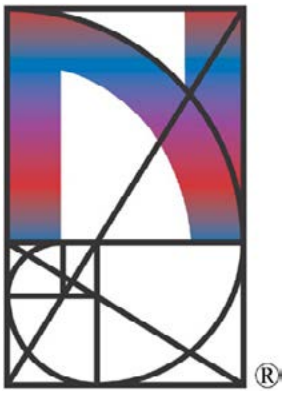
Catalogue 75:

(Mostly) Medicine and the Life Sciences



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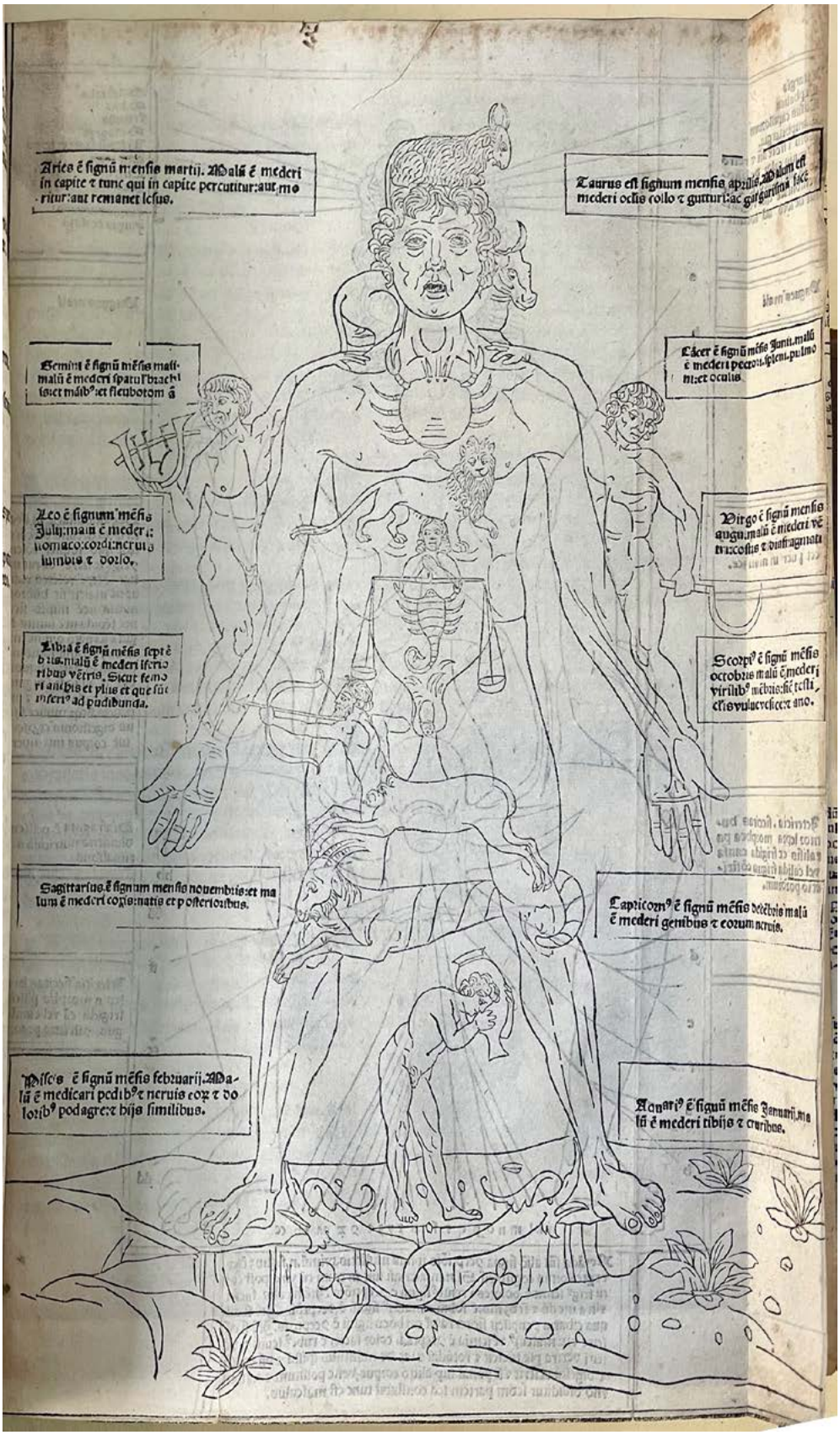
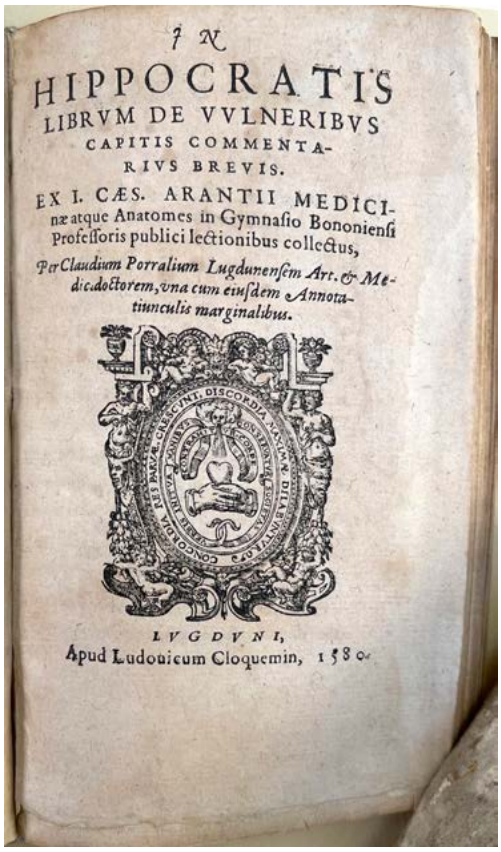
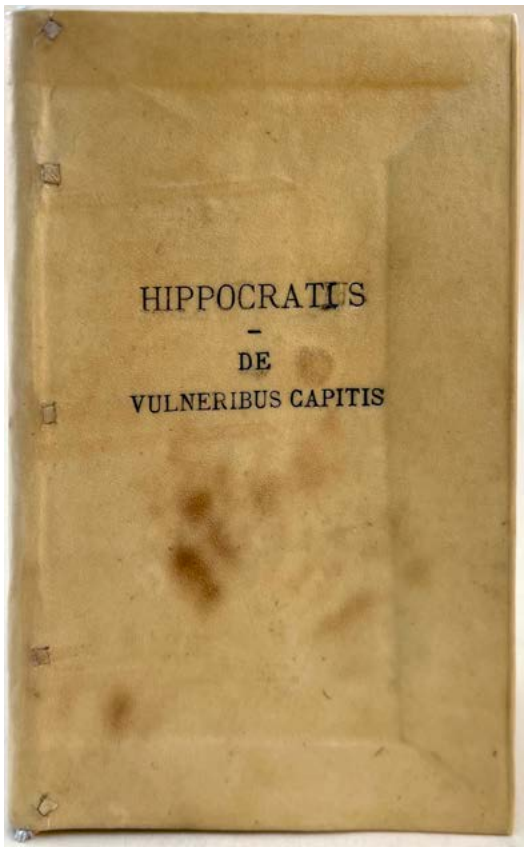


"Zodiac Man," from no. 27, Ketham, Fasciculus medicine *(1495)*


HIPPOCRATIS
LIBRVM DE VVLNERIBVS
CAPITIS COMMENTA-
RIVS BREVIS.
EX I. CÆS. ARANTII MEDICI-
næ atque Anatomes in Gymnasio Bononiensi
Professoris publici lectionibus collectus,
Per Claudium Porralium Lugdunensem Art. & Me-
dic. doctorem, una cum eiusdem Annota-
tiunculis marginalibus.
LVGDVNI,
Apud Ludouicum Cloquemin, 1580.


HIPPOCRATIS
DE
VULNERIBUS CAPITIS

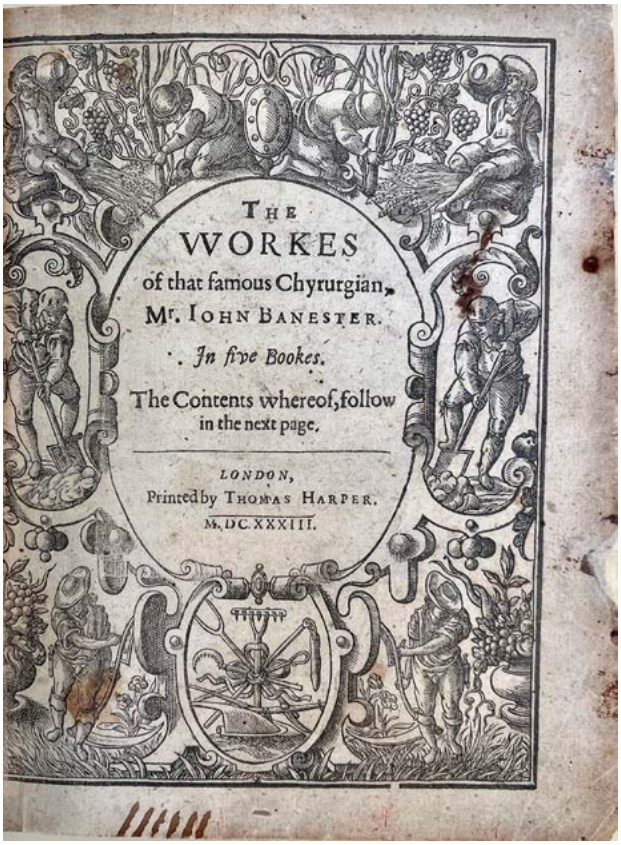
Aranzi on Head Wounds

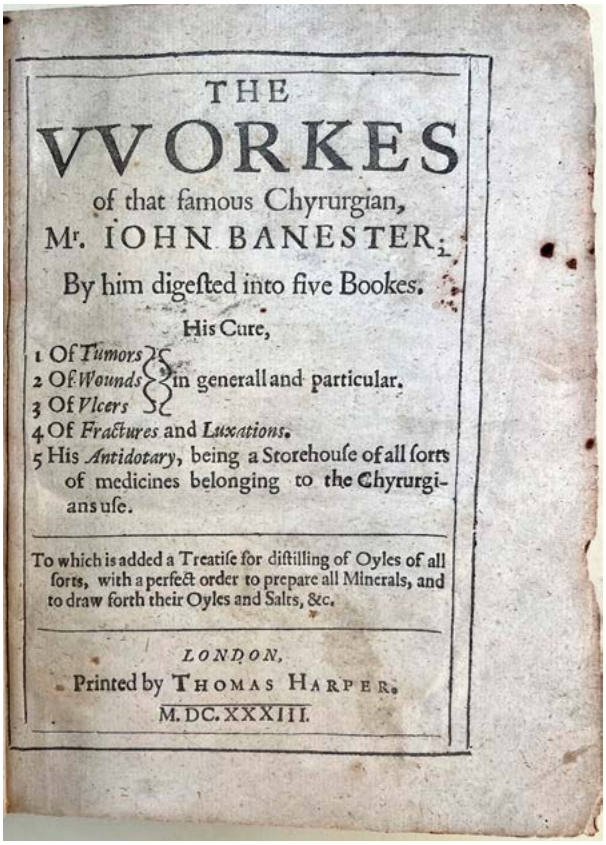
1. Aranzi [Arantius], Giulio Cesare (1530-89). In Hippocratis librum de vulneribus capitis commentaries brevis. 8vo. 130pp. Lyons: Apud Ludovicum Cloquemin, 1580. 170 x 105 mm. Modern vellum. Some light marginal dampstaining, but very good. $7500

Third edition, published one year after the first edition. Aranzi, professor of anatomy and surgery at the University of Bologna, was the first to establish anatomy as its own branch of medical science. Aranzi's commentary on Hippocrates' *On Head Wounds,* edited from Aranzi's lectures by his student Claude Porral, "seeks to resolve a limited problem, the proper treatment for head wounds, on which each doctor seems to have his own opinion, with possibly fatal consequences . . . Two things above all distinguish Aranzi's commentary from what has gone before, its severe practicality and its Hippocratism . . . There is only the occasional reference to classical authors, and little of the orotundity of the earlier medical philologists. Instead Aranzi concentrates on practicalities, on the medical problems to be tackled, in an endeavor to render the words of Hippocrates both intelligible and memorable. With these precepts firmly in his mind, the student could approach any head wound with confidence" (Nutton, p. 89).

Aranzi's contributions to anatomy are many: He was the first to accurately describe the inferior horns of the ventricles of the brain, for which he proposed the term "hippocampus"; he also proved that the muscles of the eye arise from the margin of the optic canal, rather than from the dura mater as previously believed. He gave the first correct account of the anatomical peculiarities of the fetus, and was the first to demonstrate that the maternal and fetal circulations remain separate during pregnancy.

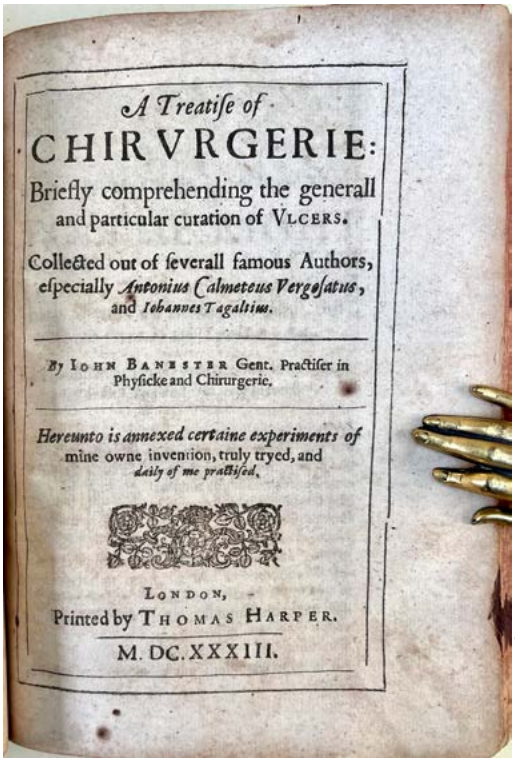
The first edition of Aranzi's commentary was published by Cloquemin in 1579 and reissued or reprinted by J. Stoer in Geneva the same year; the 1580 edition was likewise issued by both Cloquemin and Stoer. All four editions have the same collation and pagination. V. Nutton, "Humanist surgery," in A. Wear, R. K. French and I. M. Lonie, eds., *The Medical Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century,* pp. 75-99. 50569


THE
WORKES
of that famous Chyrurgian,
Mr. IOHN BANESTER.
In five Bookes.
The Contents whereof, follow
in the next page.
LONDON,
Printed by THOMAS HARPER.
M. DC. XXXIII.


THE
VVORKES
of that famous Chyrurgian,
Mr. IOHN BANESTER,
By him digested into five Bookes.
His Cure,
1 Of *Tumors*
2 Of *Wounds* } in generall and particular.
3 Of *Vlcers*
4 Of *Fractures* and *Luxations*.
5 His *Antidotary*, being a Storehouse of all sorts of medicines belonging to the Chyrurgians use.
To which is added a Treatise for distilling of Oyles of all sorts, with a perfect order to prepare all Minerals, and to draw forth their Oyles and Salts, &c.
LONDON,
Printed by THOMAS HARPER,
M. DC. XXXIII.

First Collected Edition of Banister's Surgical Writings

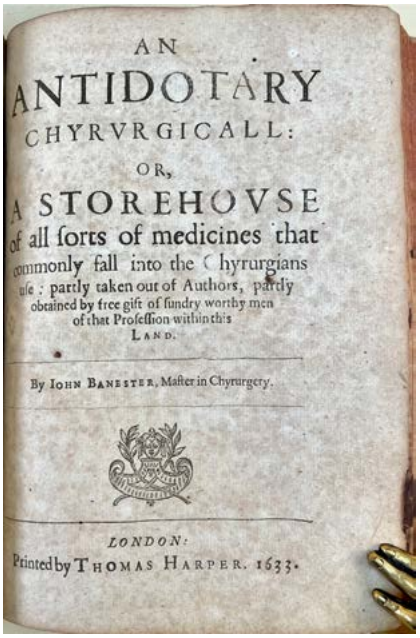
2. Banister, John (1533/40? – 1610). The workes of that famous chyrurgian M. Iohn Banester; by him digested into five books . . . 4to. [16], 296, [8, including blank leaf], [16], 166, [2, blank], [16, including blank leaf], 233, [17], [4], 57pp. Woodcut title border. London: Thomas Harper, 1633. 189 x 140 mm. 20th-century calf, spine faded. Browned, with some foxing, small repairs to the title-leaf, ink stains and ink burns in the margins and on a few leaves, but on the whole very good. A few marginal annotations in an early hand. Bookplate of Ralph Hermon Major (1884-1970), longtime chair of medicine at the University of Kansas. $6000


A Treatise of
CHIRVRGERIE:
Briefly comprehending the generall and particular curation of VLCERS.
Collected out of severall famous Authors, especially *Antonius Calmeteus Vergosatus*, and *Iohannes Tagaltius*.
By IOHN BANESTER Gent. Practiser in Physicke and Chirurgerie.
Hereunto is annexed certaine experiments of mine owne invention, truly tryed, and *daily of me practised.*
LONDON,
Printed by THOMAS HARPER.
M. DC. XXXIII.

First Collected Edition. Banister, a military surgeon, later studied medicine at Oxford and received a license to practice from the College of Physicians; he attended Edward VI (son of Henry VIII) during the latter's final illness. This collected edition of Banister's surgical writings, published 23 years after his death, incorporates Banister's annotated translation of portions of Johann Jacob Wecker's *Medicinae utriusque syntaxes* (1576), first published in 1585 under the title *A Compendious Chyrurgie, Gathered and Translated Especially out of Wecker*. This work is devoted to the treatment of tumors (i.e., swellings), wounds, ulcers, fractions and dislocations; the first section, on tumors, also includes discussions of gangrene,

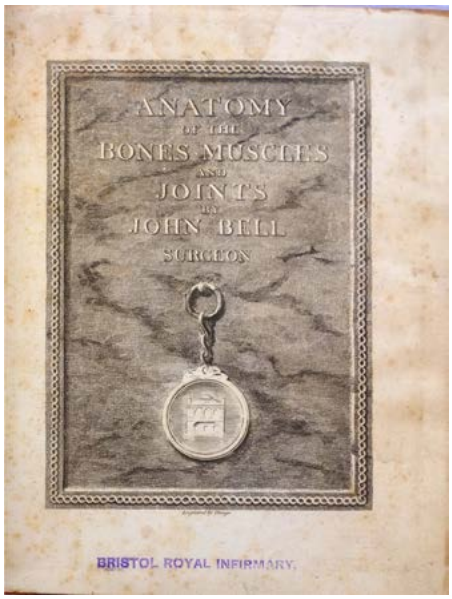
scrofula, diseases of the eyes, ear, nose and mouth, and diseases of the abdomen.

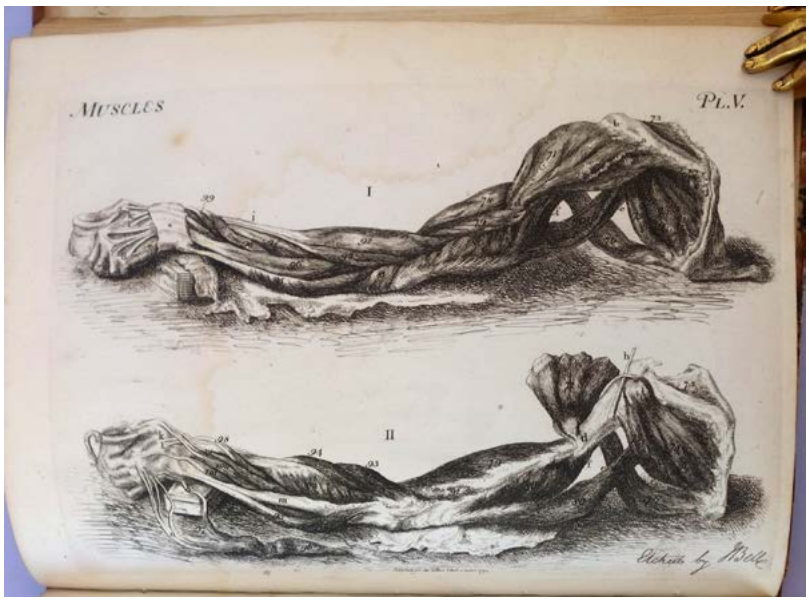
Also included in the collection are reprints of Banister's *Needfull, New and Necessarie Treatise of Chirurgie, Briefly Comprehending the Generall and Particuler Curation of Ulcers* (1575); his *Antidotarie Chyrurgical Containing Great Varietie and Choice of All Sorts of Medicines that Commonly Fal into the Chyrurgions Use* (1589); and a reprint of the first part of John Hester's *True and Perfect Order to Distill Oyles out of all Maner of Spices, Seedes, Rootes, and Gummes* (1575). Banister's *Antidotary* is a large collection of recipes for preparing drugs and other remedies used in surgery. *English Short-Title Catalogue* 1357. 50678


AN
ANTIDOTARY
CHYRVRGICALL:
OR,
A STOREHOVSE
of all sorts of medicines that
commonly fall into the Chyrurgians
use: partly taken out of Authors, partly
obtained by free gift of sundry worthy men
of that Profession within this
LAND.

By IOHN BANESTER, Master in Chyrurgery.

LONDON:
Printed by THOMAS HARPER. 1633.

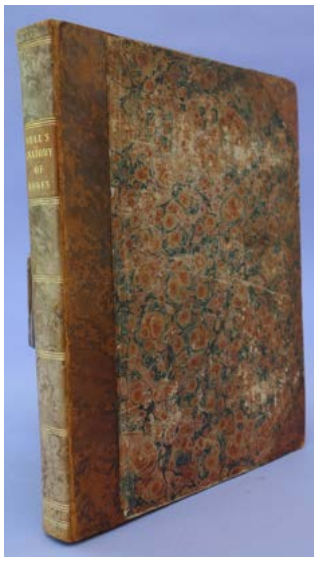




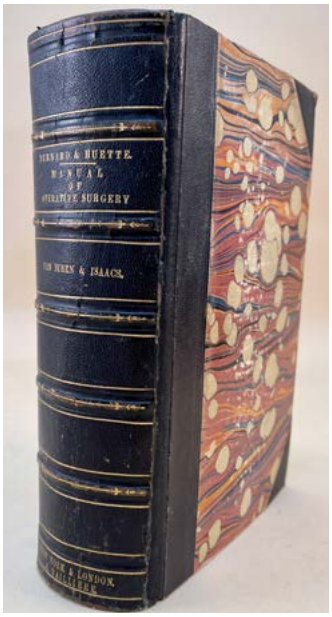
"Magnificently Realistic" Anatomy

3. Bell, John (1763-1820). Engravings, explaining the anatomy of the bones, muscles, and joints. 4to. [4], xxii, [2], 191, [1]pp. **Lacking printed title** as often. With additional pages 38* and 109*. Engraved title and 32 plates (4 outline) drawn & mostly engraved or etched by Bell; text engravings. Edinburgh: John Paterson for Bell & Bradfute. . . , 1794. 262 x 206 mm. Half mottled sheep, marbled boards ca. 1794, light rubbing, spine faded. Some light dampstaining and foxing, library stamp on engraved title, front endpaper and flyleaf, but a good to very good copy. Bookplate. $1750

First Edition, earlier state, with p. 109*. "Magnificently realistic" (Russell 60) and "one of the milestones in the history of anatomic delineation" (Garrison 478). John Bell's atlas of the bones, muscles and joints was issued as a separate work (so stated by Bell, see Russell 59) a year after his text *The Anatomy of the Bones,*



Muscles, and Joints. Bell's illustrations are some of the most striking in the entire literature. "Certainly they have the immediacy of drawings made in the dissecting rooms of late Georgian Edinburgh. Some are quite gruesome and even perverted . . . In their context, however, they are admirable, for they were intended to be used to supplement the teacher's demonstrations, to remind the student of what he had seen, and to be a guide when the student sat down with the prosected material. It was under the Bells . . . that the extramural schools brought the aspiring surgeon much closer to the cadaver, allowing the student opportunities for actual dissection" (Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body* (1992) 491, also plate 104). 42567

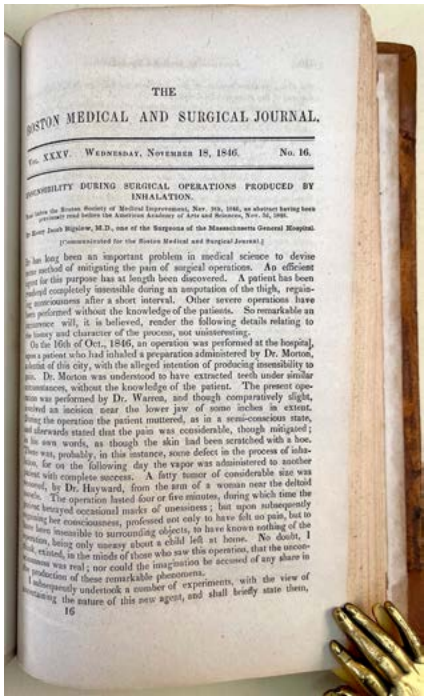


The Best Edition, with All the Plates Hand-Colored

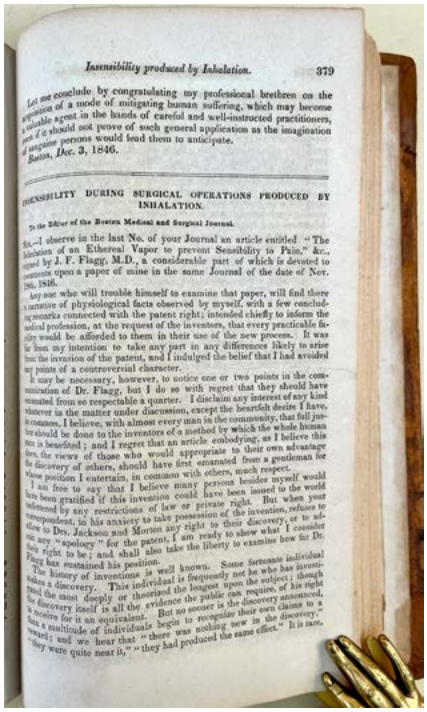
4. Bernard, Claude (1813-73) & **Huette, Charles.** Illustrated manual of operative surgery and surgical anatomy . . . adapted to the use of the American medical student, by . . . **W[illiam] H. Van Buren & C[harles] E. Isaacs**. 8vo. [iii]-vi, [12], ix-xxx, 513pp., plus 36-page publisher's catalogue. 113 hand-colored engraved plates, including several folding sheets with 2 plates per sheet. New York: Bailliere, 1857. 222 x 136 mm. 19th-century half morocco, rebacked preserving original spine, light wear. Occasional foxing and soiling, but very good. $5000

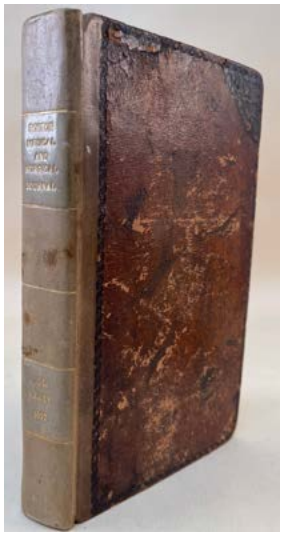
First American and **Best Edition,** 1857 issue, with the plates taken from the French edition, and *rare* with the plates hand-colored. Bernard and Huette's influential surgical textbook was one of the first of its kind to enjoy a worldwide market. The American edition is preferable to the French because of its larger format and additional text contributed by two leading American medical men. Black and white copies of the 1861 issue were supposedly given to surgeons in the Union Army during the American Civil War. The scarcity of that edition tends to contradict that assertion. Cordasco 50-0147, noting the 1852 issue; there is also an 1855 issue. 50567

5. Bigelow, Henry Jacob (1818-90). Insensibility during surgical operations produced by inhalation. **In:** *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* 35, no. 16 (November 18, 1846): 309-17 & no. 19 (December 9, 1846): 379-82. Whole volume, 8vo. 544pp. Boston: David Clapp, 1847. 227 x 135 mm. 19th century sheep, rebacked and recornered in calf, spine a bit faded, light rubbing. Light browning, occasional foxing but very good. Paul Swift's "Alphabetical index" to the major articles in the first 33 volumes of the *BMSJ* laid in. Bookplate. $8500

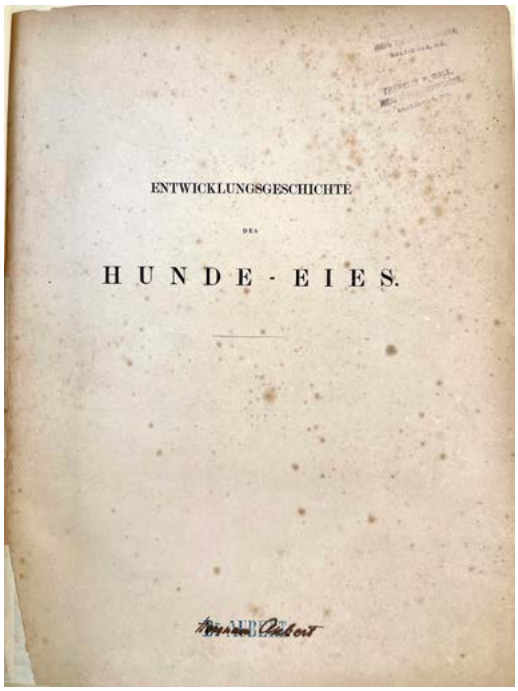

THE
BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.
VOL. XXXV. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846. No. 16.
INSENSIBILITY DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PRODUCED BY INHALATION.

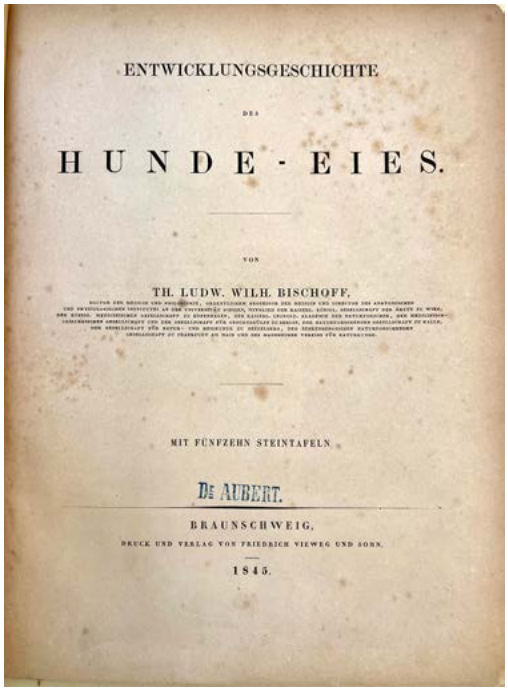
First Edition. The formal announcement of the discovery of surgical anesthesia, probably the greatest medical discovery made in America during the nineteenth century. The Boston dentist W. T. G. Morton, after learning about ether anesthesia from Charles T. Jackson, obtained permission from John Collins Warren, chief of surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, to attempt anesthesia on a surgical patient. On October 16, with Morton administering the ether, Warren successfully removed a portion of a vascular tumor from the neck of his patient. The following day, Morton again administered ether to a patient undergoing an operation to remove a fatty tumor from her arm. At this point the surgeons at Massachusetts General refused to employ Morton's "Letheon" any further unless Morton revealed its exact nature—which he had hitherto kept secret in the hopes of patenting it—and allowed its free use at the hospital. On November 6, on the advice of Henry J. Bigelow, Morton at last divulged that his "Letheon" was in fact sulfuric ether. On November 7, Morton administered ether to a patient undergoing amputation of the leg; with the success of this operation, "the value of ether as an anesthetic was established once and for all" (Wolfe, pp. 80-81).

