

Catalogue 86:
Fourteen New Acquisitions



HistoryofScience.com

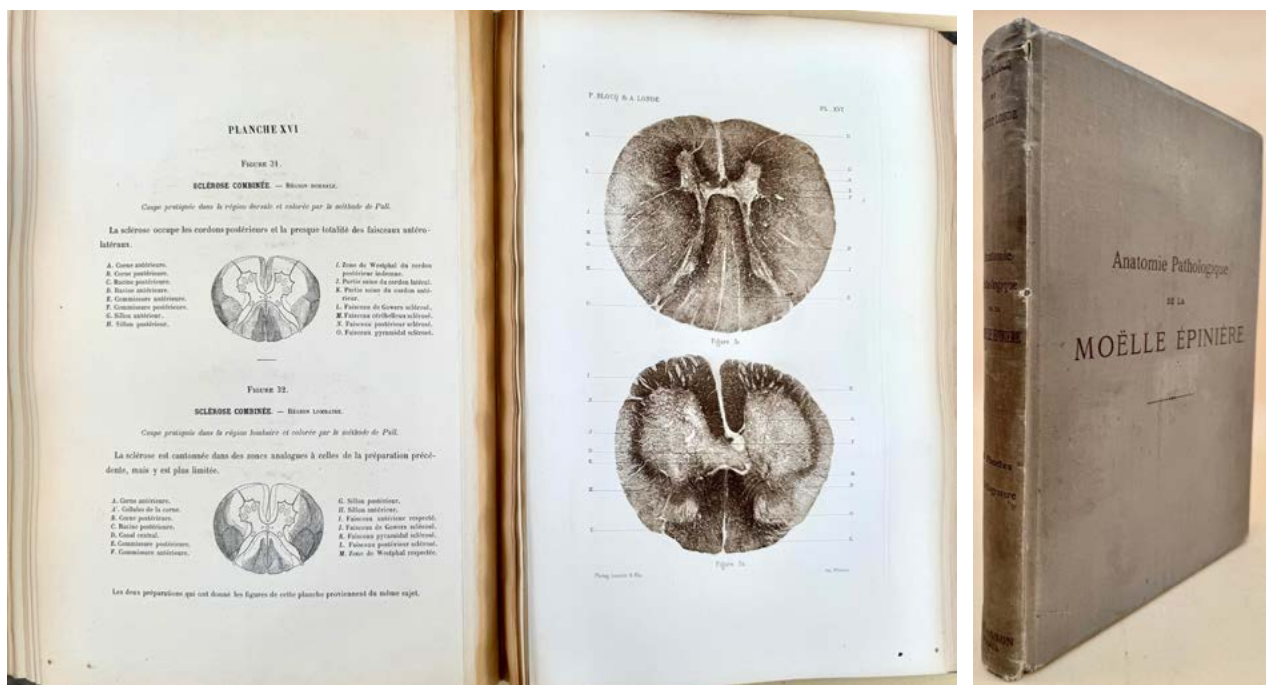
Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.

P.O. Box 867

Novato, CA 94948

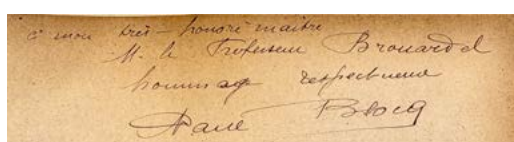
Cell/Text: (415) 225-3954

Email: orders@jnorman.com



Inscribed to Brouardel

1. **Blocq, Paul Oscar** (1860-96) and **Albert Londe** (1858-1917). *Anatomie pathologique de la moëlle épinière*. Preface by Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-93). xi pp. 45 photogravure plates, each with separate printed key. Paris: G. Masson, 1891. 312 x 224 mm. Original cloth, a bit shaken, moderate wear and soiling. Front and back flyleaves brittle due to acidic paper, light toning, but on the whole very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Blocq to Paul C. H. Brouardel (1837-1906) on the front flyleaf: "A mon très honoré maître M le Professeur Brouardel hommage respectueux Paul Blocq." Ownership signature on title. \$1250



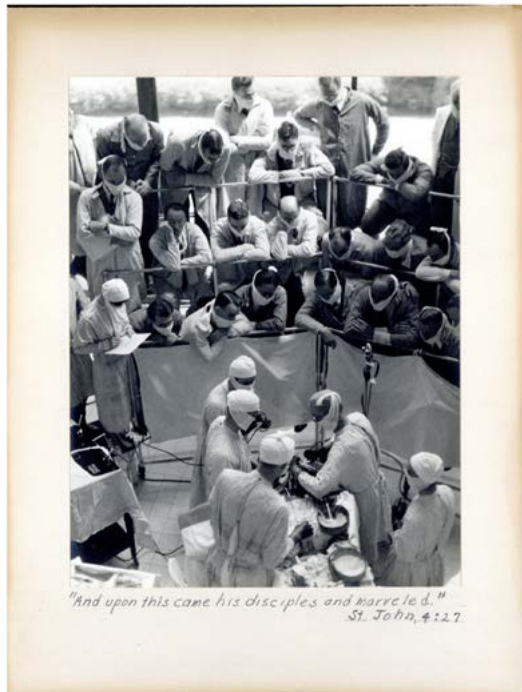
First Edition of Blocq's atlas of the pathological anatomy of the spinal cord, with photographs by pioneering medical photographer Albert Londe, director of the photographic department at the Salpêtrière. Blocq, a French pathologist, is best known for his description of astasia-abasia ("Blocq's disease"), characterized by the inability to stand or walk despite being able to move one's lower limbs when sitting or lying down (see Garrison-Morton.com 4573).

Blocq studied at the Salpêtrière under famed French neurologist J.-M. Charcot, whose preface to Blocq's *Anatomie pathologique* characterized the work as follows:

The atlas is made up of documents collected, mostly under my supervision, in the department of the Nervous System Diseases Clinic at the Salpêtrière. This means that the majority of the preparations

which appear there have been examined by me and that they concern diseases which I have studied clinically during my lectures. This circumstance makes me very comfortable in presenting this publication to the public and recommending it to them, because I can unreservedly vouch for the scrupulous care that the authors have taken (p. v).

Blocq presented this copy to one of his professors, pathologist Paul C. H. Brouardel, a leading French authority on forensic medicine. Because Blocq died at the early age of 36 it is probable that signed presentation copies of his works are unusually scarce. Garrison-Morton.com 14234, 51571



