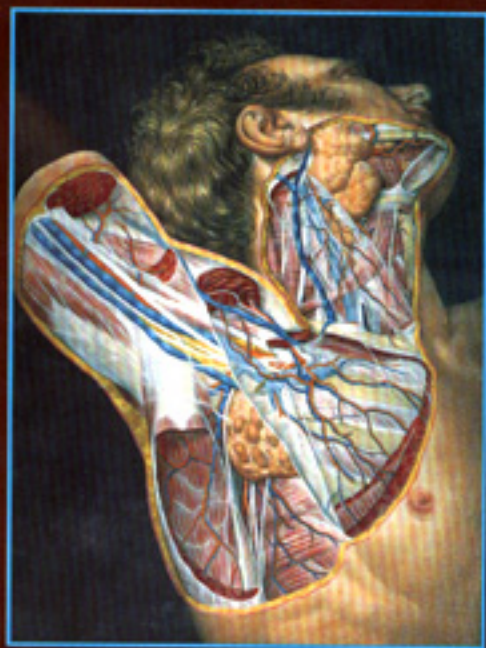


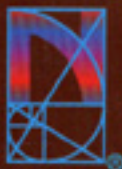
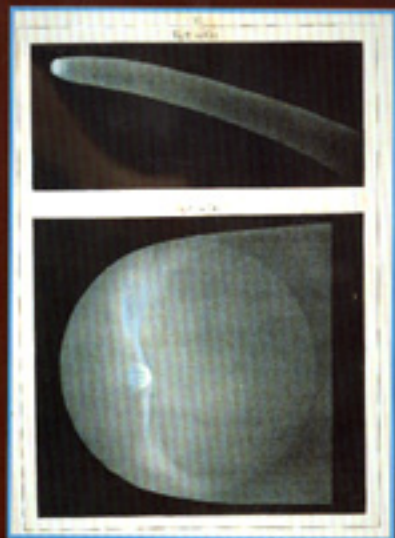
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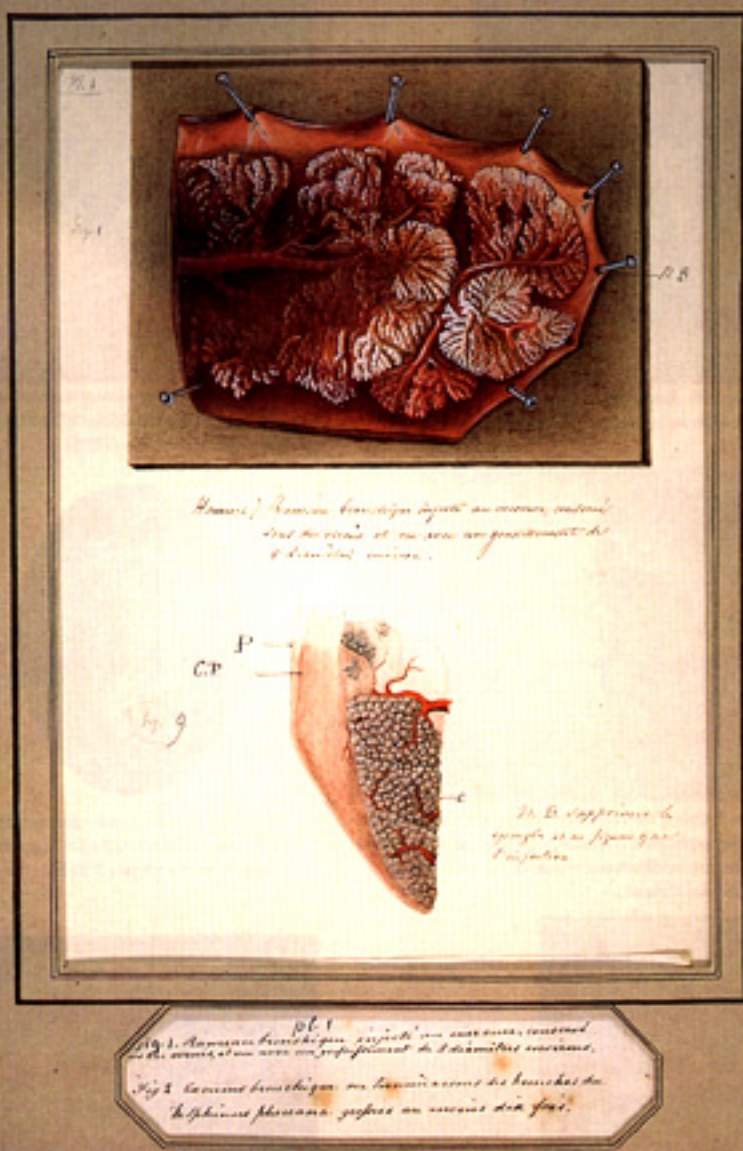


Fig. 1. No. 20. Anatomical structure of the human bronchial tubes and branches, one of 12 watercolors prepared by A. Jacquemart to illustrate Antoine P. E. Bazin's unpublished "De la structure du poumon de l'homme et des animaux vertébrés." The Bazin archive, containing over 600 pages, represents the largest collection of unpublished autograph manuscripts by a major scientist that we have handled in our 26 years of business.



Fig. 2. No. 198. Rowlandson's caustic caricature of an unscrupulous "resurrection man" (1811).



Fig. 3. No. 27. Striking plate of the pancreas, from the rare book-form edition of Bernard's *Mémoire sur le pancréas* (1856).



Fig. 4. No. 9. One of the 100 hand-colored plates from Anger's *Traité iconographique des maladies chirurgicales* (1865), the most comprehensive illustrated treatise on the treatment of fractures and dislocations.



Fig. 5. No. 134. Early color photograph by Léon Vidal, illustrating Lalle's *Leçons cliniques sur les teignes* (1878).



Fig. 6. No. 182. Original textile sample demonstrating one of Perkin's artificial dyestuffs derived from coal tar (1876).

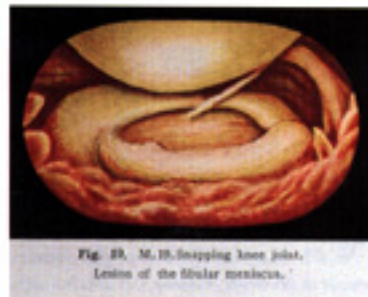


Fig. 9. M. B. Inspecting knee joint, Lenses of the fibular meniscus.

Fig. 7. No. 239. One of the earliest photographs made with the arthroscope, from Watanabe's *Atlas of Arthroscopy* (1957), the first work of its kind.

Catalogue 31

Classics of Science & Medicine

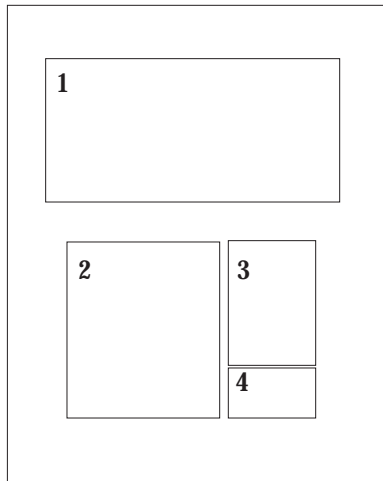
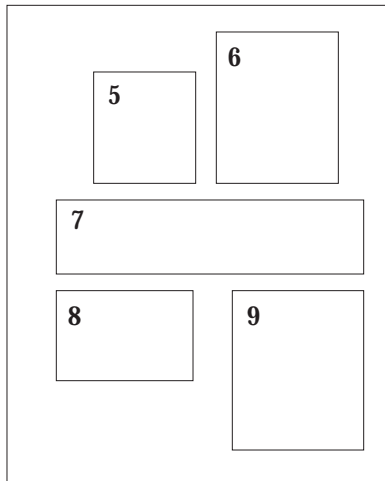
With 127 black & white and 7 color illustrations

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About our Cover . . .

The cover of Catalogue 31 features the following: (1) No. 132, Kuniوشي's "Medical Treatment for an Incurable Disease" (c. 1860) an outstanding medical-dental caricature by one of the masters of *ukiyo-e*; (2) one of the magnificent hand-colored lithographs from No. 36, Bourgerie & Jacob's *Traité complet de l'anatomie* (1866-68); (3) The front wrapper of No. 61, Daguerre's landmark *Historique de description des procédés du daguerreotype* (1839); (4) illustration of a 17th-century calculator based on "Napier's bones," from No. 205, Schott's *Organum mathematicum* (1668); (5) No. 96, Imogen Cunningham's signed photographic portrait of Anna Freud (1960); (6) Halley's comet as it appeared in 1835, from No. 229, Struve's *Beobachtung des Halleyschen Cometen* (1839), one of the most beautiful books on comets ever published; (7) No. 220, William Smith's rare hand-colored "Geological Section from London to Snowdon" (1817) measuring over four feet in length; (8) No. 102, "Metallic Tractors" (c. 1800) by James Gillray, one of the foremost English caricaturists of the 18th century; and (9) a beautifully colored plate of various limestones and marbles, from No. 133, Kurr's *The Mineral Kingdom* (1859).



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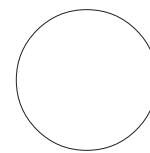
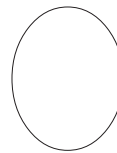
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Foundation Work of Neuropathology Presentation Copy in Original Boards

1. Abercrombie, John (1780-1844).
Pathological and practical researches on diseases of the
brain and the spinal cord. 8vo.
xv [1], 444pp. Edinburgh:
Waugh & Innes, 1828. 232 x
146 mm. (uncut). Original
boards, cloth spine with
printed paper label, spine
repaired, some wear to boards;
preserved in a cloth drop-back
box. Light foxing and browning,
but very good. *Abercrombie's
autograph presentation inscrip-
tion* on title: "Wt. best Compts.
from the Author." Recipient's
name *inscribed in Abercrombie's
hand* on front cover: "Mr. Gannon 10 Albany Ln."

\$2250

First Edition in English of the first textbook of neuropathology. G-M 2285.2. Abercrombie's *Pathological and Practical Researches* "may be considered to have originated the development of neuropathology itself. . . . This work, divided into four parts, consisted of clinical case descriptions and pathological findings, along with Abercrombie's comments in over 150 cases. . . . In the first part, 'Of the inflammatory affection of the brain,' meningal infection, abscesses and infection of various parts of the brain are clearly presented. The second part, 'Of the apoplectic affections,' includes a discussion of the current concepts of cerebral circulation as well as descriptions of the clinical course and various pathological findings. Many types of tumors and mass lesions are included in the third part, 'Of the organic diseases of the brain.' The fourth part, 'Of the diseases of the spinal cord and its membranes,' consists of accurate gross descriptions of diseases of the spinal cord, nerve roots and peripheral nerves" (Garrison / McHenry, p. 249). Abercrombie's work was originally published in a series of articles in the *Edinb. Med. Surg. J.* in 1818 and 1819; they were first collected into book form in 1821 in a German translation by C. Nasse. Wellcome II, p. 3. Behrman, "Congestion of the Brain," in Rose & Bynum, eds., *Historical Aspects of the Neurosciences* (1982), pp. 179-84, citing Abercrombie's work (p. 180) and in particular the discussion of cerebral congestion contained in his book's 100th case history. 34421

2. Abercrombie.
A.L.s. dated Edinburgh, 20th November 1820, to Dr.
Thomas H. Burder
(1789-1843). 4pp., incl.
integral address leaf. 251
x 202 mm. Creased where previously folded, light wear
along a few folds, light soiling, but very good, preserv-
ing Abercrombie's wax seal.

\$750

Excellent long letter congratulating Burder on the recovery of his health after a four-year illness. Abercrombie's correspondent was a London physician who "suffered from almost constant ill-health" (DNB); his article on "Headache," contributed to the *Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine*, was based largely on his own experience. 32459

3. Académie Royale de Chirurgie, Paris.
Mémoires. . . . Nouvelle édition. 5 vols., 4to. Engraved
frontispiece by C. N. Cochin *filz*, 89 plates. Paris:
Théophile Barrois, 1774-87 (Vol. I pubd. 1787, Vol. V
in 1774); Barrois's imprint on slips pasted over the
original imprints. 252 x 190 mm. Mottled sheep c.
1787, worn, rubbed, some hinges splitting. Minor
foxing & browning, but very good. \$2500

First Edition of Vol. V, later editions of the remaining volumes. The Académie Royale de Chirurgie, France's first surgical organization, was founded in 1731 by Mareschal and la Peyronie, whose combined efforts were responsible for liberating French surgery from the domination of the medical faculty. "The most important function of the Academy was its yearly publication of *Mémoires* from 1743 until 1774. These lengthy review articles were highly praised and valued for their wealth of practical information" (Rutkow, *Surgery: An Illustrated History*, p. 243). The *Mémoires* were also in part responsible for improving the education of the French surgeon, as shortly after the publication of the first number, a royal declaration was issued requiring prospective surgical candidates to obtain a master of arts degree from a French university in order to be able to profit fully from the efforts of the Académiciens.

The *Mémoires*, which went through numerous editions and translations, contained papers by the most important French surgeons of the time, including Daviel's landmark "Sur une nouvelle méthode de guérir la cataracte par l'extraction du cristalin" (G-M 5829), originating the modern method of cataract treatment by extraction of the lens; la Peyronie's "Mémoire sur quelques obstacles qui s'opposent à l'éjaculation naturelle de la semence" (G-M 4163; "Peyronie's disease") and le Dran's "Mémoire avec un précis de plusieurs observations sur le cancer" (G-M 2607), which abolished the humoral conception of the disease. Other contributors include Quesnay, Petit *père* and *filz*, Garengot, etc. 32130

4. Adams, Joseph (1756-1818).
Observations on morbid poisons, phagedaena and
cancer. 8vo. [4] iv, 328pp. London: J. Johnson, 1795.
206 x 130 mm. 19th cent. half sheep, marbled boards,
a little rubbed, bookplate removed from inner front
cover. Small inkstain in upper margins of the first half
of the book, otherwise fine. Wellcome Library with-
drawal stamp on verso title. \$1250

First Edition. In this work Adams makes the first scientific mention of cowpox as a preventive against smallpox, which he had learned about through conversations with the surgeon Henry Cline (see Fisher, *Edward Jenner*, p. 59). Adams was a close friend and biographer of John Hunter, and devoted a good part of his *Observations* to discussion and defense of Hunter's views on venereal disease. Adams' work

also includes sections on the clinical diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases (including yaws), his influential theory of cancer as a collection of hydatids formed in the scirrous gland, and a discussion of hereditary factors in disease, anticipating his fuller treatment of the subject in his *Treatise on the Supposed Hereditary Properties of Diseases* (1814; G-M 216.1), a founding work of medical genetics. Blake, p. 5 (imperfect copy). Wolff, *Science of Cancerous Disease*, p. 65. DNB. 34718

5. Adams.

Observations on morbid poisons, chronic and acute. 4to. [8], xxxix [1], 405 [1]pp. 4 hand colored engraved plates. London: W. Smith for J. Callow, 1807. 261 x 208 mm. Diced russia c. 1807, rebacked, corners and endpapers renewed. Minor foxing & browning, light vertical creases in plates where previously folded, but very good. \$950

Second and greatly enlarged edition of Adams' *Observations on Morbid Poisons, Phagedaena and Cancer* (1795), with additional chapters on leprosy, scabies, elephantiasis, infectious and epidemic diseases, etc., and including the first publication of the four remarkable hand-colored plates. These plates, which illustrate cases of leprosy and scabies, represent the first detailed color illustrations of skin diseases published in England, predating Willan's atlas which was published the following year. The first edition of Adams' book was an unillustrated octavo of 328pp. (see above). Adams observed many of these diseases on the island of Madeira, where he settled in 1796 after obtaining his medical degree at Aberdeen. Not in Ehring or Goldschmidt. 34720

6. Adrian, Edgar Douglas (1889-1977).

Archive consisting of the following: (1) Undated manuscript draft in Adrian's hand (apparently unfinished) on the work of Rudolph Magnus. 1-1/4pp., on 2 sheets measuring 283 x 219 mm. (2) Magnus, Rudolph (1873-1927). Cameron Prize lectures on some results of studies in the physiology of posture. Extract from *Lancet* 2 (1926), pp. 531-36; 585-88. G-M 663.1. (3) Quackery versus physical education. Offprint from *Manpower* 2 (1944-45). 44pp. Disbound. (4) Copy of letter from Dr. Mungo Douglas to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Carbon T.L. dated 19th November 1944. 4 pp., on sheets measuring 331 x 204 mm. (5) T.L.s. to Adrian from Ernst Jokl (b. 1907). 1 p., on sheet measuring 330 x 204 mm. (6) Carbon T.L. to Adrian from the office of the High Commissioner of South Africa, dated 12 August 1946, attached to carbon typed draft with ms. corrections probably by Adrian. 2pp. total, on 2 sheets measuring 202 x 165 mm. and 254 x 204 mm. respectively. Together 6 items. Ms. and typed sheets creased where previously folded, some soiling & fraying, rust-mark from paper clip on Adrian's ms., but on the whole very good. \$1000

Materials from the files of neurophysiologist E. D. Adrian, who shared the 1932 Nobel Prize in physiology / medicine with Sherrington for his investigations of the physical basis of sensation. The archive offered above relates to Adrian's proposed expert testimony in a suit involving the Australian quack F. M. Alexander, inventor of a system of postural gymnastics purportedly based on Rudolph Magnus's physiological researches on equilibrium and posture. Magnus had discovered that posture in decerebrated four-footed animals is maintained as a type of reflex action regulated by three nerve centers in the brain stem (see no. [2]). Alexander erroneously claimed that these nerve centers could be brought under conscious control by using his "postural gymnastics," and that those who learned to do so would experience all manner of health benefits.

No. (1) in the present archive appears to be Adrian's preliminary manuscript draft of expert testimony regarding the work of Magnus, prepared for use in the legal action triggered by publication of no. (3), a long editorial in the South African journal *Manpower* denouncing Alexander's system and recommending that it be suppressed. One of Alexander's followers, Dr. Mungo Douglas, was quoted in the *Manpower* article; no. (4) is a copy of his indignant response claiming that Alexander's claims were indeed supported by the work of Magnus. Adrian's expert testimony in this dispute was solicited by Ernst Jokl, founder of the science of sports medicine and expert on physical fitness; no. (5) is Jokl's letter to Adrian thanking him for his assistance, and no. (6) is a letter to Adrian from the office of the High Commissioner of South Africa enclosing a brief outline of the subject matter Adrian was expected to deal with in his testimony. Some phrases in the outline have been crossed out, probably by Adrian. See Magill, ed., *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, I, pp. 351-55. Debus for Jokl. 34505

7. Albinus, Bernhard Siegfried (1697-1770).

Academicarum annotationum liber primus [-octavus].

4to. 8 parts in 2 vols., variously paginated. 37 plates by Jan Wandelaar (1690-1757). Leiden: J. & H. Verbeek, 1754-68. 258 x 202 mm. Mottled sheep c. 1768, gilt spines, a little rubbed & worn. Light foxing & browning, but very good.

\$3000

First Edition. Includes Albinus's anatomico-physiological studies of the nerves, in which he attempted to discover their exact role in muscular contraction; also his efforts to find the smallest structural elements ("substantia elementaris") of the body. Albinus denied the existence of a "nerve liquid" (a concept supported by both Boerhaave and Haller) and did not believe that nerves played a primary role in muscular contraction, hinting here for the first time that the "movement principle" resided in the muscle fiber itself. He also denied that the body consisted entirely of vessels, and sought to find the body's

primal substance in its membranes. These views brought Albinus into a priority dispute with Haller; however, "it does seem an established fact that Albinus performed vitality experiments with membranes before Haller did . . . [and] it seems plausible that Albinus even stimulated Haller's efforts in this direction" (Punt, *Bernhard Siegfried Albinus*, p. 94; see also pp. 90-93). Blake, p. 9. Waller 336 (parts 1-3 only). 34298

The Work that Named Orthopedics

8. Andry, Nicolas (1658–1742).

L'Orthopédie ou l'art de prévenir et de corriger dans les enfans, les difformités du corps. 2 vols., 12mo. [2], 47, cxviii, 345, [3]; [2], vi, 365, [5]pp. Fronts. engraved by [J. B.] Guélard after A[ntoine] Humblot (d. 1758) & 14 engraved plates, mostly signed Guélard after Humblot. Paris: the widow Alix & Lambert & Durand, 1741. 170 x 100 mm. Mottled calf, gilt, ca. 1741. Light foxing & browning, but a fine set.

\$12,000

First Edition. G-M 4301. The work from which the specialty of orthopedics takes its name. Before Andry the field of orthopedics consisted of fractures and dislocations, and bone diseases. Andry was the first to note the active participation of muscles in producing deformities of the skeletal system, and to write a book on orthopedics as a preventive science (his title word, "orthopédie," was composed of French forms of the Greek words for "straight" and "child"). He stressed moderate exercise, posture improvement, mechanical aids and sensible clothing, but also made many observations on the pathologic states of the musculo-skeletal system of prime importance to the surgeon, which have formed the core of orthopedic surgery.

Although this is not frequently pointed out, under the rubric of correcting deformities, Andry considered deformities that fall in the province of the plastic and the oral surgeon, devoting his whole second volume, in fact, to the face: the chapters cover the face in general, expression, hair, forehead, brows, eyelids, eyes, nose, cheeks, lips, teeth, gums, mouth and speech.

Andry's book was finely illustrated in the elegant style characteristic of the best French book illustration of the period; the allegorical frontispiece and fourteen plates are probably all after drawings by Antoine Humblot, a particularly prolific book illustrator (see Benezit). The plates show how to sit reading, how to move heavy objects, suitable clothing for children, etc. The most famous plate shows a bent tree roped to a stake; this image has become the official symbol of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Peltier, *Orthopedics*, 20-

23. Norman, *Grolier Medical Hundred*, 42. [LeFanu], *Notable medical books in the Lilly Library* 112–113. Waller 418. Blake 15. Not in Osler or Cushing. 34638

100 Hand-Colored Plates of Fractures & Dislocations—Presented to Jules Émile Péan

9. Anger, Benjamin (b. 1838).

Traité iconographique des maladies chirurgicales . . . précédé d'une introduction par M. [Alfred A. L. M.] Velpeau [1795-1867]. 4to. [8] xiv, 398pp. 100 hand-colored lithographed plates by Frédéric-Michel Bion (b. 1811), J.-B. Leveillé and Émile Beau (b. 1810). Paris: Baillière, 1865. 276 x 204 mm. Half red morocco, marbled boards c. 1865, a little worn, small split in front hinge. Light marginal browning, a few fox-marks, otherwise fine. *Signed presentation inscription to surgeon / gynecologist Jules Émile Péan (1830-98):* "A Monsieur le Dr. Péan / Chirurgien des Hôpitals de Paris / Ex-Prosecteur de l'amphithéâtre / Témoignage de fraternelle amitié [the foregoing in a secretarial hand] / Benjamin Anger."

\$5000

First Edition. The most comprehensive illustrated treatise on the surgical treatment of dislocations and fractures ever published, containing 100 superbly lifelike hand-colored lithographs, each depicting a different type of fracture, dislocation or complication. The work begins with an historical introduction by the great French surgeon Velpeau, who had been Anger's teacher; it is dedicated to Velpeau, Serres, Laugier, Nélaton and Denonvilliers. Inexplicably, Anger's treatise is not discussed in the standard histories of orthopedics or surgery, and is absent from the standard medical bibliographies.

Anger presented this copy to Jules Émile Péan, one of the most important French gynecologists and surgeons of his time, and inventor of the hemostasis clamp that now bears his name. Péan performed the first known pylorectomy for carcinoma (1879), devised the *morcellement* method of removing tumors of the uterus (1886), performed a total prosthetic replacement of the shoulder (1894) and was the first surgeon to operate on diverticula of the bladder (1895). Hirsch. NUC NA 0324668 (ICJ, PPULC, PPCP, DNLM, NN). Benezit for artists. Rutkow, *Surgery: An Illustrated History*, p. 423 for Péan. 34538

See color frontispiece, fig. 4

10. Apollonius of Perga (fl. 3rd & 2nd centuries B.C.).

Conicorum libri quattuor. Edited and translated by Federico Commandino. Folio. [4], 114, [2], 36 ff. Bologna: Benacci, 1566. Bound with: Conicorum libri V. VI. VII. Translated by Abraham Echellensis; edited by Giovanni Alfonso Borelli (1608-79). Folio. [36], 415 pp. Florence: Cocchini, ad insigne Stellae, 1661. 287 x 193 mm. 18th cent. vellum, spine sl. wormed, 70 x 15 mm. fragment torn from lower edge of first book's

title, otherwise very good.

Library bookplate. \$8500

First Edition of Commandino's influential edition of the first four books of the *Conics*, *Editio Princeps* of books V-VII. Dibner 101. Horblit 4 (first work only). The culmination of classical Greek geometry. Apollonius was the first to determine all three curves generated by conic sections by the method of application of areas, and the first to give these curves their modern names of parabola,

hyperbola and ellipse. Only the first four books of the *Conics* survive in the original Greek; Books V-VII are extant in an Arabic version, the manuscript of which was acquired by the Medici family in the first half of the 17th century. Book VIII is lost.

The *editio princeps* of books I-IV (all that were known at the time) was published in Venice in 1537 in an inferior Latin translation by Giovanni Battista Memo. Commandino's excellent 1566 Latin edition added to the first four books the lemmas of Pappos of Alexandria, the commentaries of Eutocius of Ascalon and the two surviving works of the fourth century mathematician Serenus, along with the commentaries of Commandino himself. The DSB calls Commandino's edition "the most influential translation" of the *Conics*; it is for this reason that Dibner and Horblit chose it for their catalogues over the Memo version. Norman 57-58. DSB. Kline, pp. 97-99. 16312.

11. Arnaud [de Ronsil], Georges (1698-1774). *Memoires de chirurgie, avec quelques remarques historiques sur l'état de la médecine & de la chirurgie en France & en Angleterre*. 2 vols. in 1, 4to. [10], xvii [1], 404 [40]; [1] viii, 401-828 [28], 13 [1]pp. With numerous irregularly paginated insertions as usual. 23 engraved plates (some fold.). London: J. Nourse, 1768. 261 x 198 mm. Modern quarter calf, paste paper boards in period style. Occasional faint dampstaining, slight foxing & browning, tiny worm track in margins of 5 or 6 leaves, otherwise fine. \$1250

First Edition. After studying at the Ecole de Saint-Côme in Paris, Arnaud de Ronsil established himself in London, where he attained a brilliant reputation as a surgeon. He was particularly interested in hernia and in deformities of the genitals. The present work includes Arnaud's long illustrated "Dissertation sur les hermaphrodites," two memoirs on testicles (including one on problems of testicle descent peculiar to priests!), memoirs on hernias of the epiploon (omentum majus) and crura, and a French translation (entitled "Recherches sur les hernies de naissance") of chapter IX of William Hunter's *Medical Commentaries* (1762), which includes John Hunter's "Observations on the state of the testis in the foetus, and on the hernia congenita." Other chapters are devoted to aneurysms and various surgical instruments. Waller 475. 33918

12. Atkinson, James (1759-1839). *Medical bibliography*. A. and B. [all published]. 8vo.

[2] iv, 379 [1], vii [1]pp. Lithographed dedication leaf. London: John Churchill, 1834. 250 x 154 mm. Original moiré boards, cloth backstrip with paper label, corners a little worn. Minor foxing & soiling, but a fine copy. \$1000

First Edition. G-M 6754.1. Atkinson "is chiefly known by his 'Medical Bibliography,' of which the dedication is thus worded: 'To all idle medical students in

Great Britain sit—,' with a picture of that part of the human spinal column known as the 'sacrum.' The author's reason for attempting the work was: 'Wanting better amusement, and through mere accident, I stumbled upon the dry, dusty, tedious, accursed, hateful bibliography' (see p. 365). The subject undoubtedly deserves all these epithets, but Atkinson managed to write a book to which none of them can be truly applied. It is full of anecdote, humour and out-of-the-way information" (DNB). Atkinson was a friend of Laurence Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, whose style Atkinson "unconsciously imitated" (Ruhrah, p. 200). Atkinson published his work when he was 74, and probably never intended to continue it beyond the letter B. Some copies of the *Medical Bibliography* show the imprint "York: printed at the Gazette Office"; however, most copies were issued with a cancel title bearing the Churchill imprint as above. Ruhrah, "James Atkinson and his Medical Bibliography," *Ann. Med. Hist.* 6 (1924): 200-221. Osler 6874. 26413

Edited by Babbage

13. [Babbage, Charles (1791-1871)] Maseres, Francis (1731-1824). *Scriptores optici; or, a collection of tracts relating to optics*. 4to. 5 [3], 260, [199]-384, 139 [1]pp. Text woodcuts and diagrams. London: R. Wilks for Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, 1823. 265 x 209 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Occasional soiling, a few minor marginal dampstains, but very good. Bookplate and stamps of the Inner Temple Library. \$1750

First Edition. A collection of papers and extracts on optics from the works of Huygens, Descartes, James Gregory and Halley, edited by computer pioneer Charles Babbage. Maseres, a mathematician and popularizer of mathematical sciences, had begun collecting these works for publication thirty years previously, and had even had the majority of them printed at his own expense; however, other projects diverted his attention from the optics collection, and it was not until he was in his ninetieth year that Maseres engaged Babbage to complete the long-neglected scheme. Babbage's motive for undertaking the task may have been partly political: Maseres was Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, and Babbage at the time was attempting to interest the Chancellor of the Exchequer in funding his Difference Engine. Hyman, *Charles Babbage*, p. 257. DSB for Maseres. 34299

Presented to Antoine-César Becquerel

14. Babbage.

Observations on the Temple of Serapis. . . . 8vo. 42pp., adverts. 2 lithographed plates (1 partly hand-colored) & text illustrations. Privately printed, 1847. 222 x 138 mm. Original cloth, with gilt motif of temple on front cover, partly unopened. Light brown-ing, a few leaves carelessly opened, but very good.

\$5500

First Edition, Inscribed by Babbage on verso of endpaper: "A M. M. [sic] Becquerel [name effaced but still faintly legible] Membre de L'Institut de France from the Author." Babbage presented his observations on Serapis to the Geological Society in 1834, and an abstract of the paper appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Society the same year. However, Babbage did not allow a full publication of his paper until 1847, when he had it privately printed with some additions. Babbage's paper on Serapis marks the first full presentation of his celebrated theory of the movement of isothermal surfaces within the earth. Babbage's attempt to prove that large tracts of the earth's surface subside over time while other portions rise irregularly was important for Charles Lyell, who used the figure of the Temple of Serapis for the frontispiece to his *Principles of Geology*, and for John Herschel, who came up with the revolutionary theory of geosynclines, for which he and Babbage are often given credit together (see Marvin 47). As the key image for a certain kind of geological movement, the Temple of Serapis was later analyzed in great detail by Suess in his development of global tectonics. Babbage made his observations of Serapis on a volcano-viewing expedition, during which he also came up with the idea of using geothermal energy in industry.

This copy of the rare privately printed *Temple of Serapis* was given to physicist / electrochemist Antoine-César Becquerel (1788-1878), of the noted French scientific family whose members also include Henri Becquerel (1852-1908), discoverer of radioactivity. Antoine-César, Henri's grandfather, made important contributions to mineralogy, electricity and chemistry, investigating the electrical effects of compression and heat on minerals, synthesizing mineral substances, and demonstrating that electricity can be generated by the contact of dissimilar bodies only when the two bodies react together chemically, differ in temperature, or are rubbed together. Hyman 70-71; also DSB for Becquerel. Zittel 289-90, singling out Babbage's from among all other items on the Temple of Serapis as "a reference work of permanent value." Greene, *Geology in the Nineteenth Century* (1982) 104 ff., 184 ff. Van Sinderen 57. 32851

Most Powerful Formal Method for Describing Switching Systems before Boolean Algebra

15. Babbage.

Laws of mechanical notation. (For consideration.) 4to. 4pp. N.p., 1851. Unbound as issued. Without the lithograph print that sometimes accompanies copies of

this paper. Creased where previously folded, light soiling, 2 small marginal tears. Very good. \$2750

First Edition, and *rare*, with no copies noted in RLIN or OCLC, and only one copy (New York Public Library) cited in NUC. While designing his Difference Engine, Babbage developed a form of notation used in mechanical drawings to indicate the rest or motion of individual parts of a machine as that machine's motion progressed. Babbage's mechanical notation "provided a systematic method for labelling parts of a machine, classifying each part as fixed or movable; a formal method for indicating the relative motions of the several parts which was easy to follow; and means for relating notations and drawings so that they might illustrate and explain each other. . . . Although its scope was much wider than the logical systems, the mechanical notation was the most powerful formal method for describing switching systems until Boolean algebra was applied to the problem in the middle of the twentieth century" (Hyman, *Babbage*, p. 58). Van Sinderen 60, noting that Babbage prepared the present paper for distribution at the Great Exhibition of 1851, as a means of drawing attention to his Difference Engine, which had been excluded from the exhibition. 32852

16. Banks, Joseph (1743-1820).

A.L.s. to Arctic explorer William Scoresby (1789-

1857), dated March 13, 1818. 2pp., plus integral address leaf, original wax seal preserved. 225 x 184

mm. Creased where previously folded, address leaf a bit soiled, small lacuna where wax seal was broken, but very good. Docketed by the recipient on the address leaf. \$1500

Regarding Banks's inability to supply Scoresby with a dipping needle (i.e., an instrument for measuring the direction of the earth's magnetism) in time for Scoresby's next voyage to the Arctic. "I am sorry to tell you that after all the Enquiry I could possibly make I find it impossible to supply you with a dipping needle this season, if there were any old ones not too much damaged for use . . . they have been instantly seized upon by the discovery ships which being 4 in Number create an immediate demand for instruments of all kinds. . . ." Banks is here referring to the government-sponsored expeditions to the Arctic circle of 1818, which had come about largely because of Scoresby's correspondence to Banks during the winter of 1817-18 on the advisability of making a voyage of discovery to the polar seas. Scoresby was not part of this expedition, but made his own voyage to Greenland in the summer of 1818, and later in the year published a paper in the *Phil. Trans* (communicated by Banks) on the anomaly in the variation of the magnetic needle as observed on board ship (see Carter, *Sir Joseph Banks*, p. 205).

Banks, the noted patron of science, was president of the Royal Society from 1778 to 1820; earlier in his life, he served as naturalist on Captain Cook's first voyage. Banks met Scoresby in 1807, after the latter's discharge from the navy, and the two corresponded on scientific subjects until Banks's death. Scoresby was a Greenland whaler, and his voyages to the Arctic were made for commercial, not scientific purposes, but at the suggestion of Banks he began to make observa-

tions of natural phenomena and the natural history of the polar regions. His interest grew, and by the time of the present letter Scoresby "was continually occupied with the problems of actic geography, meteorology, and magnetism, and contributed numerous papers to the 'Proceedings' of the Wernerian Society" (DNB). DSB. 33677

Refrigeration Anesthesia

17. Bartholin, Thomas (1616–80).

De nivis usu medico observationes variae. Accessit D.

Erasmi Bartholini (1625–98) de figura nivis dissertatio, cum operum auctoris catalogo. 8vo. [24], 232, [8], [6], 42, [16]pp. 1 engraved plate. Copenhagen: Haubold, 1661. 152 x 92 mm. Boards c. 1661, a little rubbed, spine and corners repaired; quarter morocco slipcase. Browned throughout and with some foxing, due to poor quality paper, but very good.

\$4000

First Edition. G-M 5645.90. The first work after Avicenna to discuss refrigeration anesthesia. The Neapolitan surgeon Marco Aureliano Severino (1580-1656) reintroduced the use of snow and ice as an anesthetic agent in the seventeenth century, and his Danish pupil Thomas Bartholin described Severino's methods in this work as follows: "Before employing the cautery on wounds in various parts of the body, apply snow to dull the sensation. . . . To avoid gangrene Severinus had us apply the medication [snow] in narrow parallel lines; after a quarter of an hour the feeling would be deadened and the part could be cut without pain" (quoted in Robinson, p. 40). Refrigeration anesthesia was employed successfully in amputations in the nineteenth century by Larrey, and as recently as 1941 Dr. Frederick M. Allen reported on the use of cold as the sole anesthetic in 43 amputations of the lower extremities. Added to Bartholin's work is a treatise on the shape of ice crystals by his younger brother Erasmus; Reynolds 311 calls this the earliest treatise on crystallography, antedating Boyle's work on gems by eleven years. Also included is a bibliography of Bartholin's published works. Robinson, *Victory over Pain*, pp. 40; 298-303. Krivatsy 815. Waller 726. Wellcome II, p. 107. Osler 1923, 1933, 1956 (citing each section of the work separately). 34704

First American Contribution to Anesthesia—Presentation Copy

18. Barton, William P. C. (1786-1856).

A dissertation on the chymical properties and exhilarating effects of nitrous oxide gas. . . . 8vo. xviii [2], 95 [1]pp. Philadelphia: for the author at the Lorenzo Press, 1808. 232 x 155 mm. (uncut). Original marbled

wrappers, worn & spotted, spine chipped; in a cloth box. Some foxing & soiling, edges a little frayed, but very good.

Author's presentation

inscription on flyleaf: "To Lieut. Thomas Brown, with the compliments of The Author. April 30th, 1808."

\$5000

First Edition. Barton's medical thesis, written when he was 21 years old, contains a brilliant description of the exhilarating sensations experienced while inhaling nitrous oxide gas, and was at least partly responsible for promoting the use of nitrous oxide as a recreational drug in America during the first half of the 19th century. Barton agreed with Davy that "this gas has the power of removing intense physical pain," and believed it should be universally recommended to physicians. Barton later became an important figure in American medicine—he was the first chief of U. S. Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, as well as the author of *Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States* (1817-19), one of the first two botanical books with colored illustrations published in this country (see G-M 1841). Austin 144. Fulton & Stanton I.10. Smith, *Under the Influence*, pp. 32-33. 34345

19. Baxter, Jedediah H. (1837-90).

Statistics, medical and anthropological . . . derived from records of the examination for military service in the armies of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion. 2 vols., 4to. [4] lxxxvii [1], 568 (numbering irregular); xxviii, [2], 767 [1]pp. 60 graphs and 11 color folding maps. Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1875. 293 x 227 mm. Orig. cloth, covers spotted, but very good.

\$450

Only Edition of Baxter's great study of the results of the medical examination of more than a million men enrolled in the Union Army during the Civil War. This undoubtedly represents the largest collection of comprehensive medical statistics compiled in America during the 19th century. 10720

Pulmonary Anatomy & Pathology—Circa 600 Pages of Unpublished Autograph Manuscripts with 12 Watercolor Paintings

20. Bazin, Antoine-Pierre-Ernest (1807-78).

A collection of autograph manuscripts, drawings and watercolor paintings on the lungs and their diseases, as listed below. [Paris, 1836-c. 1842] Various sizes. 1 ms. in original wrappers, torn & chipped; the remaining mss. in original unbound state, some soiling and browning, edges of some leaves a little frayed, a few marginal tears. 5 of the watercolors mounted; the remainder loose.

\$27,500

Bazin, the son and grandson of physicians, was born in 1807 in the small town of St. Brice-sous-Bois. He studied medicine in Paris, where “he was taught by Dupuytren, Honoré, Rostan, Bricheteau, Delarocque, Maury, Biett, and crowned his internship by obtaining the gold medal at the end of a remarkable examination” (Baudot, p. 176). He received his doctorate in medicine in 1834 with a thesis entitled *Recherches sur les lésions de poumon dans les fièvres dites essentielles* (Researches on lesions of the lung in “essential” fevers), and might then have begun on a career commensurate with his remarkable abilities. However, Bazin’s unfortunate “utter lack of tact in dealing with influential colleagues” (Besnier, quoted in Crissy & Parrish, p. 150) caused him to be passed over in the *agrégé* examinations of 1835 and 1838, which prevented him from obtaining a teaching post in a university or *lycée*. These failures were so discouraging that Bazin abandoned all further efforts in that direction, instead spending the next several years in relative poverty and obscurity, struggling to advance his medical career both in private practice and at various hospitals. Bazin also attempted during this time to found two medical periodicals—*l’Institut médical* (first issue 1839) and *Répertoire des études médicales* (first issue 1848); however, both of these ventures were almost immediate failures, due largely to Bazin’s lack of capital.

This difficult period in Bazin’s life ended in 1847, when he was appointed to a post at the Hôpital St. Louis. He remained at St. Louis until his retirement at age 65, and it is there that he began the brilliant dermatological studies for which he is now known. He constructed an elaborate “diathetic” system of dermatologic thought based on the idea that skin disorders were not diseases as such but only the visible manifestations of a few underlying pathological states; this theory enjoyed wide acceptance in France and Great Britain prior to the rise of the germ theory of disease in the 1870s. Bazin published over a dozen books on dermatological subjects, the most important being his influential *Leçons théoriques et cliniques sur les affections cutanées de nature arthritique et dartreuse* (1860); these, coupled with his great skills as a clinician and teacher, made him one of the great dermatological authorities of his age. His name survives today in the term “Bazin’s disease,” an alternative name for erythema induratum (see G-M 4051).

Although quite prolific in the years after 1850, when his fortunes were secure, Bazin published almost nothing in the unsettled and virtually undocumented period of his life between 1835 and 1847. A search of the sources available to us, including the online databases, NUC and contemporary obituaries (see below), has turned up references only to the two failed periodicals, his *agrégé* theses (*Quels sont les caractères distinctifs de la contagion et de l’infection* [1835] and *Déterminer ce qu’il faut entendre par maladies lymphatiques* [1838]), and two unnamed memoirs on the structure of the lung (1836) and the connection between the spinal cord and spinal nerves (1840), both of which are mentioned only in a footnote to Baudot’s obituary (p. 177). However, these twelve “lost” years were a more productive period for Bazin than the record of his publications indicates—the group of unpublished manuscripts and drawings offered here, which date from between 1839 and circa 1842, show that Bazin continued to rework and expand his writings on the lung, hoping to make his name as a specialist in pulmonary comparative anatomy and pathology. Although far more obscure than his later dermatological researches, Bazin’s investigations on the lung are of great interest, particularly since they date from a time when common pulmonary illnesses were beginning to be diagnosed with precision, thanks to Laennec’s stethoscope (1819).

This manuscript collection is made up of the following:

(1) *Recherches sur la structure intime du poumon de l’homme et des animaux vertébrés, suivis de considerations sur les fonctions et la pathologie de cet organe* (Research on the interior structure of the lung in man and vertebrates, followed by thoughts on the functions and pathology of this organ). June 3, 1839. Autograph notebook of 56 pages in folio, extensively revised by the author with erasures, pastings, notes, etc., dedicated to the history and criticism of the opinions of medical authors from antiquity to the nineteenth century, and submitted to the Institut Royal de France, whose stamp appears on the title. Also on the title is a note in the hand of noted French neurologist Marie Jean Pierre Flourens (1794-1867), a commissioner of the Institut: “Mrs. Duménil, de Blainville, Serres, Flourens: Commissaires.” This and the following memoir may have been written for publication in the *Mémoires* of the Institut; however, Bazin’s name does not appear at all in the *Mémoires* indexes for the period 1836-57, and we have every reason to believe that it is unpublished.

(2) The interior structure of the lung in man and vertebrates. Second memoir presented to the Institute. 2 undated autograph notebooks of 15 and 13 pages in folio, with corrections, pastings, etc. as above, representing two parts of the manuscript. “Commissioners Blainville, Flourens, Serres” inscribed in another hand on p. 1 of Part 2.

(3) 12 watercolors (from 2 to 5 drawings per page), by Albert Jacquemart (1808-75), dated 1836, representing both gross and fine anatomical structures in the lung and other respiratory apparatus with notes and commentary by Bazin: windpipe of a gazelle injected with mercury; lung of a kestrel and a pigeon; lung of a Muscovy duck; lung of a girl who died at the Hôtel-Dieu in March 1836; man, bronchial branches/tubes injected with mercury; bronchial endings of a 4-month old fetus; bronchial endings of a calf’s lung; lung of an otter, etc. At least six of the drawings were prepared to illustrate the second part of Bazin’s “De la structure du poumon de l’homme et des animaux vertébrés” (no. 2); the drawings are referenced in marginal notes in the manuscript. Included with the Jacquemart watercolors are an unsigned watercolor and three black pencil drawings without captions. For Jacquemart, see Benezit VI, p. 51.

(4) *Recherches sur la structure intime des organes respiratoires*. 40pp. in folio, unbound. Undated, but not earlier than 1841, since a bibliographical citation on the first page refers to a book published in that year. A scholarly review and critique of medical writings on the lung from antiquity to the time of writing; among the authors discussed are Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Galen, Empedocles, Vesalius, Harvey, Malpighi, Willis, Ruysch, Bidloo, Duverney, Haller, John Hunter, Soemmerring and Reisseisen.

