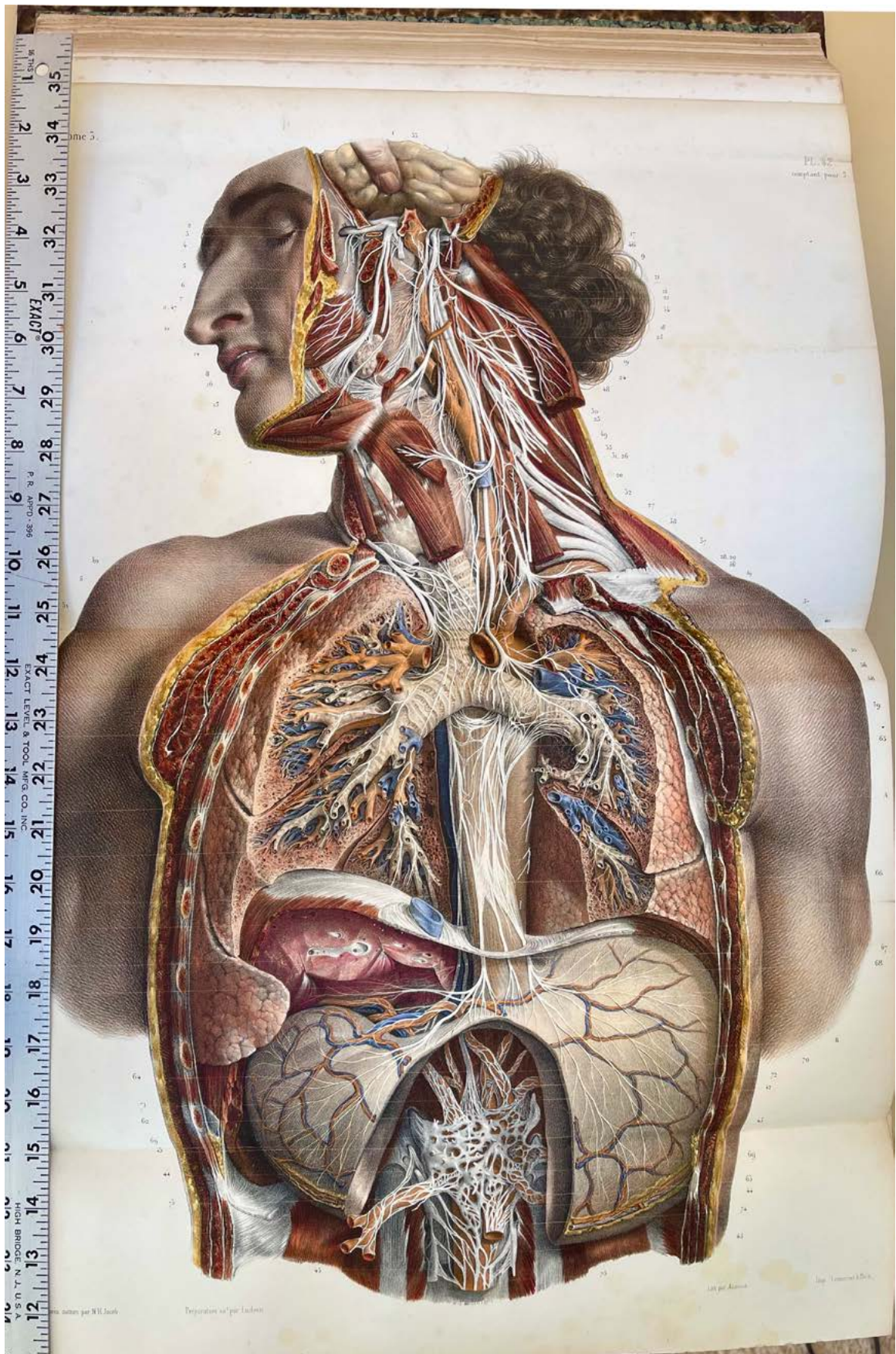
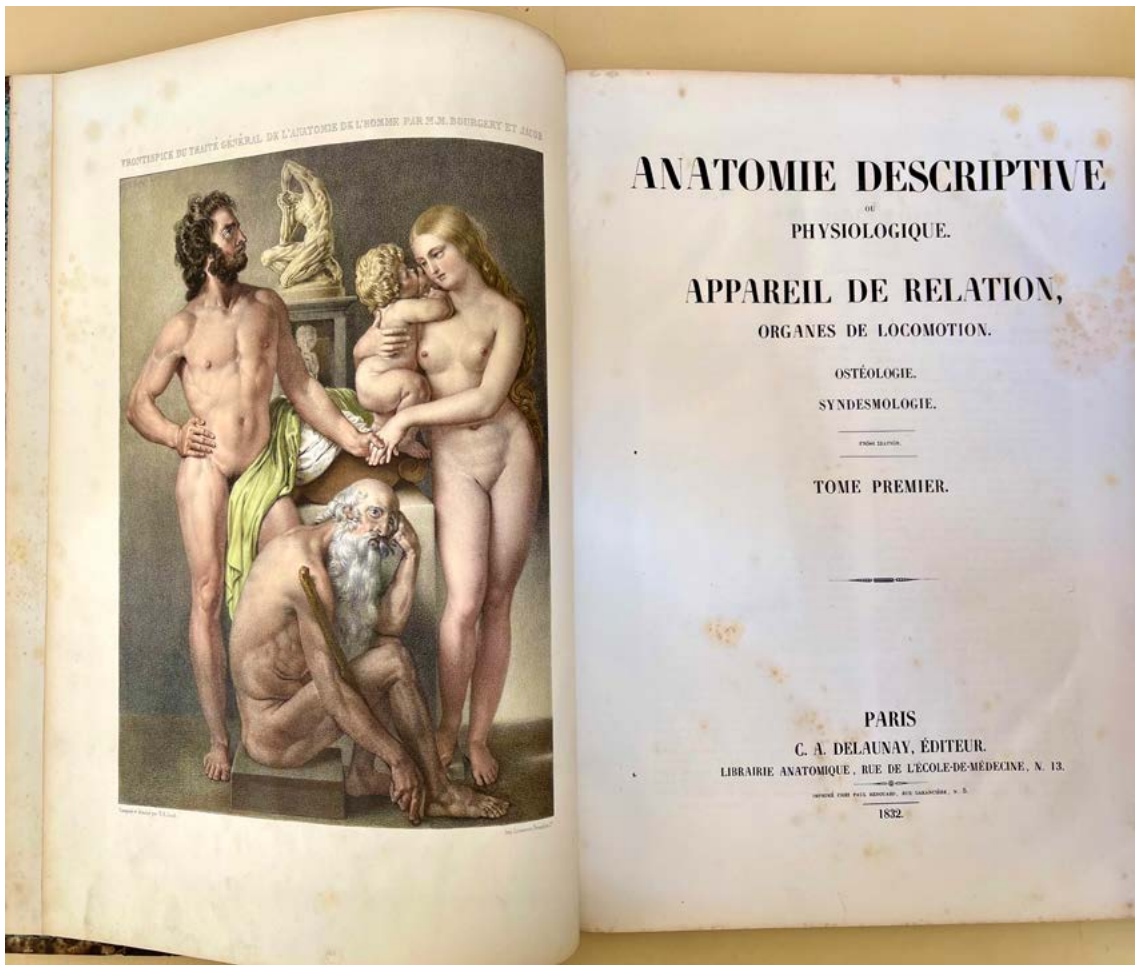


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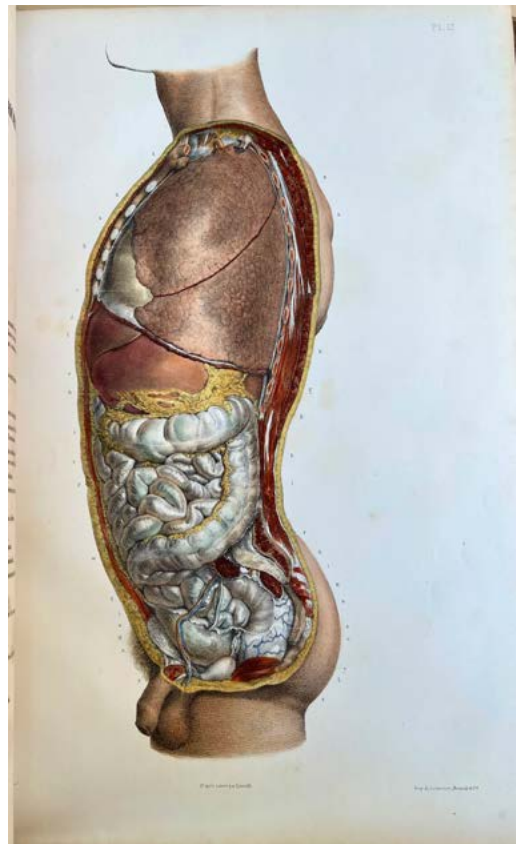
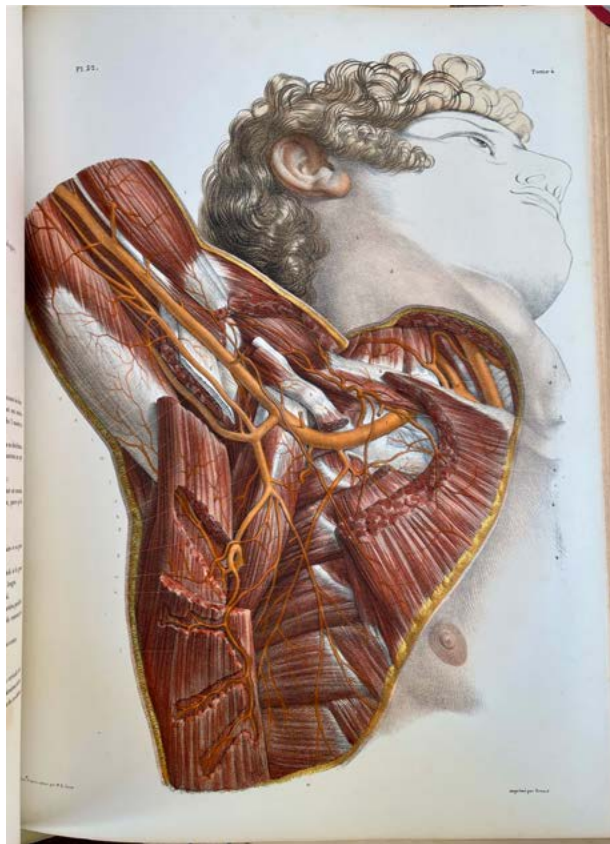


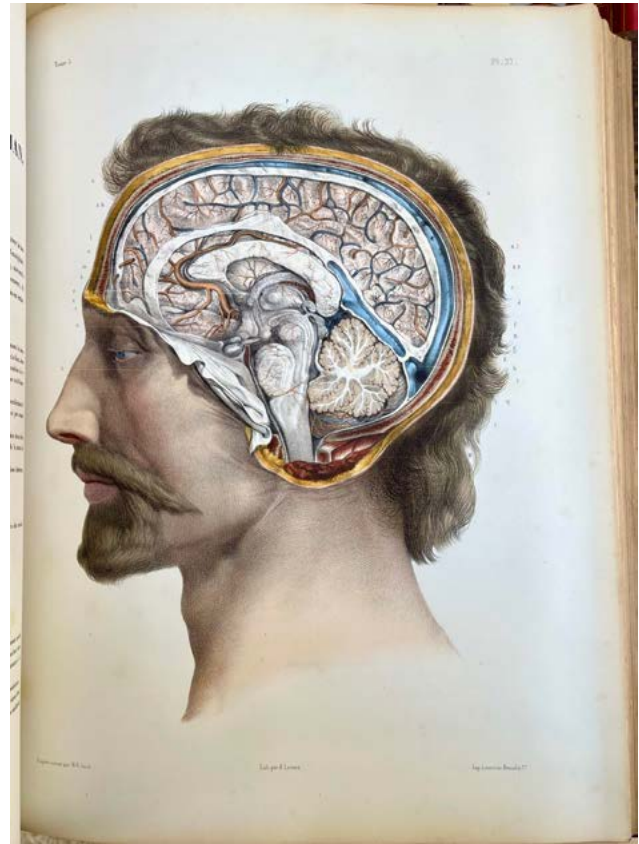
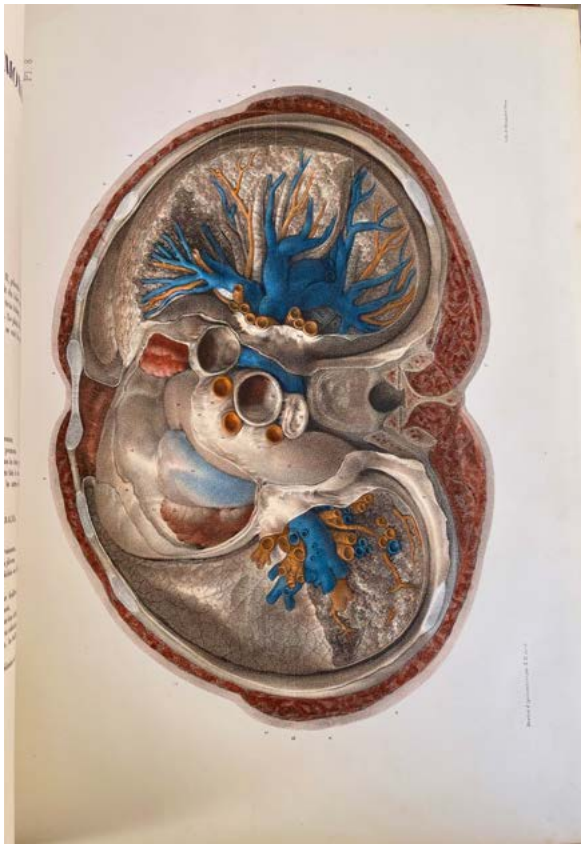
1. Bourgery, Jean-Baptiste Marc (1797-1849) and **Nicolas Henri Jacob** (1782-1871). *Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme* comprenant la médecine opératoire. Multi-vol. set. 8 vols. (text plus atlas) bound in 14 volumes. Frontispiece (bound in the first text volume) and 726 hand-colored lithographed plates by Jacob; lithographed titles in the atlas volumes. Paris: C. A. Delaunay, 1831-54. 426 x 318 mm. Publisher's quarter morocco, gilt-ruled spines ca. 1854, light wear, some inner hinges cracking. Occasional foxing and toning, but a fine set with plates in beautiful condition. Prospectus for the second edition tipped in opposite the title-leaf of the atlas to Vol. I. \$35,000

First Edition. With over 2000 pages of text and 726 hand-colored lithographed plates (incorporating 3604 individual figures), this encyclopedic work is the most comprehensive, and the most beautiful anatomical and surgical atlas of the 19th century. It is also rare when absolutely complete like this set.

Published over 23 years, the *Traité complet* represented the life work of the anatomist Bourgery, who died before its completion. Some copies were issued with the plates in black and white; the black and white images lack the visual drama of the hand-colored plates.

The artist who directed the massive program of prosection, and who was responsible for 512 of the spectacular illustrations, was Nicholas-Henri Jacob, a student of the neo-classical painter of the French Revolution, Jacques-Louis David. Bourgery considered Jacob his full collaborator in the project. The influence of the highly finished style of David is evident in the plates for this work. Before embarking on this project Jacob had gained considerable experience drawing on stone for lithographic publications. Jacob's artistic collaborators on the project were his wife, Charlotte Hublier-Jacob; Jean-Baptiste Leveillé; Edmond Pochet; E. Roussin and others. The physiologist Claude Bernard did dissections and had a small role in the work.





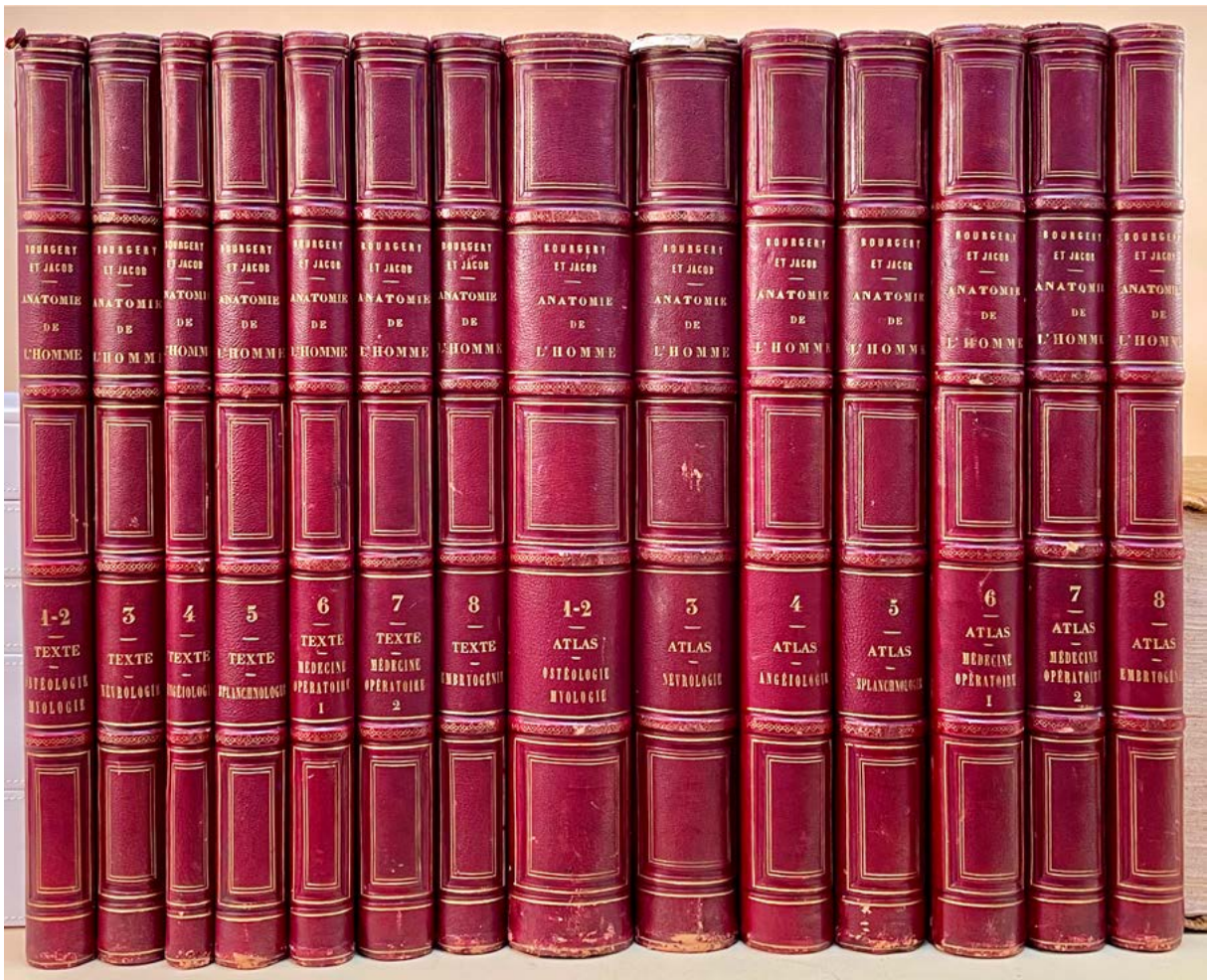
The eight volumes of text in this edition are divided as follows:

- Vol. I, osteology and syndesmology ([4], 191pp.)
- Vol. II, myology and aponeurology ([2], ii, 141pp.)
- Vol. III, neurology ([2], 341pp.)
- Vol. IV, angiology ([2], 162pp.)
- Vol. V, splanchnology ([2], 342pp.)
- Vol. VI, surgery; ([4], 280pp.)
- Vol. VII, surgery ([4], 356, lii, [2]pp.)
- Vol. VIII, embryogenesis ([2], viii, 335pp.)

The plates are distributed as follows:

- Vol. I: plates 1-59
- Vol. II: plates 60-159
- Vol. III: 115 plates, numbered 1-100
- Vol. IV: 98 plates, numbered 1-91
- Vol. V: 96 plates, numbered 1-76
- Vol. VI: 93 plates, numbered 1-91
- Vol. VII: 98 plates, numbered 1-77 and A-P
- Vol. VIII: 67 plates, numbered 1-60

The surgical volumes, which contain a total of 191 plates, depict in considerable detail virtually all major operations performed in the mid-19th century; they represent the largest and most beautiful 19th century color-plate atlas of surgical operations. These large folio surgical plates were copied in reduced format in

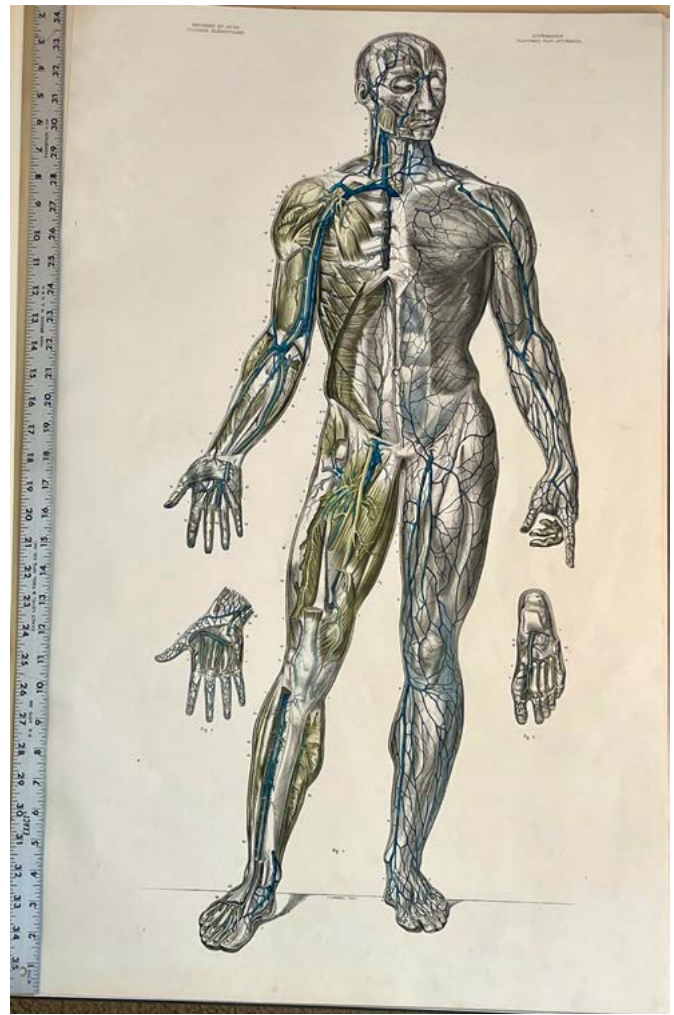
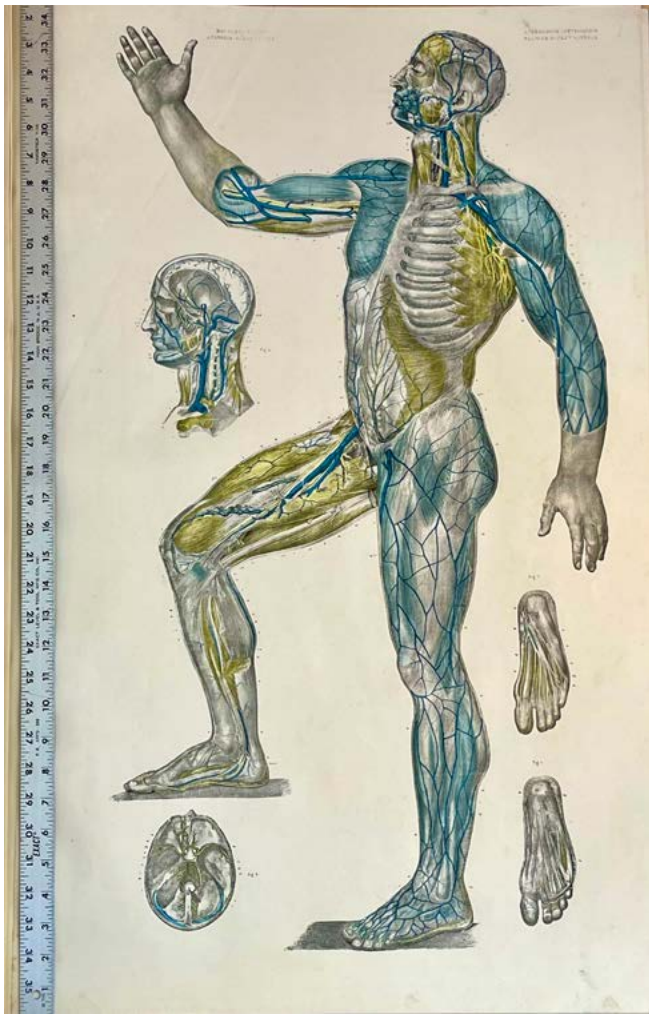


the numerous editions of the Bernard & Huette surgeries published in octavo format and the various editions of the American Pancoast surgery published in quarto format. A second edition of Bourguery's work, which included a supplementary volume to Vol. VII, was published in 1866-71 under the direction of Claude Bernard. The very rare prospectus for this edition is tipped into the first atlas volume of our set. Garrison-Morton.com 7246. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, 536-39, plates 115-16. Bourguery and Jacob, *Atlas of Human Anatomy and Surgery*, ed. Jean-Marie Minor and Henri Sick (2005). 51128

Exceptionally Rare Elephant Folio Anatomical Plates

2. Bourguery, Jean-Baptiste Marc (1797-1849) and **Nicolas Henri Jacob** (1782-1871). Anatomie élémentaire en vingt planches, représentant chacune un sujet dans son entier à la proportion de demi-nature . . . Atlas only. Elephant folio. Title-leaf and 20 lithographed plates, most hand-colored. Brussels: Meline, Cans et Cie; Comptoir des Éditeurs, 1854. 888 x 600 mm. 20th-century quarter morocco, boards, slight wear. A few marginal tears repaired, minor dampstaining but very good. \$3750

Later edition, first published in both Paris and Brussels in 1836, of this set of very large anatomical plates that were intended to be mounted on the walls of dissection rooms. All editions are *extremely rare*—OCLC does not cite any copies of the 1854 edition. This is the only copy of any edition of this work that we have handled in over 50 years of trading. The work was originally accompanied by a small 20-page pamphlet of text that is not present here.