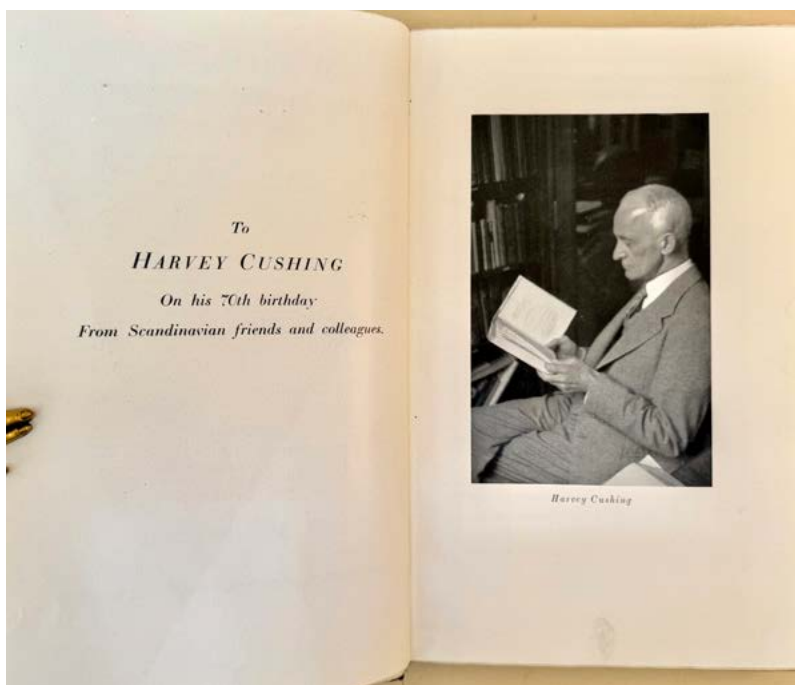
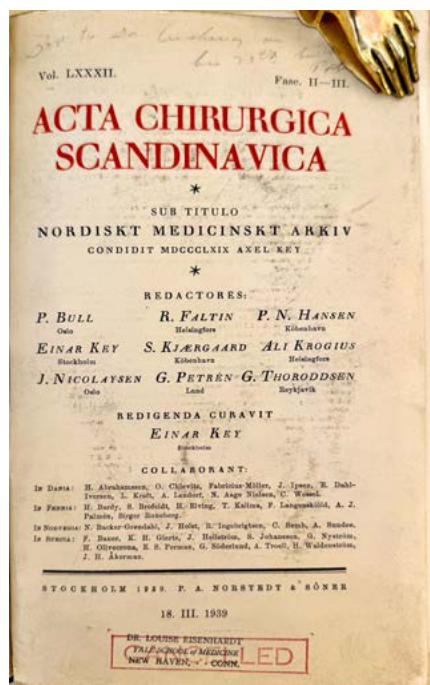
Famous Cushing Photographs by Richard Upton Wright

2. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). Two photographs of Cushing performing brain surgery by **Richard U. Light** (1902-94), mounted on card. N.p., 6 May 1932. 136 x 105 mm. (photos); 185 x 142 mm. (mounts). Mounts a bit toned at edges, but very good. Biblical quotation written in pencil beneath one photograph; pencil note on the verso of the other photograph listing five of R. U. Light's negative numbers. From the library of neurosurgeon Ralph Hawkins (d. 1976). \$950

Excellent examples of two of Light's famous photographs documenting Cushing's operation on a third-ventricular tumor performed at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital on 6 May 1932 before the first meeting of the Harvey Cushing Society. One of the members of the HCS recorded the event as follows:

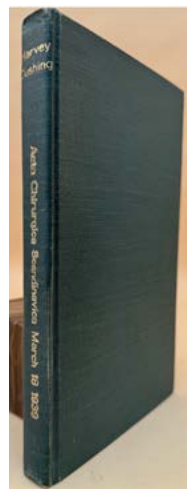
Dr. Cushing received [the HCS members] this morning at ten o'clock, and he said that he felt like an obstetrician brining a new and protesting offspring into existence . . . He then operated in the large amphitheater before the entire group, exposing a third-ventricle tumor through a transcortical incision and removing a large part of it. I have never seen him operate with greater ease and sureness (quoted in Fulton, p. 618).

The photographer, Richard U. Light, was one of Cushing's last neurosurgery residents at Brigham. During his residency (1929-33) he took over 100 photographs of Cushing and other members of the hospital's medical and surgical staff, many of which have become iconic images. Light would have given these prints to Ralph Hawkins, a fellow neurosurgery resident at the Brigham. Fulton, *Harvey Cushing: A Biography*, pp. 617-618. 51783



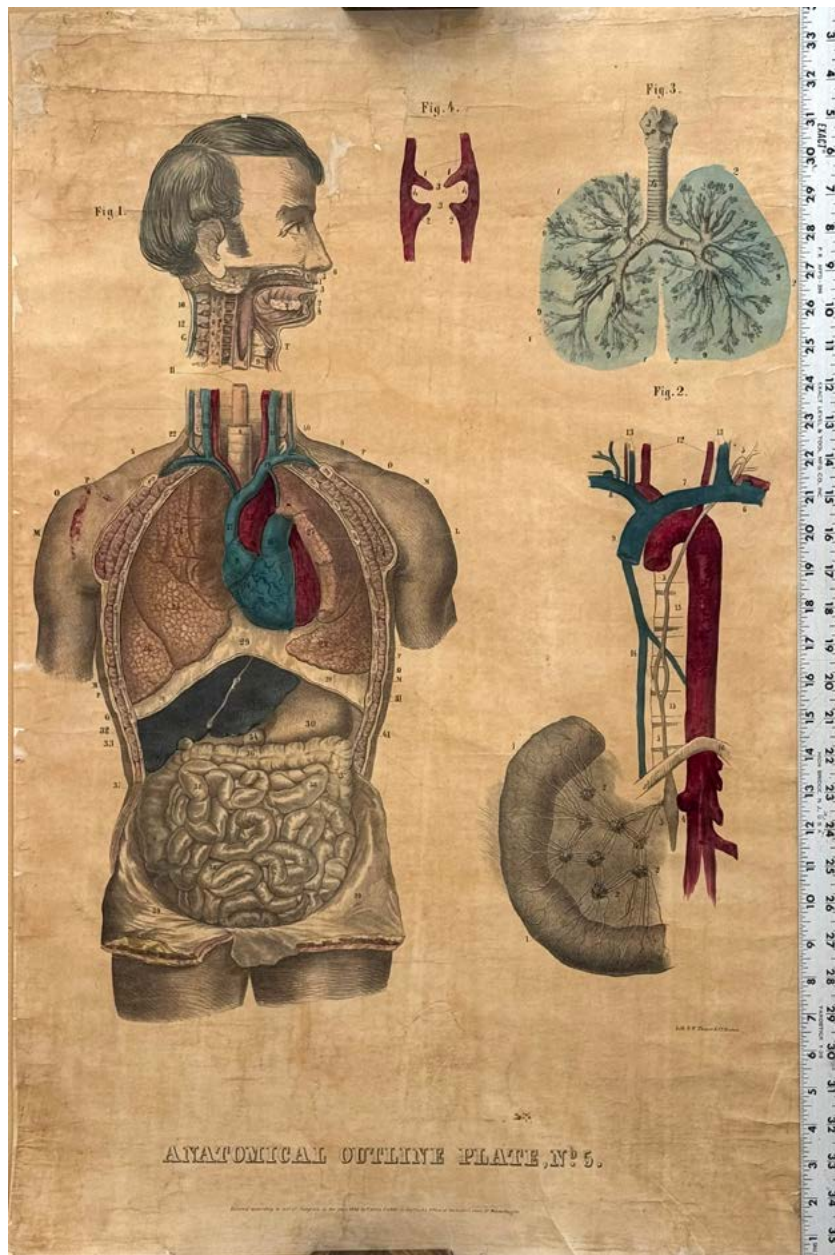
Louise Eisenhardt's Copy

3. [Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939).] To Harvey Cushing on his 70th birthday from Scandinavian friends and colleagues. In *Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica* 82, fasc. II-III (March 1939): [8], 99-363. Illustrated. Whole number. 238 x 151 mm. Green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, original printed wrappers (slightly soiled) bound in. Stamp of neuropathologist Dr. Louise Eisenhardt (1891-1967) on the front wrapper. Library cancellation stamp. Bookplate. \$650



This number of the *Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica* is a festschrift of neurological papers by Cushing's Scandinavian friends; it includes Arne Torkildsen's "A new palliative operation in cases of inoperable occlusion of the Sylvian aqueduct" (Garrison-Morton.com 4909.1). A copy of the number was intended to be presented to Cushing at his seventieth birthday party on 8 April 1939, but it did not arrive in time; see *Harvey Cushing's Seventieth Birthday Party*, pp. 25-26.