(5) Breathing apparatus of the lion. Autograph manuscript of 20pp. in folio and in quarto with 5 drawings by the author in pencil and ink: posterior bronchial plexus, anastomosis of the bronchial artery with the pulmonary artery, etc. Numerous corrections by the author. In a paper folder which contains a portion of another manuscript by Bazin entitled “De la structure intime des organes respiratoires des animaux vertébrés,” and beginning “Il y a presque vingt cinq ans que j’ai co[m]mencé cette étude. . . .” (It has been 25 years since I began this research. . . .) Right margin of this ms. page trimmed, affecting text.

(6) A large collection of notes on lectures and dissections, in a paper folder entitled “Notes sur l’appareil respiratoire” (Notes on the respiratory apparatus). Undated, but 1842 or later. Circa 500 pages in quarto, mostly filed in 42 sub-groups, each with its own folder; there

are also several loose unfiled sheets. Most of the sub-groups are devoted to authors: Aristotle, Plato, Galen, Empedocles, Harvey, Aranzio, Malpighi, Lower, Hunter, Cuvier, Laennec, Seymour, Mayo, Tiedeman, Spallanzani, Poli, Bourguery, Milne-Edwards (whom he criticizes for not having been aware of the “rather numerous preparations that I left in the comparative anatomy collections in 1839”), etc. The remaining groups contain dissection notes: procedures used on a very young human embryo; pleurisy; bird autopsies; notes on the breathing apparatus of several mammals (with some sketches). Also included in this document is the manuscript of the first lesson of a zoology course taught by Bazin. All of the materials in (6) were probably written in preparation for various lecture courses taught by Bazin during the 1840s or later; Crissey (p. 151) notes Bazin’s habit of opening each year’s *Leçons* with a caustic and contemptuous survey of the work of his predecessors.

Some of the manuscripts described above may have been intended for publication in one or the other of Bazin’s failed medical journals, both of which are extraordinarily rare: neither is cited in NUC, or in the OCLC or RLIN databases. Besnier, in his obituary of Bazin, stated that he knew of only one copy of Bazin’s *Institut médical* (at the Bibliothèque Nationale); he also noted that the later *Répertoire des études médicales* ceased publication after only six issues. Baudot, “Le Docteur Bazin, sa vie et ses oeuvres,” *Arch. gén. méd.*, 7th series, 1 (1879): 175-98. Besnier, “Éloge de P.-A.-E. Bazin,” *Annales de dermatologie et de syphilographie* 9 (1877-78): 467-79. Crissey & Parrish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the 19th Century* (1981) pp. 150-62. 32927

See color frontispiece, fig. 1

21. Beattie, William (1793-1875).

Switzerland. Illustrated in a series of views taken



expressly for this work by W[illiam] H[enry] Bartlett, Esq. [1809-54]. 2 vols., 4to. [2] iv [2], 188; [4], 152pp. Added engraved titles in each volume, 106 steel-engraved plates after Bartlett, fold. lith. map of Switzerland. London: George Virtue, 1836. 272

x 207 mm. Handsomely bound in full red morocco gilt c. 1836, a.e.g., a little rubbed, front hinge in Vol. I cracking. Lightly browned, some foxing to plates, but very good. \$1750

First Edition. “The heyday of engraving on steel was the second quarter of the nineteenth century. . . . The indefatigable Bartlett was the chief producer of volumes of steel-engraved views. For many years he ranged through two continents making or collecting drawings. . . . Collectors not seeking representations of familiar scenes will probably find the grandeur of his Swiss subjects most appealing” (Ray, *Illustrator & the Book in England*, pp. 40-42). *Switzerland* is just one of the many illustrated travel books produced by Bartlett in collaboration with his friend and fellow traveller Dr. William Beattie; their works enjoyed great popularity in the 19th century. Ray 65. DNB. 33633

Gunshot Wounds

22. Beck, Bernhard von (1821-94).

Über die Wirkung moderner Gewehrprojectile. . . . 4to.



[8] 88pp. 43 photoengraved plates. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1885. 322 x 245 mm. Original cloth elaborately stamped in gilt and blind, spine worn, a few minor dampstains. Occasional minor staining, but very good. Ownership signature on title. \$2250

First Edition. An exhaustive study of the effects of gunshots—particularly the armored shells manufactured by Lorenz—on both living and inanimate objects. The work contains two main sections: the first investigating the effects of various types of bullets on wood, iron, corpses and living animals; the second analyzing the factors—temperature, recoil, etc.—that influence the power of gunshots. Several of the plates illustrate gunshot-caused trauma to bone, tissue, etc.; Beck’s work may be the first to reproduce photographs of gunshot wounds and their pathology. The 43 plates were printed by the “Lichtdruck” or photogravure process; each contains from three to thirty figures. Beck, a German army physician, wrote several works on gunshot wounds and military surgery. *Scarce*—NUC, OCLC and RLIN together list only 5 copies in North American libraries (NLM, HMS, ICI, PPC, PPULC). NUC NB 0234640. 34381

Bell on the Hand

23. Bell, Sir Charles (1774-1842).

The hand, its mechanism and vital endowments as evincing design. 8vo. xv [1], 288pp. Text illustrations after the author’s drawings. London: Pickering, 1833. 215 x 135 mm. 19th cent. half calf, rubbed. Minor foxing, but very good. 19th century bookplate.

\$1000

First Edition of one of the great classics on the hand, touching on the hand’s anatomy, physiology, bio-mechanics, comparative anatomy, sense of touch, kinesthetics, adaptive importance, etc. “In this work, Bell compared the upper extremity of man to that of the animals, and he graphically described and illustrated the principles of anatomy as related to function. [The book] is beautifully written and well worth being used as an introductory book for young residents in reconstructive surgery” (Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, p. 29; also 28-30). Gordon-Taylor, *Charles Bell*, 56. DSB. 34696

24. Bergonier [Auguste Léon Philip].

Le guide maternel ou médecine pratique de la mère de famille. 8vo. [4], 416pp. Hand-colored lithographed frontispiece and 5 plates, each with tissue guard. Paris: Librairie Française et Anglaise de Truchy [etc.], 1842. 214 x 132 mm. Modern velveteen & moiré endleaves, original brass clasps, cornerpieces and spine decorations (clasp on lower cover detached but present). Plate leaves browned, frontispiece slightly creased, but fine. *Author's signed presentation inscription* on verso of half-title: "Hommage d'estime et de respect offert par l'auteur à M. de Salvandy, Bergonier D. méd." \$2500

First Edition, and *rare*, with no copies in NUC and only the University of Minnesota copy cited in OCLC and RLIN. An elegantly produced pediatric handbook written for mothers of families, covering pregnancy, birth and early childhood. In the back is a formulary containing recipes for various herbal remedies such as cough syrup, tonics, sleeping potions, ointments, vermifuges, etc. Bergonier advocated maternal breast-feeding (saying that women who did so preserved the beauty of their breasts better than those who did not), and also recommended pap made from malted grain. It appears that presentation copies of Bergonier's work were bound in green velvet with silk moiré endleaves and brass fittings; the Drake collection includes a copy so bound, presented to the Empress Eugénie. Our copy, also a presentation, is bound in a modern recreation of this special binding, which preserves the original hardware. The recipient of this copy may have been Narcisse Achille Salvandi (1795-1856), who in the 1840s served as France's ambassador to Spain and to Turin. *Nurturing Yesterday's Child: A Portrayal of the Drake Collection of Paediatric History*, pp. 79, 109. 33705

Rare Presentation Copy of the First Edition

25. Bernard, Claude (1813-73) & Huette, Charles.
Précis iconographique de médecine opératoire et
d'anatomie chirurgicale.

8vo. [4] xxvi [2], 488pp.
Engraved frontispiece of
Vesalius with printed
tissue guard, issued only
to subscribers, 113



engraved plates printed in sepia and hand-colored.
Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1846. 188 x 117 mm.
Quarter calf, gilt spine ca. 1846, repaired; in a half
morocco box. Lightly foxed throughout, but very good.
*Presentation copy, inscribed by the authors on the half-
title: "A mon ami / A. Molinard / Cl. Bernard Ch.
Huette."* \$7500

First Edition, and *rare in commerce*. Bernard and Huette's influential surgical textbook was one of the first of its kind to enjoy a world-wide market, and was still being reprinted at the end of the 19th century. Presentation copies of the first edition are extraordinarily rare; *this is the only one that we have ever seen!* Blocker, p. 34. 33317

26. Bernard.

A.L.s. to M. Cap, dated 25 février 1850. 1-1/2pp. plus
integral address leaf. 212 x 136 mm. Creased where
previously folded, minor foxing & soiling, but very
good. \$1500

Regarding the submission of an article to an unnamed journal, presumably edited by M. Cap: "I have sent the medical review article for the next number to the printers. I must leave today for 8 or 10 days to go see my mother, who is very ill. I will thus not be able to correct the proofs. I ask you to give them a glance during my absence. . . ." Bernard also asked his correspondent to send him current issues of the *Revue médicale*, the *Revue médico-chirurgicale* and the "Journal des conn[aissances] médico-chirurgicales," so that he might recast the medical review article into a different form, "which I believe will be very profitable for your journal." We have not been able to discover which article Bernard is referring to here. 34278

The Rare Separate Edition

27. Bernard.

Mémoire sur le pancréas et sur le rôle du suc pancréatique
dans les phénomènes digestifs. . . . 190pp. 9 litho-
graphed plates (4 hand-colored) on 5 sheets. Paris: J.-B.
Baillière, 1856. 270 x 213 mm. Original printed stiff
wrappers, cloth spine, somewhat foxed. Some light
foxing but a fine copy. \$5000

First Edition in Book Form. G-M 1000.1 (journal article). The final and most complete statement of Bernard's first major physiological discovery—the role of the pancreas in digestion, particularly its function in the breakdown and absorption of fats. Bernard was the first to demonstrate that pancreatic juice acted upon fats by a saponification process; i.e., the breakdown of fats into fatty acids and glycerine. Bernard's monograph was published the same year as a paper in the *Suppl. C. R. Acad. Sci. (Paris)* 1 (1856), pp. 379-563. The book-form edition was very small. DSB. Grmek 163. Norman 202. Norman / Grolier 67b. Olmsted & Olmsted, *Bernard*, pp. 54-59. 34756

See color frontispiece, fig. 3

*Masterpiece of Baroque Anatomy—
Large Paper Copy*

28. Bidloo, Govert (1649-1713).

Anatomia humani corporis, centum et unumque tabulis,
per artificiosiss. G[érard] de Lairese [1640-1711] ad
vivum delineatis. Large folio. [68]ff., unpaginated.
Engraved title (f. [1]), engraved portrait of Bidloo by
Abraham Bloteling (1640-90) after Lairese, 105
engraved plates after Lairese, probably engraved by
Bloteling (plate 23 folding, plate 10 as 2 separate facing
plates in this copy, rather than as one large folding plate
made by joining the 2 sheets—this unusual feature is
made possible by the exceptionally tall height of this

copy). Amsterdam: viduae Joannis a Someren, haeredum Joannis a Dyk, Henrici & viduae Theodori Boom, 1685. 630 x 351 mm. Full plum morocco gilt ca. 1685, a.e.g., gilt coat of arms in center of each cover, rebaked preserving original backstrip, a few corners repaired, some rubbing & spotting; preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Lacuna in text leaf 2G repaired with loss of a few words on verso, small tear in plate 23 repaired, light soiling & spotting, but a very good and *exceedingly tall large paper* copy. Bookplate of Fenwick Beekman. **Sold**

First Edition. G-M 385. Bidloo's atlas is considered the finest of the Baroque period, and one of the greatest artistic anatomies of all time. The 105 plates were drawn by the painter Gérard de Lairesse, under whose influence the French style of Poussin and Lorraine became dominant in Holland. Despite imperfections from the point of view of dissection, the anatomical studies reflect much that is good, including early depictions of skin and hair from observation with a microscope.

Considered as an artistic meditation on anatomy, Lairesse's designs are a total departure from the idealistic tradition inaugurated by Vesalius. Lairesse displayed his figures with every-day realism and sensuality, contrasting the raw dissected parts of the body with the full, soft surfaces of undissected flesh surrounding them; placing flayed, bound figures in ordinary nightclothes or bedding; setting objects such as a book, a jar, a crawling fly in the same space as a dissected limb or torso. He thus brought the qualities of Dutch still-life painting into anatomical illustration, and gave a new, darker expression to the significance of the act of dissection. Dumaitre, *Gérard de Lairesse* (1982). Hofer 146. *Enc. World Art* IV 753, V 436, VII 661. Norman 231. Russell 211. 34362

First Book to be Mechanically Typeset

29. Binns, Edward (d. 1851).

The anatomy of sleep. . . . 8vo. x, 394pp. Hand-colored lithographed title, 3 lithographed plates, text illustrations. London: John Churchill,

1842. 192 x 112 mm. Original cloth, spine slightly faded, inner front hinge a little cracked. Edges slightly dust-soiled & spotted, otherwise fine. **\$1000**

First Edition of the first book to be typeset by the Young & Delcambre Composing Machine, the first composing machine known to have been used in a printing office. Young and Delcambre's invention was preceded only by William Church's design for a composing machine, patented in 1822 but never built. Like other early mechanical compositors, the Young & Delcambre machine set a single continuous line of type; line breaking and justification were done later by hand. "The use of the Young and Delcambre machine was opposed by the London Union of Compositors, particularly because female labour was employed to operate it" (*Printing and the Mind of Man: Catalogue of the Exhibitions. . .*, no. 463). The colophon on the verso of the title page states that Binn's book was "Printed by J. H. Young, by the Patent Composing Machine, 110, Chancery Lane." 33346

30. Blair, Vilray Papin (1871-1955); Moore, Sherwood (b. 1880) & Byars, Louis T. (b. 1906). Cancer of the face and mouth: Diagnosis, treatment, surgical repair. 8vo. [4], 599 [1]pp. Numerous text illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1941. Orig. cloth, gilt-lettered spine. Fine copy. **\$300**

First Edition. An exhaustive and profusely illustrated work on the treatment of basal and squamous-cell cancers of the face and mouth, containing "a concise resumé of the observations made during the past 20 years on approximately 1,500 cases" (p. 5). Blair was the author of the first comprehensive work on maxillofacial surgery (G-M 5756.7) and introduced the split-skin graft for covering large areas of granulating surfaces (G-M 5761.1). 16926

31. Blasius, Ernst (1802-75).

Der Schrägschnitt, eine neue Amputationsmethode. . . . 4to. [8], 70 [2]pp. Fold. lith. plate and 6 copperplates. Berlin: F. A. Herbig, 1838. 248 x 215 mm. Modern boards. Some foxing & browning, folds in lith. plate reinforced, but very good. **\$950**

First Edition. Blasius, a student of Graefe, devised a method of amputation using a slanted incision ("Schrägschnitt"), described and illustrated in the present work. Hirsch. NUC NB 0543542 (NLM, NNC). 33701

Rare Complete Set, Illustrating over 2700 Surgical Instruments

32. Blasius.

Akiurgische Abbildungen oder Darstellung der blutigen chirurgischen Operationen. . . . Folio. Title-leaf plus 60 lithographed plates, some with some hand-coloring. With: Erklärung der akiurgischen Abbildungen. . . . 8vo. lxxviii, 598pp. Together 2 vols. (atlas and text). Berlin: F. A. Herbig, 1844. 510 x 332 mm. (atlas); 203 x 122 mm. (text). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards (atlas); 19th century half cloth, marbled boards, a little worn (text). Slight browning and foxing to text, chip in upper left corner of atlas plate 50 with loss of plate numeral, plates expertly washed. Very good set. **\$7500**

Second and Best Edition, with ten additional plates in a separately numbered supplementary section at the end. Blasius's *Akiurgischen Abbildungen* was first published in 1833; the atlas "became especially well known for plastic surgery purposes. . . . Surgery is indebted to [Blasius] for his promotion of various operating methods for the reconstruction of noses, lips, and eyelids" (Gabka & Vaubel, p. 136). Plates XI, XIX and XXII in the main section illustrate blepharoplasty, rhinoplasty and instruments for rhinoplasty; plates VIII, IX and X in the supplementary section illustrate operation for ectropion, blepharoplasty, lip reconstruction and separation of syndactyly. Blasius's

work is also important in the history of surgery in general: it illustrates operations for hernia, lithotomy, amputation, aneurysm, cataract, etc., as well as over 2700 surgical instruments (2154 in the main section, 569 in the supplement)—every possible variety of instrument available at the time for use in the operations described. Blasius's term "Akiurgie" refers to operations performed with a knife as opposed to manipulation, bandages, etc. *Complete sets of the text and atlas of Blasius's Akiurgischen Abbildungen are extremely rare on the market.* Zeis 487-488. 34047

33. Blasius.

Beiträge zur praktischen Chirurgie. 8vo. xxxix [1], 314 [2]pp. 4 lithographed plates, wood-engraved text illustrations. Berlin: A. Förstner, 1848. 240 x 162 mm. (uncut). Modern



quarter morocco in period style. 3 small stains from old labels on title, light marginal browning, but very good.

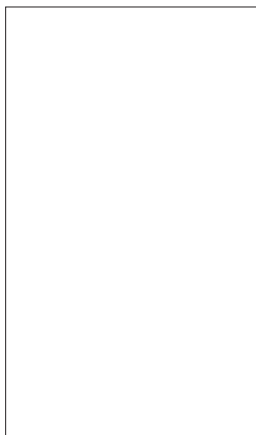
\$2750

First Edition. Blasius was one of the most active German practitioners of plastic surgery in the 19th century, developing and / or improving operations for reconstructing the nose, ear, lip, cheek, mouth and eyelid, as well as methods for removing scars and repairing defects of the genitals. He recommended against using remnants of the old nose or the hairy scalp in rhinoplasty, and attempted to create mucous membrane linings for his new noses by transplanting pieces of the upper lip. Three of the four plates in his *Beiträge* illustrate plastic operations—rhinoplasty, cheiloplasty and the removal of contracted scar tissue from the neck. *Scarce*—NUC, RLIN and OCLC together cite only four North American locations (NLM, U. Chicago, U. Minnesota & Columbia U.). Zeis 490; p. 111. 33940

Ultimate Pathology Collection

34. Bonet, Théophile (1620-89).

Sepulchretum sive anatomia practica, ex cadaveribus morbo denatis. . . . 2 vols., folio. [40], 720; [4], 721-1706pp. Engraved portrait on verso of half-title, engraved vignettes on titles. Geneva: Chouët, 1679. 353 x 213 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spines c. 1679, a little rubbed, front hinge of Vol. I cracking. Some browning & foxing as in all copies of this work, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$2750



First Edition. G-M 2274. The greatest collection of case material in the history of pathology, containing nearly 3000 necropsy protocols annotated by Bonet. The cases are selected from antiquity through the seventeenth century, with the greatest emphasis on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and are arranged by anatomical region. Bonet's *Sepulchretum* was the best work of its kind until Morgagni in the eighteenth century. It remains the single most useful work for early descriptions of pathological conditions, especially neuropathological. Long 59-61. Krivatsy 1510. 34419

Tobacco-Related Cancers

35. Bouisson, Eugène Frédéric (1813-84).

Tribut à la chirurgie, ou mémoires sur divers sujets de cette science. 2 vols., 4to. x, 564; [4], 576pp. 21 lithographed plates. Paris: Baillière; Montpellier: Patras [etc.], 1858-61. 263 x 212 mm. 19th cent. quarter calf, marbled boards, very slightly worn. Light occasional foxing, offsetting on half-title to Vol. II, but fine otherwise. \$4750



First Edition. Bouisson, a former pupil of Delpéch, was professor of clinical surgery at the University of Montpellier when he published the present collection of articles on various aspects of surgery. The collection includes three noteworthy papers on subjects in plastic surgery: "Nouveau procédé de rhinoplastie ayant pour but de conserver la régularité du contour des narines" (Zeis 718), describing the "méthode française" of reconstructing the nose from cheek flaps; "Recherches sur les fissures congénitales des lèvres, ou des variétés et des causes du bec-de-lièvre" (Zeis 1574), on harelip; and an amplification of Bouisson's important paper on the surgical treatment of hypospadias, or failure of the ventral wall of the urethra (see Zeis 2155). Also of considerable interest here is Bouisson's paper on oral cancer in smokers, in which he discusses the etiology and surgical treatment of tumors of the lip caused by tobacco use, based on 72 case histories—one of the earliest detailed clinical studies of tobacco-related cancers. Other papers in the collection deal with amputation of the penis, subcutaneous tumors, fractures and luxations, tumors of bone, and a brief account of the lives and surgical careers of Dupuytren and Delpéch. Hirsch, noting that Bouisson "served surgery well" through his writings. 33378

The Best Edition, with Nearly 750 Magnificent Hand-Colored Lithographs

36. Bourguery, Jean-Baptiste Marc (1797-1849).

Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme comprenant la médecine opératoire. Multi-vol. set. 8 vols. plus 24-

plate supplement to vol. 7 (9 vols. total). 749 hand-colored lithographed plates by Nicolas Henri Jacob (1782-1871). Paris: Guerin, 1866-68. Half morocco c. 1868, worn, some hinges tender. Occasional light foxing, but a fine set with plates in beautiful condition.

\$12,500

Second and Best Edition, with the supplementary volume first

published with this edition (this supplementary volume is dated 1867 in our set, rather than 1871 as in the Waller catalogue). In the entire literature of medicine during the 19th century there is nothing to compare with the nearly 750 hand-colored folio-sized lithographs in this work, nearly all of which are in the very realistic style of Nicolas Jacob (a pupil of David). This is also one of the most beautiful atlases of surgical operations and surgical instruments ever published. Until recently Bourguery's work was largely ignored by historians of art and anatomy but recently it has been studied by Roberts and Tomlinson.

The plates are distributed as follows:

Vol. I: plates 1-59

Vol. II: plates 60-159

Vol. III: 115 plates, numbered 1-100

Vol. IV: 98 plates, numbered 1-91

Vol. V: 96 plates, numbered 1-76

Vol. VI: 93 plates, numbered 1-91

Vol. VII: 97 plates, numbered 1-77 and A-P

Suppl. to Vol. VII: 24 plates

Vol. VIII: 67 plates, numbered 1-60

The nine volumes of this edition are divided as follows: Vol. I, osteology and syndesmology; Vol. II, myology and aponeurology; Vol. III, neurology; Vol. IV, angiology; Vol. V, splanchnology; Vols. VI-VII and suppl., surgery; and Vol. VIII, embryogenesis. The surgical volumes, which contain a total of 214 plates, depict in considerable detail virtually all major operations performed in the mid-19th century. They represent the largest and most beautiful 19th century color-plate atlas of surgical operations. Originally issued in 1831-54, the second edition of Bourguery's work was published under the direction of Claude Bernard, and with the collaboration of L. Hirschfeld and J.-B. Leveillé, protégés of Bourguery and Jacob respectively. The supplement to Vol. VII deals primarily with gynecological surgery. Hahn & Dumaitre, *Histoire de la médecine et du livre médical*, p. 334. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The fabric of the body*, 536-39, plates 115-16. Benezit. Waller 1732 (first ed., with supplement dated 1871). 34376

See illustration on front cover.

Archive of a Confederate Surgeon

37. Brownrigg, Jonathan.

Archive of autograph and printed materials relating to Brownrigg's service as a surgeon with the army of the

Confederate States of America, as listed below. V.p., v.d. Many items with Brownrigg's annotations. Some rubbing and wear to covers of (1), (2) & (7); a few leaves of (1) and (2) apparently clipped out (including the title), and others darkened due to discoloration of glue used to affix newspaper clippings; other items showing signs of wear and use as might be expected, but overall very good and *unique*. \$9500

Brownrigg's name appears midway down this General Order issued by the Army of Tennessee

There were only about 2500 surgeons in the Confederate States Army, and their archives virtually never appear on the market—this is the first we have seen in 33 years of business. It is a rich, fascinating and poignant archive, preserved carefully by Brownrigg's descendants until the present, depicting in detail the military career of a typical Confederate army surgeon during the American Civil War, and unknown to scholars until now.

According to the manuscript annotation on the "General order no. IX" mentioned below under (1), Brownrigg joined the army of Tennessee as a volunteer in the spring of 1861, where he served as a private until being elected surgeon of Blythe's Mississippi battalion the following July. He was later examined at Nashville and appointed surgeon to the army of Tennessee. Brownrigg was transferred and promoted numerous times, as documented in the official orders included in (1); he ended up as Chief Surgeon to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, commanded by Maj. General Stephen Dill Lee. He resigned from the C.S.A. in July 1864, a few months after his marriage to Bettie Yerger. We have been unable to discover anything about Brownrigg's life other than what is contained in this archive; however, his participation in the dramatic and bloody War between the States is well documented here.

The archive consists of the following:

(1) Brownrigg's medical syllabus from his student days at one of the medical schools in Philadelphia, the city where many Confederate physicians received their training (see Cunningham, *Doctors in Gray*, pp. 9-12). The syllabus is titled *Mütter's Syllabus* on the spine, after Thomas Mütter (1811-59) who taught at Jefferson Medical College, where Brownrigg presumably studied medicine. It is interleaved with blank pages on which Brownrigg wrote nearly 40 pages of medical notes; many of these relate to the treatment of wounds, which would have been one of his major concerns as an army surgeon. Glued over many of the printed pages and some of the holograph ones are numerous newspaper clippings relating to medical, political and personal matters; several are obituaries of family members, including Brownrigg's wife. Inserted are approximately 21 official orders (some of them official copies) transferring Brownrigg between various units, raising his rank, reacting to his requests for discharge, etc. Some of these orders

are on official printed forms of the C. S. A. Medical Department, others are wholly manuscript. One of the printed forms, "General order no. IX" of the Provisional Army of the State of Tennessee, is cited as no. 4140 in Parrish & Willingham's *Confederate Imprints*, Brownrigg's name is included in the form's list of surgeons. (The remainder of the printed forms in this archive are not in Parrish & Willingham, since this bibliography does not include any type of document that required completion in manuscript.)

(2) Album titled *Token of Love*, belonging to Bettie Yerger, whom Brownrigg married in January 1864. Among the usual sentiments from friends are Brownrigg's manuscript account of his and Bettie's courtship and marriage: "John Brownrigg & Bettie Yerger. Met first in Feby 1863. Plighted their troth June 25th, 1863. Engaged to be married Oct. 15, 1863. Married on January 14th, 1864, at the residence of Judge Wm. Yerger, in Jackson Mississippi. . . . Separated by death Sep. 3rd, 1867, but not in heart. I fell in love with her at first sight, at Col. Fontes house at a little evening party. . . ." Also included are a printed obituary notice, an announcement of Bettie's funeral, and Brownrigg's ms. instructions bequeathing his engagement and wedding rings to his son.

(3) 3-page A.L.s. to Brownrigg from Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley (1816-86), dated May 15th, 1863 from Shreveport, Louisiana, describing the death of Brownrigg's brother, Major Richard T. Brownrigg, during the engagement at Irish Bend and Fort Bisland, April 13-14, 1863. Richard Brownrigg played a minor role in Texas politics, serving as signatory to an 1861 ordinance concerning the separation of Texas from the United States; see Parrish & Willingham 4155. Sibley described in detail the location of Richard Brownrigg's grave, and ended his letter by noting that "the Yankees have not advanced above Alexandria—their gun boats are some twenty miles below the river falling. . . ." For further information on Sibley, see Faust, *Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, pp. 686-87.

(4) Three 1-page printed medical forms filled out in manuscript, all dated April 15, 1864, recommending that "Chief Surgeon Jno. Brownrigg of Genl. S. D. Lee's Cavalry Command" be granted a 30-day extension of leave due to "facial neuralgia of an aggravated type," from which he had been suffering for the previous 15 days. The forms bear the signatures of Surg. W. L. Lipscombe and Surg. Richard L. Butt, of Way(?) Hospital in Columbus, Miss. Each form is attached to blue paper on which comments or docketing information have been written. Maj. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee (1833-1908), commander of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, was a distant relative of Robert E. Lee; see Faust, p. 431.

(5) Special Orders dated May 9, 1864 from Headquarters, Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana in Demopolis, AL, relieving Brownrigg from duty as Chief Surgeon in Maj. General [S. D.] Lee's command.

(6) Special Orders dated July 29, 1864 from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office in Richmond, VA, accepting Brownrigg's resignation from the C.S.A.

(7) New Testament printed in 1868, evidently belonging to Brownrigg, and signed later by various members of the Marshall family, to whom he was related.

(8) Lock of hair from Brownrigg's youngest brother Thomas, who served in the C.S.A. and died in 1879. 34778

Tsetse Fly Disease

38. Bruce, David (1855-1931).

Preliminary report on the tsetse fly disease or nagana, in Zululand. [8] 28pp. 7

plates, incl. 1 in color.

Durban, South Africa:

Bennett & Davis, 1895.

With: Further report on the tsetse fly disease. . . . [8]

69 [1]pp. 6 plates, incl. 1

in color. London:

Harrison & Sons, 1897. With: Appendix to further report on the tsetse fly disease. . . . 21 [1]pp. Fold. col. map. London: Harrison & Sons, 1903. Together 3 works in 1 vol., folio. 320 x 208 mm. Cloth c. 1903, a little worn, small splits in hinges, original printed wrappers (sl. chipped) bound in. Light brownning & soiling, but very good. Library stamps on a few leaves.

\$1500

First Editions of all three parts, and *rare*—NUC, OCLC and RLIN show only two copies of the *Preliminary Report* (NLM, Lib. Congress), three copies of the *Further Report* (U. Mich., Johns Hopkins, Nat. Agricultural Lib.), and one copy of the *Appendix* (Uniformed Services U. of Health Sci.) in North American libraries. Bruce, a surgeon-captain in Britain's Army Medical Service, was posted to Natal, South Africa in 1894, where the governor of the territory assigned him to investigate an epizootic disease, called "nagana" by the natives, that was affecting cattle in Zululand. Assisted by his wife, who had trained in Koch's laboratory, Bruce spent two years in the Zululand bush studying the disease, determining that it was caused by a hematozoon that he later identified as the same trypanosome responsible for the "tsetse fly disease" described by Livingstone in 1858. In his classic *Preliminary Report* (1895) and *Further Report* (1897), Bruce "described the hematozoa of nagana, established the tsetse fly *Glossina morsitans* as the vector, and implicated regional wild game, such as antelope and buffalo (themselves immune and unaffected) as the trypanosomal reservoir. Living trypanosome samples were forwarded to the Royal Society, which in 1899 elected Bruce a fellow and published a paper by Plimmer and Bradford characterizing the parasite and naming it *Trypanosoma brucei*" (DSB). Bruce's *Appendix*, containing further data and a map of the tsetse fly region, appeared in 1903. G-M 5273 (*Preliminary Report*). Kean, Mott & Russell, *Tropical Medicine and Parasitology*, pp. 183-92 (reprinting the *Preliminary Report*). 34789

The Science of Natural History

39. Buffon, Georges Louis LeClerc (1707-88).

Histoire naturelle générale et particulière. . . . 4to. 44 volumes plus atlas of maps. 1,279 plates, including portrait frontispiece (in Vol. I of the *Supplément*) and 12 maps; 38 engraved headpieces. Over 1,000 of the



Allegorical representation of Buffon's early geological theories

plates were drawn by Jacques de Sève (fl. 1742-88), who also drew the headpieces, and his son Jacques de Sève fils (fl. 2nd half of 18th cent. to 1815). Paris: Imprimerie Royale [etc.], 1749-An XII [1803/4]. 254 x 192 mm. Calf c. 1749-1804, gilt spines, not uniform, a little worn & rubbed, some spines repaired. Most volumes with gilt arms of the Society of Writers to the Signet on

front and back covers. Light browning & foxing, occasional minor marginal dampstains, a few bird plates with English species names added in ms. by an early owner, but a fine set, complete with all the plates.

\$19,500

The set is organized in the following manner:

Histoire naturelle générale et particulière, avec la description du cabinet du roi. 15 vols., numbered I-XV. By Buffon and Louis Jean Marie Daubenton (1716-1799). 1749-1767.

Histoire naturelle des oiseaux. 9 vols., numbered I-IX; also XVI-XXIV of the previous series. By Buffon, Philibert Guéneau de Montbeillard (1720-1785) and G.L.C.A. Bexon. 1770-1783.

Histoire naturelle des minéraux. 5 vols., numbered I-V, plus atlas; Vol. V has the imprint of the "Imprimerie des Batimens du Roi." By Buffon. 1783-1788.

Supplement. 7 vols., numbered I-VII. By Buffon. 1774-1789. The last volume was published by Bernard Germain de la Cépède (1756-1825) after Buffon's death.

Histoire naturelle des quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpents. 2 vols., numbered I-II. By La Cépède. With the imprint of "Hotel de Thou." 1788-1789.

Histoire naturelle des poissons. 5 vols., numbered I-V. By La Cépède. Imprint "chez Plassan." 1798-"An XI" [1802/03].

Histoire naturelle des cétacées. 1 vol. By La Cépède. Imprint "chez Plassan." "An XII" [1803/04].

First Edition of Buffon's monumental encyclopedia of the animal and mineral kingdoms, "the most celebrated treatise on animals ever produced" (Dibner). PMM 198. Published over more than 50 years, this set is very rare complete with all 1279 plates and with all volumes in first edition. The comparison of the *Histoire naturelle* to Diderot and d'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*, published in 35 volumes between 1751 and 1797, is inevitable, since both of these Enlightenment-era works were collaborative efforts of numerous researchers under the guiding influence of their authors. While the influence of the *Encyclopédie* has been widely studied, the enormous influence of Buffon's work, through its numerous 18th century editions and translations, both on the scientific and popular appreciation of zoology, minerology, and earth sciences, should not be underestimated.

"Natural history, prior to Buffon, had all the earmarks of an avocation, a hobby. Buffon is the one who raised it to the status of a science" (Mayr, p. 336). A product (and shaper) of French Enlightenment thought, Buffon's *Histoire naturelle* presented a natural history virtually free of theological influence, in which all phenomena could be explained scientifically. The hundreds of detailed descriptions of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and minerals were unified by Buffon's scientific philosophy, characterized by the following points: The Newtonian principle of universal law extends to animate as well as inanimate nature, the laws governing animate nature operate dynamically, and their operation can be discovered by the use of reason and observation. Man is a part of nature and is to be studied with the same methods applied to other animal species; the reason which raises him above the rest of the animal kingdom developed from natural causes. These opinions, and the glaring absence of Scriptural evidence, caused the first three volumes of the work to be censured by the Faculty of Theology at the Sorbonne; Buffon published an apology in the next volume, but continued to pursue his anti-theological course of investigation.

Buffon viewed the study of the earth to be a necessary prerequisite to the study of natural history. His early neptunian geological theories are expressed in Vol. I of the *Histoire naturelle*, while Vol. V of the *Supplement* includes his famous geological treatise, *Les époques de la nature*. In this work Buffon set forth his theory of the earth, his history of nature divided into seven geologically and biologically based epochs, and his attempt to establish a universal chronology based upon observation and experiment. Assuming that the earth had cooled to its present temperature from a molten state, Buffon extrapolated the earth's age—75,000 years—from his observations of the cooling times of balls of various sizes and materials heated to incandescence. (After studying sedimentation phenomena, Buffon revised his estimate of the earth's age to 3,000,000 years, but did not publish this figure for fear of being misunderstood.) In Buffon's system, life first appeared nearly 35,000 years ago, but man's time on earth had lasted only 6,000 years—a period intentionally coincident with biblical chronology. The *Époques* established the intellectual framework in which most natural historians would work up until the time of Darwin: "It removed a stumbling block by joining the much older belief that earth history had been directional with the growing belief that it had also been much longer than Scripture seemed to allow, and it did so while retaining the accuracy of Scripture on what was, after all, the most important point: the early history of human beings" (Grayson, pp. 35-36).

Buffon is regarded as a founder of evolutionary thought, as he introduced a large number of evolutionary problems, such as common descent, extinction, and reproductive isolation of species, into the realm of scientific investigation. His concept of "unity of type" led to the development of comparative anatomy; his rejection of Linnaeus's artificial classification system in favor of one based on geographical location established the importance of species distribution; and his new, vast chronology of the earth was an essential prerequisite to the rise of transformism. Yet Buffon also hindered the development of evolutionary thought when he defined species as positive "entities of Nature," based on the criterion of the sterility of hybrids; this definition, while allowing for the possibility of variation within species, seemed to present a scientific argument against any general theories of descent. DSB. Mayr, *The Growth of Biological Thought*, pp. 330-337. Lovejoy, "Buffon and the problem of species," in *Forerunners of Darwin*, ed. Glass, Temkin and Straus, pp. 84-113. Grayson, *The Establishment of Human Antiquity*, pp. 34-36. Nissen (zoology) 672. Cole I, 1557. Dibner 193. Norman 369. 34763

40. Burton, Robert (1577-1640).
The anatomy of melancholy. . . Folio. Engraved title, [8], 78, 722 [10]pp. Engraved title by Le Blon. Oxford: Henry Cripps, 1632. 288 x 187 mm. Calf c. 1632, rebaked, sl. worn. Light foxing, browning & damp-staining, tears in 3 or 4 leaves, but very good.

\$1500

Fourth edition, the first to include "The Argument of the Frontispiece" and the first with the figures on Le Blon's engraved title numbered to correspond with the verses of the "Argument." Described by Osler as "the greatest medical treatise written by a layman," Burton's work may also be described as the first psychiatric encyclopedia, as it cites nearly 1000 authors on melancholy, about half of them medical. See Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 94-98. Krivatsy 1969. STC 4162. Jordan-Smith, p. 85. 34534

41. Burton.

The same, but fifth edition. Folio. [12] 78 [2], 723 [11]pp. *With rare cancellandum leaf L11 present.* Engraved title by Le Blon. Oxford: Henry Cripps, 1638. 285 x 184 mm. 19th cent diced russia, rubbed, hinges cracked. Lightly browned, a little foxing, but very good. 19th cent. armorial bookplate.

\$1250

The last edition to be corrected by the author. Jordan-Smith, pp. 86-88. Krivatsy 1970. STC 4163. 34393

42. Busch, Wilhelm (1832-1908).

Der Clown als Zahnarzt [The clown as dentist]. Hand-colored lithograph. 447 x 355 mm. Munich: C. Wolf & Sohn [ca. 1870]. Minor browning at edges, but very good.

\$650

Third edition. Amusing lithograph consisting of a series of 12 comic scenes, each accompanied by an explanatory verse couplet. Wilhelm Busch, the noted German comic artist and versifier, is described by Benezit as one of the precursors of the comic strip; he is best known as the creator of "Max and Moritz," two characters whose adventures, told in picture and verse, enjoyed an enduring popularity well into the 20th century. "Der Clown als Zahnarzt" is no. 901 in the "Münchener Bilderbogen" series, which was published between 1848 and 1898; the series consists of over 1200 prints, but only a few of these have medical or scientific subjects. Benezit. 33393

Manuscript Possibly Preceding Publication of a Rare Surgery

43. [Calvo, Paolo Bernardo, fl. 17th cent.]

Trattato delle ferite in generale con sue cure. Printed half-title, followed by manuscript text in Italian, in scribal hand. 4to. [6], 482pp. Italy, 17th century. 235 x 166 mm. Original 17th century sheep, gilt spine, metal clasps, rubbed. Light browning, faint dampstain in

upper margin of first leaves, about 40% of pp. 349-50 torn away, but overall very good to fine internally.

Modern bookplate.

\$1500

Possibly an early, pre-publication, manuscript of Calvo's surgery, *Chirurgia teorico-pratica. Trattato delle Ferite* According to Hirsch, Calvo lived in the seventeenth century; however, the earliest printed edition of his surgery in our references is that of 1702 (NUC NC 0057797, only the NNNAM copy). A second and apparently final edition was printed in 1712 (NUC NC 0057798, only the NLM copy), which Hirsch cites. The place of publication is Turin, where Calvo lived. The manuscript, which a previous owner tentatively dated to c. 1680, has a printed half-title which has been tipped in, but no manuscript title. The printed title may have been substituted for an earlier manuscript title. A note on the back endpaper, dated July 10, 1775, gives a recipe for an affliction of the tongue. There is a table of contents showing chapters on the different kinds of wounds, on purging, diet and medication, hemorrhage, pain, inflammation, mortification, wounds of nerves, contusions, gun-shot wounds, head injuries, and injuries to the thorax. 26712

44. Carue, Ph. J. B.

Traité pratique du gymnase de chambre hygiénique et médicale à l'usage des deux sexes. 8vo. iv, 51 [1]pp. Pp. 35-36 misbound after p. 44 in this copy. 25 lithographed figures on 16 plate leaves. Paris: chez l'auteur, 1868. 218 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers, dampstained, repaired. Minor soiling, a few edges frayed, but very good. Signed by the author on verso half-title to prevent piracy; a few text corrections in ink probably his.

\$750

First Edition. Carue was an award-winning manufacturer of gymnasium equipment. His *Traité pratique*, a combination exercise manual and advertising circular, describes seven series of exercises designed for both men and women, to be performed with his gymnastic apparatus. A price list of Carue's stock is included on pp. 46-48. NUC 0173419 (NLM copy only). 34262

45. Cavallo, Tiberius (1749-1809).

A complete treatise on electricity, in theory and practice, with original experiments. 8vo. xxiv, 495 [9]pp. 4 fold. eng. plates. London: C. Dilly & J. Bowen, 1782. 211 x 130 mm. Tree calf c. 1782, rebaked, corners a little worn. Light browning & foxing, margins of a few leaves repaired (not affecting text). Very good. Library stamps on a few leaves.

\$525

Second edition, revised and enlarged, of Cavallo's most important work. "An excellent compendium, the *Treatise* served the needs of both

the neophyte and the initiate, who found in its appendixes valuable details about medical electricity; about Beccaria's obscure theories; and about Cavallo's forte, the design and operation of electrostatic instruments" (DSB). Gartrell, *Electricity, Magnetism and Animal Magnetism*, 98. 33381

46. Cheselden, William (1688-1752).

The anatomy of the human body. 8vo. [2] v [1], 350pp. 40 copperplates. Boston: Manning & Loring for J. White [etc.], 1795. 215 x 132 mm. Modern cloth. Light browning, foxing & offsetting, 1 or 2 tears in plates, but very good. Bookplate. \$750

First American Edition of G-M 390, the 18th century's most popular textbook of anatomy. The American edition was one of the first illustrated medical books with plates engraved in this country. Austin 453. Russell 165. 34728

47. Clare, Martin (d. 1751).

The motion of fluids, natural and artificial. . . . 8vo. [16] 369 [23]pp. 9 engraved plates. London: Edward Symon, 1737. 197 x 122 mm. Panelled calf c. 1737, rebounded. A few fox-marks, but very good. Early owner's name on endpaper. \$500

Second edition of Clare's popular textbook on statics, hydrostatics and pneumatics. "The emphasis is primarily on practical matters, the section of statics and hydrostatics containing chapters on syphons; various forms of pumps including the suction, lifting, forcing and chain-pumps; as well as two chapters on 'Fire Engines'" (Roberts & Trent, *Bib. Mechanica*, p. 73). The section on pneumatics includes chapters on muscular motion, respiration, the heart and circulation of the blood, and the effects of atmospheric pressure on animal bodies. There is also a chapter on the "Art of Diving," and a diving bell is illustrated on plate 8. 33380

48. Cochin, Charles Nicolas, *le jeune* (1715-90), engraver.

l'Optique. Tiré du cabinet de Monseigneur le Duc de Picquigny. Engraved print, 355 x 448 mm. (platemark measures 307 x 370 mm.) after Jacques Lajoue (1687-1761). Paris: la veuve de François Chereau, n.d., but *post* 1755 (date of Chereau's death). A trifle soiled, but very good. \$950

A remarkable engraving showing a variety of optical instruments—telescope, reflecting mirror, microscope, magic lantern, etc.—in a setting combining landscape and architectural elements. The painter Lajoue, friend of Watteau and protégé of Madame de Pompadour, was a member of the group whom Benezit calls the "Independants du début du XVIIIe siècle," noted for their rebellion against the artistic conventions of the previous century. A number of his designs were engraved by Cochin, one of the premier French engravers of his era; see Benezit. 14481

49. Coffin, Albert Isaiah.

Coffin's botanical journal and medical reformer. Vols.