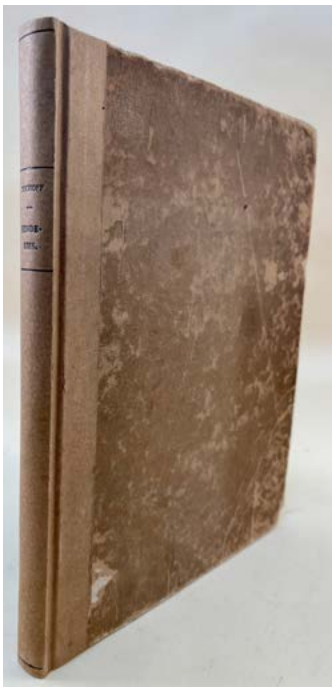

Insensibility produced by Inhalation. 379
INSENSIBILITY DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PRODUCED BY INHALATION.



Bigelow's account of Morton's and C. T. Jackson's discovery, written after the November 7 operation, is contained in Vol. 35, no. 16 of the *Boston Medical & Surgical Journal.* His follow-up paper, contained in no. 19, contains his responses to challenges brought by J. F. Flagg, and mentions the contribution of Charles T. Jackson to the discovery. The journal numbers following no. 16 also contain several articles on anesthesia by other authors, attesting to how quickly the news of the discovery spread after Bigelow's initial article. Fulton & Stanton IV.1. Garrison-Morton.com 5651. Norman / Grolier Medical Hundred 64A, noting that the separate offprint of Bigelow's work was printed after the journal issue from completely reset type, omiting the last 7 paragraphs of the original article. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol,* pp. 75-83. 50575

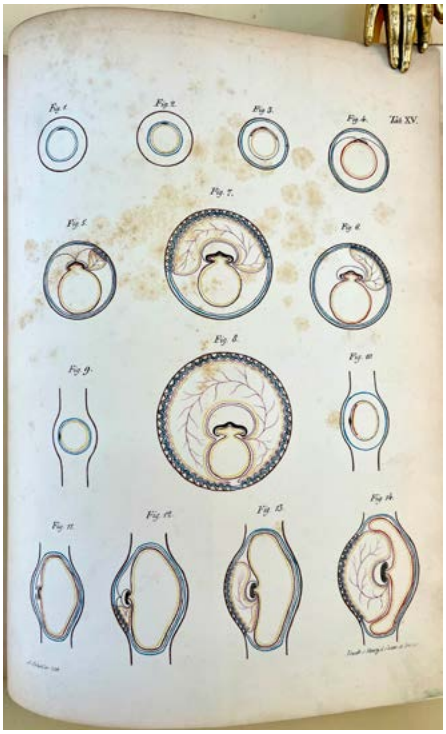






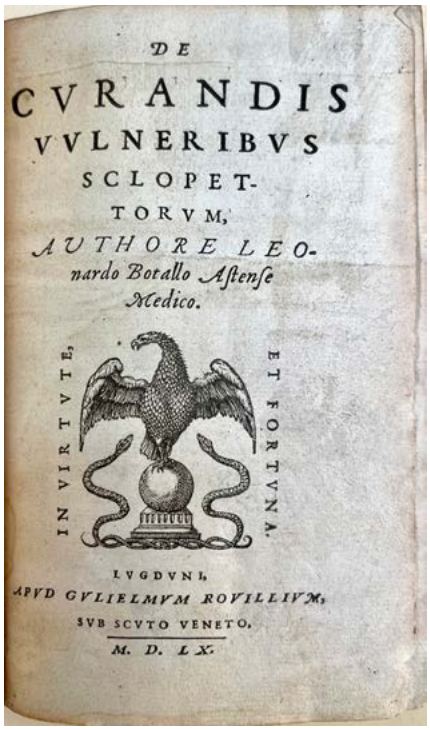
Franklin P. Mall's Copy

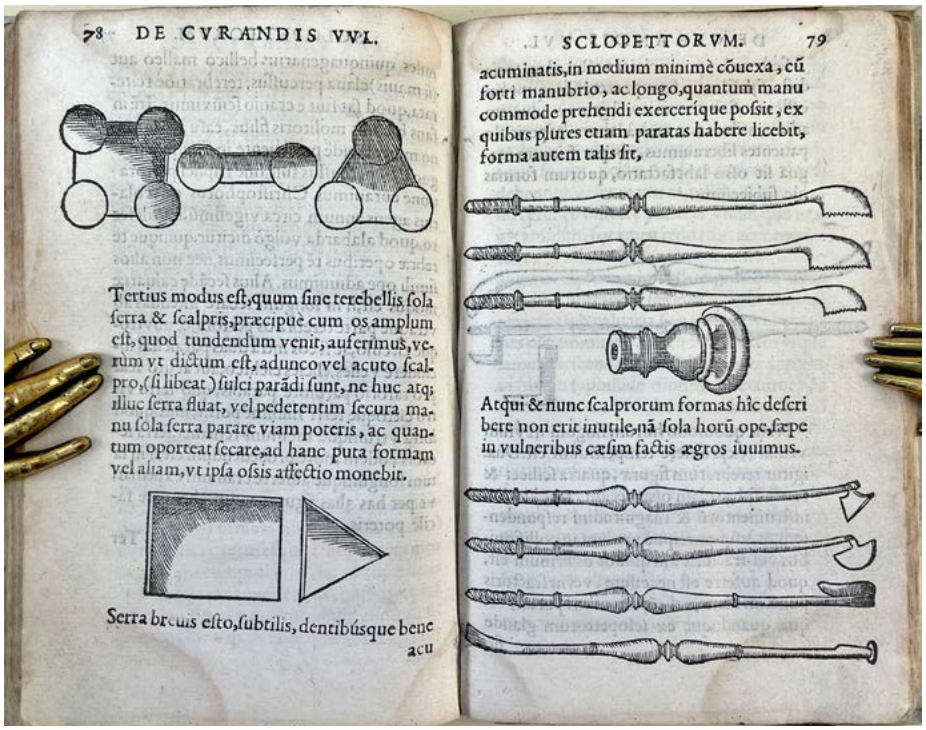
6. Bischoff, Theodor L. W. (1807-82). Entwicklungsgeschichte des Hunde-Eies. vi, 134, [2, incl. errata]pp. 15 plates (the last hand-colored), each with tissue guard. Braunschweig: Friedrich Vieweg & Sohn, 1845. 269 x 208 mm. Original boards, rebacked with new paper spine, some rubbing, corners worn. Leaves a bit brittle with some foxing, minor foxing to plates. Very good. Signature and stamp of German physiologist Hermann Aubert (1826-92); ownership stamps of American embryologist Franklin P. Mall (1862-1917). $1650



First Edition. Bischoff's most important work concerned the embryology of both mammals and man. Bischoff's studies of the canine ovum culminated in the present work, the second of his four exhaustive memoirs on the development of the mammalian ovum (the remaining three memoirs covered the embryology of the rabbit [1842], the guinea pig [1852] and the roe deer [1854]). "In 1835 Bischoff showed the canine ovum moving through the fallopian tube . . . At the Freiburg convention of natural scientists and physicians (1838) he reported on the presence of sperm in the peritoneal sac of the ovary of a bitch some twenty hours after copulation. He deduced that the follicle was made to burst by the entering sperm . . . Bischoff was the first to clarify the successive division of the mammalian ovum and the first subsequent segmentation processes. He also demonstrated that the embryonic vessel consists of cells" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

This copy was once owned by physiologist Hermann Aubert, best known for his researches into psychophysics; the Aubert-Förster law, governing changes in visual acuity between central and peripheral vision, is named for him. This copy was later owned by embryologist Franklin P. Mall, professor of anatomy at Johns Hopkins and later head of the Carnegie Institute's Department of Embryology; he co-authored the classic *Manual of Human Embryology* (Garrison-Morton.com 526). 50686

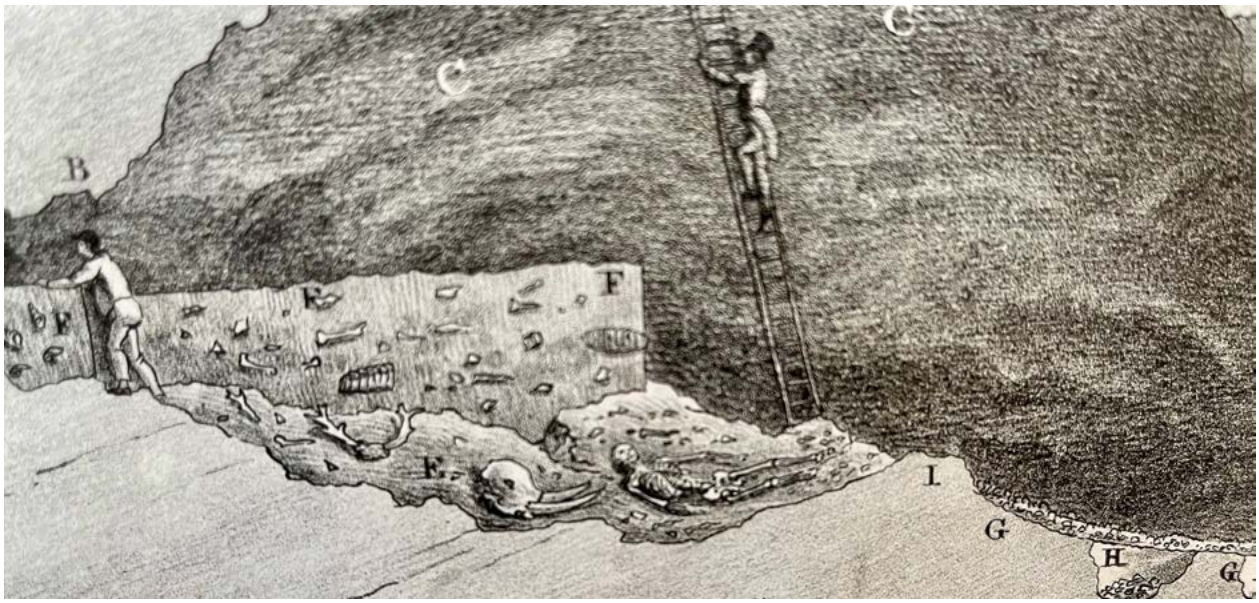

DE
CVRANDIS
VVLNERIBVS
SCLOPET-
TORVM,
AVTHORE LEO-
nardo Botallo Aſtenſe
Medico.
IN VIRTVTE,
ET FORTVNA.
LVGDVNI,
APVD GVLIELMVM ROVILLIVM,
SVB SCVTO VENETO.
M. D. LX.


78 DE CVRANDIS VVL.
Tertius modus eſt, quum ſine terebellis ſola ſerra & ſcalpris, præcipuè cum os amplum eſt, quod tundendum venit, auferimus, verùm vt dictum eſt, adunco vel acuto ſcalpro, (ſi libeat) ſulci parādi ſunt, ne huc atq; illuc ſerra fluat, vel pedetentim ſecura manu ſola ſerra parare viam poteris, ac quantum oporteat ſecare, ad hanc puta formam vel aliam, vt ipſa oſsis affectio monebit.
Serra brevis eſto, ſubtilis, dentibúsque bene acu
SCLOPETTORVM. 79
acuminatis, in medium minimè cõuexa, cũ forti manubrio, ac longo, quantum manu commode prehendi exercerique poſsit, ex quibus plures etiam paratas habere licebit, forma autem talis ſit,
Atqui & nunc ſcalprorum formas hîc deſcribere non erit inutile, nã ſola horũ ope, ſæpe in vulneribus cæſim factis ægros iuuimus.

Botallo on the Treatment of Gunshot Wounds

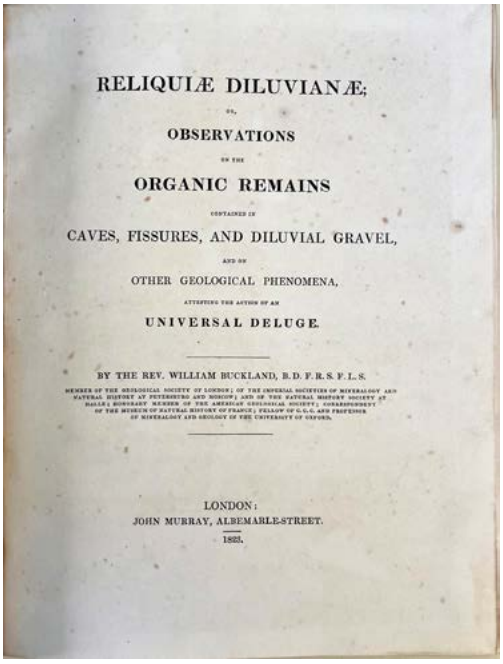
7. Botallo, Leonardo (1519-87). De curandis vulneribus sclopettorum. 8vo. 150pp. Lyon: Apud Gulielmum Rovillium, 1560. 158 x 101 mm. Later half vellum, mottled boards, light rubbing. Some light marginal dampstaining, a few side notes touched, but very good. Bookplate. $12,500

First Edition of Botallo's treatise on the treatment of gunshot wounds. Earlier authorities such as Giovanni da Vigo believed that gunshot wounds were poisoned and required the most drastic treatment, but in his own practice Botallo arrived independently at Paré's opinion that such wounds could be treated successfully with milder methods. "Leonardo Botallo, physician to Charles IX of France, in his treatise on gunshot wounds (1560) opposed the practice of Vigo and Ferri, regarded such lesions as contused wounds, which were too zealously explored, sounded, dilated and enlarged. He condemned reckless dilatation and in extraction, used curved sounds and shortened forceps" (Garrison, *Notes on the History of Military Medicine,* p. 113). Botallo's treatise "was also concerned with the neurological effects of cranial injuries and the indications for treatment" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). 50574



The First Genuine Human Fossil Skeleton Discovered by a Scientist

8. Buckland, William (1784–1856). Reliquiae diluvianae; or, observations on the organic remains contained in caves, fissures, and diluvial gravel, and on other geological phenomena, attesting the action of an universal deluge. vii, [1], 303pp. 27 plates (1 folding, 3 hand-colored). Folding table. London: John Murray, 1823. 268 x 215 mm. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards (rebacked, retaining original spine), light wear. Light toning, some offsetting from plates, but very good. $3000


RELIQUIÆ DILUVIANÆ;

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

ORGANIC REMAINS

CONTAINED IN

CAVES, FISSURES, AND DILUVIAL GRAVEL,

AND ON

OTHER GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENA,

ATTESTING THE ACTION OF AN

UNIVERSAL DELUGE.

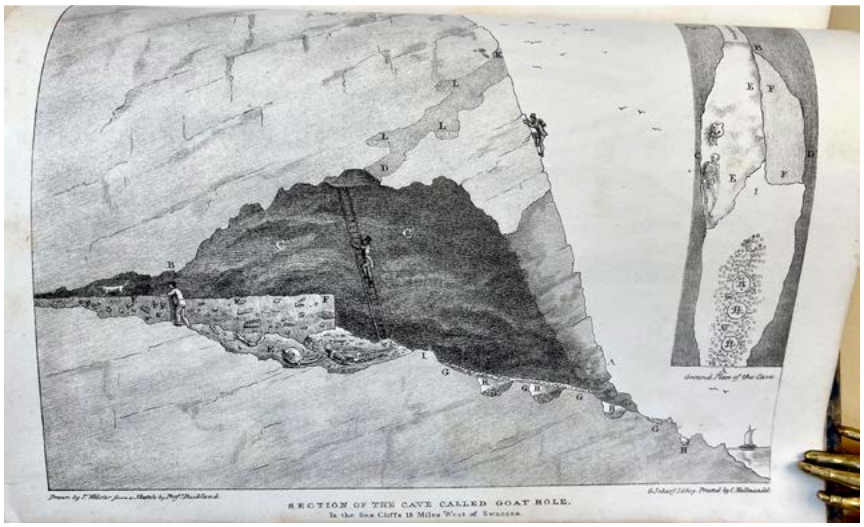
BY THE REV. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, B.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

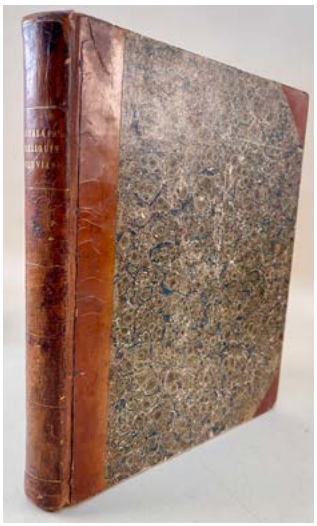
LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.
1823.

First Edition. British geologist William Buckland held the Chair of Mineralogy at Oxford, and twice served as president of the Geological Society of London. His elaborately illustrated *Reliquiae diluvianae* (Relics of the Flood) describes his geological and paleontological researches of the early 1820s, including his discovery of "The Red Lady of Paviland"—**the first genuine fossil human skeleton discovered by a scientist.**

While excavating the Paviland Cave (Goat's Hole) in Wales, Buckland unearthed a partial human skeleton covered in red ochre and accompanied by mammoth fossils and some bone and ivory ornaments. Buckland initially presumed—correctly—that the human skeleton found at Paviland was male, but later identified the skeleton as female because of an ivory bracelet found with it. Buckland illustrated the skeleton in situ from two perspectives on plate 21 of *Reliquiae diluvianae*, taking the liberty of adding the missing skull to both versions.

Despite the proximity of the headless skeleton to the fossils of an extinct animal, Buckland identified the Red Lady as "anterior to, or coeval with, the Roman invasion of this country" (p. 92), in part due to his allegiance to Georges Cuvier's catastrophist school of geological thought, which held that human beings had not appeared on earth until after "geological deluge." Like Cuvier, Buckland believed that discontinuities in the fossil record had been caused by catastrophic geological upheavals resulting in the general destruction of animal life. Unlike Cuvier, who regarded the Noachian Flood as a regional event, Buckland believed that the



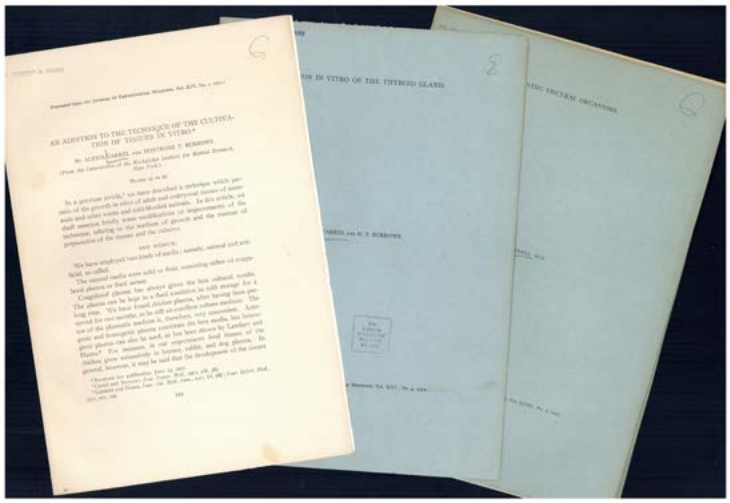


Flood had been worldwide, and that it had accounted for the mass extinctions believed to mark the beginning of the "modern" geological period (thought to be roughly 6000 years old), as well as for the extensive deposition of the layers of "diluvium"—a term introduced here—containing fossil animal remains.

"Decades before the establishment of human antiquity or evolutionary theory, [the Red Lady of Paviland] suggested questions about human origins to science. In fact, Aldhouse-Green has playfully pointed out that our Paleolithic European forebears should be called Pavilandians instead of Cro-Magnons because the Red Lady has priority of nearly forty years over the discoveries made in France" (Sommer 2007, 2-3). The Paviland skeletal bones are preserved at the Museum of Natural History at Oxford. Spencer, *History of Physical Anthropology*, p. 227. 50676

Carrel Cultivates Warm-Blood Animal Cells in Vitro, Demonstrating the Potential Immortality of Mammalian Tissue

9. Carrel, Alexis (1873-1944) and **Montrose T. Burrows** (1884-1947). (1) An addition to the technique of the cultivation of tissues in vitro. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 14 (1911). 244-247pp. 3 plates. 263 x 181 mm. Without wrappers. (2) Cultivation in vitro of the thyroid gland. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 14 (1911). [1], 416-420pp. 3 plates. 263 x 184 mm. Original printed wrappers. (3) [Carrel only.] Concerning visceral organisms. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 18 (1913). 155-161pp. 269 x 184 mm. Together 3 items. From the library of **Herbert M. Evans** (1882-1971), with his stamp on the first page of no. (1) and on the front wrappers of nos. (2) and (3). $750



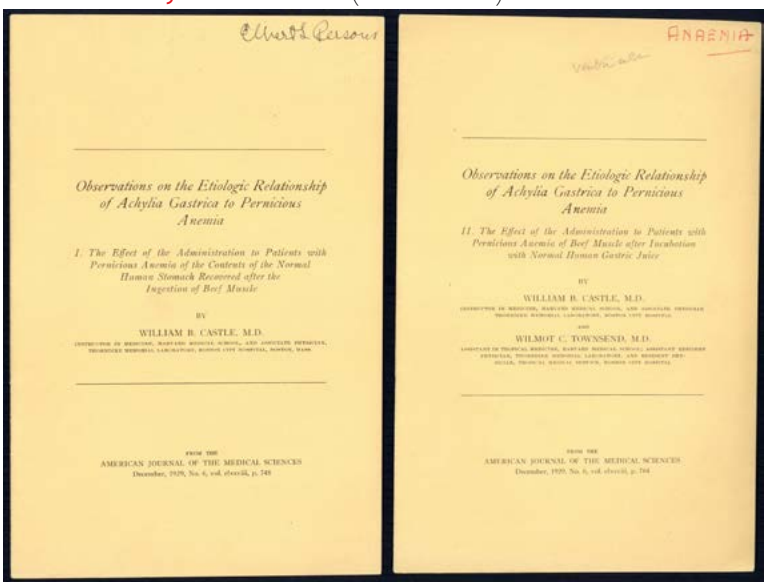
First Editions, Offprint Issues. Carrel was the first to succeed at cultivating warm-blooded animal cells *in vitro*, thus demonstrating the potential immortality of mammalian tissue. This work was an outgrowth of his researches on organ transplantation and the possibility of culturing replacement tissues and even whole

organs. "In January, 1912, Carrel transplanted heart tissue from a chick embryo into an in vitro culture . . . By bathing the tissue in fresh nutrients and by discarding the used medium to ensure the elimination of waste products, Carrel and his assistants kept the culture in a living state for thirty-eight years" (Magee, I, p. 165). Carrel received the Nobel Prize in 1912 for his work on vascular suture and the transplantation of blood vessels and organs. The first paper offered here is the follow-up to Carrel and Burrows's "Cultivation of tissues in vitro and its technique" (Garrison-Morton 560).

These copies are from the library of Herbert M. Evans, co-discoverer of pituitary growth hormone and Vitamin E; see Garrison-Morton.com 1163 & 1055. Magee, ed. *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, I, pp. 161-69. 46567, 46569, 50620

Castle on Pernicious Anemia

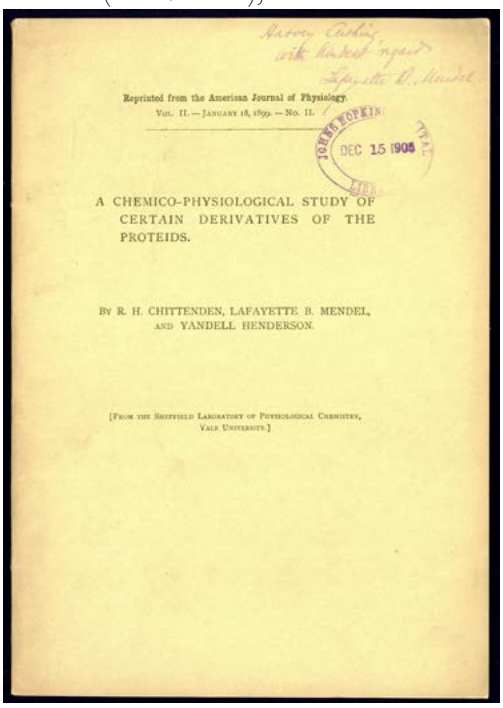
10. Castle, William B. (1897-1990). Observations on the etiologic relationship of achylia gastrica to pernicious anemia. I. The effect of the administration to patients with pernicious anemia of the contents of the normal human stomach recovered after the ingestion of beef muscle. II (with Wilmot C. Townsend). The effects of the administration to patients with pernicious anemia of beef muscle after incubation with normal human gastric juice. Offprints from *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* 178 (1929). 232 x 154 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine. Ownership inscription on the front wrapper of the first offprint; notation in red on the front wrapper of the second. $650



First Editions, Offprint Issues. Castle's researches into the cause of pernicious anemia led to his discovery of "gastric intrinsic factor," a glycoprotein produced by the body that allows the absorption of Vitamin B-12. Linking Levine and Ladd's 1921 observation that pernicious anemia patients lack gastric juice with Minot and Murphy's 1927 discovery that pernicious anemia can be treated with a diet of raw liver, Castle demonstrated experimentally that patients with pernicious anemia also responded positively to the introduction of predigested beef muscle directly into their stomachs. The proximal cause of pernicious anemia was thus the stomach's inability to produce an "intrinsic factor" necessary for the absorption of a necessary "extrinsic factor," later identified as vitamin B12. Castle's studies of pernicious anemia "established for the first time that nutritional deficiencies can result not only from defective diets but also from faulty absorption or metabolism of nutrients" (Jandl). Jandl, James H., "William B. Castle, October 21, 1897-August 9, 1990." *National Academies Press*. National Academy of Sciences, n.d. Web. Accessed 22 Oct. 2013. Wintrobe, *Hematology, The Blossoming of a Science*, pp. 215-220. Garrison-Morton.com 3142. 50553

Inscribed to Harvey Cushing

11. Chittenden, Russell H. (1856-1943); **Lafayette B. Mendel** (1872-1935); and **Yandell Henderson** (1873-1944). A chemico-physiological study of certain derivatives of the proteids. Offprint from *American Journal of Physiology* 2 (1899). 142-181pp. 243 x 171 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly soiled, 2 tiny chips in the back wrapper. Very good. *Inscribed to Harvey Cushing* (1869-1939) by Mendel on the front wrapper: "Harvey Cushing with kindest regards Lafayette B. Mendel." Stamp of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Library on the front wrapper. $650


Harvey Cushing
with kindest regards
Lafayette B. Mendel

Reprinted from the American Journal of Physiology.
Vol. II.—January 18, 1899.—No. II.

JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL
DEC 15 1905
LIBRARY

A CHEMICO-PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CERTAIN DERIVATIVES OF THE PROTEIDS.

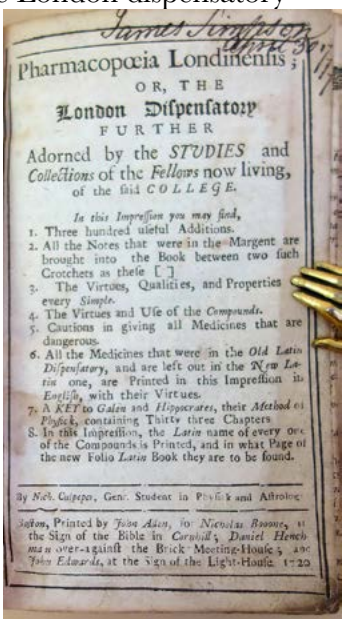
By R. H. CHITTENDEN, LAFAYETTE B. MENDEL, and YANDELL HENDERSON.

[From the Sheffield Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Yale University.]

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Chittenden, the longtime head of Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School, was a pioneering American physiological chemist (see Garrison-Morton.com 1016, 1043, 11627). Chittenden and his onetime student Lafayette Mendel helped to found the science of nutrition, and Mendel would go on to make numerous important contributions to this field, including the discovery of vitamin A (Garrison-Morton.com 1050). Henderson, who also studied under Chittenden, became an authority on the physiology of respiration and circulation (see Garrison-Morton.com 957, 2137.3, 5707), and on the pharmacology and toxicity of gases. The present paper, a study of the physiological effects of certain protein derivatives when introduced directly into the circulation, was Henderson's thesis work. This copy was inscribed by Mendel to pioneering neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing. 33817

The First Herbal, the First Pharmacopoeia, and the First Full-Length Medical Book Published in the American Colonies

12. Culpeper, Nicholas (1616-54). Pharmacopoeia Londinensis; or, the London dispensatory further adorned by the studies and collections of the fellows now living, of the said college. 8vo. [24], 305, [39]pp. Boston: John Allen for Nicholas Boone. . . Daniel Henchman. . . and John Edwards, 1720. 175 x 113 mm. American blind-tooled sheep ca. 1720, spine cracked, some rubbing and edgewear. Margins of first few leaves trimmed touching some text, some toning as is usual for American books of this era, but very good. Ownership signatures of James Simpson (dated April 30, 1777) and William Whipple (dated 1750). $30,000


James Simpson
Anno 1777

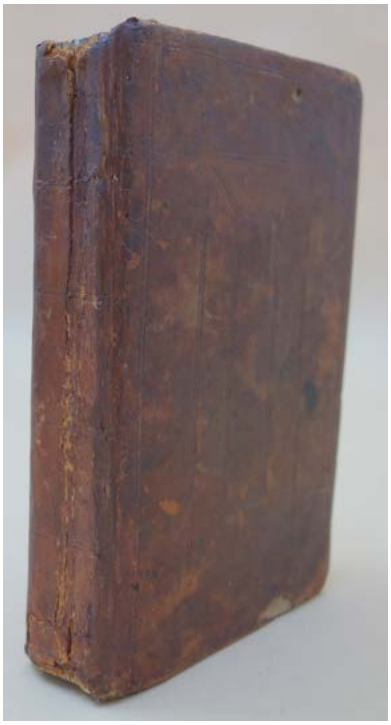
Pharmacopœia Londinensis;
OR, THE
London Diſpenſatory
FURTHER
Adorned by the *STUDIES* and *Collections* of the *Fellows* now living, of the ſaid *COLLEGE*.

In this Impreſſion you may find,
1. Three hundred uſeful Additions.
2. All the Notes that were in the Margent are brought into the Book between two ſuch Crotchets as theſe [ ]
3. The Virtues, Qualities, and Properties every *Simple*.
4. The Virtues and Uſe of the *Compounds*.
5. Cautions in giving all Medicines that are dangerous.
6. All the Medicines that were in the *Old Latin Diſpenſatory*, and are left out in the *New Latin* one, are Printed in this Impreſſion in *Engliſh*, with their Virtues.
7. A *KEY* to *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, their *Method of Phyſick*, containing Thirty three Chapters.
8. In this Impreſſion, the *Latin* name of every one of the Compounds is Printed, and in what Page of the new Folio *Latin* Book they are to be found.

