

Catalogue 53:
Classics in Medicine & Science 1473 – 1952
Mostly New Acquisitions



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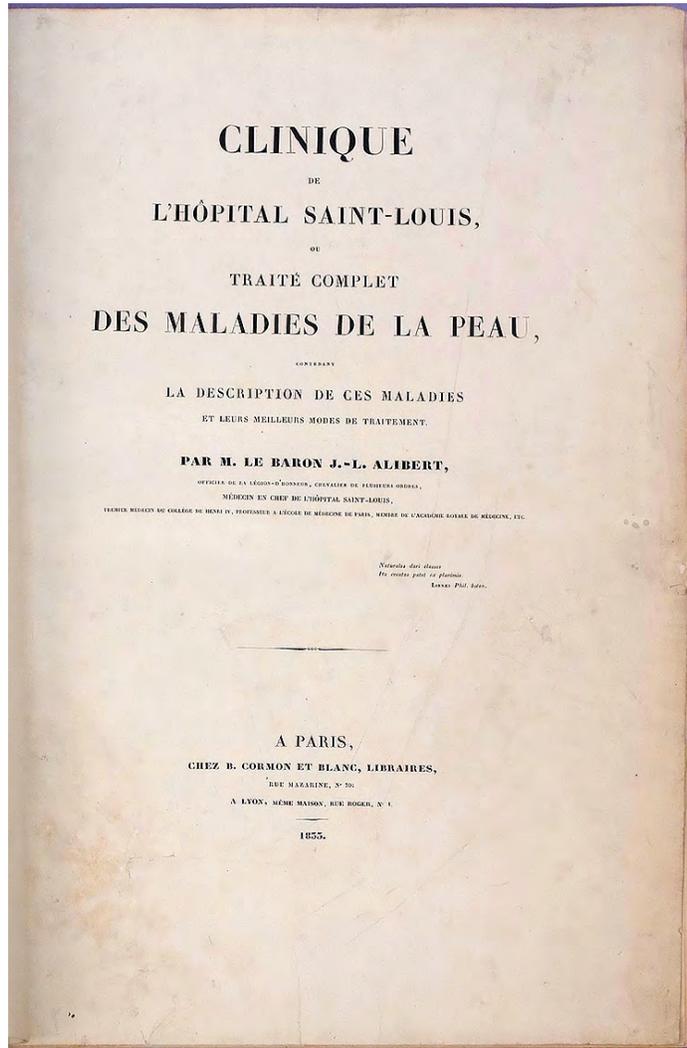
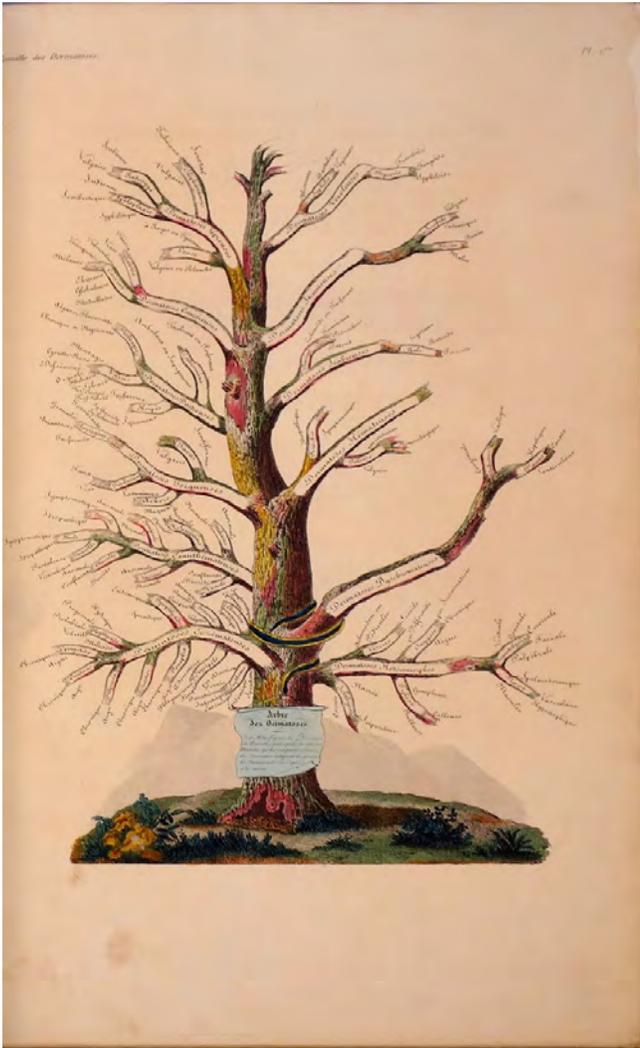
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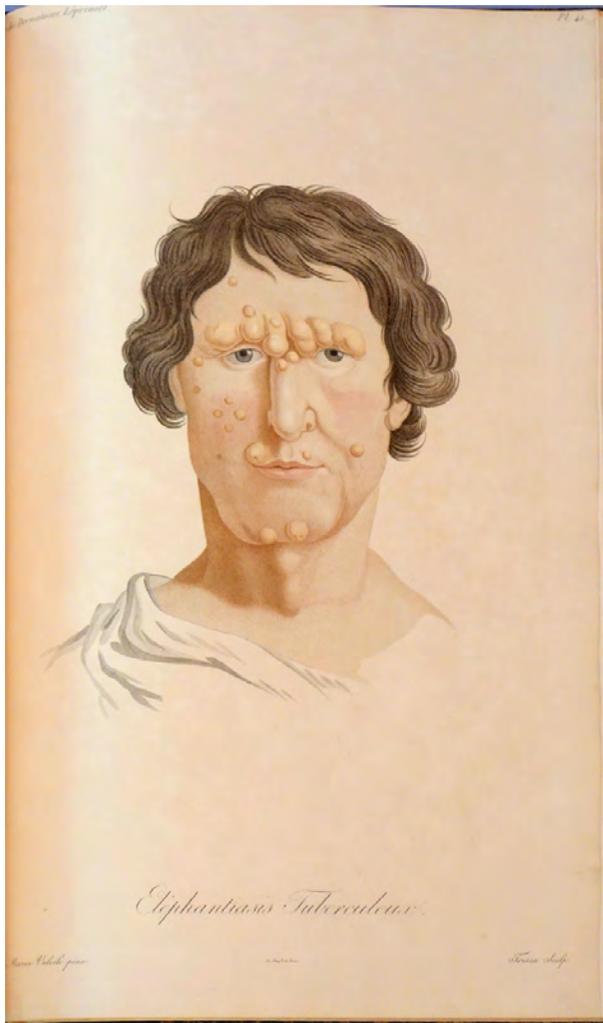
Note that the standard bibliographical reference for classics and secondary sources in the history of medicine, biology and dentistry, traditionally known as “Garrison-Morton”, may be freely accessed on the web at Garrison-Morton.com or HistoryofMedicine.com.



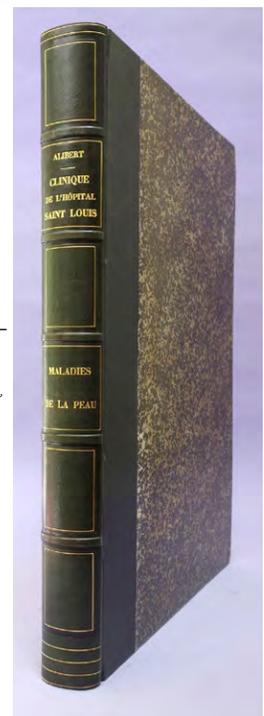
Spectacular Illustrations in Color

1. Alibert, Jean Louis (1768–1837). *Clinique de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis, ou traité complet des maladies de la peau, contenant la description de ces maladies et leurs meilleurs modes de traitement*. Folio. [4], xxiv, 390pp. 63 hand-colored engraved plates. Paris: B. Cormon et Blanc, 1833. 433 x 341 mm. 20th century quarter morocco gilt, mottled boards, light wear at corners. Title and half-title skillfully backed; unobtrusive marginal repairs, not affecting any images or text, to tears in several text and plate leaves (including most of the preliminary leaves and the final leaf of text), lacuna in pp. xxiii-xxiv repaired (not affecting text), occasional minor spotting but on the whole very good with all the plates in very clean and beautiful condition \$5000

First Edition of Alibert's final grand work on the classification of skin diseases, the successor to his monumental *Description des maladies de la peau* (1806-14) of twenty years earlier, and certainly one of the most beautiful of all books in the history of dermatology. The *Clinique* used all of the beautiful hand-colored stipple-engraved plates that appeared in the *Description* and added seven new ones: erysipelas, variola and varicella, measles, scarlet fever, "roséole idiopathique," and the iconic "Tree of Dermatoses," which Crissey and Parrish describe as "the most famous, and also the most coveted" of historic dermatological images. A black-and-white version of this plate had appeared earlier in Alibert's *Monographie des dermatoses* (1832), but the *Clinique* marks the first publication of the hand-colored version.



Alibert divided skin diseases into two large classes: those that affect the head and scalp (teignes) and those that occur on other parts of the body (dartres); he also added several other categories to accommodate the obvious exceptions, and strove to illustrate each individual case as accurately as possible. Alibert's conception of disease classification was based on the nosological ideas of Sydenham, Lorry and his own teacher Pinel, all of whom saw diseases as distinct entities each with their own essential symptoms, course and cause. This conception was far more complex and modern than the morphological approach used by Alibert's English contemporaries, but it was also too ambitious and unwieldy for its time, and was not able to hold its own against Willan's lesion-based system of classification. Nevertheless, Alibert made important contributions with his descriptions of lupus vulgaris, cutaneous leishmaniasis, keloid and dermatolysis, the last two of which terms he introduced into medical nomenclature. Crissy and Parrish, *Dermatology & Syphilology of the 19th Century*, pp. 47-50. Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, p. 107. 43479

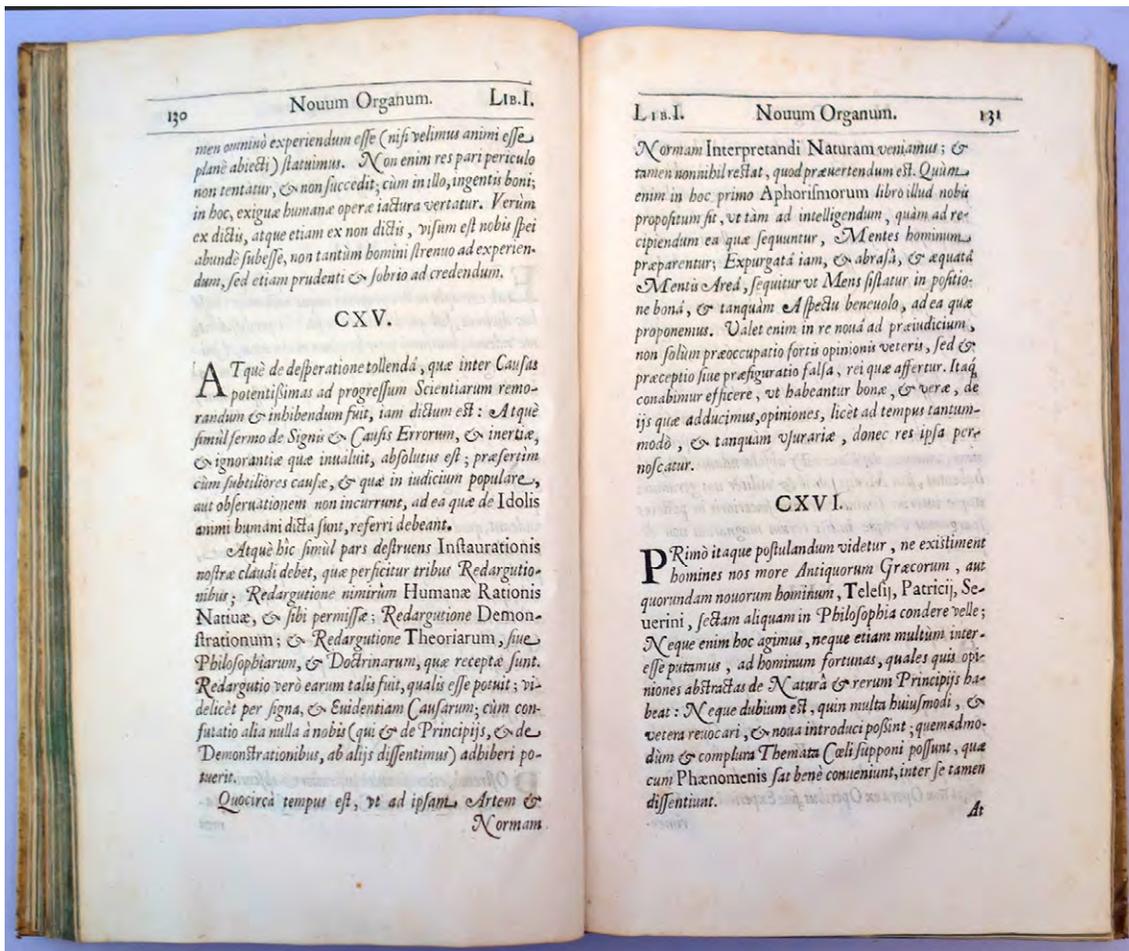




Fine Copy of the Novum Organum

2. Bacon, Francis (1561-1620). *Instauratio magna*. [Novum organum sive indicia vera de interpretatione naturae.] Small folio. [12, including blank leaf conjugate with engraved title], 172, 181-360, 36, [2]pp. Beautiful engraved title-page by Simon de Passe (1595-1647). London: John Bill, 1620. 292 x 192 mm. Vellum ca. 1620, leather spine labels, a bit soiled. Remnants of blue paper on front and back pastedowns, first leaves a bit soiled but a fine copy with full margins. Leather booklabel of Frederick Spiegelberg. \$30,000

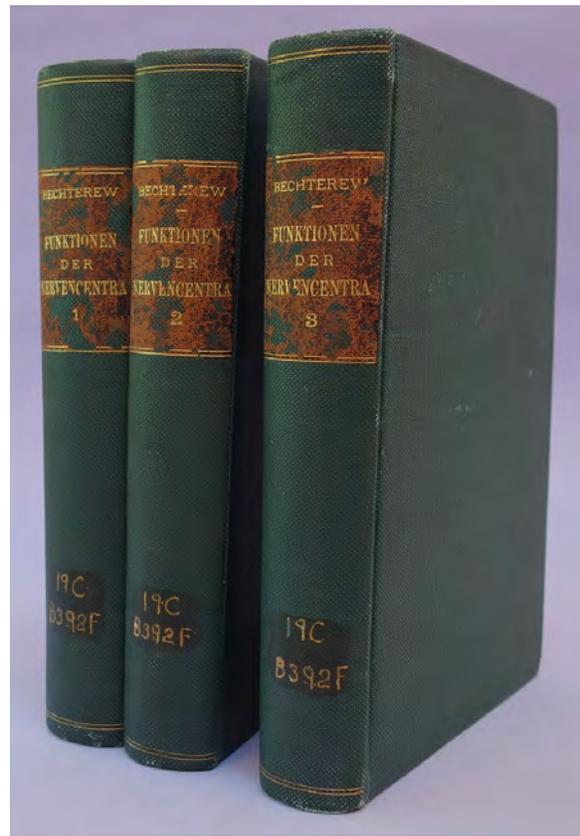
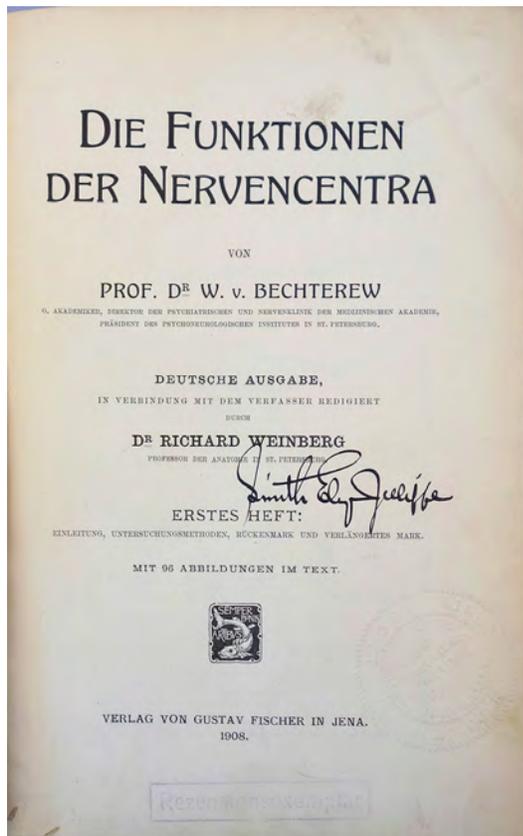
First Edition, second issue (only a handful of copies of the first issue exist). The philosophical exposition of the experimental method in science, which greatly influenced the creation and development of the first scientific academies—the “Invisible College,” the Royal Society, and the Académie Royale des Sciences, with inestimable effect on the development of scientific thought.



At a time when scholars still relied on classical authority and metaphysical speculation to learn about the world they lived in, Bacon conceived a new means of acquiring true knowledge of the world via observation, experiment and inductive reasoning, the type of logical thinking that ascends from specific facts to the establishment of general laws and principles. Bacon saw this *novum organum*, or “new instrument” as the means of bringing about a “great revolution” (*instauratio magna*) in thought. Once taught the new experimental method, everyone would be capable of engaging in scientific investigation, unlocking the secrets of nature and applying the results (ideally) for the betterment of humankind. Bacon’s vision of science inspired the subsequent foundation of the first scientific academies, and also opened up the question of science’s relationship with government and society.

Bacon originally envisioned the *Instauratio magna* in six parts, of which only two were completed: *De augmentis scientiarum* (1623), and *Novum organum*, which, along with the introduction to the third part (*Parasceve ad historiam naturalem et experimentalem*), and two sets of *Aphorisms*, makes up the present work. The second issue has the errata leaf and colophon reading “Londini/ Apud Joannem Billium/ Typographum Regium/ M.DX.XX.” STC 1163. Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science*, 8b. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 80. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 119. Gibson, *Bacon* (1950), 103b. Eiseley, “Francis Bacon,” *Makers of Modern Thought* (1972). Norman 98. 43494

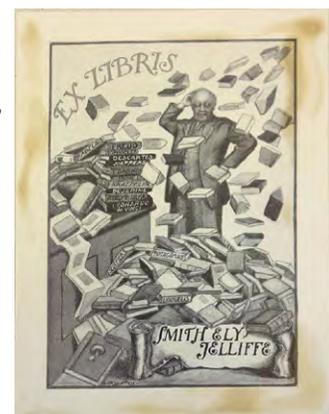


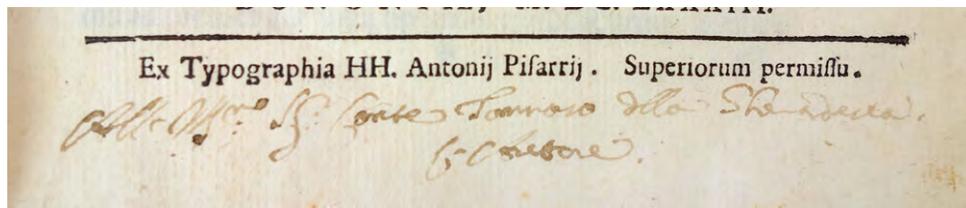
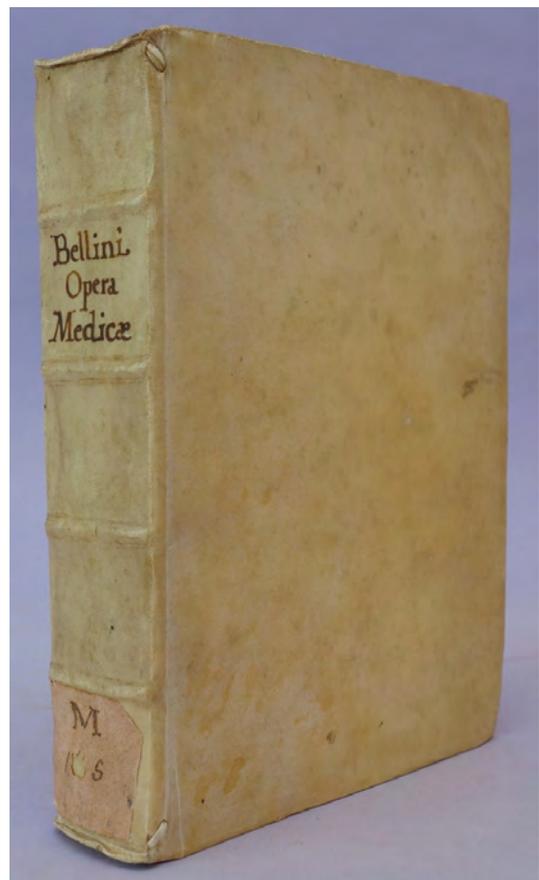
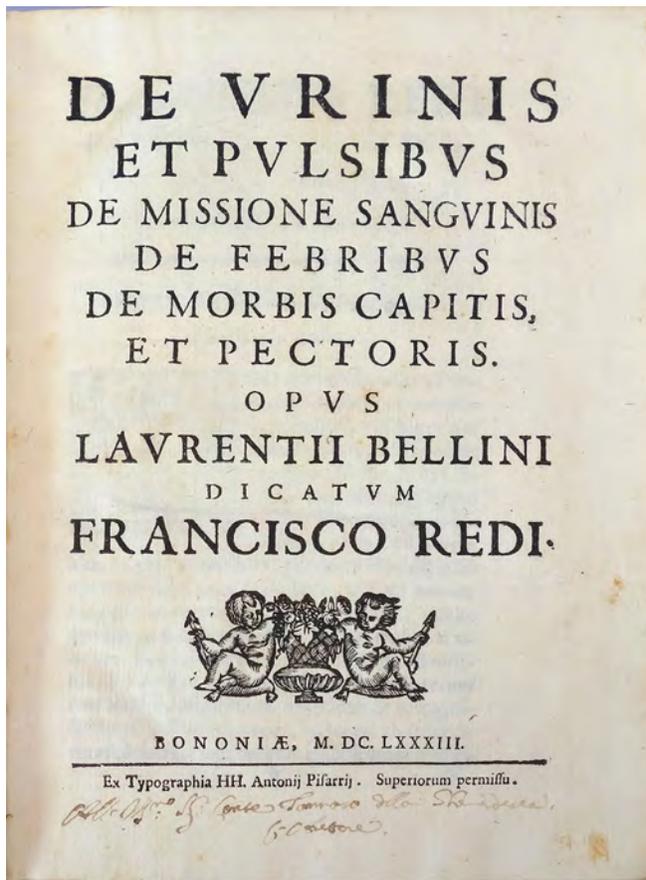


3. Bechterev, Vladimir Michailovic (1857-1927). *Die Funktionen der Nervencentra*. Erstes Heft: Einleitung, Untersuchungsmethoden, Rückenmark und verlängertes Mark. [Zweites Heft: Kleinhirn, Mittelhirn, Zwischenhirn und subkorticale Ganglien. Drittes Heft: Hemisphären des Grosshirns.] Translated from the Russian by Richard Weinberg. 3 volumes. ix, 691; viii, 693-1336; x, 1337-2047pp. Text illustrations. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1908-II. 248 x 167 mm. Library buckram, light wear, hinges cracked. Very good set, from the library of American neurologist Smith Ely Jelliffe (1866-1945), with his bookplate and signature in each volume. Embossed stamp of the Hartford Retreat Medical Library on each title; library call numbers on spines. \$950

First Edition in German of Bechterev's *Osnovy uchenia o funkciakh mozga* [Fundamentals of Brain Function] (1903-7). Bechterev was one of the most prominent neuroscientists of his era, playing a crucial role in the study of the development of the brain's organization, neurophysiology, neuropathology and experimental psychology. In his *Fundamentals of Brain Function*, first published in Russian in seven volumes between 1903 and 1907, Bechterev included a summary of his extensive observations of the functions of the frontal lobes, confirming that extirpation of the frontal lobes destroys the capacity for goal-directed behavior. Animals deprived of their frontal lobes "do not evaluate the results of their actions as they should, cannot correlate new external impressions with past experience, and do not direct their movements and actions to their own advantage" (quoted in Luria, *Higher Cortical Functions in Man*, p. 251). The German edition of Bechterev's book contains one of the first uses of the term "extrapyramidal" to describe neural structures; see Anthony, *Neuroanatomy and Neurologic Exam: A Thesaurus of Synonyms . . .*, p. 235.

This copy is from the library of Smith Ely Jelliffe, author of *Diseases of the Nervous System* (1915; Garrison-Morton.com 4599), founder of *The Psychoanalytic Review* and one of the first American book collectors in neuroscience, psychiatry and psychoanalysis. 43612



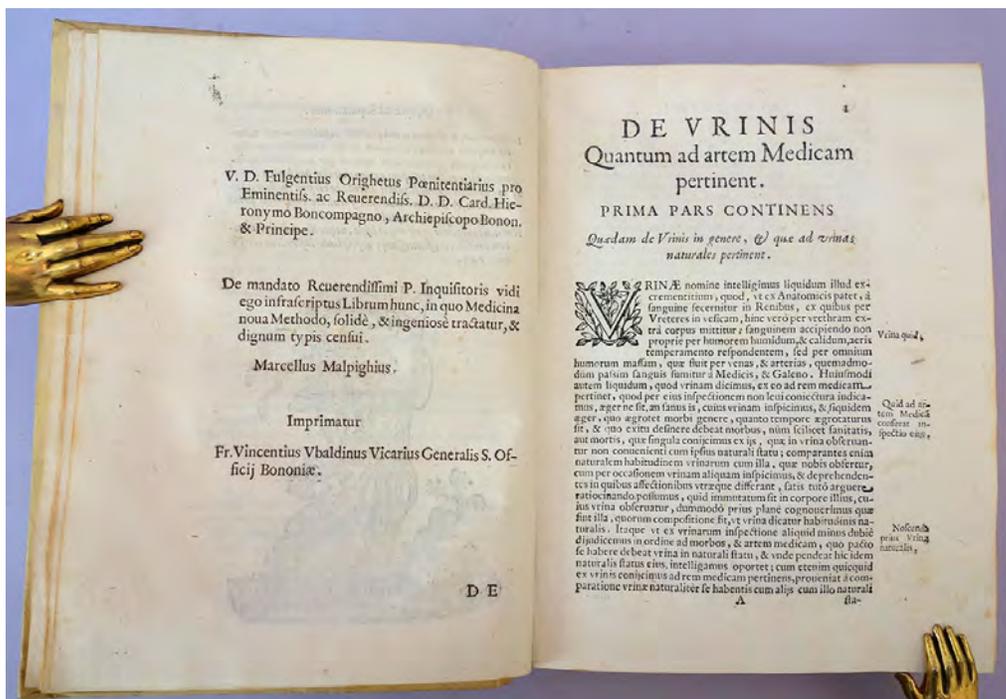


Inscribed Presentation Copy of a Seventeenth-Century Cardiology Classic—Exceptionally Rare

4. **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 Pisarrij, 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.”