1-3 (of 9) in 2, 8vo. [4], iv, 368; viii, 9-400; viii, 9-380pp. 20 lith. plates (incl. several chromoliths.). Manchester: British Medico-

Botanical Press [Vols. 1-2]; London: B. D. Cousins [Vol. 3], 1847-52. 239 x 150 mm. Vols. 1-2 bound together in half morocco c. 1851, worn & rubbed, lower 2 inches of spine lacking; Vol. 3 in cloth c. 1852, a little worn & damp-stained. Light browning & foxing, lower margins of several numbers in Vol. 3 short, corner of one leaf torn away affecting a few words, but very good. \$950

First Edition of most numbers, with a few numbers in revised second and third editions. Coffin, a disciple of the American herbalist Samuel Thompson, was England's chief popularizer of medical botany—"the most significant social movement of the 1840s to express its opposition to the professionalism of medicine by defending the traditional right of everyman to be his own physician" (Holloway, p. 83). Coffin believed that all diseases were caused by obstructions in bodily heat, which could be purged by the inhalation or ingestion of *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco); medicines made from cayenne pepper were used to restore the flow of heat. Coffin's inexpensive and low-tech system was especially popular in the north of England, where Coffin helped to set up several local medico-botanical societies composed of ordinary citizens, run on democratic principles and responsible for dispensing medicines to anyone who sought the aid of the society. Coffinism naturally aroused the wrath of the medical profession, which lost no opportunity to hunt down and prosecute its practitioners; the *Botanical Journal* contains numerous accounts of trials and persecutions of medical botanists, as well as case histories, medical news, defenses of medical botany, etc. *Coffin's Botanical Journal* was issued in nine volumes, of which we are offering the first three. *Scarce*—NUC NC 0516126, OCLC and RLIN show sets in seven North American libraries (MH, NLM, OCIMN, MnU, MnMULS, PPC, PPULC), with some sets incomplete. Holloway, "The regulation of the supply of drugs in Britain before 1868," in *Drugs and Narcotics in History*, ed. Porter & Teich, pp. 77-96. 34768

50. Corfe, George.

The physiognomy of diseases. 4to. viii, 151 [1]pp. Hand-colored lithographed frontispiece, text illustrations. London: James Nisbet, 1849. 325 x 255 mm. Modern quarter morocco in period style. Frontispiece repaired, light browning & foxing, but very good. \$950

First Edition. On the particular facial characteristics and appearance associated with different types of disease, intended as an aid to diagnosis. The author was resident medical officer at the Middlesex Hospital. Wellcome II, p. 392. Not in Goldschmid or Hirsch. 34723

51. Corvisart, Lucien (1824-82).
Collection de mémoires sur une fonction peu connue du pancréas. . . . 8vo. [A]-I [1], xxv [1], 206, 18 [8]pp. Pp. xv-xvi & 112-113 not present (as usual?), not affecting text. Paris: Victor Masson, 1857-63. 209 x 131 mm. Modern cloth. Bookplate of John Yudkin. \$850

First Collected Edition of ten memoirs by Corvisart on the pancreas, including his "Sur un fonction peu connue du pancréas." G-M 1001: "Corvisart showed that pancreatic proteolysis takes place at body temperature, in acid, alkaline, or neutral media." Corvisart was the nephew of Jean Nicolas Corvisart des Marets, physician to Napoleon and popularizer of Auenbrugger's method of percussion. Hirsch. 34268

52. Corvisart.
A.L.s. to Moritz Schiff (1823-96), undated but ca. Oct. 31, 1859. 7pp., on 2 folded sheets. 134 x 102 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few tiny spots, but very good. English translation provided. \$750

Excellent scientific letter to physiologist Moritz Schiff, with whom Corvisart had collaborated on some research apparently involving the nervous system; the letter mentions Corvisart's important researches on the pancreas (see G-M 1001). "I have also during this summer . . . done a great number of experiments. I became frightened to see that some of our results obtained in common no longer verified themselves. . . . For my part I am no longer occupied in any way with the nervous system—I have restricted myself to studies on the nature, quantity and liquidity of the aliments concerning the pancreas, studies which should have preceded ours because they show why some blunders were committed even in our work. . . ." Schiff performed important studies on the production of artificial diabetes, to which the last quoted sentence may be referring; he also did pioneering work on the functions of the autonomic nervous system and thyroid (see G-M 931, 933, 3819 & 3934). DSB for Schiff. 34269

Corrected Galleys of an Unpublished Work

53. Corvisart.
Histoire générale de la digestion [caption title]. *Author's interleaved & corrected proofs*, bound in 2 vols., 8vo, the first volume comprising the *Introduction historique sur la digestion en général*. [ix]-clii; 144pp. Both paginations incomplete (text on last pages breaks off in mid-sentence). N.p., n.d. [Paris, not before 1863]. 216 x 138 mm. 19th cent. half calf, a little rubbed. Uneven brown-ing, occasional foxing & soiling, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$3000

Corrected Galley Proofs, with author's extensive annotations on about one-quarter of the pages, of what appears to be an unpublished work—it is not listed in NUC, OCLC, RLIN or the Wellcome Library's online catalogue. Corvisart, the nephew of Jean Nicolas Corvisart des Marets, devoted a good portion of his career to the physiology of digestion, performing important research on the pancreas (see G-M 1001) and publishing several works in the mid-19th century on various aspects of digestion and nutrition. He may have intended his *Histoire générale de la digestion* to be his crowning work in this field: written some time after the publication of his *Collection de mémoires sur une fonction peu connue du pancréas* (1857-63), it tackles the entire history of digestion physiology from ancient times to his own era, and presents a detailed study of the function and purpose of the entire digestive and nutritional system from the stomach to the large intestine, with particular emphasis on the pancreas. A check of NUC and the online databases shows no works by Corvisart published after the *Collection de mémoires*, so that our set of corrected proofs represents what may be the only written evidence of Corvisart's scientific work after 1863. Hirsch. 34307

54. Crocker, Henry Radcliffe (1845-1909).
Atlas of diseases of the skin. 2 vols., large folio. 96 chromolithographed plates, mostly drawn by Toogood Hill, each with explanation leaf; plus 5 preliminary leaves in Vol. I and 3 in Vol. II. Edinburgh & London: Young J. Pentland, 1896. 560 x 425 mm. Half calf c. 1896, a little rubbed, boards a little warped. Very good set. \$2500

First Edition of the largest English work in dermatology in terms of format. Crocker was Britain's leading dermatologist of the last 25 years of the 19th century. He devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the skin, and took the time to master the new science of histopathology, "[becoming] in the process a master clinical dermatologist—responsible, for example, for the original descriptions of granuloma annulare and erythema elevatum diutinum" (Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, p. 275). He was the author of the classic *Diseases of the Skin* (1888), one of the greatest 19th century dermatological treatises. Not in Goldschmid. NUC NC 0796214 (citing the ICJ, PPC, DNLM, MnU and MiU copies). 34302

43 Hand-Colored Etchings Satirizing the Tooth-Ache

55. Cruikshank, George (1792-1878).
The tooth-ache. Imagined by Horace Mayhew (1816-72) and realized by George Cruikshank. 12mo. Series of 43 hand-colored etchings pasted together to make a single accordion-folded sheet. [London]: D. Bogue [1849]. 127 x 89 mm. Original boards decorated by Cruikshank, lightly worn & soiled. Tears in accordion-folded sheet re-

paired, slight marginal soiling & wear, but very good. With: A comic alphabet. Designed, etched & published by George Cruikshank. 12mo. 24 hand-colored etchings on single accordion-folded sheet. *Early 20th century facsimile of the London, 1836 first edition.* Original decorated boards. Fine. Together 2 volumes, preserved in a full morocco gilt book-shaped case by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, gilt facsimile of Cruikshank's signature on front cover. Ownership signatures on case's flyleaf. **\$1500**

First Edition of *Tooth-Ache*, facsimile edition of *Alphabet*. The *Tooth-Ache* represents the major contribution to dental humor by the great 19th century illustrator / caricaturist George Cruikshank ("Phiz"), best known today for his inimitable illustrations of Charles Dickens's novels. This series of comic etchings illustrates the fate of a portly, muton-chopped victim of toothache from start to finish, with hilarious scenes of puffed-up cheeks, desperate and ineffective home remedies, and the final terrifying extraction. Although Cruikshank and his collaborator Mayhew (an editor of *Punch*) published the *Tooth-Ache* three years after the discovery of anesthesia, the terrors of "painful" dentistry were still fresh in the public mind, and provided a rich source of mid-Victorian humor. Cohn, *Cruikshank*, 547. DNB. 34113

Greatest Atlas of Pathology

56. Cruveilhier, Jean (1791-1874). *Anatomie pathologique du corps humain. . . . 2 vols., folio. Bound up from the original 40 parts, with each part separately paginated. 233 superb, mostly hand-colored lithographed plates by various artists from drawings by A. Chazal & J. G. Martin. Paris: Baillière, 1829-42. 470 x 305 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Some foxing and browning (common to all copies), some tears repaired, a few plates with marginal chips but on the whole very good. Stamp of the N. Y. Acad.*

Med. library on titles and verso of each plate. Book-plates. **\$9500**

Cruveilhier's splendid illustration of brain abscess and cancerous tumor

First Edition. G-M 2286. The greatest atlas of pathology, monumental in size and scope, and unsurpassed in the beauty and clarity of its plates. It was published over thirteen years, in forty separate parts, with a total of 233 mostly hand-colored lithographed plates, and is

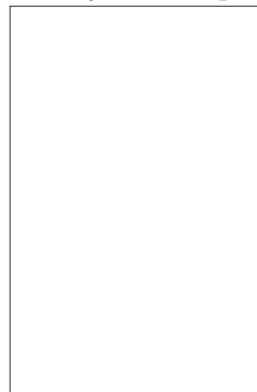
quite rare today. "The significance of [Cruveilhier's] work cannot be overestimated," Goldschmid wrote in the introduction to his bibliography of pathology illustration (p. 12). The atlas continued the great tradition of anatomical illustration begun by Vesalius and perfected in Albinus; it marked a great advance in graphics with its hand-colored folio lithographed plates; and it preserved a superb collection of pathology specimens, many of which are seldom seen today. Among the many original observations are the first descriptions of hypertrophic pyloric stenosis and ulceration of the stomach due to hyperacidity (both known as "Cruveilhier's disease"), and of disseminated sclerosis; there is an early description of "Cruveilhier's palsy" and some remarkable plates of the brain and spinal cord. The fine quality of the book itself, its paper and printing, made the reputation of Baillière as a great medical publishing house, and the illustrations served as models into the early 20th century. Goldschmid 11-15 & 137-39. Long 85-87. Garrison / McHenry 254-55. Wellcome II 412. Cushing C 511. Not in Osler or Waller. 34753

57. Cullen, William (1710-90). *A treatise of the materia medica. 2 vols., 4to. [iii]-xxiii [1], 432; [2], 610 [2, ads]pp. Edinburgh: Charles Elliot, 1789. 267 x 208 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Lightly browned & foxed, but a very good set. Library stamps on titles.* **\$1500**

First Edition. G-M 1838. An expansion of Cullen's *Lectures on the Materia Medica* (1771), which was originally published without his permission. "Among the English clinical teachers of the 18th century, there is no name more justly and highly esteemed than that of William Cullen. A pupil of Monro *primus*, he was instrumental in founding the medical school of Glasgow (1744), and during his long life he held the chairs of medicine and chemistry at both Glasgow and Edinburgh. He was one of the first to give clinical or infirmary lectures in Great Britain, and these lectures were the first ever given in the vernacular" (Garrison, *Hist. Med.*, pp. 357-58). DNB. 13274

Her Rarest Publication

58. Curie, Marie (1867-1934). *O nowych ciałach promieniotwórczych. 8vo. 23 [1]pp.*



Text illustrations. Cracow: Drukarni Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 1900. 230 x 153 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little stained. Title a little soiled, but very good, in a cloth box. **\$3750**

First Edition in Polish of Marie Curie's paper "Les nouvelles substances radioactives" (1900), reviewing her continuing efforts to isolate polonium and radium and to determine the latter element's atomic weight. The French version of Curie's paper appeared in the *Rev. sci.* 14 (1900), pp. 65-70; the Polish translation—almost

certainly prepared by Curie herself—was delivered on July 24, 1900 to the chemical and physical section of the 9th Congress of Polish Physicians and Scientists held at Cracow. It was published both separately (as above) and in the proceedings of the congress. The years 1900-1903 were a time of unequalled productivity for the Curies, who during this period published no fewer than 19 papers (both jointly and separately) summarizing their ongoing researches on radioactivity and reviewing the rapidly growing literature on this subject. *Rare*—NUC NC 0839183 cites only one copy in North American libraries (Library of Congress), and there are no copies in either OCLC or RLIN. Klickstein, *Marie Skłodowska Curie*, p. 15. 34575

With T.L.s

59. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). *Consecratio medici*. Offprint from *J.A.M.A.* 87 (1926). 4to. 9 [3]pp. Chicago: American Medical Assoc., 1926. 279 x 202 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little soiled & faded. Small marginal stain, but very good. *Presentation copy, with Cushing's T.L.s. to the recipient ("Mansell")*, dated Sept. 20, 1926, tipped to the final blank. \$650

First Separate Edition of Cushing's 1926 Jefferson Medical College commencement address, later collected in the book of the same name (1928). Cushing's letter reads in part: "I am so pleased to know that you liked the Jefferson address; I shall of course send you a copy when I receive some reprints." Mansell is not noted in Fulton's biography of Cushing. 34574

60. Cushing. T.L.s. to Harry Friedenwald (1864-1950), dated December 12, 1927, on letterhead of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. 1 page. 278 x 212 mm.

Creased where previously folded, traces of previous mounting on verso, otherwise very good. \$950

Apparently a refusal of Friedenwald's request that he write something on Halsted: "I have already written a little screed [i.e., his "William Stewart Halsted, 1852-1922," in *Science* 56 (1922); see Cushing Soc. 206] about the Professor which is, I fear, about the best I can do. . . . Perhaps you are not aware that Willie MacCallum is going to write Halsted's biography and I wonder if he is not the man you are after." Cushing's excuse was that he was "sewed up writing a monograph," a reference to his *Tumors Arising from Blood-Vessels*, published the following year. "Willie MacCallum" refers to William George MacCallum (1874-1944), author of four G-M papers and of *William Stewart Halsted, Surgeon* (1930). Friedenwald was the author of *The Jews and Medicine* (1944-46); see G-M 6501.1. 34279

The Daguerreotype

61. Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mandé (1787-1851). *Historique de description des procédés du daguerreotype et du diorama*. 8vo. [4] 79 [5, incl. adverts.]pp. 6 lithographed plates. Paris: Susse Frères, 1839. 212 x 136 mm. Original yellow printed wrappers, small area of erasure on front wrapper reinforced on verso. Light foxing, but a fine copy, preserved in a cloth box.

\$22,500

First Edition, Second (and first obtainable) Issue (only 3 copies of the first issue, with the imprint of Alphonse Giroux et Cie., are known). Dibner 183. Horblit 21a. PMM 318b. No one individual can be called the true inventor of photography, but Daguerre's method of fixing photographic images on a metallic surface was the first to capture the public's curiosity and imagination, bringing photography out of the laboratories of a few researchers into the mass market. Daguerre's technical instruction manual, complete with scale drawings of photographic apparatus, first appeared in mid-August 1839; the present second issue, with the imprint of Susse Frères, was issued a month later. The manual was wildly popular, going through eight French "editions" in 1839 alone; for a complete account of the work's printing history, see Beaumont Newhall's bibliography on pp. 191-98 of Helmut and Alison Gernsheim's *L. J. M. Daguerre* (1956). Norman 569. 33958

See color illustration on front cover.

62. Dally, Nicolas (1792-1862). *Cinésiologie ou science du mouvement dans ses rapports avec l'éducation, l'hygiène et la thérapie*. 8vo. xi [1], 823 [3, incl. errata]pp. 6 plates. Paris: Librairie Centrale des Sciences, 1857. 236 x 155 mm. Modern cloth, orig. wrappers bound in, wrappers chipped and dampstained. Minor dampstaining in upper corners of first few leaves, some scattered foxing, but very good, with plates clean and bright.

\$1250

"Cong-fou" (kung fu)

First Edition, and *rare*, with only three copies in North American libraries (NLM, U. Minnesota and Oberlin) listed in NUC, OCLC and RLIN. Dally's comprehensive history covers the development and uses of directed physical exercise in both Europe and Asia from antiquity to the mid-19th century; it includes what may be one of the first European descriptions of kung-fu, as well as chapters on the uses of therapeutic movement in both Hindu and Buddhist medicine. Other chapters discuss the development of German, French and Swedish schools of exercise, the uses of movement in curing various types of physical ailment, exercise machines, the combination of electricity and movement, etc. 33376

Rare Dalton Presentation—Inscribed to Meteorologist Luke Howard, Dalton's Lifelong Friend

63. Dalton, John (1766-1844).

Memoir on sulphuric ether. Offprint from *Mem. Lit.*

Phil. Soc. Manchester 3, second series (1819). 8vo. 39 [1]pp. Manchester: Executors of S. Russell, 1819. 227 x 143 mm. (uncut). Unbound, stitched as issued. Light soiling & fraying to edges, upper corner slightly creased, but very good. *Dalton's presentation inscription to Luke Howard (1772-1864) on title: "Luke Howard, with the Author's respects."* \$2250

First Separate Edition. Dalton began experimenting with sulfuric ether in the first years of the 19th century, performing chemical analyses of ether by electricity, calculating the specific gravities of ether in both liquid and vapor form, measuring the pressure and elasticity of ether vapor and comparing them to those of water and alcohol, and determining the amount of air or oxygen needed to combust ether vapor. In the present memoir Dalton described both his initial and his ongoing investigations into the properties of sulfuric ether, and corrected some of the mistakes published in earlier papers about ether's chemical composition and specific gravity.

Dalton's *Memoir*, like most of his papers, was first read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, England's oldest continuing scientific society apart from the Royal Society of London. The Manchester society "offered legitimation, audience, encouragement and reward to the scientific practitioner at a time when science still enjoyed little public recognition as a profession"; from 1800 it was the home for Dalton's apparatus and experimental work, providing "the essential environment for the flowering of Dalton's abilities" (DSB). Dalton was elected president of the society in 1817, a position he occupied until his death 27 years later.

Luke Howard, the recipient of this copy, was one of the founders of the science of meteorology, devising the system of cloud classification that we use today. He maintained a lifelong friendship and correspondence with Dalton, who like him was a Quaker and a member of the Royal Society. Howard also shared Dalton's interest in chemistry, as he was employed in the chemistry business from 1786 to 1812. Dalton inscriptions of any sort are *extremely rare*. DSB. DNB. Smyth, *Dalton*, 61. 34306

64. Danyau, Antoine (1803-1871).

Collection of 17 18th & 19th century theses & offprints in obstetrics & gynecology from Danyau's library. Mostly in Latin, with a few in French, 1 or 2 in German & English. Together in 1 4to. vol. & mostly

4to. size. 10 plates, including marvellous 18th century engraved title with gravid uterus & instruments & 1 hand-colored plate. 2 or 3 fine 18th century head & tail-pieces. V.p., 1735-1853. 19th century half morocco, rubbed. Some foxing & soiling, but very good overall. Small stamp

on first 3 leaves. Some annotations, probably Danyau's. Danyau's bookplate, & booklabel probably of [Louis A.A.] Charpentier (1836-99). \$950

Collection of theses and offprints assembled by the distinguished obstetrician, teacher, and medical writer, Antoine Danyau, surgeon at the Bicêtre and Maternité, and professor of surgery at the Paris Faculty. In 1840 Danyau translated Naegele's important work on obliquely contracted pelvis (G-M 6257) into French, and in the two decades following authored many excellent articles on obstetrics. His collection of theses and offprints must have been a working collection for these articles—the emphasis in the collection and in the articles by Danyau mentioned in Hirsch is on difficult or unusual cases. The collection includes material on tumors of the vulva during pregnancy, debridement of the neck of the uterus in delivery, exstirpation of the uterus, congenital rickets and syphilis, male pregnancy, etc.

Three items are inscribed by their authors, two clearly to Danyau, and the third probably to him. Among these is an offprint (on congenital syphilis) by Adolphe Gubler (1821-97), known eponymously for Gubler's paralysis (see G-M 4531). Another G-M author represented in the collection is Elias von Siebold (1775-1826), with a dedicatory lecture, *De paedimetro* (1815), with hand-colored plate. In 1824 von Siebold gave a classic account of cancer of the uterus (G-M 6025). There is also a short piece on the art of obstetrics by Johann Platner (1694-1747; see G-M 4302, tuberculous nature of humpback). This is an addendum to a 1735 obstetrical thesis with an extraordinary engraved title showing the gravid uterus entwined with instruments. 7530

65. Darwin, Charles (1809-82).

On the character and hybrid-like nature of the offspring from the illegitimate unions of dimorphic and trimorphic plants. In: *J. Linnean Soc. (Bot.)* 10 (1868): 393-437. With: On the specific difference between *Primula veris*. . . *P. vulgaris*. . . and *P. eliator*. . . and on the hybrid nature of the common oxlip. *Ibid.*, pp. 437-54. Whole number, 8vo. 393-454pp. London: Longmans [etc.], 1868. 213 x 136 mm. Later plain wrappers. Light browning & foxing, but very good. \$450

First Editions. Freeman 1742, 1744. 34562.

The Origin of Man

66. Darwin.

The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. 2 vols., 8vo. viii, 423 [1], 16pp pub. adverts.; viii [2], 475 [1]pp., 16 pp. pub; adverts. Text wood-engravings. London: John Murray, 1871. 185 x 122 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines, recased, small stain on front cover of Vol. II. Occasional minor foxing, but on the whole a very good set. \$2250

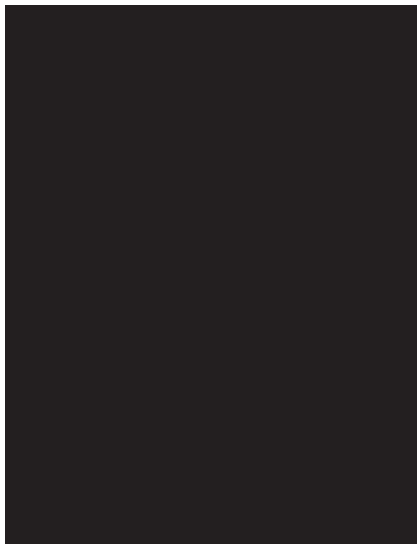
First Edition, First Issue, distinguished by the presence of the "Post-script" leaf in Vol. II tipped in after p. viii, and "transmitted" appearing as the first word on p. 297 of Vol. I. Twelve years after the publication of the *Origin*, Darwin made good his promise to "throw light on the origin of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

This copy exhibits the smaller trim size associated with presentation copies of Darwin's books. It was one of Darwin's idiosyncrasies that he despised books that had to be opened with a paper knife; his son Francis noted, in the *Life and Letters* (Vol. III, p. 36), that "the presentation copies of all [Darwin's] later books were sent out with the edges cut." Freeman 937. G-M 170. DSB. Norman 599. 33896

"The Best of the Portraits"

67. Darwin.

Portrait etching of Darwin in old age (three-quarter view), by Leopold Flameng after the 1881 painting by John Collier (1850-1934); signed in the plate by Darwin. N.p., n.d. [1883]. 587 x 437 mm., mounted on sheet measuring 691 x 536 mm. Browned, a little foxed, a few tears repaired, but very good. \$1000



Fine portrait showing Darwin the year before his death, commissioned by the Linnean Society and painted by Darwin's friend John Collier. "Many of those who knew [Darwin's] face most intimately think that Mr. Collier's picture is the best of the portraits" (*Life and Letters of Charles Darwin*, ed. Francis Darwin, vol. III, p. 223). DNB for Collier. 34543

68. [Darwin].

Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). [Obituary notice, signed T. H. H.]. Offprint from *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 44 (1882). 8vo. xxv [1]pp. [London: Harrison & Sons, 1882]. Original printed wrappers, slightly browned. Fine copy. \$750

First Separate Edition. Excellent brief account of Darwin's life and scientific achievements, by one of his greatest supporters (Huxley was known as "Darwin's bull-dog"). 34565

Rare Proof before Numbers

69. Daumier, Henri (1808-79).

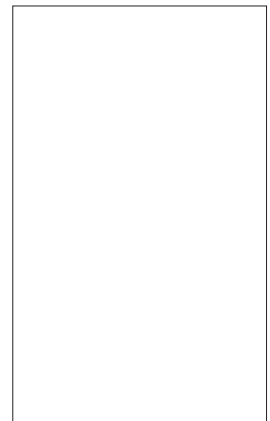
Le Charenton ministériel. Différentes monomanies des aliénés politiques. Hand-colored lithograph. [Paris, 1832]. 341 x 545 mm. Creased where previously folded, with small marginal tear along one crease, light dust-soiling & browning, but very good. \$950

Rare First State, before Numbers, of Daumier's lithograph caricaturing various contemporary political figures as lunatics. Charenton, a town outside Paris, was famous for its insane asylum; its name is thus synonymous in French with "madhouse," much as "Bedlam" is in English. One of the "monomaniacs" in Daumier's print is being doused with cold water, then one of the standard treatments for insanity. The second and more common state of this print is numbered "Pl. 166-167"; see Delteil, *Daumier*, I, no. 44, describing the first state as "très rare." 34776

The Totality of Mathematical Knowledge of its Time

70. Dechales, Claude François Milliet (1621-1678). *Cursus seu mundus mathematicus*. . . . 3 vols., folio. [40] 763 [1]; [28] 731 [1]; [36] 863 [1]pp. Text woodcuts. Lyons: Ex officina Anissoniana, 1674. 353 x 227 mm. Calf c. 1674, a little worn, rebaked. Light browning, occasional foxing, but very good. Bookplates of Coward College and New College, London. \$1750

First Edition. "Dechales is best remembered for his *Cursus seu mundus mathematicus*, a complete course of mathemat-



ics, including many related subjects that in his day were held to belong to the exact sciences. The first volume opens with a description of mathematical books arranged chronologically. . . . This is followed by his edition of Euclid's *Elements*. . . . Arithmetic computation, algebra, spherical trigonometry, and conic sections are of course included. . . . Among other subjects included in the *Cursus* are practical geometry, mechanics, statics, geography, magnetism, civil architecture, military architecture, optics, catoptrics, perspective, dioptrics, hydrostatics, hydraulic machinery, navigation, pyrotechnics, gnomonics, astronomy, astrology, meteoritics, the calendar, and music" (DSB). 34373

71. Delabarre, Antoine (1819-78).

Principes de l'étherisation présentées à l'Académie Impériale de Médecine. 8vo. 20pp. Paris: Guiraudet et Jouaust, 1853. 216 x 136 mm. Orig. printed wrappers, a little soiled, spine splitting. Minor foxing, but very good. \$750

First Edition. A spirited defence of the safety of ether anesthesia by the surgeon-dentist of the Foundling and Orphan's Hospital of Paris, who claimed that ether was one of the great discoveries of the age, and, if properly used, was no more dangerous than any other drug. Delabarre also described his method of etherization, and recommended against anesthetizing patients with full stomachs, or those suffering from an excess of fear. *Scarce*—not in OCLC or RLIN, and NUC ND 0140732 cites only three copies in North American libraries (IParkA, IEN-D, DNLM). 33199

72. Deleuze, Joseph P. F. (1753-1835).

Histoire critique du magnétisme animal. 2 vols., 8vo. xiv [2], 316; [4] 362pp. Paris: Belin-Leprieur, 1819. 199 x 129 mm. 19th cent. quarter morocco, marbled boards, a little rubbed. Some foxing and browning, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$450

Second edition, revised and updated from the first edition of 1813. One of the most important works ever written on animal magnetism. Deleuze, a disciple of Puysegur, was the leading figure in the mesmeric movement from 1813-33. The *Histoire critique*, his first book on animal magnetism, is the fruit of nearly three decades of research and observation; the first volume is devoted to the methods and phenomena of animal magnetism, and the second to a review of the leading French works on the subject. Crabtree 243 (1st ed.). Gauld, pp. 116-19. 13913

Inscribed by the Author

73. Delondre, Auguste & Bouchardat, Apollinaire (1806-86).

Quinologie: Des quinquinas. . . . 4to. [4] 48pp. 23 hand-colored lithographed plates (each with tissue guard), double-page hand-colored engraved map. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1854. 340 x 257 mm. Marbled boards, cloth backstrip c. 1854, somewhat rubbed &

faded, small splits in front hinge. Minor foxing, but very good. *Inscribed by Delondre* on the flyleaf: "à Monsieur Dublanc Membre de l'Académie Impériale de Médecine &c. &c. / Souvenir bien affectueux / Graville-Havre 8 novb. 1856 / Auguste Delondre." \$1250

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

In Original Wrappers, Uncut

74. Delpech, Jacques Mathieu (1777-1832).

Chirurgie clinique de Montpellier. 2 vols., 4to. [8], viii,

496; [6], xxxvii, 631pp. 37 copperplates by Adam after Dumas, numbered I-XXXV (numeration includes XXVIII*bis* XXVIII*ter*); plates XXVII-XXVIII on one folding leaf. Paris & Montpellier: Gabon, 1823-28. Original printed wrappers, chipped, spines darkened, front wrapper of Vol. I repaired; preserved in a cloth

drop-back box. Minor browning, occasional foxing, marginal repair to one leaf, but very good and *especially rare* in original wrappers. \$5000

First Edition. G-M 4312 & 5741.1. A classic work in the history of orthopedics, containing Delpech's description of the beneficial effect of section of the tendo achillis for clubfoot. "He first performed the operation on May 9, 1816, and although not the first to do so, he was the first to demonstrate the value of tenotomy in the correction of contracture deformities of the extremities" (G-M). "It is important to understand that Delpech did not describe simply the operation of subcutaneous tenotomy of the Achilles tendon, but the whole genus of subcutaneous tenotomies and myotomies of which heel cord tenotomy was but one species. The operation was based on his conception that tendon and muscle contractures were the basic cause of the deformities and that by releasing the contractures, prevention of further deformity, or partial or complete correction of the deformity, could be achieved" (Peltier, *Orthopedics*, p. 32; see also pp. 28-31). Delpech's work also represents the first significant French contribution to plastic surgery, containing the earliest account of rhinoplasty in France. Delpech performed one of the first rhinoplasties by the Indian fore-

head-flap method on June 4, 1823, with a completely successful result. In his *Chirurgie clinique* Delpech described and illustrated seven cases of rhinoplasty, all performed by the Indian method except for the last, a failure done with a forearm flap following von Graefe's procedure. The book also includes numerous fine descriptions of other plastic operations, summarized in detail by Zeis. Zeis / Patterson 523, 1063, 1318, 2162, 2231, 2292, 2534, pp. 105 & 169. Gnudi & Webster, pp. 322-23. Le Vay, *Hist. Ortho.*, pp. 239-44. Waller 2346. 26449

75. Deshaies, Jean Etienne (fl. 1749). *Dissertatio medica, de hemiplegia per electricitatem curanda*. 4to. [4] 40pp. Montpellier: Jean Martel, 1749. 227 x 170 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. A few fox-marks, but a fine copy. \$1250

First Edition. A very early item in medical electricity, whose publishing history begins with Kratzenstein in 1744. Deshaies' medical thesis reports on electrical treatments of paralysis inspired by the successful work of Jean Jallabert, and carried out at Montpellier under the supervision of François Bossier de Sauvages de la Croix. Seven cases were reported: a young man paralyzed in infancy, who regained the use of his arm and hand after treatment; four hemiplegics, all of whom showed improvement; and two suffering from both paralysis and epilepsy, whose epileptic fits became less frequent and severe. Rowbottom & Susskind, *Electricity and Medicine*, pp. 17-18. Bakken catalogue, p. 53. 11770

76. Dolaeus, Johann (1651-1707). *Encyclopaedia chirurgica rationalis*. . . . 4to. [32] 1602, [76]pp., irregularly paginated. Added engraved title. Frankfurt am Main: Friedrich Knoch, 1689. 204 x 168 mm. Vellum c. 1689, a little stained, gilt-tooled calf backstrip (a bit rubbed & chipped) glued over vellum spine. Light foxing & browning, a few edges frayed, but very good. Early ownership inscription; library stamp on title. \$1500

First Edition. Dolaeus belonged to the iatrochemical school of Paracelsus and van Helmont. His immense surgical encyclopedia, as indicated on the title, is based on the principles of Galen, Paracelsus, van Helmont, Willis, Sylvius and Descartes; it discusses all types of surgical disease, including hernia, cancer, abscesses, ulcers, gangrene and affections of the sense organs, teeth, and genitalia. A physician to the German nobility, Dolaeus became rich and famous through his secret "liquor antivariolosus" (presumably a remedy for smallpox); he also anticipated Cheyne in his dietary treatment of gout. Dolaeus's encyclopedia of surgery was reissued several times, but the first edition is scarce—NUC, OCLC and RLIN together cite only 4 copies (NLM, Harvard, Columbia & N.Y. Acad. Med.) in North American libraries. Krivatsy 3313. Hirsch. Wellcome II, p. 477. 34578

77. Duhring, Louis Adolphus (1845-1913). *Atlas of skin diseases*. Large 4to. 4 preliminary leaves and 36 chromolithographed plates, each accompanied by explanation leaf. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1876. 343 x 273 mm. Half morocco c. 1876, rubbed, hinges tender. Light foxing but very good. Former owner's signature and stamp; pages numbered in ms.

\$750

First Edition. Durhing was the most important American dermatologist of the 19th century, "the first to demonstrate to the world at large that the specialty as practiced in the United States deserved to be taken seriously" (Crissey & Parrish, p. 308). He gave the classic account of dermatitis herpetiformis or "Duhring's disease" (1884; G-M 4083), and wrote the first American textbook of dermatology (*A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, 1877), which gained an international reputation. Durhing's *Atlas of Skin Diseases*, his first major publication, was widely praised by critics for its lifelike plates, and enjoyed great popularity. Crissey & Parrish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the 19th Century*, pp. 303-8. Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, pp. 169-70. 34382

78. Earle, Henry (1789-1838). *Plan of Mr. Earle's fracture bed*. Original pen and watercolor drawing with indistinct pencil signature (H. J. Fowler?), together with schematic pencil sketch and ms. description of the bed in an unidentified hand (not Earle's). [c. 1823]. All on one sheet measuring 660 x 458 mm., folded in half crosswise to make two leaves. Light soiling, small dampstain in lower left corner of watercolor, fold in sheet torn nearly through (not affecting watercolor, ms. or sketch), light fraying to edges, but very good. \$1500

The grandson of Percival Pott, Earle was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, taught anatomy and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons, and served as surgeon extraordinary to Queen Victoria. He invented a prize-winning bed for cases of fracture of the legs, described in his *Practical Observations in Surgery* (1823) and illustrated in the present watercolor, which was probably made a bit later. Included with the watercolor are a simple pencil sketch of the bed and a three-paragraph manuscript description: "Mr Earle's Fracture Bed consists of a strong frame rabeted to receive a moveable frame of the same length but about three inches narrower; the moveable frame is divided into three parts, connected by joints. . . . Different degrees of elevations may be given to the several divisions by raising or lowering the props. A well-stuffed hair or wool mattress is fitted to the inner frame, & nailed to the upper division, but left free below, in order that the apparatus may be regulated to limbs of different lengths. . . ." DNB. See Norman 675. 34486

Einstein-Besso Working Manuscript on General Relativity

79. Einstein, Albert (1879-1955) & Besso, Michele (1873-1955). Autograph manuscript comprising a series of calculations using the early version ("Entwurf") of the field

equations of Einstein's general theory of relativity. N.p., n.d. [Berlin & Zurich, mostly June 1913, with additions from early 1914]. 54 (of 56)pp., on 37 separate sheets of paper, irregularly paginated. Mostly 273 x 212 mm. Many pages with extensive corrections, a few corner defects, minor rust marks on p. [1], pp. [16-17] not present (these are in a private collection). Fine.

Sold

The Search for Proof of Einstein's General Theory of Relativity—the Einstein-Besso calculations of the precession of the perihelion of Mercury. As one of only two working scientific manuscripts from the period of the genesis of the general theory (the other being the Zurich notebook of 1912-13), the Einstein-Besso calculations provide remarkable insight into Einstein's work and the complex mathematics in which the general theory of relativity was conceived, expressed, and—in the November 1916 paper that ultimately resulted from this work—finally proven. The Einstein-Besso manuscript, which first came to light in 1988, constitutes the key document for understanding Einstein's celebrated application of the general theory of relativity to the perihelion of Mercury, and is also of great significance for the historical reconstruction of the genesis of the theory.

The purpose of most of the calculations in the Einstein-Besso manuscript was to test whether Einstein's early version of the general theory of relativity, published in his 1913 paper "Entwurf einer allgemeinerten Relativitätstheorie und eine Theorie der Gravitation," could account for the anomalous motion of the perihelion of Mercury. While the results of these calculations were disappointing, accounting for only part of the discrepancy between observation and Newtonian theory, Einstein and Besso's efforts were not in vain, since the techniques developed in this manuscript were taken over, *virtually unchanged*, in Einstein's successful November 1915 computation of the perihelion advance predicted by the general theory of relativity in its final form, published in his paper "Erklärung der Perihelbewegung des Merkur aus der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie." Einstein wrote and published this paper with breathtaking speed, taking no more than a week from start to finish—an amazing achievement that becomes more understandable with the discovery of the Einstein-Besso manuscript, since Einstein had essentially performed the same calculations with Besso two years before. Besso, Einstein's lifelong friend, played an important role as a "sounding board" for Einstein; in his 1905 paper on the electrodynamics of moving bodies, Einstein credited Besso for his "many useful suggestions." See Christie's catalogue 8586 (Nov. 25, 1996) for a full discussion of the significance of this manuscript. 34291

First Derivation of the Formula for the Advance of the Perihelion Motion of the Planet Mercury

80. Einstein.

Statische Probleme. . . Perihelbewegung des Merkur. . . Autograph manuscript, 2 pp.; the first 222 x 178mm, the second 220 x 178 mm. Written on 1 side of each sheet. Some edges frayed, but both sheets de-acidified and conserved by the Western Regional Paper Conser-

vation Laboratory, and mounted by them in conservation mats. Enclosed in a single drop-back box. Zurich, between November 11 and November 25, 1915.

Sold

Two pages of autograph calculations by Einstein on the statical problem in general relativity theory, perihelion-motion of the planet Mercury, with notes that these referred to the cosmological problem. According to historian of relativity Jagdish Mehra, this manuscript dates between November 11 when Einstein made a presentation to the Prussian Academy in Berlin, and November 25, 1915, when he presented his final communication on general relativity to the Prussian Academy. In his communication of November 11 Einstein adhered to his principal idea of general covariance. Right after his communication of 11 November, Einstein derived the formula for the advance of the perihelion motion of the planet Mercury and noted it for the *first time* in the present manuscript. He would present the actual calculation based on this formula (43" of arc per century) at the session of the Prussian Academy on November 18, 1915. This calculation was still based on the form of the field equations of gravitation given in Eq. (14.13) on p. 253 of Pais' *Subtle is the Lord*. Right after his calculation of the perihelion of Mercury, and early in the week following it—but *before* his presentation of November 25, Einstein noted the final form of the field equations of gravitation in the present manuscript, immediately following his formula for the advance of the perihelion motion of Mercury. This was the first time that Einstein had motivated and noted the existence of these equations. Both of these fundamental results, including the immortal field equations of gravitation, are written down for the *first time* in this manuscript.

Shortly after Einstein completed this work, he sent this manuscript to his friend and collaborator Michele Besso, who had worked closely with him on the general theory of relativity and the problem of the perihelion motion of mercury (see above). He sent these pages to Besso to show him how he had succeeded in resolving the problems the two had struggled with earlier. We acquired this ms. from a private collector who had purchased it from Besso's heirs; until very recently, the ms. was completely unknown. 33448

81. Einstein.

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie.

Offprint from *Ann. Phys.*, 4th series, 49 (1916). 8vo. 64pp. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, 1916. 242 x 161 mm. Half morocco, slightly worn, original printed wrappers bound in. Stains from transparent tape in gutter margins (not affecting text), light browning, but very good. Bookplate. \$1500

First Separate Edition of Einstein's classic paper on general relativity, the impact of which in our century can hardly be overstated. Boni 78.1. DSB. Norman 696. Weil 80a. 31542

82. Einstein.

Portrait photograph by Johan Hagemeyer, signed by the photographer on the print and on the mount. N.p., 1931. 245 x 190 mm. Mounted and framed (frame measures 503 x 404 mm.). Fine. From the library of *Herbert M. Evans* (1882-1971), with gift inscription to Evans from Albert Bender tipped to the back of the frame. \$750

Fine portrait of Einstein in middle age, showing him seated with writing materials. Formerly owned by Herbert M. Evans, discoverer of Vitamin E (see G-M 1070 & 1071), and pioneer collector in the history of science. 34476

83. Elliotson, John (1791-1868).

Numerous cases of surgical operations without pain in the mesmeric state; with remarks. . . . 8vo. 93 [3, incl. adverts.]pp. 16-pp. publisher's catalogue before title. London: H. Baillière, 1843. 224 x 142 mm. Original brown printed wrappers, a little worn, spine repaired. Minor foxing & soiling, but very good. 19th cent. bookplate of the Society of Apothecaries. \$2000

First Edition. G-M 5650.2. Elliotson was one of the first in England to perform surgery on hypnotized patients, and he joined with Braid and Esdaile in promoting the use of hypnotism as anesthesia during surgical operations. Despite his numerous successes, he was accused by the conservative British medical establishment of charlatanism and worse, and he was eventually forced to resign his various professional offices, including his professorship at the University of London. The present work, his first on the use of hypnosis in surgery, describes numerous successful cases, but is largely devoted to the account of the famous leg amputation performed by Topham and Ward on a hypnotized patient, and the controversy that ensued when this case was reported to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. Bramwell, *Hypnotism*, pp. 4-14. Crabtree 474. Fulton & Stanton I. 14. 34524

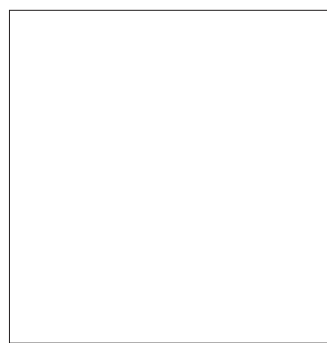
Forerunner of Relativity

84. Eötvös, Loránd [Roland] (1848-1919).

Wärmelehre. Autograph manuscript notebook consisting of title-leaf and 22pp., with 11 pen-and-ink drawings. N.p., n.d. [Heidelberg, ca. 1868]. 217 x 146 mm. Unbound, stitched. Creased vertically where previously folded, light soiling to outer leaves, but fine otherwise. Preserved in a cloth box. \$10,500

An extraordinary find—a scientific manuscript in the hand of the 19th-century Hungarian physicist Loránd Eötvös, most probably writ-

ten during his student days at the University of Heidelberg, which he attended between 1867 and 1870. Manuscript material by Eötvös of any type is extremely rare—there are no examples in North American libraries. Our inquiries to German libraries have turned up his matriculation signature at the University of Heidelberg and an 1871 letter held at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, both of which we have compared with the handwriting in the



Eötvös's drawing of a heat experiment

present document in order to confirm its authorship. There may be some other examples in Russia (Eötvös briefly attended the University of Königsberg, now in Kaliningrad, Russian Federation), and there are almost certainly some in Eötvös's native Hungary, but we have as yet been unable to obtain any information from either of these sources.

While at Heidelberg Eötvös studied physics under Hermann von Helmholtz, and the present notebook, on the theory of heat, probably stems at least in part from Helmholtz's lectures. Eötvös's manuscript—it is too full and detailed to be called "notes"—deals with the comparison of water, alcohol and mercury thermometers; linear expansion of glass and various metals from 0 to 100 degrees Celsius; the thermal expansion of solids and gases, etc. It is illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches of laboratory apparatus and a few diagrams. The text on the last page breaks off in the middle of a sentence ("die Luftströme welche sich der . . ."); since the present notebook shows no signs of tampering or damage, this suggests that Eötvös continued his manuscript in another notebook.

Eötvös is today recognized as one of the important forerunners of the theory of relativity. Most of his scientific career was devoted to research on gravitation, and he invented an instrument for measuring differences in gravitational attraction (the "Eötvös balance") that for decades remained unsurpassed in accuracy. The experiments Eötvös performed with this instrument enabled him to redetermine with great precision the rate of gravitational attraction of different bodies, and in so doing to prove that gravitational mass and inertial mass are equivalent—a discovery that later became one of the building blocks of the theory of general relativity. Einstein learned of Eötvös's work in 1912, while in the midst of his search of a relativistic theory of gravitation, and immediately recognized its fundamental importance, stating that "in the context [of a theory of gravitation] the Eötvös experiment plays a role similar to that of the Michelson experiment for uniform motion" (quoted in Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, p. 235). Einstein published his first discussion of Eötvös's work in his and Marcel Grossmann's "Entwurf einer verallgemeinerten Relativitätstheorie und einer Theorie der Gravitation" (*Zeitschr. Math. Phys.* 62 [1913]: 225-44). DSB. *Twentieth Century Physics* I, pp. 286-87. Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 216-17. 33462

85. Esnault-Pelterie, Robert (1881-1957).

L'exploration par fusées de la très haute atmosphère et de la possibilité des voyages interplanétaires. Supplement to the March 1928 issue of *L'Astronomie. Revue mensuelle . . . et Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de*

France. 8vo. viii, 96pp. 8 cancel leaves (pp. 49-64) laid in in addition to original misprinted text. 253 x 167 mm. (uncut & partially unopened). Original printed wrappers, repaired. Light browning, but very good.