This copy bears the stamp of Cushing's friend, protégée and associate Louise Eisenhardt, co-author with him of *Meningiomas: Their Classification, Regional Behavior, Life History and Surgical End Results* (1938). Eisenhardt became one of the world's first neuropathologists, and a leading world expert on tumor diagnosis. She collaborated with Cushing on a registry of over 2000 brain tumors, which she took over after Cushing's death. 40548



*The First Very Large Anatomical Charts Published in the United States—
Possibly Unique*

4. Cutter, Calvin (1807-72). Anatomical outline plate no. 5. Hand-colored lithograph by B. W. Thayer and Co. [Boston:] Calvin Cutter, 1848. 870 x 560 mm. Mounted on archival paper, some chipping to the original margins, a few tiny lacunae, original shellac finish present. Very good.

\$2500

Extremely Rare Example, Possibly Unique, of one of the wall charts from Cutter's *Outline Anatomical Plates*, the **first large-scale anatomical wall charts produced in the United States**. We have seen no earlier examples of American anatomical wall charts in our sixty years in the trade, and nothing remotely comparable in this very large format. Oversized charts like this were intended to be mounted on the wall, and had extremely low survival rates.

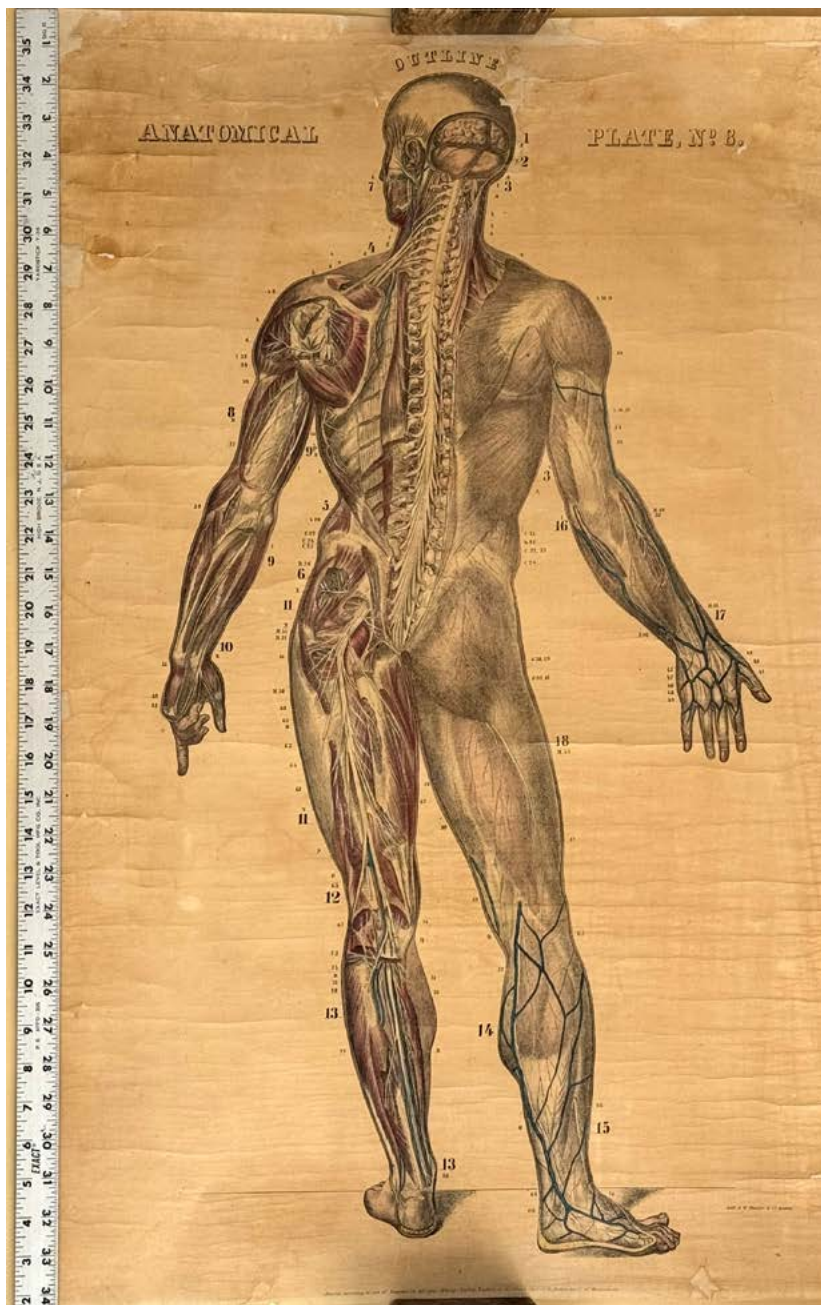


Chart no. 5, which illustrates various thoracic and abdominal organs, is one of a set of ten published in 1848 by Calvin Cutter, a New Hampshire physician and author of numerous textbooks and other educational materials on anatomy and physiology. The chart bears several key numbers, most likely referencing Cutter's *Anatomy and Physiology Designed for Schools and Families* (1846), a popular high school and college textbook that went through several editions.

An advertising circular Cutter issued in 1855 lists sets of ten “large, full-mounted plates” for \$5.00 and sets of eight smaller “District School full-mounted plates” for \$3.00. Our chart is from one of the sets of ten; it measures 870 x 560 mm. (34.25 x 22 inches) and the legend at the bottom reads “Anatomical outline plate, no. 5,” whereas the “District School” charts measure approximately 665 x 490 mm. (26.25 x 19.25 inches) with legends reading “Cutter’s District School. Anatomical outline plate, no. [x].” The charts in the “District School” set are numbered differently (our plate 5 is the “District School” set’s plate 3) and the images are smaller.

Complete sets of Cutter's charts, in either version, are **extraordinarily rare**, with no examples recorded in OCLC and Rare Book Hub citing no sets sold on the antiquarian market. OCLC records single copies of only two plates (nos. 6 and 10) from the 1848 ten-chart set, both held by the American Antiquarian Society; *it is quite possible that no other copies of the large-format charts exist apart from ours and the AAS's*. We know of one set of the smaller "District School" charts that sold recently; it was published in 1849, the year after our chart was issued. 51812

Also Possibly Unique

5. Cutter, Calvin (1807-72). Anatomical outline plate no. 8. Hand-colored lithograph by B. W. Thayer and Co. [Boston:] Calvin Cutter, 1848. 870 x 560 mm. Mounted on archival paper, some chipping to the original margins, a few tiny lacunae, original shellac finish present. Very good.

