

CATALOGUE 36: RARE BOOKS,
MANUSCRIPTS AND IMAGES IN
MEDICINE, SCIENCE, AND
TECHNOLOGY



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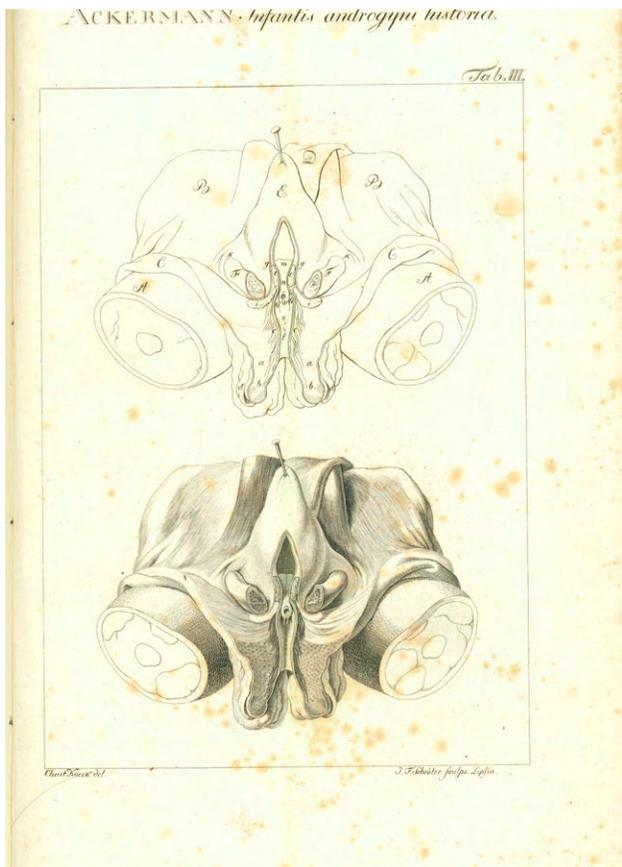
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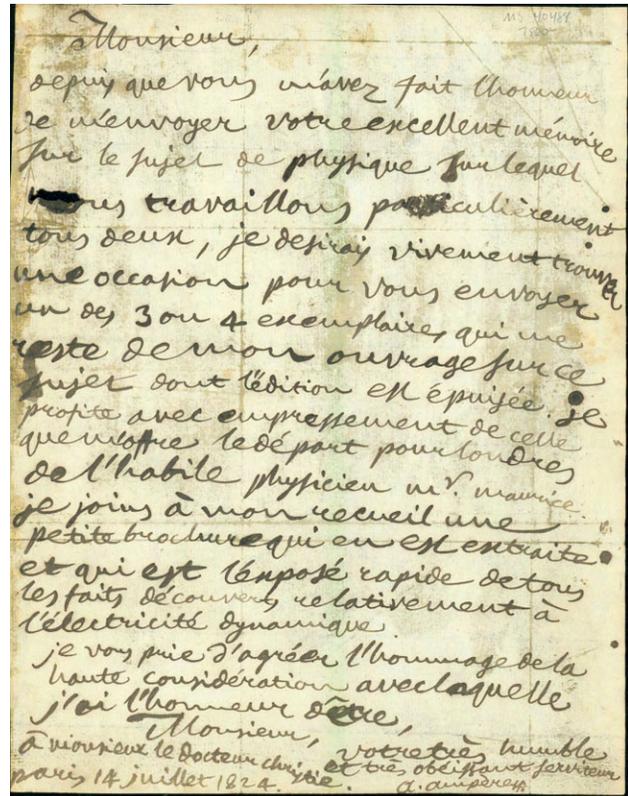
1. **Ackermann, Jacobo Fidele (1765-1815).** *Infantis androgyni historia et ichnographia* . . . Folio. [2], viii, 112, [2]pp. 5 engraved plates. Jena: Typis et sumptibus Maukianis, 1805. 355 x 227 mm. 19th cent. quarter sheep, paste paper boards, vellum corners, leather lettering-piece on front cover, very lightly rubbed, endpapers renewed. Moderate foxing, but very good. \$1500

First Edition. The historical literature on hermaphrodites is small, and most works on the subject, including Ackermann's, are rare. Ackermann studied medicine under von Siebold and Soemmering and later taught at the universities of Mainz, Jena and Heidelberg. He began his anatomical studies of hermaphrodites around 1798, and in 1805 published his *Infantis androgyni historia et ichnographia*, in which he described his anatomical investigation of a hermaphrodite infant, cited several similar cases, and presented, in a separate section, his theories on sex and procreation. The work is illustrated with five engraved plates showing the infant's genitalia in progressive stages of dissection. 40428

2. **Adami, John George (1862-1926).** *Medical contributions to the study of evolution*. xvi, 372pp. 7 plates, text illustrations. London: Duckworth, 1918. 216 x 140 mm. Original green cloth, spine a bit faded.

Traces of newspaper cuttings on front free endpaper and verso title. Very good. \$275

First Edition of Adami's 1917 Croonian Lectures on "Adaptation and disease," published together with a collection of previously published papers on heredity, adaptation and growth. In his Croonian Lectures Adami, an eminent pathologist (see Garrison-Morton 2309), "argued with much skill and many illustrations against the biological doctrine that acquired characters are not transmitted" (Rolleston, "John George Adami, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.," *British Medical Journal* 2: 3427 [Sept. 11, 1926]: 507-10). 40429



3. **Ampère, André Marie (1775-1836).** Auto-graph letter signed to [Samuel Hunter] Christie (1784-1865). Paris, 14 July 1824. 1 page. 225 x 175 mm. Light marginal staining, lacuna from ink oxidation affecting one word. \$7500

From Ampère, founder of the science of electrodynamics, to British mathematician and physicist Samuel Hunter Christie, who performed important research on terrestrial and other forms of magnetism:

Depuis que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'envoyer votre excellent mémoire sur le sujet de physique sur lequel nous travaillons particulièrement tous deux, je désirais vivement trouver une occasion pour vous

envoyer un des 3 ou 4 exemplaires qui me reste de mon ouvrage sur ce sujet dont l'édition est épuisée. . . . Je joins à mon recueil une petite brochure qui en est extraite et qui est l'exposé rapide de tous les faits découverts relativement à l'électricité dynamique.

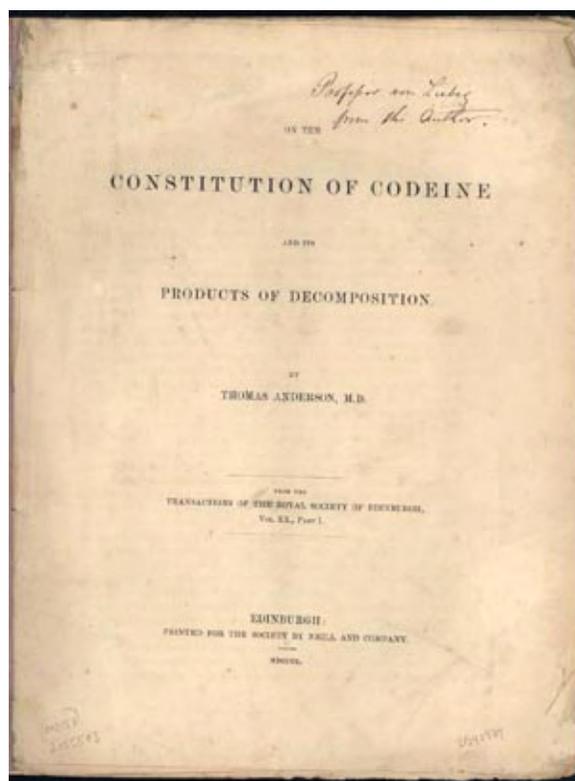
[Ever since you did me the honor of sending me your excellent memoir on the subject of physics on which we are both particularly working, I have wanted very much to find an occasion to send you one of my 3 or 4 remaining copies of my work on this subject, which is out of print. . . . I add to my work a small pamphlet extracted from it, which is a brief summary of all the discoveries relating to electrodynamics.]

The “ouvrage” Ampère referred to here was his *Recueil d'observations électro-dynamiques* (1823), representing “the most complete single summary of his accomplishments to that date” (Hofmann, p. 321); the work included observations on terrestrial magnetism. The “petite brochure” was Ampère’s *Précis de la théorie des phénomènes électro-dynamiques pour servir de supplément au “Recueil d'observations électro-dynamiques”* (1824). Ampère, whose scientific creativity far exceeded his powers of organization, was in the habit of issuing numerous revisions, additions and explanations to his previously published works; the *Précis* is an example of this practice. Ampère sent these two publications to Christie via his friend Baron Jean-Frédéric Maurice (1775-1851), a Swiss-born mathematician and astronomer.

Samuel Hunter Christie, Ampère’s correspondent, is best known for inventing a forerunner of the “Wheatstone bridge” method for comparing the resistances of wires of different thicknesses, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* in 1833. At the time of Ampère’s letter Christie had published two works, *Observations on Magnetic Attractions* (1821) and *On the Diurnal Deviations of the Horizontal Needle when under the Influence of Magnets* (1823). We do not know which one of these he presented to Ampère. Hofmann, *André-Marie Ampère* (1995). 40488

4. **Anderson, Thomas (1819-74).** On the constitution of codeine and its products of decomposition. Offprint from *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* 20 (1850). [2], 57-85pp. Errata slip bound after the last printed page. 290 x 227 mm. Original plain wrappers, worn at spine, edges a little frayed. Light toning, faint vertical crease, but very good. **Presentation copy, inscribed by the author to Justus von Liebig** (1803-73) on the title: “Professor von Liebig from the Author.” \$1250

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Anderson obtained his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh, and later studied chemistry in Stockholm under Jöns Berzelius and at Giessen under Justus von Liebig. This paper marks the

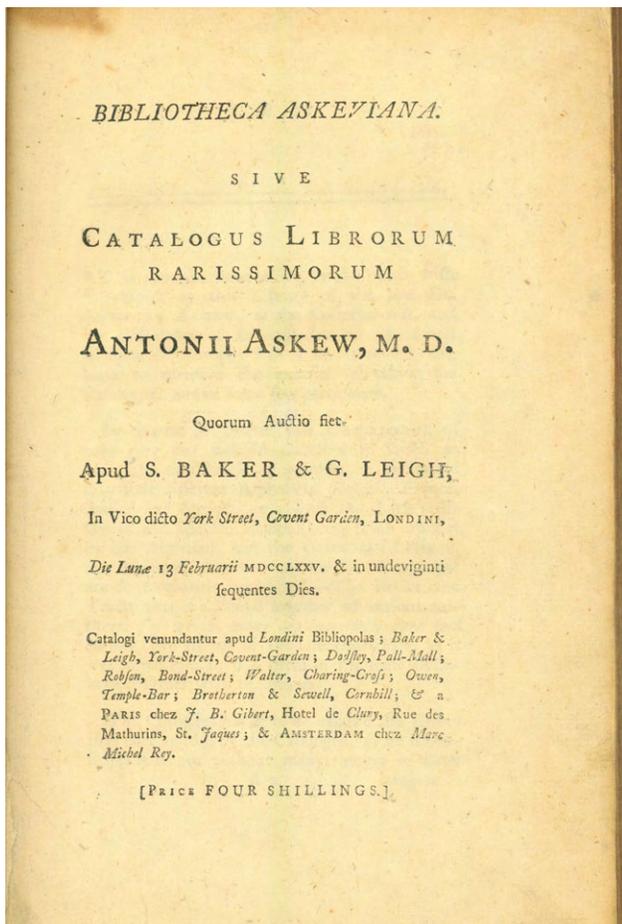


beginning of Anderson’s important researches on codeine; it describes his analysis of the drug and its various compounds, and the products of the drug’s decomposition when treated with acids, bromine, chlorine, etc. Anderson was the first to give the correct chemical formulae for codeine, which he did in a paper published three years after this one titled “The crystalline constituents of opium” (*Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 20, 1853, 347–75).

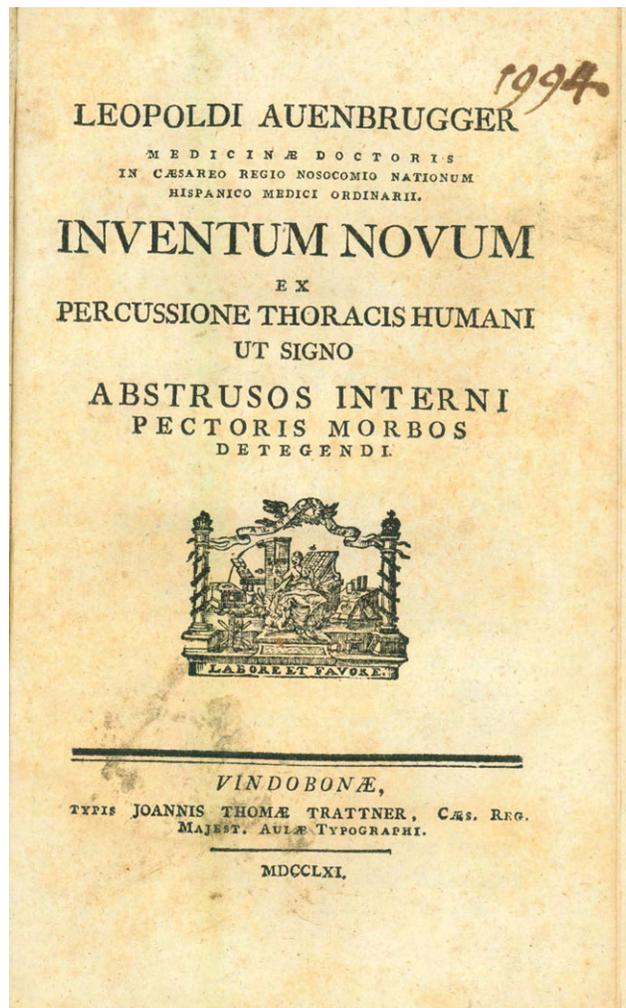
Codeine, an alkaloid of opium, was discovered and named by Pierre-Jean Robiquet in 1832 and began commercial manufacture the same year. It remains one of most widely used pain relievers.

This copy of Anderson’s paper on codeine bears his presentation inscription to his former teacher Justus von Liebig, one of the greatest chemists of the nineteenth century, and a founder of organic chemistry. Liebig established the first major school of chemistry, at the University of Giessen, where he introduced the modern laboratory teaching method. Presentations to Liebig are **rare**; we have never handled one in our four decades in business. *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*. 40389

5. **Askew, Anthony (1722-74).** *Bibliotheca Askeviana*. . . . 8vo. vi, 149 [1]pp. Prices realized entered in ms. in ruled margins. London: Baker & Leigh, 1775. 241 x 155 mm. (royal [large] paper copy). Modern quarter calf, spine a little faded, a few scuff-marks. Lightly browned, title a little soiled, but very good. Bookplate. \$1500



First Edition, Royal Paper Copy, with the price “four shillings” at the foot of the title; see below. The auction catalogue of the celebrated library formed by the physician and classical scholar Askew, third owner of the famous gold-headed cane and an ardent bibliophile; this is a particularly desirable copy, on large paper *and with prices realized entered in a contemporary hand*. De Ricci states that Askew “attempted to secure a complete series of all the Greek classics ever published; he purchased privately R. Mead’s Greek manuscripts, the papers of Dr. Taylor and some fine early classical *codices* from the library of the Maffei family” (p. 52). Besson, in *Thornton’s Medical Books, Libraries and Collectors* (p. 280) states that “rare manuscripts and choice editions in exquisite bindings abounded in [Askew’s] library, and Askew has been credited with having made bibliomania fashionable. . . . After the death of Askew, the library was sold at an auction which lasted from 13 February to 7 March 1775. The catalogue of the collection was sold at one shilling and sixpence, with a few copies on royal [large] paper at four shillings” Among the principal purchasers of Askew’s books were William Hunter, the British Museum, and the kings of England and France. Waller 18043. 30835



Chest Percussion

6. **Auenbrugger, Leopold (1722-1809)**. *Inventum novum ex percussione thoracis humani ut signo abstrusos interni pectoris morbos detegendi*. 8vo. 95, [1]pp. Vienna: Johann Thomas Trattner, 1761. 195 x 116 mm. Modern marbled boards, leather spine label. Light browning and foxing. \$12,500

First Edition, First Issue, without the errata on the verso of the last leaf. This work has been considered a rare classic for over a hundred years. Auenbrugger founded the practice of chest percussion, a method that gave a new and dependable foundation to the diagnosis of chest diseases by permitting determination of disease-caused changes in the lungs and hearts of living patients (the discovery appears to have been based on the analogy between the chest cavity and wine casks, which Auenbrugger, the son of an innkeeper, had learned to thump as a means of determining their fullness). A gifted amateur musician (he wrote the libretto for Antonio Salieri’s opera *The chimney sweep*), Auenbrugger used his trained ear to identify the various tones-- tympa-

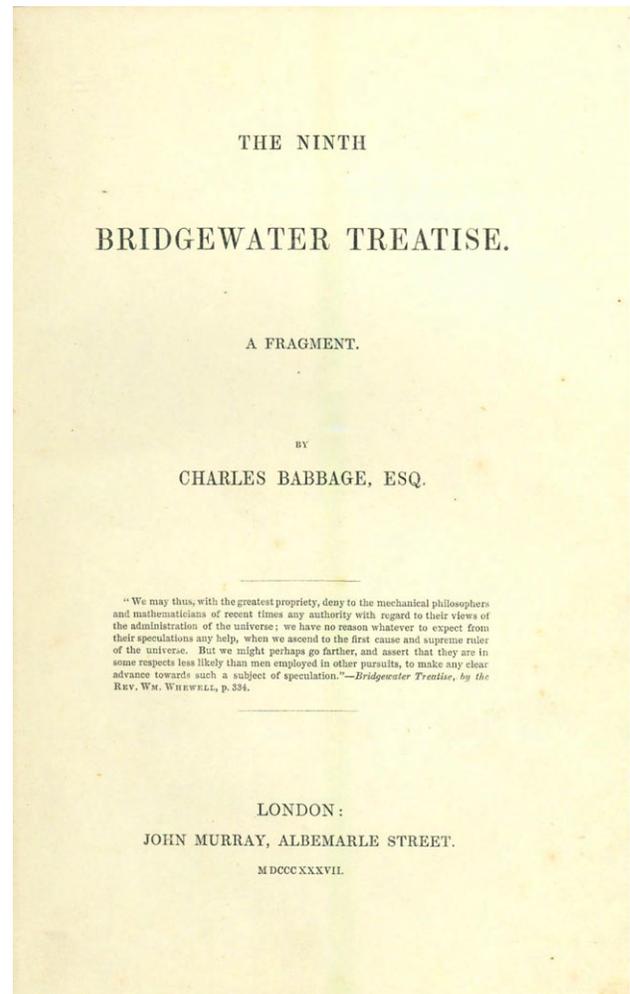
nitic, dull, or obscure-- produced by tapping diseased chests, and to distinguish these from the drum-like sound given off by a healthy chest wall. He spent seven years researching these findings, confirming them by dissection and experiment, before presenting them in his *Inventum novum*, which describes the special uses of his method and includes fourteen case histories.