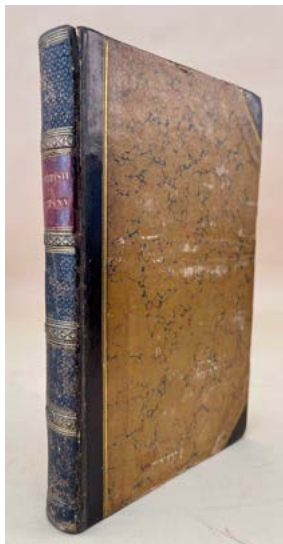
The impressive plates in this atlas reproduce the illustrations in Bourguery and Jacob's *Traité complet d'anatomie* at a much larger scale than their counterparts in the *Traité*—roughly half life-size. Some plates were lithographed in Paris; others in Brussels. Plates I and II are devoted to osteology and syndesmology; plates III – VIII to myology and aponeurology; plates IX-XIV to angiology; plates XV-XVII to neurology; plates XVIII-XIX to the digestive system; and plate XX to the reproductive organs. The plates were originally sold separately; uncolored versions were priced at 6 francs and colored versions at 12 francs. Currently two uncolored plates from this series are on the market for about \$1300. 51129



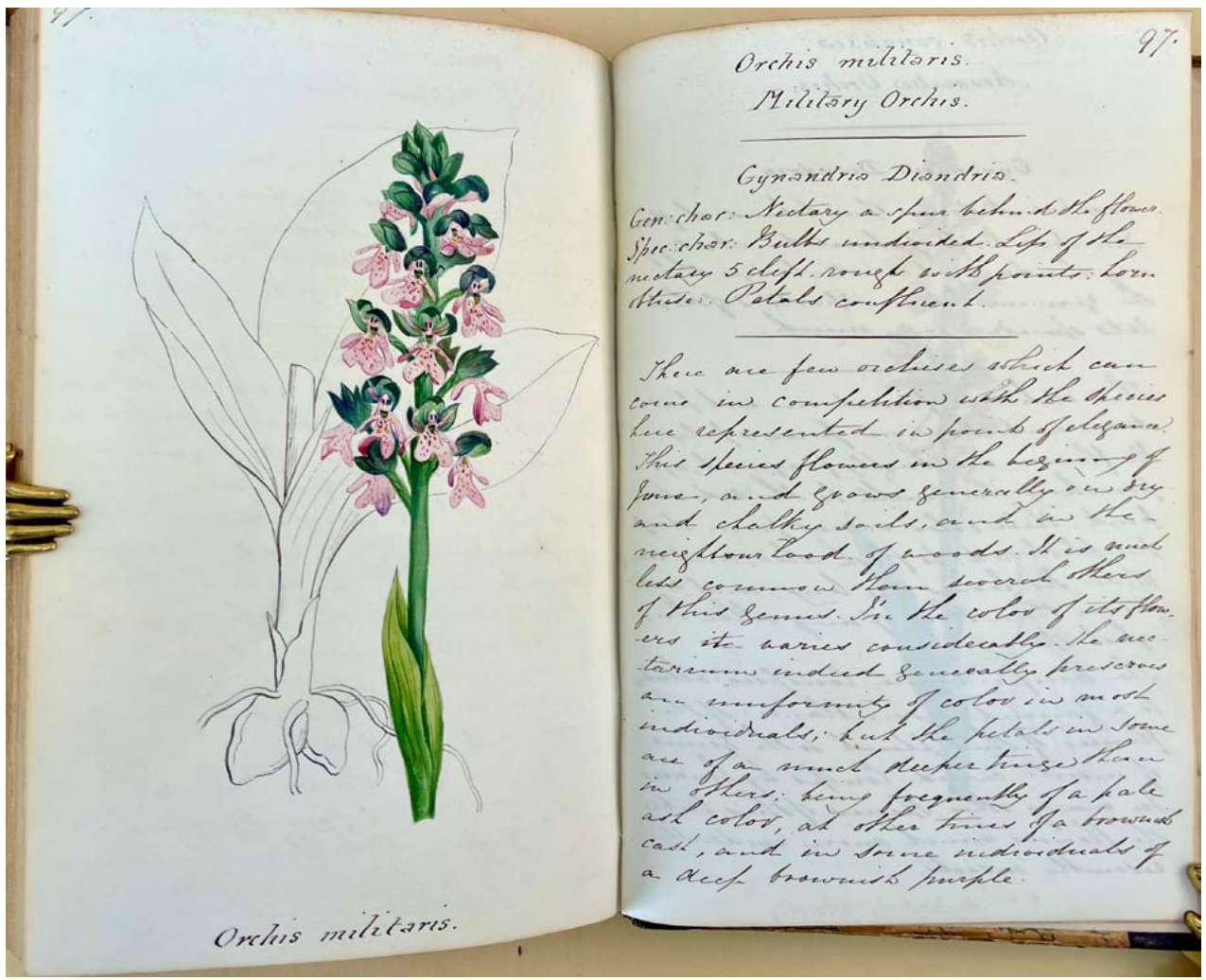


An Unpublished Book-Length Manuscript with 100 Paintings by One of the First Victorian-Era Female Natural History Authors

- 3. Catlow, Agnes** (1806-89). British botany, or coloured figures of plants found in Britain, with a description of their essential characters, & places of growth &c. (chiefly copied from Sowerby's Botany). Unpublished autograph manuscript volume. [8], 100pp. With **100 original full-page watercolors** by Catlow, numbered 1 – 100. London, 1836. 222 x 137 mm. 19th-century half calf gilt, marbled boards, minor wear to spine and edges, upper hinge cracked, front free endpaper starting. Some watercolor captions a bit trimmed (not affecting legibility), but very good. Front free endpaper inscribed in Catlow's hand: "Given by Agnes Catlow to Mrs. Milsome." \$15,000



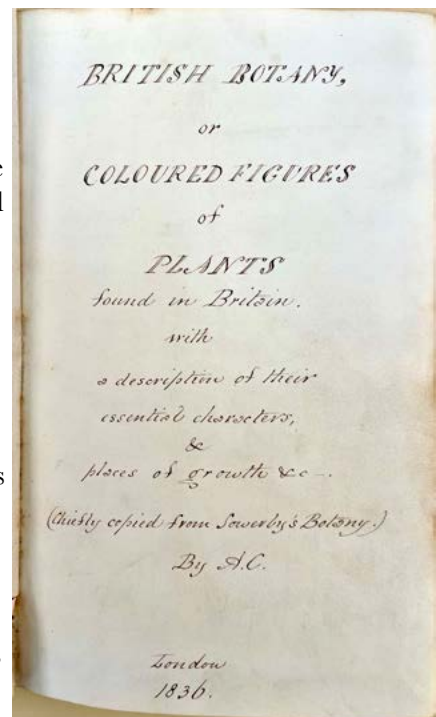
An unpublished book-length manuscript with 100 paintings—the **earliest known botanical manuscript** by Agnes Catlow, one of the first Victorian-era female authors to achieve success as a writer of popular science. Catlow began publishing her works in the 1840s, a time when popular science writing was just beginning to open up as a vocation for women; like most of her counterparts, she wrote primarily for children, and her works helped introduce science education into the Vic-



torian home. Her best-known work is *Popular Conchology* (1842 and several later editions), “at over 350 pages a well-informed and comprehensive overview of both existing shell families and (starting with the second edition) fossil shells” (Poppe & Poppe). She also published *The Conchologist’s Nomenclator* (1845), *Popular Field Botany* (1848) and *Drops of Water* (1851); the last represents one of the earliest popular accounts of microscopy. Several of her books were published by the firm of Reeve and Benham, founded by the noted conchologist Lovell Augustus Reeve.

Catlow’s *British Botany* manuscript contains 100 exquisite watercolor paintings of British plants. Most of Catlow’s published works contain 20 plates or fewer (not always in color), or are illustrated with small black and white wood-engravings in the text.

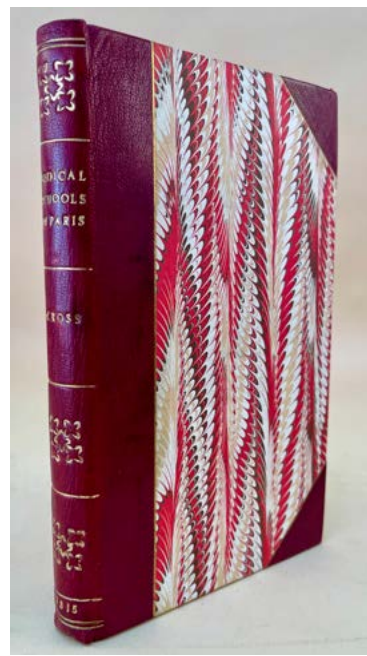
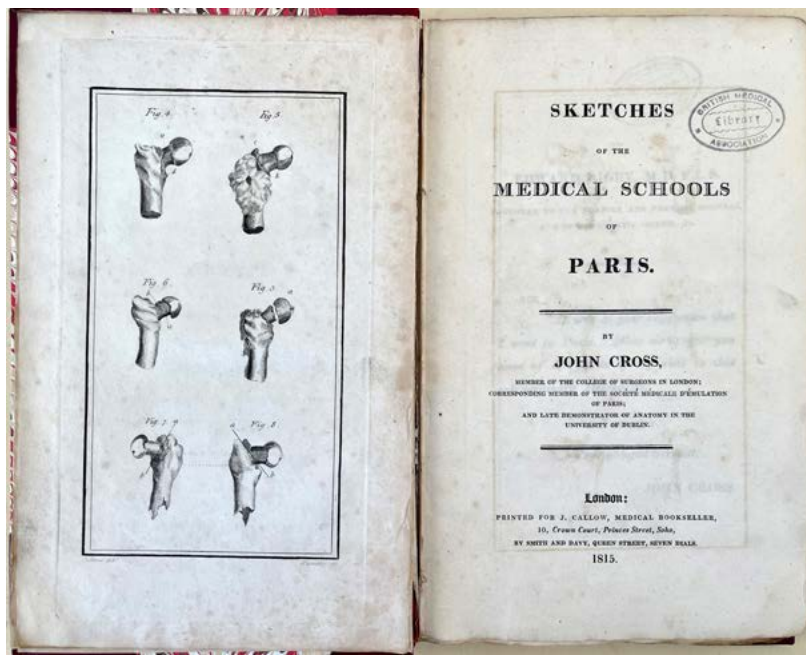
Catlow wrote and illustrated *British Botany* in the mid-1830s, when she was serving as a governess to the family of Peter Mark Roget. Roget, author of the famous *Roget’s Thesaurus*, engaged Catlow’s services in early 1833; he chose her “for her expertise not in child-rearing but in classification . . . on walks, Catlow would teach the young Rogets the English and Latin names of the plants they encountered” (Kendall, *The Man Who Made Lists*, pp. 229-230). It is certainly possible that Catlow prepared this beauti-



Given by
 Agnes Catlow.
 to
 Mr. Milner



fully illustrated manuscript as a teaching tool for the Roget children; it is dated 1836, the year before she left the Roget household to start her own school in London. Educating Roget's children was not Catlow's only duty during this time—she also prepared all of the illustrations for Roget's *Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Considered with Reference to Natural Theology* (1834), the fifth of the Bridgewater Treatises. Poppe, Guido T., and Philippe Poppe. "Miss Agnes Catlow | Shellers from the Past and Present," *Conchology*, www.conchology.be/?t=9001&id=15395. Accessed 17 July 2023. 51382

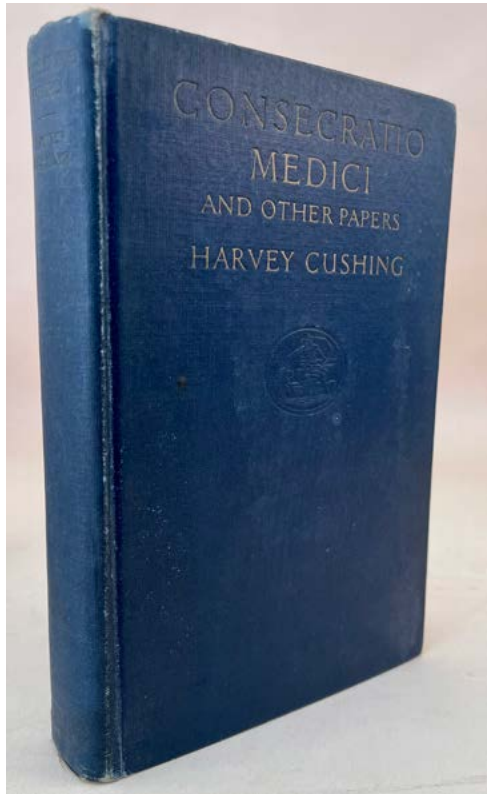
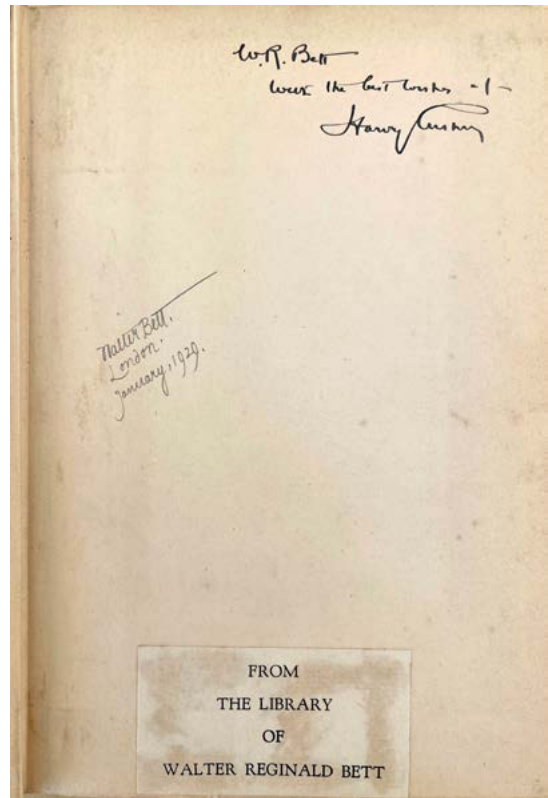
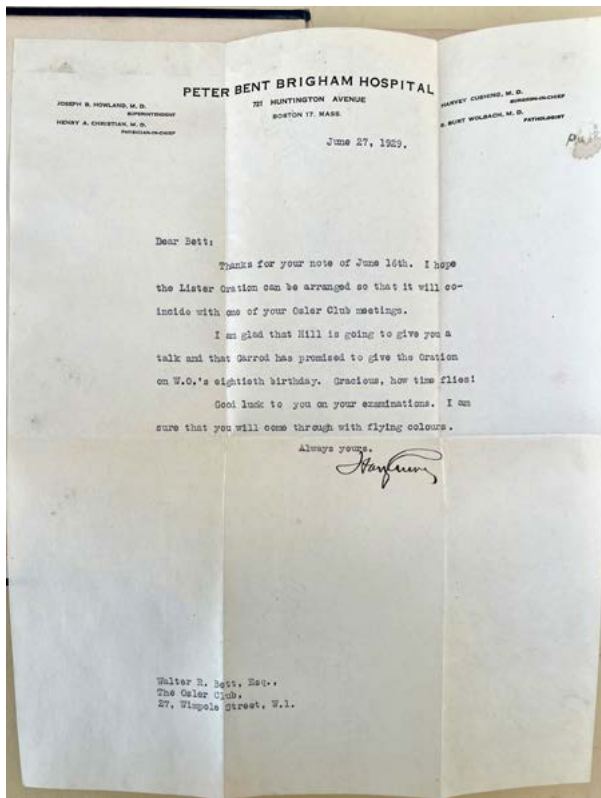


4. Crosse, John Green (1790-1850). *Sketches of the medical schools of Paris*. xv, 208pp., plus 16-page publisher's catalogue. Engraved frontispiece and folding plate; 2 engraved text figures. London: Printed for J. Callow . . . by Smith and Davy, 1815. 225 x 143 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Minor dampstaining and foxing, but very good. Old stamp of the British Medical Library Association on the title and back of the frontispiece. \$600

First Edition. Crosse (whose name appears without the final “e” on this work’s title-page) was a British surgeon who studied in London and at Dublin’s Trinity College. He spent the winter of 1814-15 in Paris, where he wrote numerous letters to friends in London and Dublin describing Parisian hospital practices; these were then collected and published as *Sketches of the Medical Schools of Paris*. Crosse’s *Sketches* has been described as “the most measured and detailed British account of study in Paris” (Brockliss, p. 137) in the early 19th century. L. Brockliss, “The new Paris medical school and the invention of the clinic,” in Cross and D. Williams, eds., *The French Experience from Republic to Monarchy, 1792-1824*, pp. 120-139. See *Bibliotheca Osleriana* 5780, citing the French translation. 51270

Typed Letter Signed to Walter Bett, Tipped into an Inscribed Copy of Cushing’s “Consecratio Medici”

5. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). (1) Typed letter signed to medical historian Walter R. Bett (1903-68). 1 page. Boston, 27 June 1929. 279 x 217 mm. Very good. **Tipped into:** (2) *Consecratio medici* and other papers. [6], 276pp. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1928. 207 x 141 mm. Original cloth, spine a bit dulled, light edgewear. Light toning but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Cushing to Bett on the front free endpaper: “W. R. Bett with the best wishes of Harvey Cushing.” Bett’s bookplate and signature on the front free endpaper, portion of dust-jacket and extracts from 3 reviews of Cushing’s book tipped to the front flyleaves. \$3000



To medical historian Walter R. Bett, author of *The History of Internal Medicine* (Garrison-Morton.com 2243) and other works. Cushing's letter reads:

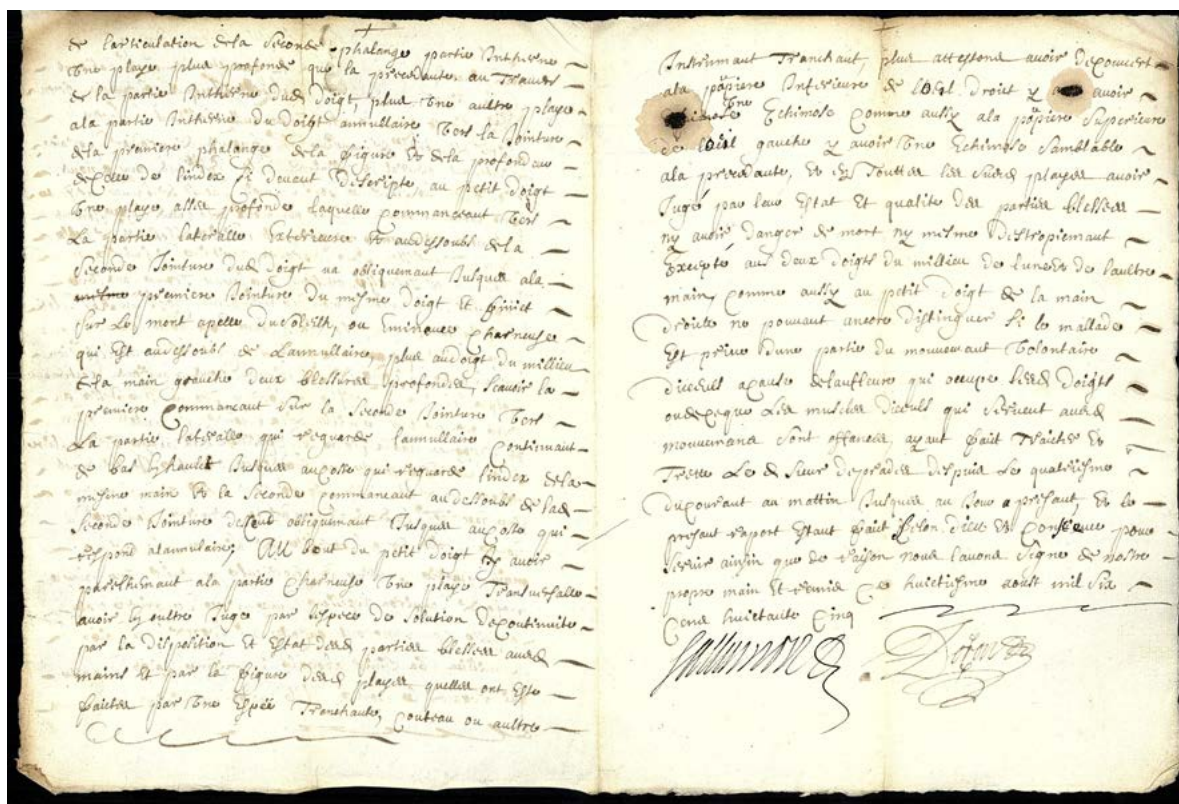
Dear Bett, Thanks for your note of June 16th. I hope the Lister Oration can be arranged so that it will coincide with one of your Osler Club meetings.

I am glad that Hill is going to give you a talk and that Garrod has promised to give the Oration on W. O.'s eightieth birthday. Gracious, how time flies!

Good luck to you on your examinations. I am sure that you will come through with flying colours. Always yours, Harvey Cushing.

In 1928 Bett and five other young physicians founded the Osler Club of London, which Cushing refers to in the letter's first paragraph. "Garrod" refers to Sir Archibald Garrod (1857-1936), author of *Inborn Errors of Metabolism* (Garrison-Morton.com 244.1, 3921), who gave the Osler Oration at the Club in 1929; "W. O." of course refers to Osler.

Bett tipped this letter into this copy of the second printing of Cushing's *Consecratio Medici*, which Cushing had inscribed to him. 51343



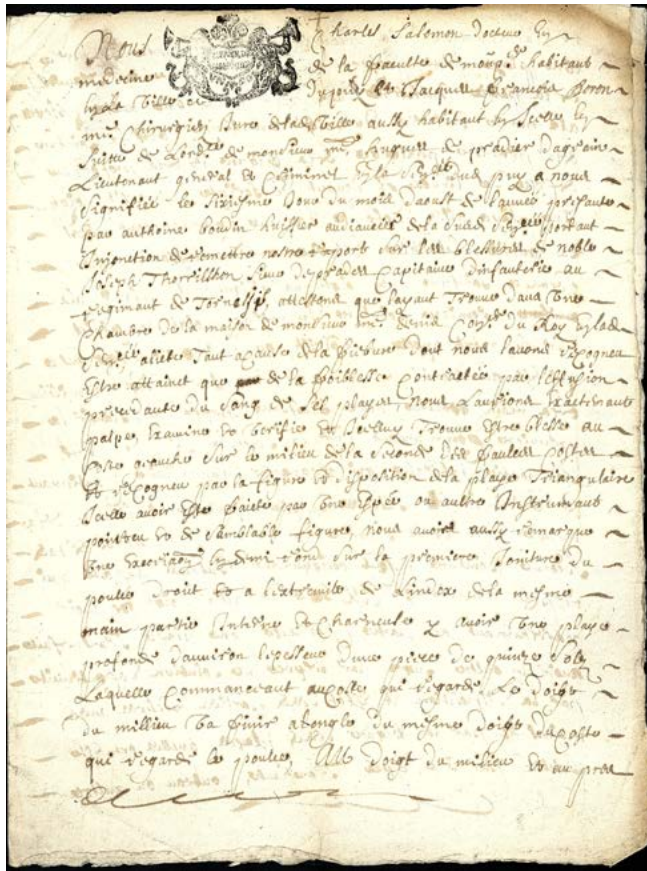
Extremely Rare 17th-Century Forensic Medicine Report

6. Doron, Jacques François & Charles Salomon. Signed autograph manuscript. Bifolium. 3pp. [Puy-en-Velay], 8 August 1685. Light soiling, edges a bit frayed, but very good. \$2500

Rare forensic medical report written in the hand of Jacques François Doron, a sworn surgeon from the University of Montpellier established in Puy-en-Velay, attesting to the injuries received on the left flank, hands and face by Joseph Torrillhon, Sieur de Prades, following an attack on him by French Calvinists in the first week of August 1685. Doron was assisted by Charles Salomon, doctor of medicine from the city of Montpellier, who also practiced in Puy-en-Velay. The report is signed by both practitioners.

