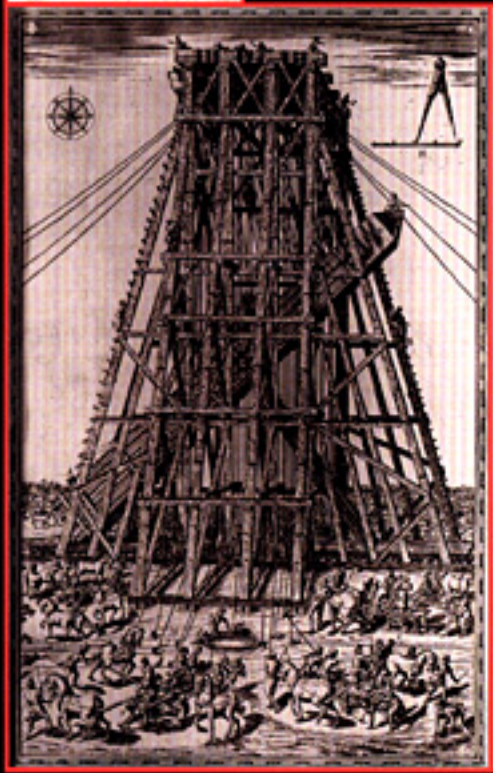
Please note: The online version of Catalogue 32 does not contain the printed version’s 172 black and white illustrations—this is because the illustrations in the printed catalogue were submitted to the printer as hard copy, rather than electronic files. Future catalogues will have digitized illustrations, so that their online versions will be exact counterparts of the printed ones.

Classics of Science and Medicine



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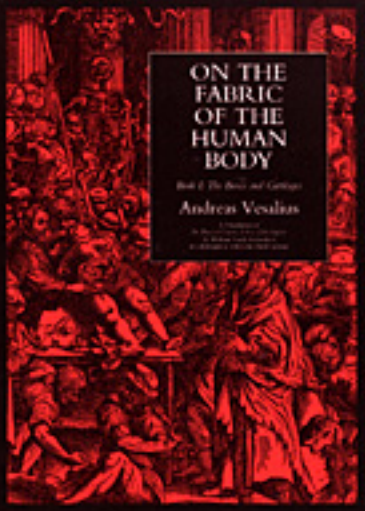

ON THE
FABRIC
OF THE
HUMAN
BODY
Book I. The Bones and Cartilages
Andreas Vesalius


LVMEN NEBVLOSA OCCVLTA.

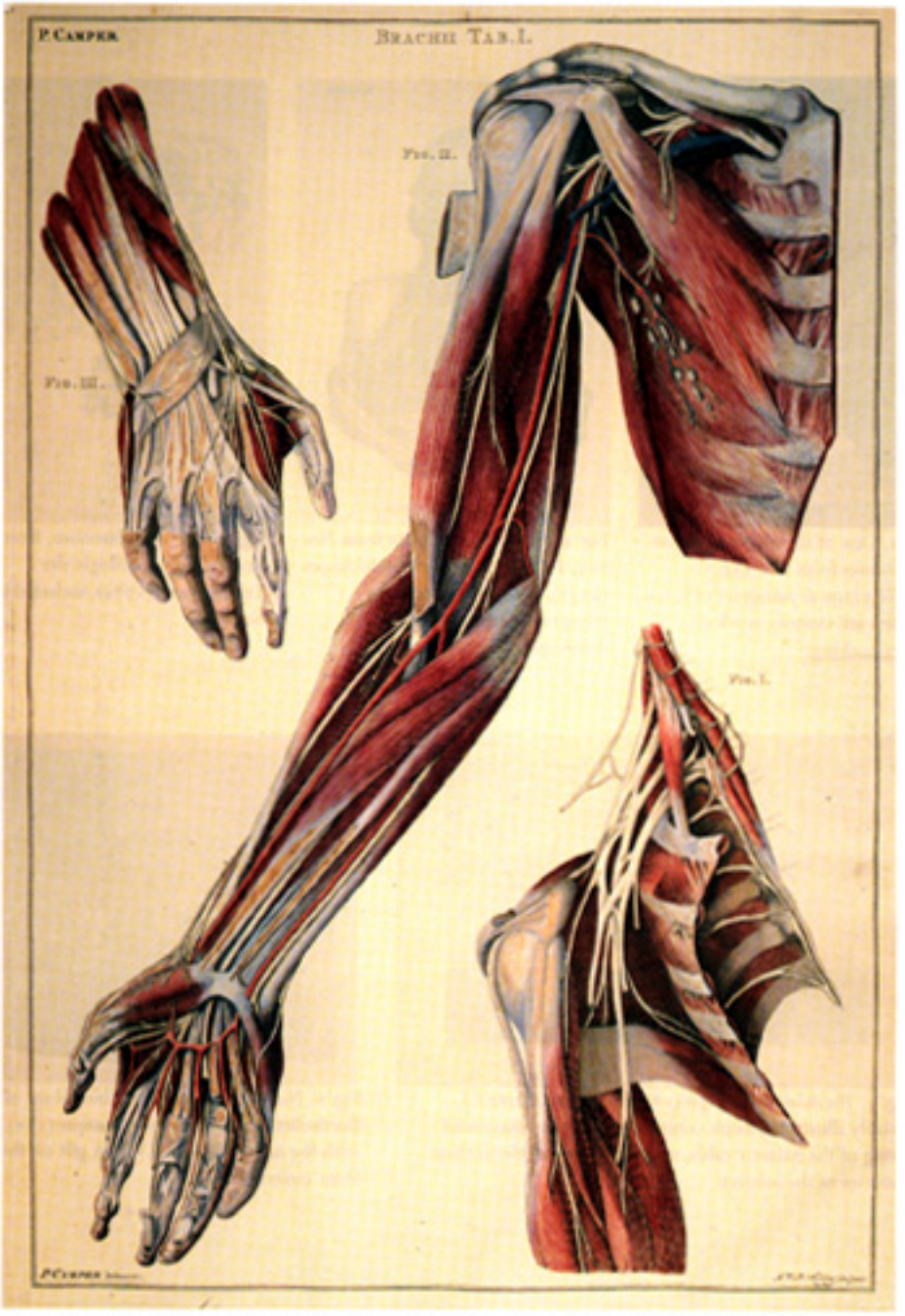


Fig. 1. One of the striking hand-colored plates from No. 61, Camper's *Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum liber primus* (1760). Camper's nearly life-size studies of the arm are among his most important contributions to anatomy.

Fig. 2. One of the elaborate *pièces de résistance* from No. 125, Gouffé's *Livre de patisserie* (1873), a classic 19th-century work on pastry-making.

Fig. 3. Hand-colored plate from No. 105, Feigel's *Anatomische Abbildungen* (1837), with handsome large lithographs after the author's drawings.

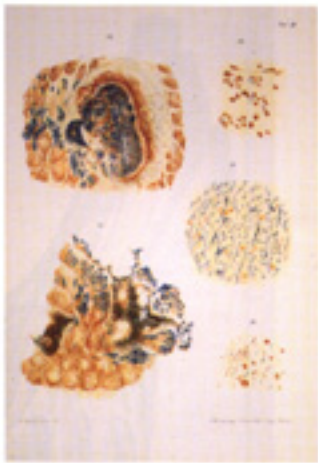


Fig. 4. *Bacillus tuberculosis*, from Koch's "Die Actiologie der Tuberculose" (1884), included in No. 154.

Fig. 5. *The Atlantic Telegraph* (1866; No. 218), Russell's lavishly illustrated book commemorating the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, represents one of the earliest histories of the subject.

Fig. 6. No. 36, a handsomely bound set of Berthollet's *Essai de statique chimique* (1803), with the arms of Louis XVIII in gilt on the front covers.

Catalogue 32

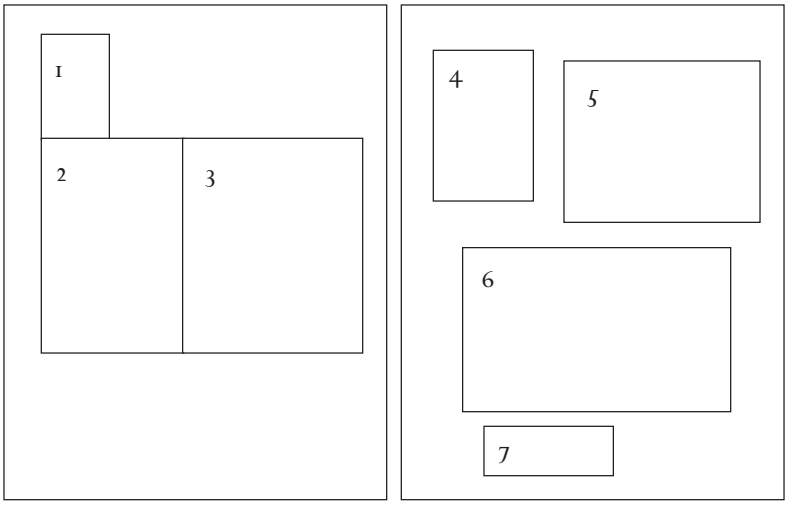
CLASSICS OF SCIENCE & MEDICINE

With 172 black & white and 6 color illustrations

Table of Contents

About Our Cover...

The cover of Catalogue 32 features the following: (1) No. 198, a beautifully executed bronze bust of Ambroise Paré by the 19th century French sculptor Emile Picault (ca. 1893); (2) No. 109, Domenico Fontana's *Della transportatione dell'obelisco* (1590), a classic of Renaissance engineering describing the removal of the Vatican obelisk to its present site in the Piazza of St. Peter; (3) No. 127, George Robert Gray's *Genera of Birds* (1849), with magnificent plates by David William Mitchell, Joseph Wolf, Edward Lear and others; (4) *On the Fabric of the Human Body* (1998), the English translation of the first book of Andreas Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543); (5) No. 112, *Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea* (1823), John Franklin's classic account of his first Arctic expedition of 1819–22; (6) No. 103, Oliver Byrne's edition of *The First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid* (1847), one of the most striking and attractive examples of color printing issued by the noted Victorian publisher William Pickering; and (7) No. 191, Giovanni Battista Odierna's *De systemate orbis cometici* (1654), the extraordinarily rare first book on nebulae.



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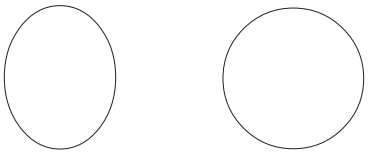
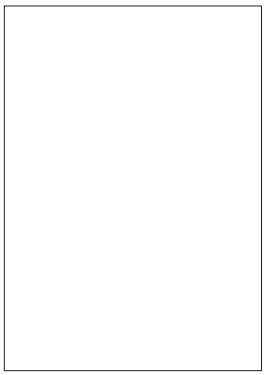


SUBJECT INDEX

Numbers refer to item numbers in the catalogue

1. Adams, George (1750–95).
An essay on vision, briefly explaining the fabric of the eye, and the nature of vision. . . . 8vo. vi [2] 153 [1], 14pp. Folding plate. London: R. Hindmarsh for the author, 1789. 211 × 125 mm. Modern half maroon morocco in period style. Light foxing & browning, fore-edge of plate a little frayed, but very good. $1500



First Edition. Adams, a world-famous scientific instrument maker and optician to the Royal Court, became especially renowned for his spectacles and microscope lenses. The present work, written for the lay public, describes the anatomy of the eye, the nature of vision and how best to preserve it; it also gives guidelines for choosing the proper spectacles. A comprehensive 14-page priced catalogue of Adams' scientific instruments follows the text. Becker 2. Albert, Norton & Huertes 11. 26347

2. Adams, William (1820–1900).
On contractions of the fingers (Dupuytren's and congenital contractions) and on "hammer-toe." . . . 8vo. xx, 154 [2]pp. 8 lithographed plates, with explanation leaves. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1892. 218 × 140 mm. Original cloth, a little worn & shaken, spine faded. Light browning, but very good. *Presentation copy,* inscribed by Adams on the half-title: "With the Author's Compts. / W. A." $750

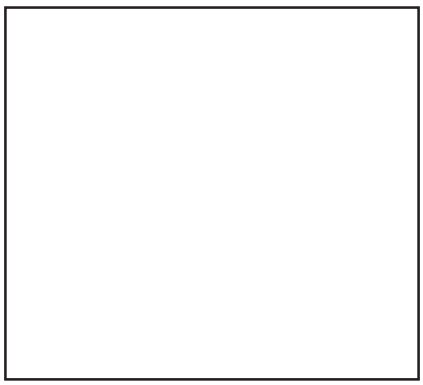
Second and Best Edition, with additional material on the repair of hammer-toe (a subject not covered in the 1879 first edition) and a review of advances in the treatment of Dupuytren's contracture in the ten years following the first edition's appearance. "William Adams should have his name coupled with the operation of subcutaneous fasciotomy for Dupuytren's contracture. His surgery in this and other areas was the best of its day; it was built on a solid foundation of anatomy and pathology" (Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants,* p. 50; see also pp. 49–52). Adams designed a fasciotome and described proper surgical techniques for dividing the contracted band; he also developed a method for relieving depressed scars. Peltier, *Orthopedics,* pp. 45–47. 35817

3. Addison, Thomas (1793–1860) & Morgan, John (1797–1847).
An essay on the operation of poisonous agents upon the living body. 8vo. viii, 91, [1]pp. Text illustrations. London: Longman. . . , 1829. 207 × 131 mm. Modern wrappers. Some foxing, but very good. $950

First Edition. G-M 2075. The first book in English on the action of poisons on the living body. The preface contains a brief statement defending vivisection and the French school founded by Magendie. Addison is best known as the author of *On the Constitutional and Local Effects of the Supra-renal Capsules* (1855), which included his classic description of "Addison's disease" and "Addisonian anemia"; see G-M 3864. 14551

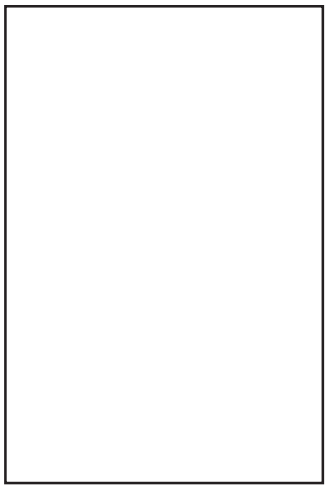
First Automatic Computer

4. [Aiken, Howard H. (1900–73).]
A manual of operation for the automatic sequence controlled calculator by the staff of the [Harvard University] Computation Laboratory. [Annals of the Computation Laboratory of Harvard University. Volume I.] 4to. [16], 561, [3]pp. Plates & text illustrations. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1946. 267 × 200 mm. Original cloth, a little worn & spotted. Light browning, but very good. Library stamp on front endpaper. $1250



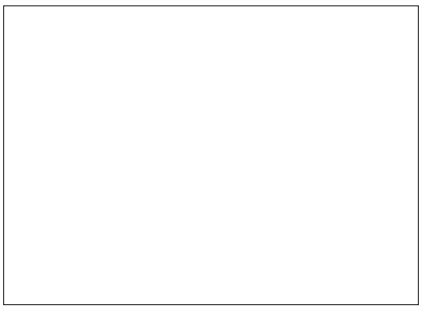
First Edition. The operating manual for the Mark I computer, the first automatic computer, developed by Howard H. Aiken and IBM. Many computer pioneers learned on it; its manual includes the first extended analysis of computer programming since Babbage, and some of the earliest examples of digital computer programs. "This machine [the Mark I], which was electromechanical in nature, contained 72 counters for storing numbers, each of which was made up of 23 digits plus a sign. In addition there were 60 registers controlled by manually set switches in which constants could be stored. . . . The machine was controlled by means of a paper tape which contained the instructions or orders for the machine arranged in serial order. In each instruction there were three parts: one which stated where the data to be operated on were to be found; another which stated where the result was to be stored; and the third which stated what operation was to be performed" (Goldstine, pp. 112–13). Goldstine, *The Computer from Pascal to Von Neumann,* pp. 111ff. Shurkin, p. 105. 37875

5. Albinus, Bernhard Siegfried (1697–1770).
Historia musculorum hominis. 4to. 696pp. 4 plates of the hand, each with outline, drawn & engraved by Jan Wandelaar. Leiden: Haak & Mulhovius, 1734. 245 × 196 mm. Panelled calf, richly gilt spine, c. 1734, hinges weak, extremities & corners worn. Some foxing & browning, but still very good. $2250



First Edition. Very detailed descriptions of all the muscles of the human body, with excellent illustrations depicting the muscles of the hand; it also includes the earliest detailed description of the palmar fascia, involved in Dupuytren's contracture. The hand is shown life-size with all the muscles, tendons, ligaments, and bones; according to Punt, these were the first plates in which Wandelaar "applied the 'architectonic' procedure of 'projective' transposition of the objects to paper with the aid of a pair of compasses and a ruler" (Punt, *Albinus*, p. 7; also see pp. 1–6). Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, pp. 10–11, noting that Albinus's anatomical studies are still quoted, especially in regard to the intrinsic muscles. Choulant / Frank 280. Norman 28. Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, p. 328. Stack, *The Palmar Fascia*, pp. 1, 3, 107–8. 35813

6. André, George G[uillaume].
The draughtsman's handbook of plan and map drawing. 4to. xii, 150pp., 2 pp. publisher's adverts. 33 lithographed plates, *incl. 15 in color.* London: E. & F. N. Spon, 1874. 246 × 185 mm. Original cloth, repaired. Lightly browned, but very good. Ownership signature & stamp.

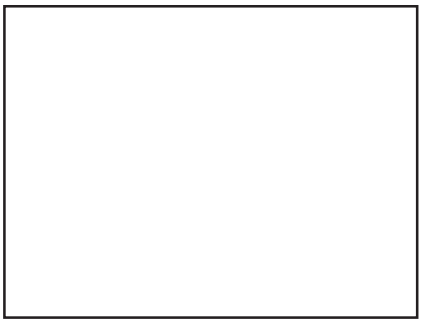


$1000

First Edition. A manual of topographical drawing (i.e., the detailed depiction of the surface features of a particular area) for surveyors, mapmakers, architects, engineers and related professions, profusely illustrated with examples of the draftsman's art. The books is divided into two sections: the first deals with the principles and practices of topographical drawing, and the second shows how these are applied. Included are instructions for mechanically enlarging or reducing drawings, using the Pantograph or Eidograph machines. 35893

The Money Game

7. Angell, [Ralph] Norman (1872–1967).
The money game: How to play it. A new instrument of economic education. 8vo. viii, [6], 168pp., plus a game-box inside the back cover containing money chips and playing cards. London & Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons, 1928. 214 × 142 mm. Original cloth stamped in gilt on spine and front cover, extremities a little worn, one hinge in game-box split but sound. Light browning but very good.



$1000

Revised and enlarged edition of Angell's educational game (first published in 1912) designed to instruct its players in the principles of banking, currency and other elementary economic issues. The game consists of an instruction book containing rules and explanations (in the guise of an adventure story) and chapters on using the game as a teaching tool, together with game materials comprising two sets of playing cards and four sets of money chips. The playing cards represent various industries—sawmill, iron foundry, coal mine, pottery, harvester, etc.—with insurance and purchase-by-bank cards added in; the money cards are in denominations of one, four, ten and fifty pounds. The game enjoyed its greatest popularity in the 1920s, in both England and America. Of obvious rarity, complete with all its chips and cards. Angell received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933 for his continuing examination of the economic disadvantages of war, and of the possibility of preventing conflict between nations. DNB. 35511

8. Annandale, Thomas (1839–1908).
The malformations, diseases, and injuries of the fingers and toes and their surgical treatment. 8vo. xvi, 292pp. 12 lith. plates by Lens Aldous, lithographed by Harrison. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1866. Orig. cloth, worn at extremities. Light browning and foxing, but very good. 19th cent. ownership signature. $650

First American Edition of one of the very earliest treatises on hand surgery, a re-issue of the original British sheets with a new title. The work is an expansion of Annandale's Jacksonian Prize dissertation, published in Edinburgh in 1865. The original dissertation was divided into sections on congenital affections, inflammatory diseases, tumors, injuries, non-congenital contractions and distortions; in the published edition, Annadale added two sections on excision of the joints and bones, and amputations of the fingers and toes. The plates illustrate various pathological conditions of the fingers and toes, including tumors, caries of bone, contractions, necrosis, ankylosis, congenital defects and gunshot wounds. Annandale was house-surgeon and assistant to James Syme and learned antiseptic technique from Lister, whom he succeeded in the chair of clinical surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

Annandale was the first to perform a deliberately planned operation for relief of internal derangement of the knee-joint; see G-M 4426.1 & LeVay, p. 97. 35949

The Northwest Passage

9. [Arctic Exploration]
Collection of 10 A.Ls.s. from British Arctic explorers, including Sir George Back (1796–1878), Sir John Franklin (1786–1847), Sir William Edward Parry (1790–1855), John Rae (1813–93), Sir John Richardson (1787–1865; 2 letters), Sir James Clark Ross (1800–1862) and William Scoresby (1789–1857; 2 letters). 17 April 1824–12 August 1878. Various sizes. 26pp. total (not including addresses). Creased where previously folded, a few small tears and tiny pin-holes, lacunae in the Ross and Back letters affecting some words, but on the whole very good. $7500

Between the end of the Napoleonic Wars and the middle of the 19th century, the British government financed several naval expeditions to the Arctic in order to discover and chart the Northwest Passage. Capt. John Ross commanded the first expedition in 1818; this was followed by expeditions led by William Edward Parry, George Back, John Franklin, John Rae and others. The most famous of these voyages was the tragic final expedition led by Franklin, which sailed into Lancaster Sound in 1845 and was never seen again. The shock of Franklin's disappearance inspired a 12-year search of the Arctic coast, which led to the discovery of the Northwest Passage and to a far greater geographical knowledge of the region.

