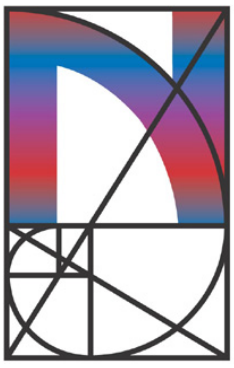
CATALOGUE 39:

Rare Books, Manuscripts and Prints on the History of Science, Medicine & Technology

For the 44th California International Antiquarian Book Fair

Concourse Exhibition Center, San Francisco

February 11 – 13, 2011



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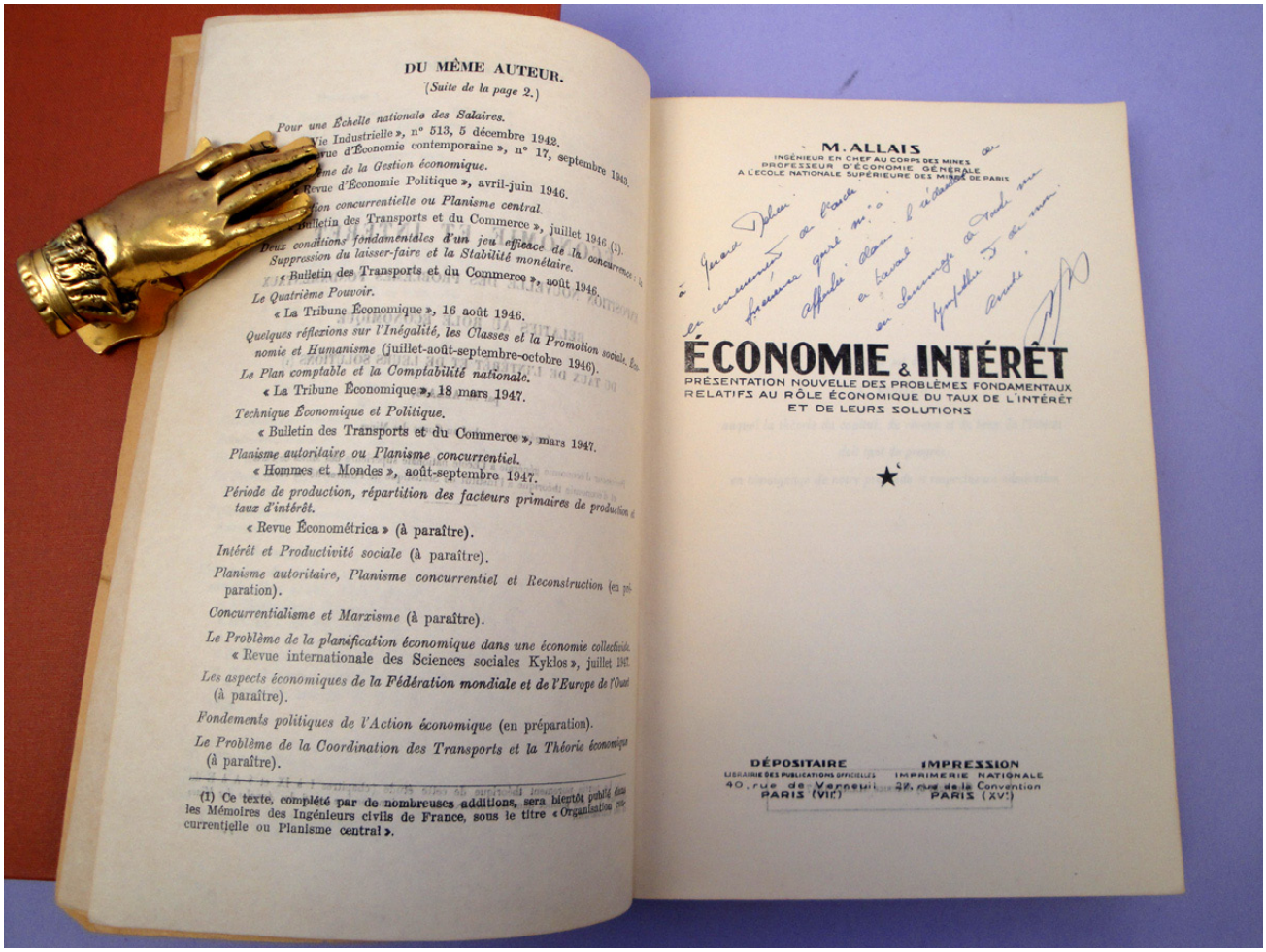
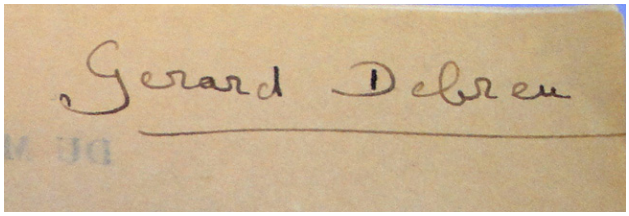


Inscribed to Gerard Debreu, Who Assisted in the Writing: A Double Nobel Association Copy

1. Allais, Maurice (1911-2010). Économie et intérêt. 2 volumes. 422; [6], 429-800pp. Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1947. 237 x 157 mm. Original printed wrappers, rebacked, upper margin of Vol. I repaired; boxed. Very good to fine. *Presentation copy, inscribed by Allais to Nobel Prize-winning economist Gerard Debreu* (1921-2004) on the title to Vol. I: "à Gerard Debreu en remerciement de l'aide […] qu'il m'a apportée dans le rédaction de ce travail / en hommage de toute ma sympathie et de mon amitié M. Allais" [To Gerard Debreu in gratitude for the […] help he gave me in editing this work / in honor of my sympathy and friendship M. Allais]. With Debreu's signature on the first leaves of both volumes and his initials on the last leaves.

$8500

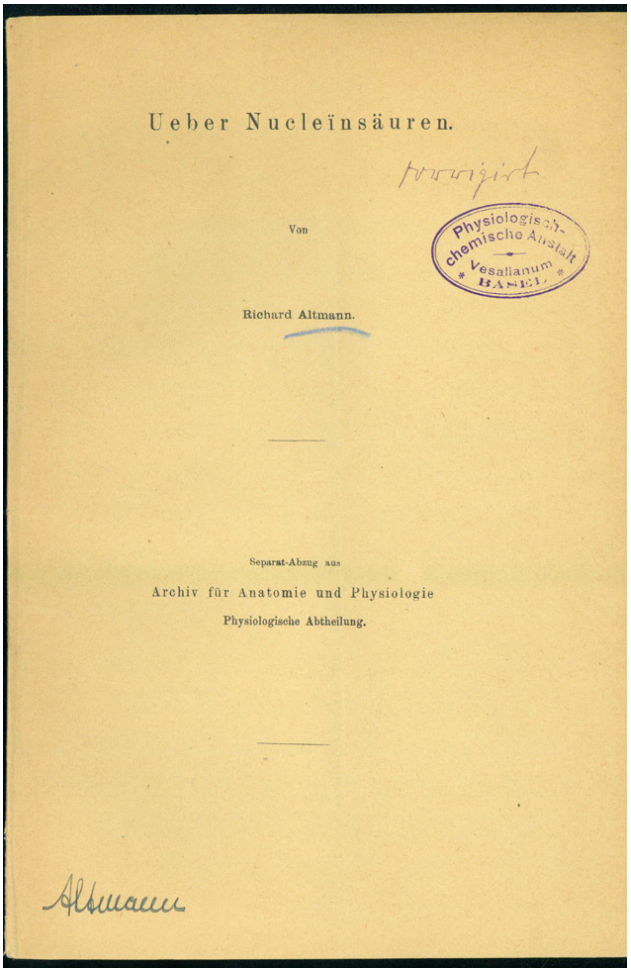
First Edition. One of the most influential economists of the twentieth century, Allais was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in economics in 1988 "for his pioneering contributions to the theory of markets and efficient utilization of resources." In two major works published in the 1940s—*A la recherche d'une discipline économique* (1943) and *Economie et intérêt* (1947)—Allais "provided the groundwork for much of the Paretian system, including the first proofs of the Fundamental Welfare Theorems in both a static and intertemporal framework. . . . Among his contributions in 1947 was the invention of the now-famous 'overlapping generations' (OLG) model . . . Allais also introduced the 'Golden Rule' for optimal growth (long before Phelps, but after von Neumann). The Baumol transactions demand for money rule was also anticipated by Allais in 1947" ("Maurice Allais." *The New School A New York University | College*. Web. 21 Jan. 2011.). Allais also did pioneering work in behavioral economics, and in 1953 introduced what is now known as the Allais paradox to demonstrate an



inconsistency between expected utility theory and actual observed choices.

Allais acted as a mentor to Gerard Debreu, an originator of the modern conception (the Arrow-Debreu model) of general equilibrium in economics, and author of *Theory of Value: An Axiomatic Analysis of Economic Equilibrium* (1959), one of the most important works in mathematical economics. Trained as a mathematician, Debreu dedicated himself to economics in the late 1940s, after "[meeting] with the mathematical theory of general economic equilibrium, founded by Léon Walras in 1874-77, in the formulation given by Maurice Allais in his book, *A la recherche d'une discipline économique*" (Debreu, "Autobiography"). For his fundamental work on general equilibrium theory Debreu received the Nobel Memorial Prize in economics in 1983—five years before Allais was so honored. This may have been because Debreu, who became a naturalized American citizen, published all of his important economic work in English, while Allais was averse to writing in English or having his work translated.

As indicated by Allais's presentation inscription, Debreu helped Allais in the preparation of *Economie et intérêt*. Allais acknowledged Debreu's contributions twice in the work: in the note to page 14, which states that "nous devons tout particulièrement remercier MM. Boiteux et Debreu, agrégés de mathématique, qui ont bien voulu nous apporter leur aide si efficace pour la correction de ses épreuves" [we ought to thank in particular MM. Boiteux and Debreu, associates in mathematics, who have given us their kind and extremely effective help in correcting the proofs]; and in the note to page 633, which reads "nous sommes heureux de remercier ici tout particulièrement de ses observations et suggestions M. Debreu, agrégé de mathématiques, qui a bien voulu refaire et verifier avec le plus grand soin tous les calculs de ces annexes" [We are pleased to thank in particular for his comments and suggestions M. Debreu, associate in mathematics, who has kindly redone and checked with the utmost care all the calculations of these schedules.] Allais, "Maurice Allais - Autobiography." *Nobelprize.org*. Web. 19 Jan. 2011. Debreu, "Gerard Debreu – Autobiography." *Nobelprize.org*. Web. 18 Jan. 2011. 41095


Ueber Nucleïnsäuren.

Von

Richard Altmann.

Physiologisch-chemische Anstalt Vesalianum BASEL

Separat-Abzug aus

Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie

Physiologische Abtheilung.

Miescher's Copies of Altmann's Papers on Nucleic Acids

2. Altmann, Richard (1852-1900). **(1)** Ueber Nucleinsäuren. Offprint from *Arch. Anat. Phys.* (1889). 524-536pp. Original printed wrappers, creased vertically. Stamp of the Vesalianum, Physiologisch-chemisches Anstalt, Basel on the front wrapper. **(2)** Die Structur des Zellkernes. Offprint from *Arch. Anat. Phys.* (n.d.). 409-411pp. Original printed wrappers, creased horizontally, small wax stain on front cover. Booklabel and stamp of **Johann Friedrich Miescher** (1844-95). **(3)** Zur Theorie der Bilderzeugung. Offprint from *Arch. Anat. Phys.* (1880). 111-184pp. Plate. Original printed wrappers, slightly soiled. Upper right corner of first leaf cut away. Stamp of the Vesalianum, Physiologisch-chemisches Anstalt, Basel on the front wrapper. Together 3 offprints. Very good. $7500

First Editions, Offprint Issues. Altmann coined the term "nucleic acid," which he introduced in his 1889 paper "Ueber Nucleinsäuren," and developed a convenient and general method for its preparation. Altmann's work on nucleic acids represents an early stage in the development of molecular biology.

Altmann was a student of Johann Friedrich Miescher, who in 1869 discovered a hitherto unknown substance in the cell nucleus that he named nuclein; we now know it as DNA. Altmann worked with Miescher at Miescher's institute in Basel, called the "Vesalianum" after the great 16th-century anatomist. At the time Miescher was performing biochemical investigations of salmon sperm, from which he had succeeded in isolating protamine, an important constituent of spermatozoa. However, Miescher

> fell into an error: he detected purine bases in the protamine he had isolated by the murexide reaction, no doubt caused by contamination with adhering DNA. Later, Miescher requested that [his associate] Piccard re-investigate this question. Piccard also detected purine bases in the acid extract of spermatozoa from which protamine was isolated. However, he concluded (correctly) that nuclein also contained purine bases. This confusion was not resolved until R. Altmann in 1889 separated protein (free of purine bases) from nuclein (called by him nucleic acid), containing xanthine bases (Wolf).

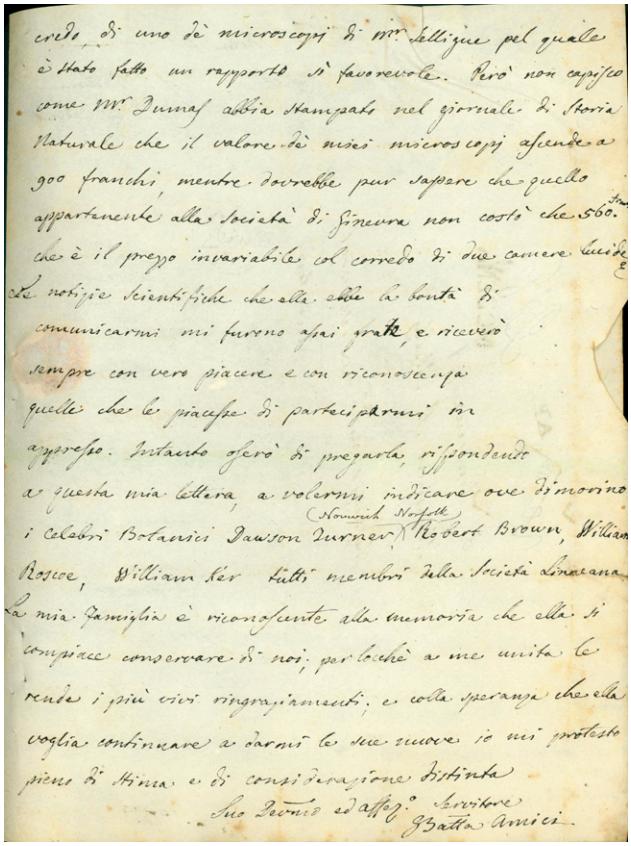
Our copy of Altmann's paper on nucleic acid bears the stamp of Miescher's Vesalianum, as does the third offprint in the collection, a paper on the theory of imaging. The second offprint, on the structure of the cell nucleus, is from Miescher's library, with his stamp and booklabel. Garrison-Morton 713 (no. [1]). Fruton, *Proteins, Enzymes, Genes,* p. 400. Wolf, "Friedrich Miescher, the man who discovered DNA." *Bizgraphic CD Content*. Web. 19 Jan. 2011. Portugal and Cohen, *A Century of DNA,* pp. 20-21. 40022

3. Amici, Giovanni Battista (1786-1868).

Autograph letter signed, in Italian, to A[ndré] Melly (1802-51). Modena, June 20, 1825. 3pp. plus address. 245 x 184 mm. Pin-holes in upper margin, small lacuna in blank margin of second leaf where seal was cut (not affecting text), faint spotting, but fine, and elegantly penned. Docketed. English translation provided.

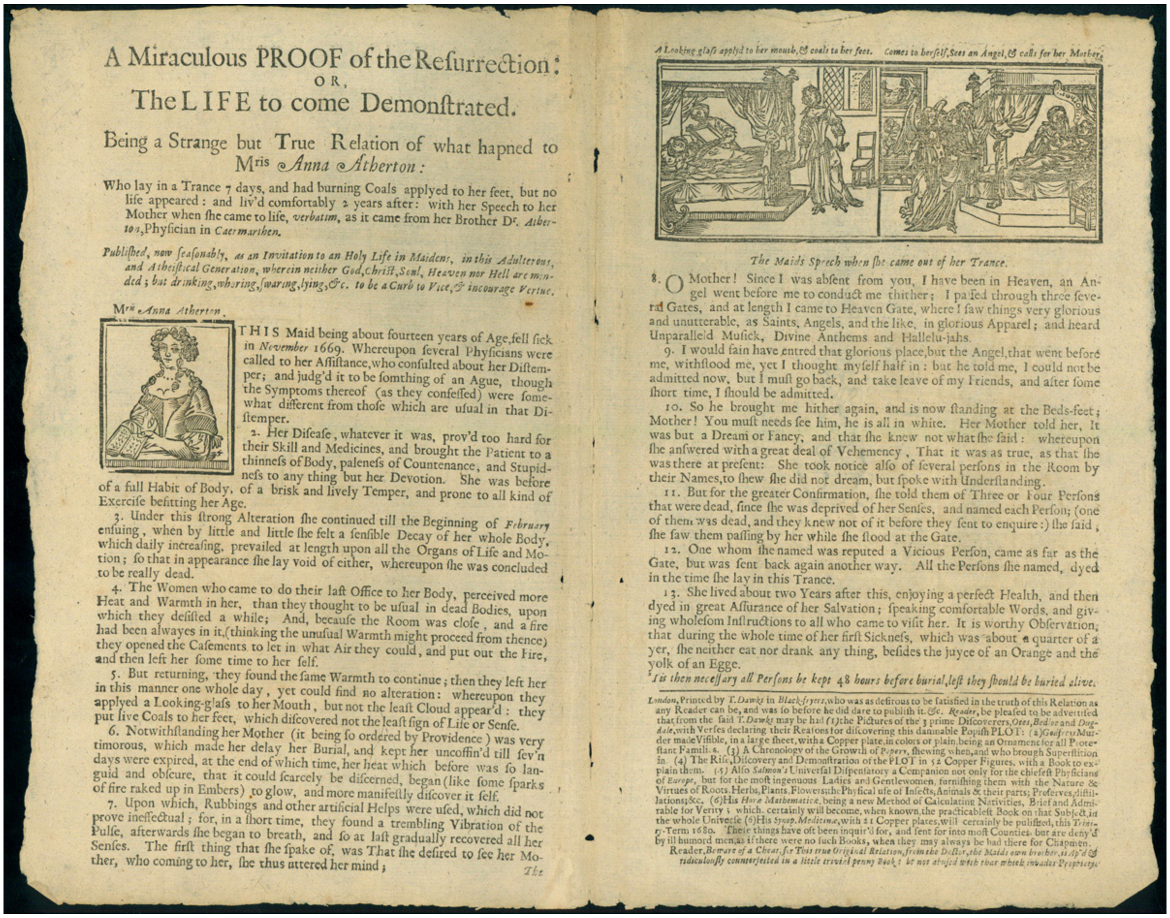
$3750

Amici, a designer and maker of optical instruments, made significant contributions to the development of the compound microscope. In the early nineteenth century compound microscopes were much less accurate than simple microscopes, suffering from strong chromatic aberrations and a limited resolving power. In 1818,



following the pioneering work of Beeldsnijder and van Deyl, Amici succeeded in building a catadioptric microscope with an elliptical reflecting mirror, which represented a vast improvement in magnification and resolution over earlier instruments. This improved microscope allowed Amici to add appreciably to the knowledge of the circulation of sap in *Chara* cells, and to discover the pollen tube. Amici announced these findings in two papers published in the *Memorie di Matematica e di Fisica*, Volume XVIII (1820).

Amici's unusually interesting letter to the Swiss-born entrepreneur André Melly discusses a microscope that Amici had built for Melly, and touches on the state of microscopy in the early nineteenth century, and reflects the role that Melli played in the business of science in England in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The letter refers to the British chemist and physicist William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), discoverer of the elements palladium and rhodium, and inventor of both the *camera lucida* and of the meniscus lens for the *camera obscura*. Wollaston suffered from hemianopia, the loss of half the vision in both eyes, and his published description of this disease, which Amici mentions in his letter, was the most comprehensive account that had yet appeared. Amici also refers to Jean Louis Prévost (1790-1850) and Jean Baptiste André Dumas (1800-1884), who performed microscopic investigations on fertilized frog eggs, proving that the egg is fertilized by the penetration of spermatozoa;



A Miraculous PROOF of the Reſurrection:
OR,
The LIFE to come Demonſtrated.

Being a Strange but True Relation of what hapned to Mris *Anna Atherton:*

Who lay in a Trance 7 days, and had burning Coals applyed to her feet, but no life appeared: and liv'd comfortably 2 years after: with her Speech to her Mother when ſhe came to life, *verbatim*, as it came from her Brother Dr. *Atherton*, Phyſician in *Caermarthen.*

Publiſhed, now ſeaſonably, as an Invitation to an Holy Life in Maidens, in this Adulterous, and Atheiſtical Generation, wherein neither God, Chriſt, Soul, Heaven nor Hell are minded; but drinking, whoring, ſwaring, lying, &c. to be a Curb to Vice, & incourage Vertue.