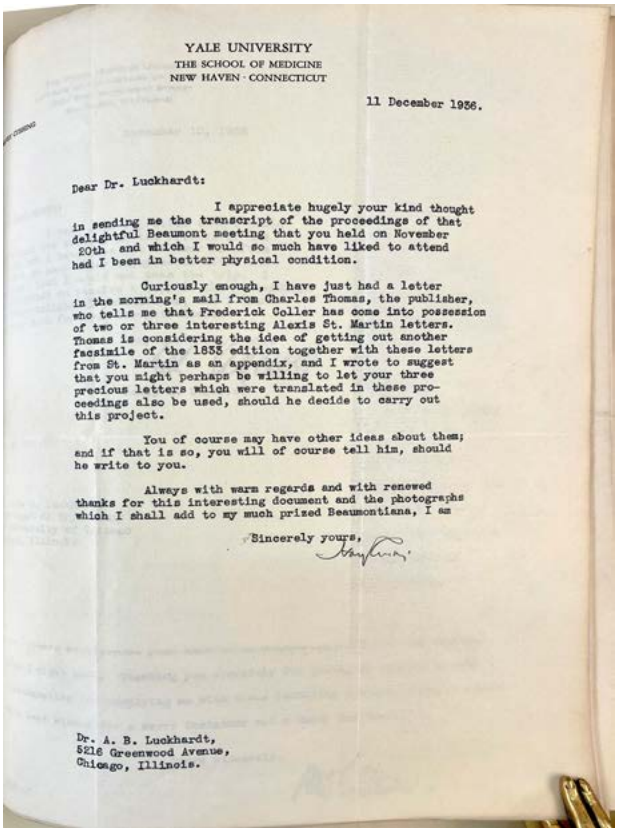
By *Nich. Culpeper*, Gent. Student in Phyſick and Aſtrology.

Boſton, Printed by *John Allen*, for *Nicholas Boone*, at the Sign of the Bible in *Cornhill*; *Daniel Henchman* over-againſt the Brick Meeting-Houſe; and *John Edwards*, at the Sign of the Light-Houſe. 1720

First American Edition. This 1720 Boston edition of Culpeper's *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis* enjoys the triple distinction of being the first herbal, the first pharmacopoeia, and the first full-length medical book published in the American colonies. Its only known predecessors are Thomas Thatcher's *Brief Rule to Guide the Common People of New England. . . in the Small Pocks or Measles* (Boston, 1677; described as "a single sheet of paper"), and a 1708 reprint of *The English Physician* [London, 1690], ascribed to Culpeper on the title-page, but most probably only as an attempt to capitalize on his famous name.



The American edition of Culpeper's work enjoyed a wide popularity in the colonies, perhaps because of its Puritan slant and its bias toward the household treatment of illness. Culpeper's writings show a genuine interest in providing health care for the poor: his remedies contained only cheap, readily obtainable English herbs, and on his deathbed he stated that he "never gave a patient two medicines where one would serve." It was this populist attitude toward medical care that had prompted Culpeper in 1649 to publish his English translation of the *Pharmacopoeia Londiniensis*, an act that earned him the enmity of London's medical establishment. Austin 591. Cowen, "Boston editions of Nicholas Culpeper," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 9 (1956), pp. 156-165. Norman C-542. 44533



YALE UNIVERSITY
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

11 December 1936.

Dear Dr. Luckhardt:

I appreciate hugely your kind thought in sending me the transcript of the proceedings of that delightful Beaumont meeting that you held on November 20th and which I would so much have liked to attend had I been in better physical condition.

Curiously enough, I have just had a letter in the morning's mail from Charles Thomas, the publisher, who tells me that Frederick Coller has come into possession of two or three interesting Alexis St. Martin letters. Thomas is considering the idea of getting out another facsimile of the 1833 edition together with these letters from St. Martin as an appendix, and I wrote to suggest that you might perhaps be willing to let your three precious letters which were translated in these proceedings also be used, should he decide to carry out this project.

You of course may have other ideas about them; and if that is so, you will of course tell him, should he write to you.

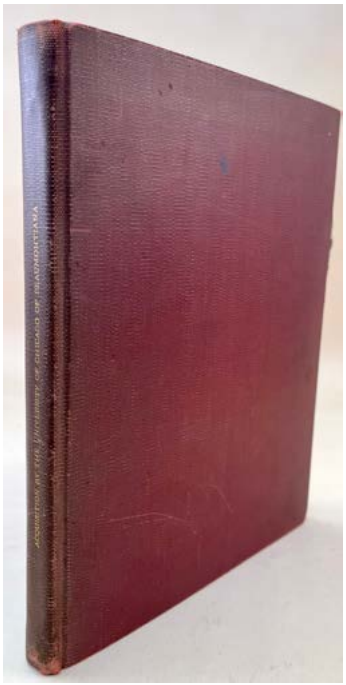
Always with warm regards and with renewed thanks for this interesting document and the photographs which I shall add to my much prized Beaumontiana, I am

Sincerely yours,

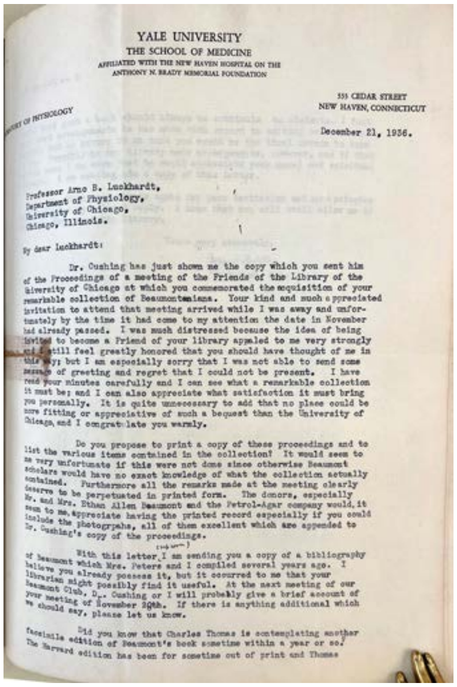
Dr. A. B. Luckhardt,
5216 Greenwood Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

Arno Luckhardt's Extensively Annotated Volume of Letters & Photographs Concerning the University of Chicago's Beaumontiana, With Letters from Harvey Cushing & John Fulton

13. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). **(1)** Typed letter signed to Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt (1885-1957). 1 page on 1 sheet. New Haven, 11 December 1936. 280 x 217 mm. Very good. **(2) Fulton, John F.** (1899-1960). Four typed letters signed to Luckhardt (one signature in a secretarial hand). 5 pages on 5 sheets total. New Haven, 21 December 1936 – 3 February 1937. 280 x 217 mm. A few tears mended with clear tape, with accompanying tape stains, but very good. In: **Luckhardt, Arno B.** Acquisition by the University of Chicago of Beaumontiana (spine title). Bound archive of letters, documents, photographs, photostats and other related materials; complete calendar available **here**. [Chicago], 1936-37. 282 x 230 mm. Library buckram ca. 1937, light wear. Fore-edges of two photostats frayed, but overall very good. $6500



(1) Excellent letter to physiologist Arno B. Luckhardt, discoverer of ethylene gas anesthesia (see Garrison-Morton.com 5705), regarding their shared interest in William Beaumont (1785-1853), the U.S. Army surgeon whose famous investigations into the physiology of digestion, made on a young soldier left with a permanent hole in his stomach after suffering a gunshot wound, are recorded in his classic *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice* (1833; Garrison-Morton.com 989).


YALE UNIVERSITY
THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
AFFILIATED WITH THE NEW HAVEN HOSPITAL ON THE
ANTHONY N. BRADY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

333 CEDAR STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

December 21, 1936.

Professor Arno B. Luckhardt,
Department of Physiology,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

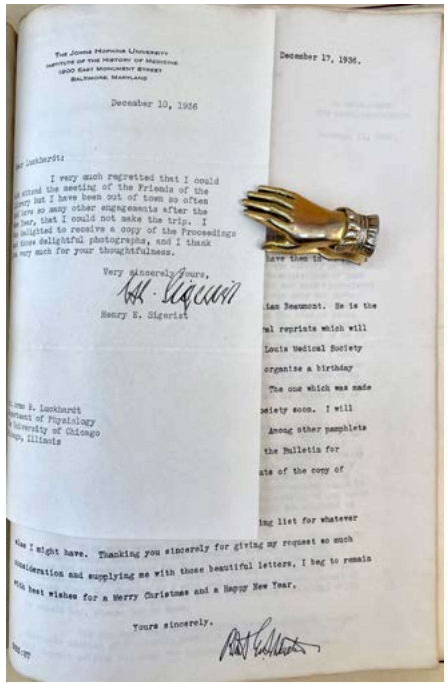
My dear Luckhardt:

Dr. Cushing has just shown me the copy which you sent him of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Friends of the Library of the University of Chicago at which you commemorated the acquisition of your remarkable collection of Beaumontaniana. Your kind and much appreciated invitation to attend that meeting arrived while I was away and unfortunately by the time it had come to my attention the date in November had already passed. I was much distressed because the idea of being invited to become a Friend of your library appealed to me very strongly and I still feel greatly honored that you should have thought of me in this way; but I am especially sorry that I was not able to send some message of greeting and regret that I could not be present. I have read your minutes carefully and I can see what a remarkable collection it must be; and I can also appreciate what satisfaction it must bring you personally. It is quite unnecessary to add that no place could be more fitting or appreciative of such a bequest than the University of Chicago, and I congratulate you warmly.

Do you propose to print a copy of these proceedings and to list the various items contained in the collection? It would seem to me very unfortunate if this were not done since otherwise Beaumont scholars would have no exact knowledge of what the collection actually contained. Furthermore all the remarks made at the meeting clearly deserve to be perpetuated in printed form. The donors, especially Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen Beaumont and the Petrol-Agar company would, it seem to me, appreciate having the printed record especially if you could include the photogrpahs, all of them excellent which are appended to Dr. Cushing's copy of the proceedings.

With this letter I am sending you a copy of a bibliography of Beaumont which Mrs. Peters and I compiled several years ago. I believe you already possess it, but it occurred to me that your librarian might possibly find it useful. At the next meeting of our Beaumont Club, Dr. Cushing or I will probably give a brief account of your meeting of November 20th. If there is anything additional which we should say, please let us know.

Did you know that Charles Thomas is contemplating another facsimile edition of Beaumont's book sometime within a year or so? The Harvard edition has been for sometime out of print and Thomas


THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
1900 EAST MONUMENT STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

December 10, 1936

… Luckhardt:

I very much regretted that I could … attend the meeting of the Friends of the … but I have been out of town so often … have so many other engagements after the … Year, that I could not make the trip. I … delighted to receive a copy of the Proceedings … those delightful photographs, and I thank … very much for your thoughtfulness.

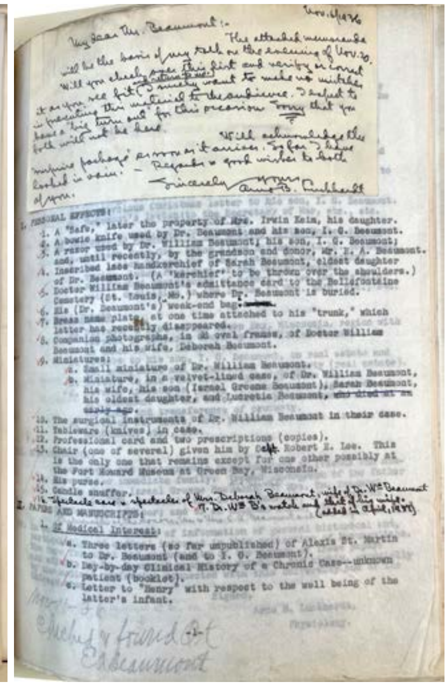
Very sincerely yours,
Henry E. Sigerist

… Arno B. Luckhardt
… of Physiology
… University of Chicago
… Illinois

December 17, 1936.

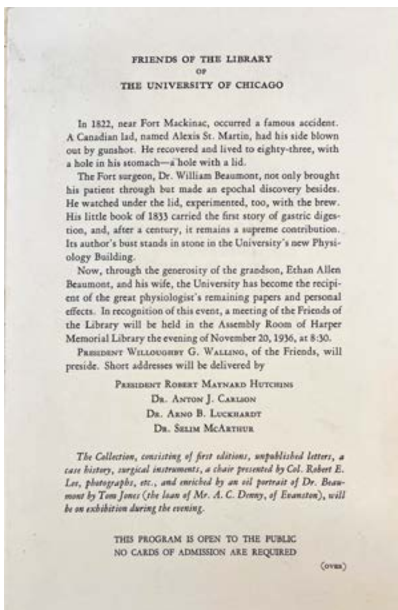
… have them in …
… iam Beaumont. He is the …
… al reprints which will …
… Louis Medical Society …
… organize a birthday …
… The one which was made …
… ociety soon. I will …
… Among other pamphlets …
… the Bulletin for …
… ate of the copy of …
… ing list for whatever else I might have. Thanking you sincerely for giving my request so much consideration and supplying me with those beautiful letters, I beg to remain with best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,


I. PERSONAL EFFECTS:
1. A "Safe," later the property of Mrs. Irwin Keim, his daughter.
2. A bowie knife used by Dr. Beaumont and his son, I. G. Beaumont.
3. A razor used by Dr. William Beaumont; his son, I. G. Beaumont; and, until recently, by the grandson and donor, Mr. E. A. Beaumont.
4. Inscribed lace handkerchief of Sarah Beaumont, eldest daughter of Dr. Beaumont. (A "kerchief" to be thrown over the shoulders.)
5. Doctor William Beaumont's admittance card to the Bellefontaine Cemetery (St. Louis, Mo.) where Dr. Beaumont is buried.
6. His (Dr. Beaumont's) week-end bag.
7. Brass name plate, at one time attached to his "trunk," which latter has recently disappeared.
8. Companion photographs, in oval frames, of Doctor William Beaumont and his wife, Deborah Beaumont.
9. Miniatures:
a. Small miniature of Dr. William Beaumont.
b. Miniature, in a velvet-lined case, of Dr. William Beaumont, his wife, his son (Israel Greene Beaumont), Sarah Beaumont, his oldest daughter, and Lucretia Beaumont.
10. The surgical instruments of Dr. William Beaumont in their case.
11. Tableware (knives) in case.
12. Professional card and two prescriptions (copies).
13. Chair (one of several) given him by Col. Robert E. Lee. This is the only one that remains except for one other possibly at the Fort Howard Museum at Green Bay, Wisconsin.
14. His purse.
15. Candle snuffer.
II. PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS:
1. Of Medical Interest:
a. Three letters (so far unpublished) of Alexis St. Martin to Dr. Beaumont (and to I. G. Beaumont).
b. Day-by-day Clinical History of a Chronic Case--unknown patient (booklet).
c. Letter to "Henry" with respect to the well being of the latter's infant.

-1-

Luckhardt, who held the William Beaumont Professorship of Physiology at the University of Chicago, was a dedicated collector of materials relating to the life and work of Beaumont. In 1936 Beaumont's grandson, Ethan Allen Beaumont, donated an important collection of his grandfather's papers and personal effects to the University of Chicago Library; to honor this gift Luckhardt organized a special meeting of the Friends of the Library of the University of Chicago, held on 20 November 1936. Among those invited was Harvey Cushing, who was unable to attend due to poor health; afterwards Luckhardt and the Friends of the Library sent him a typed transcript of the meeting's proceedings along with several photographs. Cushing's letter acknowledges this gift:


FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

In 1822, near Fort Mackinac, occurred a famous accident. A Canadian lad, named Alexis St. Martin, had his side blown out by gunshot. He recovered and lived to eighty-three, with a hole in his stomach—a hole with a lid.

The Fort surgeon, Dr. William Beaumont, not only brought his patient through but made an epochal discovery besides. He watched under the lid, experimented, too, with the brew. His little book of 1833 carried the first story of gastric digestion, and, after a century, it remains a supreme contribution. Its author's bust stands in stone in the University's new Physiology Building.

Now, through the generosity of the grandson, Ethan Allen Beaumont, and his wife, the University has become the recipient of the great physiologist's remaining papers and personal effects. In recognition of this event, a meeting of the Friends of the Library will be held in the Assembly Room of Harper Memorial Library the evening of November 20, 1936, at 8:30.

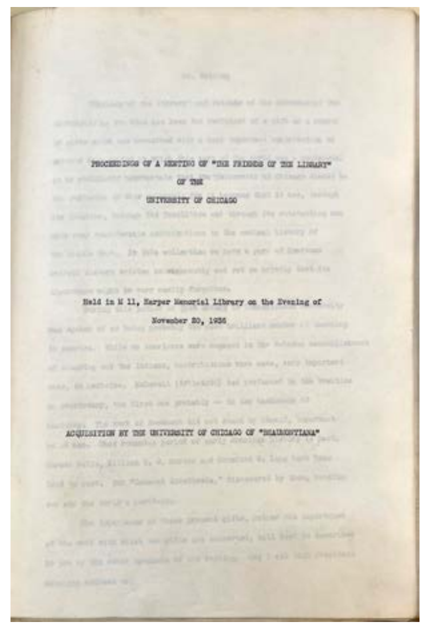
President Willoughby G. Walling, of the Friends, will preside. Short addresses will be delivered by

President Robert Maynard Hutchins
Dr. Anton J. Carlson
Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt
Dr. Selim McArthur

The Collection, consisting of first editions, unpublished letters, a case history, surgical instruments, a chair presented by Col. Robert E. Lee, photographs, etc., and enriched by an oil portrait of Dr. Beaumont by Tom Jones (the loan of Mr. A. C. Denny, of Evanston), will be on exhibition during the evening.

THIS PROGRAM IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
NO CARDS OF ADMISSION ARE REQUIRED

(over)

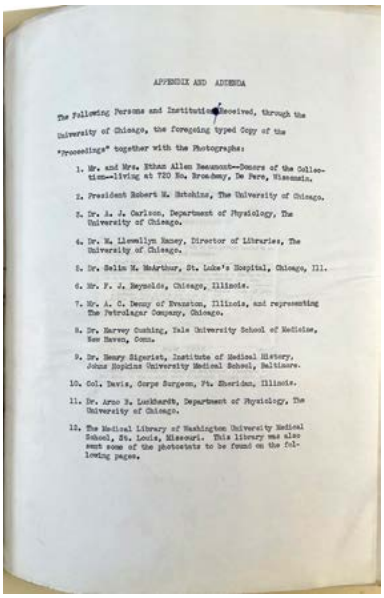

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF "THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY"
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Held in M 11, Harper Memorial Library on the Evening of
November 20, 1936

ACQUISITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO OF "BEAUMONTIANA"

> I appreciate hugely your kind thought in sending me the transcript of the proceedings of that delightful Beaumont meeting that you held on November 20th and which I would so much have liked to attend had I been in better physical condition.
>
> Curiously enough, I have just had a letter in the morning's mail from Charles Thomas, the publisher, who tells me that Frederick Coller has come into possession of two or three interesting Alexis St. Martin letters. Thomas is considering the idea of getting out another facsimile of the 1833 edition together with these letters from St. Martin as an appendix, and I wrote to suggest that you might perhaps be willing to let your three precious letters also be used, should he decide to carry out this project.
>
> You of course may have other ideas about them; and if that is so, you will of course tell him, should he write to you.

Always with warm regards and with renewed thanks for this interesting document and the photographs which I shall add to my much prized Beaumontiana, I am, Sincerely yours, Harvey Cushing.



APPENDIX AND ADDENDA

The following Persons and Institutions received, through the University of Chicago, the foregoing typed Copy of the "Proceedings" together with the Photographs:

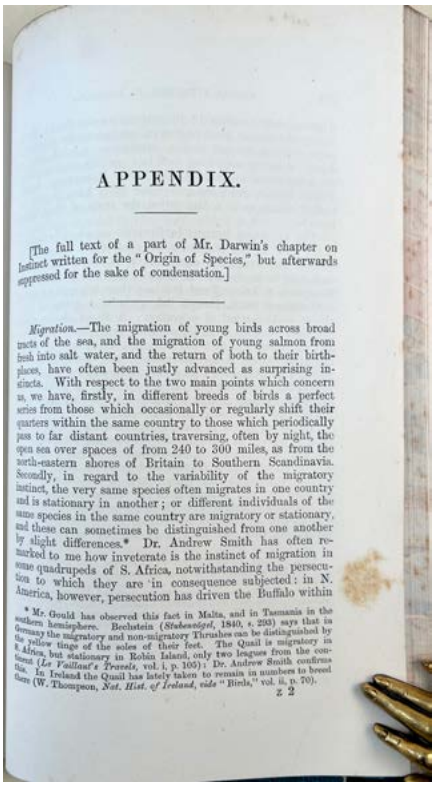
1. Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen Beaumont--Donors of the Collection--living at 720 No. Broadway, De Pere, Wisconsin.
2. President Robert M. Hutchins, The University of Chicago.
3. Dr. A. J. Carlson, Department of Physiology, The University of Chicago.
4. Dr. W. Llewellyn Raney, Director of Libraries, The University of Chicago.
5. Dr. Selim M. MacArthur, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
6. Mr. F. J. Reynolds, Chicago, Illinois.
7. Mr. A. C. Denny of Evanston, Illinois, and representing The Petrolagar Company, Chicago.
8. Dr. Harvey Cushing, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
9. Dr. Henry Sigerist, Institute of Medical History, Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Baltimore.
10. Col. Davis, Corps Surgeon, Ft. Sheridan, Illinois.
11. Dr. Arno B. Luckhardt, Department of Physiology, The University of Chicago.
12. The Medical Library of Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri. This library was also sent some of the photostats to be found on the following pages.

Alexis St. Martin was Beaumont's patient, the soldier with the gastric fistula.

Cushing's letter is contained in a unique bound archive of materials relating to the Beaumont donation and to the 20 November meeting, meticulously organized, labeled and personally annotated by Luckhardt throughout. The archive also includes four letters from fellow physiologist and Beaumont enthusiast John F. Fulton (**[2]** above), who had been invited to the 20 November meeting but received the invitation too late to attend. "Dr. Cushing has just shown me the copy which you sent him of the Proceedings of a meeting of the Friends of the Library of the University of Chicago at which you commemorated the acquisition of your remarkable collection of Beaumontiana. Your kind and much appreciated invitation to attend that meeting arrived while I was away and unfortunately by the time it had come to my attention the date in November had already passed . . . Do you propose to print a copy of these proceedings and to list the various items contained in the collection? It would seem to me very unfortunate if this were not done . . ." (letter of 21 December 1936). See the **calendar** for a complete listing of the archive. 50570

Darwin's Most Significant Contribution to Psychology

14. [**Darwin, Charles Robert** (1809-82).] **Romanes, George John** (1848-94). Mental evolution in animals. With a posthumous essay on instinct by Charles Darwin. 412 pp., 2 charts (1 large folded chart mounted on linen), 3 text woodcuts. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., 1883. 218 x 140 mm. Half morocco, cloth boards, spines gilt in raised bands. Neat library gilt crest on front board and lower spine. Folding chart mounted on linen. Heavy foxing to folded chart and preliminary leaves, and lesser foxing on a few leaves at the end, but otherwise very good. $750



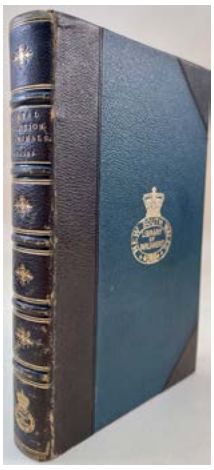
APPENDIX.

[The full text of a part of Mr. Darwin's chapter on Instinct written for the "Origin of Species," but afterwards suppressed for the sake of condensation.]

Migration.—The migration of young birds across broad tracts of the sea, and the migration of young salmon from fresh into salt water, and the return of both to their birthplaces, have often been justly advanced as surprising instincts. With respect to the two main points which concern us, we have, firstly, in different breeds of birds a perfect series from those which occasionally or regularly shift their quarters within the same country to those which periodically pass to far distant countries, traversing, often by night, the open sea over spaces of from 240 to 300 miles, as from the north-eastern shores of Britain to Southern Scandinavia. Secondly, in regard to the variability of the migratory instinct, the very same species often migrates in one country and is stationary in another; or different individuals of the same species in the same country are migratory or stationary, and these can sometimes be distinguished from one another by slight differences.* Dr. Andrew Smith has often remarked to me how inveterate is the instinct of migration in some quadrupeds of S. Africa, notwithstanding the persecution to which they are in consequence subjected: in N. America, however, persecution has driven the Buffalo within

* Mr. Gould has observed this fact in Malta, and in Tasmania in the southern hemisphere. Bechstein (*Stubenvögel*, 1840, s. 233) says that in Germany the migratory and non-migratory Thrushes can be distinguished by the yellow tinge of the soles of their feet. The Quail is migratory in S. Africa, but stationary in Robin Island, only two leagues from the continent (*Le Vaillant's Travels*, vol. i, p. 105): Dr. Andrew Smith confirms this. In Ireland the Quail has lately taken to remain in numbers to breed there (W. Thompson, *Nat. Hist. of Ireland*, *vide* "Birds," vol. iii, p. 70).

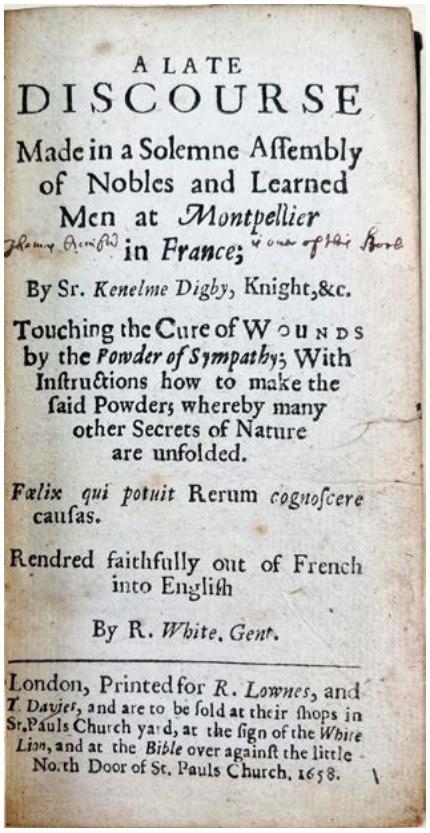
Z 2



First Edition. Includes the first edition of Darwin's most significant contribution to psychology, which originated as part of Chapter 10 of Darwin's unpublished "big book" on the origin of species, but was "suppressed for the sake of condensation." Romanes attempted, with Darwin, to develop a theory of mental evolution in which development of successively higher stages of intelligence, including that of man, could be explained in terms of natural, historical causes.

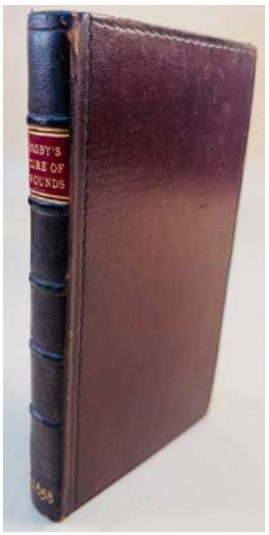
George John Romanes was an evolutionary biologist and physiologist who laid the foundations of what he called "comparative psychology." During the last eight years of Darwin's life, Romanes served as Darwin's assistant. Garrison-Morton.com 7945.

Digby on the Powder of Sympathy


A LATE
DISCOURSE
Made in a Solemne Assembly of Nobles and Learned Men at *Montpellier* in *France*;
By Sr. *Kenelme Digby*, Knight,&c.
Touching the Cure of WOUNDS by the *Powder of Sympathy*; With Instructions how to make the said Powder; whereby many other Secrets of Nature are unfolded.
Fœlix qui potuit Rerum *cognoscere* causas.
Rendred faithfully out of French into English
By R. *White*. *Gent*.
London, Printed for *R. Lownes*, and *T. Davies*, and are to be sold at their shops in Sr. Pauls Church yard, at the sign of the *White Lion*, and at the *Bible* over against the little North Door of St. Pauls Church. 1658.

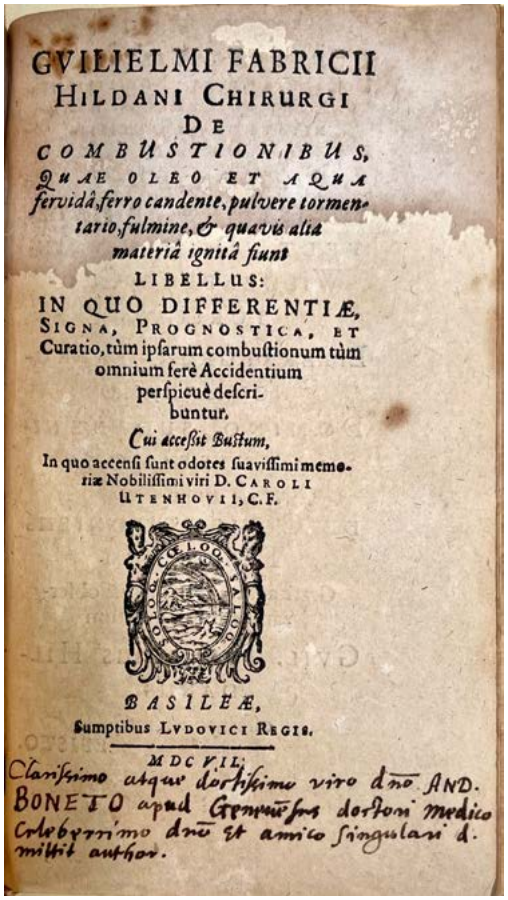
15. Digby, Kenelm (1603-65). A late discourse made in a solemne assembly of nobles and learned men at Montpellier, in France . . . touching the cure of wounds by the powder of sympathy . . . Rendered faithfully out of French into English by R. White, gent. [12, including blank A_1], 152, [2]pp. London: Printed for R. Lownes, and T. Davies, 1658. 140 x 78 mm. Later morocco, leather spine label, slight wear at corners. Some foxing and toning but very good. Early ownership signature on the title. $1500

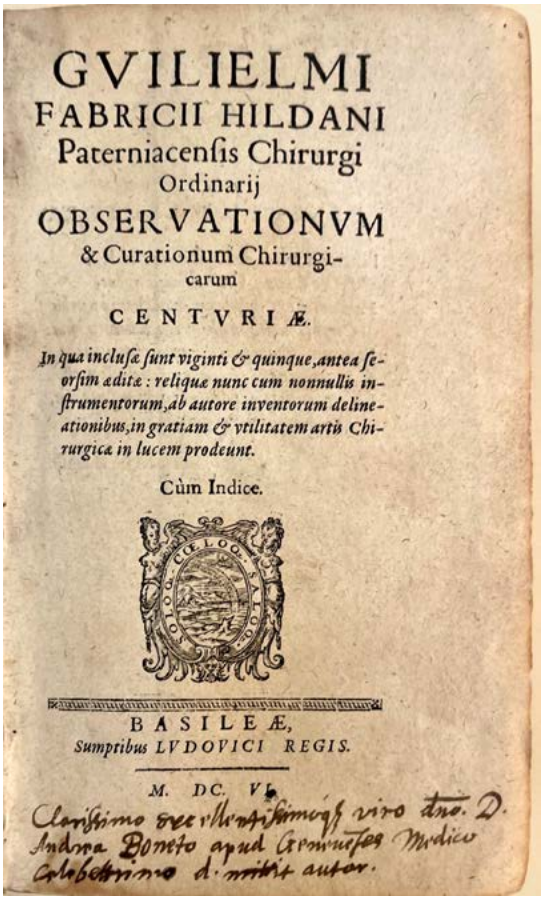
First Edition in English of Digby's famous treatise on the powder of sympathy, "a variant of the weapon salve of Paracelsus, which was put on the weapon which caused the injury rather than on the injury itself . . . With the powder, the medicine was put on a cloth or bandage which had touched the wound, but was kept separate from it thereafter. The wound itself was not medicated, and the healing was done by 'sympathy,' which was explained as a form of magnetism, or atomistic or other attraction. On account of this explanation of sympathy, which looked to the possibility of subtle forces operating in healing, Digby and other seventeenth century proponents of sympathy figure in the history of hypnosis, as the first thinkers to attempt a systematic understanding of forces acting on the body and mind . . .