Auenbrugger's discovery at first met with a tepid reception, despite a few positive reviews. It was ignored by most of the leading Viennese physicians of the day and lost its chief proponent, Dr. Maximilian Stoll, to premature death. The method survived in a few German medical schools, however, and finally found an advocate in Jean-Louis Corvisart, who first learned of it through the writings of Stoll in the late 1790s. After several years of practicing percussion in his own clinical work, Corvisart was so convinced of its efficacy that he prepared a new, greatly expanded edition of the *Inventum novum*, which finally convinced the medical community of the value of Auenbrugger's discovery. Both the first and second issues of Auenbrugger's classic have been rare books for over a hundred years, the first issue especially so. Garrison-Morton 2627. Norman 81. Lilly, p. 127. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 954. Willius & Keys, pp. 190-213. 40243

7. **Babbage, Charles (1791-1871).** The ninth Bridgewater treatise. A fragment. London: John Murray, 1837. [4], 240pp., plus leaf of advertisements. 222 x 140 mm. Original black cloth, paper spine label, extremities a bit rubbed, label soiled and chipped. Occasional spotting. Printed subscription list of the Avon Book Club, with several 19th cent. signatures, tipped to the front endpapers. \$1500

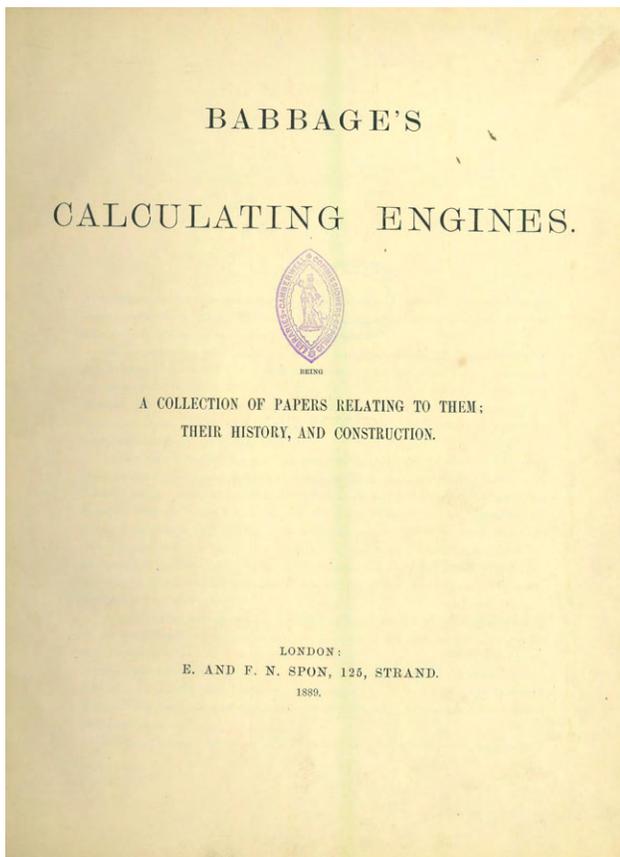
First Edition. Babbage's unofficial continuation of the eight-volume set of Bridgewater Treatises—a series of works by various authors designed to promote natural theology by celebrating “the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifest in the Creation.” This beautifully produced and expensive set of books was motivated as much by the Victorian zest for scientific inquiry as by the pious thirst for knowledge of the details of God's heavenly plan. The set underwent numerous printings and had wide influence. Babbage was the only author to publish an unsolicited continuation to it. In a rebuttal of William Whewell's denial in the first Bridgewater Treatise (*On Astronomy and General Physics*) that scientists could explain “the administration of the universe”

Babbage likened the Creator to a kind of master computer programmer (although this term did not exist in Babbage's time), and the operations of the universe to a gigantic program: His starting point is that of the man of science, whose work can be judged according to the degree of foresight manifest in it. Then God is a man of science and programmer writ large. . . . The calculating engines—and also of course a



modern computer—could easily be instructed to proceed according to one law for any number of operations and then proceed according to some other law, the change in operation being programmed *ab initio*. Similarly, reasoned Babbage, the changes in natural law, as evidenced by the creation of new species, were not proof of Heavenly intervention but could also have been programmed by the Creator *ab initio*: that is to say at the time of the Creation. In a similar manner miracles appeared as singularities in the Celestial Program: a miracle was merely a subroutine called down from the Heavenly store (Hyman 1982, 138–39).

Babbage's *Ninth Bridgewater Treatise* also contains some significant contributions to earth history, including his system of tree-ring dating, the first scientific method proposed for this type of archeological dating. *Origins of Cyberspace* 55. Van Sinderen 51. 40344



Principal Source for Babbage's Calculating Engines

8. **Babbage, Charles (1791-1871).** Babbage's calculating engines. [Compiled by Henry Prevost Babbage.] 4to. [8], 342, [4]pp. Portrait, folding table, 15 plates (several folding, including 1 large-folding). London: Spon, 1889. 296 × 234 mm. Original cloth, rebaked and corners repaired, some leaves browned due to acidic paper used for some gatherings, folds of some plates repaired. Library stamps on title and one or two other leaves, library bookplate. \$25,000

First Edition—remarkably difficult to find—of the principal source of information for the technical operation of Babbage's Difference and Analytical engines. Even though we have searched actively for it over the past forty years, we have handled only two copies in that period of time. Toward the end of his life, Babbage began assembling his own and other's previously published writings on his Difference and Analytical Engines with the intent of publishing a history of his work designing the machines, and descriptions of the way that the machines would operate. However, Babbage died before he could accomplish this task. He had the first 294 pages of this work typeset and printed on slightly varying qualities of paper during his lifetime. The differences in the

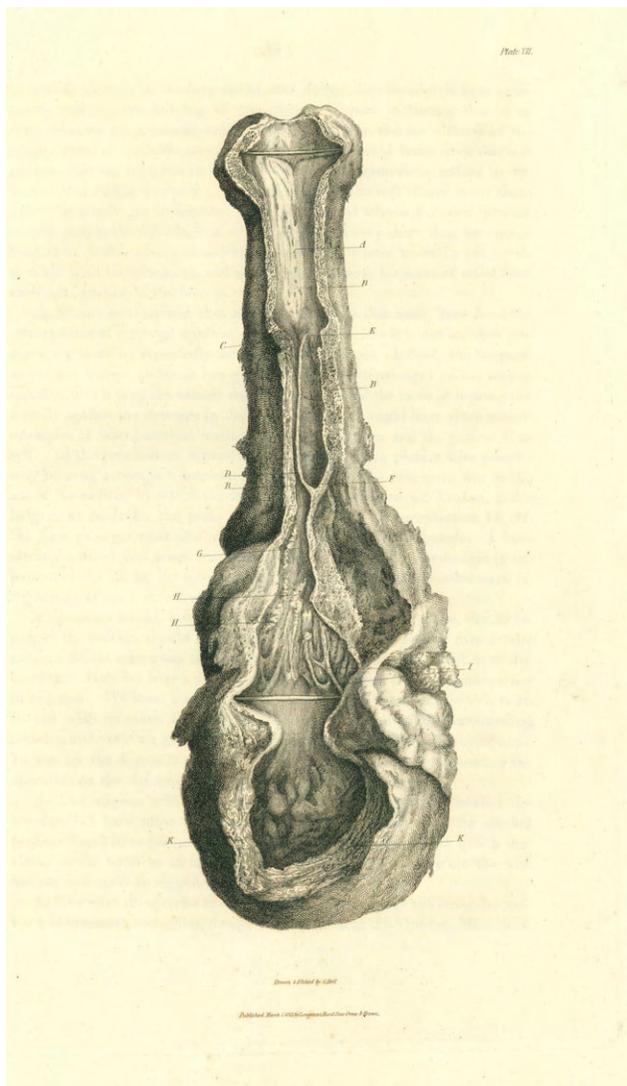
paper used for portions of the work would suggest that sections were printed intermittently rather than all at one time.

It would appear that Babbage's purpose in producing this work was to collect the most significant published writings on his calculating engines, most of which had appeared as obscure pamphlets or in little-read journals, together with a listing of what remained unpublished, including all of Babbage's notebooks and engineering drawings (listed on pp. 271-294), in the hope that his unfinished projects might be completed at some future date. Almost twenty years after Babbage's death, his youngest son, Major-General Henry Prevost Babbage, to whom Babbage had bequeathed his calculating engines and everything pertaining to them, completed the work, incorporating the printed sheets that Babbage had produced along with concluding material, reflecting his own frustrated efforts to effect realization of Babbage's engines.

Were it not for this volume, and for the bibliography of Babbage's works published both here (on the last three printed pages of the book) and in Babbage's autobiography, Babbage's achievements might have been forgotten. As it turned out Babbage's information was never implemented literally, because in the era of human computers there was no pressing need for the machines that Babbage envisioned and designed. Yet because of these published works, Babbage's ambitions and his ideas remained alive in the minds of people working in mechanical computation long after his technology had fallen into obsolescence. When Vannevar Bush suggested in 1936 that electromechanical technology might be the way to realize "Babbage's large conception" of the Analytical Engine, he cited this volume among his references; and in building the electromechanical Harvard Mark I, Howard Aiken saw himself fulfilling Babbage's ambition. However, some experts have inferred that Aiken's knowledge of Babbage's work may have been limited to what he read in Babbage's autobiography, *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*, as Aiken did not include conditional branching in the design of the Mark I—a key idea that Babbage designed into the Analytical Engine. Hyman, *Charles Babbage, Pioneer of the Computer*, 254. The standard bibliography of Babbage's writings by Van Sinderen mentions in item CB80, that Babbage listed a *History of the Analytical Engine* as being "in the press" in 1864. 40343

9. **Bell, Sir Charles (1774-1842).** Engravings from specimens of morbid parts . . . urethra, vesica, ren, morbosa, et laesa. . . . [Fasciculus I—all published.] Folio. vii, 45pp. 12 plates after Bell, some engraved by him, others by Stewart. London: Longman . . . , 1813. 454 x 324 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Faint offsetting from plates, but very good. \$2750

First Edition. Probably the rarest of Bell's publications after his *New Idea*, and one of the finest publications on its

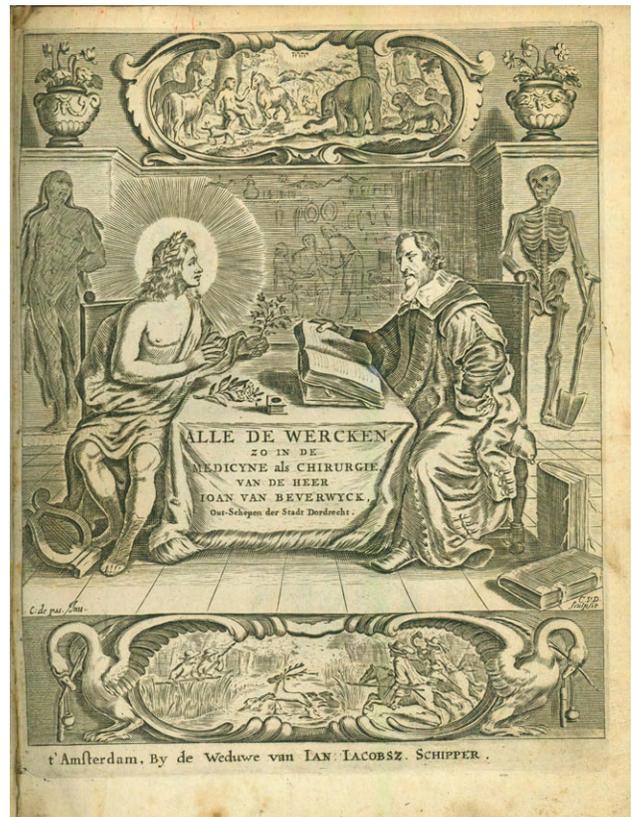


subject, with life-size plates from Bell's drawings, many etched by Bell himself. Goldschmid (103) described the twelve plates as "of the very greatest accuracy."

In 1811 Bell had published his *Diseases of the Urethra* and classified strictures of the urethra. He was one of the few nineteenth century surgeons to give precedence to pathology over complicated instruments in the treatment of strictures. Murphy 463-64. Gordon-Taylor 12. Hirsch. 34987

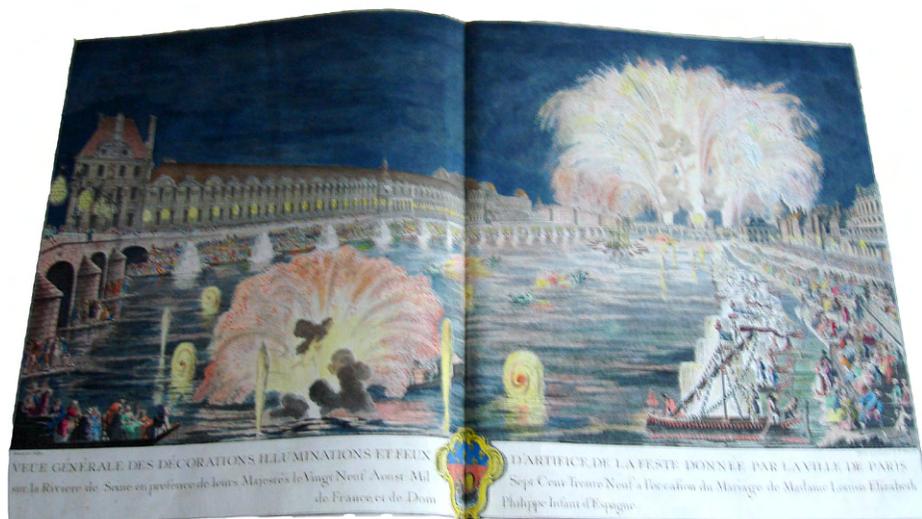
10. **Beverwyck, Jan van (1594-1647).** *Wercken der genees-konste, bestaende in den schat der gesontheyt, schat der ongesontheyt, heelkonste. . .* 4to. [16], 252; [8], 127, [11; 328, 48; [8], 278, [12]pp. Engraved title & many fine plates in text. Amsterdam: Schipper, 1672. 245 x 185 mm. Contemporary Dutch tooled vellum, front hinge cracked. Some dampstaining & a little foxing but a very good copy. Bookplate of Dr. Crawford W. Adams. \$1250

Later edition of an unusual medical and scientific emblem book. First published in 1651, Beverwyck's works



were re-issued periodically to about 1680. He was one of the most distinguished Dutch physicians, a correspondent of Descartes and Harvey. He was one of the first to promote Harvey's ideas on the circulation, both in his own work and through the publication of letters to him from Descartes, signalling the first support for Harvey from a major Continental figure. Harvey's illustrations of the circulation appear in the *Wercken*, as do figures from Beverwyck's relative Vesalius, and Beverwyck's famous response to Montaigne's attack on the medical profession. The first part of the *Wercken*, "Der schat der gesontheyt," is included in Praz, *Studies of 17th Century Imagery* (1964) 270 for its beautiful, large text illustrations (wine, tobacco, exotic peoples). Illustrations in the other parts include a camera obscura, and fine large scenes of medical practice. Hirsch. Wellcome 11 159. 5989

11. **Blondel, Jacques François (1705-74), engraver.** *Description des festes données par la ville de Paris, à l'occasion du mariage de Madame Louise-Elisabeth de France & de dom Philippe, Infant & grand amiral d'Espagne. . .* Large folio. [2] 22pp. 13 spectacular *hand-colored engraved plates* (coloring possibly done at a later date), incl. 8 double-page, engraved by Blondel after Blondel, Salley, Gabriel, Rousset and Servadoni, plus hand-colored title vignette by P. Soubeyran after Edm. Bonchardon. Plate VI misnumbered VIII. Paris: P. G. le Mercier, 1740. 615 x 485 pp. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in



period style. Text and plate leaves mounted on guards, minor foxing and browning, a few insignificant marginal tears repaired. Very good copy. \$20,000

First Edition. A magnificent fête book commemorating the public festival staged by the city of Paris on August 29-30, 1739 celebrating the marriage of Princess Louise Elizabeth of France (1727-59), daughter of Louis XV, to Don Philip (1720-65), Infante of Spain, Duke of Parma, and son of Spain's Philip V. (The union of these two adolescent royals was one of a number of strategies devised by the French government to strengthen ties with Spain, in order to increase France's influence in European affairs.) The fête was planned and directed by the architect and artist Giovanni Servadoni (1695-1766), one of the leading festival designers of his age—it was he who, in celebration of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1749) designed the fireworks display for which Händel wrote his well-known "Music for the Royal Fireworks." Several of the fête's structures, including a magnificent outdoor throne, were designed by the king's architect Jacques Gabriel (1667-1742), the "premier architecte du Roi."

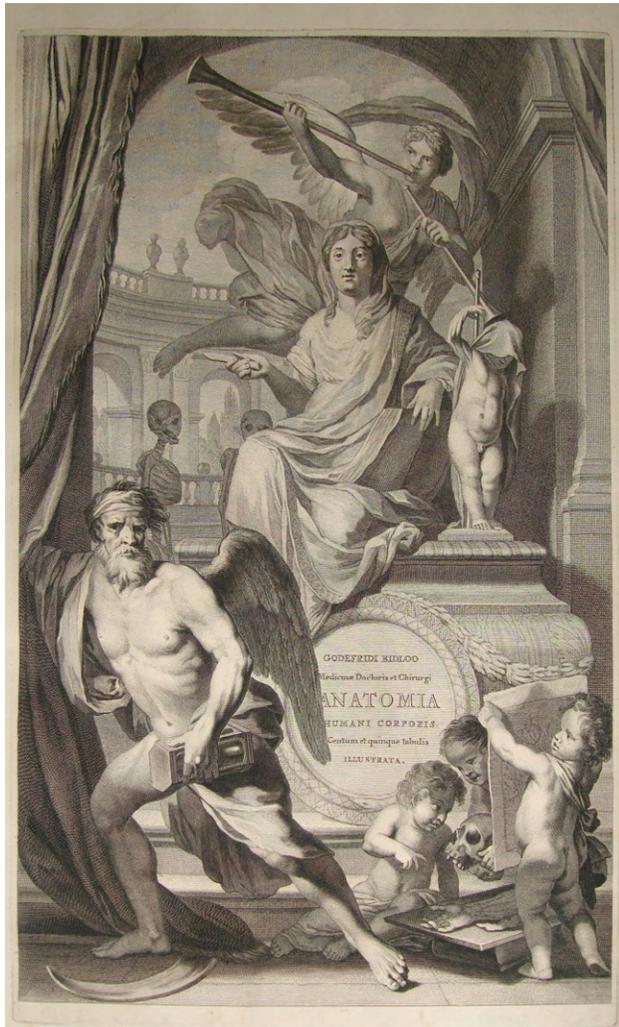
Highlighting the first day of the Paris festival was a magnificent "illumination" staged along the Seine, featuring music, fleets of boats hung with colored lanterns, battling "sea monsters," and a spectacular fireworks show. The second day was devoted to a ball held at the newly renovated Hôtel de Ville, which lasted until the morning of August 31. All of these events, along with the designs executed by Gabriel and Servadoni, are beautifully illustrated in our fête book's large and sumptuously hand-colored plates, engraved by Blondel, who was himself an architect (cf. his *Cours d'architecture* [1771-77]). Copies of this work are fairly common at auction, but none of the copies sold at auction in the last 25 years had colored plates. EB. N.B.G. Benezit. Vinet, *Bib. méthodique et raisonnée des beaux-arts*, 519, calling for a 14th plate; however, none of the copies cited in either OCLC contain this. 37938

Large Paper Copy

12. **Bidloo, Govert (1649-1713).** *Anatomia humani corporis, centum & quinque tabulis, per artificiosiss. G. de Laïresse ad vivum delineatis.* Large folio. [68]ff. Additional engraved title, engraved portrait by Abraham Bloteling after Gérard de Laïresse, 105 numbered engraved plates after Laïresse, probably by Bloteling and Peter and Philip van Gunst (plate 23 folding), number 10 printed on two sheets, printer's woodcut device on title, woodcut initials and tail-pieces. Amsterdam: for the widow of Joannes van Someren, the heirs of Joannes van Dyk, Henry Boom and widow of Theodore Boom, 1685. 628 x 359 mm. Contemporary red morocco gilt with gilt coat-of-arms of Samuel Bernard [Olivier 1042 fer 1] on the sides, gilt edges (rebacked, old spine laid down, corners repaired); leather backed folding case. Lacuna in text leaf 2G repaired with loss of a few words on verso, small tear in plate 23 repaired. *Provenance:* Samuel Bernard (ca 1651-1739) painter and engraver (coat-of-arms on binding); Fenwick Beekman (bookplate); Ira M. Rutkow (pencil signature on rear flyleaf).

\$35,000

First Edition, Large Paper Copy. Considered as an artistic meditation on anatomy, Gérard de Laïresse's designs are a total departure from the idealistic tradition inaugurated by the Vesalian woodcuts. They are also worlds apart from the productions of the Fialetti-Casserio collaboration. Laïresse displayed his figures with everyday realism and sensuality, contrasting the raw dissected parts of the body with the full, soft surfaces of undissected flesh surrounding them; placing flayed, bound figures in ordinary nightclothes or bedding; setting objects such as a book, a jar, a crawling fly in the same space as a dissected limb or torso. He thus brought the qualities of Dutch still-life painting into ana-



tomical illustration, and gave a new, darker expression to the significance of dissection. De Lairese's images of dissected pregnancies and premature infants also reflect compassion—a quality unusual in art that was intended primarily to be scientific.

A painter and writer on art theory, Lairese was influenced by Rembrandt, who painted his portrait in 1665, and also by the French styles of Nicolas Poussin and Claude Lorrain. The French called him the “Dutch Poussin.” Lairese suffered from congenital syphilis, which gave him a deformed nose visible in Rembrandt's portrait. Perhaps because he had always lived with disease Lairese had more than a casual interest in medicine. Syphilis made him blind in 1690, and for the rest of his active life Lairese supported himself by lecturing and writing about art, publishing two books on drawing and painting which were widely reprinted and translated throughout the eighteenth century. Some of Lairese's drawings were probably engraved by Abraham Bloteling. A line engraver and creator of mezzotint plates who worked in both Holland and England, Bloteling was particularly famous for the quality of his mezzotints, for which he initiated a more

thorough system of preparing the grounds, and may have invented the rocker. According to Choulant-Frank, Haller and Moehsen believed that some plates in the series were engraved by the brothers Pieter and Philip van Gunst. Despite imperfections from the point of view of dissection, which Choulant-Frank and others have pointed out, the Bidloo—de Lairese anatomical studies reflect much that is good, including early depictions of skin and hair from observation with a microscope.