The attack on Torrillhon took place in the weeks leading up to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a troubled period in French history. The Edict of Nantes, signed into law by Henri IV in 1598, had granted French Calvinist Protestants (Huguenots) certain religious and political freedoms, introducing a period of greater religious tolerance in France. This did not sit well with Henri's grandson, Louis XIV, who wanted to establish Catholicism as France's state religion; he sanctioned a policy of persecution against the Huguenots and in October 1685 revoked the Edict of Nantes, making Protestantism illegal and forcing thousands of French Protestants to flee the country. Torrillhon, a French army officer stationed in Puy-en-Velay, was one of the victims of this religious upheaval; the attack on him by a group of Huguenots, together with the injuries he sustained, is detailed on pp. 92-96 of Adrien Maitrias's *Esquisse historique sur la ville de Craponne* (1854).

Nous Charles Salomon Docteur en médecine de la faculté de Montpellier habitant cy la ville de du Puy et Jacques François Doron m. Chirurgien Juré de la dite Ville aussi habitant [. . .] Et m. Hugues de Pradier d'agrain lieutenant général . . . du sud du Puy a nous signifié le sixième jour du mois d'aoust de l'année présente par Anthoine Poudin huissier audiancier [. . .] portant injonction de remettre nostre rapport sur les blessures du noble Joseph Thorrillhon sieur de Prades capitaine d'infanterie au régiment de Tornessis, atestons que l'ayant trouvé dans une chambre de la maison de monsieur [. . .] Conseiller du roi [. . .] alieté tant acause de la faiblesse contractée par l'effusion pressante du sang des playes nous l'avions exactemet palpé, examinés, [. . .] et trouvé être blessé au coste gauche [. . .] et recogneu par la figure et disposition de la playe



triangulaire icelle avoir été faite par une épée ou autre instrument pointu et de semblables figures. Nous avoir aussy remarqué [. .] sur la premiere jointure du pouce droit et à l'extrémité de l'index de la même main parties internes et charnues y avoir une playe profonde danviron lepesseur d'une pièce de quinze sols . . .

[We Charles Salomon Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Montpellier living in the city of Puy and Jacques François Doron m. Sworn surgeon of the said City also living [. .] And m. Hugues de Pradier d'Agrain lieutenant general ... from the south of Le Puy served us on the sixth day of the month of August of the present year by Anthoine Poudin bailiff hearing [. .] bearing an injunction to submit our report on the injuries of the nobleman Joseph Thorrillhon Sieur de Prades, captain of infantry in the regiment of Tornensis, we attest that having found him in a room of the house of Monsieur [. .] King's Counselor [. .] [suffering] so much because of the weakness contracted by the pressing effusion of the blood of the wounds we had exactly palpated him , examined, [. .] and found to be injured in the left side [...] and recognized by the figure and arrangement of the triangular wound that had been made by a sword or other pointed instrument and similar figures. We have also noticed [. .] on the first joint of the right thumb and at the end of the index finger of the same hand,

internal and fleshy parts, there is a deep wound about the thickness of a coin of fifteen sols . . .

[There follows a long description of the wounds Torrillhon received on his hands and face, including a black eye: "echimose comme aussy a la paupiere superieure de l'oeil gauche."]

Et de toutes les sudites playes avoir jugés par leur estat et qualité des parties blessées ny avoir danger de mort ny mesme destropiement excepté aux deux doigts du milieu de l'une et de l'autre main comme aussi au petit doigt de la main droite, ne pouvant encore distinguer si le malade est privé d'une partie des mouvements volontaires . . .

[And for all the wounds having been judged by their condition and quality of the injured parts, there should be no danger of death or even destruction except for the two middle fingers of one and the other hand as also for the little finger of the right hand, not yet being able to distinguish whether the patient is deprived of a part of the voluntary movements . . .]

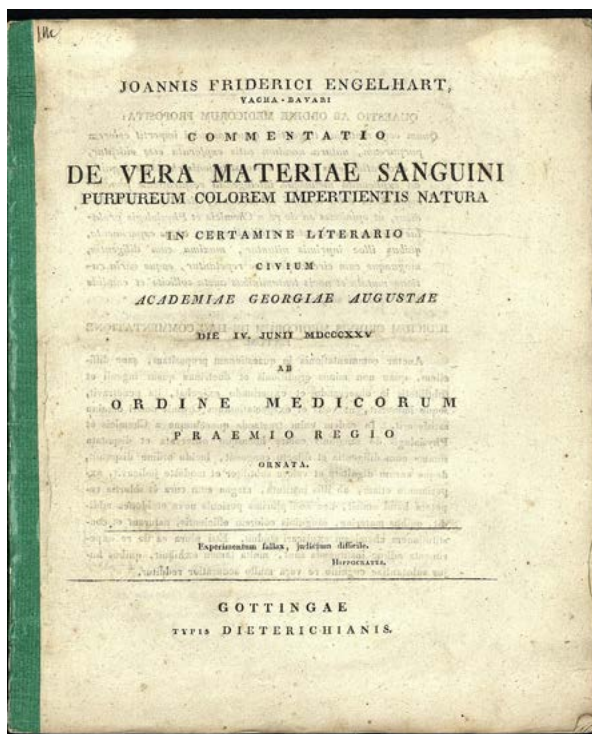
Ayant fait traicté et traicte le Sieur de Prades depuis le quatriesme du courant au matin jusques au jour à presant, et le present rapport estant fait selon Dieu et [...] pour servir ainsi que de raison nous l'avons signé de nostre propre main . . . le huistième aoust mil six cent huitantes cinq.

[Having had the Sieur de Prades treated since the fourth of the current [month] in the morning until the present day, and this report being made according to God and [. .] to serve as well as reason we have signed it with our own hand and delivered the eighth August one thousand six hundred and eighty five.]

First Determination of the Molecular Mass of a Protein—Hemoglobin

7. Engelhart, Johann Friedrich (1797-1837). *Commentatio de vera materiae sanguini purpureum colorem impertientis natura*. iv, 56pp. Göttingen: Typis Dieterichianis, 1825. 236 x 196 mm. Without wrappers as issued, green paper backstrip. Outer leaves a bit soiled, but very good. \$2500

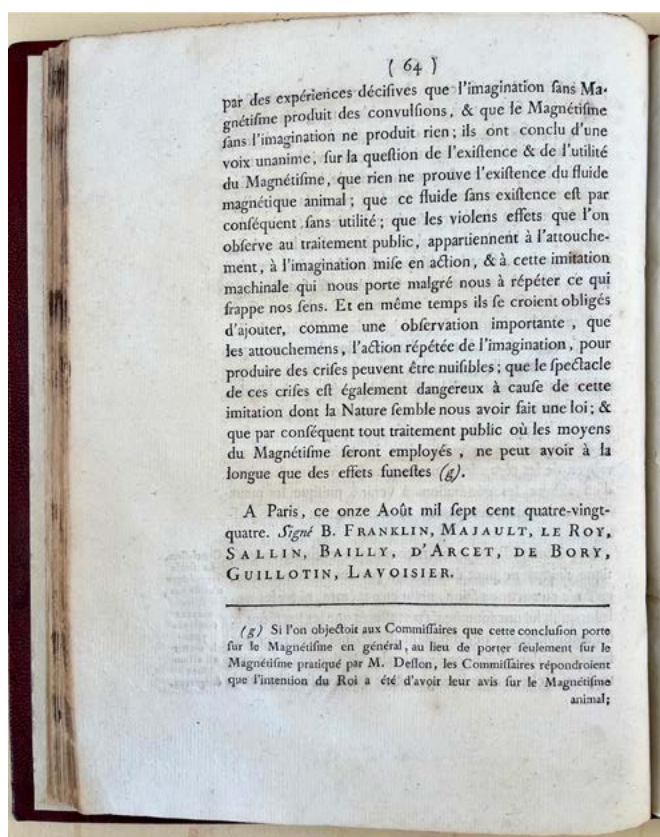
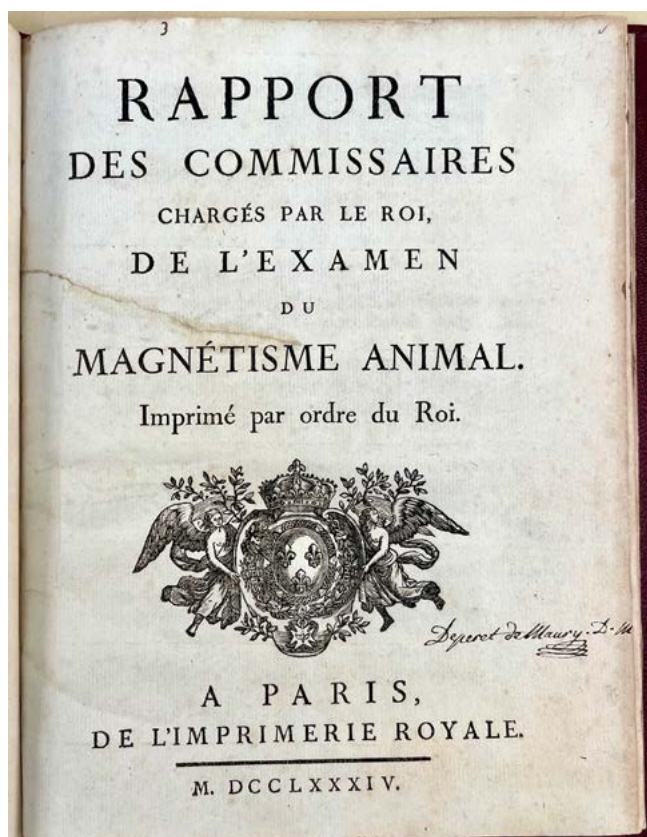
First Edition of an exceptionally rare work. Engelhart's dissertation, presented before the medical faculty at the University of Göttingen, contains the first determination of the molecular mass of a protein (hemoglobin). Engelhart proved that the ratio of iron to protein is identical in the hemoglobin of several species, and that the iron in blood could be removed by the action of chlorine. From the known atomic mass of iron he calculated the molecular mass of hemoglobin to be $n \times 16,000$ (n being the number of iron atoms in hemoglobin, now known to be 4). Engelhart's calculation was greeted with incredulity by his colleagues, who refused to accept that any molecule could be so large, but a century later Gilbert Adair confirmed Engelhart's results by measuring the osmotic pressure of hemoglobin solutions. Garrison-Morton.com 14177. 51373



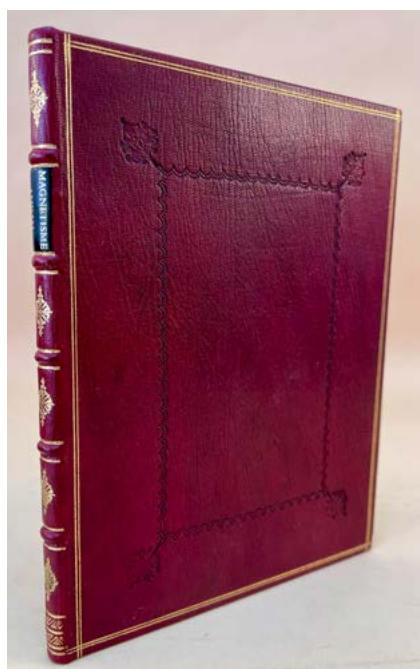
The Famous Esmarch Bandage

8. Esmarch, Johann Friedrich (1823-1908). *Der erste Verband von Professor Esmarch*. Triangular cotton bandage printed with illustrations. Konstanz: Gabriel Herosé A.G., n.d. [ca. 1869]. 89 x 89 x 128 cm. Framed (not under glass). Slight soiling but very good to fine. \$950

An original Esmarch first-aid bandage, introduced in 1869 by the renowned military surgeon Johann Friedrich Esmarch for use in battlefield medicine. The bandage is printed with illustrations showing 32 ways it could be used to treat various battlefield injuries. 51328



9. [Franklin, Benjamin (1706-90); Antoine Lavoisier (1743-94), Jean-Sylvain Bailly



(1736-93) et al.] Rapport des commissaires chargés par le Roi, de l'examen du magnétisme animal. 4to. 66pp. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1784. 238 x 187 mm. 18th-century ownership signature of [Gabriel] Depéret de Maury, physician of Limoges. **Bound with:** Extrait des registres de la Société royale de médecine. Séance du 24 août 1784. 4pp. Paris: Ph.-D. Pierres, 1784. Together 2 works in 1. Recent full morocco tooled in gilt and blind in antique style. Tear in the *Rapport's* title-leaf mended, light toning but very good.

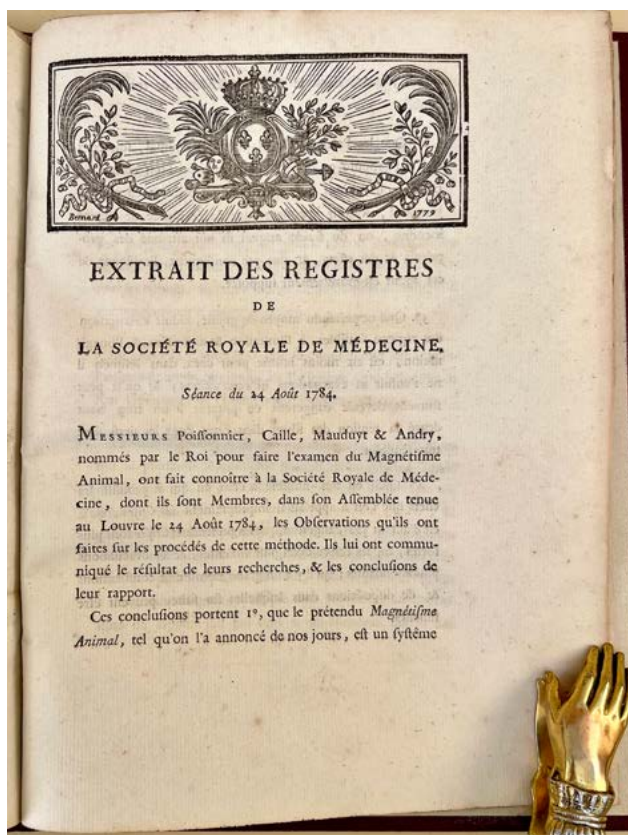
\$5000

First Quarto Edition; the official edition, printed at the French king's private press in the Louvre. This copy bears the ownership signature of Gabriel Depéret de Maury, a Limoges physician who played a minor administrative role in the French revolutionary government; he also published a dissertation on opium.

In the spring of 1784 the French government, no longer able to ignore the challenges to established medicine and politics posed by Mesmer and his followers, appointed two separate commissions to investigate animal magnetism. The first commission, presided over by Benjamin Franklin (then the U.S. Ambassador to France), consisted of nine members, including chemist Antoine Lavoisier, astronomer Jean-Sylvain Bailly and Joseph-Ignace Guillotin, inventor of the guillotine. This commission decided to investigate animal magnetism as practiced by Mesmer's disciple Charles d'Eslon, since d'Eslon, unlike Mesmer, welcomed an official inquiry. After

observing d'Eslon at work and performing several tests on his clients, the Franklin commission concluded that mesmeric “fluid” did not exist, and that the convulsions and other effects produced by animal magnetism were merely the products of imagination and imitation. The commission’s report, edited by Bailly, unleashed a storm of controversy that raged for many years, with dozens pamphlets and books published on both sides.

Bound with this copy is a four-page summary of the report of the second commission appointed to investigate animal magnetism. This commission, made up of five members of the Société Royale de Médecine, also condemned Mesmer and his practices. Crabtree *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism and Psychical Research: An Annotated Bibliography*, 31. Darn-ton, *Mesmerism*, pp. 62-64. Duveen, *Bibliography of the Works of Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier*, 223. Norman M124. Tinterow, *Foundations of Hypnosis*, p. 578. Miquel-Dal-ton, *Les médecins dans l’histoire de la Révolution* (1902), p. 23. 51394

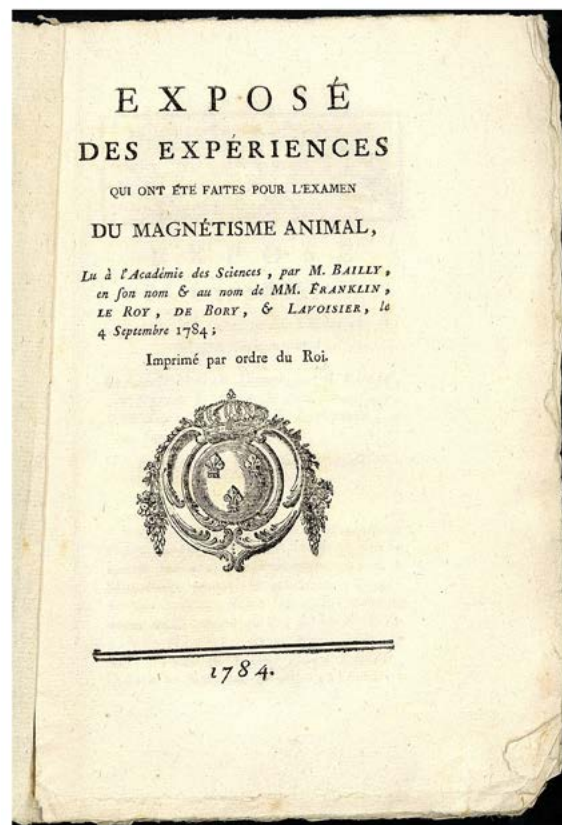


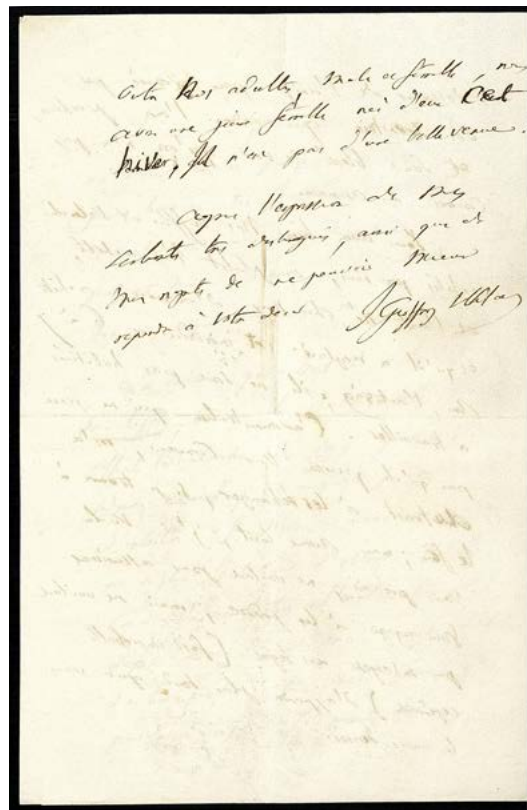
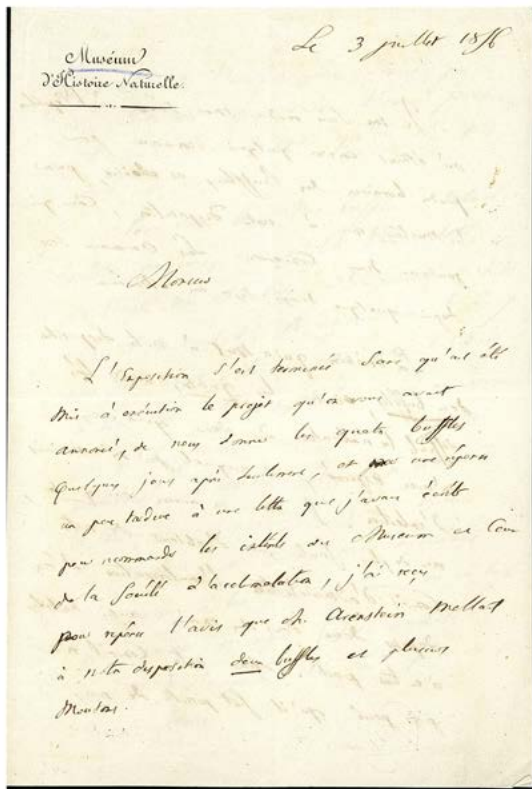
of

10. [Franklin, Benjamin (1706-90); Antoine Lavoisier (1743-94), Jean-Sylvain Bailly (1736-93) et al.] Exposé des expériences qui ont été faites pour l’examen du magnétisme animal, lu à l’Académie des Sciences . . . 16pp. N.p., 1784. 212 x 141 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers. Paper flaw in last leaf, but fine otherwise. \$2500

Early Octavo Edition, issued in the same year as the official quarto edition printed at the Imprimerie Royale. OCLC records two 1784 octavo editions, one with imprint reading “A Paris: Chez Moutard, Imprimeur-Libraire de la Reine . . . M.DCC.LXXXIV” and the other simply dated “1784” with no place or publisher information, as in our copy. The typesetting also differs between the two editions: The Moutard edition has 15 pages with blank page 16, while our edition has 16 printed pages.

After the Franklin commission issued its official report on animal magnetism, a shorter précis of its findings was read by Bailly before the Académie des Sciences on 4 September 1784; this was then published under the title *Exposé des expériences* . . . As noted above, the *Exposé* was issued in both quarto and octavo format. Not in Duveen, *Bibliography of the Works of Antoine-Laurent Lavoisier*, which records only the Moutard edition. 51393





On Attempts to Domesticate Buffalo in France

11. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Isidore (1805-61). Autograph letter signed, in French, to an unidentified correspondent, on letterhead of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. Bifolium. 4pp. [Paris] Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 3 July 1856. 199 x 134 mm. Creased where previously folded, but fine otherwise. \$750

From French zoologist Isidore Geoffroy Sainte-Hilaire, director of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, regarding the disposition of some of the Muséum's buffalo. One of Geoffroy's primary interests was introducing non-native animals such as the buffalo into France for domestication and use; he wrote a book on the subject in 1849 (*Acclimatation et domestication des animaux utiles*), and in 1854 founded the influential Société zoologique d'acclimatation (Zoological Society for Acclimatization), which used the Muséum's menagerie to "acclimatize" exotic species.

Geoffroy's letter discusses some difficulties with his correspondent's desire to give the Muséum some buffaloes:

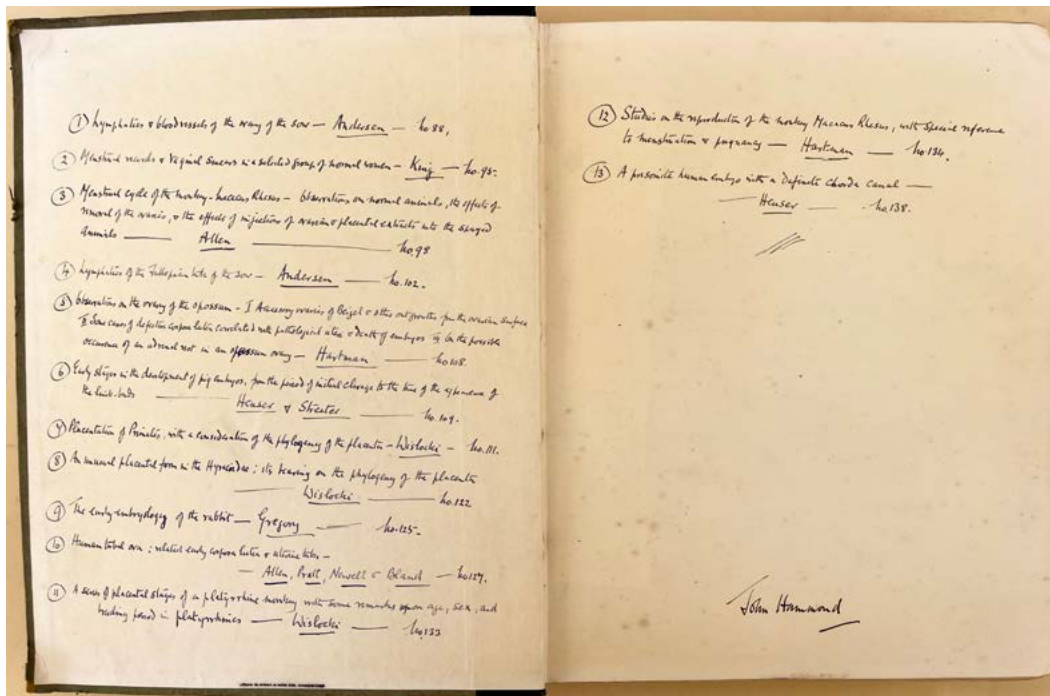
L'exposition s'est terminée sans qu'ait été mis à exécution le projet qu'on vous avait annoncée, de nous donner les quatre buffles quelques jours après . . . et une réponse un peu tardive à une lettre que j'avais écrite pour recommander les [...] du Museum et ceux de la Société d'acclimatation j'ai reçu pour réponse l'avis que M. Arenstein mettait à notre disposition deux buffles et plusieurs moutons . . .

La décision qui a mis à notre disposition deux buffles, et non les quatre, rend très difficile la réalisation des deux que vous m'avez exprimé, et auquel je m'associais d'intention. Si nous en avions eu quatre, rien de plus facile que d'obtenir de notre Conseil d'Administration l'autorisation d'en déposer deux dans des mains aussi habiles . . . Mais notre Conseil n'a pas pensé qu'il fut possible de nous dissocier de l'unique [...] donné par M. Arenstein qui reviendra l'an prochain, et serait blessé de voir qu'on n'a pas conservé . . .

[The exhibition ended without carrying out the project that we had told you about, to give us the four buffaloes a few days later [. . .], and a somewhat belated response to a letter I had written to recommend the [. . .] Museum and those of the Acclimatization Society I received as a response the notice that Mr. Arenstein put to our disposal two buffaloes and several sheep.

