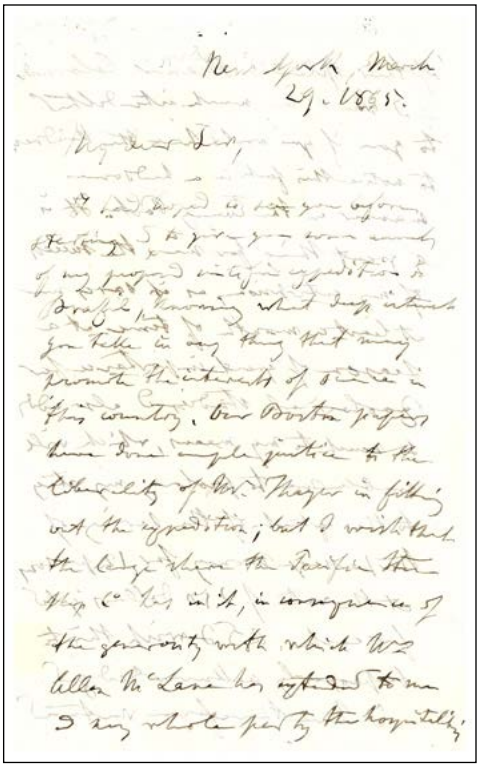


No. 52. Paré—The "First Folio" of surgery

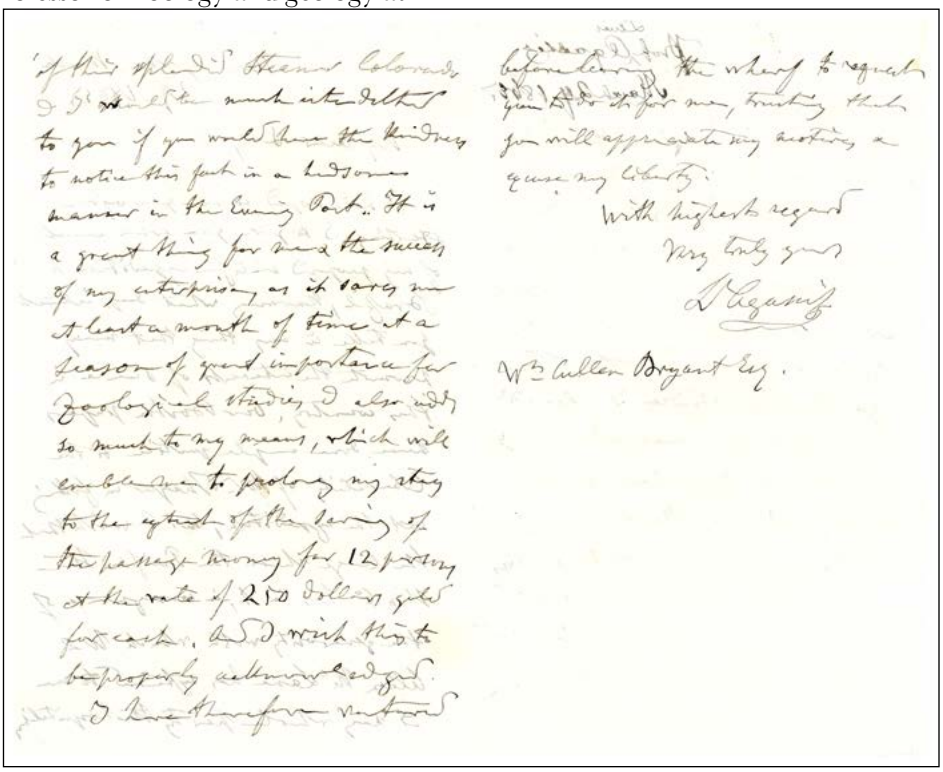
Agassiz Requests Help in Publicizing his Brazil Expedition



1. Agassiz, Louis (1807-73). Autograph letter signed, in English, to William Cullen Bryant (1794-1878). Bifolium. 3pp. New York: 29 March 1865. 204 x 126 mm. Small marginal chips and small tear along vertical fold not affecting the text, but very good. $950

Excellent letter from Swiss-American naturalist Louis Agassiz to William Cullen Bryant, American poet and longtime editor of the *New York Evening Post*, discussing his upcoming expedition to Brazil—Agassiz's first important scientific journey of discovery. During the expedition Agassiz and his team collected over 80,000 natural history specimens, "certainly one of the largest assemblages gathered in a single exploration" (Lurie, pp. 346-347).

Agassiz is best known for introducing the concept of the "Ice Age" as a means of explaining certain geological phenomena on the Earth's northern continental land masses, which he laid out in his famous *Études sur les glaciers* (1840). After emigrating to the United States in 1846, Agassiz was appointed professor of zoology and geology at Harvard, where he founded the university's Museum of Comparative Zoology (1859) and helped to revolutionize the teaching of science in this country. Less creditably, Agassiz is also known for his staunch opposition to Darwinian evolutionary theory; in fact, one of the purposes of his Brazilian expedition was to find geological evidence that would help him discredit Darwin's theory of natural selection.

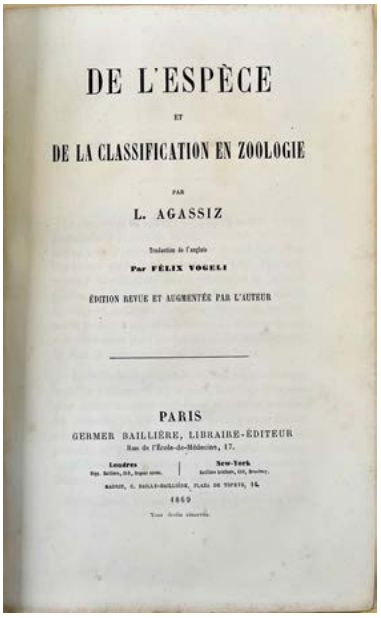


In 1865 Agassiz, his wife and a team of researchers embarked on their 16-month journey to Brazil, leaving New York on 1 April and returning on 6 August 1866. The costs of the expedition were underwritten by Nathaniel Thayer, a wealthy Boston businessman, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company provided free passage to Rio de Janeiro aboard its steamship "Colorado." In the present letter, written three days before his departure, Agassiz asked Bryant, in his capacity as a newspaper editor, to help publicize the expedition and its underwriters:

> I had hoped to see you before starting S[outh] to give you some account of my proposed scientific expedition to Brazil, knowing what deep interest you take in any thing that may promote the interests of science in this

country, but Boston papers have done ample justice to the liberality of Mr. Thayer in filling out the expedition; but I wish that the large share the Pacific Steam Ship Co. has in it, in consequence of the generosity with which Mr. Allen McLane has extended to me & my whole party the hospitality of this splendid Steamer Colorado & I would be much indebted to you if you would have the kindness to notice this part in a handsome manner in the Evening Post. It is a great thing for me & the success of my enterprise, as it saves me at least a month of time at a season of great importance for zoological studies. I also add so much to my means, which will enable me to prolong my stay to the extent of the saving of the passage money for 12 persons at the rate of 250 dollars gold for each. And I wish this to be properly acknowledged. I have therefore [returned?] before leaving the wharf to request you to do it for me, trusting that you will appreciate my motives & excuse my liberty.

Allan McLane was president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. E. Lurie, *Louis Agassiz: A Life in Science,* pp. 345-347. 47234


DE L'ESPÈCE

ET

DE LA CLASSIFICATION EN ZOOLOGIE

PAR

L. AGASSIZ

Traduction de l'anglais

Par FÉLIX VOGELI

ÉDITION REVUE ET AUGMENTÉE PAR L'AUTEUR

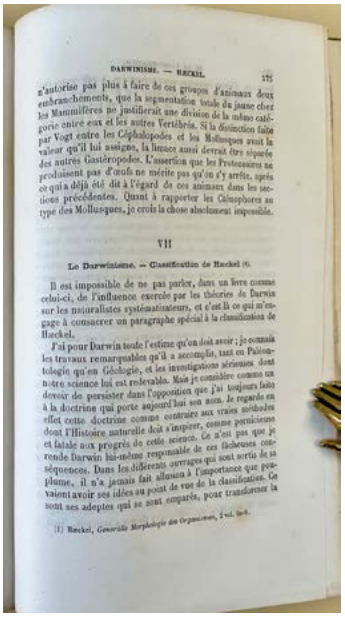
PARIS

GERMER BAILLIÈRE, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR

Rue de l'École-de-Médecine, 17.

Londres — New-York

1869


DARWINISME. — HAECKEL. 175

s'autorise pas plus à faire de ces groupes d'animaux deux embranchements, que la segmentation totale du jaune chez les Mammifères ne justifierait une division de la même catégorie entre eux et les autres Vertébrés. Si la distinction faite par Vogt entre les Céphalopodes et les Mollusques avait la valeur qu'il lui assigne, la limace aussi devrait être séparée des autres Gastéropodes. L'assertion que les Protozoaires ne produisent pas d'œufs ne mérite pas qu'on s'y arrête, après ce qui a déjà été dit à l'égard de ces animaux dans les sections précédentes. Quant à rapporter les Cténophores au type des Mollusques, je crois la chose absolument impossible.

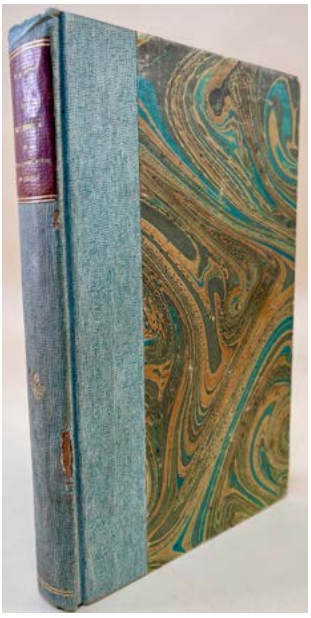
VII

Le Darwinisme. — Classification de Haeckel (1).

Il est impossible de ne pas parler, dans un livre comme celui-ci, de l'influence exercée par les théories de Darwin sur les naturalistes systématiciens, et c'est là ce qui m'engage à consacrer un paragraphe spécial à la classification de Haeckel.

J'ai pour Darwin toute l'estime qu'on doit avoir ; je connais les travaux remarquables qu'il a accomplis, tant en Paléontologie qu'en Géologie, et les investigations sérieuses dont notre science lui est redevable. Mais je considère comme un devoir de persister dans l'opposition que j'ai toujours faite à la doctrine qui porte aujourd'hui son nom. Je regarde en effet cette doctrine comme contraire aux vraies méthodes dont l'histoire naturelle doit s'inspirer, comme pernicieuse et fatale aux progrès de cette science. Ce n'est pas que je rende Darwin lui-même responsable de ces fâcheuses conséquences. Dans les différents ouvrages qui sont sortis de sa plume, il n'a jamais fait allusion à l'importance que pourraient avoir ses idées au point de vue de la classification. Ce sont ses adeptes qui se sont emparés, pour transformer la

(1) Haeckel, *Generelle Morphologie der Organismen*, 2 vol. in-8.



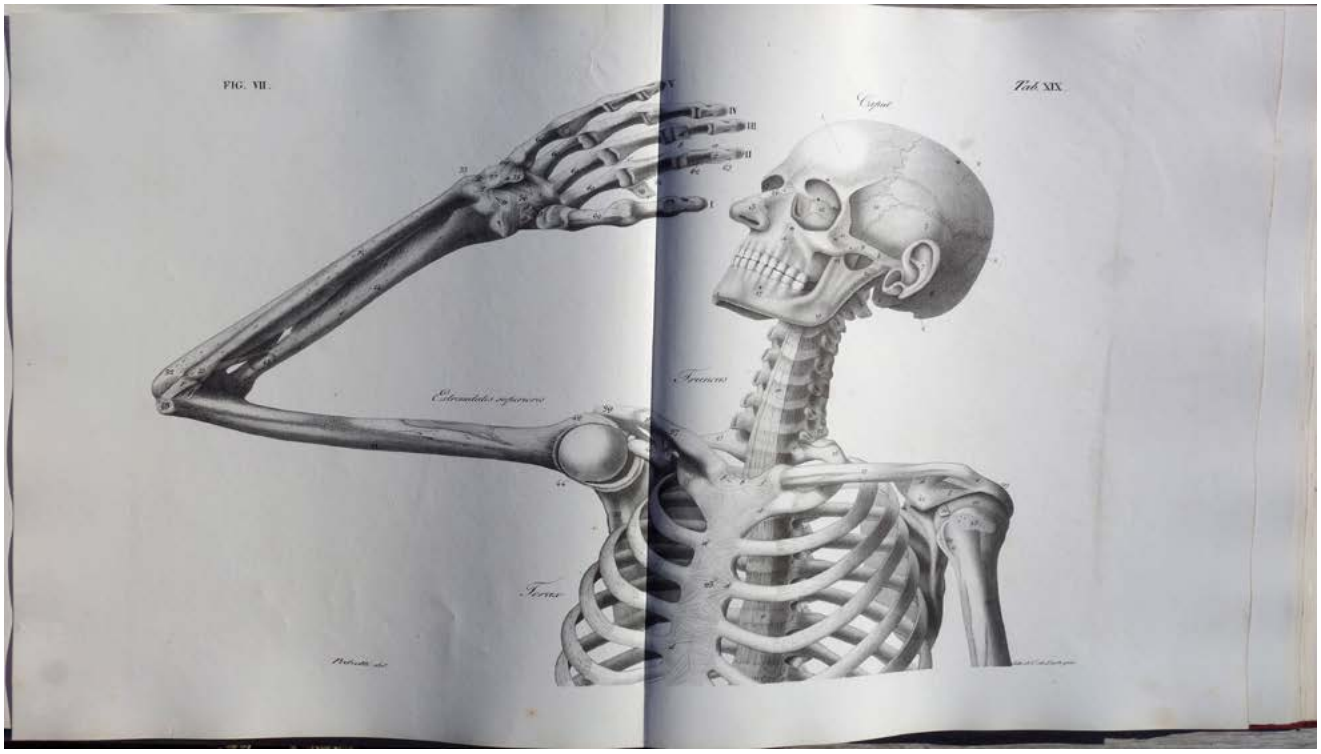
Agassiz Finally Explains his Rationale for Opposing Natural Selection

2. Agassiz, Louis (1807-73). De l'espèce et de la classification en zoologie. Traducution de l'anglais par Félix Vogeli. [6], 400pp. Folding table. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1869. 223 x 141 mm. Late 19th / early 20th-century quarter cloth, marbled boards, 2 worn spots on front hinge, spine a bit darkened. Minor foxing but very good. $850

First Edition in French, revised and augmented by Agassiz. "While Agassiz often wrote in general terms regarding his virulent opposition to Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection, he provided his scientific rationale for that opposition only in an appendix to the French translation of his *Essay on Classification*: Part 3, Chapter 7: Le Darwinisme. – Classification de Haeckel" (Garrison-Morton.com 9473). 47273

Antommarchi's Double Elephant Folio of Anatomy

3. Antommarchi, Francesco (1789-1838), ed. Planches anatomiques du corps humain executes d'après les dimensions naturelles . . . Double elephant folio atlas. Lithographed part-title leaf, title leaf and 83 lithographed plates (48 black and white, 35 outline) by Charles-Philibert de Lasteyrie (1759-1849), all leaves folded and mounted on guards. Paris: C. de Lasteyrie, [1823-] 1826. 623 x



509 mm. (individual leaves measure 907 x 623 mm. / 35.6875 x 24.5 inches unfolded). 20th century half morocco, paste paper boards, light wear. Discreet repairs to margins of part-title, minor occasional foxing, but very good. $17,500

First Edition. Considering that it is among the rarest of all anatomies, and certainly the largest, it is remarkable that two nearly identical editions of Mascagni's posthumous life-size anatomy were published almost simultaneously. The present lithographed edition was issued between 1823 and 1826; an edition with engraved plates was published in Pisa under the title *Anatomia universa* (1823-32). Though the two editions were printed by different processes, the image quality of the two is remarkably similar and it is debatable which is superior from either the artistic or scientific standpoint. Antommarchi's version, in an homage to Vesalius, includes imaginary landscape backgrounds created for the base of his musclemen; these do not appear in the Italian edition. There are other subtle differences. Antommarchi included letter keys within the images of some of the less-complex plates, eliminating the need for outline plates to those images. He also published more anatomical plates than the Italian edition.

> If one thinks of the *Anatomia universa*, edited by the three Pisa professors, as an adaptation of Mascagni's plates according to the ideas of the three editors, he may, on the other hand, look upon Lasteyrie's lithographed edition as Antommarchi's adaptation, evidently prepared by him at St. Helena for his edition of Mascagni's plates (Choulant, p. 319).

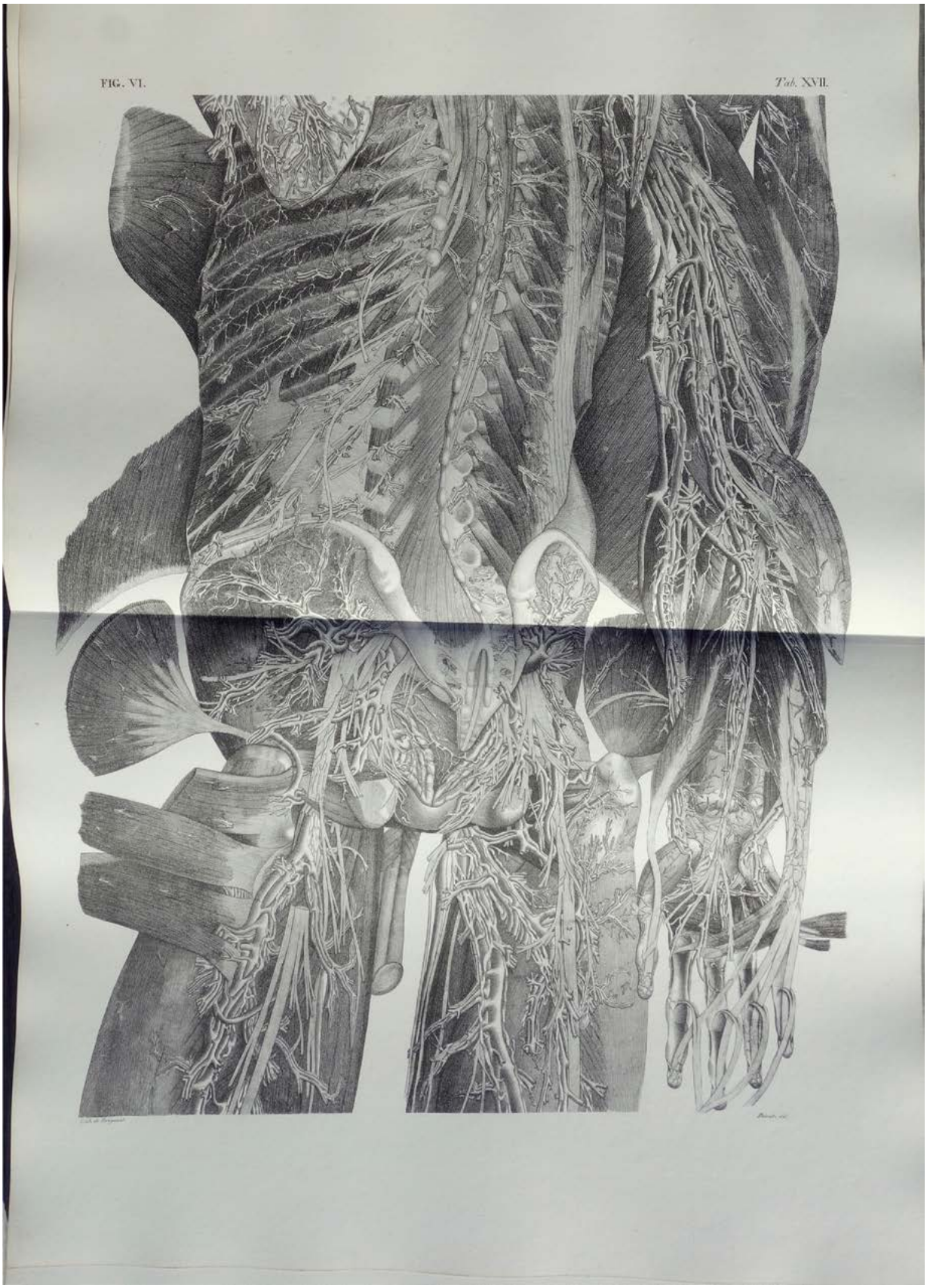
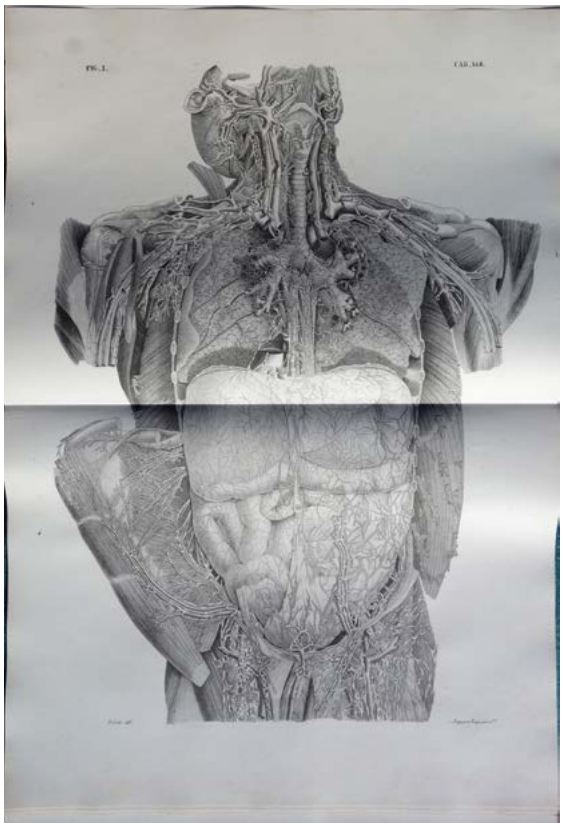
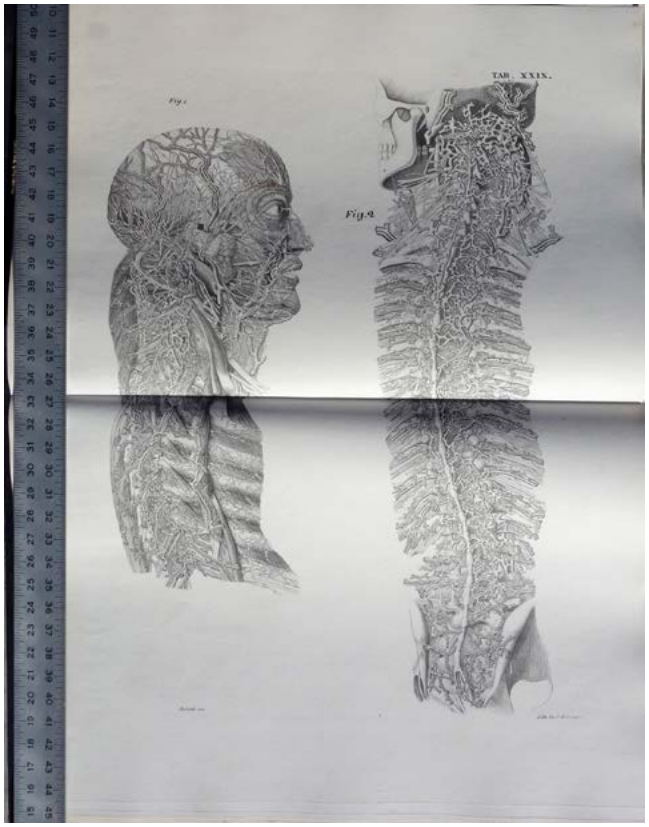
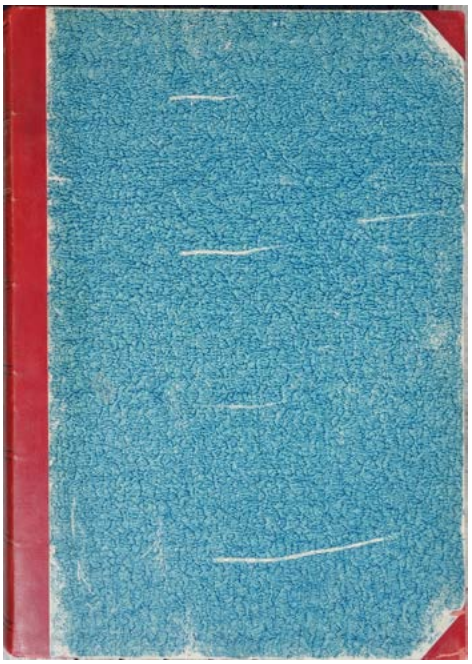


FIG. VI.
Tab. XVII.



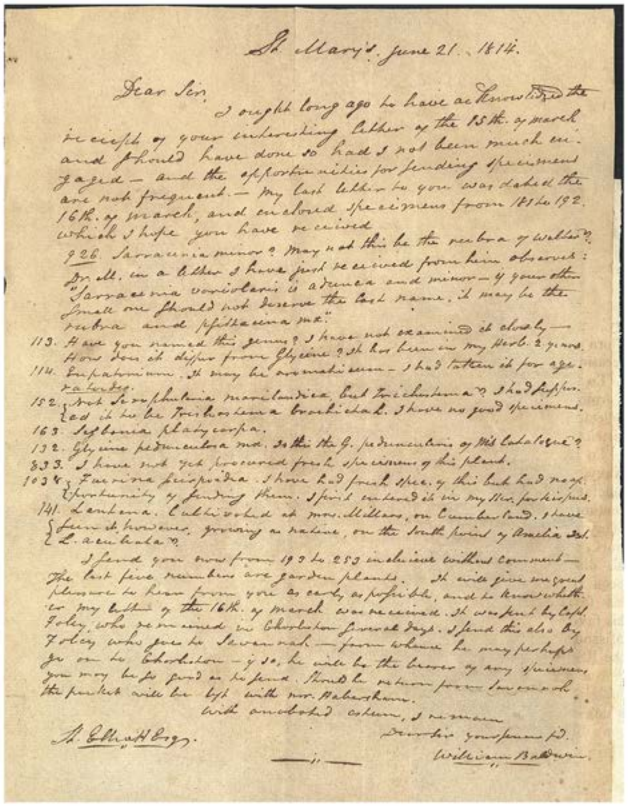




The edition we are offering was issued in 15 parts between 1823 and 1826 by the lithographic press of the Comte de Lasteyrie, one of the two founders of lithography in France (an accompanying text volume, not present with this copy, was issued in 1826 and bears the imprint of Lasteyrie's successor, R. Brégeaut). The atlas, with magnificent plates printed on single broadsheets measuring 970 x 650 mm. uncut, is comparable in size to the double elephant folio edition of Audubon's *Birds of America* (1827-38), which measures about 985 x 660 mm. It is without doubt the largest lithographically printed book issued during the incunabula period of lithography. The atlas was issued in both uncolored and colored versions; according to the part-title included with this copy, uncolored fascicles sold for 30 francs each and colored ones for 80 francs each. Choulant, writing in the 1840s when copies of both editions might have remained available from the publishers, states that copies of the completed version with colored plates could be purchased for 375 francs and uncolored copies for 150 francs. Because the plates are so large, in some extant copies of the atlas they are backed with linen and cut for folding with some resulting loss of image. This is not the case here: Each plate is folded horizontally and mounted on a guard, preserving the entire image. Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration,* pp. 315-320. Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 384-96. Twyman, *Lithography 1800-1850,* pp. 50-52. 43552

"The Opportunities for Sending Specimens are not Frequent"

4. Baldwin, William (1779-1819). Autograph letter signed to Stephen Elliott (1771-1830). 1 page. St. Mary's [GA], 21 June 1814. 240 x 185 mm. Browned as is common with American paper of the time, but very good otherwise. $2750



St. Mary's. June 21. 1814.

Dear Sir,

I ought long ago to have acknowledged the receipt of your interesting letter of the 15th. of March and should have done so had I not been much engaged — and the opportunities for sending specimens are not frequent. — My last letter to you was dated the 16th. of March, and enclosed specimens from 181 to 192. which I hope you have received.

926. Sarracenia minor? May not this be the rubra of Walter? Dr. M. in a letter I have just received from him observes: "Sarracenia variolaris is adunca and minor — if your other small one should not deserve the last name, it may be the rubra and psittacina mx."

113. Have you named this genus? I have not examined it closely — How does it differ from Glycine? It has been in my Herb. 2 years.

114. Eupatorium. It may be aromaticum — I had taken it for ageratoides.

152. Not Scrophularia marilandica, but Trichostema? I had supposed it to be Trichostema brachiata. I have no good specimens.

163. Sesbania platycarpa.

132. Glycine pedunculosa mx. Is this the G. pedunculosa of [illegible] Catalogue?

833. I have not yet procured fresh specimens of this plant.

1034. Fuirena hispida. I have had fresh spec. of this but had no opportunity of sending them. I first entered it in my Mss. for hispida.

141. Lantana. Cultivated at Mrs. Millers, on Cumberland. I have seen it, however, growing as native, on the South point of Amelia Isl. L. aculeata?

I send you now from 193 to 253 inclusive without comment — The last five numbers are garden plants. It will give me great pleasure to hear from you as early as possible, and to know whether my letter of the 16th. of March was received. It was sent by Capt. Foley who remained in Charleston several days. I send this also by Foley who goes to Savannah — from whence he may perhaps go on to Charleston — if so, he will be the bearer of any specimens you may be so good as to send. Should he return from Savannah the packet will be left with Mr. Habersham.

With unabated esteem, I remain

Dear Sir yours sincerely

William Baldwin.

S. Elliott Esqr.

From American botanist William Baldwin, who played a significant role in the development of American botany both through his extensive correspondence with fellow botanists and through the thousands of specimens he contributed to their herbaria. The plant genus *Balduina* is named for him. His correspondent, Stephen Elliott, was the author of *A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia* (1821-24; see below in this catalogue), an important early American botanical work to which Baldwin contributed several descriptions. Elliott gave Baldwin full credit for his contributions, praising him as "a Botanist of distinguished talents and indefatigable activity, who while residing in the southern districts of Georgia communicated many new species to the early numbers of this work" (*Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia*, 2, p. vii).

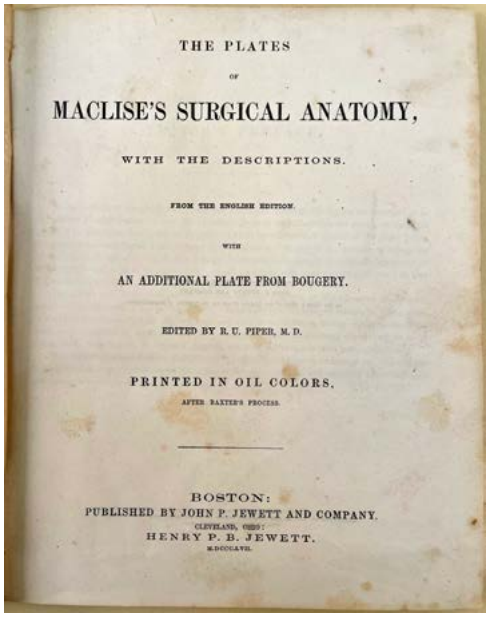
Baldwin's letter discusses and lists several botanical specimens that he was sending to Elliott:

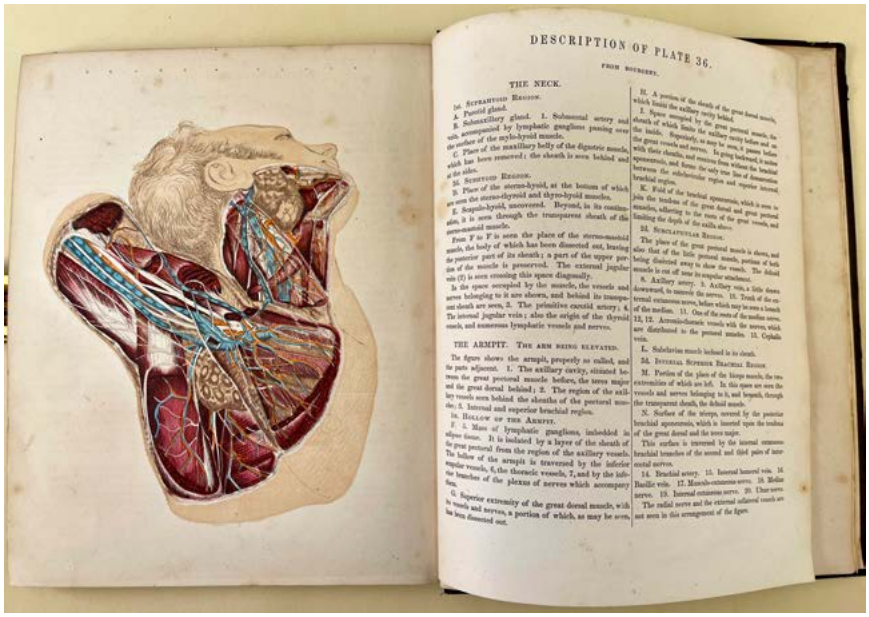
> I ought long ago to have acknowledged the receipt of your interesting letter of the 15th of March and I should have done so had I not been much engaged—and the opportunities for sending specimens are not frequent. My last letter to you was dated the 16th of March, and enclosed specimens from 181 to 192 which I hope you have received.
>
> 926. Sarracenia minor? may not this be the rubra of Walker? Dr. M. in a letter I have just received from him observes: "Sarracenia variolaris is adunca and minor—if your other small one should not deserve the last name, it may be the rubra . . .
>
> [List of eight more specimens, with similar comments, follows]
>
> I send you now from 193 to 253 inclusive without comment. The last five numbers are garden plants. It will give me great pleasure to hear from you as early as possible, and to know whether my letter of the 16th of March was received . . .

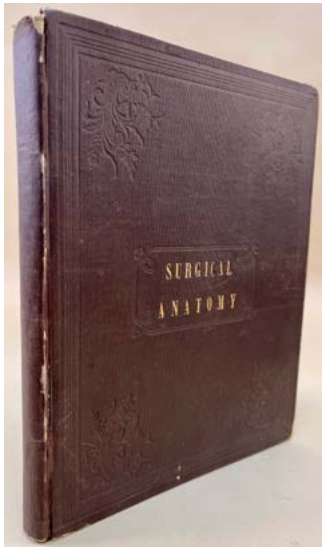
"Dr. M." most probably refers to German-American botanist Henry Muhlenberg (1853-1815) author of *Catalogue plantarum Americae septentrionalis* (1813). 48394

The First Medical Book with Color Images Printed by the Baxter Process

5. [**Baxter, George** (1804-67).] The plates of Maclise's Surgical Anatomy, with the descriptions . . . With an additional plate from Bourgery . . . Printed in oil colors, after Baxter's process. Edited by Richard Upton Piper (1816-97). 36 plates, each with printed key, plus 3 preliminary leaves. Boston: John Jewett and Co.; Cleveland: Henry P. B. Jewett, 1857. 245 x 199 mm. Original cloth stamped in gilt and blind, light edgewear, extremities a bit chipped, outer front hinge splitting. Very good. 19th-century ownership inscriptions on endpapers. $950

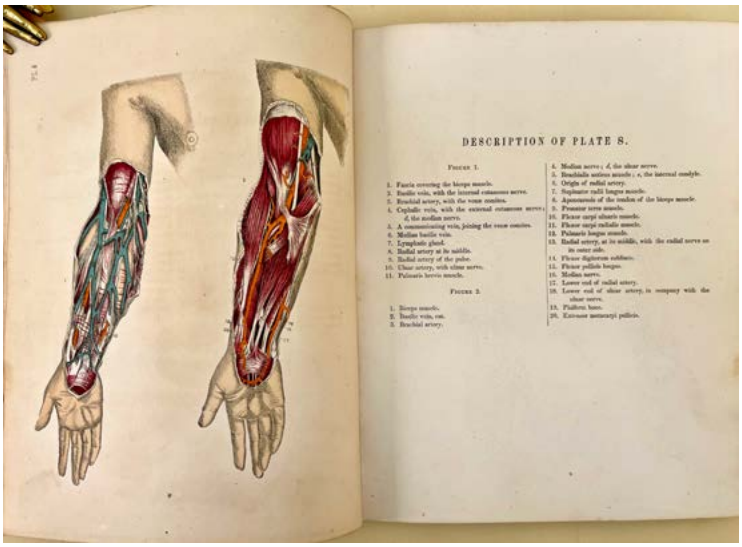

THE PLATES
OF
MACLISE'S SURGICAL ANATOMY,
WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS.
FROM THE ENGLISH EDITION.
WITH
AN ADDITIONAL PLATE FROM BOUGERY.
EDITED BY R. U. PIPER, M. D.
PRINTED IN OIL COLORS,
AFTER BAXTER'S PROCESS.
BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
HENRY P. B. JEWETT.


DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 36.
FROM BOUGERY.
THE NECK.



First Edition of the first (and possibly only) surgical plates printed using George Baxter's oil color printing technique, the first commercially viable color printing process. The process, patented in 1835, combined intaglio and relief methods, involving "the coloring of an impression from an outline or key block, which could be either a copper, zinc or steel plate, or a litho stone—though the latter was but seldom used—by successive impressions from color blocks of wood or metal, one for each tint used" (Burch, p. 126). Unlike chromolithography, which printed from soft lithographic stones that could not tolerate a large number of impressions without reworking, Baxter's blocks could withstand very large numbers of impressions, and could reproduce very small detail not readily possible with stone lithography. Baxter's process was often used by Baxter and licensees of his process, for very large runs of color prints.

The plates in the present book were printed in the United States by John O'Neil at the firm of Charles H. Crosby. In his "Editor's Preface," Piper, who was both a physician and an artist, emphasized the innovative nature of the illustrations: "This is the first attempt, we believe, to give a series of scientific plates executed in this manner; and that they have therefore, during the progress of the work, been submitted to many of our most prominent scientific men, among whom may be mentioned Profs. Haywood, H. G. Bigelow, Agassiz, etc., etc., and have met with warm approval" (p. [iii]). The plates were mostly reproduced from Joseph Maclise's *Surgical Anatomy* (1851), with an additional plate from Bourgery and Jacob's *Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme* (1831-54). Burch, *Colour Printing and Colour Printers*, pp. 125-131. 46633


DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 8.