"Digby used the powder [English vitriol] sympathetically as part of a rational treatment of wounds that also called for careful wrapping to keep out dirt, frequent changes of bandage, moderate temperature, and keeping the wound closed. He discarded the ritual elements associated with the weapon salve, and the medicines such as suet, camphor, sugar and turpentine routinely used. Successes reported in cases thus treated would have been due, in modern terms, not to sympathy, but to the fact that the wound was kept free of the injurious medicines usually applied, and allowed to heal naturally.

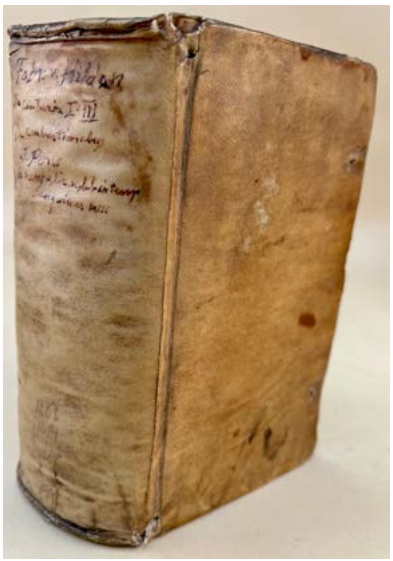
"Digby himself was looking for a naturalistic explanation of healing in his discourse on sympathy, which was given in 1657 in French before a learned audience in the resort and school town of Montpellier, where he had gone for the waters. His explanation made use of atoms, Gilbert's explanation of magnetic attraction, and Euclidian propositions" (Rubin, *Sir Kenelm Digby F.R.S.*, pp. 27-28). Digby's work was originally published in French in 1658. Rubin 60. Wing D-1435. 50264


GVILIELMI FABRICII
HILDANI CHIRURGI
DE
COMBUSTIONIBUS,
QUAE OLEO ET AQUA
fervidâ, ferro candente, pulvere tormentario, fulmine, & quavis alia materiâ ignitâ fiunt
LIBELLUS:
IN QUO DIFFERENTIÆ,
SIGNA, PROGNOSTICA, ET
Curatio, tùm ipsarum combustionum tùm omnium ferè Accidentium perspicuè describuntur.
Cui accessit Bustum,
In quo accensi sunt odores suavissimi memoriæ Nobilissimi viri D. CAROLI UTENHOVII, C.F.
BASILEÆ,
Sumptibus LVDOVICI REGIS.
MDCVII.
Clarissimo atque doctissimo viro dno AND. BONETO apud Genuenses doctori medico Celeberrimo dno et amico singulari d. missit author.


GVILIELMI
FABRICII HILDANI
Paterniacensis Chirurgi
Ordinarij
OBSERVATIONVM
& Curationum Chirurgicarum
CENTVRIÆ.
In qua inclusæ sunt viginti & quinque, antea seorsim editæ: reliquæ nunc cum nonnullis instrumentorum, ab autore inventorum delineationibus, in gratiam & vtilitatem artis Chirurgicæ in lucem prodeunt.
Cùm Indice.
BASILEÆ,
Sumptibus LVDOVICI REGIS.
M. DC. VI.
Clarissimo atque doctissimo viro dno. D. Andreæ Boneto apud Genuenses Medico Celeberrimo d. missit autor.

Remarkable Volume Including a Presentation Copy of the First Book Entirely Devoted to the Treatment of Burns

16. Fabry von Hilden, Wilhelm (1560-1634). **(1)** Observationum & curatorium chirurgicarum centuriae. [16], 298, [6]pp. Woodcut illustrations. Basel: Sumptibus Ludovici Regis, 1606. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author* on the title to Swiss physician André Bonet (b. 1556): "Clarissimo & excellentissimo viro dno. D. Andrea Boneto apud genovenses medico celeberrimo d. missit autor." [Bound with:] **(2)** Observationum & curationum cheirurgicarum centuria tertia. 557pp. plus integral blank. Engraved and woodcut illustrations. Oppenheim: Typis Hieronymi Galleri, aere Johan-Theod. de Bry, 1614. [Bound with:] **(3)** De combustionibus quae oleo et aqua fervida, ferro candente, pulvere tormentario, fulmine, & quavis alio materia ignita fiunt libellus. [16], 107, [4, blank]pp. Woodcut illustrations. Basel: Sumptibus Ludovici Regis, 1607. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author* to André Bonet on the title: "Clarissimo atque doctissimo viro dno. And. Boneto apud genovenses medico celeberrimo et amico singulari d. missit author." [Bound with:] **(4) Pons, Jacques** (1538-1612). De nimis licentiosa ac liberaliore intempestivaque sanguinis missione, qua hodie pleriq[ue] abutuntur, brevis tractatio. [18], 115pp., plus integral blank. Lyons: Apud Paulum Frellon et Abraham Cloquemin, 1596. Together 4 works in 1, 8vo. 166 x 95 mm. Vellum ca. 1614, titles hand-lettered on spine, some darkening, light



edgewear. Uneven toning due to paper quality, minor marginal worming, occasional dampstaining but overall very good. $12,500


GVILHELMI
FABRICI HILDANI
Observationum & Curationum
Cheirurgicarum
CENTURIA TERTIA.
EPISTOLIS NONNVLLIS VIRORVM
doctissimorum, nec non instrumentis Cheirurgicis, ab authore inventis illustrata.
Accessit Epistola, de nova, rara, & admiranda herniæ uterinæ, & partus Cæsarei historia; ad Authorem scripta,
A MICHAELE DORINGIO Breslavienſi, Philoſophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore.
Item Authoris ad hunc Responsio Epistolica:
In qua multa varia, rara, & admiranda, de affectibus uterinis, extractione fœtus mortui, Mercurio, & Antimonio recensentur.
HINC SANI-TAS
IN NOBILI OPPENHEMIO
Typis Hieronymi Galleri, Ære Johan-Theod. de Bry.
M DC XIV.


DE NIMIS
LICENTIOSA
AC LIBERALIORE
INTEMPESTIVAQVE
Sanguinis missione, qua
hodie plerique abu-
tuntur,
BREVIS TRACTATIO.
Authore Iacobo Pons. D. Medico, Lugdunensi.
LVGDVNI.
APVD PAVLVM FRELLON ET
ABRAHAM CLOQVEMIN.
M. D. XCVI.

First Editions of all four works, from the library of Swiss physician André Bonet (b. 1556), whose son Théophile (1620-89) was the founder of pathological anatomy (see Garrison-Morton.com 2274). **Presentation copies of important medical works from the 17th century are exceptionally rare—especially copies presented to known recipients, such as these.**

This remarkable volume includes a presentation copy of Fabry von Hilden's *De combustionibus*, "the first book entirely devoted to burns" (Garrison-Morton.com 2245). Fabry developed the first classification system for burns and developed methods for treating the various problems associated with burn healing, "such as the application of splints to minimize the contraction of scarred skin and the insertion of pieces of linen cloth or lead foil to avoid the adherence of delicate parts such as the lips or eyelids" (P. Santoni-Ruigu and P. J. Sykes, *A History of Plastic Surgery*, p. 43).

Also included here are the first and third volumes of Fabry's famous *Centuriae* (see Garrison-Morton.com 5570), the first bearing Fabry's presentation inscription to Bonet. Published in six volumes between 1606 and 1641, Fabry's *Centuriae* represent the best collection of surgical case records of the 17th century. The *Centuriae* were assembled from Fabry's detailed notes of his own cases and from information supplied by the physicians and surgeons with whom he corresponded. The case histories cover the entire field of surgery and show Fabry to be a bold, skillful and inventive practitioner: He operated on selected carcinomas of the breast, performed one of the first amputations through the thigh, used a magnet to extract an iron splinter from the eye of a patient (a procedure suggested by his wife, an obstetrician and surgeon in her own right), and designed many specialized surgical instruments, a number of which he illustrated in his *Centuriae*.

The final work in this volume is Jacques Pons's treatise against the excessive use of bloodletting current in his day. Pons was dean of the medical faculty at the Collège du Médecin at Lyons, and also served as physician in ordinary to the French king. 50564

Falcinelli's Commentary on Hippocrates' "De capitis vulneribus"

17. Falcinelli, Bernardino. Nuova dichiarazione, e comento ne' testi d'Ipocrate sopra le ferite del capo, con le sue figure, modo diconoscerle, e curarle. 8vo. [4], 256pp. Woodcut illustrations. Florence: Francesco Onofri, 1657. 142 x 100 mm. 19th-century half vellum, marbled boards, leather spine label (worn). Library stamp removed from title-page. Title-page repaired affecting title woodcut, minor toning but very good. Library bookplate. $4750

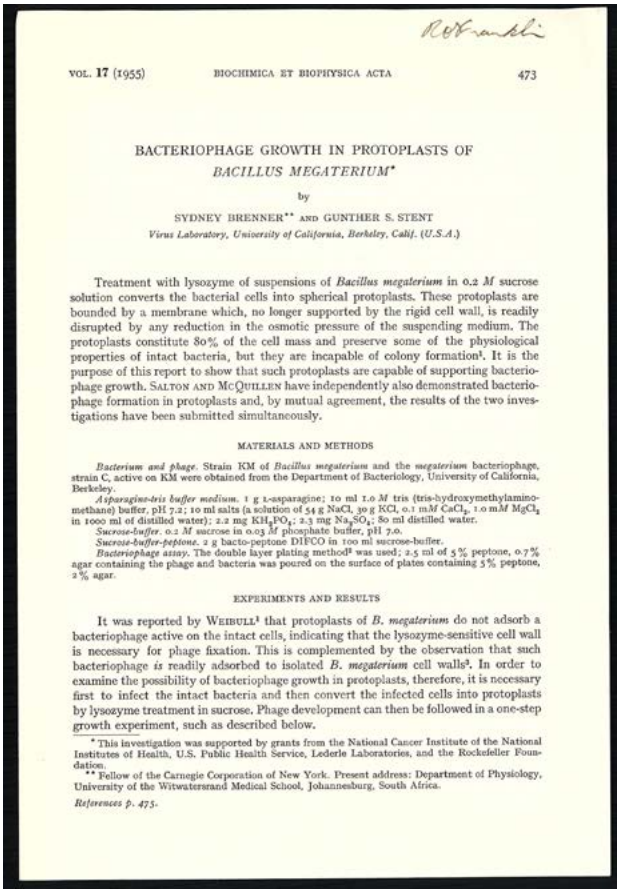
Second edition, corrected, of Falcinelli's commentary on Hippocrates' *De capitis vulneribus* [On wounds of the head], which includes an Italian translation of Hippocrates' text. The first edition was published in 1653. The somewhat crude but lively woodcuts illustrate fractures and other wounds to the skull. Falcinelli, a physician and surgeon, was a master at the public school of surgery attached to the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova in Florence. Wellcome III, p. 272. 50573

With the Exceptionally Rare Autograph Signature of Rosalind Franklin

18. [**Franklin, Rosalind** (1920-58).] **Brenner, Sydney** (1927-2019) and **Gunther S. Stent** (1924-2008). Bacteriophage growth in protoplasts of *Bacillus megaterium*. Offprint from *Biochimica et biophysica acta* 17 (1955). 473-475pp. 244 x 166 mm. Unbound. Light creasing but very good. *From the library of Rosalind Franklin*, with her signature in the upper right corner of the first page. $9500

First Edition, Offprint Issue. From the library of Rosalind Franklin, whose X-ray photographs of DNA were crucial to Watson and Crick's discovery of the molecule's double helix structure in 1953; had she not died in her 30s from ovarian cancer, there is a good chance that she, rather than Maurice Wilkins, would have shared the 1963 Nobel Prize with Watson and Crick. Because of her early death, Franklin's autograph is *exceptionally rare*—almost unobtainable.

In 1954 Franklin visited UC Berkeley's Virus Laboratory where she met future Nobel Laureate Sydney Brenner, who was doing postdoctoral work under Gunther Stent. Brenner later joined the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology at Cambridge University, where he introduced the concept of messenger RNA and discovered the triplet nature of the genetic code. He received a share of the 2002 Nobel Prize for "discoveries concerning genetic regulation of organ development and programmed cell death." Stent was at Oxford in 1953 when Watson and Crick made their announcement that they had "discovered the secret of life." Watson's book *The Double Helix* includes a picture of Stent with Watson and Crick. Stent was a prolific author on molecular biology. Probably his most famous book was *Phage and the Origins of Molecular Biology*, co-authored with J. Cairns and James Watson, of which revised editions were published in 1966, 1992 & 2007. 46196



VOL. 17 (1955) BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA 473

BACTERIOPHAGE GROWTH IN PROTOPLASTS OF *BACILLUS MEGATERIUM**

by

SYDNEY BRENNER** AND GUNTHER S. STENT

Virus Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (U.S.A.)

Treatment with lysozyme of suspensions of *Bacillus megaterium* in 0.2 *M* sucrose solution converts the bacterial cells into spherical protoplasts. These protoplasts are bounded by a membrane which, no longer supported by the rigid cell wall, is readily disrupted by any reduction in the osmotic pressure of the suspending medium. The protoplasts constitute 80% of the cell mass and preserve some of the physiological properties of intact bacteria, but they are incapable of colony formation[1]. It is the purpose of this report to show that such protoplasts are capable of supporting bacteriophage growth. SALTON AND MCQUILLEN have independently also demonstrated bacteriophage formation in protoplasts and, by mutual agreement, the results of the two investigations have been submitted simultaneously.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bacterium and phage. Strain KM of *Bacillus megaterium* and the *megaterium* bacteriophage, strain C, active on KM were obtained from the Department of Bacteriology, University of California, Berkeley.

Asparagine-tris buffer medium. 1 g L-asparagine; 10 ml 1.0 *M* tris (tris-hydroxymethylaminomethane) buffer, pH 7.2; 10 ml salts (a solution of 54 g NaCl, 30 g KCl, 0.1 *mM* $CaCl_2$, 1.0 *mM* $MgCl_2$ in 1000 ml of distilled water); 2.2 mg KH_2PO_4; 2.3 mg Na_2SO_4; 80 ml distilled water.

Sucrose-buffer. 0.2 *M* sucrose in 0.03 *M* phosphate buffer, pH 7.0.

Sucrose-buffer-peptone. 2 g bacto-peptone DIFCO in 100 ml sucrose-buffer.

Bacteriophage assay. The double layer plating method[2] was used; 2.5 ml of 5% peptone, 0.7% agar containing the phage and bacteria was poured on the surface of plates containing 5% peptone, 2% agar.

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

It was reported by WEIBULL[1] that protoplasts of *B. megaterium* do not adsorb a bacteriophage active on the intact cells, indicating that the lysozyme-sensitive cell wall is necessary for phage fixation. This is complemented by the observation that such bacteriophage *is* readily adsorbed to isolated *B. megaterium* cell walls[3]. In order to examine the possibility of bacteriophage growth in protoplasts, therefore, it is necessary first to infect the intact bacteria and then convert the infected cells into protoplasts by lysozyme treatment in sucrose. Phage development can then be followed in a one-step growth experiment, such as described below.

* This investigation was supported by grants from the National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service, Lederle Laboratories, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

** Fellow of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Present address: Department of Physiology, University of the Witwatersrand Medical School, Johannesburg, South Africa.

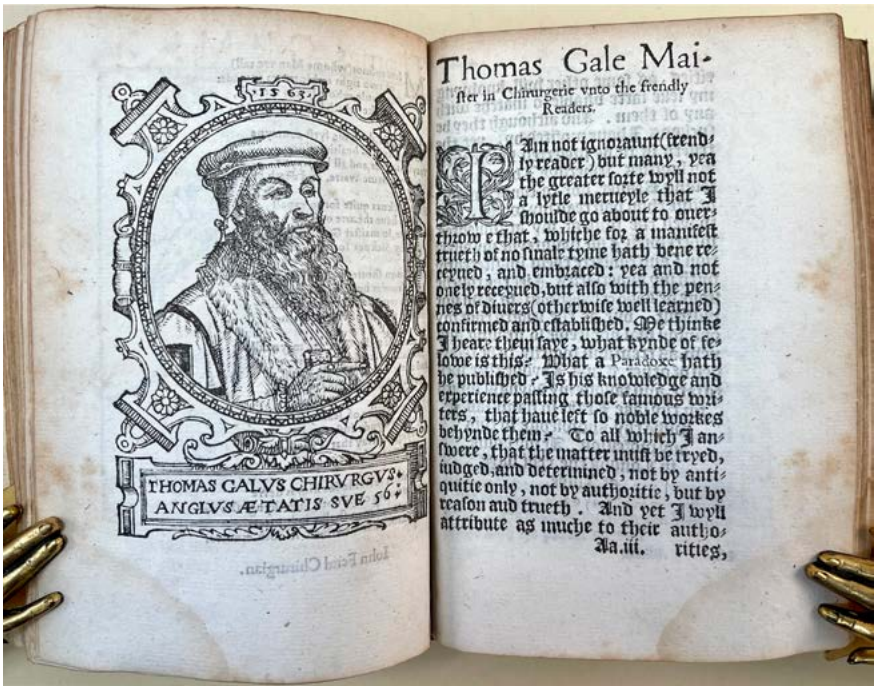
References p. 475.

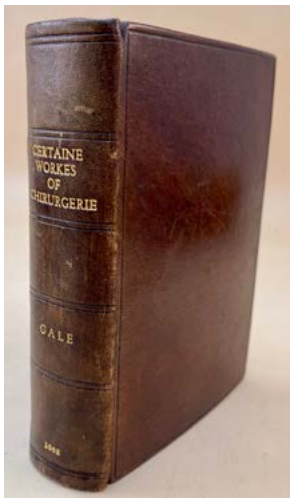
Extremely Rare First Treatise in Surgery Written in English

19. Gale, Thomas (1507-87). Certaine workes of chirurgerie, newly compiled and published by Thomas Gale, maister in chirurgerie. 4 parts in 1 volume. [16], 53, [6]; [5], 58; [3], 19, [2]; [4], 90ff.; lacking blank leaves K8 and ^{2}H8. 5 folding tables. Woodcut portrait of Gale (repeated 3 times), woodcut title vignettes and text illustrations. London: Rouland Hall, 1563. 160 x 110 mm. 20th-century morocco, spine slightly faded. Marginal repairs to a few leaves, library stamp unobtrusively removed from lower margin of title, one table with marginal tear and with folds repaired, last leaf repaired, moderate foxing and dampstaining, but very good. $30,000

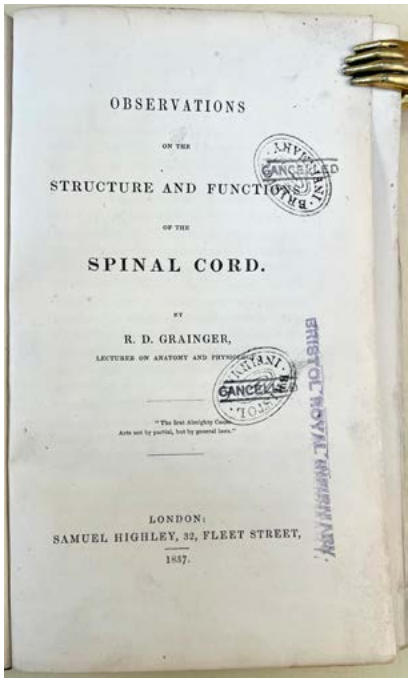
First Edition of the first treatise on surgery written in English, which also contains the first mention of syphilis in the English literature. *This work is extremely rare.* The last complete copy sold appeared at auction in 1994.

Gale, sometimes called "the English Paré," served as an army surgeon under Henry VIII and was Serjeant Surgeon to Elizabeth I. "Gale was a prolific author, and like his great contemporaries, Amboise Paré and Felix Würtz, he wrote in his native tongue rather that the dog Latin of the period. His *An Excellent Treatise of Wounds Made with Gonneshotte . . .*





[Garrison-Morton.com 2140] published in 1563, as the third part of his *Certaine Works of Chirurgerie*, is notable for confuting the assertion of such surgical titans as John de Vigo and Hieronymus Brunschwig that gunshot wounds were envenomed and hence to be treated with boiling oil. Gale was also a conservative in advising against the brutal probing for a missile lodged in the body, since he says that the probing very likely may of itself be mortal. However, Gale did not hold with wounds healing by first intention and insisted that they be continually dressed with salves and embrocations. Indeed, his treatise is replete with an endless assortment of ointments and weird concoctions, a number of which Gale had probably concocted himself" (Leonardo, *The Lives of Master Surgeons* [1949], p. 172). Garrison-Morton.com 2371. ESTC S102805. 50683


OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

OF THE

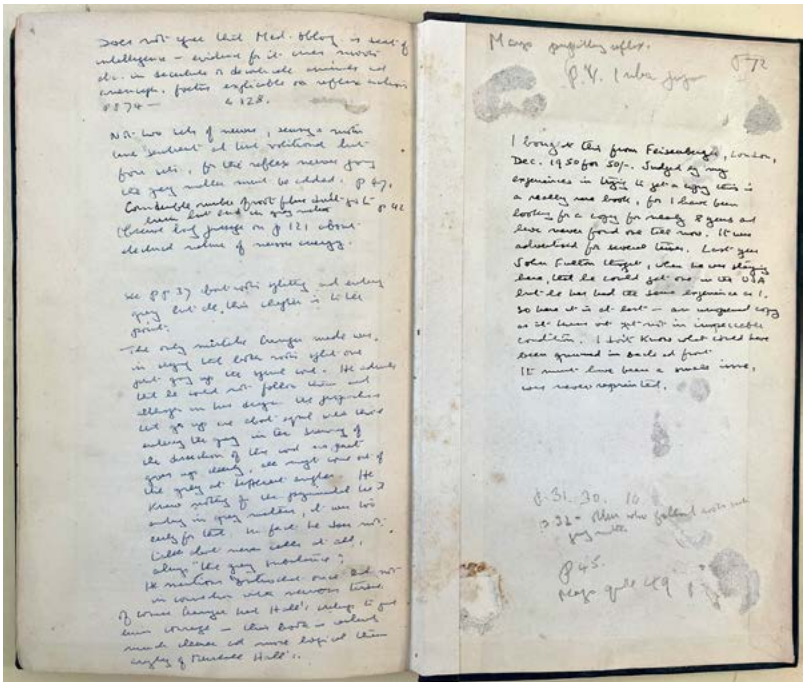
SPINAL CORD.

BY

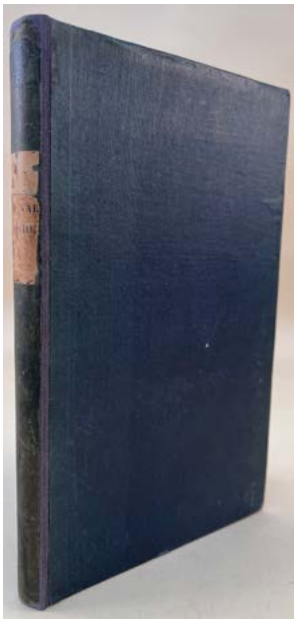
R. D. GRAINGER,

LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

LONDON:
SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 32, FLEET STREET,
1837.



Sir Geoffrey Jefferson's Extensively Annotated Copy

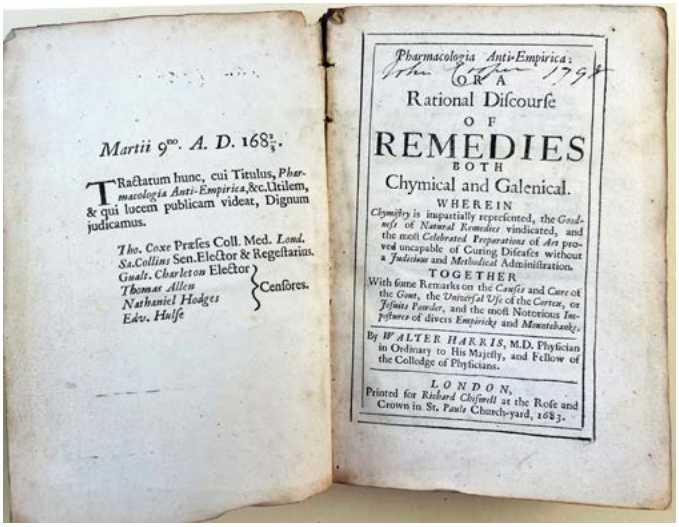


20. Grainger, Richard D. (1801-65). Observations on the structure and function of the spinal cord. vii, [3], [ix]-x, 159, [1]pp., plus 8-page publisher's catalogues in the front and back. Plate. London: Samuel Highley, 1837. 228 x 141 mm. Original cloth, rebacked preserving original spine with printed label (worn), evidence of label removal on front and rear pastedowns. Marginal dampstaining on the plate, cancelled library stamps on the title, but very good. From the library of British neurologist Geoffrey Jefferson (1886-1961), with his bookplate and extensive notes on the rear endpapers.

$1500

First Edition. Grainger "brought together many of the isolated facts concerning spinal cord physiology and published these in one of the most concise summaries of neurophysiology of the early nineteenth century" (McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 200). He supported Marshall Hall's theories on reflex action, and attempted to prove them anatomically by locating the reflex function in the small fibers located deep within the spinal cord. This copy is from the library of Sir Geoffrey Jefferson (see Garrison-Morton.com 3017), a neurologist and pioneering neurosurgeon, who wrote a detailed account of his purchase on the rear pastedown; his extensive notes on Grainger's monograph are on the rear free endpaper. 50568

21. Harris, Walter (1647-1732). Pharmacologia anti-empirica: Or a rational discourse of remedies both chymical and Galenical . . . 8vo. [32], 1-332, [12] pp. London: Richard Chiswell, 1683. 175 x 116 mm. Full sheep ca. 1683, worn and rubbed, skillfully rebacked. Light browning & soiling, but very good. Early ownership signatures of John Cooper (dated 1798) and Francis Cooper. $1000


Martii 9no. A. D. 168⅔.

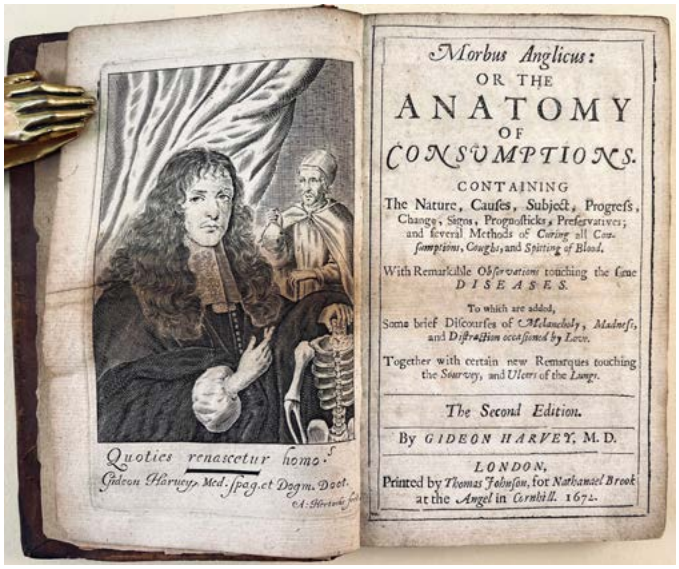
Tractatum hunc, cui Titulus, Pharmacologia Anti-Empirica, &c. Utilem, & qui lucem publicam videat, Dignum judicamus.

Tho. Coxe Præses Coll. Med. Lond.
Sa. Collins Sen. Elector & Regestarius.
Gualt. Charleton Elector
Thomas Allen
Nathaniel Hodges
Edw. Hulse
} Censores.

Pharmacologia Anti-Empirica:
OR A
Rational Discourse
OF
REMEDIES
BOTH
Chymical and Galenical.
WHEREIN
Chymistry is impartially represented, the Goodness of Natural Remedies vindicated, and the most Celebrated Preparations of Art proved incapable of Curing Diseases without a Judicious and Methodical Administration.
TOGETHER
With some Remarks on the Causes and Cure of the Gout, the Universal Use of the Cortex, or Jesuits Powder, and the most Notorious Impostures of divers Empiricks and Mountebanks.
By WALTER HARRIS, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Fellow of the Colledge of Physicians.
LONDON,
Printed for Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1683.

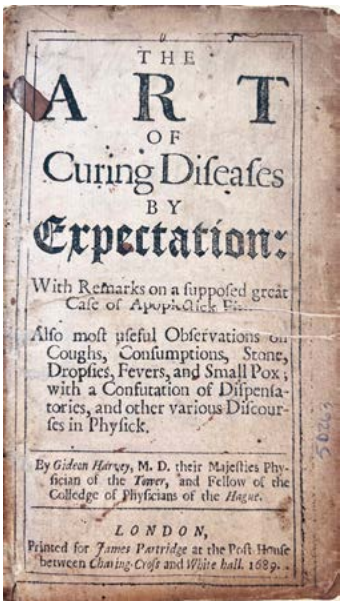
First Edition. Harris, physician to Charles II and to William and Mary, devoted his first medical book to an account of the six great remedies—mercury, antimony, vitriol, iron, quinine and opium—along with explanations of several superstitious remedies. "In his very readable book on pharmacy, Harris opposed belief in transmutation and the use of chemical remedies such as potable gold, and thought the virtues of mercury, antimony, vitriol, steel, Jesuit's bark and opium were exaggerated . . . He favoured complicated remedies such as the Theriac Andromache or Venice treacle (with over 60 ingredients) and Mithradate" (Partington II, p. 311). Harris also included in this work a treatise on the causes of gout, "with no discoverable reason but that the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the whole work is dedicated, was threatened with attacks of that disorder" (*Dictionary of National Biography*). Norman 993. Wing H-885. 50266

22. Harvey, Gideon (1640?-1700?). Morbus anglicus: Or the anatomy of consumptions. [4], 154pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait by A. Hertochs. London: Thomas Johnson for Nathanael Brook, 1672. 161 x 99 mm. Contemporary calf rebacked, gilt-lettered spine, some wear, endpapers loose. Frontispiece mended with paper tape, and stained, some foxing and toning, but a good copy. $950


Quoties renascetur homo.
Gideon Harvey, Med. Spag. et Dogm. Doct.
A. Hertochs fec.