The decision that placed at our disposal two buffaloes, and not the four, makes it very difficult to achieve the two that you told me about, and with which I associated myself in intention. If we had had four, nothing could be easier than to obtain from our Board of Directors the authorization to place two in such skillful hands. . . But our Board did not think that it was possible to disassociate ourselves from the unique [...] given by Mr. Arenstein who will return next year, and would be hurt to see that we did not keep [them] . . .

“Arenstein” probably refers to a Viennese member of the Société d’acclimatation; the name appears in some issues of the Société’s *Bulletin*. 51344

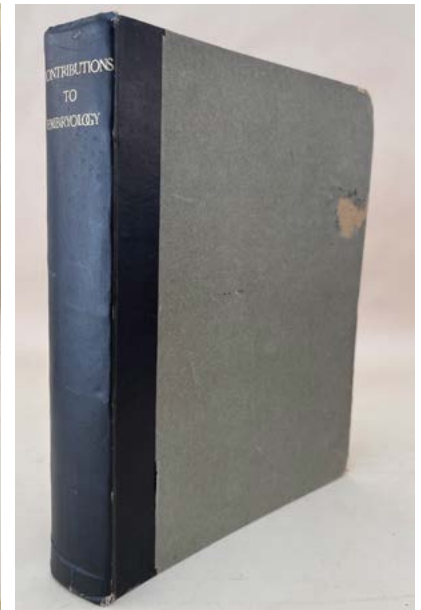
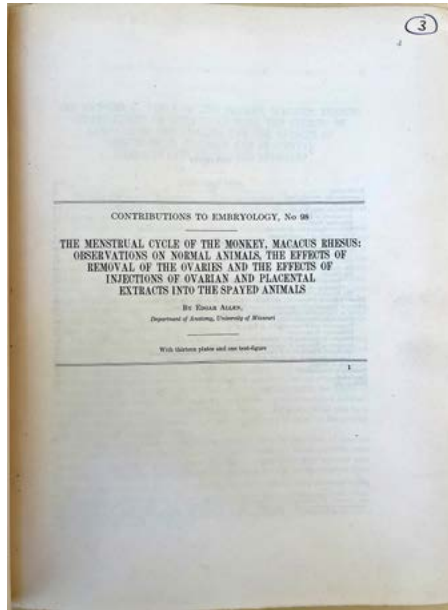
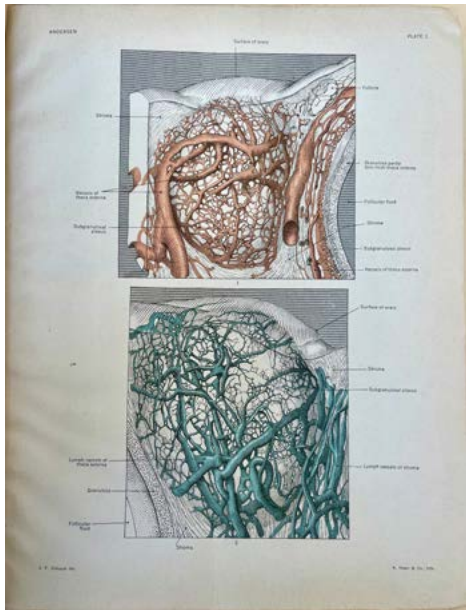


Embryology & Reproductive Physiology

12. [Hammond, John (1889-1964).] Bound collection from Hammond’s library of 13 numbers of the Carnegie Institute’s *Contributions to Embryology* series, with Hammond’s signature on the front free endpaper and manuscript index in his hand on the two front endpapers. 1926-1932. 291 x 228 mm. Quarter cloth, boards, some wear but sound. Minor toning, some minor offsetting from plates but very good. \$450

First Editions. Hammond, a British physiologist and agricultural research scientist, is widely regarded as the founder of modern animal physiology. He conducted classic investigations on the reproductive physiology and embryology of various domestic animals, and pioneered the use of artificial insemination in animal breeding, which led to greatly improved meat and milk production throughout the world. His *Artificial Insemination of Cattle* (1947) was the first book on this subject published in England.

This volume of papers from Hammond’s library contains 13 works from the Carnegie Institute’s *Contributions to Embryology* series, some by distinguished authors. They are:

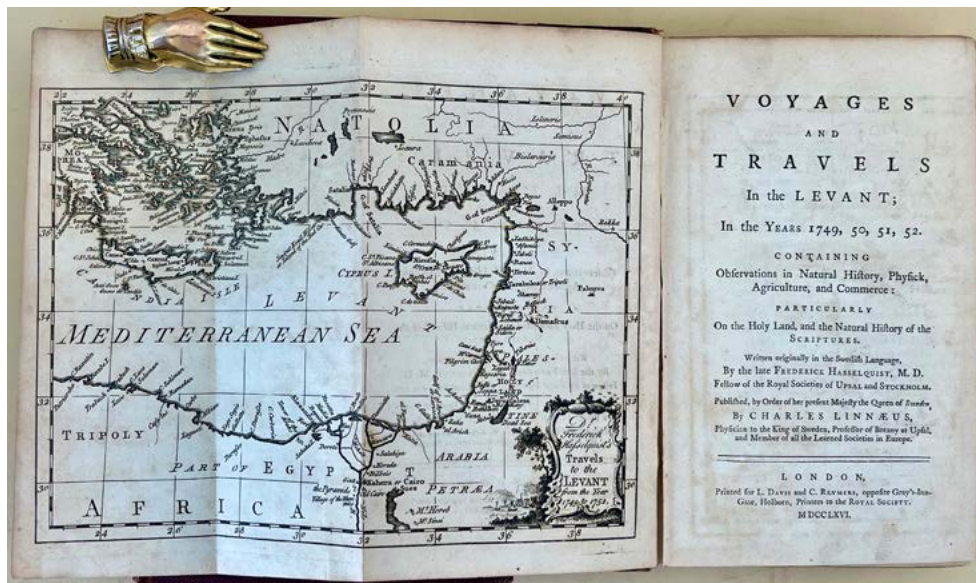


1. **Andersen, Dorothy H.** (1901-63). Lymphatics and blood-vessels of the ovary of the sow. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 88 (1926). 107-123pp. 4 plates.
Andersen, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, is best known for her work on cystic fibrosis: She was the first to identify CF as a disease, and the first to develop tests for diagnosing it (see Garrison-Morton.com 13827).
2. **King, Jessie L.** Menstrual records and vaginal smears in a selected group of normal women. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 95 (1926). 79-94pp.
3. **Allen, Edgar** (1892-1943). The menstrual cycle of the monkey, *Macacus rhesus*: Observations on normal animals, the effects of removal of the ovaries and the effects of injections of ovarian and placental extracts into the spayed animals. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 98 (1927). 44pp. 13 plates; text illustration.
Garrison-Morton.com 1185: "This paper marks the beginning of modern knowledge of the menstrual cycle. Allen showed that uterine bleeding occurs as a withdrawal effect when estrogen ceases to act on the endometrium."
4. **Andersen, Dorothy H.** (1901-63). Lymphatics of the fallopian tube of the sow. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 102 (1927). 135-147pp. 2 plates.
5. **Hartman, Carl G.** (1879-1968). Observations on the ovary of the opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*). I. Accessory ovaries of Beigel, and other outgrowths from the ovarian surface. II. Some cases of defective corpora lutea correlated with pathological uteri and death of embryos. III. On the possible occurrence of an adrenal rest in an opossum ovary. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 108 (1927). 285-300pp. 6 plates.
Hartman's studies on the opossum and rhesus monkey unveiled the workings of mammalian sex cycles.
6. **Heuser, Chester H.** (1885-1965) and **George L. Streeter** (1873-1948). Early stages in the development of pig embryos, from the period of initial cleavage to the time of the appearance of the limb-buds. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 109 (1929). 29pp. 12 plates; text illustrations.
7. **Wislocki, George B.** (1892-1956). On the placentation of primates, with a consideration of the phylogeny of the placenta. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 111 (1929). 51-80pp. 7 plates; text illustration.
Wislocki was a pioneer in the field of histochemical anatomical studies. He conducted research on the

anatomy of the endocrine system, and performed comparative anatomical studies of the placenta and blood-brain barrier.

8. **Wislocki, George B.** (1892-1956). On an unusual placental form in the hydracoida: Its bearing on the theory of the phylogeny of the placenta. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 122 (1930). 83-95pp. 5 plates.
9. **Gregory, Paul W.** (1898-1985). The early embryology of the rabbit. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 125 (1930). 141-168pp. 2 plates; text illustrations.
10. **Allen, Edgar** (1892-1943); **J. P. Pratt; Q. U. Newell; L. J. Bland.** Human tubal ova: Related early corpora lutea and uterine tubes. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 127 (1930). 45-75pp. 8 plates; text illustrations.
11. **Wislocki, George B.** (1892-1956). On a series of placental stages of a platyrrhine monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*) with some remarks upon age, sex and breeding period in platyrrhines. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 133 (1930). 173-192pp. 5 plates.
12. **Hartman, Carl G.** (1879-1968). Studies in the reproduction of the monkey *Macacus* (*pithecus*) rhesus, with a special reference to menstruation and pregnancy. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 134 (1932). 161pp. 6 plates; text illustrations.
13. **Heuser, Chester H.** (1885-1965). A presomite human embryo with a definite chordal canal. *Contributions to Embryology*, no. 138 (1932). 251-267pp. 7 plates.

51333



- 13. Hasselquist, Fredrik** (1722-52); **Carl Linnaeus** (1707-78). *Voyages and travels in the Levant; in the years 1749, 50, 51, 52. Containing observations in natural history, physick, agriculture and commerce . . .* [8], viii, 456pp. Engraved frontispiece map. London: L. Davis & C. Reymers, 1766. 202 x 120 mm. Gilt-ruled calf ca. 1766, rebaked preserving original spine, light edgewear. Minor foxing and toning but very good. Occasional pencil notes in a later hand. \$1250

First Edition in English. Hasselquist was one of the so-called “Apostles of Linnaeus”—students who traveled throughout the world on scientific expeditions devised or sanctioned by Carl Linnaeus. “Linnaeus in his lectures had often mentioned the Levant, and Palestine in particular, as fruitful, unexplored country for the naturalist, and he fired Hasselquist with the desire to go there. In vain the Master tried to dissuade him: the boy hadn’t the money, he hadn’t the stamina (he showed signs of consumption). But Hasselquist would not

listen to reason. The money—just, but only just, enough—was raised by Linnaeus, and a free passage to Izmir (Smyrna) found in one of the ships of the Levant Company” (Blunt, *The Compleat Naturalist: A Life of Linnaeus*, pp. 184-185). From 1749 to 1752 Hasselquist traveled throughout the Middle East and some of the Aegean islands, amassing a rich collection of zoological, botanical and geological specimens; unfortunately, his health failed and he died before he could return to Sweden.

When Linnaeus read Hasselquist’s travel journals, he was extremely impressed: “I swear I have never yet read anything so full of fresh, genuine and precise observations as these; they penetrate me as God’s word penetrates a deacon . . . So admirable a travel journal has never appeared” (quoted in Blunt, p. 185). In 1757 he published Hasselquist’s journal under the title *Iter Palaestinum*; this was followed by translations into English, German, French and Dutch. Soulsby, *Catalogue of the Works of Linnaeus*, 3582. 51268



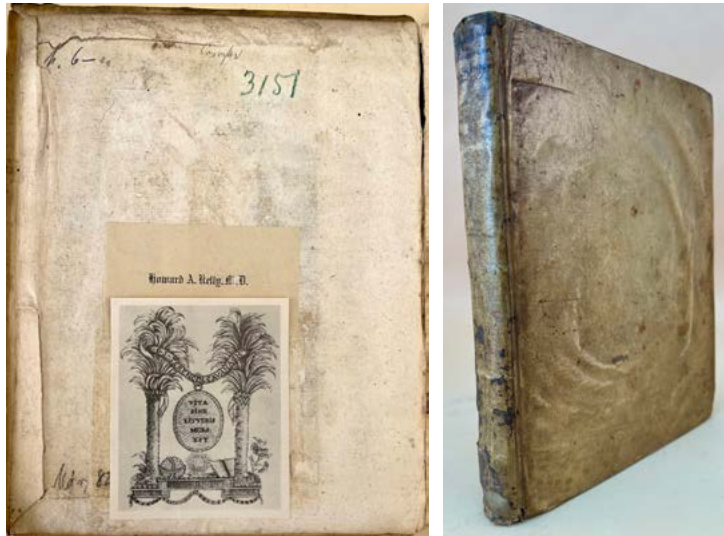
From the Library of Howard A. Kelly

14. Kerckring, Theodor (1640-93). *Spicilegium anatomicum, continens observationum anatomicarum rariorum centuriam unam, nec non osteogeniam foetuum . . .* [22], 280pp. Engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved plates; engraved text illustrations. Amsterdam: Sumptibus Andreae Frisii, 1670. 237 x 188 mm. Vellum ca. 1670, lower edge of spine chipped, inner front hinge cracked, some spotting and soiling. Front margin of frontispiece repaired, light foxing and toning, a few edges frayed but very good. From the library of **Howard A. Kelly** (1858-1943), with his bookplate on the front pastedown; also with the bookplate of Terence Cavanagh, onetime librarian at the Duke University Hospital Library. \$5000

First Edition. “Kerckring made important investigations on the development of the foetal bones. He was the first to describe the large ossicle sometimes present at the lambdoidal suture; his name is remembered in the *valvulae conniventes* of the small intestine, previously described by Fallopius” (Garrison-Morton.com 383). The book’s chapter on *osteogenia foetuum* “presumes to give an account of the fetal skeleton from the second

month to the end of gestation. [Kerckring] stated correctly that only a little of the skeleton can be found during the second month, and rightly concluded that the bones arise from a transformation of membranous into cartilaginous parts and of these into bone” (Meyer, *The Rise of Embryology*, p. 297).

This copy is from the library of Howard A. Kelly, one of the original “Four Physicians” of Johns Hopkins, who was a major figure in the development of abdominal and gynecological surgery. 51137

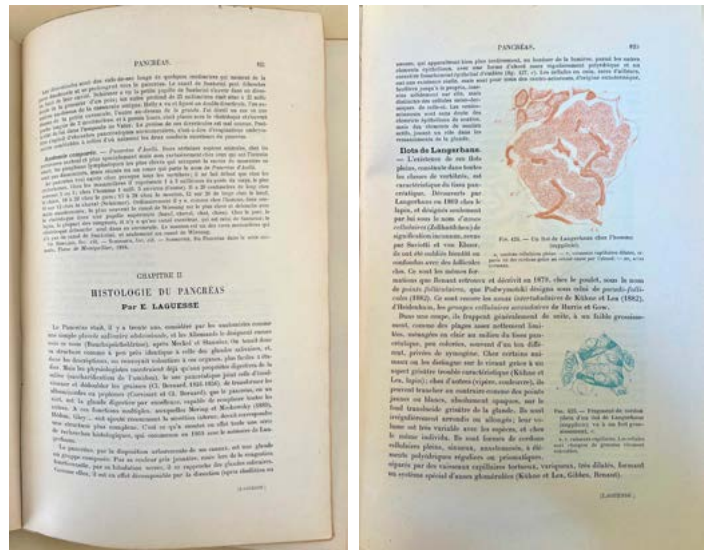


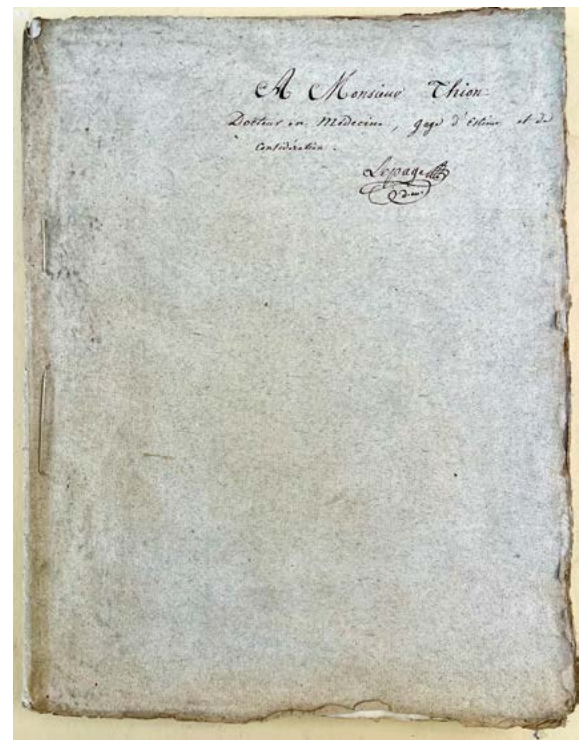
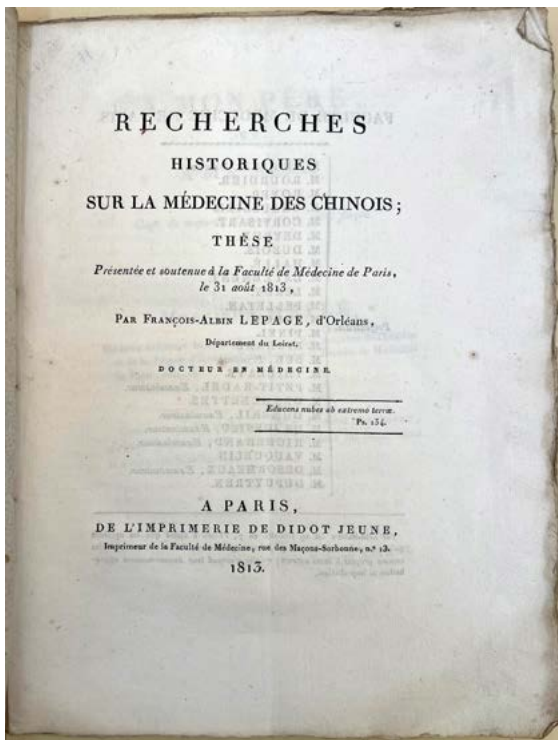
Discovery that the Isles of Langerhans are the Seat of Internal Secretion of the Pancreas

15. Laguesse, Gustave François Antoine [called Édouard] (1861-1927).

Histologie du pancréas. In P. Poirier and A. Charpy, eds., *Traité d'anatomie humaine*, vol. 4, pp. 821-831. Whole volume. [4], 589-1092pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Masson et Cie., 1900. Later plain wrappers, original printed back wrapper preserved. 265 x 170 mm. (partly unopened). Light toning, some fore-edge fraying but very good. \$375

First Edition. “Laguesse, who in 1893 named the islets of Langerhans, established in this work that the islets of Langerhans were the seat of internal secretion of the pancreas. On figures 425 and 427 he drew that are now called ‘the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans’” (Garrison-Morton.com 14160). Laguesse coined the term “endocrine” in 1893 to describe organs that secrete hormones directly into the circulatory system. 51331

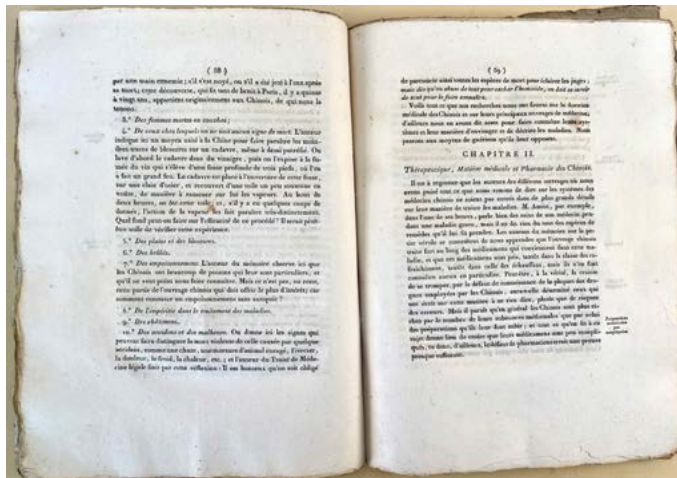




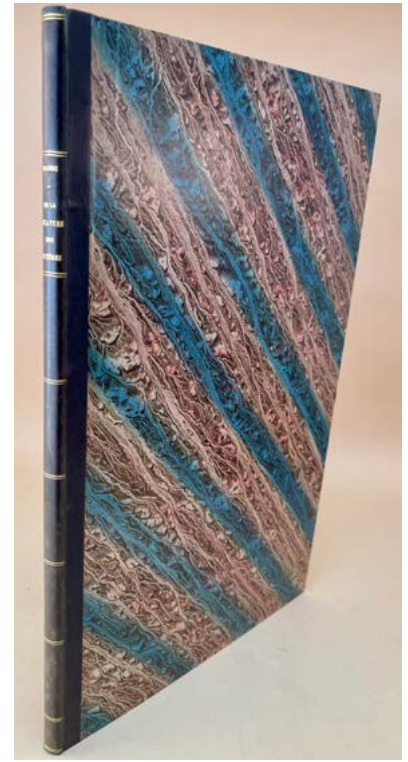
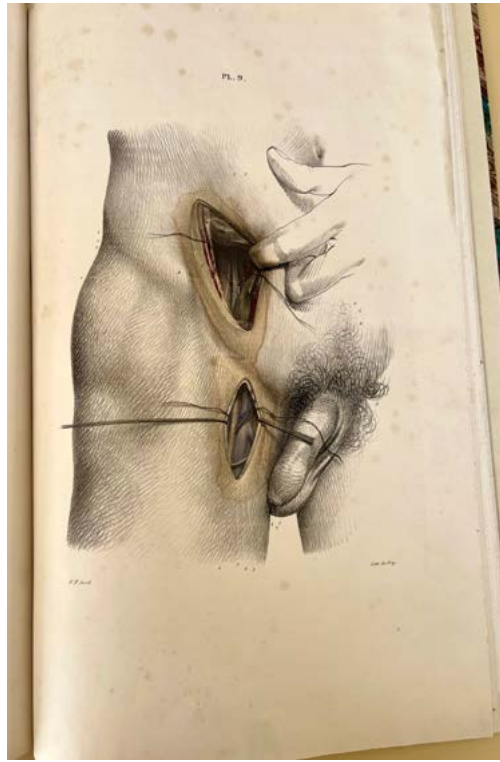
The First Western History of Chinese Medicine

16. Lepage, François-Albin (1793-). *Recherches historiques sur la médecine des chinois*. 104pp.

Paris: Didot jeune, 1813. 271 x 210 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers, a few tiny tears in the spine. Occasional light foxing but fine otherwise. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the front wrapper: “A Monsieur Thion Docteur en Médecine, gage d’estime et de considération Lepage.” \$2500



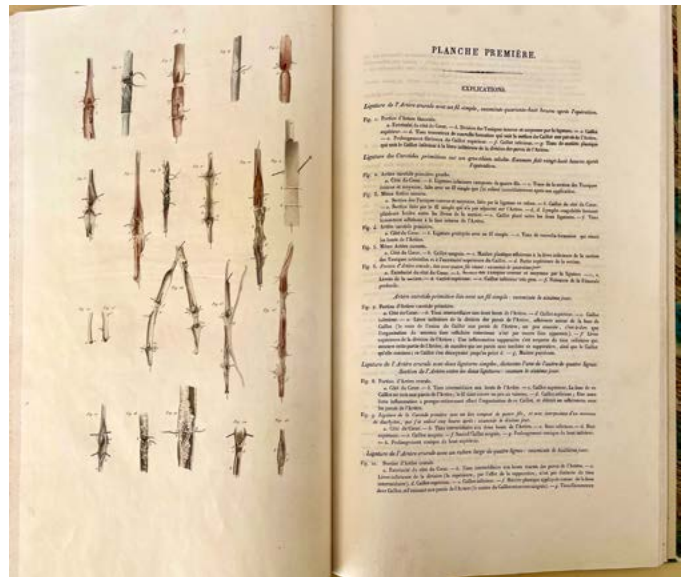
gave an overview of what was then known of Chinese medicine, drawing on Jesuit letters and other 18th-century European narratives of travels in China. Lepage “advocated understanding the state of the medical sciences among other peoples” and “proposed the long-range task of studying Asian systems and the more immediate one of reviewing those of the Chinese” (L. Barnes, *Needles, Herbs, Gods and Ghosts: China, Healing and the West to 1848*, p. 237). Abel-Rémusat’s review of Lepage’s thesis was published in 1825. Garrison-Morton. com 14178. 51325