Bidloo began this project with de Lairese around 1676 during a period in which he was also writing plays in Amsterdam, obtaining his medical degree, and working as a surgeon. It would appear that Bidloo brought his flair for drama to the conception and realization of this project. The 105 large drawings were probably completed about 1682, after which the plates had to be engraved—a huge production. Choulant-Frank states that after the first edition of 1685, and an edition in Dutch published in 1690, the publishers of Bidloo's atlas gave 300 sets of Lairese's plates to the English surgeon William Cowper. Because the plates had been very expensive to engrave and print it is more likely that Cowper purchased the plates.

In 1698 Cowper reissued the plates under his own name with an English text superior to Bidloo's. **We are offering Cowper's edition as item 29 in the present catalogue.** Even though plagiarism—especially over national boundaries—was commonly tolerated at the time, Bidloo objected strongly. The ensuing controversy between Bidloo and Cowper over Cowper's plagiarism is one of the most famous in medical history. Beekman, “Bidloo and Cowper, Anatomists,” *Ann. Med. Hist.* VII (1935); pp. 113-29 mentions this copy. Garrison-Morton 386. Choulant-Frank p. 250. Dumaitre, *La Curieuse Destinie des Planches Anatomiques de Girard de Lairese* (1982). Hofer, *Baroque Book Illustration*, 146. Norman 231. Roberts & Tomlinson pp. 309-17. Russell, *British Anatomy*, 211. Wax, *The Mezzotint: History and Technique* (1990) 25-26. Wellcome II, p. 165. 40094

13. **Boissier, Henri (1762-1845).** Autograph letter signed to André Melly (1802-51). Geneva, 21 March 1822. 2pp. plus integral address leaf. 202 x 155 mm. Docketed. \$750

From Professor Henri Boissier, founder of Geneva's natural history museum, to the young Swiss businessman André Melly, acting as the museum's purchasing agent in England, regarding the purchase of insect specimens for the museum. Boissier informs Melly that the museum's collections have recently been augmented “par un don de coléoptères de M. le Dr. Peschier où il y a de bonnes choses, & par un achat de quelques bons papillons & insectes exotiques que m'a procuré M. Prévost” [by a gift of coleoptera from Dr. Peschier containing some good things, and by a purchase of several good butterflies and foreign insects from M. Prévost]. This last purchase “a un peu réduit la somme que la

Neuroptères
 Panopae - celui d'Asie et de l'Asie
 Hémiptères -
 Termites ou fourmis blanches.
 Stégans -
 Libellules, orthoptères.

J'ai tenu dans les cas, de la République une amignée destinée
 possible - Mais j'aimerais vous en voir une belle collection en entier.
 Répondre à présent, mon cher Monsieur, par quelle voie parviendra
 j'espère m'y joindre un billet peu pesant; celle de la diligence me
 paraît la meilleure. mes livres commencent dans 15 ou 20 jours
 nous allons les mettre à trois personnes, ainsi les rapporter
 un peu; toutefois, comme les ordres dont j'ai question ne touchent
 pas sur les premiers, j'ai vu avec le ton de mes ordres de
 de les placer dans les casiers - Je pense que vous n'avez
 aucunement besoin de me les faire par d'un de mes collègues
 du Dr. Hebraud.

Ne voudrais-je pas avec autant de plaisir que vous le mot
 de M. Saladin de Brest; en une partie publique, en une partie
 grande pour la science en particulier; en une partie bien sûr pour
 moi - Répondez-moi, si vous le pouvez, au plus vite de M. André de
 avoir l'assurance de mon dévouement, comme mes vœux les plus
 la réussite de tous vos projets -

Boissier

cours avait mit à ma disposition. Je ne peut donc vous faire payer pour le moment qu'un bon de f. 400 que je vous prie d'employer, comme vous le jugerai convenable, surtout en orthoptères, hémiptères & névroptères dont nous sommes très mal fournis" [has reduced somewhat the amount made available to me from the course. At this moment I can only pay you the sum of 400 francs which I urge you to use, as you see fit, primarily for orthoptera, hemiptera and neuroptera, which we greatly lack]. Boissier lists several species of each that he wishes to acquire, including "criquets & sauter[elles] exotiq[ues]" [foreign crickets and grasshoppers] and "termites ou fourmis blanches" [termites or white ants]. He instructs Melly to expedite the shipment of insects to him so that he will have enough time to unpack them and put them in cases.

"Dr. Peschier" may refer to Geneva native Charles Gaspard Peschier (1782-1853), a pioneer of homeopathic medicine in French-speaking countries. M. Prévost, another Genevan, was a founder of the firm of Prévost and Morris in London. Boissier's correspondent, André Melly, ended up settling in England in 1822 (the year that this letter was written), and becoming a prominent businessman in northern England. He acted as agent to the Viceroy of India and then to the Egyptian Government, dying of fever while on a tour of the Nile in 1851. 40466

14. **Bottin, Sébastien (1764-1853).** (1) Autograph letter signed to Admiral Sir [William] Sidney Smith (1764-1840). Paris, July 31, 1821. 1 page plus integral


 Société Royale des Antiquaires de France.
 Glorie majorum.

Monsieur l'Amiral

votre confrère Monsieur Jullien a remis à la société royale des antiquaires
 de France ce vote portant le fac simile et un exemplaire de la
 description d'une plaque d'or portant inscription en langue et
 caractères grecs, du temps du troisième des Ptolémées, qui fut
 trouvée en 1818 dans les ruines de l'ancien Canopus, entre Rosette et
 Aboukir en Egypte, monument qui voutonner sur l'arcade de
 Méhémet Aly Pacha.

la société a été aussi flattée de ce hommage de votre
 part, que contente de pouvoir encore insérer la copie et la
 description dans le troisième volume de ses mémoires dont
 l'impression est sur le point d'être terminée; elle me charge
 de vous l'honneur de vous transmettre ses remerciements
 j'ai été flatté de cette occasion de vous offrir l'hommage
 de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur
 d'être,
 Monsieur l'Amiral,

votre très humble et très obéissant
 Secrétaire
 Le Doyen général de la
 Société royale des Antiquaires de France
 Sébastien Bottin
 Charles de Lablay 36

Paris le 31 Juillet 1821. no
 21

M. l'Amiral Sir Sidney Smith.

blank, on stationery of the Société Royale des Antiquaires de France. 317 x 219 mm. (2) Description d'une plaque d'or portant une inscription en l'ange et caractères grecs, du tems du troisieme des Ptolemés . . . Manuscript in an unidentified hand, possibly that of Smith. N.p., n.d. [1821]. 2-1/2pp. 309 x 202 mm. Minor marginal fraying and spotting, a few small tears along folds. \$1250

From the secretary of the Société Royale des Antiquaires de France to British Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, thanking Smith for the gift of a facsimile of an ancient Egyptian artifact. The original artifact, dating from the reign of Ptolemy III in the third century B.C.E., was a golden plaque measuring 6 x 2.5 inches, with an inscription in Greek commemorating Ptolemy III's dedication of a temple to Osiris. This plaque, discovered by Egyptian workers in the ruins of Canopus in 1818, came into the possession of Egypt's ruler, Mehmet Ali Pasha. Mehmet Ali sent the artifact to Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had played a major role in the defeat of invading French forces in Egypt during the Napoleonic Wars. Smith settled in France after Napoleon's final defeat at Waterloo and remained there for the rest of his life; it is thus not surprising that he presented his gift to a French institution rather than an English one.

Bottin's letter reads in part:

Notre confrère Monsieur Jullien a remis à la Société royale des antiquaires de France, de votre part, le facsimile et un exemplaire de la description d'une plaque d'or portant inscription en l'ange et caractères grecs, du temps du troisième des Ptolémées, qui fut trouvée en 1818 dans les ruines de l'ancien Canopus, entre Rosette et Alexandrie en Egypte, monument que vous tenez de l'amitié de Méhémet Aly Pasha.

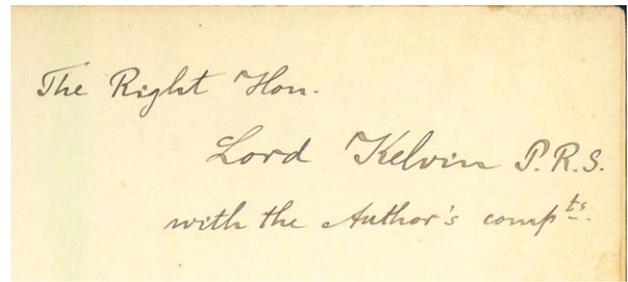
La Société a été aussi flattée de cet hommage de votre part, que contente de pouvoir encore insérer le calque et la description dans le troisième volume de ses mémoires dont l'impression est sur le point d'être terminée ; elle me charge d'avoir l'honneur de vous transmettre des remerciements.

[Our colleague Mr. Jullien has, on your behalf, sent to the Société royale des antiquaires de France a facsimile and copy of the description of a golden plaque bearing an inscription in Greek and in Greek characters, from the time of Ptolemy III, which was found in 1818 in the ruins of ancient Canopus, between Rosetta and Alexandria, which you have through the friendship of Mehmet Ali Pasha.

The Society was so pleased by your gift that it will insert the tracing and description in the third volume of its memoirs, which has nearly finished printing; they have given me the honor of transmitting their thanks.]

The enclosed manuscript description of the plaque and facsimile, possibly written by Smith, goes into further detail about the plaque and the circumstances of its discovery and provenance. It gives the dimensions of the original plaque ("6 pouces de longueur par 2 ½ de largeur") and translates the inscription as "Le Roi Ptolomé [fils] de Ptolomé et Arsinoé frères déifiés, et la Reine Berenice sœur et femme [du dit] [consacrent ou dédient] ce Temple, à Osiris" [King Ptolemy (son) of deified brothers (?siblings?) Ptolemy and Arsinoë, and Queen Berenice sister and wife (of same) (consecrate and dedicate) this temple to Osiris]. Also noted is the fact that the plaque was discovered "sur une pierre fondamentale, entre deux tuiles de matière vitrifiée" [on a foundation stone, between two glazed tiles], and that the glazes on the tiles, one blue and one green, had been analyzed by chemists to discover the nature of their coloring agents. 40473

15. **[Brahe, Tycho (1546-1601).] Dreyer, J. L. E.** Tycho Brahe: A picture of the scientific life and work in the sixteenth century. xvi, 405, [3, incl. pubs. ads.]pp. Frontispiece portrait (partly detached), 4 plates. 225 x 141 mm. Orig. cloth, gilt spine, a little



rubbed. Presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the half-title to **Lord Kelvin** (1824-1907): "The Right Hon. Lord Kelvin P. R. S. with the Author's compts."

\$750

First Edition. "The best single treatment of Tycho's life and work" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). This copy bears the author's inscription to William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), one of the greatest physicists of the nineteenth century. 40318

16. **Bright, Richard (1789-1858).** (1) Fatal epilepsy, from suppuration between the dura mater and arachnoid, in consequence of blood having been effused in that situation. In *Guy's Hosp. Reports* 1 (1836): 36-40. (2) Cases and observations, illustrative of renal disease accompanied with the secretion of albuminous urine [part 1 only]. In *ibid.*, 338-400. (3) Observations on jaundice. In *ibid.*, 604-37. Whole volume, 8vo. [4], xii, 188, [8], 189-414, [14], 415-660, [24]pp. 29 plates (some hand-colored). London: Samuel Highley, 1836. 216 x 135 mm. Half calf, marbled boards c. 1836, rebacked, a bit rubbed. Minor browning and foxing, some of the plates trimmed a little closely touching some keywords and images, otherwise very good. \$3750

First Editions of these three papers, the first containing the earliest description of unilateral ("Jacksonian") epilepsy (Garrison-Morton 4811); the second representing the first part of Garrison-Morton 4207, in which Bright recorded his extended observations of kidney disease; and the third containing the original description of acute yellow atrophy of the liver (Garrison-Morton 3617). The second part of Bright's paper on kidney disease was published in *Guy's Hospital Reports* 5 (1840): 101-61.

Volume 1 of *Guy's Hospital Reports*, in which Bright's three papers appear, contains more Garrison-Morton citations than any other single journal volume—eight in all. Besides those mentioned above, there are the following: (1) **Astley Cooper**, "Case of femoral aneurism for which the external iliac artery was tied" (pp. 43-52; Garrison-Morton

CASE 11.—Fatal Epilepsy, from Suppuration between the Dura Mater and Arachnoid, in consequence of Blood having been effused in that situation.

Philip Dennis, aged 37, was admitted, under my care, July 1, 1835. He was a spare thin man, who had been subject to an affection of the larynx; and was in St. Thomas's Hospital some time before, with a sore over the right eye; which, from the appearance of the scar, now perfectly healed, was probably of a syphilitic character. He was, however, in a fair state of health, so as to gain his livelihood by labour and was occupied in turning a wheel with much force, exactly one week before the time of his admission into the hospital, when, suddenly, his right arm was affected with a kind of cramp; and this feeling seemed to rise towards his face: he then fell insensible, and came to himself in about three-quarters of an hour. On recovering from the fit, he was able to raise his right hand almost as well as ever, and continued to work the whole of that day and the next; but on the following day, whilst sitting at work, he again fell in a fit; and, after being in a deep sleep for some hours, awoke very weak, but still retained the use of his arm. He remained free from any other attack for three days; but on the fourth, which was the day before his admission, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he was again attacked, and had seven fits before ten o'clock at night. Since that time the right arm had been weak, and affected with a tingling sensation, but not paralyzed. The leg of that side was free.

2954); (2) **Cooper**, "Account of the first successful operation, performed on the common carotid artery, for aneurism, in the year 1808 . . ." (pp. 53-58; G-M 2955); **Cooper**, "Some experiments and observations on tying the carotid and vertebral arteries, and the pneumo-gastric, phrenic and sympathetic nerves" (pp. 457-75, 654; Garrison-Morton 2956); (4) **Charles Aston Key**, "Femoral aneurism successfully treated by a ligature of the external iliac artery" (pp. 59-78; G-M 2957); and (5) **Thomas Wilkinson King**, "Observations on the thyroid gland, with notes on the same subject by Sir Astley Cooper," anticipating the endocrine action of the thyroid (pp. 429-56; Garrison-Morton 1126). 38075

17. **Buckland, William (1784-1856)**. Autograph letter signed to Charles Stokes (1783-1853). N.p., 27 Oct. 1836. 3pp. 228 x 187 mm. Small marginal lacuna where seal was broken, light dampstaining along central fold, seal reinforced with clear tape. \$2750

Letter with excellent scientific content from geologist and paleontologist William Buckland, founder of the Oxford school of geology and author of the best-selling *Reliquiae Diluvianae* (1823), which promoted a catastrophist version of Earth's history marked by "discontinuous assemblages of organic life being created and dying out" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Buckland's letter discusses a significant geological discovery—the relationship between the New Red Sandstone strata in England and in Chemnitz, Germany, based on samples of petrified wood found in both regions.

If you have received Bree's Packet
I wish you wd get ready by
Wednesday a short notice on
its contents to be read after
my paper - which I will conclude
with saying, if you wd like
to permit me, that you & Dr
Brown had a discussion re:
botanical examination of
of the nature of the fossil
plants found in this locality
I shall also have a notice on the
existence of Keuper in several
parts of Britain
Wm Buckland is well &
writes in kindest regards
with yours & longings truly
W. Buckland
Wm. Buckland

Many thanks for your letter rec'd at Bristol — I was sorry to miss you in the 12 day I was in London last week. I write to ask if you have rec'd from Revd. Mr. Bree of Allesley near Coventry some polished thin slices of silicified wood which he promised me to send up to you. I was at Allesley last week whither I have been longing to go for the last 10 years & have ascertained that the matrix from which the silicified wood in the gravel & on the surface of the fields of that district has been derived is the lower region of the New Red Sandstone — this discovery is very important in its relation to the equivalent strata near Chemnitz.

Chemnitz is the site of a Permian-era petrified forest, remarkable for its "outstanding three-dimensional preservation of particularly large fossil remains, made possible by siliceous permineralization, [which] provides the opportunity to study the gross morphology, anatomy and internal organization of plant tissues in a way not allowed by other preservational states" (Lucas et al., p. 8). Bree's samples from Allesley were apparently of a similar nature.

I shall present a notice of my evidence of identification, to the Geol. Soc. next Wednesday & I shall be glad to transfer to yourself & Brown the examination & description of the nature of the fossil woods of Allesley. I recognized in Bree's collection which is very large, none of the palms and Dendrolites of Cotton and Sprengel all appeared to be nearer to Coniferae but in the greater no. the annular rings of growth were very obscure. If you have received Bree's packet I wish you

wd. get ready by Wednesday a short Notice on its contents to be read after my paper which I concluded with saying, if you will permit me, that you & R.

Brown have undertaken the botanical examination of the nature of the fossil plants found in the locality. . . .

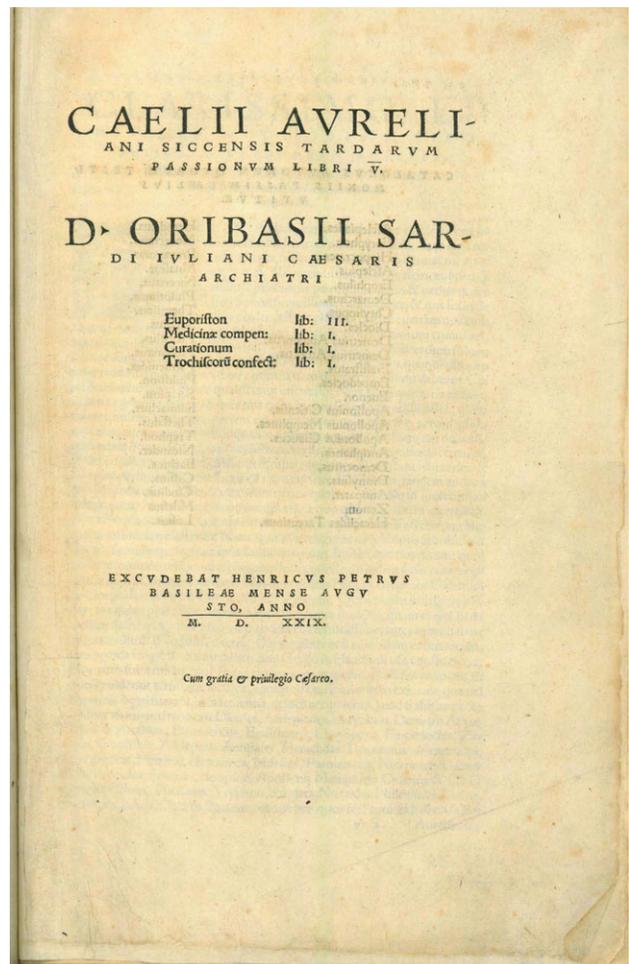
“R. Brown” refers to botanist Robert Brown (1773-1858), best known for naming the cell nucleus and for being the first to observe the seemingly random movement of particles suspended in a liquid or gas — what we now call Brownian motion. Brown’s investigations of the cellular tissues of fossilized woods are noted in Buckland’s *Geology and Mineralogy Considered with Reference to Natural Theology* (1836), published the same year this letter was written. Rev. William Thomas Bree (1786-1863), vicar of All Saints’ church in Allesley, was a noted observer of all aspects of natural history who wrote many articles and letters on local plants, insects and bird life, a large number of which were published in *Loudon’s Magazine of Natural History* between 1829 and 1837. Buckland’s correspondent was Charles Stokes, a stockbroker and amateur geologist who collected specimens of petrified wood.

Buckland stated in his letter that he would present his “notice of my evidence of identification” to the Geological Society on the following Wednesday (Nov. 1); however, he did not do so until December 14 (see *Proceedings of the Geological Society of London* 2 [1838]: 439). Buckland’s paper, titled “On the Occurrence of Silicified Trunks of Large Trees in the New Red Sandstone Formation of Poikilitic Series, at Allesley, near Coventry,” was followed by “Further Notice on a Partially Petrified Piece of Wood from an Ancient Roman Aqueduct at Eilsen, in the Principality of Lippe-Buckeberg,” by Stokes. Lucas et al., “Non-Marine Permian Biostratigraphy and Biochronology: An Introduction,” *Geological Society, London, Special Publications* 265 (2006): 1-14. 40462

The High Point of Graeco-Roman Medical Achievement

18. **Caelius Aurelianus (fl. 5th cent. A.D.).** Caelii Aureliani Siccensis tardarum passionum libri V. D. Oribasii Sardi Iuliani Caesaris archiatri Euporiston . . . Medicinae compen: . . . Curationum . . . Trochiscoru[m] confect.: . . . Folio. [20], 345 (i.e., 245) [1]pp. Basel: Henricus Petrus, August 1529. 310 x 200 mm. Old (16th cent.?) vellum-covered boards, a little worn and stained, rebaked in 16th-century style. Gutter & lower margins of title-leaf skilfully repaired, occasional browning & foxing, 1 or 2 small tears skilfully mended. Old marginal notes in ink on several leaves, mostly in the beginning. Very good copy.