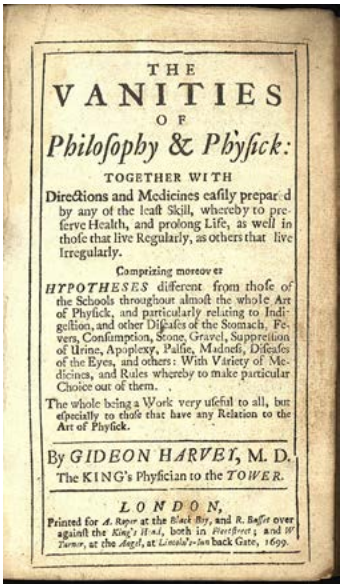
Morbus Anglicus:
OR THE
ANATOMY
OF
CONSUMPTIONS.
CONTAINING
The Nature, Causes, Subject, Progress, Change, Signs, Prognosticks, Preservatives; and several Methods of Curing all Consumptions, Coughs, and Spitting of Blood.
With Remarkable Observations touching the same DISEASES.
To which are added,
Some brief Discourses of Melancholy, Madness, and Distraction occasioned by Love.
Together with certain new Remarques touching the Scurvey, and Ulcers of the Lungs.
The Second Edition.
By GIDEON HARVEY, M.D.
LONDON,
Printed by Thomas Johnson, for Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill. 1672.

Second edition, first published in 1666. The *Oxford English Dictionary* credits the first edition with introducing the word "pandemic." The second edition includes the second edition of Harvey's *Discourse of the Plague* (first ed. 1665), which has a separate title-page. Wing H-1072. 50265


THE
ART
OF
Curing Diſeaſes
BY
Expectation:
With Remarks on a ſuppoſed great Caſe of Apoplectick Fits.
Alſo moſt uſeful Obſervations on Coughs, Conſumptions, Stone, Dropſies, Fevers, and Small Pox; with a Confutation of Diſpenſatories, and other various Diſcourſes in Phyſick.
By Gideon Harvey, M. D. their Majeſties Phyſician of the Tower, and Fellow of the Colledge of Phyſicians of the Hague.
LONDON,
Printed for James Partridge at the Poſt-Houſe between Charing-Croſs and White hall. 1689.

23. Harvey, Gideon (1640?-1700?). The art of curing diseases by expectation: With remarks on a supposed great case of apoplectick fits. [2], 224pp. London: James Partridge, 1689. 140 x 82 mm. Full antique calf, browned throughout. A few inkstains, edges a bit frayed, but a good copy. $1000

First Edition. Harvey roundly attacked the medical establishment of his day, in a style indicating that he was less interested in reform than in embarrassing his opponents. His treatise obtained some fame on the Continent through the offices of Georg Ernst Stahl, who published a copiously annotated Latin translation in 1730. Wing H-1056. 50263


THE
VANITIES
OF
Philoſophy & Phyſick:
TOGETHER WITH
Directions and Medicines eaſily prepared by any of the leaſt Skill, whereby to preſerve Health, and prolong Life, as well in thoſe that live Regularly, as others that live Irregularly.
Comprizing moreover
HYPOTHESES different from thoſe of the Schools throughout almoſt the whole Art of Phyſick, and particularly relating to Indigeſtion, and other Diſeaſes of the Stomach, Fevers, Conſumption, Stone, Gravel, Suppreſſion of Urine, Apoplexy, Palſie, Madneſs, Diſeaſes of the Eyes, and others: With Variety of Medicines, and Rules whereby to make particular Choice out of them.
The whole being a Work very uſeful to all, but eſpecially to thoſe that have any Relation to the Art of Phyſick.
By GIDEON HARVEY, M. D.
The KING's Phyſician to the TOWER.
LONDON,
Printed for A. Roper at the Black Boy, and R. Baſſet over againſt the King's Head, both in Fleetſtreet; and W. Turner, at the Angel, at Lincoln's-Inn back Gate, 1699.

24. Harvey, Gideon (ca. 1636-1640 – ca. 1700-1702). The vanities of philosophy & physick: Together with directions and medicines easily prepared by any of the least skill, whereby to preserve health, and prolong life . . . [8], 184pp. London: Printed for A. Roper . . . R. Basset . . . and W. Turner, 1699. 174 x 103 mm. Contemporary paneled calf, rebacked. Some toning and foxing, a few side-notes touched, but good to very good. Occasional marginal annotations in an early hand. $1000

First Edition. Harvey served as physician to both Charles II and William and Mary. His medical writings, while of little value scientifically, are written in a lively style and "reflect light on medical customs and persons of the time, and thus have some historical value" (*Dictionary of National Biography*). He was notorious for attacking other physicians in print, and for promoting his own "secret" cures, as he does on page 79 of the present work—a former owner wrote a caustic note in the margin reading "this is as much to say you must goe to ye author to be cured." Wing 1079. 50259

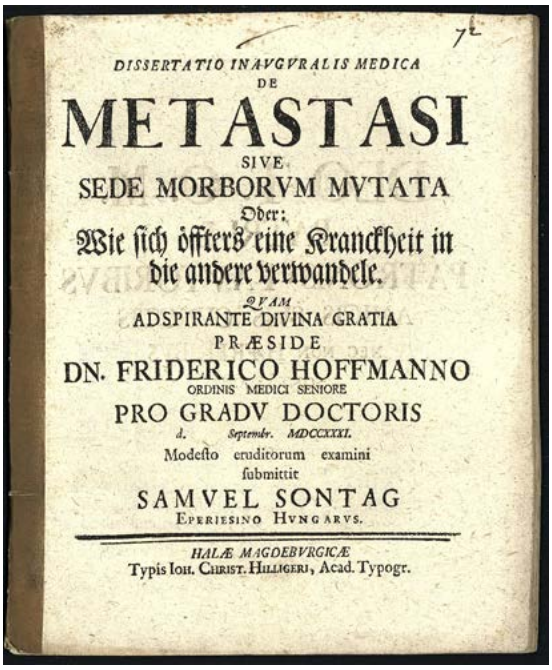

GRUNDZÜGE
EINER
BIOLOGIE DER MENSCHLICHEN PLAZENTA
MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG
DER
FRAGEN DER FÖTALEN ERNÄHRUNG
VON
Dr. J. HOFBAUER
MIT FÜNF TAFELN UND ZWEI TEXTFIGUREN
WIEN UND LEIPZIG
WILHELM BRAUMÜLLER

Discovery of Hofbauer Cells

25. Hofbauer, J. Isfred Isidore (1871 - 1961). Grundzüge einer Biologie der menschlichen Plazenta. Mit besonderer Berücksichtig der Fragen der fötalen Ernährung. xii, 175pp. 5 plates numbered I-V; plate 2 is hand-colored. Vienna: W. Braumüller, 1905. 239 x 164 mm. Quarter burgundy cloth marbled paper boards, spine faded. Very good copy. $275

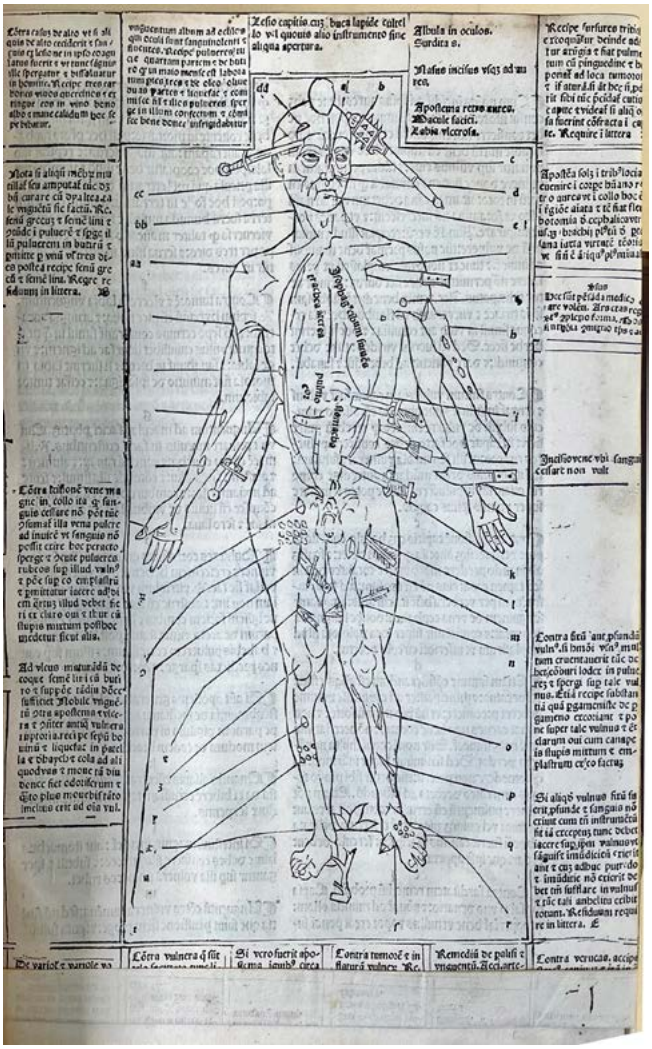
First Edition. "Discovery of Hofbauer cells, oval eosinophilic histiocytes with granules and vacuoles found in the placenta, which are of mesenchymal origin, in mesoderm of the chorionic villus, particularly numerous in early pregnancy" (Garrison-Morton.com 14095). 50671

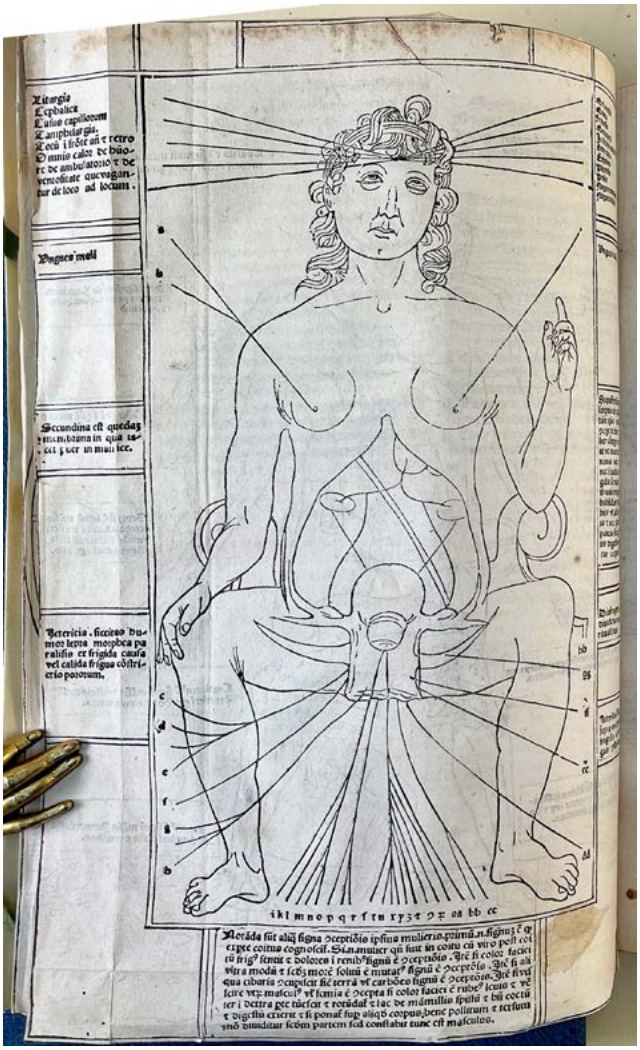
26. Hoffmann, Friedrich (1660-1742); **Samuel Sontag** [respondent]. Dissertatio inauguralis medica de metastasi sive sede morborum mutata. Oder: Wie sich öffters eine Kranckheit in die andere verwandele. 4to. 45, [3]pp. Halae Magdeburgicae: Typis Ioh. Christ. Hilligeri, 1731. 201 x 164 mm. Without wrappers apart from gilt paper backstrip. Minimal foxing and dust-soiling, but very good. $3750


DISSERTATIO INAVGVRALIS MEDICA
DE
METASTASI
SIVE
SEDE MORBORVM MVTATA
Oder:
Wie sich öffters eine Kranckheit in die andere verwandele.
QVAM
ADSPIRANTE DIVINA GRATIA
PRÆSIDE
DN. FRIDERICO HOFFMANNO
ORDINIS MEDICI SENIORE
PRO GRADV DOCTORIS
d. Septembr. MDCCXXXI.
Modesto eruditorum examini
submittit
SAMVEL SONTAG
EPERIESINO HVNGARVS.
HALÆ MAGDEBVRGICÆ
Typis Ioh. Christ. Hilligeri, Acad. Typogr.

First Edition, and very rare on the market. Garrison-Morton.com 2275. Although J. C. A. Récamier is credited with coining the term "metastasis" with respect to cancer (*Recherches sur le traitement du cancer par la compression méthodique*, 1829), it is evident that Hoffmann and his pupil Sontag introduced the term to medicine nearly 100 years earlier in this general thesis on disease. In English translation they defined the term as "when the vitiated and morbid matter [of disease] is transferred from its appropriated seat to another, and leaves its usual part which it once occupied, and is generally transposed with a fatal outcome to more noble and internal parts" (p. 8; Google translation).

Hoffmann and Sontag did not apply "metastasis" specifically to cancer, though tumors ("swellings") are mentioned twice in the dissertation, on pp. 12 and 14. Halle spent most of his career as professor of medicine at the University of Halle; together with Boerhaave and Stahl, he was a principal force behind the medical reforms of the early 18th century. OCLC cites copies at Cornell, NLM, Wellcome, Université Paris Cité, Göttingen, Strasbourg, Dresden & Madrid. 50552

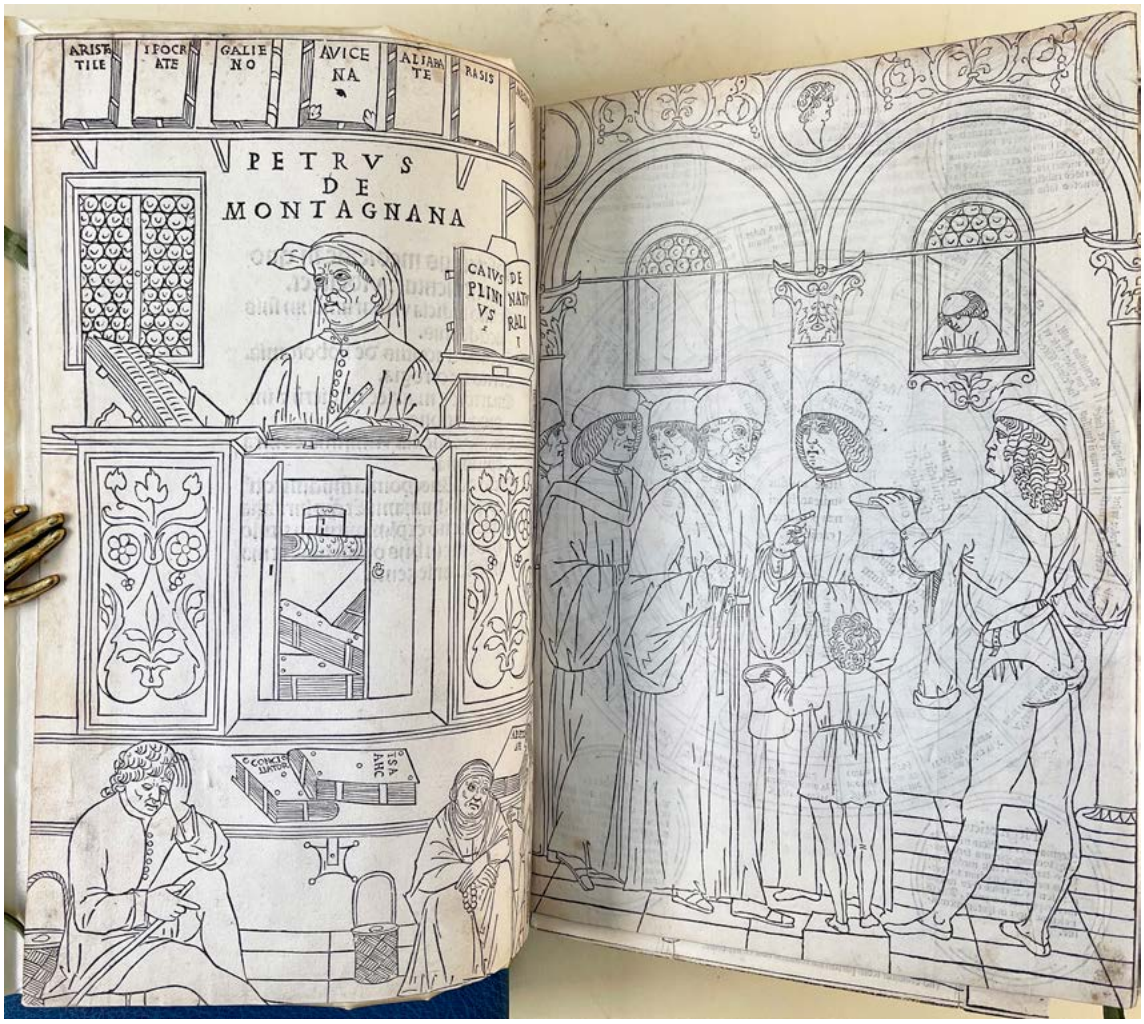




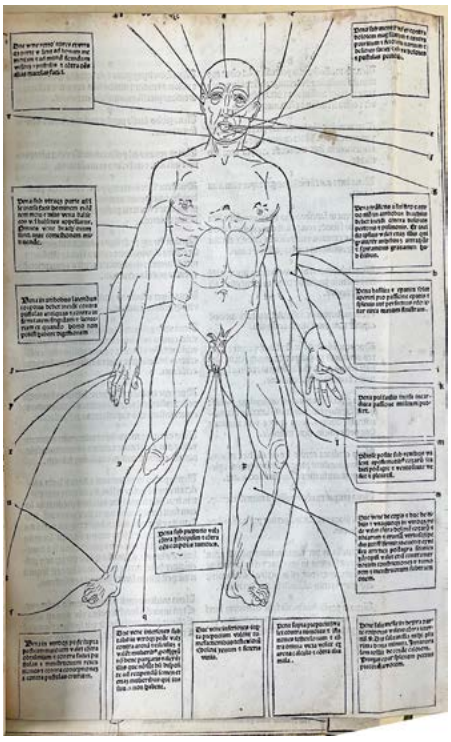
15th Century Editions of Ketham, Savonarola, and Mundino

27. Ketham, Johannes de (fl. 1460)] Fasciculus medicine in quo continentur . . . [Includes: **Mondino de Lucci (Mundinus)** (ca. 1270-1326). Anathomia.] [40]ff., unpaginated. 10 full-page woodcut text illustrations. [Venice: Joannes & Gregorius de Gregoriis, de Forlivio, 15 October 1495 (colophon)]. **[Bound with:] Savonarola, Giovanni Michele** (d. 1462/64). De omnibus mundi balneis. xxxv ff. [Venice: Cristofero de Pensis de Mandello, 20 November (1496) (colophon)]. Together 2 items in 1, folio. 291 x 198 mm. Replica binding of limp vellum, linen ties, by Bernard Middleton; in full morocco folding box by Sangorski & Sutcliffe (spine of box faded, some scratches on box). Faint foxing and toning, a few woodcuts slightly trimmed, but very good. The Haskell F. Norman copy. $75,000

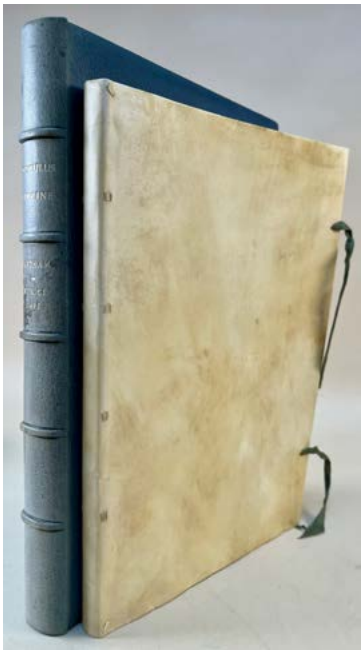
Second Latin edition of the Ketham; third edition of the Savonarola. *Fasciculus medicine* is a collection of short medical treatises, some dating as far back as the thirteenth century, which circulated widely in manuscript before the Forlivio brothers issued the *editio princeps* from their Venetian press in 1491. "Johannes de Ketham can be convincingly identified as Hans von Kircheim of Swabia, fl. 1455-1470, professor of medicine in Vienna, who used this collection for his lectures and recommended it to his pupils. This collection of texts was in circulation by 1400" (ISTC).



The 1491 first edition of the Ketham was the first printed medical book to have anatomical illustrations of any kind. It was followed by an Italian translation published in 1493/94, which added Mondino's *Anathomia* to the collection; for this Italian edition, all but one of the illustrations were redrawn and four new outline wood-engravings added showing scenes of medical practice in fifteenth-century Venice. These dramatically improved and more realistic illustrations, which were reproduced in the numerous later editions, are by an unknown artist about whom there has been much speculation; he was certainly close to the school of Bellini. The woodcuts for the Italian edition were used again in the present second Latin edition, with one exception: The original block for the dissection scene preceding Mondino's anatomy was presumably lost or destroyed, and was replaced in this edition with an inferior copy.



It is in the woodcuts prepared for the Italian edition that we see the first evidence of the transition from medieval to modern anatomical illustration. In the 1491 edition, the woodcut of the female viscera—like those of the Zodiac Man, Bloodletting Man, Wound-Man, etc.—was derived from the traditional non-representational squatting figure found in medieval medical manuscripts. However, the illustrations for the

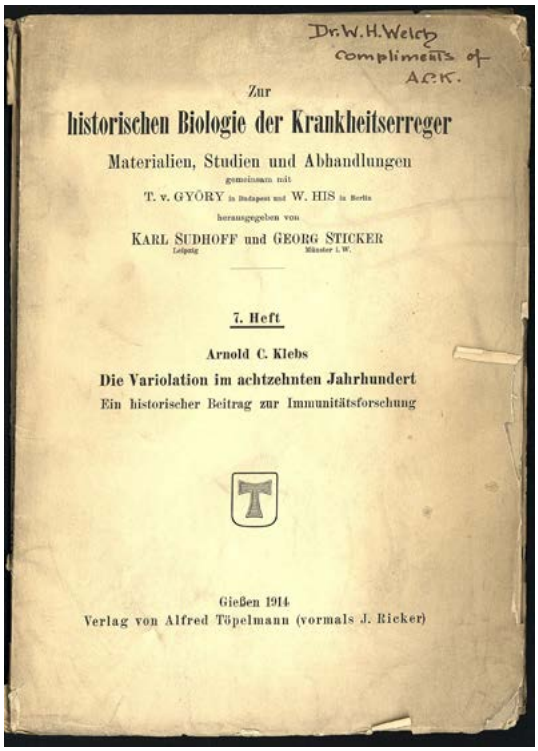


Italian edition "included an entirely redesigned figure showing female anatomy . . . The scholastic figure from 1491 must have irritated the eyes of the artistic Venetians to such a degree that they immediately abandoned it. After this the female figure actually sits in an armchair, so that the traditional [squatting] position corresponds to a real situation" (Herrlinger, p. 66). *British Museum Catalogue* V, p. 347. Garrison-Morton.com 363, 363.1. Herrlinger, *History of Medical Illustration*, pp. 28-29; 65-66. Norman 1211 (The copy was rebound after the Norman sale.) ISTC ik00014000.

This copy is bound with a 1496 edition of Giovanni Savonarola's *De omnis mundi balneis*, an account of the medicinal properties and uses of baths. The first edition this work, published in Ferrara in 1485 under the title *De balneis et thermis naturalibus omnibus Italiae,* was the second printed work on balneology. Savonarola, one of the leading physicians of the fifteenth century, took a skeptical approach to the subject, relying on his own observations and rejecting the notion that baths owed their virtues to occult or supernatural properties. Included in his work is the first recorded instance of a clock being used to regulate an actual, purposive experiment—in this case, a comparison of the water temperatures of two Italian hot springs. *British Museum Catalogue* V, p. 470 ISTC is00292000. Norman 1896. See Garrison-Morton.com 14113. 50677

Inscribed to William H. Welch

28. Klebs, Arnold C. (1870-1943). Die Variolation im achtzenten Jahrhundert: Ein historischer Beitrag zur Immunitätsforschung. *Zur historischen Biologie der Krankheitserreger: Materialien, Studien und Abhandlungen* 7 (1914). 78, [2]pp. 243 x 168 mm.(uncut and unopened). Original printed wrappers, some dust-soiling and chipping. Very good. *Inscribed by Klebs to William H. Welch* (1850-1934) on the front wrapper: "Dr. W. H. Welch compliments of A.C.K." $500


Dr. W. H. Welch
compliments of
A.C.K.

Zur

historischen Biologie der Krankheitserreger

Materialien, Studien und Abhandlungen

gemeinsam mit

T. v. GYÓRY in Budapest und W. HIS in Berlin

herausgegeben von

KARL SUDHOFF und GEORG STICKER

Leipzig Münster i. W.

7. Heft

Arnold C. Klebs

Die Variolation im achtzehnten Jahrhundert

Ein historischer Beitrag zur Immunitätsforschung

Gießen 1914

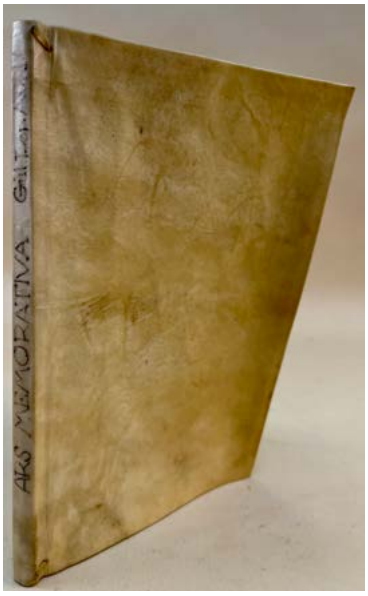
Verlag von Alfred Töpelmann (vormals J. Ricker)

First Edition of Klebs's memoir on smallpox variolation in the eighteenth century, published the year after his classic paper on the evolution of variolation (Garrison-Morton.com 5436). Klebs, a Swiss physician and medical bibliophile, emigrated to the United States in 1896. He worked for a year with William Osler at Johns Hopkins, where he met Harvey Cushing, who would become a lifelong friend. Klebs went on to become a leading specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis, heading sanatoriums in Alabama and Chicago. In 1909 he moved back to Switzerland and devoted the remainder of his career to studying the history of medicine, publishing numerous books and papers on the subject. In 1939 he donated his large collection of medical books to Cushing for inclusion in what would become Yale University's Harvey Cushing / John Hay Whitney Medical Library.

Klebs presented this copy of his memoir to William H. Welch, one of the "Big Four" founding professors of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the first dean of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. 33866

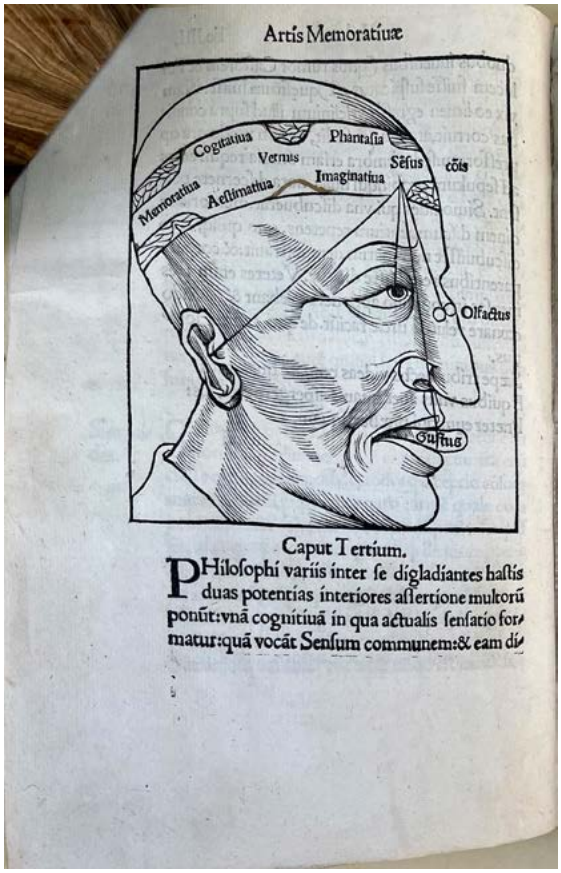
One of the Earliest Books to Illustrate Brain Functions

29. Le Lièvre [Leporis], Guillaume. Ars memorativa Gulielmi Leporei Avallonensis. 4to. 32ff. Woodcut title vignette and three large woodcut illustrations. [Paris:] N.p., 1520. 205 x 143 mm. Modern limp vellum. Marginal repairs to several leaves, affecting some words but preserving legibility. Very good copy with large margins. A few marginal notations in an early hand. $20,000



Rare First Edition. OCLC cites only four copies in North American libraries (NYPL, Harvard, U. Mich., NLM) and five in European libraries (Leipzig Univ., Koninklijke Bibl. Netherlands, Bibliothèque Nationale, U. Complutense Madrid, Bayerische Staatsbibl.).

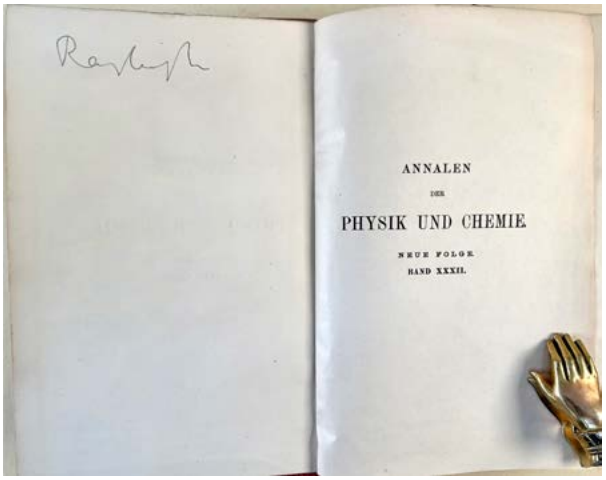
Le Lièvre's book is one of the earliest printed books on the brain to illustrate its functions—such as memory, imagination, reason, cognition and sensory processing—and to localize them within ventricular chambers or "cells." The "cell doctrine" of brain function, which originated with Herophilus of Alex-

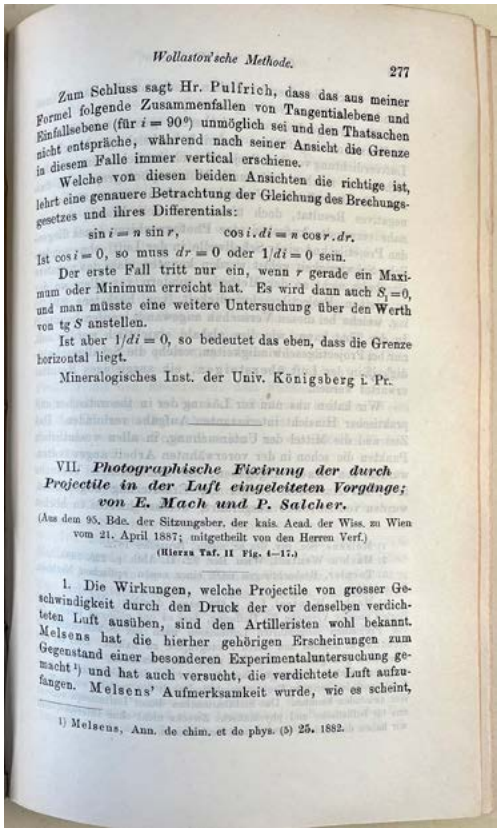


andria (ca. 300 BCE), was later developed by Galen in the second century CE and had considerable influence on medieval philosophers and physicians. Le Lièvre's well-known woodcut illustration of the cell doctrine, adapted from Reisch's *Margarita philosophica* (1503), shows three freely communicating "cells" separated by the *vermis* (choroid plexus), which was thought to control the flow of information between the first and second cells. Clarke & Dewhurst, *An Illustrated History of Brain Function,* pp. 38-39. 50577

Lord Rayleigh's Copy of the First Photographs of an Object Moving at Supersonic Speed & the First Mathematical Formula Describing the Physics of the Wave

30. Mach, Ernst (1838-1916) & **Peter Salcher** (1848-1928). Photographische Fixirung der durch Projectile in der Luft eingeleiteten Vorgänge. In *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, n.s., 32 (1887): 277-291; plate. Whole volume. viii, 704pp. 5 folding plates (including the Mach plate), text illustrations. 213 x 132 mm. Original cloth, spine faded and with a few chips at extremities, corners a bit worn. Endpapers toned but very good. From the library of Nobel Laureate John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh (1842-1919), with his pencil signature ("Rayleigh") on the front flyleaf. $1250





Wollaston'sche Methode. 277

Zum Schluss sagt Hr. Pulfrich, dass das aus meiner Formel folgende Zusammenfallen von Tangentialebene und Einfallsebene (für $i = 90^0$) unmöglich sei und den Thatsachen nicht entspräche, während nach seiner Ansicht die Grenze in diesem Falle immer vertical erschiene.