\$2500

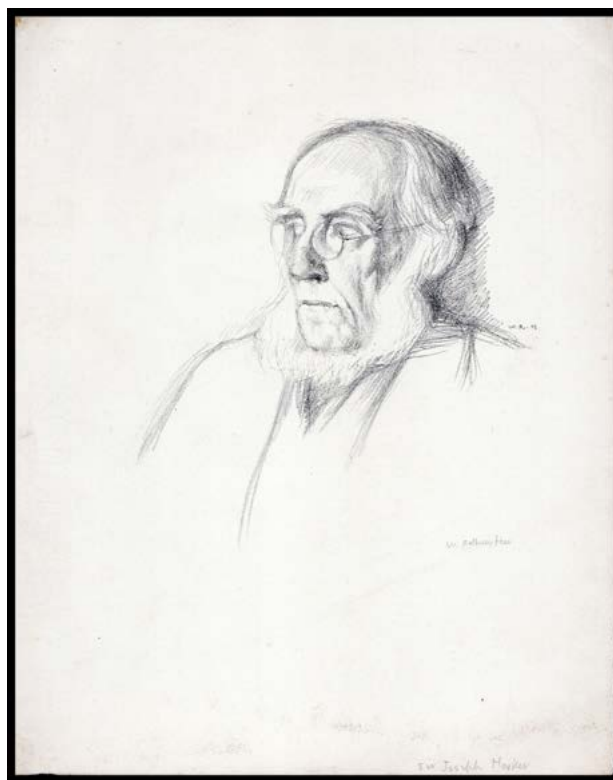
Extremely Rare Example, Possibly Unique, of one of the wall charts from Cutter's *Outline Anatomical Plates*, the **first large-scale anatomical wall charts produced in the United States**. See previous entry for further information. Chart no. 8 illustrates the vascular system and layers of the skin. 51813

Signed by Sir William Rothenstein

6. Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911). Lithographed portrait by **William Rothenstein** (1872-1945), *signed by the artist* in pencil in the lower right corner. N.p., 1903. 290 x 234 mm. Traces of mounting on the verso, one corner lightly creased, a few insignificant smudges but very good.

\$750

Excellent portrait of Joseph Hooker, the eminent British taxonomic botanist, plant geographer, and supporter of Darwinian evolution, who served as director of Kew Gardens (succeeding his father, William Jackson Hooker) from 1865 to 1885. The portrait (head and shoulders) shows the 86-year-old Hooker in three-quarter profile. The artist, William Rothenstein, is best known for his portraits of famous people, more than 200 of which are now in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery (London); many of his paintings, including the important series documenting the Jewish quarter in London's East End, are held by the Tate Gallery. This is the only portrait of Hooker by a famous artist. 51823

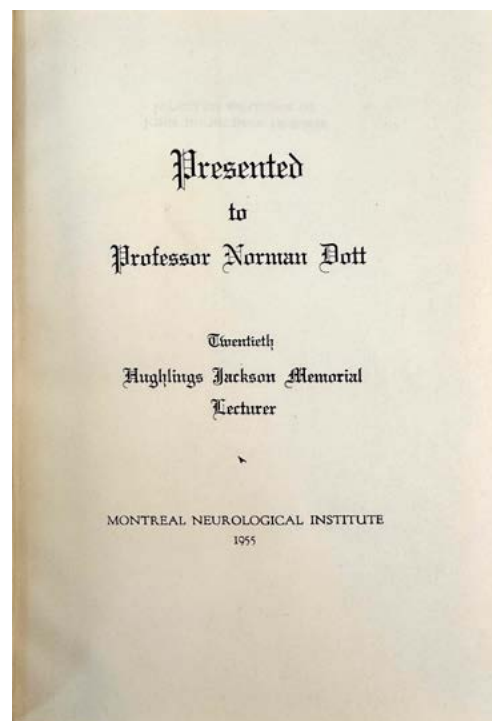
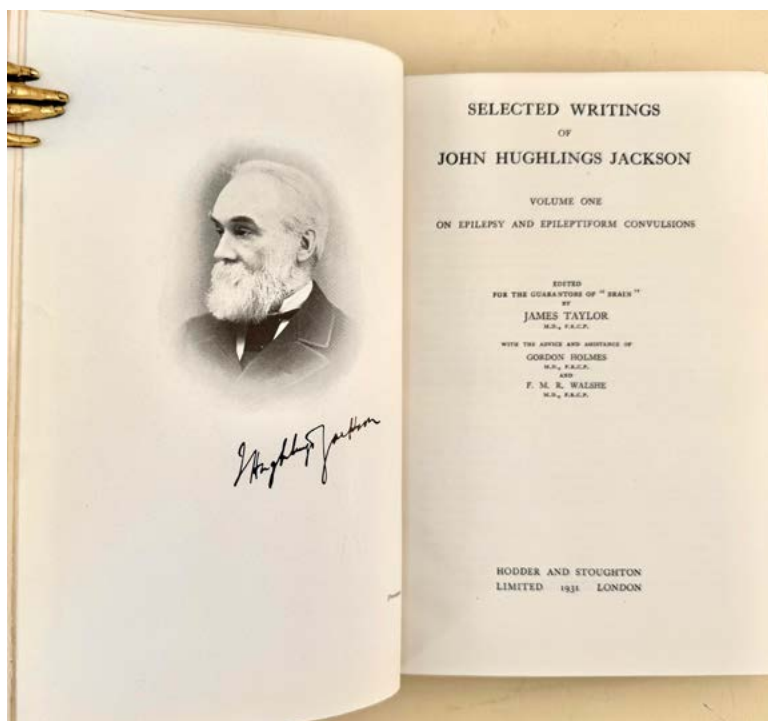




“Darwin’s Bulldog”

7. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). (1) Carte-de-visite photograph portrait by Elliott & Fry, showing Huxley in middle age. London, n.d. [ca. 1870]. Photograph measures 91 x 59 mm.; printed mount measures 104 x 63 mm. (2) Sketch of dog with Huxley’s autograph signature above. N.p., n.d. Approximately 145 x 95 mm. Together 2 items, archivally framed (frame measures 271 x 342 mm.). Fine. \$1500

Excellent photographic portrait of “Darwin’s bulldog,” a nickname commemorated in the accompanying signed sketch. The photography studio of Elliott & Fry was founded in 1863 by John Joseph Elliott and Clarence Fry; it specialized in photographs of Victorian social, political, artistic and scientific celebrities. 43465

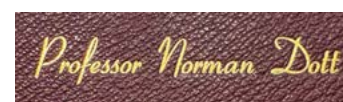
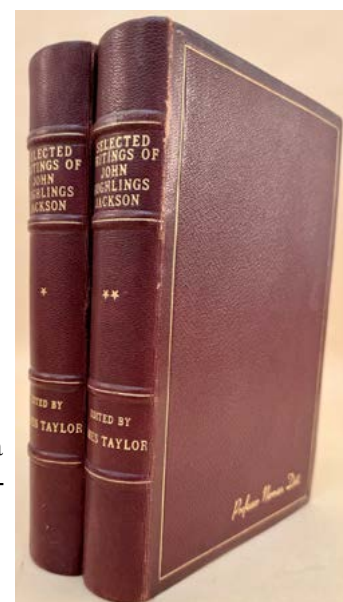