Mris *Anna Atherton.*

THIS Maid being about fourteen years of Age, fell ſick in *November* 1669. Whereupon ſeveral Phyſicians were called to her Aſſiſtance, who conſulted about her Diſtemper; and judg'd it to be ſomthing of an Ague, though the Symptoms thereof (as they confeſſed) were ſomewhat different from thoſe which are uſual in that Diſtemper.

2. Her Diſeaſe, whatever it was, prov'd too hard for their Skill and Medicines, and brought the Patient to a thinneſs of Body, paleneſs of Countenance, and Stupidneſs to any thing but her Devotion. She was before of a full Habit of Body, of a brisk and lively Temper, and prone to all kind of Exerciſe befitting her Age.

3. Under this ſtrong Alteration ſhe continued till the Beginning of *February* enſuing, when by little and little ſhe felt a ſenſible Decay of her whole Body, which daily increaſing, prevailed at length upon all the Organs of Life and Motion; ſo that in appearance ſhe lay void of either, whereupon ſhe was concluded to be really dead.

4. The Women who came to do their laſt Office to her Body, perceived more Heat and Warmth in her, than they thought to be uſual in dead Bodies, upon which they deſiſted a while; And, becauſe the Room was cloſe, and a fire had been alwayes in it, (thinking the unuſual Warmth might proceed from thence) they opened the Caſements to let in what Air they could, and put out the Fire, and then left her ſome time to her ſelf.

5. But returning, they found the ſame Warmth to continue; then they left her in this manner one whole day, yet could find no alteration: whereupon they applyed a Looking-glaſs to her Mouth, but not the leaſt Cloud appear'd: they put live Coals to her feet, which diſcovered not the leaſt ſign of Life or Senſe.

6. Notwithſtanding her Mother (it being ſo ordered by Providence) was very timorous, which made her delay her Burial, and kept her uncoffin'd till ſev'n days were expired, at the end of which time, her heat which before was ſo languid and obſcure, that it could ſcarcely be diſcerned, began (like ſome ſparks of fire raked up in Embers) to glow, and more manifeſtly diſcover it ſelf.

7. Upon which, Rubbings and other artificial Helps were uſed, which did not prove ineffectual; for, in a ſhort time, they found a trembling Vibration of the Pulſe, afterwards ſhe began to breath, and ſo at laſt gradually recovered all her Senſes. The firſt thing that ſhe ſpake of, was That ſhe deſired to ſee her Mother, who coming to her, ſhe thus uttered her mind;

The

A Looking-glaſs applyd to her mouth, & coals to her feet. Comes to herſelf, Sees an Angel, & calls for her Mother.

The Maids Speech when ſhe came out of her Trance.

8. O Mother! Since I was abſent from you, I have been in Heaven, an Angel went before me to conduct me thither; I paſſed through three ſeveral Gates, and at length I came to Heaven Gate, where I ſaw things very glorious and unutterable, as Saints, Angels, and the like, in glorious Apparel; and heard Unparalleld Muſick, Divine Anthems and Hallelu-jahs.

9. I would fain have entred that glorious place, but the Angel, that went before me, withſtood me, yet I thought myſelf half in: but he told me, I could not be admitted now, but I muſt go back, and take leave of my Friends, and after ſome ſhort time, I ſhould be admitted.

10. So he brought me hither again, and is now ſtanding at the Beds-feet; Mother! You muſt needs ſee him, he is all in white. Her Mother told her, It was but a Dream or Fancy, and that ſhe knew not what ſhe ſaid: whereupon ſhe anſwered with a great deal of Vehemency, That it was as true, as that ſhe was there at preſent: She took notice alſo of ſeveral perſons in the Room by their Names, to ſhew ſhe did not dream, but ſpoke with Underſtanding.

11. But for the greater Confirmation, ſhe told them of Three or Four Perſons that were dead, ſince ſhe was deprived of her Senſes, and named each Perſon; (one of them was dead, and they knew not of it before they ſent to enquire:) ſhe ſaid, ſhe ſaw them paſſing by her while ſhe ſtood at the Gate.

12. One whom ſhe named was reputed a Vicious Perſon, came as far as the Gate, but was ſent back again another way. All the Perſons ſhe named, dyed in the time ſhe lay in this Trance.

13. She lived about two Years after this, enjoying a perfect Health, and then dyed in great Aſſurance of her Salvation; ſpeaking comfortable Words, and giving wholeſom Inſtructions to all who came to viſit her. It is worthy Obſervation, that during the whole time of her firſt Sickneſs, which was about a quarter of a yer, ſhe neither eat nor drank any thing, beſides the juyce of an Orange and the yolk of an Egge.

'Tis then neceſſary all Perſons be kept 48 hours before burial, leſt they ſhould be buried alive.

London, Printed by *T. Dawks* in *Black-fryers*, who was as deſirous to be ſatisfied in the truth of this Relation as any Reader can be, and was ſo before he did dare to publiſh it. &c. *Reader*, be pleaſed to be advertiſed that from the ſaid *T. Dawks* may be had (1) the Pictures of the 3 prime Diſcoverers, *Otes, Bedloe* and *Dugdale*, with Verſes declaring their Reaſons for diſcovering this damnable Popiſh PLOT: (2) *Godfreys* Murder made Viſible, in a large ſheet, with a Copper plate, in colors or plain, being an Ornament for all Proteſtant Families. (3) A Chronology of the Growth of *Popery*, ſhewing when, and who brough Superſtition in. (4) The Riſe, Diſcovery and Demonſtration of the PLOT in 52 Copper Figures, with a Book to explain them. (5) Alſo *Salmon's* Univerſal Diſpenſatory a Companion not only for the chiefeſt Phyſicians of *Europe*, but for the moſt ingenuous Ladies and Gentlewomen, furniſhing them with the Nature & Virtues of Roots, Herbs, Plants, Flowers; the Phyſical uſe of Inſects, Animals & their parts; Preſerves, diſtillations; &c. (6) His *Horæ Mathematicæ*, being a new Method of Calculating Nativities, Brief and Admirable for Verity; which certainly will become, when known, the practicableſt Book on that Subject, in the whole Univerſe (6) His *Synop. Medicinæ*, with 21 Copper plates, will certainly be puliſhed, this *Trinity*-Term 1680. Theſe things have oft been inquir'd for, and ſent for into moſt Counties, but are deny'd by ill humord men, as if there were no ſuch Books, when they may always be had there for Chapmen.

Reader, *Beware of a Cheat, for This true Original Relation, from the Doctor, the Maids own brother, is Ap'd & ridiculouſly counterfeited in a little trivial penny Book; be not abuſed with that which invades Propriety.*

their paper on this subject was published in 1824 (see G-M 474.1). Amici also asks for the addresses of four English botanists: Dawson Turner (1775-1858), discoverer of four new lichen species and author of several works on botany; Robert Brown (1773-1858), who named the cell nucleus and described the molecular phenomenon known as Brownian motion; William Roscoe (1753-1831), founder of Liverpool's Botanic Gardens and author of a monograph on monandrian (single-stamen) plants; and William Ker, whom we have not been able to identify

André Melly, the recipient of Amici's letter, was a Swiss entrepreneur who emigrated to England in 1822, where he appears to have made part of his living acting as an agent for museums and others interested in putting together collections in natural history. Melly was a keen entomologist; a collection of beetles he assembled and mounted is still in the museum of Geneva. He ended up becoming a prominent businessman in Liverpool. He served 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.

Autograph letters by Amici are extremely rare on the market. The only letters by him that have appeared at auction since 1975 were receipts for microscopes. 40159

Extremely Rare 17th Century Account of a "Near-Death Experience"

4. [**Atherton.**] A miraculous proof of the Resurrection: Or, the life to come demonstrated. Being a strange but true relation of what hapned to Mris Anna Atherton . . . as it came from her brother Dr. Atherton, physician in Caermarthen. Folio. [4]pp. (the first and last pages blank). Woodcut illustrations. London: T. Dawks, [1680]. 296 x 186 mm. (uncut). Disbound, small stab-holes in gutter margin. Fine apart from light dust-soiling. $2000

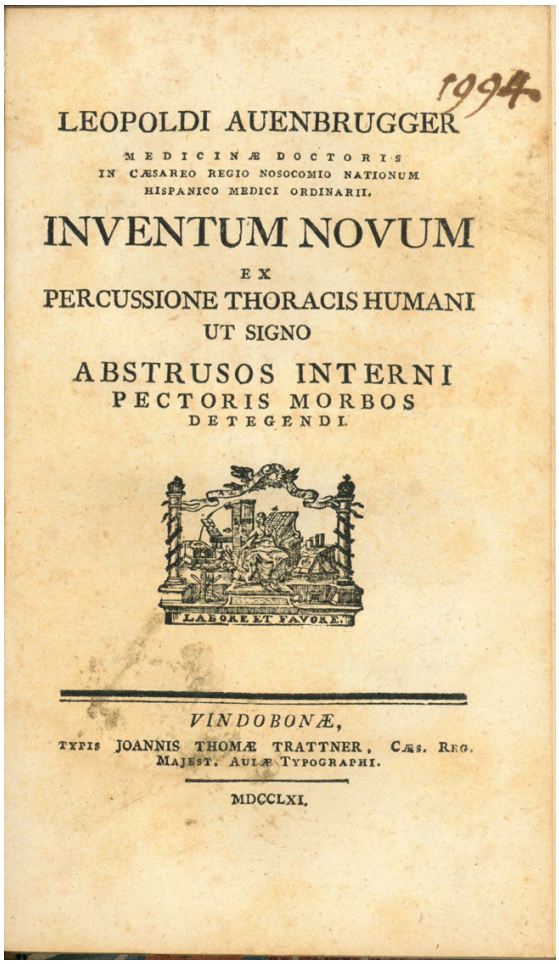
Extraordinarily Rare, with only one copy recorded in Wing (Bodleian Library, Oxford) and another recorded in the British Library's online catalogue; OCLC cites only microform and electronic copies. Two variant editions of this work, both equally rare, were printed by T. Dawks in 1680, one with the title as above, and the other with title beginning "The resurrection proved: or, The life to come demonstrated . . ." (copies recorded at the Huntington Library and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek).

This ephemeral work, intended for a popular audience, describes the apparent death and subsequent resurrection of Anna Atherton, a 14-year-old girl who became ill in November 1669 and after several months fell into a week-long stupor—"she felt a sensible decay of her whole body, which daily increasing, prevailed at length upon all the organs of life and motion; so that in appearance she lay void of either, whereupon she was concluded to be really dead." Although exhibiting no signs of life, the girl's body remained warm to the touch and her burial was put off for seven days, at which time she was successfully revived. Upon regaining consciousness Anna spoke of what she had experienced during her trance: An angel had taken her to Heaven, where she passed through several gates and saw saints, angels and the spirits of recently dead acquaintances, but "[the angel] told me, I could not be admitted now, but I must go back, and take leave of my friends, and after some short time, I should be admitted." Anna survived two more years, "enjoying a perfect health," before dying "in great assurance of her salvation." To a 21st-century reader Anna's story has many of the hallmarks of the classic "near-death experience"; to a 17th-century audience it was presented as both proof of the resurrection of the body and as "an invitation to an holy life in maidens, in this adulterous, and atheistical generation." The three woodcut illustrations show Anna before her illness, Anna on her deathbed, and her revival. Wing (2nd ed.) M2216A. 41004

Percussion

5. 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, but very good. $12,500

First Edition, First Issue, without the errata on the verso of the last leaf. G-M 2627. 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-- tympanitic, 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


1994.

LEOPOLDI AUENBRUGGER

MEDICINÆ DOCTORIS
IN CÆSAREO REGIO NOSOCOMIO NATIONUM
HISPANICO MEDICI ORDINARII.

INVENTUM NOVUM

EX

PERCUSSIONE THORACIS HUMANI

UT SIGNO

ABSTRUSOS INTERNI
PECTORIS MORBOS
DETEGENDI.

LABORE ET FAVORE.

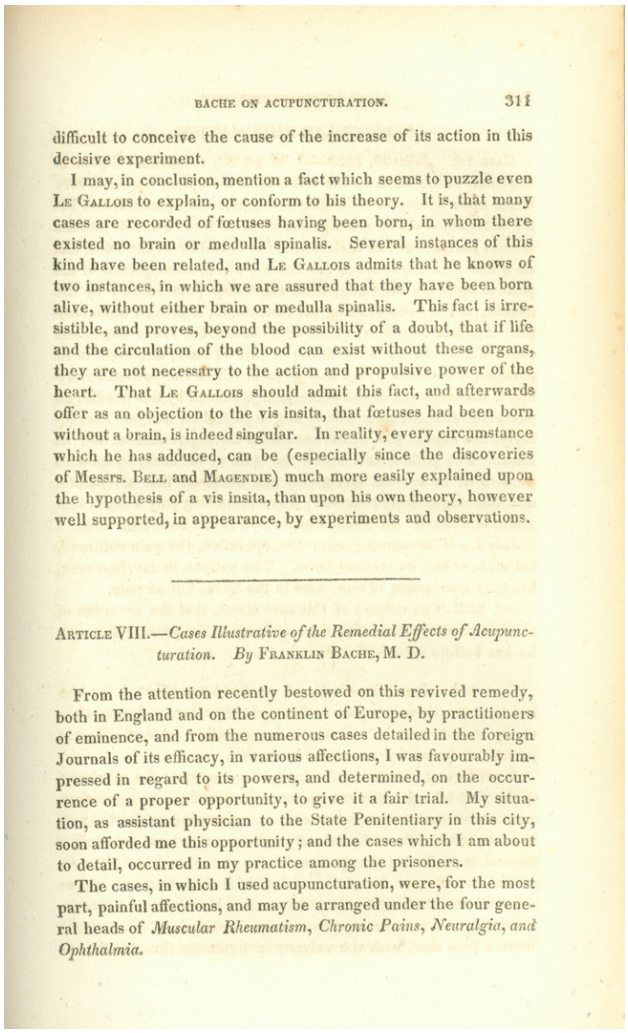
VINDOBONÆ,

TYPIS JOANNIS THOMÆ TRATTNER, CÆS. REG.
MAJEST. AULÆ TYPOGRAPHI.

MDCCLXI.

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. Norman 81. DSB. Lilly, p. 127. Heirs of Hippocrates 954. Willius & Keys, pp. 190–213. 40243



BACHE ON ACUPUNCTURATION. 311

difficult to conceive the cause of the increase of its action in this decisive experiment.

I may, in conclusion, mention a fact which seems to puzzle even LE GALLOIS to explain, or conform to his theory. It is, that many cases are recorded of fœtuses having been born, in whom there existed no brain or medulla spinalis. Several instances of this kind have been related, and LE GALLOIS admits that he knows of two instances, in which we are assured that they have been born alive, without either brain or medulla spinalis. This fact is irresistible, and proves, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that if life and the circulation of the blood can exist without these organs, they are not necessary to the action and propulsive power of the heart. That LE GALLOIS should admit this fact, and afterwards offer as an objection to the vis insita, that fœtuses had been born without a brain, is indeed singular. In reality, every circumstance which he has adduced, can be (especially since the discoveries of Messrs. BELL and MAGENDIE) much more easily explained upon the hypothesis of a vis insita, than upon his own theory, however well supported, in appearance, by experiments and observations.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Cases Illustrative of the Remedial Effects of Acupuncturation. By* FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.

From the attention recently bestowed on this revived remedy, both in England and on the continent of Europe, by practitioners of eminence, and from the numerous cases detailed in the foreign Journals of its efficacy, in various affections, I was favourably impressed in regard to its powers, and determined, on the occurrence of a proper opportunity, to give it a fair trial. My situation, as assistant physician to the State Penitentiary in this city, soon afforded me this opportunity; and the cases which I am about to detail, occurred in my practice among the prisoners.

The cases, in which I used acupuncturation, were, for the most part, painful affections, and may be arranged under the four general heads of *Muscular Rheumatism, Chronic Pains, Neuralgia, and Ophthalmia.*

One of the Earliest American Works on the Alleviation of Pain: First American Study of Acupuncture for Pain, With First English Translation of Ten Rhyne's "De acupunctura"

6. **(1) Bache, Franklin** (1792-1864). Cases illustrative of the remedial effects of acupucturation. In *North American Medical and Surgical Journal* 1 (1826): 311-321. **(2)** [**Ten Rhyne, Wilhelm** (1648-1700).] Wilhelmi Ten Rhyne M.D. Transisalano. Daventriensis, Dissertatio de arthritide: Mantissa schematica: De acupunctura, et orationes tres . . . In *ibid.*: 198-204. Whole volume, 8vo. viii, [2], 495, [3, incl. adverts.]pp. 3 plates. 212 x 133 mm. 19th century half calf, marbled boards, leather spine label. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. From the Svenska Läkaresällskapets Bibliotek, with the library's 19th century stamp on the title and front cover and library label inside front cover.

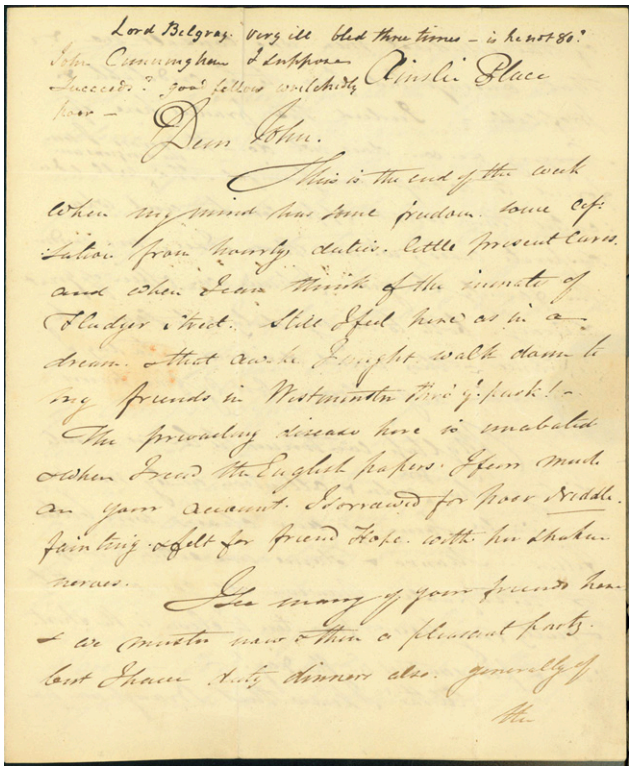
$4500

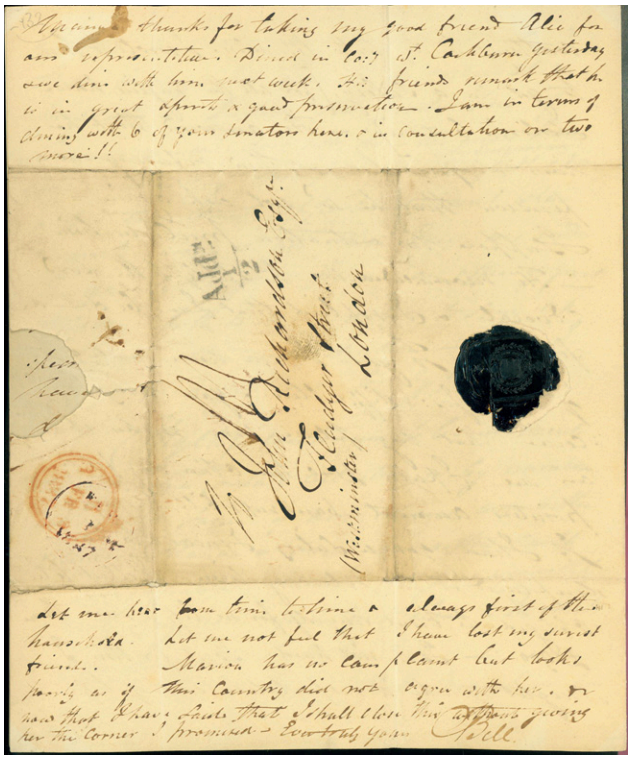
(1) First Edition of the **first original study of acupuncture published in North America, one of the earliest American medical works on the alleviation of pain.** Franklin Bache, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, was the first American to perform original research on acupuncture. In 1825 Bache had issued his translation of J. Morand's *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture* (1825) under the title *Memoir on Acupuncturation*; this was the first book on acupuncture to be published in America (see Garrison-Morton 6374.15). The same year, Bache conducted his own experimental study of acupuncture, which he recorded in the present paper.

> As assistant physician at the state penitentiary in Philadelphia, Bache determined in 1825 to test acupuncture on the prisoners whom he was called upon to serve. With the aid of a colleague, he used the needles to treat 12 different prisoners who were suffering from highly painful afflictions: three with muscular rheumatism, four with "chronic pains," three with neuralgia, and two with ophthalmia. He also used acupuncture among the prisoners in relieving several lesser pains, including a headache accompanying bilious fever, the head pain of an epileptic, an elastic tumor near the elbow joint, and a dull pain caused by pulmonic inflammation.
>
> Bache reported varying successes. In summarizing 17 subsequent cases, some of which were not among the prisoners, he noted that seven "were completely cured, seven considerably relieved, and in the remaining three cases, the remedy produced no effect." Over all, Bache was convinced that the measure offered great promise for "removing and mitigating pain." He concluded that it could well be "a proper remedy in almost all diseases, whose prominent symptom is pain" (Cassedy, pp. 894-895).