6. **Bell, Charles** (1774-1842). Color mezzotint portrait by H. Goffey after the painting by John Stevens (1793-1868), signed in pencil by the engraver. London: The Museum Galleries, 1927. 304 x 235 mm. (platemark); 469 x 381 mm. (sheet). Matted. With accompanying biographical sheet. Fine. $500

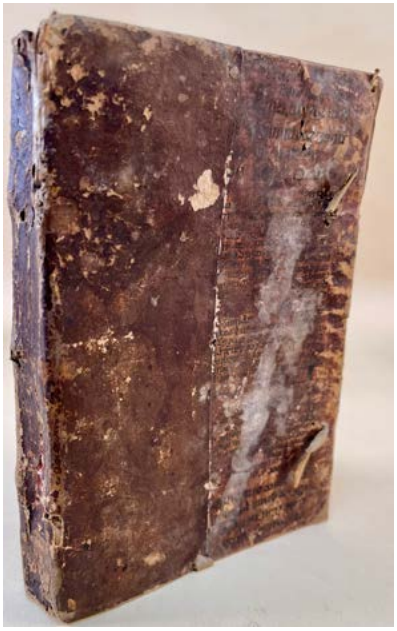
Fine color mezzotint after the only known portrait of Sir Charles Bell, whose pioneering experiments in neuroanatomy led to the discovery of the Bell-Magendie law (stating that the anterior branch of spinal nerve roots contain only motor fibers and the posterior roots contain only sensory fibers), as well as the first description of Bell's palsy (facial paralysis due to a lesion of the facial nerve). Stevens' portrait, now in London's National Portrait Gallery, was painted circa 1821. 46683

7. [**Bernheim, Hippolyte** (1840-1919).] **Prouvé, Victor** (1858-1919). Au Professeur Bernheim ses collègues, ses élèves, ses amis. Bronze rectangular medallion in leather case lined in silk and velvet, signed in the metal by Prouvé. N.p. [Nancy], 1910. 69 x 91 mm. Case worn, lining a bit soiled, but very good. $375

An unusually designed medallion issued in 1910 to honor Dr. Hippolyte Bernheim, the French neurologist best known for his theory of suggestibility in relation to hypnotism; see Garrison-Morton.com 4995.1. 46674

By Mondino de Luzzi's Successor at Bologna

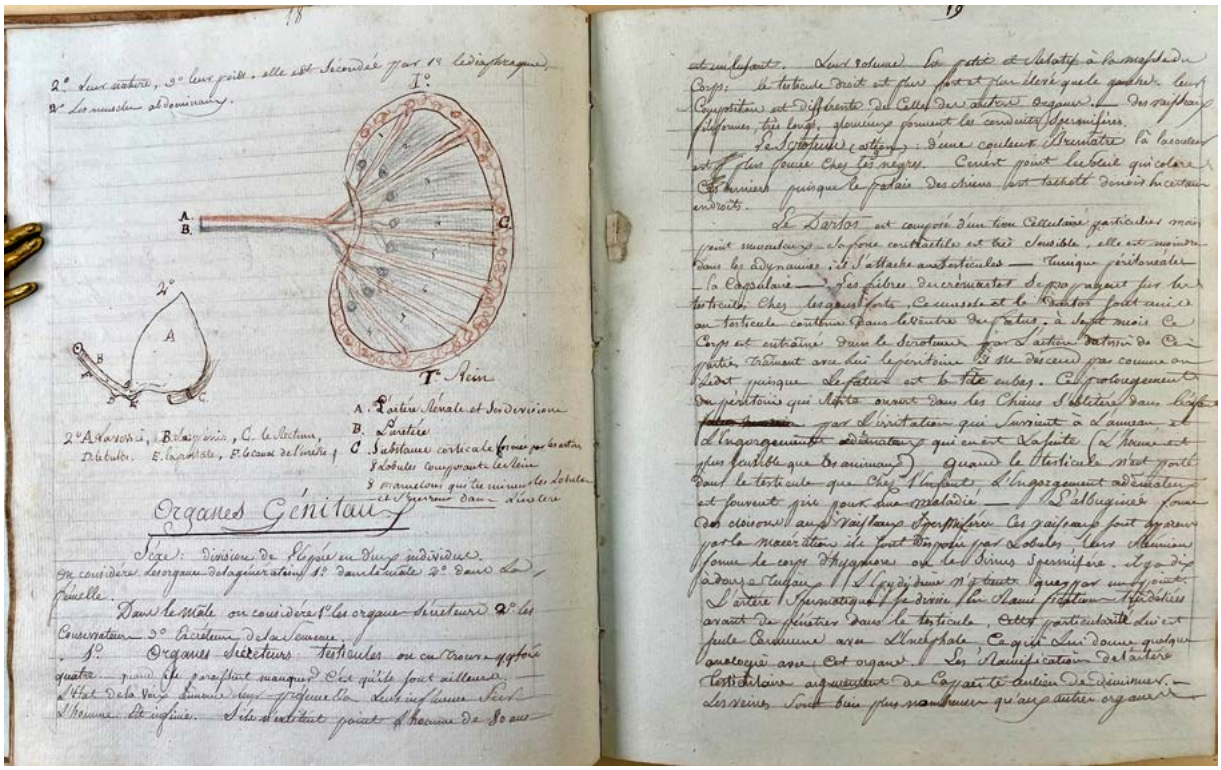
8. **Bertruccio** [or **Bertuccio**], **Niccolò** [**Bertrucius, Nicolaus**] (d. 1347). Nusq[uam] antea impressum collectorium totius fere medicine Bertrucii Bononiensis in que infrascripta continentur . . . 4to. [4], ccxxviii [i.e., ccxxvi] ff. Title in red and black, some woodcut initials in the text. Lyon: Jacobus Myt; sold by Bartholomeus Trot, 1518. 206 x 144 mm. Bound in 13th-century vellum manuscript leaf, vellum spine, remains of leather ties, binding uniformly stained with dark brown pigment, a few wormholes, light wear and rubbing. Minor worming affecting some letters in the title, minor dampstaining, first and last leaves partly detached, but on the whole very good. Extensively annotated in several early hands, with some faded annotations retraced in later ink. Ownership inscription on title: "Sum Eliae Thomae Inglaviensis Moravi, 1620"; "Inglaviensis" refers to the modern city of Jihlava in the Czech Republic. "Q B F F Q S" inscribed at the top of the title-leaf in what is probably a 16th-century hand. $7000



Early edition of this medieval medical treatise (originally titled *Compendium*) by Niccolò Bertruccio, who studied under the famous anatomist Mondino de Luzzi. He eventually succeeded his teacher as professor of anatomy at Bologna, where he continued the practice, introduced by Mondino, of performing human dissections in the classroom. Among Bertruccio's pupils was Guy de Chauliac, whose *Chirurgia magna* (1363) remained a standard surgical text until the sixteenth century.

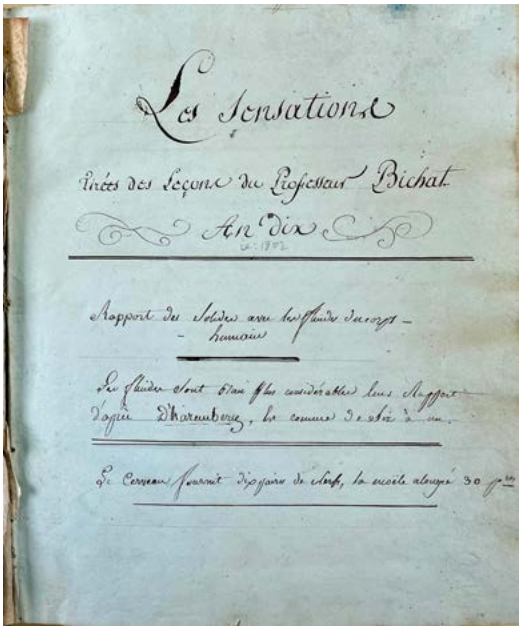
> [Bertruccio] claimed to have included in his *Compendium* only those theories which he believed to be true. It is divided in the following way: (1) De regimine sanitates, (2) De aegritudinibus particularibus quae sunt a capite usque ad pedes, (3) De aegritudinibus universalibus hoc est de febribus, (4) De crisi et de diebus criticis, (5) De venenis, (6) De decoratione. There is a single chapter on anatomy including a description of the brain. In discussing each disease he gives first the rational treatment, then the empiric, the treatment according to the Qānūn [of Avicenna], and finally the principal symptoms. There are a few chapters on dentistry (Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science*, p. 847).

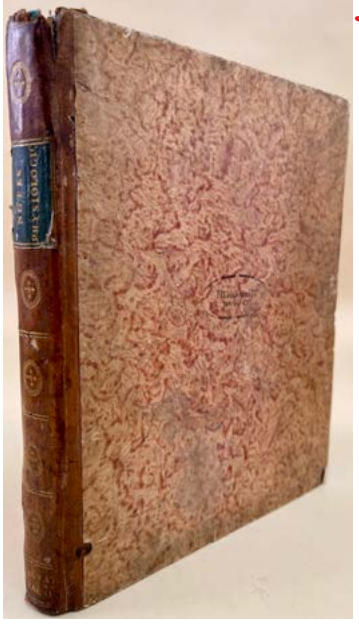
Bertruccio's *Compendium* first appeared in print in 1509 under the title *Nusquam antea impressum collectorium totius fere medicine*, edited by Nicolaus de Landa; de Landa's edition was reprinted in 1515 and 1518. The copy of the 1518 edition that we are offering contains extensive annotations in a few early hands. 46759



Manuscript Notes of Lectures by Bichat, Chaussier and Roux

9. Bichat, François Xavier (1771-1802); **François Chaussier** (1746-1828); and **Philibert-Joseph Roux** (1780-1854).



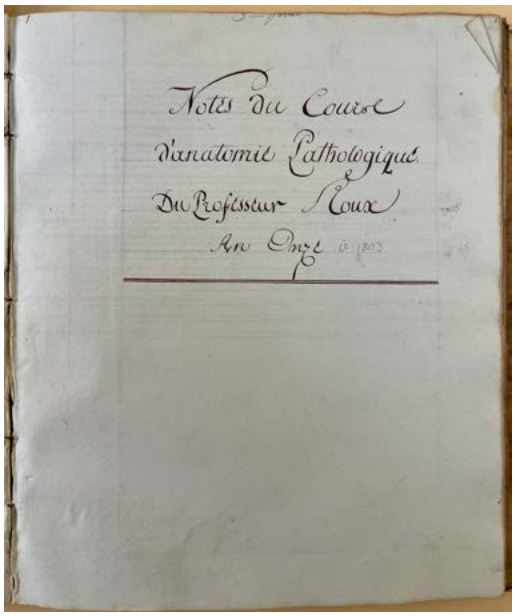


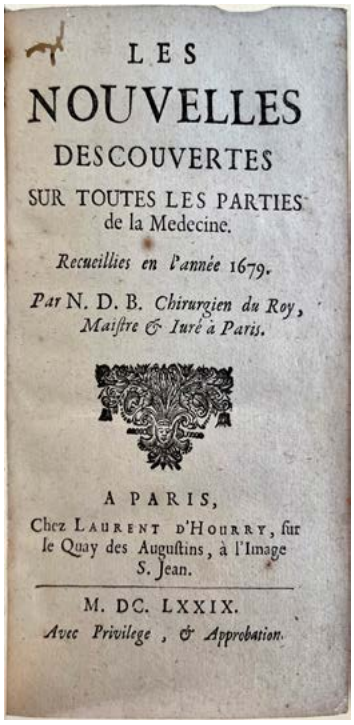
Les sensations tirées des leçons du Professeur Bichat . . . Notes du cours de physiologie du Professeur Chaussier . . . Notes du cours d'anatomie pathologique du Professeur Roux. Bound volume of manuscript lecture notes, including two drawings, in the hand of a French medical student (possibly "Blanloeuil Dr. en Ch.," whose name is stamped on the front cover). 42, 60, 84pp., plus several blank leaves and a 3-page table of contents for Roux's lectures. N.p. [Paris], an X – XI (Sept. 1801 – Sept. 1803). Quarter sheep, gilt spine, small splits and lacunae in the spine, corners worn, front free endpaper lacking. Very good. $3750

Remarkable volume of manuscript notes by a French medical student, particularly noteworthy for recording some of the final lectures of Xavier Bichat, who died in 1802 at the age of 30. Bichat was the founder of pathological anatomy, creating a theory of disease based on tissues rather than organs; his five-

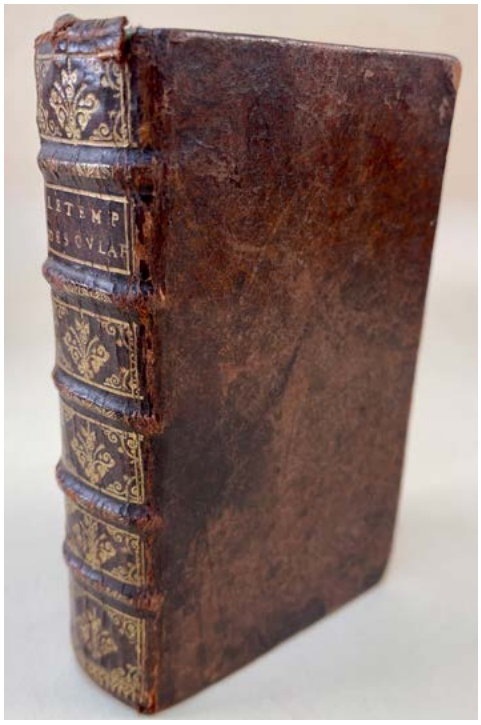
volume *Anatomie descriptive* (1801-3; written with P.-J. Roux and M.-F.-R. Buisson) and four-volume *Anatomie générale* (1801) "opened out an entirely new field for anatomists, that of a detailed description of the parts and tissues of the body in health and disease" (Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 444). Bichat's lectures on the senses, as recorded here, were divided into sections on sensation in general; the senses of touch, smell, taste, sight (including the lachrymal system) and hearing; and two final sections on the functions of the brain and the brain as a sense organ.

The rest of the volume is devoted to lectures on physiology by François Chaussier, who pioneered the practice of forensic medicine in France (see Garrison-Morton.com 13409); and lectures on pathological anatomy by Philibert-Joseph Roux, co-author of Bichat's *Anatomie descriptive* and one of the leading French surgeons in the nineteenth century (see Garrison-Morton.com 4456 and 6029). 46755


Notes du Cours
d'anatomie Pathologique
Du Professeur Roux
An Onze

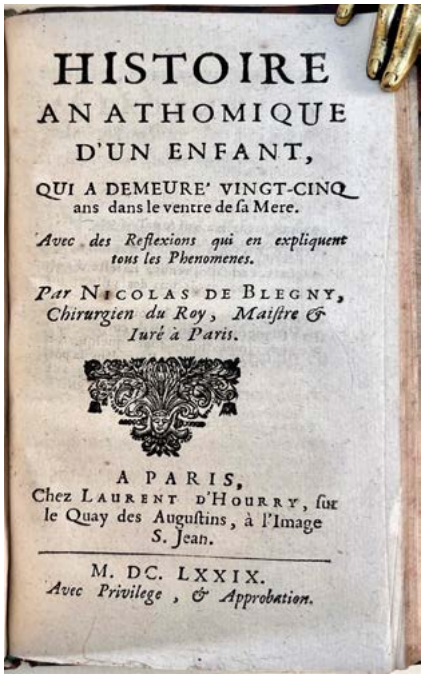

LES
NOUVELLES
DESCOUVERTES
SUR TOUTES LES PARTIES
de la Medecine.
Recueillies en l'année 1679.
Par N. D. B. *Chirurgien du Roy, Maistre & Iuré à Paris.*
A PARIS,
Chez LAURENT D'HOURRY, sur le Quay des Augustins, à l'Image S. Jean.
M. DC. LXXIX.
Avec Privilege, & Approbation.


LE TEMPLE DESCULAPE OUVERT
Pour la Reuelation des Secrets de Medeane.



The First Medical Journal Published in the Vernacular

10. Blegny, Nicolas de (ca. 1643 – 1722). (1) Les nouvelles descouvertes sur toutes les parties de la medecine. Recueillies en l'année 1679. 12mo. [18], 535, [23]pp. Engraved frontispiece, 3 engraved plates and engraved text illustrations. Paris: Laurent d'Hourry, 1679. [Bound with:] (2) **Blegny.** Histoire anathomique d'un enfant qui a demeuré vignt-cinq ans dans le ventre de sa mère. 12mo. 43pp. Engraved plate. Paris: Laurent d'Hourry, 1679. Together 2 works in 1. 145 x 83 mm. Calf, gilt spine ca. 1679, light wear. Minor worming to first few leaves, small tears in two or three of the plates, light toning and occasional spotting but very good. $4500


HISTOIRE
ANATHOMIQUE
D'UN ENFANT,
QUI A DEMEURE' VINGT-CINQ
ans dans le ventre de sa Mere.
Avec des Reflexions qui en expliquent tous les Phenomenes.
Par NICOLAS DE BLEGNY,
Chirurgien du Roy, Maistre &
Iuré à Paris.
A PARIS,
Chez LAURENT D'HOURRY, sur le Quay des Augustins, à l'Image S. Jean.
M. DC. LXXIX.
Avec Privilege, & Approbation.

First Edition of the first volume of the **first medical journal published in the vernacular**; "indeed, it seems highly probable that it was the **first of its kind to be published in any language**" (Nicholls, p. 198; emphasis ours). *Extremely Rare on the market,* with no auction records recorded in Rare Book Hub, and very few copies in North American libraries.

Blegny's medical journal appeared in monthly numbers between 1679 and 1685, with the title changing several times during this period. In the introduction to the first number (January 1679), Blegny announced his intention "to bring together all those discoveries, experiences, and comments that may be found useful in the art of medicine," calling on "all physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, both Galenic and chemical, those residing abroad as well as those in France, to send him their discoveries" (Kronik, p. 5). Blegny's intent was to make medical information accessible to the many practitioners outside the restricted purview of France's exclusive Faculté de Médecine; because of this populist approach, his journal quickly found a wide audience and was translated into both German and Latin. Blegny remained editor of the journal until 1681, when the Faculté de Médecine, angered over Blegny's flouting of its authority, succeeded in revoking his publishing privilege.

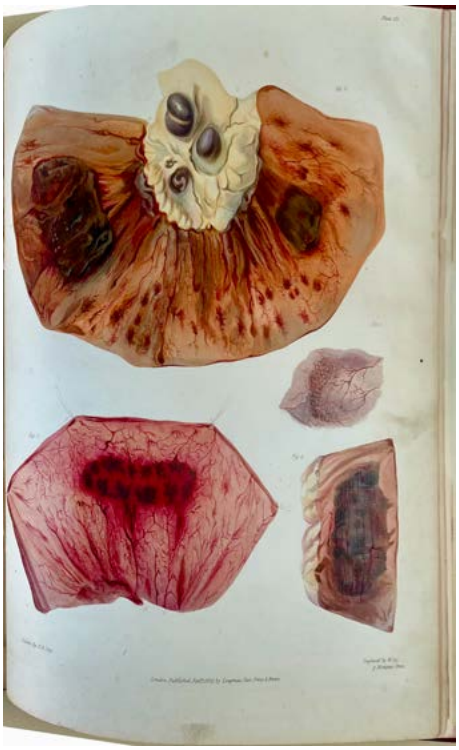
We have relatively little information about Blegny's life, but we do know that he received at least some surgical training at the College of Saint-Côme, and that he served as surgeon-in-ordinary to various members of France's royal family, including Queen Maria Theresa and Louis XIV. He also published several noteworthy books on medical subjects, including *L'art de guérir les hernies* (1676), which introduced his innovative elastic truss; and *La découverte de la remède anglaise* (1678), which made public the "secret remedy"—quinine—that Robert Talbot had earlier sold to King Louis XIV. Another of Blegny's works, *Histoire anathomique d'un enfant qui a demeuré vignt-cinq ans dans le ventre de sa mère* (1679), was based on a case reported in the February 1679 number of *Les nouvelles descouvertes*; a copy of this work is bound with our copy of the journal volume. Garrison-Morton.com 10958. Kronik, "Nicolas de Blegny, medical journalist," in *Devant la Déluge and Other Essays on Early Modern Scientific Communication,* pp. 1-11. Nicolls, "Nicolas de Blegny and the first medical periodical," *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* (1934): 198-202. 48379

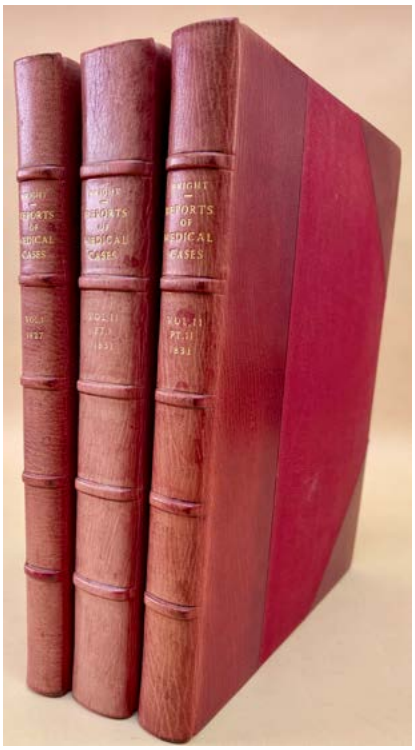
Blumenbach's Annotated Bibliography of the History of Medical Literature


D. JO. FRID. BLVMENBACHII
MEDIC. P. P. O.
INTRODVCTIO
IN
HISTORIAM MEDICINAE
LITTERARIAM
GOETTINGAE
APVD IO. CHRIST. DIETERICH
1786.

11. Blumenbach, Johann Friedrich (1752-1840). Introductio in historiam medicinae litterariam. xvi, 462pp. Göttingen: apud Jo. Christ. Dieterich, 1786. 187 x 116 mm. Half vellum, marbled boards ca. 1786, lightly rubbed. Minor foxing and toning but very good. Unobtrusive library stamp on the front free endpaper. $475

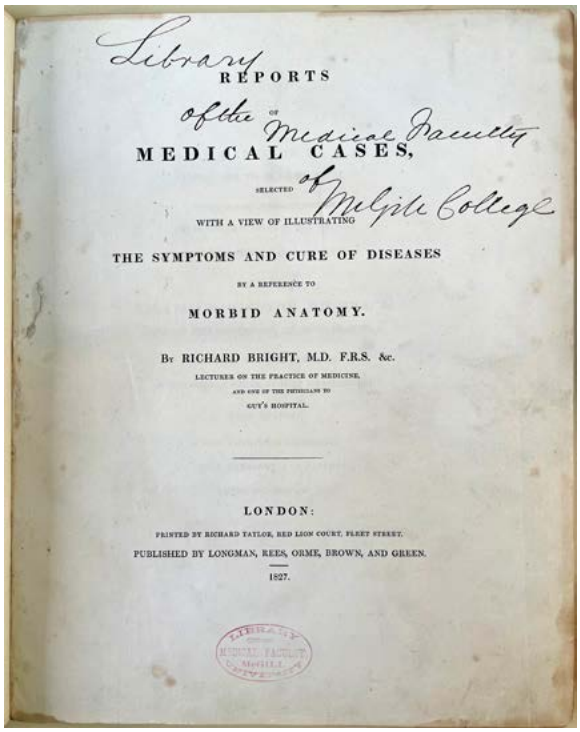
First Edition of Blumenbach's annotated subject bibliography of the history of medicine and allied subjects, arranged chronologically from antiquity to Blumenbach's time. Although not the first attempt as a subject classification, Blumenbach's is one of the pioneering works in this type of bibliography. Garrison-Morton.com 6749. Fulton, *The Great Medical Bibliographers*, p. 60. 46624



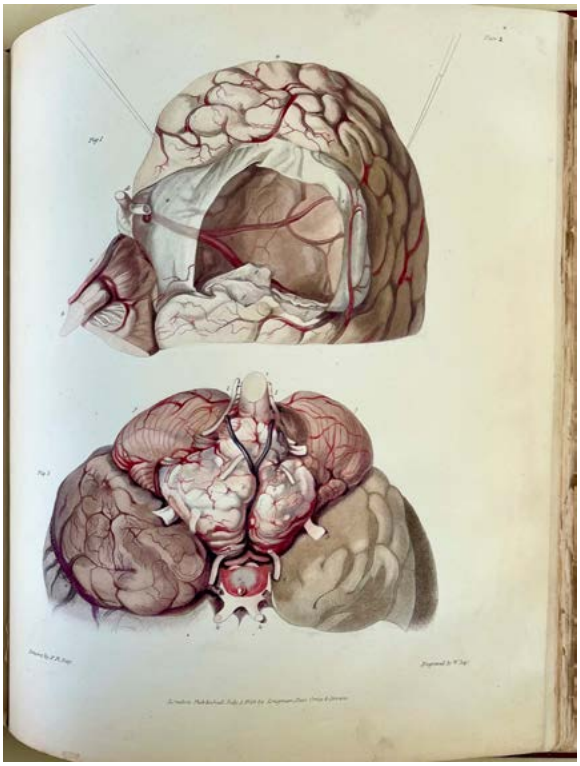


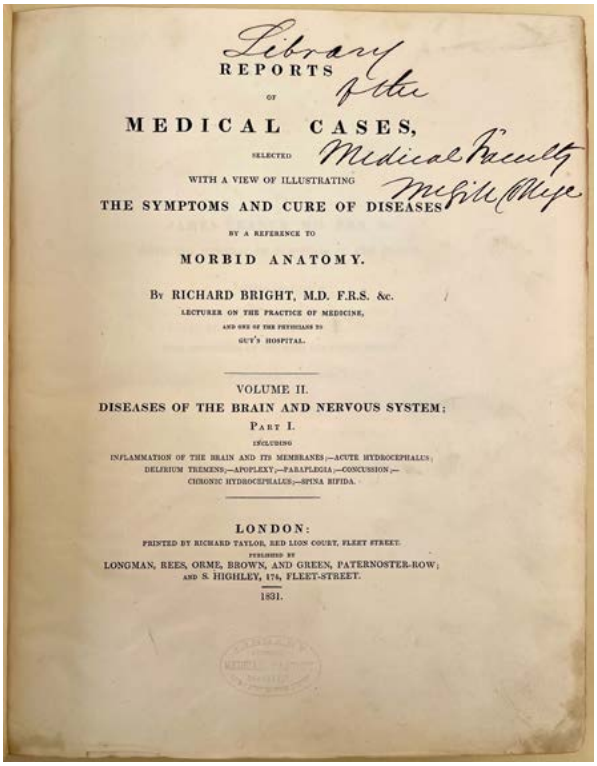
Bright's Famous & Rare Reports on Diseases of the Kidney & Brain

12. Bright, Richard (1789-1858). Reports of medical cases . . . 2 vols. in 3, 4to. iii-xvi, 231; xl, [2, errata], 450; [4], [451]-724pp. Lacking half-title in Vol. I. 54 plates, including 47 hand-colored engraved plates by W. Say (1768-1834) after F. R. Say (d. 1858), and 7 uncolored lithographed plates (4 folding), with explanations. London: Richard Taylor for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1827-1831. 315 x 254 mm. 20th century half morocco, cloth boards, spines faded. Light marginal dampstains, two or three marginal tears repaired, but very good. "Library of the Medical Faculty, McGill College" in 19th-century hand on all titles. Bookplate. $35,000


Library
REPORTS
of the Medical Faculty
MEDICAL CASES,
SELECTED of McGill College
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. One of the rarest and most ambitious English medical books of the early 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 Vol. I and 171 copies of both parts of Vol. II were sold between 26 September 1827 and 5 September 1861, when the last remaining copies were destroyed in the fire that consumed Longman's premises at Paternoster Row.





REPORTS

OF

MEDICAL CASES,

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WITH A VIEW OF ILLUSTRATING

THE SYMPTOMS AND CURE OF DISEASES

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LECTURER ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

AND ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

VOLUME II.

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM;

PART I.

INCLUDING

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES;—ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS;

DELIRIUM TREMENS;—APOPLEXY;—PARAPLEGIA;—CONCUSSION;—

CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS;—SPINA BIFIDA.

LONDON:

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

PUBLISHED BY

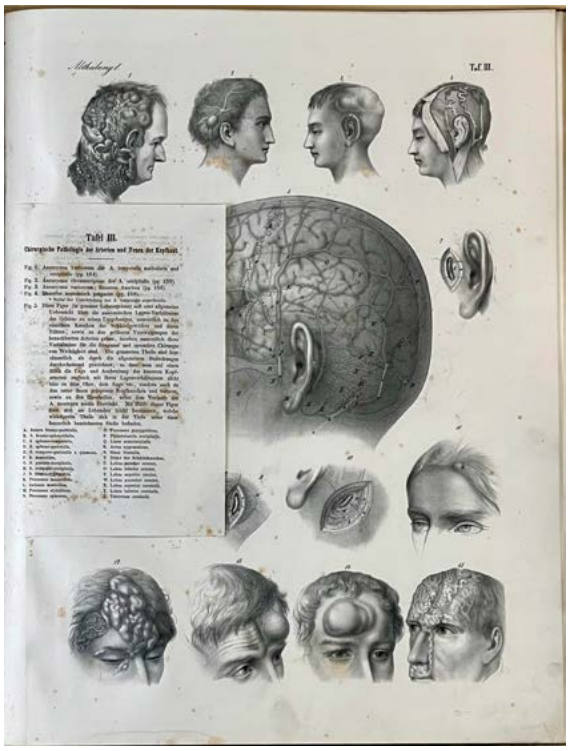
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN, PATERNOSTER-ROW;

AND S. HIGHLEY, 176, FLEET-STREET.

1831.

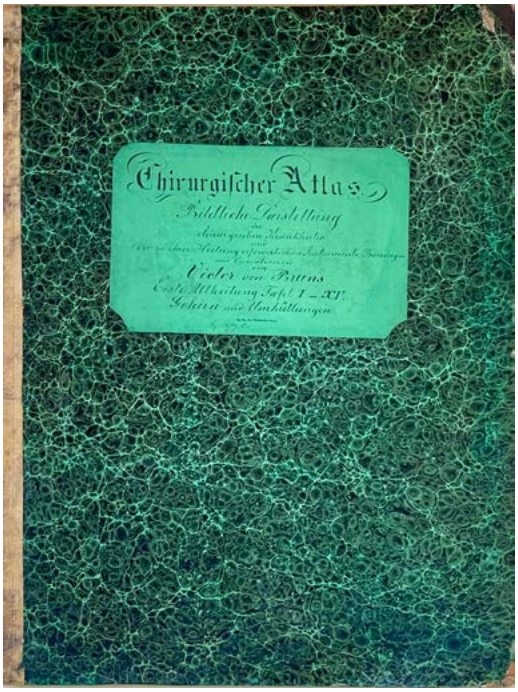
The first volume of Bright's series of case histories correlating clinical and pathological phenomena is most famous for its classic description of the complex of kidney disorders collectively and eponymically known as "Bright's disease." Bright was the first to distinguish between renal and cardiac 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. The second volume, divided into two parts, is entirely devoted to neuropathology, and contains detailed case histories illustrating brain tumors, hydrocephalus, ruptured intercranial aneurysm, hysteria, epilepsy, post-traumatic necrosis of the tips of the front and temporal lobes, and staining of the meninges in jaundice, as well as many other examples of congenital, neoplastic, infectious and vascular diseases of the brain.

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. Garrison-Morton.com 2285 & 4206. 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," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 55 (1981), pp. 307-321. 46763



Striking Images of Tumors & Pathological Conditions

13. Bruns, Victor von (1812-83). Chirurgischer Atlas. Bildliche Darstellung der chirurgischen Krankheiten und der zu ihrer Heilung erforderlichen Instrumente, Bandagen und Operationen. Erste Abtheilung. Large folio. [2]pp.; 15 lithographed plates (one colored) with separate keys printed on smaller sheets. Tübingen: H. Laupp'schen Buchhandlung, 1853-54. 502 x 383 mm. Marbled boards ca. 1854, corners a bit worn and bumped, spine a little soiled. Hand-lettered paper label on front cover, original printed front wrapper bound in. Minor foxing and soiling but very good. Small library stamp on title. $3000

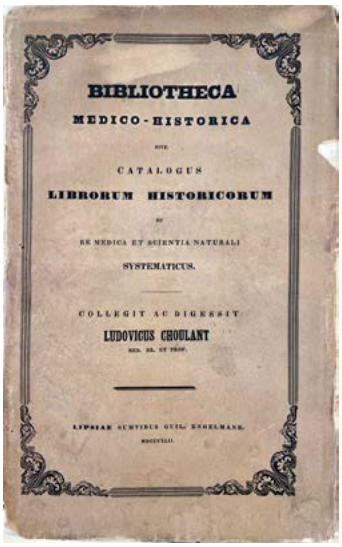


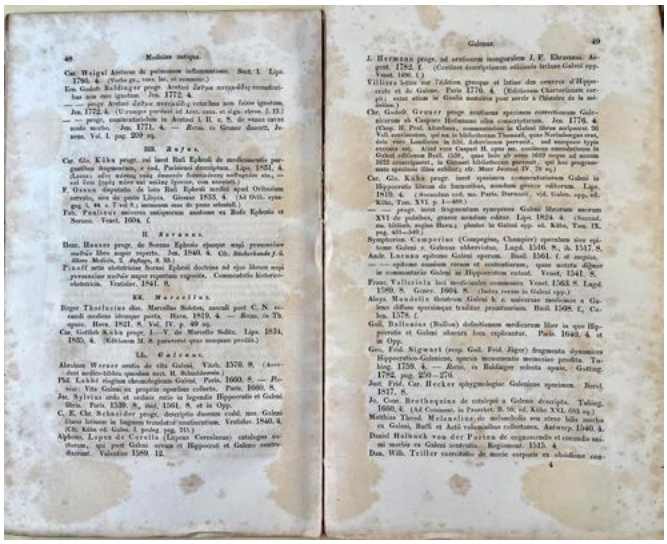
First Edition of the first part of Bruns' surgical atlas, focusing on diseases of the brain and skull; a second part, published in 1857-1860, was devoted to the mouth and its organs. The 15 plates in the present volume illustrate tumors and other pathological conditions of the skull, scalp and brain, including congenital skull fracture, hydrocephalus, brain injuries, necrosis, aneurism, etc.; the final two plates depict the instruments and techniques used in trepanation. Bruns, a professor of surgery at the University of Tübingen, was a leading authority in the field of plastic and reconstructive surgery. 46944

One of the Most Famous Portraits of Charcot

14. [**Charcot, Jean Martin** (1825-93).] **Vernon, Frédéric de** (1858-1911). Docteur J. M. Charcot. Bronze medallion in case lined in silk and velvet, signed "F. Vernon" in the metal. N.p., 1925. 68 mm. diameter. Tiny scratches in upper rim, case a bit worn, but very good. $475

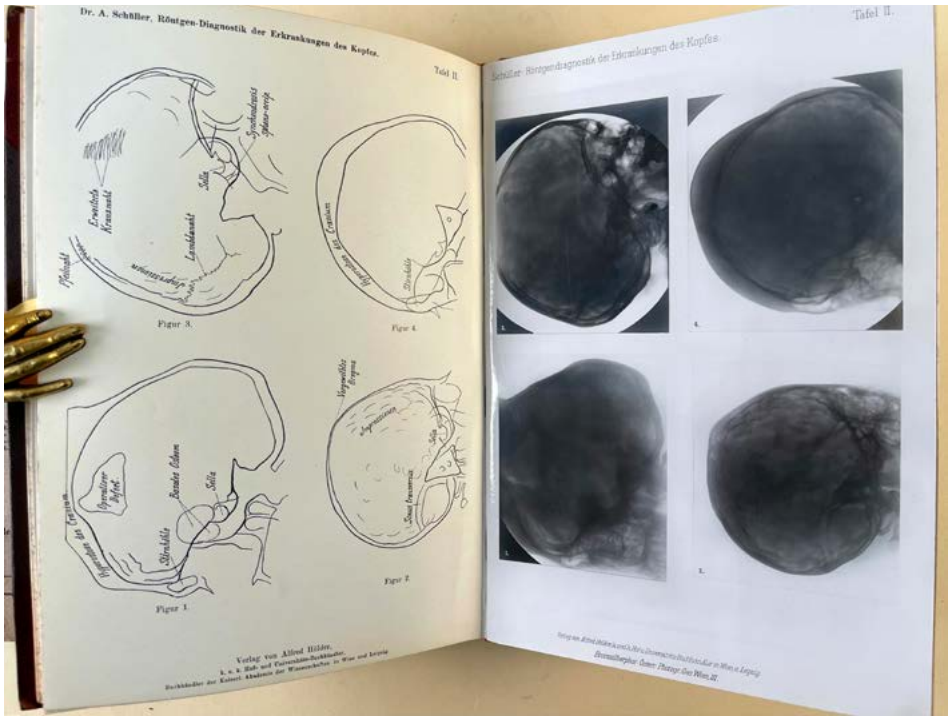
A recasting of the Vernon's Charcot medal of ca. 1893, issued to commemorate the centenary of Charcot's birth. The reverse reads: "Centenaire de la naissance de J. M. Charcot 1825 – 1925." 46671


BIBLIOTHECA
MEDICO-HISTORICA
SIVE
CATALOGUS
LIBRORUM HISTORICORUM
DE
RE MEDICA ET SCIENTIA NATURALI
SYSTEMATICUS.
COLLEGIT AC DIGESSIT
LUDOVICUS CHOULANT
LIPSIAE SUMTIBUS GUIL. ENGELMANN.



15. Choulant, Johann Ludwig (1791-1861). Bibliotheca medico-historica sive catalogus librorum historicorum de re medica et scientia naturali systematicus. x, 269pp. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelamnn, 1842. 234 x 147 mm. (uncut and unopened). Original printed wrappers, a bit chipped, some splits in spine. Needs rebacking, but very good . $300

First Edition. "Choulant's major bibliographical work is his *Bibliotheca medico-historica* which contains the most reliable history of medical bibliography prior to Pauly and Billings" (Fulton, *The Great Medical Bibliographers,* p. 76). Garrison-Morton.com 6756. 46612



Inscribed by Schüller to Cushing when Cushing Visited Schüller's Clinic in 1912

16. [**Cushing, Harvey** (1869-1939).] **Schüller, Arthur** (1874-1957). Röntgen-Diagnostik der Erkrankungen des Kofpes. [iii] – vii, 219pp. 5 silverprint photographic plates, each with printed outline key; text illustrations. Vienna and Leipzig: Alfred Hölder, 1912. 241 x 163 mm. Half morocco over pebbled cloth boards, hinges split, backstrip nearly detached, light edgewear. Very good internally. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author to Cushing* on the title: "Herrn Professor Cushing hochachtungsvoll [illegible] vom Verfasser." $2500

First Edition of Schüller's "fundamental work on radiological examination of the skull" (Garrison-Morton.com 4596.1). Schüller inscribed this copy to Harvey Cushing, presenting it to him during a visit by Cushing to Vienna: "In the same year that Schüller published his book, Harvey Cushing, the great American neurosurgeon, visited the Vienna group and the two met. Arthur Schüller presented Cushing with a copy of his recently published work, and after returning to Baltimore, Harvey Cushing sent Schüller a copy of his own work [*The Pituitary Body and its Disorders*]. It was accompanied by a characteristically graceful letter which appears to be the only letter Arthur Schüller ever deliberately kept" (J. Keith and M. Henderson, *Arthur Schüller: Founder of Neuroradiology* [web]).