We are offering here nine autograph letters written by these intrepid explorers, along with one by Franklin's wife Jane (1792–1875), who accompanied her husband on several of his voyages and personally funded some of the rescue expeditions sent out after his disappearance. Five of the letters refer directly to Arctic exploration or to Franklin's disappearance. Two of the letters, including Franklin's, are to John Richardson, the noted naturalist who accompanied Franklin on two Arctic voyages, during which he explored over 900 miles of coast from the Mackenzie to the Coppermine River. After Franklin's disappearance, Richardson and John Rae conducted the first official search expedition in 1847–49. Another letter is from James Clark Ross, nephew of John Ross, who during an 1829–33 Arctic expedition discovered the position of magnetic North on the Boothian Peninsula. A full list of the letters in this collection is available on request. DNB. EB. 34900

10. Arnald of Villanova (1235?–1311).
The earliest printed book on wine . . . now for the first time rendered into English and with an historical essay by Henry E. Sigerist (1891–1957). 8vo. 44 [32] pp. Frontispiece. New York: Schuman's, 1943. 253 × 191 mm. Original cloth, gilt-stamped front cover & spine. Fine copy, *one of 350* printed at the press of A. Colish. $450

First Edition in English of G-M 1959.2. Written ca. 1310 and published in 1478, Arnald of Villanova's book discusses the value of wine in the diet and as a medication. A facsimile of the original 1478 edition is included. *Scarce.* Gabler, p. 17. 35074

Association Copy

11. Aston, Francis W. (1877–1945).
Isotopes. 8vo. viii, 152pp. 4 plates. London: Edward Arnold, 1922. 215 × 138 mm. Original cloth, sl. shaken, extremities a little worn. Very good copy, from the library of American physical chemist William Draper Harkins (1873–1951), with his signature and stamp on the front endpaper and his notes on pp. 88–89 and 142–43. $1000

First Edition. PMM 412. Aston's invention of the first mass spectrograph, an instrument giving a concentrated and extremely detailed breakdown of the constituents of analyzed material, enabled him to discover that the elements are composed of atoms of varying mass, and that the atomic weight of an element is an average of the atoms comprising it. Aston used the word "isotopes" to describe atoms of differing weights within the same element, a term first coined by Frederick Soddy. Aston's achievement, and his subsequent investigations, provided important insight into the nature of the atom and the evolution of the elements. Aston received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1922 primarily for his discovery of isotopes in non-radioactive elements. Robert L. Weber, in his *Pioneers of Science*, lists Aston among the Nobel Laureates in chemistry who did outstanding work in physics.

This copy is from the library of American physical chemist William Draper Harkins, one of the first Americans to perform research on the structure and reactions of atomic nuclei. Aston made use of Harker's concept of "packing," proposed on theoretical grounds in 1915, to explain hydrogen's seeming violation of the "whole number rule" of atomic mass; see the references to Harker in the index to *Isotopes*. DSB. James, *Nobel Laureates in Chemistry*, pp. 140–45. Norman 77. 35596

Babbage's Most Important Mathematical Work

12. Babbage, Charles (1791–1871).
An essay towards the calculus of functions. In: *Phil. Trans.* 105, part 2 (1815), pp. 389–423. With: An essay towards the calculus of functions. Part II. In: *Phil. Trans.* 106, part 2 (1816), pp. 179–256. Together two numbers, 4to. [4], [161]–454 [8]; iv, 179–366pp. 11 plates, 2 fold. tables. London: W. Bulmer, 1815–16.

1815 vol. measures 288 × 224 mm.; 1816 vol. measures 295 × 237 mm. (uncut). Modern buckram (1815) & original wrappers (1816); wrappers worn and chipped at spine. Title of 1815 vol. browned, 1 leaf torn in 1816 vol., otherwise very good.

$1500

First Editions of Babbage's first published works (apart from some contributions to the *Memoirs of the Analytical Society*). In the earliest part of his scientific career, Babbage occupied himself primarily with mathematics: while still an undergraduate at Cambridge, he founded with Herschel and Peacock the Analytical Society for the reform of mathematics (see following item), and during the period just following his graduation became more and more interested in the principles of mathematical symbolism and notation. The above two papers on the calculus of functions, his most important mathematical work, grew out of his preoccupation with this subject:

> Babbage' major mathematical work, the calculus of functions which attempted to systematize an approach to the solution of a wide range of problems, became possible only by means of a carefully defined notation. . . . Babbage believed that his new scheme would serve as a generalized calculus to include all problems capable of analytical formulation, and it is possible to see here a hint of the inspiration for his concept of the Analytical Engine. While the work on the engines and his other scientific, social and political activities caused him virtually to abandon mathematical research at the age of thirty, the calculus of functions was the area he often yearned to continue. In fact the calculus of functions was not taken up by other workers, and it is the aspect of Babbage's mathematical work that modern mathematicians find the most fascinating (Dubbey, *Works of Charles Babbage*, I, pp. 18–19).

Publication of these papers ensured Babbage's election to the Royal Society, which took place on March 14, 1816. Hyman notes that it is "probable that Babbage would have gone on to make more important contributions to the theory of functions, as well as to other branches of pure mathematics, had his interest not been concentrated on the calculating engines" (*Charles Babbage*, pp. 36–37). Van Sinderen 4. 36269

13. Babbage.
Examples of the solutions of functional equations. [4], 42pp. Engraved plate. **Bound after: Herschel, John F.W.** (1792–1871). A collection of examples of the application of the calculus of finite differences. [6], 171 [1]pp. Together 2 works in 1, 8vo. Cambridge: J. Deighton [etc.], 1820. 227 × 148 mm. (uncut). Original boards, paper spine with printed label, spine darkened & chipped, front hinge weak. Light browning & foxing, edges a bit dust-soiled, but very good.

$950

First Editions. Two of the supplemental texts prepared by Babbage and Herschel for their translation (made with George Peacock) of Sylvestre Lacroix's *Elementary Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus* (1816). While undergraduates at Cambridge (1810–14), Babbage, Herschel and Peacock formed the Analytical Society for the reform of mathematics; their translation of Lacroix's work "permanently altered the teaching of mathematics in England, [with] differential and integral calculus soon replac[ing] Newton's 'Calculus of Fluxions'" (Van Sinderen). The translation of Lacroix's work, and the supplement he prepared for it, marks Babbage's first book publication. Van Sinderen 6. Hyman 25–27. 36267

Geosynclines

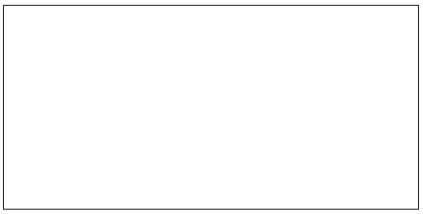
14. Babbage.
The ninth Bridgewater Treatise. A fragment. 8vo. vii [1], xxii, [23]–270pp., adverts. Text illustrations. London: Murray, 1838. 226 × 143 mm. Original cloth, rebacked, endpapers renewed. A little light foxing, some contemporary annotations in ink. Very good copy. $750

Second edition, revised and enlarged. Concerned that the Bridgewater series on natural theology gave the impression that science was unfavorable to religion, Babbage wrote an unofficial ninth treatise, in which he used data gathered by his new Analytical Engine, the first computer in the modern sense, to reconcile mathematics with divinity. This was his first account in English of his new engine; it also presented the novel thought (although not in so many words) that God might be viewed as the ultimate programmer; and Creation, an infinite set of programs, in which even miracles could be mathematically accounted for. The *Ninth Bridgewater Treatise* also took into account questions of earth history, which were central to the debate on natural theology. In the first edition Babbage described his method of tree-ring dating, the first scientific method proposed for this type of archeological dating; and in the second edition he introduced his theory of geosynclines, a revolutionary concept that soon became fundamental to geological thinking. Hyman 136–42. Heizer, *Man's Discovery of his Past* (1962) 47–51. Marvin, *Continental Drift* (1975) 47–49. Van Sinderen 51. 36255

Presentation Copy

15. Babbage.
Observations on the Temple of Serapis. . . . 8vo. 42pp., adverts. 2 lithographed plates (1 partly hand-colored) & text illustrations. Privately printed, 1847. 222 × 140 mm. Original cloth, with gilt motif of

temple on front cover, extremities of spine a little chipped, gummed paper label on spine, front hinge splitting. Light browning and foxing, but very good. *Presentation copy,* inscribed by Babbage on the verso front endpaper: "To the Jews & General Literary & Scientific Institution, from the Author." Library bookplates of the above-mentioned institution. $4500

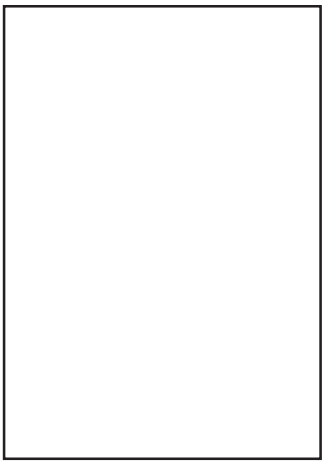


First Edition. Babbage presented his observations on Serapis to the Geological Society in 1834, and an abstract of the paper appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Society the same year. However, Babbage did not allow a full publication of his paper until 1847, when he had it privately printed with some 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. Hyman 70–71. 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. 36254

Principal Source of Knowledge of Babbage's Calculating Engines

16. Babbage.
Passages from the life of a philosopher. 8vo. xii, 496pp. Frontispiece wood-engraving of Babbage's Difference Engine no. 1, drawn by B. H. Babbage. London: Longman [etc.], 1864. 216 × 137 mm. Half calf, marbled boards c. 1864, a little rubbed. Occasional faint foxing, but very good. Former owner's name on flyleaf. $2000

First Edition. The principal source, along with *Babbage's Calculating Engines,* of our knowledge of Babbage's Difference and Analytical Engines. It includes Babbage's only published account (chapter V) of his Difference Engine, the autonomous printing mechanical calculator that used the method of differences to produce completely error-free mathematical tables. Babbage later invented the Analytical Engine, a universal calculator capable of any type of mathematical calculation; its design, discussed in chapter VIII of the *Passages,* embodied "almost all the important functions of the modern digital computer" (Campbell-Kelly, p. 23). The frontispiece shows a portion of Babbage's first Difference Engine, and the final four pages contain Babbage's own bibliography of his published works. Campbell-Kelly, "Introduction" to Babbage, *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher* (1994), pp. 7–36. 35352



17. Balme, Claude Delonne (1742–1805?).
Recherches diététiques du médecin patriote. . . . 12mo. 237 [3]pp. Le Puy: Imprimerie de la Société Typographique, 1791. 169 × 99 mm. Half sheep c. 1791, rubbed, corners worn, small worm-holes in upper spine. Occasional fox-marks, otherwise fine. Bookplate of nutrition writer and collector John Yudkin. $950

First Edition. A treatise on the habits, diet and diseases of seminarians, students and workers in lace, with additional sections on the treatment of smallpox and on the proper diet for invalids and convalescents. Of particular interest is the chapter on lace-workers—most of the women of Le Puy spent at least some of their time practicing this trade, and Balme had ample opportunity to observe their working conditions. He blamed the diseases suffered by lace-workers on poverty, overcrowding (most lace-makers lived and worked in communal dwellings of up to 100 inhabitants), poor ventilation, overheating, eyestrain, lack of exercise and the wearing of corsets. Blake, p. 29. This is an *unusually rare work* on occupational health printed in a relatively obscure location. 35436

18. Barlow, Thomas (1845–1945).
On cases described as "acute rickets" which are probably a combination of scurvy and rickets. . . . Offprint from *Med.-Chir. Trans.* 66 (1883). [2] 61 [1]pp. Chromolithographed plate. London: J. E. Adelard, 1883. 215 × 139 mm. Original plain wrappers, a little soiled. Occasional foxing, but very good. $1250

First Separate Edition. G-M 3720. The classic description of infantile scurvy ("Barlow's disease"), including the pathology of the disease and a detailed list of cases. Up until the latter half of the 19th century, infantile scurvy had been confused with rickets; "the

isolation of scurvy from rickets as a definite and separate disease—although often concomitant in the same child—was a triumph of deductive reasoning" (DNB). Barlow recommended fresh foods as a cure for the disease. Abt-Garrison, p. 103. Nichols et al., *History of Pediatrics 1850–1950*, p. 10. 6532

Early Medical Lithography by Senefelder

19. Barré, A. P. (fl. 1820) & Letellier, Jean Baptiste Louis (fl. 1820).
Graphotomie humaine: Recueil lithographique représentant l'anatomie de l'homme. . . . Large 4to. Lithographed title and avant-propos, 40 hand-colored lithographed plates by Alois Senefelder (1771–1834), most with "Imp. de Senefelder" stamped in the lower right corner. Paris: Crévot . . . Chez les Auteurs, 1826. 328 × 257 mm. Boards ca. 1826, worn, rebacked. Light foxing & browning, otherwise very good. $12,500

Extremely Rare First Edition, with *no copies listed in NUC, and only two copies (Columbia & U. Minn.) cited in OCLC & RLIN* (U. Iowa also has a copy). One of the first anatomical atlases illustrated by lithography, and certainly one of the earliest—if not the first—medical work issued from the lithographic press of Alois Senefelder, who invented lithography in 1796. The first extensive use of lithography for medical illustration was in Paris, where Cloquet's monumental *Anatomie de l'homme* was issued between 1821 and 1831; Barré and Letellier's anatomical atlas was published roughly halfway between these dates, and may have been conceived as a smaller and less expensive alternative to Cloquet's work. Eimas speculates that "the beautifully executed set of forty lithographed plates . . . must have been privately issued in small quantity by the authors, who simply describe themselves as 'docteurs en médecine'." *Heirs of Hippocrates* (3rd ed.) 1349. 36263

20. Barré, Louis (1799–1857).
Herculanum et Pompéi: Receuil général des peintures, bronzes, mosaïques, etc. 8 vols., profusely illustrated with copperplate engravings by Henri Roux ainé. Paris: Firmin Didot, 1861–77. 271 × 172 mm. Marbled boards c. 1863, hinges worn, some chipping; Vol. VIII in later half morocco, spine faded. Light foxing, but very good. $950

Mixed edition of Barré's exhaustive illustrated catalogue of paintings, bronzes, mosaics and other artworks uncovered by the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii. This set consists of the second edition of volumes 1–7 (1861–63) and a later edition (1877) of volume 8, the "Musée secret," devoted to erotic art and (understandably) often not present. 31433

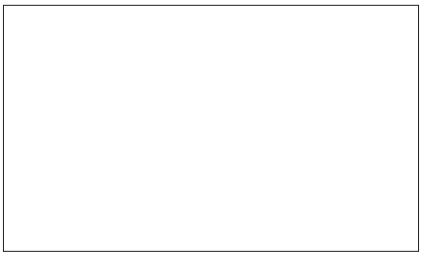
21. Bartholin, Thomas (1616–80).
Anatomia, ex Caspari Bartholini parentis institutionibus . . . reformata. . . . 8vo. [16], 594 [14]pp. 8 fold. engraved plates and numerous engraved text illustrations, including a portrait of Bartholin. The Hague: Adrian Vlacq, 1666. 208 × 117 mm. 19th cent. quarter sheep, gilt spine, a bit rubbed. Light browning, occasional foxing, ownership signature crossed out on title. Very good copy. $2500

Early edition of Thomas Bartholin's revision of his father's classic *Anatomicae institutiones* (1611). Bartholin began his influential series of revisions in 1641, bringing his father's text up to date in view of the discoveries of Harvey and other contemporaries, and presenting his own important anatomical findings. The first edition of 1641 included the earliest depiction of the fissure of Sylvius, and the present edition includes Bartholin's discovery of the thoracic duct (G-M 1096) and his analysis of the lymphatic system (G-M 1097), first published in 1652–53. Krivatsy 778. 35953

The Controversial Dedication Copy of the First American Book on Radioactivity, Inscribed to Rutherford

22. Baskerville, Charles (1870–1922).
Radium and radio-active substances. . . . 8vo. [8] 164pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: Williams, Brown & Earle, 1905. 230 × 152 mm. Original cloth, worn at extremities & corners. 1 or 2 light spots on title, but very good. *Dedication copy*, with Baskerville's presentation inscription on the front endpaper: "To

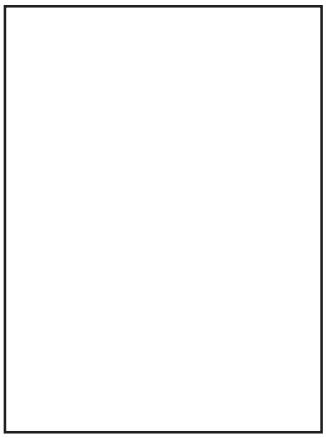
Prof. Ernest Rutherford / with the compliments of / Chas. Baskerville / 1905." Beneath Baskerville's inscription, in a different hand, is inscribed: "Ex libris E. R. / W.V. Maynard / 1938." $1750



First Edition. The first American book on radioactivity, dedicated to Ernest Rutherford, "whose investigations on radio-activity are worthier of a higher tribute." This modest opinion was shared by others, notably Rutherford's friend and colleague Bertram Boltwood, who in his review of Baskerville's book for the *J.Am.Chem.Soc.* took it to task for being "unorganized, unclear and ambiguous in places" (Badash, p. 89). Boltwood's private opinion of the book, as expressed in letters to Rutherford, was even stronger: in his letter of 22 September 1905, he stated that "I am having a terrible time in deciding how much I shall damn [Baskerville]. I can indorse only a single statement in [Baskerville's] book, and that is the dedication. . . . I wonder whether you have already discovered that he has simply cribbed page after page of your book [*Radio-Activity* (1904)]." In his reply of 28 September, Rutherford wrote that "I have not yet seen [Baskerville's] book but I presume he will send me a copy sometime. From B's remarks on radioactivity at various times I did not anticipate a particularly accurate account of this because I know he has not the faintest idea of the disintegration theory or rather had not. . . . The time has arrived that these plagiarists should be jumped on" (Badash, pp. 81–84). Baskerville did send Rutherford a copy of his book, which we are offering here. Baskerville's knowledge of radioactivity may have been faulty, but he made several notable contributions in other fields of chemistry, discovering the elements carolinium and berzelium, inventing processes for refining and hydrogenation of oils, investigating the chemistry of anesthetics, and helping to develop the oil-shale industry. Badash, *Rutherford and Boltwood: Letters on Radioactivity*, pp. 81–89. Debus and DAB for Baskerville. 36058

First Atlas of Dermatology

23. Bateman, Thomas (1778–1821).
Delineations of cutaneous diseases exhibiting the characteristic appearances of the principal genera and species comprised in the classification of the late Dr. Willan. . . . 4to. viii, ii, 72 hand-colored stipple-engraved plates, each with explanation leaf (one supplied from another copy). London: Longman [etc.], 1817. 271 × 211 mm. 19th cent. cloth, a little worn, title in gilt on spine. A few scattered fox-marks, but very good. $3750



First Edition of the first atlas of dermatology. G-M 3988 & 4022. Bateman continued the pioneering classification of skin diseases begun by his teacher Willan and left unfinished at Willan's death in 1812. In the first and only published volume of his *On Cutaneous Diseases* (1808), Willan had delineated only four orders of dermatological disease out of a projected eight, and it was left to Bateman to complete the remaining four, which he did in his *Synopsis of Diseases According to the Arrangement of Dr.Willan* (1813) and in the present *Delineations*. "In 1814 Bateman acquired the copyright to the engravings in the Willan treatise. He arranged to have the plates refurbished 'by the able hands of Mr. Stewart,' replaced a few, added to them a completely new set of engravings depicting the later Genera, which had never before been illustrated, and published the collection of 72 plates . . . under the title *Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases* (1817). . . . Among the new plates, most of which are noticeably superior to the Willan originals, was the first illustration of molluscum contagiosum" (Crissey & Parish, p. 30). Among the other original contributions by Bateman were his important descriptions of herpes iris (erythema iris), and of the eczema due to external irritation.

The plates were published in twelve fascicles of six plates each, the first printings of which were issued quarterly between 1814–17. According to information in the publisher's ledgers (now held at the University of Reading), the parts were reprinted as stock declined up until circa 1830, with between 450 and 650 copies of each part being printed. The paper in the present copy bears watermarks dated between 1814 and 1817, probably indicating early issue. The parts were never published in book form, but the publishers did supply complete sets in boards to order. Crissey & Parish, *Dermatology & Syphilology of the 19th Century*, pp. 29–31. Norman 133. 35334

24. Bateson, William (1861–1926).
Materials for the study of variation treated with especial regard to discontinuity. 8vo. xv [1], 598pp. Text illustrations. London: Macmillan, 1894. 230 × 153 mm. Original cloth (2nd issue binding), lower corners a little bumped. Light foxing, but a fine copy. $500

First Edition. G-M 237. Bateson's major work before his rediscovery of Mendel's laws of heredity. Like many other scientists during the last decades of the 19th century, Bateson rejected the orthodox Darwinian doctrine of natural selection, which taught that evolutionary change was the result of gradual and continuous accretion of seemingly insignificant variations. Bateson emphasized the importance of major or discontinuous variation as the

source of evolutionary change, studying plant hybrids in an effort to determine how discontinuous variations are inherited, and summarizing his discoveries in the *Materials*. This copy is bound in smooth green cloth, with "Macmillan & Co." printed on the spine in capital letters of the same height, a binding variant indicative of later issue. Norman 134. 34850

25. Baudouin, M. & Matheiu, R.

Exposition internationale de Chicago en 1893. Rapports . . . Comité 32. Médecine et chirurgie. 8vo. [6] 368pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1894. 294 × 198 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, spine repaired. Light browning, some fore-edges a little frayed, but very good. $375

In 1893, in connection with the Chicago International Exposition, the French government sent several committees to the United States to report on various aspects of American commerce, education and culture. Comité 32, represented by Drs. Baudouin and Mathieu, prepared the present report on American hospitals and medical schools. Many of the institutions noticed here, such as those in San Francisco, Colorado and other locations in the Far West, had never before been described by a French medical author. 32167

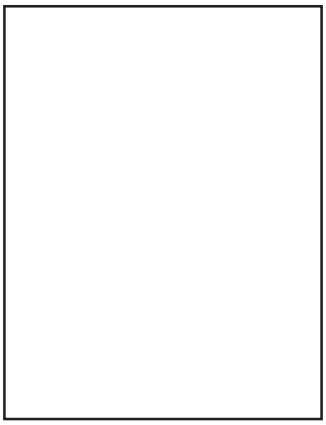
26. Becquerel, Henri (1852–1908).