\$1000

First Edition. Robert Esnault-Pelterie was France's leading pioneer in rocketry; the present essay, on rocket exploration of the upper atmosphere and the possibility of interplanetary travel, communicated the results of his continuing theoretical research in astronautics. He devoted special attention to the problem of escape velocity necessary to overcome the earth's gravitational pull, estimating this at 10,000 meters / second (22,369 mph); the accepted figure at present is c. 25,000 mph. The work was originally delivered as a lecture before the Société Astronomique de France on 8 June 1927; it was published both in the present format and as a separate monograph (see Norman 714). Von Braun & Ordway, *Hist. Rocketry and Space Travel*, pp. 74-75. Ley, *Rockets, Missiles and Space Travel*, p. 422. 1534

86. Esquirol, Jean Étienne Dominique (1772-1840). *Des maladies mentales considérées sous les rapports*

médical, hygiénique et médico-légal. 2 vols. plus atlas, 8vo. xviii, 678; [4] 864pp. (text). Atlas has 2 prelim. leaves plus 27 engraved plates (1 folding), all but the last by Ambroise Tardieu (1788-1841). Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1838. 216 x 131 mm. Handsomely bound in quarter rose calf, marbled boards c. 1838, gilt spines, slightly rubbed. Occasional minor foxing, small tear in folding plate, but a fine set. 19th cent. French bookseller's ticket in all volumes.

Esquirol's atlas is the first important iconography of the insane

\$4500

First Edition. G-M 4798. The first modern textbook of psychiatry. Esquirol, together with his teacher Pinel, is regarded as the founder of the French school of psychiatry. He was among the first to apply statistical methods to clinical studies of insanity, and his *Maladies mentales*, based on 20 years of observation and treatment of mental illness, remained a basic psychiatric text for over half a century. Esquirol was the first to distinguish between hallucinations and illusions, and between dementia and idiocy; he also provided the classic description of paresis, coined the term "monomania" and distinguished certain depressive states from other psychoses. The atlas to his work constitutes the first important iconography of the insane. Norman 724. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 731-38. Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 390-93. 34533

87. Estienne, Henri (c. 1530-98), editor.

Medicae artes principes. 5 parts in 2 vols, folio [part V misbound after part II]. c. 1980pp., irregularly numbered in columns. 41 woodcut text illustrations.

[Geneva:] H. Stephanus [i.e., Estienne], 1567. 358 x 222 mm. Full blind-tooled pigskin c. 1567, a little worn & soiled. Lightly browned, very faint marginal dampstaining, lower corner of title in facsimile, otherwise very good. Faint ownership inscription dated 1672(?) on title; 19th-cent. stamp of the Bibliotheca Gymnasii Regii Joachimici on title verso. \$3750

First Edition. G-M 55. Sarton ranks Estienne's *Medicae artes principes* among the five most important medical reference works published during the Renaissance—"used by hundreds of physicians and [exerting] upon them a normative influence; [these works] helped to stabilize the terminology and the opinions" (*Appreciation of Ancient and Medieval Science during the Renaissance*, p. 33). This monumental collection brings together the most important Greek, Latin and Byzantine medical writers exclusive of Hippocrates and Galen, from Celsus in the first century to Nicolaus Myrepsus in the 13th. Among the authors included were Scibonius Largus, Rufus of Ephesus, Aretaus of Cappadocia, Oribasius, Aetius of Amida, Alexander of Tralles, Paulus of Aegina, etc. "The texts are given in the most reliable Latin translations available. . . . Estienne compiled this collection on the principle that it was useful for the student to have all his major sources on one subject available in a single comprehensive publication. He expresses this editorial principle by a Latin poem on the title-page, the first distich of which reads: *Quaerere quos aegri per compita multa solebant / Hospita nunc per me est omnibus una domus* (They whom the ailing used to seek through many crossroads, have been assembled by me under a single welcoming roof)" (Schreiber, *The Estiennes*, 167). The Oribasius section is illustrated with over 40 woodcuts based on those in Gesner's *Chirurgia* (1555), depicting surgical instruments, bandages, wounds, etc. Renouard, *Annales de l'imprimerie des Estienne*, p. 129. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 362. Cushing M257. Durling 3049. Waller 6417. Wellcome 4177. 32218

88. Euler, Leonhard (1707-83).

Elements of algebra. . . translated from the French with the critical and historical notes of M. Bernoulli. To which are added, the additions of M. de la Grange. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. xliii [1], 461 [1]; vii [1], 552pp. Added(?) engraved portrait frontispiece (mounted). London: J. Johnson, 1797. 212 x 131 mm. 19th cent. half calf, marbled boards, rubbed, spines faded. 250-mm. wide horizontal strip torn from foot of Vol. I title, light browning & foxing. Early ownership inscription ("A. M'Leans's book") on verso of frontispiece mount, ownership stamps of Jewish philanthropist [Sir] M[oses] Montefiore (1784-1885) on frontispiece, Vol. I title and 1 or 2 other places. Very good set. \$1500

First Edition in English of Euler's *Vollständige Anleitung zur Algebra* (1770). After living for over 30 years with only partial vision, Euler

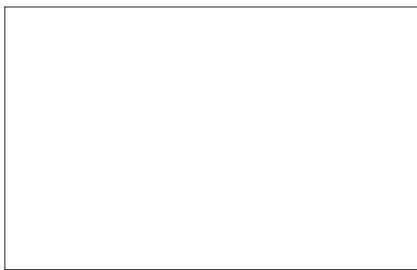
became almost completely blind in 1766, but this did not lessen his scientific activity—nearly half of his enormous literary output was produced after 1765. His treatise on algebra, which he dictated to his valet, first appeared in Russian translation in 1768-69; it went through numerous German, French, English, Italian, Dutch and Russian editions, and greatly influenced 19th and 20th century texts on the subject. Among other things, it contains a thorough description of his proof of the impossibility of solving the equation $x^3 + y^3 = z^3$ where xyz are integers not equal to zero; this is a special case of Fermat's famous last theorem.

This English edition was translated from the French edition prepared by Jean Bernoulli (1744-1807), with additional notes by French mathematician Joseph Louis La Grange (1736-1813). OCLC, RLIN and NUC cite copies of the English edition both with and without portrait; OCLC also cites a 1779 English edition (held by Clemson Univ. in South Carolina), but this is probably an error, as it has the same title wording, volume count and publisher as the 1797 edition, and neither RLIN nor NUC list a 1779 edition. DSB. DNB for Montefiore. 32960

89. Evans, Thomas Wiltberger (1823-97). Sanitary institutions during the Austro-Prussian-Italian conflict. . . . 8vo. x, 237 [1]pp. Paris: Simon Raçon, 1868. 228 x 143 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, somewhat soiled, front hinge repaired. Lightly browned, fore-edges a little frayed, but very good. \$750

First Edition in English, originally published in French in 1867. Evans, an American dentist, settled in France in the late 1840s where he enjoyed an extraordinary success, numbering Napoléon III and members of other important European royal families among his patients, and amassing a large personal fortune. Through his connections with the politically powerful Evans became interested in diplomacy and international philanthropy. During the Crimean, Austro-Prussian-Italian and Franco-Prussian wars he financed the establishment of ambulance corps and other relief facilities for the wounded, and during the American Civil War he founded the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Philadelphia, an ancestor of the American Red Cross. The present work documents these services; it also includes an essay on ambulance wagons and a catalogue of Evans' collection of materials used by the U. S. Sanitary Commission. DAB. 33916

90. Evans. History and description of an ambulance wagon constructed in accordance with plans furnished by the writer. 8vo. 34pp. 6 lithographed plates. Paris: E. Brière, 1868. 243 x 166 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards



in period style; original printed wrappers (repaired) bound in. All leaves and plates neatly re-hinged, small chips in title repaired, but very good. \$1250

First Edition. Ambulance wagons *per se* did not exist in the United States prior to 1859; however, by the end of the Civil War the Union Army was employing at least five or six different vehicles especially designed for transporting the wounded. One of these was the four-wheeled Rucker ambulance, a large and durable vehicle designed by Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Rucker and produced near the end of the Civil War. Evans would have learned of the Rucker ambulance through his connection with the U. S. Sanitary Commission (see above); he later modified it for use in various European conflicts, providing better ventilation, extra springs and a rear seat, as described in the present work. At the Paris Exposition of 1867, Evans's version of the Rucker was awarded one of the prizes offered for best ambulance. NUC NE 0206183. Haller, *Farmcarts to Fords: A History of the Military Ambulance 1790-1925*, pp. 45-47. DAB. 33915

91. Faraday, Michael (1791-1867). The subject matter of a course of six lectures on the non-metallic elements. 8vo. viii, 293 [3, incl. adverts.]pp., errata slip. Text wood-engravings. London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1853. 170 x 105 mm. Orig. cloth, rebaked. Lightly browned, but very good. *From the library of Harry Friedenwald* (1864-1950), with his signature on the title; see G-M 6501.1. \$500

First Edition. Edited by J. Scoffern from Faraday's lectures delivered at the Royal Institution between April 24 and June 5, 1852. Jeffreys 399. 33863

First Application of the Computer to a Medical Subject, Published Five Years before Farr's "English Life Table"

92. Farr, William (1807-83). On the construction of life-tables, illustrated by a new life-table of the healthy districts of England. In: *Phil. Trans* 149, part 2 (1859): 837-78. Folding table and tables in text, including one typeset by the Scheutz calculator. Whole number, [16], 493-931 [1], 16pp., 16 plates. London: Taylor & Francis, 1860. 300 x 230 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original wrappers, slightly soiled & chipped. Occasional foxing, but fine. \$3500

First Edition of Farr's preliminary report describing the use of the Scheutz calculator to prepare life tables, published five years before his *English Life Table* (1864; see G-M 1700.1), and unknown to either Uta Merzbach, author of *George Scheutz and the First Printing Calculator* (1977), or Michael Lindgren, author of *Glory and Failure: The Difference Engines of Johann Müller, Charles Babbage and Georg and Edvard Scheutz* (1987). Farr, Superintendent of the General Reg-

ister Office (Britain's central statistical office), had long been interested in the use of a calculating machine such as Babbage's Difference Engine to compute life tables (see p. 854 of the present report, in which Farr refers to his 1843 letter on this subject to the Registrar-General). It was at Farr's recommendation that the British government purchased a Scheutz calculator, which was delivered in May 1859. Farr's preliminary report, received by the Royal Society on March 17 of that year, was written while the British Government's calculator was still "in the course of construction by the Messrs. Donkin" (p. 854); thus his

Earliest use of computers in medicine

report's table B1, "Life-Table of Healthy English Districts," made from stereotype plates produced by the calculator, represents the very earliest application of computers to medical statistics. The only earlier scientific uses of a Scheutz calculator were the sample logarithmic and other scientific tables produced by it for inclusion in the Scheutz's *Specimens of Tables* (1857), and the Dudley Observatory's 1858 computation of tables for the planet Mars, which Lindgren (p. 211) states were experimental and probably never printed on paper. Lindgren, pp. 212-23. 33275

Presentation Copy

93. [Ferchaud, Pierre & Dezermaux-Audevard, A.] *De la propriété anesthésique des vapeurs de l'éther sulfurique et leur application dans les opérations chirurgicales dans le but de neutraliser la douleur, par M. Jackson, de Boston. Appréciation de cette découverte. . . .* 8vo. [4] 120pp. Paris: Leclerc, 1847. 222 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine chipped with partial loss of spine title. Lightly foxed, but very good. *With Dezermaux-Audevard's signed presentation inscription* on the front wrapper: "à Mr. le Dr. Vidal (possibly French surgeon Auguste-Théodore Vidal de Cassis [1803-56]), témoignage d'estime et d'amitié, A. Dezermaux-Audevard."

\$1750

First Edition. Probably published early in 1847, when the French still believed that Jackson was the sole discoverer of surgical anesthesia—a misapprehension that Jackson consciously promoted in his 1846 letters to Elié de Beaumont, and in his March 1847 paper sent to the Académie des Sciences. Word of the discovery of etherization reached England and France in December 1846, just a few weeks after Morton's historic demonstration on October 16; however, while the British medical establishment reacted immediately to this exciting news from America, the French were slower to respond. "In fact it was January 12, 1847, before the surgeon Joseph François Malgaigne, prompted

not by first-hand information but by enthusiastic reports in American and British journals, thought it time that France took notice of the discovery, and at a meeting of the Académie de Médecine, in Paris, attempted to rouse general interest" (Duncum, *Development of Inhalation Anesthesia*, p. 135). *Exceptionally Rare*—not in NUC or RLIN, and OCLC cites two European locations only. Hirsch for Vidal. 34539

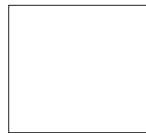
First Systematic Treatise on Pathology, Which also Named Pathology & Physiology

94. Fernel, Jean (1497?-1558).

Medicina. Folio. [12], 250 (misprinted 248), [14], 238,

[18], 90, [10]pp. Woodcut portrait in text. Paris: André Wechel, 1554. 338 x 226 mm. Limp vellum c. 1554, a.e.g., 15th-century Latin inscriptions, music and cartoons visible on inside front and back covers and inner flaps. Margins of last 10 leaves a little gnawed, but a fine copy, in a full morocco suede-lined box. "Double-phi" cipher on title, reminiscent of those of bibliophiles Nicolas Claude Fabri de Peiresc (1580-1637), scholar and patron of the sciences, and Nicolas Fouquet (1615-80), finance minister to Louis XIV. Contemporary marginalia. \$15,000

Note the "double-phi" cipher at the top of the title, shown in detail below



First Edition. G-M 2271. The first systematic treatise on pathology, which also introduced the names for the sciences of pathology and physiology. In the second part of the above, entitled "Pathologia" (a term Fernel introduced), Fernel provided the first systematic essay on the subject, methodically discussing the diseases of each organ. The result was a succinct summary of the best available knowledge of organic abnormality in disease. Fernel's predecessor Benivieni, whose *De abditis* (1507) represents the foundation of modern pathology, had presented a collection of case histories without any attempt at a logical or methodical system.

Although Fernel's earlier treatise, *De naturali parte medicinae* (1542; PMM 68), has long been considered the earliest work devoted exclusively to physiology, Fernel actually named that science "Physiologia" as the title to the revised edition of it which forms the first part of the *Medicina*. Within six years after his graduation from medical school Fernel became one of the most famous physicians in France. His reputation at the court of the dauphin (later Henri II) became firmly established when he saved the life of Henri's mistress, Diane de Poitiers.

Fernel was however less successful with François I, Henri's father, who died of syphilis in 1547. See the classic *Endeavour of Jean Fernel* (1946) by Sir Charles Scott Sherrington. DSB. Long, *Hist. Path.*, pp. 38–41. Durling 1459. Norman 785. Waller 2993. Wellcome I, 2195. 34703

95. Foy, George.

Anaesthetics, ancient and modern. . . . 8vo. [4] 175 [1]pp. Text wood-engravings. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1889. 211 x 138 mm. Original cloth, worn at spine. Light browning, but very good. *Author's presentation inscription* on p. 1: "W. P. Chickworth with George Foy's best wishes." \$950

First Edition. One of the first histories of anesthesia to review its evolution from ancient medicine's first attempts to find effective pain-nullifying drugs. Foy discusses references to pain-killing drugs in ancient Greek, Roman and Arabic writings; the "soporific sponge" of the Middle Ages and Renaissance; the use of cannabis, opium, coca and other plant-based drugs; the history of mesmeric anesthesia (which Foy claimed to have been known to the ancient Greeks); and developments in chemistry—such as the discovery of oxygen—that made possible the advent of modern anesthesia. He also covers the "modern" anesthetics—sulfuric ether, nitrous oxide, chloroform, cocaine, etc.—describing their histories, physiological effects, modes of administration, and cases in which their use is proscribed. 34625

96. Freud, Anna (1895-1982).

Fine portrait photograph by Imogen Cunningham, signed and dated by the photographer in pencil on the mount. 1960. 220 x 194 mm. Framed.

\$1500

Freud's daughter and intellectual heir, as captured by one of the foremost photographers of the 20th century. 34464



97. Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939), *translator*: Charcot, Jean Martin (1825-93). *Neue Vorlesungen über die Krankheiten des Nervensystems*. . . . 8vo. xi [1], 357 [1]pp. Text illustrations. Leipzig & Vienna: Toeplitz & Deuticke, 1886. 218 x 140 mm. Half morocco c. 1886, worn at spine & corners. Light browning but very good. Ownership signature & stamp on title. \$1500

First Edition. Freud's translation of Vol. III of Charcot's influential *Leçons sur les maladies du système nerveux* preceded the French by sev-

eral months. See G-M 4546. Charcot, the great French neurologist, was a significant figure in Freud's intellectual development. Freud studied with Charcot at the Salpêtrière from October 1885 to March 1886, and developed a lasting admiration for Charcot's mastery of neurology, his brilliance as a teacher and his pioneering studies of hysteria and hypnosis. While still in Paris, Freud offered to translate the third volume of Charcot's *Leçons sur les maladies du système nerveux*, which had not yet been published. He worked so quickly that his German translation, to which he added a preface and footnotes, came out before the original French version, which was published in 1887. Norman F152. Grinstein 320. 34530

98. Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939) & Breuer, Joseph (1842-1925).

Studien über Hysterie. 8vo. [6], 269 [1]pp. Leipzig & Vienna: Deuticke, 1895. Modern cloth, portion of original printed front wrapper mounted and bound in. Light browning, some edges frayed, tiny marginal stain, otherwise very good. \$3000

First Edition. G-M 4978. *Studies in Hysteria*, which gives the first detailed account of Freud's free-association method, is customarily regarded as the starting-point of psychoanalysis. "It was through devising the new method that Freud was enabled to penetrate into the previously unknown realm of the unconscious proper and to make the profound discoveries with which his name is imperishably associated" (Jones, *Freud*, I, p. 265). Grinstein 214. Norman F28. 34527

99. Froriep, Robert (1804-61).

Chirurgische Anatomie der Ligaturstellen am menschlicher Körper.

Folio. [44]pp., parallel text in German and Latin. 18 engraved plates (4 folding, 1 partly hand-colored). Weimar: Verlag des Grosherzogl. Sächs. privil. Landes-Industrie-Comptoirs, 1830. 458 x 288 mm. Original paste paper boards, a little worn. Minor browning, a few fox-marks, but very good. \$3750

First Edition, and *scarce*, with only four copies in North American libraries (NLM, U. Chicago, Coll. Phys. Phila., U. Kansas) listed in NUC, OCLC and RLIN. The first anatomical atlas by Froriep, professor of anatomy at the Charité Hospital in Berlin, and author of numerous anatomical / pathological works, including translations of Astley Cooper's treatises on hernia and breast cancer. Unlike many of his later productions, which reproduce plates from other works, Froriep's *Ligaturstellen* is illustrated with 18 plates after his own beautifully executed drawings. The plates depict arterial ligatures covering the entire body. Froriep was the teacher of Virchow, and it was he who encouraged Virchow to begin his important studies of phlebitis. Wellcome III, p. 73. Hirsch. 34725





Real and imaginary flying machines, as illustrated in no. 100. Gerard.

Bird Flight & Aerial Navigation

100. [Gérard, Laurent-Gaspard]
Essai sur l'art du vol aérien, avec figures. 8vo. [4] 178 [2, errata], xv [1]pp. Folding engraved plate. Paris: La veuve Duchesne; Brunet, 1784. 182 x 110 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers, worn and chipped at spine, dampstain on rear wrapper. Light browning & occasional foxing, some fore-edges frayed, but very good. \$3500

First Edition. The first book after the invention of balloons to investigate the flight of birds in connection with the problem of aerial navigation, including a discussion of the use of wings to steer lighter-than-air craft and the possibility of heavier-than-air craft powered by beating wings. About one-third of the book is devoted to discussions of the physics of flight, a comparison of the flight methods of birds and insects, and the design and construction of a human-powered ornithopter; the final chapter describes a new type of balloon powered by inflammable gas (hydrogen). Gérard also discusses the evil consequences that might result from man's gaining the ability to fly, and sets forth seven highly restrictive suggestions for state control of flying machines—including the rule that “an individual would be permitted to use his flying machine only for the benefit of himself, his wife, and his family,” and a proposal suggesting that “on each flight the hirer [of a flying machine] be accompanied by a government-nominated copilot . . . who would ensure that the hirer did not deviate from his stipulated route” (quoted in Hart, *Prehistory of Flight*, pp. 120-21). 33406

101. Gesner, Conrad (1516-65).
On the admiration of mountains. . . . A description of the Riven Mountain. . . . 4to. [2] 54 [4]pp. Text illustrations. San Francisco: Grabhorn Press, 1937. 288 x 210 mm. Original quarter cloth, patterned boards, by W. Wheeler, slightly soiled. Occasional light stains, otherwise fine. *Presentation inscription by William Dock*, one of the editors, on the flyleaf; A.L.s. from Dock re this copy laid in. \$450

First Edition in English. The Swiss scientist Gesner was one of the first to discover the joys of mountaineering both for pleasure and for acquisition of scientific knowledge; his eloquent and enthusiastic writ-

ings on the subject helped to stimulate the vogue for mountain climbing that took hold in the 18th century. This English translation of Gesner's two essays on mountaineering is illustrated with reproductions from early editions of the 16th century mountaineering poem *Theuerdank*, and includes two historical and bibliographical essays by J. Monroe Thorington and William Dock. One of 325 copies printed by the well-known San Francisco fine press of Edwin and Robert Grabhorn. 34722

102. [Gillray, James (1757-1815)].
Metallic tractors. Hand-colored engraving. [London] McCleary, n.d. [ca. 1800]. 239 x 312 mm. Matted. Fine apart from light wear to lower left corner. \$1250

A fine fresh impression, with original hand-coloring, of Gillray's caricature satirizing the metallic tractors invented by the American Elisha Perkins (1741-99). The tractors consisted of a brass and an iron rod which were stroked alternately over an afflicted body part to cure everything from rheumatism to epilepsy. “Perkinism” was for a while extremely popular, not only in the United States but in England, where Perkins's son Benjamin had gone in 1795 to establish a market for his father's invention. Perkinism met its end five years later with the publication of John Haygarth's *Of the Imagination as a Cause and as a Cure of Diseases of the Body* (1800), in which Haygarth reported that he had achieved as many cures with painted wooden tractors as with Perkins's metallic ones.

“Gillray's most enduring work [as an artist] was done as a caricaturist, and as a caricaturist pure and simple he holds a foremost place in that division of English graphic art. . . . It is impossible not to admire his inexhaustible fertility of fancy, the frequent grandeur of his conception, the reckless audacity of his attack, and his skill in selecting the vulnerable side of his victims” (DNB). The present caricature shows Perkins's tractors being applied to the red inflamed nose of a drunkard; on the patient's left is a large jug of whiskey, while on the table to his right are the ingredients for making alcoholic punch and a newspaper with headline reading “Perkins in all its glory—being a certain cure for all disorders, red noses, gouty toes, windy bowels, broken legs, humpbacks.” Gillray was well acquainted with the symptoms of alcohol abuse, being himself an alcoholic whose death at the age of 58 was brought about at least in part by his intemperate habits. See DAB and Hunter & Macalpine, p. 574 for Perkins. 33392

See color illustration on back cover.

103. Good, Peter Peyro (1789?-1875).
A materia medica animalia. . . . 8vo. [277]pp., irregularly paginated. Two-tone lithographed title, portrait and 24 hand-colored lithographed plates. Cambridge, MA: for the author,

[1853]. 232 x 147 mm. Original cloth, rebacked

preserving original spine. Light offsetting from plates, minor browning, 19th cent. owner's bookplate partly eradicated from inside front cover, but very good.

\$1250

First Edition. Possibly the only illustrated 19th-century American book on its subject, containing a "scientific analysis, natural history and chemical and medical properties and uses of the substances that are the products of beasts, birds, fishes or insects." It was originally published in parts over the space of a year, which accounts for the irregular pagination. Twenty-four "medicinal" animals are discussed, including the sperm whale, coral, sturgeon, codfish, cochineal, blister beetle (a.k.a. Spanish fly), oyster, leech, rattlesnake, spider and earthworm; each is illustrated in a hand-colored plate. Bennett, *American 19th Century Color Plate Books*, p. 47 (praising the plates as "very well colored and interesting"). Cordasco 50-0700 (citing incorrect pagination). Meisel, *Bib. Am. Nat. Hist.*, III, p. 466. 34758

104. Goudsmit, Samuel (1902-78) & Bacher, Robert. Atomic energy states as derived from the analyses of optical spectra. 8vo. xiii [1], 502pp. New York & London: McGraw-Hill, 1932. 228 x 150 mm. Original cloth, spine a little darkened. Fine copy. Former owner's signature on front endpaper. \$250

First Edition. Goudsmit is best known for his discovery of electron spin (1925), made in conjunction with George Uhlenbeck; this was a cornerstone of the new quantum mechanics. His second book, written in collaboration with Robert Bacher, remained an important source book for many years. DSB. 34715

105. Gurlt, Ernst Julius(1825-99). Handbuch der Lehre von den Knochenbrüchen. 2 vols., 8vo. (vol. II in 2 parts, bound together in one volume). xvi [2], 800; 860pp. Text wood-engravings. Berlin: Hirsch, 1862 (Vol. I); Hamm: G. Grote, 1864 (Vol. II, pt. 1); Berlin: G. Grote, 1865 (Vol. II, pt. 2). 227 x 154 mm. Modern half cloth, orig. printed wrappers for Vol. II, pts. 1-2 bound in. Lightly browned, occasional foxing, wrappers a little chipped with 1 or 2 minor repairs, but very good.

\$1250

First Edition. "The third major nineteenth-century work on the treatment of fractures and dislocations [after those of Malgaigne and Hamilton] was the *Handbuch der Lehre von den Knochenbrüchen* published in 1862 [sic] by Ernst Julius Gurlt. . . . Like Malgaigne [Gurlt] had an interest in the history of medicine, and his monumental three-volume history of surgery covering the period from antiquity to the Renaissance is still a standard reference. Gurlt's handbook on the treatment of fractures presents an exhaustive and detailed view of the literature on the subject.

As a source for obscure and arcane information, he is unsurpassed" (Peltier, *Fractures*, p. 46). *Rare in commerce*—this is the first set we have handled in our 26 years in the rare book business. 34637



106. Halley, Edmond (1656-1742). A description of the passage of the shadow of the moon over Europe; as it may be expected May 11th 1724 in the evening. Engraved map. [London: John Senex, 1724 (imprint taken from NUC)]. 416 x 312 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few light stains, but fine. Framed. \$3750

Extremely Rare First Edition, with only the Harvard copy cited in NUC; not in OCLC / RLIN, and likewise unknown to MacPike, compiler of the *Correspondence and Papers of Edmond Halley* (1932). The close observation and interpretation of eclipse phenomena began with Halley and his contemporaries at the beginning of the 18th century. Some time earlier Halley had independently devised a method for predicting the circumstances of an eclipse, which he apparently made use of in the present map showing the path the moon's shadow was expected to take across Europe during a solar eclipse predicted to occur in the evening of May 11, 1724. "This eclipse being the return of that wherein the shadow past over Europe on the first of May 1706, . . . we presume the description we give of it may be very near the truth, as far at least as the geographical map may be depended upon. . . . In order further to perfect our science, 'tis hoped the curious that may happen to be near the limits of the total shade, where the sun will be missing but a few seconds, will be so kind as to transmit their observations of ye continuance of totality. . . . At London we compute ye beginning at 5.h. 40' P.M. ye middle when it will be nearly total at 6.h. 37' & ye end 7 h. 29'. We wish our astronomical friends a clear sky." Armitage, *Edmond Halley*, pp. 173-78. NUC NH 0060349. 34573

107. Hamilton, Frank Hastings (1813-86). A practical treatise on fractures and dislocations. 8vo. xx [2], [35]-757 [3]pp.; 32pp. publisher's adverts. Text wood-engravings. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1860. 233 x 146 mm. Original cloth, lightly worn at

extremities. Minor foxing and browning, but very good to fine. Ownership signature on endpaper. \$1000

First Edition. G-M 4420. The first complete work on fractures and dislocations in English. The statistical tables at the end were compiled as a means of providing Hamilton's fellow physicians and surgeons with information to use in defending malpractice suits, a common hazard then as now; most of these suits involved the results of treatment of fractures and dislocations. Hamilton, one of the foremost American surgeons of his day, served as Medical Inspector of the Union Army during the Civil War. He was the author of numerous other surgical works, as well as editor of the massive *Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion* (1870-71). Norman 984. Rutkow OR7. Peltier, *Fractures*, pp. 45-46. 34365

108. Harris, Chapin A. (1806-60).

The dental art, a practical treatise on dental surgery. 8vo. 384pp. 3 lith. plates. Baltimore: Armstrong & Berry, 1839. 228 x 139 mm. Sheep c. 1839, rubbed, small portion of upper spine lacking. Minor foxing, some faint dampstains, but very good. 19th cent.

ownership inscriptions. \$750

First Edition. G-M 3680: "One of the most popular books on the subject ever published. . . . Harris was instrumental in founding the first dental college in the world, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, as well as the first national association of dentists in the U.S., and the first authoritative dental periodical, the *American Journal of Dental Science*." Harris's book went through 13 editions in 74 years. 34367

109. Heberden, William (1710-1801).

(1) Of the night-blindness, or nyctalopia. In: *Med. Trans. Coll. Phys I* (1768), pp. 60-63. (2) On the chicken-pox. In: *ibid.*, pp. 427-36. Whole volume, 8vo. xiv, [2], 472, [2]pp. London: S. Baker & J. Dodsley, 1768. 205 x 127 mm. Calf c. 1768, worn, rubbed, rebacked. A little foxing & browning, some dampstaining in last few leaves, but very good. Armorial bookplate. \$850

First Editions. G-M 5438; 5831. Heberden's classic account of night-blindness (reported from a single case), and his paper establishing the distinction between chickenpox and smallpox. 34716

Angina Pectoris

110. Heberden.

Some account of a disorder of the breast. In: *Med. Trans. Coll. Phys II* (1772), pp. 59-67. 8vo. xv, [1], 533, [3]pp. London: S. Baker & J. Dodsley, 1772. 205 x 127 mm. Sheep c. 1772, worn, rubbed, rebacked. A little foxing & browning, but very good. Old note on front pastedown. \$2000

First Edition. G-M 2887. "This classical description of angina pectoris is the substance of a paper read on July 21, 1768. . . . The merit of

Heberden's account (in which, incidentally, he used the name 'angina pectoris') lies in the fact that he was the first to include a description of the paroxysmal oppression in the thorax. His account is so perfect that it might well have been written today" (G-M). Heberden was not the first to describe a case of angina pectoris (a case report of angina appears as early as 1632, in the memoirs of the Earl of Clarendon), but the clarity, depth and vividness of his account remain unsurpassed. Aciermo, *History of Cardiology*, pp. 291-94. Willius & Keys, *Cardiac Classics*, pp. 217-19. 34726

111. Heider, Moriz (1816-66) & Wedl, Carl (1815-91). Atlas zur Pathologie der Zähne . . . Atlas to the pathology of the teeth [in German and English].

4to. xii, [46]pp., variously paginated. 16 lithographed plates, some hand-colored. Leipzig: Arthur Felix, 1869. 328 x 266 mm. Modern half calf. Light browning, some scattered foxing esp. to plates, but very good. 19th century dental owner's stamp on title.

\$1750

First Edition. The first atlas of dental pathology, a "beautifully made, richly illustrated work" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, p. 399). "In these plates we find numerous anomalies of the teeth and jaw in delicate, clear drawings. . . . Occasionally certain parts (vessels etc.) are tinted in red. Macroscopic and microscopic images are equally represented" (Goldschmid, p. 206). Among the conditions illustrated are abscesses in the base of the nostril following upon inflammation of the root of an incisor, phosphorus-induced necrosis of the lower jaw, rachitic lower jaw, etc. The authors were Moriz Heider, professor of dentistry at the University of Vienna and founder / editor of the *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Zahnheilkunde*, and the histopathologist Carl Wedl, who also co-authored the *Atlas zur pathologischen Anatomie des Auges* (1886) in conjunction with Ernst Bock. 33671

112. Heinroth, Johann Christian August (1773-1843). Lehrbuch der Störungen des Seelenlebens oder der

Seelenstörungen und ihrer Behandlung. 2 vols., 8vo. xii, 396; vi, 385 [1]pp. Fold. table. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1818. 198 x 119 mm. Half calf c. 1818, a little rubbed, corners worn. Light foxing and browning, small tear in folding table, but very good. \$1750

First Edition. G-M 4926. Heinroth theorized that insanity was caused by "unfree" states of the soul, which in turn were caused by sin. He believed that

mental health could be maintained only by piety, and that treatment consisted of repentance. Although his terminology was purely theological, Heinroth was an excellent clinician whose conclusions about mental illness show an understanding of medical psychology. Norman 1038. Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 470-71. 34529

113. Heister, Lorenz (1683-1758).

Chirurgie, in welcher alles was zur Wund-Artzney gehoeeret. . . . 4to. [14], 1078, [22]pp. 38 engraved plates. Nuremberg: Johann Stein, 1743. Modern half morocco, marbled boards in period style. Browned throughout, some foxing, tears in first 2 leaves repaired, but very good. \$1250

Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of G-M 5576, the most graphically illustrated general treatise on surgery published in the 18th century. Heister's surgery was "the standard work on surgery in the eighteenth century, becoming one of the most translated, most used, and most respected texts ever written . . . still used as a standard text at Vienna as late as 1838. Heister had a sweeping knowledge of surgery, and the . . . illustrations of braces and bandages were long followed and are the prototypes of those still in use" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 505, citing English edition). Heister made the first post-mortem section of appendicitis, and introduced the term "tracheotomy." Zimmerman & Veith, pp. 413-23. 33122

***Greatest Classic of Victorian Astronomy—
Inscribed by Herschel***

114. Herschel, John F. W. (1792-1871).

Results of astronomical observations made during the

years 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8, at the Cape of Good Hope. . . . 4to. [4] xx, 452 [4, incl. errata and pubs. adverts.]pp. Lithographed frontispiece and 17 plates (4 folding), all but 2 (pls. 11 & 12) after drawings by

Herschel; lithographed presentation leaf *inscribed by Herschel*: "The Philosophical and Historical Society of New York with the Author's Respects." London: Smith, Elder, 1847. 312 x 250 mm. Orig. blind-stamped cloth, a little worn, small splits in upper front and rear hinges, inner front hinge cracking, but a fine bright copy. \$1750

First Edition. With this monumental survey of the stars of the southern hemisphere, Herschel completed the task begun by his father William, who had catalogued the stars of the northern celestial hemisphere 50 years earlier. Using a 20-foot reflecting telescope, which he erected just south of Cape Town, Herschel swept the whole of the southern sky, cataloguing nebulae, binary stars and clusters, carrying out star counts of over 68,000 stars, and making micrometer measures for separation and position angle of many star pairs. He also

introduced numerical measurements into stellar photometry by means of the astrometer, a device of his own invention which allowed him to compare the brightness of stars with an image of the full moon. He made detailed drawings and maps of several objects, including the Orion region, the Eta Carina nebula, the Magellanic Clouds and many extra-galactic and planetary nebulae. This is Herschel's most beautiful and impressive work, and it remains perhaps the greatest classic of Victorian astronomy.

Herschel dedicated his *Results* to the memory of Hugh Percy (1785-1847), third Duke of Northumberland and Chancellor of Cambridge University, who died before its publication. It is very likely that Percy underwrote the cost of this expensive work. This copy includes a lithographed presentation leaf reading: "Presented by Algernon Duke of Northumberland [Hugh's brother Algernon Percy (1792-1865)] to" with three rules beneath for an inscription, which in this case was written by Herschel himself. DNB. Norman 1056. DNB for the Percys. 34288

Archive of 600 Letters

115. Hirn, Gustave Adolfe (1815-90).

Album containing crush-paper copies of ca. 600 A.L.s. and L.s. written between 13 Sept. 1862 and 9 July 1865. [Colmar, 1862-65]. 280 x 222 mm. Original

cloth, suede backstrip with cloth label, paper label on front cover, worn at edges, corners & spine. One or two small tears, otherwise very good internally. \$7500

Hirn was one of the first to investigate the phenomena of the steam engine, and he made several fundamental contributions to mechanics and thermodynamics, including his *Exposition analytique et expérimentale de la théorie mécanique de la chaleur* (1862), one of the first systematic treatises on thermodynamics. The album we are offering contains crush-paper copies of ca. 600 letters that Hirn wrote between 1862 and 1865, shortly after the publication of his *Exposition analytique* (the crush-paper method of letter duplication involved pressing a freshly written letter against special absorbent paper; only one such copy could be made, so that our album is *unique*). The album almost certainly represents *the most complete manuscript archive* of Hirn's scientific thought and activity during this time, since the original letters duplicated here were sent to a number of different recipients, and many have probably not survived. Among the letters are several written to François Napoléon Marie Moigno (1804-84), the eminent Jesuit mathematician and physicist; one of most interesting of these is Hirn's letter to Moigno of 16 February 1864, containing a long and detailed discussion, intended for publication, of the thermodynamic principles of Rudolf Clausius (1822-88). Clausius's name appears numerous times in Hirn's correspondence, along with those of physicist Léon Foucault (1819-68) and chemist Henri Étienne St. Claire Deville (1818-81). Another letter, of 13 December 1862, is to Charles X. Thomas, inventor of the first commercially successful calculator (see below under Thomas); Hirn thanked Thomas (also a native of Colmar) for the receipt of his 16-digit calculator, which Hirn used daily in his "laborious calculations in physics and mechanics."

Other letters relate to Hirn's interests in climatology and meteorology, or to his business activities as director of the mechanical department of the mill he managed jointly with his brother—it was his connection with this mill that first led Hirn to investigate the mechanics of heat. Time has permitted us to make only a cursory examination of this unique album; a thorough study will surely reveal other letters of equal or greater interest. DSB. NBG & Wheeler Gift for Moigno. Aspray *et al.*, *Computing before Computers*, p. 50 (Thomas). 34272

Hodgkin's Disease

114. Hodgkin, Thomas (1798-1866).

On some morbid appearances of the absorbent glands and spleen. In: *Med. Chir. Trans* 17 (1832), pp. 68-114. With: Brodie, Benjamin Collins (1783-1862). An account of some cases of chronic abscess of the tibia. In: *ibid.*, pp. 239-49. Whole volume, 8vo. xxiii [1], 527 [1]pp. 4 plates. 222 x 141 mm. Half sheep c. 1832, a little rubbed, rebacked and recorned in calf. Some foxing to plates, a few leaves carelessly opened, but very good. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 3762. The first full description of lymphadenoma or "Hodgkin's disease." Hodgkin, one of the "three great men of Guy's" (the other two being Bright and Addison), was appointed pathologist and curator of the museum at Guy's Hospital in 1825. "As curator of the museum and demonstrator of morbid anatomy [Hodgkin] developed the collection enormously and added to its usefulness by an accurate catalog. He was the first in England to pursue the lead of Bichat, by discussing morbid changes in their aspects. . . . His name is preserved for the more casual student in that constitutional affection characterized by enlargement of certain groups of lymph nodes and the spleen, commonly called 'Hodgkin's disease.' As a matter of fact, his two papers 'On some morbid appearances of the absorbent glands and the spleen' (January 10 and 24, 1832) record cases recognizable as tuberculosis, leukemia, and perhaps secondary neoplasms, as well as the condition bearing his name. The seven cases reported were from the experience of Bright, Addison and Carswell, as well as his own" (Long, *Hist. Path.*, p. 99). Also included in this volume of the *Med. Chir. Trans* is Benjamin Collins Brodie's "Account of some cases of chronic abscess of the tibia" (G-M 4314n), giving an account of further cases after the publication of his initial 1828 paper; the 1832 paper was reprinted in *Medical Classics* Norman / Grolier, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 60b. 34788

With 15 Plates Engraved by Hogarth

117. [Hogarth, William (1697-1764)]
Mottraye, Aubry de la (1674[?]-1743). Travels through Europe, Asia and into part of Africa; with proper cutts and maps. 2 vols., folio. [16, incl. list of subscribers] 440; 432, 72pp. 48 engraved maps & plates (many double-page and / or folding), 15 of them engraved by Hogarth. London: for the Author, 1723 [i.e., 1723/



24]. 351 x 225 mm. Calf c. 1723, rubbed, corners worn, rebacked preserving original spines. Tears in some plates mended, a few early marginal notes in pencil, but very good. 18th cent. engraved bookplate of John Nicholl. \$4500

First Edition. The 48 plates illustrating Mottraye's *Travels* include some of the earliest work of William Hogarth, who had set up his own engraving establishment three or four years earlier. Paulson's catalogue raisonnée attributes 15 of the prints to Hogarth; 12 of these are signed, and 3 are unsigned but obviously by him. "Hogarth was one of a number of engravers who produced the plates for La Mottraye's *Travels* others being R. Smith, George Vertue, and David Lockley. It is fairly easy to distinguish the work of the different illustrators (or map-makers), even when the print is unsigned. This is true of Hogarth although the style of his prints for La Mottraye was not repeated in his later work. Like the other engravers, he tried to suggest something of the style of Eastern art; but his real source of inspiration was the neutral documentary style developed by Bernard Picart. . . . Hogarth's illustrations do, however, offer a problem in that some illustrations clearly his are unsigned, while others in which we would never suspect his hand are unequivocally signed. Although by this token he may have been responsible for other unlikely plates in the volumes, I have accepted only those that are signed or are pretty certainly in his style" (Paulson, I, p. 100). Although originally written in French, Mottraye's two-volume work was first published in English translation, with the French edition appearing in 1727. Paulson, *Hogarth's Graphic Works*, nos. 19-33 and pls. 22-36. DNB. NBG for Mottraye. 34686

Author's Annotated Copies

118. Hogg, Jabez (1817-99).
Bound volume from his library containing Hogg's own copies of ca. 53 offprints, extracts, journal numbers, etc., along with 2 ms. sheets in Hogg's hand and 2 inserted ms. letters, one to Hogg and one (apparently) from one of his children to his wife. 8vo. Various paginations. Plates (incl. 2 chromolithographed fundus illustrations); portrait photograph (signed on the back

by Hogg) bound in as frontispiece, another orig. photograph (of a child afflicted with a parasitic skin disease) bound in. About half of the items in this volume bear Hogg's signature and / or annotations in his hand. 208 x 132 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Lightly browned, a few edges frayed, occasional spotting, but very good. \$2750

Most First Editions. A typical Victorian, Hogg pursued an overwhelming number of different professional activities, and was a prolific and seemingly tireless author of books and papers on a wide variety of medical and scientific subjects. After 16 years as a magazine editor, he entered the Hunterian School of Medicine in 1845, where he specialized in diseases of the eye. He was an early devotee of the ophthalmoscope (invented in 1851 by Helmholtz), and was the first Englishman to write a book on the subject (*The Ophthalmoscope: Its Mode of Application Explained*, 1858). He was also quite interested in microscopy, serving as honorary secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society and as first president of the Medical Microscopical Society, and writing a popular book on the microscope. His interest in medical microscopy led him to become involved in various public-health issues, such as water purification, and to adopt the germ theory of disease as early as 1873.

The present collection of materials, collected by and bound for Hogg, contains a representative sample of his work: 15 items on ophthalmological subjects (color-blindness, cataract and lens extraction, the ophthalmoscope, arsenic-induced eye inflammation, etc.), including extracts from various editions of *The Ophthalmoscope* and a whole number of the *J. Brit. Ophthal.* (which Hogg edited); papers on microorganisms from both a biological and a public-health perspective; papers on the search for "characteristic organisms" of cancer and diphtheria; a paper on the prevention of mining accidents; papers on arsenical poisoning from wallpapers and other domestic furnishings; and a paper on the anatomy of the penis. About half of these bear Hogg's annotations and corrections in ink and pencil, and several are signed by Hogg. DNB. Albert, Norton & Hurtes, *Source Book of Ophthalmology*, p. 159. 33676

119. Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911).