Schüller founded the discipline of neuroradiology, and his *Röntgen-Diagnostik* became the standard textbook of its time on the subject. The work describes and illustrates many of the classic "plain film" findings, including pineal shift, cranial calcification and diseases of the pituitary fossa. An English translation was published in 1918. . The plates in this original edition are original photographic prints rather than halftones, suggesting that the original printing may have been small. 48396

NATURE 417

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873

ORIGIN OF CERTAIN INSTINCTS

THE writer of the interesting article in NATURE of March 20 doubts whether my belief "that many of the most wonderful instincts have been acquired, independently of habit, through the preservation of useful variations of pre-existing instincts," means more than "that in a great many instances we cannot conceive how the instincts originated." This is one sense is perfectly true, but what I wished to bring prominently forward was simply that in certain cases instincts had not been acquired through the experience of their utility, with continued practice during successive generations. I had in my mind the case of neuter insects, which never leave offspring to inherit the teachings of experience, and which are themselves the offspring of parents which possess quite different instincts. The Hive-bee is the best known instance, as neither the queen nor the drones construct cells, secrete wax, collect honey, &c. If this had been the sole case, it might have been maintained that the queen, like the fertile females of humble-bees, had in former ages worked like the present neuters, and had then gradually acquired these instincts; and that they had ever afterwards transmitted them to their sterile offspring, though they themselves no longer practised such instincts. But there are several species of Hive-bees (*Apis*) of which the sterile workers have somewhat different habits and instincts, as shown by their cocoons. There are also many species of ants, the fertile females of which are believed not themselves to work, but to be served by the neuters, which capture and drag them to their nests; and the instincts of the neuters in the different species of the same genus are often different. All who believe in the principle of evolution will admit that with social insects the closely allied species of the same genus are descended from a single parent-form; and yet the sterile workers of the several species have sometimes acquired different instincts. This case appeared to me so remarkable that I discussed it at some length in my "Origin of Species;" but I do not expect that anyone who has been led in natural selection thus I have, will admit the explanation there given. Although he may explain in some other way, or leave unexplained, the development of the wondrous instincts possessed by the various sterile workers, he will, I think, be compelled to admit that they cannot have been acquired by the experience of one generation having been transmitted to a succeeding one. I should indeed be glad if anyone could show that there was some fallacy in this reasoning. It may be added that the possession of highly complex instincts, though not derived through conscious experience, does not at all preclude insects bringing into play their individual sagacity in modifying their work under new or peculiar circumstances; but such sagacity, as far as inheritance is concerned, as well as their instincts, can be modified or injured only by advantage being taken of variations in the minute brain of their parents, probably of their mothers.

The acquirement or development of certain sterile actions, in which muscles that cannot be influenced by the will are acted on, is a somewhat analogous case to that of the above class of instincts, as I have shown in my recently published book on Expression; for consciousness, on which the power of utility depends, cannot have come into play in the case of actions effected by involuntary muscles. The beautifully adapted movements of the iris, when the retina is stimulated by too much or too little light, is a case in point.

The writer of the article in referring to my words "the preservation of useful variations of pre-existing instincts," adds "the question is, whence these variations?" Nothing is more to be desired in natural history than that some one should be able to answer such a query. But so far as our present subject is concerned, the writer probably will admit that a multitude of variations have arisen, for instance in colour and in the character of the hair, feathers, horns, &c., which are quite independent of habit and of use in previous generations. It seems far from wonderful, considering the complex conditions to which the whole organisation is exposed during the successive stages of its development from the germ, that every part should be liable to occasional modifications: the wonder indeed is that any two individuals of the same species are at all closely alike. If this be admitted, why should not the brain, as well as all other parts of the body, sometimes vary in a slight degree, independently of useful experience and habit? Those physiologists, and there are many, who believe that a new mental characteristic cannot be transmitted in the child except through some modification of that material sub-stratum which proceeds from the parents, and from which the brain of the child is ultimately developed, will not doubt that any cause which affects its development may, and often will, modify the transmitted mental characters. With species in a state of nature such modifications or variations would commonly lead to the partial or complete loss of an instinct, or to its perversion; and the individual would suffer. But if under the then existing conditions any such mental variation was serviceable, it would be preserved and fixed, and would ultimately become common to all the members of the species.

The writer of the article also takes up the case of the tumbling of the pigeon, which habit, if seen in a wild bird, would certainly have been called instinctive; more especially if, as has been asserted, it aids these birds in escaping from hawks. He suggests that it "is a fancy instinct, an outlet for the overflowing activity of a creature whose wants are all provided for without any exertion on its part;" but even on this supposition there must have been some physical cause which induced the first tumbler to spend its overflowing activity in a manner unlike that of any other bird in the world. The behaviour of the ground-tumbler or Lotan of India, renders it highly probable that in this sub-breed the tumbling is due to some affection of the brain, which has been transmitted from before the year 1600 to the present day. It is necessary gently to shake these birds, or in the case of the Kahui Lotan, to touch them on the neck with a wand, in order to make them begin rolling over backwards on the ground. This they continue to do with extraordinary rapidity, until they are utterly exhausted, or even, as some say, until they die, unless they are taken up, held in the hands, and

2 A

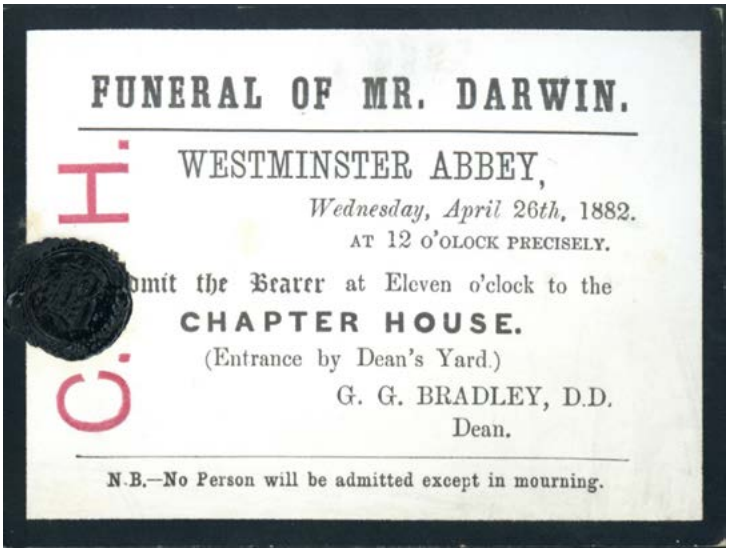
Darwin Predicts Path Integration in Animals

17. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Origin of certain instincts. In *Nature* 7 (1873): 417-418. Whole number. [cix] – cxii, 417-436, cxiii – cxvi pp. 269 x 183 mm. Without wrappers. First and last leaves (conjugate) detached, but very good otherwise. $850

First Edition of one of Darwin's lesser-known discoveries. Darwin was the first to postulate, in this paper, the existence of an inertially-based navigational system in animals (including humans); his suggestion was confirmed by studies done in the 20th century. This biological "GPS," now known as path integration, uses input from the vestibular organs and other motion sensors in the body to enable an animal, such as a migrating bird, to estimate its position with relation to its starting point. Freeman, *The Works of Charles Darwin*, 1760. 48467

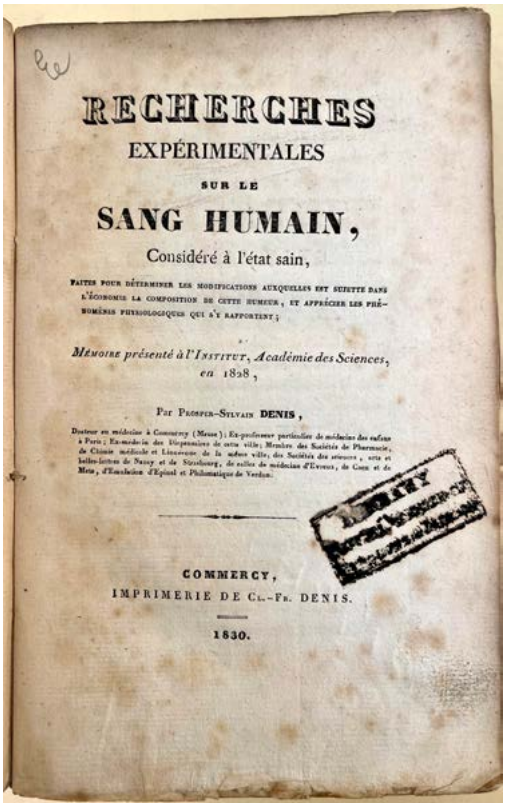
Darwin's Burial in Westminster Abbey—The Very Rare Funeral Ticket

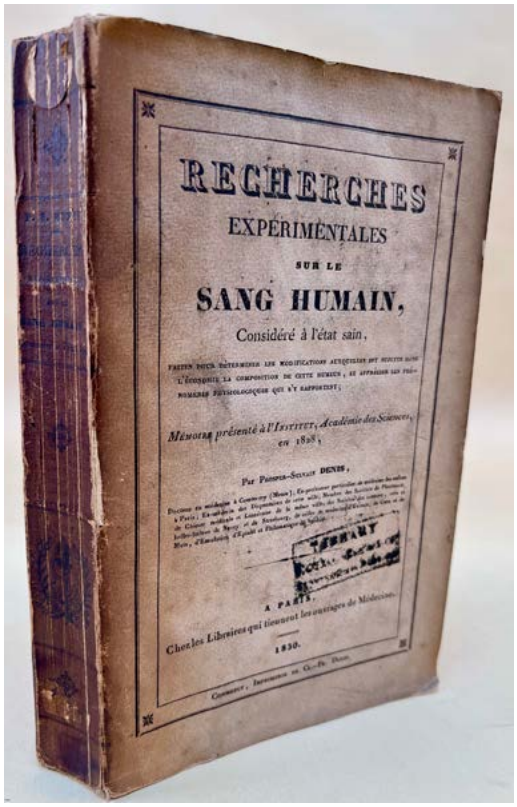
18. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Funeral of Mr. Darwin. Westminster Abbey, Wednesday, April 26th, 1882 at 12 o'clock precisely . . . G. G. Bradley, Dean. Printed card, black-bordered, with the Dean's seal in black wax in the left margin and the letters "C. H." in red ink on either side of the seal. N.p.,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



Darwin died at Down House on 19 April 1882, expecting to be buried in the local churchyard. His fame and reputation were such, however, that Huxley, Galton and others, including Sir Richard Owen, felt it would be appropriate to have him buried at Westminster Abbey, one of the highest honors that can be bestowed on a British citizen. As Desmond and Moore put it, "getting a freethinker into the Abbey was not easy" (*Darwin*, 1991, p. 666). But Huxley stepped in, supported in Parliament by Darwin's neighbor, Sir John Lubbock, and by a press campaign led by *The Standard*. The Reverend George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster Abbey, was happy to acquiesce.

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


RECHERCHES
EXPÉRIMENTALES
SUR LE
SANG HUMAIN,
Considéré à l'état sain,
FAITES POUR DÉTERMINER LES MODIFICATIONS AUXQUELLES EST SUJETTE DANS L'ÉCONOMIE LA COMPOSITION DE CETTE HUMEUR, ET APPRÉCIER LES PHÉNOMÈNES PHYSIOLOGIQUES QUI S'Y RAPPORTENT;
Mémoire présenté à l'Institut, Académie des Sciences, en 1828,
Par Prosper-Sylvain DENIS,
COMMERCY,
IMPRIMERIE DE Cl.-Fr. DENIS.
1830.

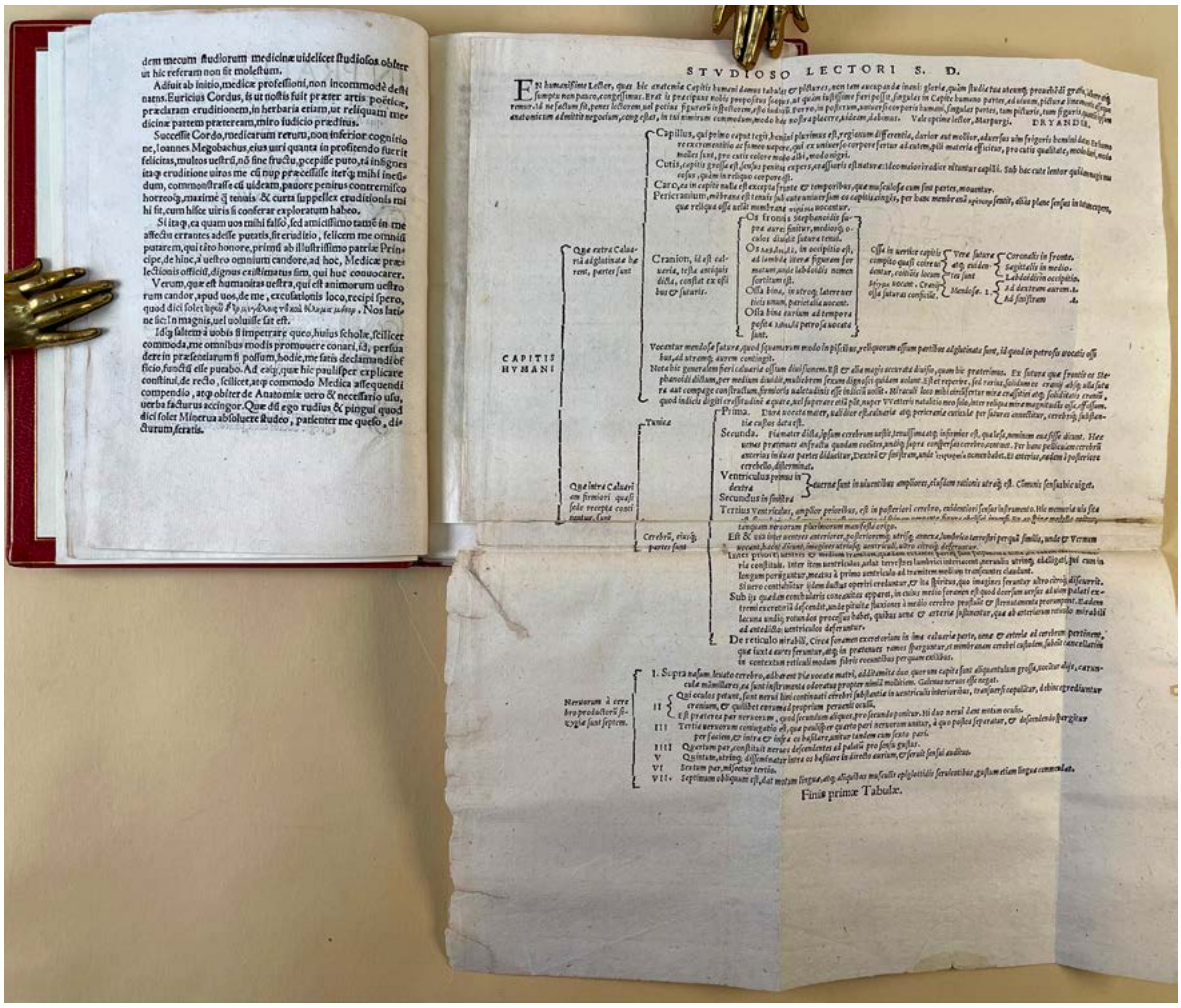

RECHERCHES
EXPÉRIMENTALES
SUR LE
SANG HUMAIN,
Considéré à l'état sain,
Mémoire présenté à l'Institut, Académie des Sciences, en 1828,
Par Prosper-Sylvain DENIS,
A PARIS,
1830.

Discovery of Cholesterol in the Blood

19. Denis, Prosper Sylvain (1799-1863). Recherches expérimentales sur le sang humain considéré à l'état sain. xvi, 358, [2]pp. Paris: Chez les libraires qui tiennent les ouvrages de médecine, 1830. 211 x 136 mm. (mostly uncut). Original printed wrappers, spine darkened and with a few splits, light spotting. Minor dust-soiling, some foxing, old library stamps on title and front wrapper but on the whole very good. $2750

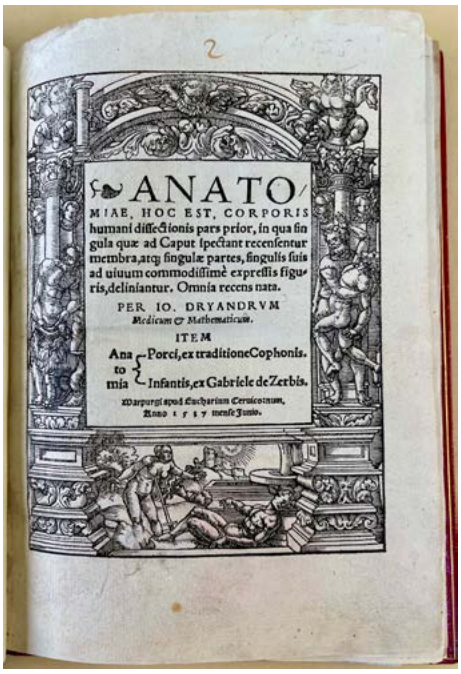
First Edition, and *very rare on the market*. The printed wrapper indicates that the book was available at bookstores in Paris, but according to the title page, Denis had the book printed, perhaps by a relative, Cl.-Fr. Denis, in the small town of Commercy, suggesting that the printing was small.

Denis discovered the presence of cholesterol ("cholestérine") in the blood, which he announced on p. 110 of his *Recherches expérimentales*. Denis, together with Louis Lecanu and Félix Henri Boudet, was one of the early French researchers who "placed blood chemistry on a sound foundation" (Coley, p. 2173). N. Coley, "Early blood chemistry in Britain and France," *Clinical Chemistry* 47 (2001): 2166-2178. Garrison-Morton.com 13909. Rosenfeld, *Four Centuries of Clinical Chemistry*, p. 377. 46623



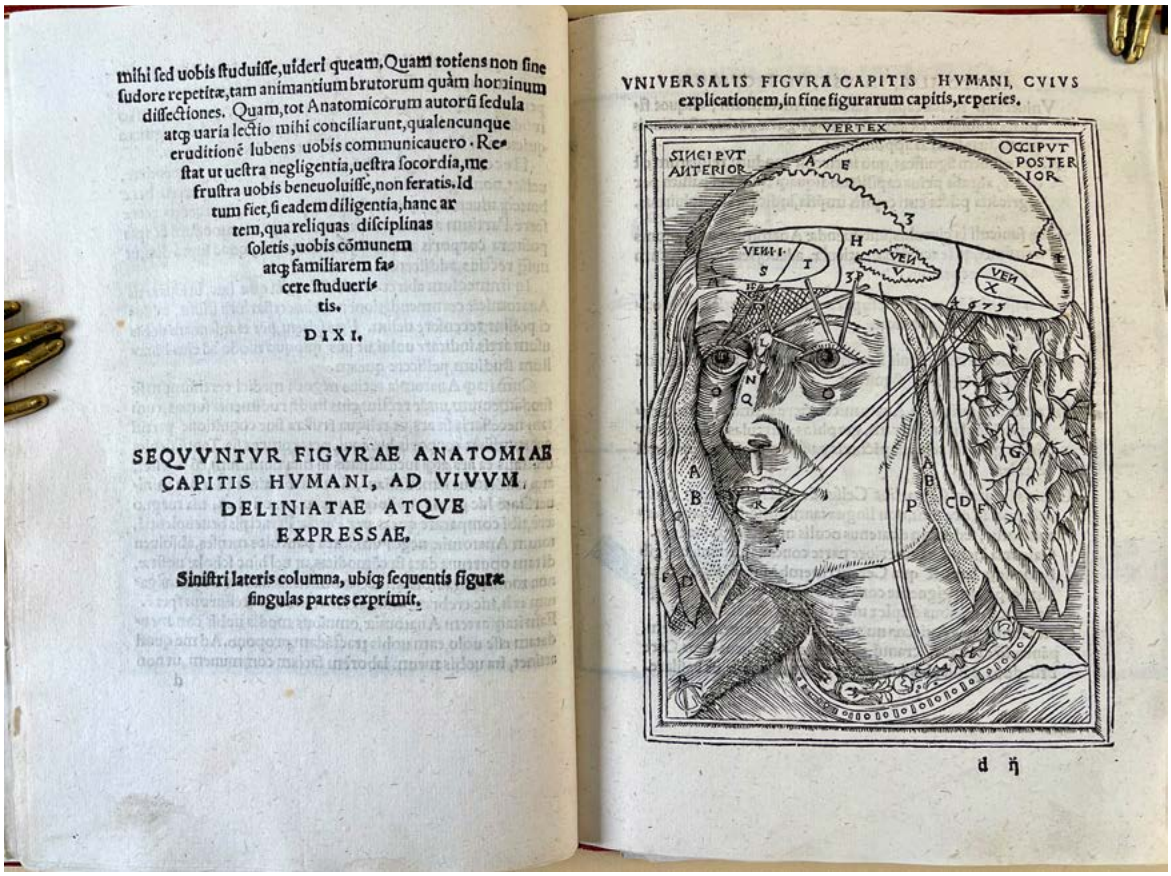
First Significant Work on Cerebral Anatomy, With the Rare Folding Table

20. Dryander, Johannes (1500–60). Anatomiae, hoc est, corporis humani dissectionis pars prior . . . [all published]. Marburg: Eucharius Cervicornus [Hirtzhorn], 1537. 36 leaves (a – i4), unpaginated. With the folding table, which is present in only a very few copies. 23 woodcuts in text (19 full-page, 2 repeated), plus woodcut title border and woodcut historiated initials. 204 x 150 mm. 20th-century full morocco, gilt-ruled, spine slightly faded with light wear along front hinge. Tears in folding table repaired, fore-edges of a few woodcuts a bit trimmed. Very good to fine. Bookplate. $50,000



First Edition of the first significant book on the anatomy of the head, one of the first anatomical treatises illustrated after drawings made from the author's own dissections, and one of the most beautiful of the pre-Vesalian anatomical works. Dryander, who studied anatomy in Paris at the same time as Vesalius, was on the faculty of the Protestant University of Marburg; he was one of the first physicians in Germany to perform public dissections.

Dryander's *Anatomiae* was an expansion of his *Anatomia capitis humani* (1536), a thin quarto of 14 leaves containing 11 woodcut illustrations



mihi ſed uobis ſtuduiſſe, uideri queam. Quam totiens non ſine ſudore repetitæ, tam animantium brutorum quàm hominum diſſectiones. Quam, tot Anatomicorum autorũ ſedula atq; uaria lectio mihi conciliarunt, qualencunque eruditionẽ lubens uobis communicauero. Reſtat ut ueſtra negligentia, ueſtra ſocordia, me fruſtra uobis beneuoluiſſe, non feratis. Id tum fiet, ſi eadem diligentia, hanc artem, qua reliquas diſciplinas ſoletis, uobis cõmunem atq; familiarem facere ſtuduerĩs tis.

DIXI.

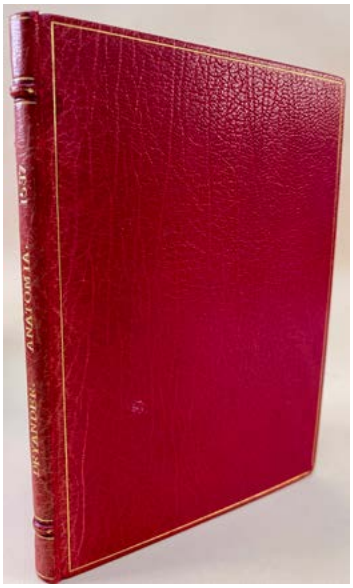
SEQVVNTVR FIGVRAE ANATOMIAE CAPITIS HVMANI, AD VIVVM DELINIATAE ATQVE EXPRESSAE.

Siniſtri lateris columna, ubiq; ſequentis figuræ ſingulas partes exprimit.

VNIVERSALIS FIGVRA CAPITIS HVMANI, CVIVS explicationem, in fine figurarum capitis, reperies.

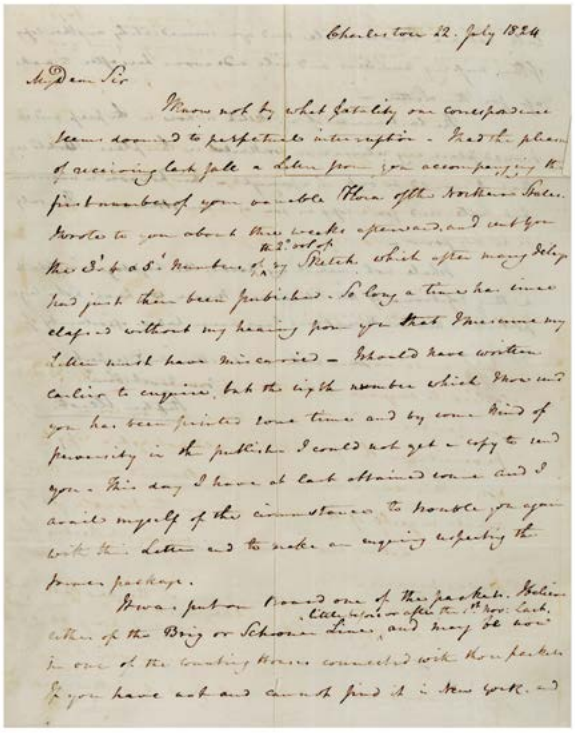
d ij

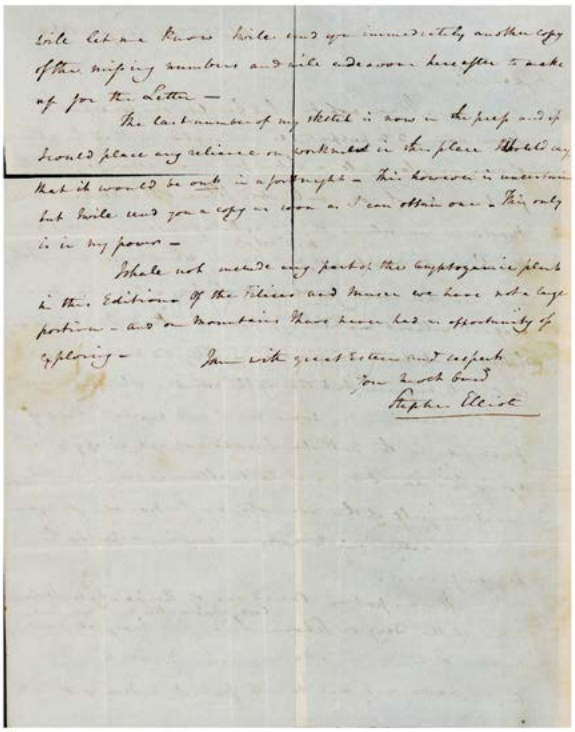
of the anatomy of the head which is of extreme rarity; we have handled only one copy of that edition in fifty years. Both the 1536 and 1537 works were published as pamphlets, surviving chiefly in *sammelbands*, from which they were usually later disbound. Both of the Haskell Norman copies were in modern bindings.



As its title indicates, Dryander's 1537 *Anatomiae* was intended to form the first part of a full-scale anatomical work, which was never published. The first eight woodcuts of the head in the 1537 *Anatomiae* had first appeared in the 1536 *Anatomia capitis humani*; another eight woodcuts of cerebral anatomy were prepared especially for the *Anatomiae*. The remaining illustrations in the *Anatomiae* include images rearranged from woodcuts used in the earlier work, plus a woodcut of the heart and lungs. "Dryander's illustrations in this book formed a dissection sequence starting with removing the scalp and skull-cap, and the continued to expose the meninges and the cerebral hemispheres, then the cerebellum, and finally the base of the skull" (Roberts and Tomlinson, p. 84). Several of the woodcuts are signed with a monogram consisting of an open pair of compasses (the emblem of the Apostle Thomas) above the letter "G", frequently with the initials "GVB" or "VB" above. This monogram has been linked to the Basel woodcutter Georg Thomas (see Herrlinger, p. 83n), and also to the German artist Hans Brosamer (see Choulant, p. 148).

Also included in Dryander's *Anatomiae* is a reprint of the manual for pig dissection, *Anatomia porci*, traditionally ascribed to Copho (fl. 1110), and excerpts from the *Anatomia infantis* of Gabriele de Zerbis. Our copy of the work is bound with an incomplete copy of Agricola's 1537 edition of Hippocrates' *Aphorisms*, lacking the final signature containing Georg Leonberger's *Circknizae descriptio.* Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration,* pp. 148-149. Garrison-Morton.com 371. Herrlinger, *History of Medical Illustration*, pp. 83-85. Norman 657. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body,* pp. 84-91. 46757





Scanned before repairs

21. Elliott, Stephen (1771-1830). Autograph letter signed to John Torrey (1796-1873). Bifolium. 2pp. plus address. Charleston, 22 July 1824. Approx. 251 x 199 mm. Repaired at folds where previously separated, lacuna repaired where seal was broken, but very good.

$3000

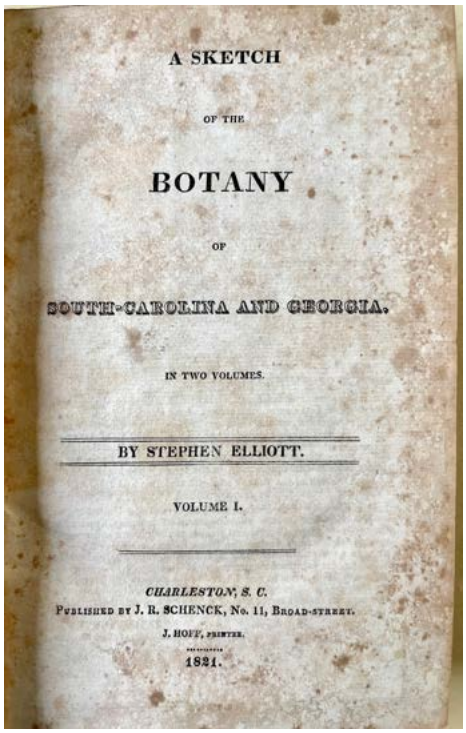
From Stephen Elliott, author of *A Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia* (1821-24; see below), to John Torrey, author of the important *Flora of the Northern and Middle Sections of the United States* (1824), which "initiated . . . the practice of gathering together in one work all that was known of North American flora" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Both men played significant roles in the growth and development of American botany during the nineteenth century.

Elliott's letter to Torrey refers to both the works mentioned above:

I know not by what fatality our correspondence seems doomed to perpetual interruption. I had the pleasure of receiving last fall a Letter from you accompanying the first number of your valuable Flora of the Northern States. I wrote to you about three weeks afterward, and sent you the 3', 4 & 5' numbers of the 2d vol of my Sketch which after many delays had just then been published. So long a time has since elapsed without my hearing from you that I presume my Letter must have miscarried. I should have written earlier to enquire, but the sixth number which I now send you has been printed some time and by some kind of perversity in the publisher I could not get a copy to send you. This day I have at last attained some and I avail myself of the circumstance to trouble you again with this Letter and to make an enquiry respecting the former package . . .

The last number of my Sketch is now in the press and if I could place any reliance on workers in this place I should say that it would be out in a fortnight. This however is uncertain but I will send you a copy as soon as I can obtain one. This only is in my power . . .

Elliott's *Sketch of the Botany of South-Carolina and Georgia* was originally issued in parts between 1816 and 1824; these were reissued in two volumes in 1821 and 1824. In the preface to the second volume, Elliott expressed his gratitude to Torrey "for many of the plants of New-Jersey and New-York, for an opportunity of comparing many doubtful species, and of ascertaining many of the plants of Pursh [i.e., Frederick Pursh, author of *Flora americae septentrionalis* [1814]) which were . . . uncertain or obscure" (p. vi). Letters by Stephen Elliott are *very rare on the market*. 48393


A SKETCH

OF THE

BOTANY

OF

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

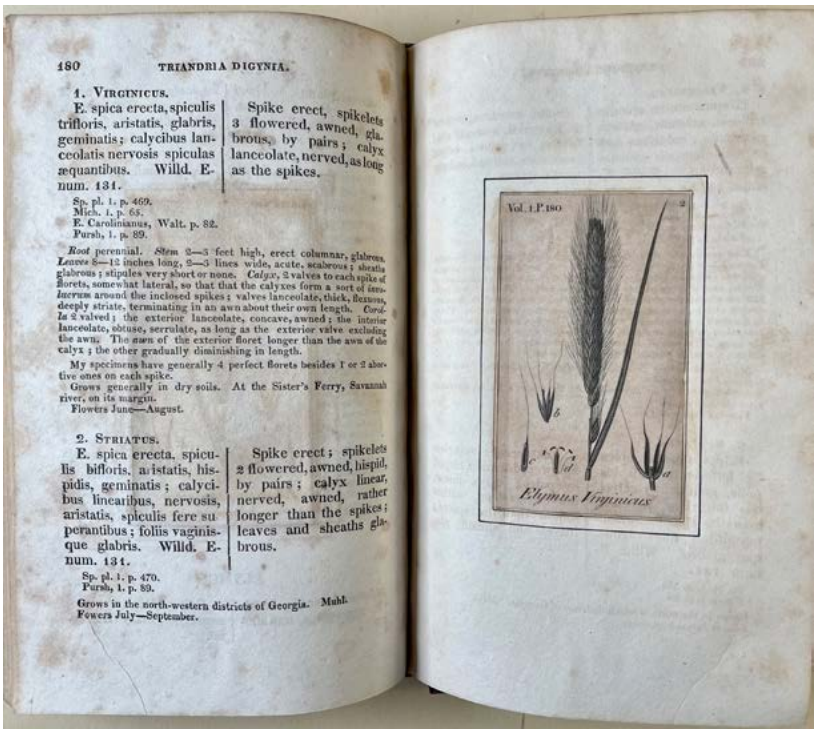
VOLUME I.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PUBLISHED BY J. R. SCHENCK, No. 11, BROAD-STREET.

J. HOFF, PRINTER.

1821.


180 TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

1. VIRGINICUS.

E. spica erecta, spiculis trifloris, aristatis, glabris, geminatis; calycibus lanceolatis nervosis spiculas æquantibus. Willd. Enum. 131.

Spike erect, spikelets 3 flowered, awned, glabrous, by pairs; calyx lanceolate, nerved, as long as the spikes.

Sp. pl. 1. p. 469.
Mich. 1. p. 65.
E. Caroliniana, Walt. p. 82.
Pursh, 1. p. 89.

Root perennial. *Stem* 2—3 feet high, erect columnar, glabrous. *Leaves* 8—12 inches long, 2—3 lines wide, acute, scabrous; sheaths glabrous; stipules very short or none. *Calyx*, 2 valves to each spike of florets, somewhat lateral, so that the calyxes form a sort of involucrum around the inclosed spikes; valves lanceolate, thick, flexuous, deeply striate, terminating in an awn about their own length. *Corolla* 2 valved; the exterior lanceolate, concave, awned; the interior lanceolate, obtuse, serrulate, as long as the exterior valve excluding the awn. The awn of the exterior floret longer than the awn of the calyx; the other gradually diminishing in length.

My specimens have generally 4 perfect florets besides 1 or 2 abortive ones on each spike.

Grows generally in dry soils. At the Sister's Ferry, Savannah river, on its margin.

Flowers June—August.

2. STRIATUS.

E. spica erecta, spiculis bifloris, aristatis, hispidis, geminatis; calycibus lanceolatis, nervosis, aristatis, spiculis fere superantibus; foliis vaginisque glabris. Willd. Enum. 131.

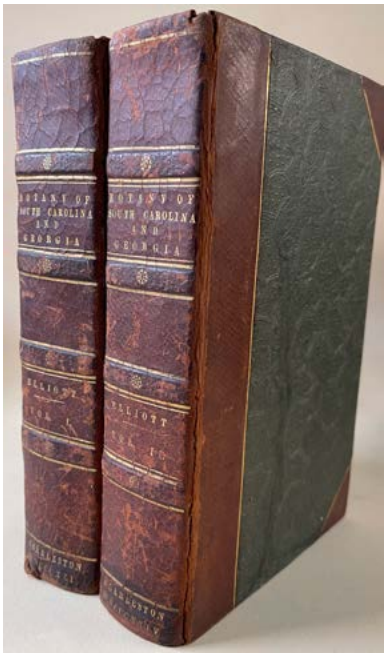
Spike erect; spikelets 2 flowered, awned, hispid, by pairs; calyx linear, nerved, awned, rather longer than the spikes; leaves and sheaths glabrous.

Sp. pl. 1. p. 470.
Pursh, 1. p. 89.

Grows in the north-western districts of Georgia. Muhl.
Flowers July—September.

Vol. I. P. 180

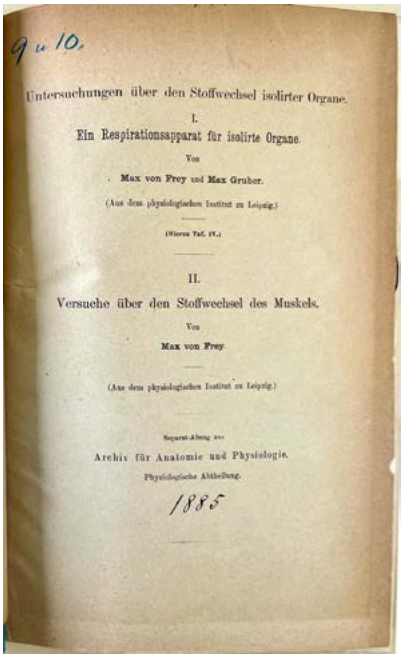
Elymus Virginicus



22. Elliott, Stephen (1771-1830). A sketch of the botany of South-Carolina and Georgia. 2 vols. [4], 584, [iii]-iv, 585-606; viii, 743pp. 12 engraved plates, here cut into 48 separate numbered images mounted passe-partout and inserted facing the corresponding descriptive text. Charleston: J. R. Schenck, 1821-24. 218 x 133 mm. 19th-century half diced calf, embossed boards, gilt-ruled and -lettered, front hinges cracking, light wear. Foxed and browned as is common in American books of the period, otherwise very good. 19th-century owner's bookplate ("Susan C. King") in each volume. $1500

First Edition in Book Form. One of the most important works in American botany. "The title of this work reveals [Elliott's] modest character, for it was by far the most complete flora of the region to date and added some 180 genera and 1,000 species to Thomas Walter's *Flora Caroliniana* of 1788 . . . [Elliott's] *Sketch* has received continuous attention, first as the most up-to-date guide available, and later as an important historic text" ("Elliott, Stephen [1771-1830]." Global Plants, JSTOR [web]). Elliott's work contained the first botanical descriptions of many species and validated other botanical names published as nomina nuda (names without adequate descriptions). His herbarium, one of the largest in America at the time, provided an invaluable resource to other American botanists such as John Torrey and Asa Gray; it is now preserved at the Charleston Museum.

Elliott's *Sketch* was originally published in thirteen parts between 1816 and 1824. Our copy contains the **first issue of part 1**, which Elliott later recalled and replaced with a second issue in order to correct some errors and to add material from Pursh's *Flora americae septentrionalis* (1814). The work's twelve engraved plates, depicting various southeastern genera of grasses and sedges, contain 48 images in all; in our copy these have been cut apart, mounted and inserted next to their botanical descriptions. Garrison-Morton.com 13911. Johnston, *The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical and Horticultural Collections*, no. 852. Meisel, *A Bibliography of American Natural History*, III, p. 388. 48395


9 u 10.

Untersuchungen über den Stoffwechsel isolirter Organe.