Sur la radio-activité de la matière. 8vo. 10pp. 7 plates containing 15 figures. [London: William Clowes & Sons, 1902]. 217 × 139 mm. Unbound, wire-stitched (as issued?). First leaf soiled & spotted, light wear to spine, a little spotting in upper margin, but very good. $950

First Edition of Becquerel's lecture delivered before the Royal Institution of Great Britain on March 7, 1902, reviewing the rapid progress of radioactivity research since Becquerel's discovery of the phenomenon six years before. Besides his own investigations, Becquerel discussed in detail the work of the Curies (with whom he shared the 1903 Nobel Prize for physics), along with that of Rutherford, J. J. Thomson, Crookes, Giesel and others. The work is profusely illustrated with photographs of apparatus and radioactive phenomena. This is one of what must be only a very few scientific talks that Becquerel gave in England. Copies of the lecture are *extremely rare*—OCLC and RLIN cite no North American copies, and NUC cites only the copy at Ohio University. 36315

27. Becquerel.

Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière . . . In: *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France* 46 (1903). Whole number, 4to. [4], 360, [4]pp. 71 photographic figures on 13 plates. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1903. 281 × 222 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed boards, spine foxed & a little worn, light soiling. Very good copy apart from some minor foxing. $2000



First Edition. PMM 393. Becquerel's definitive memoir on his investigations into radioactivity. Becquerel had discovered this new property of matter in early 1896, while conducting a series of experiments on induced phosphorescence by X-ray, sunlight, etc.; he found that uranium was able to "phosphoresce" and fog photographic plates without previous exposure to sunlight. Shortly afterwards, Becquerel "discarded phosphorescence completely and declared that the emanations [from uranium] constituted an entirely new and unsuspected property of matter, which . . . he named *radioactivité*" (PMM). After publishing several papers on the subject, Becquerel wrote the present memoir describing all of his researches and conclusions to that point, and containing an extensive bibliography of works on radioactivity. It was published the same year that he and the Curies received the Nobel Prize in physics for their researches into radioactive phenomena.

Becqerel's memoir appeared in two forms: as Volume 46 of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France*, with title-page reading "Mémoires . . . Tome quarante-sixième," and as a separate publication with title reading "Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière." The journal article is further distinguished from the separate publication by the presence of "T. XLVI" in addition to the signature number on the first leaf of each signature. Dibner 163. *En français dans le texte* 332. Norman 158. 36218

28. Becquerel.

Sur quelques propriétés des rayons α emis par le radium. . . . Offprint from *Arch. Sciences phys. et nat.* 21 (1906). 8vo. 9 [3]pp. Text illustrations. Geneva: Bureau des Archives, 1905. 226 × 147 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little chipped, cancel slip with printed title pasted onto front wrapper, gummed paper label. Light browning, but very good. $750

First Separate Edition. Becquerel's experiments with alpha rays emitted by radium and by bodies irradiated with radium emanation (radon) confirmed Rutherford's recent finding that alpha rays decrease in speed when passed through extremely thin metal foils. DSB. 36316

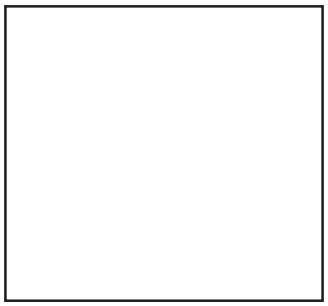
29. Becquerel, Louis Alfred (1814–78) & Rodier, Marie Jean Alexandre.

Recherches sur la composition du sang dans l'état de santé et dans l'état de maladie. 8vo. 127 [1]pp. Paris:

Fortin, Masson et Cie., 1844. 240 × 155 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, a little chipped. Very good apart from a few scattered foxmarks. *Presentation copy*, inscribed to biologist **René J. H. Dutrochet** (1776–1847) on the front wrapper: "A M. Dutrochet hommage des auteurs." $475

First Edition. The physician Louis Becquerel was the oldest son of physicist **Antoine-Cesar Becquerel** (1788–1878) and the uncle of **Henri Becquerel** (1852–1908), discoverer of radioactivity. Well grounded in the principles of chemistry and physics, Becquerel drew upon his knowledge of these subjects in his numerous works on pathology, physiology, therapeutics, etc., including the present work on the composition of blood in health and disease. Dutrochet, the recipient of this copy, was the first to describe the process of osmosis; see G-M 670. Hirsch. Waller 822. Wellcome II, p. 128. 14338

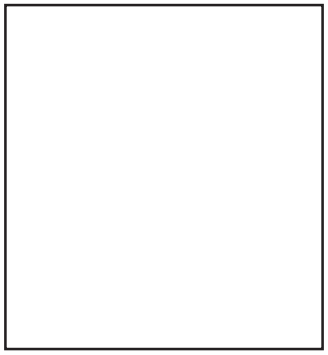
30. Bell, Sir Charles (1774–1842).
A series of engravings, explaining the course of the nerves. 4to. [4], 49, [1]pp. 9 plates engraved after Bell's drawings (3 folding, pl. 7 misbound after pl. 8). London: Longman. . . , 1803. 275 × 216 mm. Old half calf, gilt, a little rubbed. Browning & soiling, light dampstain in outer margin of last few leaves. Signature of L. N. Rees, R. N., dated 1803, on title; recent owner's signature on flyleaf; a few pencil notes. $1750



First Edition. One of the most beautiful works in neuroanatomy, "unrivaled for facility of expression, elegance of style, and accuracy of description" (Choulant / Frank 343). Out of these early anatomical studies of the nervous system grew Bell's great contribution on the function of the nerves. Gordon-Taylor 5. 35155

First Scientific Study of Expression of Emotions

31. Bell.
Essays on the anatomy of expression in painting. 4to. [iii]-xii, 186pp., lacking rare half-title. 6 plates & text illustrations after drawings by the author. London: Longman. . . , 1806. 298 × 235 mm. 19th cent. half morocco, marbled boards, rebacked & recornered in calf, endpapers renewed. Very good copy apart from some light browning & soiling. $1250



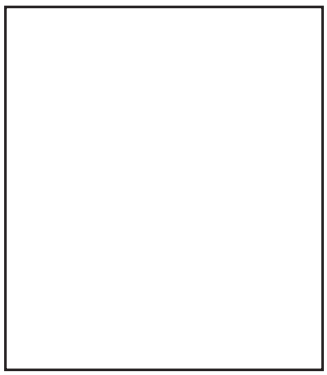
First Edition. Bell's skill in drawing and writing, combined with his anatomical and physiological knowledge, served to make the *Essays* a tour de force of science, art history, and philosophy. Although the expression of emotions had often been treated by artists, it had rarely been studied by a first-rate artist who was also a first-rate scientist, and never as completely as in Bell's work. His exposition of the anatomical and physiological basis of facial expression for artists struck Charles Darwin, who wrote of it in his own *Expression of the Emotions* (1872; p. 2), as laying "the foundations of the subject as a branch of science." DSB. Gordon-Taylor 6. Wellcome III, p. 135. Osler 1991 (2nd. edition). Cushing B 257. 35933

32. Bell.
The hand, its mechanism and vital endowments as evincing design. 8vo. xv [1], 288pp. 6-page publisher's catalogue at front. Text illustrations after the author's drawings. London: Pickering, 1833. 223 × 141 mm. Original cloth, paper spine label (worn), 1 or 2 small chips in spine. Light scattered foxing, but fine otherwise. Modern armorial 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.

19th Century Archive of Plastic & Maxillo-Facial Surgery

33. Bérard, Auguste (1802–46).
Surgical archive containing autograph notes, observations, case histories, drawings, etc., mostly by Bérard but some by **Auguste Nélaton** (1807–73). 95 pp. plus 2 pencil drawings. C. 1830s - early 1840s. Some marginal fraying to a few leaves, light foxing and soiling, but very good. $8500



Auguste Bérard received his medical degree in Paris in 1829, and held surgical posts in several Parisian hospitals before succeeding Sanson as professor of clinical surgery at the Faculté de Médecine in 1842. During his tragically brief medical career (he died of stomach cancer at the age of 44), Bérard performed an impressive number of original researches in operative medicine, which he published in over two dozen papers, monographs, etc. His *Maladies de la glande parotide et de la region parotidienne* (1841; G-M 3444) was the first important work on parotid tumors, and his name is also associated with a type of arteriovenous aneurysm in the tissues outside of an injured vein.

The present archive, which is devoted almost entirely to maxillo-facial surgery and plastic repair, may have been compiled while Bérard was preparing the first eight fascicles of his and Denonvilliers' *Compendium de chirurgie pratique* (1840), or writing one of his many anatomical or surgical articles for the 30-volume medical *Dictionnaire* published by the Société Anatomique. Of the archive's 95 pages, 38 1/2 are devoted to surgery and repair of the upper and lower jaws, while another 11 deal with cheiloplasty, diseases of the mouth and gums, etc. 12 pages are devoted to the maxillary sinus, 7 to nasal polyps, 6 to rhinoplasty, and 3 to erectile tumors. The remaining 15 1/2 pages include miscellaneous surgical notes and a report of a fractured clavicle. Also included in the archive are two expertly rendered pencil drawings dated 1842, showing a young woman with a deformity of her lower lip which, according to accompanying notes, was repaired using the Italian method of cheiloplasty. This is the first manuscript collection on plastic surgery that we have handled during our three decades of trading.

Two manuscripts in the archive, entitled "Mâchoire inférieure" and "Rhinoplastie," are from the library of Bérard's contemporary, the celebrated French surgeon Auguste Nélaton (1807–73). They bear the characteristic note "Mélanges" in blue pencil, and appear to be at least partly in Nélaton's hand. Nélaton's classic *Elémens de pathologie chirurgicale* (1844–49; G-M 5597) contains chapters on plastic surgery (see Zeis 605); the Zeis bibliography also cites five other works by Nélaton on various types of plastic repair. Rutkow, *Surgery: An Illustrated History*, pp. 418–20. Hirsch. 32501

From Claude Bernard's Library

34. Bernard, Claude (1813–78).
Collection of 18 papers from his library, bound together in a single 4to volume. Various sizes. V.p., 1852–56. Quarter calf, marbled boards c. 1865, a bit rubbed, with Bernard's name tooled in gilt on the front cover and his ms. index of the contents bound in the back. "Notices scientifiques" inscribed in Bernard's hand on title of first paper. Light dampstaining, foxing & browning. Very good. $2250

A collection consisting almost entirely of "Exposés des titres scientifiques," or annotated bibliographies of their own works submitted by candidates applying for admission to the Academie des Sciences. Membership in the Académie is limited to 66, with vacancies arising only upon the death of a member. Bernard himself had been elected to the Académie in 1854, after two unsuccessful attempts in 1850 and 1852; the "Exposés" in this collection all date from roughly the time of his election. Among the applicants represented here are the pathologist **Cruveilhier**; the neurologist **Brown-Séquard**; **Piorry**, pioneer of mediate percussion; **Leroy-d'Etiolles**, author of an important study on asphyxia; and **Longet**, author of the first published physiological study of the effects of sulfuric ether. Interestingly, it is said that Longet, who had applied for admission to the Académie the same year as Bernard, withdrew from the competition after learning that Bernard was one of the candidates (Longet regained his courage two years later, submitting in 1856 the "Notice sur les travaux scientifiques" included in the present collection). Olmsted & Olmsted, *Claude Bernard*, p. 84. 35038

35. [Bernard].
(1) Halmagrand [Charles N. G.] (b. 1803). De l'administration de la quinite dans les fièvres d'accès, comme succédané du sulfate de quinine. 165 [1]pp. Paris: Baillière, 1868. **(2) Drouet, Arsène.** Du collodion riciné appliqué en badigeon sur toute la surface du ventre considéré comme agent de calorification générale. . . . 56pp. Paris: Baillière, 1869. *Presentation inscription to Claude Bernard* on the title (trimmed, affecting first line and 3 other words). **(3) Burq, Victor** (1823–84). Choléra. De l'immunité aquise par les ouvriers en cuivre. . . . [6] 208pp. Paris: Baillière, 1867. *Presentation inscription to Bernard* on half-title (trimmed, affecting a few words). **(4) Duhalde [Charles Oreste] & Halmagrand [Charles N. G.]** (b. 1803). De l'administration du cyano-ferrure de sodium et de salicine dans les fièvres d'accès, comme succédané du sulfate de quinine. 128pp. Paris: Baillière, 1861. **(5) Deleau, Léon.** De l'emploi des douches d'air et du cathétérisme de la trompe d'eustache dans le traitement des maladies de l'oreille. 79 [1]pp. Fold. plate. Paris: Rignoux, 1863. Together 5 items in 1 volume, 8vo. *From the library of Claude Bernard*, bound for him in quarter morocco, marbled boards (a little rubbed) with his name in gilt on the front cover and the title "Mélanges" on the spine; Bernard's manuscript table of contents to this volume bound in the back. Lightly browned, but very good. $1500

First Editions of these five medical / surgical treatises from the renowned French physiologist's library, all of which were presumably sent by their authors to him; two of the works bear presentation inscriptions to him. Two of the treatises (nos. [1] and [4])

discuss substitutes for quinine in the treatment of fevers; no. (2) is on the use of topically applied castor-oil in the treatment of cholera, typhoid, epilepsy, etc.; no. (3) discusses the use of copper as a prophylaxis against cholera; and no. (5) describes Deleau's method of treating ear infections by introducing a catheter into the Eustachian tube. 35351

36. Berthollet, Claude Louis (1748–1822).

Essai de statique chimique. 2 vols., 8vo. viii, 543 [1]; viii, 555 [1, errata]pp. Paris: Firmin Didot, 1803. 197 × 125 mm. Tree sheep, gilt spines, French royal arms in gilt on front covers. Occasional scattered foxing, but fine otherwise. $2500

First edition. Berthollet attempted to provide chemistry with an adequate theoretical foundation so that its experimental results could be analyzed on the basis of theoretical first principles. He gave a thorough critique of the contemporary oversimplified concept of the law of chemical affinity, which had not yet been properly examined; Berthollet's main contribution to the development of this concept was his proof that chemical affinity was relative, varying with the physical conditions—quantity, temperature, solubility, pressure, physical state—accompanying a chemical experiment. He introduced the highly important concept of "chemical mass"—relative affinity combined with the mass of reactants in a chemical combination—to give the total force with which a given quantity of a substance reacted with another. He was probably the first chemist to perform an exhaustive investigation of how physical conditions affect chemical reactions, creating a molecular model of matter to explain the effects of temperature and density on chemical reactions. DSB. Norman 221. Duveen, p. 75. Smeaton, "Berthollet's Essai de statique chimique and its translations," Ambix 24 (1977), pp. 149–158; "Berthollet's Essai de statique chimique: A supplementary note," Ambix 25 (1978), pp. 211–212. 36063

See color frontispiece, fig. 6

37. Berzelius, Jöns Jacob (1779–1848).

A.L.s. in French to an unidentified recipient (probably William Henry [1774–1836]), dated from London, 18 Oct. 1812. 3–1/2pp. 226 × 184 mm. Creased where previously folded, light browning & soiling, a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. Biographical notice of Berzelius tipped to first page. English translation provided. $2750

Excellent scientific letter from the Swedish chemist Berzelius, inventor of the current system of chemical symbols, originator of the duality theory of chemical affinity classing chemical elements as either electronegative or electropositive (an ancestor of 20th century electron theories of bonding), developer of new and important methods of chemical synthesis and analysis, and author of *Lärbok i kemien* (1808–12), the most influential chemical textbook of its day. In the first decade of the 19th century Berzelius and his associate Hisinger performed important research on the effects of electricity on various salts, finding that all were decomposed by electric current. Humphry Davy had been performing similar research in England (isolating several metals in the process), and the two men became interested in each other's work. Davy's findings reinforced Berzelius's conviction of "the significance of electricity in binding chemical elements together and also strengthened his conviction, gained from reading Lavoisier, that oxygen was an essential constituent not only of all acids, but also of bases as well" (DSB).

In 1812 Berzelius traveled to England to meet all the important British chemists, including Davy; it was during this trip that Berzelius wrote the present letter, probably to Manchester chemist William Henry. The letter discusses Berzelius's disagreement with Davy over the elemental nature of chlorine (formerly called "oxymuratic acid"), and Davy's discovery that muriatic acid (our hydrochloric acid) contains no oxygen—a blow to Lavoisier's oxygen theory of acids. Berzelius took the conservative view:

> You observe very justly that no experiment can be invented for proving or for refuting the new theory that our friend Davy just gave on oxymuratic acid. It seems however that in the present state of science some arguments can be admitted and that the calculations founded on the principles of the doctrine of definite proportions have to count for something in this question. Now these calculations prove that the new theory has never been necessary in order to better explain the phenomena and it proves still that Davy, totally while looking to establish the doctrine of definite proportions, not once perceived for himself the extent of this doctrine. What is in the hypothesis of Davy but the submuriates, the combination of oxymuriatic gas with the oxide gas of carbon? What is finally the double muriate of ammoniac and of lead? This hypothesis will say to us: the first are combinations of leaden p. en. and oxide of lead. The second is an acid *sui generis*, with one radical and two oxygens or two bodies that play the part of them; instead of as in the old hypothesis this acid has to be a combination of muriatic acid and carbonic acid, in such a proportion that they contain an equal quantity of oxygen, or according to [John] Dalton, composed of an atom of each one. There is in this chlorine explanation a certain consequence in the manner of augmentation, but it seems that only a glance over all of it is necessary to find that the application of this hypothesis will force us to absurdities in the explanation of bodies [that are] more complex and that contain muriatic acid.

Berzelius did not accept the elementary nature of chlorine until 1818.