Welche von diesen beiden Ansichten die richtige ist, lehrt eine genauere Betrachtung der Gleichung des Brechungsgesetzes und ihres Differentials:

$$\sin i = n \sin r, \qquad \cos i . di = n \cos r . dr.$$

Ist $\cos i = 0$, so muss $dr = 0$ oder $1/di = 0$ sein.

Der erste Fall tritt nur ein, wenn r gerade ein Maximum oder Minimum erreicht hat. Es wird dann auch $S_i = 0$, und man müsste eine weitere Untersuchung über den Werth von tg S anstellen.

Ist aber $1/di = 0$, so bedeutet das eben, dass die Grenze horizontal liegt.

Mineralogisches Inst. der Univ. Königsberg i. Pr.

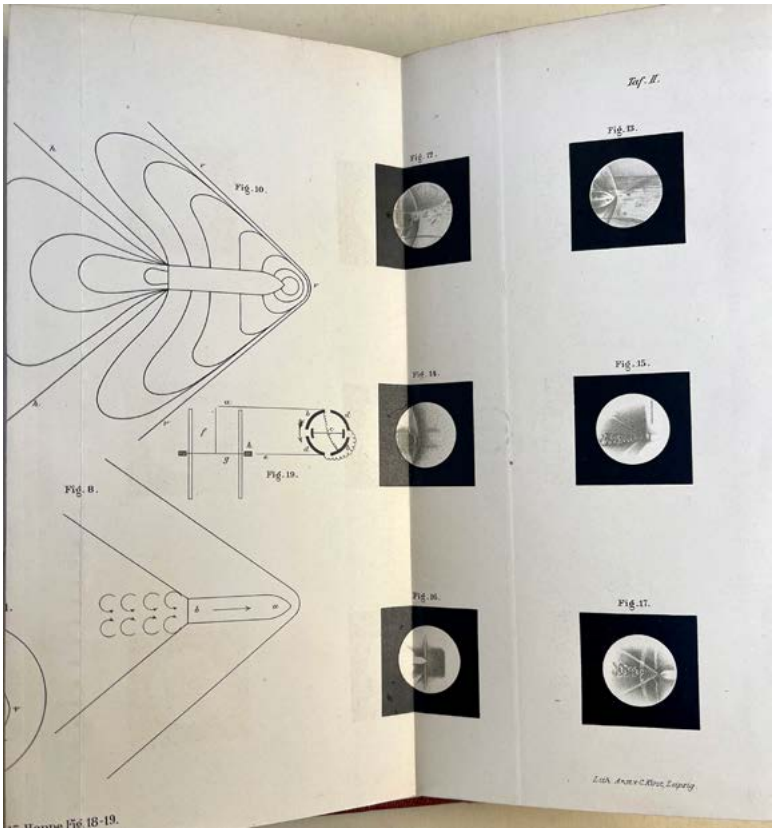
VII. ***Photographische Fixirung der durch Projectile in der Luft eingeleiteten Vorgänge; von E. Mach und P. Salcher.***

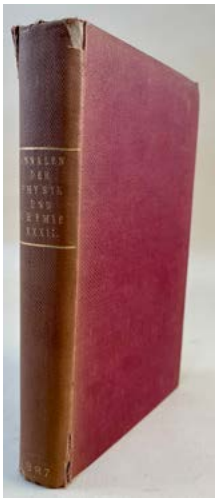
(Aus dem 95. Bde. der Sitzungsber. der kais. Acad. der Wiss. zu Wien vom 21. April 1887; mitgetheilt von den Herren Verf.)

(Hierzu Taf. II Fig. 1—17.)

1. Die Wirkungen, welche Projectile von grosser Geschwindigkeit durch den Druck der vor denselben verdichteten Luft ausüben, sind den Artilleristen wohl bekannt. Melsens hat die hierher gehörigen Erscheinungen zum Gegenstand einer besonderen Experimentaluntersuchung gemacht [1]) und hat auch versucht, die verdichtete Luft aufzufangen. Melsens' Aufmerksamkeit wurde, wie es scheint,

1) Melsens, Ann. de chim. et de phys. (5) 25. 1882.





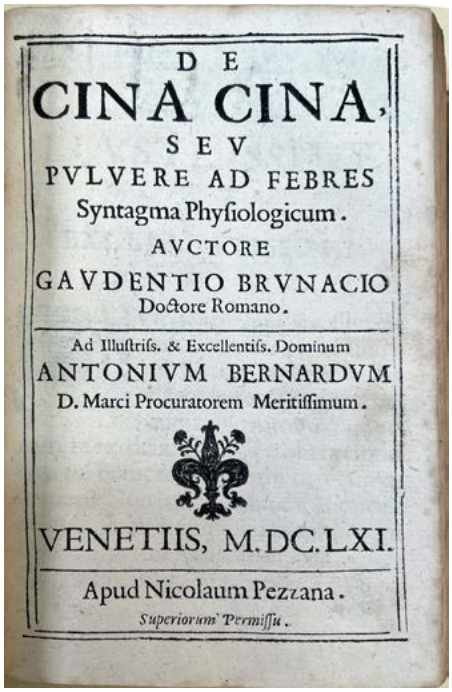
Second printing, published the same year that the paper appeared in the *Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Wien*; a printed note at the head of the paper reads "Aus dem 95. Bde. der Sitzungsber. der kais. Acad. der Wiss. zu Wien vom 21. April 1887; mitgetheilt von den Herren Verf." [From the 95th volume of the session reports of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna on April 21, 1887; communicated by the gentlemen authors]. From the library of John Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh, who received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1904 for "his investigations of the densities of the most important gases and his discovery of argon in connection with these studies."

Mach's classic paper contains the first photograph of a shock wave in front of an object (in this case a bullet) moving at supersonic speed, and the first mathematical formula describing the physics of this wave. "The angle α, which the shock wave surrounding the envelope of an advancing gas cone makes with the direction of its motion, was shown to be related to the velocity of sound ν and the velocity of the projectile ω as $\sin\alpha = \nu/\omega$ when $\omega > \nu$. After 1907, following the work of Ludwig Prandtl at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Strömungsforschung in Göttingen, the angle α was called the Mach angle. Recognizing that the value of ω/ν (the ratio of the speed of an object to the speed of sound in the undisturbed medium in which the object is traveling) was becoming increasingly significant in aerodynamics for high-speed projectile studies, J. Ackeret in his inaugural lecture in 1929 as Privatdozent at the Eidgenössischen Technische Hochschule, Zürich, suggested the term 'Mach number' for this ratio. The Mach number was introduced into the literature in English by the late 1930s and since the end of World War II has taken on considerable importance in theoretical and fluid dynamics" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Anderson, *Hist. Aerodynamics,* p. 376. 50428

Complete with the Bizarre Folding Plate and Three Other Works.

31. Marchetti, Pietro de (ca. 1589-1673). Observationum medico-chirurgicarum rariorum sylloge. [16, incl. initial blank, engraved title & portrait], 188pp., 2 blank leaves at end. Folding engraved plate. Padua: Typis Matthaei de Cadorinis, 1664. **(2) Brunacci, Gaudenzio** (1631-68). De cina cina, seu pulvere ad febres syntagma physiologicum. 150 [2, blank]pp. Venice: apud Nicolaum Pezzana, 1661. **(3) Fehr, Johann Michael** (1610-88). Anchora sacra, vel scorzonera, ad normam & formam Academiae Naturae Curiosorum elaborata. [16] 204 [12]pp. Added eng. title and 4 plates. Jena: Typis Joh. Jacobi Bauhoferi, impensis Viti Jacobi Trescher [1666?]. **(4) Johnson, William** (d. 1665). Lexicon chymicum . . . Lib. secundus [only]; *part 1 not present.* [24], 72 [12]pp. London: G.D. et prostant venales apud L. Sadler, 1660. Together 4 works in 1 vol., 8vo. 154 x 101 mm. Vellum c. 1664, a little soiled, remains of linen ties. Some foxing and browning, as is common in books of this period, but very good. $6000

(1) **First Edition**, with all blanks and the bizarre folding plate (often lacking) illustrating the tendons of the thumb. Marchetti's treatise contains 53 "valuable observations" (G-M) in surgery, including 37 on the head, sense organs and neck. Marchetti discusses cases of skull fractures and other head trauma (including that of a 7-year-old boy clawed by a bear), syphilitic disorders of the head, migraine, tumors, etc. The remaining observations deal with injuries and afflictions of the thorax, abdomen, urethra and extremities; among these is Marchetti's case history of a man who, while trying to subdue a horse, had his thumb bitten off at the first joint and the flexor tendons torn out (illustrated in the folding plate). Following the 53 observations are three chapters on anal fistula, ulcers and fistulae of the urethra, and spina ventosa.

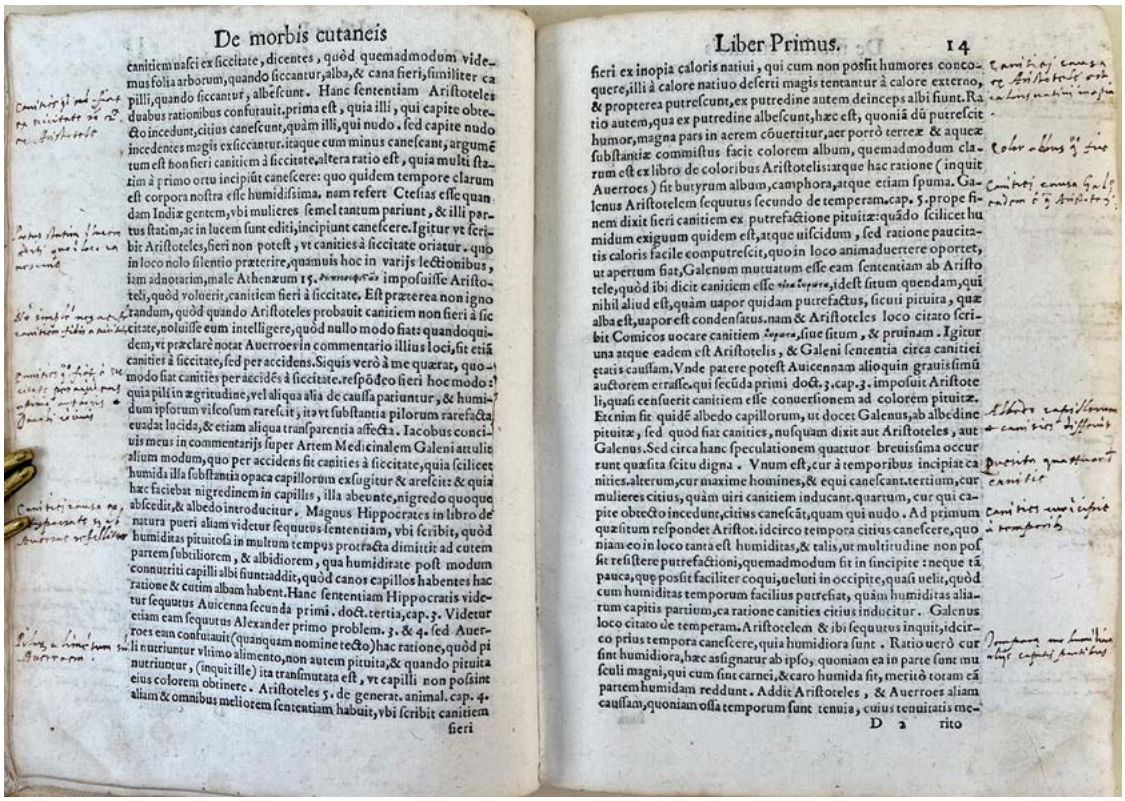

DE
CINA CINA,
SEV
PVLVERE AD FEBRES
Syntagma Physiologicum.
AVCTORE
GAVDENTIO BRVNACIO
Doctore Romano.
Ad Illustriss. & Excellentiss. Dominum
ANTONIVM BERNARDVM
D. Marci Procuratorem Meritissimum.
VENETIIS, M.DC.LXI.
Apud Nicolaum Pezzana.
Superiorum Permissu.

Marchetti was born in Padua, where he seems to have spent his entire life. His writings on surgery maintained their influence for two centuries after their publication—the *Nouvelle biographie générale*, published in 1860, states that Marchetti's writings "are still consulted today." Krivatsy cites 3 other 17th-century editions including a German translation (remarkably, all of them imperfect); Blake cites a London, 1729 edition; and the NBG cites an edition printed in Naples in 1779. Garrison-Morton.com 5572. Krivatsy 7417 (imperfect). Norman 1436 (without folding plate).

(2) **First Edition.** An early treatise on the medical uses of cinchona (quinine), which had been introduced to Europe in 1640. Includes the author's experiments in curing malaria with preparations of cinchona bark in alcohol. Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 337. Krivatsy 1873.

(3) **First Edition.** On the medical uses of scorzonera (black salsify), a plant believed to be a specific against the bites of snakes and other venomous creatures. Ferguson (*Bib. Chemica* I, p. 266) notes that Fehr was founder and second president of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, and that he wrote numerous works on medical and pharmaceutical subjects. Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 676. Krivatsy 3972.

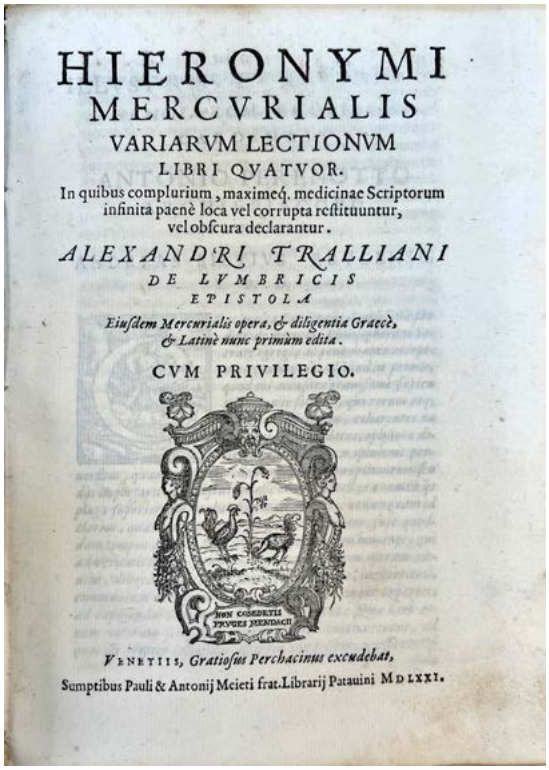
(4) Second edition of the second part of Johnson's *Lexicon chymicum*, first published in 1652-53. Includes a life of Paracelsus and a key to chemical / alchemical symbols. Ferguson I, p. 439. Krivatsy 6238. Wing J-857. 50566



First Systematic Book on Diseases of the Skin & First Treatise on Parasitology, Extensively Annotated by a Contemporary Hand

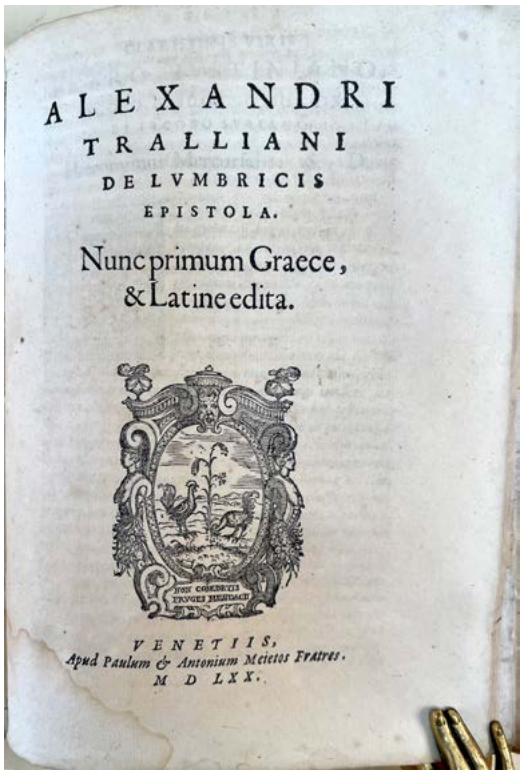
32. Mercuriale, Girolamo (1530-1606). De morbis cutaneis et omnibus corporis humani excrementis tractatus . . . Edited by Paolo Aicardo (d. 1607). [20], 117, [1]ff. Venice: Paolo & Antonio Megietto, 1572 [colophon: Venice: apud Gratiosum Perchacinum, 1571]. [Bound with:] **Mercuriali.** Variarum lectionum libri quatuor . . . Alexandri Tralliani De lumbricis epistola, ejusdem Mercurialis opera, & diligentia Graecè, & Latinè nunc primùm edita. [19], 122, [10]ff. Venice: Gratiosus Perchacinus excudebat, sumptibus Pauli & Antonii Meieti frat., 1570. 2 works in 1, 4to. 208 x 155 mm. Limp vellum ca. 1572, hand-lettered spine, a few chips and spots, spine darkened, endpapers repaired. Light toning but very good. Marginal annotations in an early hand throughout, small oval stamps on title beneath line of symbols (possibly a cipher version of an early owner's name). $6500

First Editions of Both Works (Garrison-Morton. com 3980 & 35). Mercuriale's *De morbis cutaneis* was the first systematic textbook of diseases of the skin. "*De morbis* was wholly Galenical both in its devotion to humoral ideas and in its division of the skin diseases into two grand categories, those that affect the head and those that affect the body in



HIERONYMI
MERCVRIALIS
VARIARVM LECTIONVM
LIBRI QVATVOR.
In quibus complurium, maximeq. medicinae Scriptorum infinita paenè loca vel corrupta restituuntur, vel obscura declarantur.
ALEXANDRI TRALLIANI
DE LVMBRICIS
EPISTOLA
Eiusdem Mercurialis opera, & diligentia Graecè, & Latinè nunc primùm edita.
CVM PRIVILEGIO.

VENETIIS, Gratiosus Perchacinus excudebat,
Sumptibus Pauli & Antonij Meieti frat. Librarij Patauini MDLXXI.

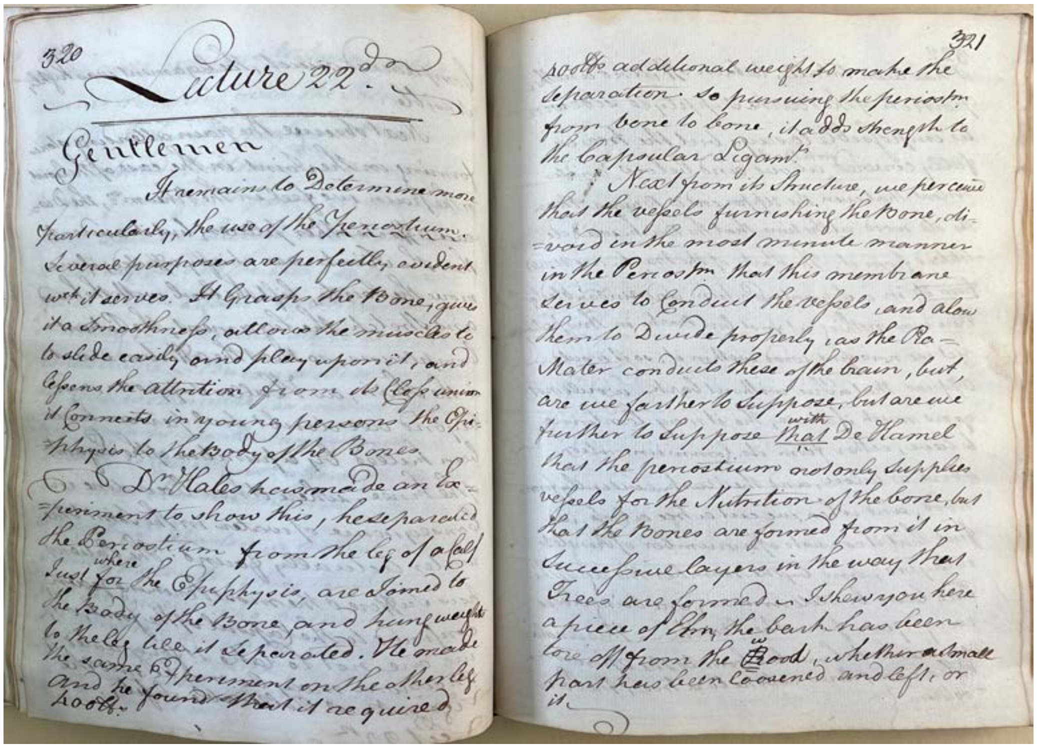


ALEXANDRI
TRALLIANI
DE LVMBRICIS
EPISTOLA.
Nunc primum Graece, & Latine edita.

VENETIIS,
Apud Paulum & Antonium Meietos Fratres.
M D LXX.

general. The text broke no new ground, but it summarized Renaissance dermatology well, and it served as the model for the first great dermatologic work of Jean Louis Alibert at the beginning of the nineteenth century" (Crissy & Parrish, pp. 6-7). This copy contains extensive marginal annotations in an early hand, particularly in the section titled "De excrementus," which discusses urine, feces and sweat. The hundreds of annotations were written after the book was bound, and are therefore intact and untrimmed by the binder's knife.

The second work, Mercuriale's *Variarum lectionum libri quatuor*, includes the first printed edition of the Greek text, and of Mercuriale's Latin translation, of Alexander of Tralles' "De lumbricis epistola" [Letter on parasitic worms], a fundamental work in the history of early parasitology. "Alexander's original description of worms and vermifuges make him the first parasitologist" (Garrison-Morton.com). Adams M-1324. Crissy & Parrish, *The Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 6-7. Garrison-Morton.com 3980 (*Morbis cutaneis*); 35 (*Variarum lectionum*). 50524



320 Lecture 22d.

Gentlemen

It remains to Determine more particularly, the use of the Periostium. Several purposes are perfectly evident wch it serves. It Grasps the Bone, gives it a Smoothness, allows the muscles to slide easily and play upon it, and lessens the attrition from it. Else union it Connects in young persons the Epiphyses to the body of the Bones.

Dr. Hales how made an Experiment to show this, he separated the Periostium from the leg of a calf just where the Epiphysis are Joined to the Body of the Bone and hung weights to the leg till it Separated. He made the same Experiment on the other leg and he found that it required

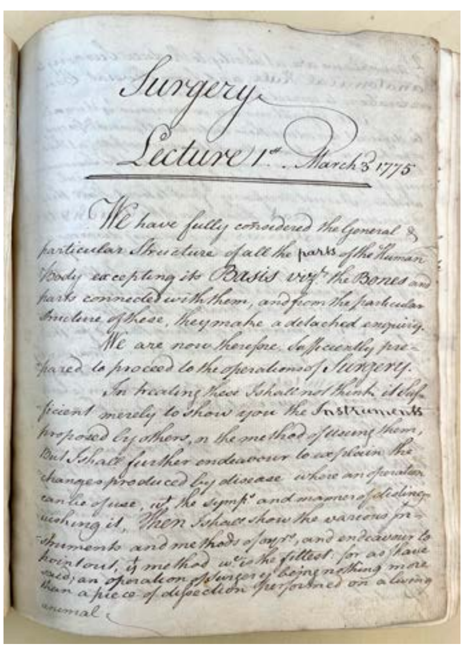
321 200lb additional weight to make the separation. So pursuing the periostm from bone to bone, it adds strength to the Capsular Ligamt.

Next from its Structure, we perceive that the vessels furnishing the Bone, divaid in the most minute manner in the Periostm that this membrane serves to Conduct the vessels and alow them to Divide properly, as the Pia Mater conducts these of the brain, but are we farther to Suppose, but are we further to Suppose with De Hamel that the periostium not only supplies vessels for the Nutrition of the bone, but that the Bones are formed from it in successive layers in the way that Trees are formed. I shew you here a piece of Elm, the bark has been tore off from the wood, whether a small part has been covered and left, or it

37 Unpublished Lectures by Monro Secundus

33. Monro, Alexander, *secundus* (1733-1817). [Surgical lectures.] Manuscript book in an unidentified student or scribal hand. 4to. 660pp. N.p. [Edinburgh], 1775. 222 x 180 mm. Quarter calf, boards, some wear and rubbing to the boards, spine cracked but holding. Very good.

$5500



Surgery.

Lecture 1st. March 3 1775

We have fully considered the General & particular Structure of all the parts of the Human Body excepting its Basis viz. the Bones and parts connected with them, and from the particular structure of these, they make a detached enquiry.

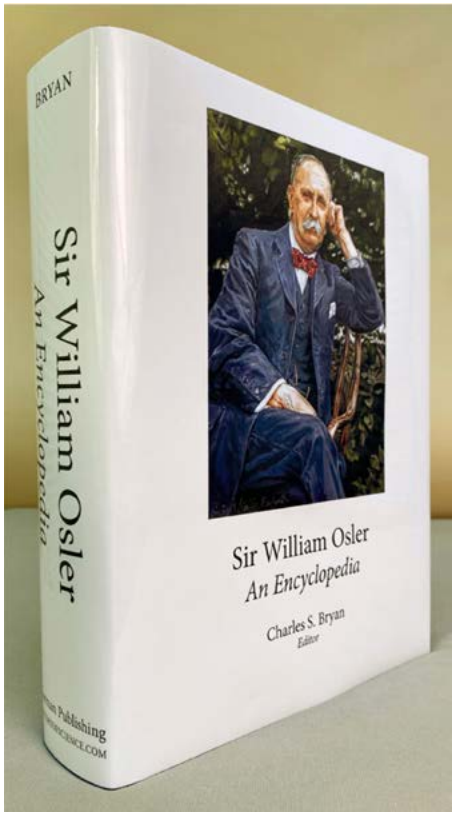
We are now therefore sufficiently prepared to proceed to the operations of Surgery.

In treating these I shall not think it sufficient merely to show you the Instruments proposed by others, or the method of using them, But I shall further endeavour to explain the changes produced by disease where an operation can be of use, ie the sympt. and manner of distinguishing it, Then I shall show the various instruments and methods of oprt., and endeavour to point out the method wch is the fittest. for as I have said; an operation of Surgery being nothing more than a piece of dissection performed on a living animal

Alexander Monro *secundus*, the second and most celebrated member of the famous Monro dynasty of anatomists, succeeded his father in the chair of anatomy at the University of Edinburgh in 1759; between 1759 and 1800 he gave a full course of lectures every year on anatomy, surgery and related subjects. The present notebook, written by an unidentified student or scribe in a neat and legible hand, contains the text of 37 lectures that Monro delivered starting on 3 March 1775. The lectures cover a wide range of surgical topics such as treatment of swellings and tumors, amputation, eye surgery, treatment of wounds, head injuries, diseases of the bones, sutures and bandages, and the treatment of fractures and dislocations; they also include discussions of comparative anatomy, dentistry and (briefly) obstetrics.

Known as "the greatest of the three Monros," Monro introduced clinical medicine into the medical curriculum; he also gave the first detailed description of the channels that connect the brain's paired lateral ventricles with the third ventricle (foramen of Monro; Garrison-Morton.com 1385), and published the first serious study of the bursae mucosae (Garrison-Morton.com 399.2). The Monro-Kellie hypothesis of intracranial pressure, first published in Monro's *Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System* (1783), is named for him. 50571

34. 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



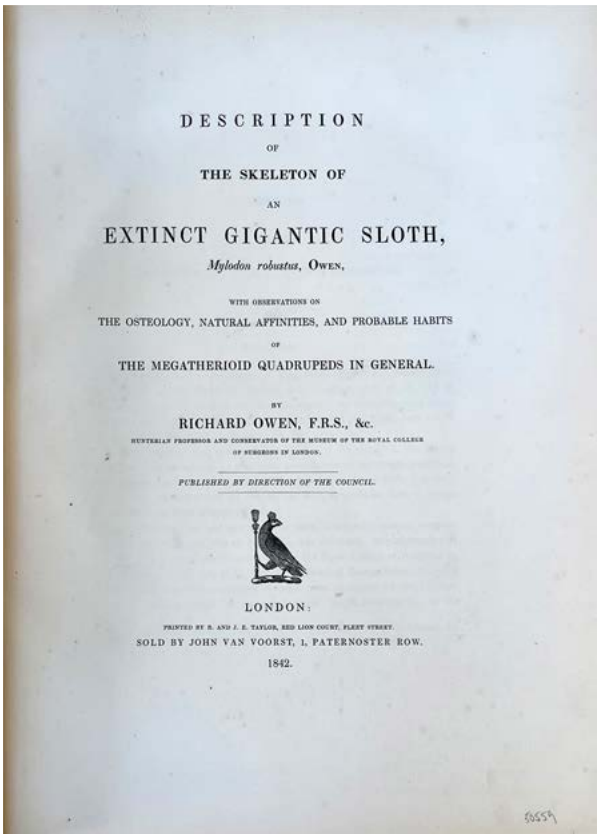
Sir William Osler (1849–1919) was the most famous and best loved physician in the English-speaking world during the early twentieth century. Osler was voted "the most influential physician in history" in a 2016 survey of North American doctors, but his interests and influence transcend medicine. This 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


DESCRIPTION

OF

THE SKELETON OF

AN

EXTINCT GIGANTIC SLOTH,

Mylodon robustus, OWEN,

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON

THE OSTEOLOGY, NATURAL AFFINITIES, AND PROBABLE HABITS

OF

THE MEGATHERIOID QUADRUPEDS IN GENERAL.

BY

RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., &c.

HUNTERIAN PROFESSOR AND CONSERVATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL.