Bache was one of the very few American physicians in the early nineteenth century to adopt acupuncture as a method of pain relief, despite the fact that the practice was enjoying a considerable vogue in Europe at the time. This volume of the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal* includes several brief abstracts from European journals on the uses of acupuncture; see pp. 225-227 and 448-449.

(2) First English Translation of Ten Rhyne's aphorisms on acupuncture, originally included in his *Dissertatio de arthritide* (1683; see Garrison-Morton 6374.10). Ten Rhyne's "De acupuntura" represents the first detailed description of acupuncture published in the West. The anonymous translators added a brief historical introduction and a copy





of Ten Rhyne's illustration of an acupuncture needle and hammer.

Volume 1 of the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal* is very rare on the market. Nor have we ever heard of an offprint of this work. This is the first copy we have handled in 40 years of trading. Cassedy, "Early uses of acupuncture in the United States, with an addendum (1826) by Franklin Bache, M.D.," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 50 (1974): 892-906. "Wilhelm Ten Rhyne's *De acupunctura*: An 1826 translation," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 34 (1979): 81-92. Lu & Needham, *Celestial Lancets,* p. 299. 40833

7. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). Autograph letter signed to John Richardson (1780-1864). Ainslie Place [Edinburgh], February 3, 1837 [date from postmark]. 4pp., including address leaf. 229 x 189 mm. Marginal lacuna where seal was broken, affecting two words, small marginal tear in second leaf, minor soiling, but fine otherwise, and with Bell's wax seal intact. Complete transcription included. $6000

An extraordinarily candid and revealing letter from surgeon and anatomist Charles Bell, whose pioneering experiments in neuroanatomy led to the discovery of the Bell-Magendie law (stating that the anterior branch of spinal nerve roots contain only motor fibers and the posterior roots contain only sensory fibers), as well as the first description of Bell's palsy (facial paralysis due to a lesion of the facial nerve).

Bell, a native of Edinburgh, received his medical degree from Edinburgh University in 1799 but spent most of his career in London, where he ran the Great Windmill Street School of Anatomy (established by William Hunter) and helped to found the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. In 1836 he returned to Scotland to take the position of professor of surgery at Edinburgh University. The present letter, sent about six months after Bell's departure from England, was written to John Richardson, one of Bell's oldest and closest friends, a lawyer who, like Bell himself, had left Scotland to seek his fortune in London. In the letter Bell spoke frankly about some of the difficulties he was experiencing in his new situation, including ongoing financial troubles and the inadequacies of his surgical colleagues. The overall tone of the letter is critical and somewhat depressed, which may be why it was not included in the *Letters of Sir Charles Bell* (1870).

In the letter Bell expresses his dissatisfaction with the state of surgical practice in Edinburgh:

> . . . Indeed the practice here of surgery &c &c does not do—the errors I am forced to witness are painful. Tho the surgeons are well educated they want opportunities and when desperate cases, which are those I see, are under the family surgeon I have an office of great delicacy, both to do my duty & to save appearances—they want decision [i.e. lack

> decisiveness]—today I have seen a gentleman lost by five hours delay.
>
> My class continues to be as much distinguished for order & attention as by members—would some of our chairs were better filled—Monro & Home are either careless or incapable. However all goes smoothly & really my hour from ten to eleven is the shortest & pleasantest in the day!

"Monro" refers to Alexander Monro *tertius* (1773-1859), who succeeded his grandfather and father as professor of anatomy at Edinburgh University. Monro's lack of ability as a teacher and administrator had led to a significant decline in enrollment at the university's medical school. We have not been able to identify "Home," but the reference cannot be to Sir Everard Home, who died in 1832.

In the next portion of the letter Bell discusses the worrying state of his finances. While in London Bell had been able to earn between £1,400 and £2,400 a year, but the professorship at Edinburgh paid only £400 annually and Bell spent the last six years of his life struggling to supplement this meager income. His anxieties over money are clearly expressed here:

> Altho' I knew that Brougham has nothing to do with the Minister, I wrote to him to get me a salary (for all the rogues have salaries but me)—. He answered that he was so provoked at them refusing me a pension that he wd not ask again—. I suppose his situation precludes him. He recommended me to apply to the Lord Advocate & I replied that I wd. be d___d [damned] first.
>
> To you I have never made a [secret?] of Geo: Jos: difficulties & you might [per]ceive that my place here makes it rough on me. I paid £140 the other day for a printers account—bankrupt bill business. If I had got a salary I meant to have employed it in relieving him. I expect to be obliged to bind myself for no less a sum than £900. —Is it not hard. But for this I might make a respectable end of life.

Lord Brougham (Henry Peter Brougham, 1st Baron Brougham and Vaux [1778–1868]), another Edinburgh native, was a high-ranking British statesman who served as Lord Chancellor of England from 1830 to 1834. Brougham and Bell were old friends, and had collaborated on an annotated edition of William Paley's *Natural Theology,* published in 1836. Bell obviously hoped that Brougham would be able to pull some strings in his favor, either to increase his salary or to obtain him a government pension; however, at the time this letter was written Brougham had been out of office for three years and his political influence was diminished.

In the following paragraph Bell refers to expenses incurred by his brother George Joseph (1770-1843) in connection with the elder Bell's work for the Scottish government. In 1833 George Joseph had been made head of a royal commission to inquire into Scottish bankruptcy law, and it was he who was largely responsible for writing and issuing the commission's reports. It is evident from Charles Bell's letter that the commissioners were expected to pay their own printing costs for "bankrupt bill business," and that George Joseph was unable to do this without his brother's help.

In the remainder of the letter Bell mentions more old friends: his brother-in-law and former pupil Alexander ("Alic") Shaw (1804-90), a surgeon at Middlesex Hospital and author of *An Account of Sir Charles Bell's Discoveries in the Nervous System* (1860); and Henry Thomas Cockburn (1779-1854), a Scottish judge and one of the leaders of Scotland's Whig party. He ends the letter with these poignant words:

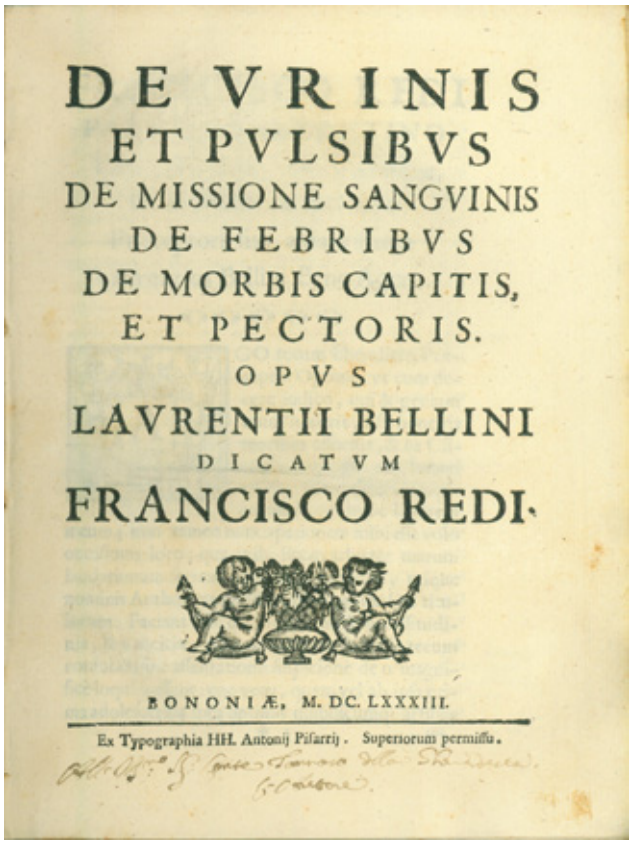
> Let me hear from time to time & always first of the household. Let me not feel that I have lost my surest friends. . . .

Gordon-Taylor, *Sir Charles Bell: His Life and Times. Dictionary of National Biography.* 40980

Inscribed Presentation Copy of a Seventeenth-Century Cardiology Classic—Exceptionally Rare

8. Bellini, Lorenzo (1643-1704). De urinis et pulsibus de missione sanguinis de febribus de morbis capitis, et pectoris. 4to. [20], 606 [i.e., 608] pp. Woodcut ornaments. Bologna: ex typographia HH. Antonij Pisarrii, 1683. 216 x 161 mm. Vellum c. 1683, title hand-inked on spine. Leaf Aaaa2 torn and repaired at an early date without loss of text, otherwise a fine copy. *Presentation copy from the author, inscribed at the foot of the titlepage:* "All' Illmo Conte Tommaso della Gherardesca. l'Autore." $7500

First Edition, inscribed by the author. This is the first inscribed copy of a major seventeenth century medical classic that has been on the market in more than a decade. Bellini, professor of anatomy and medical theory at Pisa, was one of the Italian founders of iatromechanics, a system that framed physiologic events such as the circulation of the blood in terms of mathematical and physical principles. Bellini's *De urinis et pulsibus* represents one of the first attempts to systematically apply iatromechanics to medical theory. "William Harvey's theory of the circulation was of fundamental importance to Bellini and other proponents of iatromechanism. Bellini asserted that good health depended on optimal


DE VRINIS
ET PVLSIBVS
DE MISSIONE SANGVINIS
DE FEBRIBVS
DE MORBIS CAPITIS,
ET PECTORIS.
OPVS
LAVRENTII BELLINI
DICATVM
FRANCISCO REDI.
BONONIÆ, M. DC. LXXXIII.
Ex Typographia HH. Antonij Pisarrij. Superiorum permissu.

function of the circulation of the blood, and that disease was a manifestation of an inefficient circulation. Rejecting ancient humoral pathology, he viewed blood as a physical fluid with specific properties that could be interpreted in terms of mathematical and physical principles. . . . Bellini emphasized that disease was often due to alterations in the elasticity or 'tone' of the solids, or in the density of the fluids which hindered their motion. This, in turn, could cause local congestion or stagnation. Bellini's enthusiastic support of therapeutic bleeding reflected this pathophysiologic concept. He tried to prove that this phlebotomy increased the velocity of the circulation, thereby washing away 'morbid matter' and restoring health" (Fye, pp. 181-82).

In the book's section on diseases of the chest, Bellini reported "several forms of heart disease, especially of the syncopal type . . . in his book *De urinis et pulsibus,* Bellini discusses the state of the coronary arteries and admits that the condition which he calls 'pressio' is dangerous and may cause the contraction of the heart to be abolished (p. 541). He also has in mind external pressure by tumors, fat and so on. However, an intra-arterial coronary impediment of blood-flow by calcification was clearly described by this author. Bellini reported of a patient who died of a condition similar to the clinical picture of coronary disease as we now understand it, in whose coronary arteries he found a 'stone.' It seems quite reasonable to deduce that Bellini saw in the post-mortem a coronary occlusion" (Leibowitz, *History of Coronary Heart Disease,* p. 71).

Bellini's work is also important in the history of urology, as it marks the first important contribution to the chemical analysis of urine. Recognizing the value of urine as a diagnostic aid, Bellini insisted on its chemical analysis in pathologic conditions.

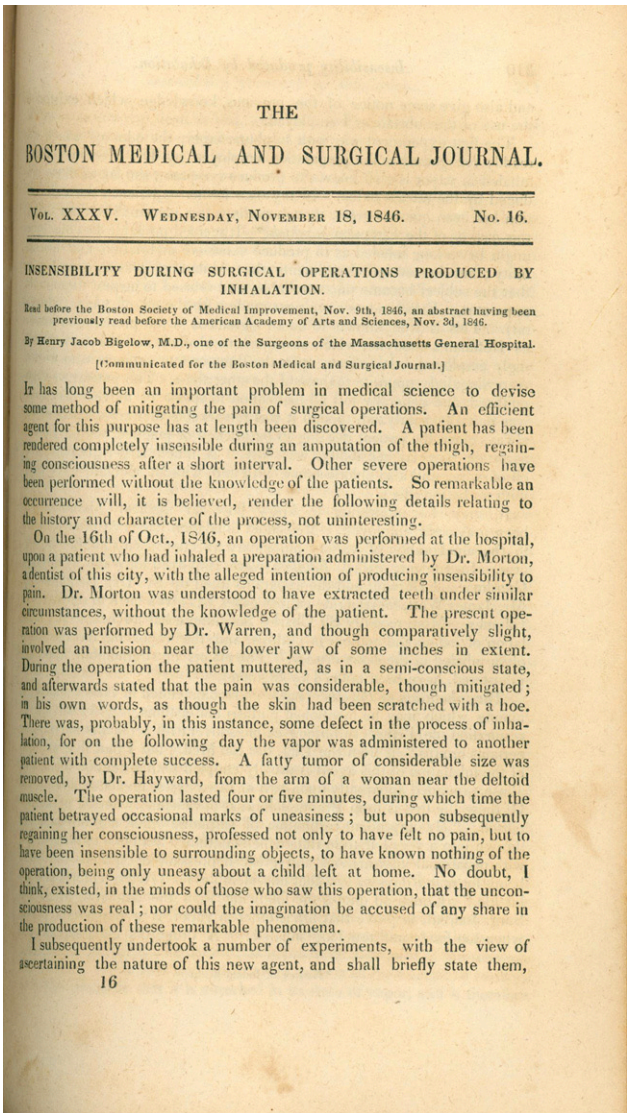
Bellini presented this copy of *De urinis et pulsibus* to Count Tommaso della Gherardesca (1654-1721), a distinguished member of an important Tuscan aristocratic family and as such a likely patron of scientific and medical research at the time. Gherardesca was appointed bishop of Fiesole in 1702 and archbishop of Florence in 1703; he also founded the Seminario Maggiori di Firenze in 1712. The rarity of this inscription by Bellini cannot be overestimated. This is the first inscribed book by Bellini we have seen on the market in more than 40 years and it is also the first inscribed copy of a major seventeenth century classic on any aspect of medicine that we have seen on the market in more than a decade, possibly longer. In addition this copy is clearly in the original binding in which it was presented, and with the exception of one leaf, which was inexplicably torn through and repaired, the copy is in fine, even very fine condition for a work of this period. Garrison-Morton 762.1, 4162. Fye, "Lorenzo Bellini," *Clinical Cardiology* 20 (1997): 181-82. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Willius & Dry, *History of the Heart and the Circulation,* p. 64. Murphy, *History of Urology,* pp. 147-48. 40699

Discovery of Surgical Anesthesia

9. Bigelow, Henry Jacob (1818-90). Insensibility during surgical operations produced by inhalation. **In:** *Boston Med. and Surg. J.* XXXV, no. 16 (November 18, 1846): 309-17 & no. 19 (December 9, 1846): 379-82. Whole volume, 8vo, bound with Vol. XXXIV. 8, iv, 528; 544pp. Boston: David Clapp, 1846. 230 x 137 mm. The two volumes bound together in 19th cent. marbled boards rebacked in calf, leather corners, light rubbing. Slight foxing & browning. Fine.

$9500

First Edition. G-M 5651. The formal announcement of the discovery of surgical anesthesia, probably the greatest medical discovery made in America during the nineteenth century. The Boston dentist W. T. G. Morton, after experimenting with ether anesthesia in his dental practice, obtained permission from John Collins Warren, chief of surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital, to attempt anesthesia on a surgical patient. On October 16, with Morton administering the ether, Warren successfully



THE

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXXV. Wednesday, November 18, 1846. No. 16.

INSENSIBILITY DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS PRODUCED BY INHALATION.

Read before the Boston Society of Medical Improvement, Nov. 9th, 1846, an abstract having been previously read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Nov. 3d, 1846.

By Henry Jacob Bigelow, M.D., one of the Surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

It has long been an important problem in medical science to devise some method of mitigating the pain of surgical operations. An efficient agent for this purpose has at length been discovered. A patient has been rendered completely insensible during an amputation of the thigh, regaining consciousness after a short interval. Other severe operations have been performed without the knowledge of the patients. So remarkable an occurrence will, it is believed, render the following details relating to the history and character of the process, not uninteresting.

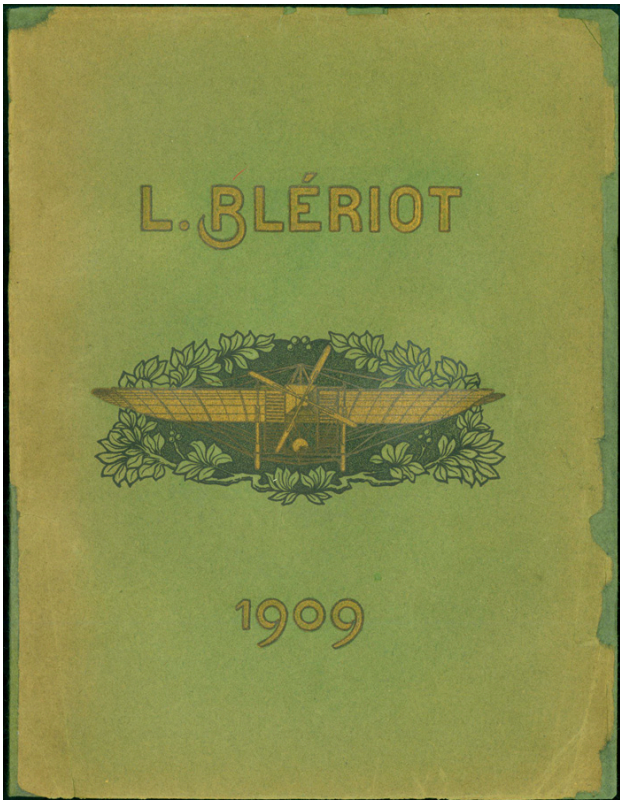
On the 16th of Oct., 1846, an operation was performed at the hospital, upon a patient who had inhaled a preparation administered by Dr. Morton, a dentist of this city, with the alleged intention of producing insensibility to pain. Dr. Morton was understood to have extracted teeth under similar circumstances, without the knowledge of the patient. The present operation was performed by Dr. Warren, and though comparatively slight, involved an incision near the lower jaw of some inches in extent. During the operation the patient muttered, as in a semi-conscious state, and afterwards stated that the pain was considerable, though mitigated; in his own words, as though the skin had been scratched with a hoe. There was, probably, in this instance, some defect in the process of inhalation, for on the following day the vapor was administered to another patient with complete success. A fatty tumor of considerable size was removed, by Dr. Hayward, from the arm of a woman near the deltoid muscle. The operation lasted four or five minutes, during which time the patient betrayed occasional marks of uneasiness; but upon subsequently regaining her consciousness, professed not only to have felt no pain, but to have been insensible to surrounding objects, to have known nothing of the operation, being only uneasy about a child left at home. No doubt, I think, existed, in the minds of those who saw this operation, that the unconsciousness was real; nor could the imagination be accused of any share in the production of these remarkable phenomena.

I subsequently undertook a number of experiments, with the view of ascertaining the nature of this new agent, and shall briefly state them,

16

removed a portion of a vascular tumor from the neck of his patient. The following day, Morton again administered ether to a patient undergoing an operation to remove a fatty tumor from her arm. At this point the surgeons at Massachusetts General refused to employ Morton's "Letheon" any further unless Morton revealed its exact nature—which he had hitherto kept secret in the hopes of patenting it—and allowed its free use at the hospital. On November 6, on the advice of Henry J. Bigelow, Morton at last divulged that his "Letheon" was in fact sulfuric ether. On November 7, Morton administered ether to a patient undergoing amputation of the leg; with the success of this operation, "the value of ether as an anesthetic was established once and for all" (Wolfe, pp. 80-81).

Bigelow's account of Morton's discovery, written after the November 7 operation, is contained in Vol. 35, no. 16 of the *Boston Medical & Surgical Journal*. His follow-up paper, contained in no. 19, contains his responses to challenges brought by J. F. Flagg. The journal numbers following no. 16 also contain several articles on anesthesia by other authors, attesting to how quickly the news of the discovery spread after Bigelow's initial article. Fulton & Stanton IV.1. Norman / Grolier Medical Hundred 64A, noting that the separate offprint of Bigelow's work is printed from completely reset type, and omits the last 7 paragraphs of the original article. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol,* pp. 75-83. 38000

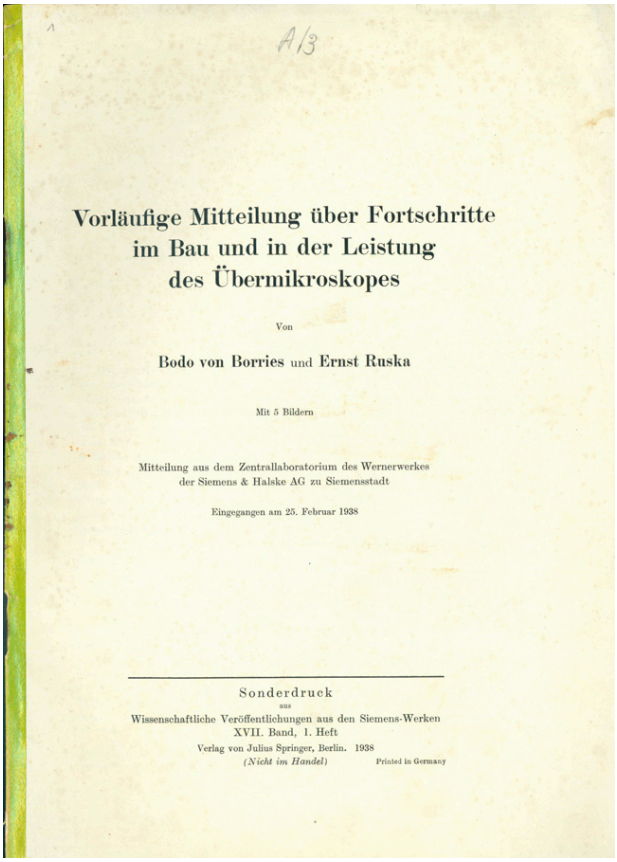


10. Blériot, Louis (1872-1936). Recherches aéronautiques. 50, [2]pp. Text illustrations. Paris: L. Blériot, 1909. 230 x 178 mm. Original printed wrappers, repaired at spine and front margin; boxed. Small marginal tear in pp. 9-10, otherwise very good. $6000

First Edition of the first catalogue of the Blériot aircraft manufacturing company. Blériot, a French aviator and engineer, invented the first successful monoplane in 1907; on July 25, 1909, using an improved version of his monoplane (the Blériot IX), he became the first to fly across the English Channel. The Channel crossing sparked a great demand for the Blériot IX and Blériot went into the aircraft manufacturing business, producing Blériot monoplanes in four categories: training, sport or touring, military, and racing. The Blériot IX planes were made of oak and poplar wood, with flying surfaces covered with

cloth; its pioneering castering landing gear allowed it to be landed in crosswinds.