Berzelius's letter was for a long time preserved in an album containing several letters written to William Henry, and it is rea-

sonable to assume, given its date and subject matter, that this letter was also. Earlier in the letter Berzelius refers to a memoir by his correspondent on electrolysis; Henry was one of the first chemists to experiment with this technique. DSB. 34887

38. Bichat, [Marie François] Xavier (1771–1802).
Traité d'anatomie descriptive. 5 vols., 8vo. Paris: Gabon et Cie.; Brosson, 1801–3. 201 × 126 mm. Calf c. 1803, gilt spines, rubbed, some hinges cracking, head of Vol. V spine chipped. Occasional foxing & soiling, stains in inner margins of first and last few leaves in most vols., corner of one leaf in Vol. IV torn with loss of a few letters, but a very good, crisp copy. 19th cent. engraved bookplate of Dr. Macreight.
$1500

First Edition. G-M 404; 1315. Bichat was the founder of descriptive anatomy. "[Bichat's] five-volume *Anatomie descriptive* (1801–3) and his work on general anatomy applied to physiology and medicine (1802) opened out an entirely new field for anatomists, that of a detailed description of the parts and tissues of the body in health and disease. . . . Bichat was a forerunner of Henle and the histologists, dividing the tissues into 21 (non-microscopic) varieties, which he treated as indivisible parts, like the elements in chemistry, each tissue having its own particular kind of sensibility and contractibility" (Garrison, *Hist. Med.*, pp. 444–45). The *Anatomie descriptive* was Bichat's last exposition of his pathological system; he died in 1802 at the age of 31, having completed only the first three volumes. The remaining volumes were completed by François Buisson and Philibert-Joseph Roux. Vol. III includes the section "Nerfs de la vie organique," in which Bichat introduced the terms "animal" and "vegetative" system. Maulitz, *Morbid Appearances*, pp. 9–35. Waller 1031. 35956

39. Black, G[reene] V[ardiman] (1836–1915).
A work on operative dentistry. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. xi [1], 319 [1]; xvi, 403 [1] pp. Frontispiece & 287 plates. Chicago: Medico-Dental Publishing Co., 1908. 261 × 179 mm. Cloth c. 1908, a little shaken, one corner worn. Very good copy. $1500

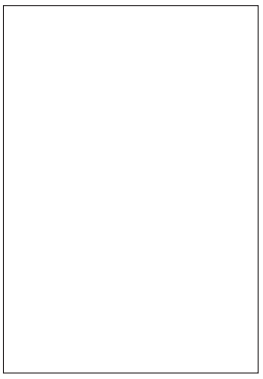
First Edition. G-M 3689.2. Black established a system of cavity preparation on which modern techniques are based; "his demand of 'extension for prevention' continues today to be impressed on every dental student of the world as an axiom" (Hoffman Axthelm, *Hist. Dentistry*, p. 292). Black's support of the use of amalgam instead of gold in fillings effectively ended the "amalgam wars" that had divided America's dentists in the 19th century. To test commercially available amalgams, he invented the "gnathodynamometer" with which to measure the pressure exerted on the human tooth and its filling material. Through experimentation he discovered the ideal metal mixture for amalgam, and his results led to standardization of the alloys. 35724

40. Blagden, Charles (1748–1820).
A.L.s. to **William Henry** (1774–1836), dated from London, Oct. 29, 1810. 1–1/2pp. plus integral address leaf. 185 × 115 mm. Creased where previously folded, address leaf a little soiled, a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. $450

Blagden, a physician and chemist, was a close friend of **Henry Cavendish**, serving as his assistant from 1782 to 1789. He was also intimate with French chemist **Claude Berthollet**, and with Sir **Joseph Banks**, president of the Royal Society, whose influence was responsible for Blagden's being elected secretary of that body in May 1784. Blagden is best known for his work on the effects of dissolved substances on the freezing point of water; "Blagden's Law," that salt lowers the freezing temperature of water in inverse ratio to the proportion of water in the solution, is named for him. In the present letter, written to fellow chemist William Henry, Blagden introduces a Mr. Widmer, "a gentleman strongly recommended to me by M. Berthollet of Paris, with whose high reputation as a chemist you are well acquainted." DNB. DSB. 34895

Inscribed by Bohr

41. Bohr, Niels (1885–1962).
Atomernes bygning og stoffernes fysiske og kemiske egenskaber. **Offprint** from: *Fysisk Tidsskrift* 19 [1921]. 8vo. [2], 70pp. Copenhagen: Jul. Gjellerups Forlag, 1922. 235 × 155 mm. (partly unopened). Original printed wrappers, slightly worn, margins a little darkened, small spot on front cover. Fine copy. *With Bohr's presentation inscription in Danish* on title: "Th. Docent. M. Ljéstróm / med venlig Uilsen / fra Ferfetteren."
$1000



First Separate Edition. In 1920 Bohr began to reconsider the issue of the periodic table, abandoning his earlier speculations on the structure of complex atoms, and developing new ideas in a series of lectures and papers delivered and published between 1920 and 1923 (he never published a book on the subject). It was at this time that he forsook his concept of electrons moving in circular orbits in favor of what he called the central field model: "No more restrictions to circular orbits, nor preferences for a special angular momentum value. . . . Every electron in a complex atom is assigned its own principal quantum number *n* and auxiliary quantum number *k*, corresponding to its motion in a central field of force. . . . An atomic species is fully characterized by a specific set of occupation numbers, the set being called a configuration. . . . The

bulk of the gospel according to Bohr consists in the determination of the configuration for each element" (Pais, *Niels Bohr's Times*, p. 204). The present lecture, on how this revised atomic theory could be used to understand the periodic table, was originally delivered before the Physical Society of Copenhagen on October 18, 1921; it was later incorporated into a collection of three seminal papers by Bohr translated and published in book form in German, French and English in 1922—a collection which, according to Holton and Sopka, epitomizes *par excellence* the "peculiar charm" of the old quantum theory. (The English edition of this collection, translated by Bohr's student A. D. Udden, is entitled *The Theory of Spectra and Atomic Constitution*.) Holton & Sopka, *Great Books of Science in the 20th Century: Physics* (1979), pp. 253–54. Pais, *Niels Bohr's Times*, pp. 202–8. 35584

With over 250 Colored Plates

42. Bonamy, Constantin (b. 1812); Broca, Paul (1824–80); & Beau, Emile (b. 1810).

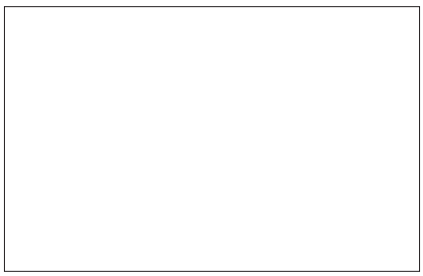
Atlas d'anatomie descriptive du corps humain. 4to. 254 figures, mostly hand-colored, on 251 sheets, both lithographed & engraved with some chromolithographs, with explanations. Paris: Masson, 1844–66. 3 vols. in 4. 270 × 195 mm. Half morocco, gilt, t.e.g. c. 1866, a little rubbed & spotted. Light foxing, a few plates loosening, but a very good set. $3750

First Edition, from parts. This outstanding colored atlas is highly regarded for the technical perfection of its illustrations (see Hahn & Dumaitre 335). It was, we believe, intended to complement Jean Cruveilhier's *Anatomie descriptive*, first published in four volumes in 1834–36, with a second edition beginning in 1843. Cruveilhier's text "played a major role in the progress of anatomical studies at the Ecole de Médecine at Paris" (DSB); it had no illustrations, however. The Bonamy / Broca atlas, with over two hundred colored lithographed and engraved plates after drawings by Emile Beau, one of the foremost anatomical illustrators of the nineteenth century, began to be issued in the early 1840s (our references do not agree on the precise date). The French titles do not reflect any association with Cruveilhier; however, an English translation of the first volume of the Bonamy atlas was published in 1844 in London by Baillière, and the title page of this English edition clearly associates the atlas with Cruveilhier's anatomy, stating that the anatomy is by Cruveilhier, the plate explanations by Bonamy, and the illustrations after Beau.

Bonamy is not noticed in Hirsch; the atlas title page describes him as professor of anatomy at Toulouse. He issued the explanations for the first two parts of the anatomy, on the bones and muscles, the heart and vessels; Paul Broca, most famous for his contributions to cerebral anatomy (G-M 1400) and anthropology (G-M 169), provided the explanatory text for the last volume, in two parts, on the digestive, genito-urinary and respiratory systems. These were published in 1850 and 1866, when the atlas was finally completed. Our set reflects the title pages of the completed version, with reference to both authors together as "Mm. les docteurs" rather than to Bonamy alone or each author separately. Broca was active in the Anatomical Society of Paris, of which Cruveilhier was president until 1866. DSB. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1775. 36327

43. Booth, David (1766–1846).

The art of wine-making, in all its branches. 8vo. [8] 123 [1]pp. Text wood-engravings. London: F. J. Mason, 1834. 222 × 141 mm. Later half calf, a little rubbed. Light browning & foxing, but fine otherwise. $1350



First Edition, and *scarce*, with only 5 copies in North America (UC Davis, Sonoma County Lib., North Bay Library Cooperative [Santa Rosa], Harvard, Lib. Congress) cited in OCLC, RLIN and NUC. Booth invented the brewer's saccharometer, which is described in the present work. His book on winemaking is divided into two parts: the first is devoted to wine-making techniques suitable for warm countries, such as France and Italy; the second describes methods of making wine in cold countries—such as England—from fruits such as cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, elderberries, etc., as well as from other ingredients such as honey or malt. An appendix gives methods for brewing apple cider and perry, a fermented drink made from pears. DNB. Simon, *Bib. Vinaria*, p. 8. Gabler, *Wine into Words*, p. 37. 36110

44. Born, Max (1882–1970).

Problems of atomic dynamics. 8vo. xiv, 200pp. Text diagrams. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1926. 227 × 147 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn at extremities. Very good. $375

First Edition. Two series of lectures on the structure of the atom and the lattice theory of rigid bodies, delivered by Born at MIT during the winter of 1925–26. "My lectures . . . contained in the first part an outline of crystal structure dynamics, and in the second the elements of quantum mechanics [order reversed in the published version]. This was *the first systematic presentation of this new field* [emphasis ours]. When I began the lectures, the paper by Jordan and myself, in which matrix calculus was introduced, was still in press; the big three-man paper by Heisenberg, Jordan and myself appeared just at the end of the lecture course" (Born, *My Life: Recollections of a Nobel Laureate*, p. 225). Born's fundamental contributions to quantum mechanics, particularly his statistical interpretation of the wavefunction, earned him a share in the 1954 Nobel Prize for physics. Mehra & Rechenberg, *Hist. Dev. Quantum Theory*, I, p. 742. 35589

45. Borst, Maximilian (1869–1946).
Die Lehre von den Geschwülsten. 2 vols., 8vo. xxxiii [1], 509 [1]; [4] 511–998pp. 63 chromolithographed plates with explanation leaves. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann, 1902. 262 × 176 mm. Original cloth, inner hinges cracking. Light browning, but very good. *Presentation copy,* with Borst's autograph inscription on Vol. I half-title: "Herrn Professor Hofmeier, vereh-rungsvoll uberreicht vom Verfasser." Bookplate of **Herbert McLean Evans** (1882–1971), the discoverer of Vitamin E; see G-M 1055. $600

First Edition. G-M 2625. "With this book the *microscopical epoch* in the evolution of the knowledge of cancer may be said to have been brought to a close. It is an admirable presentation of the facts concerning the natural history and the pathology of the disease which were available at the end of the nineteenth century" (Haagensen 104). 35316

46. Bouillaud, Jean Baptiste (1796–1881).
Traité clinique du rhumatisme articulaire. 8vo. xxx, 554pp. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1840. 222 × 136 mm. (uncut, partially unopened). Original boards, a little worn esp. at corners. Minor foxing & browning, but very good. $1500

First Edition. G-M 4494. An extension of Bouillaud's work on the coincidence of acute rheumatism and heart disease. Bouillaud was the first to give a comprehensive account of the relationship between the two, so that "rheumatic carditis could no longer be considered merely as an interesting complication of [rheumatism] but as its most important manifestation. . . . On Bouillaud's work rests our modern conception of rheumatic fever and rheumatic carditis" (Copeman, *A Short History of the Gout and the Rheumatic Diseases,* pp. 129–30). Acierno, *Hist. Cardiology,* pp. 68–70. Waller 1351. 34846

With 191 Magnificent Hand-Colored Surgical Lithographs

47. Bourgery, Jean-Baptiste Marc (1797–1849).
Iconographie d'anatomie chirurgicale et de médecine opératoire. 2 vols., folio. [4], 280pp. plus atlas of 93 plates with explanation leaves; [4] 356, lii [2]pp. plus atlas of 98 plates with explanation leaves. Total of 191 hand-colored lithographed plates by **Nicolas Henri Jacob** (1782–1871). Paris: C. A. Delaunay, 1840–52. Quarter morocco c. 1852, a little scuffed. Occasional foxing and dampstaining, general title-leaf of first volume partly detached, but a fine set. $5000

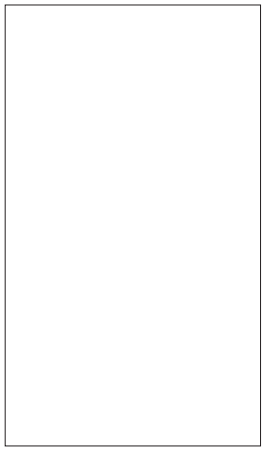
First Edition of the largest 19th-century color plate atlas of surgical operations, one of the most beautiful atlases of surgical operations and instruments ever published. As the general titles to the two volumes indicate, they form Vols. VI-VII of Bourgery's monumental *Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme comprenant la médecine opératoire* (1832–54); however, they apparently were also issued separately: NUC NSB 0097176 records such a two-volume set, and an Italian edition of the two surgical volumes was published in 1841–56. The surgical volumes contain 191 of the 750 incomparable hand-colored folio-sized lithographs in the *Traité*, nearly all of which are in the very realistic style of Nicolas Jacob (a pupil of David); they depict in considerable detail virtually all major operations performed in the mid–19th century. Roberts and Tomlinson, in their recent *Fabric of the Body*, a study of the history of European anatomical illustration, devote 5 pages (including illustrations) to Bourgery's work, calling it a "fine summary of anatomical knowledge and ideas current in Paris during the middle of the nineteenth century" (p. 537; see also p. 536 and 544–47). Hahn & Dumaitre, *Histoire de la médecine et du livre médical,* p. 334. Benezit. Waller 1732 (first ed., with supplement dated 1871). 35372

48. Bowlby, Anthony (1855–1929).
Injuries and diseases of nerves and their surgical treatment. 8vo. xii, 510pp., publisher's catalogue. 20 plates (4 color). London: J. & A. Churchill, 1889. Orig. cloth, a little worn & shaken. Good copy, from the library of neurologist *Henry Head* (1861–1940), with his signature on the half-title. $375

First Edition. Bowlby is best known for his contributions to military surgery made during World War I, when he served as advisory consulting surgeon to the British forces in France, and revolutionized the practice of army surgery by insisting that most operations be performed close to the front, rather than at base hospitals. His treatise on nerve injuries primarily illustrates injuries to the nerves of the hand. This copy bears the signature of **Henry Head**, best known for his experiments on the division of the nerves (conducted on himself), which led to a reclassification of the sensory pathways (see G-M 1302). For Bowlby, see DNB. 35867

First "Spot-Test" Analysis

49. Boyle, Robert (1627–91).
Short memoirs for the natural experimental history of mineral waters. 8vo. [18] 112 [14]pp. London: Samuel Smith, 1684/5. 165 × 102 mm. Sheep c. 1685, rubbed, extremities and corners worn, tear in inner margin of rear free endpaper. Light browning & foxing, fore-edge of title a bit frayed, but very good. $2750

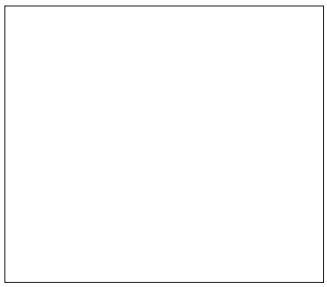


First Edition. Pages 47–49 of Boyle's *Mineral Waters* contain what is probably the first account of the technique of spot-test analysis in chemistry. Boyle used these tests to determine the presence of dissolved copper or iron in mineral waters, infusing papers with reactive dyes and observing their changes in color when stained with various waters. "It is apparent that Boyle employed a technique of spot test analysis for detecting the presence of metallic ions in solution not markedly different from that used at the present time. This furnishes still further evidence that Boyle may be regarded as one of the pioneers in the development of qualitative inorganic chemical analysis" (R. G. Neville, in *Isis* 49 [1958], pp. 438–39). Fulton, *Boyle*, 159. Partington, *Hist. Chemistry*, pp. 533–34. 34818

50. Boyle.
A disquisition about the final causes of natural things. . . . To which are subjoyn'd . . . some uncommon observations about vitiated sight. 8vo. [16] 274 [6]pp. London: H. C. for John Taylor, 1688. 168 × 109 mm. Calf c. 1688, rebacked. Small paper flaws in title and 1 or 2 other leaves, but fine otherwise. 19th cent. armorial bookplate. $2500

First Edition, issue with Boyle's name in full on the title. Written in Boyle's maturity, the *Disquisition* can be taken as his confession of faith as a biologist. Recognizing the limitations of experiment (although he had benefited greatly from it in his scientific career), Boyle made a plea for a teleological interpretation of natural phenomena. "The volume is replete with allusions indicating [Boyle's] powers of observation as a naturalist and there are many references to physiology; perhaps the most interesting is the record of a conversation with William Harvey on how he discovered the circulation of the blood. . . . Appended to the *Disquisition* is a brief tract on disturbances of vision; Boyle describes cataract, and was aware of the location of the opacity. A variety of case histories are recorded, drawn from his own experience, and the tract appears to be one of the first in which this method of teaching was employed in an ophthalmological treatise" (Fulton, pp. 126–27). The ophthalmological case histories, of which there are fourteen, include a description of the progressive loss of first color, then black and white vision following trauma; also included is a case of exophthalmic opthalmoplegia that exactly parallels the classic account of this condition given by Naumann in 1853. Fulton 186A. Wing B 3946A. 34820

51. Bramer, Benjamin (1588–1652).
Beschreybung eines sehr leichten Perspectiv: und grundreissenden Instruments auff einem Stande. . . . 4to. 15 [1]pp. 2 fold. engraved plates. Cassel: Johan Wessel, 1630. 193 × 155 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards, in period style. Somewhat browned, but fine otherwise. $3500



First Edition. "The problem of central perspective obtained by means of instruments, which had been taken up by Leone Battista Alberti in 1435 and for which instruments had been designed by Albrecht Dürer in 1525 and by [Joost] Bürgi in 1604, was further developed by Bramer in 1630 by means of a device that enabled one to draw accurate geometrical perspectives true to nature" (DSB). Bramer's device is described in the *Beschreybung*, which also contains two illustrations of the instrument. Bramer, a mathematician and architect, was master-builder of the court in Marburg and treasurer of the Hessian fortress of Ziegenhain. His *Beschreybung* is rare, with no copies recorded in NUC, OCLC or RLIN. 34815

52. Brande, William Thomas (1788–1866).
A.L.s. to **William Henry** (1774–1836), dated from Arlington Street [London], October 8 [no year given, but ca. 1813]. 2pp. plus integral address leaf. 192 × 105 mm. Lightly creased, small hole where seal was broken (not affecting ms.), a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. Biographical notice of Brande tipped to first page. $250

Brande, a chemist and physician, succeeded **Humphry Davy** as professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution, and was for many years an associate of **Michael Faraday**, with whom he edited the Royal Institutions's *Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts.* He is best known for the investigations for which he was awarded the Copley medal in 1813, in which he showed that alcohol was present as such in fermented as well as distilled liquors, and determined the alcohol content in many wines. Brande refers to these investigations in the present letter, in which he

"take[s] the liberty of sending you the account of some experiments which I have lately made, to ascertain the quantity of alcohol in wines." DNB. DSB. 34889

53. Brewster, David (1781–1868).

A.L.s. to [John] Bostock (1773–1846), dated from Edinburgh, February 8, 1816. 1–1/2pp. plus integral address leaf. 252 × 200 mm. Creased where previously folded, light wear & soiling along creases, a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. $375

From the noted Scots optical physicist, performer of important researches on light polarization, inventor of the kaleidoscope and defender of Newton's emission theory of light, to John Bostock, physician, chemical researcher and author of *An Account of the History and Present State of Galvinism* [sic] (1818). Bostock contributed several articles on chemical and other scientific subjects to the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, edited by Brewster; the present letter deals with these contributions:

> . . . . I have sent in a mail parcel the separate copies of [Bostock's article on] Galvanism. Some time ago I sent one of them to Monsr. Biot [i.e., physicist Jean Baptiste Biot (1774–1862)] at Paris. He is very much pleased with it; but he thinks that the discoveries of Volta do not form a sufficiently prominent feature in the article.

Bostock wrote several other scientific works, including a classic account of hay fever (see G-M 2582). DSB. DNB. 34882

54. Brewster.

A.L.s. to William Scoresby Jr. (1789–1857), dated from Edinburgh, Sept. 18, 1820. 2–1/4 pp., with integral address leaf. 227 × 188 mm. Creased where previously folded, small tear where seal was broken (not affecting text), a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. $500

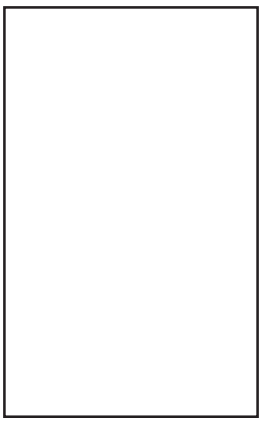
Excellent scientific letter to whaler and Arctic explorer William Scoresby, thanking him for the receipt of an eye from the Greenland shark, and referring to one of Scoresby's instruments for observing Arctic phenomena. Brewster devoted most of his career to researches in optics, an interest that extended to the physiology of vision; in the present letter he exhibits an intense interest in the anatomy of the shark's eye which Scoresby had sent him:

> I have examined the vermicular appendage with great care, and have got beautiful drawings of it made by Mr. Lizars, which, with your permission, I should publish either in the Edinb. Trans. or the next No. of our Journal. If you approve of this you could perhaps let me have a sight of the other eye which I would return with great care.