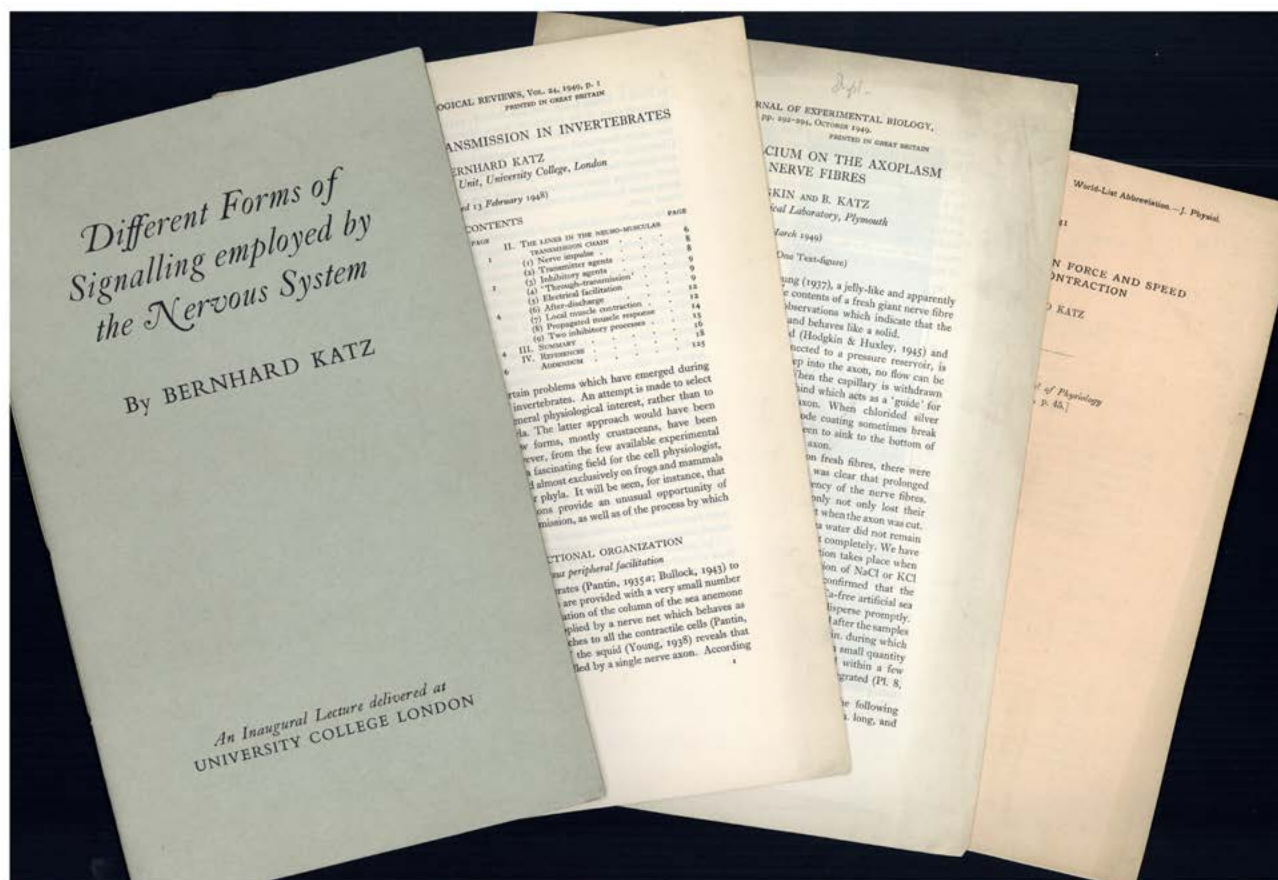
Presented to Norman Dott, Performer of the First Planned Intracranial Operation for Aneurysm

8. Jackson, John Hughlings (1835-1911). Selected writings of . . . edited . . . by James Taylor . . . with the advice and assistance of Gordon Holmes . . . and F. M. R. Walshe. 2 vols. xiv, 500; viii, 510pp. Frontispieces in both volumes. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1931-32. 246 x 161 mm. Full gilt-ruled and gilt-lettered morocco, top edges gilt, hinges slightly worn. Very good set. Presented by the Montreal Neurological Institute to neurologist Norman Dott (1897-1973), with Dott's name tooled in gilt on the front covers of both volumes and special dedication leaf (dated 1955) bound in the front of the first volume. \$1250

First Collected Edition of Hughlings Jackson's most important neurological works, including his key papers on epilepsy and epileptiform convulsions and the evolution and dissolution of the nervous system. Although Jackson was a prolific author, publishing over 300 papers on clinical neurology and neurophysiology, he never produced a larger textbook or monograph—a gap filled by this collected edition of his major neurological writings.

This copy was presented by the Montreal Neurological Institute to Norman Dott, one of the founders of the neurology department at the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of Dott's delivering the 20th Hughlings Jackson Memorial Lecture. Dott performed the first planned intracranial operation for aneurysm; see Garrison-Morton.com 4901. 51780





Nobel Prize Work on Nerve Transmission

9. Katz, Bernard (1911- 2003). Different forms of signalling employed by the nervous system. An inaugural lecture delivered at University College London 31 January 1952. London: H. K. Lewis, 1952. 8pp. Original printed wrappers. With”

The relation between force and speed in muscular contraction. Offprint from *J. Physiol.* 96 (1939). 45-64pp. Original printed wrappers. With:

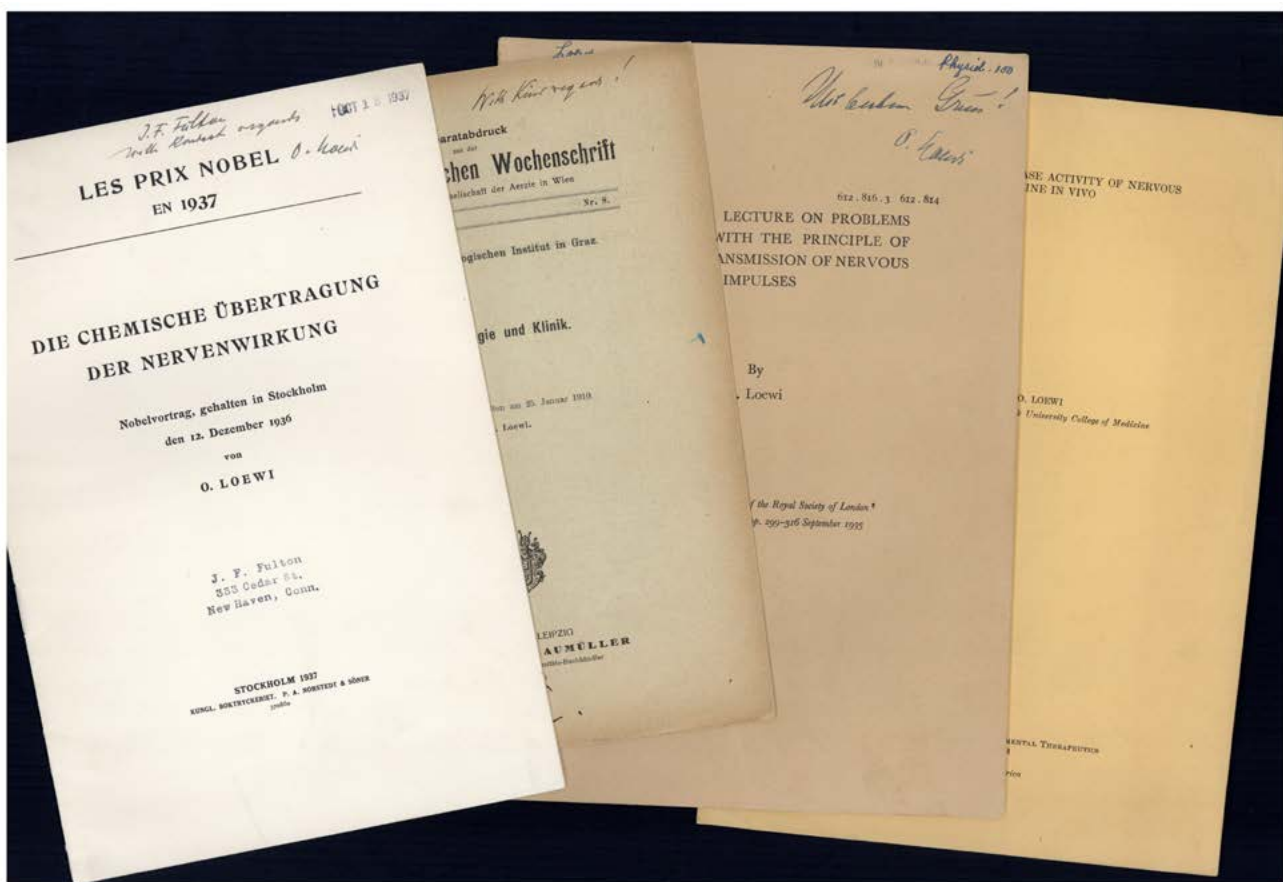
Neuro-muscular transmission in invertebrates. Offprint from *Biol. Reviews* 24 (1949). 20 [2]pp. Without wrappers (as issued?). With:

(with A. L. Hodgkin). The effect of calcium on the axoplasm of giant nerve fibres. Offprint from *J. Exp. Biol.* 26 (1949). 292-294pp., plate. Without wrappers (as issued?). With:

Together 4 offprints.

\$1250

First / First Separate Editions. In 1970 Katz shared the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine with Ulf von Euler and Julius Axelrod “for their discoveries concerning the humoral transmitters in the nerve terminals and the mechanism for their storage, release and inactivation.” In the 1950s Katz and his colleagues conducted a series of experiments that revealed the precise action of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, which was known to be the primary chemical that monitors nerve and muscle cell stimulation. They found that acetylcholine was constantly being released in small amounts from the end of neurons. Katz’s research served as a foundation for understanding the general workings of the entire nervous system, because the storage, release, and inactivation of acetylcholine was later discovered to be the same for other neurotransmitters. Garrison-Morton.com 1354.2. 38175



Nobel Prize Work Inscribed to John F. Fulton

10. Loewi, Otto (1873-1961). *Die chemische Übertragung der Nervenwirkung*. 8vo. 14pp. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1937. 247 x 167 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little soiled. *Loewi's presentation inscription* to physiologist / medical bibliographer John F. Fulton (1899-1960) on the front wrapper: "J. F. Fulton with kindest regards, O. Loewi." Fulton's stamp on front wrapper. With:

Loewi, Otto (1873-1961). Three offprints by Loewi, two of them inscribed by Loewi to Fulton; see below for titles. 8vo (various sizes). V.p., 1910-44. Original printed wrappers. With:

Fulton, John Farquhar (1899-1960). *The Nobel Prize in medicine 1936: Dale and Loewi and the previous Nobel Prize men in physiology and medicine*. Offprint from *New England J. Med.* 215 (1936). 8vo. 8 [1]pp. 228 x 154 mm. Original printed wrappers.

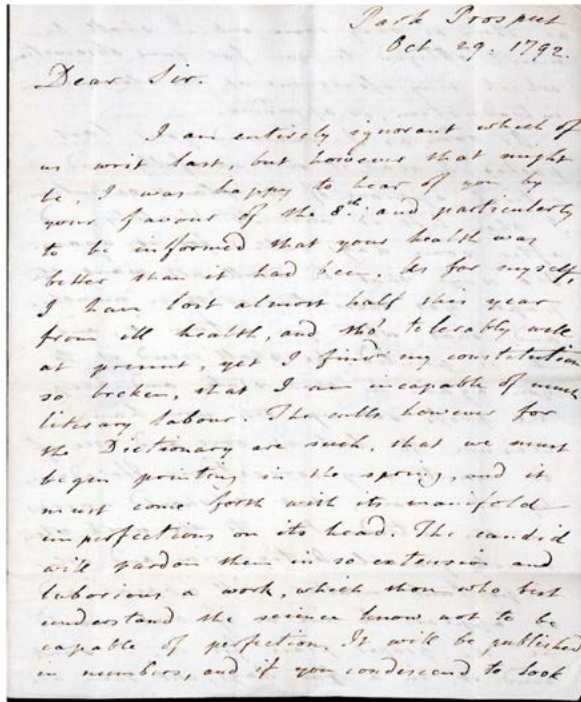
Together 5 items. Very good.

\$1500

First / First Separate Editions. Loewi's Nobel lecture on the chemical transmission of nerve action, delivered after his receipt of a share of the 1936 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his demonstration that cardiac nerves respond to chemical rather than electrical stimulus. Offered with offprints of three papers by Loewi—"Pharmakologie und Klinik (1910); "The Ferrier lecture on problems connected with the principle of humoral transmission of nervous impulses" (1935); and "Inhibition of cholinesterase activity of nervous tissues by eserine in vivo" (1944). Like the Nobel lecture, the first two of these bear Loewi's presentation inscriptions to physiologist / medical bibliographer J. F. Fulton. Also included here is Fulton's paper (not illustrated) briefly outlining Loewi's achievement, pointing out that the Nobel committee had "for the first time recognized pure pharmacology in its awards." Magill, *Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 425-31. 33855

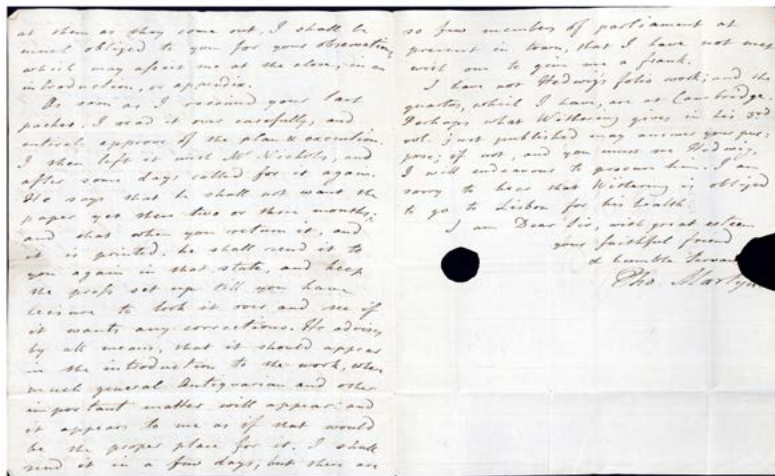
To Richard Pulteney Regarding Publications, and Referencing Hedwig and Withering

11. Martyn, Thomas (1735-1825). Autograph letter signed to Richard Pulteney (1730-1801).



Bifolium. 3pp. plus address. [London] Park Prospect, 29 October 1792. 229 x 191 mm. 2 lacunae where seal was cut (minimally affecting text), light soiling along folds, but very good. \$1500

From British botanist Thomas Martyn, professor of botany at Cambridge University (for 63 years!) and author of *Plantae cantabrigiensis* (1763) and *Flora rustica* (1792-94). The letter, to fellow botanist Richard Pulteney, touches on another of Martyn's works, *The Gardeners' and Botanists' Dictionary*, which was published in parts ("numbers") between 1797 and 1807. The letter also refers to an unnamed work by Pulteney, most likely his *Catalogue of Some of the More Rare Plants Found in the Neighbourhood of Leicester, Loughborough, and in Charley Forest*, which was published in the first volume of John Nichols's *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* (1795-1915). Pulteney was the author of *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus* (1781), the first English-language biography of that scientist; both he and Martyn were advocates of the Linnaean system of taxonomy. Martyn and Pulteney maintained a scientific correspondence for



over three decades, as noted by his biographer; see Gorham, p. viii.