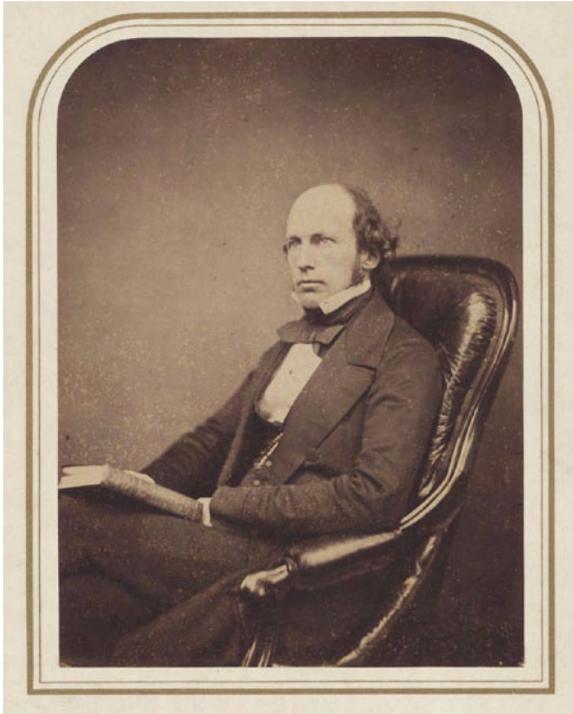
\$4750



Editio Princeps. “From a clinical point of view, the two works of Caelius Aurelianus, based on Greek originals by Soranus of Ephesus now lost, represent the *high-point of Graeco-Roman medical achievement* [emphasis ours].” The Greek physician Soranus of Ephesus, one of the most important medical practitioners in the Roman Empire of the second century C.E., was a member of the methodist school of medicine, which rejected the theory of humors in favor of one based on atomism; it was this school that first developed the useful distinction between chronic and acute diseases, which Soranus detailed in his *Peri oxeon kai chronion pathon*. This work is now lost, so that Caelius’s Latin rendition represents the *only extant version* of this important treatise.

The present work, containing only the books on chronic disease, marks the first appearance in print of any part of Caelius’s Latin version of Soranus (a partial edition of the books on acute disease, edited by Johann Guintere von Andernach, was published in Paris by Simon de Colines in 1533; and the first complete edition of the books on chronic and acute disease was published in Lyons in 1566). *Tardarum passionum* contains one of the best early descriptions of epilepsy (Garrison-Morton 4808.1), including its convulsive and comatose forms; see Temkin, *The Falling Sickness*

(2nd ed. 1971), which cites Caelius's work more than thirty times in its discussion of epilepsy in antiquity. Also included is Caelius's discussion of insanity, which represents the most sensible and humane treatment of this disorder among the ancient medical writers; see Garrison-Morton 4915.1. Published with Caelius's text are some excerpts from the writings of the Greek physician Oribasius (fl. 4th cent. A.D.), best known for his medical compendium *Iatrikai synagogai* (Collectiones medicae). Garrison-Morton 1959.1: D.S.B. Garrison, *Hist. Neur.*, p. 22. Norman 386. Stillwell 528. 29265

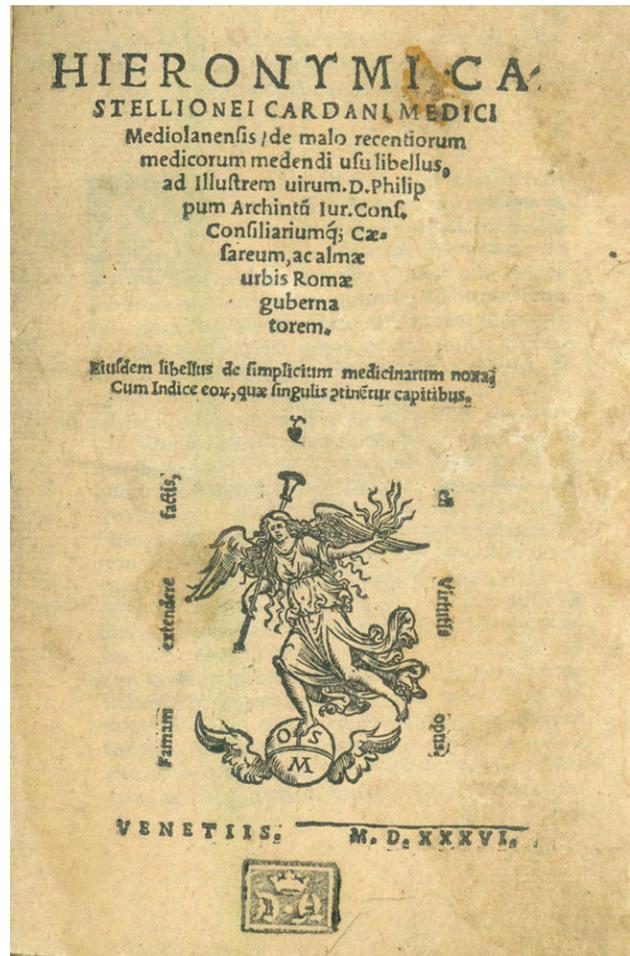


19. **Carpenter, William B. (1813-85).** Portrait photograph from *Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities* (London, 1856-60). 304 x 254 mm. Light brown-tinging at edges. \$1750

Portrait of English physiologist and naturalist William B. Carpenter, from Maull and Polyblank's *Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities* (1856-60). Carpenter performed valuable researches in marine zoology and in comparative neurology, and is recognized as one of the founders of the modern theory of the adaptive unconscious—he observed that the human perceptual system and the mechanism of human thought operates almost completely outside of conscious awareness. 40210

First Description of Typhus & a Rickettsial Infection

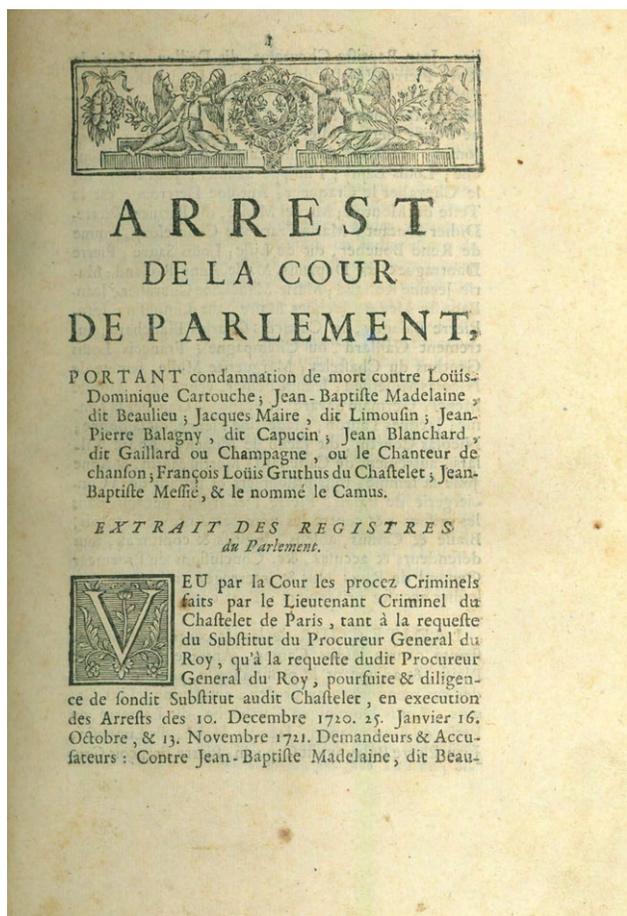
20. **Cardano, Girolamo (1501-76).** De malo recentiorum medicorum medendi usu libellus . . . Eiusdem libellus de simplicium medicinarum noxa. 8vo.



105, [7]pp. (last leaf blank). 146 x 97 mm. Modern limp vellum, 16th century style. Faint staining on first & last leaves, slight browning, some printed glosses minutely cropped, but still fine. Small old armorial stamp on title & colophon. A few 16th century annotations. Venice: Ottaviano Scoto, 1536.

\$4750

First Edition of the first description of typhus, and of a Rickettsial infection. Cardano called it “morbus pulcaris” or “flea-like disease” because the spots in typhus resemble flea-bites. The description is found in *De malo recentiorum medicorum medendi usu*, which translates as “On the bad practices of modern physicians.” Not distinguishing typhus from measles is the thirty-sixth “fatal error” of the physicians. *De malo* was Cardano's first book; it sold very well, except among the physicians whose colleague Cardano wanted to become. Cardano's criticisms, however, put sufficient pressure on the Milan physicians that they offered him some concessions, and this in turn opened the way to triumph for Cardano, who rose to the second most prominent physician in Europe after Vesalius. *This book is extremely rare*; the great medical collectors had later editions (Waller and Cushing) or none (Osler). Garrison-Morton 5370. Ore, *Cardano* (1965)12-13. Major 161-64. Durling 841. 13193



Crime and Punishment During the Ancien Régime

21. **[Cartouche, Louis Dominique Bourguignon (1693-1721).]** Collection of 76 official court records relating to the arrests, trials, sentences and executions of Cartouche and members of his criminal gang. Various places and publishers, 1721-22. **With:** 62 documents, including official arrest and sentencing records, relating to crimes committed in France in the 17th and 18th centuries. Various places and publishers, 1676, 1716 and 1727-64. **138 documents in total.** Various sizes (mostly 4to). 247 x 177 mm. Bound together in one volume, 18th cent. mottled calf, gilt spine, leather label, light wear. Minor foxing, a few leaves repaired, but overall fine. Manuscript notations on a few leaves. Manuscript label reading “Ex libris C. T. Noël du Payrat” on front pastedown, referring either to French jurist Pierre Théodore Noël du Payrat (1761-1832) or a member of his family; see below. Complete listing available. \$18,500

An extraordinary collection of 17th and 18th century French legal documents and other papers on specific crimes

committed in France during this period. Over half the documents relate to the arrests, trials and punishments of Louis Dominique Bourguignon, called Cartouche, and his notorious “Cours des Miracles” gang of criminals. One of France’s most famous outlaws, Cartouche has been portrayed (and romanticized) in countless stories, plays, songs and films, including the 1962 film “Cartouche,” starring Jean-Paul Belmondo and Claudia Cardinale. His crimes and those of his followers are exhaustively detailed in this collection, which consists chiefly of documents issued by the Cour de Parlement de Paris, the *ancien régime*’s primary legislative and judicial body.

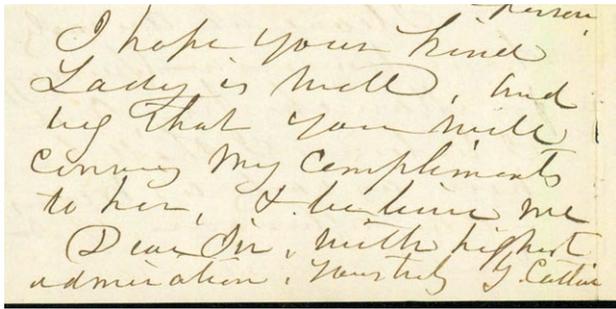
Cartouche was the son of a wine merchant. After expulsion from school he became the head of a gang in Normandy, and then served for a time as a police informant before joining the army. Upon leaving the army, Cartouche and some of his fellow soldiers formed a new criminal gang, headquartered in the Cours des Miracles, a notorious Parisian slum. The Cours des Miracles gang, which appears to have had over one hundred members (both male and female), was an early example of organized crime in France: Cartouche had himself elected leader, and punished challenges to his authority with death. Members of Cartouche’s gang terrorized the city with almost daily robberies and murders; they were especially feared for their attacks on carriages traveling from Versailles to Paris.

Betrayed by one of his accomplices, Cartouche was arrested on January 6, 1721 and thrown into prison. Believing that his gang would rescue him, he at first refused to divulge any information to the authorities, even when subjected to the *question extraordinaire*, a particularly brutal form of judicial torture. Cartouche was scheduled to be executed on November 27, 1721, and hoped for rescue up until the last minute; however, when he finally realized his gang had broken faith with him, he begged the officiating priest for a reprieve so that he, in turn, could betray his former associates. On November 28, after making his confession, Cartouche was broken on the wheel (*rompu vif*), the standard execution for robbers and brigands in 18th-century France. One of the documents in the collection, dated November 26, 1721, records the death sentence given to Cartouche and seven of his associates by the Cour de Parlement de Paris.

After Cartouche’s execution, most of the remaining Cours des Miracles gang members were arrested and tried for their crimes, which included murder, armed robbery, breaking and entering, stealing from churches and royal residences, receiving stolen goods, and harboring other criminals. These proceedings, which took place at the Cour de Parlement de Paris in the summer and fall of 1722, are recorded in documents in the collection. The sentences included hanging, being burned alive, the wheel, branding, whipping, the stocks, banishment and the galleys.

Of the remaining documents in this collection, the most interesting are a defense of the notorious Marquise de Brinvilliers (no. 1), executed in 1676 for poisoning her family; the arrest records of Robert-François Damiens (no. 130), drawn and quartered in 1757 for attempting to stab Louis XV, and of Damiens's family (no. 131), arrested and punished for their association with him; and a record of the judgment against the famous French smuggler and bandit Louis Mandrin (no. 122). The remaining documents record arrests and punishments for diverse crimes, including theft, pimping, infanticide, fraud, heresy, and refusing a dying person the last rites.

This remarkable collection on crime may have been assembled by Pierre Théodore Noël du Payrat, seigneur de Razat (1761-1832), jurist, King's counsel, acting procurer general of the Parlement of Paris, delegate from the Dordogne to the États généraux in 1789, and member of the Council of Five Hundred. Noël de Peyrat's descendants still maintain the Chateau de Razat and its important library of books on jurisprudence. 39858

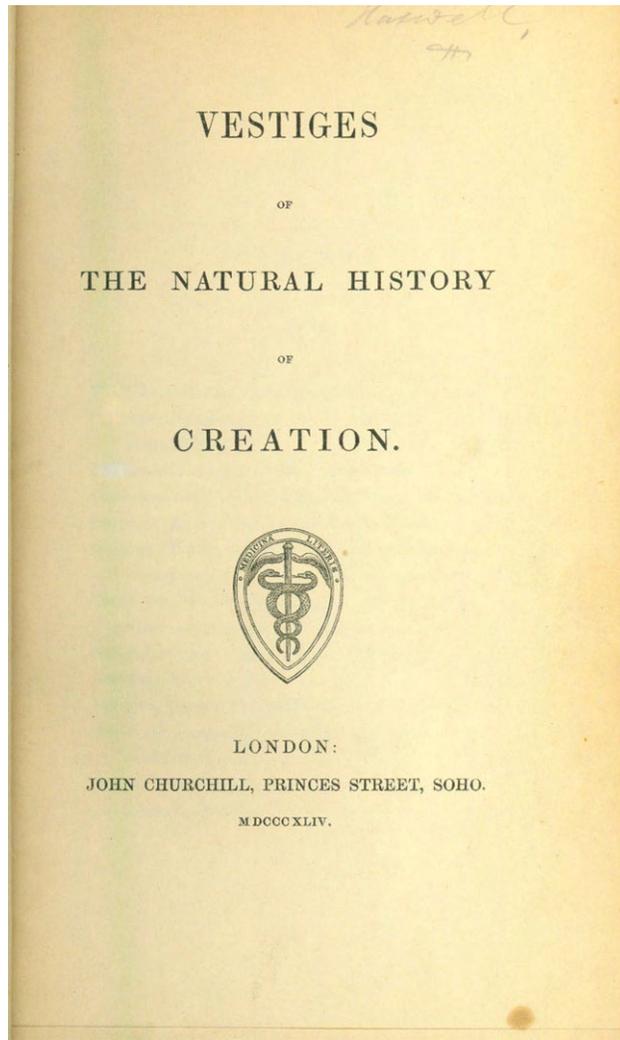


22. **Catlin, George (1796-1872).** Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. N.p., n.d. ("Monday evening"). 2-1/2pp. Tiny pin-holes in gutter margin, traces of mounting on blank verso of second leaf. \$750

From the noted American painter, famous for his portraits of Native Americans in the Old West. Catlin's letter was most probably written in the 1840s, when he was touring England and Europe with his "Indian Gallery" of paintings and artifacts.

Returning too late from Preston I could not reach your house on Sunday evening & my avocations since have been such as to prevent me as yet from calling on you. I leave at an early hour tomorrow (Tuesday) for Manchester . . . I am anxious to visit the Earl of Derby on my return, and to gain an interview . . .

Letters from Catlin are *rare*. 40489



First Full-Length Exposition in English of an Evolutionary Theory

23. **[Chambers, Robert (1802-71).]** Vestiges of the natural history of creation. vi, 390pp. London: John Churchill, 1844. 204 x 122 mm. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, rebacked preserving most of the original spine. Light toning.

\$4500

First Edition of the first full-length exposition in English of an evolutionary theory of biology; it was the most sensational book on its subject to appear prior to Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*. By stating the case for evolution in a manner comprehensible to the general public, if not acceptable to the scientific community, Chambers's book absorbed the worst of the general public opposition to the concept, thus helping to prepare the way for the *Origin*. Chambers's work was one of the greatest scientific best-sellers of the Victorian age, going through at least twelve large editions in

England, numerous American editions, and several foreign-language translations.

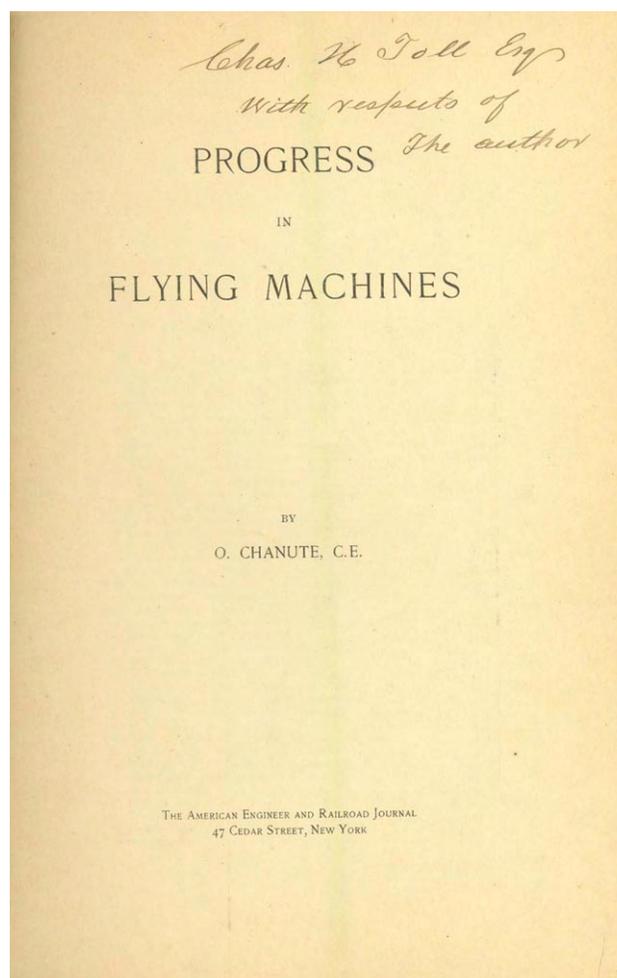
Chambers's *Vestiges* has an important connection not only to the history of biology but to the history of computer science, as it played a significant role in transmitting some of Charles Babbage's pioneering ideas on programming and coding mathematical operations. Babbage, in his *Ninth Bridgewater Treatise* (1837), had likened the Creator to a kind of master computer programmer (although this term did not exist in Babbage's time), and the operations of the universe to a gigantic program whose myriad changes over time had been set up from the very beginning. Babbage's ideas were alien to most of the Victorian public, since virtually no one in Babbage's time was accustomed to thinking in terms of a programmed series of mathematical operations. However, Babbage's ideas about natural laws resembling "programs" received a much wider audience through the *Vestiges*. The thirteenth chapter of *Vestiges*, entitled "Hypothesis of the development of the vegetable and animal kingdoms," is devoted to the question of how the earth's most complex organisms could have evolved from its simplest, given the observed fact that "like begets like." On pages 206-211 of the 1844 edition, Chambers showed that evolutionary change occurring over long periods of time could be seen as similar to the workings of Babbage's Difference Engine, programmed from the beginning of its operation to produce in sequence several different series of numbers according to a succession of mathematical rules. This is one of the very earliest references to computing within the context of biology.