I.

Ein Respirationsapparat für isolirte Organe.

Von

Max von Frey und Max Gruber.

(Aus dem physiologischen Institut zu Leipzig.)

(Hierzu Taf. IX.)

II.

Versuche über den Stoffwechsel des Muskels.

Von

Max von Frey

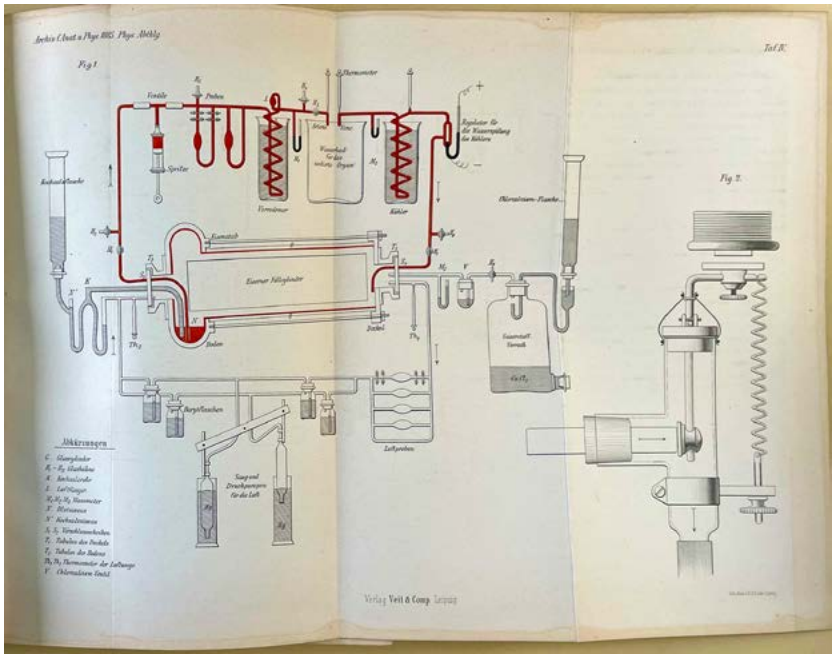
(Aus dem physiologischen Institut zu Leipzig.)

Separat-Abzug aus

Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie.

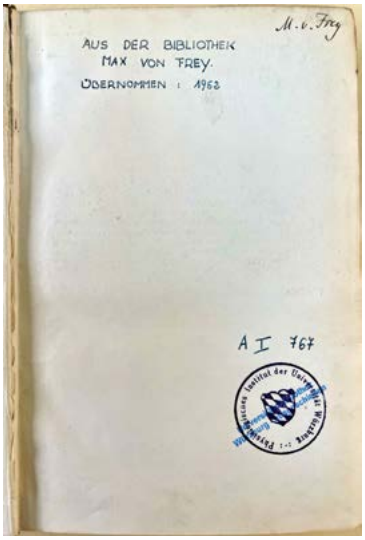
Physiologische Abtheilung.

1885



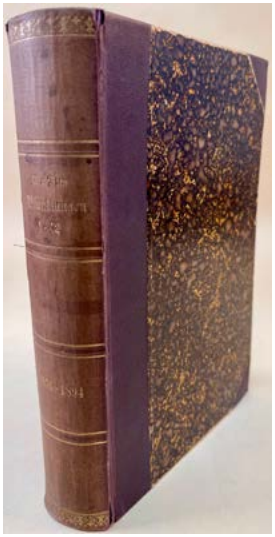
The First Heart-Lung Machine—The Author's Copy

23. Frey, Maximilian R. F. von (1852-1932) and **Max von Gruber** (1853-1927). Untersuchungen über den Stoffwechsel isolierten Organe. I. Ein Respirationsapparat für isolierte Organe . . . II. Versuche über den Stoffwechsel des Muskels. Offprint from Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie 9 (1885). 519-562pp. Plate. 221 x 147 mm. Original printed wrappers; in sammelband bound in half cloth, marbled boards (light edgewear, spine a bit faded), containing 38 offprints by Frey and others. Very good. From Frey's library, with his signature on the front free endpaper of the sammelband and manuscript index in his hand bound at the front. $2250


M. v. Frey

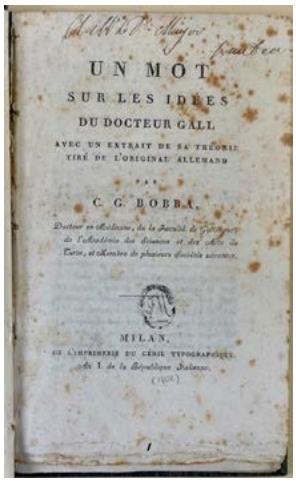
AUS DER BIBLIOTHEK
MAX VON FREY.
ÜBERNOMMEN : 1962

A I 767



First Edition, Offprint Issue. Frey and Gruber developed the first heart-lung machine, described in the first part of their joint paper. The machine "consisted of a double-acting pump in the form on an injection syringe with a capacity of 10 ml, which imitated the heart action and two values. This pumping system produced a pulsatile flow . . . An important component of this artificial circulation was the addition of the facility '*which was able to replace the lung.*' Von Frey . . .developed the first film oxygenator for this purpose. Blood in the form of a thin film was oxygenated inside a slowly rotating cylinder by an oxygen atmosphere. The temperature of the arterial blood was regulated by a 'preheater.' As with current heart-lung machines, the circulation incorporated several pressure and temperature measuring devices as well as sample ports" (W. Boettcher *et al.*, "History of extracorporeal circulation: The conceptional and developmental period," *J. Amer. Soc. Extra-Corporeal Technology* 35 (2003): 172-183, quoting from p. 175). See also H. G. Zimmer, "The heart-lung machine was invented twice—the first time by Max von Frey," *Clin. Cardiol.* 26 (2003): 443-45. Garrison-Morton.com 13907. 48387

Early Critique of Gall's System of Cerebral Localization


UN MOT
SUR LES IDÉES
DU DOCTEUR GALL
AVEC UN EXTRAIT DE SA THÉORIE
TIRÉ DE L'ORIGINAL ALLEMAND
PAR
C. G. BOBBA,
MILAN,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DU GÉNIE TYPOGRAPHIQUE.

24. [**Gall, Franz Joseph** (1758-1828)]. **Bobba, Charles G.** Un mot sur les idées du docteur Gall avec un extrait de sa théorie tiré de l'original allemande. 69, [3, including errata]pp. Folding plate. Milan: De l'Imprimerie du Génie Typographique, an I de la République italienne [1802]. 197 x 123 mm. Later boards, hand-lettered spine label. Presentation Copy, inscribed on the title: "A M. le Dr. Mayor / L'auteur." $450

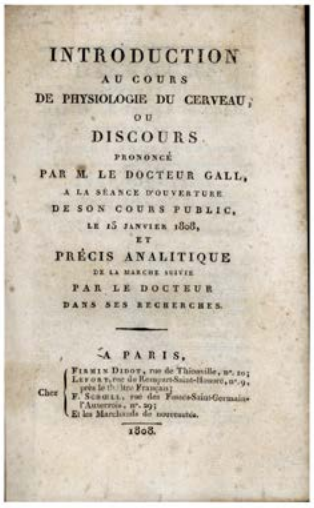
First Edition. After Gall's first account of his system of localized brain function appeared in 1798, Bobba, a member of the faculty at the University of Göttingen, published one of the earliest critiques of Gall's system in *Un mot sur les idées du docteur Gall.* Bobba began by presenting a French translation of an excerpt from the 1802 reprint of Gall's treatise, enlivened by his own running commentary in the footnotes; he followed this with a 24-page essay attacking Gall's theory of cerebral localization. *Scarce,* with only two copies cited in OCLC (Bib. Genève; Univ. Bibliothek Tübingen). 47937

Advocating for Gall's Theory in Holland


HERINNERINGEN
UIT DE
LESSEN
VAN
FRANS JOSEPH GALL,
Med. Doctor te Weenen,
OVER DE
HERSENEN,
ALS ONDERSCHEIDENE EN BEPAALDE
WERKTUIGEN VAN DEN GEEST,
Gehouden te Amsterdam, van den 8sten tot den
18den van Grasmaand 1806,
OPGETEEKEND DOOR ZIJNEN
TOEHOORDER
M. STUART.
TE AMSTERDAM,
BIJ J. W. IJNTEMA EN COMP.
MDCCCVI.

25. [**Gall, Franz Joseph** (1758-1828).] **Stuart, Martinus** (1765-1826). Herinneringen uit de lessen van Frans Joseph Gall, over de Hersenen, als onderscheidene en bepaalde werktuigen van den geest, gehouden te Amsterdam, van den 8sten tot den 18den van Grasmaand 1806, opgeteekend door zijnen toehoorder M. Stuart. xii, 133pp. Folding plate. Amsterdam: J. W. IJntema, 1806. 225 x 136 mm. (uncut). 19th-century marbled paper wrappers, a bit chipped. Edges a bit frayed, light soiling to title but very good. $450

First Edition. Stuart, a Dutch pastor and historian, was one of the strongest advocates in Holland of Gall's theory of localized brain function. Despite his theological background, Stuart "supported Gall in every way, with both regard to his explanation of brain anatomy and physiology and to his views on the relationship between the shape of the brain and the development of the skull. Remarkably he accepted Gall's materialism and rejected his fatalism" (Heiningen, p. 113). Gall first visited Holland in April 1806, where he gave lectures on his system of brain function; afterwards Stuart published his "reminiscences" (*Herinneringen*) of Gall's lectures in the present work. T. Heiningen, "The reception of Franz Joseph Gall's doctrine on phrenology in Holland shortly after 1800" [abstract], *Gewina* 20 [1997]: 113-28. 47933



INTRODUCTION
AU COURS
DE PHYSIOLOGIE DU CERVEAU;
OU
DISCOURS
PRONONCÉ
PAR M. LE DOCTEUR GALL,
A LA SÉANCE D'OUVERTURE
DE SON COURS PUBLIC,
LE 15 JANVIER 1808,
ET
PRÉCIS ANALITIQUE
DE LA MARCHE SUIVIE
PAR LE DOCTEUR
DANS SES RECHERCHES.

A PARIS,
Chez FIRMIN DIDOT, rue de Thionville, n°. 103;
LEFORT, rue de Bourgogne-Saint-Honoré, n°. 9;
près le Théâtre Français;
F. SCHOELL, rue des Fossés-Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, n°. 23;
Et les Marchands de nouveautés.
1808.

EXPOSÉ
DE LA MARCHE SUIVIE
PAR M. LE DOCTEUR GALL
DANS SES RECHERCHES SUR LA PHYSIOLOGIE
DU CERVEAU.

Extrait du N°. 48, des Archives littéraires.

Considérations générales sur les découvertes et sur l'art d'inventer.

« La meilleure méthode pour instruire les hommes est celle qu'on a suivie pour s'instruire soi-même; le meilleur maître est celui qui aide ses disciples à inventer ce qu'il veut leur apprendre, et qui le reinvente avec eux, comme la meilleure manière de guider des voyageurs est de faire avec eux le voyage ».

C'est d'après cet excellent principe de Bacon, le grand maître dans l'art d'inventer et dans celui d'enseigner et d'apprendre, que M. Gall a commencé par faire connoître la marche qu'il a suivie dans la branche de la science à laquelle il s'est appliqué. Il conduit ses auditeurs, en quelque sorte, pas à pas avec lui et par la route qu'il s'est frayée, jusqu'au point où il est parvenu.

26. Gall, Franz Joseph (1758-1828); **Marc-Antoine Jullien** (1775-1848). Introduction au cours de physiologie du cerveau, ou discours prononcé par Dr. Gall, à la séance d'ouverture de son cours publique le 15 janvier 1808, et précis analytique de la marche suivie par le docteur dans ses recherches. 8vo. 46, [2, blank] pp. Paris: Firmin Didot; Lefort; F. Schoell; et les marchands de nouveautés, 1808. 198 x 126 mm. Later (?) wrappers. Minor foxing, title a bit soiled, but very good. $450

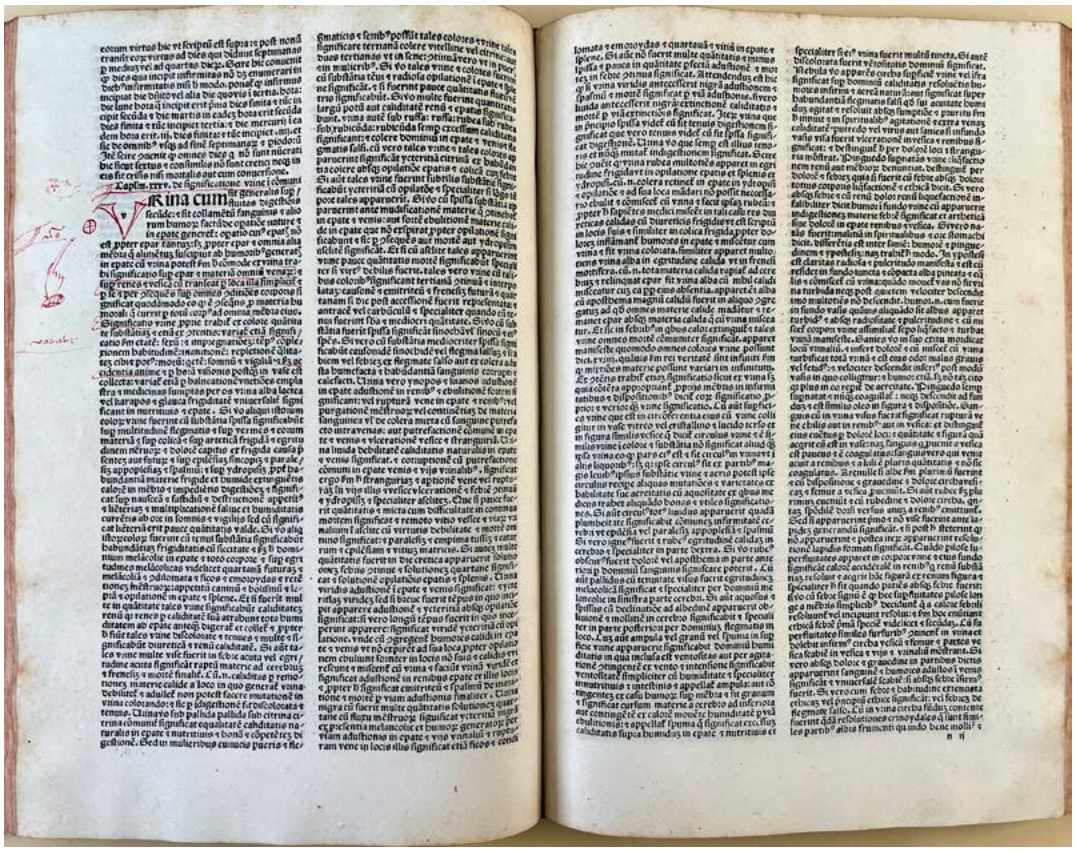
First Collected Edition, pairing Gall's *Discours d'ouverture lu par M. le docteur Gall à la première séance de son cours public, sur la physiologie du cerveau* (Paris: Firmin Didot [etc.], 1808) with Jullien's "Exposé de la marche suivie par Mr. le docteur Gall dans ses recherches sur la physiologie du cerveau," originally published in vol. 16, no. 48 of the *Archives littéraires de l'Europe* (December 1807). The latter work gives an analytical summary of Gall's neurological researches up to the time of writing.

Gall's neuroanatomical researches, begun around the turn of the 19th century, led to his groundbreaking theory of the localization of brain function, as well as to the development of phrenology, the influential pseudoscience that claimed to be able to read a person's character by examining the shape of his or her skull. Gall began lecturing on his neurological theories in France in late 1807, as stated in Brigitte and Helmut Heintel's bibliography of Gall's writings. The Heintels do not record this combined edition of Gall's and Jullien's works, and OCLC cites only one copy, in the Bibliothèque Genève. 47932

Medieval Surgery

27. Guglielmo da Saliceto [**William of Saliceto**] (1210-1277). Summa conservationis et curationis. Chirurgia. Folio. Printed in double columns, without pagination or catchwords. 176 (of 178) leaves, *lacking a1 (blank) and text leaf g8*. Venice: Marinus Saracenus, 8 May 1490. Later (probably 18th-century) vellum, leather spine label, front hinge cracking, light wear. Minor marginal worming in last half of volume, not affecting text, first few leaves a bit soiled, but very good apart from the missing text leaf. Early note dated 1590 on the first leaf. Early signature of Sylvester Kunstmann on the first leaf, small 19th-century stamp of the Bibliothèque du Dr. P. Denuce in the margin of the same leaf and on the front free endpaper, engraved armorial bookplate of German chemist Jacob Reinbold Spielmann (1722-83) on the front pastedown. $12,500

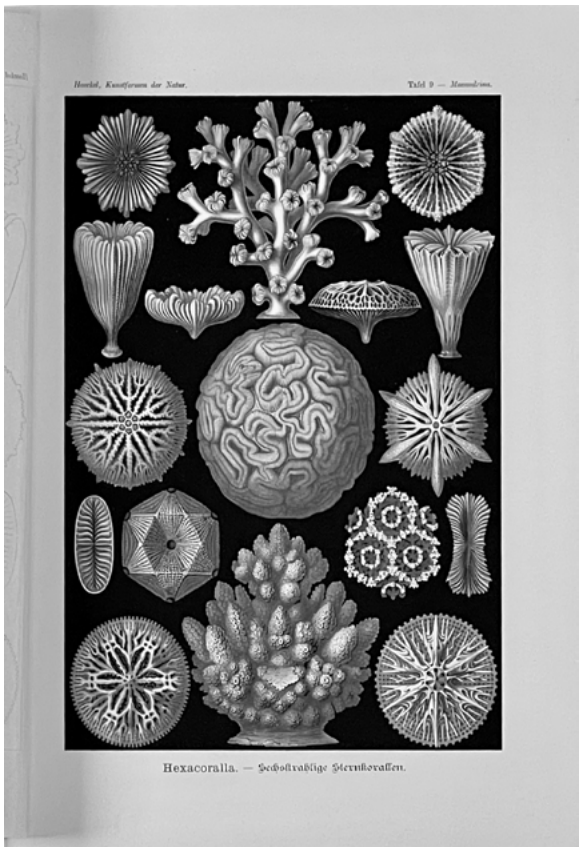
Third Latin edition of Guglielmo da Saliceto's *Cyrurgia,* which was first printed in Italian in March 1474 by the Venetian printer Filippo di Pietro. The first Latin edition was published in Piacenza in 1476, and the second Latin edition was issued in Venice in 1489; both the second and third editions were printed by Marinus Saracenus.



Guglielmo da Saliceto was one of the foremost surgeons of the thirteenth century. His *Cyrurgia,* written in 1275, reintroduced the use of the surgical knife as an alternative to the cautery favored by Arab writers on surgery. He operated for strangulated hernia, using animal bowel as an internal splint over which he resutured the severed ends of the bowel. He also wrote on fracture and the suturing of nerves.

> Saliceto practiced in the principal towns of Lombardy until 1270, when he was appointed to the chair of surgery at the University of Bologna. Four years later he resigned the post to become city physician of Verona, where he wrote the *Cyrurgia,* an original treatise far more extensive than earlier medieval works on the subject. The section devoted to surgical anatomy, perhaps the first of its kind, indicates experience in human dissection, and his refusal to separate methods of surgical diagnosis from the practice of internal medicine exemplifies his advocacy of a union between medicine and surgery.
>
> Saliceto also described the suture of severed nerves, differentiated arterial from venous hemorrhage, and rendered a notable account of dropsy resulting from a kidney disorder, characterized by cloudy urine (Bright's disease) ("Saliceto, William of." *Encyclopædia Britannica.* 2006. Encyclopædia Britannica Premium Service. 20 Jan. 2006 [web]).

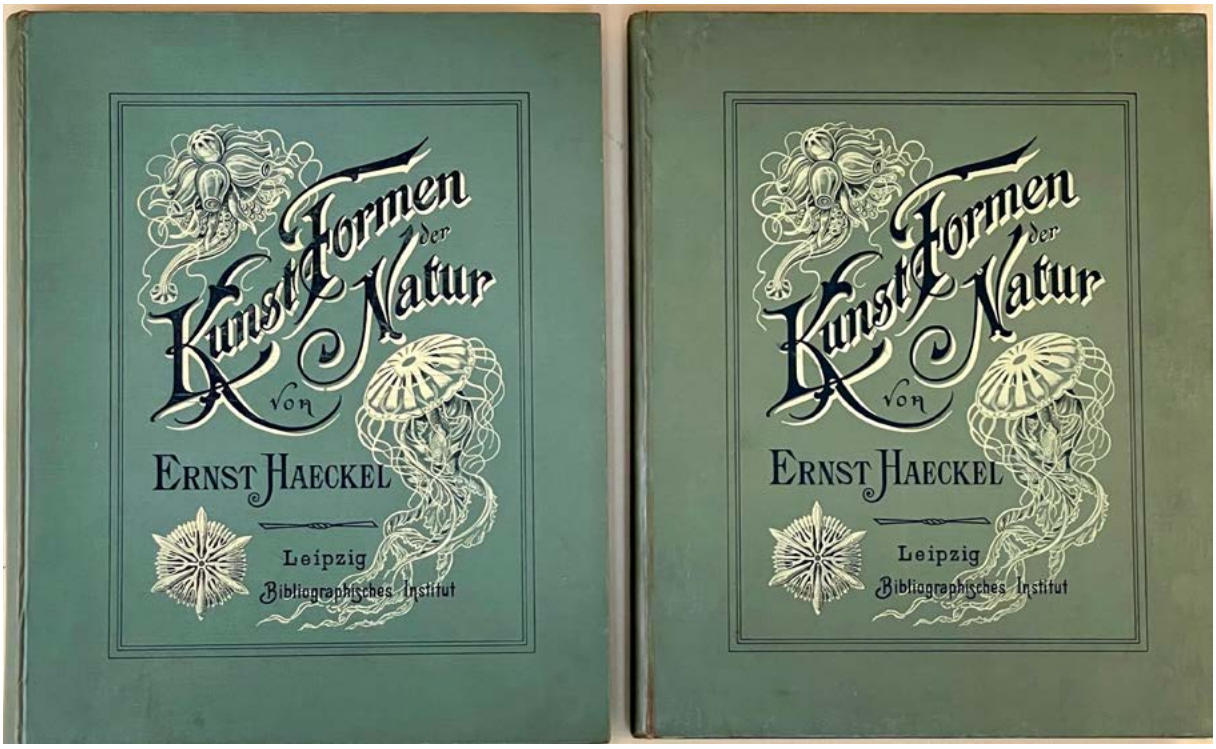
This copy was once owned by 18th-century German chemist Jacob Reinbold Spielmann, author of several works on medicine, chemistry and pharmacology. *British Museum Catalogue* (Incunabula) V, 414. Goff S34. Incunabula Short-Title Catalogue is00034000. Wangensteen & Wangensteen, *The Rise of Surgery,* pp. 111-12. See Garrison-Morton.com 5552 and Stillwell, *The Awakening Interest in Science during the First Century of Printing* III, 509. 46752



Masterwork of Graphic Art Inspired by Nature, In the Original Parts & Portfolios

28. Haeckel, Ernst (1834-1919). Kunstformen der Natur. 11 fascicles, fascicles I – X containing 10 chromolithographed or halftone plates each (some with printed overlays) together with index leaves and leaf of descriptive text for each plate, fascicles I and VI with general titles, fascicle I with 2pp. introductory text, the supplementary fascicle XI (Allgemeine Erlauterung und systematische Übersicht) with 51pp. text. 100 plates total. Leipzig and Vienna: Bibliographisches Institut, [1899]-1904. Original printed wrappers, in the original publisher's board portfolios with covers reproducing the design of the wrappers. Wrappers of fasc. I separated at the spine but present, moderate wear to the remaining fascicle spines, small separation in lower corner of first portfolio, but a fine, bright copy.

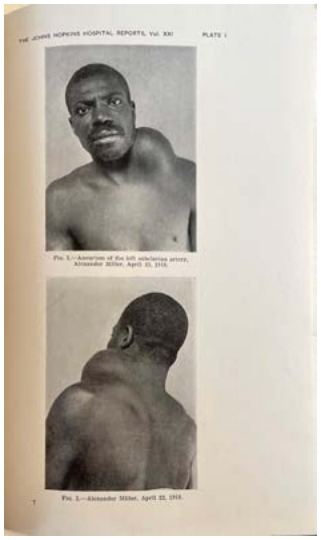
$7500

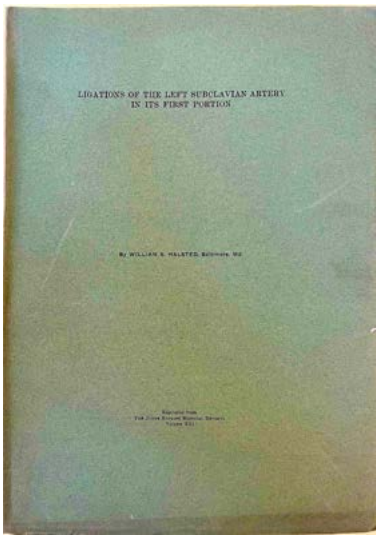


First Edition, Rare in the Original Fascicles and Publisher's Book-Form Boxes, of Haeckel's remarkable and hugely influential *Art Forms in Nature*, based on paintings and drawings made by Haeckel in the course of his biological researches. "Haeckel had planned some ten installments in the series, which would then be published as a whole in a large folio volume. Each installment would have ten beautifully lithographed plates by Adolf Giltsch . . . All of the illustrations would be reproduced in lithographs of vibrant color or stark black and white. Haeckel expressed the premise of the series in the introduction to the first installment: 'Nature generates from her womb an inexhaustible plethora of wonderful forms, the beauty and variety of which far exceed the crafted art forms produced by human beings.' But because creatures displaying these wondrous structures lay hidden in the depths of the ocean or camouflaged in the jungle, they remained inaccessible to the lay public. Haeckel thus wished to make visible to a wider audience the extraordinary artistry of nature that the science of the nineteenth century had uncovered. He also hoped his series would provide 'a rich cornucopia of newer and more beautiful motifs' for modern artists. This hope would be realized during the next several decades as his *Kunstformen der Nature* had a decided impact on the movement of *Jugendstil* (Art Nouveau) in Europe" (Richards, *The Tragic Sense of Life: Ernst Haeckel and the Struggle over Evolutionary Thought*, pp. 405-6). Haeckel's images continue to be reprinted in numerous editions, making this work his most widely influential contribution to culture. 46687

"Most Scholarly and Interesting" (Wangensteen)

29. Halsted, William S. (1852-1922). Ligations of the left subclavian artery in its first portion.



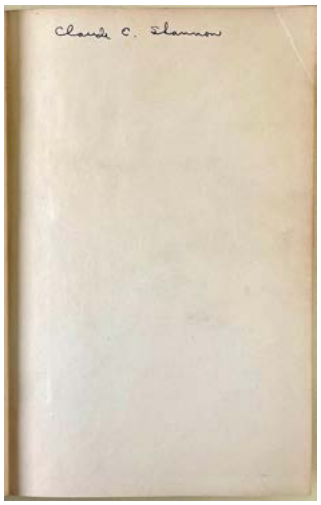


Offprint from The Johns Hopkins Hospital Review 21 (1921). 96pp. 8 plates. 263 x 193 mm. Original printed wrappers, tiny marginal tears in lower margin of front wrapper. Fine. $275

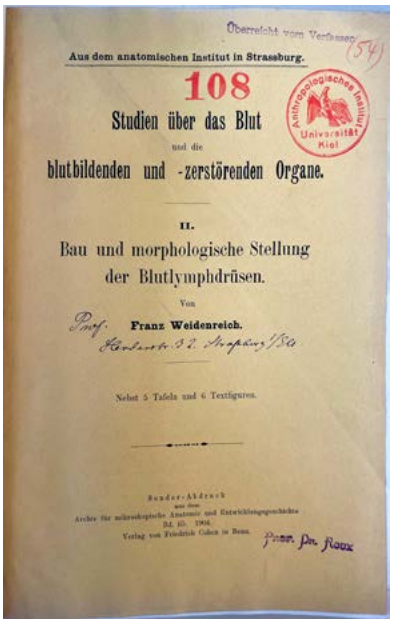
First Edition, Offprint Issue. "Of his numerous publications on vascular surgery, Halsted's most scholarly and interesting is that entitled 'Ligations of the Left Subclavian Artery in its First Portion,' published in 1921, one year before his death. It contains a good historical survey . . . Halsted concluded his informative paper by listing twenty-one aneurysms in which ligation of the first portion of the left subclavian was done. The twenty-first case was his own and perhaps, said Halsted, the largest subclavian aneurysm ever operated upon" (Wangensteen & Wangensteen, *The Rise of Surgery*, p. 263.). Included in the plates is a series of eight illustrations of the pre- and postoperative appearance of Halsted's patient; another plate shows the excised aneurysm in its natural size. See Garrison-Morton.com 2966 (note). 46710

Claude Shannon's Copyof a Mathematical Classic

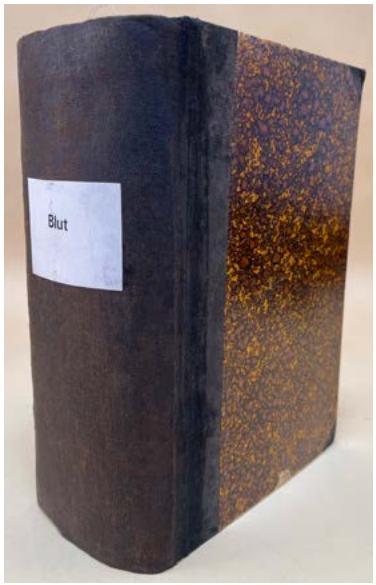
30. Hardy, Godfrey H. (1877-1947); **John E. Littlewood** (1885-1977); **George Pólya** (1887-1987). Inequalities. xii, 314pp. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1934. 219 x 143 mm. Original cloth stamped in silver on the spine, light wear to extremities and corners, small stain on front cover. Light finger-soiling, probably from being read by Shannon, but very good. From the library of mathematician and polymath Claude E. Shannon (1916-2001), with his signature on the front free endpaper. $1250



First Edition of a classic of mathematical literature, which transformed the field of inequalities from a collection of isolated formulas into a cohesive discipline. Hardy, a pure mathematician, is credited with reforming British mathematics by bringing rigor into it; his long collaboration with Littlewood, which produced nearly 100 papers, is one of the most famous and successful in the history of mathematics. This copy from Claude Shannon's library shows signs that Shannon read it. For example, pp. 208-209 seem to have been open for an extended period of time and Shannon marked the word "symmetrical" in pencil on p. 208. Shannon's autograph is very rare. This is one of the most significant of the few books from Shannon's library that appeared on the market in recent years. 48415



62 Scarce Offprints on Hematology

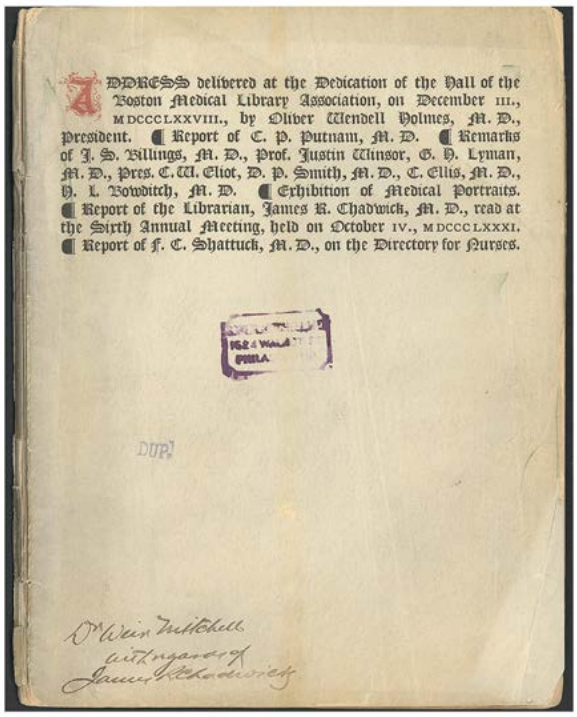


31. [**Hematology.**] Collection of 62 offprints and extracts by various authors, including 12 with presentation inscriptions or stamps. 1897-1938. Various sizes; the largest 236 x 154 mm. Most offprints with original printed front wrappers; see list below. Stamp of the Anthropologisches Institut at Kiel University on most or all of the offprints. Bound in half cloth, marbled boards ca. 1934, later paper spine label, light wear; one offprint inserted loosely. Very good. Typescript index bound in the front of the volume. Click **here** for a complete listing. $1750

First Editions. The subjects treated in this collection include red blood cells (erythrocytes), and blood types and their forensic or anthropological significance. Notable authors include Johannes Hermann Brodersen (1878-1970; 5 offprints) Ludwig Wilhelm von Gans (1869-1946; 1 brochure for Testsera “Gans”), Hans Glatzel (1902-1990; 2 offprints), António Mendes Correia (1888-1960; 2 offprints), Theodor Mollison (1874-1952; 2 offprints), and Franz Weidenreich (1873-1948; 5 offprints). Several of the offprints bear presentation inscriptions to Prof. Otto O. W. Aichel (1871-1935), a German embryologist, anatomist and anthropologist who was head of the department at Kiel University’s Anatomical Institute from 1920 until his death. Though some of the physicians and anthropologists represented in this collection, including Aichel, cooperated with the Nazi program, the collection includes the work of at least two Jewish authors—von Ganz and Franz Weidrenreich (1873-1948). The collection contains five major papers by Weidenreich representing Weidenreich’s primary medical researches before 1934, when he left for a visiting professorship at the University of Chicago, and became in 1935 honorary director of the Cenozoic Research Laboratory of the Geological Survey of China, investigating *Sinanthropus pekinensis*. 46618

Inscribed by Chadwick to S. Weir Mitchell

32. Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809-94). Dedication of the new building and hall of the Boston Medical Library Association, 19 Boylston Place, December 3, 1878 . . . [2], 39, [1], 18pp. Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1881. 213 x 163 mm. Original light blue printed wrappers, spine chipped and split but holding, minor soiling and creasing. Edges a bit frayed but on the whole good to very good. From the library of **S. Weir Mitchell** (1829-1914), inscribed to him by James Chadwick (1844-1905) on the front wrapper, and with his ownership stamps on the front wrapper and title. $1500


ADDRESS delivered at the Dedication of the Hall of the Boston Medical Library Association, on December III., MDCCCLXXVIII., by Oliver Wendell Holmes, M. D., President. ¶ Report of C. P. Putnam, M. D. ¶ Remarks of J. S. Billings, M. D., Prof. Justin Winsor, G. H. Lyman, M. D., Pres. C. W. Eliot, D. P. Smith, M. D., C. Ellis, M. D., H. L. Bowditch, M. D. ¶ Exhibition of Medical Portraits. ¶ Report of the Librarian, James R. Chadwick, M. D., read at the Sixth Annual Meeting, held on October IV., MDCCCLXXXI. ¶ Report of F. C. Shattuck, M. D., on the Directory for Nurses.

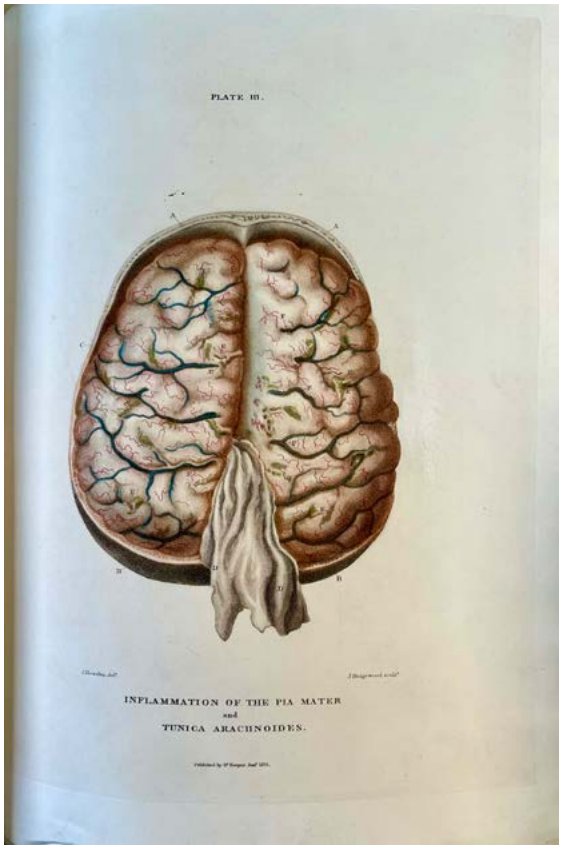
James Chadwick, librarian of the Boston Medical Library, arranged for the publication of this reprint of Holmes's dedicatory address, first published in 1879. The reprint contains additional contributions by various members of the Association, including Chadwick's "Sixth annual report made to the Boston Medical Library Association." Chadwick presented this copy to Silas Weir Mitchell, one of the founders of medical neurology; like Holmes, Mitchell was both a physician and a poet. Currier and Tilton, *Bibliography of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, p. 172. 46629

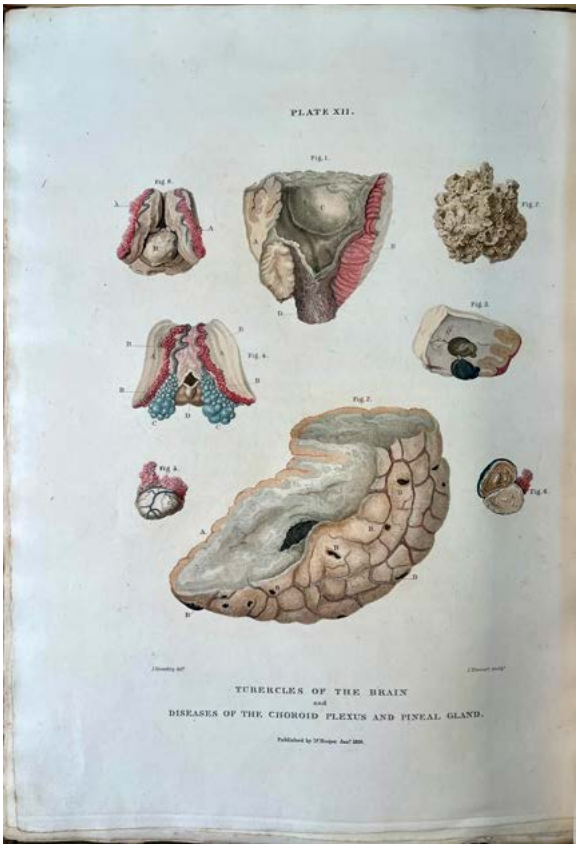
The First Textbook of Neuropathology—Second and Best Edition

33. Hooper, Robert (1773-1835). The morbid anatomy of the human brain; illustrated by coloured engravings of the most frequent and important organic diseases to which that viscus is subject. 66pp. 15 hand-colored engraved plates. London: Printed for the author and sold by Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1828. 381 x 272 mm. Original boards with printed label on the front cover, later calf spine, light wear especially at corners. Minor foxing and toning but very good. $7500

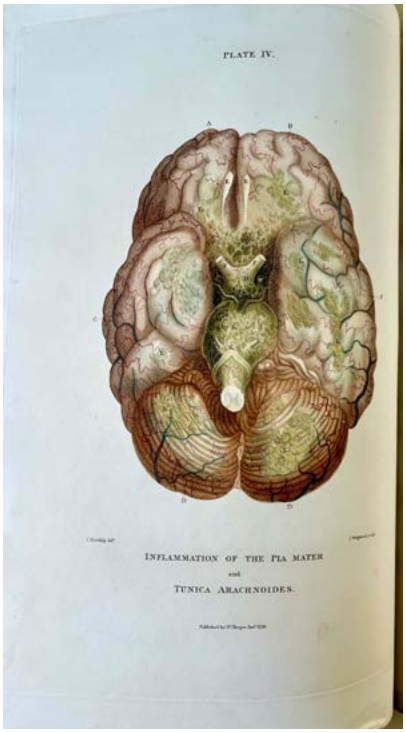

THE MORBID ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BRAIN; ILLUSTRATED BY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS. BY ROBERT HOOPER, M.D. &c. &c.