(1) An enumeration of the plants of the Galapagos Archipelago; with descriptions of those which are new. Offprint from *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 20 (1851). 163-233pp. Unopened. With: (2) On the vegetation of the Galapagos Archipelago, as compared with that of some other tropical islands and of the continent of America. Offprint from *ibid.* 235-62pp. Together 2 items, 4to. 300 x 234 mm. Original plain wrappers, a little chipped & creased, front wrapper of no. (2) detached but present. Occasional scattered foxing, but very good. \$950

First Separate Editions. The first paper cited above contains Hooker's systematic list of botanical specimens collected by Darwin during the voyage of the *Beagle*, the second paper compares the Galapagos vegetation to that of other tropical islands and the South American mainland. Darwin professed himself "delighted and astonished" at the re-

sults of Hooker's investigations—"how wonderfully they support my assertion of the difference in the animals of the different islands, about which I have always been fearful" (quoted in Allan, *The Hookers of Kew*, p. 191). Hooker, Darwin's greatest personal friend, was among the first to publicly accept Darwin's theory of natural selection; he was also one of the first botanists to offer the mutability and derivative origins of species as an explanation for the geographic distribution of plant species. Turrill, *Pioneer Plant Geography*, ch. VII. DSB. 34564

120. Hunter, John (1728-93).

Engraved portrait by William Sharp after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-92). London: William Sharp, 1788. 427 x 343 mm. in the plate, with margins extending to 543 x 429 mm. Light browning & spotting, traces of former mounting on the back, otherwise very good. \$1950



First Edition, second state, with the caption "John Hunter" not present and the imprint reading "London, Published 1st Jany. 1788 by Wm. Sharp, Charles Street, Middx. Hospital." Reynolds's famous portrait shows Hunter seated at a table on which is an open folio of drawings showing a series of forelimbs and skulls. Qvist, in his biography of Hunter, notes the significance of this folio as demonstrating Hunter's evolutionary belief in the mutability of species, particularly his "concept of the evolutionary series associated with the head and hand of man" (p. 188). The original oil from which this engraving was made has been irreparably damaged through poor preservation and chemical deterioration of pigments. Thus this original engraving, obviously authorized by Reynolds, may be a more desirable representation of the image than the unattractive original. 34407

121. Hunter.

A treatise on the venereal disease . . . with an introduction and commentary by Joseph Adams (1756-1818). 8vo. xvi, 600 [16]pp. 6 engraved plates. London: Sherwood, Neely & Jones [etc.], 1810. 207 x 134 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Light foxing & dampstaining, but very good. Book-plate of Robert Moes. \$450

Later edition of G-M 5197, the first to be edited by Hunter's friend and biographer Joseph Adams, who added extensive commentary at the end of each chapter. DNB for Adams. 10851

122. Huschke, Emil (1797-1858).

Über Craniosclerosis totalis rhachitica und verdickte Schädel überhaupt. . . . 4to. [4] 53 [3]pp. 4 lithographed plates. Jena: F. Frommann, 1858. 312 x 229 mm. (largely unopened). Original printed wrappers, somewhat worn & chipped. Light foxing, minor fraying to some edges, but very good. \$375

First Edition. Huschke's final work, a study of the thickened skull caused by rickets. Huschke, father-in-law of Ernst Haeckel, "must be considered one of the German scientists of the mid-nineteenth century who introduced an exact methodology into the life sciences" (DSB). He made important contributions to embryology (particularly the development of the skeleton and sense organs), neuroanatomy and psychology, serving as an important link between the *Naturphilosophie* of the first half of the 19th century and the biology of the second half. Hirsch. 33836

123. Hutchinson, Jonathan (1828-1913).

Illustrations of clinical surgery. 2 vols., large 4to. [2] 244; [2] 167 [1]pp. 93 mainly chromolithographed plates. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1877-88. 375 x 272 mm. Original cloth, recased. Light occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set. \$3750

First Edition. G-M 4067, Hutchinson's classic descriptions of cheiro-pompholyx dysidrosis and sarcoidosis; and G-M 4075 first description of hydradenitis destruens suppurativa, later named Politzer's disease. A leading authority on dermatology, ophthalmology and syphilis, Hutchinson was among the 19th century surgeons whose writings stimulated the continuing development of surgical pathology. His monumental *Illustrations of Clinical Surgery*, published in five parts between 1875 and 1884, illustrates with striking chromolithographed plates a large number of surgical diseases, including complications of head injuries, diseased states of the tongue (including those caused by smoking tobacco), vaccination-syphilis, spina bifida, keratitis, congenital tumors, elephantiasis, etc. Volume II contains illustrations of the malformations of the teeth and peculiar facial traits (caused by interstitial keratitis) characteristic of congenital syphilis, which, together with nerve deafness, constitute "Hutchinson's triad" for diagnosing the disease (see G-M 2386). Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology & Syphilology of the 19th Cent.*, pp. 224-30. Ehring 210-11. DNB. Long, *Hist. Path.*, pp. 129-30. Not in Goldschmidt. 34803

Presentation Copy

124. Janet, Pierre (1859-1947).

L'anesthésie hystérique. Offprint from *Arch. neur.*, nos. 69-70 (1892). 8vo. 79 [1]pp. N.p., n.d. 205 x 131 mm. Original plain wrappers, a little chipped; extracted from a bound volume. Lightly browned, but very good.

With Janet's presentation inscription to Albert Pitres (1848-1928) on first leaf: "A monsieur A. Pitres avec l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments, P. Janet." \$450

First Edition. Janet "must rank with the handful of thinkers . . . who

established psychology as a discipline" (*Oxford Companion to the Mind*, p. 397). The present collection of three memoirs on various aspects of hysteria begins with his clinical study of hysterical anesthesia performed at the Salpêtrière under the aegis of neurologist Jean Martin Charcot. Janet divided hysterical anesthesia into three types: systematic, localized and general. Although a student of Charcot, who believed that hysteria had a physiological basis, Janet concluded that hysterical anesthesia was a psychological phenomenon. The remaining memoirs in this collection discuss hysterical amnesia and the role of suggestion in hysteria. 34523

Medical Education for Women

125. Jex-Blake, Sophia (1840-1912).

The practice of medicine by women. 8vo. 40pp.

Edinburgh: John Lindsay, 1876. 217 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine chipped, slight dust-soiling at edges. Very good copy. *Author's presentation inscription on front wrapper: "William Wright from Sophia Jex-Blake M.D. Edinburgh Oct. 78."* \$1250

First Separate Edition, reprinted, with additions, from the *Fortnightly Review* of March 1875. The leader of the British movement to open the medical profession for women, Jex-Blake was instrumental in obtaining in 1876 the legislation enabling women to take qualifying examinations in medicine. Jex-Blake's work, originally published in March 1875, describes the efforts leading to the introduction and debate in Parliament of Cowper-Temple's bill to empower the Scottish universities to admit women. This bill was defeated on March 3, 1875; the postscript to the present pamphlet extends Jex-Blake's history of the struggle to the end of 1875, and the appendix reprints the text of the bill. *Rare*—not in RLIN, and NUC NJ 0100067 records only one copy (NcD-MC). DNB. Roberts, *Sophia Jex-Blake*, p. 149. 33321

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126. Johnston, Alexander Keith (1804-71).

The physical atlas of natural phenomena. Large 4to.

[4], 122pp., leaf of adverts. Double-page frontispiece map & 24 hand-colored engraved maps. Edinburgh & London: William Blackwood & Sons, 1850. 358 x 285 mm. Original publisher's half morocco, gilt-lettered spine and front cover, a little worn & rubbed. Slightly foxed, but very good. 19th cent. bookplates. \$750

Second (first quarto) edition of the first physical atlas ever published in England, reduced in format from the imperial folio edition of 1848 "for the use of colleges, academies and families." With 25 attractive hand-colored geological, hydrographical, meteorological and ethnographic maps. Dedicated to Alexander von Humboldt, at whose suggestion Johnston had undertaken the project. DNB. 34383

Second English Book on Pediatrics

127. Jones, John (fl. 1579).

The art and science of preserving bodie and soule in health, wisdom and Catholike religion. . . . 4to. [12] 118 [8]pp. (page numerals 31-32 repeated). London: Henrie Bynneman, 1579. Black letter. 187 x 145 mm. Limp vellum c. 1579, darkened, a few spots, holes for cloth ties (not present). Light soiling, a few corners creased, but very good. Gilt stamp of the Inner Temple on front cover, stamps & engraved bookplate of the Inner Temple Library. **\$14,500**

First Edition of the second English treatise on pediatrics, preceded only by Thomas Faier's *The Boke of Children* (1545). Jones, a Welsh physician, intended his *Arte and Scienceto* to be read chiefly by "princes, rules, nobles, byshoppes, preachers, parents and them of the Parliament House." The work covers all aspects of child-rearing: care of newborns, nursing, weaning, infant feeding and diet, sleep, education, dress, exercise, moral and religious training, etc. Jones was particularly solicitous about choosing the proper wet-nurse, devoting several chapters to the ideal nurse's diet, temperament, moral character, and modes of recreation. Jones's book is not mentioned in any of our histories of pediatrics, nor does it form part of either the Grulee or the Drake collections of pediatric literature—probably because the title gives no indication of its subject. *Scarce*—only 5 copies cited in NUC (DFo, DLC, CSmH, NcU, MH), with the Folger Library copy showing a variant imprint; see STC 14724a. Not in OCLC (except for a photocopy) or RLIN. STC 14724. DNB. 34410

"The Unconscious Mind"

128. Jung, Carl Gustav (1875-1961).

T.L.s. dated November 17, 1938 on his letterhead stationery, to Walter Yeeling Evans Wentz (1878-1965). Matted and framed together with reproduction of Karsh's portrait photograph of Jung in old age. Letter measures approx. 260 x 200 mm.; photo measures approx. 305 x 240 mm.; frame measures 560 x 410 mm. Letter creased where previously folded, otherwise fine. **\$1250**

"Your letter and the typewritten copy of your book have safely reached me. I will first carefully plough through it and then I will try what I can do about it. . . . I want to express my special gratitude to you that you trust me with such a task, since there would be few scholars in the world that would not be heavily prejudiced against a psychology which deals with the unconscious mind." Jung's correspondent Wentz edited the English translation of the Tibetan Book of the Dead (1927 and numerous subsequent editions), and wrote other works on folklore, Eastern mysticism, etc. During the 1930s Jung was greatly interested in the mythologies of traditional cultures as a means of testing his concepts of archetypes and the collective unconscious; the book by Wentz mentioned in our letter (although we have not been able to pinpoint which one it was) would certainly have dovetailed with Jung's researches. DSB. 34465

Kaposi's Sarcoma

129. Kaposi, Moriz (1837-1902).

Idiopathisches multiples Pigmentsarkom der Haut. In: *Arch. Derm. Syph.* (Prague) 4 (1872), pp. 265-73. Whole volume, 8vo. viii, 598 [2]pp. 3 lith. plates (2 fold.). Prague: J. G. Calve, 1872. 215 x 139 mm. Half cloth, marbled boards c. 1872, a little worn & shaken, rear endpaper lacking. First and last few leaves browned, library stamps on 2 or 3 leaves. Very good. Bookplate. **\$950**

First Edition. G-M 4063. First description of Kaposi's sarcoma (multiple idiopathic hemorrhagic sarcoma), a once-rare skin cancer now found quite commonly in AIDS patients and others with compromised immune systems. 14594

JFK Presentation

129. Kennedy, John Fitzgerald (1917-63), editor.
As we remember Joe. 8vo. [12] 75 [1]pp. Numerous text photographs. Cambridge, MA: University Press, 1945. Orig. cloth, a little worn & shaken, boxed. One or two soil-marks, but very good. With Signed Fragment ("John") of presentation letter tipped in; recipient's name (?) in Kennedy's rather illegible hand below. **\$1250**

First Edition of this privately printed volume edited by JFK, issued in memory of his elder brother Joseph Kennedy Jr., killed in action in World War II. Kennedy also contributed the opening essay, entitled "My brother Joe." 34510

131. Kenngott, Adolf (1818-97) & Rolle, Friedrich (1827-87).

Naturgeschichte des Mineralreichs für Schule und Haus. Erster Teil: Mineralogie. . . . Zweiter Teil: Geologie und Paläontologie. Folio. [10] 74; [2] 40 [8]pp. 42 chromolithographed plates. Esslingen bei Stuttgart: J. F. Schreiber, [1888]. 319 x 220 mm. Original cloth with pictorial label on front cover, worn, dampstained, front hinge splitting. Unevenly browned, minor dampstains on some leaves, but good to very good. **\$750**

Fourth edition, revised, of this charmingly illustrated textbook on mineralogy, geology and paleontology. Among the plates are several double-page chromolithographs containing imaginative 19th century renditions of dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures. 34371

Medical-Dental Caricature *By One of the Masters of Ukiyo-e*

132. Kuniyoshi Utagawa (1797-1861).
Kitai na meii nanbyo ruoji [Medical treatment for an incurable disease]. Undated [ca. 1860?]. Woodblock tryptich, each panel measuring 365 x 252 mm., framed under plexiglass in a silk mat and black & silver frame. Some fading, especially to the red tones, a few marginal tears expertly repaired, a few small lacunae at edges.

\$2750

Kuniyoshi, a pupil of the celebrated Toyokuni Utagawa (founder of the Utagawa school of *ukiyo-e*), was one of the three great Japanese woodcut masters of the Bakumatsu period (1791-1861). His prints are characterized by their overall complexity, and many of them are done in a novel landscape painting style derived from Western art. His caricatures, "filled with a defiant spirit . . . released a vividness which led [Kuniyoshi] to become a prominent figure in opposition to [his rival] Kunisada, also from the Utagawa school" (Nakahara *et al.*, p. 3). These qualities are evident in the present tryptich, which certainly ranks among the best of Japanese medical / dental caricatures. The three panels illustrate the infamous female doctor Kogarashi with four male disciples, treating patients suffering from various medical and dental ailments. In the central panel one of the disciples is using pliers to extract teeth from a female patient; to his left are three dental plates, which he will presumably fit to the patient's mouth. Among the other dental patients depicted in the tryptich (left panel) are a sufferer from toothache (holding his swollen face) and a man inserting what may be some sort of dental prosthetic into his mouth. The remainder of the tryptich is devoted to medical caricature: one of Kogarashi's disciples is using a large chisel to remove excess fat from a woman's derriere, another fits a patient with an orthopedic shoe, and another is placing a pillow behind a crouching woman. Two patients are trying on a mask and a false nose, while another inhales vapors from a bowl of hot liquid. Nakahara *et al.*, *Manners and Customs of Dentistry in Ukiyoe*, p. 3; nos. 107, 109 & 110 (illustrating the three panels, from an example very similar to ours). Stern, *Master Prints of Japan*, p. 298. 34094

See color illustration on front cover.

Beautifully Illustrated Mineralogy

133. Kurr, Johann Gottlob von (1798-1870).
The mineral kingdom . . . with coloured illustrations of the most important minerals, rocks and petrifications. Folio. [4] iii [1], 70pp. 24 lithographed plates, incl. 1 chromolithograph and 22 beautifully hand-colored plates containing 288 colored figures of minerals, plates accompanied by 12 printed guard sheets. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1859. 355 x 245 mm. Quarter calf gilt, cloth boards c. 1859, a little worn. Slight foxing, otherwise fine, with the plates clean and bright.

\$2750

First Edition in English of Kurr's *Das Mineralreich in Bildern* (1858). An extremely attractive work with beautifully colored plates illustrating nearly 300 types of minerals, including gemstones, precious metals, etc. The plates are notable for their use of metallic finishes, including gold, silver and copper. NUC NK 0337265 (IU, MH, MdBP, Cst, DI-GS). 33959

See color illustration on back cover.

With Two Brilliant Color Photographs

134. Lailler, Charles (1822-93).
Leçons cliniques sur les teignes. . . . Offprint from *Progrès médicale* (1876-77). 8vo. [6] ii, 112pp. 2 lith. plates and 2 *original colored photographs* by Léon Vidal (1834-1906). Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1878. 227 x 142 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little soiled, rear hinge of spine split. Occasional foxing, library stamp on title and 1 or 2 other leaves, but very good. 4 small sheets of 19th cent. French dermatological ms. notes laid in.

\$2500

First Edition in Book Form. Lailler's treatise on tinea (diseases of the scalp) is illustrated with two beautiful color photographs by the Parisian photographer Léon Vidal, who experimented successfully with the production of three-color pigment pictures in the 1870s. "[Vidal] was the first to produce color combination prints of chromolithographs with a brown pigment picture, especially he combined chromolithographs with a black Woodburytype printed last, which gave, owing to its transparency, excellent fine effects in reproductions" (Eder, *Hist. Photog.*, p. 653). This is the first medical book we have handled to have early color photographs.

Lailler succeeded Antoine Bazin at the Hôpital Saint-Louis, which Bazin had made famous as a center for dermatological diseases; in his preface, Lailler states that his own studies of tinea confirm in large part those of Bazin. Crissey and Parish call Lailler "a most important bridge between the old French dermatology and the new. . . . His own particular interest was mycology, especially the various forms of scalp ringworm, conditions with which he acquired an enormous experience over the years" (Crissey & Parish, *Derm. & Syph. of the 19th Cent.*, pp. 261-62). 34540

See color frontispiece, fig 5

Presented to Nélaton

135. Lallemand, Ludger (1820-62).
Recherches expérimentales sur les moyens à employer contre les accidens déterminés par les inhalations de chloroforme. 8vo. 76pp. Woodcut text illustrations. Paris: F. Malteste, 1855. 222 x 140 mm. (uncut & mostly unopened). Orig. printed wrappers. Occasional foxing, but fine. *From the library of noted French surgeon Auguste Nélaton* (1807-73), with presentation inscription on the front wrapper: "Hommage à Monsieur le Docteur Nélaton / d'un des collaborateurs, Duroy"; also

characteristic note “Mélanges” in blue pencil on front wrapper and half-title. \$1250

First Edition. Lallemand authored this report of the findings of the six-man committee appointed in 1853 by the Société Médicale d'Émulation de Paris for the purpose of investigating the means of avoiding fatalities caused by the inhalation of chloroform. This question had been much discussed in recent years, due to the disturbing number of chloroform-related deaths (32 between 1848 and 1853) and chloroform's relatively low margin of safety as compared to sulfuric ether; in the introduction to the *Recherches*, Lallemand stated that the Société wished to investigate “several points [that] still remain doubtful or unexplored, despite the number and the merit of the studies that have been done up to this point” (p. 6). After performing over 150 animal experiments, the committee reported their results in the present work, which is divided into two parts: the first part presenting data based on experiments in which animals were given successive regulated small doses of chloroform; and the second reporting the results of experiments in which large doses of chloroform were administered rapidly.

To assist them in their experiments, the Société's committee obtained the services of the Parisian pharmaceutical chemist Duroy, known for his ingenuity in working with chloroform. Two years later Duroy would invent a complicated (and little-used) anaesthimeter for regulating the amount of chloroform administered during an operation; see Duncum, pp. 225-27. Duroy presented this copy of the committee's *Recherches* to Auguste Nélaton, France's greatest surgeon of the mid-19th century; see G-M 5597, 5600 & 6178. Copies of the *Recherches* are rare, with only two copies (NLM, U. Minnesota) listed in NUC and OCLC; not in RLIN. 32866

Inscribed to Chevreul

136. Lamy, Claude Auguste (1820-78). De l'existence d'un nouveau métal, le thallium. Off-print from *Mém. Soc. Imp. des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts de Lille* (1862). 42 [2, blank]pp. Folding chromolithographed plate. Lille: L. Danel, 1862. 227 x 146 mm. Original printed wrappers, one corner chipped, tiny marginal tears. Occasional light dust-soiling, but very good. *Author's presentation inscription to Michel Eugène Chevreul* (1786-1889) on front wrapper: “A Monsieur Chevreul, hommage respectueux de l'auteur, Lamy.” \$1000

First Separate Edition. Lamy, professor of physics at Lille, was the first to isolate pure thallium and to recognize its metallic character. On this basis Lamy claimed to be the true discoverer of thallium, even though William Crookes had distinguished the new element both spectroscopically and chemically in 1861, and had given it its name (from the Greek *thallos*, a budding twig, referring to the bright green color of its spectrum). The present work is a compilation of six memoirs on thallium communicated to Lille's Société Impériale des Sciences between May and November 1862; Lamy also published notices on thallium in the *Comptes rendus* (54 [1862], p. 1255) and the *Ann. chim.* (67 [1862], p. 385). Lamy presented this copy to noted French chemist and color theorist Michel Eugène Chevreul, the first to articulate the general principles and effects of simultaneous contrast of colors. Partington IV, p. 883. 33810

137. Lanchester, Frederick William (b. 1868). *Aerodynamics*, constituting the first volume of a complete work on aerial flight. With: *Aerodnetics*, constituting the second volume. . . . Together 2 vols., 8vo. xvi, 442; xv [1], 433pp. Frontispieces, 2 fold. plates. London: Constable, 1907-8. 223 x 140 mm. Orig. cloth, slightly worn & shaken. Title-leaf of Vol. I repaired, but very good. Gift inscriptions & library stamps in both vols. \$375

First Edition. “It was in 1907 that aviation saw the publication of its most important written work since Cayley's triple paper of 1809-10: this was the first volume to be written and published by F. W. Lanchester, entitled *Aerodynamics*, and the first full statement of his theory of circulatory flow which (with the next year's publication of his *Aerodnetics*) laid the foundations of modern airfoil theory” (Gibbs-Smith, *The Invention of the Aeroplane 1799-1909*, p. 109). 33245

The First Helicopter

138. Launoy & Bienvenu. Instruction sur la nouvelle machine inventée par MM. Launoy, naturaliste, & Bienvenu, machiniste-physicien, qui a été annoncée dans le Journal de Paris, le 19 avril 1784 [caption title]. 8vo. 15 [1]pp. N.p., n.d. [Paris, 1784]. 195 x 133 mm. Marbled wrappers ca. 1784, tear in front wrapper. Insignificant staining, otherwise fine. \$2750

First Edition, and rare, with no copies cited in OCLC or RLIN, and only the Harvard and Library of Congress copies cited in NUC. Description of the first successful European helicopter prototype, a small device or toy consisting of twin two-bladed rotors contra-rotated by a bow-string mechanism. The device was demonstrated before the Académie des Sciences and at the 1784 Paris Exposition by the inventors Launoy

and Bienvenu, of whom nothing else is known. Launoy and Bienvenu's device provided the inspiration for Cayley's 1796 helicopter design, the first flying machine he ever constructed. Gibbs-Smith, *Sir George Cayley's Aeronautics*, pp. 1-3. 33407

Physiognomy

139. Lavater, Johann Caspar (1741-1801).

Essays on physiognomy. . . . Illustrated by more than eight hundred engravings. . . . Translated from the French by Henry Hunter. 3 vols. in 5, 4to. Various paginated. 173 plates plus numerous text engravings. London: John Murray, 1789-98. 335 x 275 mm. 19th cent. quarter morocco, marbled boards, a little rubbed. Minor foxing and offsetting, but a very good set. \$2750

Physiognomies of the "four humors"

First Edition in English. See G-M 154. Lavater's exposition of character on the basis of physical features was grounded in his religious views and in the philosophy of Goethe, who worked with him on the book for a time. It was the last and most complete work of the descriptive physiognomists, extremely influential both in the history of psychiatry and in English portraiture. The present edition was especially important for the artistic development of John Henry Fuseli (1741-1825) and William Blake (1757-1827), who engraved one plate after Rubens in Vol. I and two vignettes signed "Blake Sc." or "Blake sculp." Ryskamp, *William Blake, Engraver*, 22. 32981

Probable Influence on Ampère's near Anticipation of Faraday's Discovery of Electro-Magnetic Induction

140. [La Rive, Gaspard de (1770-1834)] Electro-Magnetisme—titre general pour les [ivres] nouveaux. Umrise zu den &c. [Review of *Umrise zu den physichen verhaltnissen des von Herrn Professor Oersted entdeckten elektro-chemischen Magnetismus* (1821), by Paul Erman (1764-1851)] Incomplete autograph manuscript draft, consisting of the title, the first two paragraphs and a good portion of the third. 2 pp. 277 x 190 mm. Written chiefly on the left column of a sheet folded into two columns, allowing for revisions. Creased where previously folded, small dampstain in lower corner, one upper corner a little chipped, but otherwise very good. \$1500

An intriguing autograph manuscript review of Paul Erman's *Umrise zu den physichen verhaltnissen des von Herrn Professor Oersted entdeckten elektro-chemischen Magnetismus* (1821), reflecting the extraordinary ferment in physical science aroused by the recent discoveries of Oersted, Ampère, Arago and others re the relationship of electricity and magnetism. The review was written for the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, Geneva's foremost scientific and literary review, by Gaspard de la Rive, an editor of this journal and himself a physicist and experimenter in electrical science whose work is summarized in the D.S.B.; he is best known for his defense and helpful criticism of Ampère's theory of magnetism. The present review focuses on the work of Paul Erman, professor of physics at the University of Berlin and perpetual secretary of Berlin's Royal Academy. The review is certainly closely connected with Ampère's work, and, according to Ampère's most recent biographer, James R. Hofmann, the account of Erman's experiments contained in it influenced Ampère's investigations of induction in July 1821, in which he very nearly anticipated Faraday's landmark discovery of electromagnetic induction a decade later.

Study of the bibliography of Ampère's writings published by Hofmann confirms that in 1821 Ampère published 8 papers, of which no less than 5 appeared in La Rive's *Bibliothèque Universelle des Sciences, Belles-lettres et Arts*. One of these was entitled "Lettre de M. Ampère à M. Erman . . ." Another paper published slightly later in the year was entitled "Extrait d'une lettre de Mr. Ampère au Prof. De La Rive". This manuscript fragment, representing certainly a major portion of La Rive's review, was preserved in a Victorian album of 120 autographs by scientists and explorers we recently acquired. It was the first document preserved in the album, and was misidentified by the member of the Paget family who put the album together. Why this particular leaf was preserved without its conclusion will remain a mystery. 32310

Printing not in NUC, OCLC or RLIN

141. Leclerc, [Charles Gabriel] (1644-1700?). *La chirurgie complète par demandes & par réponses*. 12mo. [24], 394pp. Paris: Michalet, 1696. 157 x 90 mm. Calf, gilt spine, c. 1696, rubbed, minute worming in rear cover. Several leaves creased, occasional light dampstaining. Very good copy. Signature c. 1696 crossed out on front pastedown. \$1000

Unrecorded early pirated edition (either second or third) of G-M 5574, which incorrectly cites edition printed in 1695. There were five printings between 1694 and 1696—Wellcome III 469 shows four (1694, 1695 [2], 1696); NUC shows the first printing of 1694 (PPC) and pirate printings of 1695 (ICJ) and 1696 (CtY-M). Each of these recorded printings has over 400 numbered pages, while ours has 394; its lack of privilege suggests that it was pirated. We have found *no record* of this 394-page 1696 printing in NUC, OCLC or RLIN.

Leclerc's work is one of only two French 17th-century general surgery texts that Garrison takes notice of, the other being Vaugion. *La chirurgie complète* covers surgery and instruments in general, followed by anatomy in some detail (chapters on the bones, muscles, nerves, arteries, how to open a cadaver at a public demonstration, lower organs, and anatomy of the brain); material on tumors, wounds (including gunshot), venereal disease, and fractures comes next; and the final

chapters deal with operations (cataract, hernia, stone, fractures and luxations, etc.) and remedies. It is cited by G-M for the account of vitriol buttons used at the Hôtel Dieu for checking hemorrhage and for the account of the mode of manual compression (twenty-four hours at a stretch). Although not mentioned in the standard references on surgery, Leclerc's *Chirurgie complète*, organized in the form of question-and-answer, was clearly an influential teaching work, aimed at the beginning surgery student. It eventually went through 18 editions (Blake shows French editions up to 1739); the various translations include one in Portuguese published as late as 1768. Garrison 275. NBG. Hirsch. 34428

142. Le Gentil de la Galaisière, Guillaume Joseph Hyacinth Jean Baptiste (1725-92).

Voyage dans les mers de l'Inde. . . 2 vols., 4to. xvi, 707

[1], xiii [3]; xvi, 844, xvi [4]pp. 27 folding engraved plates. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1779-81. 258 x 197 mm. Tree calf gilt c. 1781, a.e.g., a little rubbed, spines repaired. Lightly browned throughout, some foxing and one or two stains, tear in one leaf repaired, but altogether a fine copy.

\$4500

First Edition. Le Gentil, an astronomer and member of the

Académie Royale des Sciences, was commissioned by the Académie to observe the 1761 transit of Venus at Pondicherry, India. Finding upon his arrival that the British had just captured Pondicherry, Le Gentil was forced to witness the transit on board ship without any means of making significant scientific observations. Knowing that another transit of Venus was due to occur in 1769, Le Gentil decided to stay in India until then so that he could carry out his commission from the Académie. "He used the intervening years to collect vast amounts of material on Indian astronomy and to make numerous excursions, from Madagascar to Manila, during the course of which he amassed observations on a broad spectrum of phenomena. Although his own calculations showed that the latter site would be excellent for observing the transit of 3 June 1769, the Academy ordered him back to Pondicherry for that purpose. The decision was unfortunate, since Manila was very clear on that day, while at Pondicherry a cloud obscured the sun precisely during the crucial period. It was thus an extremely disappointed Le Gentil who returned to Paris two years later after an absence of eleven and a half years" (DSB).

Le Gentil published the results of these eleven years in the present two-volume work, issued eight years after his return. The first volume, devoted to India, contains valuable astronomical, geographical, physical and meteorological observations, as well as information on the country's customs and inhabitants and a long, mostly conjectural history of Brahmin astronomy. The second volume contains similar in-

formation on Madagascar, the Mascarenes and the Philippines. "In all of his travels, [Le Gentil] determined the precise latitude and longitude of important places, and studied the physical characteristics of the regions he visited. . . . To these were added measurements of the length of the seconds pendulum and variations of terrestrial magnetism, as well as studies of winds, tides, monsoons, natural history and the best navigational routes in the Indian Ocean. A rather high opinion of much of this work is still maintained" (Woolf, *The Transits of Venus*, pp. 129-30; see also pp. 126-28 & 151-56). 34684

Presentation Copy

143. Leslie, John (1766-1832).

An experimental inquiry into the nature, and propagation, of heat. 8vo.

xv [1, errata], 562pp. Slip titled "Additional errata" tipped to errata page. 9 folding plates.

London: J. Mawman, 1804. 211 x 129 mm. Calf c. 1804, rubbed, rebacked and recornered; gilt stamp of the Inner Temple Library on front cover. Light brown- ing, stamps of the Inner Temple Library on title, plate versos and 1 or 2 other places, but very good. *Author's presentation inscription* to Baron [Francis] Maseres (1731-1824) on the flyleaf: "To Baron Maseres with best wishes from the Author." Maseres's signature on title. \$2000

First Edition. Leslie's *magnum opus* "established several fundamental laws of heat radiation: that the emissivity and absorptivity for any surface are equal, that the emissivity of a surface increases with the increase of reflectivity, and that the intensity of heat radiated from a surface is proportional to the sine of the angle of the rays to the surface. The book also played a major role in the early nineteenth-century argument about whether heat was a form of matter or a mode of motion. Leslie's experiments showed that heat, unlike light, was not directly transmitted through transparent solids. Since Leslie embraced a corpuscular theory, he incorrectly interpreted the apparent blackage of heat radiation as evidence that heat was composed of particles much larger than those of light. He borrowed from James Hutton the basic notion that heat was a compound formed by the union of light particles with ordinary particles of matter. François Delarotche later showed that Leslie's failure to detect direct transmission of heat through solids was a result of using only low-temperature heat sources whose radiation was absorbed by the solid screens. In the meantime, Leslie's puzzling experimental results had stimulated further investigations of diathermancy and the nature of radiant heat" (DSB).

Francis Maseres, the recipient of this copy, wrote several works on mathematics (one with Charles Babbage) that won the praise of Joseph Priestley; he also served as Quebec's attorney-general from 1766-69. He was a member of the Inner Temple, to which he bequeathed his library. Roberts & Trent, *Bib. Mechanica*, p. 203. Cardwell, *From Watt to Clausius*, pp. 107-112. DNB for Maseres. 34297

144. Linnaeus, Carl (1707-78), *praeses*
Haartman, Johan Johansson (1725-87). *Plantae
hybridae*. . . 4to. [4] 30pp. Fold. eng. plate. 190 x 148
mm. Unbound. A few fox-marks, but fine. \$1250

First Edition. Haartman's doctoral thesis, over which Linnaeus pre-
sided, signals an important change in Linnaeus's botanical ideas. "He
was forced to relinquish confidence in the constancy of the number of
species. In *Peloria* (1744) he described a monstrous form of *Linaria
vulgaris* that he wrongly interpreted as a hybrid. . . . He thereafter held
that new plant species could develop through hybridization (see *Plantae
hybridae* [1751]) and reached the daring conclusion that within every
genus only one species had originally been created" (DSB). Soulsby
1632. 33902

145. Lith, Johann Peter Theodor van der.
*Dissertatio anatomico-pathologica de vitiis nervorum
organicis*. . . 8vo. xvi [misnumbered xii], 175 [5]pp.
Folding plate. Amsterdam: Elix & Co., 1838. 208 x
127 mm. Full blue calf gilt c. 1838 with elaborate
blind-stamped panels on front and back covers, a.e.g.,
very slightly rubbed. Fine copy on thick paper. *Author's
presentation inscription* on flyleaf: "Viro clarissimo
B[ernardus] F[ranciscus] Suerman [1783-1861],
Praeceptor dilectissimo, m. a." \$600

First Edition. Lith's medical dissertation on diseases of the nerves
includes chapters on nerve atrophy and hypertrophy, inflammation of
the nerves, tumors and other growths, and nerve degeneration. The
plate illustrates a neuroma located on the fourth cervical nerve. Lith
presented this copy of his thesis to B. F. Suerman, his professor of
surgery, pathology and anatomy at the University of Utrecht. The hand-
some decorative binding, which Lith may have commissioned espe-
cially for his teacher, is highly unusual for a medical thesis. NUC NL
0407950 (DNLM only). Hirsch for Suerman. 34411

146. Litzmann, Carl Conrad Theodor (1815-90).
*Das schräg-ovale Becken, mit besonderer Berücksicht-
igung seiner Entstehung im Gefolge einseitiger Coxalgie*.
Folio. [4] 33 [1]pp. 5 lithographed plates. Kiel: Aka-
demische Buchhandlung, 1853. 388 x 293 mm. Paste
paper boards, cloth backstrip ca. 1853, printed paper
label on front cover, a little worn & stained. Small
dampstain in lower margins of all leaves, a few pencil
marks, small inkstain on one leaf affecting 1 or 2
words, but very good. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 6260. Descriptions of the coxalgic, scoliotic and
kyphoscoliotic forms of pelvis, by "one of the most renowned stu-
dents of the female pelvis" (Speert). Litzmann devised a system of
pelvis classification that was used for many years. Speert, *Obstetric &
Gynecologic Milestones*, pp. 322-25. Waller 5945. 33712

147. Loewenthal, Wilhelm (1850-94).
Ueber die Transfusion des Blutes. 8vo. 23 [1]pp.
Heidelberg: Carl Winter, 1871. 207 x 140 mm.
Modern cloth, original printed front wrapper laid
down on front cover. Light browning, but very good.
\$275

First Edition. Loewenthal, a student of Robert Koch, taught medi-
cine and hygiene in Lausanne and Berlin up until his premature death
at the age of 44. This essay on blood transfusion is Loewenthal's first
work, published when he was a 21-year-old student at Heidelberg.
Along with a brief introductory history of the procedure, the work
contains chapters on indications for blood transfusion (severe blood
loss, chronic loss of fluids, blood diseases and infections, carbon mon-
oxide poisoning, etc.), methods of transfusion, execution of the op-
eration and a final chapter evaluating the procedure and describing
results. Despite the drawbacks inherent in blood transfusion as prac-
ticed at the time, Loewenthal enthusiastically endorsed the procedure,
believing that it would save many lives. Hirsch. NUC NL 0448271
(Columbia U., NLM, Center for Research Libraries [Chicago]). 33708

148. Longet, François Achille (1811-71).
*Expériences relatives aux effets de l'inhalation de l'éther
sulfurique sur le système
nerveux*. 8vo. 54 [2]pp. Paris:
Victor Masson, February 1847.
222 x 140 mm. (uncut). Orig.
printed wrappers, chips to
corners, edges and spine
repaired. Light foxing, but a
very good copy in a cloth case.
\$5000

First Edition. Though ether anesthe-
sia was invented in America, its inven-
tors and early users were either scientifi-
cally untrained like Morton, or men of
practical scientific or medical skills like Jackson, Warren and Bigelow.
Thus, the first scientific studies of how ether anesthesia actually worked
took place in France where anesthesia attracted the attention of the
neurophysiologist Longet, and his colleague Pierre Flourens. In 1848
John Snow in England also began to direct some of his attention to
the physiology of anesthesia.

Bigelow did not read his first paper describing the October 16 op-
eration at Massachusetts General Hospital until November 9, 1846,
and presumably it was published a few weeks later. Without airmail or
electronic communication word did not reach Europe before mid-
December, and it was only toward the middle of January that the
French surgeon Malgaigne, after some limited experience with ether
in surgery, is known to have publicly urged widespread adoption of
anesthesia on the continent. Nevertheless, by the standards of the time
scientific response was extremely rapid. On February 9 Longet com-
municated the principal results of his experiments on dogs, rabbits,
pigeons and frogs to the Académie Royale de Médecine. According to
Longet, Flourens began reporting his experimental results to the same
body on February 22. Remarkably, Longet was able to have his 54-

page monograph published before the end of February, as stated on the title page. This was the first published physiological study of the effects of ether, and it took into account some of Flourens' initial observations.

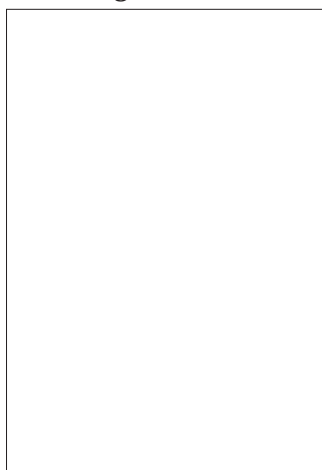
Flourens' paper of February 22 could not have appeared until March. His slightly later work of 4 pages cited as G-M 5654 was not delivered until March 8, and would have been published several weeks after that date. Longuet discussed Flourens' initial work in detail. At the time many scientists believed that ether anesthesia's effects on the nerves were analogous to those of asphyxia. While Flourens correctly distinguished between the two states, Longuet, in a series of animal experiments, determined that "death from overdosage [of ether] appeared to be due to a kind of asphyxia undoubtedly connected with the etherization of the medulla oblongata (*bulbe*) itself" (Duncum, pp. 160-61).

Longuet concluded his rapidly prepared monograph with a remarkable series of 25 propositions which may be considered a kind of manifesto of the first efforts to understand the physiology of anesthesia. We have prepared an English translation of these propositions, which accompanies the present work. 33198

149. Luneberg, Rudolf Karl (1903-49).
Mathematical theory of optics. 4to. [2], xvii, 6, 401, 7, 6, iii, 38, 22, 8, 9ff. of *mimeographed sheets* Text diagrams. Providence, R.I.: Brown University, 1944. 275 x 208 mm. Library buckram. Light browning but very good. Library stamps. \$750

First Edition of Luneberg's classic textbook in this field, *mimeographed* from lectures delivered at Brown University in the summer of 1944 (the work was reprinted in 1960 by the University of California). Contains early research in the field of imaging, along with supplementary notes on electron optics, mathematics and geometrical optics, symmetry and asymmetry in optical images, etc. *Twentieth Century Physics* III, pp. 1412, 1418. 34385

150. Mackenzie, George Steuart (1780-1848).
Travels in the island of Iceland, during the summer of the year MDCCCX. 4to. xx, 492pp. 3 maps, 4 charts, 14 plates (8 colored). Edinburgh: Archibald Constable, 1811. 273 x 211 mm. Half calf c. 1811, rebaked, some rubbing & wear. Light foxing & browning, small portion of lower margin of leaf P3 torn away (not affecting text) but very good. Signature of Scottish mineralogist Robert Jameson (1774-1854), Regius professor of natural



One of Iceland's many geysers

history at the University of Edinburgh and author of numerous mineralogical treatises, on front pastedown. \$1250

First Edition. "The pupil and friend of Professor Robert Jameson, Mackenzie throughout his life devoted much time to the study of mineralogy and geology. His interest in these subjects led him in 1810 to undertake a journey to Iceland, when he was accompanied by Dr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Holland and Richard Bright. Sir Charles Lyell speaks with admiration of 'the magnificent collection of mineralogical treasures' which he made during his travels. In 1811 was published the 'Travels in Iceland,' the joint production of the three travellers. To this work [Mackenzie] contributed the narrative of the voyage and the travels, and the chapters on the mineralogy, rural economy and commerce of the island" (DNB). Bright, of "Bright's Disease" fame (see G-M 4206), provided the chapter on Icelandic zoology and botany, while Holland contributed chapters on Iceland's education, literature, government, laws, religion and diseases. Abbey, *Travel*, 160. 33656

151. Malpighi, Marcello (1628-94).
De pulmonibus observationes anatomicae. In: Bartholin, Thomas (1616-80). De pulmonum substantia et motu diatribe. 12mo. 166 [14]pp. 2 engraved plates. Leiden: E. Lopez, 1672. 132 x 77 mm. Modern boards. Light browning but very good. \$850

Third edition of Malpighi's epochal work announcing his discovery of the pulmonary circulation; see G-M 760. The first edition of *De pulmonibus observationes anatomicae*, published as a pamphlet in 1661, is now virtually impossible to obtain. The work was republished two years later as an appendix to Bartholin's *De pulmonum substantia* (1663), in which Bartholin strongly disputed Malpighi's views. We are offering here the second edition of Bartholin's treatise. 34462

The First I. V.

152. Major, Johann Daniel (1634-93).
Prodromus inventae a se chirurgiae infusoriae. . . . 8vo. 37 [1]pp. Leipzig: Johann Wittigau, 1664. 161 x 97 mm. Modern boards. Very light browning, but a fine copy. \$12,500

First Edition, and *extremely rare*, with only the NLM and University of Kansas copies cited in NUC, RLIN and OCLC. "The first successful intravenous use of drugs in man for anesthetic purposes was by Johann Major of Kiel" (Wangensteen, *Rise of Surgery*, p. 287). Major, professor of medicine at Kiel, made his first successful injections in humans in 1662, and published the first account of his technique in the *Prodromus* issued a full three years before his *Chirurgia infusoria* (1667; G-M 1963), which incorporated the earlier work. Major's *Prodromus* is so rare that his work is generally known only by his expanded book pub-

lished three years later, yet the essence of Major's discovery was published in this pamphlet of 1664.

Because of the dependence of modern anesthesia on the intravenous method, Major's work should be considered a founding document in the field, yet he is usually passed over in discussion in favor of Christopher Wren, who made the first intravenous injections into dogs in 1656 (Wren probably did not consider his experiments from the point of view of anesthetics, but simply attempted injections of various substances for therapeutic purposes; see Cole, *Milestones in Anesthesia*, pp. 1-3 and Keys, *Hist. Surg. Anesth.*, pp. 53-54). An account of Wren's experiments was given in 1665 in a brief anonymous notice in the *Phil. Trans.*, because of the priority dispute brewing over the intravenous technique. Major's *Prodromus* and *Chirurgiae infusoria* were intended to fully document his work in light of this controversy. Krivatsy 7297. Waller 6165. 34260

153. Malgaigne, Joseph (1806-65).

A treatise on fractures. . . . Translated from the French,

with notes and additions, by John H. Packard, M.D. 8vo. [2], 7-683 [1]pp. 16 lithographed plates, each with printed explanation leaf. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1859. 227 x 147 mm. Sheep c. 1859, a little rubbed. Light foxing to endleaves and title, but very good. \$1250

First Edition in English of the first volume of Malgaigne's classic *Traité des fractures et des luxations* (1847-55; see G-M 4417); the second volume, on luxations, has not been translated. Includes the classic description of "Malgaigne's fracture," bilateral vertical fracture of the pelvis. Malgaigne was the first to devise and apply a practical method of external fixation; he also proved the existence of incomplete and longitudinal fractures, and promoted traction treatment of fractures. Cordasco 50-1204. Le Vay, pp. 254-56. Peltier, *Fractures*, pp. 184-85. 33262

154. Malgaigne, Joseph (1806-65).

Leçons d'orthopédie professées a la faculté de médecine de Paris. 8vo. vii [1], 434pp. 5 lith. plates by Leveillé. Paris: Delahaye, 1862. 217 x 135 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards c. 1862, a trifle rubbed. Light marginal dampstaining, occasional foxing, small lacuna in title-leaf affecting 2 words, but very good. \$600

First Edition. Described as "monumental" by Le Vay, Malgaigne's *Lectures on Orthopedics* covers the entire field as it was then known, from contractions of the fingers to clubfoot to spinal curvature. An erudite scholar and innovative surgeon, Malgaigne "added trauma to orthopaedics, revised Boyer's *Leçons sur les maladies des os* of 1803, took an interest in fractures (he described ischaemic forearm contraction due to tight dressings 34 years before Volkmann) and did experi-

mental work in animals which proved the existence of incomplete and longitudinal fractures. He designed the raquet incision for amputation . . . and was an enthusiast for the traction treatment of fractures introduced in the USA in mid-century" (Le Vay, *Hist. Ortho.*, p. 256). Waller 6181. 32925



Portrait of Marchetti and the often-lacking folding plate of the tendons of the thumb, from no. . Marchetti.

155. Marchetti, Pietro de (ca. 1589-1673).

(1) *Observationum medico-chirurgicarum rariorum sylloge*. [16, incl. initial blank, eng. title & portrait], 188pp., 2 blank leaves at end. Fold. engraved plate. Padua: Typis Matthaei de Cadorinis, 1664. (2) Brunacci, Gaudenzio (1631-68). *De cina cina, seu pulvere ad febres syntagma physiologicum*. 150 [2, blank]pp. Venice: apud Nicolaum Pezzana, 1661. (3) Fehr, Johann Michael (1610-88). *Anchora sacra, vel scorzonera, ad normam & formam Academiae Naturae Curiosorum elaborata*. [16] 204 [12]pp. Added eng. title and 4 plates. Jena: Typis Joh. Jacobi Bauhoferi, impensis Viti Jacobi Trescher [1666?]. (4) Johnson, William (d. 1665). *Lexicon chymicum . . . Lib. secundus* [only]; *part 1 not present*. [24], 72 [12]pp. London: G.D. et prostant venales apud L. Sadler, 1660. Together 4 works in 1 vol., 8vo. 154 x 101 mm. Vellum c. 1664, a little soiled, remains of linen ties. Some foxing and browning, as is common in books of this period, but very good.