During the whole time which we call the historical era, the limits of species have been, to ordinary observation, rigidly adhered to. But the historical era is, as we know, only a small portion of the entire age of our globe. We do not know what may have happened during the ages which preceded its commencement, as we do not know what may happen in ages yet in the distant future. All, therefore, that we can properly infer from the apparently inevitable production of like by like is, that such is the ordinary procedure of nature in the time immediately passing before our eyes. Mr. Babbage's illustration powerfully suggests that this ordinary procedure may be subordinate to a higher law which only *permits* it for a time, and in proper seasons interrupts and changes it (Chambers 1844, 211).

Origins of Cyberspace 55. 40487

*First Organized and Published
Collection of Aviation Research—
Presentation Copy*

24. **Chanute, Octave (1832-1910).** Progress in flying machines. iv, [2], 308pp. Text illustrations. New York: American Engineer and Railroad Journal,



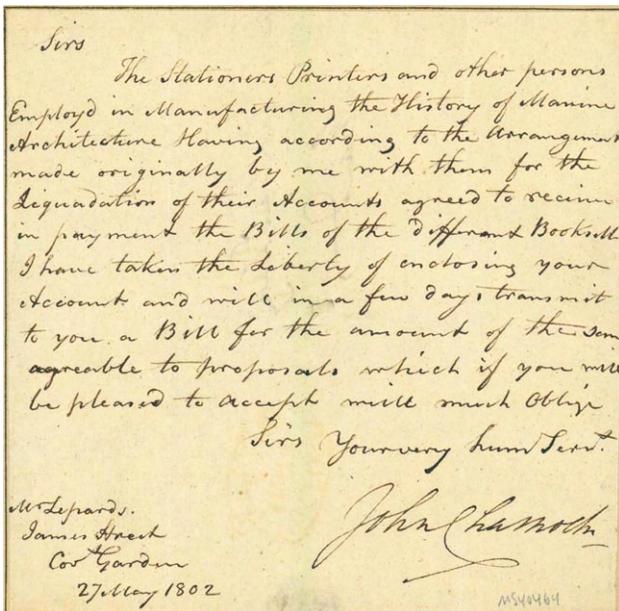
[1894]. 220 x 149 mm. Original cloth stamped in gilt and blind, light wear at extremities and corners. Light toning, but very good. *Presentation copy, inscribed by Chanute* on the title: "Chas. H. Toll Esq. with respects of the author." Halftone photograph of Chanute tipped to front pastedown. \$6000

First Edition of the first organized and published collection of aviation research—a work which profoundly influenced the Wright Brothers. This is the only inscribed presentation of this rare work we have seen in more than forty years in the book trade.

Chanute, a brilliant and innovative railroad engineer, first became interested in aviation in 1875, and after his retirement in 1890 devoted all of his time to promoting this new science. He began collecting data from flight researchers all over the world, which he published in a series of articles in *The Railroad and Engineering Journal* between 1891 and 1893. A year later Chanute's articles were published in book form as *Progress in Flying Machines*, a work that represents the first organized and published collection of aviation research. In collaboration with other researchers, Chanute also conducted several experiments with various types of

gliders, concluding from these investigations that the best way to achieve extra lift without a prohibitive increase in weight was to stack several wings one above the other. This led him to design the unmotorized Chanute biplane, upon which the Wright brothers based their first glider. Chanute and the Wright brothers became acquainted in 1900, when Wilbur Wright wrote to Chanute after reading *Progress in Flying Machines*. Chanute visited Kitty Hawk several times and helped to publicize the Wrights' work.

There were two prominent American men named Charles H. Toll at the turn of the twentieth century: a former state attorney general of Colorado, and an important Southern California financier. Because Chanute used the expression "Esq." after Toll's name it is more likely that the recipient was the former attorney general. 40400



25. **Charnock, John (1756-1807)**. Autograph letter signed to Mr. [J. P.] Lepard. N.p., 27 May 1802. 1 page. 150 x 152 mm. Offered with an engraved portrait of Charnock measuring 162 x 128 mm.

\$950

From the author of *A History of Marine Architecture* (1801-1802) to the publisher J. P. Lepard, regarding payment for printing costs of the *History*:

The Stationers Printers and other persons employd in manufacturing the History of Marine Architecture having according to the arrangement made originally by me with them for the liquidation of their accounts agreed to receive in payment the bills of the different booksellers. I have taken the liberty of enclosing your account and will in a few days transmit to you a bill for the amount of the same agreeable to proposals which if

you will be pleased to accept will much oblige Sirs your very hum. srvt. John Charnock.

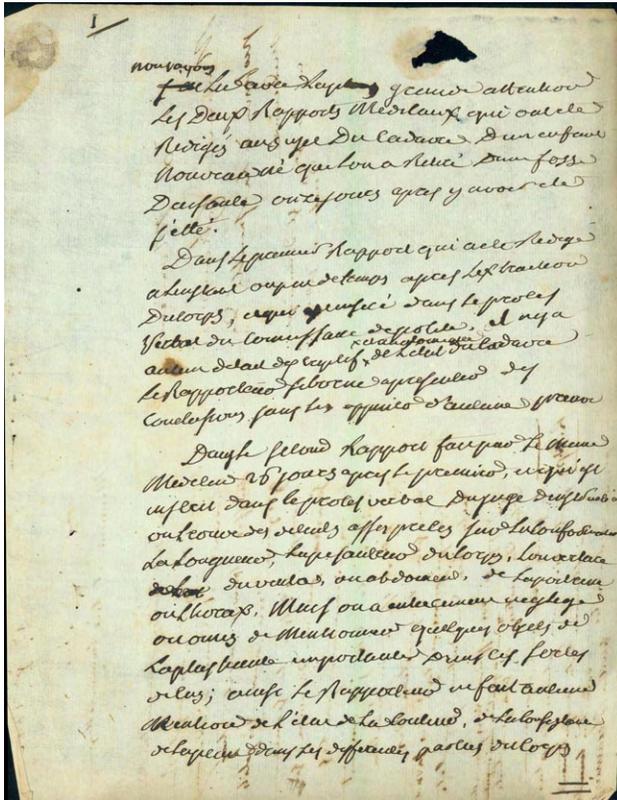
Charnock's *History of Marine Architecture* was the first serious study of British naval architecture. Written at the start of the Napoleonic Wars, Charnock's work "followed the opinions of sea officers in over-praising French ships and designs at the expense of their British equivalents establishing a tradition that has only recently been reassessed" (*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*). Leopard is not listed in the imprint of Charnock's work, but was evidently involved in some aspect of its production. 40464

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

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

Chaussier, a pioneer in forensic medicine, introduced the teaching of legal medicine in France in 1790. He began his medical career in Dijon, where he taught anatomy, chemistry and material medica at the Dijon Academy. In 1794, at the request of the French government, Chaussier went to Paris to help reorganize the country's system of medical education through the creation of the Écoles de Santé. He afterwards served as professor of anatomy in the new school, taught the course of chemistry and medicine at the École Polytechnique, and worked as a physician at the Hospice de la Maternité, where he conducted research on teratology and forensic medicine. During his long and distinguished medical career Chaussier earned a reputation as an expert in legal medicine, giving consultations, writing forensic reports, and publishing several works on the subject, including *Manuel médico-légal des poisons* (1824), *Recueil de mémoires, consultations, et rapports sur divers objets de médecine légale* (1824) and *Mémoire médico-légal sur la viabilité de l'enfant naissant* (1826).

This is the only autograph manuscript by Chaussier we have handled in more than forty years of trading. It is also the only manuscript we have ever handled in which the author wrote his draft on the back of other documents. The manuscript is a draft of a review of two earlier medical reports concerning the case of a newborn infant found dead in a



cesspool. Chaussier's handwriting is difficult to read, and we have not been able to decipher all of the draft; however, we have been able to determine that much of the draft is devoted to discussing the state of the dead infant's lungs, in an attempt to determine whether the infant had begun to breathe before its demise. Chaussier describes the appearance of the lungs of dead infants in similar cases:

Un enfant naissant meurt quelques minutes après avoir respiré et dans ces cas, dont nous avons souvent des exemples à l'hospice de la maternité, les poumons sont toujours développés, rosés, crépitants, leur poids [...] et lors qu'on les met dans l'eau ils submergent complètement.

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

And elsewhere:

Mais remarquons . . . selon qu'un enfant est mort après avoir respiré, faut-il donc en conclure ainsi qu'on le fait trop souvent que cet enfant a été tué.

[But note. . . if a child died after breathing, it should be concluded as one does too often that this child was killed.]

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

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

Monsieur et très honoré collègue,

On doit traiter une question de médecine légale au sujet d'un chevreuil et d'une dindonneau truffée trouvés morts chez Gri[...] rue neuve des petits champs no. 4. La séance s'ouvrira par une discussion sur les empoisonnements par les huitres le 24 jvr. courant à 3h et ½. On écoutera avec soin la question des champignons malgré les favorites [...] du docteur [?poulet].

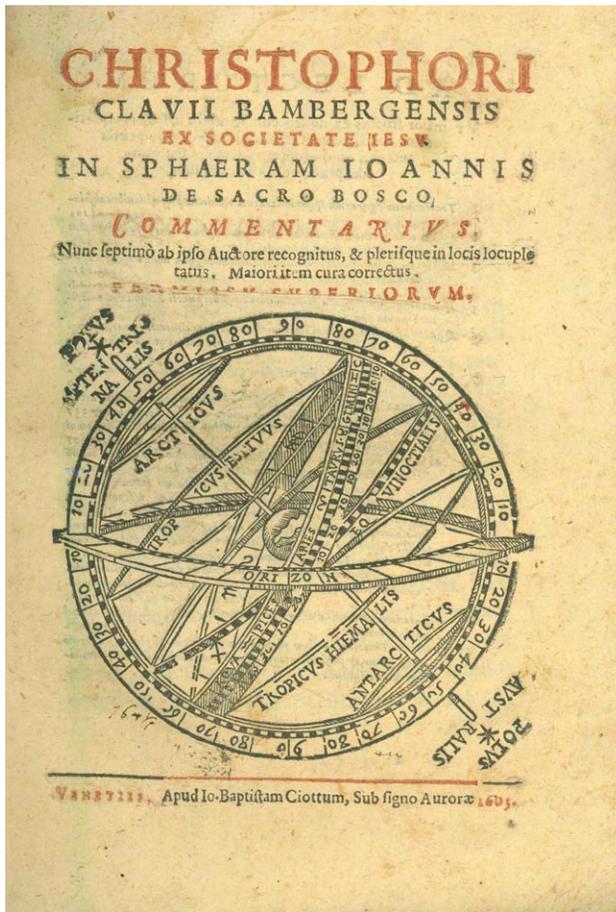
Voyez, si vos affaires vous permettent d'être du [...] dans des questions aussi importantes. Ce sera pourtant la [...] et pour moi en particulier un plaisir de plus. J'ai l'honneur d'être parfaitement Monsieur et cher maître votre très humble serviteur Recamier.

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

See if your affairs will allow you to be [...] on such important questions. This will yet be [...] and for me in particular an additional pleasure. I have the honor to be, Monsieur and dear master, your very humble servant, Recamier.]

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

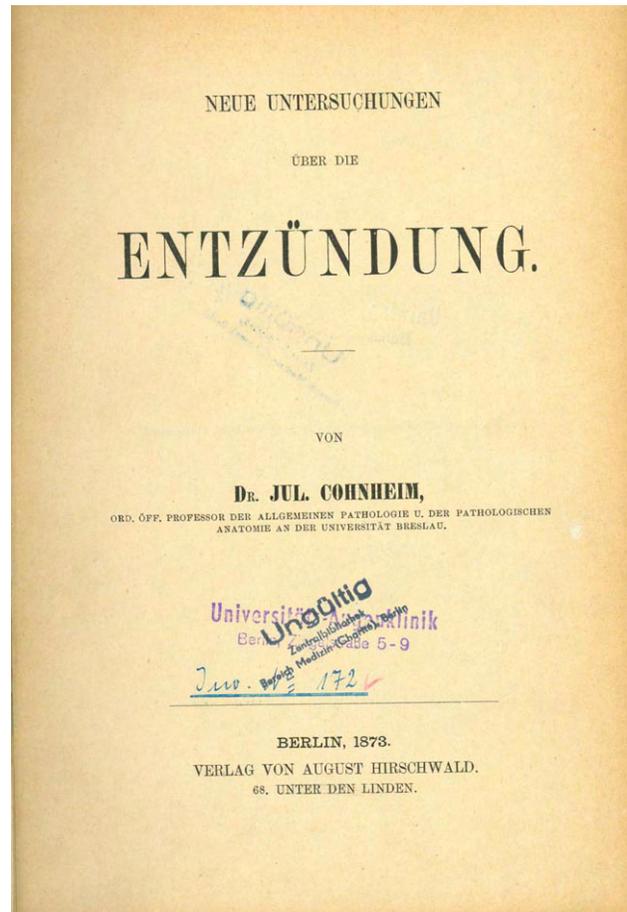
27. **Clavius, Christophorus (1538-1612).** In *sphaeram Ioannis de Sacro Bosco commentarius*. Venice: apud Io. Baptistam Ciottum, 1603. 4to. [32], 483, [1] pp. Woodcut text illustrations. Limp vellum c. 1603. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. \$2500



Seventh edition of this very widely used textbook. Clavius, a member of the Jesuit order, was one of the most respected astronomers in Europe. He was the main architect of the Gregorian calendar (which we use today). His commentary on the *Sphaera* of Sacrobosco, first published in 1570, demonstrates his adherence to the geocentric model of the universe sixty years after publication of Copernicus' *De revolutionibus*. 40331

28. **Cohnheim, Julius (1839-84).** (1) *Neue Untersuchungen über die Entzündung*. [4], 85 [[3]pp. Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1873. **Bound with:** (2) *Untersuchungen ueber die embolischen Prozesse*. [8], 112 [2]pp. Folding chromolithographed plate. Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1872. Together 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. 224 x 152 mm. Half cloth c. 1873, a little rubbed, paper label with library shelf-mark on spine. Lightly browned, otherwise very good. Early owner's signature on flyleaf, library stamps on endpapers, title of first work, and a few other leaves. \$1500

First Editions. Cohnheim, a pupil of Virchow, was one of the foremost pathologists of the 19th century. His work on inflammation, described in (1) above, showed one of the essential characteristics of inflammation to be the passage of blood leucocytes through the capillary walls and their



accumulation at the site of the injury. In (2), Cohnheim set forth the doctrine of infarction as the result of occlusion of terminal arteries, overturning the previous theory that the phenomenon was due to capillary occlusion in the region involved. Long, *Hist. Path.*, pp. 159-61. Garrison-Morton 2302 & 3010. Bedford 907 (*Embolischen Prozesse*). Waller 2047 (*Entzündung*); 2050 (*Embolischen Prozesse*). 29300

Baroque Anatomy

29. **Cowper, William (1666-1709).** The anatomy of humane bodies. . . . Folio. [72]ff. including mezzotint portrait by Smith after Closterman, allegorical engraved title attributed to **Abraham Bloteling** (1640-90) with pasted-on English title in cartouche as usual, second engraved title with vignette by Sturt. 114 plates (2 folding, 105 designed by **Gérard de Laresse** [1640-1711] & probably engraved by Bloteling, 9 mostly drawn & engraved by M. van der Gucht. London: Sam. Smith & Benj. Walford, 1698 [printed at the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford]. 569 x 353 mm. Panneled calf c. 1698, rebacked, corners repaired, endpapers renewed, some rubbing & wear. Portrait, which is

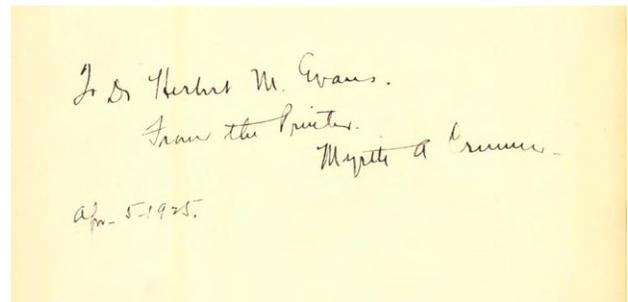


often missing, mounted as always, tears in folding plates and a few other plates repaired, some dust-soiling (especially to portrait) & fraying, light foxing & spotting as in virtually all copies due to mineral deposits in the paper. Very good copy. Early owner's inscription on flyleaf: "Olim liber Rob. Lynch / Nunc autem Geo. LeGrand." \$15,000

First Edition in English of the original plates designed for **Govert Bidloo** by Gérard de Lairesse, a painter who rivaled Rembrandt in popularity in his time. **We are offering the original edition of Bidloo's atlas as number 12 in the present catalogue.** Bidloo's text, however, was widely criticized, and possibly because of this Cowper acquired 300 sets of the original engravings to accompany an entirely new text in This reissue was *limited to 300 copies*. The new English text was clearly superior, and the basis for later Latin editions, and Cowper also commissioned nine excellent additional plates for the edition. However, Cowper, did not acknowledge Bidloo, even going so far as to paste over Bidloo's name with his own in the cartouche on the engraved allegorical title. This action resulted in a bitter plagiarism

dispute between the two, one of the most famous in medical history. In 1700 Bidloo went so far as to publish his *Gulielmus Cowper, criminalis literari citatus, coram tribunali* attacking Cowper in considerable detail.

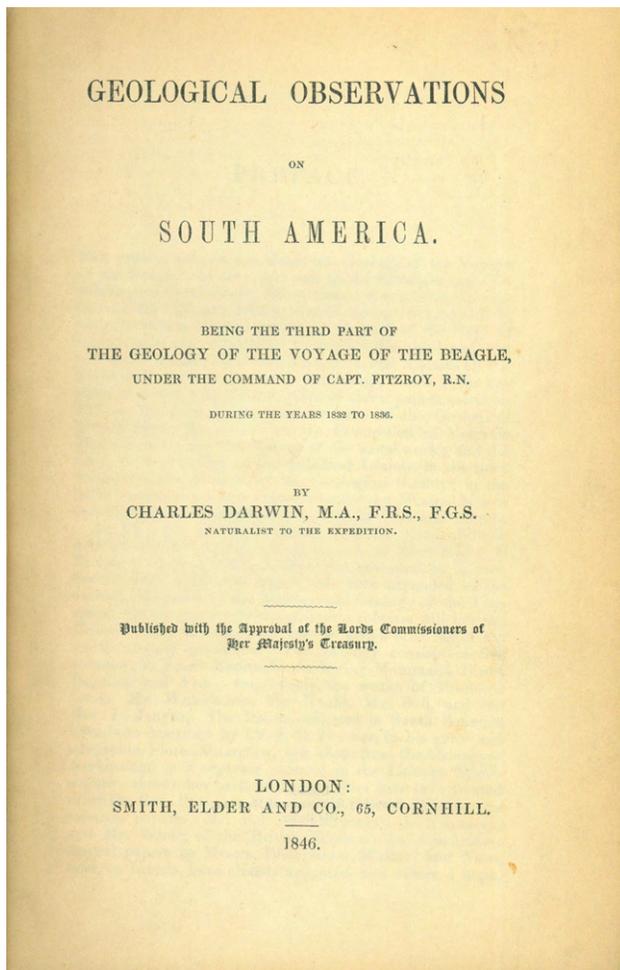
Considered as an artistic meditation on anatomy, Lairesse's designs are a total departure from the idealistic tradition inaugurated by Vesalius. Lairesse displayed his figures with every-day realism and sensuality, contrasting the raw dissected parts of the body with the full, soft surfaces of undissected flesh surrounding them; placing flayed, bound figures in ordinary nightclothes or bedding; setting objects such as a book, a jar, a crawling fly in the same space as a dissected limb or torso. He thus brought the qualities of Dutch still-life painting into anatomical illustration, and gave a new, darker expression to the significance of the act of dissection. Choulant-Frank 250. Dumaitre, *Gérard de Lairesse* (1982). Hofer., *Baroque Book Illustration*, 146. Russell 211. 39289



30. **[Crummer, LeRoy (1872-1934)]**. A list of old medical books, books on the history of medicine, and medical bibliography, and a list of medical portraits, in the possession of. . . . Cataloged and compiled by Myrtle A. Crummer. 4to. xii, 236, 10pp. Mimeographed text. Frontispiece. N.p., 1925. 273 x 214 mm. Original blue boards, cloth spine, paper label on front cover, light wear to corners. Light browning, but very good. *Presentation inscription from Myrtle Crummer to Dr. Herbert M. Evans* on the front endpaper: "To Dr. Herbert M. Evans. From the Printer. Myrtle A. Crummer. Apr. 5 1925."