\$9500

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 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

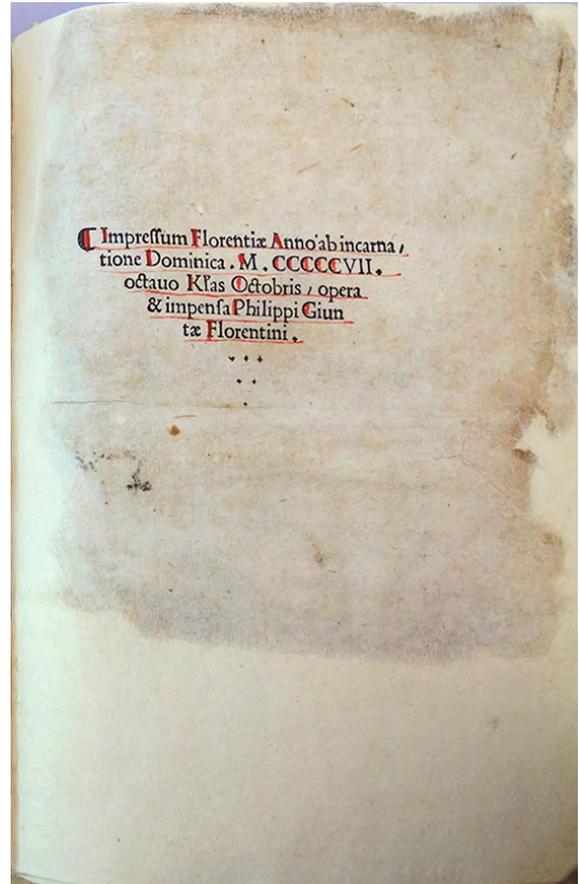
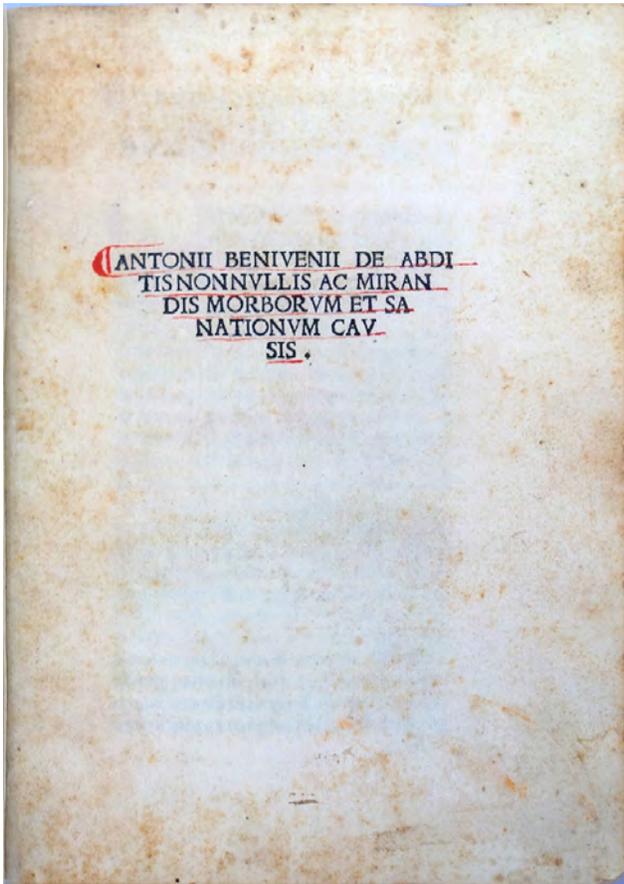


physical fluid with specific properties that could be interpreted in terms of mathematical and physical principles. . . . Bellini emphasized that disease was often due to alterations in the elasticity or ‘tone’ of the solids, or in the density of the fluids which hindered their motion. This, in turn, 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.com 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



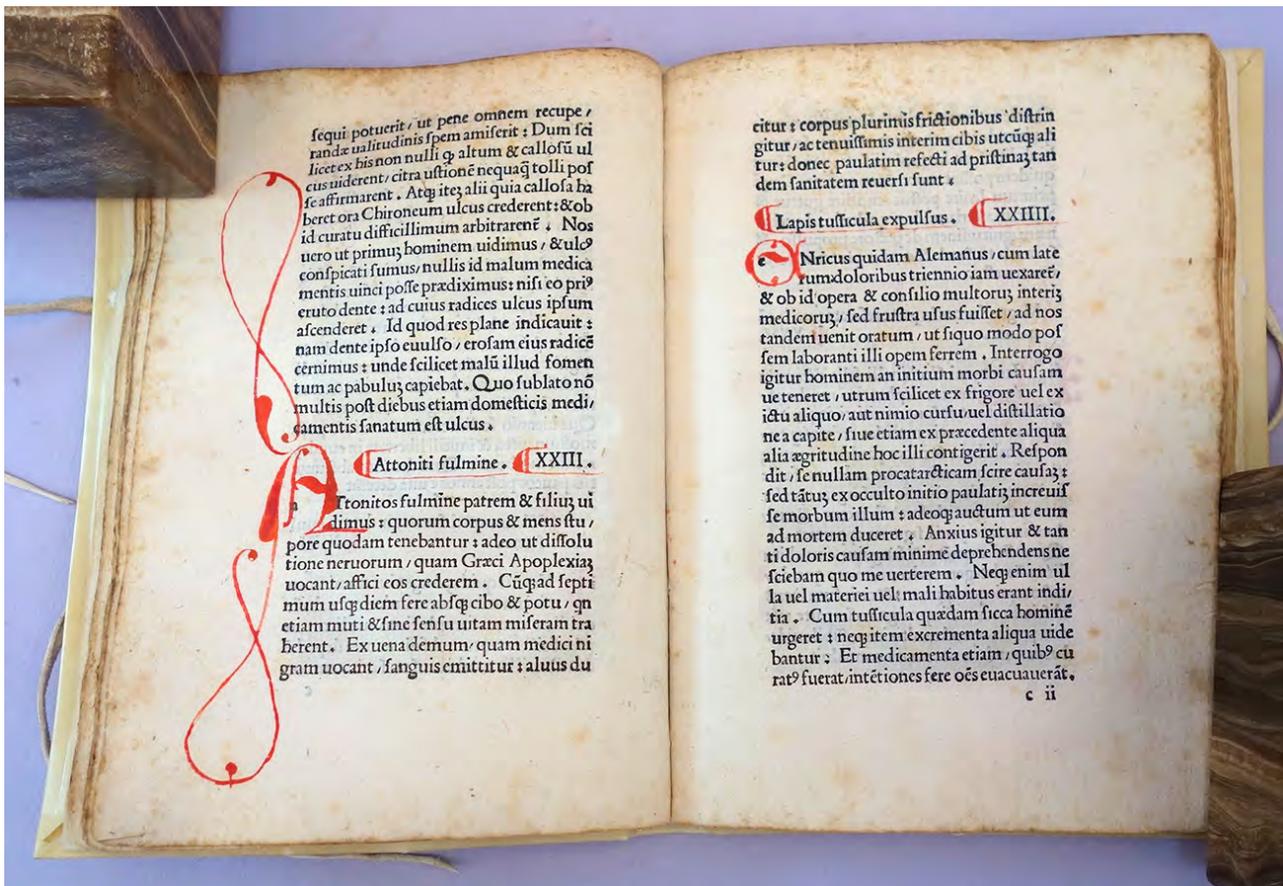
Extremely Rare First Book on Pathological Anatomy

5. Benivieni, Antonio (1443-1502). *De abditis nonnullis ac mirandis morborum et sanationum causis*. Edited by Girolamo Benivieni (ca. 1453-1542) and Giovanni Rosati (fl. 1480-1507). 4to. 54ff., unpaginated; rubricated throughout. Florence: Filippo Giunta, 1507. 200 x 142 mm. Limp vellum, leather ties in replica of 16th-century style. Last leaf (colophon) remargined without loss of text, minor dampstaining and foxing. Very good copy, beautifully rubricated.

\$18,500

First Edition, extremely rare, of the first book on pathological anatomy, presenting the first reports of autopsies made specifically to determine the cause of death. The work records twenty post-mortem examinations performed by Benivieni or his colleagues, in which he observed gallstones, urinary calculi, scirrhous cancer of the stomach, fibrous cardiac tumor and peritonitis from intestinal perforation. Benivieni is the first physician known to have requested permission from his patients' relatives to perform necropsies in uncertain cases. He was also one of the first physicians to study syphilis and opened his work with an account of that disease, noting its superficial manifestations (including syphilitic periostitis), and transmission of the disease to the fetus.





sequi potuerit / ut pene omnem recupe-
 rande ualitudinis spem amiserit : Dum sci-
 licet ex his non nulli q̄ alium & callosū ul-
 cus uiderent / citra uisionē nequaquā tolli pos-
 se affirmarent . Atq; ite; alii quia callosa ha-
 beret ora Chironcum ulcus crederent : & ob
 id curatu difficillimum arbitrentur . Nos
 uero ut primūz hominem uidimus / & ulc̄
 conspicati sumus / nullis id malum medica-
 mentis uinci posse praxidimus : nisi eo pri-
 eruto dente : ad cuius radices ulcus ipsum
 ascenderet . Id quod res plane indicauit :
 nam dente ipso euulso / erosam eius radicē
 cernimus : unde scilicet malū illud fomen-
 tum ac pabulum capiebat . Quo sublato nō
 multis post diebus etiam domesticis medi-
 camentis sanatum est ulcus .

Attoniti fulmine . **XXIII .**

Atrionitos fulmine patrem & filius ui-
 dimus : quorum corpus & mens stu-
 pore quodam tenebantur : adeo ut dissolu-
 tione neruorum / quam Græci Apoplexiā
 uocant / affici eos crederem . Cūq; ad septi-
 mum usq; diem fere absq; cibo & potu / qn
 etiam muti & sine sensu uitam miseram tra-
 herent . Ex uena demum / quam medici ni-
 gram uocant / sanguis emittitur : alius du-

citur : corpus plurimis frictionibus distri-
 gitur / ac tenuissimis interim cibis utcūq; ali-
 rur : donec paulatim refecti ad pristinatā tan-
 dem sanitatem reuerſi sunt .

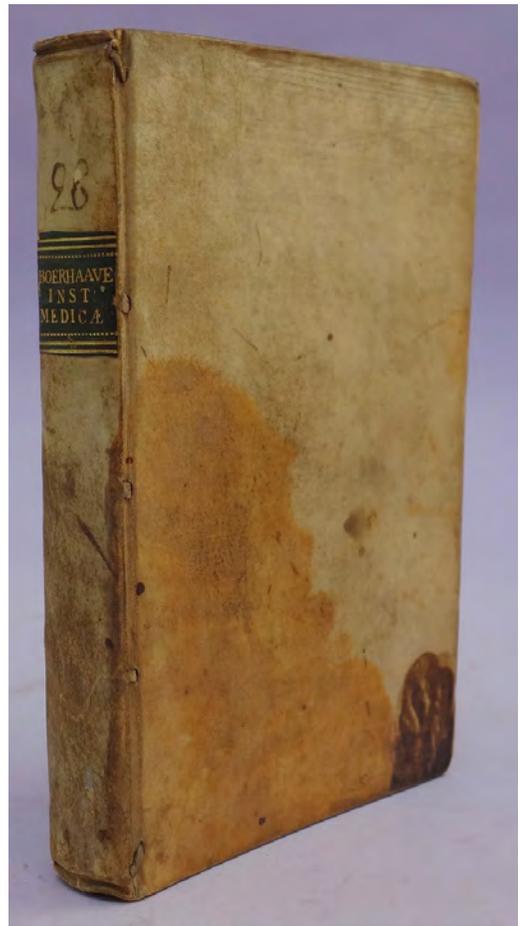
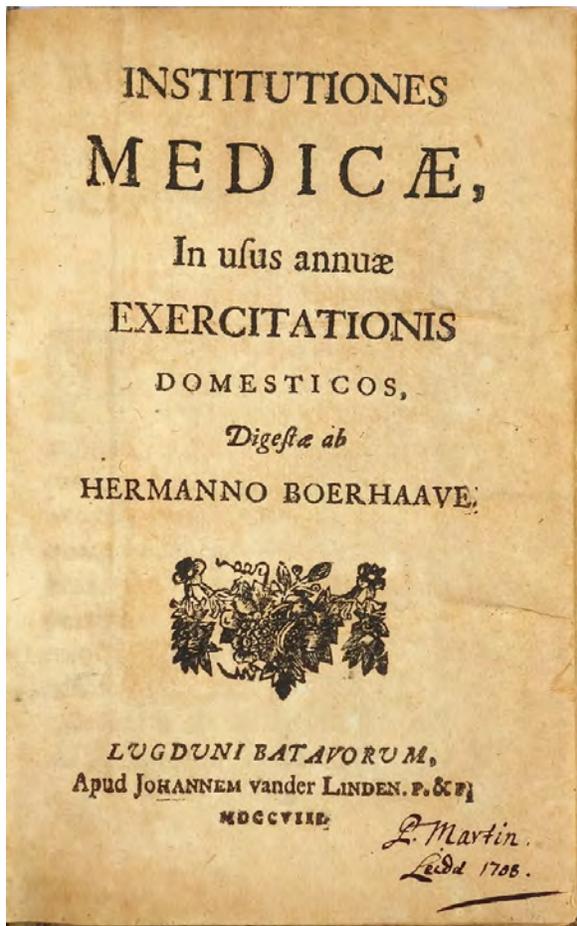
Lapis tussicula expulsus . **XXIII .**

Cnicus quidam Alemanus / cum late-
 rum doloribus triennio iam uexaret /
 & ob id opera & consilio multorum interiq;
 medicorum / sed frustra usus fuisset / ad nos
 tandem uenit oratum / ut siquo modo pos-
 sem laboranti illi opem ferrem . Interrogo
 igitur hominem an initium morbi causam
 ueteneret / utrum scilicet ex frigore uel ex
 ic̄tu aliquo / aut nimio cursu uel distillatio-
 ne a capite / siue etiam ex præcedente aliqua
 alia ægritudine hoc illi contigerit . Respon-
 dit / se nullam procatartecam scire causā :
 sed tātū ex occulto initio paulatim increu-
 se morbum illum : adeoq; auctum ut eum
 ad mortem duceret . Anxius igitur & tan-
 ti doloris causam minime deprehendens ne
 sciebam quo me uertem . Neq; enim ul-
 la uel materiei uel mali habitus erant indi-
 cta . Cum tussicula quædam sicca hominē
 urgeret : neq; item excrementa aliqua uide-
 bantur : Et medicamenta etiam / quib; eu-
 rat; fuerat / int̄tiones fere oēs euacuauerāt .

c ii

Benivieni had originally conceived of the work as a treatise of 300 selected observations, but died before he could arrange for its publication. The first edition, containing only 111 observations, was edited and revised from Benivieni's manuscript by his brother Girolamo with the aid of physician Giovanni Rosati.

Only three copies of this work, including the present copy, have appeared on the market during the past 60 years. Only one of these, a copy we handed about 30 years ago, was in a contemporary binding. The Haskell Norman copy was in an 18th or early 19th century binding. Unusually for a 16th century medical book, this copy was rubricated throughout in the manner of incunabula. Its title page, which looks like a half-title, is in the 15th century style of proto-title pages which evolved toward the end of the century. Adams B-664. Garrison-Morton.com 2270. Long, *History of Pathology*, pp. 31-35. Mayer, "Antonio di Pagolo Benivieni," *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 3 (1935), pp. 739-755. Norman 183. 43498

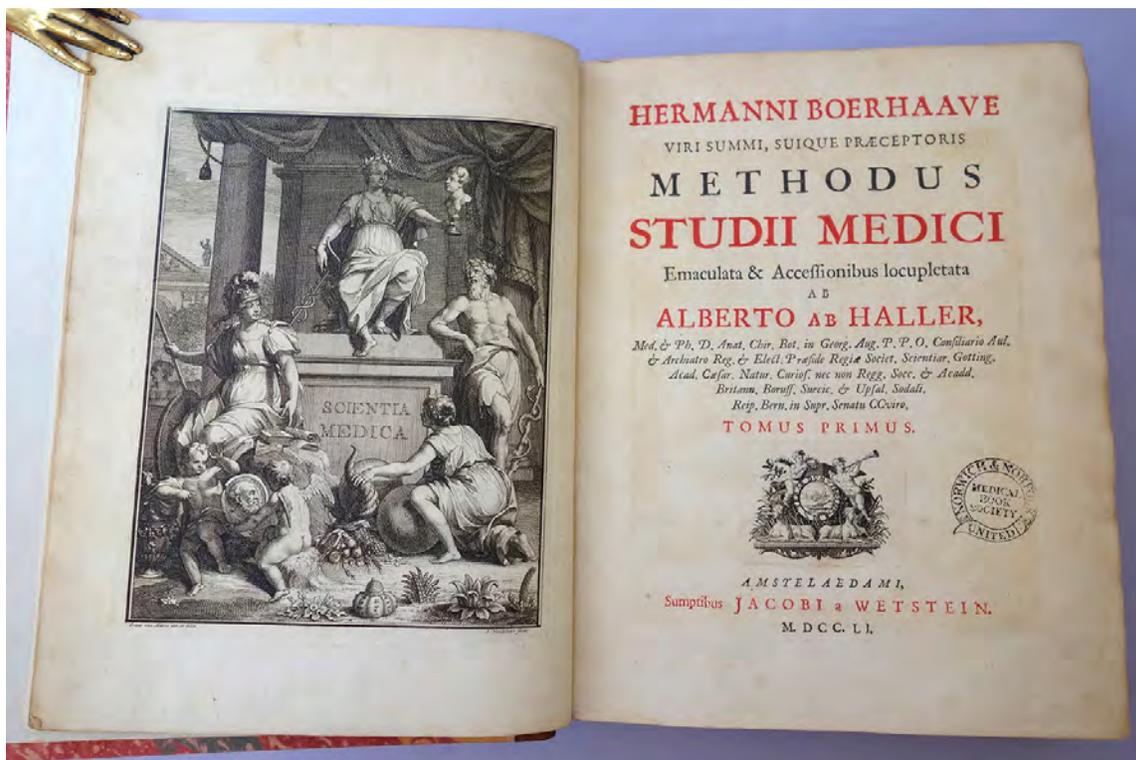


Boerhaave's First and Most Famous Work

6. Boerhaave, Herman (1668–1738). *Institutiones medicæ, in usus annuæ exercitationis domesticos*. 12mo. [4], 1–250, [2]pp. Woodcut text illustration. Leiden: Johannes vander Linden, 1708. 155 x 97 mm. Vellum circa 1708, front cover stained. Moderate foxing and toning, but very good. A few marginal annotations in an early hand. Armorial bookplate of Edward Finch [later Finch-Hatton] (ca. 1697–1771), British diplomat, politician and book-collector, on the verso title. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$7500

First Edition of Boerhaave's first book, and rare. Boerhaave, a member of the faculty of medicine at the University of Leiden, exerted an enormous influence upon the teaching and practice of medicine in Europe. He is credited with systematizing medical knowledge, synthesizing the older Greek medical heritage with the discoveries of the seventeenth century to build a comprehensive contemporary medical doctrine. He also introduced the modern method of clinical instruction, which has remained the basis of medical education to the present day. Boerhaave was an excellent teacher, attracting many illustrious students, including Albrecht von Haller and Alexander Monro, who helped to spread Boerhaave's methods throughout Great Britain and Europe.

Institutiones medicæ, Boerhaave's first book, was one of the earliest modern textbooks of physiology, and was responsible, more than any other work, for establishing the study of physiology as an academic discipline. Boerhaave wrote it to serve as the textbook for his course in the institutes of medicine, a discipline including pathology, symptoms, hygiene and therapeutics as well as physiology, but he apparently felt that physiology was a neglected subject in the curriculum, as his chapter on it was larger than the other four chapters combined, and the only one to contain footnotes. The *Institutiones* is also significant as a work of medical bibliography, intro-



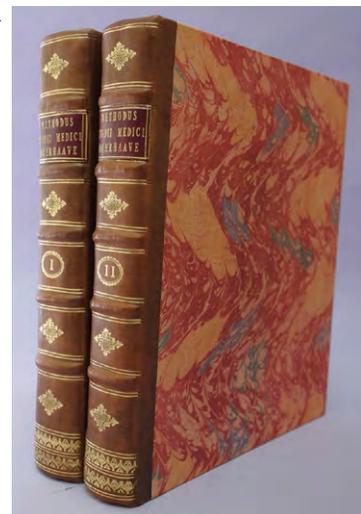
No. 7. Boerhaave

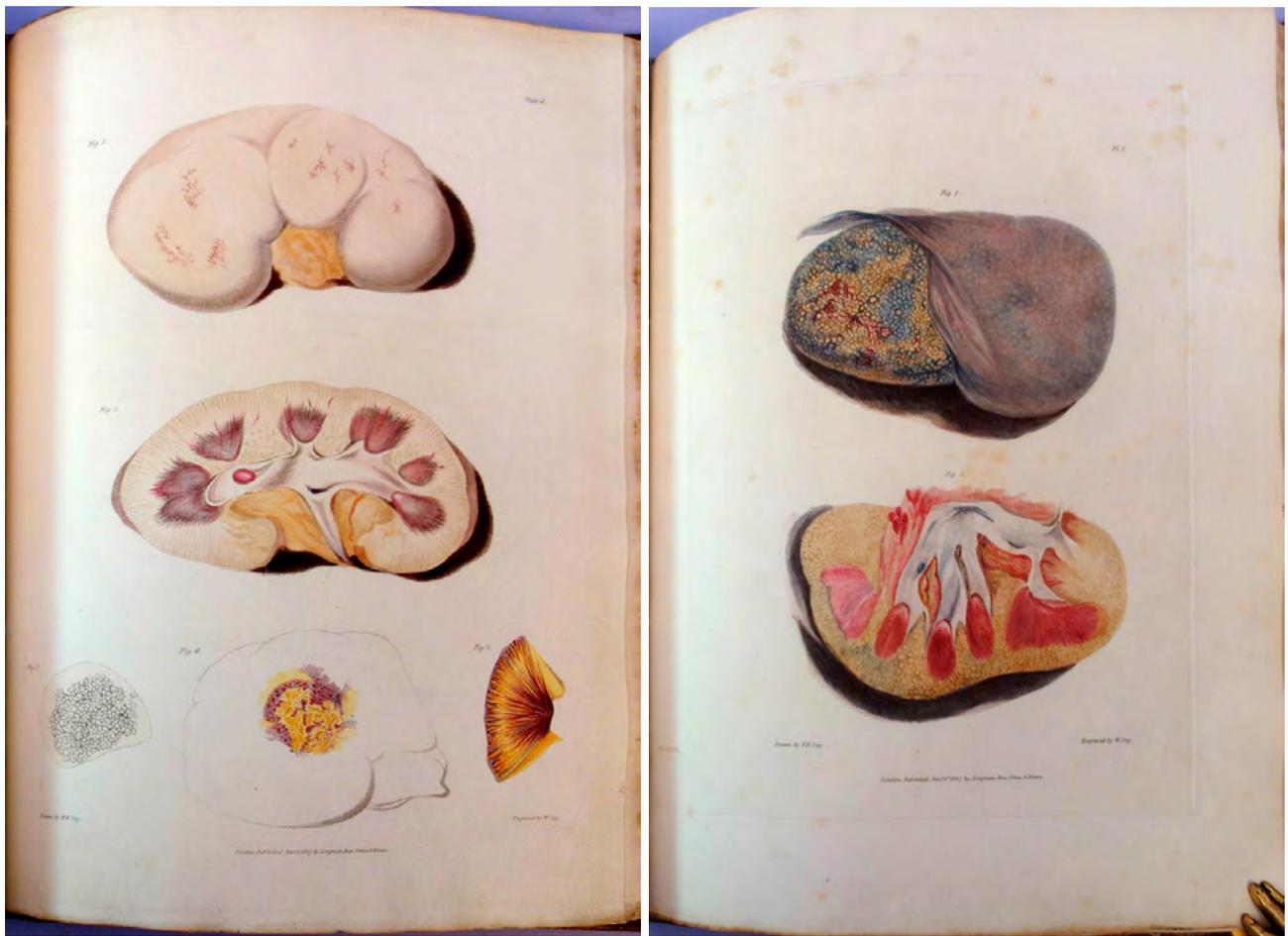
ducing its readers to the medical literature of the past and present through Boerhaave's numerous detailed bibliographical citations. The *Institutiones* was soon being used in every medical school in Europe, going through numerous authorized and unauthorized editions and translations. Fulton, "The influence of Boerhaave's *Institutiones medicæ* on modern physiology," *Ned. Tijds. vo. Geneeskunde* (1938), pp. 4860-4866. Garrison-Morton.com 581. Norman / Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 39. Lindeboom, *Bibliographia Boerhaaviana*, 40. Norman 255. 43488

Predecessor of "Garrison-Morton"

7. Boerhaave, Herman (1668-1738). *Methodus studii medici emaculata & accessionibus locupletata* ab Alberto ab Haller [i.e. Albrecht von Haller (1708-77)]. 2 vols., 4to. [I8], 572; 573-1118, [6, errata] pp. Engraved frontispiece by Wandelaar, 3 folding engraved plates. Amsterdam: Jacob Wetstein, 1751. 254 x 198 mm. Quarter morocco gilt, marbled boards in period style. Some foxing and toning but very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of John Manning M.D., later bookplate of the Norwich & Norfolk United Medical Book Society. 20th century owner's signature in both volumes. \$1000

First Edition of Haller's enormously expanded revision of Boerhaave's *Methodus discendi medicinam* (1726), "resulting in a text perhaps triple or quadruple its original length. While Boerhaave frequently cited classic authors in his lectures, Haller added extensive bibliographical lists to each chapter, with some entries annotated, resulting in a subject bibliography of useful works to the student, including many 16th century books" (Garrison-Morton.com 6830). Fulton, *The Great Medical Bibliographers*, p. 60. 43605



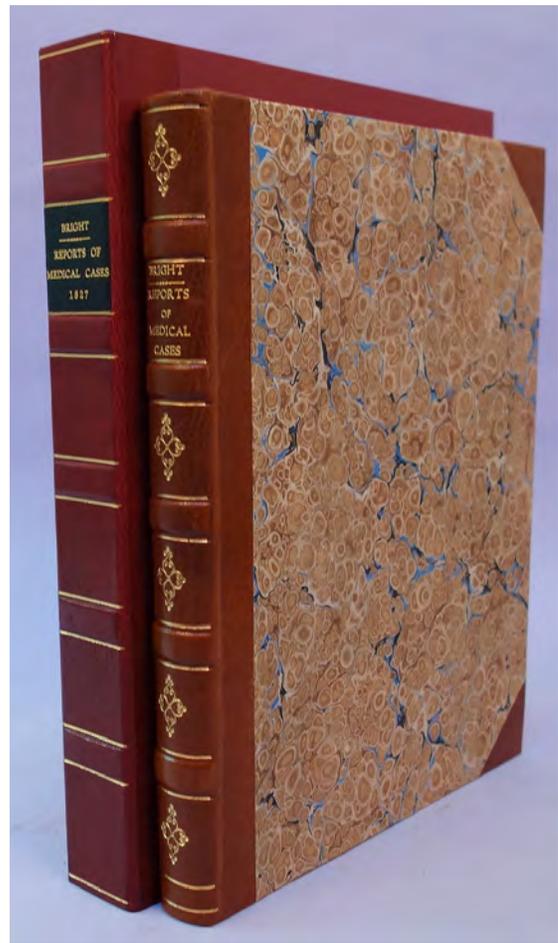
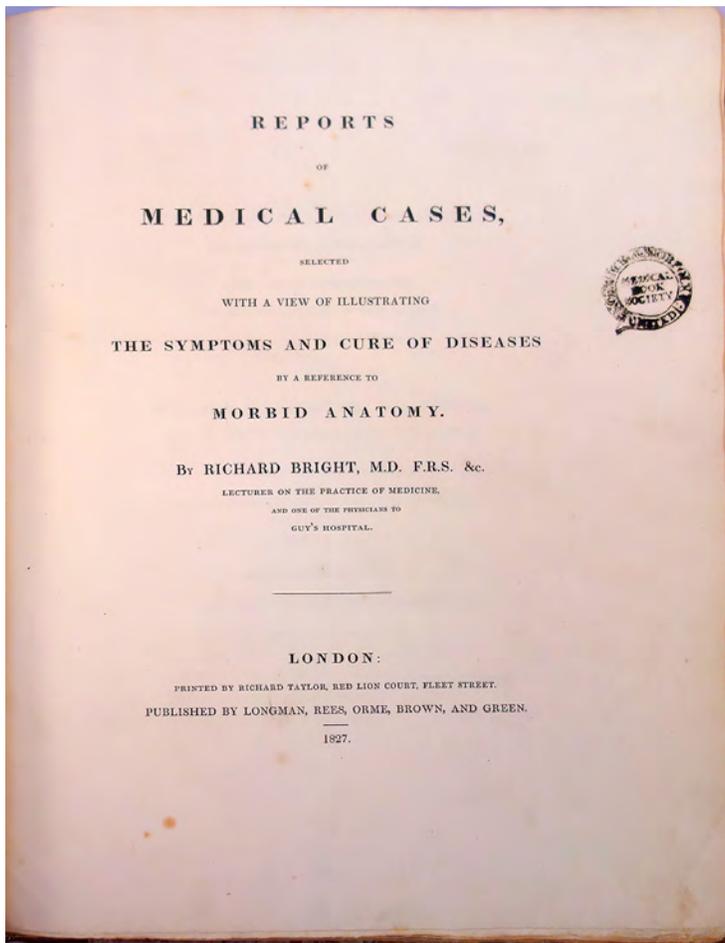


The Most Famous Book in Nephrology

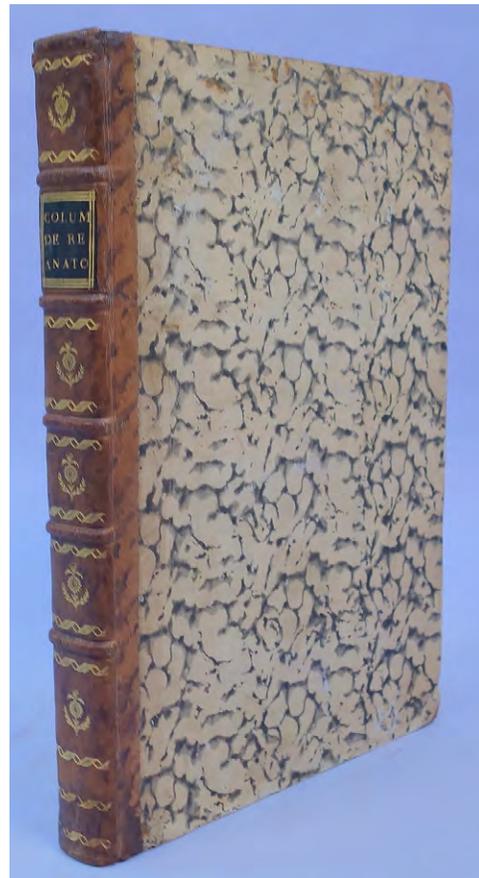
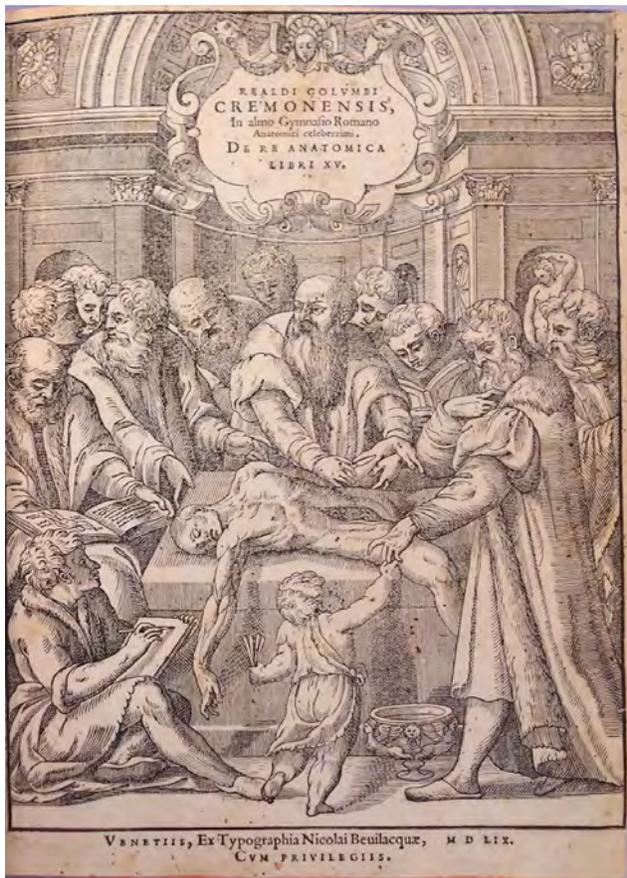
8. Bright, Richard (1789–1858). Reports of medical cases . . . 4to. xvi, 231pp. 16 hand-colored plates, numbered 1–6, 6*, 7–15, engraved by W. Say (1768–1834) after F. R. Say (d. 1858) with explanation leaves. London: Longman . . . , 1827. 333 x 257 mm. (untrimmed). Half morocco, marbled boards in antique style; preserved in quarter morocco folding box. Minor foxing, faint dampstains on one or two plates, but a very good copy. Library stamps on title and p. 1. \$15,000

First Edition of the first volume of Bright's *Reports* (Bright published a second series of *Reports* in 1830–31, dealing with neuropathology; each series is a complete book in itself). Bright's work, a series of case histories correlating clinical and pathological phenomena, is one of the rarer and more ambitious English medical books of the 19th century. Information in the publisher's ledgers (now part of the Longman archive held at the Reading University Library) indicates that the *Reports* was printed on commission at Bright's expense, in lots of from five to fifty copies as ordered. According to the ledgers, 243 copies of the 1827 *Reports* and 171 copies of the 1830–31 *Reports* were sold between 26 September 1827 and 5 September 1861, when the last remaining copies were destroyed in the fire that consumed Longman's premises at Paternoster Row.