The present catalogue is divided into three sections: "Accessoires et pièces detaches" (accessories and detachable units); "Matières premières: Bois, toiles, aciers et alliages spéciaux, appareils de mesure et d'éclairage" (raw materials: wood, canvas, steel and special alloys, gauges and lighting); and "Aéroplanes." Page 31 contains an illustration of Blériot's historic Channel crossing. **Rare**—OCLC cites copies at only three libraries (U. Chicago, Duke University, Paris CNAM). 41010


A13

Vorläufige Mitteilung über Fortschritte
im Bau und in der Leistung
des Übermikroskopes

Von

Bodo von Borries und Ernst Ruska

Mit 5 Bildern

Mitteilung aus dem Zentrallaboratorium des Wernerwerkes
der Siemens & Halske AG zu Siemensstadt

Eingegangen am 25. Februar 1938

Sonderdruck
aus
Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen aus den Siemens-Werken
XVII. Band, 1. Heft
Verlag von Julius Springer, Berlin. 1938
(Nicht im Handel) Printed in Germany

Electron Microscope

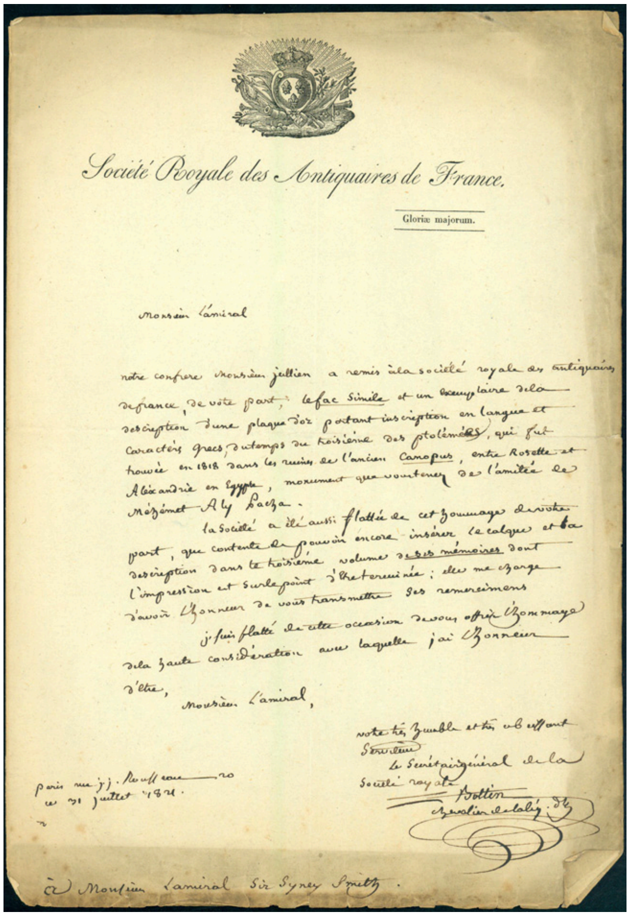
11. Borries, Bodo van & Ernst Ruska. **(1)** Vorlaufige Mitteilung uber Fortschritte im Bau und in der Leistung des Ubermicroskopes. Offprint from *Wiss. Veroffentlich. aus d. Siemens-Werken* 17 (1938). 99-106pp. Original printed self-wrappers, green backstrip. Light foxing and creasing. Accompanied by a signed photograph of Ernst Ruska. **(2) Davidovits, Paul & M. David Egger.** Scanning laser microscope. Offprint from *Nature* 223, no. 5208 (1971). [3] pp **(3) Davidovits & Egger.** Scanning laser microscope for biological investigations. Offprint from *Applied Optics* 10 (1971). 1615-1619pp. 2 copies, one in original yellow printed wrappers, the other without wrappers but inscribed by Davidovits to Andras Gedeon. Together three items plus related materials, all preserved in a folding box. $2500

(1) First Edition, Offprint Issue of this seminal paper on electron microscopy. It was at Siemens and Halske's Laboratory for Electron Optics that Borries and Ruska developed the electron microscope, and around 35 different apparatuses were mass-produced for research purposed up until 1945. When Borries left the laboratory in 1949 Ruska succeeded him as director and continued to contribute substantially to the improvement of the electron microscope in subsequent years. Ruska received the Nobel Prize in physics in 1986 "for his fundamental work in electron optics, and for the design of the first electron microscope." In this paper, Ruska and von Borries present "preliminary results obtained with a prototype electron microscope . . . Images such as those of bacteria at 20,400 times magnification illustrate the performance of the instrument" (Gedeon, Science and Technology in Medicine, p. 429).

(2) & (3). First Editions, Offprint Issues. 40249

12. Bottin, Sébastien (1764-1853). **(1)** Autograph letter signed to Admiral Sir [William] Sidney Smith (1764-1840). Paris, July 31, 1821. 1 page plus integral 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 lange et caractères grecs, du tems du troisième 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



Société Royale des Antiquaires de France.

Gloriæ majorum.

Monsieur l'amiral

notre confrère Monsieur jollien a remis à la société royale des antiquaires de france, de votre part, 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 Alexandrie en Egypte, monument que vous tenez de l'amitié de Mézémet Aly Bacha.

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 ses remerciements.

je suis flatté de cette occasion de vous offrir l'hommage de la haute considération avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur l'amiral,

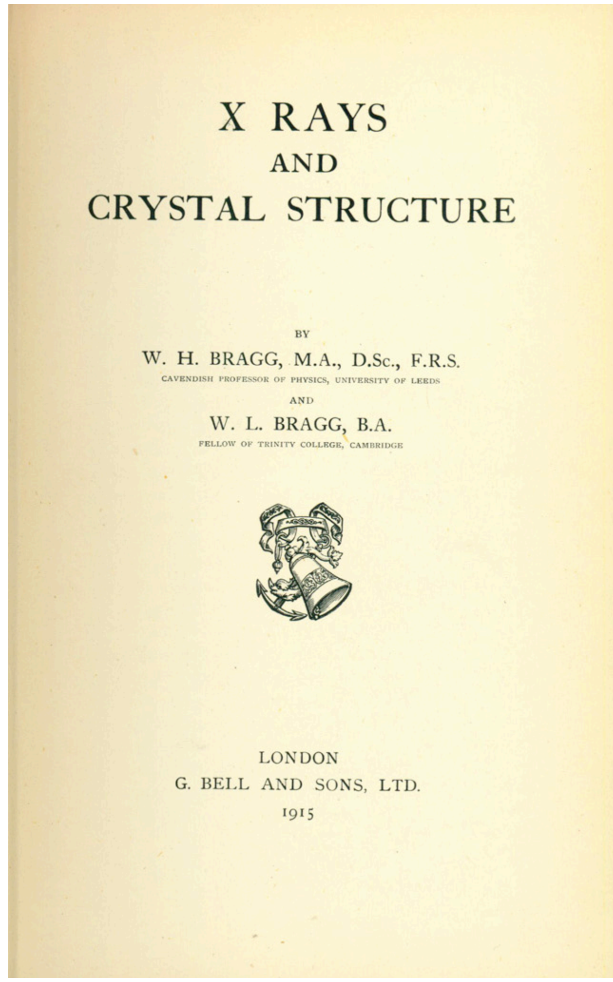
votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur
le Secrétaire général de la Société royale
Bottin

paris rue j.j. Rousseau no 20 le 21 juillet 1821.

à Monsieur l'amiral Sir Syney 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.

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 longeur 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 fondemantale, 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



X RAYS
AND
CRYSTAL STRUCTURE

BY
W. H. BRAGG, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
CAVENDISH PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
AND
W. L. BRAGG, B.A.
FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

LONDON
G. BELL AND SONS, LTD.
1915

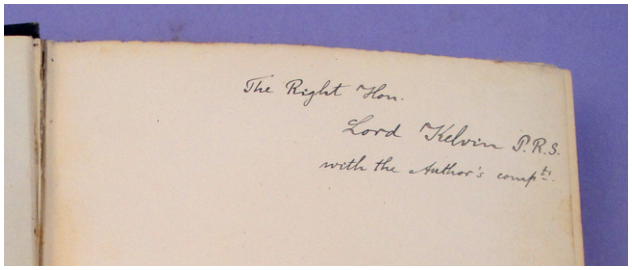
13. Bragg, William Henry (1862-1942) and **William Lawrence Bragg** (1890-1971). X rays and crystal structure. vii, 228, [4] pp. 4 plates, text illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1915. 218 x 140 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine (a bit faded), light wear. Very good copy, from the library of Raymond T. Birge (1887-1980), with his signature, dated Oct. 1915, on the front endpaper and his marginal notes throughout.

$1500

First Edition of the Braggs' first book on x-ray crystallography. The Braggs, father and son, are best known for originating the field of x-ray crystallography, which has become an essential analytic tools of physics, chemistry and molecular biology. Prior to 1912, scientists had very little knowledge about the solid state of matter, but in 1912 came the Friedrich-Knipping-Laue paper showing that x-rays can be diffracted by crystals. The Braggs used Laue's discovery to determine the actual positions of atoms in crystals, with Lawrence Bragg providing the theoretical basis for crystal structure analysis and William Henry Bragg contributing the x-ray spectrometer, which measures the strength of an x-ray beam reflected from a crystal face.

In 1915 the Braggs shared the Nobel Prize for physics for their studies of crystal structure by means of x-rays.

This copy of the Braggs' work is from the library of Raymond T. Birge, chairman of the physics department at the University of California, Berkeley from 1932 to 1955; "more than any other person, Birge [was] responsible for the building in Berkeley of an outstanding Department of Physics" ("University of California: In Memoriam, 1980." *Content.cdlib.org*. Web. 27 Dec. 2010). *Printing and the Mind of Man* 406b. 41077

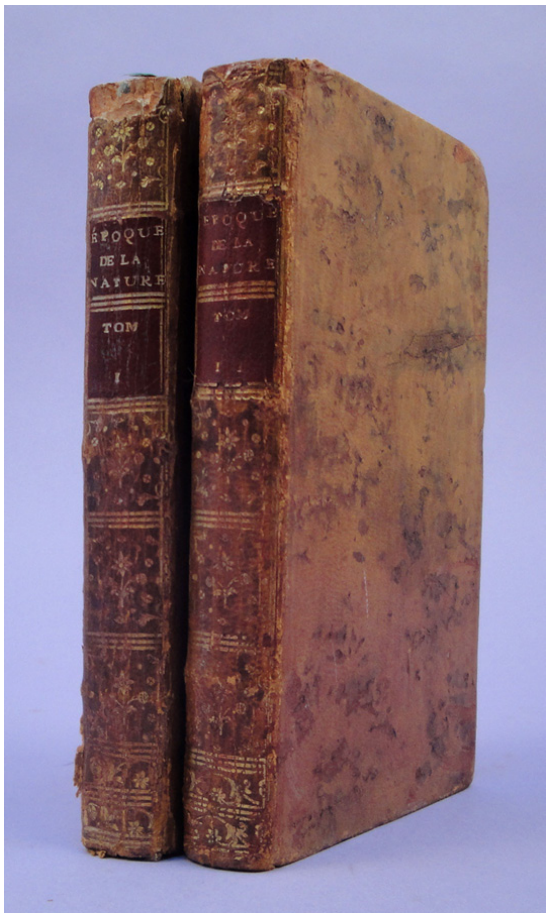


14. [Brahe, Tycho (1546-1601).] **Dreyer, J. L. E.** Tycho Brahe: A picture of the scientific life and work in the sixteenth century. xvi, 405, [3, incl. pubs. ads.]pp. Frontispiece portrait, 4 plates. 225 x 141 mm. Orig. cloth, gilt spine, a little rubbed. Presentation copy, inscribed by the author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

15. Buffon, Georges Luis LeClerc, *Comte de* (1707-88). Les époques de la nature. 2 vols. Vol. 1: [4], 168, 171-246 pp. 6 engraved plates. Vol. 2: [4], 264 pp. 2 folding engraved maps. 166 x 99 mm. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1780. 18th century mottled sheep gilt, light rubbing and wear. Very good copy, from the library of Alpine explorer Marc Théodore Bourrit (1739-1819), with Bourrit's notes on the front and back pastedowns of Vol. II. Bookseller's ticket of Paul Barde, Geneva, who was Bourrit's publisher. First separate edition. $4500

First Separate Edition. *Les époques de la nature*, first published in 1778 as a supplement to the *Histoire naturelle*, contains Buffon's fully developed theory of the



earth, his division of earth history into seven geologically and biologically based epochs, and his attempt to establish a universal chronology based upon observation and experiment. Buffon developed his theory out of his initial *Théorie de la terre* which had appeared in the first volume of his *Histoire naturelle* (1749). Assuming that the earth had cooled to its present temperature from a molten state, Buffon extrapolated the earth's age—75,000 years—from his observations of the cooling times of balls of various sizes and materials heated to incandescence. (After studying sedimentation phenomena, Buffon revised his estimate of the earth's age to 3,000,000 years, but did not publish this figure for fear of being misunderstood.) In Buffon's system, life first appeared nearly 35,000 years ago, but man's time on earth had lasted only 6,000 years—a period intentionally coincident with systems of biblical chronology accepted in Buffon's time.

> Buffon's treatment of the chronology of earth and human history was important in several respects. First he denied the applicability of the biblical chronology to earth history and substituted in its place a very different and empirically derived set of dates . . . Second, Buffon popularized a means of retaining Scripture and the Mosaic chronology, even while arguing for a lengthy earth history. . . . By treating

the chronology of Moses as applying only to people, and the days of Genesis as allegory, Buffon had allowed himself free movement in dealing with the history of the earth up to the time of the creation of humankind, and gave to Scripture the task of dealing only with the history of our own species. That history covered the last 6000 to 8000 years, and was marked at the outset by the appearance of people on a physically modern, or nearly modern, earth.

These three themes—an ancient earth, the origination of people some 6000 years ago, and the correlation between the appearance of people and the appearance of a physically modern earth—were to play crucial roles in the interpretation of human antiquity for the next eight decades. Buffon's *Epochs of Nature* was the first substantial work by a scientist of major renown in which this combination of themes appeared. (Grayson 1983, pp. 35-36).

The first separate edition of *Les époques de la nature* is very rare. This copy is from the library of Swiss writer and Alpine explorer Marc Théodore Bourrit, who was the first to attempt the ascent of Mont Blanc. Bourrit met Buffon in 1781, the year after the publication of Buffon's work. Bourrit's note on the front pastedown of Vol. II cites a reference to himself on p. 143 of the volume. 41042

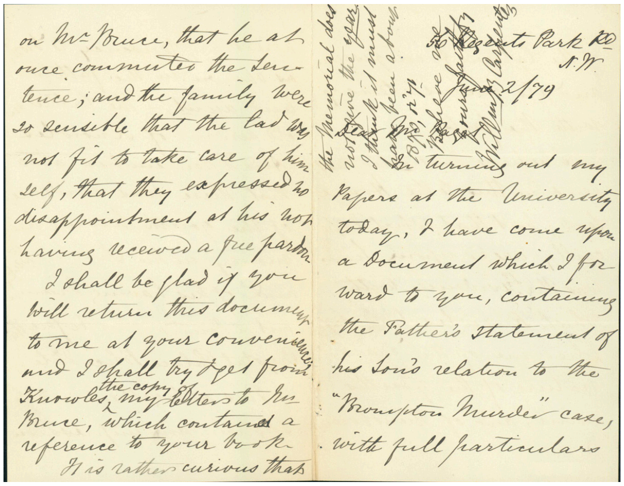
16. Cant, Arent (1695-1723). Impetus primi anatomici ex lustratus cadaveribus nati. . . . Large folio. [6] 28pp. Engraved title vignette, 6 folding engraved plates after drawings by the author. Leiden: for the author by Pieter vander Aa, 1721. 504 x 372 mm. Speckled calf c. 1721, gilt spine, a little worn & spotted, spine and corners repaired. Fore-edge of plate 6 repaired, a few tears and chipping to some margins, some damp stains mainly confined to final blank end-leaves, but otherwise very good. Russian library stamp on the verso of the title. From the library of Ira M. Rutkow, with his pencil signature on the rear flyleaf. $5500

First Edition. Cant, a pupil of Frederik Ruysch, was a skilled anatomist and artist whose ambitious plan to publish a great anatomical work was interrupted by his premature death at the age of 28. The present work represents the only volume of Cant's projected anatomy; it contains six large folding plates, drawn by the author, illustrating the anatomy of the head, heart, stomach, shoulder and knee joints, thoracic duct, etc. Cant was one of the few early anatomists to make use of the "grid-reference" identification system devised by Eustachius (1510/20 - 1574), in which anatomical structures are located by means of numbered borders at the side and top

of each plate; this method allows the anatomist to illustrate his figures without superimposed lettering or numbering. Lindeboom, *Dutch Medical Biography*, col. 325. Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, p. 191. 40092

17. Carpenter, William B. (1813-85). Autograph letter signed to Mr. [John] Paget [1811-98]). [London] 56 Regents Part Rd. N.W., June 2, 1879. 4pp. 178 x 114 mm. A few tiny pin-holes, but fine otherwise. $950

From English physiologist and naturalist William B. Carpenter, who "helped shape the modern life sciences in Britain" (Oxford DNB) through both his writings and his work as a teacher and administrator at what is now the University of London. Carpenter performed valuable researches in marine zoology, and was directly influential in persuading the British Admiralty to sponsor the *Challenger* expedition, the first major scientific study of the deep oceans. Carpenter is also 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.



on Mr Bruce, that he at once commuted the sentence; and the family were so sensible that the lad was not fit to take care of himself, that they expressed no disappointment at his not having received a free pardon.

I shall be glad if you will return this document to me at your convenience, and I shall try to get from Knowles the copy of my letters to Mr Bruce, which contained a reference to your book.

It is rather curious that

56 Regents Park Rd
N.W.
June 2/79

Dear Mr Paget,
In turning out my Papers at the University today, I have come upon a document which I forward to you, containing the Father's statement of his Son's relation to the "Brompton Murder" case, with full particulars

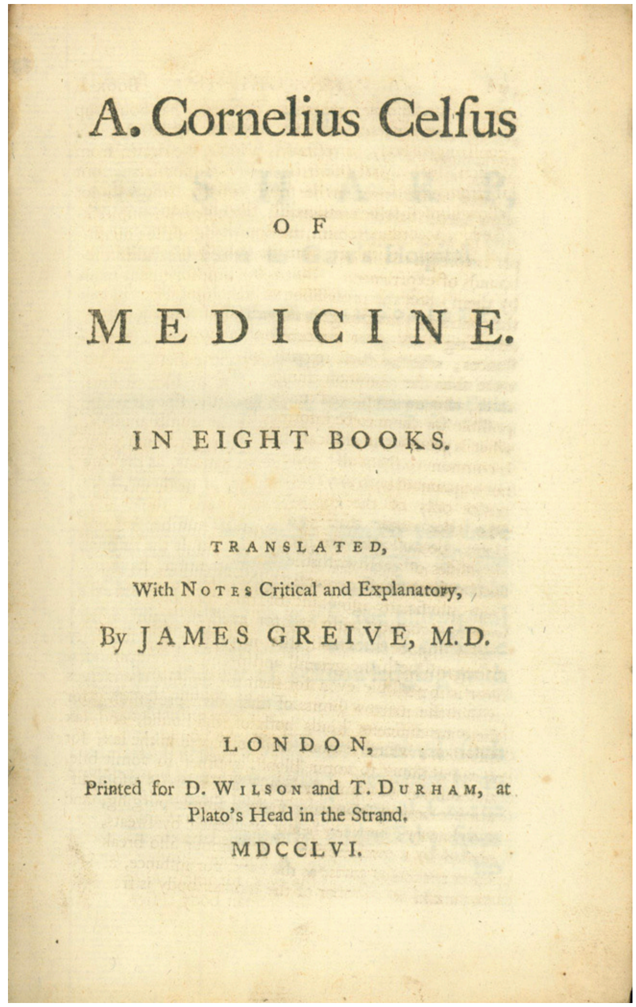
Carpenter's letter, which discusses a false confession to murder made by a mentally unbalanced young man, reads in part as follows:

> . . . I have come upon a document which I forward to you, containing the Father's statement of his Son's relation to the "Brompton Murder" case, with full particulars of the latter's confession, and its inconsistency with the facts.
>
> I believe that I did not send in this to the Home Secy.; but that what I specially urged upon him was the evidence with which Knowles had supplied me, of the "cracky" nature of the youth's mind, and of the obviously hereditary tendency to brood, as shown in the father and aunt—the latter an old servant of Knowles. . . .
>
> This altogether made so strong an impression on Mr. Bruce, that he at once commuted the sentence; and the family were so sensible that the lad was not fit to take care of himself, that they expressed no disappointment at his not having received a free pardon. . . .