LONDON:

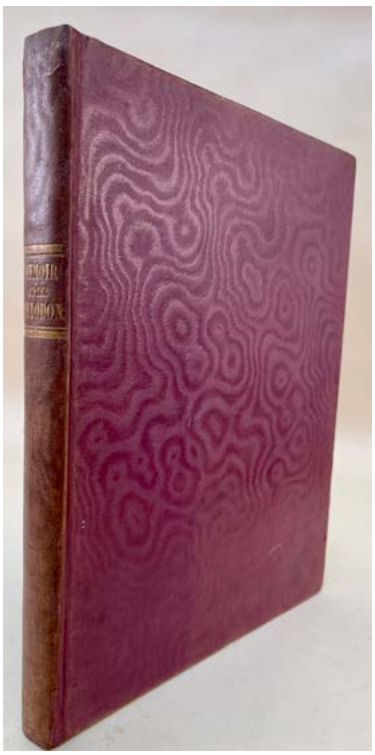
PRINTED BY R. AND J. E. TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

SOLD BY JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

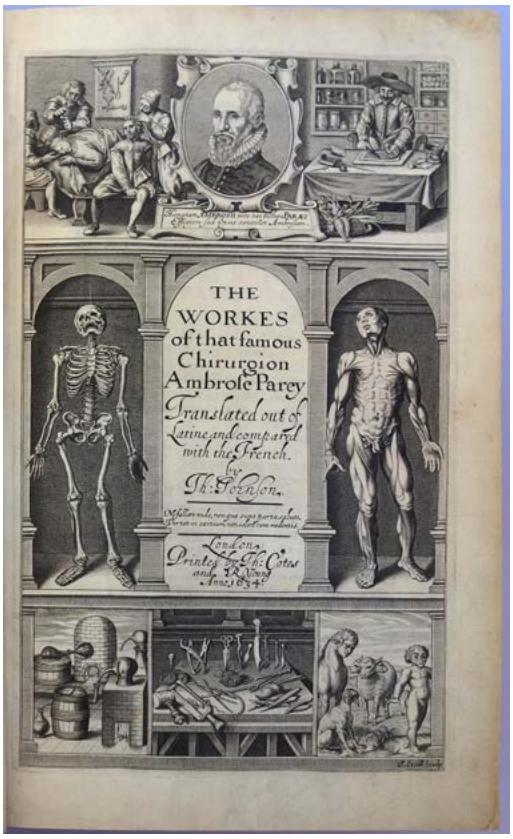
1842.

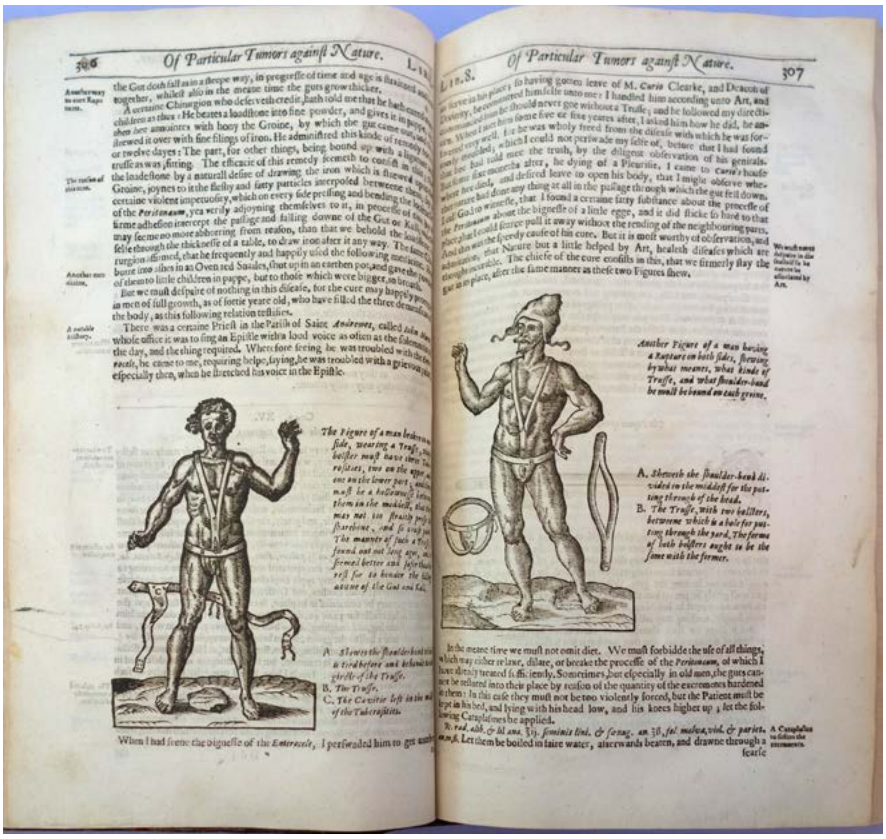
Owen on "Mylodon darwini"

35. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Description of the skeleton of the extinct gigantic sloth, *Mylodon robustus*, Owen, with observations on the osteology, natural affinities, and probable habits of the megatheroid quadrupeds in general. 176pp., plus errata slip bound in the back. 24 lithographed plates (4 folding), each with printed key. London: R. and J. E. Taylor for John van Voorst, 1842. 312 x 246 mm. Original plum moiré-patterned cloth, skillfully rebacked preserving original spine. Fine copy. $3000



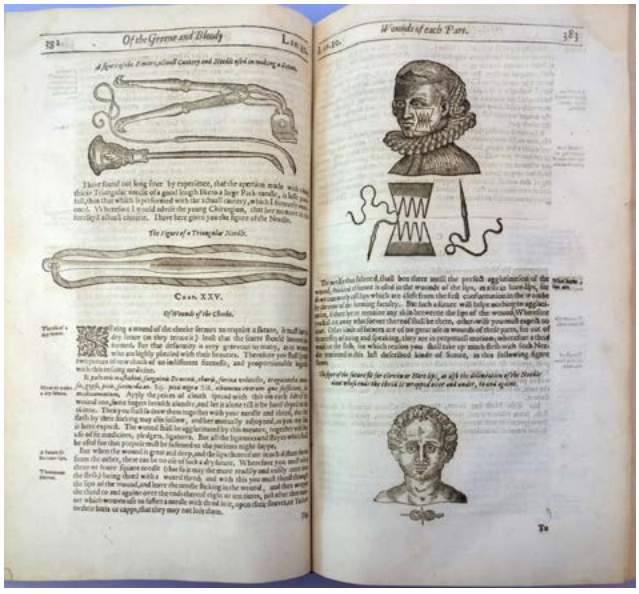
First Edition of Owen's brilliant memoir on the extinct South American giant ground sloth now known as *Mylodon darwini*, which Owen had named in 1840 based on a fossil jaw found by Charles Darwin during the voyage of the *Beagle*. Shortly afterwards Owen had the opportunity to examine the complete *Mylodon* skeleton that Woodbine Parish, Britain's *chargé d'affaires* in Buenos Aires, donated to the Royal College of Surgeons in 1841. In his memoir Owen used "a detailed description of form . . . to infer function, eating habits and habitat" (Rupke, *Richard Owen,* p. 129), defending Cuvier's and Buckland's correct claim that the mylodon was indeed an herbivorous sloth and not—as some had argued—an insect-eating armadillo-like creature. He hypothesized that the mylodon could have used its tail as a third hind leg for extra support while wrenching out or pushing over trees with its forelegs; this tripod pose, illustrated in Plate I of the present work, has become the iconic image for this creature. 50559



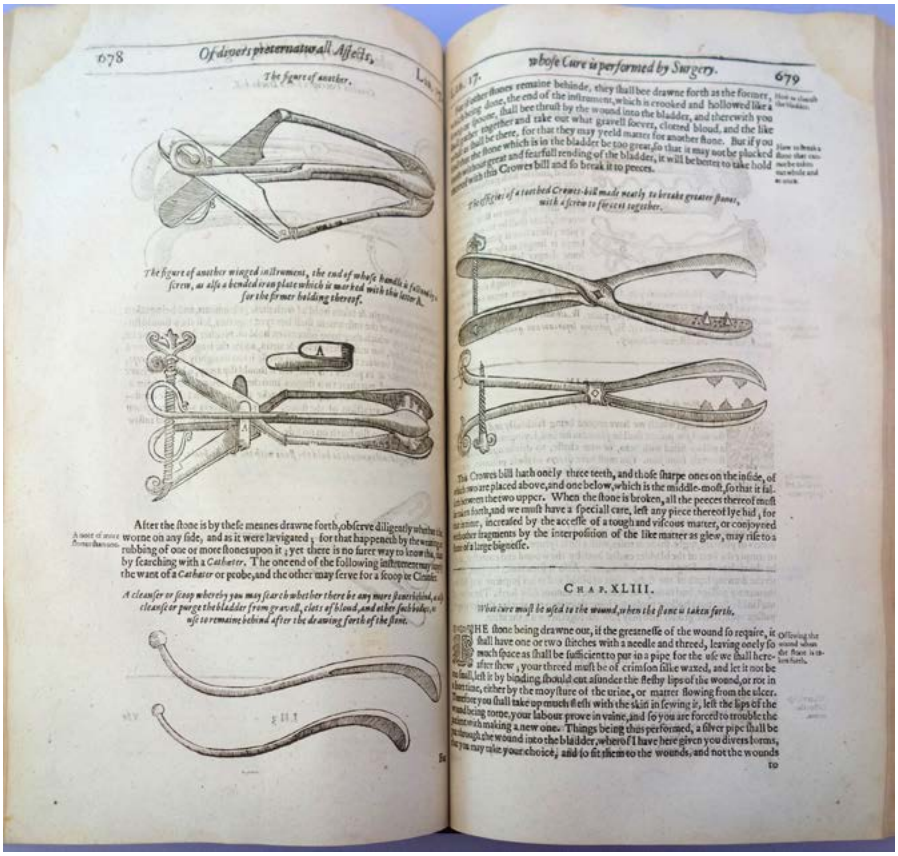


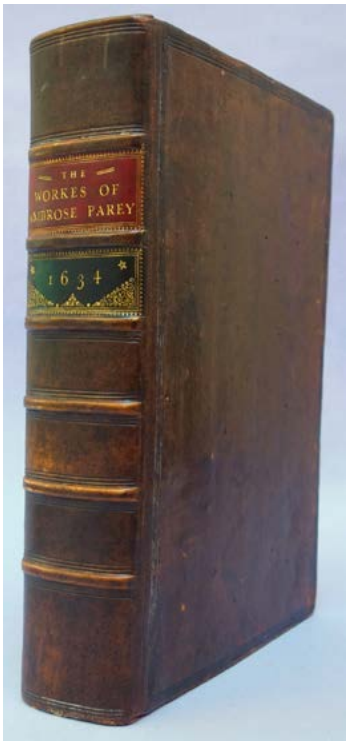
First English Translation of Paré's Workes

36. Paré, Ambroise (1510? – 1590). The workes of that famous chirurgion Ambrose Parey translated out of Latine and compared with the French . . . Translated by Thomas Johnson. Folio. Engraved title by T. Cecil, [12], 487, 553-1083, 1093-1173, [23]pp. Over 300 woodcut illustrations, some full-page. London: Thomas Cotes & R. Young, 1634. 333 x 211 mm. Calf ca. 1634, expertly rebacked. Repairs to both free endpapers and blank corner of last leaf, minor toning in a few leaves, light marginal waterstaining on a few leaves, but on the whole a fine, crisp copy. $35,000



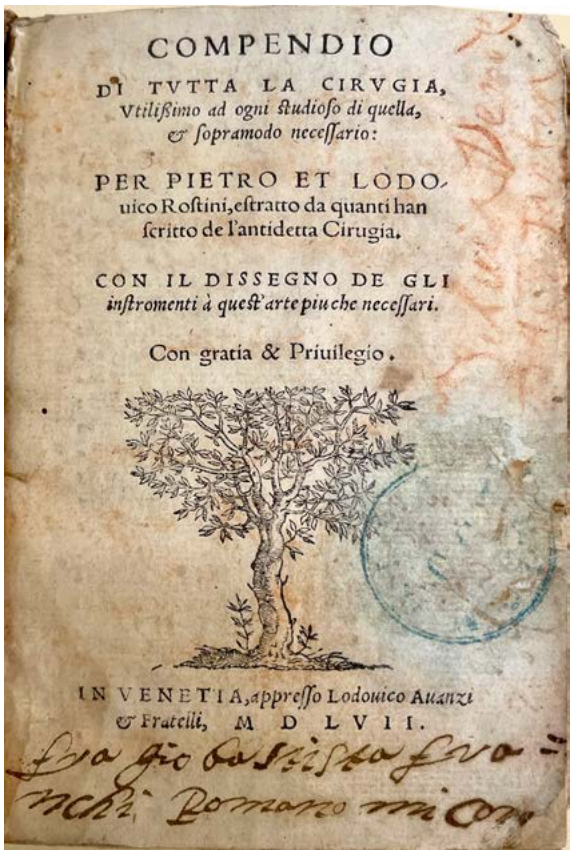
First Edition in English. Paré's collected works, first published in French in 1575, represent the greatest and most influential book in Renaissance surgery, and the first original surgical writing in Europe since the Middle Ages. Paré's innovations in treatment are extraordinarily comprehensive, ranging 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. His surgical and orthopedic devices are amply illustrated in the English first edition of his work, which contains over 300 fine woodcut illustrations.

Most of Johnson's English translation was based on the first Latin edition of 1582, made from the second edition of the French *Oeuvres* (1579); however, the "Apologie and treatise," not having yet appeared in Latin, was translated directly from the French. It has been debated whether the translator was the same Thomas Johnson who edited Gerard's *Herball*; Doe suggests that Johnson may have revised an earlier translation of the surgical books made by George Baker, adding to it his own translation of the medical books (see Doe, pp. 172-181, for a full discussion of the evidence). The woodcuts were probably copies of those in the 1582 Latin *Opera*, except for those illustrating the anatomical books, which were taken from the Helkiah Crooke's *Microcosmographia* (1615; 1631), a translation of Gaspard Bauhin's *Theatrum anatomicarum* (1605). This copy contains what is thought to be the earlier version of the dedication to Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in which he is given the title "Knight of the Garter" and addressed as "Sir" (see Doe, p. 171). Doe, *A Bibliography of the Works of Ambroise Paré,* no. 51. Norman 1640. S.T.C. 19189. 44042


COMPENDIO
DI TVTTA LA CIRVGIA,
Vtilißimo ad ogni ſtudioſo di quella,
& ſopramodo neceſſario:
PER PIETRO ET LODO-
uico Roſtini, eſtratto da quanti han
ſcritto de l'antidetta Cirugia.
CON IL DISSEGNO DE GLI
inſtromenti à queſt'arte piu che neceſſari.
Con gratia & Priuilegio.
IN VENETIA, appreſſo Lodouico Auanzi
& Fratelli, M D LVII.

An Early Vernacular Treatise on Surgery

37. Rostinio, Pietro & Lodovico (fl. mid-16th century). Compendio di tutta la cirugia, utilissimo ad ogni studioso de quella, et sopramodo necessario. 8vo. [16], 230, [2, blank]pp. Woodcut illustrations and initial letter. Venice: Lodovico Avanzi & Fratelli, 1557. 147 x 98 mm. Modern limp vellum. A few leaves starting, minor soiling and dampstaining, old library stamp partially erased from title. Very good. Early ownership inscription on the title, a few early annotations. $7500

Rare First Edition, with only one copy (Wellcome Library) cited in OCLC; the National Library of Medicine also has a copy. The Rostinios' popular treatise on surgery, compiled from the works of previous authors, was frequently reprinted in the 16th and 17th centuries. Of particular interest are the fine woodcut illustrations of surgical instruments, many after Guy de Chauliac, that appear on the first few pages of the work. Like Paré, the Rostinios published their surgical treatise in the vernacular, a very unusual practice at the time. Also, this is probably one of the very few sixteenth-century books on surgery co-authored by two related authors. Durling, *16th Century Books in the National Library of Medicine*, 3951. 50565

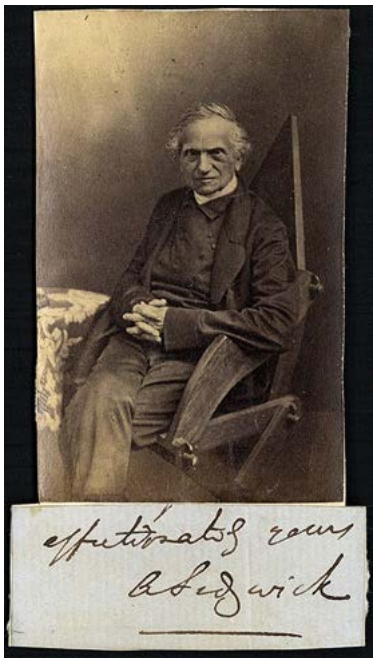
Rare Oversize Atlas of Obstetric Wall Charts with the Separate Text in Smaller Format

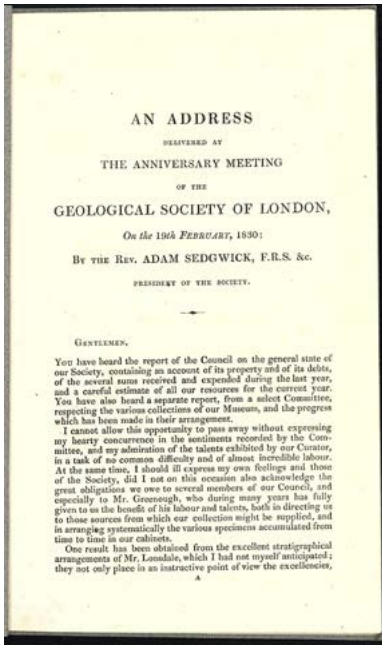
38. Schultze, Bernhard Sigmund (1827-1919). Wandtafeln zur Schwangerschafts- und Geburtskunde. Text volume plus atlas. [50]pp. (text); 20 chromolithographed plates backed in linen (atlas). Leipzig: Ernst Julius Günther, 1865. 362 x 268 mm. (text); 915 x 650 mm. (atlas). Original publisher's cloth (text) and half morocco, cloth boards (atlas), pocket for text volume inside atlas front cover (one side split), atlas front hinge splitting, corners and extremities worn. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. Embossed stamp of the Wigan Free Library on plates. $12,500

First Edition. Schultze's remarkable atlas of obstetric wall charts contains 20 plates measuring over 3 feet by 2 feet, illustrating the female reproductive anatomy, stages of pregnancy, normal and breech presentations of the fetus, and various types of vaginal delivery. Included is an illustration of "Schultze's mechanism" of normal placental separation and expulsion, in which the placenta slips "through the same rent in the membranes from which the fetus emerged . . . pulling its attached membranes along, inner surface showing, like a sock turned inside out" (Speert, *Obstetrics and Gynecology: A History and Iconography*, p. 250). Schultze, a professor of obstetrics at the University of Jena, is also known for his invention of the Schultze obstetric simulator, a dummy or manikin of the female pelvis used to demonstrate the mechanism of childbirth; this device was widely used in both Germany and the United States. 44574

39. Sedgwick, Adam (1785-1873). (1) Portrait photograph by Hills & Saunders, mounted with autograph signed slip: "affectionately yours Adam Sedgwick." N.p., n.d. [ca. 1865]. 93 x 57 mm. (photo); 30 x 67 mm. (autograph slip). Very good. (2) An address delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, on the 19th February, 1830 . . . London: Richard Taylor, [1830]. 26, [2]pp. 209 x 136 mm. Modern wrappers. Minor foxing but very good.

$600





AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,

On the 19th FEBRUARY, 1830:

BY THE REV. ADAM SEDGWICK, F.R.S. &c.

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

You have heard the report of the Council on the general state of our Society, containing an account of its property and of its debts, of the several sums received and expended during the last year, and a careful estimate of all our resources for the current year. You have also heard a separate report, from a select Committee, respecting the various collections of our Museum, and the progress which has been made in their arrangement.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass away without expressing my hearty concurrence in the sentiments recorded by the Committee, and my admiration of the talents exhibited by our Curator, in a task of no common difficulty and of almost incredible labour. At the same time, I should ill express my own feelings and those of the Society, did I not on this occasion also acknowledge the great obligations we owe to several members of our Council, and especially to Mr. Greenough, who during many years has fully given to us the benefit of his labour and talents, both in directing us to those sources from which our collection might be supplied, and in arranging systematically the various specimens accumulated from time to time in our cabinets.

One result has been obtained from the excellent stratigraphical arrangements of Mr. Lonsdale, which I had not myself anticipated: they not only place in an instructive point of view the excellencies,

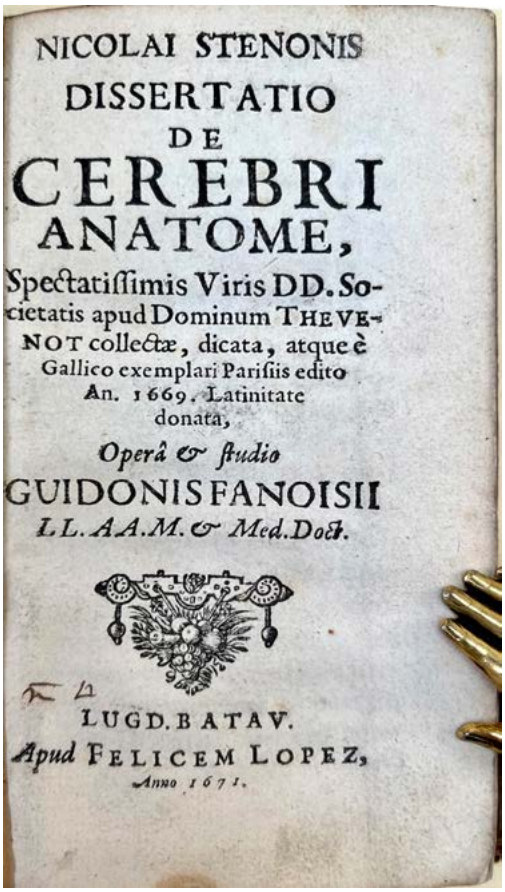
A

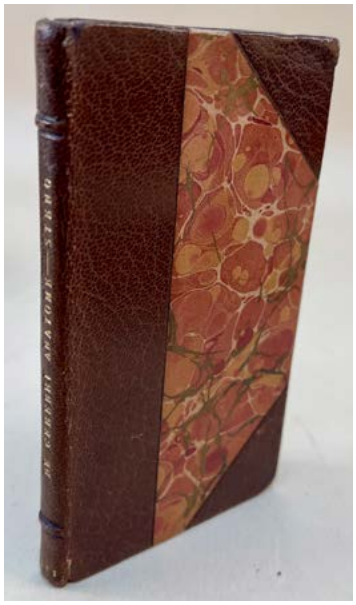
(1) Portrait of the eminent British geologist Adam Sedgwick, professor of geology at Cambridge and onetime mentor to the young Charles Darwin, best known for defining the Devonian and Cambrian ages in the geological time scale. The portrait, by the well-known Victorian photography studio of Hills & Saunders, shows the elderly Sedgwick seated in a wooden chair next to a table covered in a patterned cloth.

(2) **First Edition.** In the early part of his career Sedgwick had supported William Buckland's hypothesis that certain geological phenomena ("diluvium") had resulted from worldwide floods such as the Noachian Deluge. He abandoned this catastrophist belief in 1830, the year that Lyell published his groundbreaking *Principles of Geology.* In his presidential address that year to the Geological Society of London, Sedgwick agreed with Lyell's uniformitarian hypothesis "that incalculably vast periods of time must be inferred for many geological events" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*) and asserted his own belief, grounded in natural theology, that "we have nothing to fear from the results of our enquiries, provided they be followed in the laborious but secure road of honest induction. In this way we may rest assured that we shall never arrive at conclusions opposed to any truth, either physical or moral, from whatever source that truth may be derived" (p. 21). Despite this liberal statement, Sedgwick later found himself unable to support his former pupil Charles Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. Sedgwick's address was also published in *Proceedings of the Geological Society* 1 (1834): 187-212.
46637

Steno's Argument for, & Critique of,
Anatomical Research into Brain Function

40. Stensen, Niels [Steno, Nicolaus] (1636-1686). Dissertatio de cerebri anatome . . . 12mo. [8], 64pp. Leiden: Apud Felicem Lopez, 1671. 130 x 74 mm. Half morocco, marbled boards in antique style, gilt-lettered spine, slight edgewear. Light toning but very good. Modern bookplate. $7500


NICOLAI STENONIS
DISSERTATIO
DE
CEREBRI
ANATOME,
Spectatissimis Viris DD. Societatis apud Dominum THEVENOT collectæ, dicata, atque è Gallico exemplari Parisiis edito An. 1669. Latinitate donata,
Operâ & studio
GUIDONIS FANOISII
LL. AA. M. & Med. Doct.
LUGD. BATAV.
Apud FELICEM LOPEZ,
Anno 1671.



First Edition in Latin (second edition overall) of Steno's "remarkably prescient argument for, and critique of, anatomical research into brain function" (Garrison-Morton.com 1378.1), first published in French in 1669. The first edition is extremely rare.

Steno's work is "an important document in the early history of brain anatomy. Steno's investigations into the structure of the human brain established him as one of the leading neuroanatomists of his time. He was among the first to pay close attention to the brain's white matter, composed of densely packed fibers whose neuronal origin and function would remain obscure for another two centuries. Steno believed that the organization of these fibers held the key for a deeper understanding of the human mind . . . Steno's view of the brain as a machine whose operations depend on the anatomical arrangement of fiber pathways is strikingly modern in spirit" (O. Sporns, *Networks of the Brain,* pp. 75-76). Steno's work also contained a critique of current concepts of brain anatomy and function, particularly those of Descartes; contradicting Descartes, Steno proved anatomically that the pineal gland was not the seat of the soul. Clarke and O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 823-825. Clarke and O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord,* pp. 823-825. O. Sporns, *Networks of the Brain,* pp. 75-76. 50558

150 *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal.* Sept.,

Successful Operation on Harelip.

By Arthur B. Stout, M. D., of San Francisco.

WITH A PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION.

Surgery will acquire an additional interest from the aid of Photographic illustration. The operator cannot exaggerate the deformity, and an amiable artist cannot flatter the curative result; while the reporter is spared the lengthy verbal description by the rapidity of object teaching.

I am indebted to the care and skill of Messrs. Bradley & Rulofson, of San Francisco, for the subjoined photographs.

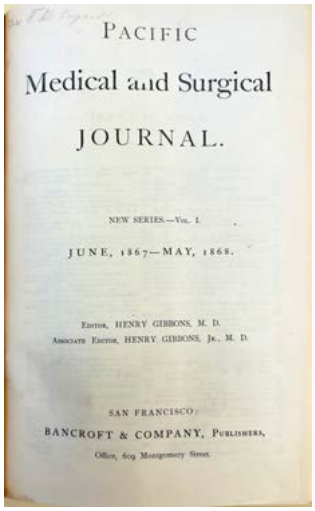
The result, as illustrated, was obtained by three distinct operations. The first operation was done at the age of eight months. The first figure shows the child before the first operation, and was taken two or three days previous to its performance. The second operation was made at the age of two years and nine months; and the third at three years of age, in March, 1867.

The utmost care was taken that the child should be in fine health before the operation. Children born in the family previous to the present one had no deformity, and an infant born since has a perfect lip. The father has a slight imperfection of the right ala of the nose—the effect

An Early Example of an Original Medical Photograph Mounted in an American Medical Periodical

41. Stout, Arthur B. (1814-98). Successful operation on harelip. In *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, n.s., 1 (1867): 150-152; original photograph pasted to p. 150. Whole volume. viii, 576pp. 208 x 137 mm. Library buckram. Very good. Library bookplate (canceled) and library stamps on edges and endpapers.

$1000



PACIFIC

Medical and Surgical

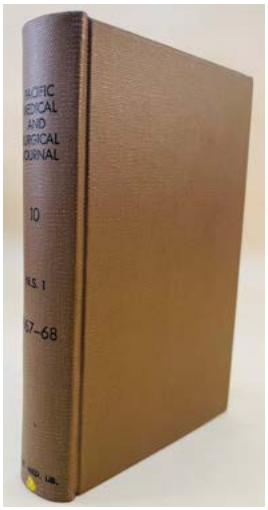
JOURNAL.

NEW SERIES.—Vol. I.

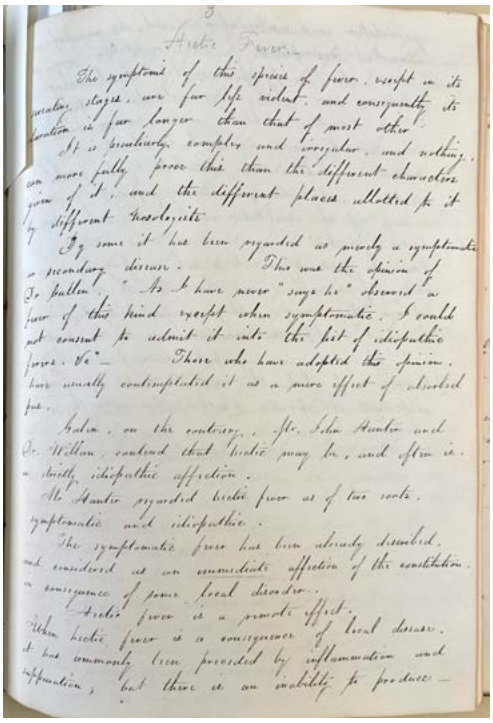
JUNE, 1867—MAY, 1868.

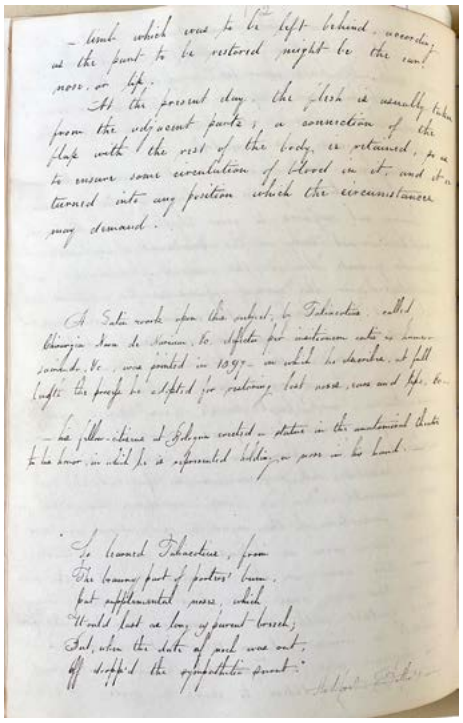
Editor, HENRY GIBBONS, M. D.
Associate Editor, HENRY GIBBONS, Jr., M. D.

SAN FRANCISCO:
BANCROFT & COMPANY, Publishers,
Office, 609 Montgomery Street.

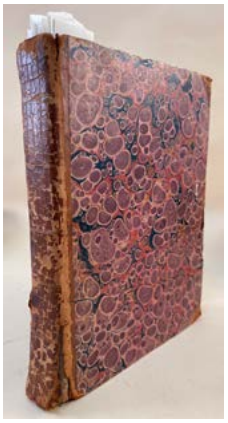


First Edition. An undocumented and significant example of medical photography in America. Stout's paper is illustrated with an original photograph, representing a rare early use of a mounted photograph to document a congenital abnormality. The composite photograph depicts an eight-month-old infant with a harelip prior to surgery, together with a follow-up photograph taken over two years later, after the child had undergone three separate surgeries to repair the deformity. Stout, a native of New York, came to San Francisco as surgeon on the steamship *California*, which was the first steam vessel to round the Horn with passengers for the gold fields in 1849. 48906





42. [**Surgical Manuscript.**] Untitled manuscript book by an unidentified early 19th-century author. Ca. 180 written pages plus several blank leaves. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1820]. 255 x 190 mm. Half calf, marbled boards ca. 1820, spine worn and splitting at lower extremity, some edgewear. Internally clean. Very good. $1500



Intriguing manuscript in a neat and legible hand, written mostly in ink with section titles, page numbers and a few text words or phrases in pencil The anonymous writer was well acquainted with the British surgical authors of the 18th and early 19th centuries, quoting or citing John Bell, Charles Bell, William Cheselden, Benjamin Bell, John Hennen, William Hunter, William Hewson, John Abernethy and William Cruikshank, among others. The manuscript dates from 1820 or later, as it includes a quotation from Hennen's *Principles of Military Surgery* (1820).