The 1827 *Reports* is most famous for its classic description of the complex of kidney disorders collectively and eponymically known as "Bright's disease." Bright was the first to distinguish between renal and cardiac edema, and the first to link renal edema and the presence of albumin in the urine with particular structural changes in the kidneys observed post-mortem. Five of the sixteen plates in the *Reports* effectively show the surface mottling and granulated texture of diseased kidneys. The work's engraved plates, meticulously hand-colored to



accord with Bright's descriptions of the specimens examined, are among the most beautiful of medical illustrations. Most were drawn by Frederick Richard Say, a distinguished portraitist whose portrait of Bright now hangs in the Royal College of Physicians of London. "In order to achieve the most poignant reproductions of his post-mortem material, Bright was probably required to bring Say to the autopsy room whenever a specimen of interest arose. Say presumably produced a water color image of the specimen on the spot which was subsequently copied by the engraver" (Fine, p. 779). Say's father, William, who produced the majority of the plates, used mezzotint variously combined with line-engraving, stipple, and soft-ground etching to create the printed images. Garrison-Morton.com 2285. Norman 341. Goldschmid, pp. 126-127. Fine, "Pathological specimens of the kidney examined by Richard Bright," *Kidney International* 29 (1986), pp. 779-783. Peitzman, "Bright's disease and Bright's generation—toward exact medicine at Guy's Hospital," *Bull. Hist. Med.* 55 (1981), pp. 307-321. 43503



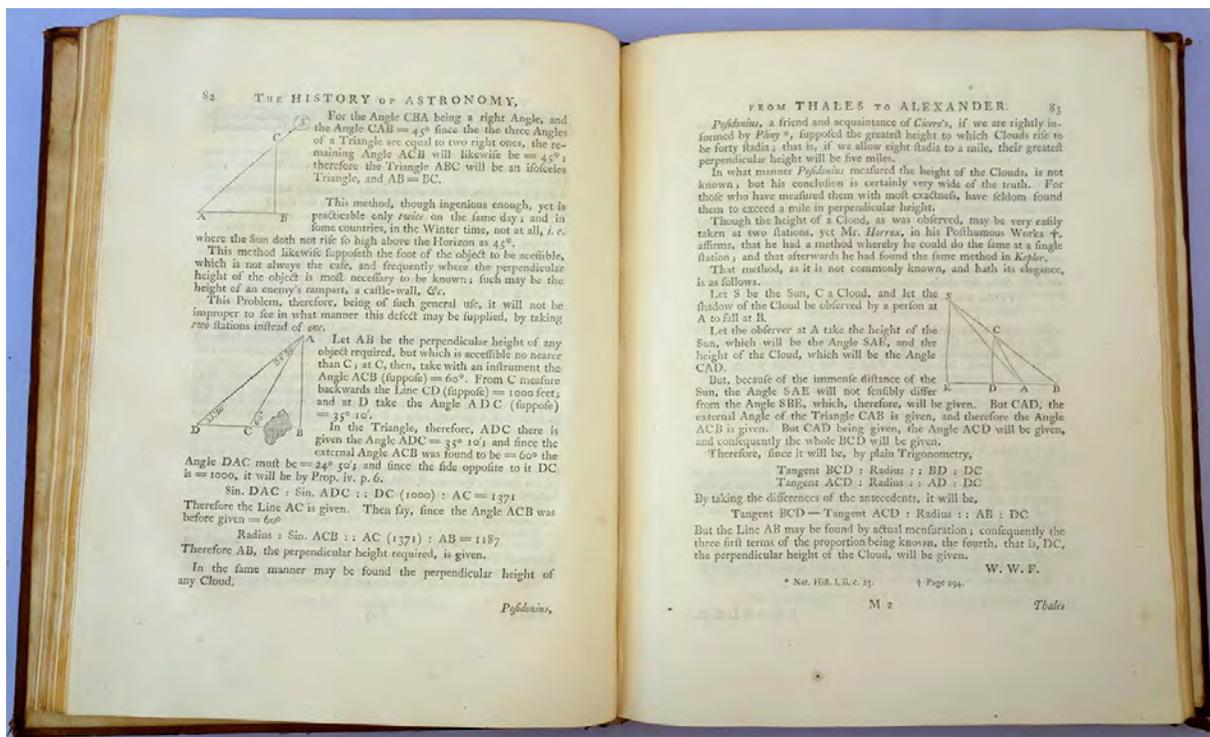
Discoverer of the Pulmonary Circulation?

9. Colombo, Realdo (c. 1510–1559). *De re anatomica libri XV*. Folio. [8], 269, [3]pp. Woodcut title. Venice: Nicolai Bevilacqua, 1559. 309 x 217 mm. Later half calf, gilt spine, mottled boards, covers a bit wormed. Minor dampstaining on first a last leaves, occasional minor foxing, a but very good copy.

\$20,000

First Edition, issue with the dedication to Pope Pius IV on *2r and the text on the following 3 pages reset. Colombo is best known for his authoritative discovery of the pulmonary or lesser circulation, i.e., the passage of blood from the right cardiac ventricle to the left via the lungs. Although Colombo's discovery was first published in the *Historia de la composicion del cuerpo humano* (1556) by his friend and former pupil Valverde de Hamusco, the evidence in both Valverde's and Colombo's accounts indicates that the discovery was Colombo's, made through his vivisectional observations of the heart and pulmonary vessels. Colombo's account of the pulmonary circuit was preceded by that in Michael Servetus's *Christianismi restitutio*, and by the thirteenth-century account of the Arab ibn al-Nafis; however, these prior descriptions appear to have been unread by European physicians until the late seventeenth and early twentieth centuries, respectively (see no. 42 in this catalogue) and there is no evidence that either was available to Colombo at the time. Colombo's observations of the heart also enabled him to gain a more correct understanding of the phases of the heartbeat, generally confused by his predecessors, who erroneously likened the heart's action to the expansive action of a bellows. Although possibly overshadowed by his discovery of the pulmonary circulation, Colombo's observations of the heartbeat apparently directly inspired Harvey's *in vivo* studies of the heart, which in turn led to Harvey's discovery of the greater circulation.

Colombo evidently died during the printing of his work, since in most copies his original dedication letter to Pope Paul IV (who also died while the work was in progress) was replaced with a dedication to Pope Pius IV by Colombo's two sons mentioning their father's recent demise. According to tradition, the work was to have



No. 10. Costard

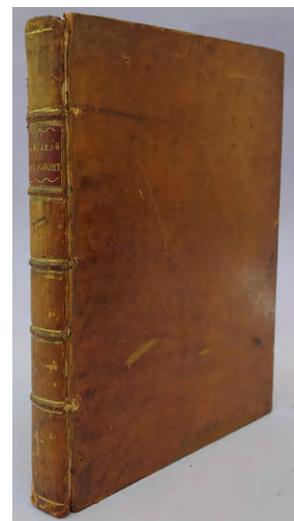
been illustrated by Michelangelo; however, Michelangelo left no drawings or any other evidence that he ever seriously considered the task, and we can only speculate as to what sort of artistic masterpiece he might have produced. Colombo's book was published without illustrations except for the woodcut title, which was directly inspired by that of Vesalius's *Fabrica*; however, Schultz (p. 103) points out that the dangling right arm of the cadaver in the title-page woodcut recalls Donatello's bas-relief "The heart of the miser." Adams C-2402. Garri-son-Morton.com 378.1. Osler 897. Norman 501. 43501

One of the Earliest Histories of Astronomy in English

10. Costard, George (1710-82). The history of astronomy, with its application to geography, history, and chronology; occasionally exemplified by the globes. 4to. viii, [2, errata], ix-xvi, 308pp. Engraved plate (printed on both sides); woodcut text diagrams. Cancel slips pasted over diagrams on pp. 222 and 223. London: James Lister for J. Newbery, 1767. 260 x 207 mm. Calf ca. 1767, rebacked retaining original spine, light rubbing. Occasional minor foxing but a very good copy. \$1500

First Edition. Costard, the vicar of Twickenham, appears to have been the first English historian of astronomy, publishing books on the subject in 1746 and 1748 (*A Letter to Martin Folkes, Esq., President of the Royal Society, Concerning the Rise and Progress of Astronomy Amongst the Ancients* and *A Further Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy Amongst the Ancients, in Three Letters to Martin Folkes . . .*), as well as the present work. Costard's knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, Latin, Greek and other ancient languages gave him "unparalleled access to the astronomical literature of classical and early modern eras" (*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*). He concluded that the ancient Greeks were the true founders of astronomy, having applied geometry to the study of the stars; the Egyptians and Babylonians, by contrast, were mere observers.

43200



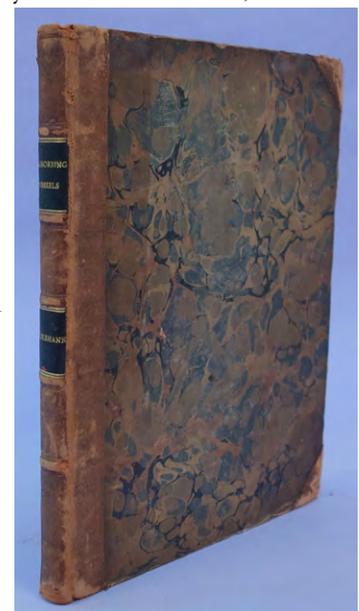


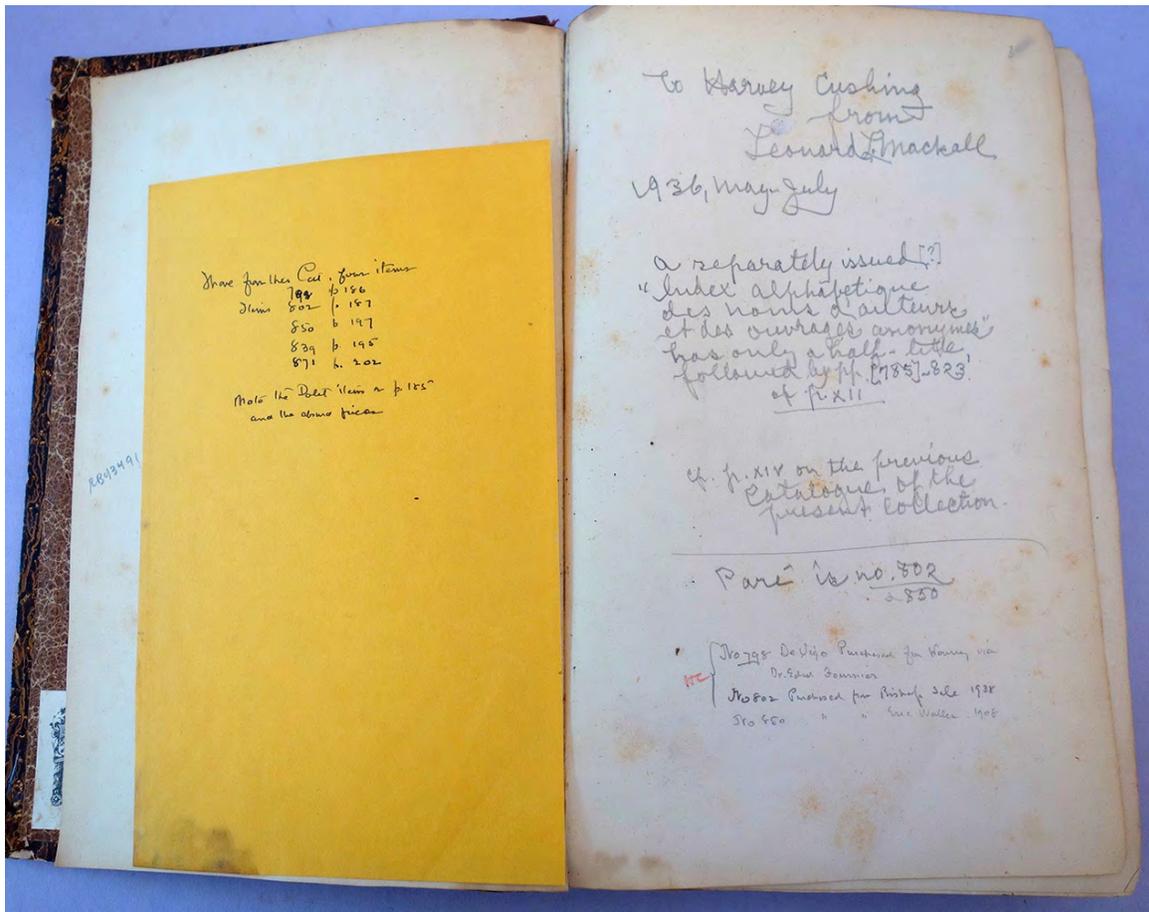
Classic on the Lymphatics

II. Cruikshank, William (1745-1800). The anatomy of the absorbing vessels of the human body. 4to. [6], 192pp. 3 engraved plates (1 folding) numbered 1-3, after drawings by Frederick Birnie, William Hunter's amanuensis and artist, and engraved by J. Thornthwaite (fl. 1771-1795); plates 1 and 2 printed in carmine. London: G. Nicol, 1786. 4to. 277 x 219 mm. Contemporary half sheep, black leather spine label, marbled boards, light to moderate wear. Folding plate repaired, minor foxing and offsetting, but very good. Stamp of the Medical Library, Hull, on title. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$3750

First Edition. Cruikshank replaced William Hewson as William Hunter's partner in Hunter's anatomy school, and he may have studied surgery under John Hunter. It was in conjunction with both Hunters that Cruikshank performed his investigations of the lacteals and lymphatics, laying the foundation of modern knowledge concerning the function of these vessels. Like the Hunters, Cruikshank believed that the red veins had no absorbent power, and that the lacteals and lymphatics functioned as the body's system of absorption. *The Anatomy of the Absorbing Vessels* was to have been published under the joint authorship of Cruikshank and William Hunter, but Hunter died before the work was finished.

Garrison-Morton.com 1103. Norman 537. Russell 231. 43502



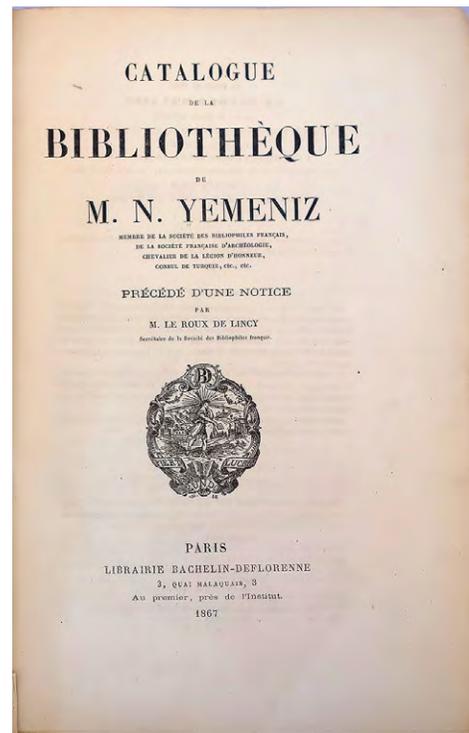


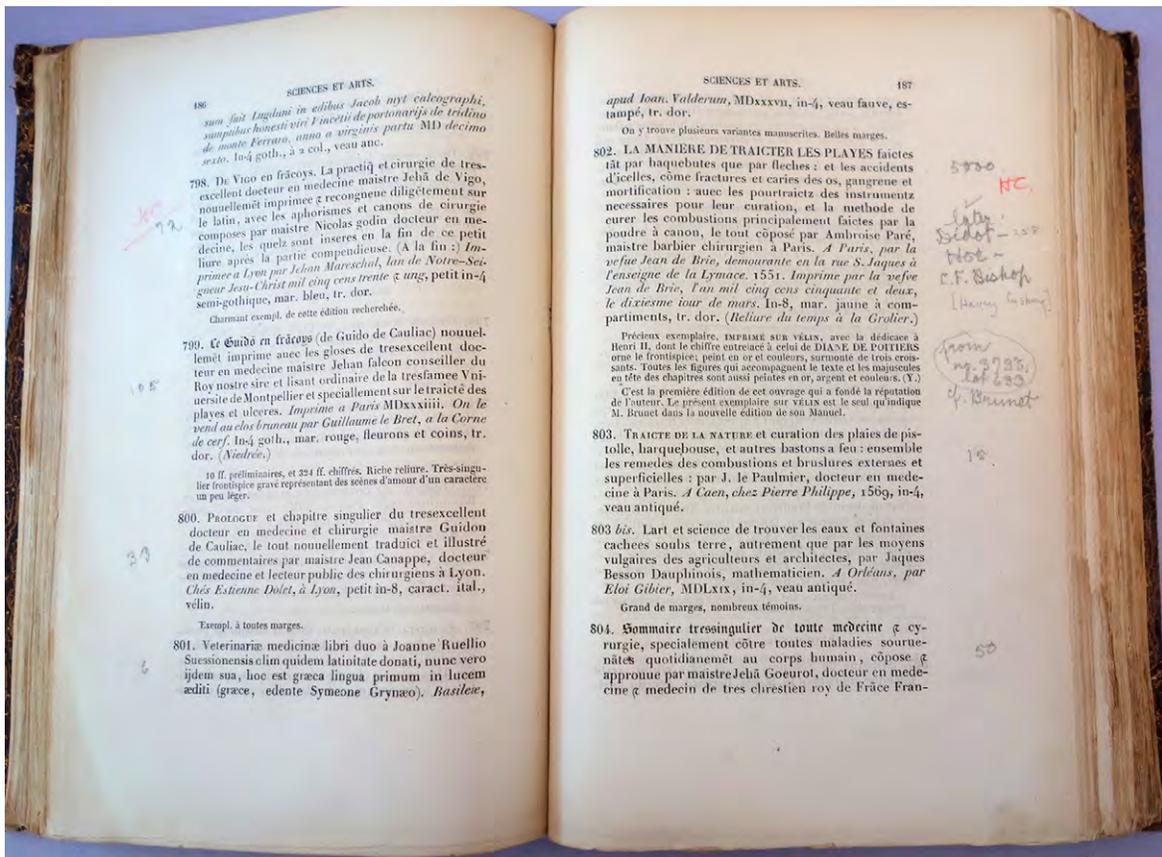
Harvey Cushing's Copy with Extensive Annotations

12. [Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939)]. Yemeniz, Nicolas (1783-1871). *Catalogue de la bibliothèque de ...* lxiv, 780, [2] pp. Paris: Librairie Bachelin-Deflorenne, 1867. 245 x 160 mm. 19th century quarter morocco, marbled boards, rebacked at an early date, upper front hinge splitting, some wear and discoloration to leather spine. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. *Harvey Cushing's copy*, with presentation inscription to Cushing in pencil dated "1936, May-July" from his friend Leonard L. Mackall (1879-1937) on the front flyleaf and Cushing's autograph notes in pencil below referring to specific items in the catalogue; laid-in sheet with Cushing's autograph notes in ink, also referring to specific catalogue items; Cushing's initials in red pencil in margins next to specific items. Some prices realized noted in pencil in the margins in Mackall's hand. Cushing's bookplate; bookplate of the Yale Historical Medical Library (with withdrawal note).

\$5000

First Edition. Cushing, an avid bibliophile and collector of rare medical and scientific books, was given this copy of the Yemeniz library auction catalogue in 1936 by the American bibliographer and collector Leonard Mackall, best known for his connection with Wil-

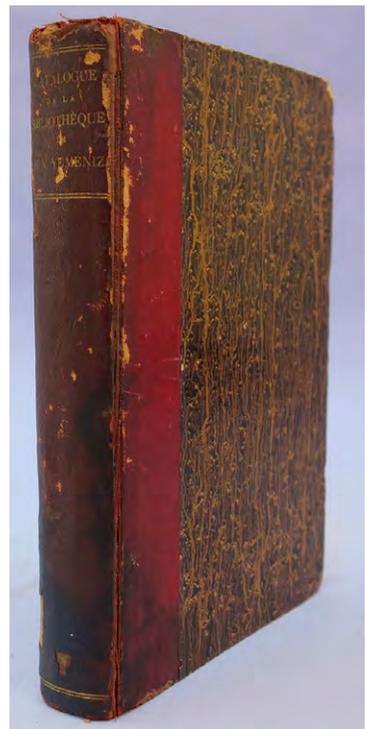


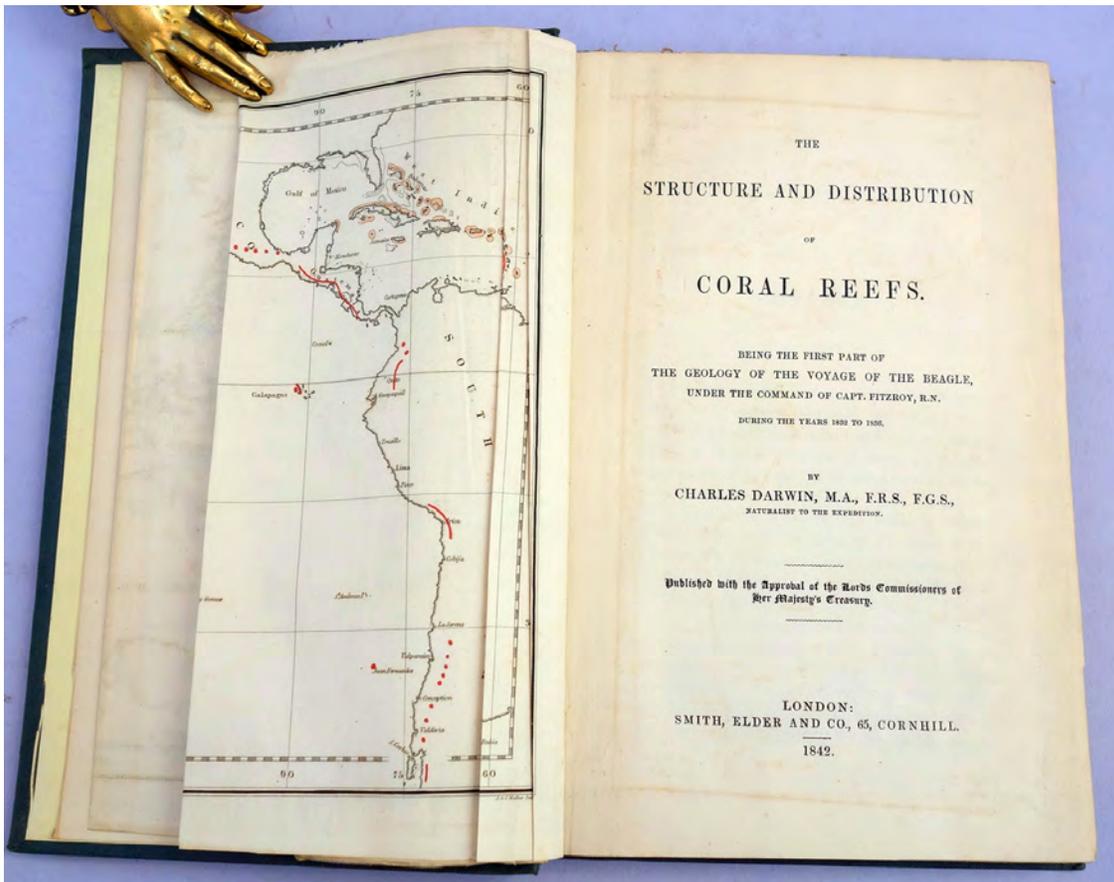


Lot 802 represents one of Cushing's greatest purchases: The second edition of Paré's book on gunshot wounds (erroneously called the first here), printed on vellum, illuminated for its dedicatee, Henri II, and his "favorite," Diane de Poitiers, and bound at the time in the ornate interlaced style of Grolier bindings. As Mackall notes in the margin, the book passed through the libraries of Didot, Hoe, and C. F. Bishop before Yemeniz purchased it.

liam Osler. Mackall had an intimate knowledge of Osler's vast library, and after Osler's death he was called upon to assist in the preparation of both Osler's posthumously published *Evolution of Modern Medicine* (1921) and the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* (1929). Fulton's biography of Cushing notes a "Sunday session arranged in the spring of 1936 for H. C. and his bibliographer friend Leonard L. Mackall" by Yale University printer Carl Purington Robbins (Fulton, *Harvey Cushing: A Biography*, p. 692); it is certainly possible that Mackall presented Cushing with the Yemeniz catalogue at this time.

The library of Nicolas Yemeniz, a Turkish-born French silk merchant and publisher, was auctioned in Paris between May 9 and May 31, 1867; it contained nearly 4000 manuscript and printed books. "His library consisted for the most part in works from the 15th and 16th centuries, Latin classics occupied an important place in the collection, as well as occult philosophy, science, poetry, ancient history, bindings executed for Grolier . . ." ("Le Bibliomane Moderne." *Nicolas Yemeniz (1783-1871), capitaine d'industrie, bibliophile et éditeur*. N.p., 20 Sept. 2008. Web. Accessed 03 June 2015). Cushing's autograph notes point out catalogue items currently in his own collection: "I have from this Cat. four [sic] items. Items 798 p. 186; 802 p. 187; 850 p. 197; 839 p. 195; 871 p. 202. Note the Dolet item on p. 185 and the absurd price." Another of Cushing's notes reads: "No. 798 De Vigo Purchased from Hourry via Dr. Edw. Fournier. No. 802 Purchased from Bishop sale 1938. No. 850 " " Eric Waller 1908." 43491

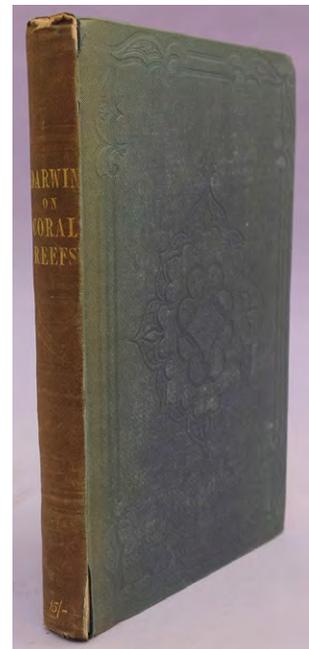


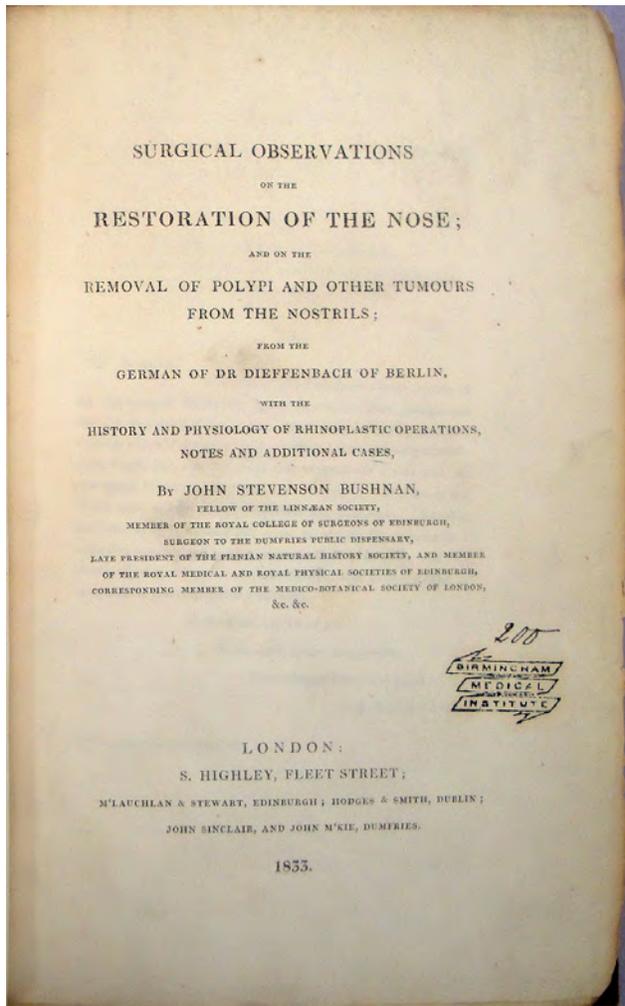


Coral Reefs—Darwin's Most Important Geological Work

13. Darwin, Charles (1809–82). The structure and distribution of coral reefs. Being the first part of the geology of the voyage of the *Beagle*, under the command of Capt. Fitzroy, R.N. during the years 1832 to 1836. xii, 214, [2]pp. 16-page Smith, Elder catalogue dated May 1842 bound in at the back. 3 hand-colored folding engraved maps (including frontispiece) by J. & C. Walker; wood-engraved text illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, 1842. 222 x 142 mm. Original blind-stamped blue fine-diaper cloth, gilt-lettered spine, binder's ticket of Westleys & Clark, London; spine a bit worn and faded, with small splits in upper and lower extremities. Frontispiece a bit creased, some fore-edges a little frayed, but very good. \$15,000