Carpenter's correspondent was the police magistrate and author John Paget, whose *Paradoxes and Puzzles,* published in 1874, included accounts of a number of sensational crimes. We have not been able to identify the murder case to which Carpenter refers in his letter. 41099

Origin of the Medical Term "Cancer"

18. Celsus, Aulus Cornelius (fl. 1st cent. A.D.). Of medicine. In eight books. Translated, with notes critical and explanatory, by James Greive, M.D. 8vo. xxxii, 519, [7]pp. London: D. Wilson and T. Durham, 1756. 208 x 131 mm. Calf c. 1756, rebacked, corners repaired, endpapers



A. Cornelius Celſus
OF
MEDICINE.
IN EIGHT BOOKS.
TRANSLATED,
With NOTES Critical and Explanatory,
By JAMES GREIVE, M.D.
LONDON,
Printed for D. WILSON and T. DURHAM, at Plato's Head in the Strand.
MDCCLVI.

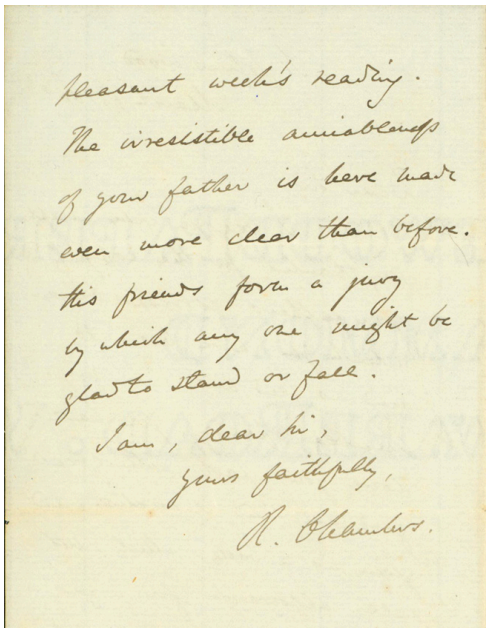
renewed. Light toning, occasional spotting, but very good. 18th century owner's signature ("George Howell January 21 1757") on the front flyleaf. $3750

First Edition in English. Celsus' *De medicina,* written circa 30 C.E., is the oldest Western medical document after the Hippocratic writings, the earliest major medical treatise written in Latin to survive, and the first of the treatises on medicine from the ancient world to be published in English. Celsus remains the most important source of present-day knowledge of medicine in the Roman empire. *De medicina* was originally part of a larger encyclopedic work covering agriculture, military science, rhetoric, government, law, philosophy and medicine, but only the eight books on medicine survived intact.

Book I of *De medicina* contains a historical overview of medicine; Book II deals with the course and general treatment of diseases; Books III and IV with special therapy; Books V and VI with pharmacology (drugs and medication); Book VII with surgery; and Book VIII with

bone diseases. Celsus is credited with recording the cardinal signs of inflammation: *calor* (warmth), *dolor* (pain), *tumor* (swelling) and *rubor* (redness and hyperaemia). He goes into great detail regarding the preparation of numerous ancient medicinal remedies including the preparation of opioids. In addition, he describes many first-century Roman surgical procedures which included removal of a cataract, treatment for bladder stones, and the setting of fractures.

In compiling *De medicina* Celsus drew heavily upon the Hippocratic corpus, referencing some 80 Greek medical writers, some of whom are now known only from Celsus's work. He translated Greek medical terms into Latin, and many of these Latin terms have remained standard in medicine to the present day. Included among these terms is the word "cancer" (Latin for the Greek *karkinos* [crab]), which Celsus used to describe various types of non-malignant ulceration such as erysipelas and gangrene. In discussing malignant disease Celsus used the words *carcinoma* and *carcinode*, terms derived directly from the Greek. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Prioreschi, *A History of Medicine*, vol. III, pp. 182-211. Garrison-Morton 21 (note). 40803


pleasant week's reading.
The irresistible amiableness
of your father is here made
even more clear than before.
His friends form a jury
by which any one might be
glad to stand or fall.
I am, dear Sir,
yours faithfully,
R. Chambers.

19. Chambers, Robert (1802-71). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. 2pp. St. John's Wood, March 16, 1862. 181 x 114 mm. Light soiling along folds, two small marginal tears along central fold, otherwise fine.

$500

From the author of *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844), the first full-length exposition in English of an evolutionary theory of biology. Chambers was also the author of numerous other works, a partner with his brother William in the publishing firm W. & R. Chambers, and a joint editor of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. He was highly influential in the mid-19th century in both scientific and political circles.

Chambers' letter reads as follows:

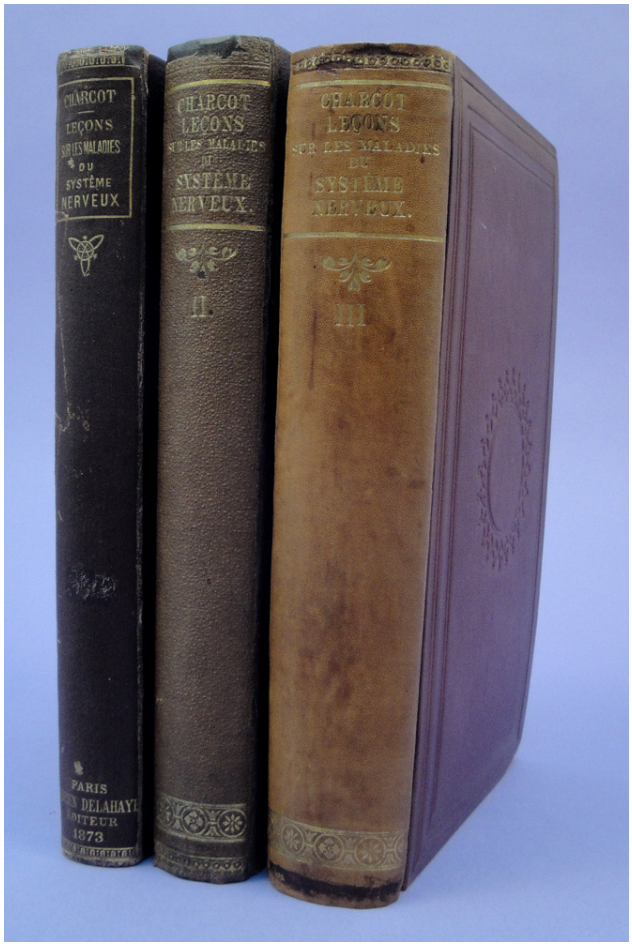
> Dear Sir, I beg you will accept my thanks for the copy of your father's correspondence which you have been so kind as send me. In my humble opinion, you have done your part with great good taste and discretion, and given as a book, which, with all allowance for a few painful shades, delicately touched on, makes a very pleasant week's reading. The irresistible amiableness of your father is here made even more clear than before. His friends form a jury by which any one might be glad to stand or fall. I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, R. Chambers.

40848

20. Charcot, Jean Martin (1825-93). Leçons sur les maladies du système nerveux faites à la Salpêtrière. 3 vols. 3 vols. Vols. I-II edited by Desiré Magloire Bourneville (1840-1909); Vol. III edited by MM. Babinski et al. [8], 368; [8], 496; [4], 518, [2]pp. 8 chromolithographed plates in Vol. I; 10 plates, including 4 mounted photographic prints, in Vol. II; text illustrations. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1872-73 [Vol. I]; Bureaux du Progrès Médical, Adrien Delahaye, 1877 [Vol. II]; Bureaux du Progrès Médical, A. Delahaye and E. Lecroisnier, 1887 [Vol. III]. 218 x 136 mm. Original blind-stamped plum cloth, gilt-lettered spines (not uniform), rebacked, light wear, spine of Vol. III faded. Minor foxing, but very good. Haskell F. Norman bookplate. $3750

First Edition of Vols. I-II, **First Edition** of all but the first part of Vol. III. The volumes were originally published in fascicles; the first fascicle in Vol. III bears the notation "(2e. éd.)" in the signature notation on the first leaf, but the remaining fascicles do not have this notation. Complete sets in the original binding are *extremely rare*.

Leçons sur les maladies du système nerveux was one of Charcot's most influential works. Charcot and his Salpêtrière school brought a new legitimacy to the scientific study of neuroses, which had been held in disrepute by the French Academy of Sciences since the days of Mesmer and animal magnetism. The second volume contains Charcot's four stages of hysteria major and the classic description of *tabes dorsalis* (slow degeneration of the sensory neurons caused by untreated



syphilis), the "lightening pains" of which Charcot was the first to describe. The third volume lists Charcot's four stages of hypnosis. Garrison-Morton 4546. Norman 445. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* 41041

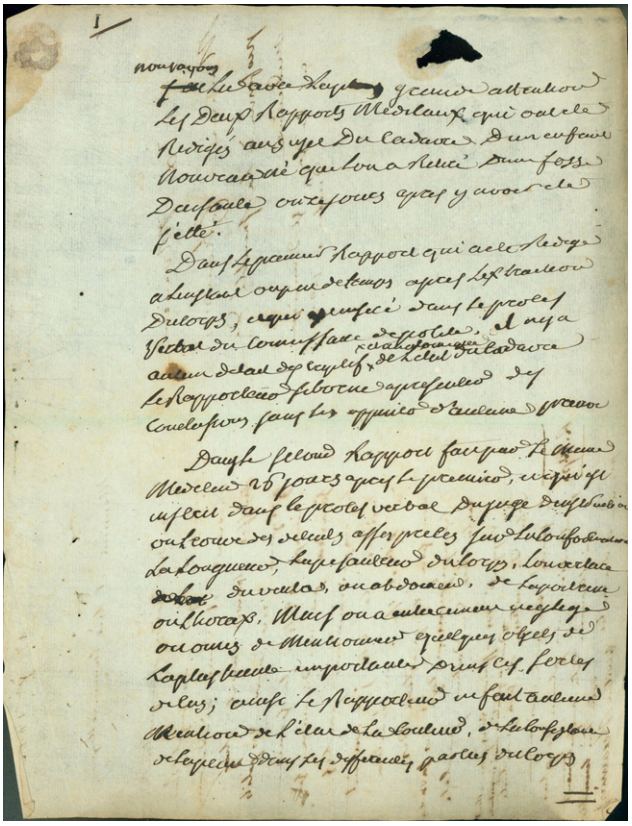
21. Charcot, Jean Martin (1825-93). Docteur J. M. Charcot. Cast bronze medallion by **Frédéric Vernon** (1858-1912), together with smaller medallion of the Salpetrière. Charcot medallion signed "F. Vernon 1883" in the metal. Charcot medallion measures 75 mm. in diameter, Salpetrière medallion measures 54 mm. in diameter. Both medallions mounted on velvet-covered board, velvet a little worn. $5000

Rare medallion by the noted French sculptor Frédéric Vernon, the obverse showing Charcot's head in profile looking to the right (the reverse is blank). This is the first of two medallions by Vernon commemorating Charcot; the second medallion, made after Charcot's death, is of gilt bronze and is slightly smaller. Jacobs, in his forward to M. E. Abbott's *Classified and Annotated Bibliography of Sir William Osler's Publications* (2nd ed. 1939), notes that Sir William Osler was persuaded to sit for Vernon in 1905 after being shown a medal of Charcot's likeness—possibly a copy of this 1883 medallion.

Charcot, known as the "founder of modern neurology," taught at the Salpetrière Hospital in Paris for 33 years. He is associated with at least 15 medical eponyms, including Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (peroneal muscular atrophy) and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Charcot had a great influence on the developing fields of neurology and psychology, both through his own work and through that of his students, among whom were Sigmund Freud, Pierre Janet, William James, Georges Gilles de la Tourette and Alfred Binet. Storer, *Medicina in nummis,* 603. 40704

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

22. 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).

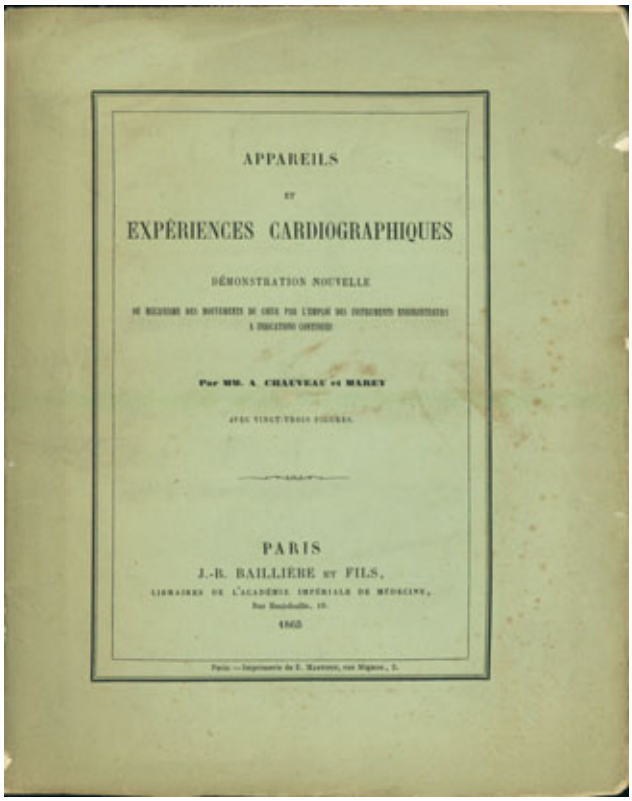
This is the only autograph manuscript by Chaussier we have handled in more than forty years of trading. It is also the only manuscript we have ever handled in which the author wrote his draft on the back of other documents. The manuscript is a draft of a review of two earlier medical reports concerning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

Introduction of Cardiography

23. Chauveau, Auguste (1827-1917) and **Marey, Étienne Jules** (1830-1904). Appareils et expériences cardiographiques. Démonstration nouvelle du mécanisme des mouvements du coeur par l'emploi des instruments enregistreurs à indications continues. Offprint from *Mémoires de l'Académie impériale de Médecine* 26 (1863). [4], 52 pages, including half-title. 23 text illustrations, mostly of cardiac tracings. Original wrappers, backstrip and cover edges chipped in several places, front cover and preliminaries foxed, but very good. $2250

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Marey pioneered the use of graphic methods to record physiological phenomena; his friend Auguste Chauveau, *chef de service* of physiology and anatomy at the Veterinary Institute



APPAREILS

ET

EXPÉRIENCES CARDIOGRAPHIQUES

DÉMONSTRATION NOUVELLE

Par MM. A. CHAUVEAU et MAREY

PARIS

J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS,

1863

of Lyons, was an expert on the equine cardiovascular system. Their collaboration, described as "one of the most important cooperative ventures in medical history" (Braun, p. 18), resulted in the world's first cardiographic recording.

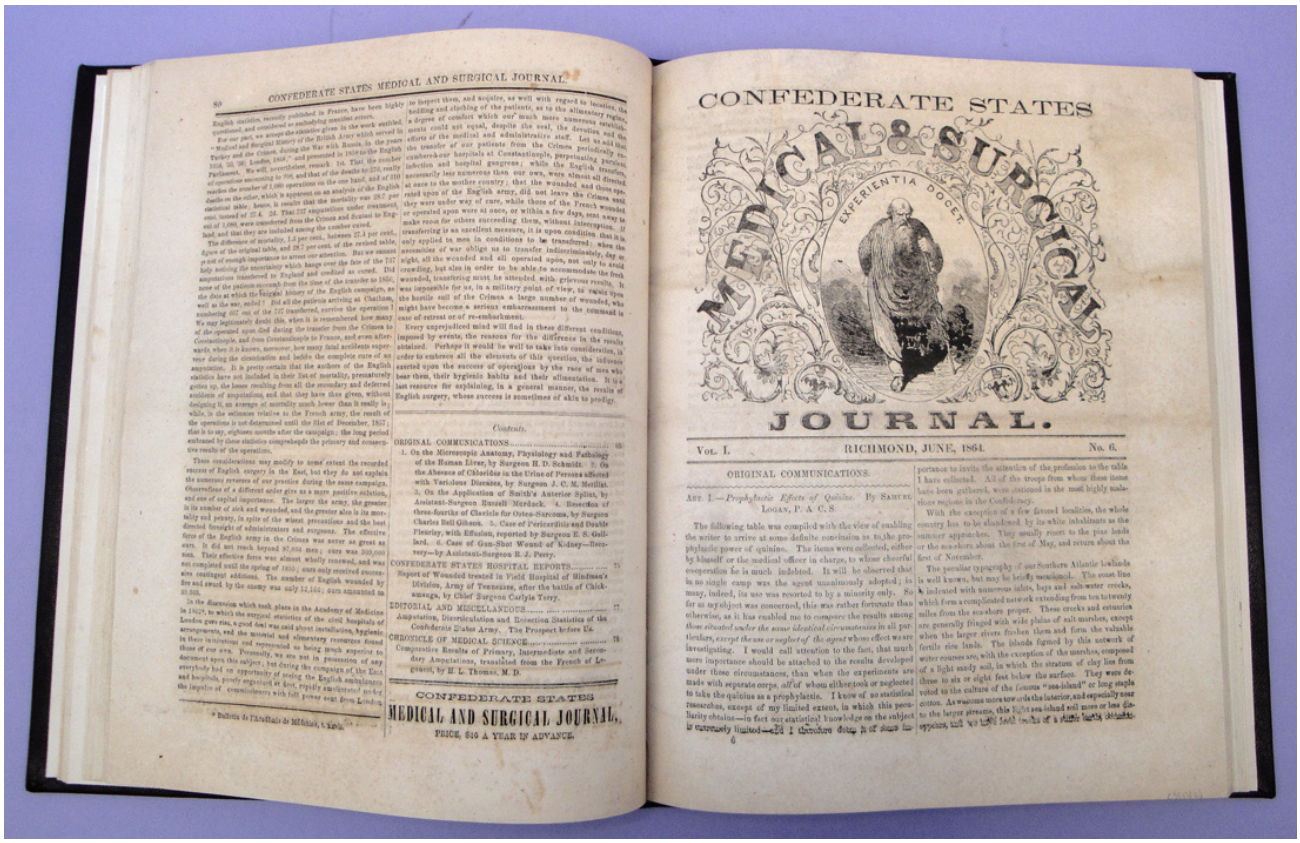
> Chauveau's experience in cardiac physiology combined with Marey's skill and knowledge of instrumentation produced a revolutionary monitoring and recording technique: they radically extended the possibilities of cardiac catheterization by using it to record changes in intracardiac pressure. Experimenting on a horse (chosen because of the large size of the animal's heart), Chauveau introduced thin rubber bulbs that Marey had fashioned into two of the horse's heart chambers. Marey had attached each of the two bulbs to another outside the horse's body by means of a long rubber tube and had connected each of these exterior bulbs to a stylus. As one chamber of the heart expanded, the displacement of the first bulb was transmitted to the second and to the stylus, pushing it upward against a sheet of paper wrapped around a cylinder. As the chamber contracted, the line made by the stylus descended, forming the characteristic curve of the cardiogram. The expansion and contraction of the second chamber, alternating with that of the first, was recorded in the same way, and the result was two sinuous lines that not only showed the pressure changes in each of the heart's two chambers, but also recorded their exact sequence. With this procedure, for the first time a reliable indication was given both of the moments of contraction and distension for each heart chamber and of the order in which these changes in pressure occurred. . . .
>
> They published their cardiographic tracings in 1861 and 1862; in 1863, with improvements made to their recording procedures, they published graphs that demonstrated cardiac hemodynamics in complete detail. These remarkable tracings and the accompanying summary table of their experiments on the horse won them the physiology prize given by the Académie des Sciences that year. . . . The accuracy of their records was surpassed only in 1931 when electronic tracing of human subjects was introduced (Braun, pp. 19-20).

Braun, Marta, *Picturing Time: The Work of Etienne-Jules Marey (1830-1904)* (1994), pp. 18-20. Garrison-Morton 816. 40800

24. Confederate States Medical & Surgical Journal. Vol. I, nos. 1-6, 8-12; Vol. II, nos. 1-2. (Vol. II, no. 2 lacking pp. 33-48.) 95, 113-224; 32pp. Text wood-engravings. Richmond, Virginia, January 1864-February 1865. 295 x 232 mm. Full morocco, gilt, in period style. several leaves gnawed with minor text loss, paper restored. Handbill prospectus for Vol. II tipped in. The first pages of several numbers bear the pencil signature " Surgn. J. L. M Merrillar Genl. Hospl." (on two of the numbers the signature reads "Dr. J. L. M. Merrillar Staunton Va"); Vol. I, no. 8 also bears the inscription "From Dr. J. Rob Ward Med. Soc." $30,000

First Edition of the **only medical journal published under the Confederacy.** *Extraordinarily rare in any condition;* this is the first near-complete run on the market in at least 40 years. The included prospectus for Volume 2 is of even greater rarity.