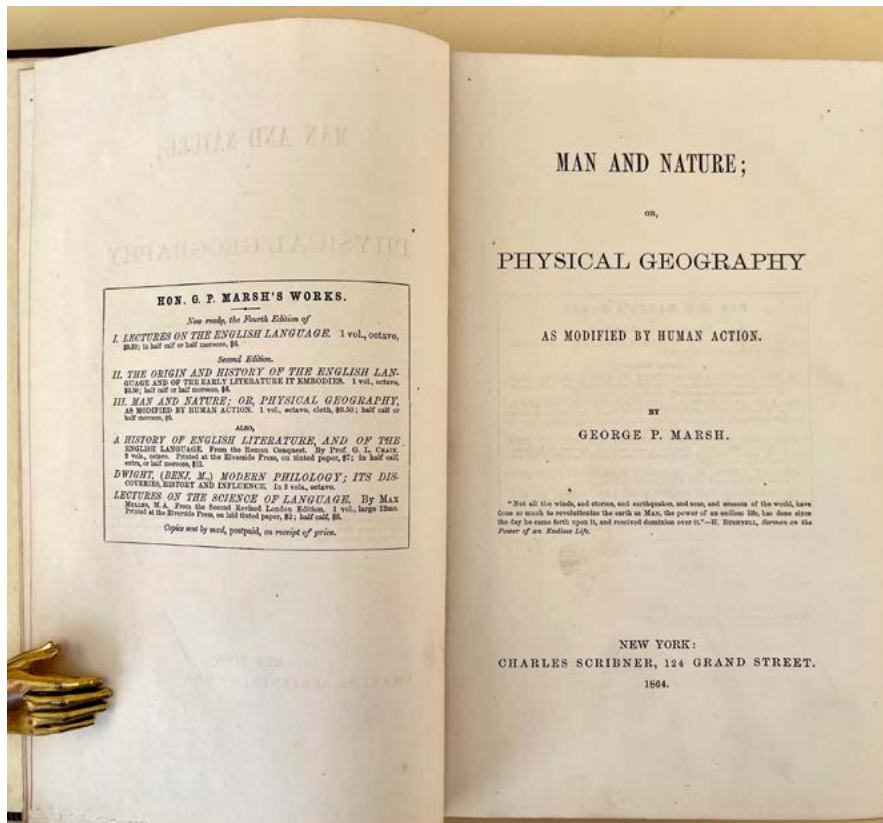


Atlas on Arterial Ligature

17. Manec, Pierre Joseph (1799-1884).
 Traité théorique et pratique de la ligature des artères. [6], 32pp., plus 12 printed plate keys. 13 lithographed plates by **Nicolas-Henri Jacob** (1782-1871), enhanced with hand coloring. Paris: Librairie Médical de Crochard, 1832. 458 x 290 mm. Quarter calf, marbled boards in period style by Ateliers Laurenchet. Lower margin of one leaf expertly repaired, but fine otherwise. \$2500

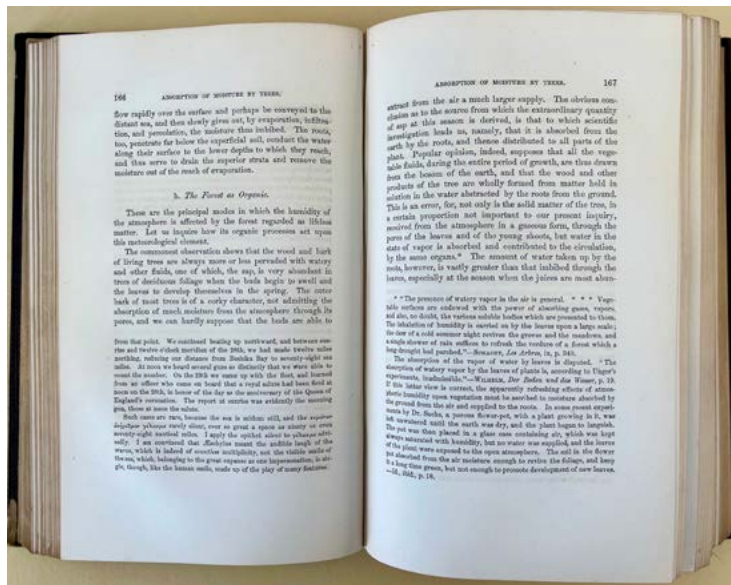
First Edition. Manec was head of anatomy at the Faculté de Médecine de Paris and a surgeon at the Salpêtrière. He wrote the text of his atlas on ligations of arteries in the first person, based upon his experience performing the operations. Manec's striking surgical atlas on arterial ligature is illustrated with 13 lithographed plates drawn by Nicolas-Henri Jacob, the illustrator of Jean-Baptiste Bourguery's magnificent multi-volume atlas of human anatomy. This is the first hand-colored copy we have handled in 50 years of trading. Garrison-Morton.com 14180. *Bibliotheca Walleriana* 6210. 51330





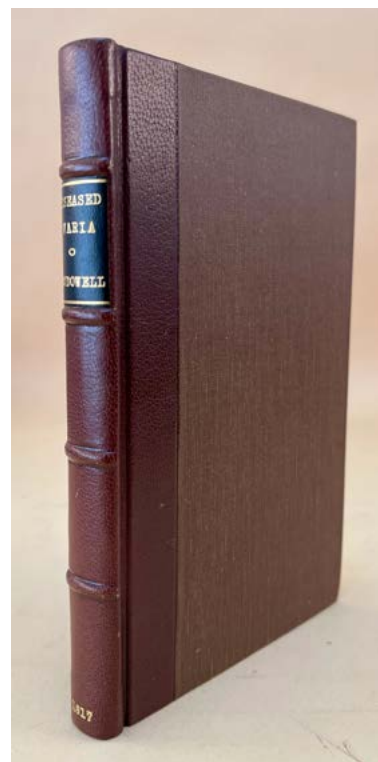
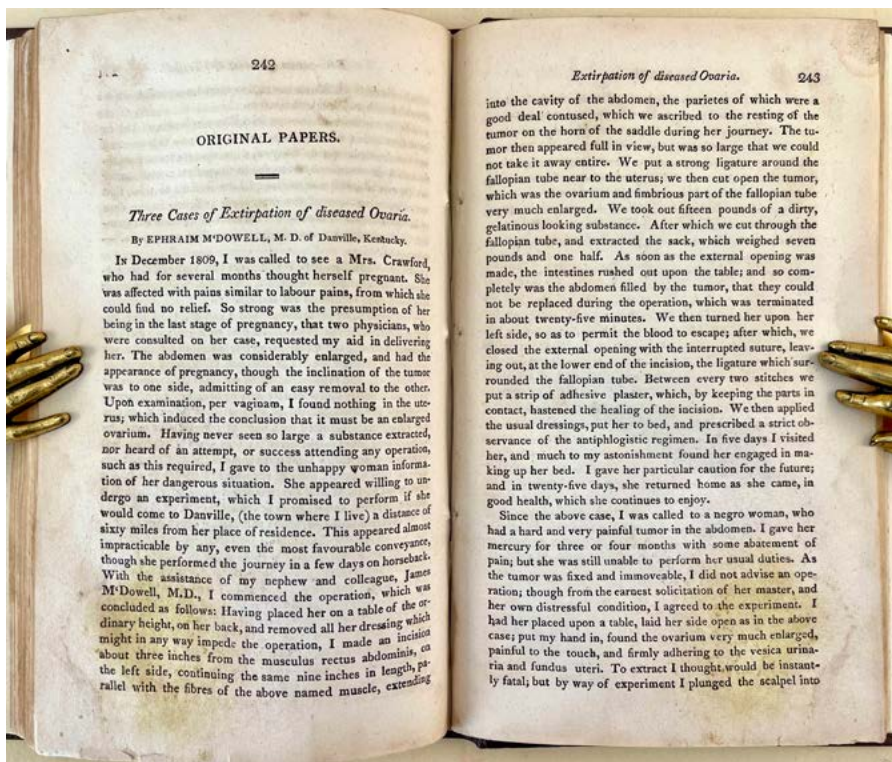
Pioneering Work of Ecology

18. Marsh, George Perkins (1801-82). *Man and nature; or, physical geography as modified by human action.* xix, 560pp. New York: Charles Scribner, 1864. 233 x 145 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine, spine repaired, corners a bit worn. Fine internally. \$4750



First Edition, and *very scarce*. Called “the fountainhead of the conservation movement” (Mumford, *The Brown Decades*, p. 78), Marsh’s pioneering work is one of the most significant advances in ecology and resource management of the nineteenth century. Marsh argued that humans have played an active role in shaping the environment, giving a comprehensive scientific account of humanity’s enormous and often destructive impact on the physical world. Marsh warned of the dangers of the reckless misuse of land then endemic in the United

States, pointing to the ruined lands of the Mediterranean region as an example of America’s probable future, and called for a program to restore and rebuild the land. His work had a significant influence on conservation movements both in the United States and in Europe, in part because of his practical orientation: he recognized the role that science must play in any rational program of land management, and believed that natural resources could be used under proper limits to improve the lot of humankind. Garrison-Morton.com 145.59. Norman 1443. 51226

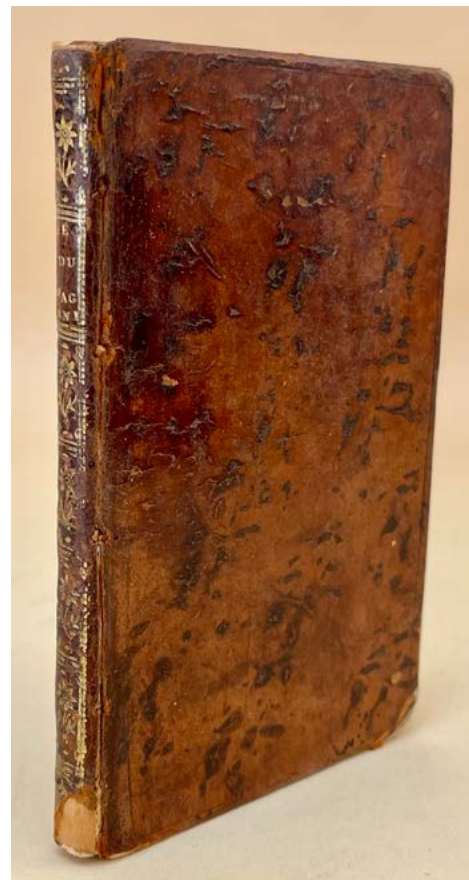
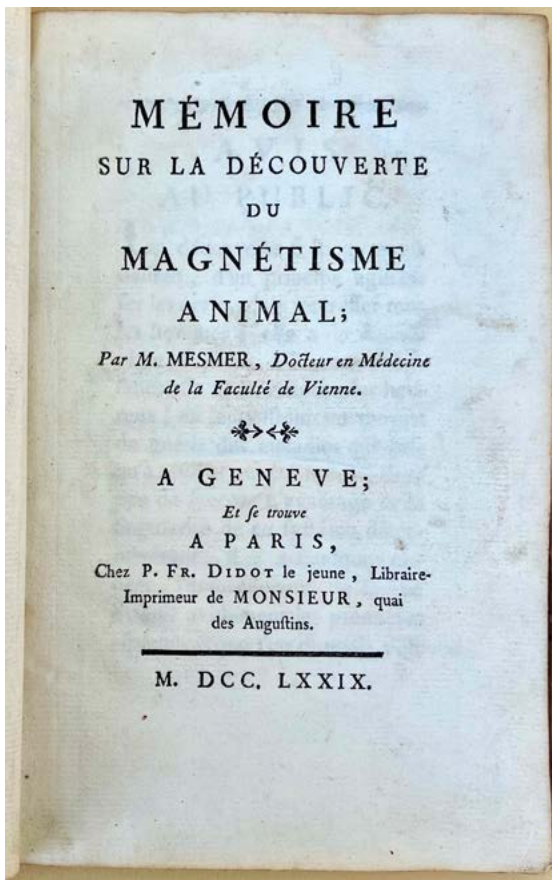


The First Great American Contribution to Surgery—The Birth of Abdominal Surgery

19. McDowell, Ephraim (1771-1830). Three cases of extirpation of diseased ovaria. In: *The Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review, Medical and Philosophical* 7 (1817): 242-244. Whole volume. [2], 137-288pp. Philadelphia: T. Dobson, 1817. 204 x 126 mm. Modern quarter morocco, cloth boards. Title-leaf repaired, some staining, toned throughout as usual. Very good. \$1750

First Edition. On Christmas Day in 1809 McDowell, a Kentucky physician, performed on a table in his house the first successful ovariectomy, removing a cystic ovary weighing twenty-two and one-half pounds. Prior to this date ovarian cysts had been regarded as incurable, and the few attempts to remove them surgically had always been fatal. McDowell's achievement marked the birth of abdominal surgery. "The peritoneal cavity had been successfully entered on a number of isolated cases by various operators during the history of surgery; but McDowell's contribution was exceptional for two reasons. First, he presented a series of cases associated with a respectable success rate (only one death among his first five operations); and second, his reports encouraged other surgeons to follow his example" (Earle, p. 92).

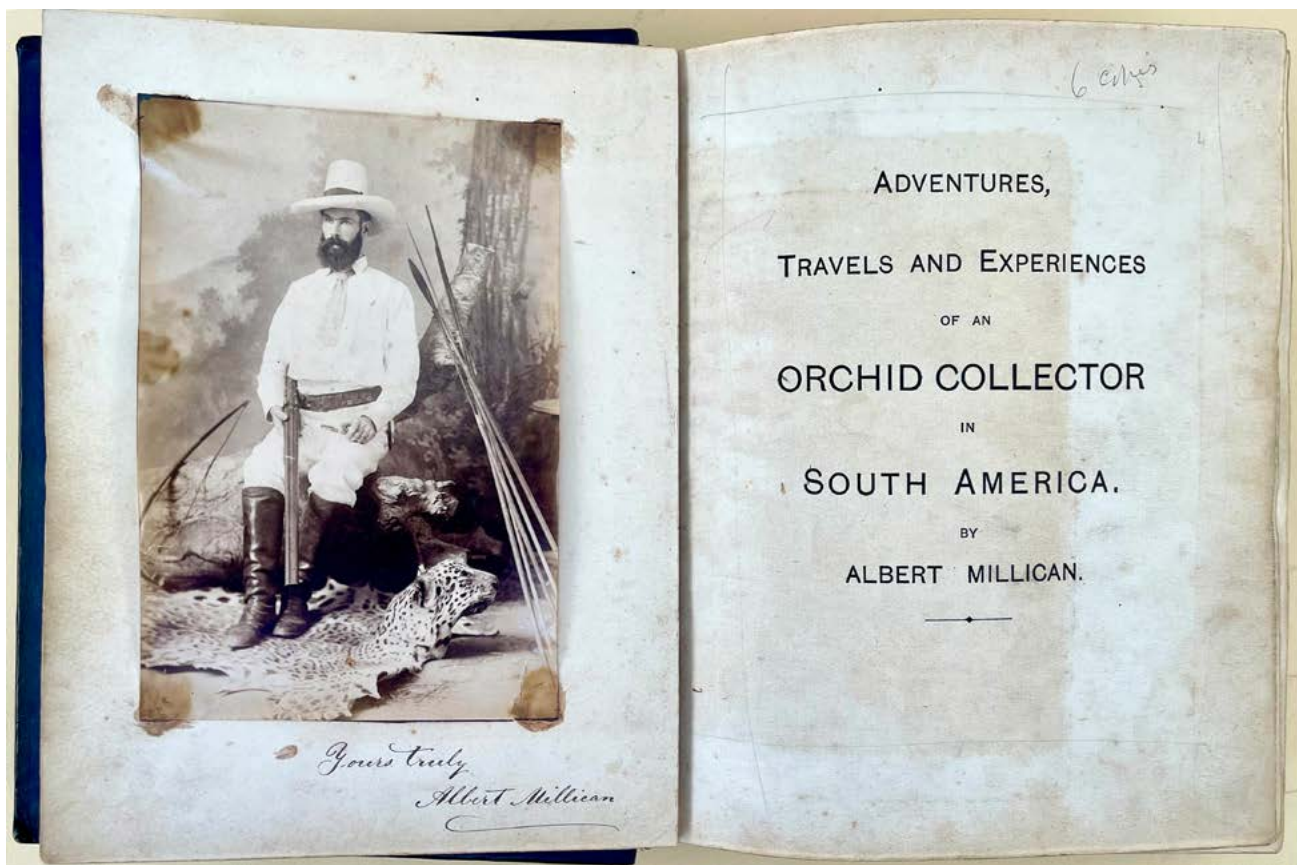
McDowell published only one other paper in his lifetime, also in the *Eclectic Repertory* (September 1819). The *Eclectic Repertory* began publishing in October 1810; after October 1820 its name was changed to the *Journal of Foreign Medical Science and Literature*. Earle, *Surgery in America from the Colonial Era to the Twentieth Century*, pp. 92-97. Garrison-Morton.com 6023. Norman 1403. Speert, *Obstetrics and Gynecology in America*, pp. 175-177. 51391



Mesmerism

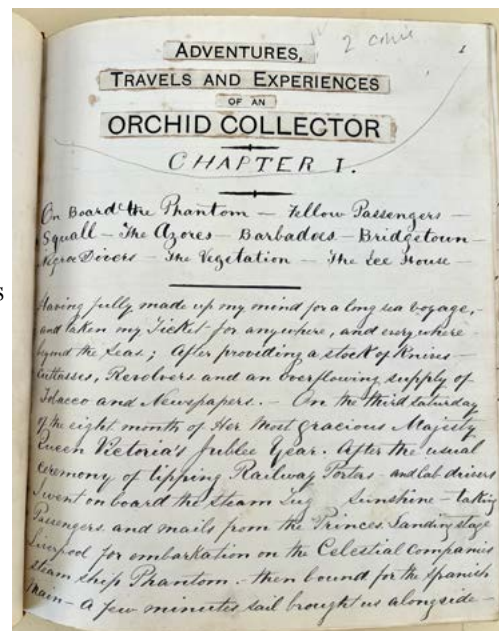
20. Mesmer, Franz Anton (1734-1815). *Mémoire sur la découverte du magnétisme animal*. 8vo. [2], vi, 85, [3]pp. Geneva & Paris: Didot, 1779. 167 x 106 mm. 18th-century mottled calf, gilt spine, front hinge cracked, rear hinge tender, small chip in lower spine, corners worn. Very good, crisp copy. Bookplate. \$3750

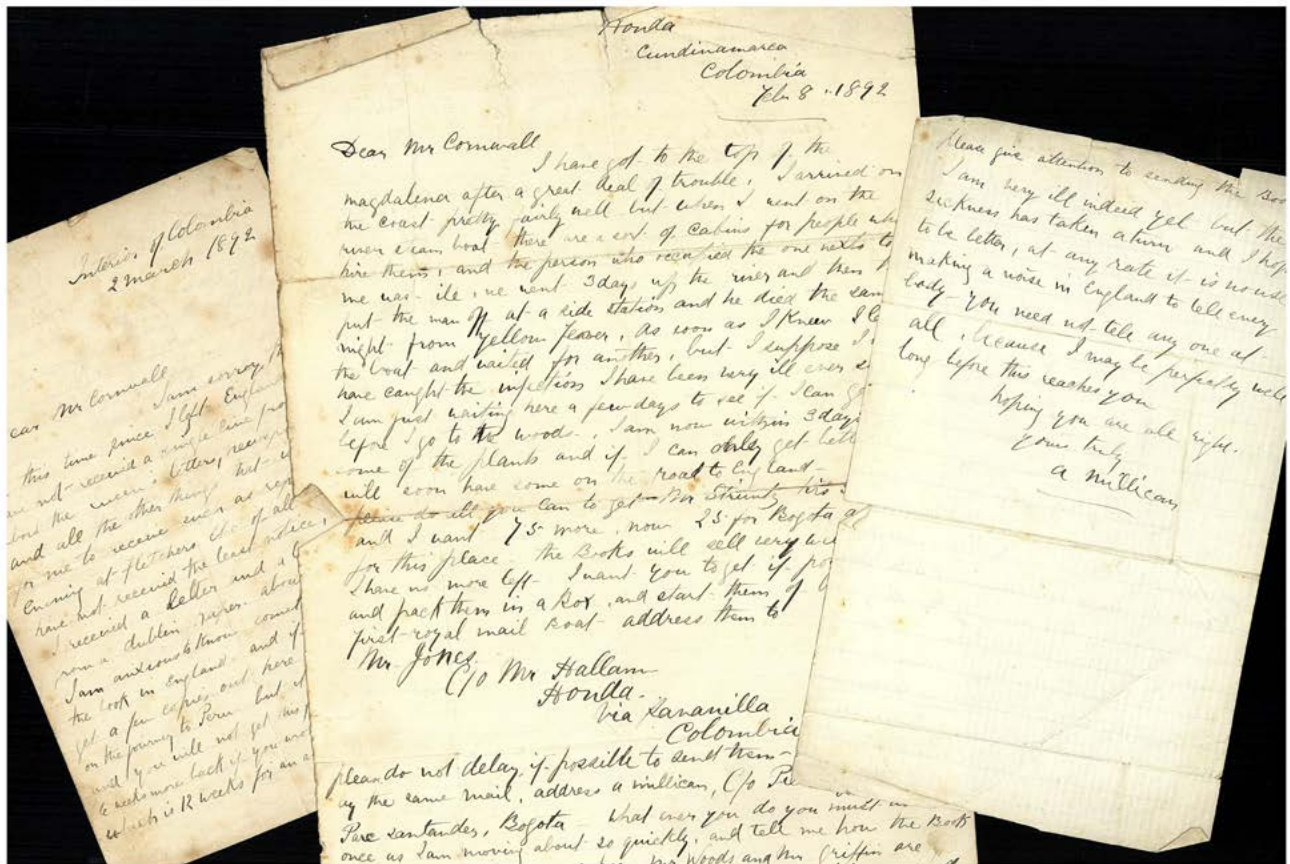
First Edition. The manifesto of animal magnetism. On the eve of the French Revolution, Mesmer captured the imagination of the Parisian public with his remarkable ability to effect cures by throwing his patients into “mesmeric” trances. As much a social movement as a medical practice, mesmerism spread quickly throughout Europe and America, and became such a mania in pre-Revolutionary France that between 1779 and 1789 more literature was generated on mesmerism than on any other single topic. At first Mesmer used actual magnets to perform his cures but later dispensed with these in the belief that nearly all substances could be magnetized by touch. He employed either direct contact between physician and patient, or contact via the “baquet,” a tub-like apparatus which could be charged with the universal fluid like a Leyden jar. Mesmer always insisted on the physical nature of his cures, which he initially ascribed to magnetic forces or electricity; later he devised the theory of a “universal fluid” acting on the nervous system, which was susceptible to this fluid on account of its inherent property of “animal magnetism.” Mesmer’s discovery of what would later be called hypnosis led to the large-scale investigation of psychological phenomena, and is thus an ancestor of psychopathology and psychotherapy. Crabtree, *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism and Psychical Research: An Annotated Bibliography*, 10. Garrison-Morton.com 4992.1. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 225. Norman M4. 51392



“Orchidelirium”—An Original Book-Length Manuscript with 50 Original Photographs & Four Paintings by James Laird Macfarlane, Plus Three Autograph Letters

21. Millican, Albert (d. 1899). (1) Adventures, travels and experiences of an orchid collector in South America. Bound autograph manuscript signed, illustrated with over 50 original photographs—including a mounted photograph portrait frontispiece signed by the author—and four remarkable watercolors by James Laird Macfarlane (1836 - ca. 1913). 192 numbered leaves, plus 6 unnumbered preliminary leaves and unnumbered 4-leaf index in the back; set of illustration proofs for the printed edition laid in. “6 copies” written in pencil on the title-leaf; whether Millican actually personally wrote out six copies of this long manuscript is doubtful. N.p., n.d. [1890 or earlier]. written in different inks, various autograph manuscript additions inserted on tipped-in slips, other evidence of corrections by Millican. The published version of Millican’s book (no. [3]) follows the chapter organization of the manuscript, but the printed text **differs significantly from the manuscript throughout**; also, the manuscript includes an extensive index **not present in the printed edition**. 223 x 151 mm. Full gilt-ruled calf ca. 1890, slight wear. Some photographs loose, a few sheets lacking their photographs. Minor foxing but very good.





(2) **3 Autograph letters signed** from Millican to Mr. Cornwall [of Cassell & Co.] written from Colombia, South America, dated 8 February, 2 March and 11 [March?] 1892; plus a pencil transcription of a letter from Millican dated 21 September 1892, and 10 other related manuscript documents. 23pp. total. V.p., 1892. Some soiling, fraying and tears. Good to very good.