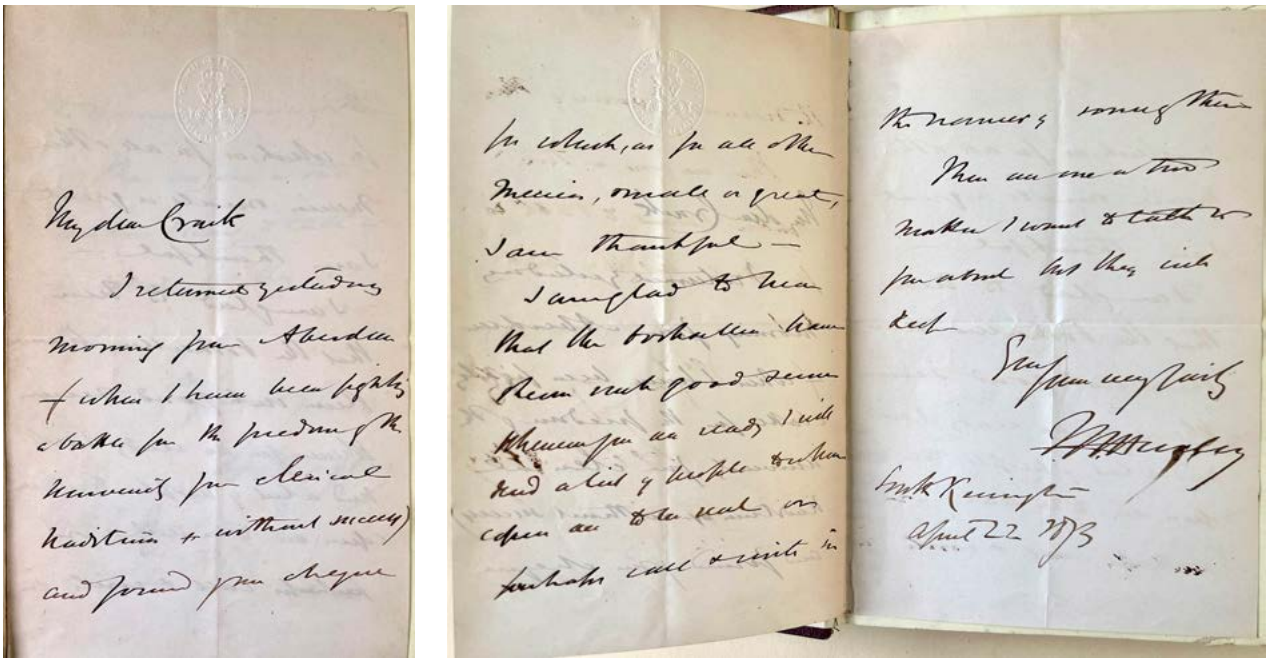
Second edition, revised and expanded, of the first textbook of neuropathology, with nearly double the number of pages of the 1826 first edition (66 versus 36). Hooper's *Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain*, based on 4000 autopsies performed over thirty years, was so well received that nearly the whole first edition had sold out by 1828; "which circumstance, with the many gratifying encomiums I have received from the Professor of Anatomy and others, in various parts, has induced me to carefully revise [it], and to complete the morbid anatomy of that organ" (p. [7]). The label on the front cover promises that "the purchasers of the first edition may have it exchanged for this [second edition] without any expence [*sic*], by applying to the Author's residence, No. 21, Savile Row."





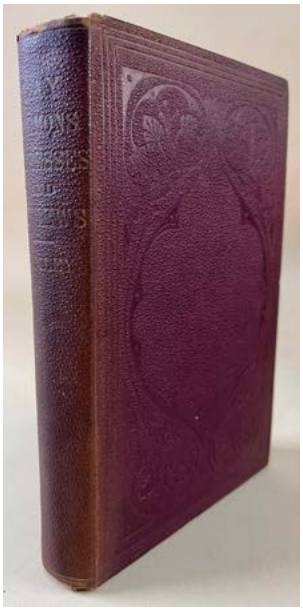
"In 1828 [sic], the first textbook of neuropathology was published, Robert Hooper's *A Morbid Anatomy of the Brain* . . . In this work he described tumors, abscesses, aneurysms and extravasations, and provided guidelines for distinguishing among them. Hooper also described acute meningitis and produced eye-catching paintings in color of the inflamed meninges, including distended, congested blood vessels" (R. Hill and R. Anderson, *The Autopsy—Medical Practice and Public Policy* (2016), p. 94. Garrison-Morton.com 2284.1 (first ed.). 46770





"I Have Been Fighting a Battle for the Freedom of the University from Clerical Traditions, Without Success…"

34. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). Autograph letter signed to [George Lillie] Craik. Bifolium. 3pp. South Kensington, 22 April 1873. Tipped into a copy of Huxley's Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews (New York: D. Appleton, 1870), in original cloth. Very good. $750



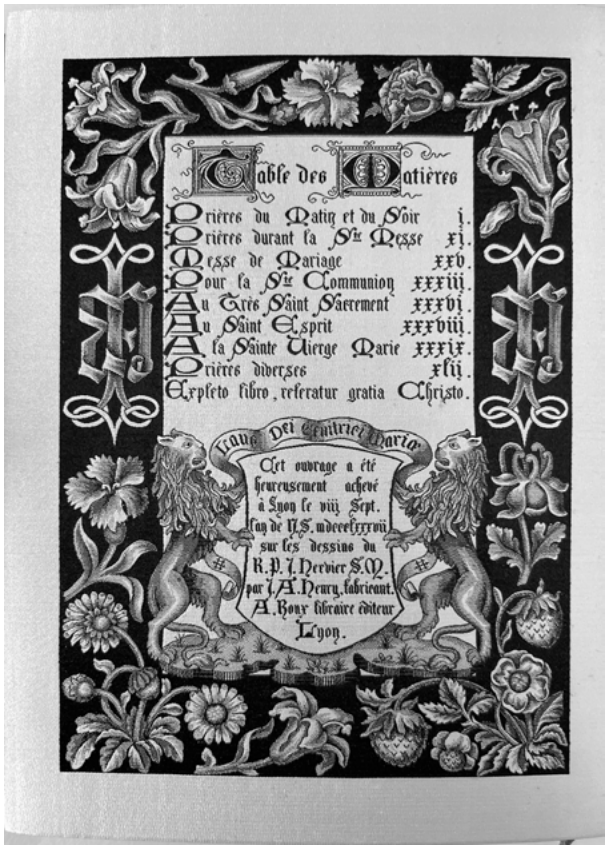
To George Lillie Craik, a partner in the Macmillan publishing firm:

My dear Craik, I returned yesterday morning from Aberdeen (where I have been fighting a battle for the freedom of the University from clerical traditions, without success) and found your cheque, for which, as for all of the mercies, small or great, I am thankful—I am glad to hear that the booksellers have shewn such good sense.

Whenever you are ready I will send a list of people to whom copies are to be sent or perhaps call & write in the names of some of them.

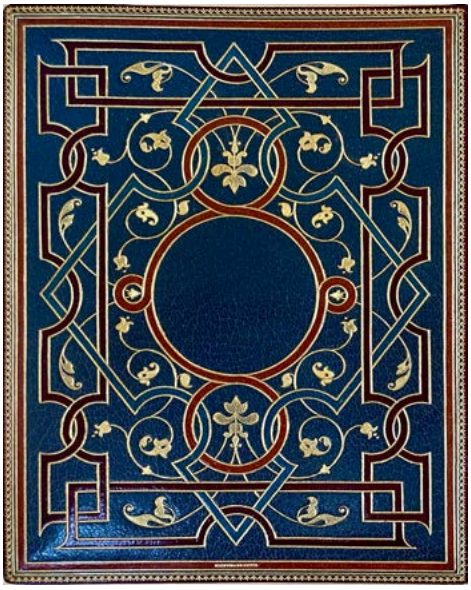
There are one or two matters I want to talk to you about but they will keep. Ever yours very truly T. H. Huxley.

Huxley was likely referring to the recent publication of his *Critiques and Addresses*, issued by Macmillan in 1873. The letter also touches on Huxley's recent election to the post of Lord Rector at Aberdeen University, where he tried without success to reform the university's curriculum and admissions policies. Desmond, *Huxley: From Devil's Disciple to Evolution's High Priest*, p. 439. 46479



The First "Programmed" or Digital Book

35. [**Jacquard Automated Loom.**] Livre de prières tissé d'après les enluminures des manuscrits du XIVe au XVIe siècle. 25 leaves woven in silk on the Jacquard automated loom by the firm of J. A. Henry after designs by R. P. J. Hervier, plus 3 leaves of plain silk, mounted on thin card. Lyon: A. Roux, 1886 [colophon dated 1887; our copy issued in 1889]. 170 x 135 mm. Full crushed morocco, elaborate inlaid "endpapers" in colored leather and gilt inside the front and back covers signed "Hauptmann-Petit" and "Maillard"; in a custom full morocco case lined in velvet and silk. Woven for Noé(?) Delaitre in 1889, as indicated on the page facing the half-title. Fine. $60,000



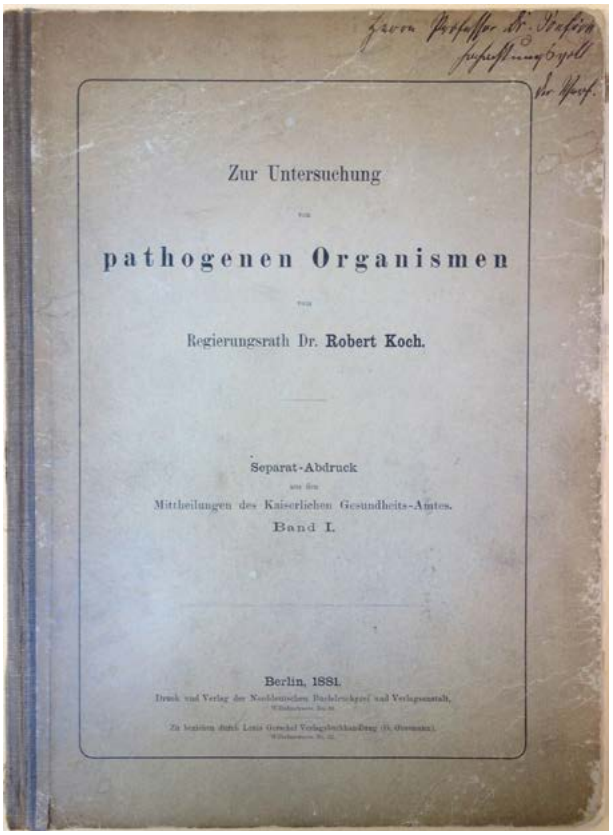
One of the true marvels of nineteenth-century technology in the service of the "Book Arts"—a spectacular neo-Gothic Book of Prayers woven in silvery-gray and black silk thread by the Jacquard automated loom, using a series of punched cards to produce the intricately detailed woven pages. Because the book was produced entirely from Jacquard cards, in which the punched holes or lack thereof are analogous to the digital logic of zeros and ones, this entirely woven book could be considered the first book produced by what we call a program, or the first digitally produced book. An estimated 50 or 60 copies were issued.

The technical virtuosity and degree of finesse achieved in this production represents a high point in the application of the Jacquard loom to the weaver's art. It is not known how many punched cards it took to produce the book, but estimates are between 200,000 and 500,000 cards to weave 400 woof threads per 2.5 cm. (approximately one square inch), demanding machine movements of not more than a tenth of a millimeter.

The prayer book's pages, which include elaborate borders, decorative initials, and three miniatures of the Virgin and Child, Crucifixion and Nativity, were all reproduced from Gruel and Engelmann's *Imitation de Jésus-Christ* (1874), which contains illustrations of a variety of illuminated manuscripts from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The original designs for the book are held by the Musée des Tissus et des Arts décoratifs de Lyon.

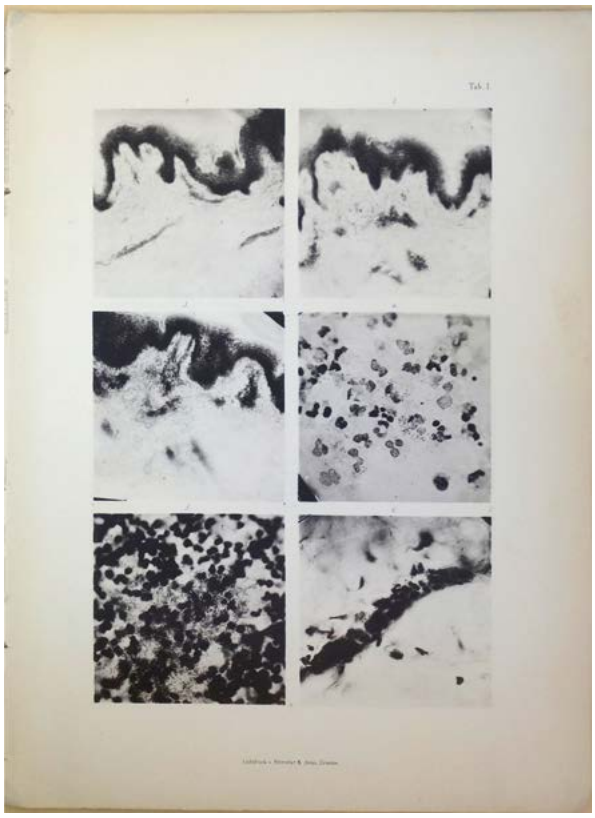
Matthew J. Westerby, in *The Woven Prayer Book: Cocoon to Codex* (2019), points out that the *Livre de prières* could be customized with an owner's name on the verso of the half-title. In our copy, the escutcheon in the designs on that leaf contains the letters ND, and beneath that the name Noe(?) Delaitre is woven in the banderole, with the date 1889, indicating most probably that the copy was woven and bound to order in 1889. In copies that were not customized those spaces were left blank. L. M. C. Randall, "A nineteenth-century 'medieval' prayerbook woven in Lyon," in M. Barasch and L. F. Sandler, eds., *Art the Ape of Nature: Studies in Honor of H. W. Janson* (1981), pp. 651-668. 44570

The Basis for Bacteriology—The Very Rare Offprint, Signed by Koch



36. Koch, Robert (1843-1910). Zur Untersuchung von pathologenen Organismen [front cover]. Offprint from *Mittheilungen aus dem kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte* 1 (1881). Berlin: Norddeutschen Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt, 1881. 48pp. 14 photographic plates. 300 x 220 mm. Original gray printed boards, black cloth spine, hinges cracked, becoming loose in binding. Light staining and darkening, minor edgewear, but on the whole very good. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by Koch* to German pathologist Emil Ponfick (1844-1913) on the front cover: "Herrn Professor Dr. Ponfick, hochachtungsvoll, der Verf." $12,500

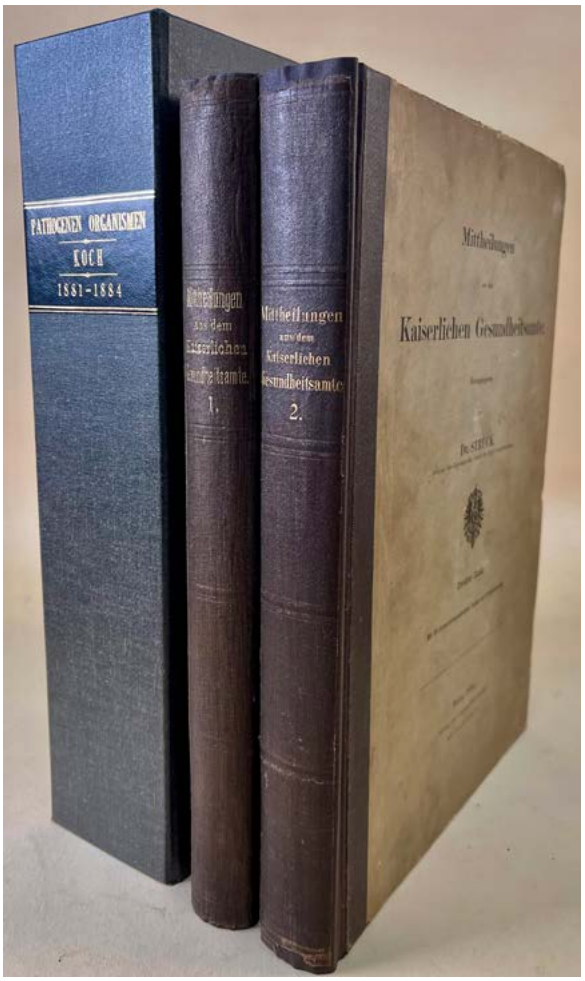
First Edition, Rare Offprint Issue of Koch's landmark "Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen," in which he described his development of the plate technique for cultivating—the first consistent method for obtaining pure cultures of virtually any species of bacteria. The methods outlined here "are the bases on which bacteriology largely rests" (Garrison-Morton.com 2495.1). Profusely illustrated with microphotographs, Koch's paper long remained the basic instructional manual for bacteriological laboratories.



Koch presented this copy of the offprint to German pathologist Emil Ponfick, assistant to Rudolf Virchow. Ponfick is known for "recogniz[ing] the positive role of actinomyces in human actinomycosis; he established the identity of the human and animal forms of the disease (Garrison-Morton.com 5512).

As *Regierungsrat* (government advisor) with the Imperial Department of Health in Berlin, Koch was tasked with developing reliable methods for isolating and cultivating pathogenic bacteria, gathering bacteriological data, and establishing scientific principles relating to public health and hygiene. In the present paper Koch extended the bacteriological methods that he had presented earlier in his *Aetiologie der Wundinfectionskrankheiten* (1878), emphasizing the isomorphism of pathogenic bacteria, stressing the importance of strictly sterile techniques in order to avoid contamination, and advocating nutrient gelatin as a solid growth medium that allowed the selection of individual colonies, thus ensuring pure cultures. He also insisted that newly isolated pathogens should be investigated for transferability to animals, points of entry and localization in the host organism, natural habitats and susceptibility to harmful agents. Horblit 60. Norman 1230. 45016

37. Koch, Robert (1843-1910). Zur Untersuchungen von pathogenen Organismen. In: Mittheil. kais. Gesundheitsamte 1 (1881): 1-48. With: Ueber Desinfection. In: ibid.: 234-82. With: Die Aetiologie der Tuberkulose. In: ibid. 2 (1884): 1-88. Together 2 vols., 4to. [6], 399 [1]; [6], 499 [1]pp. 27 plates (14 chromolithographed, 3 double-page). Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1881-84. 307 x 218 mm. Original boards, cloth backstrips, rebacked retaining original spines, a little worn & chipped. Library stamps on titles, light browning, but very good. Boxed. $5000



First Editions. Many of the bacteriological studies for which Koch became famous were published in the *Mittheilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte*, a "house organ" of the Imperial Department of Health where Koch had been appointed government advisor (*Regierungsrat*) in 1880. The first volume of the *Mittheilungen* is particularly rich in Koch material: It contains no fewer than five papers written or co-written by Koch, including his landmark "Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen," in which he described his development of the plate technique for cultivating—the first consistent method for obtaining pure cultures of virtually any species of bacteria. The remaining papers include Koch's "Ueber Desinfection," in which he demonstrated mercuric chloride's superiority to carbolic acid as a disinfectant, as well as his "Zur Aetiologie des Milzbrandes," a continuation of his anthrax studies, and two papers co-written with Wolffhügel, Gaffky and Loeffler on disinfection with hot air and steam.

Vol. II of the *Mittheilungen* opens with Koch's "Die Aetiologie der Tuberculose," an expanded account of his epochal discovery that tuberculosis is caused by a specific bacterium (*Bacillus tuberculosis*); this followed two years after Koch's preliminary announcement of the discovery in a paper of the same title, published in the *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift* 19 (1882). The 1884 paper records Koch's success in producing experimental tuberculosis in animals after cultivating the bacillus, and also announces what became known as "Koch's postulates" for isolating and testing a disease-causing organism. It was this paper, rather than the 1882 preliminary announcement, that was selected by the Grolier Club to represent Koch's achievement in its exhibit and catalogue of *100 Books Famous in Medicine*. This volume of the *Mittheilungen* also contains "Experimentelle Studien über die künstliche Abschwächung der Milzbrandbacillen und Milzbrandinfection durch Fütterung," a paper on artificial attenuation of the anthrax bacillus co-written by Koch, Gaffky and Loeffler. Koch was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1905, in a large part for his work on tuberculosis. DSB. Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 80 (Tuberculose). Horblit 60 (Pathogenen Organismen). Garrison-Morton. com 2495.1; 5636.1; 2331(n). 36297

Early German Translation of Lanfranc


Kleyne Wundartznei des hoch
berümbten Lanfranci/aus fürbit des wolerfarnen M.
Gregorij Flüguß/Chyrurgen vñ Wundartzt zů Straß
burg/durch Othonem Brunfelß verteutscht.

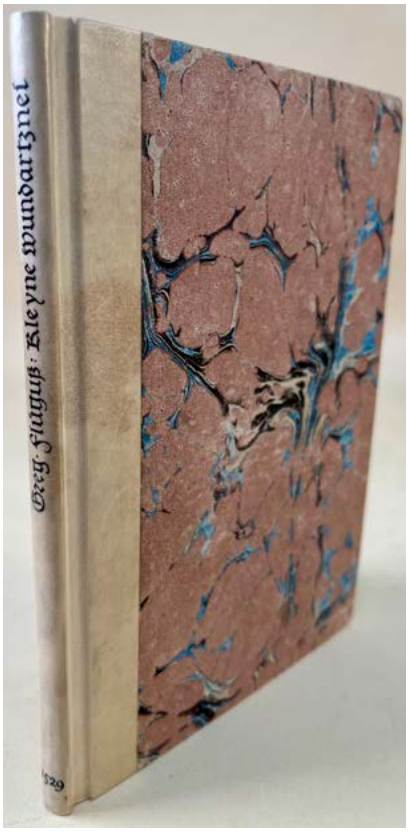
Ist Dabei viler bewerter Recepten/ Heylsamer salb-
en vnd Artzneien/ein Außzug/ bißher von obgenantem
M. Grego. für sich selbst in grossem werdt behalten/
jetz gemeynem nutz zů gůt/ auch in truck geben.

Der latinischen wörter verteutschung sich am end.
Zů Straßburg. M. D. XXIX.

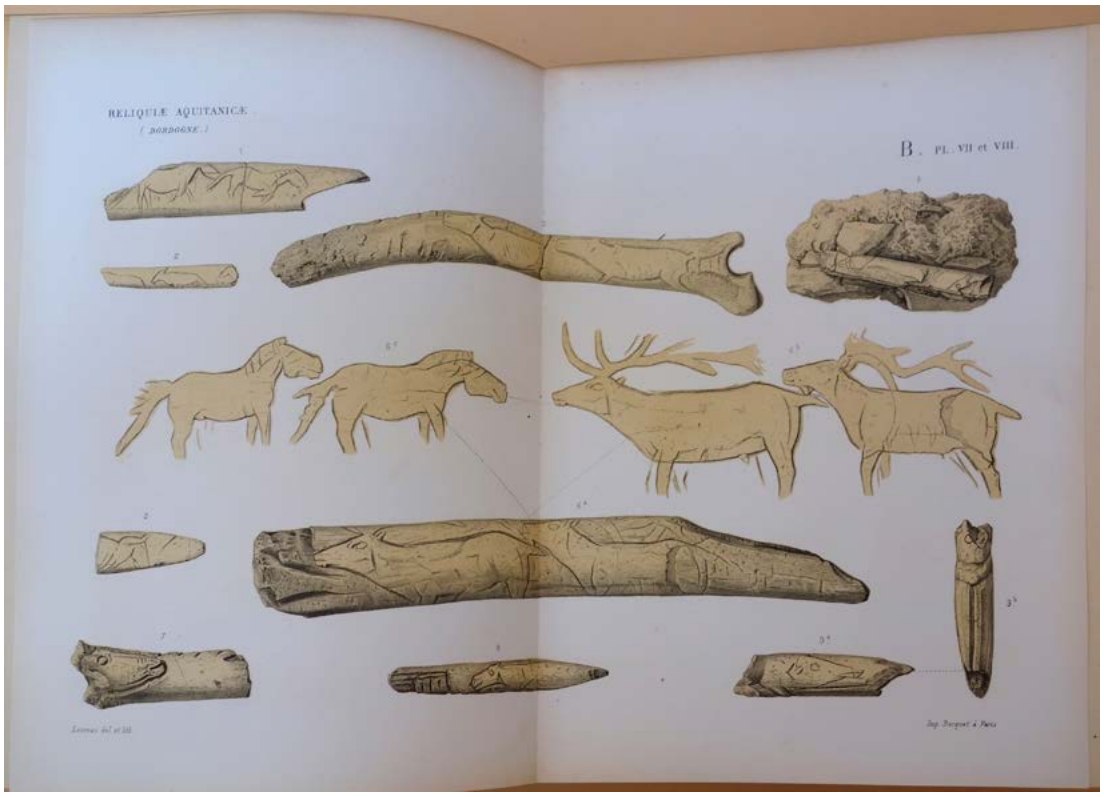
38. Lanfranc of Milan, Guido (ca. 1250-1306). Kleyne Wundartznei des hoch berumbten Lanfranci aus fürbit des wol erfarnen M. Gregorii Flüguß Chyrurgen un[d] Wundartzt zu Straßburg durch Othonem Brunfels verteutscht. 4to. [24]ff. Woodcut illustration on title. Strassburg: Christian Egenolph for Paul Götz, 1529. 188 x 133 mm. Later quarter vellum, marbled boards, title lettered in ink on spine. Minor soiling and spotting but very good. $6000

Rare early printing of Otto Brunfels's German translation of Lanfranc's *Chirurgia parva*, following four printings in 1528. OCLC records only four copies of this edition in North American and European libraries (NLM; U. Tex. Med. Br. Lib.; Bibl. Cantonale et Universitaire, Switzerland; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin). Vernacular surgical pamphlets from the 16th century have become very difficult to find on the market.

Lanfranc, the founder of French surgery, studied surgery under William of Saliceto at Bologna, then relocated to France where he established a practice in Lyon and worked as a medical physician and surgical instructor in Paris. He was the first surgeon to describe cerebral concussion, and to distinguish between simple hypertrophy and cancer of the breast. His popular *Chirurgia parva* (ca. 1295) and *Chirurgia magna* (ca. 1296) were widely circulated during the following centuries and "are now credited with the transmission of aspects of Islamic and Italian medical practice and theory to northern Europe, in particular to France . . . Both works were translated into French, Spanish, Italian, German, English, Dutch and Hebrew . . . Indeed, the *Chirurgia parva* in particular was one of the texts that appealed to many European printers, being translated and printed several times throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries" (Griffin).

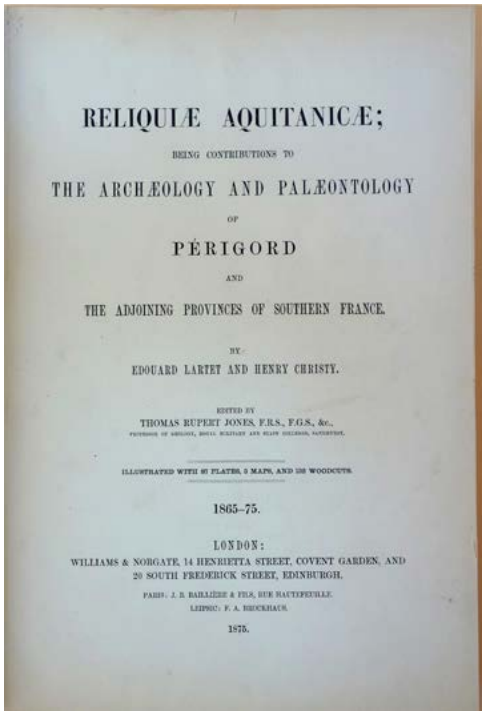


The present German translation of Lanfranc's work was made by Otto Brunfels (1488-1534), one of the "fathers of botany" along with Hieronymus Bock and Leonhart Fuchs. The woodcut on the title-page shows a soldier, bleeding from the head and chest, being held and washed by a physician while another soldier cuts the wounded man's hair in preparation for surgery. C. Griffin, *Instructional Writing in English, 1350-1650: Materiality and Meaning* (2019). 46758



Masterpiece of Prehistory and Paleolithic Mobiliary Art

39. Lartet, Edouard (1801–71) and **Henry Christy** (1810–65). Reliquiae aquitanicae; being contributions to the archaeology and palaeontology of Périgord and the adjoining provinces of southern France. Edited by Thomas Rupert Jones. xxii, [4], 302, 204pp. 82 tinted lithographed plates, including 7 double-page plates bearing double numbers, plates numbered in three separate series: A, B, and C; text wood-engravings and maps. London: Williams and Norgate; Paris: J. B. Baillière & fils; Leipsic: F. A. Brockhaus, 1875. 318 x 250 mm. Recent quarter morocco gilt in antique style. Minor offsetting from plates but fine otherwise. $4250


RELIQUIÆ AQUITANICÆ;

BEING CONTRIBUTIONS TO

THE ARCHÆOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY

OF

PÉRIGORD

AND

THE ADJOINING PROVINCES OF SOUTHERN FRANCE.

BY

EDOUARD LARTET AND HENRY CHRISTY.

EDITED BY

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

1865–75.

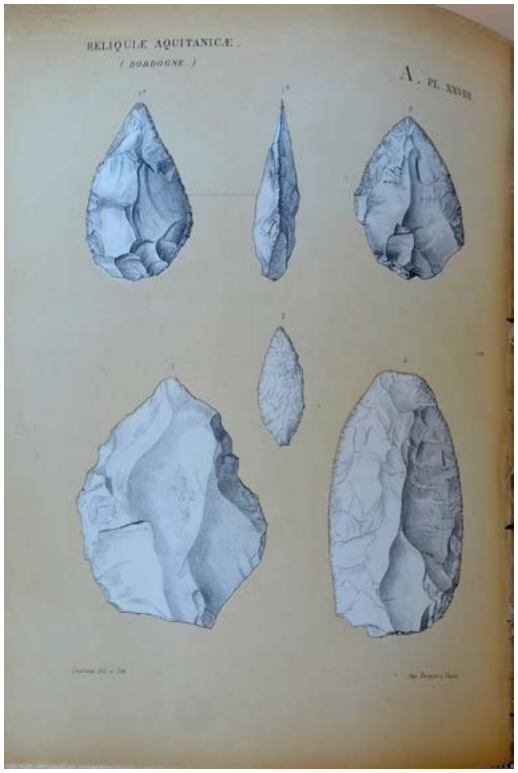
LONDON:

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

20 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

1875.

First Edition. In 1863 the French paleontologist Edouard Lartet began a systematic exploration of the caves located along the banks of the Vézère in the southwest of France, accompanied by Henry Christy, a British banker, collector and amateur anthropologist who was funding the expedition. The work that Lartet, Christy and their team did in the Périgord region led to the discovery of Cro-Magnon man (now referred to as European early modern humans), and provided incontrovertible evidence for the existence of Paleolithic art. The results of Lartet's and Christy's investigations were recorded in *Reliquiae Aquitanicae*, a massive, beautiful and complicated work originally published in seventeen parts between 1865 and 1875. Both Lartet and Christy died before *Reliquiae Aquitanicae* was completed, and the work was finished by geologist Thomas Rupert Jones (1811–1911) using funds left for the purpose by Christy.



The book's plates, printed in two-tone lithography, are the finest illustrations of any work published on human prehistory during this period. Plate B-XXVIII illustrates the ivory carving of a mammoth discovered in 1864 by Lartet, Falconer, and de Verneuil in the cave of La Madeleine, which provided undeniable evidence that humans and mammoths had co-existed. Lartet first described this carving in a paper entitled "Une lame d'ivoire fossile trouvée dans un gisement ossifere du Périgord, et portant des incisions qui paraissent constituer la reproduction d'un éléphant à longue crinere," published in the *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences* 61 (1865): 309–11; an English translation of this brief paper appears in the *Reliquiae Aquitanicae*. Spencer, *Ecce Homo,* nos. 3.512; 3.544; 3.545. 46587

Foundation of Biochemistry

40. Liebig, Justus von (1803-1873). Die organische Chemie in ihrer Anwendung auf Agricultur und Physiologie. xii, 352, [2, errata]pp. Braunschweig: Friedrich Viewig und Sohn, 1840. 215 x 137 mm. Boards, paper spine label, corners a little rubbed, small splits in lower spine, original buff printed wrappers bound in.

$1500


Die
organische Chemie
in
ihrer Anwendung
auf
Agricultur und Physiologie.
Von
Dr. Justus Liebig.
Braunschweig,
Verlag von Friedrich Viewig und Sohn.
1840.

First Edition in German. Prior to 1840, it was generally believed that the main nutrients necessary for plant growth were supplied by humus, the organic product of decayed plant matter. Liebig challenged this belief by performing extensive analyses of plant composition, demonstrating that the nutrient substances of plants were derived from the atmosphere and the mineral content of the soil and were not dependent upon the recycling of any previously living material. He advocated the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, geared to soil composition and specific plant nutritional requirements, that would replenish the soil's mineral content and prevent


Die
organiſche Chemie
in
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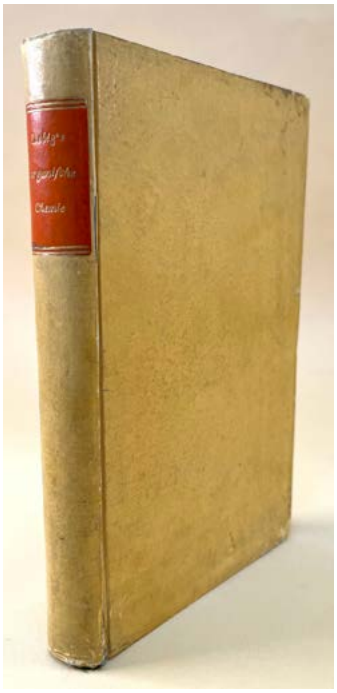
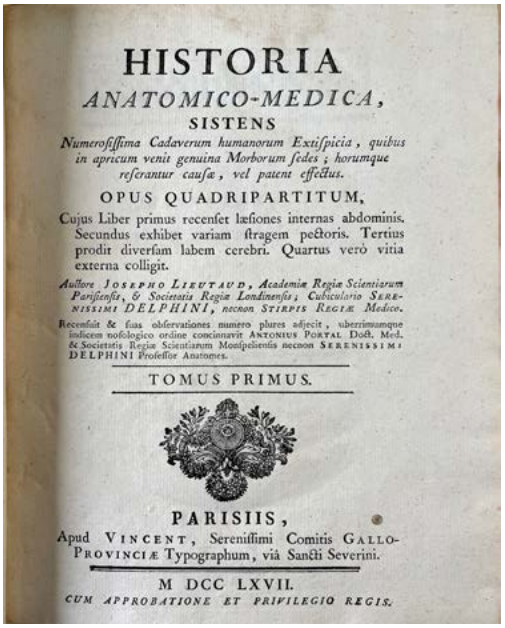
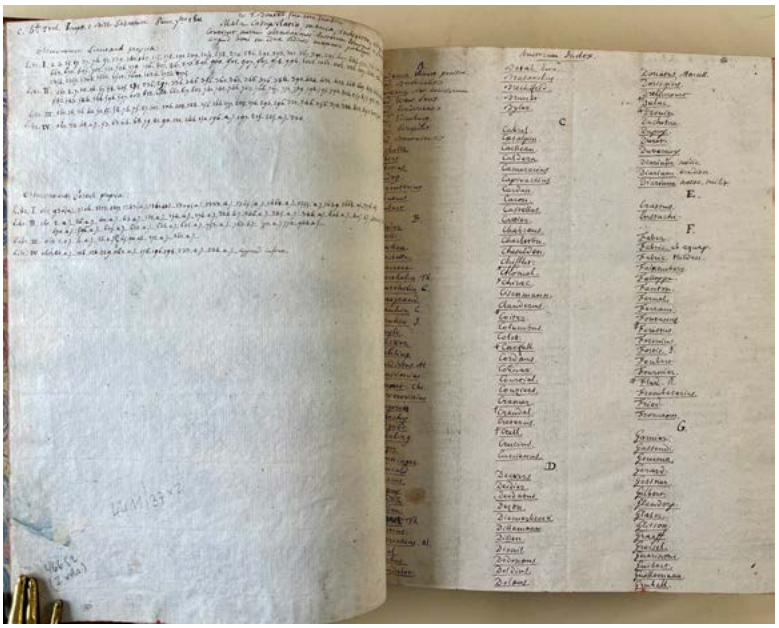
1840.



the land from becoming infertile. Liebig's book "completely changed the nature of the problem of scientific agriculture . . . Now, whatever opinion individuals held on specific points, they agreed that the nutrient substances of plants were inorganic. That change had transformed the objectives of agriculture, for under the older conception the production of foodstuffs would seem to have a fixed limit, whereas in the new view an unbounded increase in organic life appeared possible" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

Liebig wrote this work in German; however, by a quirk in its publishing history the book this work first appeared in a French translation four months before publication of the German edition. Paoloni 300. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 310a. Norman 1350. 39502

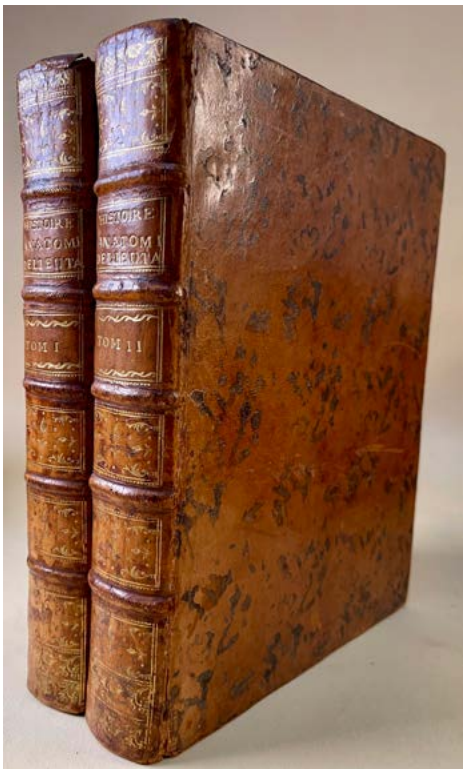

HISTORIA
ANATOMICO-MEDICA,
SISTENS
Numeroſiſſima Cadaverum humanorum Extiſpicia, quibus in apricum venit genuina Morborum ſedes; horumque reſerantur cauſæ, vel patent effectus.
OPUS QUADRIPARTITUM,
Cujus Liber primus recenſet læſiones internas abdominis. Secundus exhibet variam ſtragem pectoris. Tertius prodit diverſam labem cerebri. Quartus verò vitia externa colligit.
Auctore JOSEPHO LIEUTAUD, *Academiæ Regiæ Scientiarum Pariſienſis, & Societatis Regiæ Londinenſis; Cubiculario* SERENISSIMI DELPHINI, *necnon* STIRPIS REGIÆ *Medico.*
Recenſuit & ſuas obſervationes numero plures adjecit, uberrimumque indicem noſologico ordine concinnavit ANTONIUS PORTAL Doct. Med. & Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Monſpelienſis necnon SERENISSIMI DELPHINI Profeſſor Anatomes.
TOMUS PRIMUS.
PARISIIS,
Apud VINCENT, Sereniſſimi Comitis GALLO-PROVINCIÆ Typographum, viâ Sancti Severini.
M DCC LXVII.
CUM APPROBATIONE ET PRIVILEGIO REGIS.