"The [Confederate] Surgeon-General's records were lost during the fire that destroyed Richmond after its defense was abandoned in April 1865, and no Confederate equivalent to the *Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* could have been written, had the reconstruction government permitted one. A primary source for Confederate medical history remains the fourteen monthly issues of the short-lived, and now excessively rare, *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal,* published in Richmond from January 1864 until February 1865. It was a semi-official publication, under military auspices, and Surgeon General Samuel Preston Moore was editor in fact if not in name.



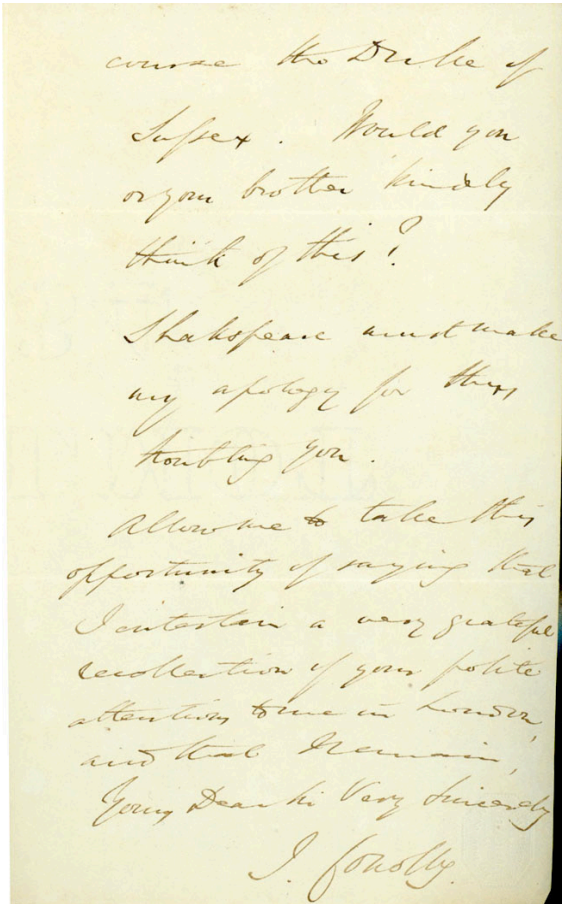
"...The *Journal* published original papers by Confederate physicians and surgeons, reviewed British and Continental journals and meetings of learned societies, and disseminated statistical and administrative information for the Confederate States Army Medical Department and Hospitals.

"The level of the *Journal* is at least as high as that of its contemporaries, despite its extremely succinct style. . . . Original papers are for the most part case reports, statistical analyses and clinical lectures, some of which are models of their kind. . . . The 'Chronicle of Medical Science' covers the whole field of medical writing, including medical history, and reviews both the publications and meetings of scientific and learned societies in England and on the Continent. This foreign coverage is as complete as that of any of the Northern journals of the time. . . .

"We do not know the size of the *Journal's* press run, but it seems safe to suggest that it had only a limited circulation within the Confederacy and, except for a few copies which went to England, probably none outside it. Northern periodicals knew of the *Journal,* if at all, only at second hand . . ." (Sharpe, pp. v, xii).

The above quotation was taken from the introduction to the reprint edition of the *CSM&SJ* published by the New York Academy of Medicine in 1976. An editor's note indicates that exemplars from five institutional collections were used to produce the reprint, due to problems of condition and the scarcity of complete runs. When we prepared our own reprint roughly twenty years later we were also unable to obtain a complete run from any single source.

It is very likely that the number of copies printed of the issues in volume 2 were even fewer than those in volume 1. By this time virtually all commodities were scarce in the Confederacy, especially because of the blockade of Southern ports. As the prospectus for the "Second Year" states: "Owing to the scarcity and high price of paper, it is absolutely necessary that the publishers should ascertain, as early as practicable, the probable size of the January edition, and hence, all persons intending to subscribe for the year 1865 are earnestly requested to forward their names and subscriptions, either by express, or, if in the army, through the Surgeon General's office, before January 1st. They will be careful to state exactly name and post office, or army corps to which they are attached. Subscription for the year 1865, $20, invariably in advance. All express charges will be paid by the publishers, and the postage to army subscribers will be paid at the Richmond office." *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal. With an Introduction by William D. Sharpe, M.D.* (1976), pp. v-xii. *Confederate States Medical and Surgical Journal,* ed. Ira Rutkow. Rutkow, *Hist. Surg. U.S.* II, 29. Crandall 5149. 39542



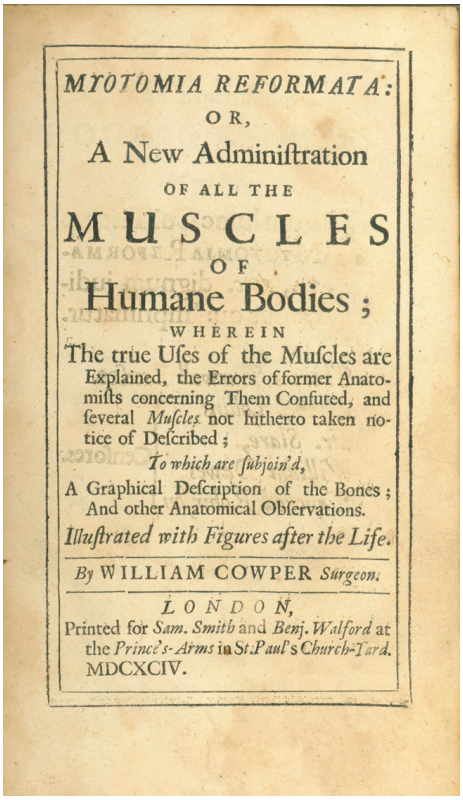
25. Conolly, John (1794-1866). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. Warwick, May 12, 1835. 3pp. 188 x 113 mm. Fine. $950

From British psychiatrist John Conolly, champion of the non-restraint system of treating the insane. "Conolly and his work for the 'non-restraint system' with which his name is inseparably linked marked the successful conclusion of a movement which commenced with Pinel and which created a new epoch in the lives of the insane and a new approach to insanity not only in the British Isles but throughout the civilised world" (Hunter & Macalpine, p. 1031). Conolly made other important contributions to psychiatry: His *Inquiry Concerning the Indications of Iinsanity* (1830) was the first book to draw parallels between normal and abnormal mental states in an attempt to understand insanity, and he was the first to suggest the idea of a mental health service to provide both in-patient and home care for the mentally ill.

Along with his professional interests, Conolly devoted much time and energy to Stratford-on-Avon's "Shakespeare industry," working to establish Shakespeare memorials and writing his own *Study of Hamlet* (1863), in which he argued that Shakespeare's purpose in writing the play was to represent in Hamlet "a peculiar and medically known kind of actual insanity" (Allibone, *Critical Dictionary of English Literature* [1891]). The letter we are offering here deals with Conolly's Shakespearean activities:

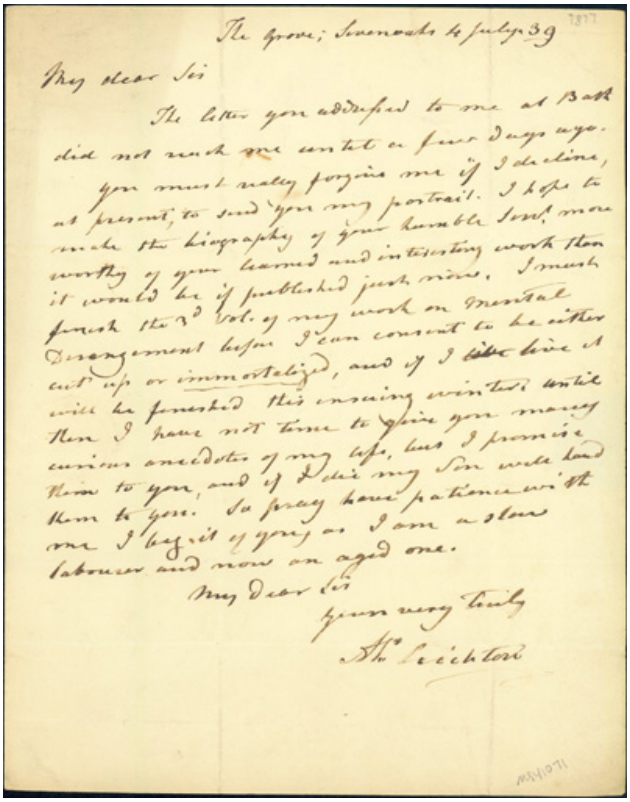
> The Stratford Committee are very anxious to ensure the interest of literary men as regards their plans set forth in the enclosed prospectus. I know no one more likely to help us in this way than yourself, if you do not think our scheme unworthy of consideration.
>
> We place our chief reliance on men of letters, but there is one lover of liberal learning of high rank whose name would do our list great honour, and who, I doubt not, would feel interested in our design of doing honour to the remains of Shakespeare—I mean of course the Duke of Sussex [i.e., Prince Augustus Frederick (1773-1843), sixth son of George III]. Would you or your brother kindly think of this? Shakespeare must make my apology for thus troubling you.

40997


MYOTOMIA REFORMATA:
OR,
A New Adminiſtration
OF ALL THE
MUSCLES
OF
Humane Bodies;
WHEREIN
The true Uſes of the Muſcles are Explained, the Errors of former Anatomiſts concerning Them Confuted, and ſeveral *Muſcles* not hitherto taken notice of Deſcribed;
To which are ſubjoin'd,
A Graphical Deſcription of the Bones; And other Anatomical Obſervations.
Illuſtrated with Figures after the Life.
By WILLIAM COWPER *Surgeon.*
LONDON,
Printed for *Sam. Smith* and *Benj. Walford* at the *Prince's-Arms* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard.*
MDCXCIV.

26. Cowper, William (1666-1709). Myotomia reformata. . . . 8vo. [24], 280pp. 10 folding engraved plates. London: Sam. Smith & Benj. Walford, 1694. 192 x 111 mm. Paneled calf c. 1694, rebacked, endpapers renewed. Minor foxing & staining. $2500

First Edition. The original octavo version of Cowper's anatomy of the muscles. Cowper produced the most significant anatomy of the muscles since the Renaissance; he was particularly concerned with correcting the English writers Molins and Browne then in vogue. After the publication of the 1694 edition, Cowper worked until his death on an enlarged version, which was published posthumously in 1724 as a sumptuous folio atlas with 66 plates (some after Rubens and Raphael). Russell 209. Wing C 6700. 40085



27. Crichton, Alexander (1763-1856). Autograph letter signed to Thomas J. Pettigrew (1791-1865). Sevenoaks, 4 July 1839. 1 page plus integral address leaf. 229 x 180 mm. Small lacuna where seal was broken, not affecting text, a few spots, but very good. $1500

Rare letter from British psychiatrist Alexander Crichton, author of *An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Mental Derangement* (2 vols., 1798), an important work on mental illness that "broke new ground in psychiatry in a number of ways . . . [combining] the latest philosophical ideas, that is psychological knowledge, with accumulated medical experience of mental disease, that is psychiatry, into a 'philosophy and pathology of the human mind'" (Hunter & Macalpine, p. 559). Crichton's treatise was the first in English to discuss forensic aspects of psychiatry; it also contained the earliest description of what is now known as ADHD (attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder), and was the first to recognize aphasia as a "disturbance of memory" rather than a symptom of paralysis or insanity. Crichton's letter indicates that he intended to publish a third volume of his *Mental Derangement,* a project on which he was currently working. The letter reads as follows:

> You must really forgive me if I decline, at present, to send you my portrait. I hope to make the biography of your humble servt. more worthy of your learned and interesting work than it would be if published just now. I must finish the 3d vol. of my work on Mental Derangement before I can consent to be either cut up or immortalized, and if I live it will be finished this ensuing winter . . .

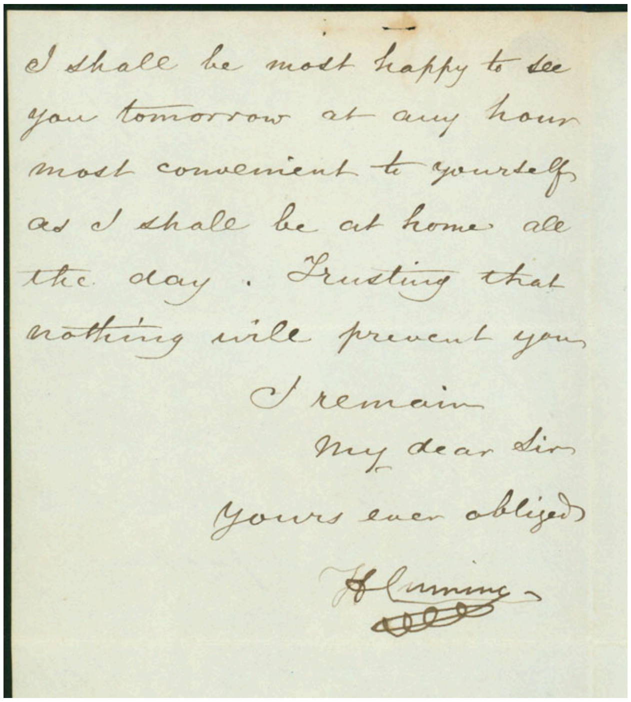
The third volume of Crichton's *Mental Derangement* was never published.

The recipient of Crichton's letter was physician and antiquary Thomas J. Pettigrew, best known as the author of *History of Egyptian Mummies* (1834), the first authoritative work in English on the subject. In 1838 Pettigrew began publishing his *Medical Portrait Gallery: Biographical Memoirs of the Most Celebrated Physicians, Surgeons, &c. &c.*, issued in monthly parts between 1838 and 1840. It would appear that Pettigrew had solicited Crichton for biographical material in connection with this project. Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry 1535-1860,* pp. 559-64. 41071

28. Cuming, Hugh (1791-1865). Autograph letter signed to James Donnet (1816-1905). Bedford Square [London], Jan. 21, 1850. 1-1/2pp. plus integral blank (docketed by recipient). 184 x 113 mm. Tiny pin-holes in upper margin, a few faint rust stains, but fine otherwise. $375

From Hugh Cuming, conchologist and collector/dealer of natural history specimens. After traveling extensively in South America and the Pacific, Cuming set himself up as a dealer in London and enjoyed some success. His shell collections, which for a time were far superior to those in the British Museum, were described by such eminent naturalists as W. J. Broderip, G. B. Sowerby (who named a genus of bivalve shells *Cumingia* after Cuming), and L. A. Reeve, author of the 20-volume *Conchologia iconia* (1843-78).

Cuming's correspondent was most likely British Royal Navy surgeon James Donnet (later Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals), whose *Notes on Yellow Fever*, published in the 1860s, helped to advance the treatment of this disease. His many voyages, which took him from the tropics to the Arctic, would have given him an excellent opportunity to collect shells , and it appears from Cuming's letter that Donnet may have wanted to sell or donate some of his specimens.



I shall be most happy to see you tomorrow at any hour most convenient to yourself as I shall be at home all the day. Trusting that nothing will prevent you

I remain
My dear Sir
Yours ever obliged
H Cuming

Cuming's letter reads in part as follows:

> On Saturday evening I had the pleasure to receive your letter, and at about 9 o'clk the shells came safely to hand. This morning I have done myself the pleasure of unpacking them, and I have seen a number of fine specimens, much superior to those I have in my cabinet, but I did not observe many new and undescribed species. . . .

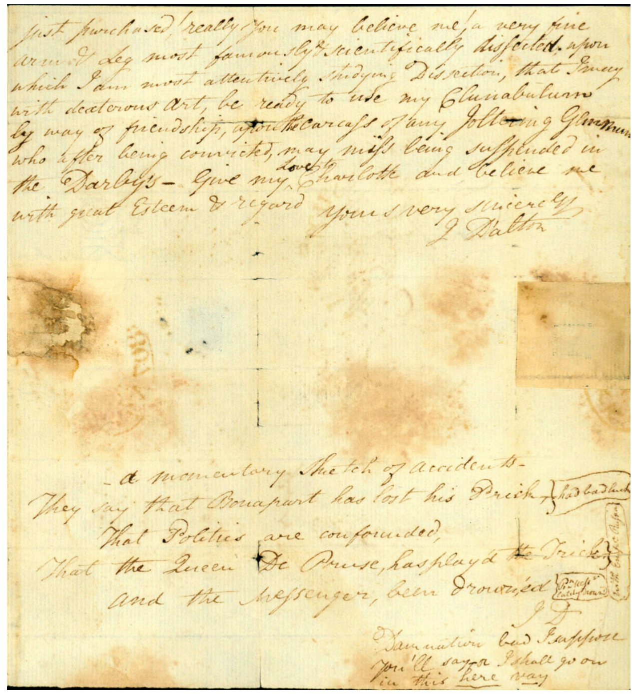
41090

29. Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939). **Fulton, John F.** Harvey Cushing: A biography, by John F. Fulton. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1946. Original cloth, slightly worn and shaken. *Presentation copy, inscribed by Fulton* on the front free endpaper: "Inscribed with great pleasure for an incorrigible Oslerian Ruth Worthington John F. Fulton April 8 1953—H.C.'s 84th birthday."

$150

First Edition, second printing (1947). 40891

30. Dalton, John (1766-1844). A.L.s. to Abraham Bosquet. N.p., June 15, 1807. 3pp. plus address, on single sheet measuring 202 x 323 mm. Tears where seal was broken mended at an early date, another small hole minimally affecting one



just purchased, really you may believe me, a very fine arm & Leg most famously & scientifically dissected, upon which I am most attentively studying Dissection, that I may with dexterous Art, be ready to use my Clunabulum by way of friendship, upon the carcass of any Jolterning Glumm who after being convicted, may miss being suspended in the Darbys – Give my love to Charlotte and believe me with great Esteem & regard

yours very sincerely
J Dalton

– a momentary Sketch of accidents –
They say that Bonapart has lost his Prick, had bad luck
That Politics are confounded,
That the Queen De Pruse, has play'd the Trick
And the Messenger, been drowned
J D

Damnation bad I suppose you'll say or I shall go on in this here way

word, light wear along creases, minor foxing, but very good otherwise. Docketed by recipient.

$4750

An excellent letter from one of the founders of modern chemistry, discussing both scientific and social matters, and ending with a somewhat risqué bit of political verse, revealing an ease and sense of humor in marked contrast to Dalton's "quiet and reserved" public manner. Dalton is best known for his chemical atomic theory, "which for the first time gave significance to and provided a technique for calculating the relative weights of the ultimate particles of all known chemicals" (DSB); he also, early in his career, made significant contributions in physics, discovering the law of gaseous expansion at constant pressure (also known as Charles's law), and the law of partial pressures in gaseous systems. The letter we are offering here dates from the year that Dalton's interests shifted from physics to chemistry: in April 1807 (three months before the date of this letter) Dalton gave a lecture course in Edinburgh in which he made the first direct mention of "indivisible particles" or atoms, and set forth the groundbreaking ideas that he would begin to publish the following year in his *New System of Chemical Philosophy* (1808-27).

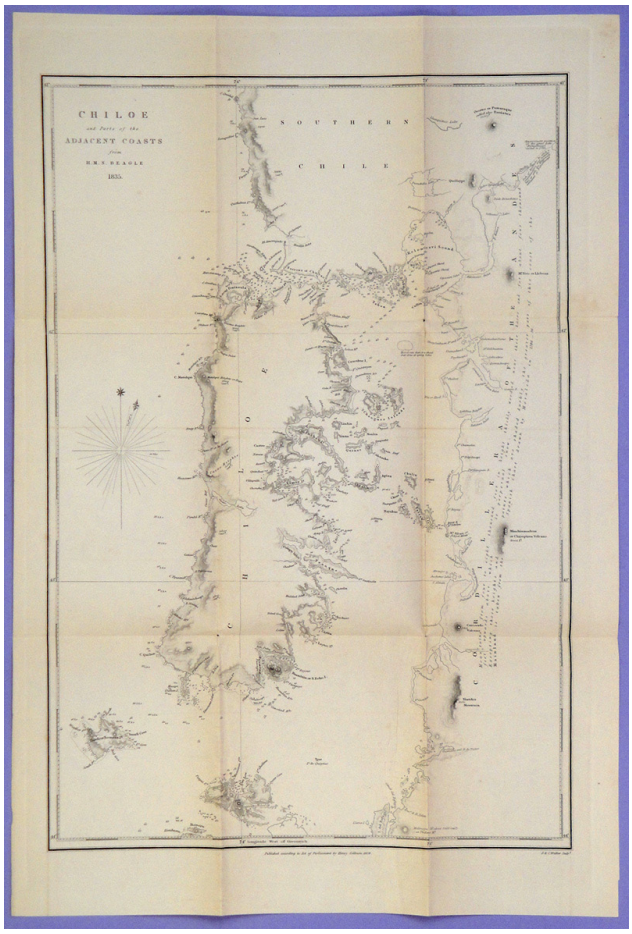
Dalton's letter reveals his interest in medicine and anatomy: he prescribes a regimen of diet and exercise to a friend he thinks is "making fat too fast," and boasts of having acquired "a very fine arm & leg most famously & scientifically dissected" on which he could practice dissection. Dalton's postscript verse, lampooning the "bad luck" of "Bonapart," may refer to the Battle of Eylau

(February 7-8, 1807), which ended in bloody stalemate and marked the first significant check to the advance of Napoleon's *Grande Armée.* Ironically, Dalton wrote the present letter one day after Napoleon's decisive victory in the Battle of Friedland (June 14, 1807), an event of which Dalton could not yet have been informed.