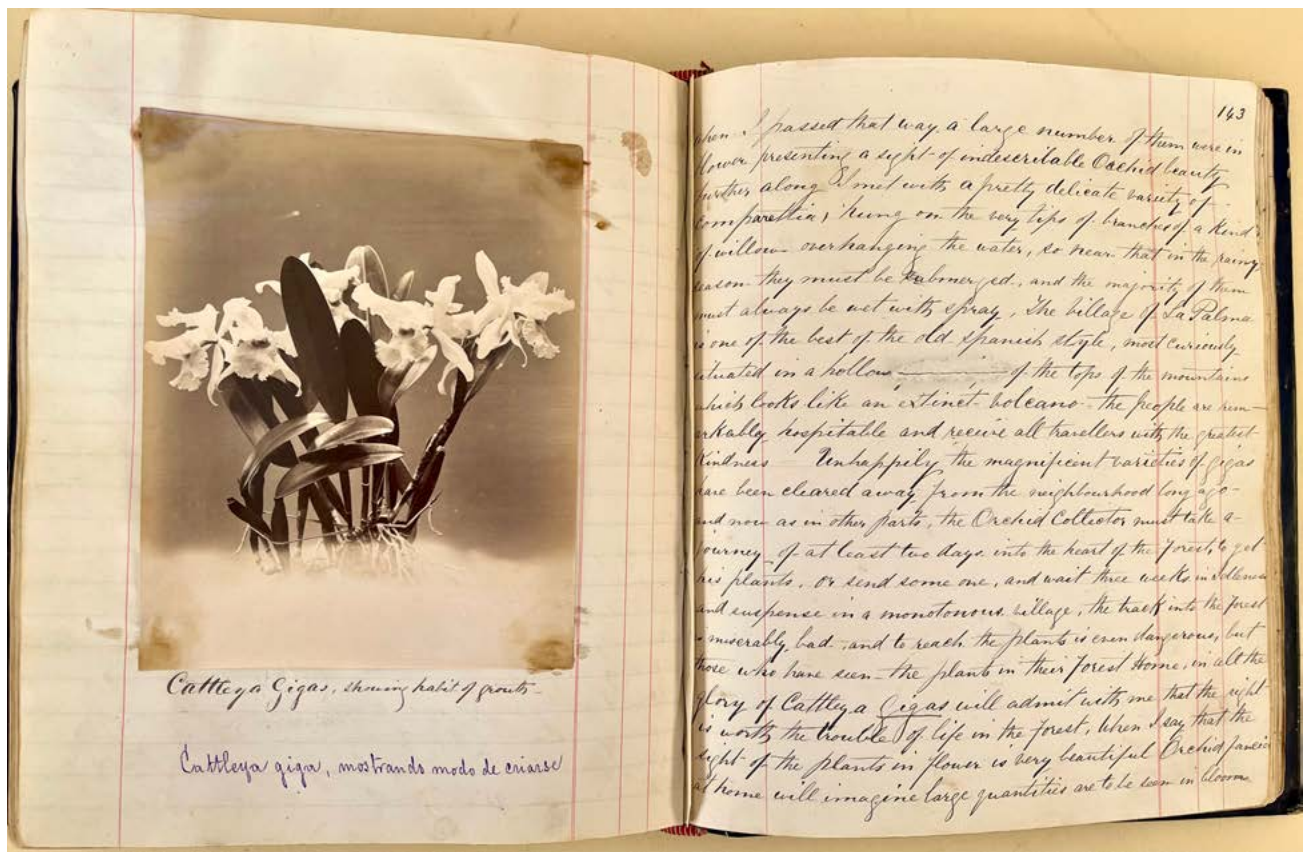
(3) **Travels and adventures of an orchid hunter:** An account of canoe and camp life in Colombia while collecting orchids in the Northern Andes. xv, 222pp., plus 16-page publisher's catalogue. Color frontispiece and 20 black and white plates; text illustrations. London: Cassell & Co., 1891. 213 x 137 mm. Original gilt-stamped cloth, spine a bit dulled. Traces of bookplate removal on the front pastedown, former owner's name in pencil on the front free endpaper. Fine copy. \$17,500

A remarkable and visually stunning archive documenting the peak and the decline of Victorian-era *orchid delirium*, a craze for orchids rivalling Holland's tulipmania of two centuries earlier. The British rage for orchids began in the early 1800s, when naturalist William John Swainson unwittingly used some orchids that hadn't bloomed yet as packing material when sending home some botanical specimens he had collected in Brazil. Upon their arrival in Britain a few of the orchids flowered, and their beautiful blooms launched a nationwide obsession with these delicate exotic plants. Throughout most of the 19th century it was extremely difficult to cultivate orchids domestically, so British orchid dealers and collectors employed a small army of orchid hunters to search the tropics for rare new species—some of which could fetch upwards of \$20,000 (in today's money) per specimen.

Millican, one of the more successful orchid hunters, made several trips to the "orchid districts" of the Northern Andes in the 1880s and 1890s to search for *Cattleya mendelii* and other showy species (he met an unfortunate end during his final expedition, when he was stabbed to death in a tavern brawl). He recorded his exploits and observations in *Travels and Adventures of an Orchid Hunter*, a rare manuscript draft of which we are offering here (as noted above, the text of the manuscript differs significantly from that of the published version). The



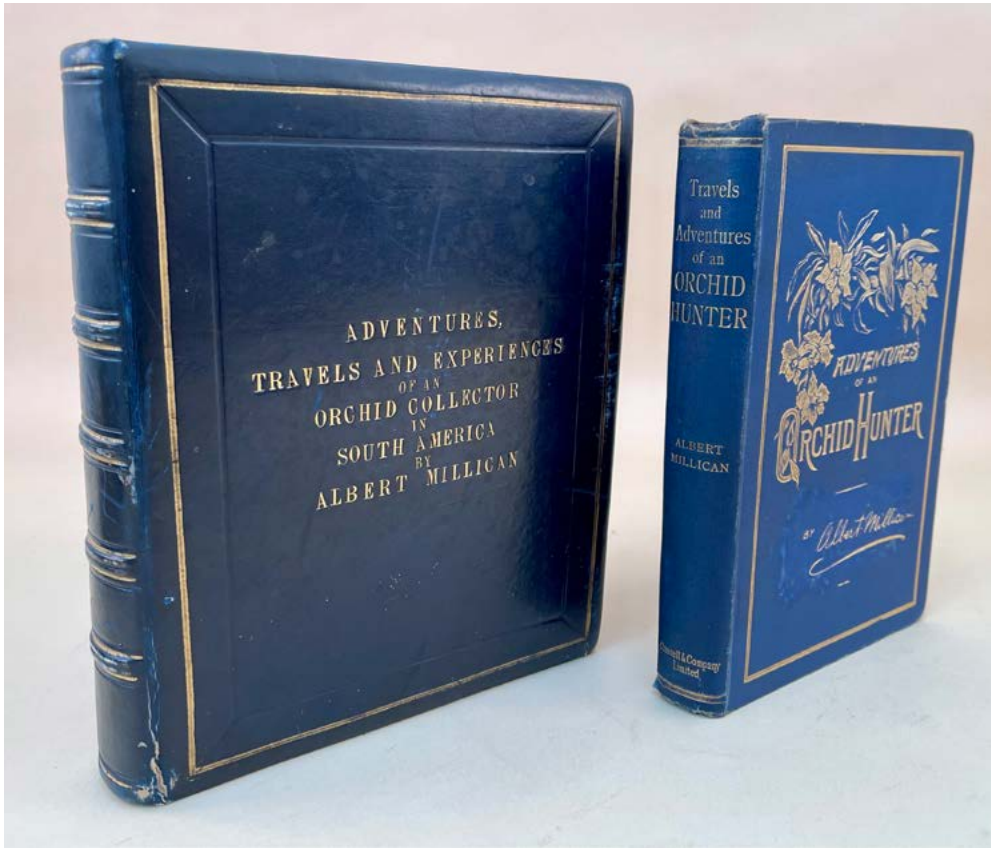
*The four original watercolor paintings by James Laird Macfarlane illustrating Millican's manuscript: Hummingbirds, butterflies, an *Odontoglossum alexandrae* orchid and two roseate spoonbills*



manuscript is illustrated with four outstanding watercolors by J. L. Macfarlane, a noted botanical artist whose paintings of orchids did much to fuel the orchid craze; some of his orchid paintings sell for thousands of dollars today. Macfarlane's illustrations in this manuscript, which are **not reproduced in the published book**, depict hummingbirds, butterflies, an *Odontoglossum alexandrae* orchid and two roseate spoonbills. The manuscript also includes over 50 original photographs, **many unpublished**, including a frontispiece portrait of the author in full hunting gear signed "Yours truly Albert Millican."

Orchid hunting was a highly dangerous occupation, with many hunters falling victim to disease, wild animals, hostile natives or even attacks by competitors. The letters from Millican in our archive contain ample evidence of the hardships he endured during his expeditions. In his letter of 8 February 1892, to the printer of his book, he wrote:

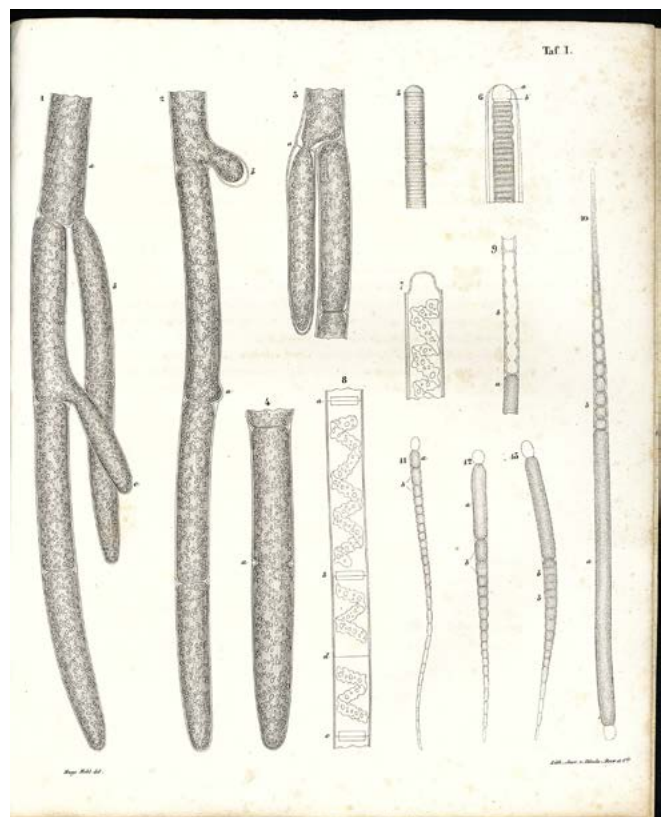
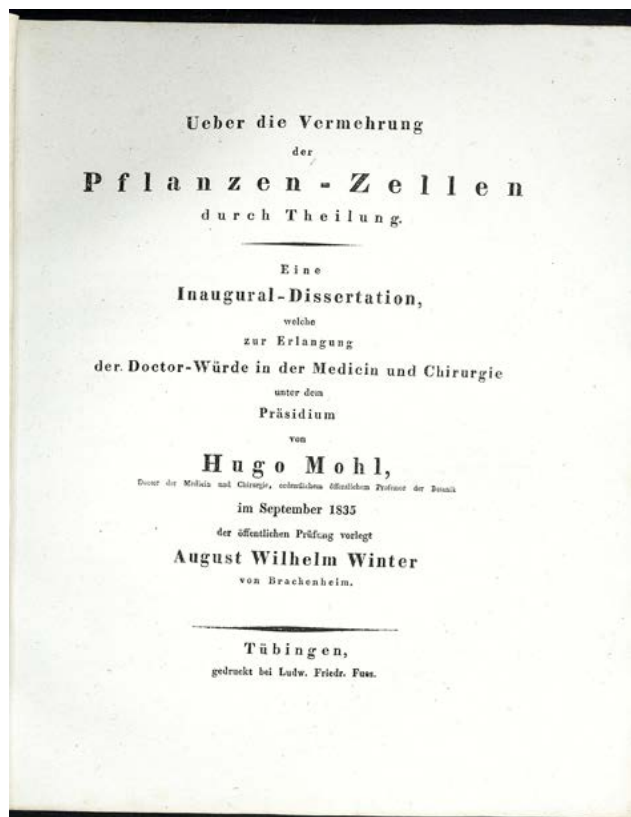
I have got to the top of the Magdalena [River] after a great deal of trouble. I arrived on the coast pretty fairly well but when I went on the river steam boat there are a sort of cabins for people who hire them, and the person who occupied the one next to me was ill. We went three days up the river and then they put the man off at a side station, and he died the next night from yellow fever. As soon as I knew I left the boat and waited for another, but I suppose I must have caught the infection. I have been very ill ever since . . .



In another letter he stated: “I am just getting over the worst of a terrible dysentery. I am still laid down, and I cannot go to the hills yet . . . I am very ill indeed yet but the sickness has taken a turn and I hope to be better” (11 March 1892).

Millican’s letters also bear witness to orchid hunting’s disastrous environmental effects. Since so few specimens survived the long journey to England, it was standard practice among orchid hunters to strip entire areas bare of plants, decimating wild orchid populations. Though no doubt guilty of such practices himself, Millican decried “the whole sale plunder and extermination of the Plants brought about by modern collectors” (f. 149), and in one of his letters complains that “I have been 2 months seeking Mendelli and have only got 14 cases—it is almost impossible to find plants in all the old districts, they have been taken” (21 Sept. 1892). It was this environmental devastation, plus the development of improved methods of orchid cultivation, that led to the demise of orchidelirium in the early 20th century.

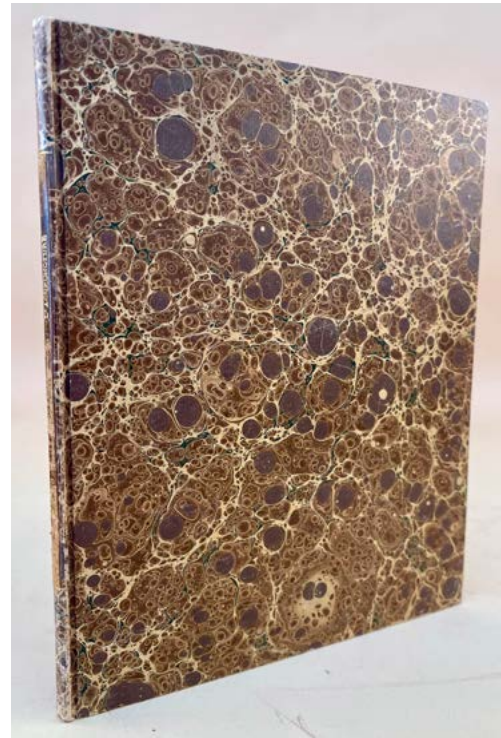
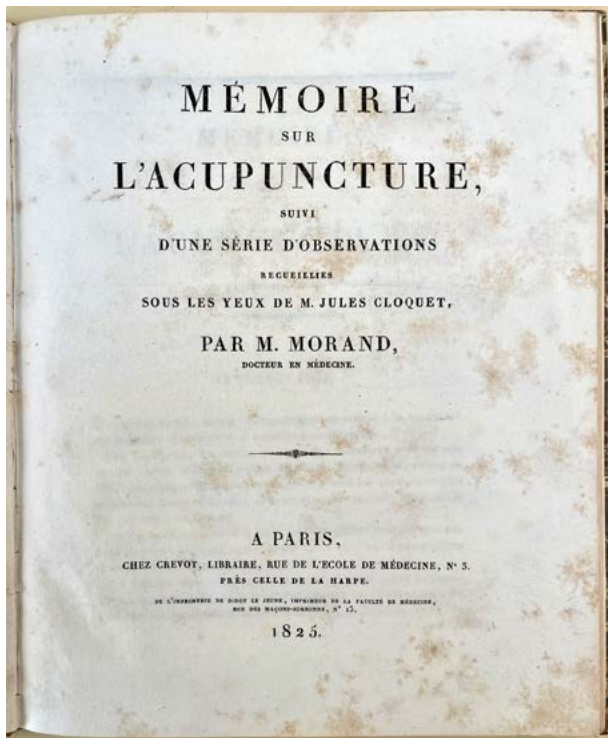
Among the remaining documents in the archive are six letters from Welbore S. Ellis, an orchid collector and dealer who sponsored some of Millican’s expeditions; two letters from D. S. Cornwall of the Courier Printing Works, printer of Millican’s book; and a receipt listing the number of copies and distribution of Millican’s book. 51224



Discovery of Cell Division

22. Mohl, Hugo von (1805-72). Ueber die Vermehrung der Pflanzen-Zellen durch Theilung. Eine Inaugural-Dissertation . . . 20pp. Lithographed plate. Tübingen: Ludw. Friedr. Fues, 1835. 245 x 208 mm. 19th-century plain wrappers. Fine copy. \$5000

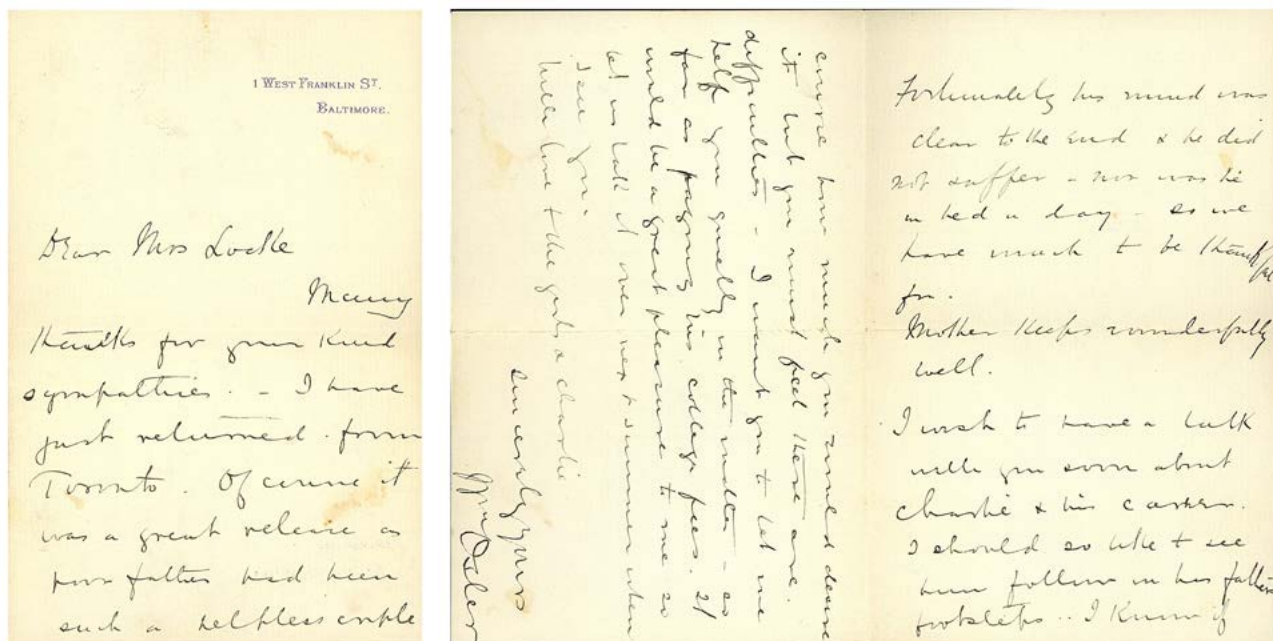
First Edition. Mohl's first paper on cell multiplication by binary fission (mitosis). Mohl, a distinguished German botanist and professor at the University of Tübingen, "was the first to observe the phenomenon of cell division, initially on the alga *Cladophora* (1835) and on the stomata of flowering plants (1838). His findings were confirmed by Unger, Hofmesiter, Nägeli and others and summarized by Virchow in 1858 in the words 'omnis cellula e cellula'" (*Neue Deutsche Biographie* 17, pp. 690-691). The present paper is based on an oral "dissertatio" (academic disputation) presented by one of Mohl's students; Mohl published a revised version two years later in the *Allgemeine botanische Zeitung*. Garrison-Morton.com 14133. 50970



23. Morand, J. *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture, suivi des observations recueillies sous les yeux de M. Jules Cloquet.* 56pp. Paris: Chez Crevot, 1825. 233 x 190 mm. Later marbled boards. Minor foxing and toning but fine otherwise. \$2500

First Edition, and *very rare on the market*—this is the first copy we have handled in fifty years of trading. Morand—about whom little else is known—was a student of Jules Cloquet, one of the first European physicians to investigate the use of acupuncture for treating pain; Cloquet, however, never published his own researches, leaving that to his student Dantu (1826; see Garrison-Morton.com 6289).

Morand divided his *Mémoire* into three parts: The first was devoted to summarizing the (European) knowledge of acupuncture prior to Cloquet's researches; the second to a description of the operation and the theories it had inspired; and the third to a discussion of the ailments in which acupuncture had been employed and the results of those treatments. Morand's book was translated into English the same year by Franklin Bache (Benjamin Franklin's great-grandson) as *Memoir on Acupuncturation, Embracing a Series of Cases, Drawn up under the Inspection of M. Julius Cloquet by M. Morand, Doctor of Medicine* (1825). Garrison-Morton.com 14163. 51324



Sympathetically Writing about his Father and Mother and his Childhood Friend

24. Osler, William (1849-1919). Autograph letter signed to Mrs. Charles Locke. Bifolium. 3pp. Baltimore, n.d. [1895]. 155 x 102 mm. Light soiling along folds, light spotting but very good. \$4500

To the widow of Osler's childhood friend Charles Locke (1850-80), answering her letter of condolence on the death of Osler's father:

Dear Mrs. Locke, Many thanks for your kind sympathies—I have just returned from Toronto. Of course it was a great release as poor father had been such a helpless cripple. Fortunately his mind was clear to the end & he did not suffer—nor was he in bed a day—so we have much to be thankful for.

Mother keeps remarkably well.

I wish to have a talk with you soon about Charlie & his career. I should so like to see him follow in his father's footsteps. I know of course how much you would desire it but you must feel there are difficulties. I want you to let me help you quietly in the matter—as far as paying his college fees. It would be a great pleasure to me so let me talk it over next summer when I see you. With love to the girls and Charlie Sincerely yours Wm Osler.

Charles Locke had been one of Osler's oldest friends; they met in 1864 at Barrie's Grammar School, where they (along with another pupil, Ned Milburn) soon acquired a reputation as "Barrie's bad boys." Like Osler, Locke studied medicine at McGill, receiving his medical degree in 1871. He died at the age of thirty from kidney disease, leaving his widow and children in financial difficulties; "the burden of the education of his children was subsequently assumed by Osler, who put one of them [Charles Locke Jr.] through the medical school" (Cushing, *The Life of Sir William Osler*, p. 175). 51037

Llanddulas
Wales.
4/11

Dear Mrs Locke

So many thanks
for your kind letter - long
unacknowledged but you can
understand how pressed I have
been with letters &c. We have
had a very strenuous summer,
so many people & so much to do.
Ottlie Knight (Harry W. daughter)
and Nona Gwyn have been with
us. The former has just become
engaged to Dr Campbell Howard,
son of my old friend Dr Howard of
Montreal... Corbett's daughter,
such a nice little edition of dear
old Mrs Locke, came in one day
with the North-West teachers

It's nice to hear of Charlie's pro-
gress - domestically & otherwise
Tell Helen & let me know how
she gets on. I am sure she is
an ideal nurse & will have
plenty to do. How is Mary? You
are well grandmothered by this
time. This baronetcy has
pleased all of our friends so
much. Over here it means a
great deal but it does not seem
to make any difference in
one's feelings.

Yours ever
Wm Osler

Revere is 1 1/2 inches taller than his
dad. Mrs Osler sends love.

“Over Here this [Baronetcy] Means a Great Deal but it Does not Seem to Make any Difference in One’s Feelings”

25. Osler, William (1849-1919). Autograph letter signed to Mrs. Charles Locke. Bifolium. 2pp. Llanddulas, Wales, n.d. [between 11 August and 6 September 1911]. Slight soiling along folds, final blank unevenly toned but very good. \$4750

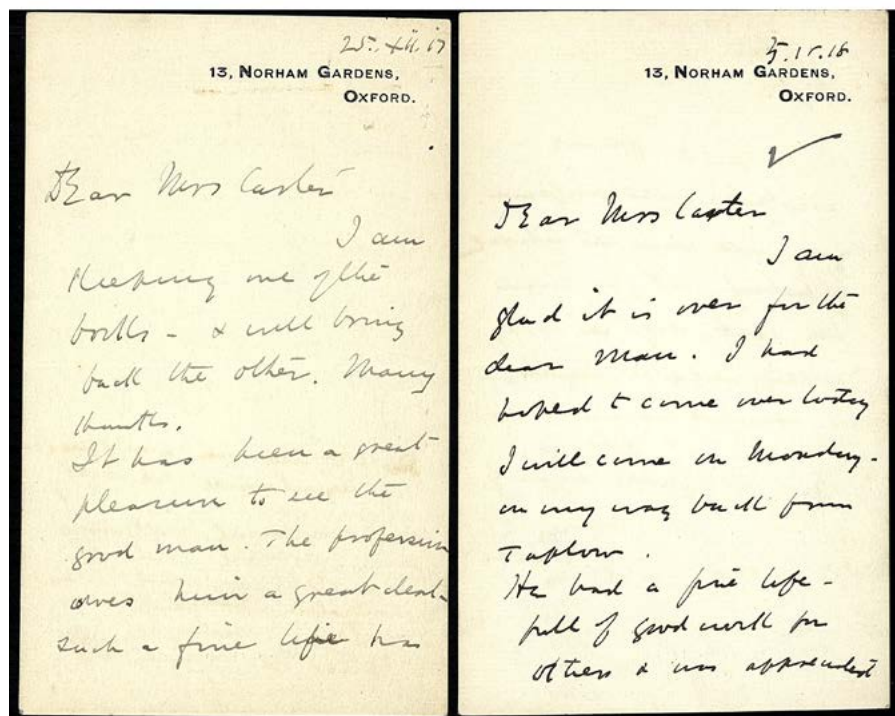
To the widow of his childhood friend Charles Locke (1850-80), responding to her letter of congratulations on Osler’s baronetcy:

Dear Mrs. Locke, So many thanks for your kind letter—long unacknowledged but you can understand how pressed I have been with letters &c. We have had a very strenuous summer, so many people and so much to do. Otilie Knight (Harry W. daughter) and Nona Gwyn have been with us. The former has just become engaged to Dr. Campbell Howard, son of my old friend Dr. Howard of Montreal. Corbett’s daughter, such a nice little edition of dear old Mrs. Locke, came in one day with the North-West teachers.