I am entirely ignorant which of us writ last, but however that might be, I was happy to hear of you by your favour of the 8th; and particularly to be informed that your health was better than it had been. As for myself, I have lost almost half this year from ill health, and tho' tolerably well at present, yet I find my constitution so broken, that I am incapable of much literary labour. The calls however for the Dictionary are such, that we must begin printing in the spring, and it must come forth with its manifold imperfections on its head. The candid

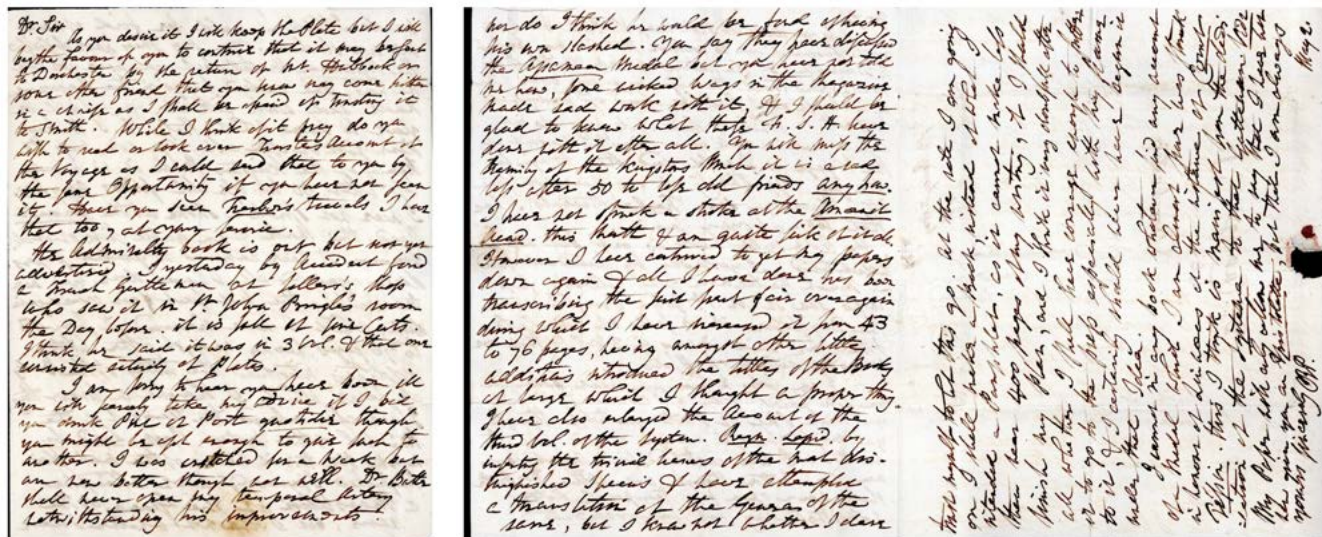
will pardon them in so extensive and laborious a work, which those who best understand the science know not to be capable of perfection. It will be published in numbers, and if you condescend to look at them as they come out, I shall be much obliged to you for your observations which may assist me at the close, in an introduction, or appendix.

As soon as I received your last packet, I read it over carefully, and entirely approve of the plan & execution. I then left it with Mr Nichols, and after some days called for it again. He says that he shall not want the paper yet these two or three months; and that when you return it, and it is printed, he shall send it to you again in that state, and keep the press set up till you have leisure to look it over and see if it wants any corrections. He advises by all means, that it should appear in the introduction to the work, where much general antiquarian and other important matter will appear: and it appears to me as if that would be the proper place for it. I shall send it in a few days, but there are so few members of Parliament at present in town, that I have not met with one to give me a frank [i.e., free postage].

I have not Hedwig's folio work; and the quartos, which I have, are at Cambridge. Perhaps what Withering gives in his 3rd vol. just published may answer your purpose; if not, and you must see Hedwig, I will endeavour to procure him. I am sorry to hear that Withering is obliged to go to Lisbon for his health.

I am [etc.]

"Hedwig" refers to the German botanist Johann Hedwig (1730-99), an expert on mosses who published several works on cryptogams. "Withering" refers to physician and botanist William Withering (1741-99), author of the famous *Account of the Foxglove and Some of its Medical Uses* (1785) announcing the effectiveness of digitalis in cases of heart disease. Withering suffered from a chronic disease of the chest (possibly tuberculosis) and spent several winters in Portugal for his health. Gorham, *Memoirs of John Martyn, F.R.S., and of Thomas Martyn, B.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.* (1830). 51802



"At the rate I am going I shall make a book . . ." on Linnaeus

12. Pulteney, Richard (1730-1801). Autograph letter signed to Dr. [William] Cuming (1714-88). Bifolium. 3pp. plus address. N.p., 2 May [1777]. 202 x 161 mm. Small lacuna in margin of one leaf where seal was removed (not affecting text), light soiling but very good. \$1500

From British physician and botanist Richard Pulteney, advocate for Linnaean taxonomy and author of *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus* (1781), the first English-language biography of that scientist. His correspondent was William Cuming of Dorchester, a physician and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; see J. Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. 9 (1815), pp. 588-589.

The main part of Pulteney's letter discusses his ongoing editorial work on the publications of Linnaeus, most likely done in preparation for the *General View*:

. . . I have not struck a stroke at the Amoen[itas] Acad[emicae] this month & I am quite sick of it all. However I have contrived to get my papers down again & all I have done has been transcribing the first part fair over again during which I have increased it from 43 to 76 pages, having amongst other little additions introduced the titles of the books at large which I thought a proper thing. I have also enlarged the account of the third vol. of the System[a] Regn[um] Lapid[um] by inserting the trivial names of the most distinguished species & have attempted a translation of the Genera of the same, but I know not whether I dare trust myself to let this go. At the rate I am going on I shall make a book, instead of what I intended a pamphlet, as it cannot make less than near 400 pages of my writing, if I should finish my plan, and I think it very doubtful after all whether I shall have courage enough to suffer it to go to the press especially with my name on it, & I certainly should never have begun it under that idea.

I cannot in any book whatever find any account of the Medal which I am almost sure was struck in honour of Linnaeus at the instance of Count Tessin. This I think is manifest from the dedication of the *Systema* to that gentleman . . .

The *Amoenitas Academicae* is a multi-volume work published between 1749 and 1790 consisting of the dissertations of Linnaeus's students; Linnaeus published the first seven volumes himself. The *Systema regnum lapidum* forms part of Linnaeus's *Systema naturae*; it contains Linnaeus's taxonomy of minerals, which has long since become obsolete.

Pulteney's letter also refers to Forster's *Voyage Round the World in His Britannic Majesty's Sloop, Resolution, Commanded by Capt. James Cook*, published in March 1777 (" . . . do you wish to read or look over Forster's Account of the Voyage as I could send that to you . . ."), and to the "Apamean medal," a third-century Hellenistic medal supposedly depicting the story of Noah and the Ark ("You say they have discussed the Apamean Medal but you have not told me how, some wicked wags in the [Gentleman's] Magazine made sad work with it, & I should be glad to know what these F[ellows of the] S[ociety of] A[ntiquaries] have done with it after all"). A paper on the medal, by Dr. Milles, was presented at the Society of Antiquaries on 27 February 1777. 51801

Legendary Rarity in the History of Plastic Surgery—Possibly Unique

13. Wales, James (1746/47 – 1795). Cowasjee a Mahratta of the cast of husbandmen . . . Engraving by R[obert] Mabon (d. 1798) after Wales. [Bombay, March 1794]. 394 x 298 mm.; plate mark measures 343 x 248 mm. Creased horizontally and vertically with a few minor marginal tears along folds, left and bottom margins trimmed to the platemark, light foxing and toning but very good. \$22,500

Extremely Rare, Possibly Unique, Legendary First Published Account of the Indian rhinoplasty operation best known from the famous "B.L." letter published in October 1794 in the Gentleman's Magazine (see Garrison-Morton.com 5735.1). "The earliest version of this report was a copperplate print published in folio in Bombay on March 20, the same year 1794" (Gnudi & Webster, p. 310); it predates the "B.L." letter by seven months.