Dalton's letter was written to Dr. Abraham Bosquet, author of treatises on marine technology and on dueling. The letter is not cited in Smyth's bibliography of Dalton's works, which includes a section on Dalton's correspondence. DSB. 40062

31. [Darwin, Charles (1809-82).] **Arrowsmith, John** (1780-1873). South America from original documents, including the survey by the officers of H. M. ships *Adventure* and *Beagle*. Engraved map. London: John Arrowsmith, 18th May 1839. 650 x 556 mm. A few tiny tears along folds, otherwise very good. $1500

First Edition. Arrowsmith's large and finely detailed map of South America was one of the most significant products of the survey of the coast of South America by



the crew of the HMS *Beagle* on which Darwin served as naturalist. It was one of two maps inserted loose in pockets in the first volume of the *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships* Adventure *and* Beagle (3 vols., London, 1839), edited by Captain Robert Fitzroy. As is well known, Charles Darwin's *Journal and Remarks* (now known as *The Voyage of the* Beagle) formed the third volume of the *Narrative.* See Freeman 10. 41102

32. **[Darwin, Charles** (1809-82).] Chiloe and parts of the adjacent coasts from H. M. S. *Beagle* 1835. Engraved map by J. & C. Walker. London: Henry Colburn, 1839. 537 x 365 mm. Tiny tears along folds, but very good. $500

First Edition. This detailed map of Chiloe, an island off the coast of Chile, was one of two charts inserted loose in pockets in the second volume of the *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships* Adventure *and* Beagle (3 vols., London, 1839), edited by Captain Robert Fitzroy. As is well known, Charles Darwin's *Journal and Remarks* (now known as *The Voyage of the* Beagle) formed the third volume of the *Narrative.* See Freeman 10. 41103

33. **Darwin, Charles** (1809-82). Autograph envelope signed, addressed to Mr. Dorrell. With stamp (2 pence) and postmark (illegible). N.d. 114 x 211 mm. Tears repaired, light soiling. **Framed with:** The late Charles Darwin. Cabinet photograph portrait of Darwin by William Luks, mounted on card. London, n.d. (1882 or after). 115 x 94 (card mount measures 168 x 110). Tiny chips in upper and lower left corners of photograph, small crease in lower margin, but very good. $3750

The envelope, addressed in Darwin's hand, reads:

Book Post
C. Darwin of
Down, Bromley, Kent

Mr. Dorrell
at Msrs. Clowes
Duke St
Stamford St
Blackfriars S.

Mr. Dorrell was a "head man" (probably in charge of typesetting) at the firm of William Clowes & Sons, printer to Darwin's publisher, John Murray. The online "Darwin

Correspondence Project" includes the following letter referencing Mr. Dorrell, tentatively dated 1866:

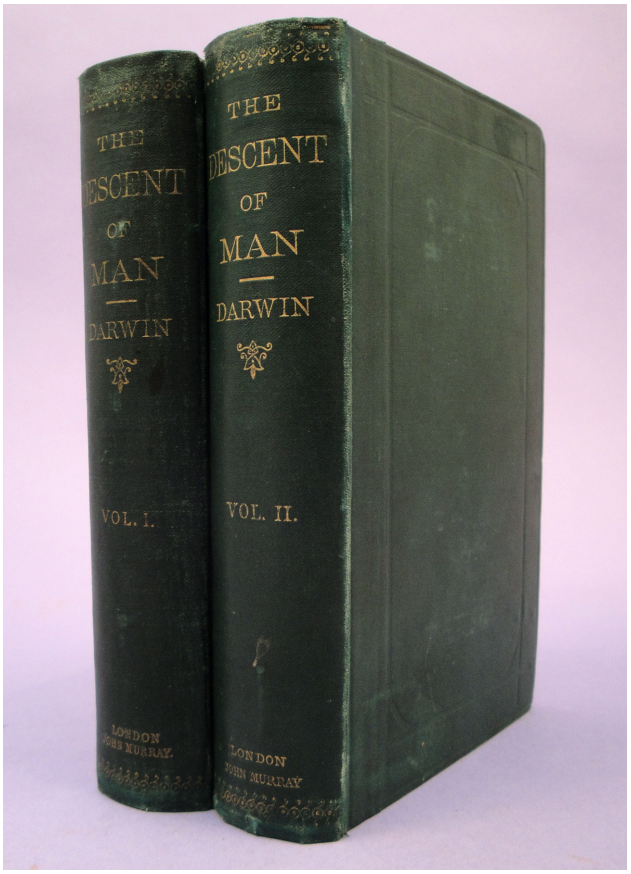
> Many thanks for your note & kind desire for me not to answer.— The case seemed worth enquiry, so I wrote to Mr Dorrell, a head man in Messrs. Clowes enormous establishment & he assures me that the difference in apparent length of arms is by no means common with compositors, & that when it occurs it is only apparent from one shoulder drooping. Hence compositors often walk with one arm retained in a peculiar position. He says when the apparently unequal arms are measured there is no real difference in their length.— File-makers, I may add, get into a habit of standing in so peculiar a position, that they always speak of one of their legs as the hind leg, even when not at work. . . .

It is possible that the present envelope was used to cover the letter to Dorrell referenced above. Darwin discussed modifications to the body parts of animals in relation to their use or disuse in *Origin of Species* (1859), *Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication* (1868) and *Descent of Man* (1871), where he considered the effects of different occupations on the human physique.

The envelope is framed with one of the last photographs taken of Darwin, published after his death. The photograph, a head-and-shoulders view, shows Darwin in three-quarter profile. 40604

The Origin of Man—Presentation Copy

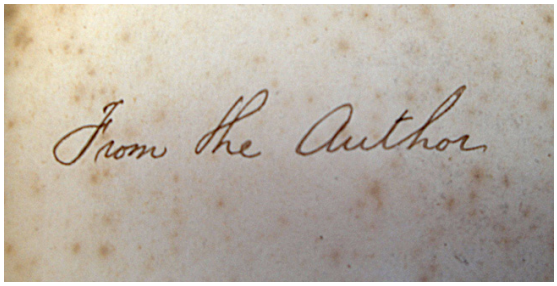
34. Darwin, Charles (1809-1882). The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. 2 vols., 8vo. viii, 423 [1], 16pp pub. adverts.; viii [2], 475 [1]pp., 16 pp. pub; adverts. Text wood-engravings. London: John Murray, 1871. 185 x 124 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines, Vol. I recased, 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.

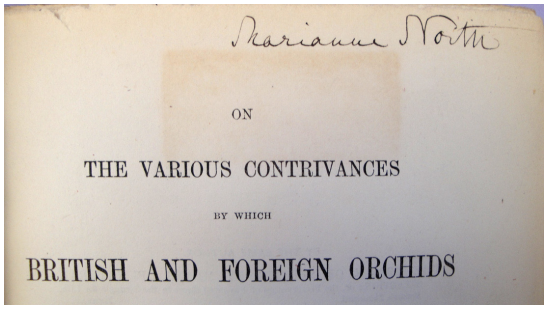
This copy was specially prepared for presentation by having its edges trimmed by the binder, resulting in a book shorter and narrower than the regular version. The original cloth binding is also comparatively shorter than that of the regular version. It was one of Darwin's idiosyncrasies that he despised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



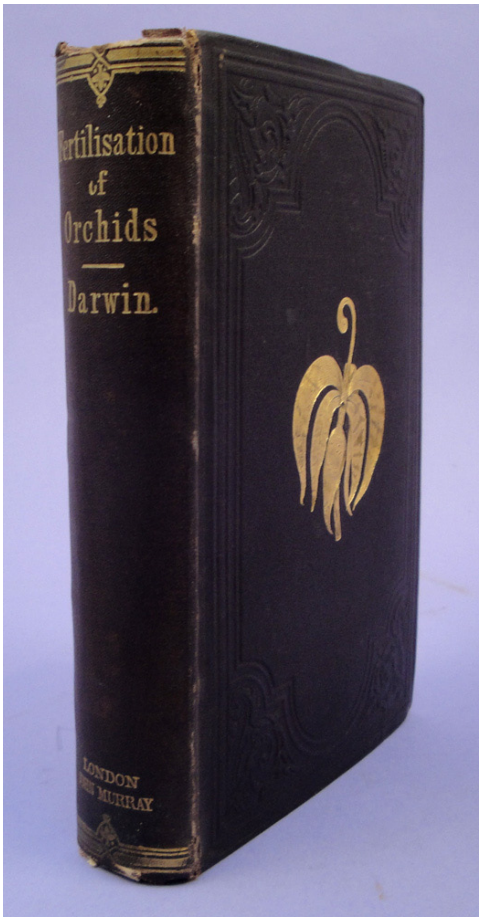
of cutting books with her thumb, and finally appeals to the Athenaeum to earn the gratitude of children "who have to cut through dry and pictureless books for the benefit of their elders." He tried to introduce the reform in the case of his own books but found the conservatism of booksellers too strong for him. The presentation copies of all his later books were sent out with the edges cut.

Freeman 937. G-M 170. DSB. Norman 599. 40449



Marianne North's Copy

35. Darwin, Charles (1804-82). On the various contrivances by which British and foreign orchids are fertilised by insects, and on the good effects of intercrossing. vi, 365pp., plus 16-page publisher's catalogue dated May 1872. Folding wood-engraved plate and wood-engraved text illustrations by George Brettingham Sowerby (1812-1884). London: John Murray, 1862. 197 x 125 mm. Original purple blind-stamped cloth, gilt orchid on front cover, gilt-lettered spine (Freeman variant b), light wear and chipping to head and foot of spine, inner hinges cracking. Very good copy. From the library of English naturalist and botanical artist Marianne North (1830-90), with her signature on the title; bookplate of English poet and



reformer John Addington Symonds (1840-93); leather bookplate of Howard Lehman Goodhart.

$4000

First Edition, second issue. The first of Darwin's volumes of evidence supporting his theory of evolution through natural selection. Having concluded, from his initial studies of plants, that "flowers are adapted to be crossed, at least occasionally, by pollen from a different plant," he directed his attention to orchids, which have evolved elaborate specialized mechanisms, involving the attachment of pollen sacs to the probosci of visiting insects, to insure that cross-pollination takes place. His studies led Darwin to make two important generalizations concerning flowers: first, that the structure of all irregularly shaped flowers is governed in relation to insects; and second, that flowers pollinated by the wind do not have bright-colored petals or sweet-smelling nectaries. This is the only one of Darwin's works that Murray issued in purple cloth.

This copy was originally owned by the noted naturalist and botanical artist Marianne North, best known for her paintings of the flora of the world made during her extensive travels around the globe. In 1880, at Darwin's suggestion, North traveled to Australia and New Zealand where she spent a year studying and painting. Her

botanical paintings, remarkable for their scientific accuracy, are now housed in the Marianne North Gallery of Botanic Art in Kew Gardens. The copy was subsequently in the library of English poet, literary critic and leading pioneer of sexual and social reform, John Addington Symonds, as well as noted collector Howard Lehman Goodhart. Freeman 800. Norman 565. 41085

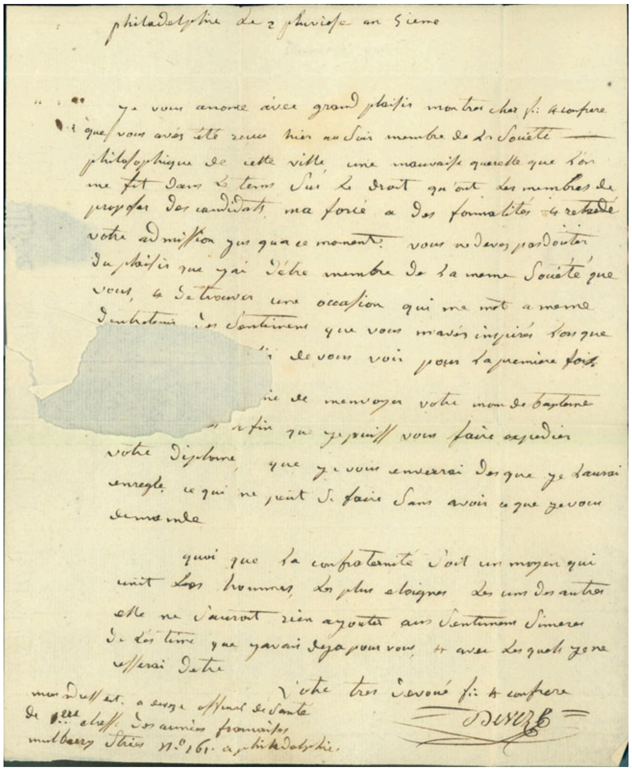
Inscribed by the Author

36. Delondre, Auguste & Bouchardat, Apollinaire (1806-86). Quinologie: Des quinquinas. . . . 4to. [4] 48pp. 23 hand-colored lithographed plates (each with tissue guard), double-page hand-colored engraved map. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1854. 340 x 257 mm. Marbled boards, cloth backstrip c. 1854, somewhat rubbed & faded, small splits in front hinge. Minor foxing, but very good. *Inscribed by Delondre* on the flyleaf: "à Monsieur Dublanc Membre de l'Académie Impériale de Médecine &c. &c. / Souvenir bien affectueux / Graville-Havre 8 novb. 1856 / Auguste Delondre." $1250

First Edition. "This work contains twenty-three good coloured plates, exhibiting all the barks then met with in commerce" (Flückiger & Hanbury, quoted in Waring, p. 355). Delondre, a pharmacist and quinine manufacturer, was interested in both the scientific and commercial aspects of quinine; his book illustrates and describes 33 different varieties of both true and false cinchona from the mountainous regions of South America, which at the time were the sole source of cinchona bark. Drug manufacturers continue to extract quinine from cinchona even today, as it is not commercially feasible to synthesize it in the laboratory. NUC ND 0152557 (DNLM, MH-A, PPAN, PBL). 34516

37. Devèze, Jean (1753-1826?). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Theodore Charles Mozard (1755-1810). Philadelphia, 2 pluviose, an 5 (January 24, 1797). 1 page plus integral address leaf. 230 x 188 mm. Portion of letter (approx. 40 x 80 mm.) torn away from left margin when opened, affecting 4 lines of text, smaller portion of address leaf torn away when seal was broken, not affecting text. Very good otherwise. $1250

Rare autograph letter from French émigré physician Jean Devèze, best known for his feud with Benjamin Rush

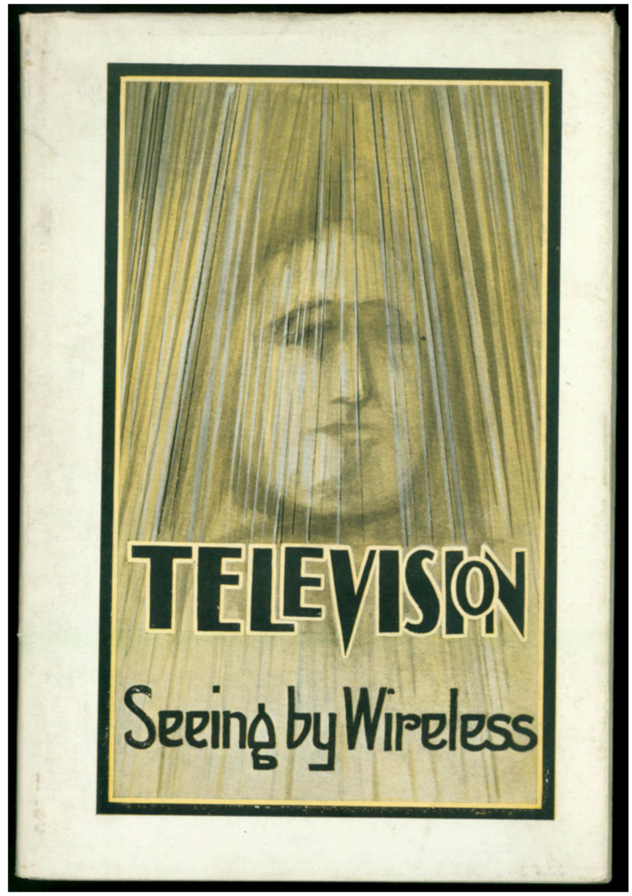

philadelphie le 2 pluviôse an 5ieme

je vous annonce avec grand plaisir mon très cher fils & confrere que vous avés été reçu hier au soir membre de la Société philosophique de cette ville une mauvaise querelle que l'on me fit dans le tems sur le droit qu'ont les membres de proposer des candidats m'a forcé a des formalités & retardé votre admission jusqu'a ce moment. vous ne devez pas douter du plaisir que j'ai d'être membre de la même Société que vous, & de trouver une occasion qui me mit a même [illegible] sentiments que vous m'avés inspirés lorsque [illegible] de vous voir pour la premiere fois [illegible] de m'envoyer votre nom de baptême [illegible] afin que je puisse vous faire expedier votre diplome que je vous enverrai lorsque je l'aurai enregistré ce qui ne peut se faire sans avoir ce que je vous demande

quoi que la confraternité soit un moyen qui unit les hommes les plus eloignés les uns des autres elle ne s'auroit rien ajouter aux sentiments sinceres de [illegible] que j'avais deja pour vous & avec lesquels je ne cesserai d'etre

votre tres devoué fils & confrere
Devèze

[illegible]



over the treatment of yellow fever during Philadelphia epidemic of 1793, to Theodore Charles Mozard, regarding the latter's admission to the American Philosophical Society. Devèze was then chief physician of a French military hospital established in Philadelphia; he had been admitted to the American Philosophical Society the year before. His letter can be translated in part as follows:

> It is with great pleasure, my dear son and confrere, that I announce to you that you were elected a member of this city's Philosophical Society yesterday evening. An unfortunate quarrel between me and another over a member's right to propose candidates forced me to observe formalities and delayed your admission until this moment. You should not doubt my pleasure in being a member of the same society as yourself . . . [I beg you] to send me your baptismal name . . . so that I can expedite your diploma, which I will send you as soon as I have it in hand . . .

Devèze had arrived in Philadelphia from Santo Domingo (now Hispaniola) in the summer of 1793, during the yellow fever epidemic that was then devastating the city. Because of his extensive experience with the disease on Santo Domingo, he was immediately appointed head of Bush Hill, a yellow fever hospital in Philadelphia, where he treated patients by keeping them comfortable and clean and administering quinine and stimulants. Devèze's conservative treatment regimen contrasted sharply with that of Benjamin Rush, who advocated extensive bloodletting to combat the disease. Both Devèze and Rush published accounts of the yellow fever epidemic in 1794, but Devèze's went largely ignored for sixty years, until brought to light in La Roche's *Yellow Fever Considered in its Historical, Pathological and Therapeutical Relations* (1855).

Devèze's correspondent Mozard was Consul of the French Republic at Boston. Unlike Devèze, who ended up settling in the United States (where his descendants changed their name to Dewees), Mozard left the country in 1798 after having his consulship revoked by President John Adams. Myrsiades, *Medical Culture in Revolutionary America* (2009), pp. 94–99. 40916

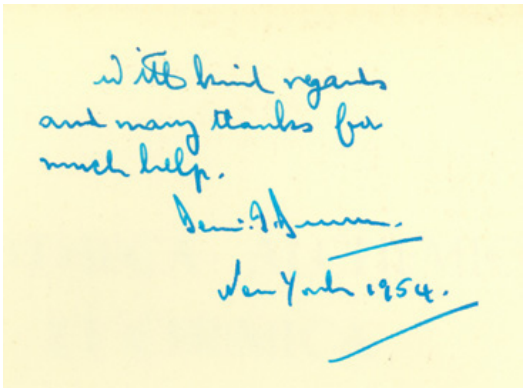
First Book on Television in English

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. $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 business. 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

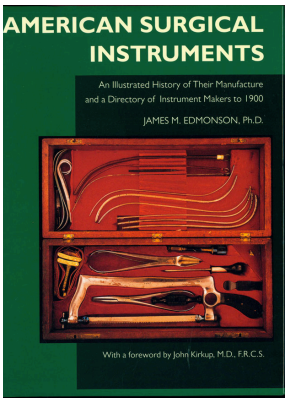


39. Duveen, Denis I. Bibliotheca chemica et alchemica. An annotated catalogue of printed books on alchemy, chemistry and cognate subjects . . . vii, 669pp. 16 plates on 8 plate leaves. London: E. Weil, 1949. One of 200 copies. 248 x 183 mm. Original cloth, spine a bit worn and faded. *Presentation copy, inscribed* on the front free endpaper: "With kind regards and many thanks for much help. Dennis I. Duveen. New York 1954." Laid in is a typed letter signed from Duveen to Mary C. Ritter at Argosy Book Store, dated February 2, 1955.