It’s nice to hear of Charlie’s progress—domestically and otherwise. Tell Helen to let me know how she gets on. I am sure she is an ideal nurse & will have plenty to do. How is Mary? You are well grandmothered by this time. This baronetcy has pleased all of our friends so much. Over here it means a great deal but it does not seem to make any difference in one’s feelings. My love to you all. Yours ever Wm. Osler. Revere is 1 1/2 inches taller than his dad. Mrs. Osler sends love.

Osler was created a baronet by George V in June 1911, in recognition of his many contributions to medicine. He was subsequently inundated with congratulatory letters and telegrams, so much so that it took him several weeks to reply to them all. “The month, from August 11th to September 6th [1911], the Oslers passed at Llanddulas, a tiny village in North Wales, taking with them a large bundle of congratulatory letters still to be acknowledged” (Cushing, *The Life of Sir William Osler*, p. 976); Mrs. Locke’s letter was part of that bundle.

“Charlie” refers to Mrs. Locke’s son, Charles, whose education Osler had paid for after the early death of Charles Locke Sr. Otilie Knight was the daughter of Osler’s old school friend H. P. Knight, and Nona Gwyn was Osler’s niece, the daughter of his sister Charlotte. Cushing’s biography records a number of visits from both Nona and Otilie during the time Osler was living in Oxford. 51036



*Sympathetic & Supportive Letters to the Wife (Later Widow)
of a Medical Acquaintance*

26. Osler, William (1849-1919). Two autograph letters signed to Mrs. Carter. 2 sheets [4pp.] total. Norham Gardens, 25 December 1917 and 25 April 1918. 158 x 98 mm. One or two tiny pinholes but very good. \$4000

Two letters to the wife of an unidentified acquaintance, possibly someone on the staff of the Canadian military hospital at Taplow. The first letter reads:

Dear Mrs. Carter, I am keeping one of the books & will bring back the other. Many thanks.

It has been a great pleasure to see the good man. The profession owes him a great deal. Such a fine life has been an example & inspiration to many. With best wishes, sincerely yours, Wm. Osler.

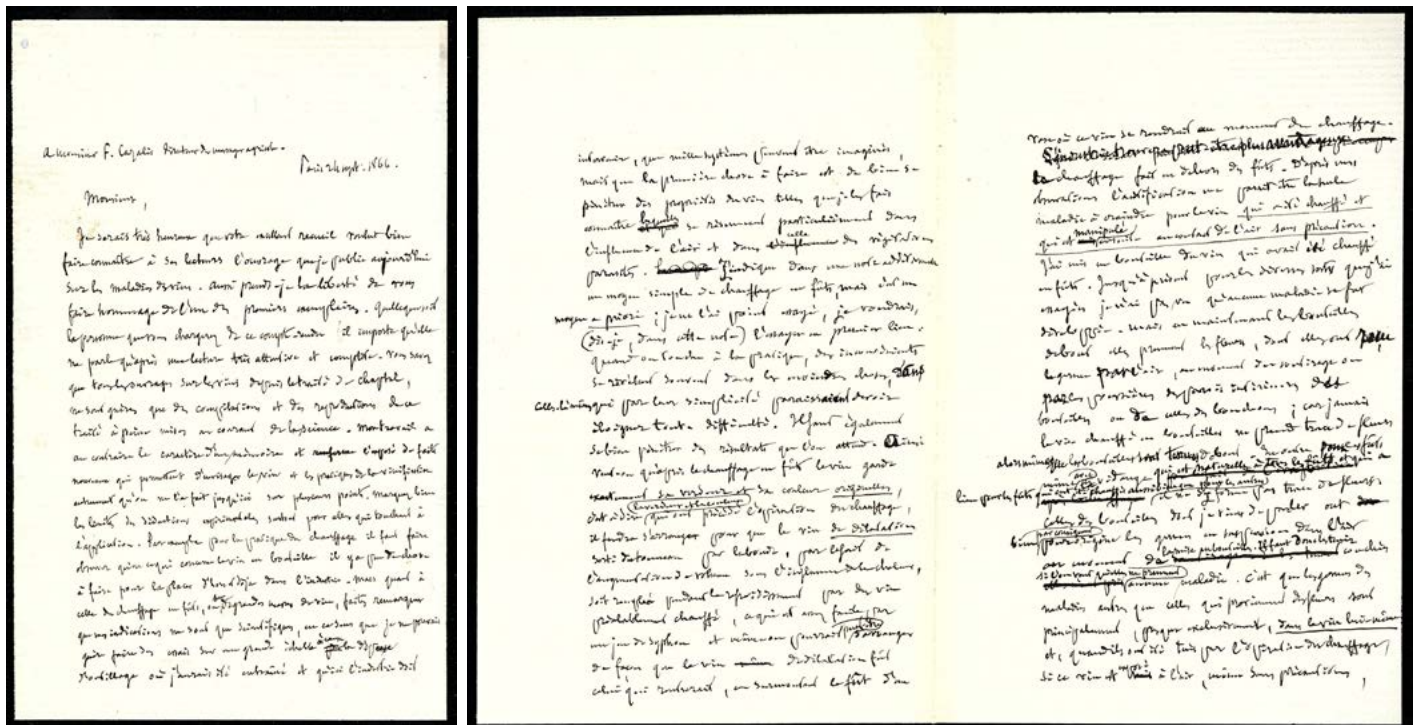
Below this the recipient wrote: "Sir Wm told me an officer on [...] he met at Taplow told him of the wonderful influence my husband had on the staff & said the character of the men entirely changed after he joined up."

The second letter reads:

Dear Mrs. Carter, I am glad it is over for the dear man. I had hoped to come over today. I will come on Monday on my way back from Taplow.

He had a fine life—full of good work for others & was appreciated by a host of friends in & outside the profession. You will have the satisfaction of feeling that you made his last days as happy as they could be under the painful circumstances. Yours sincerely, Wm Osler.

Osler served as a voluntary advisor to Taplow and the other Canadian military hospitals in England during the first World War. 51032



Autograph Manuscript on Pasteurization

27. Pasteur, Louis (1822-95). Autograph draft of a letter to Frédéric Cazalis, editor of *Le messager agricole*. Bifolium. 3+ pages. Paris, 24 September 1866. 172 x 109 mm. Lightly creased where previously folded, but fine otherwise. \$13,500

Pasteur’s draft letter to Frédéric Cazalis, editor of the agricultural magazine *Le messager agricole: Revue des associations et des intérêts agricoles du Midi*, presenting Cazalis with a copy of his just-published *Études sur le vin* (1866) and discussing his method of preserving wine by heating—a practice we now call “pasteurization.” Pasteur’s researches on wine spoilage established the link between each alteration or “disease” of wine and a specific microorganism, and demonstrated scientifically that healthy wine could be preserved by heating it in closed vessels at temperatures between fifty and sixty degrees Celsius. Pasteurization transformed not only winemaking but also the dairy and beer industries; it has been called one of the most famous and useful industrial processes ever invented.

The draft letter, in Pasteur’s cramped and sometimes illegible hand, is almost entirely devoted to wine pasteurization as outlined in the *Études sur le vin*. Below are some excerpts (with translations):

Je serais très heureux que votre excellent recueil voulut bien faire connaître à ses lecteurs l’ouvrage que je publie aujourd’hui sur les maladies des vins. Aussi prends-je la liberté de vous faire hommage de l’un des premiers exemplaires. Quelleque soit la personne que vous chargerez de ce compte-rendu il importe qu’elle ne parle qu’après une lecture très attentive et complète. Vous savez que tous les ouvrages sur les vins depuis le traité de Chaptal, ne sont guères que des compilations et des reproductions de ce traité à peine mises au courant de la science. Mon travail a au contraire le caractère d’un mémoire et renferme l’exposé des faits nouveaux qui permettent d’envisager le vin et les pratiques de la vinification autrement qu’on ne l’a fait jusqu’ici sur plusieurs points. Marquez bien les limites des déductions expérimentales . . .

Par exemple pour la pratique du chauffage il faut faire observer qu’un ce qui concerne le vin en bouteille il y a peu de choses à faire pour la placer [...] déjà dans l’industrie. Mais quant à celle du chauffage en fûts, ou dans les grandes [...] du vin, faites remarquer que mes indications ne sont que scientifiques, en ce dans que je ne pouvais guère faire des essais sur une grande échelle . . . J’indique dans une note additionnelle un moyen simple de chauffer en fûts, mais c’est un moyen a priori; je ne l’ai point essayé . . .

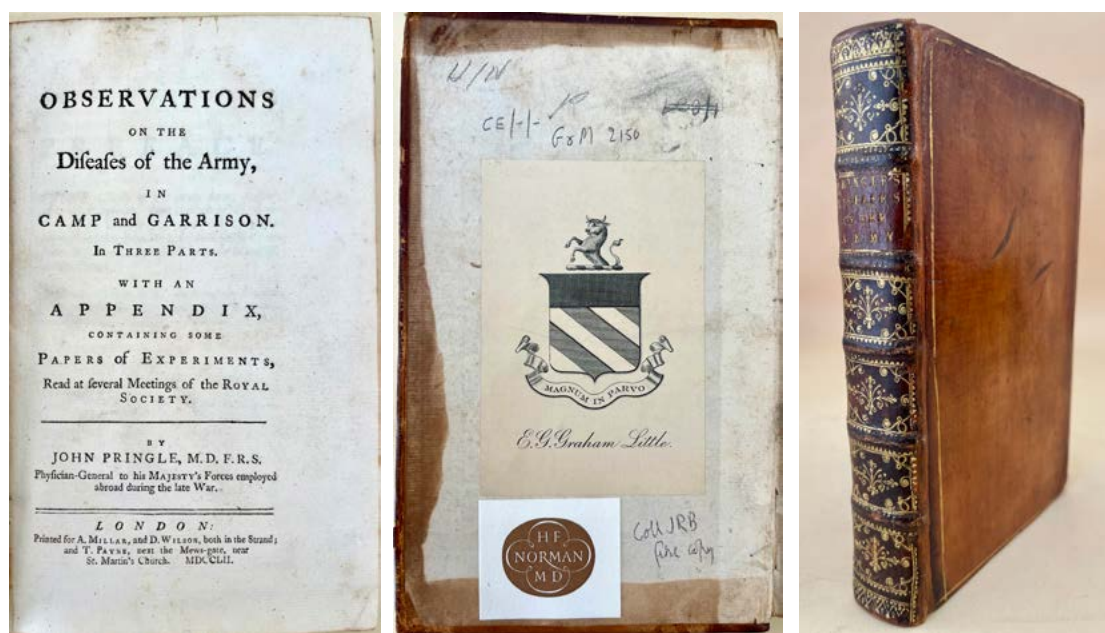
J'ai mis en bouteille du vin qui avait été chauffé en fûts. Jusqu'à présent par les divers testes que j'ai essayés je n'ai pas vu qu'aucune maladie se fut developer . . .

[I would be very happy if your excellent magazine would kindly introduce its readers to the work that I am publishing today on wine diseases. So I take the liberty of honoring you with one of the first copies. Whoever you entrust with this report, it is important that they speak only after a very careful and complete reading. You know that all the works on wines since Chaptal's treatise are little more than compilations and reproductions of this treatise barely brought up to date with science. My work, on the contrary, has the character of a memoir and contains the presentation of new facts which allow us to consider wine and the practices of winemaking differently than we have done so far on several points. Mark well the limits of experimental deductions . . .

For example for the practice of heating it should be pointed out that as far as bottled wine is concerned, there are few things to be done to place it [...] already in the industry. But as for that of heating in barrels, or in large wine [...], point out that my indications are only scientific, in that I could hardly make tests on a large scale . . . I indicate in an additional note a simple means of heating a barrel, but it is a means a priori; I have not tried it . . .

I bottled wine that had been heated in barrels. So far from the various tests I have tried I have not seen any disease develop . . .]

51125



The Most Famous Work on Military Medicine

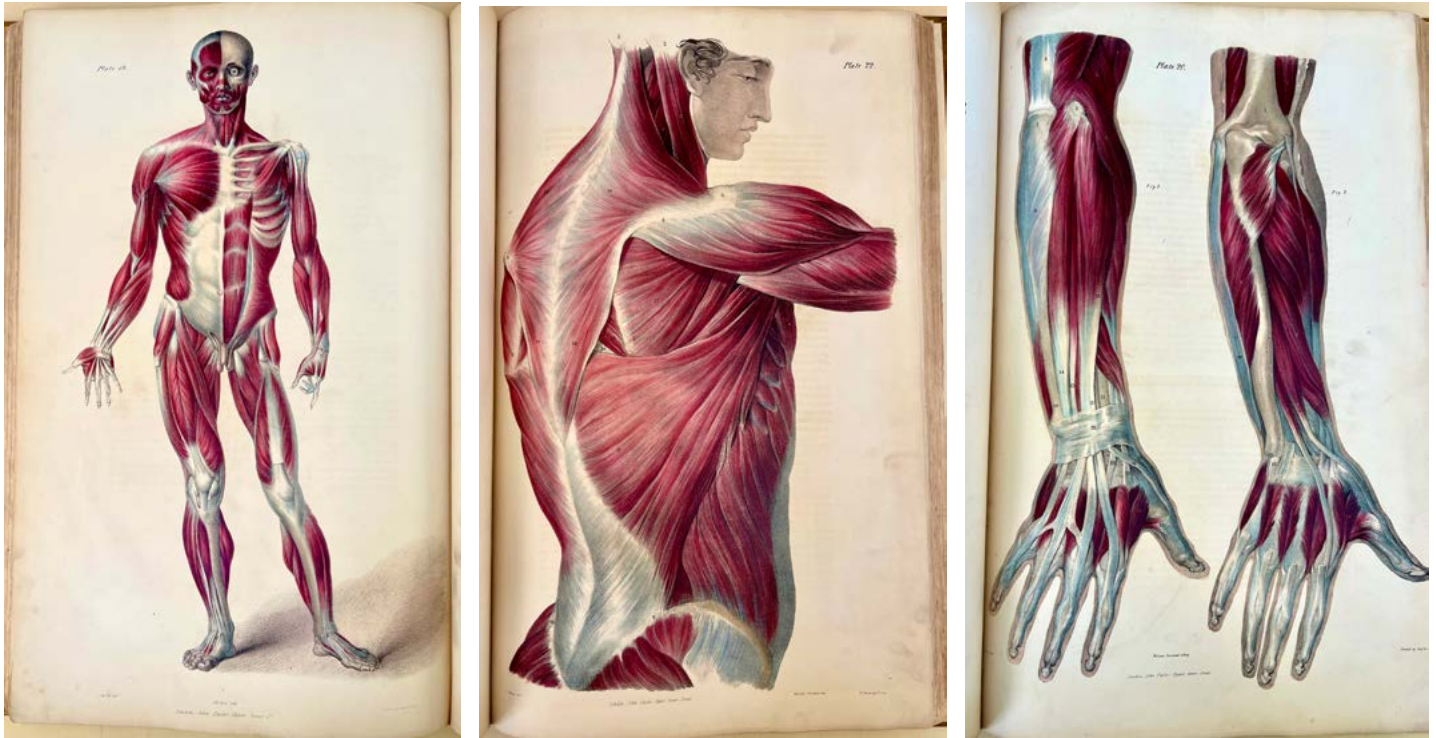
28. Pringle, John (1707-82). *Observations on the diseases of the army, in camp and garrison*. xxiii, 431pp. London: A. Millar and D. Wilson; T. Payne, 1752. 207 x 129 mm. Calf gilt ca. 1752, rebacked preserving original spine, corners a bit worn. Scattered faint foxing, but very good. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate; 19th-century bookplate of E. G. Graham Little.

\$2750

First Edition. Pringle, Physician-General to the British Army from 1744 to 1752, was the founder of modern military medicine. His *Observations* “laid down the true principles of military sanitation and the ventilation of hospital wards. Pringle was one of the pioneers of the antiseptic idea, showed that jail fever and hospital fever are one and the same, did much for the better ventilation of ships, barracks, jails and mines,

correlated the different forms of dysentery and gave the name influenza to that dread disease. This work [was] the source-book of all subsequent writers” (Garrison, p. 149). Pringle did much to improve the lot of soldiers, and it was due to remarks in his book that foot-soldiers were given blankets when on service.

The preface to this work contains Pringle’s account of the origin of the Red Cross concept, in which all military hospitals were to be regarded as neutral and mutually protected. This proposition was first made in 1743 by the Earl of Stair, commander of the British forces in Germany, but it was probably at Pringle’s suggestion. Garrison-Morton.com 2150. Garrison, *Military Medicine*, p. 149. GM 2150. Norman 1756 (this copy). 51389

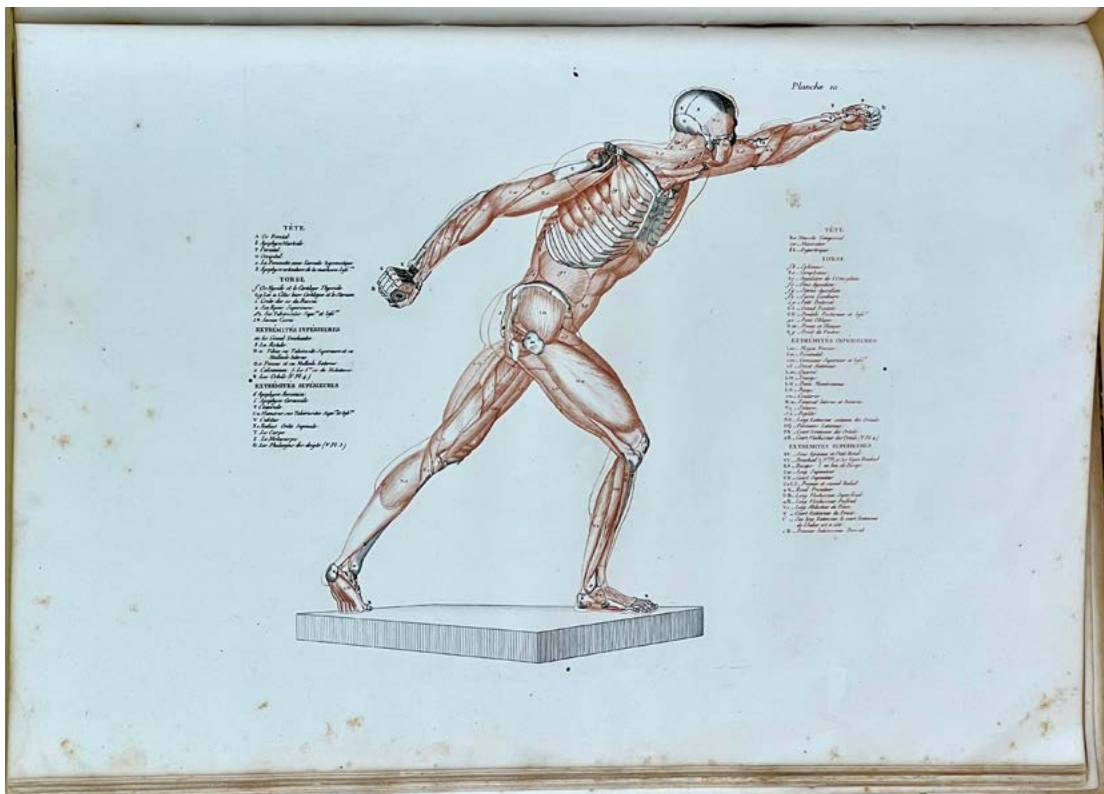


Hand-Colored Copy of Quain’s Atlas on the Muscles

29. Quain, Jones (1796-1865). The muscles of the human body, in a series of plates. Folio. [6], 112pp. 50 hand-colored lithographed plates drawn by J. Walsh, plus a splendid lithographed frontispiece in black & white on India-paper, by Wm. Fairland after Michelangelo. London: Taylor & Walton, 1836. 510 x 320 mm. Half calf, marbled boards in period style. Minor toning but very good. Inscription dated April 1837 on the front flyleaf. \$2750

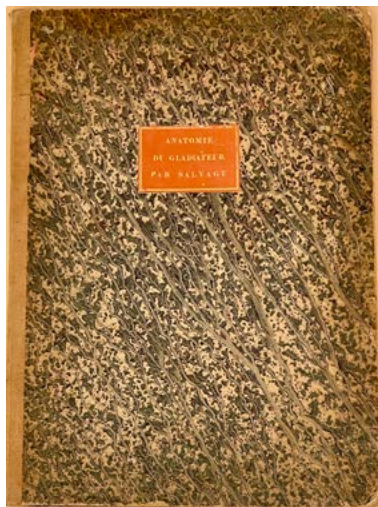
First Edition. Quain’s *Muscles of the Human Body* forms the first volume of his five-volume folio anatomical atlas, the most ambitious English anatomy illustrated by lithography published in the 19th century. The five volumes were issued in parts over six years, and each volume may be regarded as a complete work in itself. Most copies have uncolored plates; our hand-colored copy is exceptional. The volume on muscles was the only one published under Quain’s name alone; the remaining volumes, issued between 1837 and 1842, were co-authored by Erasmus Wilson. Garrison-Morton 13300 (5-vol. set). Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Human Body*, pp. 559-560. 51265



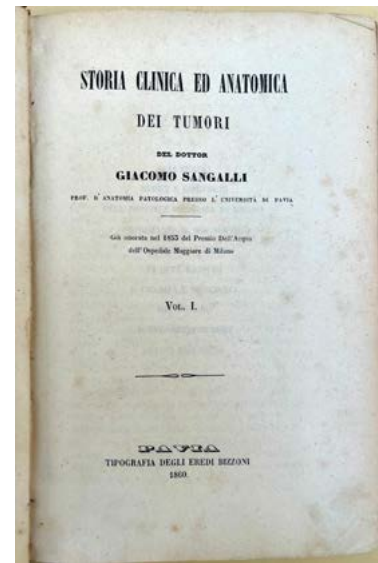
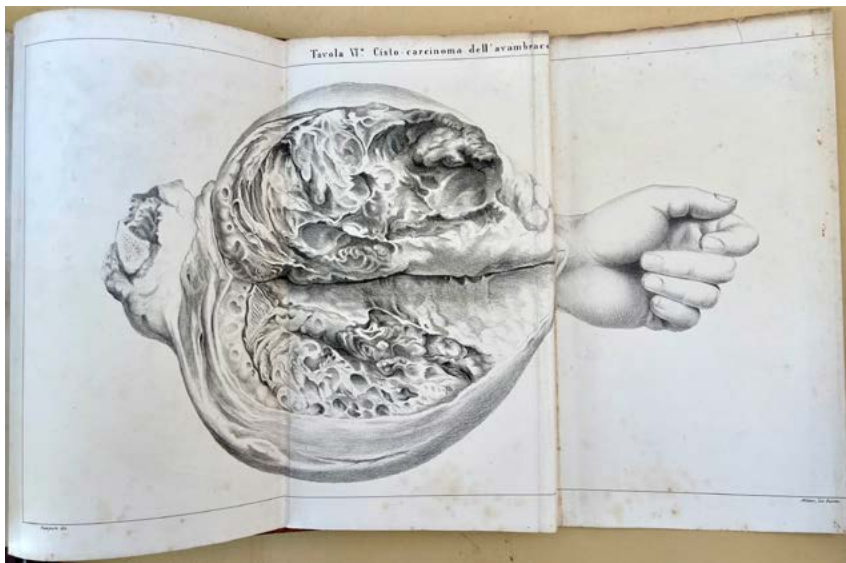


Luxurious Anatomy for Artists

30. Salvage, Jean Galbert (1772-1813). *Anatomie du gladiateur combattant, applicable aux beaux arts . . .* Folio. [6], iv, 64pp. (2 cols.). Frontispiece & 21 plates, mostly printed in red & black, mostly engraved by Bosq after the author. Paris: the author, 1812. 582 x 422 mm. 19th-century quarter cloth, marbled boards, paper label on front cover, extremities and corners worn, inner hinge cracking. Some offsetting from plates, text heavily foxed but plates less so; still very good. \$2750



First Edition of this magnificent atlas of anatomy for artists, “illustrated with twenty-one plates and a frontispiece after drawings by Salvage himself . . . His plates are based on three casts of bodies dissected to different anatomical layers and set in the pose of the *Borghese Gladiator*. For these casts he preferred to use the bodies of soldiers in their prime killed in duels rather than patients who died as a result of illness . . . Salvage, like Genga and Lancisi, presents the anatomy of the ideal forms of antique sculpture . . . The plates are colour-coded, with the muscles in red ink and the bones in black ink. The anatomy of the *Borghese Gladiator* is depicted in four views in a series of eleven plates. The contour of the body in the skeleton plates is given in red ink, and a broken line of the same colour is used for the detached muscles in the plates of deeper dissection . . . This system of transparent anatomy serves as an effective *aide-mémoire* for the viewer of the different anatomical layers and was a popular method of anatomical illustration” (Cazort, Kornell & Roberts, *The Ingenious Machine of Nature*, 105; also featuring an illustration from Salvage’s work on the cover). Salvage studied medicine at Montpellier and served as an army surgeon before joining the staff of the military hospital of Val-de-Grâce in 1796. His classically-inspired *Anatomie*, published the year before his death, also incorporates anatomical representations of the Belvedere Apollo, the Apollo of Florence, the infant Bacchus and the Farnese Hercules. Choulant / Frank, p. 332. Garrison-Morton.com 14179. 51132