First Edition of the first volume of Darwin's *Geology of the Voyage of the Beagle*. The remaining two volumes, on volcanic islands and on the geology of South America, were published separately in 1844 and 1846. This volume contains Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs, his most important geological work. He hypothesized that atolls and barrier reefs were formed on gradually sinking land, while fringe reefs appeared on land undergoing elevation—a theory that, with slight modifications, remains the accepted explanation for this marine phenomenon. “[Darwin's monograph] is an impressive achievement. For the first time in the history of natural science, Darwin brought together all available data from explorers on coral reefs and in six chapters elaborated the subsidence theory comprehensively. In a deliberate manner, he also examined and refuted all objections raised so far” (Bowen, *The Coral Reef Era*, p. 41). Freeman 271. Norman 587. 43486





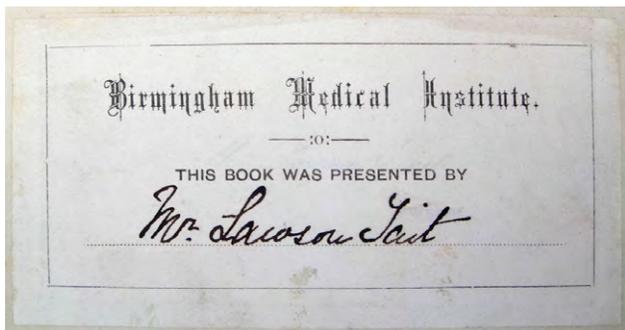
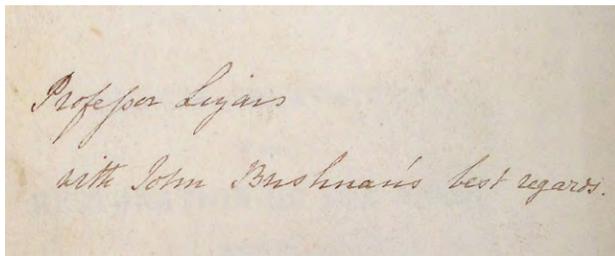
Probably the Greatest Association Copy—Inscribed to John Lizars and Later in the Library of Lawson Tait

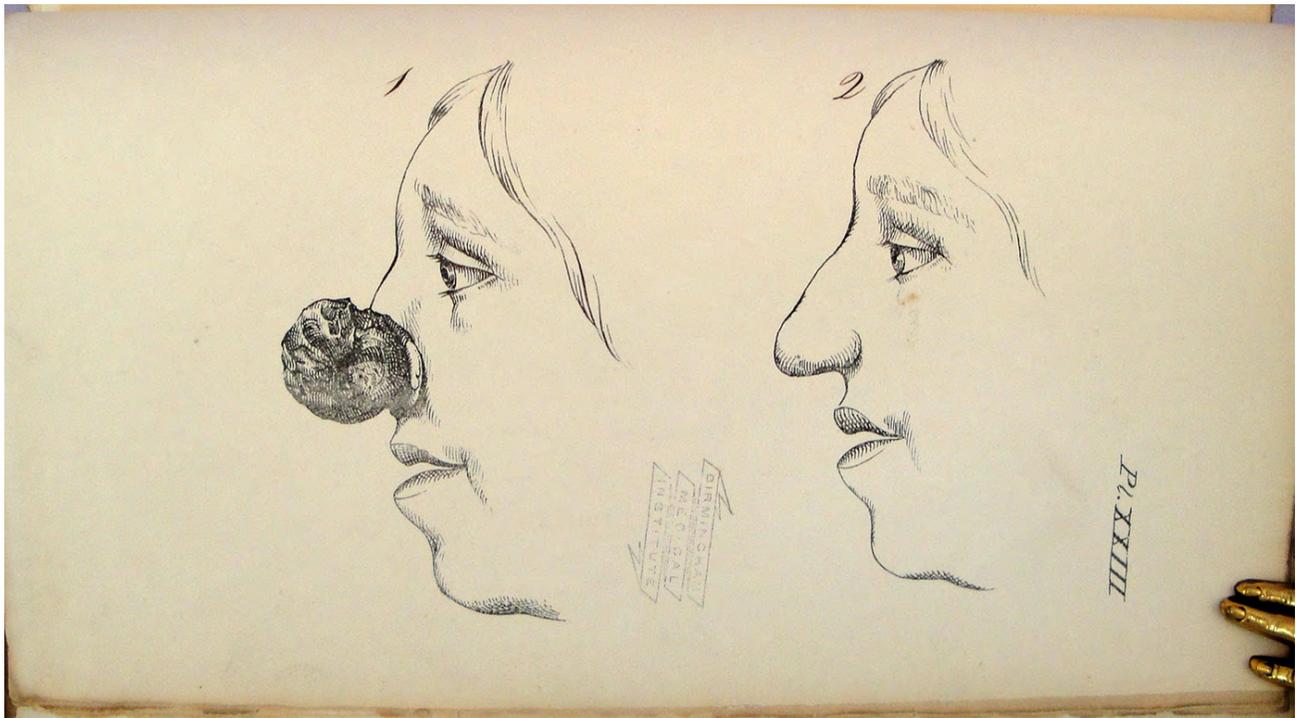
14. Dieffenbach, Johann Friedrich (1792–1847). Surgical observations on the restoration of the nose; and on the removal of polypi and other tumours from the nostrils . . . with the history of physiology of rhinoplastic operations, notes and additional cases by John Stevenson Bushnan (1808?–84). 8vo. viii, [2], 9–159, [3, including ads] pp. 26 plates. London: S. Highley, 1833. 228 x 143 mm. (uncut). Original cloth-backed boards, rebaked, corners a bit worn. Edges of leaves a bit dust-soiled, unobtrusive library stamp on title and plates, but a fine copy. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by Bushnan to John Lizars* (c. 1787–1860) on the half-title: “Professor Lizars with John Bushnan’s best regards.” Bookplate of the Birmingham Medical Institute, noting that this copy was the gift of Mr. [Robert] Lawson Tait (1845–99).

\$15,000

First Edition in English of the rarest book in English on plastic surgery after Carpue’s *Account of Two Successful Operations for Restoring a Lost Nose* (1816). The above work is a translation, prepared by physician and medical writer John Stevenson Bushnan, of the section on rhinoplasty from Dieffenbach’s *Chirurgische Erfahrungen* (1829–34). Bushnan augmented Dieffenbach’s text with annotations, accounts of his own cases and an important, well-documented history of rhinoplastic operations. Bushnan presented this copy to Scottish surgeon and anatomist John Lizars (see Garrison-Morton.com 6026), whose letter describing a rhinoplasty operation he had performed in 1831 is reprinted on p. 157; Lizar’s case is illustrated in plate XXV. This copy later passed into the ownership of another Scottish surgeon, Lawson Tait, who is cited seven times in Garrison–Morton for his contributions to gynecological and plastic surgery.

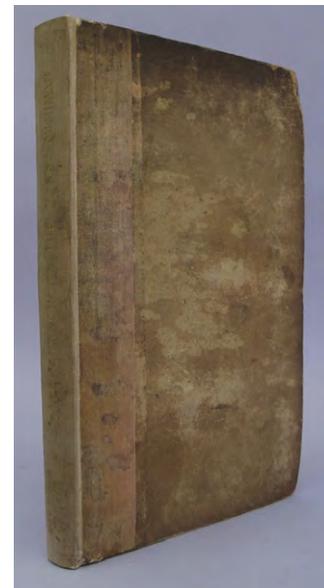
Dieffenbach’s clinical work in plastic surgery was “monumental in its variety, inventiveness and breadth of scope. . . . Although Dieffenbach also used the Italian method of rhinoplasty, he preferred the Indian method because of the stronger quality of the fore-

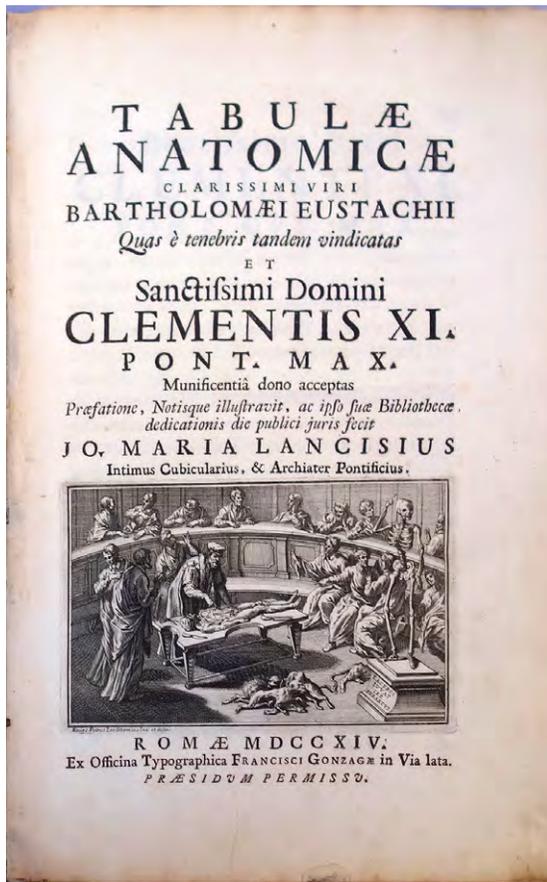




head skin. . . [He also] realized that the various metal contrivances of Tagliacozzi and von Graefe for shaping the new nose were largely ineffectual, and he devised many subsequent procedures for trimming and shaping the nose, thus greatly improving the results attainable by the Indian method” (Gnudi & Webster, pp. 321-22). Dieffenbach pioneered many methods and principles of plastic surgery which “have not been improved upon and are still constantly employed” (Gnudi & Webster, *The Life and Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, p. 321).

This work is rare in any form, and this is the only inscribed copy of this work we have ever heard of in our fifty-one years of experience specializing in rare medical books. A greater double association copy of this work probably does not exist. Zeis 513. 42635





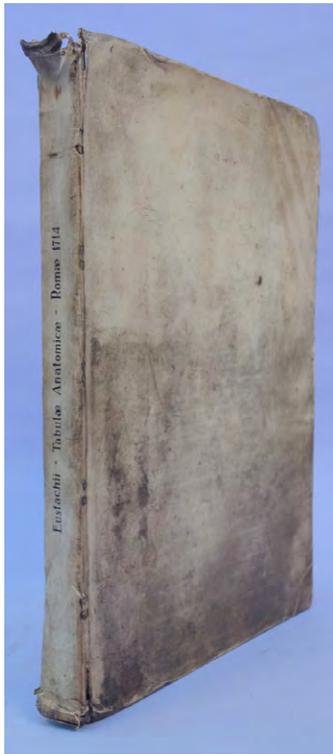
15. Eustachi, Bartolomeo (c. 1505–74). *Tabulae anatomicae*. . . Edited by Giovanni Maria Lancisi (1654–1720). Folio. xlv, 115, [I], [14, index & errata]pp., another copy of errata leaf laid in. 47 engraved plates prepared by Giulio de’Musi under the direction of Eustachi and his assistant Pier Matteo Pini, engraved title vignette by Petrus Leo Gherrinus. Laid in is one of the 2 engraved graduated scales originally provided on a plate inserted after p. xlv; this plate not present in this copy. Rome: Francisco Gonzaga, 1714. 378 x 257 mm. Vellum ca. 1714, title inked on spine at a later date, splits at spine extremities, inner front hinge cracked. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. Extensive notes in Latin in an early hand on several leaves and on laid-in sheets. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882–1971) at the Denver Medical Society, with his bookplate. \$9500

First Edition. Had Eustachi’s full series of 47 anatomical copperplates been published at the time of their completion in 1552, Eustachi would have ranked with Vesalius as a founder of modern anatomy. As it happened, only the first eight were issued during Eustachi’s lifetime (in his *Opuscula anatomica* [1564]), while the remaining 39 were lost for over a century after his death. Early in the 18th century, Eustachi’s copperplates were discovered in the Vatican Library and presented by Pope Clement XI to his physician, Giovanni Maria Lancisi, who published them with his own notes in 1714.

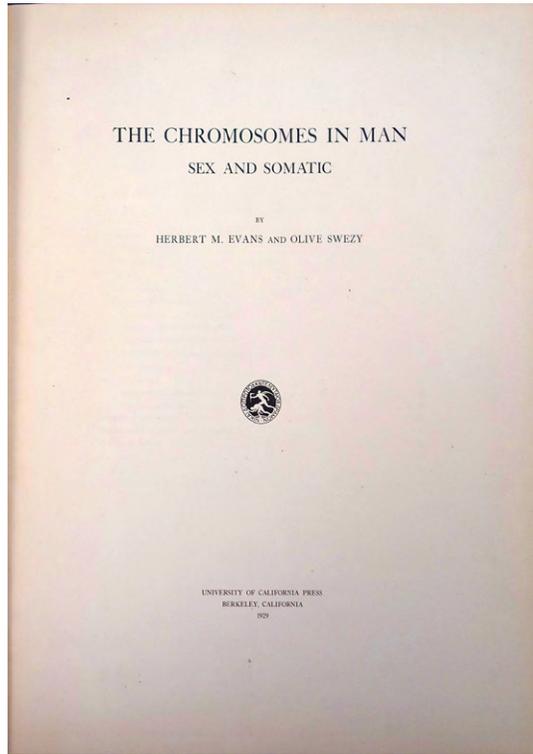
Eustachi, considered to have been “the most scientific anatomist of the High Renaissance” (Lilly), was the first to describe the adrenal gland, the abducens nerve, the thoracic duct and the valvulae venae (Eustachian valve) in the right ventricle of the heart. He was the first to accurately describe the uterus, as well as the first since classical times to give an account of the Eustachian tube. His plates are remarkable for their advanced anatomical knowledge, superior at times even to that in Vesalius’s *Fabrica*; indeed, Eustachi was critical of the Vesalian illustrations, and corrected some of their errors.

Eustachi had prepared this series of plates to illustrate a projected book entitled *De dissensionibus ac controversiis anatomicis*, the text of which was lost after his death. The plates are strikingly modern, produced without the conventional 16th-century decorative accompaniments, and framed on three sides by numbered rules giving coordinates by which any part of the body could be precisely located on the plate; this device eliminated the need for identifying marks within the plate (the graduated scales were provided by the publisher for use as a location aid). The images are generic figures, composites of many anatomical observations, and are mathematically as well as representationally exact.

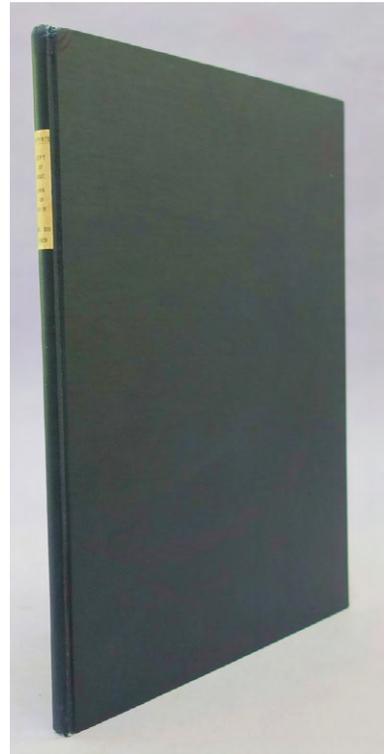




No. 15. Eustachi



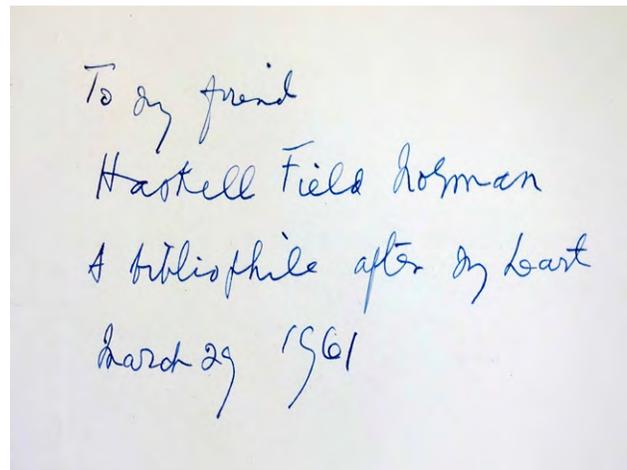
No. 16. Evans & Swezy



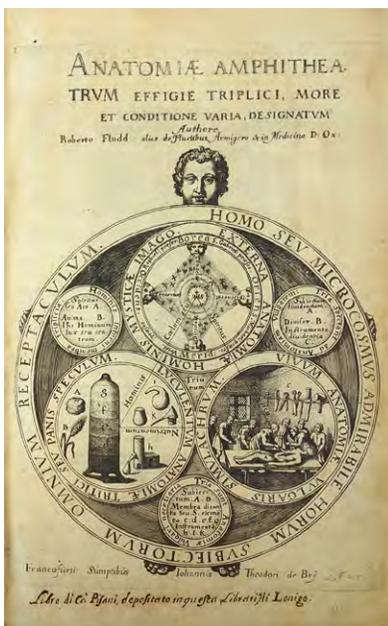
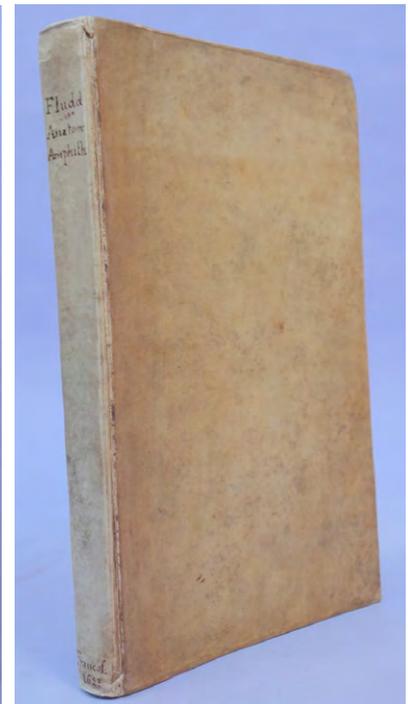
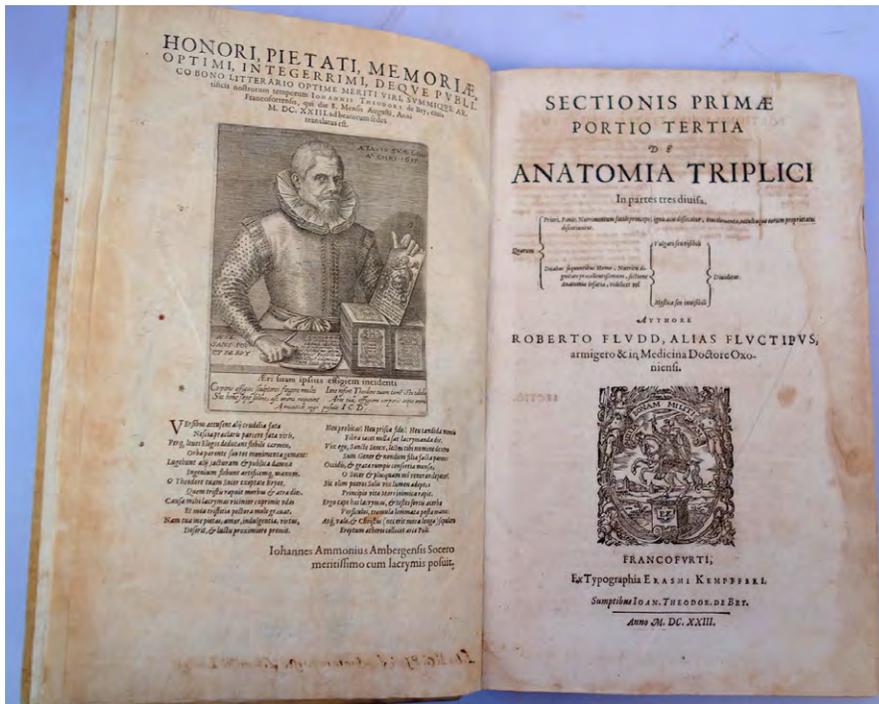
No. 16. Evans & Swezy

This copy is from the library of Herbert M. Evans, best known as the discoverer of vitamin E and human growth hormone. Choulant / Frank, pp. 200-202. Garrison-Morton.com 391. Lilly, *Notable Medical Books*, p. 41. Norman 740. Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, pp. 188-93. 43507

16. Evans, Herbert McLean (1882-1971) & **Olive Swezy** (b. 1878). *The chromosomes in man: Sex and somatic*. [6], 41pp. 11 plates; text illustrations. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1929. 324 x 253 mm. Original blue ribbed cloth, printed paper spine label, very slight wear at extremities. Fine. *Presentation Copy*, with Evans's inscription to Dr. Haskell F. Norman on the front free endpaper: "To my friend/Haskell Field Norman/A bibliophile after my heart/March 29 1961." Bookplate of Haskell F. Norman. \$950



First Edition. Evans, best known for discovering vitamin E and human growth hormone, collaborated with zoologist Olive Swezy in research on human chromosomes in the 1920s, a time when the exact number of chromosomes per cell was still unknown. "For this study Evans personally obtained exceptionally well-preserved material by attending, at San Quentin prison, executions of criminals whose bodies were not to be claimed by relatives. Swezy did most of the counting, from thin serial sections . . . The count of 48 chromosomes in each cell, published by Evans and Swezy, was unfortunately incorrect; it is now certain that 46 is the correct number. In 1969, to a gathering of scientific friends, Evans explained that semidetached portions of two chromosomes had been counted as separate units" (Corner, p. 171). Corner, "Herbert McLean Evans," *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences* 45 (1974), pp. 157-187. Norman 744. 43496



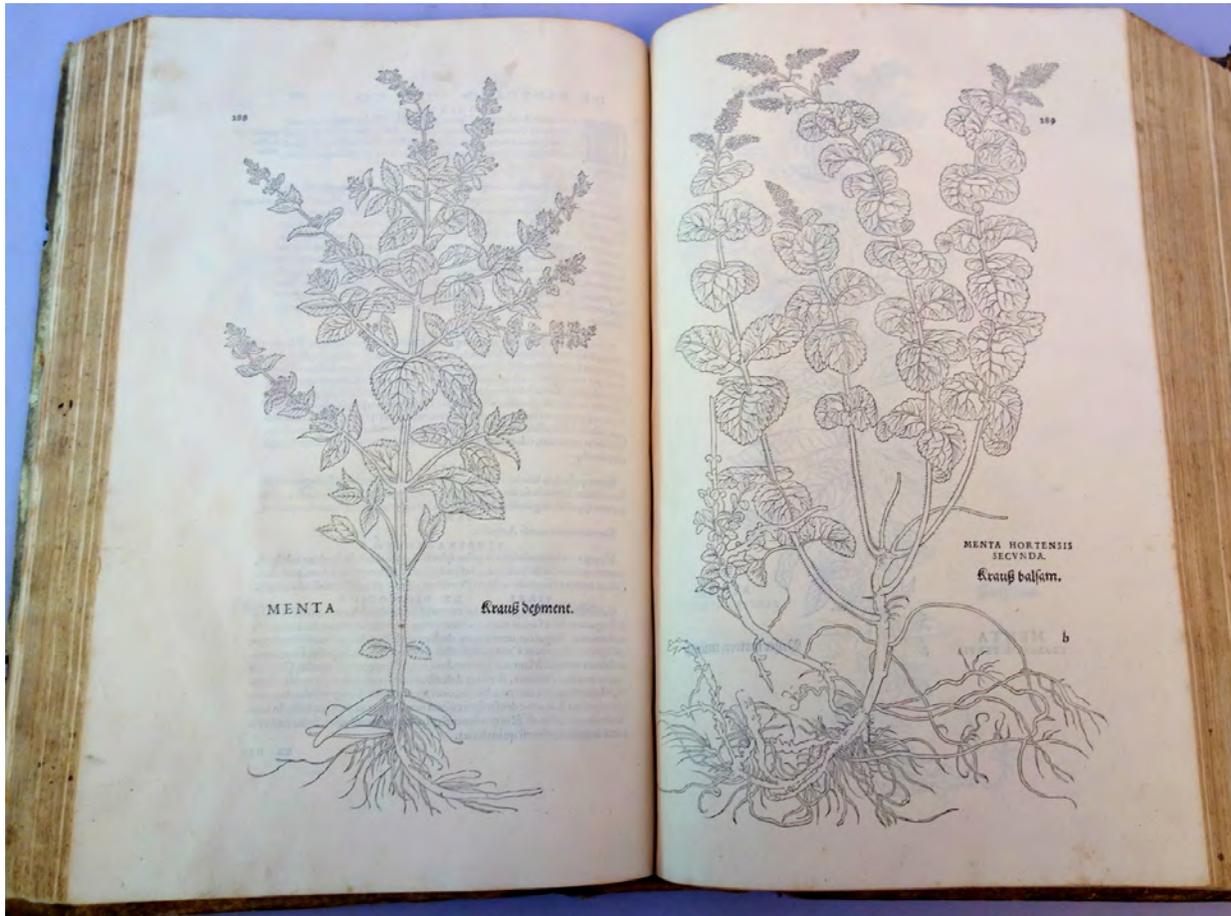
17. **Fludd, Robert** (1574–1637). *Anatomiae amphitheatrum effigie triplici, more et conditione varia, designatum . . .* Folio. [4], 285 [of 331]pp.; *lacking the separately titled “Monochordum mundi symphoniacum”* (pp. 287–331). Engraved title, engraved portrait of Johann Theodore de Bry on verso, folding plate. Frankfurt: Erasmus Kempffer for Johann Theodore de Bry, 1623. 312 x 198 mm. Early vellum, rebaked, title inked on spine, front cover slightly warped. Browned and foxed as usual because of the poor quality paper used for the edition, minor marginal dampstaining, small tear in plate. Very good. Early ownership inscription on title. \$2750

First Edition. Fludd, the Paracelsian mystic and alchemist known as the “English Rosicrucian,” was also a trained anatomist and a close associate of William Harvey. Fludd’s *Anatomiae amphitheatrum*, devoted to the mystical significance of all parts of the human body, includes a metaphysical description of the circulation that may have influenced Harvey’s *De motu cordis*:

Fludd placed the seat of the Holy Spirit in the sun, from which emanated light and the spirit of life. Life on earth was possible for man only through inspiration of this spirit from the atmosphere . . . The source of this spirit affects the human body. Because of the circular motion of the sun, the spirit must have a circular motion impressed on it. Therefore the blood, which carries the spirit, must also circulate (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

Fludd had watched Harvey carry out dissections at the Royal College of Physicians, and was the first to accept Harvey’s theory of the circulation in print in his own *Pulsus seu nova et arcana pulsuum historia* (1631). Fludd also was most likely responsible for persuading Harvey to have *De motu cordis* printed and published in Frankfurt by William Fitzer, the successor to Johann Theodore de Bry, the publisher of several of Fludd’s books. Both de Bry and Fitzer used an inferior quality of paper in their books that has foxed and darkened over time.

This copy of Fludd’s *Anatomiae amphitheatrum* is lacking the “*Monochordum mundi symphoniacum*,” a response to Johannes Kepler’s attack on him in the appendix to Kepler’s *Harmonices mundi* (1619). The “*Monochordum*” is also found separately, and it is possible that this copy never had it in the first place. Keynes, *The Life of William Harvey*, pp. 133–136; 176. 43493

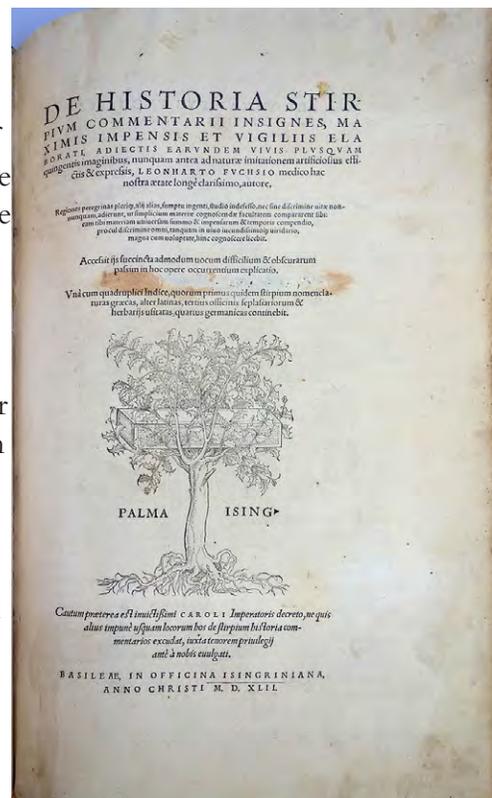


“Most Beautiful Herbal Ever Published”

18. Fuchs, Leonhardt (1501-1556). *De historia stirpium*. Folio. [26, of 28], 33, 35-60, [I], 61-896, [4]pp.; *lacking leaf α2*, containing the first two pages of Fuchs’s letter to the Elector of Brandenburg. Woodcut portrait of Fuchs on verso title, full-page woodcut illustrations drawn by Albrecht Meyer, copied onto the blocks by Heinrich Füllmaurer and cut by Veit Rudolf Speckle; the artists’ portraits appear on fff5^r. Basel: Officina Isingriniana, 1542. 378 x 248 mm. Contemporary blind-tooled pigskin over wooden boards, skillfully rebaked, free endpapers renewed, original brass clasps and catches retained, some edgewear. Lower margins of leaves eee4 – fff6 repaired (not affecting text), tear in leaf p3 repaired, occasional minor spotting, but a very good, tall and clean copy. Old signature partially removed from title page.

\$45,000

First Edition. “Perhaps the most celebrated and most beautiful herbal ever published” (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). Fuch’s magnificent herbal, illustrating over 400 native German and 100 foreign plants, is also remarkable for containing the first glossary of botanical terms, for providing the first depictions of a number of American plants, including pumpkins and maize, and for its generous tribute to





the artists Meyer, Füllmaurer and Speckle, whose portraits appear on the last leaf. The illustrations in Fuchs's herbal were copied and adapted by other botanical writers, and their influence persisted into the eighteenth century.