$450

First Edition of this standard bibliographical reference. Duveen's letter to Mary Ritter discusses the publishing history of Macquer's *Chimie théorique* (1749). 41067

40. Edmondson, James M. American surgical instruments: An illustrated history of their manufacture and a directory of instrument makers to 1900. With a foreword by John R. Kirkup, M.D., FRCS, Honorary Curator, Surgical Instrument Collection, Royal College of Surgeons. 352pp. 293 illus., incl. 16 color plates. Cloth, dust jacket, acid-free paper. ISBN 978-0-930405-70-0. Norman Surgery Series, No. 9.



$175

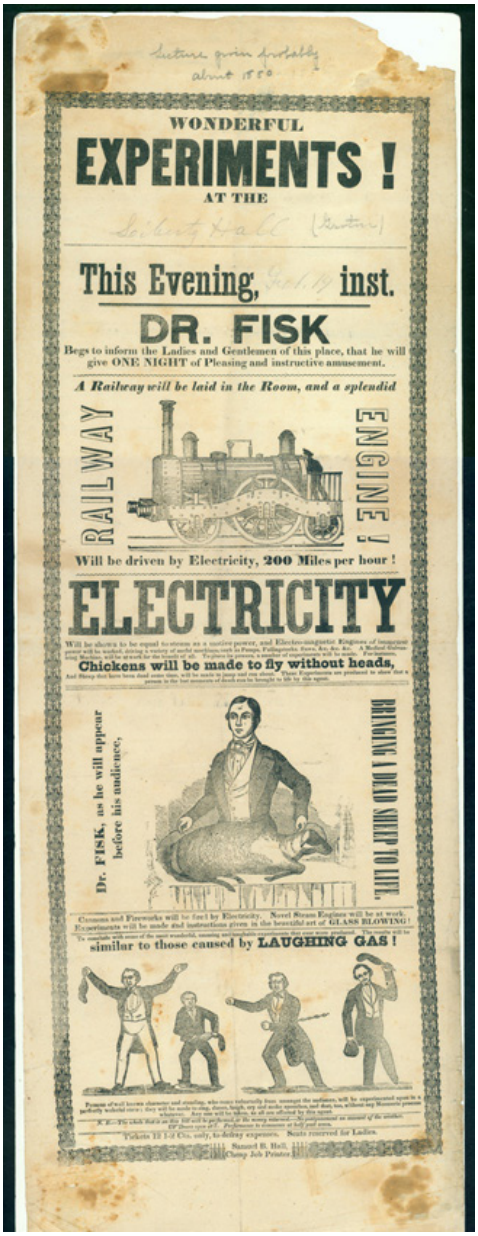
The most comprehensive and authoritative directory to date of surgical instrument makers in the United States prior to 1900, by the curator of the Dittrick Museum of Medical History. The companion essay assesses the relative quality of the instruments and identifies the most important makers and their work. 31378

"Chickens Will Fly without Heads; Sheep Dead for Some Time Will Jump and Run About!!"

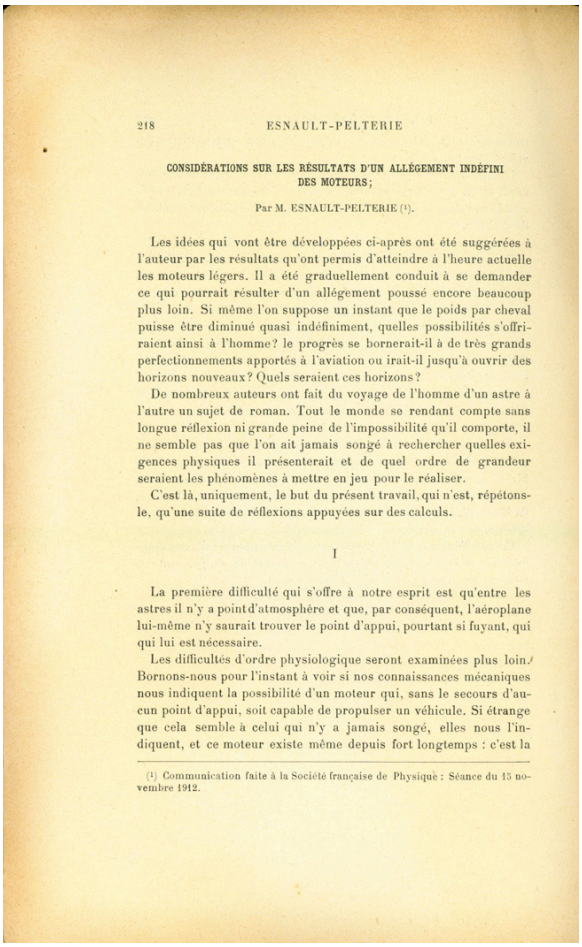
41. [Electricity.] Wonderful experiments! At the [Liberty Hall (Groton)] this evening, [Feb. 19] inst. Dr. Fisk begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this place, that he will give one night of pleasing and instructive amusement . . . Broadside. Woodcut illustrations. N.p.: Samuel B. Hall, n.d. [ca. 1850]. 627 x 225 mm. Small portion of one corner torn (not affecting text), some creasing, minor stains, but very good.

$2500

Rare, possibly unique nineteenth-century American broadside advertising Dr. Fisk's traveling show offering a "pleasing and instructive" demonstration of the many and varied uses of electricity. Among the marvels promised were



"a splendid railway engine . . . driven by electricity, 200 miles per hour," "electro-magnetic engines, of immense power . . . driving a variety of useful machines," and "cannons and fireworks . . . fired by electricity." The broadside also proclaims that "a medical galvanizing machine will be at work for the benefit of all," which Dr. Fisk (whom we have not been able to identify) would use to make "chickens . . . fly without heads," and "sheep that have been dead some time . . . jump and run about. These Experiments are produced to show that a person in the last moments of death can be brought to life by this agent." The broadside has blank spaces for inserting the place and date of Dr. Fisk's performance, which have been filled in with the words "Liberty Hall (Groton [Connecticut])" and "Feb. 19" in pencil in a nineteenth-century hand. 40877



218 ESNAULT-PELTERIE

CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LES RÉSULTATS D'UN ALLÉGEMENT INDÉFINI DES MOTEURS;

Par M. ESNAULT-PELTERIE (1).

Les idées qui vont être développées ci-après ont été suggérées à l'auteur par les résultats qu'ont permis d'atteindre à l'heure actuelle les moteurs légers. Il a été graduellement conduit à se demander ce qui pourrait résulter d'un allégement poussé encore beaucoup plus loin. Si même l'on suppose un instant que le poids par cheval puisse être diminué quasi indéfiniment, quelles possibilités s'offriraient ainsi à l'homme? le progrès se bornerait-il à de très grands perfectionnements apportés à l'aviation ou irait-il jusqu'à ouvrir des horizons nouveaux? Quels seraient ces horizons?

De nombreux auteurs ont fait du voyage de l'homme d'un astre à l'autre un sujet de roman. Tout le monde se rendant compte sans longue réflexion ni grande peine de l'impossibilité qu'il comporte, il ne semble pas que l'on ait jamais songé à rechercher quelles exigences physiques il présenterait et de quel ordre de grandeur seraient les phénomènes à mettre en jeu pour le réaliser.

C'est là, uniquement, le but du présent travail, qui n'est, répétons-le, qu'une suite de réflexions appuyées sur des calculs.

I

La première difficulté qui s'offre à notre esprit est qu'entre les astres il n'y a point d'atmosphère et que, par conséquent, l'aéroplane lui-même n'y saurait trouver le point d'appui, pourtant si fuyant, qui lui est nécessaire.

Les difficultés d'ordre physiologique seront examinées plus loin. Bornons-nous pour l'instant à voir si nos connaissances mécaniques nous indiquent la possibilité d'un moteur qui, sans le secours d'aucun point d'appui, soit capable de propulser un véhicule. Si étrange que cela semble à celui qui n'y a jamais songé, elles nous l'indiquent, et ce moteur existe même depuis fort longtemps : c'est la

(1) Communication faite à la Société française de Physique : Séance du 15 novembre 1912.

Foundation of Theoretical Astronautics

42. Esnault-Pelterie, Robert (1881–1957). Considérations sur les résultats d'un allégement indéfini des moteurs. In: *Journal de physique théorique et appliqué,* cinquième série, 3 (1913), pp. 218–230. Paris: Bureau du Journal de Physique, 1913. 253 x 167 mm. Original blue printed wrappers, chipped, spine repaired. Moderate toning, edges a bit frayed, but very good.

$1250

First Edition. Esnault-Pelterie's lecture on "the unlimited lightening of engines," delivered in 1912 in both St. Petersburg and Paris, was the first to demonstrate theoretically that space travel was possible; it marks the beginning of theoretical astronautics. "The lecture contains all the theoretical bases of self-propulsion, destroying the myth that rockets need atmospheric support and giving the real equation of motion. Anticipated is the use of auxiliary propulsion for guidance and complete maneuverability of rockets. Also contained are calculations of the escape velocity, the phases of a round-trip voyage to the Moon, and the times, velocities, and durations, of trips to the

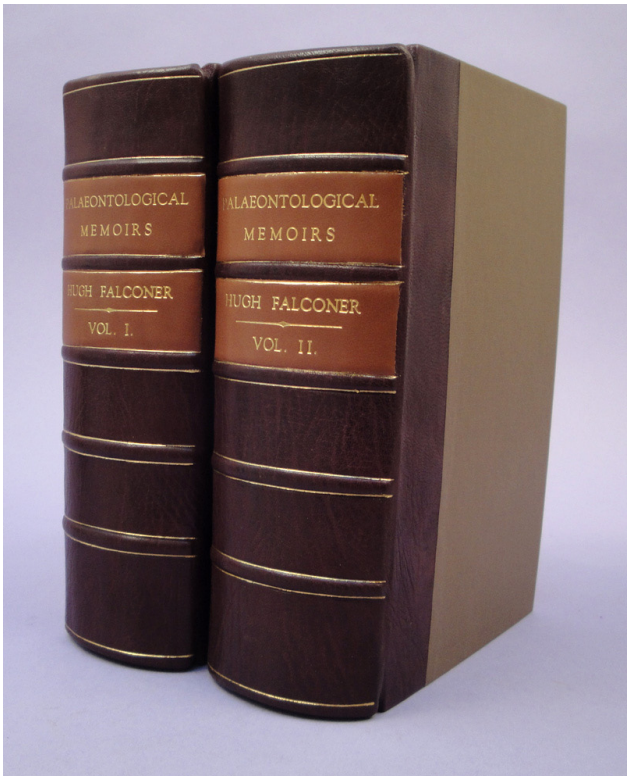
Moon, Mars, and Venus, as well as thermal problems related notably to the surface facing the sun . . . This 1912 lecture is the first purely scientific study marking the birth of astronautics. While Tsiolkovskiy had the prescience and talent to first suggest, in 1903, rocket propulsion to space, REP was the first to develop the equations of the problem and to establish the mathematical theory of interplanetary flight. REP is thus the founder of theoretical astronautics" (Blosset, p. 9).

As noted above, the use of rockets for space travel had been discussed by the Russian scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy (1857-1935) in his *Exploration of Cosmic Space by Means of Reaction Devices* (1903). Tsiolkovskiy's work was published only in Russian, however, and remained almost completely unknown to Western scientists until the 1920s. Esnault-Pelterie did not refer to Tsiolkovsky's work in his 1912 paper, but had become aware of it by 1930; see the historical introduction (pp. 17-38) of his *L'Astronautique*. Why Esnault-Pelterie was invited to speak on this advanced topic in Russia is unclear. Nor is it likely that Tsiolkovskiy, a man of very modest means, could have afforded to travel from Moscow to St. Petersburg to hear Esnault-Pelterie speak if he even knew about the lecture in advance. Perhaps TsioIkovskiy was the only person in Russia at the time who would have truly understood the lecture. In *L'Astronautique* Esnault-Pelterie mentions that his speech was never published in Russia.

Esnault-Pelterie's lecture first appeared in print in the *Journal de physique théorique et appliqué*, but in abridged form, due to both space considerations and the trepidations of the *Journal*'s editor, who was shocked by Esnault-Pelterie's ideas on space travel. "REP deplored the exaggerated condensation of the lecture, which was the cause for an apparent divergence between Goddard's and his own opinions concerning the possibility at the time of building vehicles capable of escaping from the earth's gravitation. In fact, Goddard wanted only to send a projectile loaded with powder to the moon and observe its arrival by telescope. REP considered the conditions necessary for transporting living beings from one celestial body to another and returning them to the earth; his more pessimistic conclusions were based on considerations of the substantial initial mass required for a rather small final mass, in view of the limited means available at the time" (Blosset, p. 9). Blosset, "Robert Esnault-Pelterie: Space pioneer," in Durant and James, *First Steps toward Space* (Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1974), pp. 5-31; pp. 23-31 contain an English translation of the unabridged lecture. Norman 713. Von Braun & Ordway, pp. 74-75. 40970

43. Falconer, Hugh (1808–65).

Palaeontological memoirs and notes of the late Hugh Falconer, A.M., M.D. . . . Compiled and edited by Charles Murchison, M.D., F.R.S. 2 vols.



Vol. I: lvi, 590pp. 34 plates, text illustrations. Vol. II: xiii, [77], 675pp. 38 plates, text illustrations. 215 × 140 mm. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1868. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Library stamps on verso of title pages of both volumes, small stamp on the title of Vol. II, faint stamps on the edges of Vol. I. Marginal repairs to frontispiece and first 7 leaves of Vol. I, a few pencil marks in the margins, light toning, but very good. $3000

First Edition. The collected paleontological works, both published and previously unpublished, of the Scottish geologist and botanist Hugh Falconer, whose extensive studies of India's fossil mammals earned him and his colleague Proby Cautley the London Geological Society's prestigious Wollaston Medal. Falconer became interested in paleontology while stationed in India as an employee of the British East India Company. In the early 1830s he discovered the Siwalik fossil beds in the southernmost part of the Himalayas, where he and Cautley excavated an enormous variety of now-extinct specimens, including the mastodon, sivatherium, saber-toothed tiger and the giant tortoise *Colossochelys Atlas.* Falconer's observations of the evolutionary history preserved in the Siwalik strata—long periods of stasis followed by short periods of rapid change—led him to introduce the evolutionary theory known as punctuated equilibrium, a theory further

developed in the twentieth century by Niles Eldredge and Stephen Jay Gould.

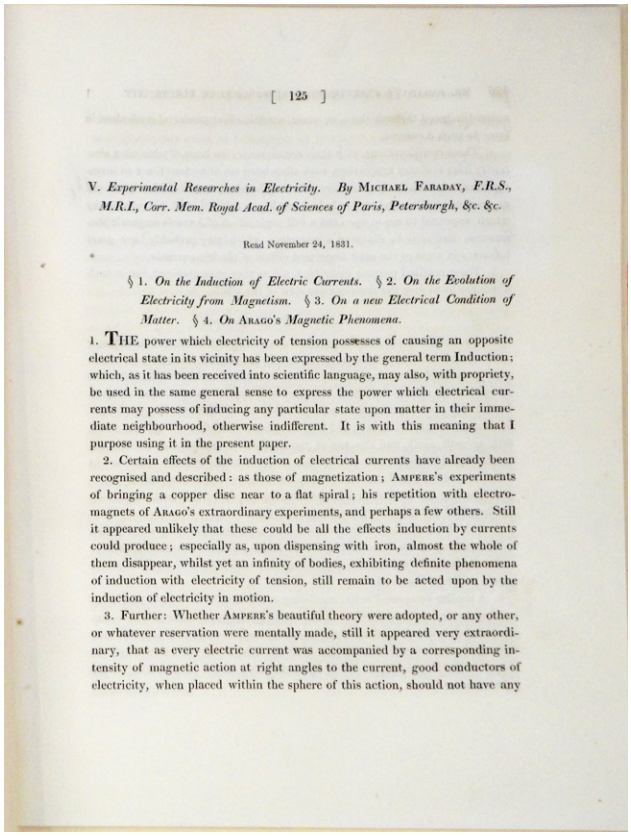
Upon his retirement and return to London in 1855 Falconer devoted all of his time to paleontological and geological pursuits, and became involved in the question of the antiquity of man. Together with Pengelly, Falconer was one of the first two scientists to visit Brixham Cave after its discovery in 1858, and he was instrumental in obtaining the necessary funding and scientific personnel for its excavation. Falconer's letter of 10 May 1858 to the Geological Society informing them of the Brixham Cave site is included in Volume II of the *Palaeontological Memoirs*, together with his report on the results of the cave excavations delivered on 9 September. We have not been able to find any evidence that this letter and report were published prior to their inclusion in the *Palaeontological Memoirs*. The excavation of Brixham Cave culminated in what Falconer's biographer Charles Murchison called "the great and sudden revolution in modern opinion, respecting the probable existence at a former period of man and many extinct mammalia" (p. 486).

Falconer left a large portion of his paleontological researches unpublished on his death, while many of his earlier papers had appeared only in such hard-to-find periodicals such as the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. The present collection brings together all of Falconer's memoirs on paleontology, with the first volume containing his work on the fossil zoology of the Siwalik formations and the second his later paleontological researches, including his investigations on the antiquity of man and his important memoir on the fossil rhinoceros, published here for the first time. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* 40957

44. Faraday, Michael (1791-1867).

Experimental researches in electricity. 1st – 30th series, plus supplement to the 11th series. 31 extracts from *Phil. Trans.* (1832-56). 4to. Variously paginated. 13 plates. Various sizes (the largest 287 x 218 mm.). Each extract in modern wrappers with facsimile labels; preserved in a marbled drop-back box with label on front cover. Minor occasional spotting, some of the plates browned, otherwise fine. $12,500

First Editions. An extremely rare, fine complete set of Faraday's epochal papers on electricity, as they originally appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* over 24 years. Between 1832 and 1856, Faraday published in the *Philosophical Transactions* a series of 30 papers entitled "Experimental researches in electricity," in which his major discoveries relating to electricity and magnetism were first announced to the world. The first 29 of these papers were collected and published in three volumes between 1839



[125]

V. *Experimental Researches in Electricity.* By Michael Faraday, *F.R.S., M.R.I., Corr. Mem. Royal Acad. of Sciences of Paris, Petersburgh, &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 electro-magnets 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

and 1855; the 30th paper, published in 1856, never appeared in book form.

The "First series" of the "Experimental researches," published in 1832, is Faraday's single most important scientific paper: it reports his discovery of the means for generating electricity by electro-magnetic induction and his invention of the dynamo. Regarding Faraday's invention of the dynamo, his biographer L. Pearce Williams has this to say:

> . . . it was impossible to realize at the time the revolution in man's life that would be worked by future developments of this apparatus. . . . From this simple laboratory toy was to come the whole of the electric power industry and the benefits to everyone that have followed upon the ability to transport electricity to even the smallest village or farm. Faraday did realize that here was a possible source of cheap electric current, but he was too immersed in discovery to think of pursuing the practical aspects. . . . The story is told that Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, visited Faraday in the laboratory of the Royal Institution soon after the invention of the dynamo. Pointing to this odd machine, he inquired of what use it was. Faraday is said to have replied, "I know not, but I wager that one day your government will tax it" (Williams, *Michael Faraday,* pp. 195-96).

The "Second series" of the "Experimental researches," which deals with terrestrial electromagnetic induction and the force and direction of electromagnetic induction generally, is of almost equal importance to the "First series," as it represents the birth of the field concept. Through his experiments, Faraday had made the surprising discovery that the lines or curves of force generated by a magnet are independent of their source. Williams writes that

> in the same paper [i.e., the "Second series"] in which Faraday had noted the independence of the magnetic lines of force, he also introduced a new concept. This was the idea of the field of force generated in time and extending progressively through space. . . . For the next thirty years [Faraday] was to search for essentially two things: the way in which electric and magnetic forces were transmitted through space, and the relation between these forces and ponderable matter. It is no exaggeration to say that a fundamentally new way of looking at physical reality was introduced into science in this Second Series of the *Experimental Researches.* Hitherto all that had been really attended to was the effects of forces acting upon matter. Henceforth, the problem of the way in which the force was transmitted between particles of matter or even through empty space was to loom ever larger. Out of the successive answers given by Faraday, James Clerk Maxwell and Albert Einstein was to emerge modern field theory (pp. 204-6).

It is difficult to determine how many plates should be present here. Jeffreys does not give plate counts, but a set of extracts that we sold earlier had 18 plates as opposed to this set's 13. The book-form edition has 17 plates. Jeffreys, *Michael Faraday, A list of his lectures and published writings* (1960) 187, 191, 207, 215, 218, 220-21, 227, 234, 241, 273, 277, 279-80, 285, 299, 313, 341, 371, 381, 384, 394, 398, 427. See PMM 308 and Horblit 29 (both citing the book-form edition). 38090

First Systematic Treatise on Pathology, which also Named Pathology & Physiology Peiresc – Fouquet Copy

45. Fernel, Jean (1497?–1558). Medicina. Folio. [12], 250 (misprinted 248), [14], 238, [18], 90, [10] pp. Woodcut portrait in text. Paris: André Wechel, 1554. 338 × 226 mm. Limp vellum c. 1554, a.e.g., two binder's cords broken in upper spine, very unusual 15th-century Latin inscriptions, music and cartoons visible on inside front and back covers and inner flaps. Margins of last 10