\$7500

(1) First Edition, with all blanks and the bizarre folding plate (often lacking) illustrating the tendons of the thumb. G-M 5572. Marchetti's treatise contains 53 "valuable observations" (G-M) in surgery, including 37 on the head, sense organs and neck. Marchetti discusses cases of skull fractures and other head trauma (including that of a 7-year-old boy clawed by a bear), syphilitic disorders of the head, migraine, tumors, etc. The remaining observations deal with injuries and afflictions of the thorax, abdomen, urethra and extremities; among these is Marchetti's case history of a man who, while trying to subdue a horse, had his thumb bitten off at the first joint and the flexor tendons torn out (illustrated in the folding plate). Following the 53 observations are three chapters on anal fistula, ulcers and fistulae of the urethra, and spina ventosa.

Marchetti was born in Padua, where he seems to have spent his entire life. His writings on surgery maintained their influence for two centuries after their publication—the *Nouvelle biographie générale*, published in 1860, states that Marchetti's writings "are still consulted today." Krivatsy cites 3 other 17th-century editions including a German translation (remarkably, all of them imperfect); Blake cites a London, 1729 edition; and the NBG cites an edition printed in Naples in 1779. Krivatsy 7417 (imperfect). Norman 1436 (without folding plate).

(2) First Edition. An early treatise on the medical uses of cinchona (quinine), which had been introduced to Europe in 1640. Includes the author's experiments in curing malaria with preparations of cinchona bark in alcohol. Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 337. Krivatsy 1873.

(3) First Edition. On the medical uses of scorzonera (black salsify), a plant believed to be a specific against the bites of snakes and other venomous creatures. Ferguson (*Bib. Chemica*I, p. 266) notes that Fehr was founder and second president of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, and that he wrote numerous works on medical and pharmaceutical subjects. Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 676. Krivatsy 3972.

(4) Second edition of the second part of Johnson's *Lexicon chymicum*, first published in 1652-53. Includes a life of Paracelsus and a key to chemical / alchemical symbols. Ferguson I, p. 439. Krivatsy 6238. Wing J-857. 34261

156. Marchetti.

Recueil d'observations rares de médecine et de chirurgie. . . . Trans. by Auguste Warmont. 8vo. [4] 196pp. Paris: Coccoz, 1858. 207 x 132 mm. Modern cloth. Light browning but very good. *Translator's presentation inscription* on the title: "A mon collègue [illeg.] Fournier, souvenir des [illeg.], A. Warmont." \$375

First Edition in French of no. (1) above, with a 31-page historical introduction. 12014

Discovery of the Lymphatics

157. Mascagni, Paolo (c. 1755-1815).

Vasorum lymphaticum corporis humani historia et ichnographia. Large folio. Title-leaf with engraved vignette, engraved dedication leaf, 138pp. 41 copperplates (including 14 outline plates) drawn & engraved by Ciro Santi. Senis: Pazzini Carli, 1787. 532 x 374 mm. Modern quarter calf, a little rubbed. Light foxing, otherwise fine. \$7500

First Edition. G-M 1104. Mascagni discovered half of the lymphatic vessels now known. In study-

ing the origin of the lymphatic vessels he established that every vessel must in its course enter one or more lymph glands. Using only a tubular needle bent at a right angle, he observed, named and described nearly all the lymph glands and vessels of the human body. He disproved Boerhaave's concept of arterial and venous lymphatic systems, and concluded that the lymphatic system originates from all the cavities and surfaces of the body (whether internal or external), and that it is related to the absorbing function. By means of colored injections, he demonstrated the communication between the lymph and the serous vessels. The spectacular copperplates by Ciro Santi depict vessels in some of the finest detail present in anatomical illustration prior to the advent of photography. Choulant / Frank, pp. 15-16. DSB. Norman 1450. Waller 6295. 34548

Buckminster Brown's Copy

158. Masse, Joseph Nicolas (b. 1801).

A pocket atlas of the descriptive anatomy of the human body. . . . Translated

. . . and edited by Granville Sharp Pattison (1792-1851). 8vo. xxii pp., 112 hand-colored engraved

plates, mostly after [J. B.] Lévillé, with explanations. New York: Harper . . . , [1845]. 170 x 111 mm. Later half morocco, worn at spine. A few plate numerals shaved, minor offsetting, but fine. *From the library of American orthopedic surgeon Buckminster Brown (1819-91), with gift inscription most probably in the hand of his father John Ball Brown (1784-1862) on flyleaf: "Buckminster Brown with his father and mother's love, July 13/53."* \$1500

First Edition in English, substantially edited by Granville Sharp Pattison, one of the most successful teachers of anatomy in 19th century America. This copy was presented by pioneer American orthopedist John Ball Brown, founder of the first orthopedic hospital in the United States, to his son Buckminster, endower of the first professorship of orthopedics at Harvard Medical School, and one of Boston's most prominent surgeons. See Rutkow, *Hist. Surg. U.S.* II, ORp39, 53, 101, 128 & ANp21, 26 for works by Brown. Hirsch. Kelly & Burrage. 34705

The Most Significant Copies Obtainable—Maxwell & His Correspondents, from the Library of Peter Guthrie Tait

159. [Maxwell, James Clerk (1831-79)]

A dynamical theory of the electromagnetic field. Extract from *Phil. Trans.* (1865). 8vo. 459-512pp. Bound with 7 other offprints and extracts on physics &

mathematics by Maxwell, including a *presentation copy* of his “On the viscosity or internal friction of air and other gases” (1867). 1846-67. Offered with 39 offprints on similar subjects by Maxwell’s contemporaries and correspondents, including George Gabriel Stokes (1819-1903), William Thomson

(1824-1907), James Joule (1818-89), William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), Franz Ernst Neumann (1798-1895) and Balfour Stewart (1828-87). V.p., 1827-65. Plates. Uniformly bound in four 4tos and one 8vo volume, half calf, a little rubbed, rebacked. Minor foxing, browning and dampstaining, a few repairs, but very good in separately labeled cloth drop-back boxes.

From the library of Maxwell’s close friend Peter Guthrie Tait

(1831-1901), with several of the pamphlets & offprints bearing Tait’s signature or inscribed to him by their authors. Full listing of the papers in this collection available upon request. **\$30,000**

First Edition. PMM 355. Dibner 68. One of Maxwell’s greatest papers, the foundation of the electromagnetic theory of light, based upon Faraday’s concept of force fields. Maxwell’s paper “provided a new theoretical framework for the subject, based on experiment and a few general dynamical principles, from which the propagation of electromagnetic waves through space followed without any special assumptions about molecular vortices or the forces between electric particles” (DSB). “James Clerk Maxwell’s contributions to science, especially his theory of the electromagnetic field and electromagnetic theory of light, and his development of statistical molecular theory, have established his special place (with Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein) in the history of physics. . . . His conception of the physical field and his representation of molecular processes by statistical descriptions stand behind the relativity and quantum theories” (Harman, “Preface” to *The Scientific Letters and Papers of James Clerk Maxwell 1846-1862* [1862-1873] [1990], p. ix).

The seven other papers by Maxwell included in this collection are (1) the offprint of *his extraordinarily rare first paper*, “On the description of oval curves” [1846], published when he was just fourteen years old, and now virtually unobtainable; (2) “On the theory of rolling curves” (1849), published when he was seventeen; (3) the abstract of Part II of his paper on Faraday’s lines of force (1856); (4) “Account of experiments on the perception of colour” (1857); (5) “On the theory of compound colours, and the relations of the colours of the spectrum” (1860): providing the first experimental data supporting Tho-

mas Young’s three-receptor theory of color vision; (6) a presentation copy (to Tait) of “On the viscosity or internal friction of air and other gases” (1867), focusing on the new statistically-based kinetic theory of gases developed by Maxwell and Clausius to replace Newton’s theory of static repulsion; and (7) “On the dynamical theory of gases” (1867), which the DSB called “Maxwell’s greatest single paper.”

Peter Guthrie Tait, who assembled this collection of scientific papers, was professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh and himself one of the 19th century’s leading physicists; he was also one of Maxwell’s oldest and closest friends. Our collection provides tangible evidence of Maxwell’s great personal and professional friendship with Tait, to whom Maxwell wrote no fewer than 77 scientific letters between 1846 and 1873—more than to any other correspondent (see *The Scientific Letters and Papers of James Clerk Maxwell*, vols. 1-2, ed. P. M. Harman [1990]). Of the relationship between Tait and Maxwell, Tait’s biographer Knott wrote: “Schoolboys at the same school, contemporaries at Cambridge, profoundly interested in the same great branch of science, and constant correspondents throughout their busy lives, they were the truest of friends knit heart to heart by bonds which only death could sever” (Knott, *Life and Scientific Work of P. G. Tait*, p. 261). Although Tait and Maxwell did not collaborate on any major works, their surviving correspondence shows “the free interchange of thought which went on between Maxwell and Tait and the subtle manner in which each helped the other” (Knott, p. 102). Because of the intimacy of their scientific collaboration, Tait’s copies of Maxwell’s papers are the most significant obtainable.

Tait’s collection of physics papers, of which this represents a major portion, includes numerous papers which were influential on both himself and Maxwell. Among these are a selection of papers by William Thomson (later Baron Kelvin), co-author with Tait of the classic *Treatise on Natural Philosophy* (1867; familiarly known as “Thomson and Tait”), whose influence on Maxwell was considerable. P. M. Harman, editor of *The Scientific Letters and Papers of James Clerk Maxwell*, named Thomson as one of Maxwell’s two mentors in field theory (the other being Faraday), and the *Scientific Letters and Papers* reprints 57 scientific letters written by Maxwell to Thomson between 1846 and 1873. During the 1870s, Maxwell, Tait and Thomson engaged in a three-way scientific correspondence, much of it on postcards, that remains a “wonderful—not to say a perplexing—quarry for the historian of nineteenth-century physics. In the correspondence Thomson and Tait were known as *T* and *T*, and Maxwell as *dp/dt*, since in Tait’s *Sketch of Thermodynamics* (1868) one equation related to the second law of thermodynamics assumes the form $dp/dt = JCM'$ (Everitt, *James Clerk Maxwell*, p. 46). Both Thomson and Tait read the proofs of Maxwell’s *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, and in the introduction to his *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism* (1873), Maxwell “acknowledg[ed] [his] obligations to Sir W. Thomson and to Professor Tait for many valuable suggestions made during the printing of this work” (I, p. x). A glance at the index reveals that Maxwell cited Tait’s work six times, “Thomson and Tait” seven times, and Thomson’s work forty-six times—more than any other scientist.

The collection also contains several important papers by George Stokes, the Irish experimental physicist best known for his work on hydrodynamics and optics, whose work also played a significant role in the development of Maxwell’s scientific thought. *The Scientific Letters and Papers* reprints 31 letters from Maxwell to Stokes, and two of the Stokes papers in this collection—“On the friction of fluids in

motion, and the equilibrium and motion of elastic solids" (1846) and "On the effect of the internal friction of fluids on the motion of pendulums" (1851)—are cited numerous times in Harmon's notes. Also included here is Stokes's "On the long spectrum of electric light" (1862), which Maxwell critiqued favorably for the *Phil. Trans.* (see *SLPII*, no. 197). Lastly, there are papers by William Rowan Hamilton, Franz Ernst Neumann, Balfour Stewart and other physicists and mathematicians, which space constraints forbid us from discussing in detail; a full listing is available on request. 33960

Inscribed by Mayer

160. Mayer, Julius Robert (1814-78).
Naturwissenschaftliche Vorträge. 8vo. [8] 76pp.
Stuttgart: J. G.
Cotta, 1871. 232
x 147 mm.
(uncut). Original
wrappers,



repaired, preserved in a cloth box. Fore-edges a little frayed, faint browning, but very good. *Author's presentation inscription* on inside front wrapper: "Herrn Professor Arnold zum Ziehen der Hochachtung gewidmet vom Verfasser."
\$1250

First Edition. Mayer is recognized as one of the founders of the principle of the conservation of energy—the first law of thermodynamics, and one of the core principles in physics. His major scientific papers were collected in *Die Mechanik der Wärme* (1867); the present work contains four essays on physics and physiology that were later included in the expanded second edition (1874) of this collection (the publishers issued this separate pamphlet for the benefit of owners of the first edition, who could thus update their copies without purchasing the second edition). The first of the four essays deals with Mayer's theory of heat, the second is on earthquakes, the third discusses the significance of unalterable dimensions, and the fourth is on nutrition. NUC NM 0372831 (ICU, OCIW, NN). 34479

161. Mayo, Herbert (1796-1852).

A series of engravings intended to illustrate the structure of the brain and spinal chord in man. Folio. [4] iv, 16pp. 7 engraved plates after drawings by the author, each accompanied by an outline key plate. London: Burgess & Hill, 1827. 454 x 283 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Some fore-edges frayed, a few small



marginal tears mended, but very good. Stamp of the Abbott Neurological Library on title. \$1750

First Edition. Mayo, a pupil of Charles Bell, made several important contributions to neurology: he discovered and described the functions of the Vth and VIIth cranial nerves; he did important work on the theory of reflex action; and he was responsible, along with Bell and Magendie, for differentiating the motor and sensory pathways of the spinal nerves. The neuroanatomical plates in the present atlas, prepared from Mayo's drawings, include several brain dissections that were considered among the best of their time. Garrison / McHenry, p. 156. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1537. Wellcome IV, p. 92. 34238

Nuclear Fission

162. Meitner, Lise (1878-1968) & Frisch, Otto (1904-79).

Disintegration of uranium by neutrons: A new type of nuclear reaction. In: *Nature* 143 (1939), pp. 239-40. (2) Frisch. Physical evidence for the division of heavy nuclei under neutron bombardment. In: *ibid.*, p. 276. (3) Bohr, Niels (1885-1962). Disintegration of heavy nuclei. In: *ibid.*, p. 330. (4) Halban, Hans von; Joliot, Frédéric (1900-58); & Kowarski, Lew. Liberation of neutrons in the nuclear explosion of uranium. In: *ibid.*, pp. 470-71. (5) Meitner & Frisch. Products of the fission of the uranium nucleus. In: *ibid.*, pp. 471-72. (6) Meitner. New products of the fission of the thorium nucleus. In: *ibid.*, p. 637. (7) Frisch. Statistical calculation of composite decay curves. In: *ibid.*, pp. 852-53. Together 6 numbers (3615, 3616, 3617, 3620, 3624, 3629), 8vo. London: Macmillan, 1939. 268 x 195 mm. Original wrappers, stitched (original rusty wire staples removed), a little soiled & worn, preserved in a cloth box. Very good set. Former owner's notations and stamp on front wrappers. \$3250

First Editions. PMM 422b, c, d (nos. 1, 2, 4). In 1938 Hahn and Strassmann, who were bombarding uranium with neutrons in the expectation of producing "transuranium" elements, discovered barium isotopes among the decay products produced by the bombarded nuclei. At a loss to interpret this, the two men communicated their result by letter to Hahn's former co-worker Lise Meitner, who had earlier fled to Stockholm to escape Nazi persecution. Meitner, at the suggestion of her nephew Otto Frisch, theorized that the uranium nucleus breaks up into two smaller nuclei through the mutual repulsion of the many protons in the uranium nucleus, which makes it behave like a droplet of water in which the surface tension has been reduced. By taking the difference between the mass of the original nucleus and the slightly smaller total mass of the two fragment nuclei, and using Einstein's mass-energy equivalence, Meitner calculated the large amount of energy (equal to 200 million electron volts) that would be released during the splitting process, which Frisch had named "fission."

Meitner and Frisch made their epochal discovery in the first days of January 1939. To speed publication, they decided to submit a note,

rather than a full article, to *Nature*; however, they delayed doing so until Frisch could perform further experiments to confirm their initial data. On January 16 Frisch submitted papers (1) and (2) to *Nature*; they appeared on Feb. 11 and Feb. 18 respectively. Prior to the publication of these papers, Bohr and Rosenfeld had inadvertently leaked the news of Meitner and Frisch's discovery, which spread like wildfire throughout the scientific community, inspiring intense interest and research. Among those caught up in the excitement were von Halban, F. Joliot and Kowarski in Paris, who discovered that several free neutrons are released with each uranium split, and that therefore the theoretical possibility existed for setting in motion a self-sustaining chain reaction. They reported these findings in (4), published in *Nature* on March 18.

The three papers discussed above were selected for inclusion in the *Printing and the Mind of Man* exhibition and catalogue (under its entry for "The Atom Bomb"); however, the six issues of *Nature* that we offer here contain other important papers on fission not mentioned in PMM. No. (3), Bohr's first paper on nuclear fission, outlines a theoretical approach tying Meitner, Hahn and Strassmann's earlier findings to the expected behavior of compound nuclei; it was written to establish and defend Meitner and Frisch's priority in the discovery of fission, since he had been partly responsible for endangering it by announcing their discovery prematurely. Nos. (5), (6) and (7) contain results of Meitner and Frisch's fission investigations performed at Bohr's laboratory in Copenhagen, in which they used Bohr's new high-voltage equipment to collect fission fragments and test them for the presence of what had formerly been thought to be "transuranium" elements. "A thin layer of uranium hydroxide was irradiated with neutrons, and the fission fragments were collected on the surface of water a millimeter away. Only light fission fragments had the energy to free themselves from the uranium and reach the water; heavy nuclei, including any true transuranium elements, were expected to remain embedded in the uranium. . . . The hydrogen sulfate precipitate contained nothing but fission fragments; for elements that were truly transuranic, one would have to look elsewhere" (Sime, *Lise Meitner*, pp. 266-67). Pais, *Niels Bohr's Times*, pp. 452-56. Norman 1487 (no. 1) & 1488 (no. 2). DSB. 34679

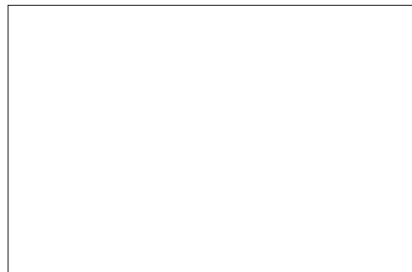
163. Mesmer, Franz Anton (1734-1815).

Lettre de M. Mesmer a M le Comte de C*** [caption title]. 4to. 11 [1]pp. N.p., 1784. 275 x 208 mm. (uncut). Original blue wrappers, edges a little frayed. Creased horizontally where previously folded, some browning and marginal fraying, small tear in margin of first leaf, a few ink spots. Very good copy. \$750

First Edition. Includes a copy of the "Requête à nosseigneurs nosseigneurs [sic] de Parlement en la Grand'Chambre," written by Bergasse in Mesmer's name, in which he denounced the conclusions of the Franklin commission's negative report on mesmerism, and asked the Parlement to appoint its own commission of inquiry. The Parlement accepted Mesmer's petition and appointed a commission, but the proposed investigation never took place. An octavo edition of the *Lettre* was published in the same year. Norman M20. 34560

164. Middeldorpf, Albrecht Theodor (1824-68).

De fistulis ventriculi externis et chirurgica earum



sanatione. . . .
commentationem.
4to. [4] 33 [1]pp.
2 lithographed
plates. Bratislava:
in commiss. apud
Max et Socios;
typis Grassii,

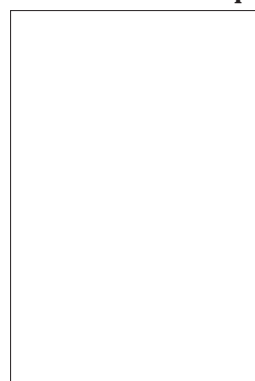
Barthii et Soc. (W. Friedrich), 1859. 290 x 218 mm. 19th cent. marbled boards, leather spine label, sl. worn; orig. printed wrappers bound in. Fine copy. *Author's presentation inscription to celebrated French surgeon Auguste Nélaton (1807-73) on front wrapper.* \$1250

First Published Edition, following the exceedingly rare privately printed thesis edition issued the same year. G-M 3459. Describes the first operation for repair of gastric fistula. Middeldorpf is also known for having invented the galvanocautery, forerunner of the electrocautery used by modern surgeons. This copy was presented to Auguste Nélaton, France's greatest surgeon of the 19th century, and author of the monumental *Elémens de pathologie chirurgicale* (1844-59; G-M 5597). Hirsch. Wangenstein & Wangenstein, p. 23. 33285

Space-Time Continuum

165. Minkowski, Hermann (1864-1909).

Raum und Zeit. Offprint from: *Jahresbericht deutsch.*



Mathematiker-Vereinigung 18 (1909). 8vo. [4] 14 [2]pp. Frontispiece portrait by Emil Loges. Leipzig & Berlin: Teubner, 1909. 261 x 178 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine repaired; preserved in a cloth case. Very good copy, in a cloth box. \$2500

First Separate Edition. PMM 401. Although Minkowski introduced the concept of the space-time continuum in

his highly technical paper *Die Grundgleichungen für die elektromagnetischen Vorgänge in bewegten Körpern* (1907), the concept received wide attention only with the publication of the more accessible *Raum und Zeit*. Minkowski's four-dimensional space-time made it possible for Einstein to expand the relativity theory from its special to its general form, and it became a framework for all later developments in relativity physics. *Raum und Zeit* was originally published in Vol. II (1909) of the *Verh. deut. Naturf. u. Aertze*; it was later reprinted in the : *Jahresbericht deutsch. Mathematiker-Vereinigung* The present offprint was commissioned as a tribute after Minkowski's sudden and tragic death. DSB. *Twentieth Century Physics*I, p. 252. Norman 1514. 34439

166. Monro, Alexander, *primus* (1697-1767), editor. Medical essays and observations. . . , vols. I-III (of six). 3 vols., 8vo. c. 1200pp. 13 plates. Edinburgh: Ruddimans for Monro . . . , 1733-35. 194 x 119 mm. Calf c. 1735, gilt-ruled, a little rubbed, vols. II & III rebacked. A little foxing and staining but a very good set. Book-plates. \$1500

First Edition of the first three volumes of the earliest serial publication of a British medical society; prior to this, the only medical serials in Great Britain were mere, and abortive, news sheets. The *Medical Essays* was issued in six volumes between 1731 and 1746; its editor was Alexander Monro *primus*, founder of the Monro dynasty of anatomists whose writings and teachings were largely responsible for establishing the fame of Edinburgh as a center of medical learning. The *Medical Essays* "achieved considerable fame in their day and were translated into French, German and Dutch. Monro himself wrote a number of the papers, his most important contribution being *An Essay on the Nutrition of the Foetus*, published in three parts" (Wright-St. Clair, *Doctors Monro*, p. 50).

Among the other papers published in these volumes is "Two examples of children born with preternatural conformations of the guts" by James Calder, containing the first description of congenital atresia of the ilium (G-M 3422). Also noteworthy are two articles (one ophthalmological) by William Porterfield (1696-1771), author of the first important British work on the anatomy and physiology of the eye (*A Treatise on the Eye* [1759]; G-M 1484.2). Kronick, *Scientific and Technical Periodicals of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*, 991. Le Fanu, *British Periodicals of Medicine*, 4. 7006

Confederate Military Surgery

167. [Moore, Samuel Preston (1813-99), ed.] Confederate States. A manual of military surgery. Prepared for the use of the Confederate States Army. 12mo. 297, [3]pp. (last leaf blank). 30 lithographed plates with 174 figures. Richmond: Ayres & Wade, 1863. 173 x 110 mm. Modern quarter morocco in period style. Some foxing & browning as usual, but still very good. \$4000

Only Edition of the field manual for Confederate surgeons prepared under the auspices of Confederate Surgeon General Samuel P. Moore, with 30 lithographed plates containing 174 figures. This is the only Confederate surgical book to contain more than a few rudimentary diagrams. The manual, edited by Moore, was compiled in part from experiences of surgeons during the first two years of the Civil War. The unsigned chapters, by Confederate surgeons Talley, Peticolas, Peachy, Dunn and Campbell, deal with surgical diseases, gun-shot wounds, ligation, amputation, and resection. The plates, which appear to have been adapted from those in the English translation of Bernard and Huette's *Illustrated Manual of Surgery* (1855), show how to proceed with wounded arteries, amputation and resection. Parrish & Willingham 1984. Rutkow GS56.1 & figs. 18-19. 34586



One of the Rarest Anatomies for Artists

168. Moro, Giacopo & Montani, Giuseppe (1641-1719). *Anatomia ridotta all'uso de' pittori, e scultori. . . . Folio. 23, 25 [3]pp. 19 copperplates (1 folding). Venice: Gio. Francesco Valvasense, 1679. 447 x 300 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Lower and inner margin of title and first leaf repaired, fore-edges of 3 leaves remargined (not affecting text), light soiling, but a very good uncut copy. \$12,500*

First Edition of one of the rarest of all anatomies for artists. This is the first copy we have handled in 25 years of business, and it may be the first copy to appear on the market during this time. This anatomy for artists and sculptors contains 19 beautifully executed copper engravings by Moro after the Vesalian skeleton and muscleman plates, reproduced in original size. While based on Vesalius the plates are original in their execution, and unlike any of the other books in the Vesalian tradition. The text, edited by Montani, includes explanations of the plates and a guide for the study of fresco painting; the instructions for surgeons are (naturally) omitted. Choulant / Frank, p. 197. Cushing VI.D.-18a. Krivatsy 8113. NUC NM 0786955 (citing the NLM, Yale & U. Mich. copies, with OCLC & RLIN adding those at UCSF, U. Chicago, N.Y. Acad. Med. and two European libraries). 34724

169. Mouillard, Louis Pierre (1834-97). *L'empire de l'air. Essai d'ornithologie appliquée à l'aviation. 8vo. [2] 284pp. Wood-engraved frontispiece & text illustrations (many full-page). Paris: Masson, 1881.*

217 x 135 mm. Bound for Henri Hegener in his

characteristic half bright blue cloth, marbled boards, a little rubbed; bookbinder's ticket inside front cover. Original printed front wrapper bound in. Some foxing, a few small marginal tears mended with tape, but very good. \$950

First Edition. "Mouillard stands out as a great apostle of gliding flight. His investigations covered a period of some thirty years and he recorded his observations of flight in nature and his conclusions in a remarkable book, 'L'Empire de l'Air,' published in 1881. This work was widely read and its fervour was one of the inspiring causes of later experiments; it was studied by Chanute and the Wright brothers, who did not hesitate to acknowledge the inspiration they drew from it" (Davy, *Interpretive History of Flight*, p. 116). Mouillard began experimenting with man-carrying gliders as early as 1856; although his own machines were unsuccessful, his emphasis on soaring and gliding flight "prove[d] important in helping direct the attention of later pioneers to the importance of experimenting with fixed-wing gliders in the air, rather than trying to take off in powered machines before becoming aware of the problems of flight control" (Gibbs-Smith, *The Invention of the Aeroplane 1799-1909*, p. 18). 33647

Large & Thick Paper Copy, Printed at the Ibarra Press

170. Murcia, Pedro Joachin de.

Discurso politico sobre la importancia, y necesidad de los hospicios, casas de expósitos, y hospitales. . . . 4to. [12] 98, xxxiv pp. Madrid: Imprenta de la viuda de Ibarra, 1798. 262 x 191 mm. (large and thick paper). Beautifully bound in full red morocco gilt c. 1798, a.e.g., a little worn at corners and extremities, silk doublures. Fine apart from some very light occasional foxing. Bookplates. \$1850

First Edition. Treatise calling for the establishment of hospitals, poor-houses and foundling hospitals throughout Spain. Included in the appendices are reprints of official documents pertaining to the necessity for hospitals, the status of foundlings, etc. Murcia's work was printed by the widow of Joaquin Ibarra (1725-85), Spain's most famous printer, who "brought his art to a point of perfection unknown till then on the Iberian peninsula" (NBG). Palau 185979. Colmeiro 292. 33939

171. Muybridge, Eadweard (1830-1904).

Advertising card for John Roach, optical and mathematical instrument maker. Original photograph displaying approx. 35 instruments. 185 x 122 mm., on Muybridge's original mount, additional letterpress describing Roach pasted on cardboard recto at bottom,



obscuring edge of photo. Matted together with original large blue & gilt printed paper label for John Roach. Card with photograph in excellent condition; label slightly chipped. San Francisco, c. 1875. \$950

Advertising card made by photography pioneer Eadweard Muybridge for one of San Francisco's earliest instrument makers. Roach had made instruments for the city survey of 1862, and doubtless had occasion to supply or repair instruments for the medical profession. Roach's San Francisco premises were at Montgomery Street, while the commercial studio of Muybridge was nearby at Clay; perhaps Roach aided Muybridge with photographic equipment for his innovative work in motion photography in the 1870s and 1880s, which revolutionized our understanding of animal movement. See *Eadweard Muybridge: The Stanford years, 1872-1882* (1973 exhibit cat.), pp. 10 & 14 showing advertising cards made by Muybridge, and pointing out that these commercial efforts often showed surprising innovations usually reserved for more conscious artistic work. 11415

struments for the city survey of 1862, and doubtless had occasion to supply or repair instruments for the medical profession. Roach's San Francisco premises were at Montgomery Street, while the commercial studio of Muybridge was nearby at Clay; perhaps Roach aided Muybridge with photographic equipment for his innovative work in motion photography in the 1870s and 1880s, which revolutionized our understanding of animal movement. See *Eadweard Muybridge: The Stanford years, 1872-1882* (1973 exhibit cat.), pp. 10 & 14 showing advertising cards made by Muybridge, and pointing out that these commercial efforts often showed surprising innovations usually reserved for more conscious artistic work. 11415

Newton's First Book

172. Newton, Isaac (1642-1727).

Varenius, Bernhard (1622-50). *Geographia generalis*. . . . 8vo. [32], 511 [1]pp. 5 fold. eng. plates. Cambridge: Joann. Hayes, 1672. 183 x 112 mm. Panelled calf c. 1672, a little worn, rebacked, endpapers renewed. Fine apart from a few minor stains. \$1500

First Edition of Newton's revision of Varenius's *Geographia generalis* originally published in 1650. Newton undertook the preparation of this edition while lecturing on geography at Cambridge University; it is the first book to appear with Newton's name on the title. The Newton edition of Varenius's work remained a standard authority for many years, with two more Latin editions appearing in 1681 and 1712 and an English translation in 1733. Babson 251. Wing V106. Gjertson, *The Newton Handbook*, p. 594. 34690

Discovery of Electromagnetism

173. Oersted, Hans Christian (1777-1851).

Experiments on the effect of a current of electricity on the magnetic needle. In: *Ann. Philos.* 16 (1820), pp. 273-76. With: New electromagnetic experiments. In:

ibid., pp. 375-77. Whole volume, 8vo. vii [1], 480pp. 5 plates. London: Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1820. 224 x 138 mm. (uncut & largely unopened). Original cloth, paper spine label, sl. worn, spine faded & chipped. Light foxing & browning, but very good. Bookplates. \$1500

First Edition in English of Oersted's discovery of the electromagnetic effect, which proved the identity of electricity and magnetism. Oersted was a disciple of the German school of *Naturphilosophie*, which believed in the unity of physical forces. He had predicted the existence of an electromagnetic effect as early as 1812, in defiance of current scientific doctrines disallowing the possibility of conversion of forces, and despite Coulomb's apparent proof that electricity and magnetism were distinct phenomena. He set out to deduce from the nature of electricity the conditions under which it was converted to magnetism, and to prove their existence by experiment. His efforts were unsuccessful until, in the winter of 1819-1820, he placed a magnetic needle parallel to a current-carrying wire and saw that the needle was disturbed. Resuming his experiments in the summer of 1820, Oersted ascertained that a circular magnetic field surrounded his current-carrying wire, and that a magnetic needle brought into this field would set itself tangent to the circle. Oersted's discovery, which he immediately communicated to the major European scientific journals, opened up a new epoch in the history of physics, making possible Ampère's creation of electrodynamics and Faraday's demonstration of the unity of all forms of electricity. Also published in this volume of the *Ann. Philos.* is Oersted's follow-up paper describing further electromagnetic experiments. Dibner 61(n); *Oersted*, pp. 16-21. DSB. See PMM 282. 34729

174. O'Halloran, Silvester (1728-1807).

A new treatise on the glaucoma, or cataract. 8vo. [12], xxxiv, [4], 115, [5]pp. *Title-page in facsimile.* 2 folding engraved plates. Dublin: S. Powell, 1750. 212 x 127 mm. Full modern calf, 18th century style. Some browning, foxing & soiling, tiny piece cut from lower corner of title-leaf. Very good copy. \$1250

First Edition. Scarce early Irish work on ophthalmology, with NUC, OCLC and RLIN citing only seven copies in North American libraries (UCLA, NLM, Johns Hopkins, U. Miami, N.Y. Acad. Med., Columbia, Coll. Phys. Phila.). "O'Halloran pursued his medical studies at Leyden and Paris, where he made a specialised study of diseases of the eye. He wrote a treatise on glaucoma in 1749 [sic] which caused a considerable sensation" (Fleetwood 106, apparently with publication date in error, both Blake & NUC give 1750 for date of publication). Not in Hirschberg. 34760

175. Oré [Pierre Cyprien].

Études historiques et physiologiques sur la transfusion du sang. 8vo. [4] 189 [3]pp. Wood-engraved text

illustrations. Paris: Baillière, 1868. 237 x 157 mm. Modern boards, cloth backstrip, original front wrapper laid down on front cover. Light uneven browning, but very good. \$750

First Edition. The first modern history of blood transfusion, covering the numerous advances in the field since the publication of Dieffenbach's *Die Transfusion des Blutes und die Infusion der Arzneien in die Blutgefäße* (1828). Writing at the very beginning of the mid-19th century revival of interest in transfusion, Oré states in his introduction that his purpose has been "to help restore the honor of an operation which, after having enjoyed exceptional favor, has today practically fallen into oblivion" (p. 1). Oré's work consists of two parts: the first contains detailed physiological and pathological histories of blood transfusion from Lower onwards, as well as accounts of experiments involving injection of various gases into the veins; while the second contains illustrations of various types of transfusion apparatus, along with historical discussions of transfusion experiments involving defibrination and temperature change. See G-M, p. 319, which does not cite any histories of blood transfusion between Paul Scheel's 1802-3 *Die Transfusion des Blutes* (of which the Dieffenbach title noted above is a continuation) and Alessandro Simili's *Origine e vicende della trasfusione del sangue* (1933). 33667

176. Osler, William (1849-1919).

The principles and practice of medicine. 8vo. xvi, [2], 1079 [1]pp., adverts. Text illustrations. New York: D. Appleton, 1892. 235 x 157 mm. Original cloth, slightly repaired. Light browning, but very good. Ownership signature of J. M. Fowler. \$1500

First Edition, second state with "Gorgias" on verso of third leaf. G-M 2231. The best English work on medicine of its time, and probably the most influential general textbook of medicine ever published. For example, the Chinese-language edition was the first complete Western textbook of medicine available in Chinese. "The outstanding chapters were those on the communicable diseases (in particular typhoid and malarial infections, cholera Asiatica, the pneumonias, syphilis, and tuberculosis) and the diseases of the circulatory system in which Osler's unique knowledge of the pathology of cardiac affections and aneurysms was utilized in a most effective way" (Golden & Roland p. 136 & entry 1378). 33641

The Lady Osler / W. W. Francis Copy

177. Osler.

Incunabula medica: A study of the earliest printed medical books 1467-1480. 4to. xi [1], 140pp. Portrait frontis. & 16 plates. Oxford: Bibliographical Society,

1923. 272 x 222 mm. Original printed boards, cloth backstrip, spine worn & chipped. Light browning, but

very good. *Grace Osler's copy*, with her signature on both front and back

Excellent series of very technical scientific letters to Goudsmit discussing his ongoing investigations in spectroscopy, particularly problems of hyperfine structure and the Zeeman effect. Described by one biographer as “probably the greatest experimental spectroscopist of his time” (quoted in DSB), Paschen, in the words of Niels Bohr, had a “happy intuition” that led him always to “pursue experimentally those problems the investigation of which proved to be of decisive significance for the extension of general theoretical conceptions” (quoted in DSB). Paschen's experimental work in spectroscopy provided some of the most revealing clues to atomic structure; it was particularly useful to Arnold Sommerfeld, whose modifications of Bohr's theory of atomic structure had impressed Paschen so much that he devoted six months to confirming the theory's predictions. During his tenure as professor of physics at the University of Tübingen (1901-24), Paschen made Tübingen into Germany's most important center of atomic spectroscopy. In 1924 he succeeded Nernst as president of the Physikalische-Technische Reichsanstalt, the highest post to which a German experimental physicist could aspire; on May 1, 1933, after the Nazi's seizure of power in Germany, he was forced to retire in favor of the pro-Nazi physicist Johannes Stark. Despite this setback, Paschen was able to continue his laboratory research for a few years afterward—although at the cost of considerable difficulty and personal humiliation, some of which is hinted at in the letters offered here.

endpapers; later in the library of *W. W. Francis*, Osler's nephew and one of the editors of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, with his presentation inscription to one Dr. N. B. Gwyn on the front endpaper and pencilled marginal notes in his hand throughout. \$1000

First Edition. G-M 6769. Descriptive list of 217 medical incunables, prefaced by Osler's essay on the influence of printing on the development of modern medicine and an introduction by A. W. Polard, one of the compilers of the original STC. This is the most desirable copy in terms of association, signed by both Osler's widow and his nephew, who added several bibliographical notes. 34418

Leo Loeb's Copy

178. Overton, Charles Ernest (1865-1933). *Studien über die Narkose*. . . 8vo. x, 195 [1]pp. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1901. 231 x 158 mm. Original cloth, a little worn, 1 or 2 unobtrusive stains. Light browning but very good. *From the library of oncologist Leo Loeb* (1869-1959), with his signature on the front endpaper; see G-M 1138.01, 2624.1 & 2642. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 5688. Overton developed the lipid-solubility theory of narcosis, based on his investigations of cell membrane permeability, in which he discovered that the permeating powers of different substances depended upon their relative fat solubility. “Indeed, it can be said that Overton's interest in anaesthetics originated when he determined that these agents could be used as probes, or markers, in his studies of cellular physiology” (Winter & Firestone, “Introduction,” in Overton, *Studies of Narcosis*, p. 11). He was responsible for developing what is now known as the Meyer-Overton rule of anesthesia, relating the potency of an anesthetic to its solubility in lipid. A distant relative of Charles Darwin, Overton was professor of pharmacology at the University of Lund in Sweden; his brilliant researches in narcosis and other areas anticipated important discoveries in many areas of modern pharmacology. His monograph is widely cited even today, although it was not translated into English until 1991. DSB. Overton, *Studies of Narcosis*, ed. Robert Lipnick, pp. 3-22 (“Introduction”). 34349

His Scientific Archives Destroyed in Bombing Raid—Only 184 Letters Survive, of which Five Offered Here are Previously Unknown

179. Paschen, Friedrich (1865-1947). 6 A.L.s. to Samuel Goudsmit (1902-78). Charlottenburg or Berlin, January 15, 1932-June 13, 1935. 13pp. total on 7 sheets measuring either 237 x 208 mm. or 286 x 223 mm. Creased where previously folded, with minor soiling and wear along creases, otherwise fine. English translations included. \$5250

180. Pasteur, Louis (1822-95). (1) *Nouvel exemple de fermentation déterminée par des animalcules infusoires pouvant vivre sans gaz oxygène libre, et en dehors de tout contact avec l'air de l'atmosphère*. In: *Comptes rendus. . . de l'Académie des Sciences* 56 (1863), pp. 416-21. (2) *Examen du rôle attribué au gaz*

These six letters from Paschen to Goudsmit are almost exclusively concerned with the scientific investigations performed by the two men during the years 1932-1935; they exemplify the interplay between theoretical and experimental physics so characteristic of Paschen's career. This is particularly apparent in the last four letters (August 22, 1933-June 13, 1935), in which Paschen provided Goudsmit with detailed technical information on the results of his latest researches in spectroscopy, and expressed his appreciation for Goudsmit's more theoretical contributions. The first two letters in this series, although briefer and less detailed, are also of scientific and historical interest.

According to the DSB, all of Paschen's scientific manuscripts perished in November 1943 when his house was destroyed in a bombing raid; thus his letters to scientific colleagues such as Goudsmit represent his only surviving unpublished work in physics. The DSB gives an inventory of 184 known letters by Paschen to other physicists, taken from Kuhn's *Sources for the History of Quantum Physics* and the catalogues of the Niels Bohr Institute and the American Institute of Physics; of these 184 letters, *only one to Goudsmit* (the Jan. 15, 1932 letter included in the present collection) is cited. The collection of letters we are offering here, replete with formulae and scientific data, thus marks an important and valuable addition to the Paschen canon. 34255

oxygène atmosphérique dans la destruction des matières animales et végétales après la mort. In: *ibid.*, pp. 734-40. (3) Recherches sur la putréfaction. In: *ibid.*, pp. 1189-94. Whole volume, 4to. 1323 [1]pp. Paris: Mallet-Bachelier, 1863. 283 x 224 mm. (uncut and unopened). Original plain wrappers, printed spine label, lightly worn with a few small marginal tears. Light marginal browning, some minor fraying to edges, but very good. \$1500

(1) First Edition. G-M 2476. Pasteur's study of a new ferment (calcium tartrate) gave him what he felt was the key to the "character of all true fermentations, and, possibly that of many normal and abnormal actions in the organization of living things" (DSB). This led him to study putrefaction (the subject of the next two papers), which he confirmed was a biological process.

(2) First Edition. G-M 2477. In this and the following reports Pasteur extended the central conclusions of his work on fermentation to the phenomena of putrefaction. Pasteur's observations gave a new direction to medical research by relating putrefaction, putrid intoxication, wound infections, pyemia and septicemia to the development of micro-organisms in the putrid matter or wound discharges. This paper is also important in the history of the spontaneous-generation controversy—Pasteur reported here the successful preservation of specimens of blood and urine *without preliminary boiling* which had previously been a difficulty in his argument against the existence of spontaneous generation.

(3) First Edition. G-M 2478. PMM 336d. In his second paper on putrefaction Pasteur gave the names "aerobes" and "anaerobes" to the organisms he had been studying. He applied the former term to the oxidative micro-organisms involved in decomposition, and the latter to the organisms involved in putrefaction. Although Pasteur has received credit for the concept of "anaerobism" or life without air, Bulloch (*History of Bacteriology*, p. 232) points out that the concept goes back to Leeuwenhoek and Spallanzani. DSB. 32864

181. Pasteur.

Portrait etching by Louis Orr (b. 1879) after the 1889 painting by Albert Edelfelt (1854-1905). [Paris, not before 1889]. 497 x 420 mm. (image size), matted and framed; frame measures 783 x 644 mm. Signed by Orr in pencil, and embellished with a small marginal sketch of laboratory equipment probably by Orr; ms. quotation in pencil in lower right corner. Fine. \$1250

Superb portrait of Pasteur in his laboratory, after the painting by Finnish artist Albert Edelfelt, whose works "possess great qualities of light and a design alive with feeling" (Benezit). The ms. quotation inscribed on our copy reads: "Heureux celui qui porte en soi un dieu, un idéal de beauté et qui lui obéit: idéal de l'art, idéal de la science, idéal de la fraternité, idéal des vertus de l'Évangile" (Happy the man who carries within himself one God, one ideal of beauty and who obeys it: Ideal of art, ideal of science, ideal of brotherhood, ideal of the virtues of the Gospels). Benezit for the artists. 34659

Perkin's Own Copies, With Original Textile Samples Included

182. Perkin, William Henry (1838-1907).

Perkin's own copies of approx. 68 offprints on chemistry and dyestuffs, mostly from the *J. Chem. Soc.*, including 15 offprints on coal-tar dyes. 2 vols., 8vo. Various paginations. Plates, including 4 with *original textile samples*. Printed index, annotated by Perkin, bound in the back of the first volume. London, 1857-96. Offprints bound for Perkin in 2 half morocco volumes, lightly worn and dampstained, entitled *Chemical Papers* and *Magnetic Rotation and Refraction* respectively.

Perkin's autograph signature on the first page of the first paper in *Chemical Papers*; about half of this volume has also been paginated continuously in his hand. Some offsetting from textile samples, occasional foxing, Perkin's signature lightly touched by the binder's knife, otherwise fine. A complete list of the offprints in these volumes is available upon request. \$7500

First Separate Editions. Perkin, founder of the synthetic dye industry, was the first to produce commercially useful dyestuffs from coal tar. He discovered "mauve"—the first patented artificial coloring matter—when he was just seventeen; by the time he was twenty he was operating his own dye factory at Greenford Green, and coping successfully with all the challenges of establishing the new wet-processing industry. Perkin's success inspired imitation, and the next ten years saw the discovery of several other coal-tar dyestuffs (the most important being magenta) and the establishment of synthetic dyestuff factories in Great Britain and Europe. In 1869 Perkin came up with a commercially successful process for synthesizing alizarin, which soon replaced madder as the primary red dye. In 1873, at the age of thirty-six, Perkin sold his factory and devoted the rest of his life to pure chemical research.