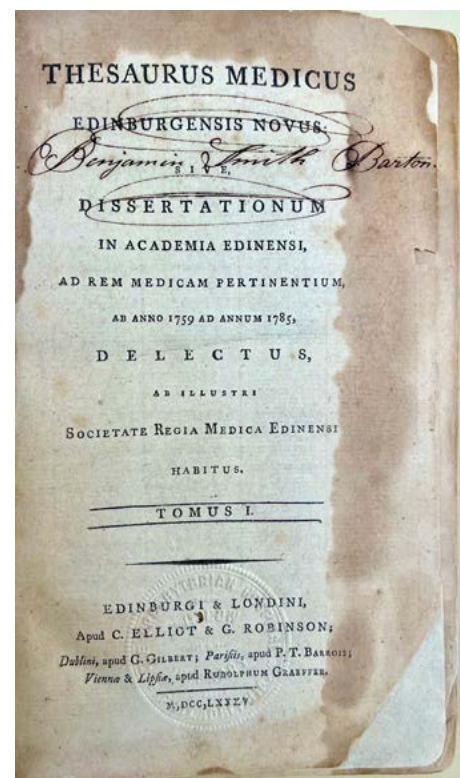
31. Sangalli, Giacomo (1821-97). *Storia clinica ed anatomica dei tumore* Vol. I [II]. 2 vols. in 1. 125; [4], 600pp. 7 plates. Pavia: Tipografia degli eredi Bizzoni, 1860. 218 x 142 mm. 19th-century quarter calf, marbled boards, some wear, a few small gouges on spine. Edges of some plates frayed, small marginal stains on one plate, light toning. Good to very good. \$500

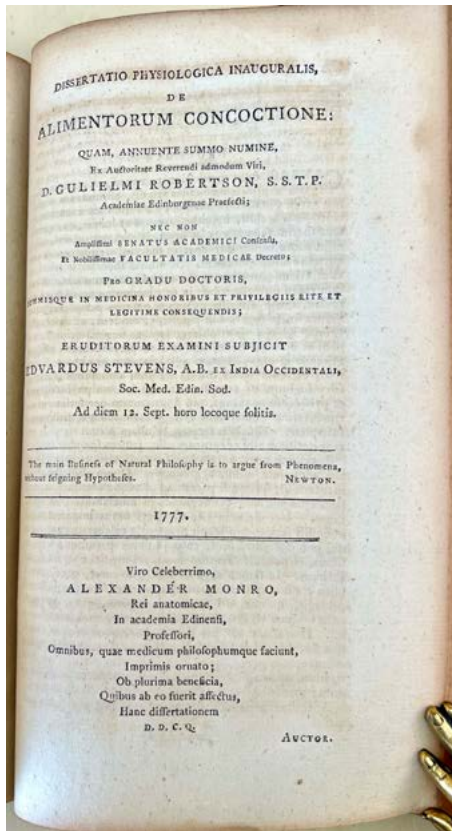
First Edition. Sangalli (see Garrison-Morton.com 7473) was professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Pavia from 1855 until his death 42 years later, and the author of over 20 works on pathology and related subjects. His treatise on tumors is illustrated with numerous lithographed figures of cancerous cells and multicellular structures, including a large carcinoma in a forearm. 44112

The First Great American Contribution to Experimental Medicine—Benjamin Smith Barton's Copy—Very Rare

32. Stevens, Edward (1754-1834). (1) *Dissertatio physiologica inauguralis, de alimentorum concoctione . . .* In: *Thesaurus medicus edinburgensis novus: Sive, dissertationum in academia edinensi, ad rem medicam pertinentium, ab anno 1759 ad annum 1785 . . . Tomus I* (Edinburgh & London: C. Elliot & G. Robinson, 1785): 471-495. Whole volume. [3]-538pp. 211 x 131 mm. Modern cloth. Title-leaf and last leaf repaired, outer leaves dampstained and with some tears, toned throughout, embossed library stamp on the title-leaf. Good to very good. From the library of early American physician and botanist **Benjamin Smith Barton** (1766-1815), with his signature on the title.

(2) Edward Stevens: Gastric physiologist, physician and American statesman. With a complete translation of his inaugural dissertation *De alimentorum concoctione . . .* Edited by Stacey B. Day. 179pp. Montreal: Cultural and Educational Publications, 1969. 224 x 145 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (slightly worn). Very

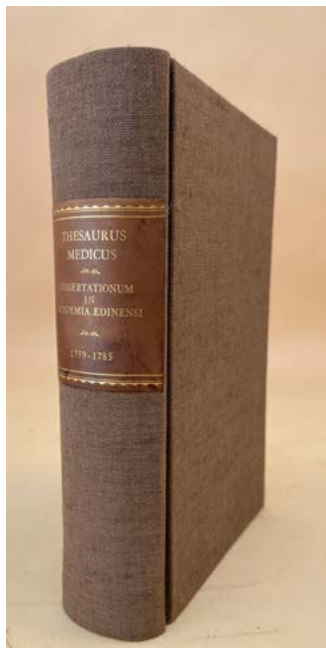




good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the editor to collector and medical historian Samuel X. Radbill (1901-87) on the front free endpaper: "With very best wishes, Stacey B. Day." Autograph letter signed and autograph postcard signed from Day to Radbill laid in; Radbill's bookplate on the front pastedown. \$3750

(1) Second edition, originally published in 1777. Both editions are *extremely rare on the market*; this is the first copy of either edition that has appeared on the market in 50 years.

Stevens's medical thesis on the gastric juice records the **first significant contribution to experimental medicine made by an American physician**. Stevens was the first to successfully perform *in vivo* digestion experiments on a human subject—a Hungarian living in Edinburgh who earned a meager living by swallowing stones and regurgitating them for public entertainment. Stevens had the man swallow hollow perforated spheres filled with various types of food and bring them back up later so that Stevens could analyze the contents. Stevens also performed similar experiments on dogs, sheep and oxen, killing several of his animal subjects and extracting their gastric juices in order to observe the action of these juices *in vitro*. His researches, published three years before those of Spallanzani and over fifty years before those of Beaumont, demonstrated that the gastric juice itself contained the active principle necessary for the assimilation of food, and that digestion was a process distinct from heating, fermentation, putrefaction or trituration (grinding).



"Stevens was born in Antigua on February 21, 1754. Stevens's father, a Scottish merchant named Thomas Stevens who was the landlord of Rachel Fawcette, Hamilton's mother, would later become the adoptive father of the orphaned Alexander Hamilton. Stevens was one of five children. He quickly became good friends with his adopted brother Hamilton, displaying many similar mannerisms. Both were interested in classics, spoke French fluently, opposed slavery, were interested in medicine, and were considered clever.

"Contemporaries would often remark that Edward Stevens and Hamilton looked very much alike. Secretary of State Timothy Pickering, who knew both men in adulthood, noted that the men were strikingly similar in appearance and concluded that they must be biological brothers. Hamilton biographer Ron Chernow says many aspects of Hamilton's biography make more sense given Stevens's paternity. It would explain why Hamilton was adopted into the Stevens family while his older brother, James, apparently was not. It may have also been a factor in Hamilton's acknowledged father abandoning his family. However, this speculation, mostly based on Pickering's comments on the resemblance between the two men, has always been vague and unsupported" (Wikipedia article on Edward Stevens (diplomat).

Stevens received his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1777, and afterwards practiced medicine in the Caribbean and the United States. In 1799, during the Haitian Revolution, he was appointed the U.S. consul-general to Saint-Domingue, where he helped negotiate a three-way armistice between America, Britain and Toussaint Louverture's government.

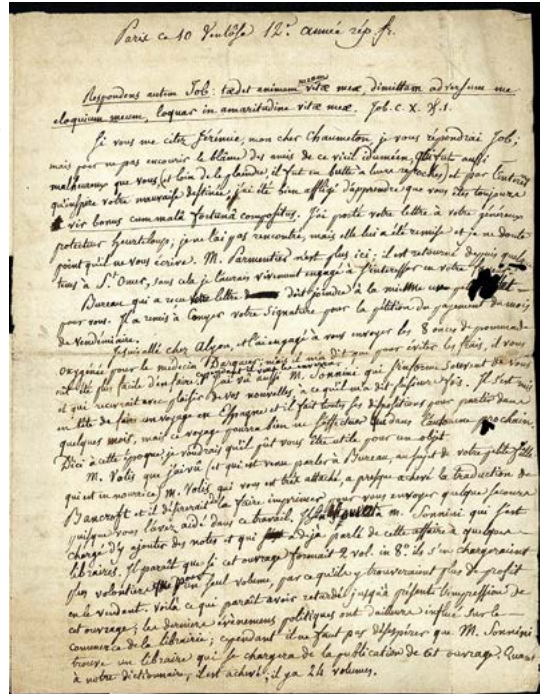
This copy was once owned by Benjamin Smith Barton, author of *Elements of Botany, or the Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables* (1803)—the first American textbook on botany. Garrison-Morton.com 980. Kousoulis *et al.*, “From the ‘hungry acid’ to pepsinogen: A journey through time in quest for the stomach’s secretion,” *Annals of Gastroenterology* 25 (2012): 119-122.

(2) **First Edition**, containing the **First Complete English Translation** of Stevens’s thesis, as well as biographical information, correspondence, etc. 51390

33. Virey, Julien-Joseph (1775-1846). Autograph letter signed, in French, to François-Pierre Chaumeton (1775-1819). Bifolium. 3pp. plus address. Paris, “10 ventôse 12e année répub. fr.” [1 March 1804]. 224 x 173 mm. A few lacunae where seal was broken, light soiling but very good.

\$750

From French naturalist and anthropologist Julien-Joseph Virey to medical botanist and physician François Chaumeton. Virey, a prolific writer, published an impressive number of books and articles on anthropology, natural history, medicine (he trained as a physician), pharmacology, animal behavior and philosophy. He was one of the editors of the *Nouveau dictionnaire d’histoire naturelle* (1816-19), in which he published a critique of Lamarck explicitly linking the latter’s evolutionary ideas to atheism; he also contributed to the *Dictionnaire des sciences médicales* (1812-22), which Chaumeton helped to edit. Virey was among the first to use the term “biologie,” and coined the term “biotechnie” to describe the notion (later developed by Henri Bergson) that humans had to develop technology to compensate for their loss of natural instincts.



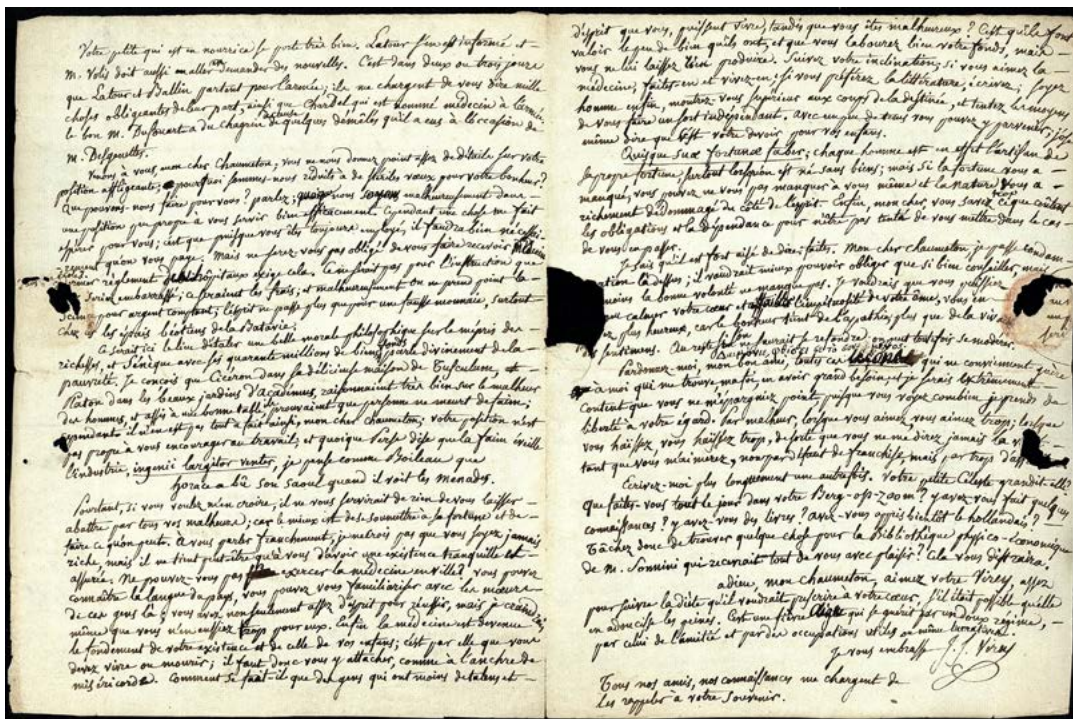
Chaumeton, Virey’s correspondent, is known not only for his work on the *Dictionnaire des sciences médicales* but also as a co-author of the multi-volume *Flore médicale* (1814-20). He spent the early part of his career in Paris as a military surgeon and pharmacist but became severely depressed after the death of his wife, and his friends convinced him to leave France and travel as a remedy for his melancholy. At the time Virey wrote this letter, Chaumeton was serving in Holland as a physician to the French army.

Virey’s letter is full of concern for his friend, and contains some sage advice for improving Chaumeton’s mental state [translations ours]:

Then Job answered, “My soul is weary of life; I will let my words go, I will speak in the bitterness of my life.

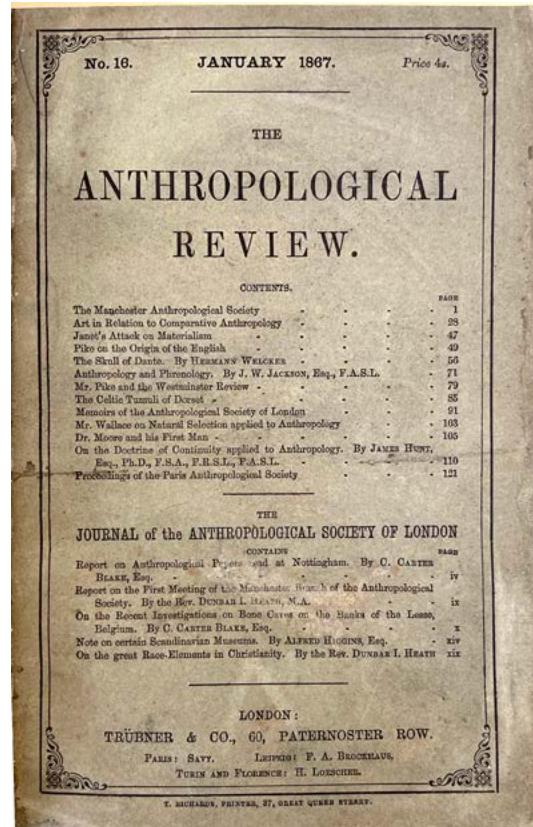
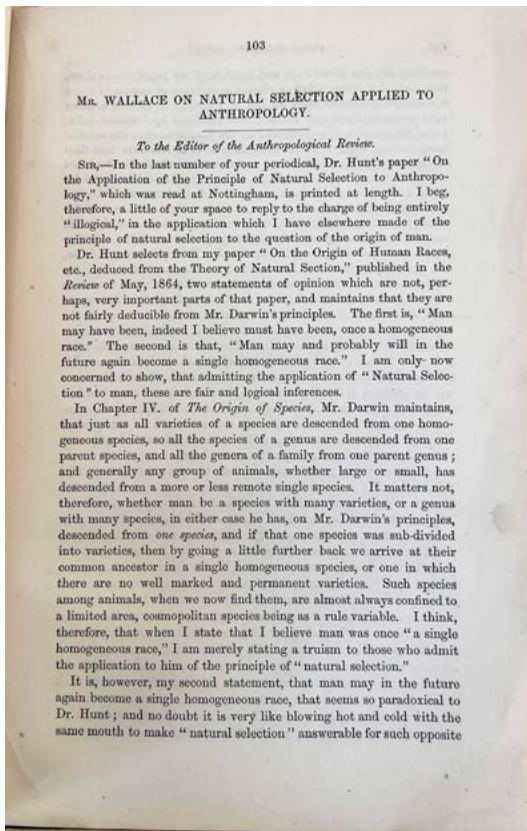
If you quote me Jeremiah, my dear Chaumeton, I will answer you Job, but so as not to incur the blame of the friends of this old Idumean, who was as unhappy as you (and far from pitying him, he was the butt of their reproaches) and by the interest inspired by your unhappy destiny, I was very distressed to learn that you are still *vir bonus cum mala fortuna compositus* [a good man matched with bad luck]. I took your letter to your generous protector Heurteloup [Nicolas Heurteloup (1750-1812), chief surgeon of Napoleon’s Grande Armée]; I have not met him but it has been given to him and I have no doubt he will write to you. M. Parmentier [Antoine Parmentier (1737-1813), pharmacist of the Grande Armée; best known for his promotion of potatoes as a food source for humans] is no longer here; he returned some time ago to St. Omer, otherwise I would have urged him to take an interest in your favor . . .

Let’s come to you, my dear Chaumeton; you do not give us enough details about your distressing position; why are we reduced to sterile wishes for your happiness? What can we do for you? Speak, although we are unfortunately in a position not suited to serve you very effectively. However, one thing makes me hope for you; it is that since you are still employed, you will necessarily have to be paid . . .



Can't you practice medicine in town? You can know the language of the country; you can familiarize yourself with the customs of the people; you not only have enough wit to succeed, but I would even fear that you had too much for them. Finally, medicine has become the foundation of your existence and that of your children; it is by that you must live or die; you must therefore cling to it, as to the anchor of mercy. How is it that people who have less talent and with than you can live while you are unhappy? It is that they make use of the little good that they have . . . Follow your inclination: If you love medicine, do it and live by it; if you prefer literature; write. Finally, be a man, show yourself superior to the courts of destiny, and try the mans to make yourself a strong independent. With a little time you can achieve this . . .

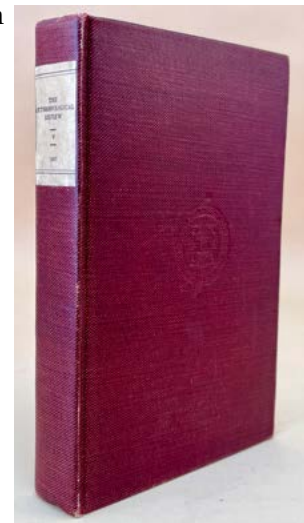
Virey's letter also mentions efforts to help Chaumeton financially by publishing a work Chaumeton had helped produce: "M. Volis, who is very attached to you, has almost finished Bancroft's translation and he would like to have it printed to send you some help since you have aided him in this work." This may refer to a French translation of *An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, in South America* (1769) by Edward Bancroft (1745-1821). We have not been able to find any evidence that such a work was published. 50978

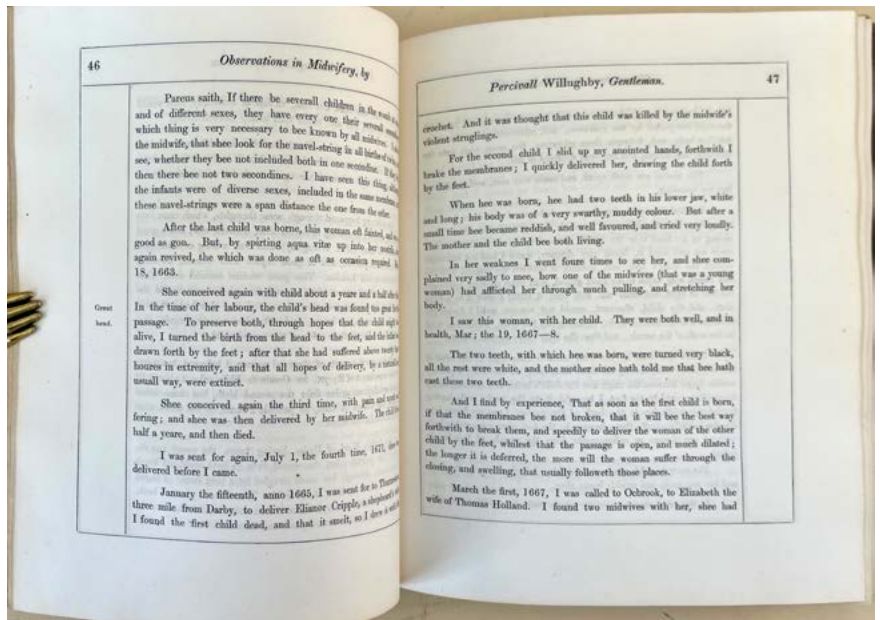
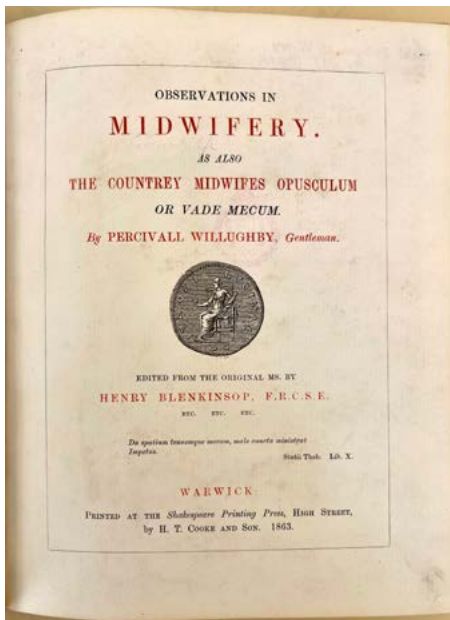


Wallace Applies Natural Selection to Anthropology

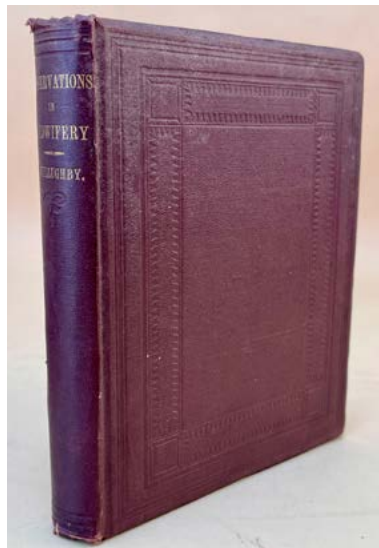
34. Wallace, Alfred Russel (1823-1913). Mr. Wallace on natural selection applied to anthropology. In *The Anthropological Review* 5, no. 16 (January 1867): 103-105. Whole number. [8], 128pp. 210 x 139 mm. Bound with nos. 17 and 18 in 19th-century cloth, paper label on spine; original printed front wrappers of all three numbers bound in. Slight wear, edges a bit dust-soiled, occasional dampstains but very good. Library bookplate. \$950

First Edition, journal issue. In this paper, which is very scarce on the market, Wallace responds to criticism of his paper on “The origin of human races and the antiquity of man deduced from ‘natural selection’,” delivered before the Anthropological Society on 1 March 1864 and published later that year in the Society’s *Anthropological Review*. Wallace shares credit with Darwin for developing the theory of evolution by natural selection, and his 1864 paper represented his first effort to connect natural selection to the question of human evolution. This was an especially tricky subject for the polygenist Anthropological Society, whose members were united in the belief that each of the human “races” had originated separately; Dr. James Hunt, the Society’s founder, particularly objected to Wallace’s statements that humans had once been a “homogeneous race,” and would become a single homogeneous race again in the future. Wallace defended his first claim by citing Darwin’s principles of descent as set forth in *On the Origin of Species*; he supported his second claim by positing an ongoing “struggle for existence” between the human races in which the “lesser” races would die out and white Europeans would emerge victorious. 51388





35. Willughby, Percivall (1596-1685). *Observations in midwifery*. As also the country midwives opusculum or vade mecum. Edited from the original ms. by Henry Blenkinsop, F.R.C.S.E. [2], xii, 345pp. Frontispiece. Warwick: Printed at the Shakespeare Printing Press . . . by H. T. Cooke and Son, 1863.



202 x 164 mm. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt-stamped spine (a bit dulled), light wear to extremities and corners. Library stamps on the title verso and last leaf, frontispiece foxed, occasional faint spotting in the text but very good. \$850

Very Scarce First Edition of Willughby's 17th-century manuscript on obstetrics, privately published (supposedly in an edition of 100 copies) from a manuscript then owned by the editor, Henry Blenkinsop (1813-66), senior surgeon to the Warwick Dispensary. Willughby, who practiced in London, Staffordshire and Derby, was

a very practical and caring doctor. His high reputation rests on his pioneering midwifery. He was the first professional man to devote his practice entirely to obstetrics. In the 1670s he completed a manuscript based on the many cases he had attended since 1630. It was written expressly for midwives and physi-

cians called in to assist with difficult cases, and sheds light on practice in the 17th century. He strongly opposed meddling midwifery, his emphasis being on natural delivery . . . The influence of Willughby's friend, Dr. William Harvey, is apparent, as he cites him in the manuscript on no less than 21 occasions. (Dunn).

There are four known manuscript versions of Willughby's *Observations*. Portions of Willughby's text were translated into Dutch and included in Jacobus de Visscher and Hugo van de Poll's *Het Roonhuysiaansch geheim, in de vroedkunde ontdekt* . . . (1754), but the complete work remained unpublished until Blenkinsop's 1863 edition. Dunn, "Dr Percivall Willughby, MD (1596-1685): pioneer 'man' midwife of Derby," *Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal and Neonatal Edition* 76 (1997): F212-F213. Garrison-Morton.com 14136. 50816