There follows a series of five detailed anatomical queries to Scoresby re the shark's eye, illustrated by Brewster's schematic drawing of it. Brewster then congratulates Scoresby for an improvement to one of his observation instruments, and recommends that he publish an account of the improvement in the *Phil. Trans.* He concludes by referring to an article on icebergs published in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science* by Scoresby's former ship's surgeon. At the time this letter was written, Scoresby had just completed a highly profitable whaling voyage on the *Baffin*, from which he returned "with the largest cargo that had ever been brought in from Greenland" (DNB); it was doubtless from this cargo that he supplied Brewster with the shark's eye. DNB. DSB. 34881

55. Brunner, Johann Conrad (1653–1727).

Experimenta nova circa pancreas. . . . 8vo. [16] 168 [8]pp. Engraved title and 4 plates (2 fold.). Amsterdam: Henr. Wetstenius, 1683. 157 × 96 mm. Panelled calf c. 1683, a little rubbed, rebacked. Minor browning, edge of one folding plate a little frayed, but very good. 18th cent. bookplate of John Hort of Dublin. $3000



First Edition. G-M 3927. Brunner performed pioneering experiments on the pancreas in dogs, extracting the pancreatic juices and extirpating portions of the organ in living animals. Although he denied the importance of the pancreas's role in digestion, he did record that some of his experimental animals experienced extreme thirst and polyuria after extirpation, thus coming close to discovering pancreatic diabetes. Krivatsy 1886. Norman 362. 34842

56. Budan de Boislaurent, Ferdinand F. D. (fl. 1800–1853).

Nouvelle méthode pour la résolution des équations numeriques d'un degré quelconque. . . . 4to. [8] 86 [2, incl. errata]pp. Paris: Courcier, 1807. 268 × 206 mm. Half morocco in period style. Some foxing & soiling, a few edges frayed, but very good. 19th cent. stamp of Stonyhurst College on half-title. $2750

First Edition. Announces Budan's independent discovery of what is now known as the rule of Budan and Fourier, which gives necessary conditions for a polynomial equation to have *n* real roots between two given real numbers. "The need for such a rule as his was suggested to Budan by Lagrange's *Traité de la résolution des équations numériques* (1767). . . . Budan's goal was to solve Lagrange's problem—between which real numbers do real roots lie?—purely by means of elementary arithmetic. Accordingly, the chief concern of Budan's *Nouvelle méthode* was to give the reader a mechanical process for calculating the coefficients of the transformed equation in $(x-p)$. He did not appeal to the theory of finite differences

or to the calculus for these coefficients, preferring to give them 'by means of simple additions and subtractions.' . . . Budan's rule remains the most convenient for computation" (DSB). 35483

57. Bunnell, Sterling (1882–1957).
Surgery of the hand. 8vo. xvii [1], 734pp. 597 illustrations (some in color). Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1944. Original cloth, a bit worn & shaken, in pictorial dust-jacket (a little soiled, torn & chipped). Very good copy. Medical bookplate. $375

Fourth impression of G-M 4404.02. Bunnell originated hand surgery as a specialty, applying principles of orthopedics, plastic surgery and neurosurgery to the upper extremity. Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, pp. 188–97. 35869

Early Scientific Notebooks of a Nobel Laureate

58. Calvin, Melvin (1911–1996[?]).
2 clothbound laboratory notebooks containing autograph notes, numeric data, diagrams, etc. relating to Calvin's early scientific work. Approx. 200pp. c. 1938. 241 × 188 mm. Light browning, but very good. With Calvin's initialled autograph note dated Jan. 14, 1972 on the inside front cover of one notebook: "This looks like one of my first notebooks in Berkeley—the dates are probably 1938. MC." Calvin also printed his name in ink on the covers of both volumes. $950

Calvin's early laboratory notebooks recording experiments performed shortly after he joined the faculty of the University of California, prior to the landmark investigations of the biochemical pathways of photosynthesis for which he received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1961. The laboratory records of experimental scientists are the most significant records of their actual scientific work. They very rarely appear on the market. In the back of one notebook we see diagrams of carbon molecules showing Calvin's early interest in the subject of his eventual important achievements. James, *Nobel Laureates in Chemistry*, pp. 422–27. 35332

59. Calvin.
Collection of ca. 135 letters to Calvin from former students, collaborators and associates, written to commemorate Calvin's 68th birthday and retirement from teaching. V.p., 1979. Various sizes, bound together in a single volume. Melvin Calvin's name stamped on upper cover. Fine. $850

An impressive and unique collection of letters to Nobel Laureate Melvin Calvin, written to commemorate his retirement from the University of California at Berkeley in April 1979. Calvin, who was awarded the Nobel chemistry prize in 1961 for his investigations of the biochemical pathways of photosynthesis, was a creative, gifted and inspiring teacher who won the affection of nearly all his students and associates, many of whom remained friends with him long after leaving his laboratory. The letters collected here, from correspondents all over the world, testify to Calvin's extraordinary and infectious intellectual energy, as well as to the great personal kindness that he showed to all his students. Among the many correspondents represented here are Andrew Benson and James A. Bassham, co-discoverers of the reductive photosynthetic carbon cycle (Calvin-Benson-Bassham cycle), the complex cycle of intermediary chemical reactions that make up the photosynthetic carbon pathway. Many of the letters have detailed scientific content and recount significant events in Calvin's and the correspondents' careers. James, *Nobel Laureates in Chemistry*, pp. 422–27. 35331

60. Campbell, Willis C. (1880–1941).
Operative orthopedics. 8vo. xix [1], 1154pp. 4 color plates, numerous text illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1939. 253 × 172 mm. Original cloth, a little shaken & worn. Very good copy. $950

First Edition. G-M 4403.2. The most influential American orthopedics textbook of the 20th century, which remains in print nearly 70 years after its publication. It contains the best exposition of Campbell's technique of arthroplasty, the purpose of which, he emphasized, was to restore function to damaged joints. Le Vay, *Hist. Orthopaedics*, pp. 426–27. 34986

"Camper's Chiasm"—An Unusual Hand-Colored Copy

61. Camper, Peter (1722–89).
1. Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum liber primus, continens brachii humani fabricam et morbos. [6], 22, [2]pp. 3 plates (2 finely hand-colored, 1 outline) engraved by Jacob van der Schley (1715–79) after Camper. Amsterdam: Schreuder & Mortier, 1760. **2.** Demonstrationum anatomico-pathologicarum liber secundus. Continens pelvis humanae fabricam et morbos. [4], 22, [2]pp. 5 plates (2 outline) engraved by Schley after Camper. *Ibid.*, 1762. Together in 1 vol., folio. 685 × 470 mm. Half antique calf, gilt. First few text leaves of 1. skillfully washed, repairs to margins of a few leaves, but fine copies. $7500

First Editions. This set is very unusual and distinctive on account of the two plates of the arm with fine contemporary hand-coloring. Camper's nearly life-size studies of the arm and pelvis

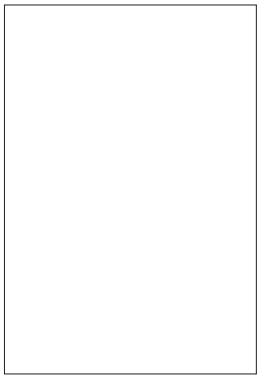
are his most important contributions to practical anatomy, being designed for the use of surgeons. 1. includes the description of Camper's chiasm, "that decussation of the superficialis tendon behind the profundus of the finger"(Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, p. 12; also pp. 13–14, reproducing title & plate).

Most of Camper's illustrated books were published after his death (e.g., his *Verhandeling over het naturlijk verschil der wezenstrekken in menschen*, 1791, the foundation of craniometry, cited in its German translation [1792] as G-M 158). His youthful training included both art and medicine, and he tried his hand at all forms of plastic and graphic arts, from marble sculpting to oil painting to drawing and engraving. In addition to professorships of anatomy and surgery, he taught art and artistic anatomy, and wrote on art theory, especially the aesthetics of the human form. He made many anatomical drawings, including contributions to William Smellie's *Sett of Anatomical Tables* (1754); his drawings are noted for their bold and graceful style. During his life, his most important published work with plates after his own drawings was the two-part *Demonstrationum* above. These were also the largest plates he ever designed for his books. Choulant / Frank, pp. 284–88. Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, pp. 340–42, illustrating a plate from the *Demonstrationum*, and stating that Camper's plates "are in the forefront of mid-eighteenth century anatomical illustration." DSB. See Benezit & *World Encyclopedia of Art* indexing to Camper. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 951. Cushing C–46. Blake 76. Wellcome II 293. Waller 1723, 2. only. 35936

See color frontispiece, fig. 1

62. Carbonelli, Giovanni (1859–1933).

Bibliographia medica typographica pedemontana saeculorum XV. et XVI. Large 4to. [8] 434 [2]pp. Folding plate, numerous text illustrations (some in red and black). Rome: Fieramosca Centenari, 1914 [–1919]. 352 × 250 mm. Original printed wrappers, worn & spotted, small split in front hinge. Internally very good. $750



First Edition of this handsomely printed and illustrated bibliography of 15th and 16th century Italian medical books. 33719

63. Carnap, Rudolf (1891–1970).

Die Antinomien und die Unvollständigkeit der Mathematik. Offprint from *Monatsheften f. Math. und Phys.* 41 (1934). 8vo. 262–284pp. 233 × 154 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly soiled. Very good copy, with *Carnap's signed presentation inscription* to the Philosophical Institute at the University of Vienna on the front wrapper. Printed presentation slip laid in. $1250

First Separate Edition. Carnap was a founder of logical positivism, and made important contributions to logic, semantics and the philosophy of science. His 1934 paper on the antinomies and the incompleteness of mathematics was reviewed in 1935 by Gödel, who stated that "[Carnap] derives the consequences that result from the construction of formally undecidable propositions for the problem of antinomies of the second kind. . . . The logical flaw in these antinomies lies not in the self-referential character of certain notions and propositions occurring in them . . . but rather in the use of the notion 'true.' . . . A second part of the work deals with the paradox of countable models of set theory and makes the usual resolution of this apparent paradox more precise" (Gödel, *Collected Works* I, p. 389; see also p. 412). *Columbia Encyclopedia*. 35787

64. Carrel, Alexis (1873–1944) & Lindbergh, Charles A. (1902–74).

The culture of organs. 8vo. xix, [3], 221, [1]pp. Illustrations. New York: Paul Hoeber, 1938. 235 × 157 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn. Very good. $450

First Edition. See G-M 858.1. Describes the experimental program for the cultivation of whole organs devised by Carrel and the celebrated aviator. Lindbergh developed a perfusion pump that maintained a sterile, pulsating circulation of fluid through excised organs; this enabled Carrel to keep organs such as the thyroid and kidney alive and functioning. Lindbergh's pump was the forerunner of apparatus now in use in heart surgery, etc. Carrel was awarded the 1912 Nobel Prize for his work on preserving tissues. 35985

65. Chagall, Marc (1887–1985).

The lithographs of . . . . Introduction by Marc Chagall, notes and catalogue by Fernand Mourlot. 6 vols., 4to. Profusely illustrated with both color and black & white plates. Monte Carlo & New York: André Sauret; George Braziller, 1960–86. 320 × 245 mm. Original cloth, pictorial dust-jackets after Chagall. Fine set. $5000

First Edition of this splendid catalogue raisonée of Chagall's lithographic work, prepared under the direction of Julien Cain, who also supplied a historical introduction. 34431

66. Chang, Min Chueh (1908-).

Fertilizing capacity of spermatozoa deposited into the fallopian tubes. In: *Nature* 168 (1951), pp. 697–98. Whole number, 8vo. cclxiv-cclxx, [667]–708, cclxxi-cclxxviii pp. Text illustrations. [London: Macmillan, 1951]. 252 × 179 mm. Original printed wrappers,

small stain on upper portion of front wrapper, library stamp. Very good. $375

First Edition. G-M 532.2. Chang was the first to note that maturation of the sperm in the mammalian female tract is a necessary step in fertilization. This process was named "capacitation" by C. R. Austin, who discovered it independently the same year. O'Dowd & Philipp, *Hist. Ob. & Gyn.*, p. 364. 36122

67. Chang, Min Chueh (1908-).

Fertilization of rabbit ova *in vitro*. In: *Nature* 184, supplement no. 7 (1959), pp. 466–67. Whole number, 8vo. viii, 439–482, ix-xii pp. Text illustrations. [London: Macmillan, 1959]. 267 × 192 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine. $375

First Edition. G-M 532.3: "The birth of normal rabbits from *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer was the first proof that births resulting from this procedure are normal." 36120

Rare Version with Hand-Colored Plates

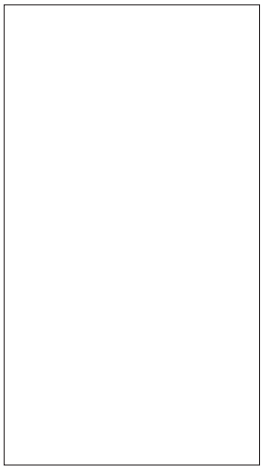
68. Cloquet, Jules (1790–1883).

Manuel d'anatomie descriptive du corps humain, représentée en planches lithographiées. 4to. 2 text vols. plus 2 vols. atlas. 567 [1]; 536pp. (text); atlas contains 2 text leaves and 340 *hand-colored* anatomical plates lithographed by Feillet, Langlumé, Frey, etc. Paris: Bechet jeune, 1825–36. 262 × 206 mm. Quarter sheep c. 1836, gilt spines rebacked, a little rubbed. Text vols. somewhat browned and foxed, atlas slightly browned with occasional scattered foxing, but a very good copy with the hand-coloring fresh and bright. $7500

First Quarto Edition of the *Anatomie de l'homme* (1821–31; see G-M 409), the first anatomical atlas illustrated by lithography. The first edition, a five-volume folio atlas with 300 lithographs, was produced in collaboration with Lasteyrie, the pioneer of French lithography; it was probably the most elaborate of the lithographic incunabula to issue from Lasteyrie's press. However, Cloquet realized as early as 1825 that the size and expense of his folio atlas limited its practical use, and at the request of his colleagues and students he decided to produce a smaller-format version of his work, with plates and descriptions bound separately for easier reference. The artist Feillet, who had worked on the folio version, prepared many of the lithographs for the quarto. Corrections were made to the original images, and new plates were added to represent the anatomy of the tissues, microscopic anatomy and the mechanics of muscle and bone; thus this quarto version of Cloquet's work is more accurate and complete than the folio version. This copy is especially desirable for having the plates hand-colored, a rare variation noted in only two of the library catalogues we routinely consult (the only copy with colored plates listed in OCLC is the Wellcome Library copy). Hahn & Dumaitre, pp. 330, 334. Weber, *Hist. Lithography*, pp. 51ff. Blocker (UTMB) p. 81 (col. plates). Wellcome II, p. 360 (col. plates). Cushing C–269. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1471 (incomplete). 36243

69. Condillac, Étienne Bonnot (1714–80).

Traité des sensations, à Madame la Comtesse de Vassé. 2 vols., 12mo. [2] vi, 345 [1]; [4], 335 [1]pp. London & Paris: de Bure, 1754. 162 × 99 mm. Mottled calf c. 1754, gilt spines, worn at corners & extremities. Occasional foxmarks, early pencil annotations in some margins and on blank endleaves, otherwise fine. $2000



First Edition. Condillac's philosophy of sensationalism—that all knowledge is based on the senses—refuted Berkeley's idealism and anticipated the positivism of Comte. In the *Traité des sensations*, his most comprehensive work, Condillac demonstrated his doctrine of sensationalism by imagining a humanoid statue, "organized internally like us, and animated with an intellect devoid of ideas of any sort," whose marble exterior prevented the use of any of its senses. By unlocking the statue's senses one by one, Condillac showed how its mind would be generated by the constant addition of more and more sense-experience. He devised a highly original theory of language as the analyst of experience, which "united philosophical empiricism with the account of behavior (later called utilitarian) that explained it by the preference for pleasure over pain" (DSB). 34838

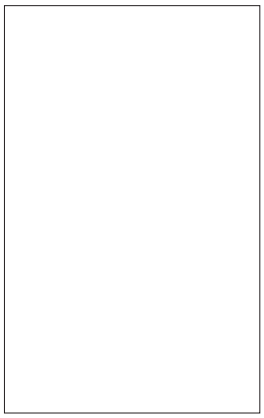
70. [Conolly, John (1794–1866)].

The evidence taken on the inquiry into the management of the Fishponds private lunatic asylum. 8vo. [2] × [4], 739 [1], xxx pp. 3 plates, consisting of facsimiles of leaves from the Fishponds' medical records. Bristol: Joseph Leech, 1848. 213 × 140 mm. Original printed boards, cloth backstrip, slightly worn. Occasional foxing, but very good. $950

First Edition. An inquiry into the alleged mistreatment of patients at the Fishponds Asylum, a private mental hospital in Hanwell headed by Dr. Joseph C. Bompas. One of the witnesses for the inquiry was John Conolly, superintendent of the Hanwell Asylum, whose adoption and enthusiastic support of Gardiner Hill's non-restraint system at Hanwell revolutionized the treatment of the insane in Britain. Conolly's testimony occupies pp. 606–47 in the present work; much of it is devoted to his opinion on the need for restraint in certain specific cases. DNB. 21987

Rare Danish Dentistry Treatise

71. Conradi, Johann Gottfried (1702–76).
Kurze Abhandlung von den Krankheiten der Zähne, und deren Kur. . . . 8vo. [22] 90pp. Copenhagen: L. H. Lillie, [1755]. 171 × 108 mm. Sheep c. 1755, small crack in spine binding but sound. Browned, but very good. Early ownership signatures on front endpapers. $3750

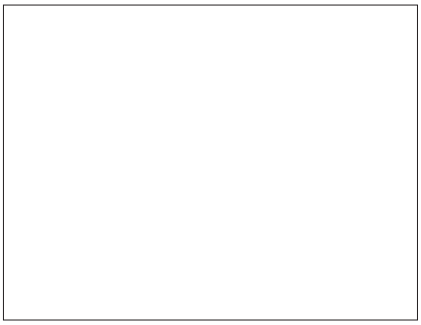


First Edition, and *rare*, with only the NLM copy cited in OCLC and RLIN; not in NUC. A treatise on the teeth and their diseases by the dentist to Frederick V, King of Denmark and Norway. The first chapter of Conradi's work briefly describes the structure, development and function of the teeth; this is followed by a long section on diseases of the teeth, containing directions for preparing numerous remedies against toothache, caries, gum disease, etc. The third and final chapter deals with substances harmful to the teeth and with means of protecting against them. Dentistry books printed in Scandinavia are *rare*. Not in Hoffmann-Axthelm or in any of our dental bibliographies. Blake, p. 97. Not in Waller. 35546

72. [Cooke, John (1738–1823) & Maule, John]
An historical account of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. 4to. viii, 142pp. Large folding engraved frontispiece and 3 plates by James Newton. London: sold for the authors by G. Nicol [etc.], 1789. 258 × 210 mm. Tree calf c. 1789, rubbed, front cover slightly warped. Light browning, title and frontispiece a bit soiled, frontispiece caption touched by the binder's knife, but on the whole very good. 19th cent. bookplate of J. Watts de Peyster. $750

First Edition. The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich was established in 1695 by the British monarchs William and Mary, who decreed that Charles II's unfinished palace in East Greenwich, on the banks of the Thames, was to be converted into "an Hospital, for the Relief of Seamen, their Widows and Children." Cooke and Maule's history of the hospital includes copies of the original grant and commission, an account of the hospital's construction, lists of staff and directors, hospital revenues, etc. The large folding frontispiece illustrates the hospital's handsome waterfront buildings, designed in part by the celebrated British architect Inigo Jones. DNB. Blake, p. 98. 33651

73. Cooper, Astley (1768–1841).
A treatise on dislocations, and on fractures of the joints. 4to. [2] viii [2], 592pp. 30 engraved plates by J. C. Canton, each with explanation leaf. London: for the author by Longman [etc.], 1823. 294 × 240 mm. Modern buckram. Light browning & foxing, but very good. 19th century ownership signature dated 1865 on flyleaf. $2000



Second edition, enlarged, of G-M 4412.1, the most famous work on fractures and dislocations ever published. Cooper's work, first published in 1822, became the standard work in its era for British, American and even Continental surgeons. "Many later clinical modifications were developed from Cooper's original methods" (Bick, *Classics of Orthopedics*, p. 102). In the spirit of his teacher John Hunter, Cooper discussed not only anatomical and clinical problems with fractures, but also the results of some animal experiments on fracture healing. The second edition includes an appendix containing several additional case histories. Peltier, *Fractures*, pp. 42–43. 35871

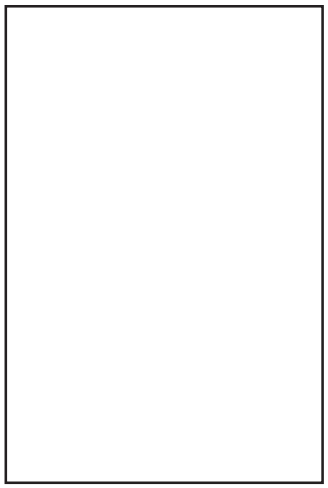
74. Cooper.
A.L.s. to the Revd. W. C. Neligan, dated from Conduit Street, March 9, 1837. 4to. One sheet, 227 × 187 mm., plus integral address leaf. Creased where folded, some soiling, small tears where wax seal (present) was broken. Very good. $650

Medical advice to an Irish clergyman from the eminent British surgeon: "I should advice[!] you to give up your Pills for a fortnight and then take them again regularly. As to the matrimonial state you may suit your own convenience." For Cooper's many contributions to surgery see G-M. 26685

Baroque Anatomy

75. Cowper, William (1666–1709).
The anatomy of humane bodies. . . . Folio. [72]ff. including mezzotint portrait by Smith after Closterman, allegorical engraved title attributed to Abraham Bloteling (1640–90) with pasted-on

English title in cartouche as usual, second engraved title with vignette by Sturt. 114 plates (1 folding), 105 designed by Gérard de Lairesse (1640–1711) & probably engraved by Bloteling, 9 mostly drawn & engraved by M. van der Gucht. London: Sam. Smith & Benj. Walford, 1698 [printed at the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford]. 595 × 350 mm. Panelled calf c. 1698, rebacked, a little rubbed, endpapers renewed. Portrait, which is often missing, silked and trimmed & mounted as always, small repair in last leaf, light foxing & spotting as in virtually all copies due to mineral deposits in the paper. Very good copy.



$17,500

First Edition in English of the original plates designed for Govard Bidloo by Gérard de Lairesse, a painter who rivaled Rembrandt in popularity in his time. G-M 385 cites the original issue of the plates with Latin text by Bidloo in 1685. Bidloo's text, however, was widely criticized, and because of this Cowper arranged to supply an entirely new text in English to accompany a reissue of the original engravings. This reissue was *limited to 300 copies*. The new English text was clearly superior, and the basis for later Latin editions. Cowper, however, did not acknowledge Bidloo, even going so far as to paste over Bidloo's name with his own in the cartouche on the engraved allegorical title. This action resulted in a bitter plagiarism dispute between the two, one of the most famous in medical history. In 1700 Bidloo went so far as to publish his *Gulielmus Cowper, criminalis literari citatus, coram tribunali* attacking Cowper in considerable detail.