The engraving is exceedingly rare—this is the first copy we have ever seen or handled in our six decades in the trade, and we have found no other copies recorded in either North American or European libraries. The Wellcome Library has only W. Nutter's engraving of Wales's Cowasjee portrait (also extremely rare), published in London in 1795.

Zeis, writing in the 1860s, cited only one copy of the Bombay print, which he found at the Bibliothek des Herzoglichen Collegium Anatomico-Chirurgicum in Braunschweig. A catalogue of the library published in 1865 lists the print on page 180 under no. 1633; the catalogue's preface includes the following note on p. vi:

Ferner wird hier der sehr seltene, 1794 in Bombay erschienene, Kupferstich aufbewahrt, welcher den kunstlichen Wiederersatz einer vorstümmelt gewesen Nase an dem Gesichte des Ochsentreibers Cowasjee darstellt. Derselben hat der Oberwundarzt Zeis in seinem Werke gebührend gewürdigt und davon etliche photographische Copien anfertigen lassen, welche einigen Bibliotheken zum Geschenke gemacht sind.

[Also kept here is the very rare copperplate engraving, published in Bombay in 1794, which shows the artificial replacement of a mutilated nose on the face of the bullock driver Cowasjee. The chief surgeon Zeis has paid due tribute to it in his work and had several photographic copies made of it, which have been donated to certain libraries.]

Whether the original print that Zeis saw, or the photographic copies he had made, still exist is uncertain. We have found no reference to the Bibliothek des Herzoglichen Collegium Anatomico-Chirurgicum dating beyond the first decades of the 20th century, nor have we found any record of Zeis's "photographic copies" of the engraving. During World War II Braunschweig was attacked by Allied aircraft in 42 bombing raids, and it is entirely possible that part or all of the collections at the Bibliothek were destroyed.



(Painted by J. Wales.)

Engraved by R. Hubert.



The Plate of wax when flattened.



- 1 Figure of the Skin taken from the forehead.
- 2 and 3 form the Ala of the new nose.
- 4 The Septum of the new nose.
- 5 The slip left undivided.

666 The Incision into which the edge of the skin is engrafted.



The Plate of wax in the form of the Nose.

COWASJEE A Mahralia of the East of Hindustan. He was a bullock driver with the English Army in the War of 1792 and was made a prisoner by Tippoo who cut off his nose and one of his hands. In this state he joined the Bombay Army near Seringapatam and is now a pensioner of the H. E. I. Company. For above 12 months he remained without a nose, when he had a new one put on by a man of the Brickmaker Cast near Poona. This operation is not uncommon in India and has been practised from time immemorial. Two of the Medical Gentlemen, Mr. Tho^s Eruse and Mr. James Findlay of the Bombay Presidency have seen it performed, as follows. A thin plate of wax is fitted to the stump of the nose so as to make a nose of a good appearance; it is then flattened and laid on the forehead: A line is drawn round the wax and the operator then dissects off as much skin as it covered leaving undivided a small slip between the Eyes. This slip preserves the circulation till an union has taken place between the new and old parts. The Cicatrice of the stump of the nose is next pared off and immediately behind this raw part an incision is made thro^u the skin which passes around both Ala and goes along the upper lip. The skin is now brought down from the forehead, and being twisted half round its edge is inserted into this incision; so that a nose is formed with a double hold above and with its Ala and Septum below fixed in the incision. A little Terra Japonica is softened with water and being spread on slips of cloth five or six of these are placed over each other to secure the joining. No other dressing but this cement is used for four days; It is then removed and cloths dipped in Ghree (a kind of butter) are applied. The connecting slip of skin is divided about the 25th day when a little more dissection is necessary to improve the appearance of the new nose. For five or six days after the operation the Patient is made to lie on his back and on the 10th day bits of soft cloth are put into the nostrils to keep them sufficiently open. This operation is very generally successful. The artificial nose is secure and looks nearly as well as the natural one nor is the scar on the forehead very observable after a length of time. The Picture, from which this Engraving is made, was painted in Jan^y 1794 ten months after the operation.

Zeis quotes an imprint line at the foot of the engraving: “Bombay. Published by J. Wales, as the Act directs 20. March 1794.” Our copy, *in which the entire platemark is visible*, does not include this imprint, even though there is ample room for it below the text. Zeis may have been in error, or our version of the plate may have been printed before the addition of the imprint.

Cowasjee, who worked for the British Army, had his nose and one of his hands cut off while a prisoner of Tipu Sultan during the third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92). In 1793 his nose was successfully reconstructed by an Indian surgeon using the so-called Indian or Hindu method, in which the surgeon builds a new nose from a live graft of skin cut from the patient’s forehead but left attached at the end nearest the nose. This method of rhinoplasty was then unknown in the West.

Two British surgeons stationed in Bombay, Thomas Cruso and James Findlay, observed Cowasjee’s operation and publicized the event in a local newspaper. Ten months later James Wales, a Scots artist living in India, documented Cowasjee’s post-surgical appearance in a portrait, which was then engraved by Robert Mabon and published in the present print.

Exactly why this operation was first published in England in a popular magazine rather than a surgical journal is unclear. However, that is what happened: News of Cowasjee’s rhinoplasty operation was first published in England via the “B.L.” letter to the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, whose author has been identified as British engraver Barak Longmate (1768-1836). Longmate undoubtedly had access to the Mabon engraving printed in Bombay, as the print’s descriptive text beneath Cowasjee’s portrait is virtually identical to that in the “B.L.” letter; the only difference, barring minor variations in punctuation and spelling, is the abbreviation “H.E.I. Company” in the engraving for the letter’s “Honorable East India Company,” and the name “Dr. James Findlay” instead of “Dr. James Trindlay.” The engraving’s text is unsigned but was likely written by one of the British surgeons observing the operation. *Catalog der Bibliothek des herzog. Collegium anatomico-chirurgicum zu Braunschweig* (1865), p. vi; no. 1633. Gnudi & Webster, *The Life and Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, pp. 309-310. E. Zeis, *The Zeis Index and History of Plastic Surgery* (tr. Thomas Patterson), no. 463. 51824

Finest Artistic Portrait of Wallace

14. Wallace, Alfred Russel (1823-1913). Lithographed portrait by **William Rothenstein**



(1872-1945), *signed by the artist in pencil in the lower right corner*. N.p., 1904. 382 x 257 mm. Traces of mounting on the verso, a few insignificant spots and smudges but very good. \$750

Excellent portrait of Alfred Russel Wallace, co-creator with Darwin of the theory of evolution by natural selection. The portrait shows the 79-year-old Wallace in profile, seated. The artist, William Rothenstein, is best known for his portraits of well-known people, more than 200 of which are now in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery (London); many of his paintings, including the important series documenting the Jewish quarter in London’s East End, are held by the Tate Gallery. This is the only portrait of Wallace by a famous artist. 51822