Throughout his career as a dye manufacturer Perkin carried out difficult and important investigations in other branches of organic chemistry, which led to some noteworthy advances. "In 1858 . . . he had discovered that aminoacetic acid could be obtained by heating bromoacetic acid with ammonia. By 1860, in collaboration with B. F. Duppa, he had established the relationships between tartaric, fumaric and maleic acids, and had accomplished the first synthesis of cinnamic acid from dibromo succinic acid. About 1867 he began to investigate the action of acetic anhydride on aromatic aldehydes, which led him to the method of synthesizing unsaturated acids by what is now known as 'Perkin's synthesis'. . . . This line of investigation culminated, after Perkin's retirement from the dyestuffs industry, in his discovery that cinnamic acid could be synthesized from benzaldehyde—a discovery that made possible the first synthesis of indigo by Baeyer and Caro" (DSB). Another of Perkin's accomplishments was the synthesis of the first artificial perfume / flavor (coumarin)—a discovery with obviously significant consequences for the food and fragrance industries.

The present collection of offprints is divided into two volumes: the first, entitled *Chemical Papers*, contains offprints published between 1857 and 1889; and the second, entitled *Magnetic Rotation & Refrac-*

tion, contains papers published between 1882 and 1896. The former group includes papers on dyestuffs and on Perkin's earlier investigations in organic chemistry as described above; thirteen of the dyestuff papers are listed in the bibliography of Perkin included in Edelstein's *Historical Notes on the Wet-Processing Industry* (nos. B9, B13, B17, B23, B24, B26, B27, B31, B34, B38, B39, B42, B43), and the remaining two are not listed. The latter group of offprints reflects Perkin's final area of interest—the magnetic rotatory polarization of certain organic compounds, to which he devoted the last twenty-five years of his life. Perkin “so developed his investigations that the examination of [magnetic rotatory polarization] became an important tool in considering questions of molecular structure. . . . He was commended for his work by Professor Bruehl, himself one of the pioneers of the application of optical methods to the determination of chemical constituents, who wrote to him in 1906, ‘Before you began work there was little, almost nothing known of this subject, certainly nothing of practical use to the chemist. You created a new branch of science. . . .’” (DSB). Edelstein, *Historical Notes on the Wet-Processing Industry*, pp. 5-11. 33160

See color frontispiece, fig. 6

183. Petersen, Wilhelm.

Ueber die künstliche Lippenbildung. 8vo. 34pp.
Würzburg: Johann Stephan Richter, 1845. Unbound as issued. Light foxing throughout, 2 light stains on title, but very good. \$450

First Edition. Petersen's dissertation on cheiloplasty includes his suggestion for improving on Dieffenbach's method by making a curved incision. Dedicated to Friedrich Pauli, whose combination harelip / nose repair is described on p. 12. Zeis / Patterson 1440. NUC NP0273730, citing the NNC copy only. 34970

Presentation Copy, With Enormous Plates

184. Pettenkofer, Max Josef von (1818-1901).
Ueber einen neuen Respirations-Apparat. Offprint from *Abh. k. bayer. Akad. Wiss.* 9 (1861). 4to. 48pp. 3 fold. lith. plates, text illustrations. Munich: Verlag der k. Akademie, 1861. 282 x 215 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style; original printed front wrapper bound in. Lightly browned, front wrapper a little soiled, a few edges sl. frayed, but very good.

Pettenkofer's presentation inscription to Dr. Ernst Buchner (1812-72) on front wrapper: “Herrn Professor Dr. Ernst Buchner, freundschaftlich, der Verfasser.” Bookplate of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), discoverer of Vitamin E; see G-M 1055. \$4500

First Edition of what appears to be Pettenkofer's first account of his respiratory apparatus, predating both G-M 937 & 938. Pettenkofer created the science of experimental hygiene, spending the greater part of his career investigating the effects of physiological and environmental factors on health. In 1860 or 1861 he invented an airtight metallic respiratory apparatus, with which he performed the first combined feeding-respiration experiments. Pettenkofer's device, illustrated on the relatively large plates, “comfortably housed a human subject or large experimental animal for a given period while the gaseous exchange and all bodily gains or losses were measured exactly. Thus, in collaboration with Carl Voit, one of his earliest pupils, Pettenkofer established many basic nutritional facts, such as the dietetic requirements of normal people at rest and in various activities, the vital necessity of adequate protein intake, the protein-sparing properties of carbohydrate and fat during starvation, and the need of the diabetic for extra protein and fat to replace unused carbohydrate” (DSB). The offprint of Pettenkofer's paper was apparently published before its appearance in the journal volume, which was not issued until 1863. *Rare*—not in RLIN or OCLC, and NUC cites only one copy (CaBVaU) in North American libraries. The recipient of this copy, Ernst Buchner, was a colleague of Pettenkofer at Munich; see Hirsch. 33329

185. Philadelphia Dispensary.

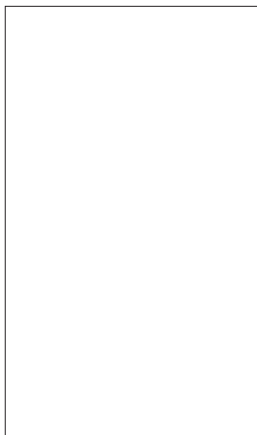
Plan of the Philadelphia dispensary for the medical relief of the poor. 8vo. 7 [1]pp. [Philadelphia: n.p., 1787]. 168 x 99 mm. Disbound, gutter folds repaired. Top and bottom margins closely trimmed, affecting a few words. Very good. \$1750

First Edition, and *rare*, with only four copies in North American libraries (N. Y. Acad. Med., Lib. Co. Phila. and Am. Ant. Soc. [2]) cited in NUC, OCLC and RLIN. The Dispensary, founded in 1786, was the first of its kind in Philadelphia; the present circular, addressed to “The citizens of Philadelphia,” appears to be the earliest work issued by the institution. The circular sets forth the purpose and rules of the Dispensary, and lists the officers and charitable contributors. Among the consulting physicians to the Dispensary were Benjamin Rush, William Shippen, jr., and John Jones; Benjamin Franklin was one of the contributors. Packard, *Hist. Medicine U.S.*, p. 244. Austin 1513. Evans 19917. 34612

Foundation of Modern Psychiatry

186. Pinel, Philippe (1745-1826).
Traité médico-philosophique sur l'aliénation mentale, ou la manie. 8vo. lvi, 318pp. Fold. printed table, 2 eng. plates. Paris: Richard, Caille & Ravier, An IX [1800/1801]. 193 x 118 mm. Quarter mottled sheep, paste paper boards, vellum corners, slightly worn at spine. Light browning & foxing, but fine. \$3500

First Edition. G-M 4922. Pinel was one of the first to treat the insane humanely, striking the chains from the lunatics at the Bicêtre Hospital and implementing his “traitement moral,” a compassionate form of psychiatric therapy that identified insanity with illness rather than moral perversity or demonic possession. In his *Traité*, Pinel replaced the theorizing and speculation characteristic of earlier works on mental illness with his own practical observations of the Bicêtre’s mental patients, whose behavior could now be observed undistorted by cruel treatment. He retained the old classifications of mental illness, but distinguished mania from delirium, and recognized the relationships between periodic mania, melancholy and hypochondria. He recognized emotional disorders to be the main cause of intellectual dysfunction, but also took into account heredity, predisposition and hypersensitivity, and attempted to find relationships between insanity and cranial deformity. Pinel founded the Salpêtrière’s famous school of psychiatry and trained a generation of psychiatrists, the most important of whom was Esquirol. Norman 1701. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 602-10. Zilboorg, pp. 319-41. 34528



Allergy

187. Pirquet von Cesenatico, Clemens Pieter (1874-1929).

Klinische Studien über Vakzination und vakzinale Allergie. 8vo. iv, 194pp. Colored plate, text illustrations. Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1907. 243 x 170 mm. Modern quarter morocco in period style.

Minor soiling, but very good. \$950

First Edition. G-M 2598. Pirquet coined the term “allergy” in 1906 to describe the altered reactions that can develop when the body is exposed more than once to specific foreign substances; this is the first book in which the word appears. “Von Pirquet’s concept of allergy established the bridge between immunity and hypersensitivity” (Wagner, *Clemens von Pirquet*, p. 62). 34740

Signed Photograph of the Founder of Quantum Theory

188. Planck, Max (1858-1947).

Portrait photograph of Planck at age 80, by the Atelier Binz. Berlin, 1938. 93 x 69 mm., mounted on printed card measuring 180 x 115 mm., *inscribed and signed by Planck* as follows: “Mit besten Gruss Ihr ergebener M. Planck.” With accompanying postmarked cover addressed in Planck’s hand to Prof. Dr. J. Haas. Fine example. \$2000

Excellent portrait of the architect of quantum theory in old age, showing him seated in profile reading a book. Planck gave copies of

this photograph to friends and acquaintances who had sent him greetings on his 80th birthday; the printed caption on the photograph mount reads: “Für die freundliche Glückwünsche zu meinem achtzigsten Geburtstag sage ich meinen tiefempfundenen Dank” (For the friendly good wishes on the occasion of my 80th birthday I express my heartfelt thanks). Planck’s 80th birthday was also marked by naming one of the minor planets after him (Planckiana). Planck received the 1918 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of the element of action (quantum theory). Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 58-59. 34786



189. Platter, Felix (1536-1614).

Observationum, in hominis affectibus plerisque, corpori & animo, functionum laesione, dolore, aliave molestia & vitio incommodantibus, libri tres. . . . 8vo. [48], 845 [1]pp. Basel: C. Waldkirch for Ludwig König, 1614. 170 x 103 mm. 19th cent. quarter morocco, worn at spine, small split in rear hinge. Uneven browning & foxing, but very good. Bookplate.

\$4500

First Edition. G-M 3789; 4297.9; 4511.1. A disciple of Eustachius, Falloppio and Vesalius, Platter was one of the foremost pathologists of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, occupying a place midway between Fernel (1497-1558) and Bonet (1620-89). His *Observationes*, published the year of his death, contains a lifetime’s worth of detailed pathological observations of a wide variety of human ailments, including veneral and genito-urinary diseases, tuberculosis, bodily deformities, disorders of the sensory organs, gynecological diseases, etc., gathered from both living patients (Platter was chief physician of Basel from 1571 until his death) and from 48 post-mortem examinations. “For many, Platter’s fame is based on the abundance of individual observations contained in the case histories in his *Observationes* . . . The *Observationes* contains observations in all branches of medicine. . . . It is astonishing how [Platter] could see and grasp originalities in every field” (Karcher, *Platter*, pp. 80-81 [our translation]; also pp. 56-87).

Long, in his *History of Pathology*, credits Platter with performing over 300 dissections during his 57-year medical career—an astounding number if true, since the obtaining of cadavers was severely restricted by both church and secular authorities during this time. Platter’s enthusiasm for dissecting is recorded in his lively and entertaining diary, kept while he was a medical student at Montpellier; according to his diary, Platter’s love of dissecting even made him turn grave-robber at one point! Platter was probably the first to practice anatomic pathology, noting during post-mortem examinations that certain illnesses appeared to be caused by anatomic abnormalities. He was ahead of his time in including exact dates in his case histories, and would often

include the names, sexes and occupations of his patients as well. Platter was also one of the earliest to study mental illnesses scientifically, seeking their origins in physiological rather than supernatural causes; the *Observationes* contains accounts of all the then known psychiatric disorders together with details of their treatment. Other notable contributions contained in the *Observationes* are the first known case report of death from hypertrophy of the thymus (in an infant) and an account of a meningioma. Platter has also been credited with including in the *Observationes* an early description of the deformity of the fingers now known as “Dupuytren’s contracture”; however, this is incorrect (see Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, p. 22). DSB. Krivatsy 9073. Long, *Hist. Pathol.*, p. 41. Norman 1716. Waller 7505. Pusey, *History of Dermatology*, p. 44, crediting Platter with studying “universal exfoliative dermatitis, gangrene of the skin, and the use of white precipitate ointment in pustular eczema.” 34427

One of Only 100 Copies

190. Poulleau, Claude R. G. (b. 1749).

View of operating theatre in the École de Chirurgie,



Paris. Copper-plate engraving. [Paris: Ph. D. Pierres, 1780]. 460 x 350 mm. in the plate (sheet measures 630 x 453 mm.). Fine impression with full margins. Matted. \$950

Fine impression of one of the most dramatic views of an operating theatre, illustrating perhaps the largest such theatre ever built. One of the rarest of all medical

prints, the engraving was published as plate 29 of Gondoin’s *Description des Écoles de Chirurgie*, a large folio volume issued in an edition of *only one hundred copies* in 1780. The few existing copies of this print are most likely preserved in copies of the complete book housed in institutional libraries (9 locations in North America cited in NUC, OCLC & RLIN), and this individual print, the finest in the volume, is *of the greatest rarity in commerce*. For Poulleau see Benezit. 34671

191. Prichard, James Cowles (1786-1848).

A treatise on insanity and other disorders. 8vo. xvi, 483 [1]pp. London: Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper, 1835. 222 x 141 mm. Original cloth, unevenly faded, spine extremities worn & chipped. Lightly browned, but very good. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 4928. Prichard introduced the term “moral insanity” to describe a special type of mental illness, defined as “madness consisting in a morbid perversion of the natural feelings . . . without any remarkable disorder or defect in the intellect” (p. 6). He was the first to focus attention on those mental diseases characterized solely by disturbances of behavior or affect—what we now call psychopathology. Prichard’s concept of moral insanity also had legal repercussions, as it admitted the possibility of madness without deprivation of the use of reason. Norman 1747. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 836-42. Zilboorg, pp. 417-18. 34525

Discovery of Oxygen

192. Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804).

Observations on different kinds of air. In: *Phil. Trans*



62 (1772): 147-264, 1 folding copperplate. Whole volume, 4to. xiv, 494, [4, inc. adverts.]pp. 14 folding copperplates (IV is double).

London: Davis,

1772. 226 x 173 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Occasional light dampstaining, a few small tears in plates repaired, but very good.

\$1500

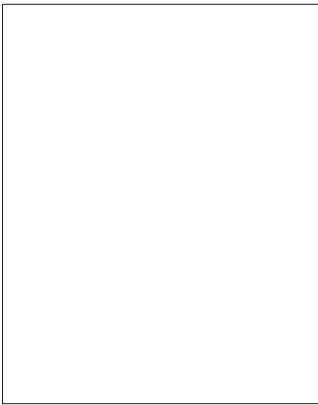
First Edition. PMM 217. G-M 920. Dibner 40: “In this essay Priestley showed that in air collected after the processes of combustion, respiration or putrefaction, one-fifth of the volume disappeared. He had also observed that mint grew vigorously in air tainted by animal respiration and that evidently plants reversed the process of polluting the air as respiration did. In this paper he also announced two new gases that he had obtained — nitrous oxide and carbonic oxide; these won him the Royal Society’s Copley medal. Two years later his experiments in heating red oxide of mercury produced ‘dephlogisticated air’ which was announced in 1775 and identified by Lavoisier as oxygen.” The volume also contains a paper by John Hunter (1728-93), “On the digestion of the stomach after death” (G-M 2277). 34532

193. Radius, Justus (1797-1884), ed.

Allgemeine Cholera-Zeitung. Mittheilungen des Neuesten und Wissenswürdigsten über die Asiatische Cholera. Erster [-fünfter] Band (all published). 4to. 5 vols. in 1, variously paginated. Leipzig: Baumgartners Buchhandlung, 1831-32. 248 x 207 mm. Marbled boards c. 1832, a little worn, small splits in hinges. Minor foxing & browning, but very good. \$2750

First Edition of the entire run of Radius’s weekly cholera newspaper, published during the second cholera pandemic of the 19th century,

which began in India in 1826 and by 1831-32 had extended via trade routes to Europe, Great Britain and America. "Cholera was the classic epidemic disease of the nineteenth century, as plague had been for the fourteenth" (quoted in Spink, *Infectious Diseases* p. 162); it has been described as "the sanitarian's best friend" (Spink, p. 164), since fear of cholera did more to stimulate the growth of public health and sanitary reform during the 19th



century than any other communicable disease. Radius's newspaper includes descriptions of cholera outbreaks in different European cities and in America, lists of books and articles on cholera, articles on the medical and public health aspects of the disease, etc. Scarce—NUC NA 0189361 and RLIN cite runs of the *Allgemeine Cholera-Zeitung* in only four North American libraries (Harvard, U. Mich., NLM and Coll. Phys. Phila.); not in OCLC. Kirchner, *Die Zeitschriften des deutschen Sprachgebietes*, 9769. 33713

194. Rayer, Pierre François Olive (1793-1867). Sepia-toned portrait photograph of Rayer in middle age, by Antony Samuel Adam-Salomon (1818-81). 274 x 214 mm. Matted (mat measures 455 x 378 mm.). Mat a little foxed and soiled; photograph in very good condition. \$850



Excellent and rare portrait photograph of the dermatologist and pathologist Rayer, author of the classic *Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau* (1826-27; G-M 3989). The photograph shows Rayer dressed in brocade vest and frock coat and standing in front of a classical pillar or column, with a velvet-draped table next to him on which are stacked two old books. The photographer, Adam-Salomon, was also a sculptor of busts and medallions; see Benezit. 34755

195. Richter, August Gottlieb (1742-1812). *Anfangsgründe der Wundarzneykunst. Erster [-siebenter] Band.* 7 vols., 8vo. Multi-vol. set. 44 folding engraved plates. Vienna: Johann Thomas Edlen v. Trattnern, 1790-1804 (Vols. I-II dated 1792; Vol. III dated 1790). 199 x 125 mm. 19th cent. tree sheep, rubbed, spines entirely or partially defective in 4 vols. Light browning & foxing, but internally very good. \$1500

First Edition of Vols. III-VII; second edition of Vol. I; third edition of Vol. II. "The only real significant German surgical figure in the

century and a half that separated Lorenz Heister from the new [19th century] galaxy of German surgeons was August Gottlieb Richter. . . . Educated as a physician and trained in practical surgery, Richter commanded both disciplines to a superlative degree for the Germany of his time. The very high esteem in which he was held, coupled with his personal example and persistent urging, enabled him greatly to elevate the dignity of surgery and promote its rapprochement with medicine. To the practice of surgery, which had been dominated by men of the *Feldscher* or wound surgeon class who had imposed their stamp on it, he personally brought the fruits of British and French achievements. He was, in addition, a most effective teacher and a lucid and gifted writer who provided books and periodicals in the German language, then so urgently needed" (Zimmerman & Veith, pp. 488-89). Richter is best known for his description of "Richter's hernia" (partial enterocele); see G-M 3578. Waller 7961. 33819

Presentation Copy

196. Rilliet, Frédéric (1814-61) & Barthez, Antoine Charles Ernest (1811-91).

Maladies des enfants. Affections de la poitrine. Première partie. Pneumonie [all published]. 8vo. [4] 232pp. Paris: Béchet jeune, 1838. 222 x 142 mm. (uncut & unopened) Orig. printed wrappers, a little soiled, worn & chipped at spine. Light foxing & dampstaining, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed by the author on the front wrapper: "Monsieur le Professeur Docteur Nasse / Hommage de l'auteur Dr. T. Rilliet."

\$1000

First Edition. The prelude to Rilliet and Barthez's famous *Traité clinique et pratique des maladies des enfants* (1843; G-M 6333), one of the outstanding pediatric textbooks of the mid-19th century. *Abt-Garrison History of Pediatrics* states (p. 88) that "[Rilliet and Barthez's] great work began definitely" with the present treatise on infantile pneumonia, published prior to the authors' graduation from medical school. The title indicates that the work was intended as the first of a series though it appears from our search of available bibliographies and the online databases that it never progressed beyond the first installment, evolving instead into the later 3-volume work. This copy may have been presented to Hermann Nasse (1807-92), the first to give a clear description of anemia in pregnancy; see G-M 3115. However, it is also possible that it was presented to Christian Friedrich Nasse (1778-1851), the discoverer of "Nasse's law" covering the immunity of females despite their ability to transmit haemophilia. In either case the association is a most significant one. Grulee 1341. 33703

197. Roupell, George Leith (1797-1854). *Illustrations of the effects of poisons.* . . . Folio. viii, [16]pp. 8 hand-colored lithographed plates by Joseph Perry after drawings by Andrew Melville M'Whinnie. London: George & William Nichol, 1833. 412 x 318 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. A few small scattered fox-marks, but fine. \$2500

First Edition. Beautifully illustrated treatise on the pathological changes to the stomach caused by various poisons, including arsenic, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, oxalic acid, corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) and alcohol. The work is dedicated to Sir Robert Christison, professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh and a famous toxicologist; see G-M 2076. Roupell succeeded Edward Roberts as physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834; at the time the *Illustrations* was published he was physician to the Seaman's Hospital Society and the Foundling Hospital. Scarce—only 5 copies in North American libraries (NLM, Harvard, U. Minn., U. Wisconsin & Transylvania U.) cited in OCLC, RLIN and NUC. DNB. Hirsch. Not in Goldschmid. 34779

198. Rowlandson, Thomas (1757-1827).

The anatomist. Hand-colored etching. [London] Thomas Tegg, n.d. [1811]. 313 x 231 mm. (image size), matted and framed; frame measures 561 x 368 mm. Fine. \$1250

Rowlandson's "anatomist" (Dr. Sawbones) is clearly the knowing accomplice of a gang of body-snatchers; they have left him a freshly murdered corpse (whose face still shows strong traces of terror) for his course of anatomical lectures, advertised on a broadsheet posted on the back wall. "Certainly no artist in history (Daumier not excepted) has poised a more caustic pencil at the shams, failures, and generally antisocial behavior of the medical practitioner" (Saffron, "The Doctor Dissected," foreword to *Thomas Rowlandson: Medical Caricatures*, p. [5]; see also plate 12). DNB. 34154

See color frontispiece, fig. 2

199. Rüdinger, Nicolaus (1832-96).

Atlas des peripherischen Nervensystems des menschlichen Körpers. Parts 1-2 (all published). Folio. 13 unnumbered leaves. Parallel text in German and French. 10 photographic plates (numbered I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII-XI, XII, XIII & XIV). Munich: Cotta, 1861. 500 x 352 mm. Loose in cloth-backed portfolios as issued; light soiling, a few ties on portfolios defective. Minor foxing & browning, but very good.

\$2000

First Edition of Rüdinger's excellent photographic atlas of the peripheral nerves, an important pioneering effort in medical photography, contemporary with the photographic atlases of Luys in France. According to the prospectus tipped to the inside front cover, Rüdinger's atlas was intended to appear in 10 parts, with the first two devoted to the peripheral nerves of the head, the third through fifth to the nerves of the back, neck and arm, and the last four parts to the nerves of the torso, lower extremities and the sympathetic nervous system. However, only the first two parts appear to have been published. See Meyer, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy*, pp. 146ff. re later neuroanatomical contributions by Rüdinger. Hirsch (giving publication dates as 1861-67). 33703

200. Rudio, Eustachio (1551-1611).

De affectib. externarum corporis humani partium libri septem. 2 parts in 1 vol., folio. [4] 200 [22]; [4] 54 [8]ff. (final leaf [K8] blank, used as rear pastedown). Separate title to part 2; both titles in red and black. Venice: apud Ioan. Antonium & Iacobum de Franciscis, 1606. 322 x 225 mm. Limp vellum c. 1606, spine darkened and chipped, inner hinges cracking. Light soiling and foxing, but very good. Stamps and discard stamp of the Aberdeen University Library. \$1750

First Edition. Rudio's treatise on afflictions of the external parts of the body contains much of dermatological interest—Part 1 includes long sections on ulcers, tumors and abscesses, while Part 2 is entirely devoted to skin diseases, including pustules, itching, scabies, ringworm, warts, vitiligo, alopecia, freckles, lentigo, baldness, gray hair, etc. Scarce—NUC, OCLC & RLIN list only three copies in North American libraries (NLM, Johns Hopkins, U. North Carolina). Krivatsy 10008. 34240

201. Rush, Benjamin (1745-1813).

Engraved portrait by William R. Jones after the painting



by William Haines (1778-1848). N.p., n.d. (ca. 1810). 200 x 152 mm. (plate mark), on sheet measuring 295 x 229 mm. Light soiling, but very good. \$1500

Excellent stipple-engraved portrait of this eminent 18th-century American physician, author of the first American textbook on psychiatry (G-M 4924), as well as classic accounts of yellow fever and dengue fever (G-M 5453 & 5470). The artist, William Haines, emigrated from England to Philadelphia in 1802, returning to his native country seven years later. The engraver, Jones, was a native of the United States. Fielding, *Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers* for the artists. 34532

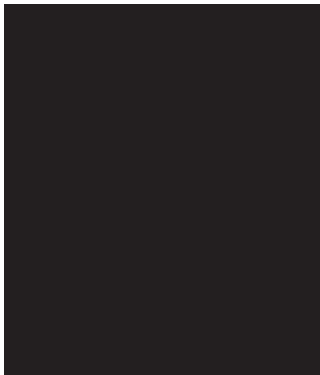
Philadelphia in 1802, returning to his native country seven years later. The engraver, Jones, was a native of the United States. Fielding, *Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers* for the artists. 34532

*Printed by Bodoni—Large Paper Copy
Extremely Rare in this State*

202. Santorini, Giovanni Domenico (1681-1737). *Septemdecim tabulae. . .* Folio. [8] xxxv [1], 217 [3]pp. Engraved portrait and 21 plates, each with corresponding outline plate. Parma: [Giambattista Bodoni for] Regia typographia, 1775. 358 x 243 mm. (large paper). Mottled sheep, gilt spine, c. 1775, light wear, front hinge tender, small worm-holes in spine. Slight marginal foxing, but a fine copy on large paper.

\$7500

First Edition, Large Paper Copy. G-M 399.1. Apart from its importance as an anatomical work, Santorini's posthumously published *Septemdecim tabulaeis* noteworthy as the only significant medical book from the press of the great Italian printer Giambattista Bodoni, printer to the Duke of Parma and creator of the "modern" style typeface now named for him. Like William Hunter's *Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus*,



Santorini's work is one of the very few medical books issued by a private press. The first 17 plates (the "septemdecim tabulae" of the title) were originally intended for an enlarged edition of Santorini's *Observationes anatomicae* (1724), but Santorini died before completing this task. The plates were published 38 years after Santorini's death by Michael Girardi, a professor of anatomy at Parma, who added to them two plates by the anatomist Giovanni Battista Covoli, as well as two of his own. Girardi also prepared the extensive commentary, using portions of Santorini's and Covoli's posthumous writings.

Santorini's plates illustrate several complex gross features of the human body, including the facial muscles, organs of smell and hearing, the pharynx, the breasts, the diaphragm, the intestines, the bladder and the genitals. Covoli's plates show various parts of the female breast, as does Girardi's first plate; his second plate shows a partially dissected six-month fetus. Santorini's name has been given to the arytenoid cartilages, the risorius muscle and the *plexus pudendalis venosus*. Norman 1888. Waller 8476 (lacking portrait). Choulant / Frank, pp. 262-64. 33287

203. Saunderson, Nicholas (1682-1739).

The method of fluxions applied to a select number of useful problems. . . . 8vo. xxiv, 309 [3, incl. adverts.]pp. 12 fold. eng. plates. London: A. Millar [etc.], 1756. 211 x 131 mm. Modern half calf, marbled boards in period style. Light browning & foxing, a few contemporary ms. marginal notes, but very good. Early owner's signature on halftitle. \$500

First Edition. Saunderson, despite being completely blind, was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1711; Lord Chesterfield described him as "a professor who had not the use of his own eyes, but taught others to use theirs" (quoted in DNB). All of Saunderson's books were published posthumously, including the present manual of mathematical physics based on the work of Isaac Newton. Babson 111. 33379

204. Schmidt, Ewald (b. 1805).

De polyporum exstirpatione. Dissertatio inauguralis chirurgica. . . . 4to. [2] 84 [2]pp., 15 folding engraved plates. Berlin: Typis Brüschckianis, 1829. 257 x 210 mm. Paste paper boards c. 1829, rubbed, ms. paper spine label partially defective. Small marginal dampstain

throughout, chips in plates repaired with loss of several plate numerals but only minimally affecting images. Very good. \$1250

First Edition of Schmidt's medical thesis on the surgical removal of polyps, which includes a 3-1/2 page bibliography and 15 plates of forceps, scalpels, ligators and other surgical instruments.

OCLC cites a slightly variant version of the title of Schmidt's work (*De polyporum exstirpatione: Commentatio chirurgica. . .*), which may indicate that his dissertation was also published as a monograph. Both versions are scarce, with only four North American locations (NLM; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Univ. Minnesota; Boston Public Library) listed in NUC and OCLC. 33668

Early Calculating Machine

205. Schott, Gaspard (1608-66).

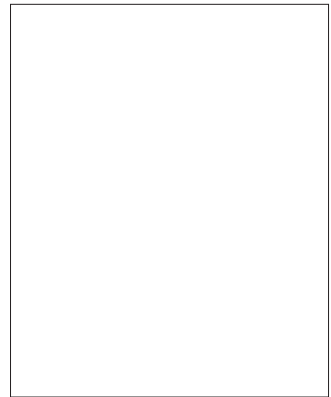
Organum mathematicum libris IX explicatum. 4to.

[36] 858 [8]pp. 97 fold. plates, tables, music, etc., including 2 plates of calculating machines
Wurzberg: J. A. Endter [etc.],

1668. 220 x 176 mm. Modern *Schott's calculating machine based on "Napier's bones"*

half calf, marbled boards, slightly worn. Somewhat browned and foxed, but very good. \$7500

First Edition. Schott, along with his fellow Jesuit Athanasius Kircher, was partly responsible for popularizing the use of Napier's calculating rods (first described in Napier's *Rabdologia* [1617]) throughout Europe and even as far as China. The *Organum mathematicum*, one of several large scientific compendia published by Schott, includes an early description of the use of "Napier's bones," as well as a description and illustration of Schott's calculating machine based upon them. "Schott was aware of the physical problems involved in using a standard set of arithmetic bones: such things as locating the correct bones, having some convenient device to ensure they line up correctly, etc. Several others had suggested incorporating Napier's bones into some form of mechanical assembly, but none of them had published any of their ideas, so Schott was left on his own to invent a similar device. The result was a series of cylinders with a complete set of Napier's bones inscribed on each, the individual bones running the length of the cylinder. Several of these cylinders were then mounted in a box so they could be turned and any individual bone could be examined through slits cut in the top of the box" (Aspray *et al.*, *Computing before Computers*, p. 19 & fig. 1.9). 34370



206. Schreber, Daniel Gottlieb Moritz (1808-61). *Kinesiatrik oder die gymnastische Heilmethode*. 8vo. iv, 92pp. 40 lith. plates. Leipzig: Friedrich Fleischer, 1852. 238 x 165 mm. Half cloth c. 1852, worn, hinges starting. Plates somewhat foxed, but very good. Library stamps on title and verso title. \$750

First Edition. Schreber and his partner Karl Hermann Schildbach founded an orthopedic institute in Leipzig in 1829, where they promoted the use of medical exercise. "[The two men] were influenced by the Swedish gymnastic school and helped create a wave of enthusiasm for the method. The 'Schreber gardens' were private or home gymnasia and his book on medical gymnastics went into 30 editions" (Le Vay, p. 196). NUC NS 0276928 (NLM, DHEW). 34568

207. Schrötter, Hermann von (1870-1927). *Hygiene der Aeronautik und Aviatik*. 4to. [8] 200pp. Frontispiece, text illustrations. Vienna & Leipzig: W. Braumüller, 1912. 300 x 212 mm. (uncut & unopened). Orig. printed wrappers, somewhat soiled and worn, front wrapper and first signature repaired. Light browning, edges dust-soiled, but very good. \$750

First Edition. The Viennese physiologist Hermann von Schötter, "whose name stands second only to Paul Bert's in the developmental history of aviation medicine" (Robinson, p. 25), did pioneering work in high-altitude physiology: as early as 1901 he estimated to within 1000 feet the uppermost limit to which humans can ascend under ambient pressure with ordinary oxygen equipment, and he predicted the development of the pressurized cabin, first used by Picard 30 years later. Von Schötter published at least 20 books and articles relating to aviation medicine, including the present work on hygiene for balloonists and aviators; the work discusses anoxia, temperature changes, accidents, etc. Hoff & Fulton, *Bibl. Aviation Medicine*, 4898. Robinson, *The Dangerous Sky*, pp. 25-27. 33720

Very Rare Only Edition in Folio of the Most Influential Surgical Text of the 17th Century

208. Schultes, Johann [Scultetus] (1595-1645). (1) Χειροπλοθηκη . . . *Armamentarium chirurgicum* XLIII. [10], 132, [3]pp. 43 engraved plates. Ulm: Balthasar Kühnen, 1655. Bound with: Le Boë [Sylvius], Frans de (1614-72). *Opera medica*. . . . [20] 747 [41]pp. Engraved frontis. portrait by J. L. Durant. Geneva: Samuel de Tournes, 1681. Together 2 works in 1, folio. 354 x 220 mm. Vellum c. 1681, a little soiled. Light browning and foxing, minor worming in the Le Boë, but fine. \$30,000

(1) First Edition of the most influential and widely read illustrated surgical treatise of the 17th century, published ten years after Schultes' death by his nephew, Schultes [Scultetus] the Younger. This first edition is the only edition in folio. All of the dozens of later editions and translations were in quarto or octavo using different reduced versions



of the famous engravings. The first edition in folio is much rarer than virtually all of the later reprints and revisions. This is only the second copy we have handled in 26 years of trading.

At his death in 1645, Schultes ranked with Fabry von Hilden as the leading German operative surgeon. He invented many devices and bandages, including the many-tailed "Scultetus bandage" used in abdominal wounds. His *Armamentarium* gives the best picture of 17th-century surgical practice, illustrating such procedures as amputation of the breast, reduction of dislocations, forceps delivery, neurosurgery, etc. "[The work] contains a complete catalogue of all known surgical instruments, of the methods of bandaging and splinting, and of a vast number of operative procedures, all of which are illustrated in graphic detail by means of numerous plates" (Zimmerman & Veith, pp. 250-51). Of particular interest are Schultes's descriptions and illustrations of dental surgery and instruments—Schultes had been a pupil of Spigelius, successor to Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and his *Armamentarium* published some of the first illustrations of the dental instruments described by Fabricius in his *Opera chirurgica* (1619). Hoffmann-Axthelm, *Hist. Dent.*, pp. 180-81. G-M 5571. Zimmerman & Veith, *Great Ideas in the History of Surgery*, pp. 249-53, illustrating the frontispiece from this edition along with several plates. Gnudi & Webster, *Life & Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, pp. 303-4. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 466. Waller 8792.

(2) Third edition. "This large and sumptuous work comprises Sylvius' major medical writings, and shows his emphasis on the use of physiological chemistry in the practice of clinical medicine. A large section is devoted to diseases of the lung, in which particular emphasis is given to tuberculosis. It was Sylvius who first demonstrated that tubercles could coalesce and form the cavitations typical of the tuberculous lung. . . . Unlike the 1679 edition of the *Opera*, this edition contains a fine frontispiece portrait of Sylvius by J. L. Durant and a large woodcut printer's device on the red and black title-page" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 503). Krivatsy 6726. 34685

209. Sédillot, Charles Emmanuel (1804-83).
De l'insensibilité produite par le chloroforme et par l'éther des opérations sans douleur. 8vo. 105 [3]pp.
Wood-engraved text illustrations. Paris: J.-B. Baillière;
London: H. Baillière, 1848. 221 x 145 mm. (uncut).
Orig. printed wrappers, repaired. Lightly browned but very good. 19th cent. owner's name on wrapper.

\$1000

First Edition. An early French monograph on chloroform and ether anesthesia, illustrating apparatus for administering both types. A few years later, when the growing number of chloroform-related deaths was causing great concern, Sédillot maintained that the dangers of chloroform anesthesia had been greatly exaggerated; his 1851 testimony to this effect is extensively cited by Duncum (see pp. 230-32). He claimed that if pure chloroform were administered carefully it would be perfectly safe, and blamed chloroform-induced fatalities on impurities and human error. Scarce—NUC NS 0377659 and OCLC / RLIN together cite only 4 copies in North American libraries (KUM, DNLM, CtY-M, MBCo). 33200

First Textbook on Plastic Surgery of the Face

210. Serre, Michel (1799-1849).
Traité sur l'art de restaurer les difformités de la face, selon la méthode par déplacement. . . .
8vo. text & 4to. atlas. [2], xiv, 468, [2]; [4]pp., 30 double-page plates lithographed by Aumont after St.

Ange Node. Montpellier: Castel. . . , 1842. 207 x 136 mm. & 295 x 237 mm. Modern quarter morocco, original printed text wrappers mounted on front covers. A little light foxing & browning to plates, otherwise fine.

\$7500

First Edition. The first systematic textbook and atlas of plastic surgery of the face. Serre was the chief exponent of the "sliding" or "French" method, which he applied in his textbook in various facial operations.

The method was intended originally for eyelid reconstruction, but was applied to replacing other parts "on the flat." Serre's textbook was the second general work on plastic surgery published in France, and the first with large atlas, which the author urged be perused before the text was read. The thirty highly finished double-page lithographs show before, during and after stages.

Serre was the student and successor of Jacques Mathieu Delpech (1777-1832) who performed the first rhinoplasty in France in 1823 (see G-M 5741.1) and pioneered in the correction of congenital facial deformities. Delpech, however, wrote no separate work on plastic surgery. Serre's textbook incorporates his teachings. Zeis in his bibliography (p. 108 & entry 643 in the Patterson translation) gives Serre credit for some new additions to plastic surgery, and points out that his first plate shows implantation of skin from the palm of the hand to reconstruct the columella. This is acknowledged despite the conflicts between German and French surgeons over priority in the new field. Zeis, of course, was a great partisan of the Germans, and claimed that Dieffenbach had originated the so-called "French" method which Serre promoted (ibid. 102-03). Serre, while not claiming that he invented it, argues in his historical account that the method originated in France. *Exceptionally rare on the market in any condition.* Gnudi & Webster 324. Dulieu, ed., *La Médecine à Montpellier* (1990) 197-98. Hirsch. 34541

211. Shaw, John Cecil Middleton (b. 1900).
The teeth, the bony palate and the mandible in Bantu races of South Africa. 4to. xvi, 134pp. Frontispiece map and 54 figures. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, 1931. 248 x 202 mm. Original cloth, sl. worn at extremities. Front free endpaper and upper portion of dedication leaf removed, but very good. Ownership signature.

\$200

First Edition. The first study of the fossil teeth and jaws of the indigenous peoples of South Africa. With foreword by Sir Arthur Keith (1866-1955), anatomist and historian of orthopedics; see G-M 4479. 34721

212. Sibson, Francis (1814-76).
Medical anatomy: or, illustrations of the relative position and movements of the internal organs. Folio. [8]pp., 88 cols. 21 fine hand-colored lithographed plates (several signed William Fairland) & text illustrations. London: Churchill, [1855]-69. 540 x 368 mm. Original cloth, spine neatly repaired. Fine copy. Library stamps on plate versos and a few other locations.

\$3750

First Edition, from parts. G-M 422. A major contribution to the anatomy of the internal organs, including the descriptions of "Sibson's fascia" (septum covering the apical pleura attached to the first rib), and "Sibson's muscle" (scalenus pleuralis). Plates 19-21 show structure and movements of the heart. Sibson did important work on pericardial effusion and was a leading specialist in thoracic diseases; William Broadbent was his pupil. Sibson was also known for his appreciation of anatomical art, especially that of Flaxman. The twenty-one hand-colored large-folio plates, drawn by William Fairland, are aesthetically as well as anatomically satisfying. Willius & Keys 709. DNB. Bedford 855. Not in Waller. 34780

213. Simon, Gustav (1824-76).

Chirurgie der Nieren. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. viii, 89 [1]; x, 314 [2]pp. 9 lithographed plates (incl. 3 chromolithographs); wood-engraved text illustrations. Erlangen: Enke, 1871 (Vol. I); Stuttgart: Enke, 1876 (Vol. II). 234 x 152 mm. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in. Light foxing but fine. \$3500

First Edition. G-M 4214. The era of modern urological surgery began in 1869, when Gustav Simon performed the first care-

fully planned nephrectomy; his patient was a woman suffering from ureterovaginal fistula caused by a botched ovariectomy. After writing a brief (two-page) notice of the operation in 1870 (see G-M 4213), Simon prepared a detailed illustrated account which he published as Volume I of his *Chirurgie der Nieren*. This volume contains two lithographed plates, the first a schematic drawing of the patient's injury, and the second an unusually artistic rendition (probably from a photograph) of the postoperative patient standing in front of a mirror displaying her surgical scars. The second volume of *Chirurgie der Nieren*, issued five years after the first, deals with the subject of kidney surgery in general, discussing operations on both injured and diseased kidneys. This volume, over three times as long as its predecessor, contains seven plates (three in color), showing a gunshot injury to the kidney, renal calculus and hypertrophy, and pre- and post-operative pictures of a case of hydronephrosis successfully cured by surgery. Kiefer 520. Murphy, *Hist. Urology*, pp. 251-54. 33702

214. Simpson, James Young (1811-70).

Anaesthesia, or the employment of chloroform and ether in surgery, midwifery, etc. 8vo. [vii]-xv [1], [17]-248pp. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1849. 223 x 147 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn at spine. Minor foxing & browning, but fine. 19th cent. owners' signatures ("R. Douglass M.D." and "J. Neff") on endpaper, flyleaf & title. \$2750

First Edition. While searching for an anesthetic less irritating than ether, Simpson discovered the advantages of chloroform and was the first to apply it as a painkiller during labor and childbirth. Despite his successes with chloroform, Simpson met with a great deal of opposition to its use from conservative doctors and clergymen, which he countered in numerous articles, pamphlets and lectures on the subject. This American volume marks the first book-form publication of "the substance of several essays written at different times by Dr. Simpson . . . and of the verbal statements of his experience . . . made at the meetings of some of the medical societies of Edinburgh" (publisher's notice); it thus represents Simpson's first full-dress exposition of the use of anesthesia in childbirth and major surgery. This collection was never published in book form in Great Britain, perhaps because Simpson's pamphlets were more easily obtainable there. Norman 1946 (Simpson's own copy). Russell & Forster, *A List of the Works of Sir James Young Simpson*, p. 37. 34339

Simpson's Personal Copy

215. Simpson.

Clinical lectures on diseases of women. 8vo. xii, [17]-

510pp. Text wood-engravings. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1863. 232 x 146 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn. Minor foxing, especially to endsheets and preliminary leaves, but very good. *Simpson's personal copy*, with his signature on the title.

\$2750

First Edition in Book Form of Simpson's gynecological and obstetrical lectures delivered at the Royal Infirmary in Edinburgh and published in the *London*

Medical Times and Gazette between 1859 and 1861. Simpson occupied the chair of midwifery at Edinburgh University for 30 years, and "there was scarcely any topic [in ob/gyn] on which Simpson did not make some contribution and on which he did not write. . . . He was among the earliest in Britain to adopt the vaginal speculum, and was one of the first to design a uterine sound and to use it to help in uterine diagnosis. Simpson, with a no-nonsense approach, can be said largely to be responsible for modern accurate bimanual gynaecological examination. . . . He wrote extensively on pelvic inflammatory disease, and first used the terms pelvic cellulitis and puerperal sub-involution. He was an early supporter of the surgical removal of ovarian tumours or ovariectomy" (Russell & Forster, pp. 2-3). Although a prolific author of pamphlets and journal articles, Simpson never wrote any books, so that this American collection of his clinical lectures represents the closest Simpson ever came to publishing a textbook of obstetrics and gynecology. This American edition was clearly intended for the majority of American physicians who did not subscribe to the *London Medical Times and Gazette*. Another American collected edition of Simpson's writings on anesthesia from Simpson's personal library is described as Norman 1946. Russell & Forster, *A List of the Works of Sir James Young Simpson*, p. 49. 34340

216. Sims, James Marion (1813-83).

A.L.s. to Horatio Robinson Storer (1830-1922), dated Paris, July 21, [18]76. 2-1/2pp. 207 x 132 mm.