"Elegantly done and artistically perfect" (Choulant / Frank 250), the atlas is considered the finest of the Baroque period, and one of the greatest artistic anatomies of all time. 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. Russell 211. 35779

76. Craanen, Theodorus (1620–90).
Tractatus physico-medicus de homine. . . . 4to. [16], 765, [51]pp. Fine large folding portrait engraved by A[braham] Blooteling (1640–90) after I[Jacob, often called Jason] Toornvliet (c. 1635 or 1641–1719), 37 of 38 plates (pl. 35 is lacking). Leiden: vander Aa, 1689. 197 × 156 mm. Vellum c. 1689, spine a little rubbed. A little light foxing & browning, but overall fine condition. Contemporary signature on title. $1000

First Edition. Craanen applied Cartesian principles to pathology and therapy. His illustrations are sometimes ingenious and dramatic. There are a number of plates of the heart, and of the brain and nerves, including what must be an early microscopic depiction of nerve fibers. Although this copy lacks one plate (female organs of generation), it does have the quite fine portrait, which is often lacking. Lindeboom, *Dutch Medical Biography*. Benezit re the artists, both of whom were highly accomplished in their respective fields of painting and engraving. Wellcome II 403, not indicating presence of portrait. 35318

77. Crookes, William (1832–1919).
On the repulsion resulting from radiation. Parts III-IV. Offprint from *Phil.Trans.* 166 (1876). [325]–376pp. 2 plates, text illustrations. With: The Bakerian lecture. On the illumination of lines of molecular pressure and the trajectory of molecules. Offprint from *Phil.Trans.* 170 (1879). [2] 135–64pp. Chromolithographed plate, text diagrams. With: Contributions to molecular physics in high vacua. Offprint from *Phil.Trans.* 170 (1879). [2] 641–62pp. Text diagrams. *Crookes' presentation inscription to John Fletcher Moulton* on fragment of front wrapper. With: On the viscosity of gases and high exhaustions. With a note on the reduction of Mr. Crookes's experiments . . . by Professor G[eorge] G[abriel] Stokes. Offprint from *Phil.Trans.* (1881). [2] 387–446pp. 4 plates (3 fold.), text diagrams. *Crookes' presentation inscription to Moulton* on fragment of front wrapper. Together 4 offprints, 4to, bound in a single volume with two other works (see below). 296 × 225 mm. Half morocco c. 1883, rubbed, corners & extremities worn. Slight marginal browning, but fine. From the library of John Fletcher Moulton (1844–1921), with his bookplate. $3750

First Editions. The first of the offprints listed above deals with Crookes' earlier discovery of what he originally believed to be "light pressure" within a vacuum balance, as predicted by the corpuscular theory of light and Maxwell's electromagnetic theory. This phenomenon led him to invent the familiar four-vaned "light-mill" or radiometer; however, it was later found (by Johnstone Stoney) that the action of the radiometer was caused not by light pressure but by the internal movements of the molecules in the residual gas. Crookes had apparently not yet accepted Stoney's explanation when he wrote "On the repulsion resulting from radiation," since in paragraph 195 he speculates that the action of the radiometer is due to the absorption and radiation of heat.

The remaining three offprints are from the series of research papers that Crookes began in 1878, investigating the possibility that the dark space coating the cathode in low-pressure electrical discharges (later named "Crookes' dark space") was somehow related to the layer of molecular pressure causing movement in the radiometer. "By attempting to determine the actual paths of 'lines of molecular pressure' on the analogy of Faraday's lines of magnetic force, Crookes came to work on the cathode rays, which until then had been the exclusive province of German experimentalists. An electric radiometer whose vanes acted as a cathode showed that the dark space separating the cathode from the cathode glow extended farther from the blackened side of the vane, and that only when the pressure was reduced to a point at which the dark space touched the sides of the radiometer tube did rotation occur. . . . With his thorough grounding in the experimentally difficult art of vacuum physics, Crookes laid the foundation for the fuller investigation by J. J. Thomson of the behavior of radiant matter in the discharge tube, showing, for example, that it induced phosphorescence in minerals like the diamond; that it caused the glass of the discharge tube to phosphoresce; that its stream could be deflected by a magnet; and, most important of all, that since it cast a shadow of an opaque object . . . it traveled in straight lines and was corpuscular in nature" (DSB). Twenty years later Thomson demonstrated that this radiant matter consisted of electrons.

These four offprints by Crookes are from the library of John Fletcher Moulton, an eminent barrister, judge and amateur scientist whose electrical researches had won him a fellowship in the Royal Society. Moulton bound the offprints, two of which bear Crookes' presentation inscriptions to him, together with two other scientific works, one of which he co-authored. DSB. DNB for Moulton. 34833

Celebrated Rarity of Modern Physics—Inscribed to Her Husband's First Tutor

78. Curie, Marie Sklodowska (1867–1934). Recherches sur les substances radioactives. 8vo. [2], 142, [2]pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1903. 242 × 157 mm. Quarter sheep, limp marbled boards c. 1903, a little worn. Lightly browned, occasional foxing. *With Marie Curie's autograph presentation inscription to M. and Mme. [Albert] Bazille* on front flyleaf, reading "A Mr. et Mme. Bazille / Avec mes meilleurs amitiés / M. Curie." Very good copy. Boxed. $17,500

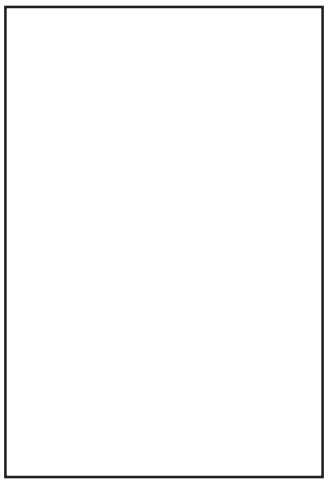
First Edition. PMM 394. Horblit 19. Dibner 164. Published in a very small edition for private distribution (Klickstein, in his bio-bibliographical study, suggests that only about *100 copies* of the work were printed), Mme. Curie's dissertation is one of the most celebrated scientific rarities of the 20th century. Her thesis offers a detailed critical presentation of her researches during her most creative period, 1897–1903, in which she discovered and developed the chemical aspects of radioactivity. During this period she made the first measurement of radioactive radiation, demonstrated the radioactive properties of thorium, discovered polonium and radium, enunciated the atomic nature of radioactivity, prepared pure radium chloride and accurately determined the atomic weight of radium, observed "induced radioactivity," characterized alpha-rays, demonstrated the negative charge of beta rays, and developed the chemical aspects of radioactivity. Although Mme. Curie had published papers on various aspects of her research during this fruitful time, her thesis represents *the first integrated and correlated discussion of all her investigations on radioactivity to 1903*, and marks the summit of her creative activity. The thesis includes a considerable amount of original material published for the first time, along with her evaluation of pertinent writings by other researchers, much of which stemmed from her own discoveries. It is a personal document, written in the first person, and unparalleled in the history of science.

The first edition of Mme. Curie's thesis was published in either late May or early June 1903. The thesis was seen and approved for printing on May 11 (as stated on the last printed page), and was printed before June 12, the date that Mme. Curie presented her thesis before the Faculté des Sciences de Paris—the space for the date was left blank on the title-page, and has been filled in by hand in a number of copies. The first edition was given the designation "Serie A, No. 445, No. d'ordre 1127" (upper left corner of title), and numbered with the publisher's printing number of 33566 at the foot of the last page. The second edition of Curie's thesis appeared in three installments in the *Annales de chimie et de physique*, 7th series, Vol. 30 (1903). A second issue of the second edition was made as a combined offprint following the completion of the printing of the installments in the *Annales*; it can be easily distinguished from the first edition by the different publisher's number (33957) at the foot of the last page. The officially designated "second edition" was issued by the publisher in 1904.

This copy of Mme. Curie's *Recherches* was presented to Pierre Curie's first tutor, Albert Bazille, who played a crucial role in Pierre's education and growth as a scientist. Pierre Curie had been taught at home by his parents and older brother, Jacques, until he reached the age of 14, at which time Bazille, a professor of

mathematics, was engaged. According to Jacques Curie, Bazille "understood and appreciated [Pierre] as he deserved to be, became strongly attached to him and pushed him to develop himself. It seems certain that it was through these lessons that the mind of Pierre Curie was opened up and developed and it is due to the remarkable teaching of M. Bazille that he owes his intellectual transformation, the deepening of his faculties and the birth of his scientific abilities" (quoted in Quinn, *Marie Curie*, p. 110). Pierre's fondness for Bazille was obviously shared by Marie, who presented this copy of her thesis to Bazille and his wife "with my best regards." Klickstein, *Curie*, 1. Norman / Grolier Medical Hundred, 84b. 35687

79. Cushing, Harvey (1879–1939).
Photograph of Cushing, William S. Halsted (1852–1922), Joseph C. Bloodgood (1867–1935), John M.T. Finney (1863–1942) and Hugh Hampton Young (1870–1945) performing an operation at Johns Hopkins. N.p., n.d. (ca. 1912). 232 × 160 mm., on mount measuring 354 × 280 mm. Mount a little chipped & worn, 1 or 2 almost invisible flaws in photograph, but very good. From the collection of Herbert M. Evans (1882–1971), who numbered the participants in pencil in the photograph and inscribed their names in the upper left corner. $1250



An excellent photographic record of five Johns Hopkins "greats" in action: William S. Halsted, the university's first professor of surgery, whose methods, emphasizing pathology and physiology, set the tone for the development of scientific surgery in 20th century America; Harvey Cushing, who established neurosurgery as a separate discipline; Joseph C. Bloodgood, director of the surgical pathology laboratory at Johns Hopkins and one of the first to stress the importance of early detection and treatment of cancer; John M.T. Finney, best known for his contributions to gastric surgery; and Hugh Hampton Young, the founder of modern urological surgery in the United States. All the medical personnel in the photograph are wearing rubber gloves, the use of which in surgery Halsted was responsible for establishing. Cushing, Bloodgood, Finney and Young had all studied under Halsted and served as his surgical assistants; see Rutkow, *American Surgery: An Illustrated History*, pp. 216–17, showing a series of photographs taken in 1904 of a surgical operation at Johns Hopkins in which all five men were members of the operating team. Our photograph once belonged to the noted scientific bibliophile Herbert M. Evans, the discoverer of Vitamin E (see G-M 1055), who had studied under Cushing. 36106

80. Dalton, John (1766–1844).
A.N. with portion of cover addressed to Mr. John Grey. Undated ("Tuesday Evening"). 82 × 104 mm. Lightly creased & browned, biographical notice of Dalton tipped to front margin, but very good. $750

"Mr. Dalton's respects to Mr. J. Grey, & may inform him he shall be from home about 2 weeks untill the middle of July." Dalton discovered the law of gaseous partial pressures, and devised the first workable atomic theory of the elements, published in his *New System of Chemical Philosophy* (1808–27). Autographs of Dalton are scarce. 34892

Dalton's Law

81. Dalton.
(1) Experimental essays on the constitution of mixed gases. . . . Extract from *Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc. Manchester* 5 (1802), pp. 535–602. Fold. plate. **(2)** Experiments and observations to determine whether the quantity of rain and dew is equal to the quantity of water carried off by the rivers. . . . Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 346–72. Hand-colored map. **(3)** Experiments and observations on the power of fluids to conduct heat. . . . Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 373–97. **(4)** Experiments and observations on the heat and cold produced by the mechanical condensation and rarefaction of air. Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 515–26. **(5)** Meteorological observations. Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 666–74. **(6) Henry, William** (1774–1836). A review of some experiments, which have been supposed to disprove the materiality of heat. Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 603–21. Together 6 extracts, 8vo. London: Cadell & Davies, 1802. 222 × 140 mm. (uncut). Later quarter calf, marbled boards, a little rubbed. Minor foxing & browning, but very good. $1500

First Editions. Dalton's four-part *Experimental Essays* contains the first formal statement of Dalton's Law; i.e., that in a mixture of gases every gas acts as an independent entity. Dalton had first stated this idea in his *Meteorological Observations* (1793), but in a tentative and undeveloped fashion which elicited no immediate reaction, despite the fact that it contradicted the then-established concept of vaporization as a chemical process whereby gases were "dissolved" in air. By 1801, Dalton had gained such confidence in his theory that he decided to publish it, first in a rough sketch submitted to Nicholson's *Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts*, and then in more formal and definitive fashion in the *Experimental Essays*, read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in October 1801. The *Essays* "included the first clear statement that 'When two elastic fluids, denoted by A and B, are mixed together, there is no mutual repulsion amongst their particles; that is, the particles of A do not repel

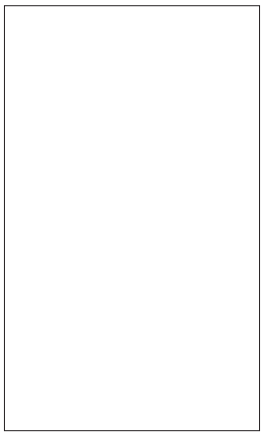
those of B, as they do one another. Consequently, the pressure or whole weight upon any one particle arises solely from those of its own kind.' . . . Besides this first formal enunciation of the law of gaseous partial pressures, the [*Essays*] also contained important information on evaporation and steam pressure, as well as Dalton's independent statement of Charles's law that 'all elastic fluids expand the same quantity by heat'" (DSB). Dalton illustrated his theory of mixed gases in a plate which was dismissed by Berthollet as "un tableau d'imagination"; such criticisms galvanized Dalton into obtaining convincing experimental proof of his beliefs—"the efficient cause of the chemical atomic theory" (DSB).

Also included in this volume of extracts are four other papers by Dalton, read before the Manchester society in 1799, 1800 and 1802. The first (no. **[2]** above) on the balance between rain, dew, water run-off and evaporation, contains the earliest definition of the dew point; the next two (nos. **[3]** and **[4]**) deal with the caloric theory of heat; and the final extract (no. **[5]**) is devoted to meteorological observations. Also in the volume is the first paper read before the Manchester society by Dalton's friend **William Henry** (no. **[6]**); it rebuts Davy's arguments against the materiality of heat. Smyth 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. 34835

First Table of Atomic Weights

82. Dalton.

(1) On the absorption of gases by water and other liquids. Extract from *Mem. Lit. Phil. Soc. Manchester* 1 (2nd series), pp. 271–87. 3 eng. plates. **(2)** Experimental inquiry into the proportion of the several gases or elastic fluids, constituting the atmosphere. Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 244–58. **(3)** On the tendency of elastic fluids to diffusion through each other. Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 259–70. **(4)** Remarks on Mr. Gough's two essays on the doctrine of mixed gases. . . . Extract from *ibid.*, pp. 425–36. Together 4 extracts, 8vo. London: R. Bickerstaff, 1805. Later quarter calf, marbled boards, a little rubbed. Title-leaf a little stained and with small marginal chip, some offsetting from plates, light browning, but very good. $1500



First Editions. In order to obtain convincing proof of his heavily criticized theory of mixed gases, Dalton began an experimental inquiry into the proportions of the various gases in the atmosphere. This led him to look into the question of the solubility of gases in water, an investigation that produced two papers: "Experimental inquiry into the proportion of the several gases or elastic fluids constituting the atmosphere" (no. **[2]**) read on November 12, 1802; and "The absorption of gases by water and other liquids" (no. **[1]**) read in October 1803. In the latter paper Dalton addressed the problem of why different gases were absorbed by water in different proportions, proposing that

> [this] depends upon the weight and number of the ultimate particles of the several gases; those whose particles are lightest and single being least absorbable and the others more according as they increase in weight and complexity. . . . An enquiry into the relative weights of the ultimate particles is a subject, as far as I know, entirely new; I have lately been prosecuting this enquiry with remarkable success. The principle cannot be entered upon in this paper, but I shall just subjoin the results, as far as they appear to be ascertained by my experiments (p. 286).

On the following page Dalton provided a "Table of the Relative Weights of the Ultimate Particles of Gaseous and Other Bodies"—the first printed list of what we now call atomic weights. DSB. PMM 261 (note). Smyth 36, 37, 38, 39. 34836

83. Doolittle, Thomas (1632–1707).

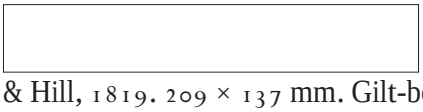
A serious enquiry for a suitable return, for continued life, in and after a time of great mortality, by a wasting plague. . . . 8vo. [16] 291 [1]pp. London: R. I. for J. Johnson . . . , 1666. 171 × 107 mm. Panelled calf c. 1666, rubbed, rebacked & corners repaired. Light browning, 1 or 2 small tears affecting headlines, but very good. $1000

First Edition. Doolittle, a nonconformist minister, was so eager to preach after the devastation of London by the great plague and fire of 1665–66 that he set up his church, against the law, over the ruins of churches destroyed in the conflagration. His exhortations on the moral and theological lessons to be learned from these disastrous events were published in the present work. DNB. Wellcome II, p. 480. Wing D–1895. 5315

First Medical Work on Ontario Province—Dedication Copy

84. Douglas, John (1788–1861).

Medical topography of upper Canada. 8vo. [4], 126 [2, adverts.]pp. London: Burgess & Hill, 1819. 209 × 137 mm. Gilt-bordered calf c. 1819, rebacked, light wear to corners. Endpapers and title lightly foxed, but fine otherwise. *The dedication copy,* with "From the Author" inscribed on the front endpaper and the signature of dedicatee Sir James McGrigor (1771–1858) on the front



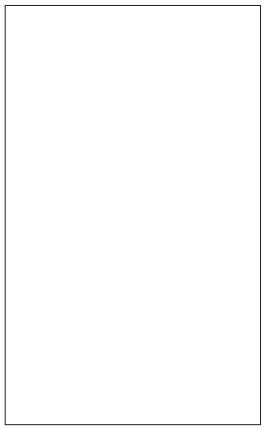
pastedown. Stamps and withdrawal stamps of the Royal Army Medical College Library. $4500

First Edition. G-M 2162.1. The first medical book on the province of Ontario, Canada, the only book on the War of 1812 by a British or Canadian surgeon, and, together with the American Mann's *Medical Sketches* (1816), one of only two books on medicine in the War of 1812. *Rare on the market*—this is only the second copy we have handled in nearly three decades of bookselling. It is a particularly desirable one, presented by the author to the dedicatee Sir James McGrigor, the noted military surgeon who served as Wellington's chief of medical staff during the Peninsular Wars, and headed the British Army Medical Department from 1815 to 1850.

Douglas was assistant surgeon to a foot regiment that saw action in some of the most critical battles of the war, and he appears to have been fully involved himself in several of them. He was usually in favor of immediate rather than delayed amputation on the field, and described intemperance and pneumonia as prevalent. For the latter he used warm baths, antimonials, blisters, purgatives and digitalis. Roland, "Introduction," in Douglas, John, *Medical Topography of Upper Canada* (1985 reprint ed.). DNB (McGrigor). Not in Wellcome. 35301

85. Drapeau, Stanislas (1821–93).

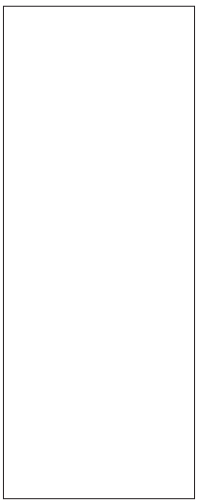
Histoire des institutions de charité de bienfaisance et d'education de Canada . . . Ier volume.—hopitaux [all published]. 8vo. lx, 88pp. 3 wood-engraved plates printed in 2 colors. Ottawa: Imprimerie du *Foyer Domestique*, 1877. 241 × 163 mm. Quarter calf c. 1877, worn, spine rubbed and chipped. Internally fine. Library stamp on title. $750



First Edition. *Scarce*, with only five copies (U. Minn. [2], N.Y.P.L., Harvard & Canadian Centre for Architecture) cited in NUC & RLIN; microfiche copy only cited in OCLC. Drapeau, a prominent French Canadian newspaperman and civil servant, conceived the ambitious plan of publishing a five-volume history of Canada's charitable institutions, offered in a limited edition of 2000 copies to subscribers only. The first and only published volume of the *Histoire*, on hospitals and lazarettos, focuses primarily on the Hôtel-Dieu de Quebec and the Hôtel-Dieu de Montreal; included are numerous statistical tables documenting rates of admission, numbers of male and female patients, etc. Drapeau designed the *Histoire* as an art book, printing it in several colors; "it was an inspired display of graphic, typographic and chromolithographic ingenuity, with a baroque and romantic exuberance of style reminiscent of Gustave Doré's work" (*Dict. Can. Biog.*). Sales of the first volume were disappointing, however, and Drapeau was forced to abandon the project. 16928

86. Duchenne de Boulogne, Guillaume B. (1806–75).

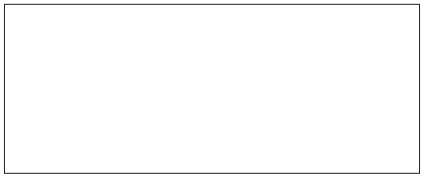
De l'électrisation localisée. . . . 8vo. xii, 926pp. 108 text wood-engravings. Paris: Baillière, 1855. 224 × 140 mm. Cloth c. 1855, rebacked in morocco. Occasional foxing, small dampstain in lower corner of last few leaves. Very good copy. $1250



First Edition. G-M 614 & 1995. Classification of the electrophysiology of the entire muscular system, and foundation for electrotherapy. (Duchenne applied faradic current as early as 1830 to treat patients). The original edition was published as text only and is complete in itself (the famous excessively rare atlas of photographs was published after the second edition of the text which appeared in 1861). 36065

87. Duchenne de Boulogne.

(1). 2 A.Ls.s. on his embossed stationery to the publisher Baillière, dated 22 and 29 August 1872. 2pp. plus integral blank (22 August) & 2–1/2pp. (29 August). Together 4–1/2pp. 216 × 135 mm. & 210 × 135 mm. Creased where previously folded, edges of first letter chipped, light dust-soiling to second letter, but very good. Both letters docketed and annotated by recipient. With: **(2). Motet, A[uguste]** (1832-). Duchenne (de Boulogne) et son oeuvre. Éloge. . . . Offprint from *Ann. méd.-psych.*, 8th series, 3 (1896). 8vo. 31 [1]pp. Paris: Masson et Cie., 1896. 244 × 158 mm. Original wrappers, tear in front wrapper. With: **(3). Brissaud [Edouard]** (1852–1909). L'oeuvre scientifique de Duchenne de Boulogne. Extract from *Arch. d'électricité médicale exp. et clin.* 7 (1899). 8vo. [448]–468pp. 242 × 162 mm. Disbound, several leaves loose, light foxing.