\$750

First Edition, privately issued in a very small edition by Crummer's wife, who also performed the chore of mimeographing the catalogue. Crummer "was eminently successful as a physician and equally so as a bibliophile. Accompanied by his wife, he made periodic trips of the main book centers of Europe, amassing a remarkable library of which two catalogues were prepared. The first, *A List of Old Medical Books* . . . contains a foreword by LeRoy Crummer describing some of his experiences in book-collecting, and lists 936 books and 257 portraits" (Besson, *Thornton's Medi-*



cal Books, Libraries and Collectors, p. 290). Mrs. Crummer presented this copy to fellow medical book collector Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), co-discoverer of vitamin E (see Garrison-Morton 1055). 38095

31. **Darwin, Charles (1809-82)**. Geological observations on South America. Being the third part of the geology of the voyage of the Beagle. 8vo. vii, [1], 279, [1] pp., uncut and partially unopened. Advertisements on T4v. Frontispiece folding engraved map by J. Dower, five folding plates numbered I-V, including folding hand-colored geological cross-section. Plate I lithographed by Reeve Bros., plates II-V engraved by George Brettingham Sowerby, Jr. (1812-1884); wood-engraved text illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, 1846. Original purple cloth, faded as always, very skillfully rebacked, retaining the original spine and original endpapers. Very good copy from the library of marine biologist Perry W. Gilbert (1912-2000), with his signature, dated 3 January 1952, on the front endpaper. \$15,000

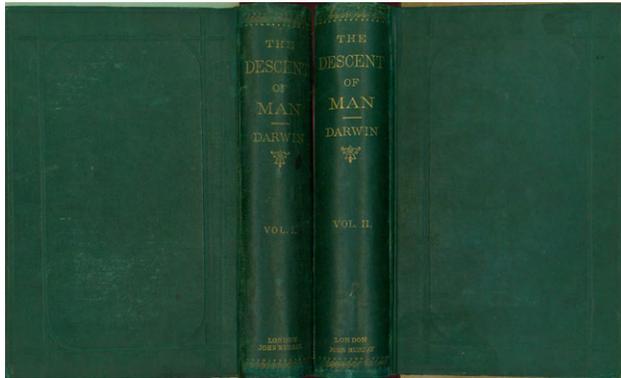
First Edition of the third, last, and rarest of Darwin's geological reports on the Beagle voyage. In it he described the pampas, the plateaus and the Andes, showing how they had been gradually pushed up in the way that Lyell surmised without the introduction of catastrophic events. The descriptions of secondary fossil shells from South America, illustrated in Sowerby's plates, are by Edward Forbes. Of the three volumes of geological writings that Darwin published after the voyage of the *Beagle*, this volume is by far the rarest. Most probably the printing was smaller than the first two volumes. Freeman 273. Norman 587. 40279

The Origin of Man—Presentation Copy in the Rare Presentation Binding

32. **Darwin, Charles (1809-1882)**. The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. 2 vols., 8vo. viii, 423 [1], 16pp pub. adverts.; viii [2], 475 [1]pp., 16 pp. pub; adverts. Text wood-engravings. London: John Murray, 1871. 185 x 124 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines, Vol. I recased, one leaf starting from Vol. II. Some foxing but very good otherwise. *Presentation copy*, inscribed "From the Author" in a secretarial hand on the front flyleaf of Vol. I, and with the edges of both volumes trimmed before binding; see below. Boxed. \$17,500

First Edition, First Issue, distinguished by the presence of the "Postscript" leaf in Vol. II tipped in after p. viii, and "transmitted" appearing as the first word on p. 297 of Vol. I. Twelve years after the publication of the *Origin*, Darwin made good his promise to "throw light on the origin of man and his history" by publishing the present work, in which he compared man's physical and psychological traits to similar ones in apes and other animals, and showed how even man's mind and moral sense could have evolved through processes of natural selection. In discussing man's ancestry, Darwin did not claim that man was directly descended from apes as we know them today, but stated simply that the extinct ancestors of *Homo sapiens* would have to be classed among the primates. This statement was (and is) widely misinterpreted by the popular press, however, and caused a furor second only to that raised by the *Origin*. Darwin also added an essay on sexual selection, i.e. the preferential chances of mating that some individuals of one sex have over their rivals because of special characteristics, leading to the accentuation and transmission of those characteristics.

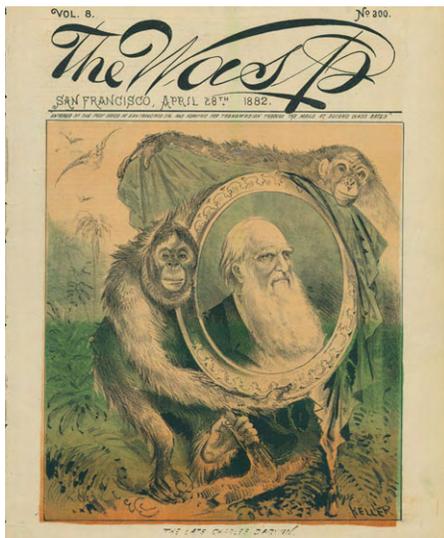
This copy was specially prepared for presentation by having its edges trimmed by the binder, resulting in a book shorter and narrower than the regular version. The original cloth binding is also comparatively shorter than that of the regular version. It was one of Darwin's idiosyncrasies that he



despised books that had to be opened with a paper knife before they could be read; in the *Life and Letters* (Vol. iii, p. 36), his son Francis wrote of this characteristic:

This was a favourite reform of my father's. He wrote to the Athenaeum on the subject, Feb. 5, 1867, pointing out that a book cut, even carefully, with a paper knife collects dust on its edges far more than a machine-cut book. He goes on to quote the case of a lady of his acquaintance who was in the habit of cutting books with her thumb, and finally appeals to the Athenaeum to earn the gratitude of children "who have to cut through dry and pictureless books for the benefit of their elders." He tried to introduce the reform in the case of his own books but found the conservatism of booksellers too strong for him. The presentation copies of all his later books were sent out with the edges cut.

Freeman 937. Garrison-Morton 170. Norman 599. 40449

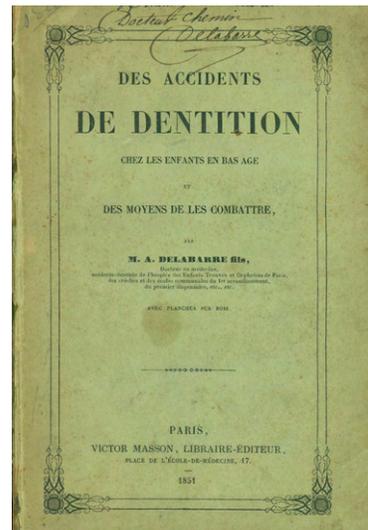


33. **Darwin, Charles (1804-82).** The late Charles Darwin. Chromolithograph portrait by G. Frederick Keller, published on the front self-wrapper of *The Wasp*, Vol. 8, no. 300 (San Francisco, April 28, 1882). 340 x 261 mm. A few tiny tears in left and top margins, but very good. \$350

Satirical image showing a framed portrait of Darwin draped in mourning black, held by two chimpanzees. The image appeared on the front wrapper of the April 28, 1882 issue of *The Wasp*, a weekly satire magazine published in San Francisco and distinguished by its unusual (for the time) mass-produced chromolithographs. 40422

34. **[Darwin, Charles (1809-82).]** The Linnean Society of London. Darwin-Wallace celebration. Programme of the proceedings at the reception . . . 6pp. [London,] 1908. 223 x 158 mm. Original printed self-wrappers. Moderate browning, fore-edges a bit frayed. \$450

Program for the celebration held at the Linnean Society on July 1, 1908 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Darwin and Wallace's joint announcement of the theory of evolution by natural selection. The program includes a catalogue of "Objects exhibited in the Library" and a list of "Lantern Demonstrations" (i.e., slide shows). 40476



35. **Delabarre, Antoine (1819-78).** Des accidents de dentition chez les enfants en bas age, et des moyens de les combattre. xvi, 135, [1]pp., 32-page publisher's catalogue. Wood-engraved text illustrations. Paris: Victor Masson, 1851. 222 x 144 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, spine worn and chipped with partial loss. Minor foxing. Presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front wrapper: "Hommage de l'auteur a Mr. le Docteur Chemin. Delabarre." \$950

First Edition. A treatise on dental problems in young children and on the means of treating them, by the surgeon-dentist of the Foundling and Orphan's Hospital of Paris. Delabarre is best known for having introduced the use of gutta-percha in dental prostheses. Hoffmann-Axthelm, pp. 264 & 293. 40346

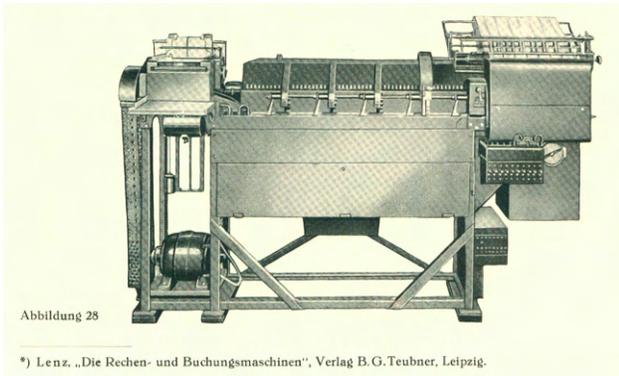


Abbildung 28

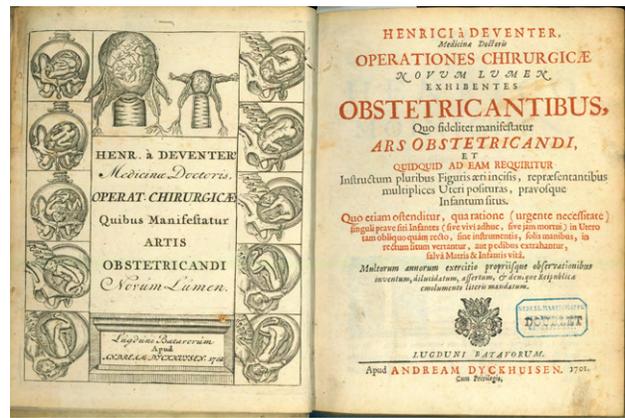
*) Lenz, „Die Rechen- und Buchungsmaschinen“, Verlag B.G.Teubner, Leipzig.

36. **Deutsche Hollerith Maschinen Gesellschaft.** Festschrift zur 25-Jahrfeier . . . 133pp. Text illustrations, including several full-page. Berlin-Lichterfelde: [DeHoMaG,] November 1935. 301 x 210 mm. Original linen cloth, title in brown on front cover and spine, small split in front inner hinge, rust-mark from paper clip on front pastedown. Two sets of leaves partially stuck together (pp. 27-30 and 47-50) probably due to an error in the printing and binding process, marginal tear in pp. 47-48, but otherwise a very good to fine copy. Laid in is a printed presentation card from the company, with the stamp “Reichs=u. Pr. Verk. Min. 5 Dez. 1935.” \$350

First Edition of this lavishly illustrated festschrift volume celebrating the first 25 years of the Deutsche Hollerith Maschinen Gesellschaft, the German subsidiary of IBM. During the 1930s DeHoMaG manufactured the punch-card tabulating equipment used by the Nazi government in censuses and administration. The relationships among DeHoMaG, IBM, and the Third Reich have been fully documented by Edwin Black in his *IBM and the Holocaust: The Strategic Alliance between Nazi Germany and America's Most Powerful Corporation* (2001). 40496

37. **Deventer, Hendrik van (1651-1724).** *Operationes chirurgicae novum lumen exhibentes obstetricantibus.* . . . 4to. Engraved title, [18], 274, [6]pp. 38 figures on 35 sheets, some signed Phi[lippe] Bouttats. Leiden: Dyckhuisen, 1701. 198 x 157 mm. Dutch tooled vellum c. 1701. Minor worming in inside covers & first & last 2 or 3 leaves, light foxing & browning, but a fine copy, in an unrestored Dutch binding. Small stamp of Dutch library on printed title. Booklabel of Hector Treub (1856-1920), professor of obstetrics & gynecology at Leiden & Amsterdam (see Hirsch). \$2750

First Edition in Latin. See Garrison-Morton 6253, citing the Dutch original published the same year. The Latin edition is more elegantly printed, the dedication is to a noted



medical figure, rather than to the city fathers of The Hague, and the homely portrait of Deventer is removed from the title page, along with religious quotations (Deventer was a member of a pious sect).

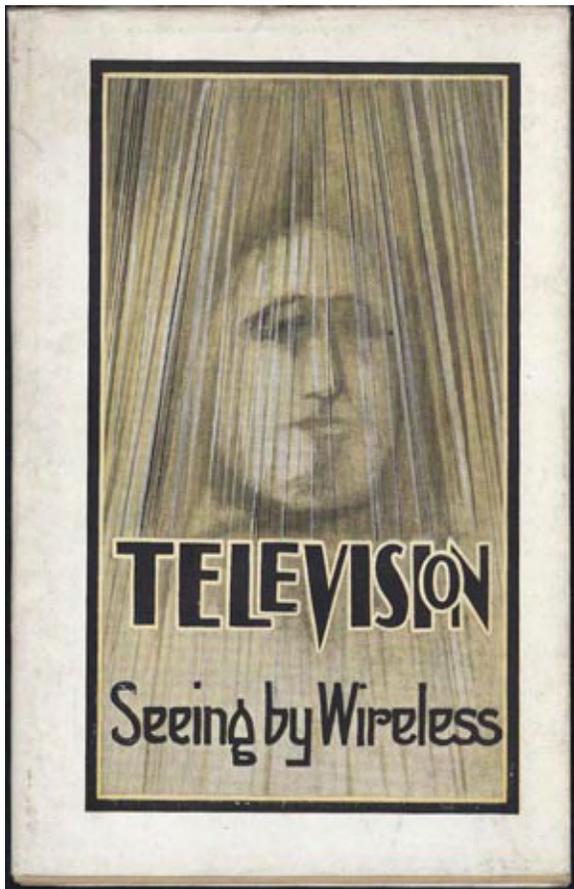
Deventer gave the first accurate description of the female pelvis and its deformities, thus providing the practical basis for modern obstetrics. Deventer made it absolutely clear that the woman's bony pelvis was unyielding during labor, and that pelvic abnormalities and deformities of the spine as well had to be considered by the obstetrician. He corrected Mauriceau's misconception of the growth of the uterus in pregnancy, and made the first attempt at an accurate description of the axis of the birth-canal.

Deventer “became interested in bone deformities because of his extensive experience in obstetrics, unusual for a male practitioner at that time. He noted, first, the many abnormal pelvis which interfered with parturition. Among them were many cases associated with scoliosis. The latter condition attracted his attention, and much of his effort thereafter was spent in the study of spinal deformities. His fame in these matters became so great that his practice was confined almost entirely to obstetrics and deformities of the spine and pelvis. He left excellent descriptions of abnormalities commonly found in the pelvis and vertebral column, and in discussing treatment, advocated the use of suspension apparatus for the correction of scoliosis. . .” (Bick 56).

Operationes chirurgicae was translated into German, French and English. Deventer's knowledge of the pelvis was not superseded until the mid-nineteenth century. Speert, *Milestones* 159 & *Iconographia* 212 & 517. Thoms 11-15. Cutter & Viets 13. 7960

First Book on Television in English

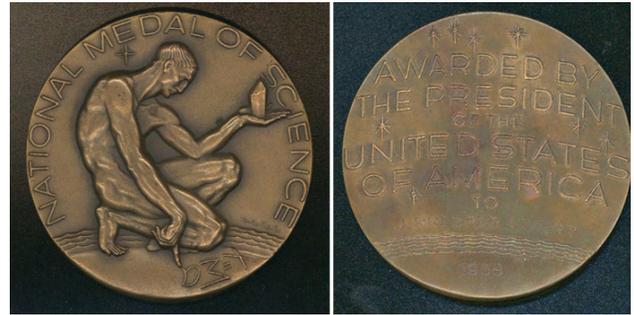
38. **Dinsdale, Alfred.** *Television: Seeing by wireless.* 8vo. 62pp. London: W. S. Caines for Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1926. 186 x 125 mm. Original printed paper boards, pictorial dust-jacket. Very fine copy Boxed. \$9500



First Edition of the *first book in English on television*. Dinsdale discusses the technical challenges faced by early experimenters (Jan van Szczepanik, Boris Rosing, Denoys von Kihaly and others), but focuses primarily on the work of the Scottish engineer John Logie Baird (1888-1946), the first person to produce televised pictures of objects in motion. In February 1924 Baird produced the first television image in outline, and in April 1925 he transmitted the first pictures between two televisions. By the following October Baird had succeeded in transmitting images with gradations of light and shade, and on January 27, 1926, he successfully transmitted recognizable human faces between two rooms by television. Of Baird's early experiments, Dinsdale writes: "Baird's weird apparatus—old bicycle sprockets, biscuit tins, cardboard discs and bullseye lenses, all tied together with sealing wax and string—failed to impress those who were accustomed to the shining brass and exquisite mechanism of the instrument maker. The importance of the demonstration was, however, realized by the scientific world . . ." (p. 49). Although he did not succeed in producing a viable system of television, Baird paved the way for future technical developments. Television reached a state of technical feasibility in 1931, and the first high-definition broadcasting system was launched in London in 1936 by the BBC.

The copy we are offering is in nearly pristine condition, and is the finest copy we have seen in our four decades in busi-

ness. The Richard Green copy, with a tape repair on the back panel of the dust-jacket and some minor rubbing, sold at Christies' on June 17, 2008 for \$16,250.00. Shiers, *Early Television: A Bibliographic Guide to 1940*, 841. 40292



39. **[Eckert, J. Presper (1919-95)]. United States. President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.** (1) Bronze medal with "National Medal of Science" lettered on the obverse and "Awarded by the President of the United States of America to J. Presper Eckert 1968" on the reverse. In leather case. 83 mm. diameter (medal); 122 x 122 mm. (case). (2) The National Medal of Science is awarded by the President of the United States of America to J. Presper Eckert for pioneering and continuing contributions in creating, developing, and improving the high-speed electronic digital computer. 1968. Signed by Lyndon B. Johnson. Broadside. 483 x 381 mm. (3) Engraved invitation to the award ceremony at the White House, in cover addressed to "Miss Laura Eckert" and postmarked Washington, Jan. 10, 1969. 4 cards plus envelope. Cards measure 116 x 145 mm., 90 x 116 mm., 75 x 116 mm., and 77 x 110 mm.; envelope measures 118 x 150 mm. (4) Presentation of the National Medal of Science. . . . Printed program. [Washington, D. C.] January 17, 1969. Original printed wrappers. 4pp. 242 x 172 mm. (5) Group of 5 black and white photographs taken at the National Medal of Science award ceremony. N.p., 1969. 218 x 280 mm. Provenance: the J. Presper Eckert papers.

\$9500

Eckert, together with his partner John Mauchly, invented the first general-purpose digital computer (the ENIAC), founded the first commercial computer company in the United States (the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation) and designed the UNIVAC, the first commercially sold computer in the United States. In 1968 Eckert was one of twelve recipients of the National Medal of Science, receiving this honor for "pioneering and continuing contributions in creating, developing, and improving the high-speed electronic digital computer." The National Medal of Science—

the most prestigious scientific award given in the United States—was established by act of Congress in 1959 “to provide recognition for individuals who make outstanding contributions in the physical, biological, mathematical, and engineering sciences” (in 1980 Congress expanded this recognition to include the social and behavioral sciences). Eckert was presented the National Medal of Science on January 17, 1969, by outgoing president Lyndon B. Johnson, whose signature appears at the foot of the accompanying certificate (no. [2]). One of the photographs in no. (5) shows Eckert receiving the medal from Johnson; the remaining four show Eckert with vice president Hubert H. Humphrey. *Origins of Cyberspace* 1359. 40305

*Presented to Einstein's Close
Friend and Collaborator, Michele
Besso, with Besso's Annotations*

40. **Einstein, Albert (1879-1955).** Strahlungs-emission und -Absorption nach der Quantentheorie. Offprint from *Verh. Deutsch. Phys. Gesellsch.* 18, nr. 13/14 (1916). 8vo. 318-323pp. Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1916. 228 x 157 mm. Original yellow printed wrappers, creased vertically. Fine. Presented to Einstein's close friend Michele Besso (1873-1955), with his annotations in pencil in several places.