Extensively Annotated by an Early Reader

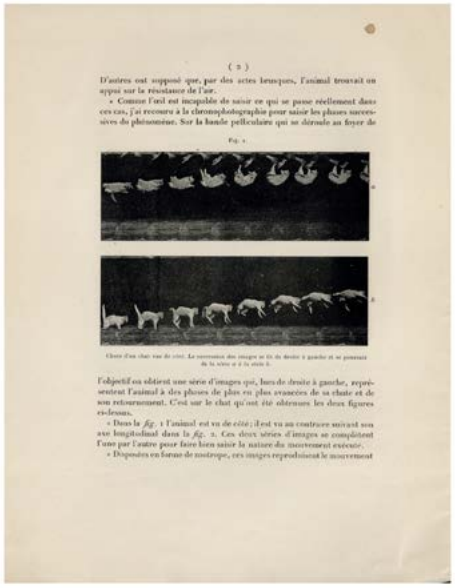
41. Lieutaud, Joseph. Historia anatomico-medica, sistens numerosissima cadaverum humanorum extispicia, quibus in apricum venit genuina morborum sedes; horumque reserantur causae, vel patent effectus. 2 vols., 4to. xlviii, 540, [4]; xvi, 606, [2]pp. Paris: Vincent, 1767. 252 x 194 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spines ca. 1767, small split in hinge of first volume, hinges tender. Light toning but very good. Manuscript list of authors ("Auctorum index") in an early 19th-century hand on the recto and verso of Vol. I's front flyleaf; further notes in Latin in the same hand on the verso of the front free endpaper, including the date and place of purchase ("Bibl. Sabatier Paris 7bre 1 1811"). $1500

First Edition. A compilation of observations on pathological anatomy from various authors and medical publications, containing clinical and pathological descriptions of over 3000 cases divided into four sections: On internal abdominal lesions; on lesions of the chest; on brain lesions; and on external lesions. *Historia anatomico-medica* was largely compiled by Lieutaud, with further material added by Antoine Portal; both compilers added a goodly number of their own observations to the work.

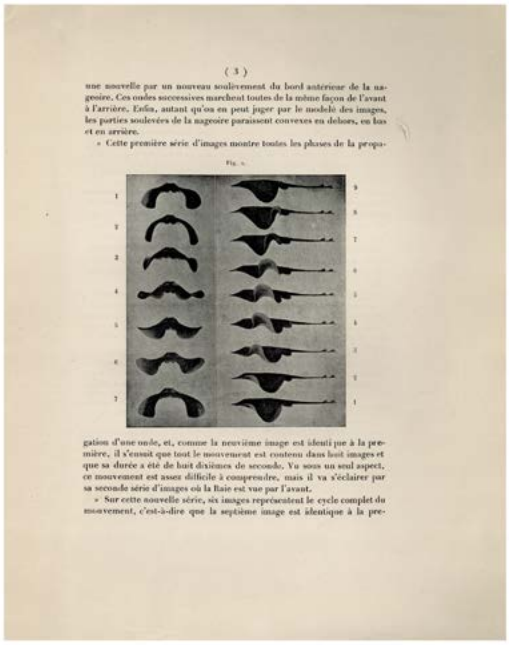


The unidentified 19th-century owner of this copy added on the front flyleaf an extensive manuscript list of the authors cited in the *Historica anatomico-medica*—without, however, providing page numbers for the references. He seems to have held the work in fairly low esteem, noting caustically on the front free endpaper that it was almost completely taken from Théophile Bonet's *Sepulchretum* (ex T. Bonetus fere tota serviliter) and that it was "poorly compiled, incomplete, undigested and lacking intelligence" (mala compilato, manca, indigesta, absque genio erudito). However, he had a better opinion of Lieutaud and Portal's contributions, stating that they contained "something good in the idea of pathological anatomy" (aliquid boni in idea ordinis anatomici pathologici) and indexing them beneath his note. 46652

42. Marey, Etienne-Jules (1830-1904). (1) Locomotion de l'homme.—Images stéreoscopiques des trajectoires que décrit dans l'espace un point du tronc pendant la marche, la course et les autres allures. Offprint from *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences* 100 (1885). 5pp. Text illustrations. (2) [with G. Demeny.] Locomotion humaine, mécanisme du saut. Offprint from *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences* 101 (1885). 6pp. Text diagrams. (3) Des mouvements de natation de la raie. Offprint from *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences*116 (1893). 5pp. Text illustrations. (4) Des mouvements que certains animaux exécutent pour retomber sur leurs pieds, lorsqu'ils sont précipités d'un lieu élevé. In an offprint containing four other papers from *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences* 119 (1894): 1-4. Text illustrations. Together 4 offprints. 277 x 222 mm. Original plain wrappers, a bit chipped and frayed. Very good. $1250



First Editions, Offprint Issues. Marey pioneered the use of graphical recording in the experimental sciences, using instruments (many of his own invention) to capture and display data impossible to observe with the senses alone, and to record visually the progression of such data over time. He began by applying graphical recording methods to problems in physiology, using machines to investigate the mechanics of the circulatory, respiratory and muscular systems. After 1868 he turned to the study of human and animal locomotion, and in the 1880s he began using cinematography to record animal motion, making him one of the pioneers in this field.



(3)

une nouvelle par un nouveau soulèvement du bord antérieur de la nageoire. Ces ondes successives marchent toutes de la même façon de l'avant à l'arrière. Enfin, autant qu'on en peut juger par le modelé des images, les parties soulevées de la nageoire paraissent convexes en dehors, en bas et en arrière.

« Cette première série d'images montre toutes les phases de la propa-

Fig. 2.

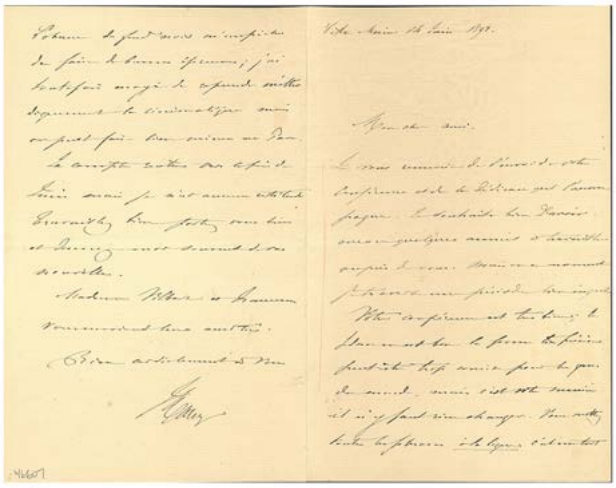
gation d'une onde, et, comme la neuvième image est identique à la première, il s'ensuit que tout le mouvement est contenu dans huit images et que sa durée a été de huit dixièmes de seconde. Vu sous un seul aspect, ce mouvement est assez difficile à comprendre, mais il va s'éclairer par sa seconde série d'images où la Raie est vue par l'avant.

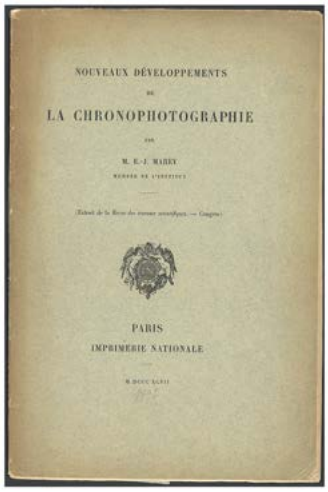
« Sur cette nouvelle série, six images représentent le cycle complet du mouvement, c'est-à-dire que la septième image est identique à la pre-

The first two offprints listed above are on human locomotion: No. (1) discusses the stereoscopic images described by a certain point on the trunk during walking, running and other gaits, while no. (2) discusses the mechanics of jumping. The third and fourth offprints are on animal locomotion: No. (3) illustrates the motion of a ray's fins during swimming, and no. (4) contains a series of chronophotographic images showing how a cat lands on its feet after being tossed from a height. 46663, 46666, 46667, 46669

Mentioning the Mackenstein Camera and Eastman Roll Film

43. Marey, Étienne-Jules (1830-1904). (1) Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. Bifolium. 4pp. Villa Maria, 14 June 1892. 177 x 115 mm. (2) Nouveaux développements de la chronophotographie. Offprint from *Comptes rendus du Congrès des sociétés savants, Revue des travaux scientifiques, section des sciences* (1897). 35pp. Folding plate, text illustrations. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1897. 248 x 166 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit sunned. Together 2 items. Very good. $1500





NOUVEAUX DÉVELOPPEMENTS

DE

LA CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHIE

PAR

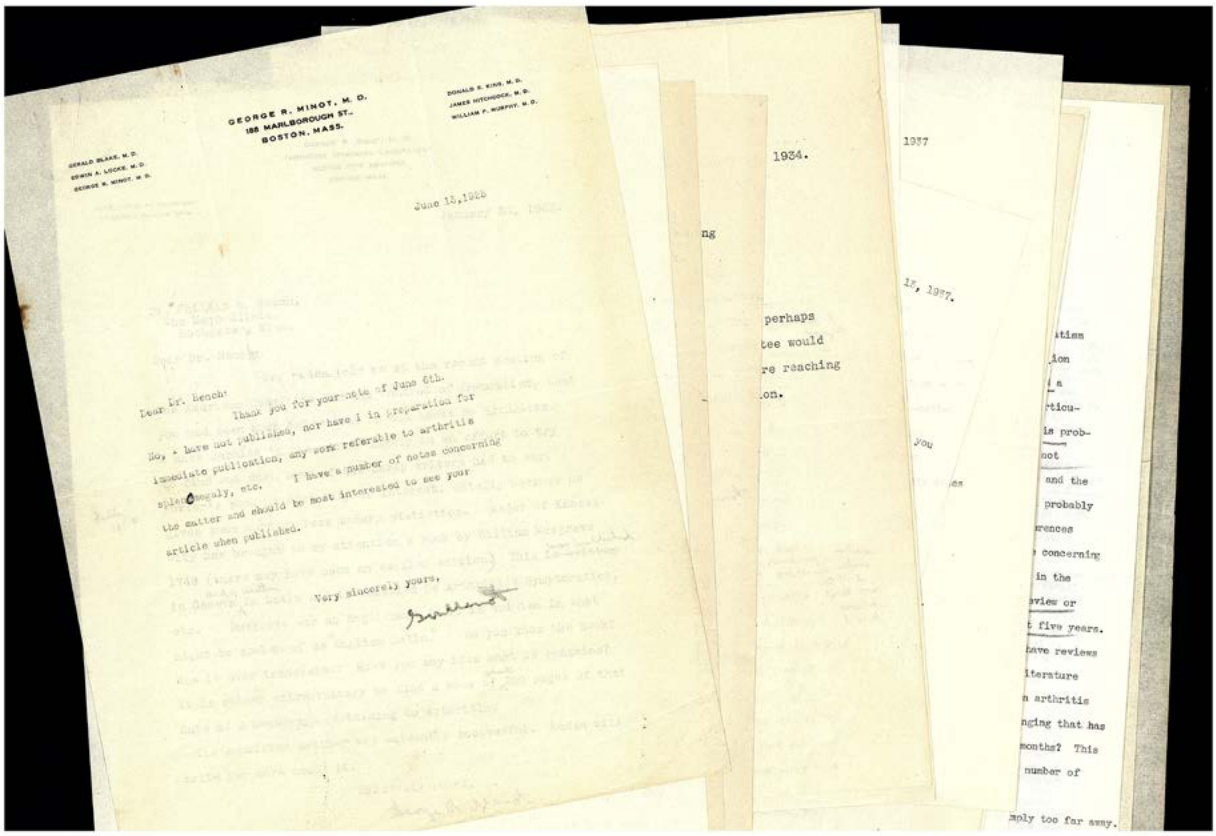
M. E.-J. MAREY

PARIS

IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE

First Edition, Offprint Issue of no. (2). Marey was a pioneer in cinematography, inventing devices to record movement over time that permanently altered our ways of visualizing time and motion. Inspired by Muybridge's photographs of animals in motion, Marey invented a single-camera system capable of decomposing movement into precise phases and recording them on a single photographic plate. This process, which he called "chronophography," helped lead the way to the development of the motion picture.

Marey's letter, while difficult to decipher, contains references to cinematic subjects, including the Mackenstein camera—the first single-lens camera able to film up to 20 images per second—and George Eastman's patented roll film, the first successful photographic film in roll form. The accompanying offprint, describing Marey's latest developments in chronophotography, includes a large plate with cinematic images, as well as an account of Marey's meeting with Thomas Edison when the latter was in Paris exhibiting his inventions at the Universal Exposition of 1889. During that meeting Marey showed Edison an example of chronophotography on moving film, which inspired Edison to invent his famous Kinetoscope. M. Braun, *Picturing Time: The Work of Étienne-Jules Marey*, pp. 189-90. 46604; 46607



Extensive Correspondence between Two Nobel Laureates, George Minot & Philip Hench, Regarding Arthritis

44. Minot, George (1885-1950) and **Philip S. Hench** (1896-1965). 10 typed letters signed from Minot to Hench (several with autograph additions), plus autograph note signed to Hench at the foot of one of Hench's letters, 2 typed letters signed from Minot to other correspondents, 2 carbons of Hench's replies to Minot, and 5 photographs of Minot taken by Hench (one showing both Minot and Hench). 17 sheets total, plus photographs. Various sizes (largest 280 x 217 mm.). Creased where originally folded, a few impressions from paper clips, but very good. Click **here** for complete list. $3750

An excellent scientific correspondence between two Nobel Laureates—George Minot, who received a share of the 1934 Nobel Prize for his pioneering work on pernicious anemia; and Philip S. Hench, who was awarded a share of the 1950 Prize for the discovery of cortisone and its application in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Minot's liver-based therapy for pernicious anemia, developed with William P. Murphy, "ranks as one of the greatest modern advances in therapy" (Garrison-Morton.com

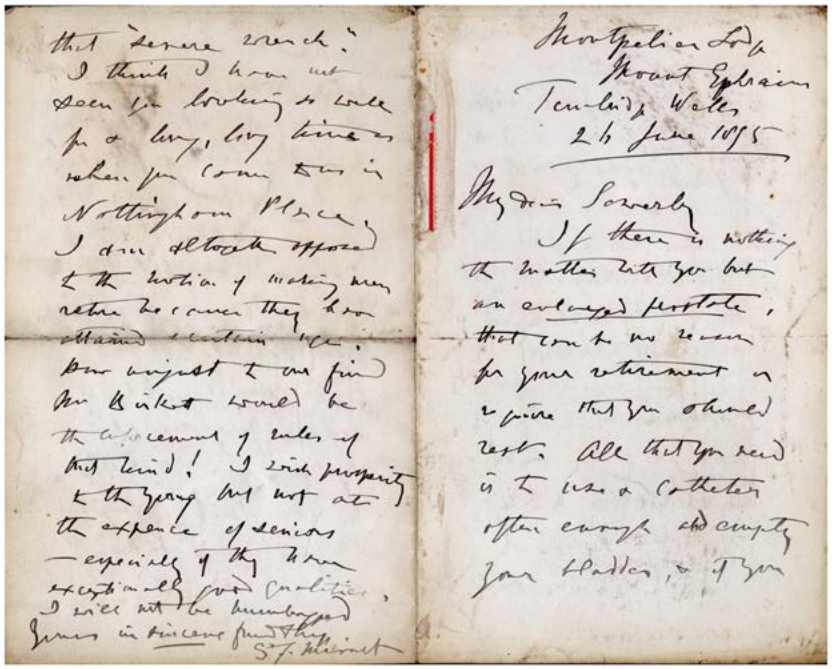
3140, describing Minot and Murphy's landmark paper of 1926); while Hench's work "[laid] open the whole field of investigation of inflammatory processes resulting from immunologic reactions" (R. Maulitz, *Grand Rounds: One Hundred Years of Internal Medicine,* p. 19).

The correspondence we are offering touches on Minot and Hench's shared interest in arthritis and the history of its treatment. It begins with Minot's reply of 6 June 1925 to a query by Hench: "No, I have not published, nor have I in preparation for immediate publication, any work referable to arthritis splenomegaly, etc." Nearly eight years later (30 January 1933) Minot responded to Hench's interest in "old books on arthritis," citing several early authors: "Fowler's book is certainly of interest, chiefly because he gives some more or less modern statistics. Major of Kansas City has brought to my attention a book by William Musgrave 1749 . . . This was published in Geneva and is written in Latin and is entitled De Arthridite Symptomatica, etc." Hench replied to Minot's 30 January letter on 4 February, sending Minot "my own copy of Musgrave "De Arthritide Symptomatica" and confessing that "this is one of quite a number of classical books which I have not as yet had time to go through seriously . . . it is obvious that Musgrave uses the term 'arthritis' more or less synonymously with gout at times, and at other times he uses it for more or less all types of arthritis." On 8 February Minot wrote to thank Hench for Musgrave's book and to explain his earlier reference to Fowler: "In regard to Fowler's book, I find it is not very well known. When one of these rare days come when I have nothing else to do I should like to study Fowler further and write something about him. The title page of Fowler's book reads as follows – 'Medical Reports of the Effects of Blood Letting, Sudorifics and Blistering in the cure of the Acute and Chronic Rheumatism. Thomas Fowler, M.D. of York. London, J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church, 1795.'"

On 1 June 1936 Minot acknowledged receipt of an offprint Hench had sent him, and promised that he would "[send] to you under separate cover one of the very few I have left of the original paper on liver therapy. I will also see what I can do about sending you some of the ones that followed that original one." He added in pencil: "I have looked over the reprints I am sending. There are various others but the 2 first ones are here & sent." Hench responded with gratitude on 13 June, assuring Minot that "the collection of your reprints . . . will be kept as part of my collection of reprints of the greatest importance."

On 8 September 1937 Minot gave Hench permission to quote some of his observations in a paper: "You are quite right that I have seen a good many cases of Pernicious Anemia who have also had rheumatoid arthritis, and some cases have had hypertrophic arthritis. When liver extract has been given to those individuals there has been no particular effect on the articular symptoms. I have not treated any cases of so-called secondary anemia or iron deficiency anemia with liver extract. It is quite all right for you to put into your communication 'This has also been the experience of Dr. George R. Minot with cases of pernicious anemia' (personal communication)."

In two other letters—including an autograph note at the foot of Hench's letter of 3 August 1939—Minot thanked Hench for sending photographs Hench had taken during some of their visits. Five of these photographs are included in the archive. Minot's final letter to Hench, written a year before his death, mentions the stroke he had suffered two years previously: "I believe I told you that I had an extensive thrombosis that involved the left side of my body and that as yet I cannot walk alone but I intend to be able to do that before long. To be boastful, I actually walked with a cane five steps in Dr. Ober's office yesterday." 48389



Mivart Offers Advice on Prostatic Obstruction

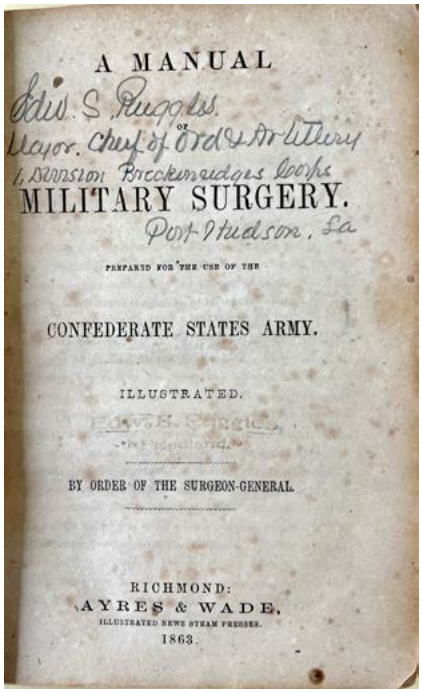
45. Mivart, St. George Jackson (1827-1900). Autograph letter signed to [William?] Sowerby. Bifolium. 4pp. Tunbridge Wells, 24 June 1895. 180 x 114 mm. First and last pages a little soiled especially at folds, remains of gummed label on vertical fold. Very good. $650

From British biologist St. George Mivart, who studied under Huxley and made useful contributions to biological research: He was the first to identify and name the *Tupaiidae* (treeshrew) family and published important skeletal studies of lemuroids and other primates. Mivart at first supported Darwin's theory of evolution but later became one of its fiercest critics, pointing out numerous perceived flaws in the theory that Darwin refuted point by point in the sixth edition of the *Origin*. A staunch Catholic, Mivart attempted to come up with an alternative theory of evolution acceptable both to the Church and to scientists, which ended up being rejected by both.

His letter to Sowerby contains some rather blunt medical advice:

> If there is nothing the matter with you but an enlarged prostate, that can be no reason for your retirement or require that you should rest. All that you need is the use of a catheter often enough and empty your bladder, & if you find any difficulty in passing it, your wife should learn to do it for you—as plenty of good wives do. There may be other evils of which I know nothing but as far as the prostate is concerned most elderly men may expect that little amusement. I look forward to it myself as a matter of course & don't care a d___ about it . . .

His correspondent may have been William Sowerby (1824-1902), a civil engineer possibly connected to his good friends Wilfrid and Alice Meynell; the Meynell's daughter, Olivia, married a Sowerby. 48391


A MANUAL

Edw. S. Ruggles.
Major. Chief of Ord & Artillery
1, Division Breckenridges Corps
MILITARY SURGERY.
Port Hudson, La

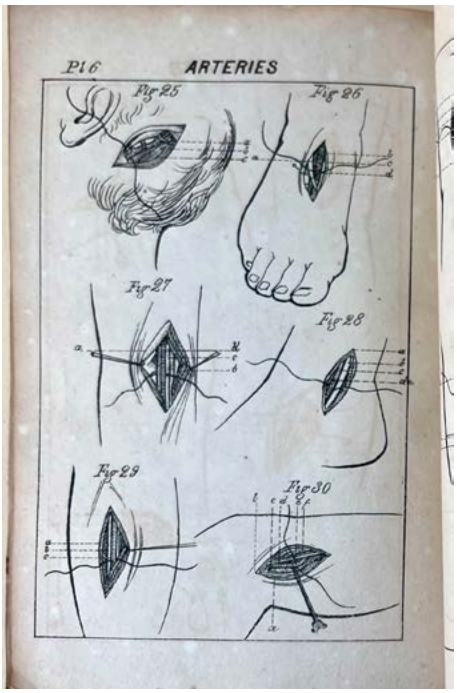
PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE

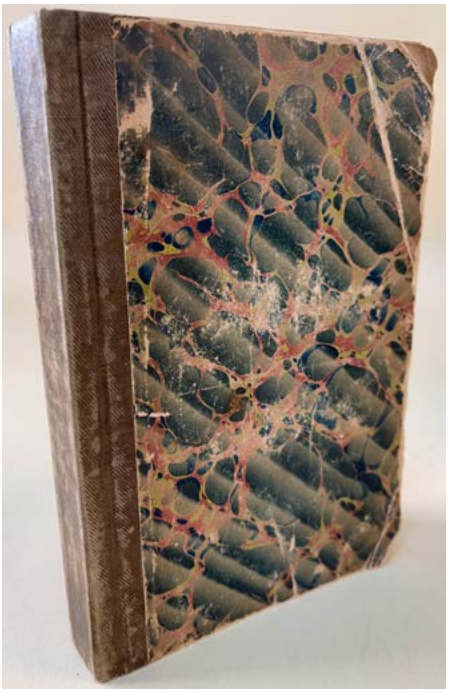
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

ILLUSTRATED.

BY ORDER OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

RICHMOND:
AYRES & WADE,
ILLUSTRATED NEWS STEAM PRESSES.
1863.





The Leading Confederate Surgical Manual

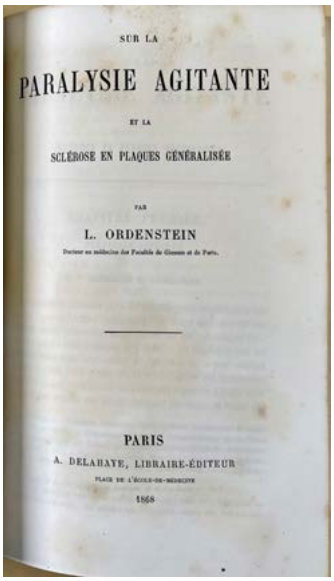
46. [**Moore, Samuel Preston** (1813-89).] A manual of military surgery. Prepared for the use of the Confederate States Army . . . by order of the Surgeon-General. iv, 297pp. 30 lithographed plates. Richmond: Ayres & Ward, 1863. 177 x 118 mm. Quarter cloth, marbled limp boards ca. 1863, some rubbing and wear, corners of front cover creased, but overall sound. Some foxing and toning as usual, but very good. Signatures and ownership stamps of Edward S. Ruggles, a major in the Confederate States Army who served as Chief of Ordnance and Artillery at Port Hudson, Louisiana. Bookplate. $3000

Only Edition of the most substantial medical text issued by the Surgeon General's Office of the Confederate States Army, and the only extensively illustrated Confederate surgical manual. According to the preface, the book was "confined to those affections most intimately connected with gun-shot wounds and operations, as Shock, Tetanus, Hospital Gangrene, Pyaemia, &c." (p. iii – iv). The thirty lithographed plates illustrate procedures for the numerous types of arterial ligations, amputations, resections and other operations required of the battlefield surgeon, and the text summarizes a great deal of technical data in a small, portable format. As with many Confederate imprints, this book is quite rare on the market.

This copy was once owned by an officer in the Confederate States Army, Major Edward S. Ruggles, who served as Chief of Ordnance and Artillery at Port Hudson, Louisiana. Ruggles was most likely present at the Siege of Port Hudson (22 May – 9 July 1863), the final engagement in the Union Army's campaign to recapture the Mississippi River. Crandall, *Confederate Imprints,* 1057. Garrison-Morton.com 7736. 46756

47. Newton, Isaac (1642-1727). Color mezzotint portrait by William Jeans after the painting from the studio of Enoch Seeman (ca. 1689 – 1744), signed in pencil by the engraver. London: The Museum Galleries, 1922. 279 x 354 mm. (platemark); 362 x 519 mm. (sheet). Slight foxing but very good. $500

Attractive color mezzotint after the portrait of Newton produced by the studio of Enoch Seeman, showing Newton seated at a table with a celestial globe and an open volume of what appears to be the third edition of his *Principia Mathematica*. The Seeman portrait, now in London's National Portrait Gallery, was painted circa 1726-1730. 46679


SUR LA

PARALYSIE AGITANTE

ET LA

SCLÉROSE EN PLAQUES GÉNÉRALISÉE

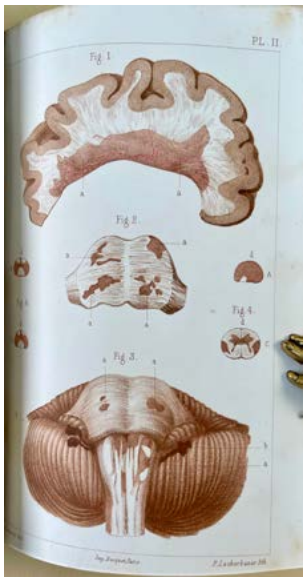
PAR

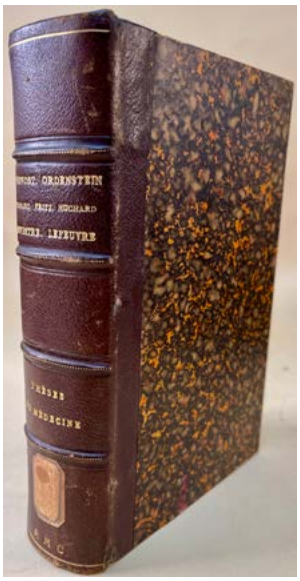
L. ORDENSTEIN

PARIS

A. DELAHAYE, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR

1868

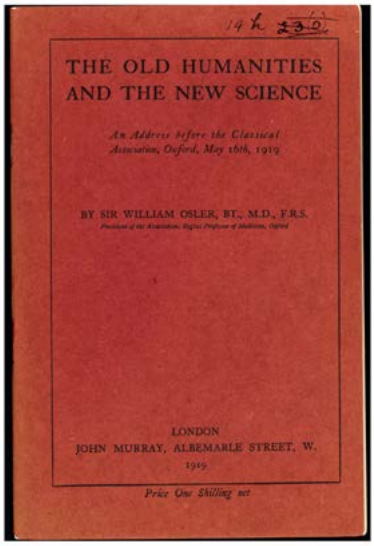


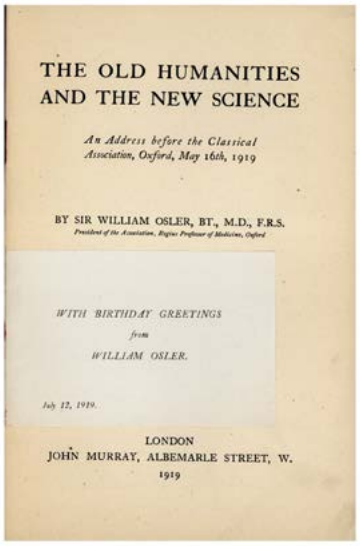


Multiple Sclerosis: First Detailed Definition of its Clinical Features

48. Ordenstein, Léopold (1835-1902). Sur la paralysie agitante et la sclérose en plaques généralisée. 86, [2]pp. 2 plates. Paris: A. Delahaye, 1868. 212 x 131 mm. In sammelband containing 6 other works, titled "Thèses en médecine" on the spine. 19th-century quarter morocco, marbled boards, small scratch on front cover. Minor foxing but very good. $2000

First Edition. "In his doctoral thesis Ordenstein, a pupil of Charcot, first defined the clinical features of multiple sclerosis in detail, with pathologic confirmation, and distinguished the main symptoms and pathologic findings of multiple sclerosis from those of paralysis agitans (later known as Parkinson's disease.)" (Garrison-Morton.com 13813). 46614



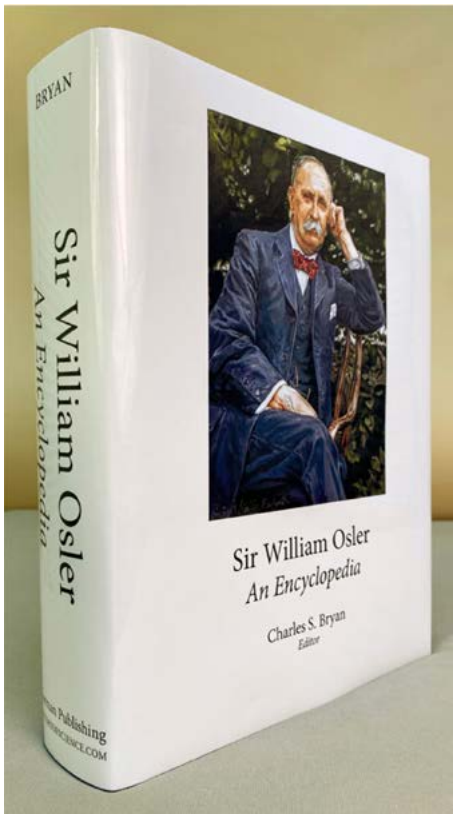


Osler's Last Major Address

49. Osler, William (1849-1919). The old humanities and the new science: An address before the Classical Association, Oxford, May 16th, 1919. 32pp. London: John Murray, 1919. 214 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers, saddle-stitched, small holes at spine staples. Very good. Printed presentation slip bound before the title: "With birthday greetings from William Osler." $375

First Separate Edition. "This was Osler's last important public address, revealing his essential thoroughness in classical scholarship" (Golden and Roland, *Sir William Osler*, no. 1065). "Osler's overarching message is the need for more interaction between scientists and teachers of the humanities" (Bryant, *Sir William Osler: An Encyclopedia*, pp. 558-560) 46636.

50. 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.

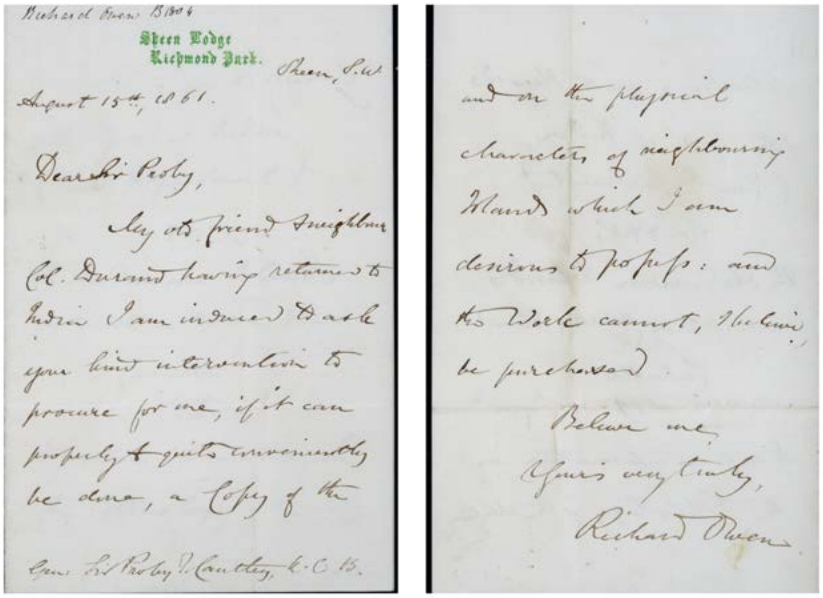
"A comprehensive encyclopedia on the most iconic physician in the history of American medicine . . . Physicians and scholars will find it engaging, as well as general readers interested in the culture of American medicine. A monumental contribution." —Kenneth E. Ludmerer, Professor of Medicine, Washington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

Owen Requests a Book on the Ethnology of Island Natives in the Bay of Bengal

51. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Autograph letter signed to Sir Proby Cautley (1802-71). Bifolium. 3pp. London, 15 August 1861. 157 x 104 mm. Slightly soiled along folds, a few pin-holes, but very good. $950


Sheen Lodge
Richmond Park.
August 15th, 1861.
Dear Sir Proby,
My old friend & neighbour Col. Durand having returned to India I am induced to ask your kind intervention to procure for me, if it can properly & quite conveniently be done, a Copy of the
and on the physical characters of neighbouring Islands which I am desirous to possess: and the work cannot, I believe, be purchased.
Believe me,
Richard Owen

From Richard Owen, the foremost British comparative anatomist and paleontologist of his era and founder of London's Natural History Museum, to British engineer and paleontologist Sir Proby Cautley, who supervised the construction of the Ganges canal and took an active part in Hugh Falconer's fossil expeditions in India's Sivalik Hills.

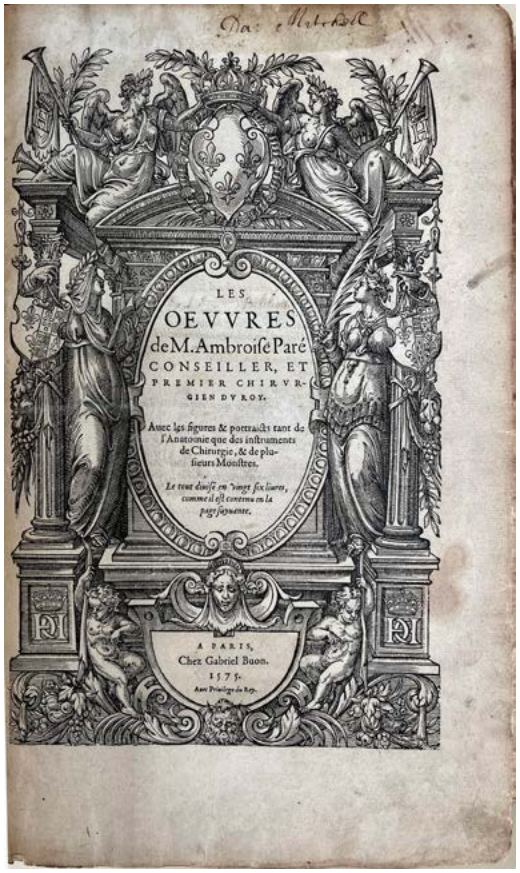
> My old friend & neighbour Col. Durand having returned to India I am induced to ask your kind intervention to procure for me, if it can properly & quite conveniently done, a copy of the "Selections from the Records of the Gov't of India (Home Department) No. XXV. The Andaman Islands with notes on Barren Island Calcutta 1859." It contains information on the Ethnology of the Natives and on the physical characters of neighbouring Islands which I am desirous to possess: and the work cannot, I believe, be purchased.

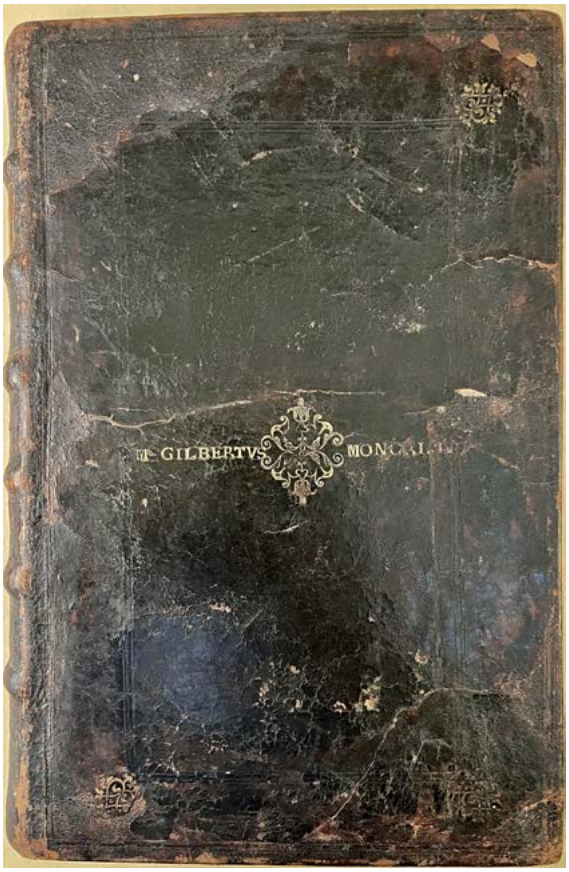
The islands Owen refers to here are located in the Bay of Bengal. 48392

The "First Folio" of Renaissance Surgery—Extremely Rare on the Market!