$1500

Two letters from the founder of modern neurology in France, best known for his electrophysiological studies of the nerves and muscles; see G-M 614, 624, 4732, 4736, etc. In his first letter, Duchenne notifies his publisher that he will be returning several books lent to him by the Baillières for the purpose of compiling an unnamed work—possibly the collection of articles published in the early 1870s under the title *Contributions à l'étude du système nerveux et du système musculaire*. Among the books Duchenne bor-

rowed were a 2-volume work by Jaccoud (possibly his *Traité de pathologie interne*, 1870–71); a work by Holmes on the diseases of children (possibly Timothy Holmes' *Surgical Treatment of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, 1868); Vol. III of François Longet's *Traité de physiologie* (3rd ed., 1868–69); and Leuret and Gratiolet's *Anatomie comparée du systeme nerveux* (1839–57). In the second letter Duchenne reminds the Baillières that the Jaccoud work mentioned in his previous letter had been sent to him in error, and that the Baillières had billed him twice for the Leuret-Gratiolet set. Accompanying these letters are two articles on Duchenne's life and scientific work. 36266

88. Dugès, Antoine (1798–1835).
Recherches sur les maladies les plus importantes et les moins connues des enfans nouveau-nés. . . . 4to. 92pp. Folding lithographed plate by Du Tertre. Paris: Baillière, 1821. 266 × 212 mm. Modern wrappers, uncut. Foxing but very good. $500

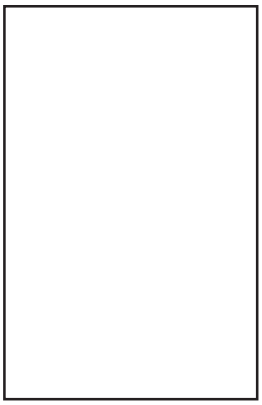
First Edition, commercial issue, of the M.D. thesis on diseases of newborns, by Dugès, the nephew and editor of the celebrated midwife, Marie Louise Lachapelle (G-M 6170, *Pratique des accouchemens*, 3 vols., Paris, 1821–25). This is one of the earliest scientific monographs on its subject. Dugès is also known for having performed (with Boivin) the first amputation of the cervix, and for having been the first to record a case of cancer of the female urethra; see G-M 6028. 12802

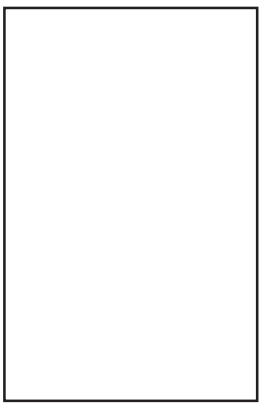
89. Dupau, Jean Amédée (b. 1797).
Lettres physiologiques et morales sur le magnétisme animal. . . . 8vo. xii [2], 248pp. Paris: Gabon [etc.], 1826. 190 × 124 mm. 19th cent. quarter sheep, marbled boards, a little rubbed. Some foxing throughout, occasional pencil notes in margin, but very good. Former owner's name in pencil on half-title. $275

First Edition. An attack on animal magnetism by the physician J. A. Dupau, written in response to recently published works by Georget and Rostan defending the theories of Mesmer and Puységur. Dupau denied the existence of a physical magnetic fluid, stating that the effects of animal magnetism and magnetic somnambulism were caused by the imagination and the power of suggestion. He admitted that magnetic cures did take place, but only in cases where the disease was caused by the imagination. Crabtree 328. Gauld, pp. 131–32. 35322

First Illustrated Treatise on Orthopedic Treatment of Hands

90. Dutertre, P[ierre] (b. 1758).
Chirurgie. Traité d'opérations nouvelles, et inventions de mécaniques, servant de moyens secondaires pour en assurer le succès. 8vo. 85 [1]pp., plus 4-page "Copie de

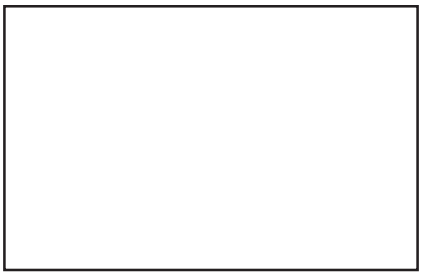




la lettre envoyée a M. le Docteur Dutertre. . ." bound between pp. [8]-[9]. Engraved frontispiece and 21 plates. Paris: Méquignon-Marvis, 1814. 224 × 138 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards, in period style. Some minor dampstaining, but very good. $2250

First Edition of the *first separate illustrated treatise on the orthopedic treatment of hand injuries and deformities*. Prior to the work of William Adams on Dupuytren's contracture (1879) few, if any, orthopedic surgeons operated substantially within the hand itself. Instead, like Dutertre, they treated injured and deformed hands externally with braces, splints, etc. In this remarkable but little-known book Dutertre describes braces and splints of his own invention, which are illustrated in the plates. Many of his patients had suffered serious burns to their hands; in such cases, Dutertre would incise the crippling scar tissue, but he appears not to have performed any more complicated surgical operations. According to Dutertre's obviously self-serving dedication to the King of France, all of the operations described in his *Chirurgie* were successful. Dutertre is not noticed in our surgical or orthopedic references, nor does he appear in Hirsch. Waller 2662. NUC ND 0462134 (DNLM, NcD-Mc, MB, PPC, NNC, CtY). 35925

91. Earle, James (1755–1817).
(1) An essay on the means of lessening the effects of



fire on the human body. [6] 44 [2]pp. Engraved plate. London: C. Clarke, 1799. **With: (2)** Observations on the cure of the curved spine, in which the effect of mechanical assistance is considered. [4] 81 [1]pp. 2 engraved plates. London: C. Clarke, 1799. Together 2 works in 1, 8vo. 228 × 145 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebacked in sheep, light wear, one corner creased. Light browning, some offsetting from plates,

plate from **(1)** misbound in **(2)**, a few ink underlinings, first two leaves loose, but overall very good. $1250

First Editions. Earle, surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was the son-in-law of Percivall Pott; his son was Henry Earle, inventor of the prize-winning Earle bed for fracture cases. In his work on burns, Earle discarded current remedies in favor of the constant application of ice or cold water; he also discussed the prevention of deformities arising from burns, and included an account of a plastic operation performed on a six-year-old boy who had suffered severe burns to the neck and lower part of the face. The plate illustrating this operation, showing the patient before and after surgery, may be the earliest such illustration in an English surgical work. In **(2)**, Earle described his own improvements to Pott's treatment of curvature of the spine. These two works were intended to be published together, as indicated by the notice on leaf A1 of **(1)**; this also states that Earle believed his work on burns to be particularly timely "on account of the prevailing fashion in female dress" (the Empire gown, made of light, thin, flammable cotton muslin, was then in vogue). DNB. Blake, p. 131. Not in Zeis. 36129

92. Edwards, Robert Geoffrey (1925-); Bavister, B.V. & Steptoe, Patrick C. (1913–88).

Early stages of fertilization *in vitro* of human oocytes matured *in vitro*. In: *Nature* 221 (1969), pp. 633–35. Whole number, 8vo. xviii, [597]–696, xxxi-xlviii pp. Text illustrations. [London: Macmillan, 1969]. 275 × 204 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little worn. Very good. $375

First Edition. G-M 532.4. The first successful *in vitro* fertilization of human egg cells, an event that led nine years later to the first successful live human birth after *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer. O'Dowd & Philipp, p. 372. 36121

Inscribed to William Welch

93. Ehrlich, Paul (1854–1915).

Constitution, Vertheilung und Wirkung chemischer Koerper. Aeltere und neuere Arbeiten. 8vo. 96 pp. Leipzig: Georg Thieme, 1893. 243 × 163 mm. Original printed wrappers, repaired. Light browning, a few marginal tears & chips due to poor quality paper. *Presentation copy, inscribed by Ehrlich on the front wrapper to William Welch* (1850–1934): "H. Prof. Dr. Welch / freudschaftlich / P. Ehrlich." Welch's handwritten index to Ehrlich's work on verso half-title, and note to this effect on the front wrapper. Boxed. $1500

First Edition. This collection of papers includes Ehrlich's report on the use of fluorescein to observe the streaming of optic humors (1882), three papers describing his work with methylene blue as a selective vital stain (1886–1890). and his two-part "Experimentelle Untersuchungen über Immunität" (1891), in which he showed that female mice immunized against certain toxic plant proteins passed on these specific immunities to their offspring. Ehrlich shared the 1908 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine with Elie Metchnikoff for their fundamental contributions to immunology. The recipient of this copy, the eminent American pathologist William Welch, discovered the gas gangrene bacillus named for him (see G-M 2508), as well as the wound-infecting *Staph. epidermidis albus* (see G-M 5621). Norman 682. 34857

The Magic Bullet

94. Ehrlich & Hata, Sahachiro (1873–1938).

Die experimentelle Chemotherapie der Spirillosen. 8vo. viii, 164pp., adverts. 5 plates, 3 fold. printed tables. Berlin: Springer, 1910. 235 × 156 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn at extremities. Slight marginal browning, small crease in title-leaf, but fine otherwise. Ownership signature of Charles D. Freeman, dated October 1910, on front free endpaper and title. $1250

First Edition. PMM 402. G-M 2403. Ehrlich's crowning achievement was his discovery of Salvarsan, the "magic bullet" that marks the beginning of chemotherapy. Early in his career, Ehrlich had performed an intensive series of experiments on the differential staining of bacteria, which would take up aniline dyes while surrounding tissues remained unaffected. It was from the results of these experiments that Ehrlich conceived his idea of a magic bullet; i.e., a drug that could seek out and destroy invading microorganisms without harming healthy tissue. Ehrlich's subsequent discovery of the syphilis-specific Salvarsan was rooted in two important events: In 1905 Schaudinn and Hoffmann discovered the spirochete of syphilis, and Thomas and Breinl discovered that atoxyl, an arsenic derivative, was capable of curing rodents infected with *Trypanosoma equinum*, a micro-organism that caused diseases similar to spirochetal infections in humans. Acting upon these discoveries, Ehrlich and his assistant Hata began synthesizing and testing hundreds of derivative compounds in the search for one that would kill the maximum number of spirochetes without damaging the organism. In 1909 Ehrlich and Hata finally achieved success with

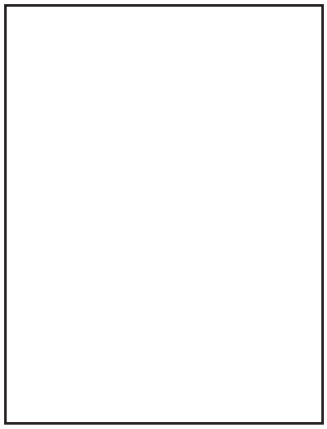
the 606th experimental compound, patented under the name "Salvarsan" and later known as arsphenamine; in modified form, the drug remained the mainstay of syphilis treatment until the discovery of penicillin. During the time Ehrlich was working on his magic bullet, he and Metchnikoff received the Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for their fundamental contributions to immunology; after Ehrlich's discovery of Salvarsan, he was nominated for both the 1912 and 1913 Nobel Prizes for his chemotherapy work. DSB. Magill, *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 118–26. Norman 686. Norman / Grolier Medical Hundred 92. 35303

95. Ehrlich & Hata.
The experimental chemotherapy of spirilloses (syphilis, relapsing fever, spirillosis of fowls, framboesia). Trans. A. Newbold, & revised by Robert W. Felkin. xv [1], 181 [1]pp.; 56-page publisher's catalogue. 5 plates, 3 fold. tables. New York: Rebman, [1911]. 240 × 154 mm. Original cloth. Fine copy. $650

First American Edition of the above. 35304

Presented to his Daughter

96. Eiffel, Gustave (1832–1923).
La tour Eiffel en 1900. 4to. viii, 363 [1]pp. 11 plates, incl. frontispiece portrait of Eiffel and a large folding chromolithographed map of Paris. Paris: Masson et Cie., 1902. 315 × 240 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered front cover and spine, slight wear to corners and extremities, one corner banged. Plates lightly foxed, otherwise a very good to fine copy, with Eiffel's autograph presentation inscription to his daughter on the half-title: "A ma chère fille Marie Louise en témoinage de mes plus tendres sentiments d'affection, G. Eiffel. Le 15 Décembre 1901." $1250

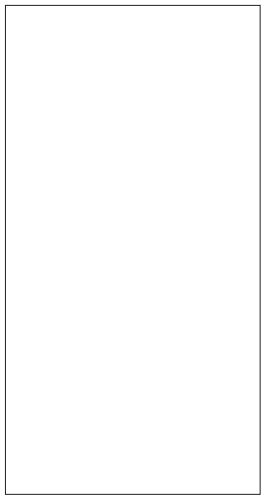


First Edition. This was Eiffel's first book on his famous tower to be offered for sale to the public: his two previous books, *La tour de 300 mètres* (1900) and *Travaux scientifiques exécutés à la Tour de trois cent mètres* (1900) had been printed in small editions for distribution to libraries, universities and scientific societies. Eiffel was particularly anxious at this time to drum up support for his tower, since by 1900, eleven years after its completion, the tower had ceased to be a novelty, and there was a growing movement afoot to tear it down. *La tour Eiffel* gives an account of the tower's construction and emphasizes its importance to science, citing the large number of optical, meteorological, aerodynamic and physiological experiments conducted there over the previous years. This copy of *La tour Eiffel* may have been issued to Eiffel in advance of publication, since the date of his inscription to his daughter—December 15, 1901—predates that of the imprint. Loyrette, *Gustave Eiffel*, pp. 163–68. 36286

97. Einstein, Albert (1879–1955).
In commemoration of the seventieth birthday of Albert Einstein. . . . (half-title). In: *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 21, no. 3 (July 1949). Whole number, 4to. [2] 343–540pp. Frontispiece, text illustrations. Lancaster & New York: American Physical Society, 1949. 268 × 201 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine a little worn. From the library of Theodore von Karman (1881–1963). $275

First Edition. With 38 papers by some of the foremost physicists of the 20th century, including Heisenberg, Pauli, Laue, Tolman, Chandrasekhar, Dirac, Wigner, Feynman, Pais, Gödel, Born, and Otto Stern. Among the contributors was the Hungarian physicist Theodore von Karman, founder of modern aviation and space travel, whose copy of this issue we are offering here. Karman and his co-author C. C. Lin submitted the paper "On the concept of similarity in the theory of isotropic turbulence." Karman first met Einstein in Göttingen in 1911, and the two furthered their acquaintance in 1931–32, when Einstein was a visiting professor at the California Institute of Technology; see Karman, *The Wind and Beyond*, pp. 180–84. 35479

98. Elliott, Henry.
The clock-maker's assistant: Or, a treatise concerning the calculation of all manner of numbers belonging to all sorts of clocks. 12mo. 107 [1]pp. London: for the author at the Leg and Dial, 1726. 149 × 88 mm. Calf c. 1726, rebacked, extremities & corners worn. Light foxing, but very good. Annotated throughout probably by an 18th-century clockmaker, either "J. Richardson" or "Jos. Walker Brad," both of whose signatures, followed by



the date "1791," appear on the front free endpaper. Brad's initials "J.W.B.," dated 1790, are on the title. Leaf with ms. in either Richardson's or Brad's hand, containing instructions for a "Bradford Piece Hall Clock," inserted between pp. 68–69. 19th cent. bookplate of William Leatham. $2750

First Edition, and *extraordinarily rare*, with no copies recorded in ESTC, NUC, OCLC or RLIN. Elliott, a London clockmaker with fifty years' experience, wrote this treatise for the instruction of his fellow-tradesmen; it contains instructions for calculating the correct size and proportion of gears, springs, pendulums, etc. for various types of clocks, as well as a section on chimes containing a woodcut illustration of the different types of musical notes (whole, half, quarter, etc.). Neither Elliott nor his treatise is cited in either Baillie's *Clocks and Watches* or *The Clockmakers' Library*, and we have not been able to identify either of the former owners whose signatures appear on the front endpaper. Unrecorded 18th-century titles such as this one are extremely unusual; we do not recall ever handling one in our 26 years of business. 35476

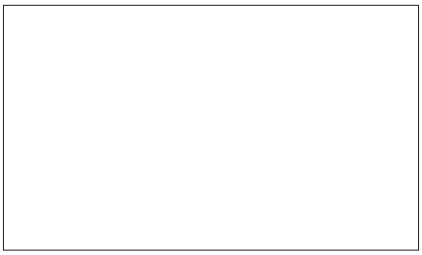
99. Elliotson, John (1791–1868).

The Harveian oration, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians . . . with an English version and notes. 8vo. [8] 70pp. London: H. Baillière, 1846. 217 × 139 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit soiled, small chip at top of spine. Light browning, but fine otherwise. In cloth slipcase. $750

First Edition. Elliotson was one of the first in England to perform surgery on mesmerized patients, and he joined with both Braid and Esdaile in promoting the use of mesmeric anesthesia during surgical operations. Despite his numerous successes, Elliotson was accused of charlatanism by the conservative British medical establishment, and was eventually forced to resign his various professional offices. In 1846, when Elliotson was chosen to deliver the annual Harveian oration before the Royal College of Physicians, he was savagely attacked by his detractors, particularly Thomas Wakley, editor of the *Lancet* and a staunch opponent of mesmerism. Undaunted, Elliotson made mesmerism the subject of his lecture and took the unusual step of providing an English translation (the Harveian oration was customarily delivered in Latin) in order to inform the public that he had openly supported mesmerism before the Royal College of Physicians. Norman 704. Crabtree 535.34855

100. Esmarch, Johann Friedrich (1823–1908).

Handbuch der kriegschirurgischen Technik. 2 vols., 8vo. xii, 220; xi [1], 323 [1]pp. Text illustrations. Kiel & Leipzig: Lipsius & Tischer, 1893. 194 × 128 mm. Original cloth, spines faded, front hinge of Vol. II split. Light browning but very good. *Presentation copy, inscribed by Esmarch in both volumes*: "Herrn Professor Dr. Braun / hochachtungsvoll / der Verf." $850



Fourth edition, revised and expanded, of Esmarch's monumental military surgery manual, first published in 1877, in which he stressed not only immediate treatment but secondary treatment and plastic surgery as well. Esmarch's best-known contributions to surgery include G-M 2168, his introduction of the first-aid bandage on the battlefield, and G-M 5611, his technique of artificial bloodlessness during surgery, which revolutionized surgery of the extremities. 36021

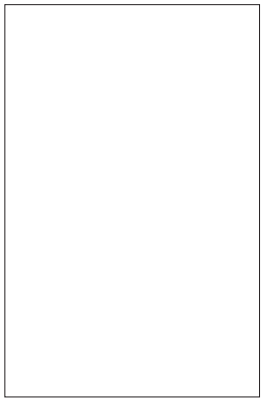
101. Esquirol, Jean Étienne Dominique (1772–1840).