Fuchs' *De historia stirpium* was probably inspired by the pioneering work of Brunfels, whose *Herbarum vivae imagines* had appeared twelve years earlier. "These two works have rightly been ascribed importance in the history of botany, and for two reasons. In the first place they established the requisites of botanical illustration—verisimilitude in form and habit, and accuracy of significant detail . . . Secondly they provided a corpus of plant species which were identifiable with a considerable degree of certainty by any reasonably careful observer, no matter by what classical or vernacular names they were called by different authors, or in different countries . . . Brunfels and Fuchs were apparently the earliest to use the new possibilities for the production of good botanical illustrations; both were fortunate in the exceptionally talented artists and craftsmen whom they were able to employ" (Morton, p. 124). Adams F-1099. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 19. Garrison-Morton.com 1808. Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science*, 33b. Hunt *Botanical Catalogue* 48. Morton, *History of Botanical Science*, p. 124. Norman 846. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 69. Norman / Grolier, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 17. 43505

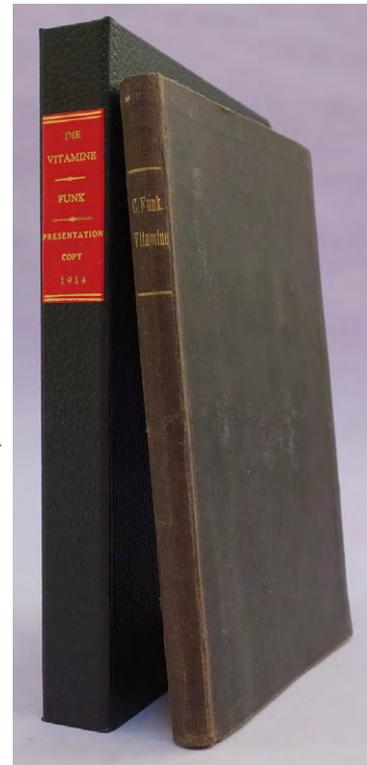
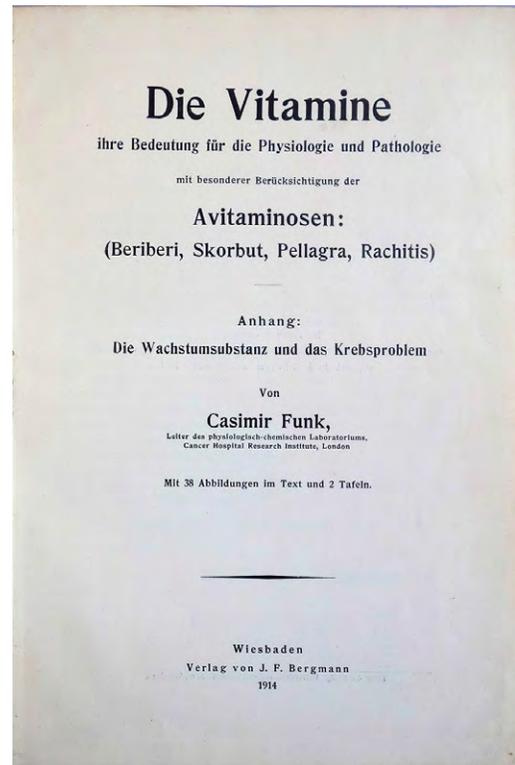


Vitamins—Extremely Rare and Important Presentation Copy

19. Funk, Casimir (1884–1967). *Die Vitamine ihre Bedeutung für die Physiologie und Pathologie mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Antivitaminosen: (Beriberi, Skorbut, Pellagra, Rachitis)*. viii, 193, [7]pp. 2 chromolithographed plates; text illustrations. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1914. 244 x 167 mm. Original black cloth over limp boards, gilt-lettered spine skillfully repaired; preserved in a cloth folding box. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the half-title: “Meinem lieben Richard von seinem Casimir.” Signature of the recipient, Dr. R[ichard] Hamburger, on front pastedown. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$12,500

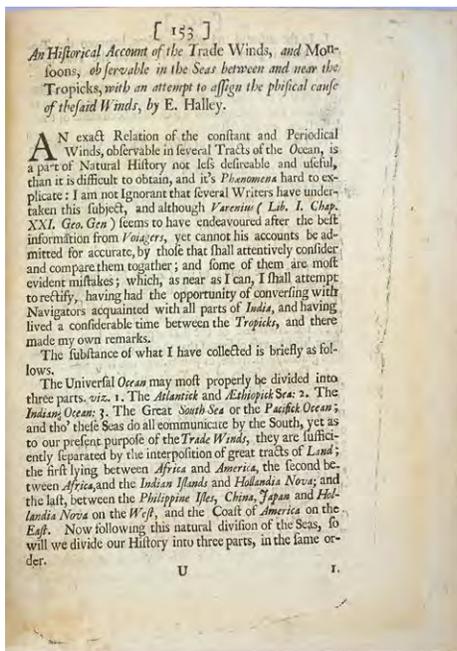
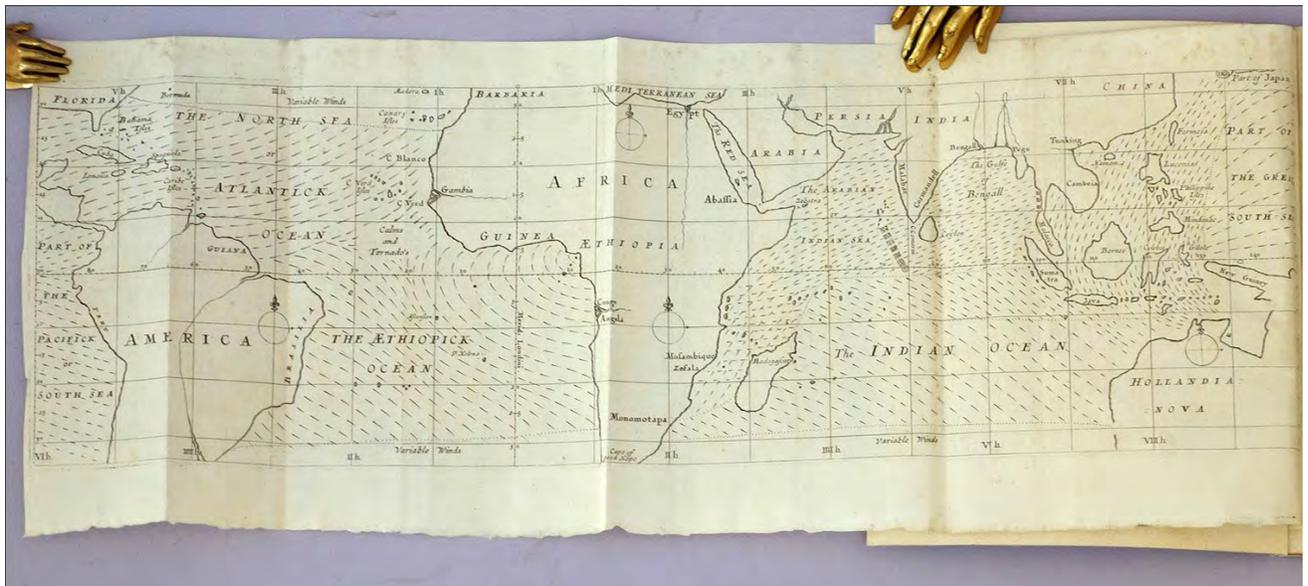
First Edition. Funk undertook to find the exact cause of beri-beri, which was recognized to arise from a diet of polished rice. As the same diet also causes polyneuritis in pigeons Funk used these birds as his animal models, feeding them various extracts from rice polishings in order to discover the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

Funk presented this copy to Dr. Richard Hamburger, First Assistant at the Pediatric Clinic in Berlin, who helped Funk prepare the revised second edition of *Die Vitamine* (1922); in the preface to that edition Funk thanked Hamburger for “[taking] it upon himself to correct and critically review the proofs” (p. iv). The intimacy of the inscription, which translates as “My dear Richard from his Casimir,” reflects the closeness of their working relationship. Garrison-Morton.com 1051. Norman 859. Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 17. 43484



A photograph of a handwritten inscription on the half-title page of the book. The text reads: "Meinem lieben Richard von seinem Casimir". The handwriting is in cursive and appears to be written in blue ink.

A photograph of a handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dr. R. Hamburger". The signature is written in a cursive style.



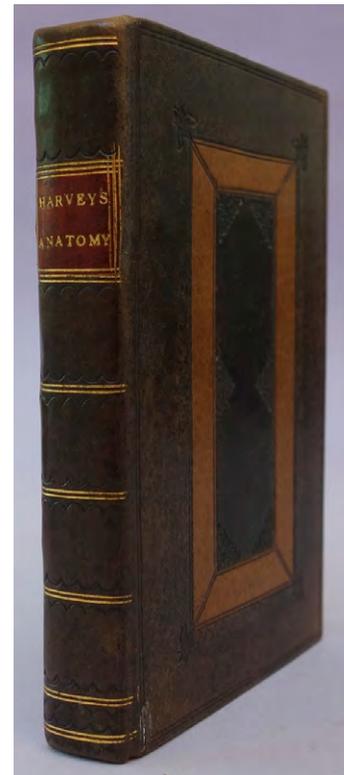
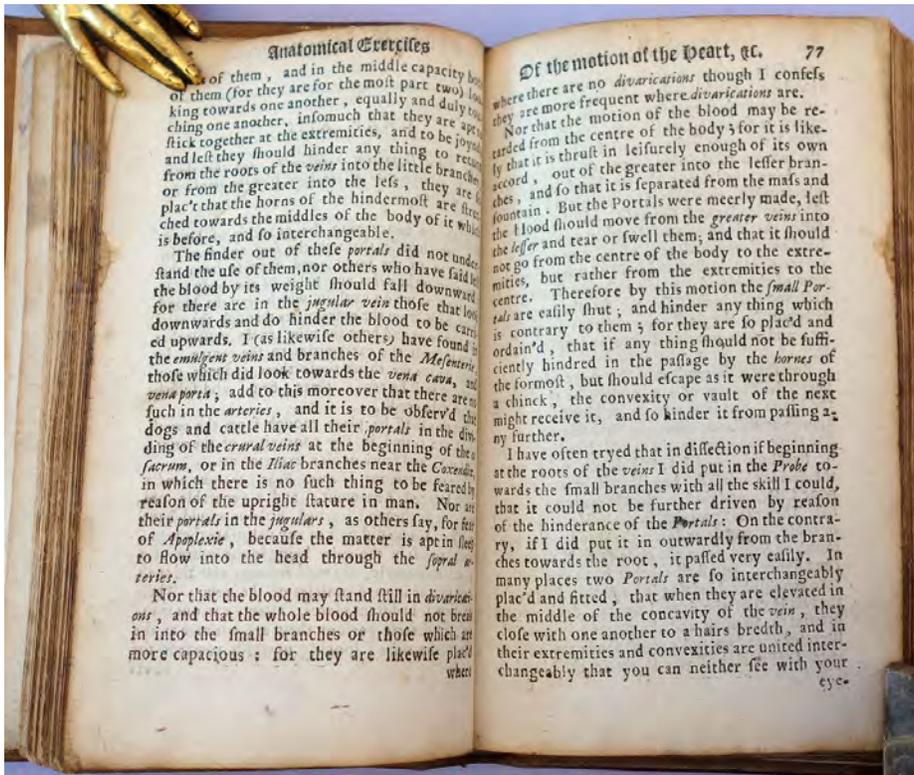
The Earliest Weather Map

20. Halley, Edmond (1656–1742). An historical account of the trade winds, and monsoons, observable in the seas between and near the tropicks . . . In *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* 16, no. 183 (July–Sept. 1686): 153–168 plus folding engraved map. Whole number, 4to. 151–190pp. 208 x 168 mm. Modern marbled wrappers. Minor foxing, paper flaw in one leaf not affecting text, but very good. \$1750

First Edition. Astronomer Edmond Halley was the author of the first meteorological map, published to illustrate his paper on the prevailing maritime winds (“trade winds”) in and near the tropics. “In this article he attempted a general explanation of the east-to-west trade winds, which, except in monsoon areas, provided dependable year-round conveyance for sailing ships. The map followed a detailed description of wind variations throughout the tropics . . . [Halley’s] winds chart afforded the revolutionary concept of a general pattern of atmospheric circulation, which physical laws might explain. Rejecting the notion that the trade winds were merely the result of air lagging behind the rotating planet, he attributed the convergence of winds at the equator to thermal convection: rising air caused by intense equatorial heating created a vacuum at the surface, which cooler air (the trade winds) rushed in to fill” (Monmonier, *Air Apparent: How Meteorologists Learned to Map, Predict, and Dramatize Weather*, p. 28). Halley’s concept is basically correct, although other factors are responsible as well. Halley’s map was well ahead of its time: It was not until 1817, when Humboldt introduced his method of picturing the distribution of heat over the earth’s surface, that the drawing of meteorological maps became at all common. Nebeker, *Calculating the Weather: Meteorology in the 20th Century*, p. 17.



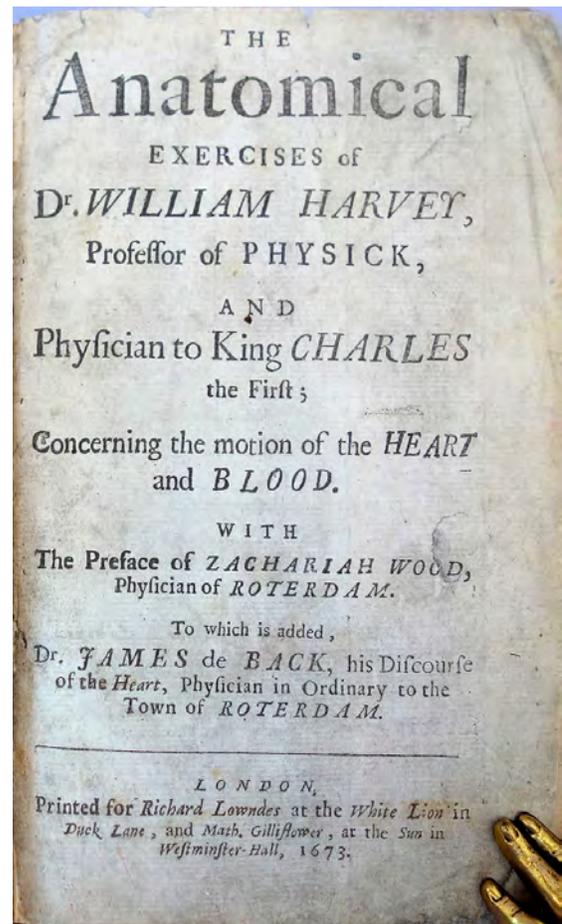
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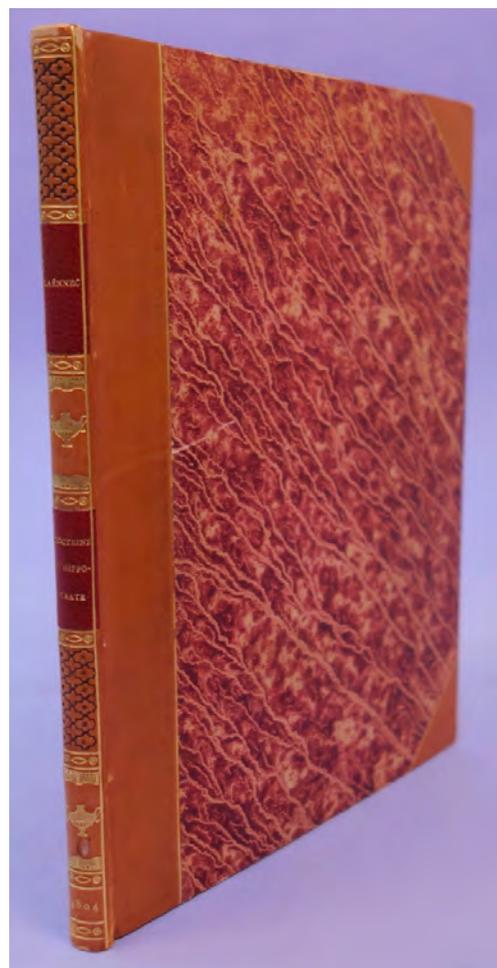
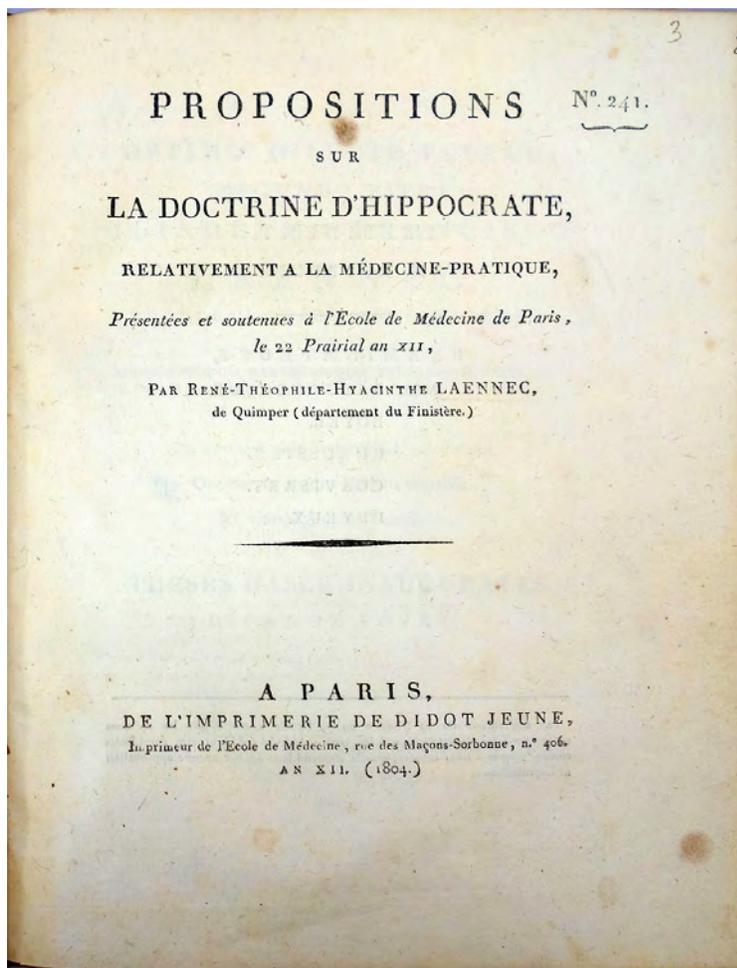


21. Harvey, William (1578-1657). The anatomical exercises . . . concerning the motion of the heart and blood. With the preface of Zachariah Wood . . . To which is added, Dr. James de Back, his discourse of the heart . . . 8vo. [24], 107, [21], 16, 13-172pp. London: Richard Lowndes . . . and Math. Gilliflower, 1673. 168 x 105 mm. Modern paneled calf gilt in antique style. Title-leaf and final leaf of text washed and reinforced, gutter margins of first few leaves unobtrusively repaired, minor dampstain- ing and foxing, a few ink spots, but a good copy.

\$7500

Second edition in English of Harvey's *De motu cordis* (1628), the landmark work in which Harvey set forth his discovery and experimental proof of the circulation of the blood. This second English edition is a reprint of the first edition in English of 1653, which Keynes described as "a vigorous, if unpolished, version of Harvey's book in contemporary lan- guage" (Keynes, *Bibliography of the Writings of Dr. William Harvey* [3rd ed.], p. 27). Keynes, *Harvey*, 20. Wing H1084. 43489





Laennec's Very Rare Thesis

22. Laennec, René-Théophile-Hyacinthe (1781-1826). *Propositions sur la doctrine d'Hippocrate, relativement à la médecine-pratique . . .* 4to. 39pp. Paris: Didot jeune, An XII (1804). 247 x 195 mm. Later half calf gilt, paste paper boards, slight edgewear. Fine. From the library of Meyer Friedman (1910-2001), with his bookplate. \$3750

First Edition, and very rare, of Laennec's thesis. Laennec, best known as the inventor of the stethoscope, obtained his medical degree from the Ecole de Médecine de Paris with in 1804 with his thesis, titled "Propositions on Hippocratic doctrine relative to practical medicine." He had originally planned to write his medical thesis on the "new science" of clinical pathology that had arisen in Paris in the late eighteenth century, but decided instead to interpret Hippocratic medical writings in the light of these recent developments in medicine. "Laennec's unorthodox thesis claimed that Hippocrates, who, as far as anyone can tell had never performed a human autopsy in his hypothetical life, could be read as a positivistic advocate of pathological anatomy, a venerable critic of Pinel's nosology, and a hoary partisan of the twin thesis of Bayle and Buisson . . . Laennec's thesis has attracted the attention of historians of philologists alike, not only because it offered the enchanting example of one 'great man' looking at another, but because it contained an unusual interpretation of Hippocratic texts that has been described as an 'uneasy reconciliation' of ancient wisdom with the new Paris medicine" (Duffin, *To See with a Better Eye: A Life of R. T. H. Laennec*, pp. 49-50).

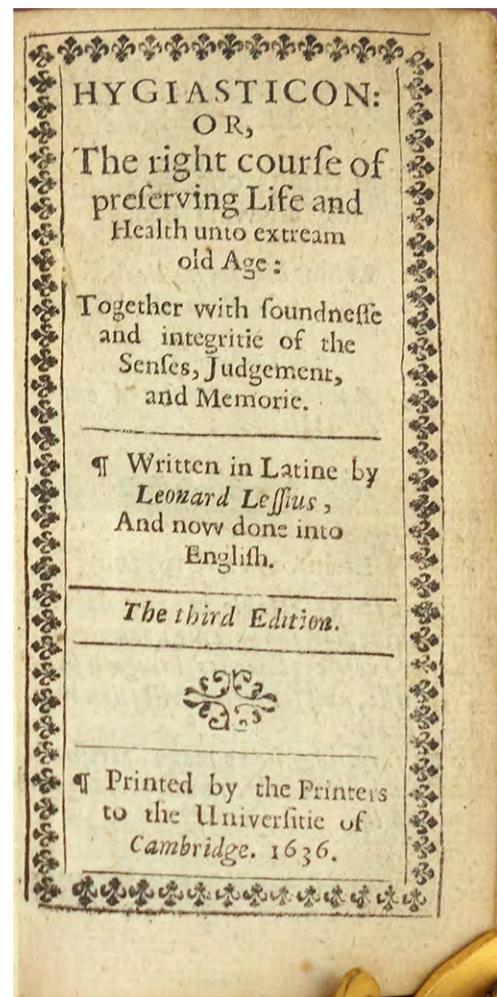
This copy is from the library of cardiologist and book collector Meyer Friedman, best known for his book, *Type A Behavior and Your Heart* (1984). 43499

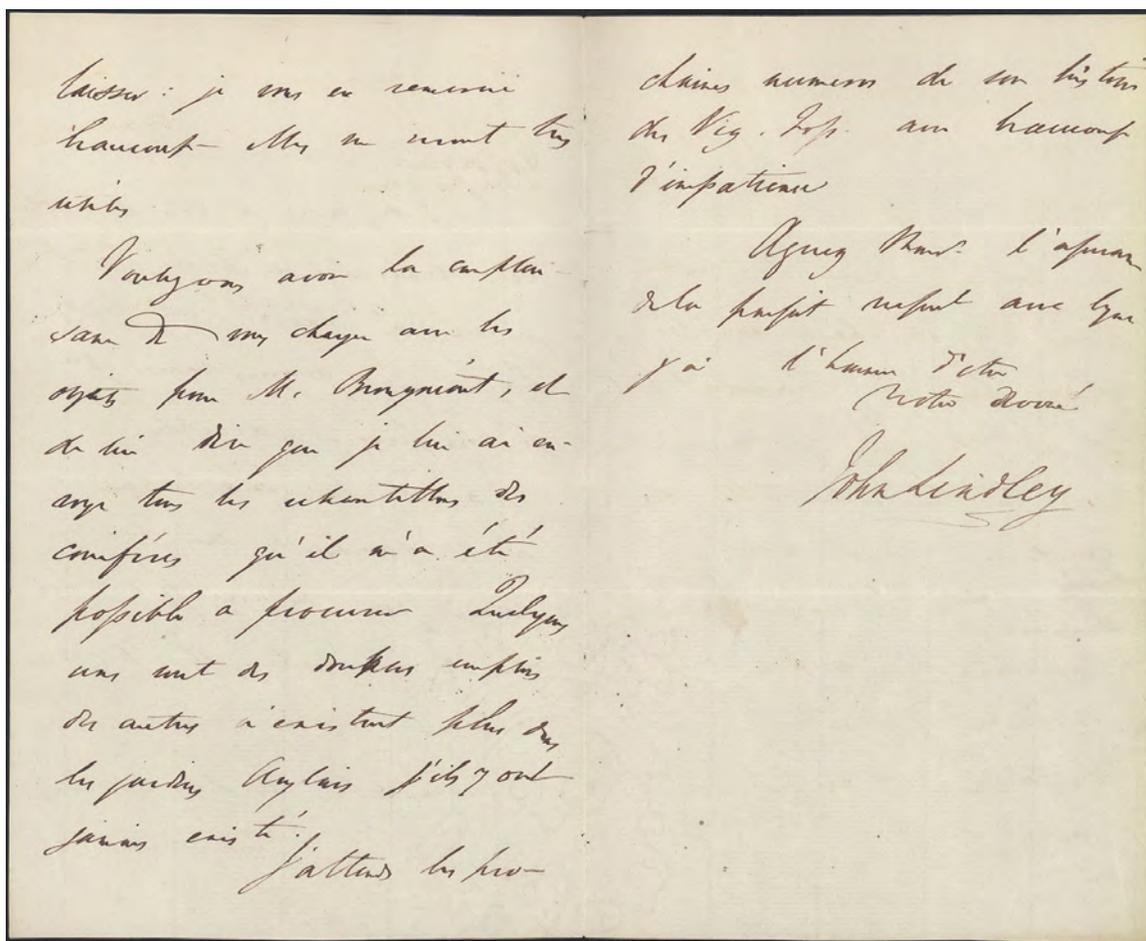
In Near Miniature Format

23. Lessius, Leonard (1554–1623); Luigi Cornaro (1467–1566); and Ortensio Landi (ca. 1512 – ca. 1553). *Hygiasticon: or, The right course of preserving life and health unto extream old age together with soundnesse and integritie of the senses, judgement, and memorie.* Written in Latine by Leonard Lessius, and now done into English. 24mo. [40], 210, 70, [4]pp. Cambridge: Printed by [R. Daniel and T. Buck] the printers to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1636. 112 x 56 mm. Old gilt-ruled calf, spine a bit worn, small split in upper front hinge; preserved in a cloth folding box much larger than the very small volume. Fine copy. \$3000

Third edition in English, printed in unusually small, nearly miniature format. This popular collection of treatises on diet and longevity includes translations of Lessius's *Hygiasticon, seu vera ratio valetudinis bonae* (1613), Cornaro's *Discorsi della via sobria* (1591) and Ortensio Landi's "Esser miglior la vita parca della splendida & sontuosa," a chapter extracted from his *Paradossi cioè, sententie fuori del comun parere novellamente venute in luce* (1543). Cornaro, who lived to be almost 100, published four "discorsi" on longevity between the ages of 83 and 95, which were issued in a collected edition in 1591. He attributed his own long life to an abstemious diet (12 ounces of solid food and 14 ounces of new wine per day) and avoidance of extreme temperatures, activities and emotions. Lessius (a latinization of the Dutch surname Leys) made a Latin translation of Cornaro's *Discorsi* and wrote his own *Hygiasticon* on the same subject; the two works were published together in Antwerp in 1613, and appeared together in numerous reprints and translations throughout the seventeenth century.

The first English edition of this collection, which also contains the extract from Landi's work, was published at the Cambridge University Press in 1634; the second English edition, from the same press, appeared the following year. The STC attributes the translation of Lessius's work to Nicholas Ferrar, but other sources state that the translator may have been Thomas Sheppard. The translation of Cornaro's treatise was done by the English poet George Herbert (1593–1633). STC (2nd ed.) 15522. 43481

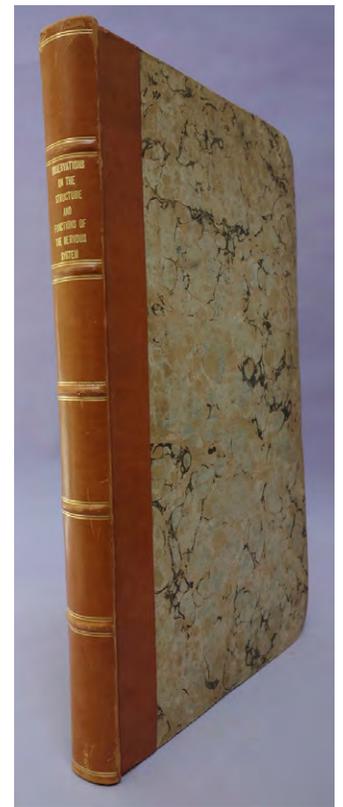
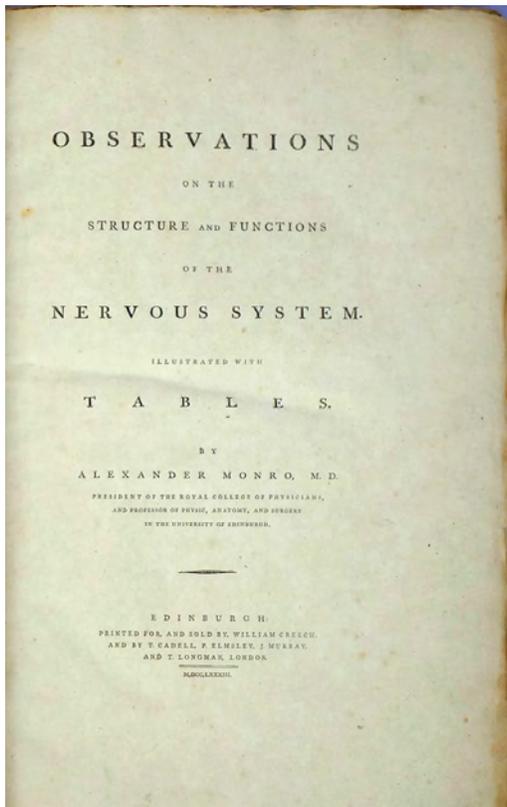




24. Lindley, John (1799–1865). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Charles Frédéric Martins (1806–89). 3pp. N.p., n.d. (ca. 1828–38). 203 x 126 mm. Traces of mounting, but very good. \$375

From British botanist John Lindley, professor of botany at London University, longtime assistant secretary at the Royal Horticultural Society, and author of a large number of botanical works including *A Synopsis of British Flora* (1829), *An Introduction to the Natural System of Botany* (1830), *The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants* (1835), and *A Systematic View of the Organisation, Natural Affinities, and Geographical Distribution of the Whole Vegetable Kingdom* (1836). His correspondent was French botanist, geologist and physician Charles Frédéric Martins, translator of Goethe’s works on natural history and participant in a number of scientific expeditions in the Alps, Algeria, the Sahara desert and Egypt; he was the author of several works on natural history and corresponded often with Charles Darwin.