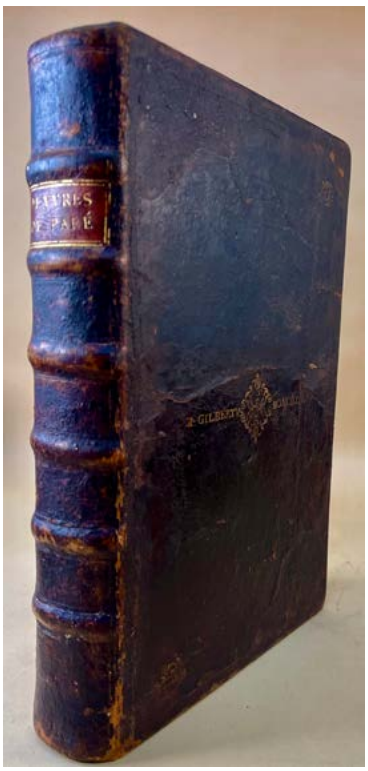
52. Paré, Ambroise (1510[?] – 1590). Les oeuvres de M. Ambroise Paré conseiller, et premier chirurgien du roi. Avec les figures & portraicts tant de l'anatomie que des instruments de chirurgie, & de plusieurs monstres. Folio. [20], 945, [45], [2, blank]pp. Woodcut title border, woodcut portrait and 295 woodcut illustrations. Paris: Gabriel Buon, 1575. 351 x 223 mm. Slightly later full paneled calf, repaired and laid down over later boards, spine label renewed, light wear. Neat repair to title-leaf not affecting the printed area, early owner's name partly eradicated from leaf a1 slightly affecting a few letters on the verso, light toning, a few insignificant marginal tears, but a very good copy with the terminal blank Oo4 present. From the library of Gilbert Moncrieff, physician to James IV of Scotland (later James I of England), with "M. Gilbertus Moncrifius" tooled in gilt on the front and back covers, early ownership inscription "Da: Mitchell" on the title. $30,000

First Edition of Paré's collected works, representing the greatest and most influential book in Renaissance surgery, and the first original surgical writing in Europe since the Middle Ages. The first edition has been rare on the market for many decades. Our copy is from the library of Scottish physician Gilbert Moncrieff, who was named physician to King James VI of Scotland in 1575.

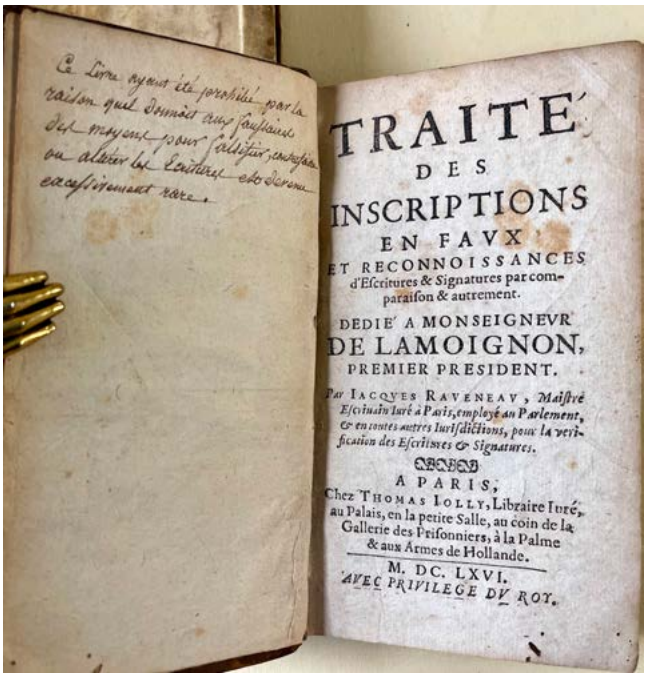




This splendid folio, the darling of Paré's heart, was at once the culmination of its author's naïve hopes to place surgery in its rightful place among the arts, to put the understanding of it within reach of the humblest barber-surgeon, and to confound his own enemies . . . Its manner of conception and the renown of its author made it, from its first appearance, the surgical code of its era. Malgaigne calls it the first real surgical treatise since Guy de Chauliac; the latter was still writing under Arabian influence, while Paré brought in the new experimental spirit of the Renaissance (Doe, p. 104).



Paré's innovations in treatment are extraordinarily comprehensive, ranging from his opposition to boiling oil in gunshot wounds and ligature instead of cautery in amputations to his revival of podalic version in obstetrics. He popularized the truss in hernia, and ushered in the modern age of prostheses and brace-making, using armorers, whose trade was disappearing with the advent of gunpowder, to manufacture his devices. "Paré used rope and windlass traction for femoral fractures and was able to distinguish hip dislocation from fracture of the femoral neck. He confirmed the cord compression in vertebral fractures that had been recognized by the Egyptians and Hippocrates . . . Paré used appliances and methods rather like those of Hippocrates for reducing hip and shoulder dislocations, and one or two special to himself. He describes displacement of the 'appendices' (i.e. epiphyses) of the long bones, to be restored if deformity is to be avoided, and reduced neck dislocations by manipulation and traction . . ." (Le Vay, *History of Orthopedics,* pp. 224-25; also 222-230). Paré anticipated Andry in pointing out the role of bad posture in scoliosis, was the first to use corsets to correct spinal deformities, and invented boots for clubfoot. Doe, *Bibliography of the Works of Ambroise Paré*, no. 29. Garrison-Morton.com 5565. 46768



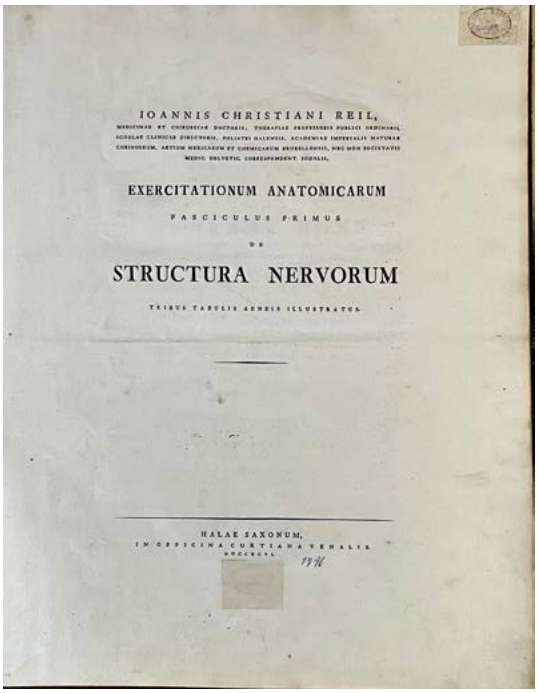
The First Book on Detecting Manuscript Forgeries; Suppressed as a Potential Forger's Manual

53. Raveneau, Jacques (d. ca. 1683). Traité des inscriptions en faux et reconnoissances d'escritures & signatures par comparaison & autrement. 12mo. [22], 215pp. 2 engraved plates, folding printed leaf after p. 124. Paris: Thomas Jolly, 1666. 152 x 84 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spine ca. 1666, hinges cracked, extremities and corners worn. Minor foxing but very good. Former owner's note on the verso of the front free endpaper. $5000

First Authorized Edition of the first book on the detection of forged documents, with the imprint dated 1666 and privilege dated 8 April 1666. The Bibliothèque nationale de France has a unique copy of Raveneau's work with title-page dated 1665; according to Anne Sauvy (*Livres saisis à Paris entre 1678 and 1701* [1972], no. 19), this copy bears a privilege dated July 1665. In the copy is a note indicating that this privilege was obtained improperly. Presumably Raveneau had to delay publication of the *Traité* until he could obtain an accepted privilege; the privilege in the 1666 edition is dated April 8, 1666. This 1666 edition includes a florid dedication to French magistrate Guillaume Ier de Lamoignon, marquis de Basville, who was first president of the Parliament of Paris. The dedication is prominently featured on the title page.

Raveneau, a professional calligrapher and scrivener, described here the various methods of counterfeiting documents and signatures, articulating the important legal principle that a signature should be considered false if it conforms too closely to a known example. The French authorities suppressed publication of the *Traité*, believing that the information it contained was as useful to forgers as it was to those detecting forgeries, and it is possible that Raveneau may have been imprisoned for writing the book.

The 1666 edition is very rare on the market. Further editions were published in Luxembourg in 1673, and in Paris (presumably after the ban had been lifted) in 1691. This copy contains an old inscription facing the title page, probably from the 19th century, that may be translated, "This book was prohibited for the reason that it gave forgers the means to falsify, fake or alter writings, and has become excessively rare." 42674


IOANNIS CHRISTIANI REIL,

EXERCITATIONUM ANATOMICARUM

FASCICULUS PRIMUS

DE

STRUCTURA NERVORUM

HALAE SAXONUM,

"Island of Reil"

54. Reil, Johann Christian (1759-1813). Exercitationum anatomicarum fasciculus primus de structura nervorum [all published]. Large folio. [6], 32pp. 3 engraved plates. Halle: In officina Curtiana venalis, 1796. 520 x 402 mm. Later half cloth, paste paper boards, slight edgewear, upper corners a bit creased. Plates foxed, a few small marginal holes in last plate not affecting the image, but very good. Former owner's stamps on title (one covered with paper slip). $4500

First Edition. Classic description of the insular cortex or "island of Reil," a portion of the cerebral cortex folded deep within the brain's lateral sulcus; it plays a role in various functions linked to consciousness, emotion, and regulation of the body's homeostasis.

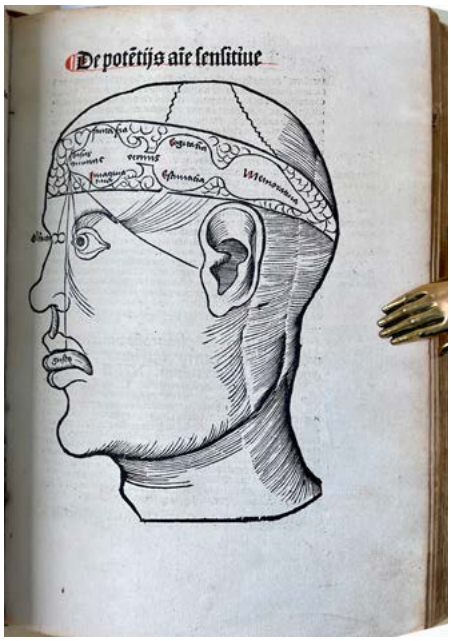
> In 1796, [Reil] separately published the 32-page Latin treatise *Exercitationum anatomicarum fasciculus primus de structura nervorum* . . . This work was primarily related to the structure of nerves, yet also contains his description of the insula, later *insula Reili* or island of Reil. Interestingly, the insula was only mentioned in the text; the figures were primarily devoted to the structure of cranial and spinal nerves and plexi. Reil's discovery of the insula was immortalized in many editions of Henry Gray's *Gray's Anatomy* from the first edition published in 1858 to the current 39th edition (Binder *et al.*, p. 1093).

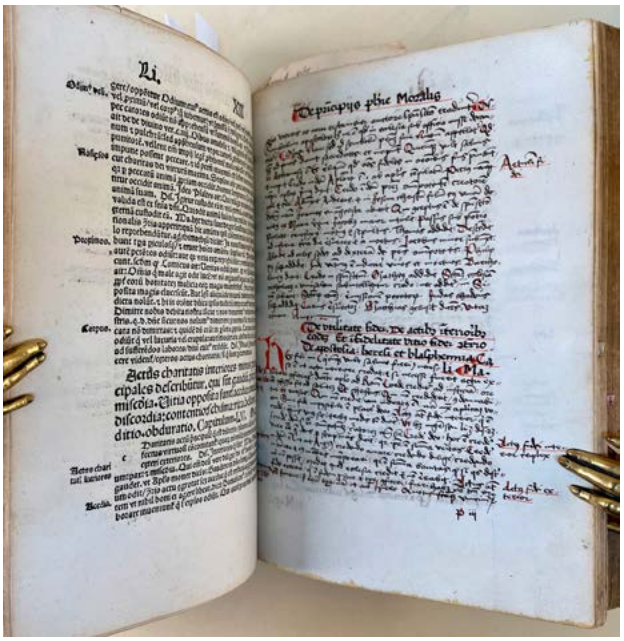
Reil was the first anatomist to use preservatives and hardening agents consistently when preparing brains for dissection and to write about his methods. He also founded the first journal of physiology, the *Archiv für die Physiologie*, issued between 1795 and 1813. D. K. Binder *et al.*, "The seminal contributions of Joann-Christian Reil to anatomy, physiology, and psychiatry," *Neurosurgery* 61 (2007): 1091-96. Clarke and O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord,* p. 593. Garrison-Morton.com 1387. 46948

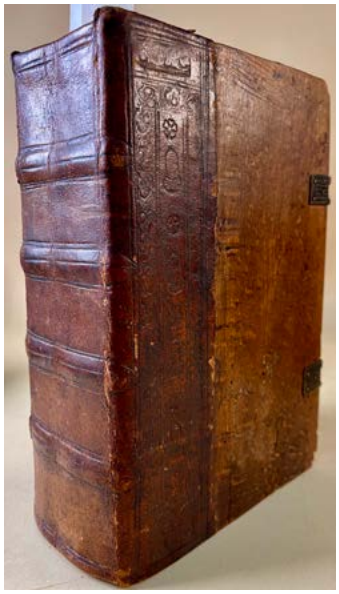
With the Famous World Map

55. Reisch, Gregor (ca. 1467-1525). Margarita philosophica cu[m] additionibus nouis: ab auctore suo studiossisma reuisio[n]e tertio su[er]additis. 4to. [316] ff., unnumbered. Two leaves of manuscript text in an early hand bound after leaves P3 – P4, repeating the text on those leaves. Rubricated. Hand-colored woodcut title printed in red and black, 3 folding woodcuts (including world map) hors texte, 19 full-page and circa 40 partial-page woodcut text illustrations, along with diagrams, musical notation, etc. Basel: industria Michaelis Furterij et Joannis Scoti, 1508. Bound with: **Sunczel, Fridericus.** Collecta et exercitata Friderici Sunczel Mosellani liberaliu[m] studioru[m] magistri in octo libros Phisico[rum] Arestotelis in almo studio Ingolstadiensi. 4to. [140]ff., unnumbered. Rubricated. Hagenau: Heinrich Gran for Johannes Rynman, 1499. Together 2 works in 1. Wooden boards ca. 1508 with brass clasps, leather strap of one clasp detached, later blind-tooled calf spine, some wormholes in the front cover. Title-page and first few leaves of the Margarita a bit soiled and frayed, minor worming, vellum tabs added by early owner (some lacking), some repairs along folds of the world map. Very good. $50,000

Third authorized edition of the *Margarita philosophica*; **First Edition** of Sunczel's work. Reisch's *Margarita philosophica* [Philosophical pearl], first published in 1503 by Joannes Schott, was "the first modern encyclopedia to appear in print" (Smith, *Rara arithmetica,* p. 83), and one of the most widely used textbooks for university







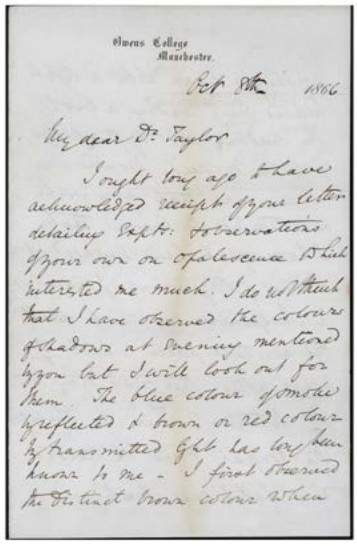
students throughout the sixteenth century. The work proved so popular that the Strasbourg printer Grueninger produced an unauthorized second edition in February 1504; "Schott retaliated with the third on 16 March 1504, and the fourth (in partnership with Furter) at Basle on 17 Feb 1508 with Schott's original cuts" (Davies, *Catalogue of Early German Books in the Library of C. Fairfax Murray,* p. 570). Ferguson's bibliography of the *Margarita philosophica* describes our edition as the third "genuine" edition.

The twelve books of the *Margarita philosophica* cover the subjects essential to a 16th-century university education: Grammar, dialectic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, the origin of natural objects, psychology [*De anima*], logic and ethics. The book's woodcuts include "the oldest printed illustration of the structure of the eye" (Choulant, p. 80), an early depiction of the brain, and a remarkable Ptolemaic world map reflecting recent developments in geographical knowledge. "A caption across the traditional spit of land adjoining Africa to Asia acknowledges (in Latin) the disappearance of the classical world concept: 'Here is not land but sea, in which there are such islands not conceived by Ptolemy' . . . it is unclear whether the reference is to the sea route to India, or to the finding of the West Indian islands by Columbus, or both" (Shirley, *Mapping of the World,* p. 21).

Schott's 1508 edition largely reuses the woodcuts from his earlier editions, but the title is completely new, as are the illustrations of the Baculus Jacob on leaf q5v and the bath on leaf C6v. Our copy includes two manuscript leaves of text in an early hand bound after leaves P3 – P4, repeating the text on those leaves.

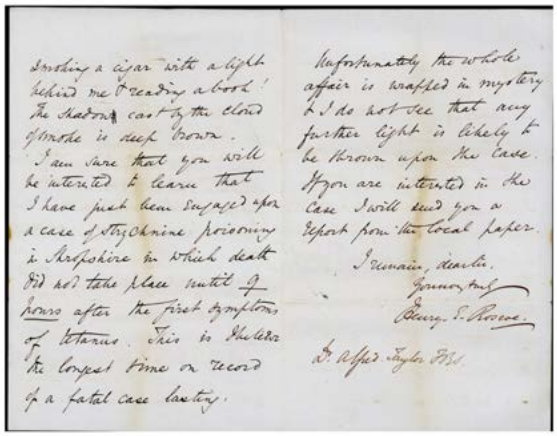
OCLC cites only three copies in North American libraries (Smithsonian, Newberry, U. Penn.) of Sunczel's *Collections and Exercises . . . on the Eight Books of the Physics of Aristotle*. "Not much is known about Sunczel other than he was a 'master' at the University of Ingolstadt, and it appears that [his] book arose from a teaching context, as it begins with an index to the contents of the book ('given that students have variable powers of memory, . . .'). Sunczel also lists the founders of philosophy, provides anatomical details of the head, and refers to the Parisian articles [i.e., certain heretical philosophical and theological theses] condemned in 1277" (Kukusawa). BMC III, p. 686. Ferguson, "The *Margarita philosophica* of Gregorius Reisch: A bibliography," *The Library,* 4th series, 10 (1929): 197-201. S. Kukusawa, *Natural Philosophy Epitomised: Books 8-11 of Gregor Reisch's* Philosophical pearl *[1503]* (web). 46753

"I Have Just Been Engaged upon a Case of Strychnine Poisoning . . ."


Owens College
Manchester.
Oct 8th 1866

My dear Dr Taylor

I ought long ago to have acknowledged receipt of your letter detailing Expts: & observations of your own on opalescence which interested me much. I do not think that I have observed the colours of shadows at evening mentioned by you but I will look out for them. The blue colour of smoke by reflected & brown or red colour by transmitted light has long been known to me - I first observed the distinct brown colour when


smoking a cigar with a light behind me & reading a book! The shadow cast by the cloud of smoke is deep brown.

I am sure that you will be interested to learn that I have just been engaged upon a case of strychnine poisoning in Shropshire in which death did not take place until 9 hours after the first symptoms of tetanus. This is I believe the longest time on record of a fatal case lasting

Unfortunately the whole affair is wrapped in mystery & I do not see that any further light is likely to be thrown upon the case. If you are interested in the case I will send you a report from the local paper.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours truly
Henry E. Roscoe.

Dr Alfred Taylor FRS

56. **Roscoe, Henry E.** (1833-1915). Autograph letter signed to Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80). Bifolium. 3pp. Manchester, 8 October 1866. 181 x 117 mm. Light soiling along folds, tiny hole in last leaf but very good. $650

From British chemist Henry Roscoe, noted for his photochemical studies and pioneering efforts in flash photography, to Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-19th century.

I ought long ago to have acknowledged receipt of your letter detailing expts. & observations of your own on opalescence which interested me much. I do not think that I have observed the colours of shadows at evening mentioned by you but I will look out for them. The blue colour of smoke by reflected & brown or red colour by transmitted light has long been known to me. I first observed the distinct brown colour when smoking a cigar with a light behind me & reading a book! The shadow cast by the cloud of smoke is deep brown.

I am sure that you will be interested to learn that I have just been engaged upon a case of strychnine poisoning in Shropshire in which death did not take place until 9 hours after the first symptoms of tetanus. This is I believe the longest time on record of a fatal case lasting . . .

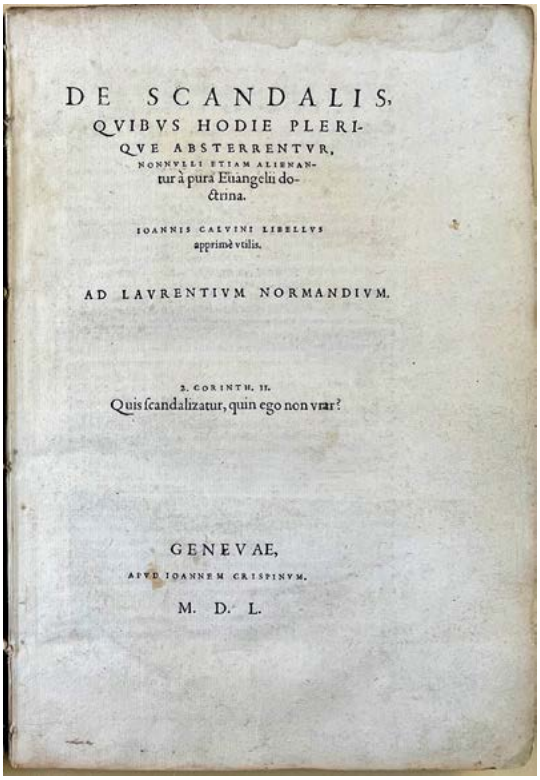
48453

Calvin on Religious Offenses, Including Servetus's Anti-Trinitarian Doctrine

57. [**Servetus, Michael** (1511-53).] **Calvin, John** (1509-1564). De scandalis, quibus hodie plerique absterrentur, nonnulli etiam alienantur a pura evangelii doctrina. 4to. 110pp. plus final blank. Geneva: Apud Joannem Crispinum, 1550. 248 x 172 mm. 16th-century limp vellum, covers a bit spotted. Very good. $7500

First Edition, and very rare on the market. Calvin's book on "scandals" (i.e., stumbling blocks or offenses) was a religious polemic "intended especially to fortify the faith of those who had to contend with various arguments that were being brought against the gospel" (W. Greef, *The Writings of John Calvin: An Introductory Guide,* p. 127). On page 59 Calvin denounced the anti-Trinitarian doctrine of Michael Servetus, as set forth in the latter's *Christianismi restitutio* (1553), which had been circulating in manuscript since 1546.

For many, let the one example of Servetus suffice. For he, puffed up with Portuguese pride, and swelling still more with his own arrogance, thought that this was the best method of acquiring his reputation, if he were to tear up all the principles of religion. Whatever, therefore, has been handed down by the

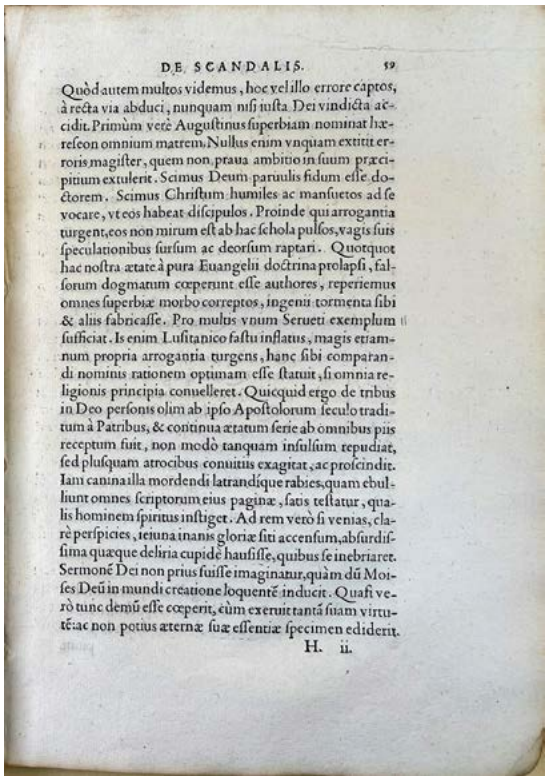

DE SCANDALIS,
QVIBVS HODIE PLERIQVE ABSTERRENTVR,
NONNVLLI ETIAM ALIENANTVR à pura Euangelii doctrina.

IOANNIS CALVINI LIBELLVS apprimè vtilis.

AD LAVRENTIVM NORMANDIVM.

2. CORINTH. 11.
Quis scandalizatur, quin ego non vrar?

GENEVAE,
APVD IOANNEM CRISPINVM.
M. D. L.


DE SCANDALIS. 59

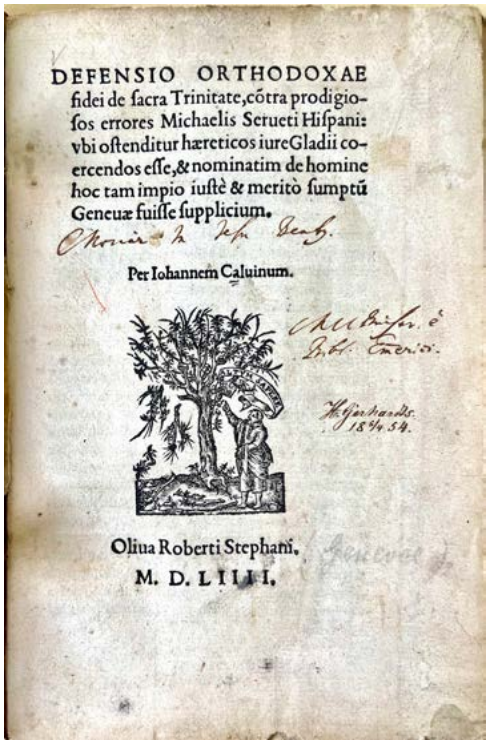
Quòd autem multos videmus, hoc vel illo errore captos, à recta via abduci, nunquam nisi iusta Dei vindicta accidit. Primùm verè Augustinus superbiam nominat hæreseon omnium matrem. Nullus enim vnquam extitit erroris magister, quem non praua ambitio in suum præcipitium extulerit. Scimus Deum paruulis fidum esse doctorem. Scimus Christum humiles ac mansuetos ad se vocare, vt eos habeat discipulos. Proinde qui arrogantia turgent, eos non mirum est ab hac schola pulsos, vagis suis speculationibus sursum ac deorsum raptari. Quotquot hac nostra ætate à pura Euangelii doctrina prolapsi, falsorum dogmatum cœperunt esse authores, reperiemus omnes superbiæ morbo correptos, ingenii tormenta sibi & aliis fabricasse. Pro multis vnum Serueti exemplum sufficiat. Is enim Lusitanico fastu inflatus, magis etiamnum propria arrogantia turgens, hanc sibi comparandi nominis rationem optimam esse statuit, si omnia religionis principia conuelleret. Quicquid ergo de tribus in Deo personis olim ab ipso Apostolorum seculo traditum à Patribus, & continua ætatum serie ab omnibus piis receptum fuit, non modò tanquam insulsum repudiat, sed plusquam atrocibus conuitiis exagitat, ac proscindit. Iam canina illa mordendi latrandique rabies, quam ebulliunt omnes scriptorum eius paginæ, satis testatur, qualis hominem spiritus instiget. Ad rem verò si venias, clarè perspicies, ieiuna inanis gloriæ siti accensum, absurdissima quæque deliria cupidè hausisse, quibus se inebriaret. Sermonē Dei non prius fuisse imaginatur, quàm dū Moises Deū in mundi creatione loquentē inducit. Quasi verò tunc demū esse cœperit, cùm exeruit tantā suam virtutē, ac non potius æternæ suæ essentiæ specimen ediderit.

H. ii.

Fathers from the very age of the Apostles concerning the three persons in God, and received by all the pious throughout the ages, not only does he reject as unsavory, but repels with more than atrocious reproaches, and cuts them down. That doglike frenzy of biting and barking, which bubbles up all over the pages of his writings, pretty much testifies to what kind of spirit inspires the man [edited Google translation].

46581

Calvin Defends his Execution of Michael Servetus

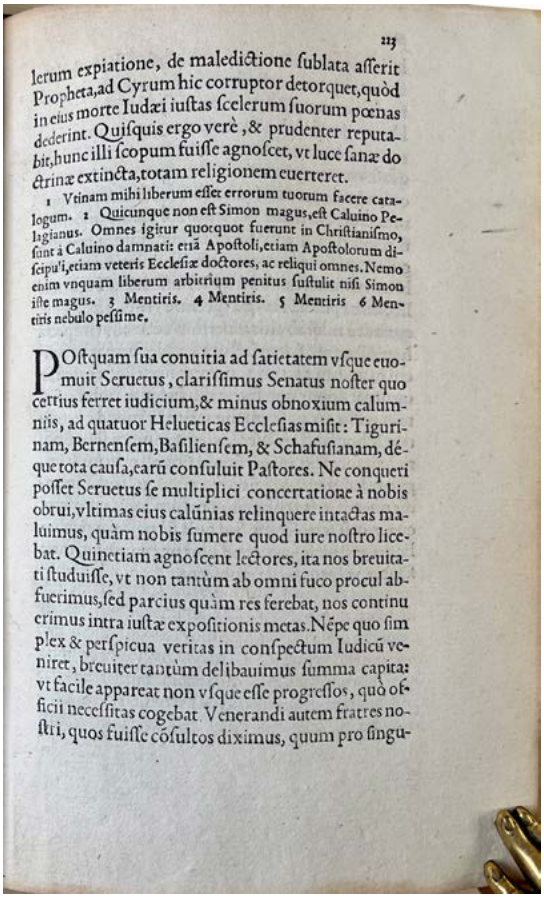

DEFENSIO ORTHODOXAE fidei de sacra Trinitate, cōtra prodigiosos errores Michaelis Serueti Hispani: vbi ostenditur hæreticos iure Gladii coercendos esse, & nominatim de homine hoc tam impio iustè & meritò sumptū Genevæ fuisse supplicium.

Per Iohannem Caluinum.

Oliua Roberti Stephani.
M. D. LIII.

58. [**Servetus, Michael** (1511-53).] **Calvin, John** (1509-1564). Defensio orthodoxae fidei de sacra trinitate, contra prodigiosos errores Michaelis Serueti. 8vo. 261, [3] pp., including final blank. [Geneva:] Robert Estienne, 1554. 194 x 127 mm. 16th-century limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript, light soiling. Minor soiling and dampstaining, lower edges of first 3 leaves a bit frayed, but very good. Early ownership inscriptions on the title. $8500

First Edition. Calvin, the Protestant religious reformer and founder of Calvinism, here defended the execution in 1553 of the notable humanist and polymath Michael Servetus for the latter's anti-Trinitarian beliefs. That same year Servetus had published his *Christianismi restitutio,* a work calling for the reformation of Christianity, which includes the first printed description of the lesser circulation (see Garrison-Morton.com 754); because of the heretical nature of this work, Calvin had Servetus arrested, tried and condemned to burn at the stake. Calvin was adamant about



lerum expiatione, de maledictione ſublata aſſerit Propheta,ad Cyrum hic corruptor detorquet,quòd in eius morte Iudæi iuſtas ſcelerum ſuorum pœnas dederint. Quiſquis ergo verè,& prudenter reputabit,hunc illi ſcopum fuiſſe agnoſcet, vt luce ſanæ doctrinæ extincta,totam religionem euerteret.

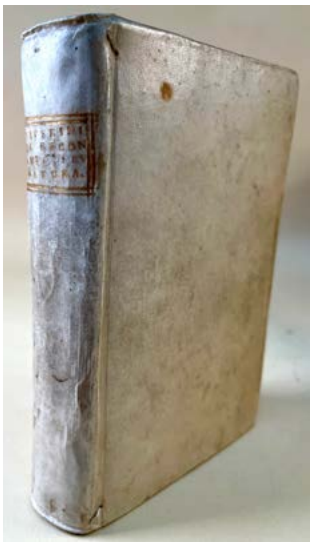
1 Vtinam mihi liberum eſſet errorum tuorum facere catalogum. 2 Quicunque non eſt Simon magus,eſt Caluino Pelagianus. Omnes igitur quorquot fuerunt in Chriſtianiſmo, ſunt à Caluino damnati: etiã Apoſtoli,etiam Apoſtolorum diſcipu'i,etiam veteris Eccleſiæ doctores, ac reliqui omnes. Nemo enim vnquam liberum arbitrium penitus ſuſtulit niſi Simon iſte magus. 3 Mentiris. 4 Mentiris. 5 Mentiris 6 Mentiris nebulo peſſime.

POſtquam ſua conuitia ad ſatietatem vſque euomuit Seruetus, clariſſimus Senatus noſter quo certius ferret iudicium,& minus obnoxium calumniis, ad quatuor Helueticas Eccleſias miſit: Tigurinam, Bernenſem,Baſilienſem, & Schafuſianam, déque tota cauſa,earũ conſuluit Paſtores. Ne conqueri poſſet Seruetus ſe multiplici concertatione à nobis obrui,vltimas eius calũnias relinquere intactas maluimus, quàm nobis ſumere quod iure noſtro licebat. Quinetiam agnoſcent lectores, ita nos breuitati ſtuduiſſe, vt non tantùm ab omni fuco procul abfuerimus,ſed parcius quàm res ferebat, nos continu erimus intra iuſtæ expoſitionis metas. Nẽpe quo ſim plex & perſpicua veritas in conſpectum Iudicũ veniret, breuiter tantùm delibauimus ſumma capita: vt facile appareat non vſque eſſe progreſſos, quò officii neceſſitas cogebat. Venerandi autem fratres noſtri, quos fuiſſe cõſultos diximus, quum pro ſingu-

Servetus's blasphemy, attacking him numerous times in print and telling his friend Farel that "if he comes [to Geneva], if my authority is worth anything, he will never be allowed to depart alive." The year after Servetus's execution, Calvin published the present work "in which further insults were heaped upon his former adversary in the most vindictive and intemperate language" (Fulton, *Michael Servetus,* p. 36). Adams C-343. 46580

The First Textbook on Surgical Pathology

59. Severino, Marco Aurelio (1580-1656). De recondite abscessuu[m] natura libri VII. 4to. 24, 48, 52, 28, 48, 144, 192, [64]pp. Engraved title, 1 engraved plate and 12 full-page engraved illustrations in the text. Naples: Ottavio Beltrano, 1632. 185 x 130 mm. Vellum (probably 18th century), title gilt-lettered on spine. Engraved title trimmed, a few leaves starting and with frayed fore-edges, some foxing and toning, but very good. Bookplate. $4500



First Edition. Severino's *De recondite abscessuum natura* was the first textbook of surgical pathology, and the first to include illustrations of pathological lesions along with the text. "It is a complete treatise on swellings, which is still all the word 'abscess' conveyed . . . [Severino's] tumor pathology is perhaps his best. He described tumors of the genital organs in both sexes, and colossal neoplasms, presumably sarcomas, of bones. He classified breast tumors in four groups, and his *Mammarum strumae* (*"per quae differant a scirrhis"*) is one of the best early discussions of malignancy and benignity in tumors of this organ" (Long, *History of Pathology,* p. 48).

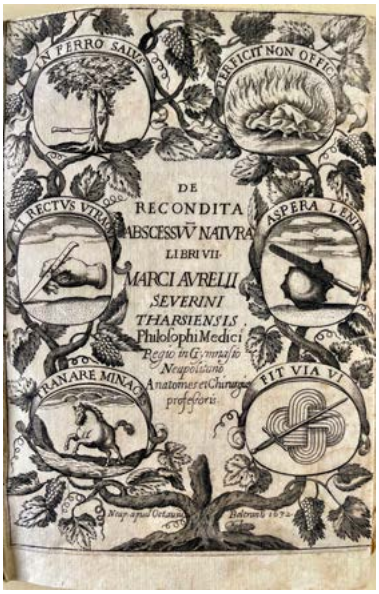
Marci Aurelij Seuerini. 31

De Gangrenode abſceſſu.

CAP. VIII.

NE me quis putet ineptire, qui primatis a me propoſitis ſelectis abſceſſibus; vulgatæ nunc cognitionis aliquem interſerã, qui gangrenodes eſt. equidem longe diuerſum gangrenæ generationem, ac modum pono, quam pleriſque viſæ videntur. Hanc primus deprehẽdiſſe diſcrtiſque verbis expoſuiſſe creditus a nonnullis eſt Hieron. Fabritius, qui (licet hũc etiam Fallop. attigit) lib. de tumor. præt. nat. 2. partis chirurgicorum operũ primo gangrenam poſuit ex influxu, id eſt ex humoribus quibuſdam venenoſis ad partem aliquam allapſis, qui calidum eiuſdem natiuum extinguunt, & membrum in mortem præcipitant (id quod in febre continua maligna, & peſtilenti fit) & cum dolore grauiſſimo, & puſtula quadã ſub qua eſt maculã nigra, extremis vt plurimũ partibus, vtpote pedis pollice, ad vſque tibiam, & totam coxam, breui traſcurrit.