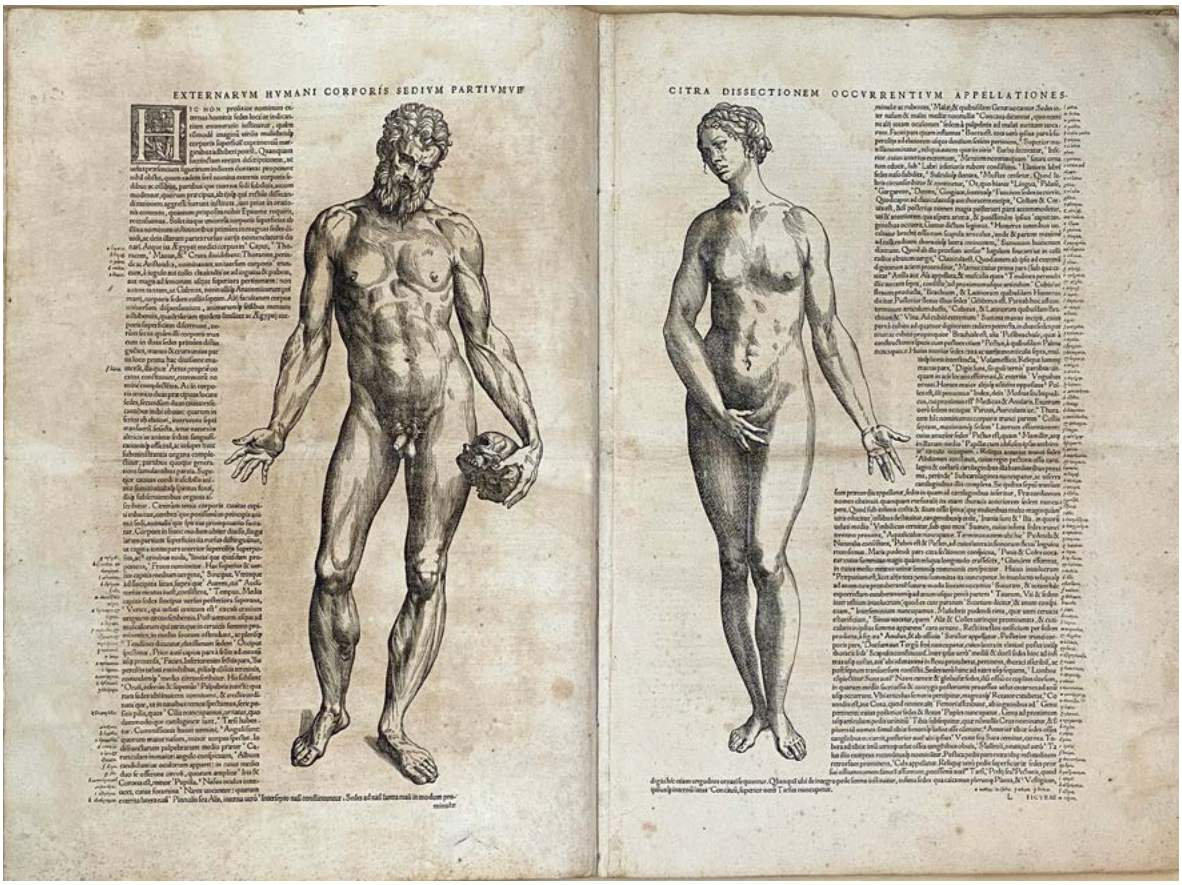
The manuscript is divided into the following sections:

- Suppuration (24ff.)
- Treatment when suppuration must take place (13ff.)
- Chronic collections of matter [abscesses] (7ff.)
- Ulcerative inflammations (10ff.)
- Hectic fever (8ff.)
- Burns (8ff.)
- Wounds [including contused, lacerated and punctured wounds] (22ff.)
- Wounds from dissection [including snakebite, bee stings, wounds of the thorax] (23ff.)
- Wounds penetrating the cavity of the abdomen (17ff.)
- Gunshot wounds (23ff.)

Included in the section on wounds is a three-page discussion of Tagliacozzi's operation to replace a lost nose, which includes the well-known scurrilous passage from Samuel Butler's satiric poem *Hudibras* (1662-77):

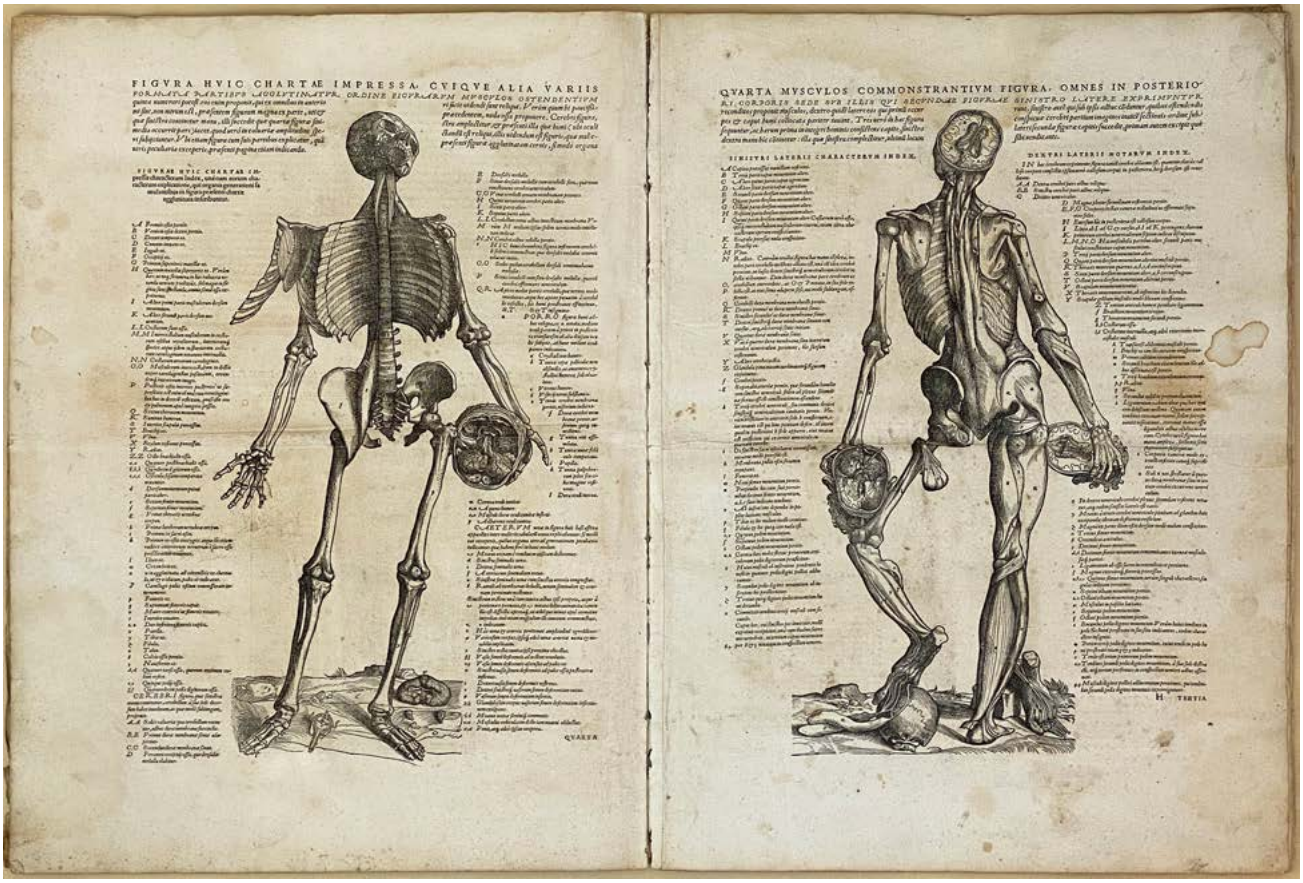
So learned Taliacotius, from
The brawny part of porter's bum,
Cut supplemental noses which
Would last as long as parent breech,
But when the date of nock was out,
Off dropped the sympathetic snout.

These verses refer to the spurious notion that the graft for a patient's new nose would be taken not from his own skin but from another man's backside, and that the new nose would drop off as soon as the original donor died. 50738

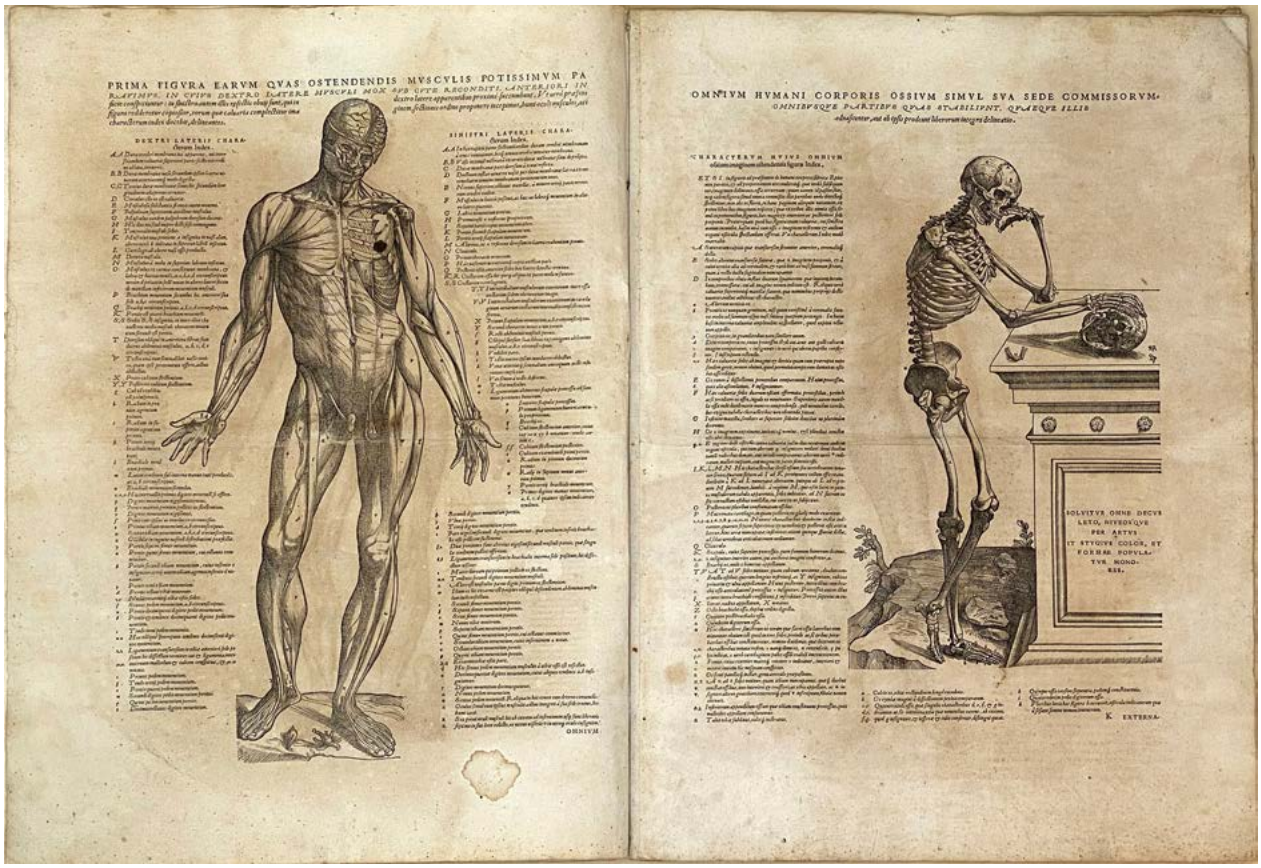


Completely Unrestored Copy of the Extremely Rare "Epitome"

43. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome. Broadsheet folio. [14]ff. signed A-M [N-O],with woodcut title, large woodcut portrait of Vesalius, 9 full-page anatomical woodcuts, 2 full-page figures of a nude male and female, 2 sheets of woodcut anatomical details for cutting out & mounting, and several woodcut initials. Basel: Oporinus, June 1543. 553 x 407 mm. Original limp vellum creased horizontally and vertically, some staining; preserved in a cloth folding case. All sheets with horizontal fold-marks across center (as in all copies) as well as vertical fold-marks, repair on title-page affecting several words in the "Lectori" paragraph and the "Basileae" at the foot, with a few letters in ink facsimile, a few lacunae in the title-leaf and one or two other leaves, some staining and toning. Overall a very good, well-preserved and complete copy with large margins, *completely unrestored*. $300,000



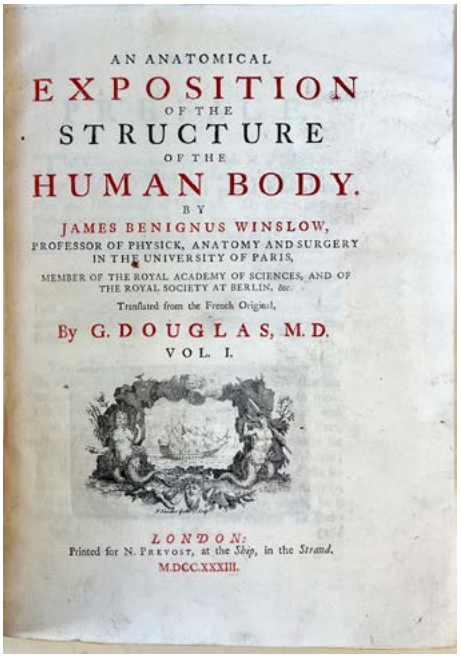
First Edition of the extremely rare *Epitome*. "[Vesalius's] *Fabrica* may be the only masterwork in the history of medicine and science that was published simultaneously with a synopsis prepared by the author. Vesalius designed his *Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome* to serve as a more affordable outline key to the encylopedic and expensive *Fabrica*. In his dedication to Prince Philip, Vesalius stated that 'I have made [the *Epitome*] to be as it were a foot-path beside the larger book, and as an index of what is set forth in it.' Unlike the *Fabrica,* however, which begins with the skeletal system and works outward, the *Epitome's* approach to anatomy is topographical: That is, the muscles are first discussed, followed by a combined study of the vessels, nervous system and viscera. The various parts of the anatomy are illustrated in nine woodcuts, divided into two skeletal, four muscular, and two circulatory charts, plus a neurological chart. The skeletal, muscular and one of the circulatory plates are similar, but not identical, to plates found in the *Fabrica:* the *Epitome's* plates are some sixty millimeters taller, the figures are in slightly different attitudes and less space is devoted to background scenery (leaf K1 duplicates the *Fabrica's* thinking skeleton, but with the inscription on the pedestal changed). The remaining circulatory plate

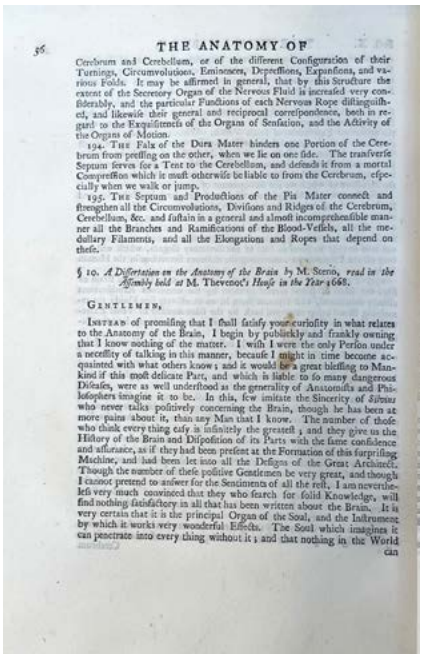


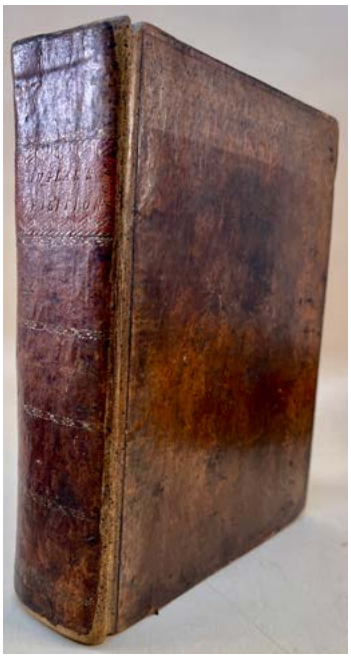
and the neurological plate are reproduced, with different text, on the two folding plates found in the *Fabrica* . . . In additon to these nine anatomical plates, the *Epitome* includes two woodcuts of a nude male and nude female figure, accompanied by long descriptions of the surface regions of the body; nothing like them appears in the *Fabrica.* The *Epitome's* title-page woodcut and portrait of Vesalius are from the same blocks used in the larger work.

"Published in a larger format than the *Fabrica*, in the form of separate sheets to be used for wall charts, and not necessarily bound, the *Epitome* is considerably rarer than the *Fabrica* today. Many copies of the *Epitome* are incomplete, and the last two unsigned sheets ([N]1 and [O]1), printed with individual parts of the body to be cut out and assembled into two figures, male and female, are especially rare" (Norman / Grolier , *100 Books Famous in Medicine,* 18).

Cushing traced only 22 copies of the *Epitome* (2 of them printed on vellum), without, however, commenting on their completeness or otherwise. To these are to be added the three copies listed in Grolier, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, and Cockx Indestege's Belgian census. All copies of the *Epitome* (including the vellum copy in the British Museum) have sheets that bear traces of having been folded in half horizontally, as this is how the publisher sent the work's oversize single sheets to their recipients. Adams V607. Choulant-Frank, pp. 180-81. Cockx Indestege, *Vesalius*, 46 ("leaves L with the female nude and [O] with one set of figures to be cut out, wanting"). Cushing, *Vesalius,* VI B-1. Garrison-Morton.com 376. 45492

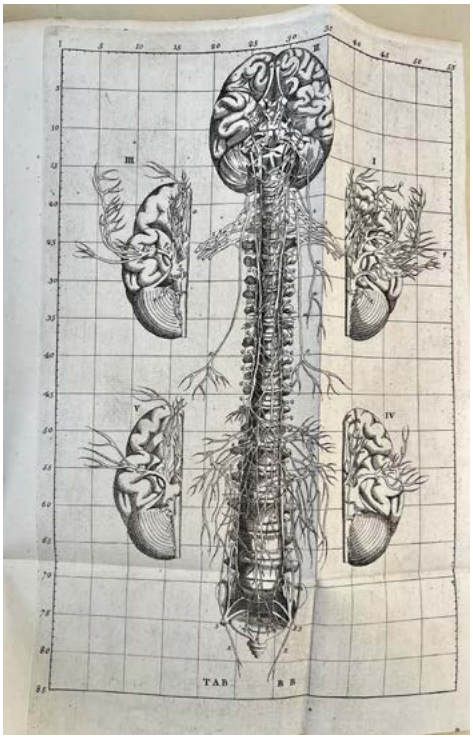

AN ANATOMICAL
EXPOSITION
OF THE
STRUCTURE
OF THE
HUMAN BODY.
BY
JAMES BENIGNUS WINSLOW,
PROFESSOR OF PHYSICK, ANATOMY AND SURGERY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AND OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY AT BERLIN, &c.
Translated from the French Original,
By G. DOUGLAS, M.D.
VOL. I.
LONDON:
Printed for N. PREVOST, at the *Ship*, in the *Strand*.
M.DCC.XXXIII.


96. THE ANATOMY OF
Cerebrum and Cerebellum, or of the different Configuration of their Turnings, Circumvolutions, Eminences, Depressions, Expansions, and various Folds. It may be affirmed in general, that by this Structure the extent of the Secretory Organ of the Nervous Fluid is increased very considerably, and the particular Functions of each Nervous Rope distinguished, and likewise their general and reciprocal correspondence, both in regard to the Requisiteness of the Organs of Sensation, and the Activity of the Organs of Motion.
194. THE Falx of the Dura Mater hinders one Portion of the Cerebrum from pressing on the other, when we lie on one side. The transverse Septum serves for a Tent to the Cerebellum, and defends it from a mortal Compression which it must otherwise be liable to from the Cerebrum, especially when we walk or jump.
195. THE Septum and Productions of the Pia Mater connect and strengthen all the Circumvolutions, Divisions and Ridges of the Cerebrum, Cerebellum, &c. and sustain in a general and almost incomprehensible manner all the Branches and Ramifications of the Blood-Vessels, all the medullary Filaments, and all the Elongations and Ropes that depend on them.
§ 10. *A Dissertation on the Anatomy of the Brain by* M. Stenio, *read in the Assembly held at* M. Thevenot's *House in the Year* 1668.
GENTLEMEN,
INSTEAD of promising that I shall satisfy your curiosity in what relates to the Anatomy of the Brain, I begin by publickly and frankly owning that I know nothing of the matter. I wish I were the only Person under a necessity of talking in this manner, because I might in time become acquainted with what others know; and it would be a great blessing to Mankind if this most delicate Part, and which is liable to so many dangerous Diseases, were as well understood as the generality of Anatomists and Philosophers imagine it to be. In this, few imitate the Sincerity of *Silvius* who never talks positively concerning the Brain, though he has been at more pains about it, than any Man that I know. The number of those who think every thing easy is infinitely the greatest; and they give us the History of the Brain and Disposition of its Parts with the same confidence and assurance, as if they had been present at the Formation of this surprising Machine, and had been let into all the Designs of the Great Architect. Though the number of these positive Gentlemen be very great, and though I cannot pretend to answer for the Sentiments of all the rest, I am nevertheless very much convinced that they who search for solid Knowledge, will find nothing satisfactory in all that has been written about the Brain. It is very certain that it is the principal Organ of the Soul, and the Instrument by which it works very wonderful Effects. The Soul which imagines it can penetrate into every thing without it; and that nothing in the World can



Including the First English Translation of Stensen's "Discours sur l'anatomie du Cerveau"

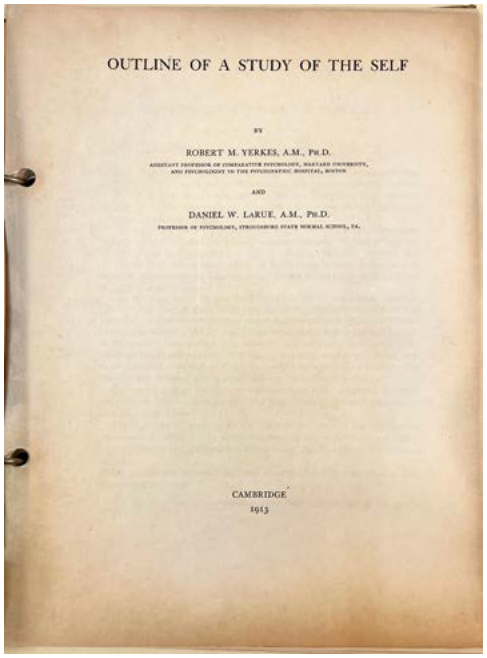
44. Winslow, Jacques Benigne (1669-1760). An anatomical exposition of the structure of the human body . . . Translated from the French original, by G. Douglas, M.D. 2 vols. in 1, 4to. [2], [v]-xx, xv, 152, 182, [2]; iv, [6], 210, 145, [11]pp. 4 folding engraved plates after Eustachius. London: Printed for N. Prevost, 1733. 256 x 194 mm. 18th-century tree calf, rebacked preserving original gilt spine with leather label, light rubbing and wear. Fine, clean copy. 18th-century ownership signature on both front endpapers and the front flyleaf. $2750



First Edition in English, Incorporating the First English Translation of Stensen's *Discours sur l'anatomie du cerveau*. In our experience the English translation is rarer on the market than the original French edition of 1732.

Winslow's *Anatomical Exposition* was the first book on descriptive anatomy to discard physiological details and hypothetical explanations foreign to the subject; it was the most influential general treatise on anatomy between the work of Vesalius and Bichat. Winslow did much to condense and systematize what was known, especially in regard to such matters as the origin and insertion, and nomenclature of the different muscles. The foramen between the greater and lesser sacs of the peritoneum is named for him. In neurology, Winslow designated the ganglion chain "the grand sympathetic nerve," and the smaller branches, "the lesser sympathetic"—terms which remain in use today.

In the second volume of the 1732 French edition Winslow reprinted Stensen's famous *Discours sur l'anatomie du cerveau* (1669), which Winslow took as the model and inspiration for his own work. The English translation of Winslow's work represents the *first edition in English* of Stensen's important text, in which he proved anatomically that the pineal gland was not the seat of the soul; it appears on pp. 56-72 of the second volume. See Garrison-Morton.com 394; 1314. McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 93. 50679


OUTLINE OF A STUDY OF THE SELF

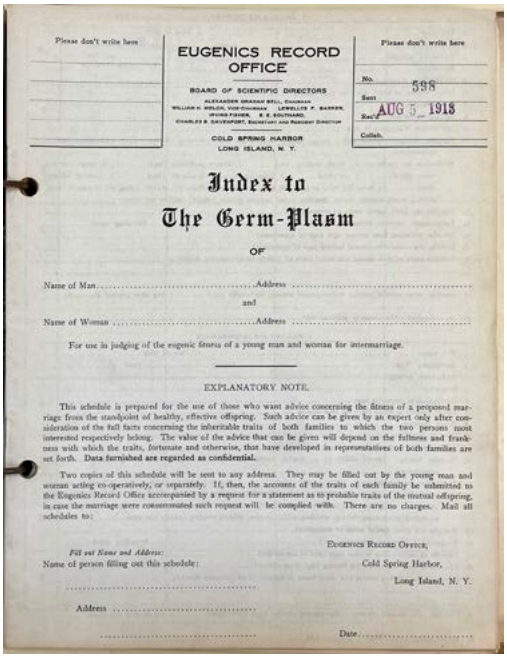
BY

ROBERT M. YERKES, A.M., PH.D.

AND

DANIEL W. LARUE, A.M., PH.D.

CAMBRIDGE
1913


Please don't write here

EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC DIRECTORS

COLD SPRING HARBOR
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

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Rec'd AUG 5 1913
Collab.

Index to
The Germ-Plasm
OF

Name of Man.....Address.....
and
Name of Woman.....Address.....

For use in judging of the eugenic fitness of a young man and woman for intermarriage.

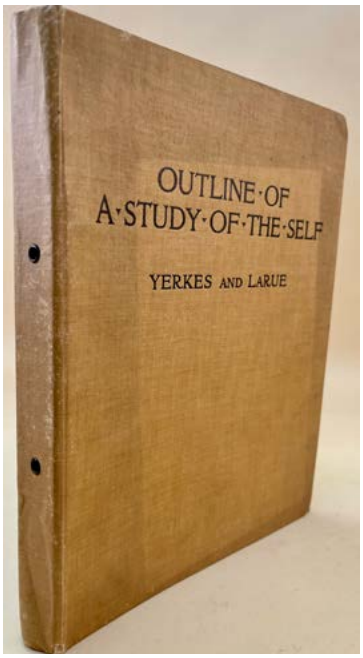
EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This schedule is prepared for the use of those who want advice concerning the fitness of a proposed marriage from the standpoint of healthy, effective offspring. Such advice can be given by an expert only after consideration of the full facts concerning the inheritable traits of both families to which the two persons most interested respectively belong. The value of the advice that can be given will depend on the fullness and frankness with which the traits, fortunate and otherwise, that have developed in representatives of both families are set forth. **Data furnished are regarded as confidential.**

Two copies of this schedule will be sent to any address. They may be filled out by the young man and woman acting co-operatively, or separately. If, then, the accounts of the traits of each family be submitted to the Eugenics Record Office accompanied by a request for a statement as to probable traits of the mutual offspring, in case the marriage were consummated such request will be complied with. There are no charges. Mail all schedules to:

EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE,
Cold Spring Harbor,
Long Island, N. Y.

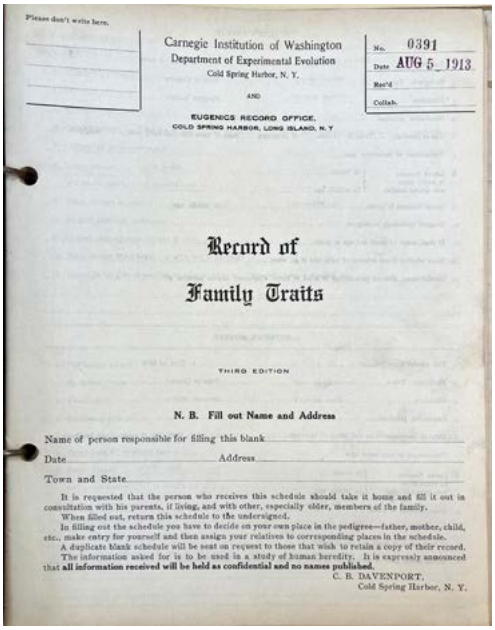
Fill out Name and Address:
Name of person filling out this schedule:
.....
Address .....
.....
Date.....


OUTLINE·OF
A·STUDY·OF·THE·SELF

YERKES AND LARUE

Pre-Publication Version of this Early "Study of the Self"

45. Yerkes, Robert M. (1876-1956) & **Daniel W. LaRue.** Outline of a study of the self. 24, [20]ff., plus ca. 50 blank sheets. Cambridge, MA: N.p., 1913. 270 x 205 mm. Original cloth loose-leaf ring binder, a bit worn and soiled. First and last leaves toned due to acidic endpapers, a few loose-leaf holes in need of reinforcement, but very good. $750


Please don't write here.

Carnegie Institution of Washington
Department of Experimental Evolution
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.
AND
EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE,
COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

No. 0391
Date AUG 5 1913
Rec'd
Collab.

Record of
Family Traits

THIRD EDITION

N. B. Fill out Name and Address

Name of person responsible for filling this blank.....
Date..... Address.....
Town and State.....

It is requested that the person who receives this schedule should take it home and fill it out in consultation with his parents, if living, and with other, especially older, members of the family.
When filled out, return this schedule to the undersigned.
In filling out the schedule you have to decide on your own place in the pedigree—father, mother, child, etc., make entry for yourself and then assign your relatives to corresponding places in the schedule.
A duplicate blank schedule will be sent on request to those that wish to retain a copy of their record.
The information asked for is to be used in a study of human heredity. It is expressly announced that **all information received will be held as confidential and no names published.**

C. B. DAVENPORT,
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Privately Issued First Edition, published by the authors, preceding the 1914 edition published by the Harvard University Press. *Scarce*, with only 5 copies recorded in OCLC (U. Illinois, U. Michigan, Washington State U., U. Toronto Group, U. Toronto).

Yerkes, one of the leading American psychologists of the first part of the 20th century, was a pioneer in the study of human intelligence, devising the Yerkes-Bridges Point Scale and other intelligence tests to measure and quantify mental ability. His *Outline*, co-authored with fellow psychologist Daniel LaRue, was intended to serve as a guide to "the systematic and thorough study" of the self; its readers were invited to record within it the answers to a host of questions regarding heredity, childhood development, physical traits, temperament, family characteristics, habits, social interactions, etc. The *Outline* includes the third edition of the "Record of family traits" issued by the Carnegie Institute and the Eugenics Record Office—Yerkes was deeply involved in the eugenics movement, and his ideas strongly influenced the restrictive and racist immigration policies adopted by the U. S. government beginning in the 1910s. 50551