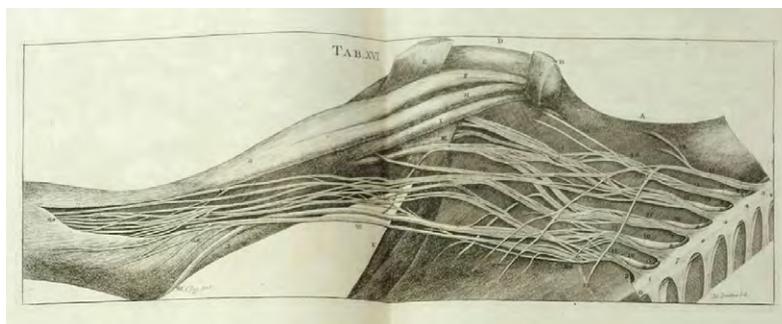
In the letter Lindley tells Martins that “je vous ai laissé un petit paquet des grains rares que je vous prierai accepter” [I have left a small packet of rare seeds for you that I beg you will accept] and thanks Martins for “les échantillons des plantes rares que vous avez bien voulu me laisser” [the samples of rare plants that you have been so kind as to leave me]. He then asks Martins if the latter could take charge of delivering some “objets” to “M. Brongniart” [French botanist Adolphe-Théodore Brongniart (1801–76), founder of paleobotany], and tell Brongniart “que je lui ai envoyé tous les échantillons des conifères qu’il m’a été possible à procurer” [that I have sent him all the conifer samples I was able to procure]. Lindley closes by saying that “j’attends les prochains numéros de son histoire des Veg. Foss. avec beaucoup d’impatience” [I am impatiently awaiting the next numbers of his history of fossil vegetation], referring to Brongniart’s *Histoire des végétaux fossiles* (1828–37), his major work on fossil plants. 43602



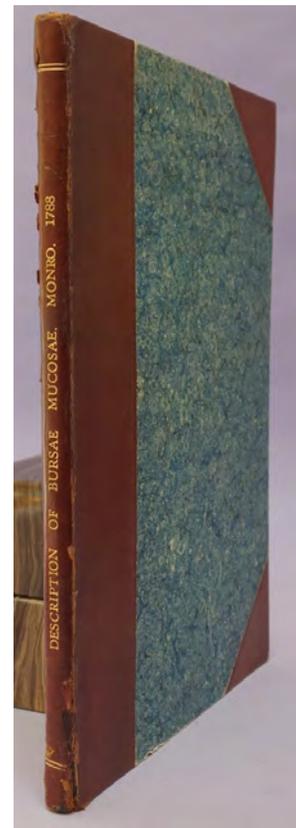
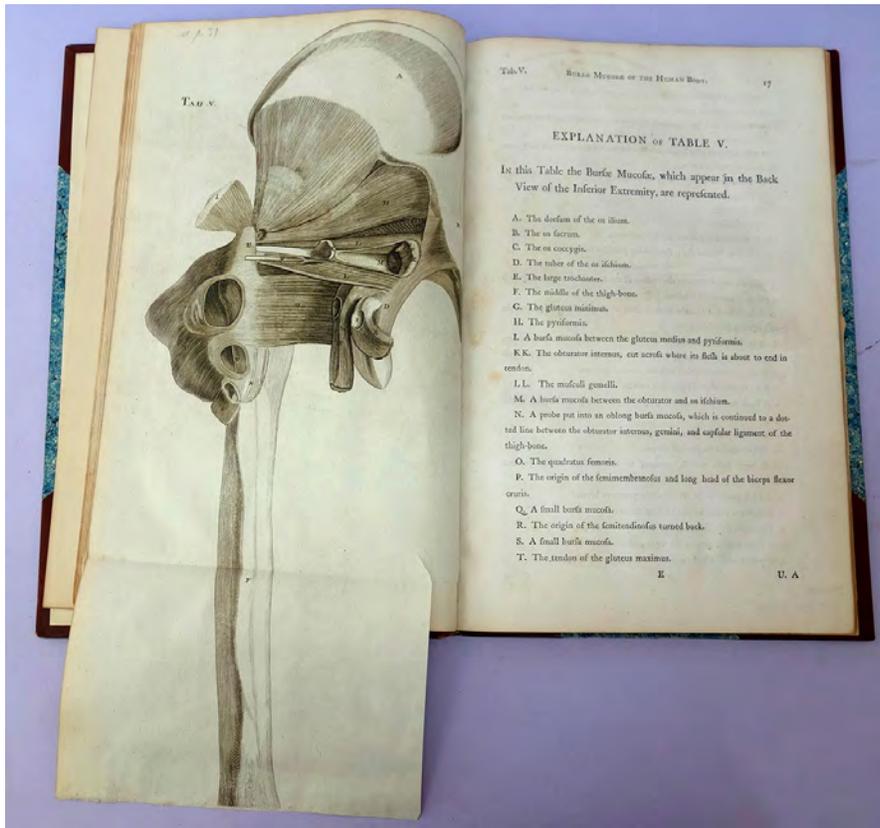
The Greatest Work of the Greatest in the Monro Dynasty

26. Monro, Alexander, secundus (1733-1817). *Observations on the structure and functions of the nervous system*. Folio. [4], [v]-x, 176pp. Lacking half-title. 50 engraved plates, drawn by Thomas Donaldson, Alexander Battoni and A. Fyfe, and engraved by Donaldson, Battoni and G. Cameron. Plates numbered i-viii, viii*, viii**, ix-xxvi, xxvi*, xxvii-xxlvii, on 41 sheets (plates xv, xvi and xviii double-page). Edinburgh: William Creech; London: Joseph Johnson, 1783. 508 x 318 mm. (uncut). 18th century marbled boards, rebaked in sheep, light wear. Very mild foxing as in all copies, edges a bit frayed, but very good to fine. \$6000

First Edition of Monro *secundus*'s most famous work. Monro's study of the interior and exterior anatomy of the brain includes his description of the "foramen of Monro," the intraventricular foramen between the lateral and third ventricles; the structure had been described earlier by Galen, Leonardo da Vinci, Berengario and other authors, but Monro's description was more detailed (although not completely accurate). The work also contains Monro's first statement of what is now known as the Monro-Kellie hypothesis of intracranial pressure: The cranial compartment is incompressible and its volume is fixed, thus the cranium and its constituents (blood, cerebral spinal fluid and brain tissue) create a state of volume equilibrium, such that any increase in volume



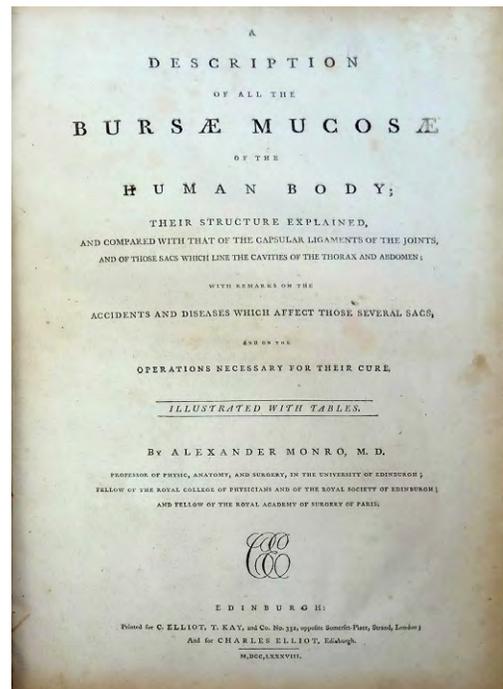
of one of the cranial constituents must be compensated by a decrease in volume of another. Monro, the youngest son of Alexander Monro *primus*, succeeded his father in the chair of anatomy at the University of Edinburgh; he is recognized as "the greatest of the three Monros" (Garrison-Morton). Clarke & O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 174-177. Garrison-Morton.com 1385. Norman 1538. 43480

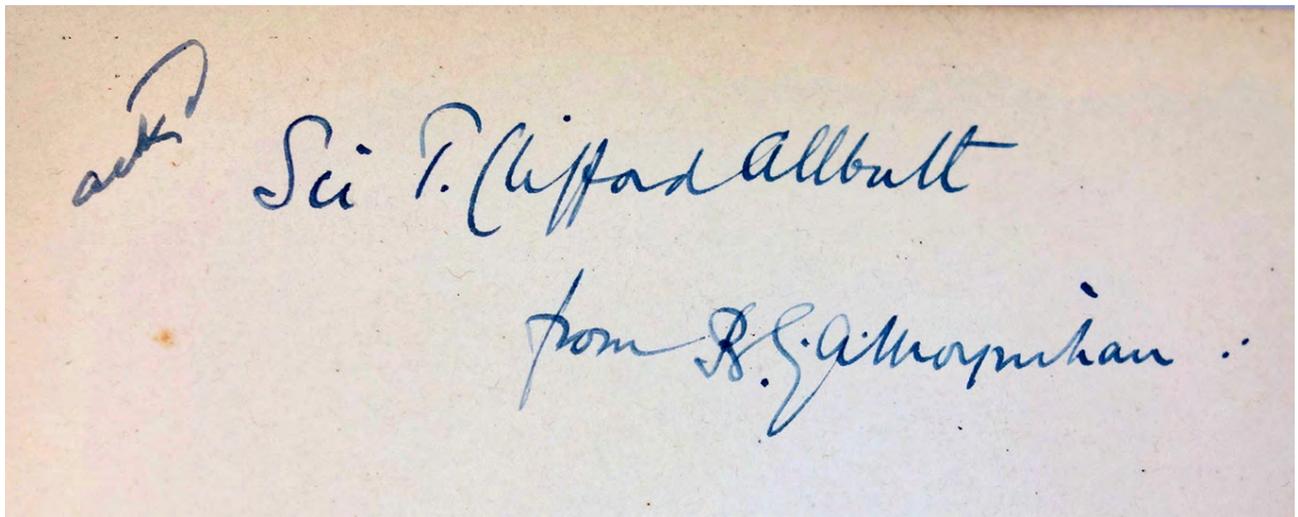


Monro's Most Original Anatomical Work

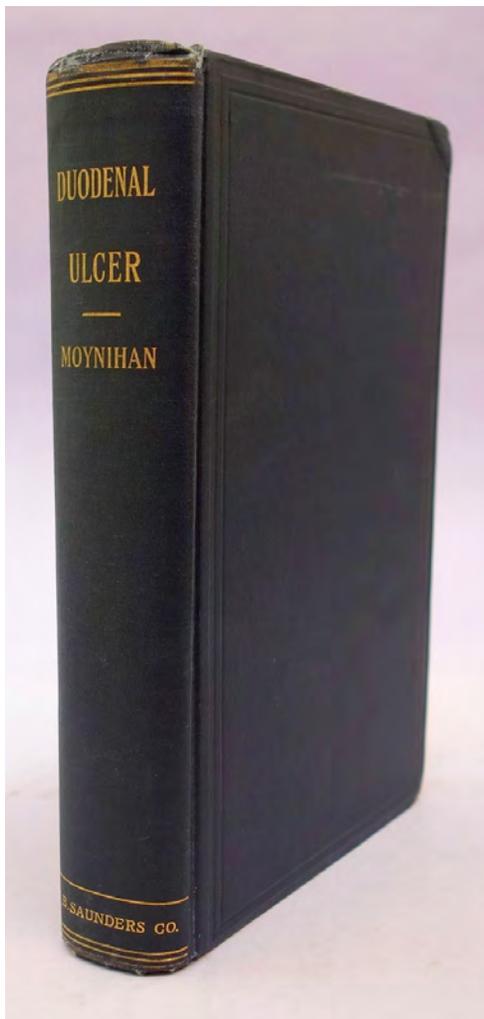
27. Monro, Alexander, secundus (1733–1817). A description of all the bursae mucosae of the human body; their structure explained . . . Folio. 60pp. 10 engraved plates, including four life-size plates drawn by Andrew Fyfe, these four plates each bound in two separate parts in this copy. Edinburgh: C. Elliot, T. Kay . . . and Charles Elliot, 1788. 372 x 240 mm. Later half sheep, marbled boards, hinges worn. Minor foxing, tears in plates 1, 3, 5 and 10, small tear in last leaf repaired with no loss of surface; one or two plates creased, but on the whole very good. Stamp of the University of Maryland Medical School on rear pastedown. \$3750

First Edition. “The first serious study of this subject and the most original anatomical work by the greatest of the Monro dynasty” (Garrison-Morton.com 399.2). “This classic work contains the first full anatomical description of the sacs between the tendons and bones which Albinus had named the bursae mucosae. They are illustrated on ten plates which for explicit clarity and accuracy have not been improved upon” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1101). Of these plates, four are particularly remarkable for having life-sized representations of the arm and leg bones—from finger and toe-tip to shoulder and hip-bone respectively. Each of these is constructed from two sheets and as a result, some copies of the work are found with the plates in two parts (as in our copy), and others incomplete. 43506





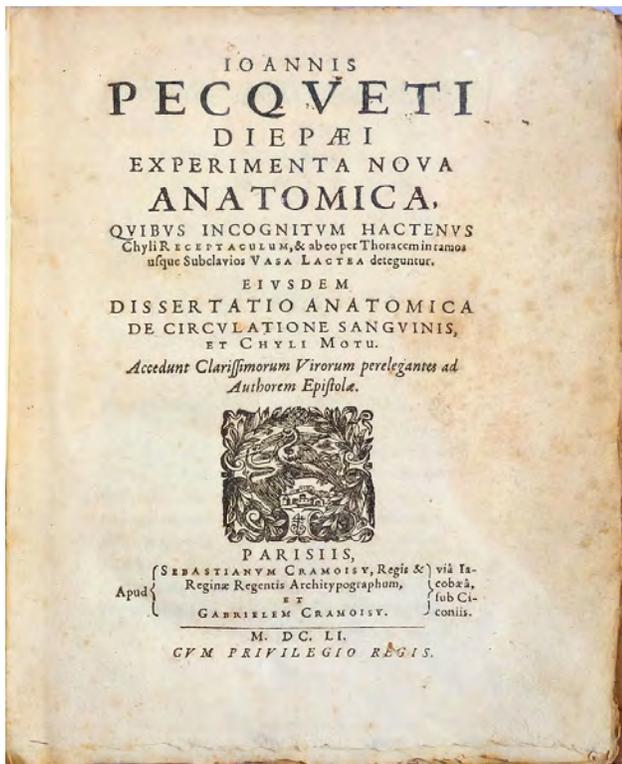
ackd
Sir T. Clifford Allbutt
from B. G. Moynihan.



Inscribed Copy; Possibly the Only One Known

28. Moynihan, Berkeley George Andrew, first baron Moynihan of Leeds (1865–1936). Duodenal ulcer. [5–11], 12–379, [1] pp. 16-page publisher’s catalogue bound in back. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1910. 238 x 160 mm. Original blue cloth, gilt-lettered spine, slight wear at extremities. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed to the physician Thomas Clifford Allbutt (1836–1925) on p. [5]: “Sir T. Clifford Allbutt/from B. G. A. Moynihan.” The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate; bookplate of William Henry Bowen. \$2750

First Edition. Moynihan established his clinical reputation with the present work, which marked a great advance in knowledge of duodenal ulcer. He developed the concept of the so-called “ulcer sequence”—pain, food, ease—and, by correlating symptoms with pathologic changes found at operation, determined the precise syndrome of duodenal ulcer. The recipient of this copy, Thomas Clifford Allbutt, invented the modern clinical thermometer and made several other important contributions to medicine, including advances in our understanding of cardiovascular diseases; see Garrison–Morton 2894. There is also evidence that Allbutt served as an inspiration for the character of Lydgate in George Eliot’s *Middlemarch*. This is the only inscribed copy of Moynihan’s classic that we have seen in over 50 years of trading. Garrison-Morton.com 3535. Norman 1562. 43492



Discovery of the Thoracic Duct— Uncut Copy in the Original Boards

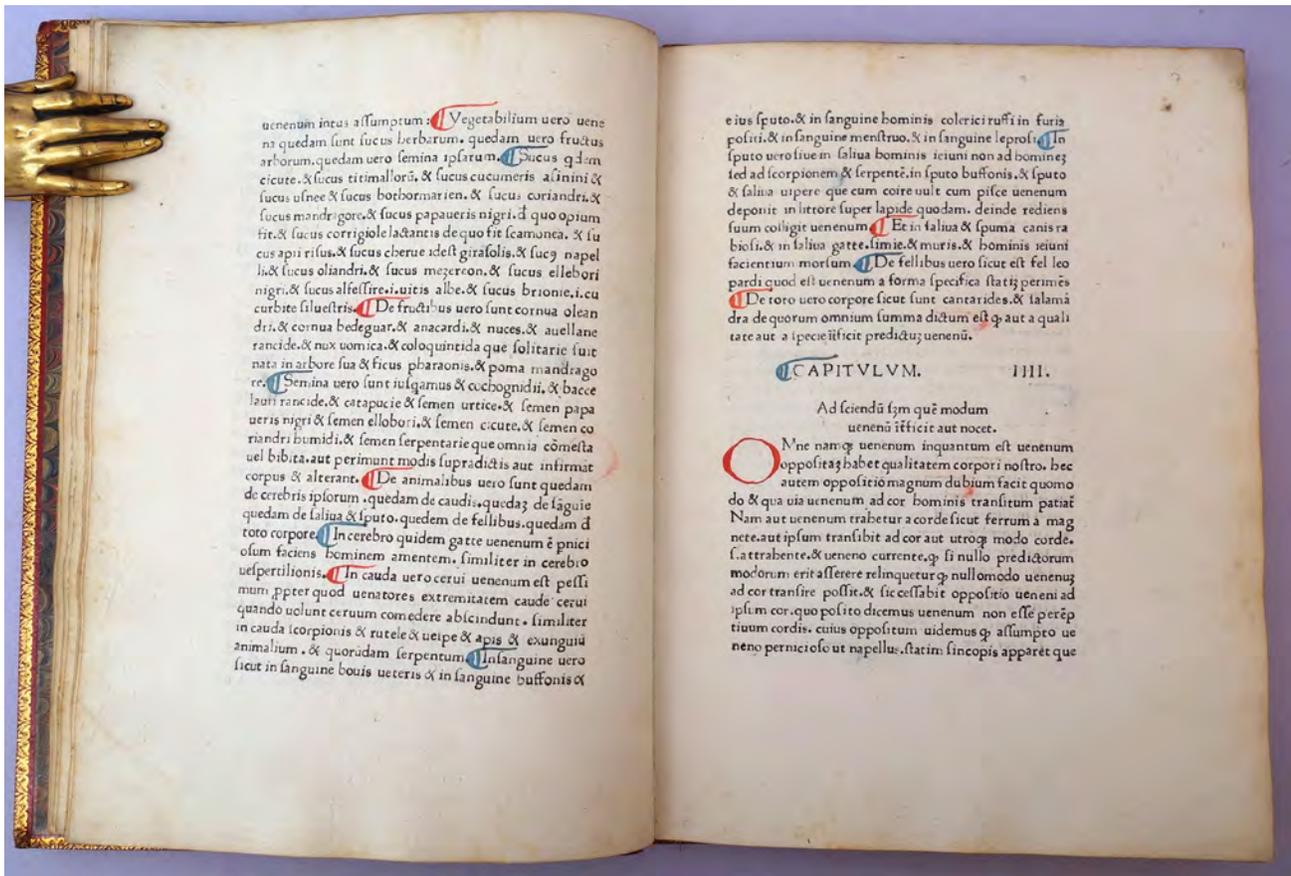
29. Pecquet, Jean (1622-1674). *Experimenta nova anatomica, quibus incognitum hactenus chyli receptaculum, & ab eo per thoracem in ramos usque subclavios vasa lactea deteguntur.* 4to. [12], 108pp. Text engravings, including full-page engraving on p. 21. Paris: Sebastian Cramoisy and Gabriel Cramoisy, 1651. 222 x 170 mm. (uncut). Limp boards ca. 1651, title in ink on spine, minor worm traces inside both covers, light wear and soiling, minor repairs to spine. Portion of front free endpaper torn away, evidence of stamp removal from lower margin of final leaf, minor foxing and toning, but a very good uncut copy. \$18,500

First Edition. In his experiments with live dogs Pecquet discovered the thoracic duct and chyle reservoir (*receptaculum chylii*), which had been sought after since Aselli's discovery of the chyliiferous vessels (lacteals) in dogs in 1627. Pecquet correctly described the termination of the chyliiferous vessels (Aselli's "lacteal veins") in the chyle reservoir, refuting the erroneous notion that the vessels ended in the liver; he also described the junction of the thoracic duct at the union of the jugular and subclavical veins. Pecquet's discovery clarified for the first time the process of absorption in digestion. Garrison-Morton.com 1094. Norman 1676. Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 28A. 43485



TRACTATUS DE VENENIS. A MAGISTRO
PETRO DE ABBANO EDITVS.

De prologo agitur.	i.
De diuisione uenenorum.	ii.
De unoquoque ueneno in speciali.	iii.
Modus sc̄m quem uenenu iterficit.	iiii.
De precustodia & caurela ne aut uenēa propientur. aut si ppiata non noceant.	v.
De signis & curis cuiuslibet singularis ueneni propinati.	vi.
Ille qui argentum uiuū sumpserit	vii.
Gypsum qui biberit.	viii.
Scoria eris.	ix.
Scoria ferri.	x.
Lapis magnetis.	xi.
Lapis lazuli.	xii.
Arsenicum sublimatum.	xiii.
Litargirium.	xiiii.
Cerula.	xv.
Calcucechumenon. i. uiride eris.	xvi.
Plumbum ustum.	xvii.
Azurum seu minium.	xviii.
Realgar.	xix.
Sucus cicute.	xx.
Sucus titimallorum.	xxi.
Sucus cucumeris asinini	xxii.
Sucus usnee.	xxiii.
Sucus aut radix bothormarien.	xxiiii.
Sucus coriandri.	xxv.

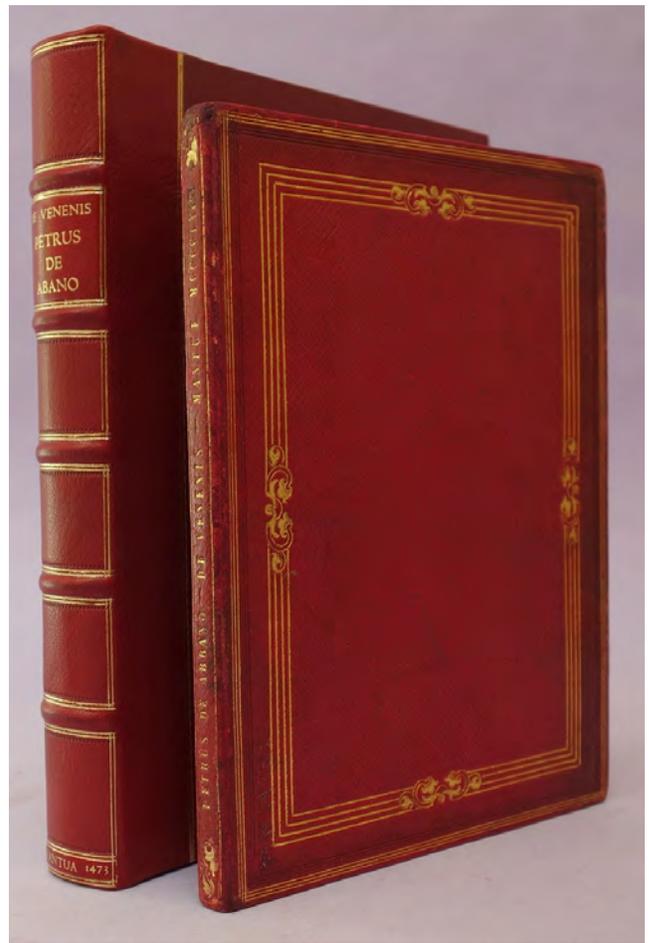
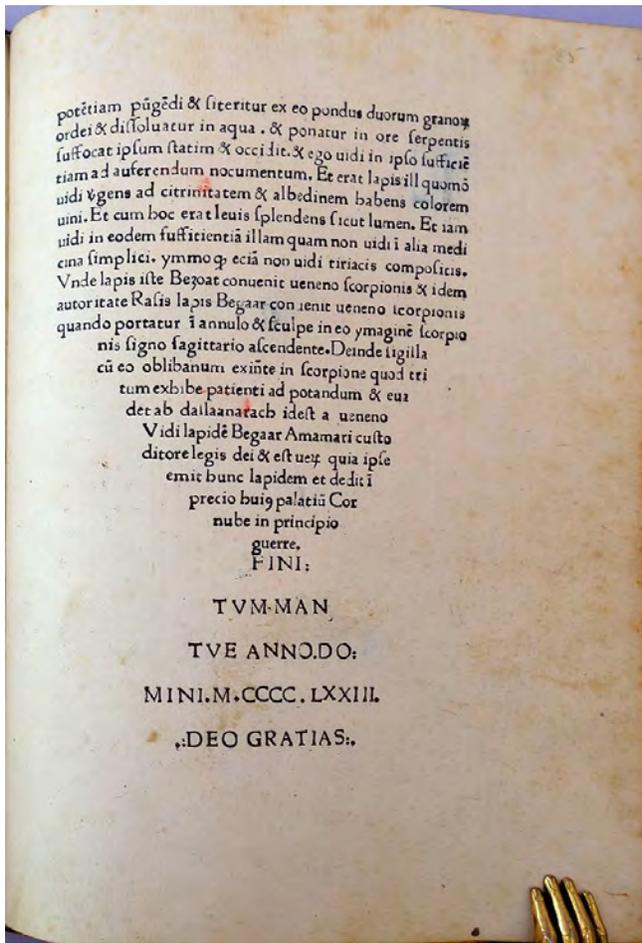


The First Treatise on Toxicology—The Earliest Medical Imprint We Have Handled in 51 Years of Trading

30. Petrus [Pietro] de Abano (c. 1257 – 1316). *Tractatus de venenis*. A magistro Petro de Abbano editus. 4to. 25ff., unnumbered and signatures unmarked. Manuscript initials and rubrication in red and blue. Mantua: Johannes Vurster, 1473. 216 x 167 mm. 19th century red morocco gilt, light wear at extremities, hinges and edges, Minor foxing but very good. Engraved armorial bookplates of Syston Park, seat of the noted book collector Sir John Hayford Thorold (1773–1831), and of Earl Granville K.G. [i.e. Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville (1815–91)]; also small engraved bookplate with Thorold’s initials. 19th century manuscript note regarding this edition tipped to front pastedown. From the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978), co-discoverer of the anesthetic properties of divinyl ether (Garrison-Morton.com 5713) and author of histories of pharmacology (Garrison-Morton.com 2068.14) and old Egyptian medical papyri (Garrison-Morton.com 6471.1), with his signature, dated 1976, on the rear endpaper. Old bookplate of the Harvard Medical School, Library of Legal Medicine. Boxed.

\$28,500

First Separate Edition of Petrus de Abano’s *Tractatus de venenis* [Treatise on poisons], the **earliest printed book on toxicology**, and a work of the greatest significance for both toxicology and pharmacology, and medieval medicine in general. This 1473 edition was the first to include “De lapide begaar ex pandectis” [On the bezoar stone from Pandectae], an excerpt from the *Pandectae medicinae* [Encyclopedia of medicines] compiled circa 1317 by Matthaeus Silvaticus (ca. 1280 – ca. 1342).



The *Tractatus de venenis* was one of the first medical books to appear in print, and, like all medical imprints from the 1470s, is virtually impossible to obtain today. It is the earliest medical imprint to have passed through our hands in 51 years of trading. It is also the only copy of this edition that has appeared on the market in the past 50 years.