Alium ego gangrenæ modum agnoſco ex abſceſſu, inquam, & corruptione ſubiectarum, quarumlibet partium ſolidarũ: puta oſſis, chartilaginum, chordarum. Et ex oſſe quidem male habito credo fuiſſe, quam illuſtri viro Domino Arithmanno Pignono Marchionis Oriolenſium fratri germano curaui ſecundum totam tibiam ſiniſtram, ex talo progreſſam. ab oſſe, inquam, progreſſum opinor; tum, quod perpetuis podagræ incurſibus ſubditus fuit hic vir, tum quod confeſtim, & a principio ſe prodidit alienatum os vtrumque. quapropter non multo poſt tẽpore neceſſum fuit totã exſecari ſerra tibiam, & mutilari. ex quo affectu ſeptuagenarium, & ſupra hominem euaſiſſe ſoſpitem mirum etiam atque etiam fuit. Fauet autẽ mihi non parum Ambroſius Paræus, qui chirurgicorum operum ſuorum lib. 17. cap. 12. profeſſus eſt in gangrenis humorum influxibus interdum oſſa primum imbui, atque

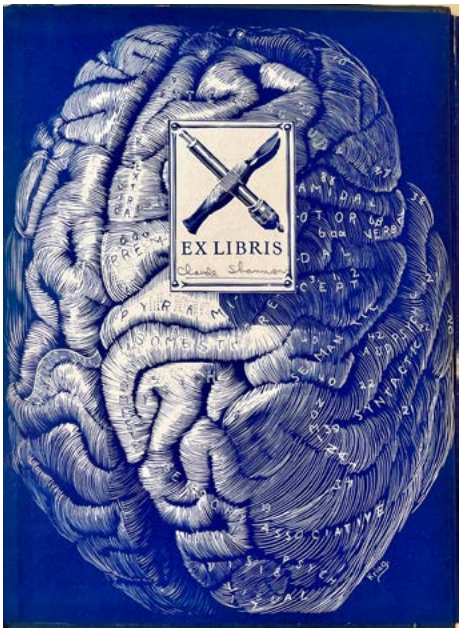


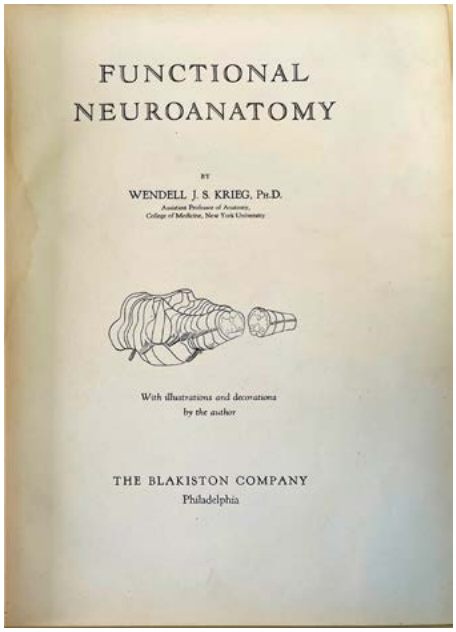
Severino's work contains one of the first illustrations of cervical myelomeningocele (p. 129), as well as a horrific illustration of a patient suffering from syphilis, whose flesh appears to be melting from his bones (p. 122). It also contains the first illustration of infantile hydrocephalus, which appears on p. 34 in the sixth pagination, accompanying Severino's description on pp. 33-35.

Severino was one of Naples's most famous medical figures, gaining international fame as professor of anatomy and surgery at the city's university and as chief surgeon at the Ospedale degli Incurabili in the city's Spanish Quarter. His *De recondite abscessuum natura*, which went through several editions, "firmly established him as one of the leasing medical authorities of his day" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 449, discussing the 1643 second edition). Garrison-Morton.com 2273. Goldschmid, *Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologisch-anatomischen Abbildung*, pp. 43-44 (1643 ed.). Lyons, "Hydrocepahlus first illustrated," *Neurosurgery* 37 (1995): 511-513. 46761

Claude Shannon's Copy, with his Signature

60. [**Shannon, Claude E.** (1916-2001).] **Krieg, Wendell J. S.** (1906-97). Functional neuroanatomy. xx, 553pp. Folding plate, text illustrations by the author. Philadelphia: The Blakiston Company, 1942. 267 x 199 mm. Original cloth, gilt-stamped spine, inner hinge cracked, light edgewear. Small marginal tears in folding plate, but very good. Shannon's signature in pencil on the front pastedown. $375

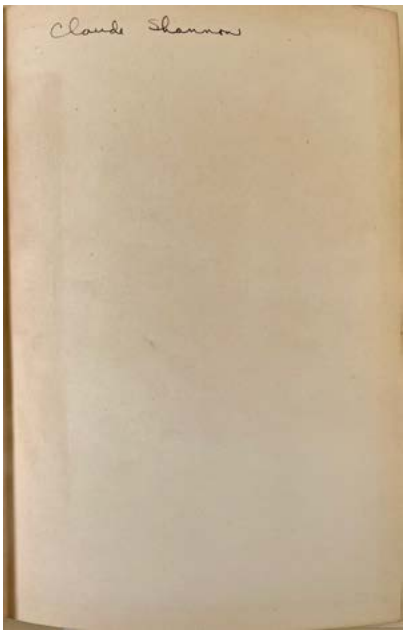


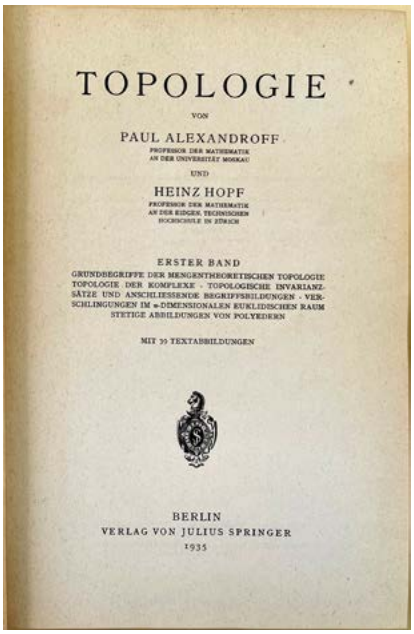


First Edition of this pioneering and artistic textbook on the functional or systemic approach to neuroanatomy, written and illustrated by Krieg. Shannon's pencil signature appears on the front pastedown. 48419.

Claude Shannon's Copy, with his Signature

61. [**Shannon, Claude E.** (1916-2001).] **Alexandrov, Pavel** (1896-1982); **Heinz Hopf** (1894-1971). Topologie. xiii, 636, [2]pp. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1935 [i.e., Ann Arbor, MI: J. W. Edwards, 1945]. Original cloth, slight edgewear. Very good. Shannon's signature in ink on the front free endpaper. $375

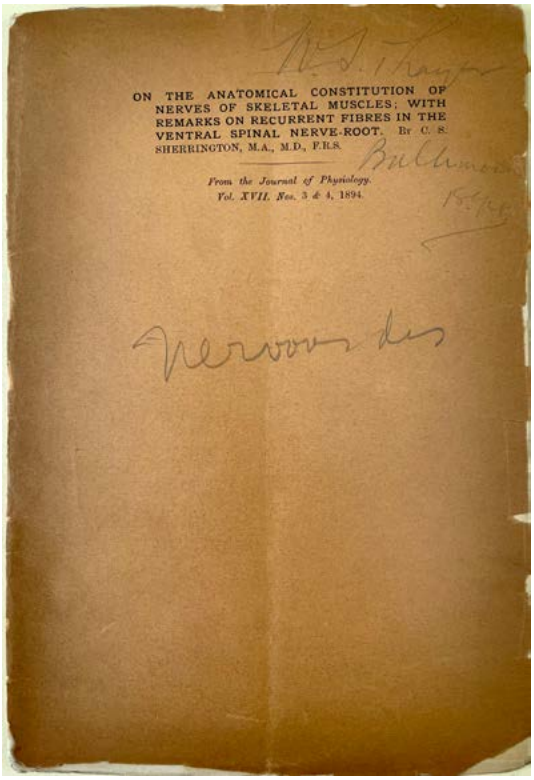




Reprint of the first edition of Alexandrov and Hopf's classic textbook on topology, the mathematical study of the properties of a geometric object preserved under continuous deformations. From the library of Claude Shannon, mathematician, electrical engineer and polymath. 48418

Thirteen Rare Offprints on Neurophysiology

62. Sherrington, Charles (1857-1952). (1) On reciprocal innervation of antagonistic muscles. Third note. Offprint from Proceedings of the Royal Society 60 (1897). 414-417pp. 216 x 141 mm. Unbound. (2) Quantitative management of contraction in lowest level co-ordination. Hughlings Jackson Lecture. Offprint from Brain 54 (1931). 28pp. Text illustrations. 255 x 180 mm. Original printed wrappers. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed "Best remembrances" in Sherrington's hand. From the library of medical historian Walter Bett (1903-68), with his booklabel and signature. (3) 11 offprints on neurophysiology and related subjects, three with autograph presentation inscriptions, as listed below. 1893-1930. Wrappers of some of the earlier offprints chipped or lacking due to acidic paper; see detailed condition descriptions below. Overall very good. *Several of these bear the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library stamp dated 1905, and one has the pencil signature of W. S. Thayer.* $1750



First Editions, Offprint Issues. Sherrington introduced the term "reciprocal innervation" in the first paper listed above, one of his classic "Notes" on the subject that he published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society* between 1893 and 1909. Reciprocal innervation in the principle that provides for control of agonist and antagonist (opposing) muscles, such as flexors and extensors; reciprocal innervation occurs so that the contraction of a muscle results in the simultaneous relaxation of its opponent. In the second paper listed, Sherrington gave a comprehensive review of muscle management at the spinal level, summarizing and synthesizing nearly two decades of research on this topic. The copy we are offering bears a presentation inscription in Sherrington's hand, and was formerly owned by medical historian Walter R. Bett (see Garrison-Morton.com 2243).

Sherrington's neurophysiological researches "bridged the gap between the theoretical and speculative neurology of the nineteenth century and the empirical science of the twentieth. He carried out an extensive program of experimentation, and the results of these investigations placed clinical neurology on a sound scientific footing" (Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, p. 326). During his long and extraordinarily productive career Sherrington introduced terms and concepts that are now a fundamental part of neuroscience: "such terms as proprioceptive,

nociceptive, recruitment, fractionation, occlusion, myotatic, neuron pool, motoneuron, and synapse, and such concepts as the final common path, the motor unit, the neuron threshold, central excitatory and inhibitory states, proprioception, reciprocal innervation, and the integrative action of the nervous system" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Sherrington received a share of the 1932 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his work on the functions of neurons. Cohen, *Sherrington: Physiologist, Philosopher and Poet,* pp. 77; 101. 48390

1. Note on the spinal portion of some ascending degenerations. Offprint from *Journal of Physiology* 14 (1893). [2], 255-302pp. 6 double-page plates. Original printed front wrapper present (detached, chipped); back wrapper lacking. Johns Hopkins Hospital Library stamp. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 75.

2. Note on some changes in the blood of the general circulation consequent upon certain inflammations of acute and local character. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 55 (1894). 161-207pp. Plate. Original printed wrappers (front wrapper detached). Front wrapper inscribed: "With the writer's compliments." Johns Hopkins Hospital Library stamp. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 76.

3. On the anatomical constitution of nerves of skeletal muscles; with remarks on recurrent fibres in the ventral spinal nerve-root. Offprint from *Journal of Physiology* 17 (1894). [2], 211-258pp. 2 plates. Original printed wrappers, chipped (especially the back wrapper). Pencil signature of William S. Thayer (1864-1932), professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 76.

4. Experiments in examination of the peripheral distribution of the fibres of the posterior roots of some spinal nerves. Part II. (Abstract). Offprint from *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 60 (1897). 408-411pp. Unbound. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 77.

5. On the question whether any fibres of the mammalian dorsal (afferent) spinal root are of intraspinal origin. Offprint from *Journal of Physiology* 21 (1897). 209-212pp. Unbound. Stamp of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 78.

6. Cataleptoid reflexes in the monkey. Offprint from *The Lancet* (1897). 4pp. Unbound. Stamp of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 76.

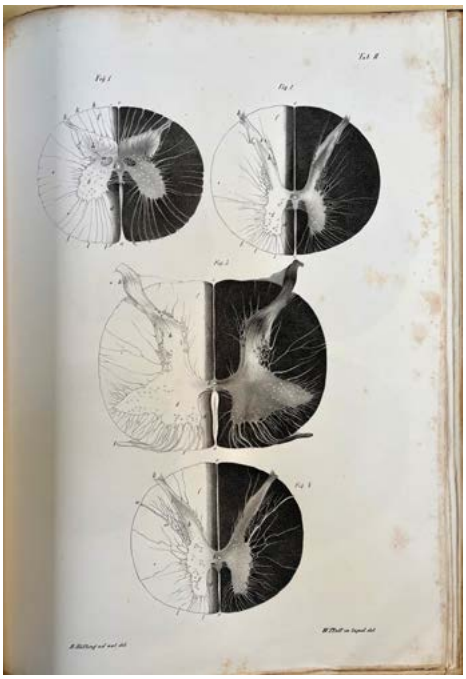
7. Experiments on the value of vascular and visceral factors for the genesis of emotion. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Royal Society* 66 (1900). 390-403pp. Text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stamp of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 80.

8. On science and medicine in the modern university. Offprint from *British Medical Journal* (1903). 12pp. Text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stamp of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 83.

9. Reflex inhibition as a factor in the co-ordination of movements and postures. Offprint from *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology* 6, no. 3 (1913). 251-310pp. Text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 91.

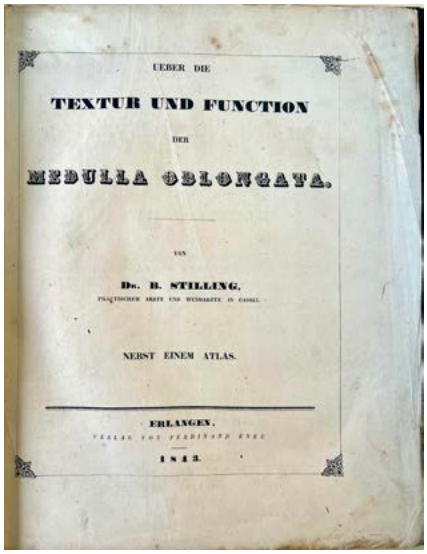
10. Some functional problems attaching to convergence. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, B, 105 (1929). [1], 332-362pp. Text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Front wrapper inscribed: "Best remembrances C. S. S." Copy owned by American physiologist Frederic Schiller Lee (1859-1939), with his annotations; later owned by medical historian Walter Bett (1903-68), with his booklabel, signature and annotations. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 100.

11. Notes on the knee extensor and the mirror myograph. Offprint from *Journal of Physiology* 70 (1930). 101-107pp. Original printed wrappers. Front wrapper inscribed: "Best remembrances. C. S. S." Walter Bett's copy with his booklabel and signature. Cohen, *Sherrington*, p. 100.

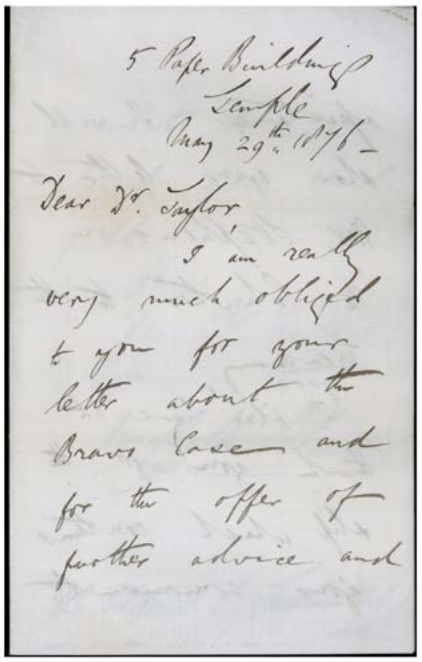


Aiming to Reveal the Difference Between the Spinal Cord and Medulla Oblongata

63. Stilling, Benedict (1810-79). Ueber die Textur und Function der Medulla oblongata. 2 vols. (text and atlas). viii, 72pp. (text); 7 plates numbered I – VII (atlas), with plate I duplicated. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1843. 302 x 238 mm. (text); 389 x 285 mm. (atlas). Library buckram, original printed wrappers of text volume and original printed boards of atlas bound in, one corner of atlas bumped. Some foxing and browning but very good. $8000

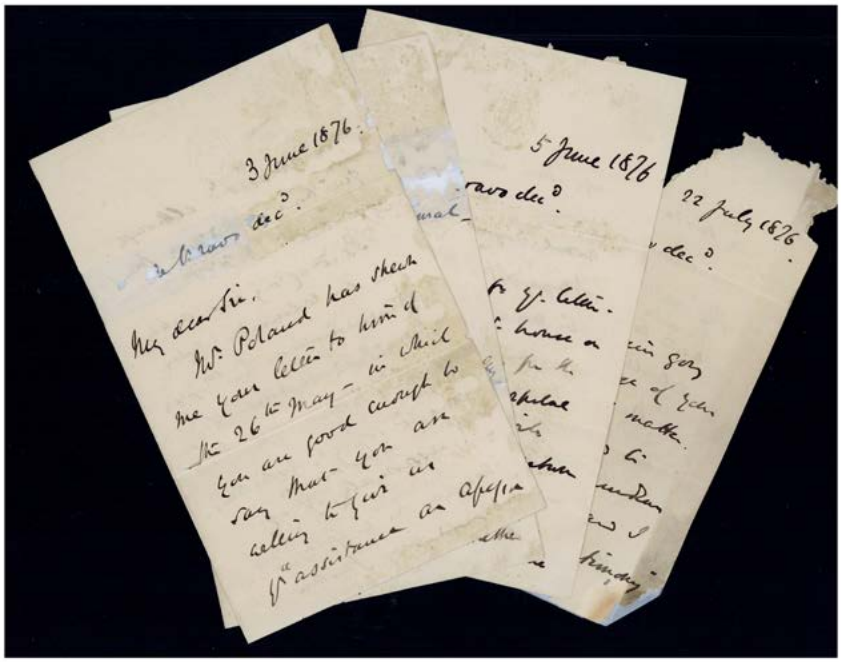


First Edition. Stilling made a number of important contributions to neurology, introducing the term "vasomotor nerves" in 1840 and performing significant research on the organization of the nervous system, particularly the spinal cord, brainstem and cerebellum. He was one of the first to use serial sections to study the internal structure of the spinal cord under the microscope, collaborating with Joseph Wallach on *Untersuchungen über die Textur des Rückenmarks* (1842) and publishing the present work on the medulla oblongata the following year. "In this book, there are many transverse section figures from the origin of the 2nd cervical nerve pair up to the pons. Stilling aimed to reveal the difference between the spinal cord and medulla oblongata by presenting in detail the anatomical structures in his figures" (Demircubuk *et al.*). I. Demircubuk *et al.*, "The seminal contributions of Benedict Stilling (1810–1879) to neuroanatomy." *Child's Nervous System*. *SpringerLink*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 31 Mar. 2022 (web). 46772


5 Paper Buildings
Temple
May 29th 1876.

Dear Dr. Taylor,

I am really very much obliged to you for your letter about the Bravo Case and for the offer of further advice and

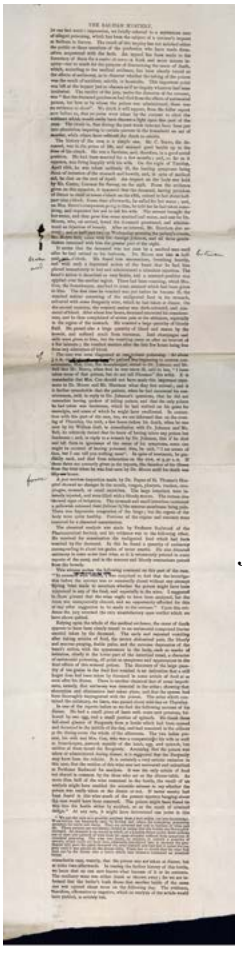

3 June 1876.

5 June 1876

22 July 1876

Letters on the Famous Charles Bravo Poisoning Case

64. [**Taylor, Alfred Swaine** (1806-80).] Archive of material relating to the famous Charles Bravo poisoning case, consisting of (1) Autograph letter signed to Taylor from Harry Bodkin Poland (1829-1928). Bifolium. 3pp. Temple [London], 29 May 1876. 205 x 127 mm. (2) 3 autograph letters signed to Taylor from Augustus K. Stephenson (1827-1904). 15pp. total. [London], 3 June 1876 (2 bifolia, 8pp.); 5 June 1876 (bifolium, 4pp.); and 22 July 1876 (bifolium, 3pp.). 184 x 114 mm. (3) [Taylor.] The Balham mystery. Galley proof, corrected in Taylor's hand, of the first portion of an unsigned article in *The British Medical Journal* (20 May 1876): 631-633. 578 x 148 mm. Together 4 letters and one printed proof. Some rodent damage to Stephenson's letters affecting several words, mended in several places with clear tape. Small lacuna along one fold in the galley proof affecting a few words. Minor dampstaining but good to very good. $950



From the library of Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology, an archive relating to the notorious and sensational Charles Bravo poisoning, a case that is still unsolved. The Bravo mystery has inspired several works of fiction, including Shirley Jackson's *We Have Always Lived in the Castle* (1962) and a three-part BBC serial titled *The Poisoning of Charles Bravo* (1975).

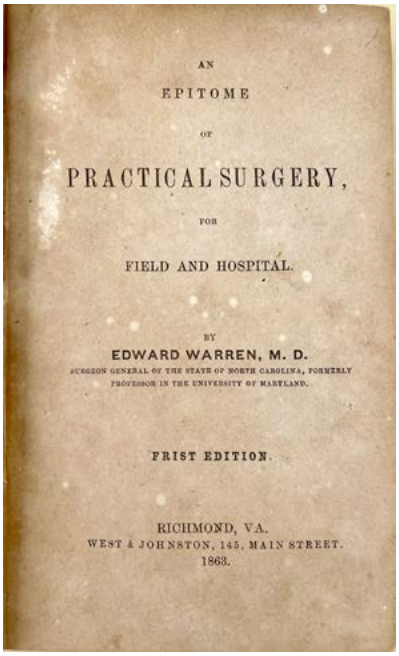
Bravo (1845-76), a 33-year-old barrister, died of tartar emetic (antimony) poisoning on 21 April 1876, less than five months after his marriage to a wealthy widow; the marriage was reportedly an unhappy one. The initial inquest on Bravo's death, held on 25 and 28 April, returned an open verdict, but the circumstances of the case were so suspicious that Taylor offered his expert advice to Harry Bodkin Poland, one of the attorneys for the Crown. Our archive includes the letter Poland sent thanking Taylor for "your letter about the Bravo Case and for the offer of further advice and assistance," and informing Taylor that he "will show your letter to Mr. [Augustus K.] Stephenson the Solicitor to the Treasury." Stephenson is represented in the archive by three letters asking for Taylor's expert opinion on the case: "You have read the account of the Post-mortem encl. by Dr. Payne . . . That

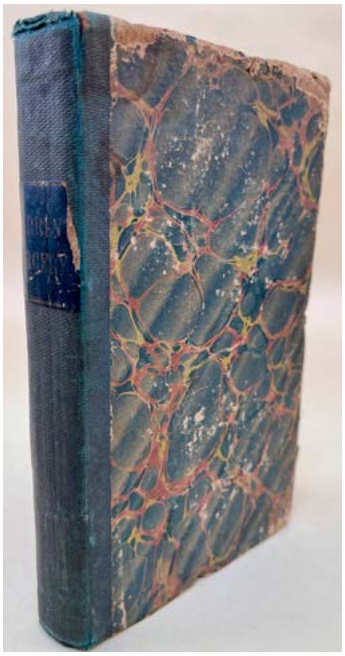
being so, does it enable you to form an opinion as to whether the antimony was taken in solid food . . . (letter of 3 June). "Assuming small traces of antimony to have been found in the liver of a deceased person—Can you form any opinion as to length of time before death that the antimony was taken?" (letter of 5 June). "Can you tell me whether antimony in the form of tartar emetic wd. if taken in small doses at intervals during pregnancy induce a miscarriage?" (letter of 22 July).

The last item in our archive is a galley proof, corrected in Taylor's hand, of the first two-thirds of an article on the Bravo case published on 20 May in the *British Medical Journal*; although the article is unsigned, it was undoubtedly written by Taylor. Based on the medical evidence, Taylor concluded that Bravo had ingested the fatal dose of antimony during his last meal. He severely criticized the investigators in the case for not testing the remains of the bottle of wine Bravo had drunk with the meal—"the only article of food not shared in common with the three who sat at the dinner-table . . . If tartar emetic had been found in this wine much of the present mystery hanging about the case would be removed . . . In tracing the further history of this bottle, we learn that no one now knows what became of it or its contents." 48462

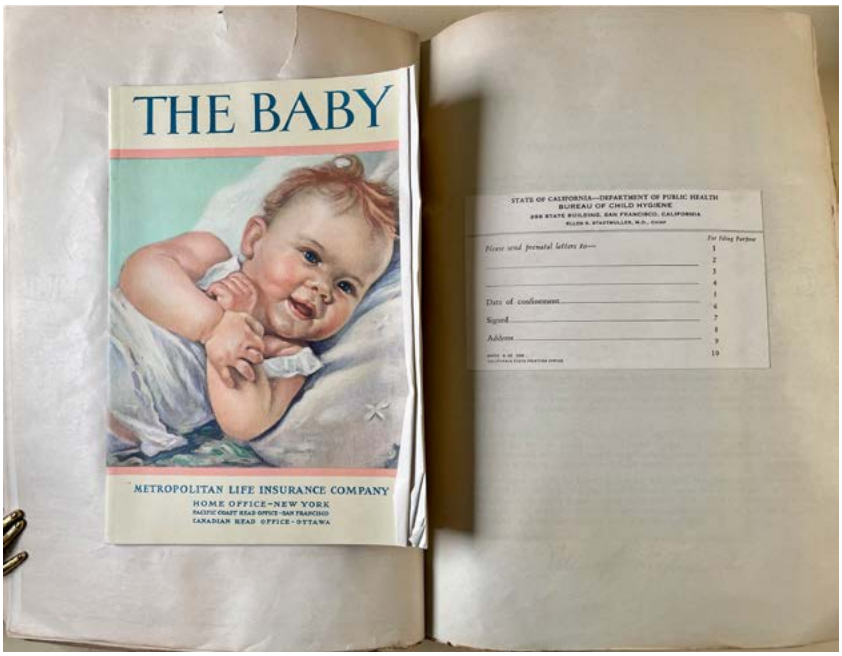
Managing the Treatment of Wounded Confederate Soldiers

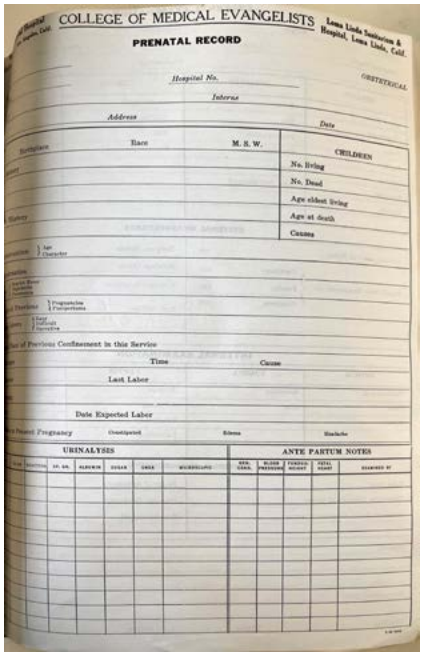
65. Warren, Edward (1828-93). An epitome of practical surgery, for field and hospital. 401pp. Richmond, VA: West & Johnson, 1863. 193 x 117 mm. Quarter cloth, marbled boards ca. 1863, paper spine label, some rubbing and wear. Paper browned due to the poor quality Confederate paper used, occasional spotting, but very good. Pencil signature on the front pastedown of W. J. Royster of Raleigh, North Carolina, possibly the same W. J. Royster who is listed in the North Carolina Medical Journal of 1878. $3000


AN
EPITOME
OF
PRACTICAL SURGERY,
FOR
FIELD AND HOSPITAL.
BY
EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
SURGEON GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORMERLY
PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
FRIST EDITION.
RICHMOND, VA.
WEST & JOHNSTON, 145, MAIN STREET.
1863.



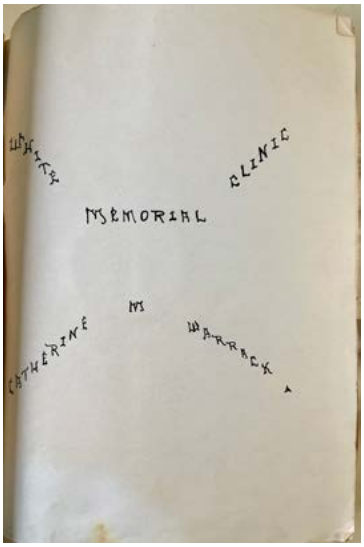
First Edition of this rare Confederate surgical treatise, written by the Surgeon-General of North Carolina. Seeing firsthand how poorly the Confederate army surgeons were managing the treatment of wounded soldiers, Warren, in his own words, "devoted myself to the preparation of a manual of military surgery, such as my own experience with the medical officers of the Confederacy convinced me to be a desideratum. Pretending to no originality, I simply sought to describe the various operations in surgery according to the data furnished by the best authorities, and to show the appreciation to which they were entitled" (from Warren's autobiography, quoted in Rutkow, p. ix). Crandall, *Confederate Imprints*, 3044. I. Rutkow, "Introduction" to E. Warren, *An Epitome of Practical Surgery* (1989 reprint), pp. v – xiv. 46754





Los Angeles Archive on Prenatal, Postpartum and Infant / Child Care

66. White Memorial Clinic, Los Angeles. Archive of materials relating primarily to prenatal and postnatal care, infant and child health, and public health, including printed and mimeographed hospital forms, government documents, pamphlets, leaflets, mailers, etc. Contained in a notebook of ca. 430 pages, with materials pasted to rectos only. N.p., 1920s – 1930s. 276 x 213 mm. Handmade plain brown wrappers, cloth spine, a little worn and stained. Light fraying, two leaves apparently removed and one leaflet torn with some loss, but otherwise very good.

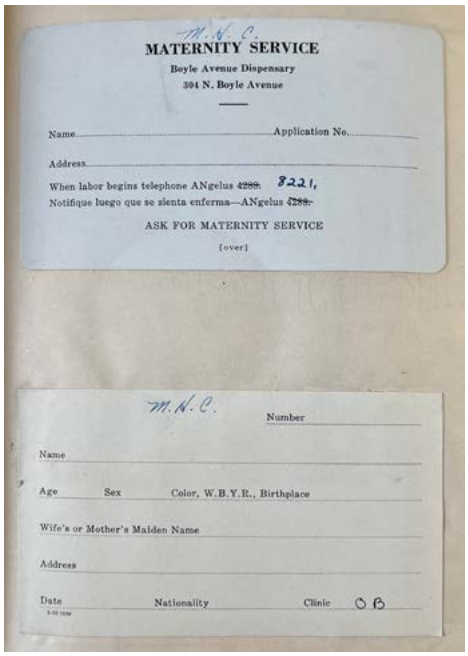


$1250

Fascinating archive of materials shedding light on the operations of Los Angeles's White Memorial Clinic during the third and fourth decades of the twentieth century. Named for Ellen G. White (1827-1915), a Seventh-Day Adventist church leader and pioneer healthcare reformer, the clinic opened its doors in April 1918 and remains active today as the Adventist Health White Memorial Medical Center's Boyle Heights Clinic.

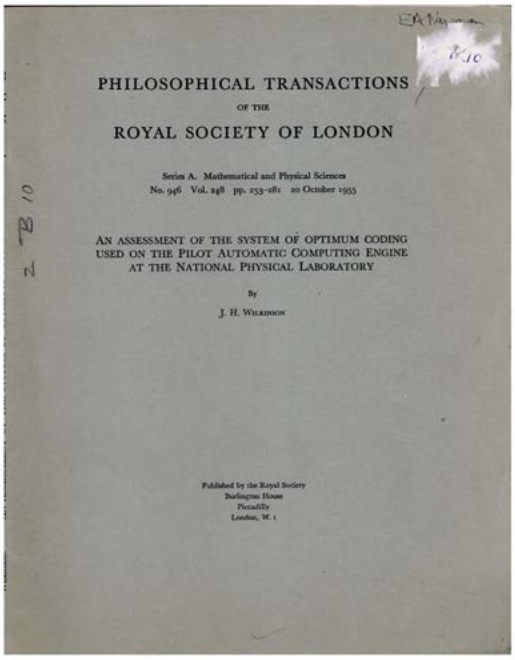
Our archive appears to have been put together by Catherine M. Warrack, whose name is hand-lettered on the title-leaf; we have not been able to find any further information about her or her connection to the Clinic. About two-thirds of the material in the archive relates to prenatal, postpartum and infant/child care; these include maternity service forms, printed letters on pregnancy and infant health from the state of California's Bureau of Child Hygiene (part of the Department of Public Health), pamphlets on childcare issued by

Metropolitan Life, and booklets on infant and child care from the U. S. Department of Labor. The remaining third of the archive contains materials on communicable diseases (measles, smallpox, tuberculosis, polio, venereal disease, etc.); orthopedics; dietary treatments for weight management, ulcers and constipation; first aid; mental health; social services; and two leaflets on eugenic sterilization from Pasadena's Human Betterment Foundation. The archive as a whole presents a snapshot of the medical / public health practices and prejudices in the United States—particularly California—during the first half of the twentieth century. 46585


M. N. C.
MATERNITY SERVICE
Boyle Avenue Dispensary
394 N. Boyle Avenue
Name ..... Application No. .....
Address .....
When labor begins telephone ANgelus ~~4288~~ 8221,
Notifique luego que se sienta enferma—ANgelus ~~4288~~
ASK FOR MATERNITY SERVICE
[over]
M. N. C. Number
Name
Age Sex Color, W.B.Y.R., Birthplace
Wife's or Mother's Maiden Name
Address
Date Nationality Clinic

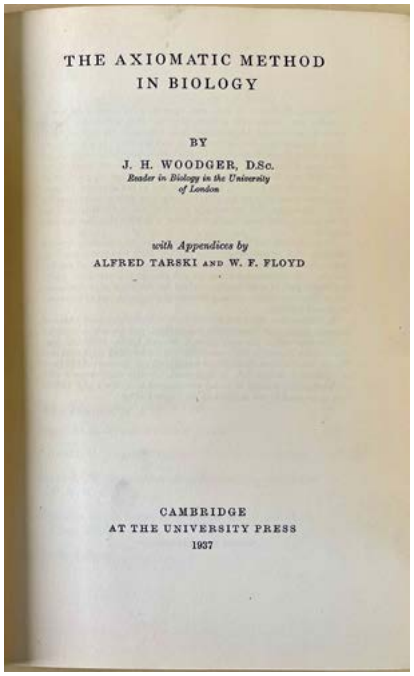
The Fullest Development of Software for the Pilot ACE

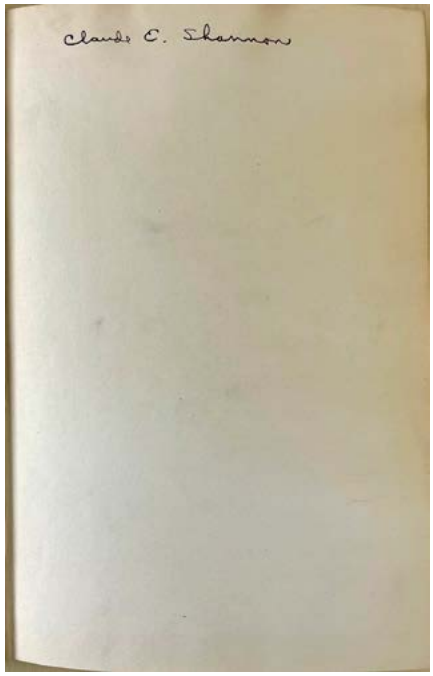
67. Wilkinson, James Hardy (1919-86). An assessment of the system of optimum coding used on the pilot Automatic Computing Engine at the National Physical Laboratory. Offprint from *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series A: Mathematical and physical sciences*, 248 (1955). 253-281pp. Text diagrams. 302 x 236 mm. Original printed wrappers, label partly removed from front wrapper, ownership signature in upper corner of front wrapper. Fine. Bookplate of Erwin Tomash. $2750

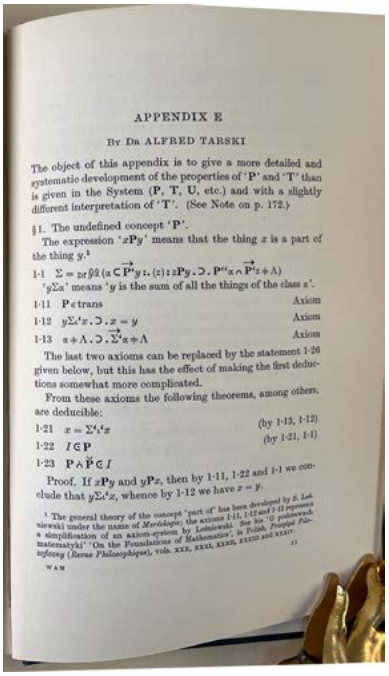

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
Series A. Mathematical and Physical Sciences
No. 946 Vol. 248 pp. 253-281 20 October 1955
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF OPTIMUM CODING USED ON THE PILOT AUTOMATIC COMPUTING ENGINE AT THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY
By
J. H. Wilkinson
Published by the Royal Society
Burlington House
Piccadilly
London, W. 1

First Edition, Offprint Issue. The National Physical Laboratory's ACE (*A*utomatic *C*omputing *E*ngine) was designed by Alan Turing, who began working on the project a few months before he joined the NPL's mathematics division on October 1, 1945. Construction of the ACE began with a "test assembly" to try out Turing's ideas of computer design; after Turing's departure from the NPL in September 1947, this project was taken over by his assistants, James H. Wilkinson and Michael Woodger. In early 1949 the original ACE test assembly was abandoned and a new version, redesigned to make the electronics as simple as possible, began construction in early 1949. This machine, completed in 1950, came to be known as the "Pilot ACE."

The Pilot ACE, although intended as a prototype, was immediately pressed into service, as it was then the only computer in a British government department. It remained in operation until 1956, undergoing several modifications during its lifetime. The present report "describes the system of optimum coding which is used on the Pilot ACE . . . It includes a number of simple examples of programs prepared for the machine and gives an assessment of the gain in speed which results from the use of optimum coding in general. It concludes with a description of the design of the full-scale ACE which takes full advantage of the general principles embodied in the design of the Pilot ACE" (p. 253). 48385







Woodger & Tarski on Mathematical Logic in Biology—Claude Shannon's Copy

68. Woodger, Joseph H. (1894-1981). The axiomatic method in biology. With appendices by Alfred Tarski and W. F. Floyd. x, 174pp. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1937. 214 x 139 mm. Original cloth, slight edgewear. Fine. From the library of **Claude E. Shannon** (1916-2001), with his signature in ink on the front free endpaper. $750

First Edition. Woodger, a theoretical biologist and philosopher, sought to make the biological sciences more rigorous and empirical by applying the mathematical logic of Russell and Whitehead's *Principia mathematica* to biological theory. His work helped to bring about the modern synthesis of evolutionary biology, and had an enormous influence on the development of the philosophy of science in the 20th century. Taski's appendix to this work is one of his few contributions to biology; see Mancosu, "Logic and Biology: The Correspondence Between Alfred Tarski and Joseph H. Woodger," *Journal of Humanistic Mathematics* 11 (2021): 18-105. 48416.