\$15,000

First Edition, Rare Author's Presentation Offprint Issue, with the printed caption “Überreicht vom Verfasser” on the front wrapper. This copy was presented to Einstein's close friend Michele Besso, Einstein's collaborator on the researches leading to Einstein's general theory of relativity. Einstein and Besso had met as students at the Federal Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, and later worked together at the patent office in Berne. The two men would often engage in long discussions of physics and mathematics, with Besso functioning as Einstein's sounding board; Einstein even credited Besso with “many useful suggestions” in his 1905 paper on special relativity. In 1913, the year that Einstein published the first version of his general theory of relativity, the two men collaborated on the Einstein-Besso Manuscript of calculations of the precession of the perihelion of Mercury, the purpose of which was to test the validity of Einstein's theory. It was his discovery of errors in these calculations that led Einstein to abandon the first version of his theory, and to return to ideas that eventually resulted in the theory of general relativity as we know it today. Einstein's first systematic account of the general theory, titled “Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie,” was published in the *Annalen der Physik* in March 1916.

In July 1916 Einstein returned to the subject of quantum theory, and in the next eight months published three overlapping papers on the subject, the first of which was “Strah-



lungs-emission und -Absorption nach der Quantentheorie.” In his correspondence with Besso that year Einstein described the progress of his researches:

In November 1916 Einstein wrote to Besso: “A splendid light has dawned on me about the absorption and emission of radiation.” He had obtained a deep insight into the meaning of the heuristic principle, and this led him to a new derivation of Planck's radiation law. His reasoning is contained in three papers, two of which appeared in 1916 and the third one early in 1917. His method is based on general hypotheses about the interaction between radiation and matter (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, p. 405).

...

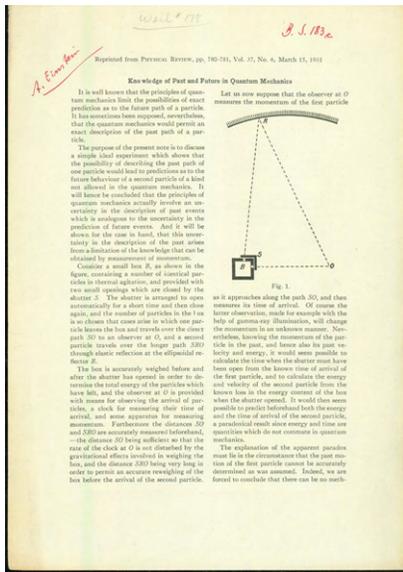
When Einstein returned to the radiation problem in 1916, the quantum theory had undergone a major change. Niels Bohr's papers had opened a new and fertile domain for the application of quantum concepts—the explanation of atomic structure and atomic spectra. In addition Bohr's work and its generalizations by Arnold Sommerfeld and others constituted a fresh approach to the foundations of the quantum theory of matter. Einstein's new work showed the influence of these ideas. He had found still another derivation of Planck's black-body radiation

law, an “astonishingly simple and general” one which, he thought, might properly be called “the derivation” [Einstein in a letter to Besso, 11 August 1916] of this important law (DSB).

“Strahlungs-emission und –Absorption nach der Quantentheorie” contains the coefficients of spontaneous and induced emission and absorption. It includes the equation $E_m - E_n = h\nu$, which

established a bridge between blackbody radiation and Bohr’s theory of spectra. About the assumptions he made the above derivation [see Pais, p. 406], Einstein wrote: “The simplicity of the hypothesis makes it seem probable to me that these will become the basis of the future theoretical description.” That turned out to be true (Pais, p. 407).

Janssen, “The Einstein-Besso Manuscript, the Perihelion Motion of Mercury, and the Genesis of the General Theory of Relativity,” in *The Einstein-Besso Working Manuscript*, catalogue for Christies’ sale no. 8572 (Nov. 5, 1996). Weil 85. BRL 81. 40291

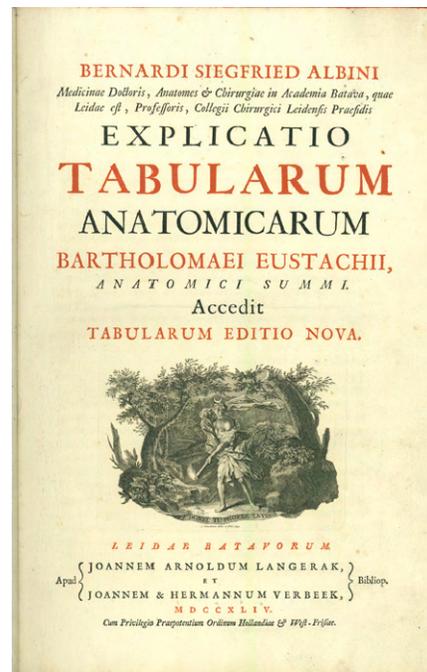


Written while Einstein was in California

41. **Einstein, Albert (1879-1955); Richard C. Tolman (1881-1948) & Boris Podolsky (1896-1966).** Knowledge of past and future in quantum mechanics. Offprint from *Physical review* 37 (1931). Single sheet, unbound. Light toning, but very good. Einstein’s name and other docketing information in an unknown hand in red ink on first page. \$950

First Edition, Offprint Issue. A single sheet offprint, of obvious rarity. During Einstein’s first visit to California in

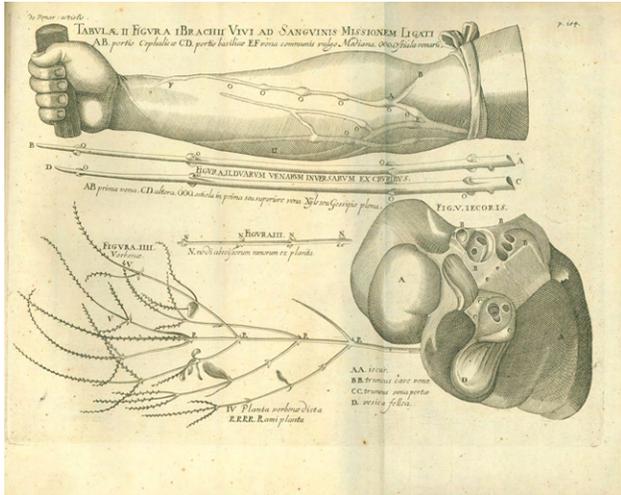
1930-31, he produced the present study of the measurement problem in quantum mechanics in collaboration with Richard Tolman, dean of the graduate school at the California Institute of Technology, and the Russian-born physicist Boris Podolsky. The paper discusses “a simple ideal experiment which showed that the possibility of describing the past path of a particle would lead to predictions as to the future behavior of a second particle of a kind not allowed in quantum mechanics” (p. [1]). Contrary to some earlier suppositions that “the quantum mechanics would permit an exact description of the past path of a particle,” the authors’ analysis of their thought experiment led to “an uncertainty in the description of past events which is analogous to the uncertainty in the prediction of future events” (*ibid.*). Weil 178. Mehra & Rechenberg, *The Historical Development of Quantum Theory*, pp. 717-18. 40495



42. **Eustachi, Bartolomeo (c. 1510–74). Bernardi Siegfried Albinus [1697–1770]** . . . explicatio tabularum anatomicarum. . . Folio. [8], 28, 277, [3]pp. 47 copperplates with outlines (7 with 2 outlines each), engraved by **Jan Wandelaar** after the originals. Leiden: Langerak & Verbeek, 1744. 383 × 250 mm. 18th or 19th cent. boards, somewhat rubbed, rebaked in calf. Occasional minor foxing, but a fine copy, with clean plates. \$3750

First Albinus Edition. The beautiful edition of Eustachi’s anatomical plates edited by Albinus, with plates engraved after the originals by his artist Wandelaar. Albinus extensively annotated his edition and had the newly engraved copies of the plates accompanied by separate out-

line plates of equal size with explanatory letters; thus his edition “is the most desirable for purposes of study” (O’Malley in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). If Eustachi’s plates had been published in Eustachi’s lifetime, when he had them engraved, he would have ranked with Vesalius as the founder of modern anatomy. See Garrison-Morton 391. Garrison, *History of Medicine*, p. 336. Choulant/Frank 202. 24659



Finest of the Collected Editions

43. **Fabrizio, Girolamo [Fabricius ab Aquapendente] (ca. 1533-1619)**. *Opera omnia anatomica et physiologica*. . . . Cum praefatione Bernardi Siegfried **Albini** (1697-1770). Folio. [48], 452, [22]pp. Eng. front. port., 61 copperplates (many folding); numerous text woodcuts. Leiden: van Kerckhem, 1738. 330 x 210 mm. (uncut). 18th century quarter red morocco, marbled boards, some rubbing and wear but sound. Minor foxing and toning, but a very fine uncut copy. \$7500

First Edition of the Albinus edition of Fabrizio’s collected works, 1738 issue, with the date altered on the title from “MDCCXXXVII” to “MDCCXXXVIII.” Probably the finest of the collected editions of Fabricius’s celebrated anatomical and physiological works, describing the valves in the veins, the embryonic development of the chick and other animals, as well as his studies on the anatomy of the eye, ear and throat, the physiology of muscle, etc. See Garrison-Morton 465-66, 757. This edition, first issued in 1737, was part of a series of classic medical texts, including the works of Vesalius, Eustachius and Harvey, edited by the celebrated anatomist Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (see G-M 399). 40213

V. *Experimental Researches in Electricity*. By MICHAEL FARADAY, F.R.S., M.R.I., Corr. Mem. Royal Acad. of Sciences of Paris, Petersburg, &c. &c.

Read November 24, 1831.

§ 1. *On the Induction of Electric Currents*. § 2. *On the Evolution of Electricity from Magnetism*. § 3. *On a new Electrical Condition of Matter*. § 4. *On Arago’s Magnetic Phenomena*.

1. THE power which electricity of tension possesses of causing an opposite electrical state in its vicinity has been expressed by the general term Induction; which, as it has been received into scientific language, may also, with propriety, be used in the same general sense to express the power which electrical currents may possess of inducing any particular state upon matter in their immediate neighbourhood, otherwise indifferent. It is with this meaning that I purpose using it in the present paper.

2. Certain effects of the induction of electrical currents have already been recognised and described: as those of magnetization; AMPERE’S experiments of bringing a copper disc near to a flat spiral; his repetition with electromagnets of ARAGO’S extraordinary experiments, and perhaps a few others. Still it appeared unlikely that these could be all the effects induction by currents could produce; especially as, upon dispensing with iron, almost the whole of them disappear, whilst yet an infinity of bodies, exhibiting definite phenomena of induction with electricity of tension, still remain to be acted upon by the induction of electricity in motion.

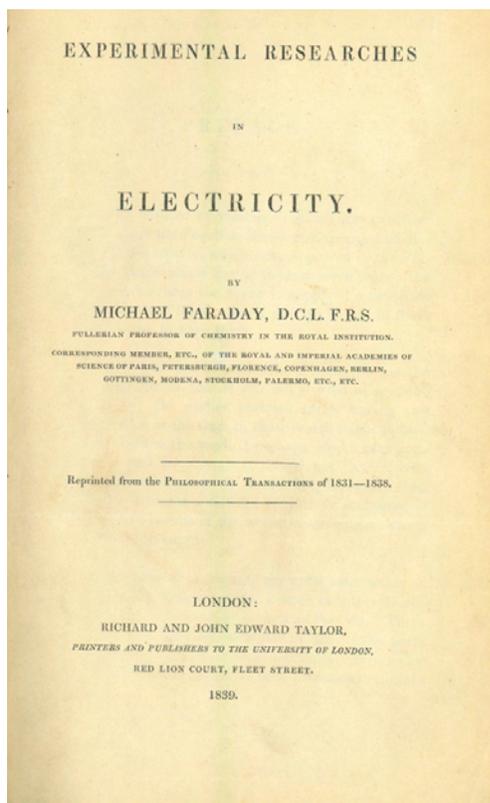
3. Further: Whether AMPERE’S beautiful theory were adopted, or any other, or whatever reservation were mentally made, still it appeared very extraordinary, that as every electric current was accompanied by a corresponding intensity of magnetic action at right angles to the current, good conductors of electricity, when placed within the sphere of this action, should not have any

Discovery of Electro-Magnetic Induction

44. **Faraday, Michael (1791-1867)**. *Experimental researches in electricity*. 1. On the induction of electric currents. 2. On the evolution of electricity from magnetism. 3. On a new electrical condition of matter. 4. On Arago’s magnetic phenomena. In: *Phil. Trans.* (1832), part 1, pp. 125-94; 2 plates. Whole volume. 4to. vi, [10], 236; [12] 14 [2], [237]-613 [1], 361-364 [2]pp. 24 plates. London: Richard Taylor, 1832. 302 x 242 mm., uncut. Unbound sheets. Occasional minor light browning, lower edges of plates a little frayed, some foxing and browning to plates, but a fine, uncut copy, of obvious rarity in this state. \$3000

First Edition. Faraday’s greatest paper, reporting his discovery of the means for generating electricity by electro-magnetic induction. “Faraday became convinced that the relation of electricity to magnetism had to be extended, and that if a current could produce a magnetic field, a magnetic field also had to be able to produce a current. . . . Faraday brooded over [this problem] for about ten years, and made numerous experiments, all negative. . . . In the summer [of 1831], he built an iron ring on which he wrapped two coils of copper wire. He then noted that if he sent a current in one and connected the other to a galvanometer, the instrument

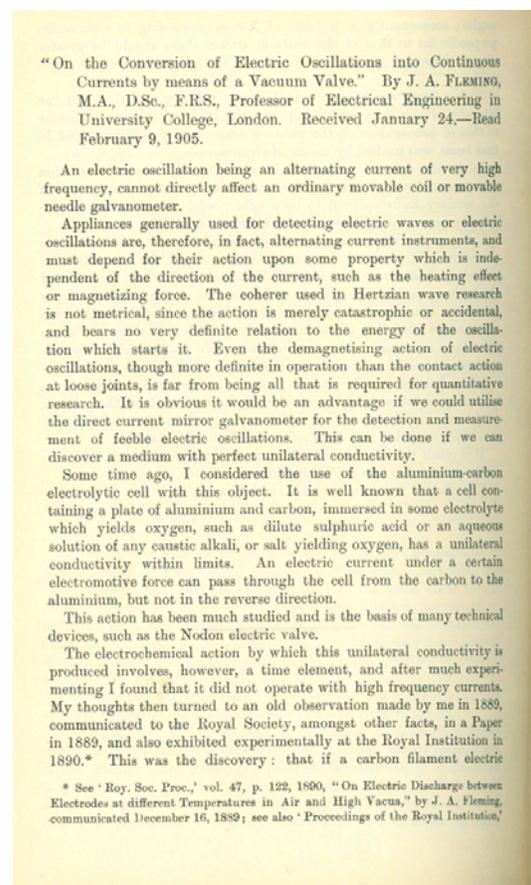
would signal a current *not in the stationary state*, but only at the establishment or interruption of a current in the other coil. That was *the* clue he needed. By the end of September he had developed a clear understanding and experimental demonstration of electromagnetic induction. He had grasped the vital point that to generate a current, a conductor had to cut the lines of magnetic force. . . . Once the nature of electromagnetic induction was understood, Faraday was able to explain Arago's observations and to invent an electromagnetic generator of currents—a primitive dynamo" Printing and the Mind of Man 308. (Segrè, *Falling Bodies to Radio Waves*, pp. 143-44; also 132-55). Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 64. Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science* 29 (citing 1839 book-form reprint). Williams, *Michael Faraday*, pp. 137-90; 200-201. Jeffreys 187. 40239



45. **Faraday, Michael (1791-1867).** Experimental researches in electricity. 3 vols., 8vo. viii, 574, [2, adverts.]; viii, 302, [2]; viii, 588pp. 17 engraved and lithographed plates, mostly by James Basire (1796-1869). London: R. & J. E. Taylor, 1839-55. 228 x 140 mm. Original cloth, Vol. I rebacked and corners repaired, Vol. III free endpapers renewed. Minor foxing and toning, edges of a few plates a little frayed, but a very good set. \$5000

First Edition in Book Form. It was through his "Experimental researches," first published in the *Phil. Trans.* between 1832 and 1856, that Faraday announced his major

findings relating to electricity and magnetism, the most important of which was his discovery of the means of generating electricity from electro-magnetic induction—the principle behind the dynamo and the transformer, and the foundation of the modern use of electricity. The "Experimental researches" also contains Faraday's demonstration of the identity of all forms of electricity, his discovery of the laws of electrolysis, his announcement of the fundamental relations between light and magnetism, his first general theory of electricity as a function of interparticulate strain, and his last series of researches on magnetism, containing the germ of the modern field theory, in which Faraday rejected his earlier model of the transmission of magnetic energy in favor of one locating the manifestation of magnetic energy in the field surrounding the magnet. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 308. Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science*, 29. Jeffreys 297. 40228



The Beginning of Electronics

46. **Fleming, John Ambrose (1849-1945).** On the conversion of electric oscillations into continuous currents by means of a vacuum valve. In *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 74 (1905): 476-487. Whole volume, 8vo. [66, variously paginated], 580pp. Plates, text illustrations. Later

library buckram, very minor rubbing and wear. Book-label and stamps of the Liverpool Athenaeum.

\$2000

First Edition, Journal Issue. Fleming's paper introduced the basic principle of the wireless valve. Fleming, an electrical engineer and physicist who had worked with Thomas Edison's company in London,

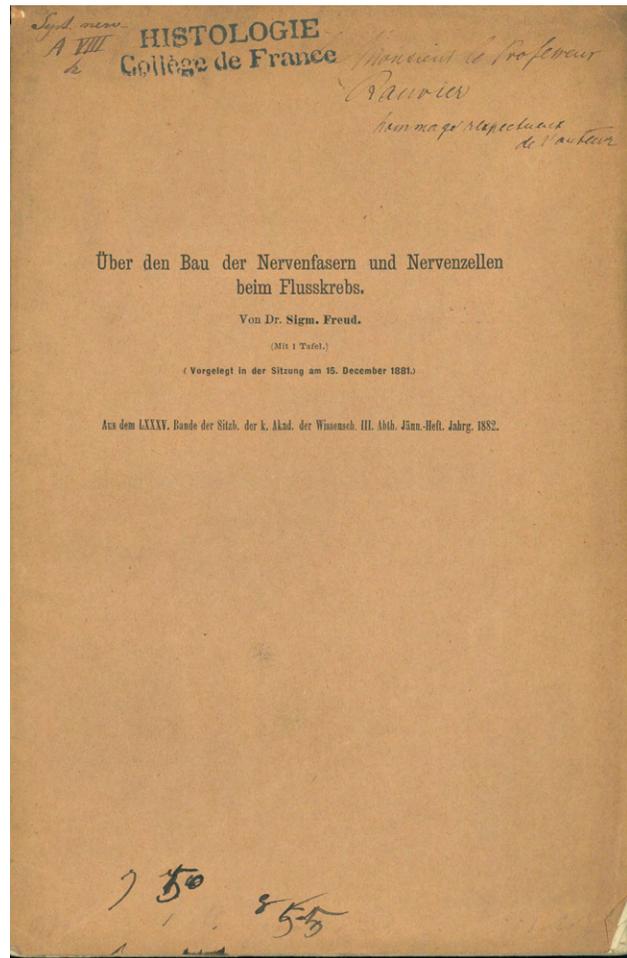
invented and patented the two-electrode vacuum-tube rectifier, which he called the oscillation valve. It was also called a thermionic valve, vacuum diode, kenotron, thermionic tube, or Fleming valve. . . . This invention is often considered to have been the beginning of electronics, for this was the first vacuum tube. Fleming's diode was used in radio receivers and radars for many decades afterwards, until it was superseded by solid state electronic technology more than 50 years later (Wikipedia).