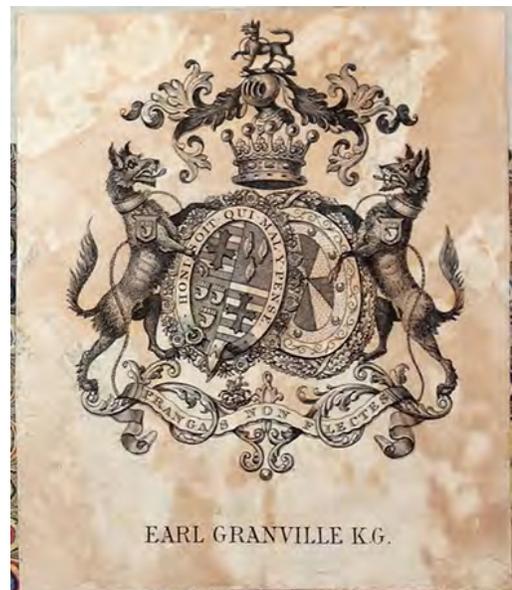
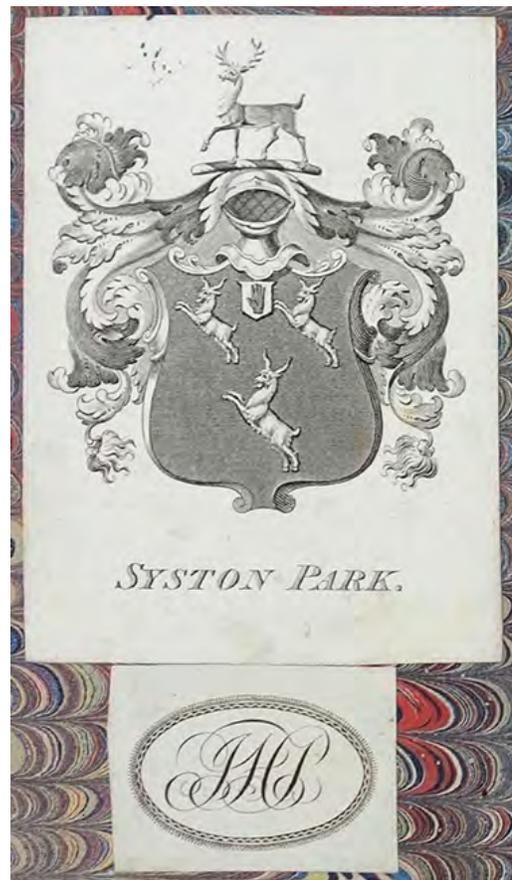
The 1473 *Tractatus de venenis* was issued with Johannes Vurster's 1473 edition of Arnoldus de Villanova's *De arte cognoscendi venena* and Valasco de Tarenta's *De epidimia et peste*, but it has its own colophon which indicates that it was also available separately. Of the surviving copies of the 1473 edition approximately half are of *De venenis* alone—further evidence that the work could be obtained as a separate publication.

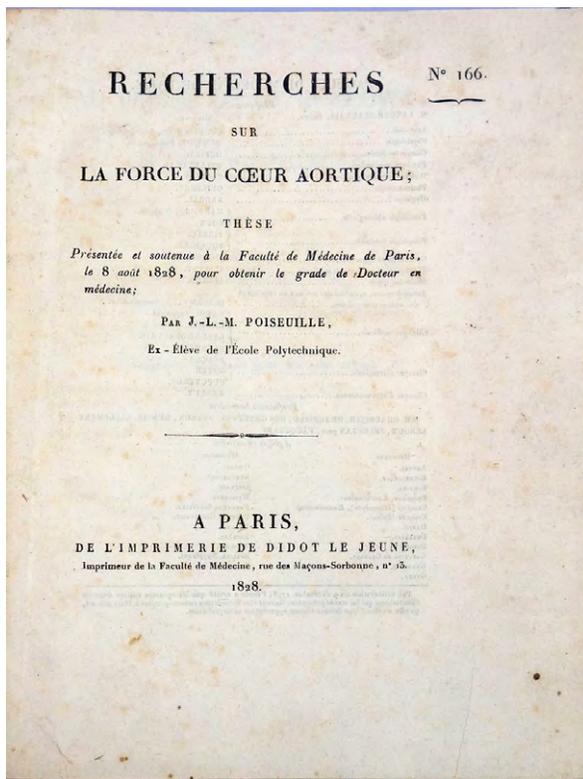
The *Tractatus de venenis* was first published as part of Petrus's famous *Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum et medicorum* (Mantua, 1472), also printed by Johannes Vurster, who produced only five books at his Mantua press before relocating to Bologna sometime in 1473. Both the *Conciliator* and *De venenis* were among the first books printed at Mantua, which appears not to have had a working press before 1472; the city was not an important center of printing in the 15th century, as the ISTC lists only 58 books printed in Mantua prior to 1501. Reflecting the great practical value of Petrus's work, fourteen editions of *De venenis* were issued by various presses in the fifteenth century.

Petrus de Abano, a native of Padua, obtained degrees in philosophy and medicine in Paris, afterwards returning to Italy to teach at the University of Padua. An expert in the medical and philosophical systems of Avicenna, Averroes and other Arab medical writers, he was credited, according to the 17th-century French scholar Gabriel Naudé, with being "the first restorer of true philosophy and physic" in Italy. His *Tractatus de venenis* was the leading work on poisons in the late Medieval / early Renaissance period.

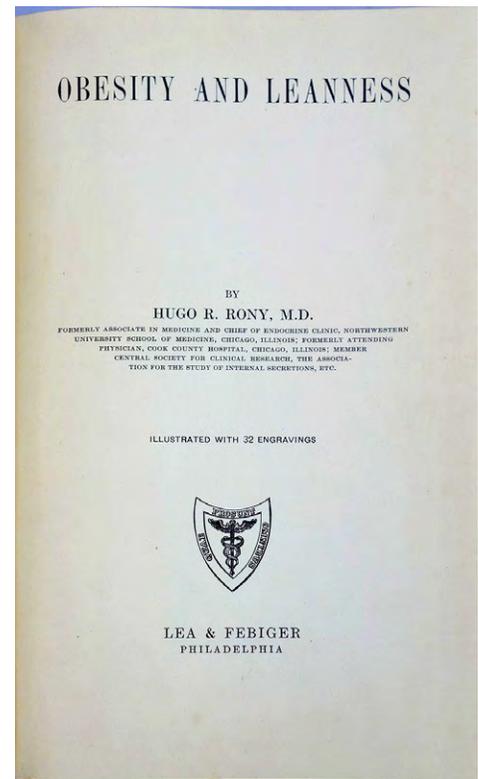
Already by the early fourteenth century, a number of works on poison appeared, the most influential of which was the *De venenis* (On poisons) by the Paduan physician, Pietro d'Abano. Late medieval fascination with poison seems to have been inspired by a number of factors, including: The recovery in Europe of works by Aristotle, Galen, and Avicenna; concerns over the dispensing of a wider and more dangerous array of drugs by apothecaries; and the political intrigues at princely courts where vendetta poisoning was always a possibility. The subject of poison was now approached from the perspective of natural philosophy—namely, attempting to explain exactly what poison was and how it entered the human body and operated once there. This represented a major advance over classical treatments of poison . . . Abano's main contribution seems to have been one of emphasis: He adopted and expanded upon the notion put forward by the great eleventh- and twelfth-century Islamic philosophers, Avicenna and Averroes (Ibn Rushd, 1126–98), that the deadliest of poisons, such as napellus or monkshood (also known as “wolf’s bane”), operated by their “specific form” or “total substance” (tota species) which is “contrary to the life of man,” an idea that ultimately can be traced back to Galen . . . [Abano’s] main concern seems to be with how poisons can kill the body once inside it, which they do by going straight to the heart and attacking it and by converting whatever poison “touches in the human body to its own species of poison,” thereby multiplying itself (Aberth, *An Environmental History of the Middle Ages* [2012], p. 69).

Petrus divided poisons into three classes—mineral, vegetable and animal—and analyzed their effects in light of the Galenic physiology of his day; thus poisons could act by causing excessive heat, cold, dryness or humidity in the body. He listed individual poisons and their antidotes (“He who shall have been bitten by a mouse, a monkey or a cat, shall place upon the bite, cock’s dung”), described the symptoms of various types of poisoning (“Anyone to whom toad’s blood may have been given, will suffer with difficulty of breathing, and with symptoms about the heart”), and devoted the last sections of the *Tractatus* to discussions of the bezoar stone—“the proper and specific quality of which toward lethal poison, it that of delivering one from death, without any other kind of medicine”—and the *theriaca magna*, a first-century Greek medicinal compound said to be a universal antidote. ISTC ia01065900. British Museum Catalogue VII, p. 929. Brown, “*De venenis* of Petrus Abbanus, edition of MCDXCVIII, a translation of the Latin,” *Annals of Medical History* 6 (1924): 25–53. Garrison-Morton.com 2070 (first ed.) 43589





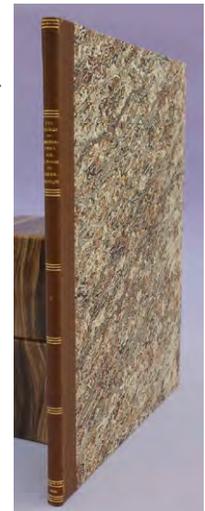
No. 32. Rony



Poiseuille's Thesis; Extremely Rare

31. Poiseuille, Jean Léonard Marie (1799-1869). *Recherches sur la force du cœur aortique*. Thèse . . . 4to. 45pp. Engraved plate. Paris: Didot le jeune, 1828. 257 x 206 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Tiny paper flaws in 2 leaves, a few small spots, but fine. \$3750

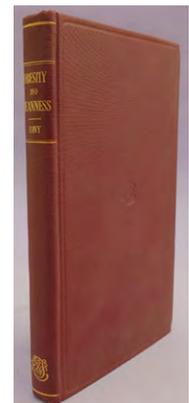
First Edition. “Poiseuille was the first after Stephen Hales to make any important addition to the knowledge of the physiology of circulation. In his graduation thesis, above, he described a ‘hemodynamometer’ invented by himself and which he used to repeat some of Hales’s blood-pressure experiments. With his hemomanometer, a mercury manometer, which was a great improvement on the long tube used by Hales, Poiseuille showed that the blood-pressure rises and falls on expiration and inspiration, and measured the degree of arterial dilatation produced by each heart beat” (Garrison-Morton.com 767). The above work was Poiseuille’s doctoral thesis; he would go on to make further important contributions to the study of circulatory hydrodynamics, including “Poiseuille’s law” regarding the resistance to blood flow in a single vessel. 43482



The First American Book on Obesity Research

32. Rony, Hugo R. *Obesity and leanness*. 300pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1940. 233 x 148 mm. Original cloth. Fine copy. \$375

First Edition of “the first American book specifically devoted to obesity research” (Garrison-Morton.com 7063). Rony argued, based on his research, that obesity is not caused by overeating; rather, overeating is the result of “a metabolic-hormonal disposition to accumulate fat, which in turn promotes both hunger and sedentary behavior...” (Taubes, *Good Calories, Bad Calories*, p. 294). 43603





Anti-Bloodletting Treatise

33. Rotario, Sebastiano (1667–1742). *Ragioni . . . contra l'uso del salasso . . .* 4to. 8, 168, 10pp. Verona: per gli Fratelli Merli, 1699. 210 x 161 mm. Limp boards ca. 1699, a bit soiled and worn. Faint dampstains in outer margins of several leaves, but very good. \$1250

First Edition. Our copy includes the separately paginated *Lettera di Sebastiano Rotario . . . scritta all'illustri Sig. N. N. traduttore del libro francese intitolato Orophile en desordre . . .*, not present in all copies. Rotario wrote his treatise against the use of bloodletting as a rebuttal to Stefani Piccoli's *Medicina ventilate* (1695), which argued for the practice. Included at the end is Rotario's letter to the anonymous Italian translator of *Orophile en desordre* (1686), another anti-bloodletting treatise originally published in French in 1686. Rotario was the author of numerous medical works, but he is best known today for his letter of 20 November 1716 to Antonio Vallisnieri concerning the many fossilized marine animals found on Monte Bolca in the Italian Alps; this letter inspired Vallisnieri to write his *Dei corpi marini* (1721), in which he supported Fracastoro's argument that the fossil shells found on this site were there because the land had once been under the ocean (Luzzini, p. 78). Luzzini, "Flood conceptions in Vallisnieri's thought," in Kölbl-Ebert, ed., *Geology and Religion: A History of Harmony and Hostility*, pp. 77–81. 43487

Woodwardian Museum
Cambridge - till Tuesday

Dear Pengelly

I find, to my dismay, I have a parcel of Devonian trilobites, which should have been returned long ago to your friend. I have mislaid his name & address

As they were sent at your request I am sure you will be so good as tell me how to return them to him - They are Bronter & Phillips from Newton Bushell - Has vicary any good Bronters? It comes next!

Yours very truly
J. W. Salter

Copy of my reply

Lanma Longway November 30. 1867

My dear Salter: I am sorry to say in reply to your enquiry, that tho' I do not doubt the fact, I have no recollection of having requested any of my friends to send you "a parcel of Devonian trilobites." It must I think have been A. Champenowne Esqr. of Dartington House, Totnes, Devon, or the Rev. Mr. Talbot - most likely the former. I will write him at once, and if I find it necessary, Mr. Talbot also. I have no doubt that vicary has specimens of Bronters. You have had all my specimens I believe

I am truly yours
W. Pengelly

No. 34. Salter (showing Pengelly's reply)

34. Salter, John William (1820-69). Autograph letter signed to William Pengelly (1812-94), with Pengelly's autograph copy of his reply on the verso. 1 sheet. Salter's letter undated; Pengelly's reply dated November 30, 1867. 183 x 113 mm. Minor foxing and dust-soiling, but very good. \$450

Correspondence between British naturalist and geologist John William Salter, paleontologist to the British Geological Survey and the leading 19th-century authority on trilobites, and geologist and archeologist William Pengelly, best known for his important excavations of Kent's Cavern and other prehistoric sites in Britain that helped to establish the antiquity of the human species. Salter, who was then working on his *Monograph of British Trilobites* (1864-67), told Pengelly that "I find, to my dismay, I have a parcel of Devonian trilobites, which should have been returned long ago to your friend . . . As they were sent at your request I am sure you will be so good as [to] tell me how to return them to him . . ." Pengelly replied that "tho' I do not doubt the fact, I have no recollection of having requested any of my friends to send you 'a parcel of Devonian trilobites.' It must I think have been A. Champenowne Esqr. of Dartington House, Totnes, Devon, or the Rev. Mr. Talbot—most likely the former . . ." 43613

35. Shufeldt, Robert Wilson (1850-1934). Autograph letter signed to John Eyerman (1867-). 3pp. on 3 sheets of Smithsonian Institution stationery. Washington DC, 11 June 1896. 249 x 198 mm. Verso of last leaf lightly soiled along creases, but fine otherwise. \$375

From American naturalist and comparative anatomist Shufeldt, a specialist in fossil birds and author of over 1000 books and papers including a study of the last passenger pigeon, to John Eyerman of Easton, Pennsylvania, author of several privately printed works on mineralogy, geology and paleontology. Eyerman had sent Shufeldt several "vials" of fossil avian and mammal bones to be identified by Shufeldt, who replied to him in the present letter:

During the last two or three days I have been studying the fossil bones you sent me, quite closely . . . Specimen no. 7 is the right femur of a small rodent, and not a bone of a bird at all.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

S. P. LANGLEY, Secretary
G. BEHN'S GALLERY, National Museum
In charge of U. S. National Museum

Washington, June, 1896

To Mr. Jno. Eyerman
Easton, Pa.

My dear Sir: During the last two or three days I have been studying the fossil bones you sent me, quite closely; and I thank you for the data you sent in regard to them. Specimens 28 and 29 were missing when the ~~last~~ box was received; vials bearing those numbers not being in the series. I have 1-27, and 30-31, inclusive. Specimen no. 7 is the right femur of a small rodent, and not a bone of a bird at all. This also applies to one of

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM

S. P. LANGLEY, Secretary
G. BEHN'S GALLERY, National Museum
In charge of U. S. National Museum

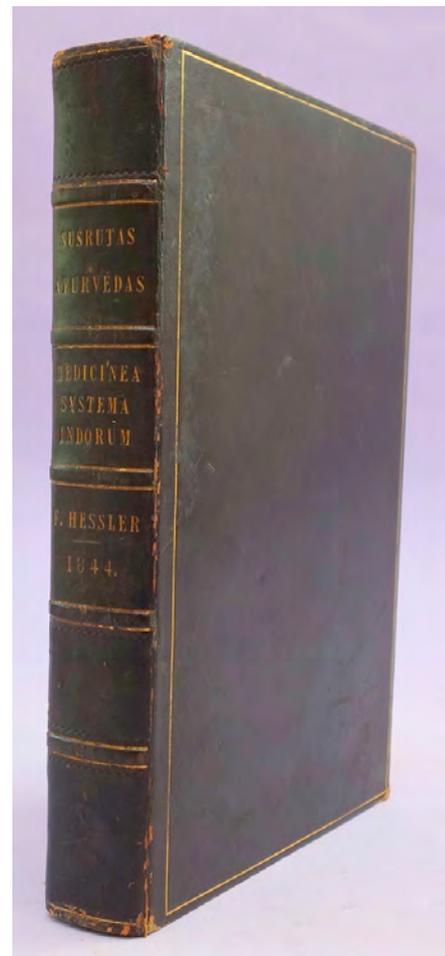
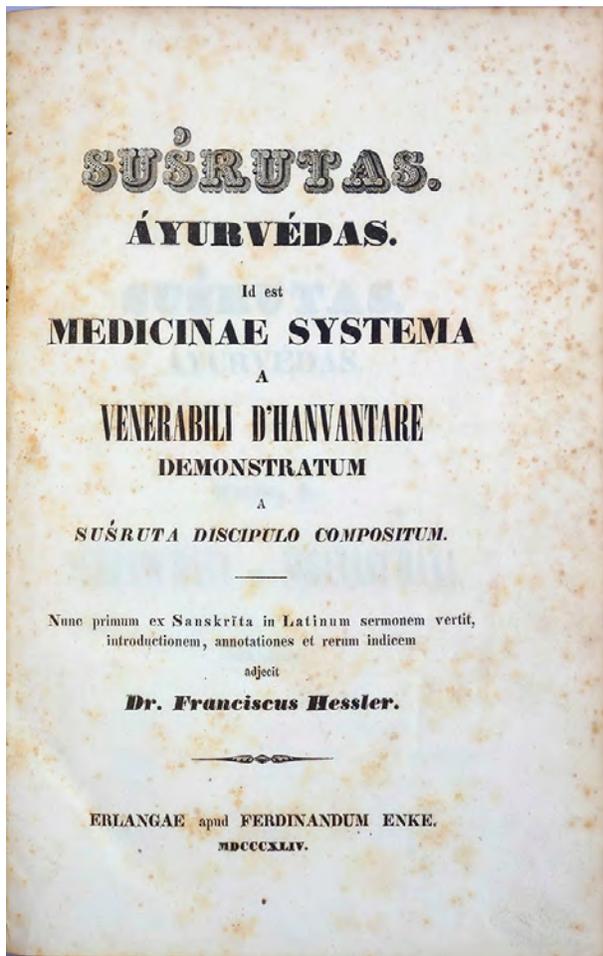
Washington, _____, 1898

described his Puffinus arvernensis, and it will save time, I believe, by my writing him, and thus ascertaining. If it be new, I will make figures or photographs of all its bones, and forward them to you, with my account of them. The remaining specimens can be treated in the same way. I am in doubt that I can, from lack of material for comparison, identify the mammal remains, and the small Passeres will be extremely difficult. Please send me your wishes in full, and believe me Sir,
Very truly yours
R. W. Shufeldt

No. 35. Shufeldt

This also applies to one of the specimens in parcel "10" . . . There is a Puffinus present, and it appears to be (generically distinct perhaps) quite different from existing representatives of that genus. Nearly half the specimens belong to it . . . There is a Pelicanus: an Owl: some small "shore-birds": and some still smaller Passerine ones . . . Thus far I have been unable to find where Prof. A. Milne-Edwards described his Puffinus arvernensis and it will save time, I believe, by my writing him, and thus ascertaining. If it be new, I will make figures or photographs of all its bones and forward them to you, with my account of them . . .

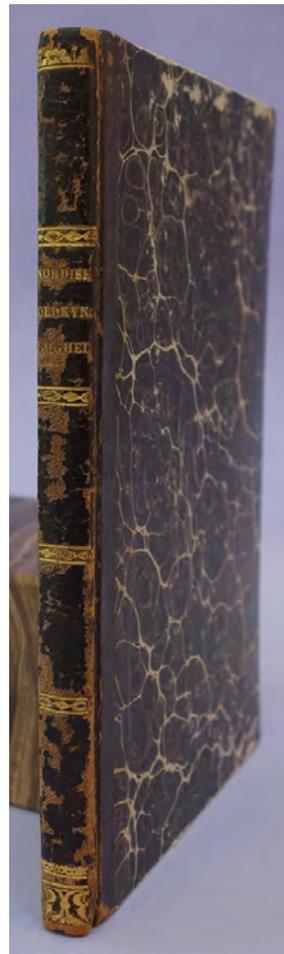
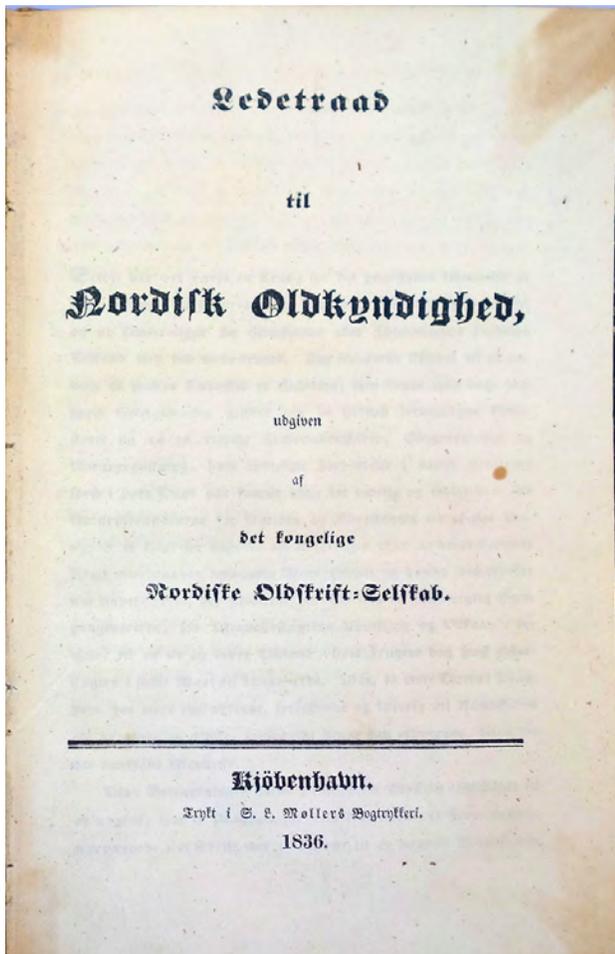
"Prof. A. Milne-Edwards" refers to French ornithologist Alphonse Milne-Edwards (1835-1900), author of *Recherches Anatomiques et Paleontologiques pour servir a l'Histoire des Oiseaux Fossiles de la France* (1867-72). In December 1896 Shufeldt published a paper on the Eyerman fossils ("Fossil bones of birds and mammals from Grotto Pietro Tamponi and Grive-St. Alban," *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 48: 507-516), in which he identified some of the bones as belonging to Milne-Edwards's *Puffinus arvernensis* and others as belonging to a new species that he named *Puffinus eyermani*. Shufeldt was a colorful character: In addition to his scientific contributions, he is known for his strong support of white supremacy and his scandalous divorce from his second wife, Florence Audubon, granddaughter of John James Audubon. 43610



High Point of Ancient Indian Surgery; Earliest Record of Plastic Surgery

36. Susruta (fl. 6th–5th century B.C.). *Susrutas. Ayurvedas. Id est medicinae systema a venerabili d’hanvantare demonstratum. . .* Tr. & ed. by Franz Hessler (1799–1890). 8vo. 3 vols. in I. viii, [4], 206 [2]; viii, 248 [6]; vi, 186 [1]pp. Erlangen: Ferdinand Enke, 1844–50. 252 x 167 mm. 19th cent. calf, a little rubbed. Moderate foxing & browning, but very good. \$1750

First Edition Published in the Western Hemisphere, and the **First Edition in a Western Language**. The principal medical contribution of the ancient Hindus was in the field of surgery, and the greatest early Hindu surgeon was Susruta, a quasi-legendary character about whose dates there is some confusion. His collection, or “Samhita,” is one of the two foundation works of ancient Indian medicine, the other being the Charaka Samhita, a work devoted to medicine. The *Susruta Samhita* includes the earliest description of plastic surgery; this is contained in chapter XVI of the first volume, which is devoted to the repair of torn earlobes and damaged noses, and includes the first recorded description of the pedicle flap method, subsequently named the “Indian” method. Susruta is also credited with the description of 127 surgical instruments, and his descriptions of the operative techniques for abscesses, lithotomy, amputation, treatment of fractures and dislocations, hernia reduction and removal of foreign bodies were especially useful. Franz Hessler, the editor of this first Western edition, was an authority on Hindu medicine and science. After publishing his translation of *Susruta Samhita*, he issued a two-volume commentary on Susruta’s text (*Commentarii et annotations in Susrutae Ayurvedam*, 1852–55). Garrison-Morton.com II, 6485.93. McDowell, *Source Book of Plastic Surgery*, pp. 65–67. Rutkow, *Surgery: An Illustrated History*, pp. 66–69. Waller 9366. 32098

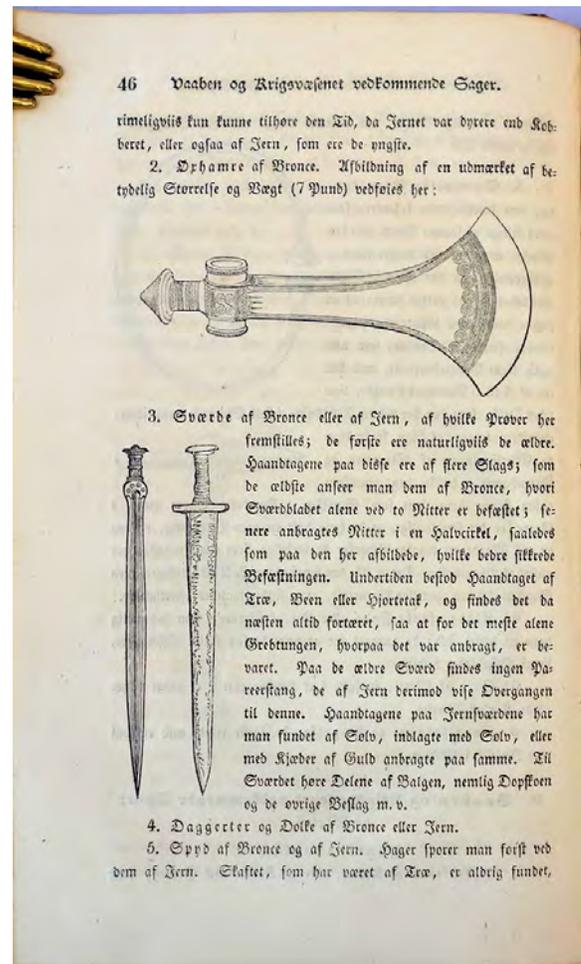
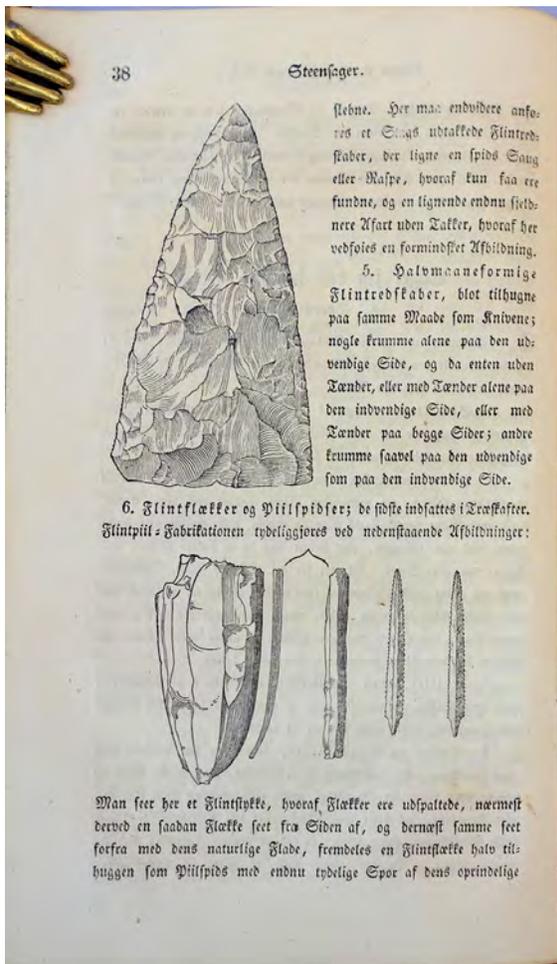


Introduction of the “Three-Age” System in Archeology

37. [Thomsen, Christian Jurgensen (1788–1865), ed.]. *Ledetraad til Nordisk Oldkyndighed*. [4], 100pp. Text illustrations. Copenhagen: S. L. Møller, 1836. 200 x 127 mm. 19th century half morocco, gilt-lettered spine, marbled boards, light wear. Very good. From the library of noted Swedish archeologist Mats P. Malmer (1921–2007), with his pencil signature (“Mats Petersson 1947”) on the front free endpaper and four sheets of notes in his hand laid in. \$1850

First Edition of the work that introduced the “Three-Age” system, “the basic chronology that now underpins the archaeology of most of the Old World” (Rowley-Conwy, *From Genesis to Prehistory. The Archaeological Three Age System and its Contested Reception in Denmark, Britain, and Ireland*, p. 1). Thomsen, the first curator of the National Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen, formulated a method of classifying the museum’s archeological collections according to whether the artifacts were made of stone, bronze or iron, claiming that these three groupings represented three chronologically successive archeological ages. Thomsen’s claim was confirmed later by his assistant, archeologist Jens J. A. Worsaae, who demonstrated the stratigraphic succession of the stone, bronze and iron ages in Denmark through archeological fieldwork.

The principal publication of Thomsen’s three-age concept appeared in *Ledetraad til Nordisk Oldkyndighed* (1836) a guidebook to the National Museum edited by Thomsen. The second chapter of this work, contributed by Thomsen, described his dating scheme and applied it to the monuments and antiquities of the North. Thomsen defined the three ages as follows (quotation taken from the 1848 English translation):



The Age of Stone, or that period when weapons and implements were made of stone, wood, bone, or some such material, and during which very little or nothing at all was known of metals. . . .

The Age of Bronze, in which weapons and cutting implements were made of copper or bronze, and nothing at all, or but very little was known of iron or silver. . . .

The Age of Iron is the third and last period of the heathen times, in which iron was used for those articles to which that metal is eminently suited, and in the fabrication of which it came to be employed as a substitute for bronze (Thomsen, *Guide to Northern Archaeology* [1848], pp. 64–68).