Creased where previously folded, traces of former mounting on blank 4th page, but fine. \$750

Correspondence between two pioneering gynecological surgeons, regarding a letter of recommendation that Storer had asked Sims to write for him: "Of course my dear Doctor I will with the greatest pleasure write you such a letter as you want. But rest assured you are under-estimating your position in the profession, and the claims that you have upon its proper recognition by this. You have made for yourself a reputation that no endorsement from any man can augment and no detractor by any can diminish." Sims invented the duck-bill speculum named for him, and devised the first successful method of repairing vesico-vaginal fistula (see G-M 6037 & 6057); his correspondent Storer was the first to perform a cesarean-hysterectomy. Kelly & Burrage. 34276

217. Sims.

A.L.s. to Dr. Fiske, dated Paris, March 25, [18]79. 2pp. 212 x 136 mm. Creased where previously folded, light soiling, but very good. \$750

Regarding the placement of Fiske's journal (not identified here) on the exchange list of the *Annales de gynécologie*. "I saw Dr Lutand this morning who is connected with the Annales de Gynécologie and he promised me to put your journal on their exchange list and to get other exchanges for you." Sims, author of the classic *Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery* (G-M 6057), had lived alternately in Europe and America since the beginning of the Civil War. Kelly & Burrage. 34277

218. Skoda, Josef (1805-81).

Über den Herzstoss und die durch die Herzbewegungen verursachten Töne. In: *Med. Jahrb. k. k. österr. Staates*, new series 13 (1837): 227-66. Whole volume, 8vo, consisting of 4 continuously paginated numbers. 644pp. Vienna: Carl Gerold, 1837. Original printed wrappers, foxed. Occasional foxing, but fine. 19th cent. owner's signature ("Dr. Fischer") on front wrappers of 3 numbers. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 804. Contains Skoda's theory of the heartbeat and an analysis of the sounds made by the beating heart. "[Skoda] was one of the first to distinguish between heart sounds and murmurs. He correlated the presence of murmurs with the pathophysiologic changes of individual valves" (Acierno, *Hist. Cardiol.*, p. 466). Skoda is best known as the leading non-Parisian advocate of auscultation; he devised a scientifically based system of describing the sounds of percussion that represented an important advancement over the imprecise "poetic" terms employed by earlier diagnosticians. 34480

First Accurate Illustrations of the Fetus in Utero

219. Smellie, William (1697-1763).

A sett[!] of anatomical tables, with explanations, and an abridgement of the practice of midwifery, with a view to illustrate a treatise on that subject, and collection of cases.

Folio. 22 leaves, unsigned and unpaginated. 39 engraved plates by Charles Grignion after drawings by Jan van Rymsdyk, Pieter Camper (1722-89) and Smellie himself. London: [D.



Wilson], printed in the year 1754. 531 x 255 mm.

Modern quarter calf in period style. Minor browning, spotting and offsetting, small tear in title leaf, discreet stamp of the University of Chicago Libraries on plates. Very good. \$9500

First Edition of Smellie's magnificent obstetrical atlas, illustrated with life-size anatomical plates containing *the first accurate anatomical illustrations of the fetus in utero*. G-M 6154.1. In the preface to his *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery* (1752), Smellie announced his original intention to "insert in this Compendium, plates of the most useful instruments appertaining to the art of midwifery; but as large drawings could not be properly bound in a book of so small a size, I have resolved to publish them in folio, with that set of prints which I am now preparing, according to the proposals specified in the advertisement at the end of this volume." This advertisement announced the imminent publication of "twenty-six plates, of about 18 inches by 12," engraved from the drawings made by Jan van Rymsdyk "for the use of those who attend [Smellie's obstetrical] lectures." Two years later the *Sett of Anatomical Tables* was published with the number of plates increased to thirty-nine, eleven of which had been contributed by Pieter Camper, one of Smellie's former pupils. The remaining two plates, nos. 37 and 39, are presumed to have been drawn by Smellie himself. The atlas was sold by subscription, unbound in sheets, for £2. 6s—a very high price for the time. Some sources state that the first edition consisted of only eighty to one hundred copies, but the edition was most probably larger than this.

The life-size drawings Rymsdyk made for Smellie, now part of the Hunterian Collection at the University of Glasgow, were "far superior in accuracy to any that had appeared previously, surpassed only by those he made soon after for William Hunter's obstetrical atlas, not published until twenty years later" (Hagelin). The drawings by Camper, now preserved in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, are mainly diagrammatic, and it is possible that "Smellie instructed [Camper] to include only such detail as was necessary to his immediate purpose . . . [which] was mainly to indicate the posi-

tion of the fetus in the uterus, and the application of the forceps to the head" (Thornton, p. 17). Smellie was the leading forceps practitioner in London, and the forceps that he devised—a short, straight instrument with the blades covered in leather—held the field for many years in the face of numerous modifications.

Smellie was a pioneer of modern obstetrics, and one of the great teachers of midwifery. Among his pupils were William Hunter and the physician-author Tobias Smollett, who edited Smellie's works for publication. "His contribution to our knowledge of the mechanism of labor is of fundamental importance. His additions to our knowledge of contracted pelves were also noteworthy. He not only gave directions for measuring the pelvis but was the first to measure the diagonal conjugate diameter and this today remains the most important pelvimetric maneuver we possess" (Thoms, pp. 124–25). Hagelin, *Rare and Important Medical Books*, pp. 118–19. Norman 1955. Norman / Grolier, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 43. Thoms, *Classical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynecology*, pp. 124–29. Thornton, *Jan van Rymsdyk*, pp. 10–21. Waller 9012. 34549

Rare Geological Panorama

220. Smith, William (1769-1839).

Geological section from London to Snowdon, showing the varieties of the strata, and the correct altitude of the hills. Engraved geological section, printed in sepia and hand-colored, in an engraved border measuring 299 x 1322 mm., on paper measuring 353 x 1410 mm. London: J. Cary, 1817. Creased where previously folded, with tears along some folds repaired, some foxing and dampstaining, a few chips in margins repaired (not affecting image). Very good. \$2500

First Edition. Best known for his large geological map of the *Strata of England and Wales with part of Scotland* (1815), William Smith also published several striking colored geological sections across different parts of southern England, of which the present is one. It is hand-colored to correspond with Smith's *Strata of England and Wales*, and the notes printed on the left of the section refer to Smith's other geological works. This geological section is *extremely rare*, with only two copies in North American libraries recorded in NUC and OCLC (Yale and Linda Hall Library) and none in RLIN; Eyles cites four copies in Great Britain, including two in the William Smith Collection at the University of Oxford.

A practicing surveyor and amateur geologist, Smith observed and documented English strata for many years, and in doing so came to recognize two essential facts: first, that the strata of England appear in a regular succession, and second, that many individual strata have a characteristic fossil content that can be used to distinguish them from other lithologically similar strata. On the basis of these discoveries Smith is recognized as the founder of stratigraphical geology; his work and methods had a significant influence in the development of a geologic chronology, and his linking of geology with paleontology provided evidence for later evolutionary theories. Eyles, "William Smith (1769-1839): A Bibliography of his Published Writings, Maps and Geological Sections, Printed and Lithographed," *J. Soc. Bibl. Nat. Hist.* 5 (1969): 87-109; the present section is no. 18 in Eyles's list. DSB. 34430

See color illustration on back cover.

221. Smyth, Charles Piazzi (1819-1900).

Madeira spectroscopic, being a revision of 21 places in the red half of the solar visible spectrum. . . . 4to. x, 32pp. Lithographed frontispiece & 18 plates; woodburytype tipped to title. Edinburgh: W. & A. K. Johnston, 1882. 272 x 270 mm. Original cloth, a little soiled & worn. Light browning but very good.

\$750

First Edition. Smyth, Scotland's Astronomer Royal, charted the spectra of the sun, aurora, zodiacal light, the atmosphere under different meteorological conditions, and various luminous gases. His prize-winning spectroscopic studies, particularly those of gases, were of great use to theoretical astrophysicists in the latter half of the 19th century. DSB. McGucken, *Nineteenth Century Spectroscopy*, pp. 133-34. 34372

222. Société Médicale Allemande de Paris.

Procès-verbaux. Premier extrait. Janvier 1847. Sommaire. Expériences sur l'action de l'éther sulfurique faites sur l'homme sain. 12pp. Paris: n.p., 1847. 206 x 130 mm. Modern half cloth, marbled boards. Some foxing and browning, light horizontal crease, but very good.

\$1250

First Edition. Germany lagged behind France in its acceptance of surgical anesthesia; indeed, in early 1847 at least two German states issued prohibitions against its use. This pamphlet, issued in January 1847 by the Society of German Doctors of Paris, certainly represents one of the earliest investigations of surgical anesthesia by German physicians—and indeed by Continental physicians of any nationality, since word of the Massachusetts General Hospital's successful use of etherization did not reach England and France until December 1846. The Société's paper includes a summary of British and Continental surgical operations performed on anesthetized patients up to January 26, 1847—i.e., during the first month or six weeks after the news of anesthesia had reached Europe—along with the names of the operating surgeons, among whom were Malgaigne, Liston and Velpeau. Also included is a table reporting the results of experimental etherizations performed on members of the Société. *Exceptionally Rare*—NUC NV 0097445 cites only the DNLM copy. Not in OCLC or RLIN. 33201

223. Soemmerring, Samuel Thomas (1755-1830).

Icones embryonum humanorum. Folio. [2], 10pp. 2 plates (with tissue guards) engraved after drawings by Christian Kock, title vignette, text plate. Frankfurt: Varentrapp & Wenner, 1799. 630 x 445 mm. (uncut). Original boards with paper backstrip, worn & chipped, printed paper label on front cover. Slight soiling. Very good copy.

\$1750

First Edition. G-M 473. Exceptionally beautiful imperial folio plates, each with several figures, showing the developing embryo in series. The illustrations were intended to supplement William Hunter's plates of the gravid uterus (G-M 6157), which show only the latter half of pregnancy; the illustrations rival those of Hunter for beauty and accu-

racy. The artist Kock was personally trained by Soemmerring, acknowledged one of the greatest of all anatomists and anatomical illustrators. Waller 9045. 17855

Modern Acupuncture Classic—Author's Copy, Extensively Annotated on Text and Plates

224. Soulié de Morant, [Charles] George (1878-1955).


L'Acupuncture chinoise. I. L'Énergie (points, méridiens, circulation). Vol. I only of 2 published volumes. 4to. [3]-300pp., printed on Japan vellum. 100 text illustrations (44 in 2 colors). Paris: Mercure der France, 1939. 269 x 217 mm. Original printed boards, cloth backstrip, worn, front hinge cracked. Very good. *The Author's Copy*, with his extensive annotations, cancellations, etc. in ink throughout, and a 16-page manuscript in the same hand, entitled "Suite des annotations au Tome I (de la page 264 [après le 4e. paragr.] à la page 270, jusqu'à 8°)," laid in. Also laid in are three letters (2 A.L.s.s., 1 T.L.s.) from Soulié de Morant's heirs, two of them discussing the publication of Soulié de Morant's unpublished mss., and one regarding the special quarto edition of the present work. **Sold**

First Edition, Deluxe Quarto Version Printed on Japan Vellum. *Author's copy, extensively annotated, augmented and corrected in his hand.* A classic work on acupuncture, by the noted sinologist and former French consul at Peking. Soulié de Morant set himself the task of writing a work grounded in European scientific principles, in which each acu-point was precisely located and all the effects associated with each point grouped together according to their respective organs. Soulié de Morant also prepared entirely new drawings for his treatise, based not on the traditional schematic illustrations in Chinese and Japanese acupuncture texts but on Western anatomy. He originally intended to publish four volumes of *L'Acupuncture chinoise*; however, only the first two volumes (*L'Énergie* and *Le maniement de l'énergie* [1941]) were issued. 33726


Pioneer Manufacturer of Ether and Chloroform—Unique Archive of Scientific and Personal Manuscripts, Photographs and a Drug Chest

225. Squibb, Edward Robinson (1819-1900). Collection of manuscript materials, artifacts, photographs, etc., consisting of the following: (1) leather-bound journal in canvas cover, titled "Letter Book," containing Squibb's autograph copies of his correspondence from 1847-51 on the first 75pp.; remainder of the ca. 300 pages blank. 311 x 198 mm. (2) journal

bound in marbled boards, leather backstrip, containing Squibb's 1849 autograph diary of his service aboard the *U.S.S. Erie*. 64 leaves. Engravings and hand-drawn map tipped in. About 1/3 of the leaves in this notebook were cut out at an early date, not affecting Squibb's diary. 305 x 192 mm. (3) half leather journal titled "Register of Patients . . .", containing Squibb's autograph records of his patients in the U.S. Naval Hospital, N.Y. 1852. Approx. 100 leaves, the first 9 containing Squibb's entries, the remainder blank. 248 x 191 mm. (4) 53 loose leaves containing Squibb's autograph daily journal, laboratory records, chemical / pharmaceutical formulae and inventions for the years 1856-59. 336 x 207 mm. Edges of leaves fire-scorched (see below) affecting some of the text. (5) Half leather journal labelled "No. 10," containing Squibb's autograph diary for the years 1871-83. 300pp. 330 x 207 mm. Numerous printed documents such as playbills, notices, clippings etc. tipped in. (6) Half leather journal in canvas cover, labelled "No. 11," containing Squibb's autograph diary for the years 1883-1900. 350pp. 330 x 207 mm. Numerous printed documents tipped in, as in no. (5). (7) Group of approx. 70 letters, documents, photographs and 6 glass negatives, including one of Dr. Squibb by Matthew Brady (c. 1823-1896). Edges of some documents scorched, some dampstains. (8) Squibb's wooden medicine chest, 508 x 330 x 254 mm., with brass handles and hinged lid (cracked), containing 30 medicine bottles and 1 flask. Ca. 1865? **Sold**



Edward Robinson Squibb, founder of E. R. Squibb & Company, as photographed by Matthew Brady



Edward R. Squibb, founder of the E. R. Squibb and Sons pharmaceutical company, was a true pioneer of anesthesia. He was the first to manufacture sulfuric ether to a uniform standard of strength and purity and the first in America to mass-produce both ether and chloroform; he designed the first ether still to use live steam instead of an open flame; and he invented the first effective mask for delivering inhalation anesthetic during surgery. The E. R. Squibb laboratory,

founded in Brooklyn, New York in 1858, was the major purveyor of ether, chloroform and other drugs to the Union Army during the Civil War, and after the war Squibb's company became the leading manufacturer and supplier of pharmaceuticals in the United States. Throughout his life Squibb fought against quackery and private-label patent medicines and crusaded for the establishment of uniform and high standards of quality in drug manufacture. He played a leading role in the mid-19th century revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and the anti-adulteration movement he founded resulted in the passage of the first federal Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906.

Squibb kept a handwritten journal throughout most of his adulthood, in which he recorded everything that interested and affected him in both his public and private lives. The present collection includes two bound volumes of the journal, plus a number of loose leaves from the journal volume of 1856-59, the years when Squibb was establishing his own company and perfecting his methods of ether manufacture. Most, if not all of Squibb's manuscript diaries and papers apart from those offered here are in the archives of Bristol Meyers Squibb in Princeton, New Jersey. The present collection of materials was obtained from a direct descendant of E. R. Squibb, and had been kept in the Squibb family until we acquired them; they are the only such materials remaining in private hands. Some of the material in the diaries and papers has appeared in print: an abridged version of Squibb's journals, edited by Squibb's daughter Mary Munro, was privately published in 1930; and Squibb's biographer Lawrence Blochman quotes extensively from the Squibb journals in his *Doctor Squibb: The Life and Times of a Rugged Idealist*. The collection also includes Squibb's fully-equipped Civil War-era wooden medicine chest (no. (8)), and six glass photographic negatives, one of them a portrait of Squibb by Matthew Brady, and another showing Squibb walking across the Brooklyn Bridge. The medicine chest is fully equipped with its original medicine bottles, and bears a printed label reading "Medicine Chest no. 316 [italicized number in ms.] supplied to the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army by Edward Robinson Squibb M.D., Brooklyn, New York."

In 1858, just after Squibb had established his pharmaceutical business, his laboratory and all its fixtures were completely destroyed in a fire. Squibb was on the premises at the time, and managed to save his journal and scientific papers; however, he was severely burned in the process, and much of the material he saved bears the marks of both fire and water (see nos. (4) and (7)). DAB. Blochman, *Doctor Squibb* (1958). Keys, *Hist. Surg. Anesthesia*, p. 107 ("Manufacture of ether by the revolutionary method involving the continuous passage of steam heat through lead coils"). Leake, *Letheon*, p. 95. 34228

226. Stokes, William (1804-78).

The diseases of the heart and the aorta. 8vo. xvi, 689pp. Dublin: Hodges & Smith, 1854. 225 x 140 mm. Original cloth, rebaked in morocco. Fine copy. Bookplate and withdrawal stamp of the Royal College of Physicians, London. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 2760. Stokes's greatest work in cardiology, containing his classic description of "Cheyne-Stokes respiration" in connection with fatty degeneration of the heart. Stokes also describes paroxysmal tachycardia, and makes important observations on cardiac displacement, cardiac murmurs, the friction rub in pericarditis, mitral valvular disease, and aneurysm of the aorta. Willius & Dry, p. 135. Willius & Keys, pp. 459-89. Bedford 280. 13876

227. Stromeyer, Georg F. L. (1804-76).

Beiträge zur operativen Orthopädie. . . vi, 154pp. 8 lithographed plates; *plate II in facsimile*. Hannover: Helwing, 1838. 222 x 144 mm. Modern half vellum. Browned throughout as usual, some foxing, but very good apart from the plate in facsimile. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 4321. Stromeyer popularized the operation of subcutaneous tenotomy, first performed by Delpech in 1816. "He practically created the modern surgery of the locomotor system by applying subcutaneous tenotomy to all deformities of the body depending on defects. He is thus one of the founders of orthopedics in recent times" (Garrison, *Hist. Med.*, pp. 495-96). In the present work, Stromeyer advocated subcutaneous tenotomy for all deformities caused by muscular contracture. NUC NS 1009348. Peltier, *Orthopedics*, pp. 32-33. 33686

Double Nobel Association

228. Strutt, John William (1842-1919), *third Baron Rayleigh*.

Electrical measurements. 4to. Various paginated.

Plate. Terling Place, Witham, Essex: [for the author], 1886. 292 x 228 mm. Original cloth, worn at spine and corners, spine faded. Light browning, occasional soiling, but very good. *Nobel Laureate Pieter Zeeman's copy*, with his signed inscription on the half-title ("Geschenk van Lord Rayleigh aan Prof. P. Zeeman Maart 1925") and the remains of his book-label on the front cover. \$2000

First Collected Edition of 23 papers written between 1881 and 1885 in connection with Strutt's research program involving the redetermination of the ohm, ampere and volt. "Work of this sort had already been started by Maxwell for the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Rayleigh's continuation and development demanded the construction of more precise equipment than Maxwell's, as well as meticulous care and patience in its use. When the investigation was completed in 1884, the results stood the test of time remarkably well" (DSB).

The present collection, issued by the author, consists both of original offprints from the *Phil. Trans* and of revised reprints, which accounts for the irregular pagination. The work is *rare*, with only four copies in North American libraries (U. Kansas, Harvard, Hanscom AFB and U. Chicago) cited in OCLC and NUC; not in RLIN. This copy was presented by Strutt's son Robert (fourth Baron Rayleigh) to Nobel Laureate Pieter Zeeman (1865-1943), discoverer of the Zeeman effect; Zeeman spent a good deal of time in England, and no doubt

received the gift during one of his visits there. This copy thus has a double Nobel association, since Strutt received the 1904 Nobel Prize in physics for his investigations of the density of gases, which led to his discovery (with W. Ramsay) of argon. 34652

Halley's Comet Gorgeously Illustrated

229. Struve, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm (1793-1864). *Beobachtungen des Halleyschen Cometen bei seinem Erscheinen im Jahre 1835 auf der Dorpater Sternwarte*. Folio. [4] 132pp. 7 plates, incl. 5 double-page folding mezzotint plates with outline keys and tissue guards, all but one plate beautifully hand-colored. St. Petersburg: K. Akad. Wissensch., 1839. 446 x 298 mm. Original boards, a little worm & faded. Occasional foxing, but a fine copy. \$4500

First Edition of one of the most beautiful books on comets ever published. The work describes the appearance of Halley's comet in 1835, with details of observations made from Aug. 20 to Nov. 16 and illustrations of the comet as it appeared in September and October. Struve was professor of astronomy at the University of Dorpat in Russia, where he performed significant research in numerous areas, "notably observation of double stars; determination of stellar parallaxes and distribution of stars in space; observation of planets, the moon, comets, and auroras; meridian measurements; statistical techniques; and the design and refinement of astronomical and geodetic instruments" (DSB). Struve made his observations of Halley's comet with the university's nine-inch Fraunhofer refracting telescope—the largest then in existence—which he had brought to Dorpat eleven years before. This exotic work was published in St. Petersburg. Freitag, *Halley's Comet: A Bibliography*, 2823. 34731

See color illustration on back cover.

230. Thiersch, Carl (1822-95). *Ueber die feineren anatomischen Veränderung bei Aufheilung von Haut auf Granulation*. Offprint from *Arch. klin. Chir.* 17 (1874). 8vo. [318]-324pp. N.p., n.d. [Berlin, 1874] 223 x 146 mm. Original wrappers, chipped, repaired. Browned throughout, chips and tears repaired; the entire offprint deacidified and enclosed in a cloth case. Very good copy with the stamps of [Carl] Ludwig (1816-95) and [Lewis] Weed (1886-1952) on the front wrapper. \$950

First Separate Edition. G-M 5753 (citing simultaneous publication in the *Verh. deutsch. Gesell. Chir.*; Thiersch's paper was given at the Society's Congress). Thiersch's first paper on his skin-grafting technique, which was tremendously influential. He correctly concluded that in granulating wounds it is best to slice off the soft granulations down to a firm base before applying skin grafts; he also advised extremely thin grafts, a less fortunate suggestion for the development of split skin grafting in the next half century. From the library of Thiersch's distinguished colleague at Leipzig, Carl Ludwig (see numerous G-M refs.), and also from that of the American Lewis Weed (see G-M 1439-1440), who worked out of Cushing's laboratory. McDowell, *Source Book of Plastic Surgery*, pp. 21-26. 33840

First Commercially Successful Calculator

231. Thomas, Charles Xavier (1785-1870).

Instruction pour se servir de l'arithmomètre, machine à calculer inventé par M. Thomas (de Colmar). 8vo. 25 [1]pp. Folding plate. Paris: F. Malteste, 1868. 228 x 155 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little spotted, stitching loose. Minor foxing & soiling, but very good. \$2250

Early edition of this *extremely rare* instruction manual for the Thomas Arithmometer, the first commercially successful calculating device. NUC and OCLC show only four copies in American libraries of *any edition* of the manual—an 1852 printing at Harvard, 1856 printings at the University of Delaware and Chicago's Adler Planetarium, and an 1865 printing at Boston Public Library. Thomas invented his calculator in 1820, using the same stepped-drum principle as the Leibniz calculator. "The Thomas firm developed many different models of the basic system and it remained in production until the start of the twentieth century. Although it had been available to the general public from the early 1820s, the early versions were not all that popular. The expense of the machine, combined with a lack of advertising, resulted in few sales until the machine was exhibited in the Paris Exposition of 1867. It was so far superior to the one other calculator exhibited that it won praise from the judges and finally became quite popular for both business and scientific calculations" (Aspray *et al.*, *Computing before Computers*, pp. 50-51). Our manual, published the year after the Exposition, no doubt capitalized on the Arithmometer's new-found popularity. 33967

232. Tomes, Sir John (1815-95).

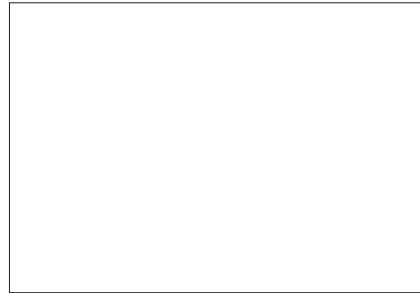
A course of lectures on dental physiology and surgery. 8vo. viii, 397 [1]pp. Frontispiece, text wood-engravings. London: John W. Parker, 1848. 214 x 138 mm. Modern quarter morocco in period style. Light brown-ink, a few ink spots, but very good. Stamp of the Middlesex Hospital Library on title and a few other leaves. \$950

First Edition in Book Form. G-M 3683. "The advancement of British dentistry is inseparably connected scientifically, practically and from the point of view of professionalism with the name of Sir John Tomes" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *Hist. Dent.*, p. 391; see also pp. 392-93). Tomes invented numerous dental instruments, including a set of anatomically correct forceps for tooth extraction. He contributed much toward raising the professional status of dentistry, co-founding the Od-

ontological Society, persuading the Royal College of Surgeons to grant a dental license, helping to establish the Dental Hospital of London, and serving as first president of the British Dental Association. In 1856 Tomes described and drew the dentin fibrils now named for him (see G-M 3683.1). His *Course of Lectures*, originally published serially in the *Medical Gazette*, won the praise of Virchow. 34739

233. Tredgold, Thomas (1788-1829).

The steam engine, . . . 4to. xix [1], 370pp. 20 engraved plates, text wood-engravings.



London: J. Taylor, 1827. 267 x 215 mm. Calf c. 1827, a little worn & rubbed, rebacked preserving original spine. Light

Tredgold's "steam carriage," or locomotive

foxing to plates, but very good. 19th cent. owner's signature on title. \$1500

First Edition. Tredgold's treatise includes a history of the invention and development of the steam engine, a section on the nature and properties of steam, instructions for the construction and regulation of steam engines, and illustrations of the steam engines of Maudsley, Fenton & Murray, Boulton & Watt, etc. These last include two plates of steamboat engines and a "steam carriage"; i.e. locomotive. Tredgold, one of Britain's first scientific engineers, was the author of several authoritative books on engineering and technology, including the first comprehensive work on railway engineering (1825). The present work went through three editions, and remained a standard text on its subject into the mid-19th century. DNB. Singer, ed., *Hist. Technology* IV, pp. 165-67 (citing 1838 ed.) Dibner 182n (citing 1838 edition). 34364

The Turing Test

234. Turing, Alan M. (1912-54).

Computing machinery and intelligence. In: *Mind* 59 (1950), pp. 433-60. Whole number, 8vo. [2] 433-576pp. Edinburgh: Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1950. Orig. printed wrappers, light marginal wear & chipping. A few corners creased, but very good. \$2250



First Edition. Classic paper on artificial intelligence by one of the most brilliant and original minds in the history of 20th century computer science. Turing began working on mathematical

logic in 1935, coming up with the theoretical concept of a "universal machine" capable of operating on any computable sequence; later,

after World War II, he was a co-designer of Britain's ACE and MADAM computers. Turing was fascinated by the "brain versus machine" discussions arising from the increasing use of mechanical computing devices to more and more complex tasks, and in 1950 he wrote the present paper, "drawing the conclusion that every human thought, provided it could be expressed in language, could be mimicked by his universal machine if it was suitably programmed. . . . Since the brain was a sophisticated device for controlling the organism's function, and since his universal machine was the logical equivalent of any discrete-state machine, it was in particular, the logical equivalent of a brain and could therefore be programmed to mimic the brain's functioning" (Pratt, *Thinking Machines*, p. 190; see also pp. 177-234). DSB. Lee, *Computer Pioneers*, pp. 670-78. 34678

235. Valles de Covarrubias, Francisco (1524-92).

Commentaria in libros Hippocratis de ratione victus in morbis acutis. 8vo. 273, [15]ff. Alcala de Henares: Andres de Angulo, 1569. 149 x 96 mm. Half morocco. Browning & a little foxing, 1 or 2 tears but very good. Stamp of Medical Society of London on title, British Museum stamp dated 1787 & Wellcome Library stamp on title verso, Wellcome Library booklabel. Contemporary note on title & 2 or 3 text annotations. \$1500

First Edition, and extremely rare, with OCLC recording only two copies (Harvard and NLM) in North American libraries; RLIN and NUC NV 0022524 record only microfilm copies. One of the more important editions of Hippocrates' *Regimen in Acute Diseases*, which is among the earliest extant pathology texts in Western medicine. The Hippocratic writers established the humoral, mechanistic concept of disease that dominated medicine for over two millenia. They possessed a good deal of knowledge of specific disease processes, and the *Regimen* contains useful descriptions of such acute diseases as apoplexy, cholera, pleurisy, pneumonia, empyema, etc. Valles, the editor of this edition of the *Regimen*, was one of the leaders in the restoration of Hippocratic medicine, and one of Spain's most distinguished practitioners. His own observations on the cure of acute diseases may be found in his extensive commentary on the *Regimen*, which takes up several times more space than the original work. Valles's edition was printed by Andres de Angulo, famous for his fine Roman type (see Lyell 277-78), and as an early Spanish imprint, its rarity is just about guaranteed. This copy has a distinguished history, having passed from the British Museum in 1787 to the celebrated Medical Society of London, whose library was acquired by the Wellcome Library. Long, *Hist. Pathology*, pp. 5-8. NBG. Hirsch. Durling 4507. Wellcome I, 6465. Not in Hispanic Society. 7801

236. Verduc, Jean Baptiste.

Les operations de la chirurgie. Avec une pathologie, dans laquelle on explique toutes les maladies externes du corps humain. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. [88] 622; [60] [621]-1124 [4]pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait by Drevet after Charpentier. Paris: Laurent d'Houry, 1693. 192 x 116 mm. Speckled calf, gilt spines, c. 1693, light

wear, front cover of Vol. I stained. Lightly browned, 2 or 3 marginal tears, but very good. Early owner's signature ("Buscher") in both volumes; 18th cent. eng. armorial bookplate reading "E Bibliotheca Andreae Comitum Renard"; modern bookplate of Hans Joachim Reuter. \$950

Second and best edition, greatly enlarged, and the first to include Verduc's "Pathologie de chirurgie," which occupies over half of Vol. I. Vol. II, entitled *Suite de la pathologie de chirurgie*, contains Verduc's comprehensive examination of "toutes les maladies externes," together with their remedies. Krivatsy 12288 (giving 1694 as the imprint date, possibly in error). Hirsch. 33949

The Myron Prinzmetal Copy With Previously Unrecorded Title Variant

237. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem. Folio*. Woodcut title, [8], woodcut portrait, 659 (printed for 663), [37]pp. Over 200 text woodcuts, including 21 full-page, by artists in the school of Titian, including Jan Stephan van Calcar (1499-1546?); numerous decorative initials. 407 x 272 mm. Calf c. 1700, edges of covers gilt, rubbed, rebacked, corners & small section of covers restored. Woodcut title very skillfully laid on new sheet, original margins lost, but borders & imprint preserved, and with the woodcut image in excellent condition. Minor staining & fraying in first & last leaves, 1 or 2 minor paper flaws, but otherwise clean, complete & fine with large margins, in a half morocco drop-back box. Bookplate of cardiologist Myron Prinzmetal (1908-1993; GM 2881). Basel: [Oporinus, 1543.] Sold

First Edition. G-M 375. PMM 71. Horblit 98. Dibner 122. The founding work of modern anatomy, containing the most beautiful and famous illustrations in the history of medicine. This copy contains a previously unknown variant in the setting of the third line of type on the title page, differing from both the regular setting and the variant setting as shown in Horowitz & Collins ("Census of copies . . . with a note on the recently discovered variant issue," *J. Hist. Med.* 39 [1984] 198-221). The third line in our copy begins very slightly more to the left than in the regular version, but not so far to the left as in the variant recently identified. The first letter "m" (in medicorum) lines up under the letter "R" above rather than lining up under the space following the "R," and the last letter "e" (in "de") lines up closer in to the body of the letter "L" above it. Copies of the first edition of the *Fabrica* with any bibliographical variants are extremely rare! Horowitz & Collins found only 5 variant copies out of 154 identified worldwide. Cushing VI.A-1. 33674

238. Walter, Friedrich August (1764-1826). *Einige Krankheiten der Nieren und Harnblase untersucht und durch Leichen-Oeffnungen bestätigt*. 4to. [2] iv, 46pp. 13 fold. eng. copperplates by C. C. Glasbach after Heidenreich and the author. Berlin: Matzdorff, 1800. 258 x 210 mm. Modern quarter morocco, paste paper boards. Light foxing and browning, but very good. \$2250

First Edition of one of the earliest, and perhaps the first separate treatise on kidney pathology. This treatise on diseases of the kidney and ureters was based on Walter's own post-mortem observations; as he states in the second paragraph of his work, "My purpose here is not merely to cite known cases and interpretations of other writers, but to report my own investigations, freely express my own thoughts, and to offer them for examination to the close scrutiny of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences." The plates illustrate kidney stones, hydronephrosis, blocked ureters, tuberculosis of the bladder, polyps in the opening of the urethra, etc. The author was the son of Berlin anatomist Johann Gottlieb Walter, whose anatomical collections became the foundation of the Museum of the Berliner Hochschule. *Scarce*—OCLC, RLIN and NUC cite only four copies in North American libraries (Library of Congress, NLM, Harvard & U. Chicago). Blake, p. 480. Goldschmid, p. 84. 33687

First Atlas of Arthroscopy, Inscribed by the Author

239. Watanabe, Masaki (b. 1911); Takeda, Sakae; & Ikeguchi, Hiroshi. *Atlas of arthroscopy*. 8vo. [6] 53 [1]pp. Errata slip laid in. 18 color plates. Tokyo: Igaku Shoin, 1957. 252 x 180 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn at extremities. A few stray pencil marks on title, but fine. *Inscribed by Watanabe* on the front endpaper: "To Dr. J. E. Milgram, with best wishes[!], Dr. M. Watanabe." \$1250

First Edition. G-M 4405.01: "The first atlas of arthroscopy, a major step in gaining wide acceptance of this operating technique." Watanabe built on the work of his teacher Kenji Tagaki, who designed the first arthroscope in 1918 and was the first to use it for operations inside the knee. Watanabe continued to modify and refine instruments for arthroscopy, finally introducing the No. 21 arthroscope, by means of which "the technique came of age" (Peltier, *Orthopedics*, p. 259). Watanabe's techniques were introduced to the West by Robert Jackson and Richard O'Connor, both of whom studied with Watanabe in Japan. Le Vay, *Hist. Ortho.*, pp. 573-74. 34348

See color frontispiece, fig. 7

With Rare Caricature by Robert Cruikshank Tipped In

240. Waterton, Charles (1782-1865). *Wanderings in South America. . . . With original instructions for the perfect preservation of birds etc.* 4to. vii [1], 326pp. Engraved frontispiece, text illustrations. London: J. Mawman, 1825. 272 x 210 mm. Half calf c. 1825, rubbed, front hinge cracked. Minor foxing, fore-edges of 2 or 3 leaves frayed, but very good. *With hand-colored engraved caricature by Robert Cruikshank* (1789-1856), published in January 1827, tipped in; the print, inspired by Waterton's work, is titled "It was the first and last time I was ever on a cayman's back." \$850

First Edition. G-M 2074. One of the earliest accounts of curare. Waterton, whose family owned estates in British Guiana, made several expeditions into the interior of the Guiana region to obtain curare. He gave a detailed description of the poison's paralyzing effects, its preparation by distillation, and its delivery by blowpipe and dart. On his return to England Waterton conducted experiments with curare in collaboration with surgeon Benjamin Brodie and veterinarian William Sewell. One of Waterton's experiments included resuscitating a poisoned animal by blowing air into its lungs, a remedy suggested by the Guiana natives who had supplied him with the poison.

Waterton also obtained specimens of many South American animals, for the preservation of which he developed a new and advanced taxidermic technique of removing the whole interior and preserving only the skin and external parts with an alcohol solution of mercuric chloride. This technique, which enabled him to assemble an outstanding collection, is described in the *Wanderings*. The *Wanderings* also records Waterton's more eccentric exploits, such as his ride on the cayman's back (pp. 230-32) that inspired Robert Cruikshank's 1827 caricature—"should it be asked how I managed to keep my seat, I would answer, I hunted some years with Lord Darlington's fox hounds." DSB. DNB for Cruikshank. Burknap & Little, *The Flying Death: Classic Papers and Commentary on Curare*, pp. 399-420 (reprinting part of the *Wanderings*). 34759

241. Watteville, Armand de (1846-1925). *Introduction à l'étude de l'électrotonus des nerfs moteurs et sensitifs chez l'homme.* 8vo. vii [1], 58pp. 2 plates. London: Ranken, 1883. 213 x 136 mm. Disbound. Light browning, but very good. \$1250

First Edition. Watteville, together with Augustus D. Waller, was responsible for verifying for undissected nerve the established laws of electrotonus for dissected nerve (see G-M 1279). The present work was intended to serve as an introduction to Waller and Watteville's researches in electrophysiology. Watteville is also known for introducing the low-voltage combined galvanic and faradic current known as the "de Watteville current," useful for stimulating tissues of low excitability and for improving the circulation. Rowbottom & Susskind, *Medical Electricity*, pp. 116-18; 190-91. Garrison / McHenry, p. 206. 34537

242. Watson, James D. (b. 1928). *Molecular biology of the gene.* 8vo. xxii, 494pp. Text illustrations. New York: W. A. Benjamin, 1965. 228 x 151 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (a little torn & soiled). Near-fine copy. \$300

First Edition of the first textbook of molecular biology, by the co-discoverer of the molecular structure of DNA. 34701

243. Wegener, Alfred (1880-1930). *The origin of continents and oceans.* 8vo. xx, 212pp. Text diagrams. New York: Dutton, [1922]. 222 x 143 mm. Orig. cloth, sl. worn, spine a little faded. Fine copy. Embossed and ink library stamps. \$400

First American Edition, from the third German. Wegener originated the theory of continental drift, which he conceived after being struck with the apparent correspondence in the shapes of the coastlines on the west and east sides of the Atlantic, and supported with extensive paleological and geological researches on the similarities between the two sides. DSB. Marvin, *Continental Drift*, pp. 66-95. 34692

244. Wiener, Norbert (1894-1964). *Cybernetics or control and communication in the animal and the machine.* 8vo. 194 [2]pp. Paris: Hermann et Cie., 1948. 252 x 166 mm. Original wrappers, slightly worn & chipped. Lightly browned but very good. \$950

Rare First Edition, published in France; the New York edition published by John Wiley was offset from the sheets of the Hermann edition. The complete story of how Wiener's book came to be published in France is told on pp. 315-331 of his autobiography *I am a Mathematician* (1956). We learned only recently of the French edition's precedence over the American; thus in our Catalogue 28 we mistakenly describe the Wiley edition as the first.

Wiener's book marks the foundation of the science of control and communication theory, named "cybernetics" by Wiener after the Greek word "kubernetes," or steersman. Wiener's work has great and obvious relevance to the development of artificial intelligence, information feedback systems, automation, control mechanisms in engineering, etc. Cybernetic analysis has also had a significant impact in the fields of biology, physiology (especially neurophysiology), psychology, linguistics and various branches of social science, including economics and political theory. Heims, *John von Neumann and Norbert Wiener*, pp. 300-301. Pratt, *Thinking Machines*, ch. 13. DSB. 34387

245. Wilde, William Robert Wills (1815-76). *Narrative of a voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the shores of the Mediterranean. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. [4,*

adverts.], xiv [2], 464; viii, 495pp. Frontispieces, 2 plates, 2 hand-colored maps, text illustrations. Dublin: William Curry jun., 1840. Orig. cloth, repaired. Lightly browned, but very good. 19th cent. ownership signature. \$1500

First Edition. Wilde's first book, based on nine months of travel with one of his patients. Wilde, the father of Oscar Wilde, was the author of *Practical Observations on Aural Surgery* (1853), which "did more to place British otology on a scientific basis than anything previously published" (G-M 3369); he also founded the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Sciences*, and wrote extensively on medicine, natural history, ethnography and Irish antiquities. Two of the plates in the present work illustrate ancient skulls found in a tomb in Jerusalem. DNB. 33659

246. Willis, Thomas (1621-75). Engraved portrait by George Vertue (1684-1756). London: J. & P. Knapton, 1742. 362 x 253 mm. (plate mark), on sheet measuring 441 x 276 mm. A few minor tears repaired, but very good. \$375

The most famous portrait of Willis, coiner of the term "neurology," and author of the neurological classic *Cerebri anatome* (1664; G-M 1378). The posthumous portrait from which Vertue made his engraving was at the time in the possession of Willis's grandson Browne Willis. DNB. 26892

247. Wolfowitz, Jacob (1910-81). Coding theorems of information theory. 8vo. ix [1], 125pp. Berlin [etc.]: Springer-Verlag, 1961. 233 x 156 mm. Orig. printed wrappers, spine a little worn & soiled. Fine copy, with *Wolfowitz's presentation inscription* to Ernest Nagel on flyleaf, and A.L.s. to Nagel dated "12/22" (not before 1951) laid in. \$450

First Edition. Wolfowitz's important monograph on coding theory, written when the field was experiencing rapid growth. A highly gifted mathematician, Wolfowitz made significant contributions to all the major areas in mathematical statistics. "Starting in 1957 Wolfowitz devoted an increasing porportion of his research to information theory. . . . Wolfowitz gave various limits on the rate at which information can be sent for various types of channels. His monograph . . . contains most of these results" (DSB Suppl.). 34702

First Published Monograph on the Wright Brothers

248. [Wright, Orville (1871-1948) & Wright, Wilbur (1867-1902)]
Peyrey, François (1873-1934). Les premiers hommes-oiseaux Wilbur et Orville Wright. 8vo. [6] [9]-78 [2]pp. 7 plates. Paris: Henri Guiton, 1908. 236 x 155 mm. Later cloth-backed marbled boards, sl. worn at

corners, original printed wrappers bound in. Light marginal browning, otherwise fine. *Presentation inscription from the author on half-title:*
"Pour Marcel Lheureux en vive sympathie, François Peyrey, 8 Sept. 1908." \$950

First Edition. The first published monograph on the Wright brothers, written in the year of Wilbur Wright's enormously successful demonstration flights in France. "[In 1908] Wilbur, in France, had been flying at the race course at Hunandrières near Le Mans, arousing the admiration and enthusiasm of thousands. The French regarded the quiet and taciturn aeronaut, with his gaunt form, his weather-beaten face, and piercing, hawk-like eyes, with reverence and awe. He made flights to altitudes of 300 feet and more, and concluded a satisfactory arrangement with a French syndicate for the construction of his machine in France" (DAB, citing Peyrey's work first in its list of sources on Wright). Peyrey's monograph includes a chronology of flight from 1900 to the Wright brothers' first flight in Europe on August 8, 1908; it also contains a photograph of Wright's "flyer" cruising over the racecourse at Le Mans. 33646

Color Perception & Wave Theory of Light

249. Young, Thomas (1773-1829). The Bakerian Lecture. On the theory of light and colours. In: *Phil. Trans.* 92, pt. 1 (1802) 12-48, 1 plate engraved by Basire. Bound with: *Phil. Trans.* 92, pt. 2 (1802), which contains Young, An account of some cases of the production of colours, not hitherto described, pp. 387-97. 4to. vi, [2], 212, 26; iv, [213]-535, [9]pp. 17 engraved plates. London: G. & W. Nicol, 1802. 215 x 180 mm. Half calf c. 1802, worn, rubbed. Moderate browning, foxing & dampstaining, margin of one plate touched, but very good. \$1500

First Editions. G-M 1488. Young created the modern subject of color perception, suggested the principle of interference, and proposed the wave theory of light in his last great paper on optics. He suggested that the retina responds to waves of color in terms of variable amounts of the three principal colors, red, yellow and blue. His tricolor theory was extended by Maxwell and Helmholtz to become the Young-Helmholtz-Maxwell theory of color sensation. Young's suggestion of light wave interference gave new life to the wave theory, and introduced a key concept in modern physics. In a second paper, published on pp. 387-97 of the above, he made the first full announcement of his principle of interference. Dibner 152. PMM 259. Hirschberg/Blodi V 22-23. Sherman 3-4. DSB. 34531

Recent Publications, History, Reference

250. Zeis, Eduard (1807-68).

Die Literatur und Geschichte der plastischen Chirurgie.

[iii]-xxvi, [2], 299 [1]pp.
Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann,
1863. [Bound with:] Nachträge
zur Literatur und Geschichte
der plastischen Chirurgie. iv,
52pp. Leipzig: ibid., 1864.
Together 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. 226
x 155 mm. Half cloth, paste
paper boards c. 1864, rubbed,
spine repaired; preserved in a
cloth box. A few pencilled
marks in the margins, but very

good. Modern bookplate & bookseller's ticket.

\$4500

First Edition of Zeis's history and bibliography of plastic surgery, together with the supplement published a year later. G-M 5767. The work had its origins in the extensive bibliography that formed the first section of Zeis's *Handbuch der plastischen Chirurgie* (1838), the work that introduced the term "plastic surgery"; after finding numerous errors in citations from earlier literature, Zeis set himself the enormous task of examining all of the works in the field of plastic surgery from antiquity to his own day. "For the sake of completeness [Zeis] recorded every possible reference, and also what he called 'negative' references (i.e. those which other authors had wrongly alleged to contain material relevant to plastic surgery). . . . In this way he hoped to provide an authoritative catalogue, which no one had ever done before, and which would provide the correct versions of the references for all time. Every reference which he had studied himself was marked with an asterisk. He was then advised by the famous historian, Choulant, to add a brief note to each title and to publish the whole up-to-date bibliography as a separate volume. This was the origin of his greatest work—*Die Literatur und Geschichte der plastischen Chirurgie*. [Zeis's] notes were often copious, and the value of the whole was greatly increased by his inclusion of important passages from the original text—often reproducing long sections word-for-word" (Patterson, "Biography of Eduard Zeis," *Zeis Index and History of Plastic Surgery*, tr. Patterson, p. xviii). The main bibliography contains 2008 entries and the *Nachträge* 275 more. 34270

251. Bartsch, Georg.

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