Fleming's invention paved the way for Lee DeForest and others to perfect the broadcasting of wireless signals. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 396. 40296

47. **Freud, Sigmund (1859-1939).** Über den Bau der Nervenfasern und Nervenzellen beim Flusskrebs. Offprint from: *Sitzb. der k. Akad. der Wissenschaften*, 3 Abth., 85 (1882). 38, [2]pp. Folding lithographed plate by F. Schima after Freud. 243 x 156 mm. (unopened). Original brown printed wrappers, a little chipped, **inscribed by Freud in French to Professor [Louis-Antoine] Ranvier** (1835-1922) on the front wrapper: "Monsieur le Professeur Ranvier hommage respectueux de l'auteur." Docketed. Stamp reading "Histologie Collège de France" on the front wrapper. \$8500

First Edition, Extremely Rare Offprint Issue of Freud's paper on the nerve cells of river crayfish, Freud's fifth publication. This is *an exceptionally significant copy*, inscribed by Freud in French to Louis-Antoine Ranvier, chair of general anatomy at the Collège de France and one of the most prominent histologists of the nineteenth century. In 1878 Ranvier discovered the myelin sheath that covers the axons of nerve fibers, together with the gaps in those sheaths that are now known as the nodes of Ranvier. In 1885-86 Freud spent several weeks in Paris studying neurology under Charcot; during this time Freud met Ranvier twice, the first time at the Collège de France and the second time at a dinner party given by Charcot. Freud described this second encounter in detail in one of his letters home:

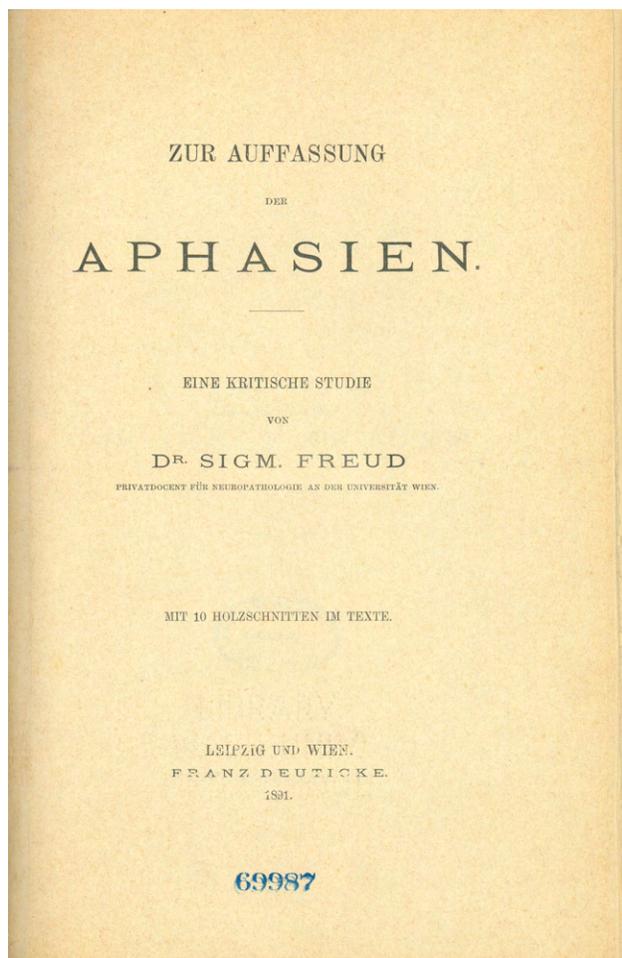
A particularly pleasant event for me was the arrival during the evening of M. Ranvier, the famous histologist, who had given me such a friendly reception at the Collège de France. I think he spoke to Charcot



about me, and I myself had a pleasant talk with him later. My confidence as a judge of human nature received a considerable boost when he confided in me that he would have liked best to be a professor in a small German university—for instance, Bonn—for in a letter to Paneth I had described him as a "German university professor badly translated into French" (*Letters of Sigmund Freud*, ed. E. Freud, p. 207).

Jones, in his biography of Freud, noted that Ranvier and Freud "had a good deal in common in their work" (Jones, *Sigmund Freud: Life and Work*, I, p. 205). Much of Ranvier's research had been conducted on fish nerve cells, and Freud was certainly justified in thinking that Ranvier might take an interest in the present paper on the nerve cells of the river crayfish, which contained the first conclusive demonstration that the axes of nerve fibers are without exception fibrillary in structure. Bernfeld and others have stated that in this and his earlier researches Freud recognized that nerve cells and fibers were a single unit, thus paving the way for the neuron theory a number of years before Waldeyer-Hertz announced it in 1891.

Autograph inscriptions by Freud are exceptionally rare and valuable. This is the first we have handled in roughly twenty

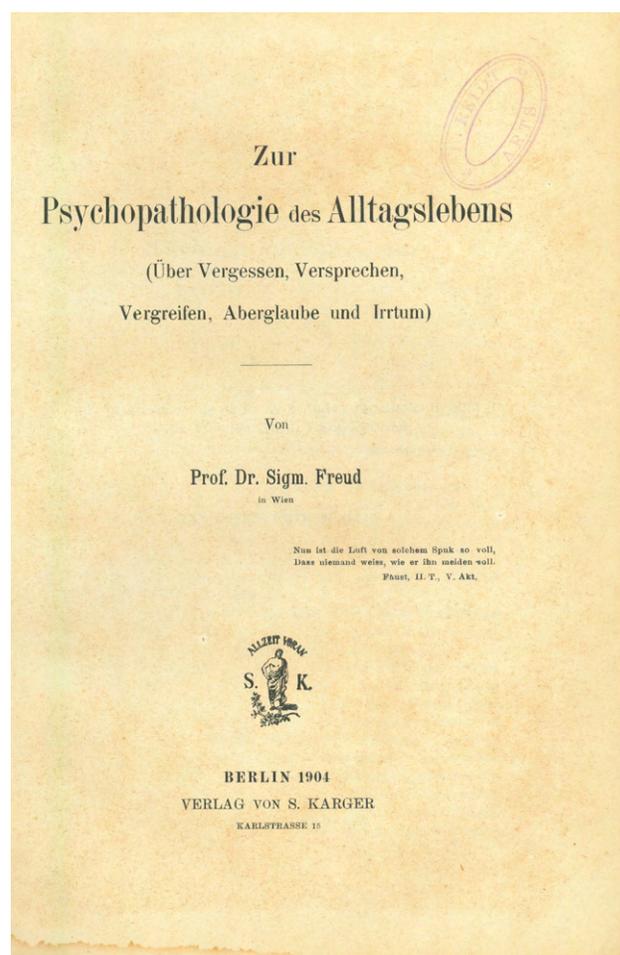


years, and the first we have seen in French. A master linguist, Freud typically inscribed in the language of the recipient. Grinstein 5. Norman F5. 40202

Freud's Rare First Book

48. **Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939).** Zur Auffassung der Aphasien. 8vo. [4] 107 [1]pp. Leipzig & Vienna: Deuticke, 1891. Modern cloth. Light browning, small ink & perforated library stamps on title, but very good. Library bookplate. \$3250

First Edition. Freud's treatise on aphasia, his first book, was little known or appreciated by contemporary neurologists, but Freud always regarded it as the most significant of his neurological writings. Freud was the first to criticize the foundations of the Wernicke-Lichtheim theory of aphasia, which held that losses of function in aphasia were caused by lesions to anatomically circumscribed centers corresponding to the various functions in language. Freud demonstrated that this concept led to localization schemes of labyrinthine complexity and did not fit with specific case studies; it was thus necessary to assume that the cerebral areas involved in language were less circumscribed. Grinstein 2. Norman F15. 31864

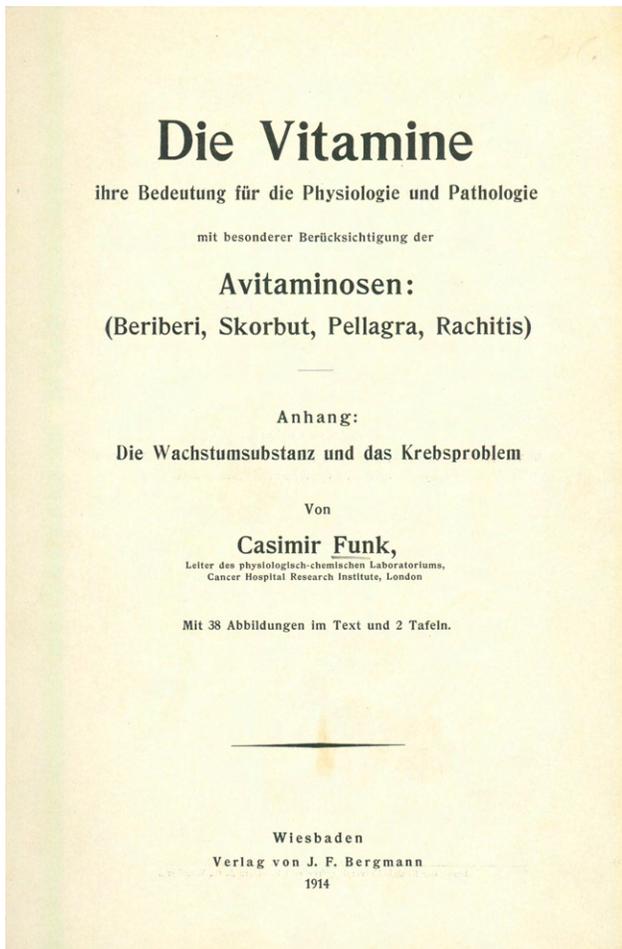


49. **Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939).** Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens. 8vo. 92pp. Berlin: S. Karger, 1904. 242 x 170 mm. Half cloth, a little worn, light browning esp. to endleaves. Stamp on title. Very good copy. Boxed. \$2500

First Edition in Book Form. In his *Psychopathology of Everyday Life* Freud hypothesized that the forgetting of words and proper names, slips of the tongue and pen and other such apparently trivial acts were in fact due to the influence of unconscious processes, rooted in infancy, which interfered with conscious functioning. This idea was at first criticized by other psychologists but has since become the most widely accepted and generally known of Freud's teachings (witness the popularity of the term "Freudian slip"). Freud's article was originally published in the *Monatschriften zur Psychiatrie und Neurologie* in 1901. Grinstein 197. Norman F44. 22364

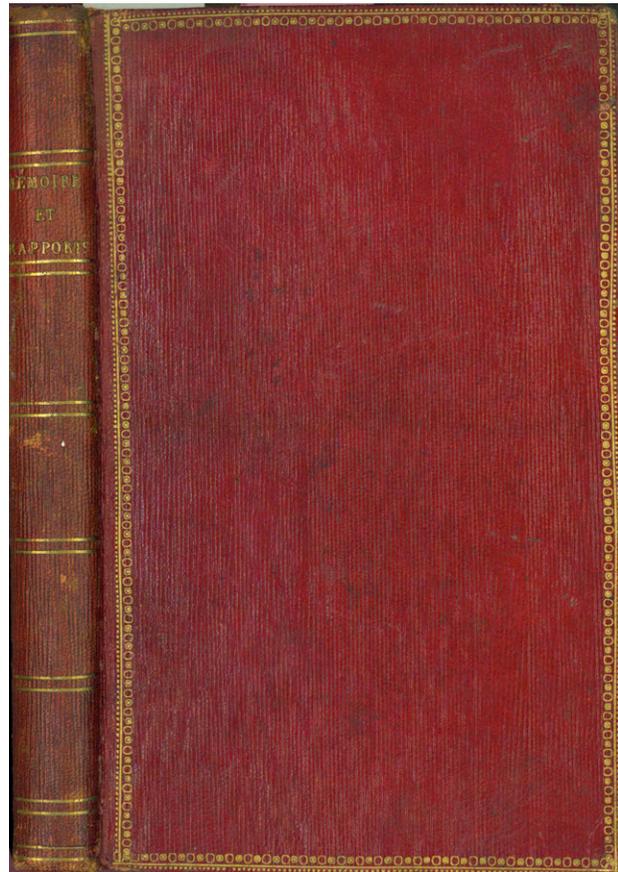
Vitamins

50. **Funk, Casimir (1884-1967).** Die Vitamine ihre Bedeutung für die Physiologie und Pathologie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Antivitaminosen: (Beriberi, Skorbut, Pellagra, Rachitis). viii, [1] 2-193



[7] pp. Text half-tones; 2 chromolithograph plates at the back. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1914. 244 x 167 mm. Half block cloth, marbled boards, light wear at extremities. \$1000

First Edition. Garrison-Morton 1051. Funk undertook to find the exact cause of beri-beri, which was recognized to arise from a diet of polished rice. As the same diet also causes polyneuritis in pigeons Funk used these birds as his animal models, feeding them various extracts from rice polishings in order to discover the antiberiberi factor. He finally managed to isolate a substance (thiamine, the first vitamin to be isolated) that cured the neuritic birds in eight hours, and was later shown to prevent or cure human beri-beri. In a paper published in 1912, Funk proposed the term “vitamine” (for vital amine) for the essential organic compounds responsible in trace amounts for preventing or curing beri-beri, pellagra, scurvy and rickets. His book on vitamins, which opened the way for many advances in therapeutic and preventive medicine, examined the link between nutritional deficiency and disease and discussed the role of vitamins in growth and metabolism. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Lilly, p. 263. 40302

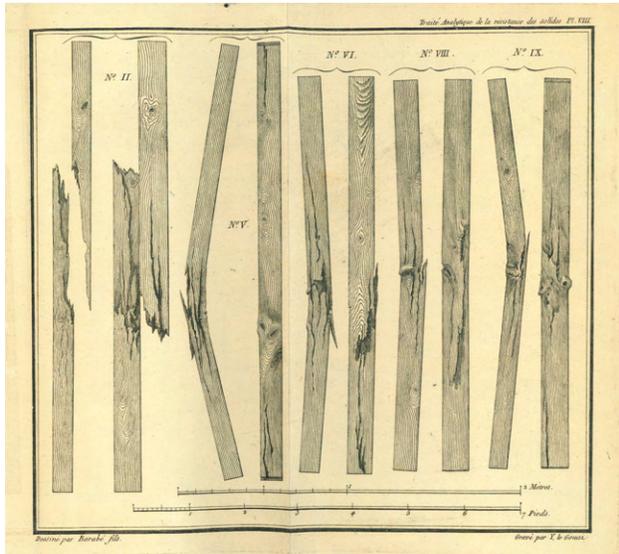


Hand-Colored Plates, in a Presentation Binding

51. **Galès, Jean-Chrysanthe (1783-1845).** *Mémoire et rapports sur les fumigations sulfureuses appliquées au traitement des affections cutanées et de plusieurs autres maladies.* 8vo. [4] 137 [1], 3 [1]pp. 7 hand-colored and 3 uncolored engraved plates, on blue paper. Paris: de l’Imprimerie Royale; chez l’auteur, 1816. 200 x 123 mm. Straight-grain morocco c. 1816, all edges gilt, rubbed at hinges, corners & extremities, spine a little faded. Some foxing, but very good. \$1750

First Edition, First Issue, Variant with Hand-Colored Plates not noted in Ehring. Galès developed a method of treating scabies and other generalized skin disorders by means of fumigation with sulfur vapors. Galès is best remembered for his infamous “rediscovery” of the scabies mite in 1812; the supposed acarus, which he claimed to have found in the scabies vesicle (an incorrect location), was actually a common cheese mite, artfully placed in the vesicle by Galès himself (see Crissey & Parish, pp. 61-68). There appear to be two versions of the first edition of the *Mémoire* recorded in OCLC, RLIN, NUC and the printed sources:

one with 137 pages and either 7 or 8 plates illustrating various cases; and one with 4 additional pages and 11 plates, the additional plates showing the fumigating apparatus. Ehring makes no mention of copies with colored plates and uses a black-and-white engraving from the second edition of 1824 to illustrate his commentary on Galès's work. Given Ehring's focus on illustrations of skin diseases, it is virtually certain that Ehring would have cited and illustrated the colored-plate variant had he known of it. Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, pp. 122-23 (describing a copy with 137pp. and 11 plates, which may be an error). Waller 3398 (copy with 137pp. & 8 plates). Hirsch. 35721



Strength of Materials

52. **Girard, Pierre Simon (1765-1835).** *Traité analytique de la résistance des solides, et des solides d'égalé résistance . . .* 4to. lv, 238, [2, incl. errata], 48pp. 9 folding engraved plates. Paris: Firmin Didot; Dupont, an VI (1798). 248 x 196 mm. Tree sheep c. 1798, gilt spine with black gilt-lettered label, "Ecole royale regimentaire d'Artillerie de Metz" tooled in gilt on front cover, light rubbing, corners and upper spine extremity a bit worn. \$1250

First Edition of the work that named the discipline known as the strength of materials. Girard was trained at the École des Ponts et Chaussées, and was one of the few engineers of his time with sufficient mathematical knowledge to read the works of Euler. In 1787 Girard began investigating the strength of wood as a structural material and was able to apply his first results in this field in 1790, when he won the Académie des Science's competition on the theory and practice of canal and harbor lock construction. In 1798 he published his *Traité analytique de la résistance des solides*, containing the results of his researches on the strength and

resistance of building stone, timber and wrought iron; it was the first book published in France to deal with the theory of beams in all its aspects (strength, flexural strength, elastic stability, yield strength). In the same year Girard traveled with Napoleon's army to Egypt, where he studied the surface elevation and bed characteristics of the Nile; on his return to France, Napoleon appointed him director of the Paris water supply. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography. Nouvelle biographie générale.* 40475



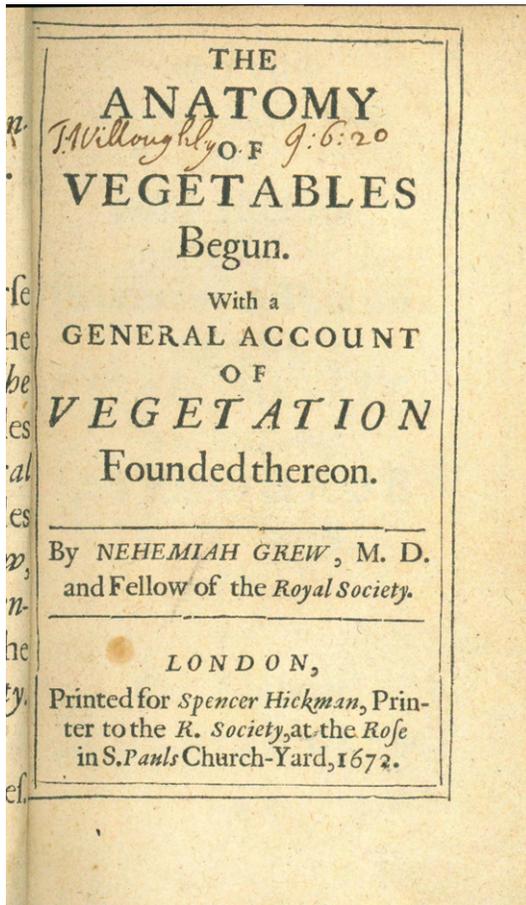
53. **Grant, Robert Edmond (1793-1874).** Portrait photograph, from Maull and Polyblank's *Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities* (1856-60). 305 x 254 mm. Faint stain in left margin, but very good. \$1250

Portrait of Scottish comparative anatomist Robert E. Grant, a student of Cuvier, Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Lamarck, and an early supporter of the concept of the transmutation of species as set forth in the writings of Lamarck and Erasmus Darwin. In the 1820s Grant began a study of sea sponges, and published several papers demonstrating that these organisms were animal rather than vegetable in nature. In these studies Grant was assisted by the young Charles Darwin, who was then living in Edinburgh.

[Grant and Darwin] would often go out on long walks together at the Firth of Forth, discussing marine biology and collecting marine animals. Darwin started dissecting some of the specimens they collected, although rather poorly. Grant taught him how to make

observations in nature and how to spot important specimens. During these walks Grant filled Darwin's head with evolutionary ideas, especially those of the French naturalist, Lamarck, whom Grant admired a great deal ("About Charles Darwin," AboutDarwin.com).

In 1827 Grant was named professor of comparative anatomy and zoology at London University (later University College, London), a post he held for 46 years. 40127



Plant Anatomy

54. **Grew, Nehemiah (1641-1712).** The anatomy of vegetables begun. With a general account of vegetation founded thereon. 8vo. [32], 186 (misnumbered 198), [20]pp. 3 folding engraved plates. London: Spencer Hickman, 1672. 153 x 96 mm. Modern half calf, gilt spine, in period style. Some offsetting onto plates, but a very good copy. With early signature of "J. Willoughby" on title; possibly a relation of the naturalist **Francis Willoughby** (1635-72) or of **William, Lord Willoughby of Parham** (d. 1673); see Le Fanu, *Grew*, Appendix I. Modern bookplate. \$2500

First Edition. Along with Malpighi, Grew is considered the founder of plant anatomy; his pioneering investigations into how organs and tissues are formed during plant growth marked the beginning of efforts to link plant structure and development. The *Anatomy of Vegetables*, his first book, contained accurate observations of the structures of wood, bark and roots, and introduced the term "parenchyma." Grew also described fruits, seeds and flowers, distinguishing in the last the clayx, stamen and pistils; he was also the first to observe that plants had two sexes. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 21. Henrey 163. Le Fanu, *Grew*, pp. 77-78. Morton, *Hist. Bot. Sci.*, pp. 178-95. Norman 944. Wing G-1946. 16539



55. **Haller, Albrecht (1708-77).** Campanula. Ink and watercolor drawing with autograph manuscript caption. N.p., n.d. 312 x 202 mm. Small pin-holes in left margin and lower right corner, a few tiny marginal tears, remains of mounting tabs on verso. Inscription in French on the verso in an unidentified hand identifying the drawing as by Haller. Very good condition. \$5000