This copy is from the library of Swedish archeologist Mats P. Malmer, professor of archeology at the University of Stockholm, whose work helped set the stage for the science-based “New Archeology” introduced in the mid-20th century. Malmer included an analysis of Thomsen’s three-age system in his *Metodproblem inom järnålderns konsthistoria* (1963). Spencer, *Ecce homo*, no. 3.488. 43584



Medical Incunable

38. Versehung von Leib, Seele, Ehre und Gut. 4to. 166, [10]ff., including final blank. Xylographic title, hand-colored woodcut on verso, hand-colored woodcut initial. Augsburg: Johann Schobsser, 1490. 190 x 138 mm. Contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, probably bound in Augsburg, two lettered brass fore-edge catches (lacking clasps), traces of paper label on upper cover, rebaked, restored; sewing loose in signatures a and b. Marginal soiling, repaired tear in a5 just touching text, marginal tear to o8 touching 3 letters, occasional small light marginal dampstains, marginal worming in last few leaves, marginal restoration to final blank leaf. Very good copy. 18th-century shelfmark on title, modern bookplates of "CH" and Niels Hansen Christensen. \$35,000

Second edition of a popular vernacular manual of physical and spiritual health, sometimes attributed to Heinrich von Lauffenberg (though this may result from confusion with Lauffenberg's similarly titled *Versehung des Leibs*, printed in Augsburg by Ratdolt in 1491). The work is a compendium that owes much to the earliest practical medical manual in German, the late 13th-century *Arzneibuch* of Ortolf von Baierland, surgeon of Würzburg. The text includes extensive herbal and medicinal remedies, instructions for bloodletting, the fundamentals of astrology, advice on the signs



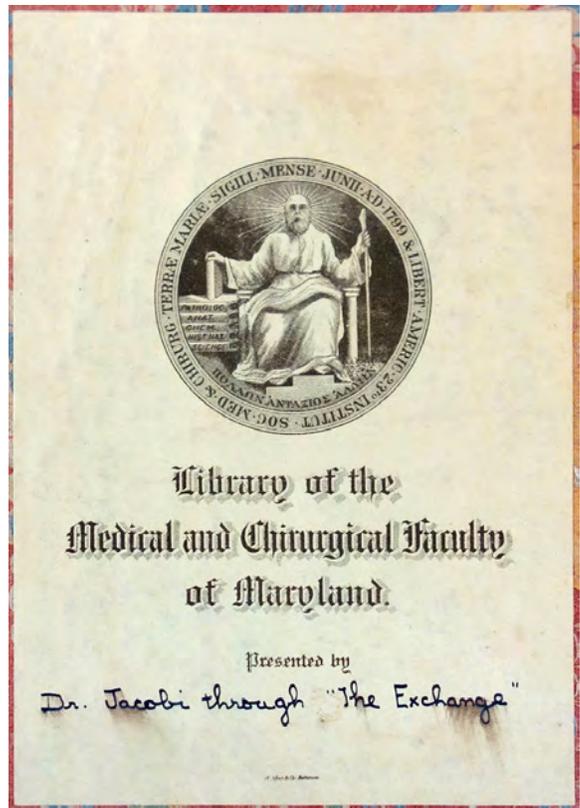
of impending death, and a guide to the spiritual preparation for death. The woodcut on the verso of the title shows a man on his deathbed flanked by weeping kin while a priest places a lighted candle in his hands and an angel gathers up his soul above his head.

Following three recorded fifteenth-century editions (the first in 1489), the *Versehung* was reprinted at Nuremberg in 1509 and continued to appear under different guises throughout the sixteenth century. Nearly a century after its first appearance in print it was published under the name of the indefatigable compiler, and sometime plagiarist, Walter Ryff as *Practicierbüchlin bewerter Leibarzteney* (Frankfurt: Christian Egenolffs Erben, 1583).

Johann Schobsser's Augsburg press produced about 35 editions between 1483 and ca. 1500, after which he moved to Munich, possibly his native city, where he continued printing sporadically until 1530. Throughout his long career he specialized in the printing of popular vernacular texts as well as pamphlets and broadsides for the local nobility. Two of Schobsser's three types were those of his father-in-law Anton Sorg (the third was acquired from Johann Zainer). The woodblock, inspired by the final illustration of the *Ars moriendi* blockbook series, was also from Sorg's material: it appeared in his 1482 edition of the *Büchlein von dem sterbenden Menschen*, and was subsequently re-used by Hans Schönsperger for his 1493 edition of the present work. ISTC iv00236000. British Museum Catalogue II, 378. GoffV-236. Schullian and Somer, *Catalogue of Incunabula and Manuscripts in the Army Medical Library*, 480. 43504

Abraham Jacobi's Copy of the 1555 Fabrica

39. Vesalius, Andreas (1514–64). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*. Folio. [12], 824, [48]pp. Five-page manuscript index in the hand of Bavarian obstetrician Johann Feiler (1786–1822), a former owner of this copy, bound in the back. Woodcut title, portrait, 2 woodcut folding plates, text woodcuts. Basel: Oporinus, 1555. 407 x 260 mm. 18th century calf, rebacked preserving original gilt spine and leather label, edges and corners repaired. Light toning, title a bit soiled and with small marginal lacuna, tears in first folding plate repaired at an early date, but a fine, clean copy with large margins. Long Latin inscription in Feiler's hand dated October 6, 1816 on the front flyleaf, noting that this copy was a gift from Feiler to "Fr. X. G. de Ploederl"; i.e. Franz Xavier Georg Plöderl (fl. early 19th cent.), author of a treatise on hysterectomy (*De hysterotomia*, 1820). Signature "Jacobi" beneath inscription. Faint stamp on title and another leaf of pioneering American pediatrician Abraham Jacobi (1830–1919); bookplate of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland noting Jacobi's gift of this copy. \$125,000



Second edition of the founding work of modern anatomy, containing the most beautiful and famous illustrations in the history of medicine, attributed to Jan van Calcar of the school of Titian. The 1555 edition was printed on heavier paper with larger type "with only 49 instead of 57 lines to the page, thus necessitating the recutting of all the small initial letters so that they would now fit seven lines of the new type. Indeed, an entirely new wood-block was cut for the frontispiece . . .

“Vesalius made some definite improvements in the text which have been cited by Garrison, such as concern the ethnic aspects of craniology, but more particularly in connection with his physiological observations in the last chapter, viz., (i) the effect of nerve section [p. 810, lines 22–34], (ii) persistence of life after splenectomy [p. 820, lines 26–31], (iii) collapse of the lungs on puncture of the chest [p. 821, lines 25–31], (iv) aphonia from section of the laryngeal nerve [p. 823, lines 25–31], (v) prolongation of life by artificial intratracheal inflation of collapsed lungs [p. 824, lines 8–14]” (Cushing, pp. 90–92).

This copy includes an 18th-century manuscript index to the work by Bavarian obstetrician Johann Feiler, which clearly indicates that Feiler had both read the *Fabrica* and regarded it as an important reference. Feiler later gave this copy to Franz X. G. Plöderl, who was most likely Feiler’s student. Afterwards this copy was owned by American pediatrician Abraham Jacobi, who opened the first children’s clinic in the U.S. at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York. Garrison-Morton.com 377. Cushing, *Bio-Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, VI.A.-3. For Feiler see Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon herforragender Aerzte vor 1880*. 43495



ex libris Joan. Feiler.

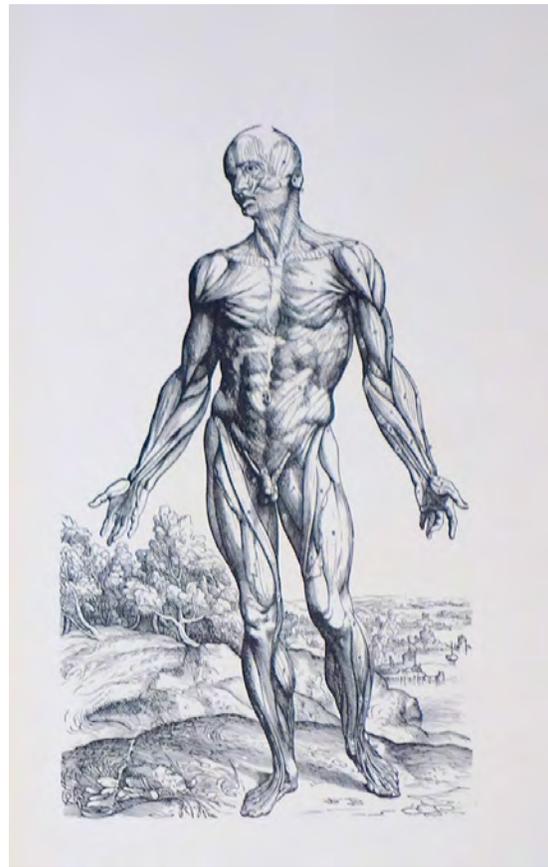
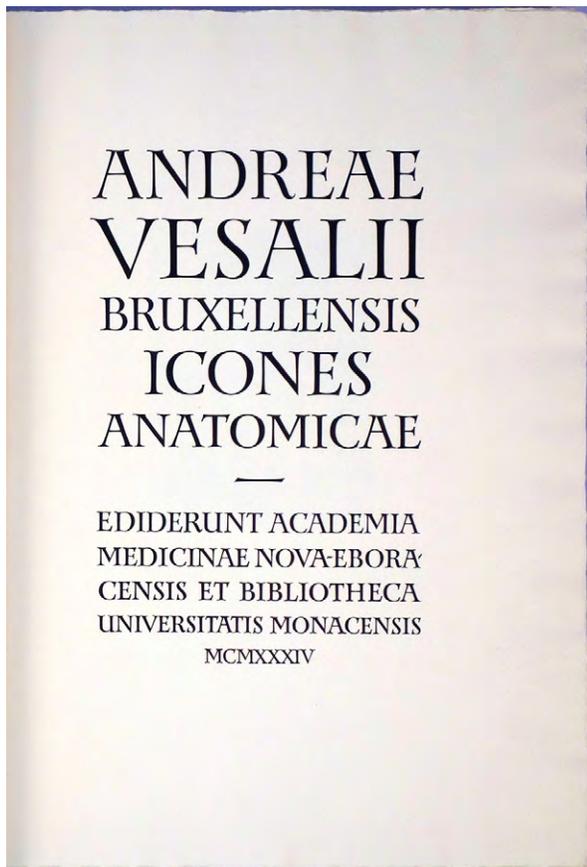
Hunc librum
a
carissimo, et iam maxime
reuerendo Professore
et Soutore
Joanne Feiler
Medicinae et Chirurgiae Doctore,
reg. Bavar. Majestati a Consilio,
artis Obstetriciae in Alma Ludovico-
Maximilianae Prof. publ. ordi; Clinices
ibid. medico-obstetricae Directori,
societatis physico-medicalis Erlangenfis,
et ejus oeconomiae rurali in Bavaria Membro.
do. do. do.
dono accepit.
Landshutt die 6^{ta} Octobris 1816.
Fr. X. G. de Plöderl,
Medicinae et Chirurgiae Candidatus,
et Clinices medico-obstetricae Assistentis.
natus Durgbuzii in Circulo Saluae Bavarus.

Jacobi

Index I
No. qui universam corpus sistant ac sustinent,
quibus omnia struuntur et sustentantur
operantur.

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2. De cartilaginibus 2
3. De ligamentis 3
4. De nervis 4
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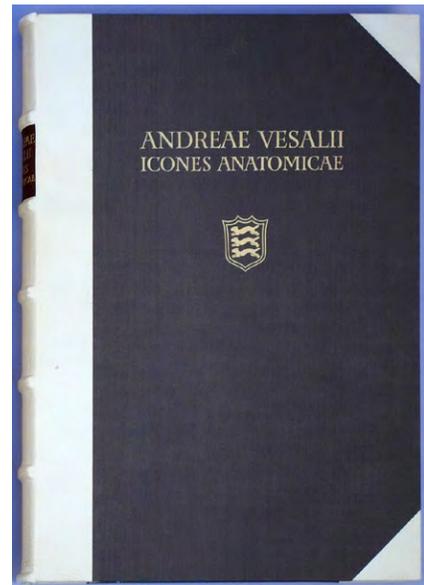




The Finest Scientific Book by a Modern Private Press

40. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). *Icones anatomicae*. Large folio. 189ff. (Supplementary leaf "To the Reader," issued in 1936, laid in loosely). Original half white pigskin over dark grey boards, morocco label on spine, gilt supra-libros, by Frieda Thiersch, plain dust-jacket (a little worn and chipped); preserved in original box (faded, slightly worn, one or two corners separated). 540 x 375 cm. New York & Munich: Printed by the Bremer Press for the New York Academy of Medicine and the University of Munich, 1934. Apart from the wear to the plain dust wrapper and the box, this is a very fine, virtually immaculate copy. \$9500

Reprints on the finest hand-made rag paper, and with the greatest possible care and craftsmanship, the 227 original woodblocks from the *Fabrica* found in the University of Munich together with the woodblock for the titlepage of the second edition of the *Fabrica* found in the University of Louvain. The missing woodblocks were reproduced photographically, along with all the illustrations from Vesalius's other works. The original descriptive Latin text for the illustrations taken from the 1555 edition is interspersed in finely set letterpress on thinner paper. One of 615 numbered copies. 110 other copies without the text were sold in Munich in a different binding. This is the last, and also the mostly finely printed edition, to reproduce the original woodblocks for the 1543 *Fabrica*. All of the original woodblocks were destroyed in the bombing of Munich in 1943. Cushing VI.A.-16. 43329





On the Fabric of the Human Body—Complete Translation in English

41. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). *On the fabric of the human body.* A translation of *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*. Translated by William Frank Richardson and John Burd Carman. 5 volumes. San Francisco and Novato: Norman Publishing, 1998-2009. Cloth, pictorial dust-jackets. Printed on 80-pound Mohawk Superfine acid-free paper.

\$275 per volume (regular edition, pictured below)

\$1600 per volume (deluxe edition, pictured above)

Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543) is one of the world's most famous books, and probably the greatest book in the history of anatomy. This award-winning translation by Richardson and Carman is complete and available in five volumes:

Vol. I: Book I, The Bones and Cartilages

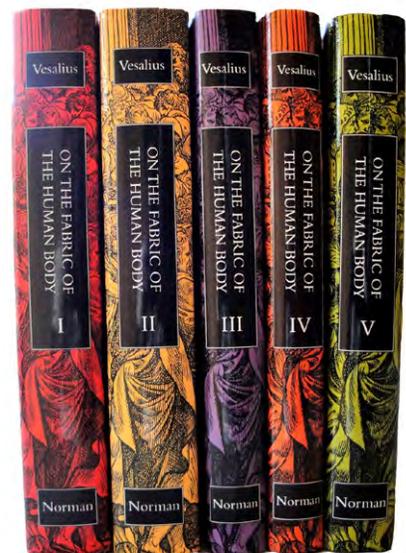
Vol. II: Book II, The Ligaments and Muscles

Vol. III: Book III, The Veins and Arteries; Book IV, The Nerves

Vol. IV: Book V, The Organs of Nutrition and Generation

Vol. V: Book VI, The Heart and Associated Organs; Book VII, The Brain

All of Vesalius's famous woodcut anatomical illustrations are reproduced, and each volume contains historical introductions and extensive notes. The last volume concludes with a series of indexes to the fifth volume and the complete set, which greatly adds to the usefulness of the translation. These include Dr. Richardson's translation of Vesalius's original index to the *Fabrica*, which represents Vesalius's outline of key discoveries and ideas in the *Fabrica*, and a set of cumulative indexes to all five volumes of *On the Fabric of the Human Body*.



The deluxe edition of the *Fabrica* is limited to 26 copies of each volume, lettered A–Z, hand bound in full black Nigerian goatskin tooled with Vesalius's arms on the front cover, all edges gilt, in cloth slipcase with spine and front cover onlays, signed by both translators, the designer, the binder, the publisher, and the managing editor.

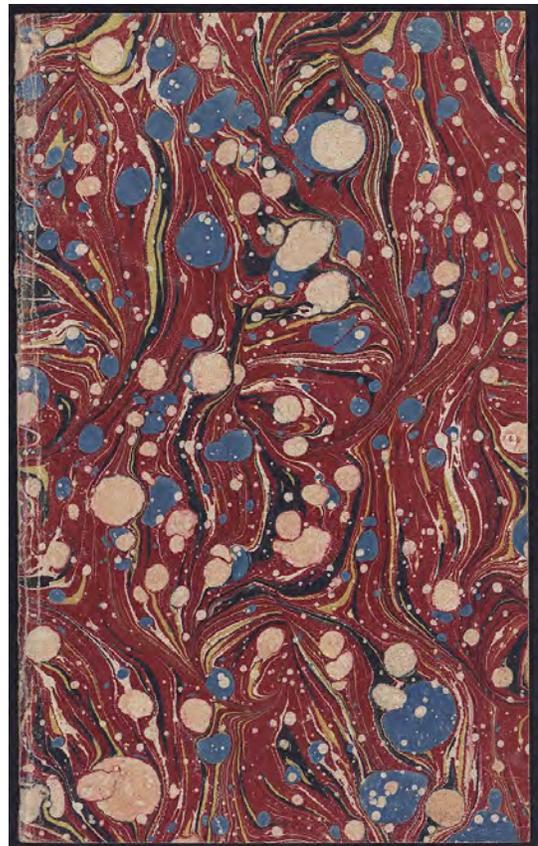
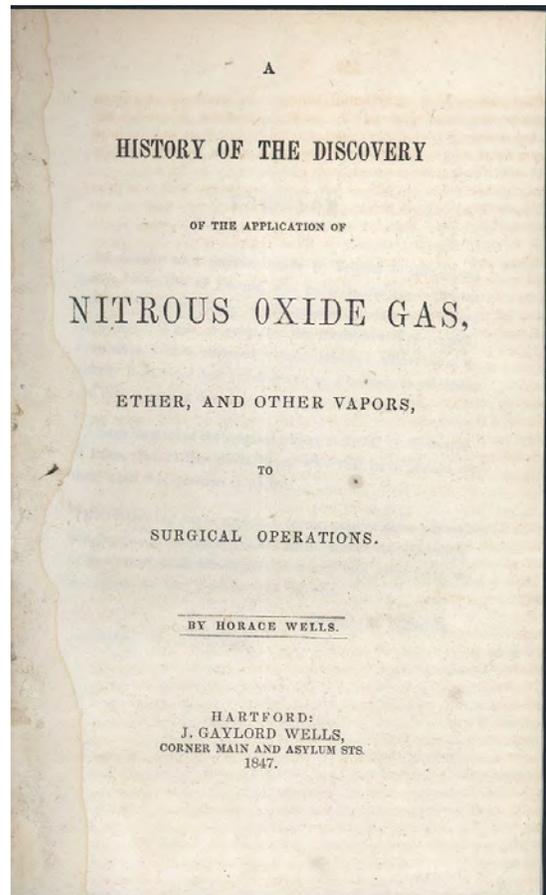
*Horace Wells' Only Separate
Publication on Anesthesia*

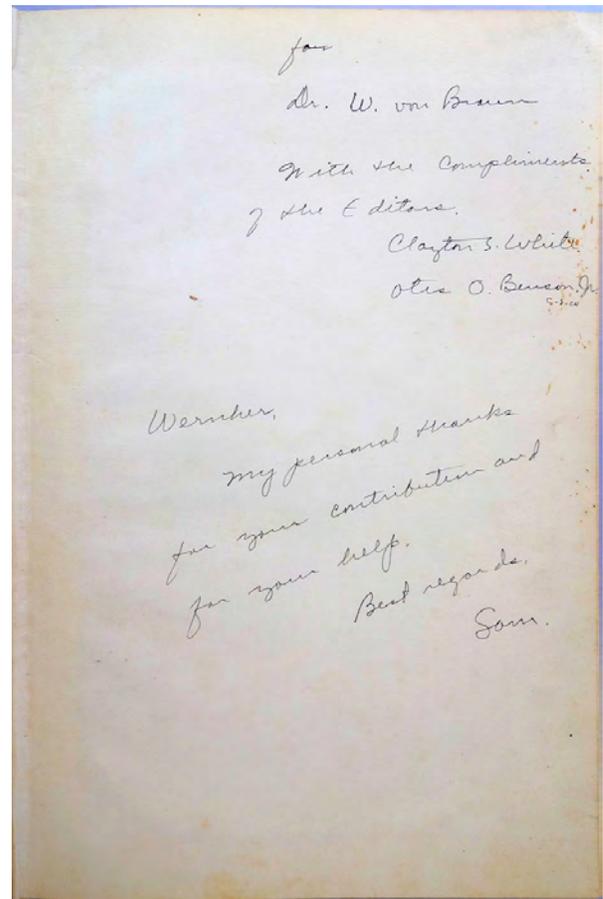
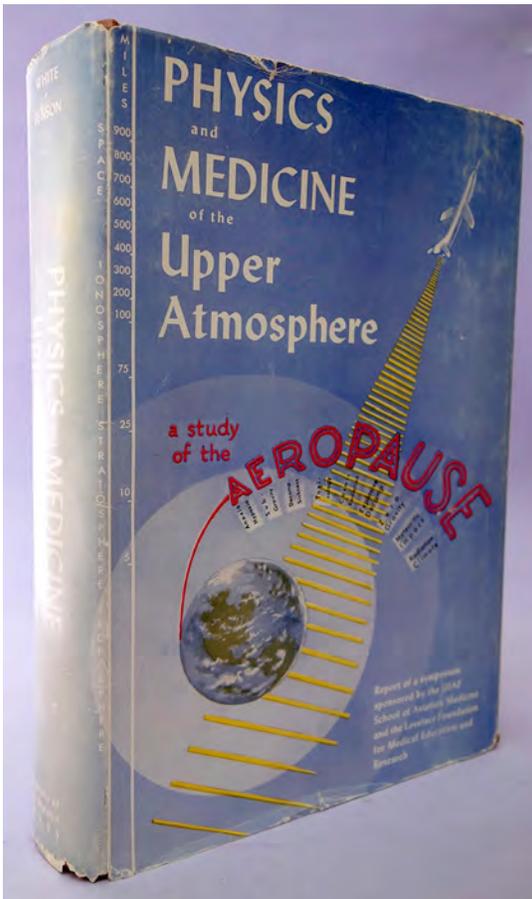
42. Wells, Horace (1815–48). A history of the discovery of the application of nitrous oxide gas, ether, and other vapors, to surgical operations. 25pp. Hartford: J. Gaylord Wells, 1847. 181 x 113 mm. 19th century marbled wrappers. Minor foxing, light dampstain on title, fore-edge margins of pp. 17–24 trimmed, but fine otherwise.

\$2750

First Edition of Wells' only separate publication on inhalation anesthesia. As is well known, Wells was the first to employ both nitrous oxide and sulfuric ether as surgical anesthetics, using both successfully in his dental practice in 1845. Wells communicated the news of his discovery to his former student and colleague W. T. G. Morton, who, with the help of Dr. Charles Jackson, began to use ether in his own dental practice. On October 16, 1846, Morton publicly demonstrated the use of ether as a surgical anesthetic at Massachusetts General Hospital, thus establishing himself in the public mind—at least for the time being—as the discoverer of anesthesia.

Wells, meanwhile, had fallen on hard times. In January 1845 he made an unsuccessful attempt to demonstrate nitrous oxide anesthesia at Harvard Medical School, resulting in accusations of charlatanry; shortly afterwards, discouraged by the damage to his reputation, he gave up his dental practice. After hearing the news of Morton's success Wells tried to establish his own priority as the discoverer of inhalation anesthesia, sending letters to newspapers and journals and traveling to Paris to present his case to the French medical and scientific academies. Upon his return to the United States Wells published the present small pamphlet, dated March 30, 1847, containing "the evidence of my priority of discovery of the application of gas, or vapor for the performance of surgical operations" as well as "testimonials and affidavits sufficiently numerous and satisfactory . . . to establish the fact beyond a doubt" (p. [3]). Sadly, Wells' efforts met with little success, and in January 1848 he committed suicide at the age of 33. Fulton & Stanton, *The Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, III.4. Wolfe, "Who was the discoverer of surgical anesthesia? A brief for Horace Wells," in *I Awaken to Glory*, ed. Wolfe and Menczer, pp. 1–72. Very rare on the market. 43483





*The First International Symposium on Space Medicine—
Presented to Wernher von Braun*

43. White, Clayton Samuel [“Sam”] (1912–2004) and **Otis O. Benson, Jr.** (1902–82). Physics and medicine of the upper atmosphere: A study of the aeropause. xxiv, 611pp. 46 plates, including colored frontispiece. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1952. 255 x 172 mm. Original cloth, printed dust-jacket, spine faded, light wear. Very good copy. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed in White’s hand to **Wernher von Braun** (1912–77) on the front free endpaper: “for Dr. W. von Braun / With the compliments of the Editors. / Clayton S. White / Otis O. Benson Jr. C.S.W. / Wernher, / My personal thanks for your contribution and for your help. / Best regards, / Sam.” \$950

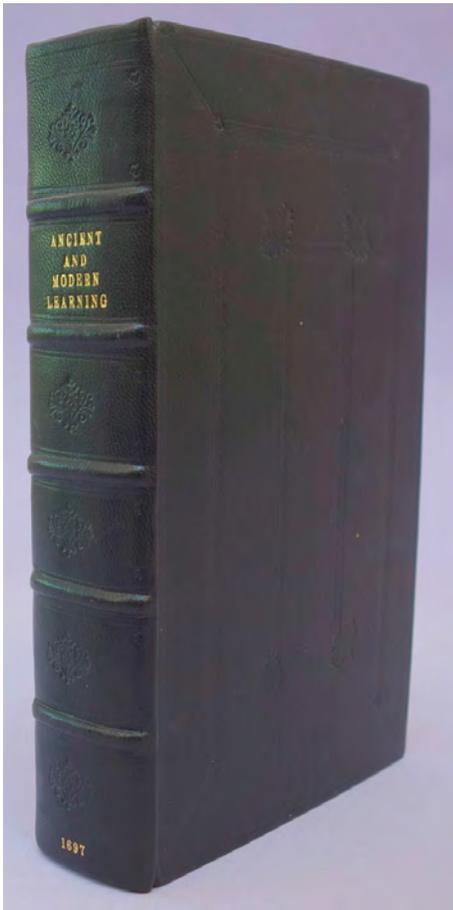
First Edition of the proceedings of the first international symposium on space medicine, summarizing research done in the United States from the end of World War II to November 1951. During this time the United States was starting to develop its space program, which had begun with the U.S.’s acquisition of German rocket technology and specialists after the defeat of the Nazis in 1945. One of the leaders of the U.S. space program was Wernher von Braun, the recipient of this copy, who had helped design the V-2 rocket in Nazi Germany; after coming to the United States, von Braun served as director of NASA’s Marshall Space Flight Center and was the chief architect of the Saturn V rocket that propelled the Apollo spacecraft to the Moon in 1969. Von Braun participated in the symposium, contributing a paper on “The return of a winged rocket vehicle from a satellite orbit to the Earth” (pp. 432–440); the paper consisted of a partial excerpt from von Braun’s *Das Marsprojekt* (1952). Garrison-Morton.com 7175. 43619



First English Translation of Servetus on the Lesser Circulation

44. Wotton, William (1666–1727). *Reflections upon ancient and modern learning . . .* The second edition, with large additions. With a dissertation upon the epistles of Phalaris, Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides; &c. and Aesop's fables by Dr. [Richard] Bentley [1662–1742]. 8vo. [8], xxxvii, [3], 421, [3]; 152pp. Bentley's work with separate title and pagination. London: J. Leake for Peter Buck, 1697. Full blind-paneled morocco in period style, gilt-lettered spine, endpapers renewed. Light foxing, last signatures unevenly browned, small tear in leaf F5, but a very good copy. Note in early hand, dated July 21, 1697, on title. \$1500

Second edition, enlarged, of Wotton's work, containing the **First English Translation** of Michael Servetus's famous description of the lesser (pulmonary) circulation; **First Edition** of Bentley's work. Servetus (1511? – 1553), a Spanish theologian and physician, discovered the lesser or pulmonary circulation of blood between the lungs and the heart. He gave an account of the discovery in his anti-Trinitarian tract *Christianismi restitutio* (1553), using it to support his argument that the soul "is merely a vital power which is derived from arterial spirit on the action of the lungs" (quoted in Sill, p. 50). Servetus's work, which directly challenged accepted Christian doctrine, was condemned as heretical by John Calvin, and virtually the entire edition of 1000 copies was burned—a fate shared by the unfortunate author, who, by Calvin's order, was burned at the stake on a pyre of his books at Champel, Geneva on October 27, 1553. Only three copies (one imperfect) of *Christianismi restitutio* escaped destruction, and Servetus's account of the pulmonary circulation was plunged into obscurity. Serve-



tus's contribution to our understanding of the circulation remained lost to scholars until 1694, when Wotton, who had been shown a transcription of it by his friend Charles Bernard, published the relevant passage from *Christianismi restitutio* (in the original Latin) in the first edition of his *Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning*. In the second edition he added a "Postscript" (pp. xxii – xxxvii), in which he furnished the first English translation of the passage and discussed the significance of Servetus's discovery (Wotton's additions to the second edition were also published separately in 1697 "for those who have bought the first edition"). Confirming the extreme rarity of the 1553 edition of Servetus, neither Wotton nor Bernard was able to view a copy of the original printing.

Bentley's *Dissertation on Phalaris . . .*, published at the urging of his friend Wotton, made Bentley's reputation as the greatest of English classical scholars. It was "the final crushing blow in the 'Battle of the Books'" (see *Printing and the Mind of Man* 178), an 18th-century controversy over the relative merits of ancient and modern literature. Sill, *The Cure of the Passions and the Origins of the English Novel*, pp. 48–52. See Garrison-Morton.com 754. Fulton & Stanton, *Michael Servetus, Humanist and Martyr*, pp. 42, 84–85. 43609