Mental maladies. A treatise on insanity. 8vo. 496pp. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1845. 237 × 148 mm. Publisher's sheep, a little worn, hinges cracked. Some foxing, several marginal notes in pencil by an early owner, but very good. $1500

First Edition in English of the first modern textbook of psychiatry; see G-M 4798. 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. Norman 727. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 731–38. Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 390–93. 34841

102. Estienne, Henri [Stephanus, Henricus] (1531?–1598).

A world of wonders: Or an introduction to a treatise touching the conformitie of ancient and moderne wonders: Or a preparative treatise to the apologie for Herodotus. . . . 2 parts in 1, folio. [18] 217 [1]; [6] 229–358pp. Edinburgh: Andrew Hart & Richard Lawson, 1608. 263 × 176 mm. Modern calf in period style. Title-leaf a little stained, light browning, occasional foxing, but very good. A few marginal annotations in contemporary hand. $1250



First Edition in English, second issue of Estienne's *Traité préparatif à l'apologie pour Hérodote* (1566), with Edinburgh imprint dated 1608. The printer Henri Estienne was one of the greatest classical Greek scholars of the Renaissance, with a particular love for the Greek historians. "He was prolific in publishing texts, amongst them seventy-four Greek texts of which no fewer than eighteen were first editions. . . . His most popular work was his *Traité préparatif à l'apologie pour Hérodote* (1566), a volume of 600 closely printed pages, which passed through fourteen editions in his lifetime. It is an amusing collection of short stories and anecdotes. . . ." (Pfeiffer, *Hist. Classical Scholarship,* pp. 109–10). STC 10554. Sandys, *Hist. Classical Scholarship,* II, pp. 175–76. 34295

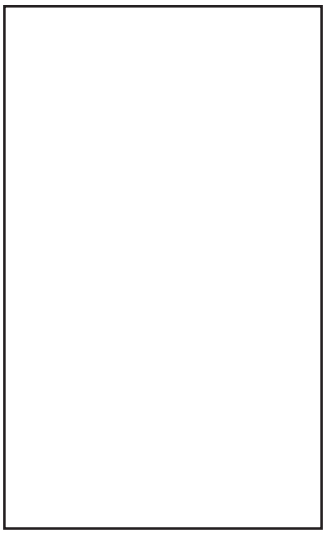
Masterpiece of Victorian Color Printing

103. Euclid.
The first six books of the elements of Euclid in which coloured diagrams and symbols are used instead of letters for the greater ease of learners. By Oliver Byrne. . . . 4to. [iii]-viii, 268pp. Geometrical diagrams printed in color throughout. London: William Pickering, 1847. 241 × 191 mm. Blind-stamped cloth c. 1847 (binder's ticket of Seton of Edinburgh), rebacked preserving original spine. Light foxing, light colored dampstains on a few pages, but fine. Gift / ownership inscriptions on front endpaper. Boxed. $7500

First Edition. One of the most visually striking scientific books ever printed, and one of the most attractive examples of color printing issued by noted Victorian publisher **William Pickering.** Byrne's edition of Euclid's *Elements,* in which brightly colored diagrams in red, yellow, blue and black are used in place of the customary letters and symbols, "is a very curious work in which Caslon's old-face pica is associated with Chiswick Press initials and ornaments and with diagrams and symbols printed in brilliant colors, these being 'used instead of letters for the greater ease of learners.' Youthful learners would certainly be vastly amused, but probably rather bewildered, by the chromatic display of the handsome quarto pages. Pickering may, however, be credited with having fathered a gallant, if unsuccessful, experiment in education" (Keynes, *Pickering,* p. 37; see also p. 65). Byrne's colored diagrams, whatever their drawbacks as a teaching aid, may be appreciated by modern viewers as highly reminiscent of the geometrical paintings of Piet Mondrian. 35415

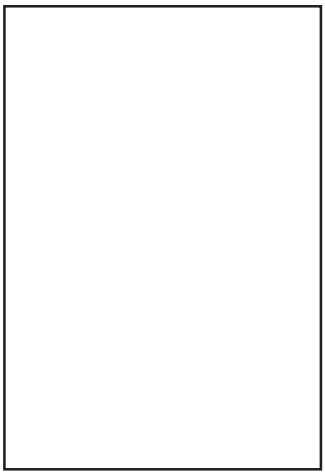
See color illustration on back cover

104. Fabrizio, Girolamo [Fabricius ab Aquapendente]. (ca. 1533–1619).
(1). Opera omnia anatomica et physiologica. . . . Cum praefatione **Bernardi Siegfried Albini** (1697–1770). Folio. [50], 452, [22]pp. 61 copperplates (many folding); numerous text woodcuts. Leiden: ver Kerckhem, 1738. **(2).** Opera chirugica. Quorum pars prior pentateuchum chirurgicum, posterior operationes chirurgicas continet. . . . [12]pp., 140, 140a–140q, 141–744 cols., [24]pp. 9 copperplates. Leiden: ex officina Boutesteniana, 1723. Together 2 vols., folio. 319 × 201 mm. Bound as a set in mottled calf c. 1738, gilt spines, spines a bit rubbed, front hinges tender. Some foxing & browning, but a very good set. Early ownership inscriptions on titles; library stamps on titles and 1 or 2 other places. $7500



(1). Probably the finest of the collected editions of Fabricius's celebrated anatomical and physiological works, describing the valves in the veins, the embryonic development of the chick and other animals, as well as his studies on the anatomy of the eye, ear and throat, the physiology of muscle, etc. See G-M 465–66, 757. This edition was part of a series of classic medical texts, including the works of Vesalius, Eustachius and Harvey, edited by the celebrated anatomist **Bernhard Siegfried Albinus** (see G-M 399).

(2). Fabrizio's collected surgical works, first published in Latin in an unillustrated small-format edition in 1619. The plates illustrating this 18th-century edition first appeared in the 1647 folio Latin edition issued by Bolzetta; these were reproduced in later editions and translations.



Included here is Fabrizio's *Pentateuchos cheirurgicum* (first ed. 1592) and the *Operationes chirurgicae,* originally published in 1619. "The five books of the *Pentateuchos* are primarily devoted to the description of tumors, wounds, ulcers and fistulas, fractures, and dislocations; to these the *Operationes* adds a description of surgical instruments (some of which are illustrated) and classic surgical techniques, including a discussion of particular technical expedients devised by Fabricius himself and emphasizing some differences between Fabrizio's technique and that of others" (DSB). Of particular interest is Fabrizio's extensive discussion of

dentistry and oral surgery, in which he describes techniques for various operations such as tartar removal, treatment of dental caries, the filing and extraction of teeth, tooth replacement, and the treatment of lockjaw and jaw dislocations. "One noteworthy item, which must be regarded as progress, is that we do not find a single word in [Fabrizio's] work about loosening teeth through cauterizing agents, the treatment which was so highly cultivated by the Arabs and so eagerly incorporated in the West" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *Hist. Dentistry*, p. 143; also pp. 142 & 144). Fabrizio described several dental instruments, such as the "pelican" for tooth extraction, the crow's bill forceps for removing roots, the stork's bill forceps for removing incisors, the "dog's bite" forceps, a drill, a rasper, etc. These are not shown here, but were illustrated by Scultetus, pupil of Fabrizio's successor Spigelius, in his *Armamentarium chirurgicum* (1655 and numerous later eds.). Also of interest is the suit of orthopedic armor designed by Fabrizio and illustrated in the first two plates; this device "was in the shape of a man, [and] designed to combine in one apparatus the principles for all existing devices for the correction of orthopedic injuries and deformities" (DSB). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 367–368. 36343

105. Feigel, Johann Theodor Anton (1804–48).
Anatomische Abbildungen oder Erläuterungstafeln zu dem Handbuche der Anatomie. *Atlas only; lacking accompanying text.* Folio. Lith. title, 55 full-page plates numbered I–LV, 9 folding or double-page plates numbered I–IX, after drawings by the author. Some hand-coloring. [Würzburg: n.p., 1837?] 490 × 347 mm. Orig. cloth, worn (esp. at spine). Minor soiling and foxing, but a very good, sound copy. Ownership signature on title. $1500

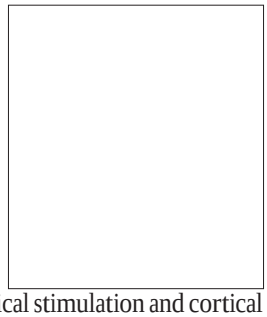
First Edition of the atlas to Feigel's *Vollständiges Handbuch der Anatomie* (1837), with handsome large lithographed plates after the author's drawings; the veins and arteries are hand-colored in blue and red. Feigel, a professor at the University of Würzburg, was a highly talented artist who illustrated all three of the medical works he published during his short life. Hirsch. 35149

See color frontispiece, fig. 3

106. Fermi, Enrico (1901–54).
Thermodynamics. 8vo. x, 160pp. Text diagrams. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1937. 229 × 151 mm. Original cloth, slightly shaken, front cover a little spotted. Very good copy. Former owner's signature and occasional annotations; Library of Congress withdrawal stamp. $200

First Edition. Based on a series of lectures delivered at Columbia University. Fermi received the 1938 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of new radioactive elements produced by neutron irradiation, and for the discovery of nuclear reactions induced by slow neutrons. DSB. Fermi, *Collected Papers*, ed. Segrè et al., p. xiv. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 114–16. 35590

107. Ferrier, Sir David (1843–1928).
The functions of the brain. 8vo. xv, [1], 323, [5] (last 4 adverts.). Text wood-engravings. London: Smith, Elder, 1876. 221 × 141 mm. Original cloth, uncut & unopened, in a cloth box. Very slight foxing, but fine. $3000

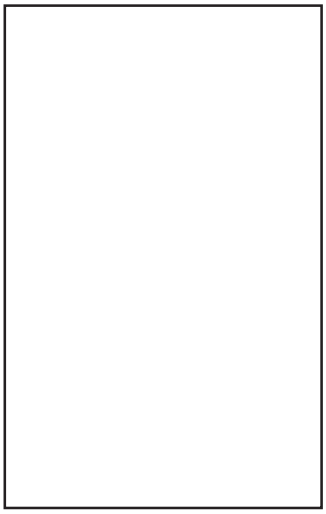


First Edition. G-M 1409. The foundation of knowledge of localization of cerebral function. Using electrical stimulation and cortical ablation, Ferrier showed conclusively that various neurologic functions were controlled by separate parts of the cerebrum and that damage or loss of that part created an irrevocable and particular deficit. He showed that these areas were much more discrete as one ascended the phylogenetic scale and accordingly effects of brain damage in rabbits, dogs and cats etc. could not be compared to those in monkeys, apes and human beings. Norman / Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 76. 34843

108. Ferrier.
The same, but second edition, rewritten and enlarged. 8vo. xxiii [1], 498pp. Text illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, 1886. 224 × 140 mm. Original cloth, worn at spine. Light browning & foxing, but very good. Ownership signature on title. Bookplate. $850

Moving the Obelisk

109. Fontana, Domenico (1543–1607).
Della transportatione dell'obelisco Vaticano. . . . Folio. [1], 108, [4] ff. 2 engraved titles, both signed by Natal Bonifacio (b. 1550); 35 full-page and 3 double-page engravings. Without the blank conjugate to the first engraved title, as in almost all copies. 416 × 270 mm. Rome: Domenico Basa, 1590. Modern full morocco gilt in a remarkable reproduction of period style, text expertly washed. First engraved title expertly remargined with a tiny portion of the border in one corner in pen-facsimile, minor marginal repairs to the following 7 or 8 leaves, but on the whole a very good and attractive copy. $25,000



First Edition. One of the greatest engineering feats of the Renaissance was the removal of the Vatican obelisk from its old location behind the sacristy of St. Peter's, where it had been since the reign of Caligula, to its present one in the center of the Piazza of St. Peter. The problem of transporting this heavy and fragile stone tower had occupied Italian engineers for many years, so that when Pope Sixtus V appointed a council to consider ways and means of moving the obelisk, nearly 500 men came to submit their plans. The honor went to Domenico Fontana, the pope's official architect, who proved to the council the feasibility of his proposal by making a scale model in lead. "Fontana's plan was to erect a framed tower of timbers surrounding the obelisk and then by means of ropes attached to the tower to raise the obelisk from its pedestal and afterward lower it so that it should rest on a wooden platform. This platform he proposed to draw on rollers to the new site, where the tower would be re-erected and the great stone raised from its horizontal position on the platform to the vertical and set on the new base" (Parsons, *Engineers and Engineering in the Renaissance*, p. 158, col. 1). Fontana left a detailed account of the operation in his *Della transportatione dell'obeliscoVaticano*, "a record that in format, type and engravings, makes one of the handsomest and most complete records of any engineering problem" (Dibner, *Moving the Obelisks*, p. 25). The plates also illustrate many of the buildings and designs that Fontana executed for Pope Sixtus V; they constitute the only record of his work that Fontana left behind him. Dibner 174; *Moving the Obelisks*, pp. 20–43. Fowler 124. Mortimer, *Italian Sixteenth-Century Books*, 193. Norman 812. Parsons, pp. 155–167. 35386

110. Fort, J[oseph] A[uguste] (1835-).

Des difformités congénitales et acquises des doigts et des moyens d'y remédier. 4to. 241 [1]pp. Text wood-engravings. Paris: A. Parent, 1869. 257 × 200 mm. Half morocco, gilt, antique style. Light browning esp. at margins, occasional foxing, but very good. $750

First Edition of Fort's medical thesis on congenital and traumatic deformities of the fingers and their surgical repair. Published only two years after Thomas Annandale's work on malformations and diseases of the fingers and their surgical treatment (1865), this is one of the very earliest true works on hand surgery, and perhaps the first published in France. Scarce, with only three copies cited in NUC (Columbia, NLM, Coll. Phys. Phila.) and none in OCLC or RLIN. 36004

111. Franck, James (1882–1964) & Jordan, Pascual (1902–80).

Anregung von Quantensprüngen durch Stösse. 8vo. viii, 312pp. Text diagrams. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1926. 218 × 143 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, edges a bit frayed. Very good. $250

First Edition. Franck, a close friend and colleague of Born at Göttingen, shared the 1925 Nobel Prize for physics with Gustav Hertz for their discovery of the laws governing the impact of an electron on an atom. "Problems of energy transfer in collisions had occupied Franck since he started research, and in 1926 his only publication in book form appeared; written with P. Jordan, it contains the basic ideas of most of his work to that date" (DSB). Mehra & Rechenberg, *Hist. Dev. Quantum Mechanics*, III, p. 53. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 75–77. 35594

112. Franklin, John (1786–1847).

Narrative of a journey to the shores of the polar sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22. 4to. xvi, 768pp., 8-page publisher's catalogue. 30 engraved plates (10 hand-colored), 4 fold. maps. London: John Murray, 1823. 287 × 225 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebacked in cloth, some wear & spotting. Light marginal browning, occasional fox-marks, but very good. 19th cent. owner's name ("Thomas Levett") on front cover. $2500

First Edition of this classic travel narrative, which went through four editions in two years. It tells the story of Franklin's first Arctic expedition, the purpose of which was to gain a better knowledge of the geography of the northern coast of North America (particularly the region extending eastwards from the mouth of the Coppermine River) and to search for the Northwest Passage. During their four years in the polar regions Franklin and his men managed to map 550 miles of coast, but they suffered terribly from cold, fatigue and starvation, and would not have survived at all without the help of the resident Native American tribes. Franklin was accompanied by the noted naturalist John Richardson, who served as surgeon to the expedition; Richardson's extensive reports on Arctic geology, botany, ichthyology and the Aurora Borealis are included in the appendices. Also included in Franklin's work are narratives by George Back, who led his own voyage to the Arctic in 1833–34, and by Robert Hood, who was murdered during the course of the expedition. National Maritime Museum Library Catalogue, I, 872. Goetzmann & Williams, *Atlas of North American Exploration*, p. 186. *Enc. Brit.* DNB. 35951

See color illustration on back cover

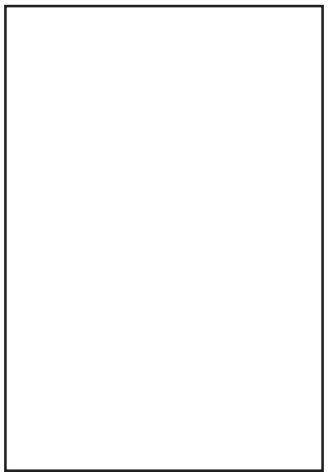
113. Frege, [Friedrich Wilhelm] Gottlob (1848–1925).

Grundgesetze der Arithmetik. 2 vols., 8vo. xxxii, 253 [1]; xv [1], 265 [1]pp. Text diagrams. Jena: Hermann Pohle, 1893–1903. 264 × 170 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, wrappers to Vol. I extensively repaired, with spine and back cover renewed. Tears in several leaves of Vol. I skillfully repaired, but a very good copy, preserved in a cloth box. $3750

First Edition. The culmination of Frege's work in mathematical logic, the modern version of which he had founded in 1879 with the publication of his *Begriffschrift*. Frege's goal in writing the *Grundgesetze* was to establish the logical foundation of arithmetic; however, while the second volume of the work was at the printer's, Bertrand Russell wrote to Frege to tell him that his system involved a fatal contradiction, now known as "Russell's paradox" (a problem that still continues to occupy modern logicians). Frege responded by inserting an appendix into the second volume proposing a way out of the paradox; however, Russell had shown that Frege's fundamental assumption was in error, and Frege published no important logical works after the *Grundgesetze*. DSB. Van Heijenoort, *From Frege to Gödel*, pp. 126–27. 35039

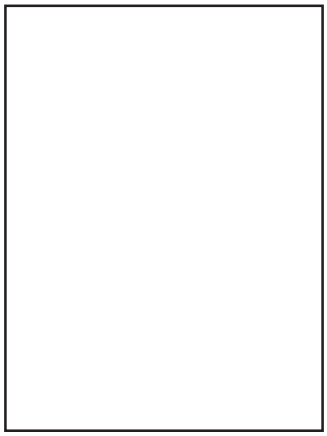
Hand-Colored Plates

114. Galès, Jean-Chrysanthe (1783–1845). Mémoire et rapports sur les fumigations sulfureuses appliquées au traitement des affections cutanées et de plusieurs autres maladies. 8vo. [4] 137 [1], 3 [1]pp. 7 hand-colored and 3 uncolored engraved plates, on blue paper. Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale; chez l'auteur, 1816. 200 × 123 mm. Straight-grain morocco c. 1816, a.e.g., rubbed at hinges, corners & extremities, spine a little faded. Some foxing, but very good. $1250



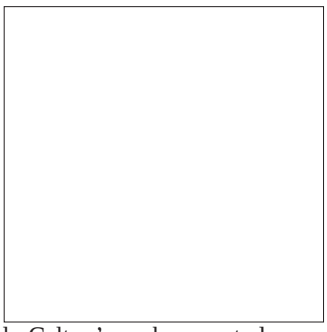
First Edition, First Issue, Variant with Hand-Colored Plates not noted in Ehring. Galès developed a method of treating scabies and other generalized skin disorders by means of fumigation with sulfur vapors. Galès is best remembered for his infamous "rediscovery" of the scabies mite in 1812; the supposed acarus, which he claimed to have found in the scabies vesicle (an incorrect location), was actually a common cheese mite, artfully placed in the vesicle by Galès himself (see Crissey & Parish, pp. 61–68). There appear to be two versions of the first edition of the *Mémoire* recorded in OCLC, RLIN, NUC and the printed sources: one with 137 pages and either 7 or 8 plates illustrating various cases; and one with 4 additional pages and 11 plates, the additional plates showing the fumigating apparatus. Ehring makes no mention of copies with colored plates and uses a black-and-white engraving from the second edition of 1824 to illustrate his commentary on Galès's work. Given Ehring's focus on illustrations of skin diseases, it is virtually certain that Ehring would have cited and illustrated the colored-plate variant had he known of it. Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, pp. 122–23 (describing a copy with 137pp. and 11 plates, which may be an error). Waller 3398 (copy with 137pp. & 8 plates). Hirsch. 35721

115. Galilei, Galileo (1564–1642). Opere de Galileo Galilei. . . . 2 vols., 4to. Variously paginated. Engraved frontispiece by Stefano Della Bella (1610–64), signed with his monogram, engraved portrait by F. Villamoena, folding plate, text illustrations. Bologna: HH. del Dozza, 1656 (Vol. II with title dated 1655). 227 × 162 mm. Limp vellum ca. 1656, a little worn, front hinge of Vol. I weak. Uneven browning, occasional foxing, lacuna in Vol. I title repaired and leaf +1 remargined, Vol. II title remargined. Very good copy. Signature in Vol. II of Italian physician and philosopher Giambattista Capponi (d. 1676), and occasional marginalia in his hand. $6500



First Collected Edition of the works of Galileo, edited by Carlo Manolessi, with an allegorical frontispiece prepared especially for this edition by the noted Italian etcher Stefano Della Bella. The frontispiece shows Galileo kneeling before the allegorical figures of Astronomy, Optics and Mathematics; with his right hand he gives them a telescope, and with his left hand he gestures toward the sun, which is covered with sunspots and surrounded by six planets arranged somewhat like the six globes in the Medici arms (the Medicis were Della Bella's patrons). In the background are a sailing ship, a cannon and an astronomical drawing. This copy was once in the library of Giambattista Capponi, a professor of medicine and philosophy at the University of Bologna and author of several works on medical, historical and literary subjects; see NBG. Cinti 1656. Carli & Favaro 251. De Vesme, *Stefano Della Bella*, ed. Massar, 965. 34845

116. Galton, Sir Francis (1822–1911). Finger prints. 8vo. xvi, 216pp. 15 plates. London: Macmillan, 1892. 222 × 141 mm. (partially unopened). Original cloth, uncut, spine faded. Slight browning. Very good copy. $1000

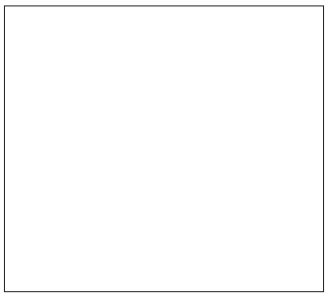


First Edition. G-M 186. PMM 376. One of the earliest systems of physical identification of individuals, especially criminals. Galton's work presented a par-

ticularly well-defined system of classifcation, and was recommended for use by the British police forces. He showed that the odds of two individuals having identical prints were astronomical, described the method for taking clear prints, and classed prints by whorl, loop and arch patterns. He also amassed the first data on the influence of heredity on fingerprint patterns, showing that pattern types were transmitted through inheritance. Norman 867. 35791

First Modern Textbook of Oral Surgery

117. Garretson, James Edward (1828–95).
A treatise on the diseases and surgery of the mouth, jaws and associate parts. 8vo. 700 [4, adverts.]pp. 13 plates (the first 5 included in the pagination), text wood-engravings. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1869. 226 × 144 mm. Full calf in antique style. Light browning, some offsetting from plates, small dampstain in upper margins of some leaves, but very good. $1500



First Edition. G-M 3684.1. The first modern textbook of oral surgery, by the man who helped establish the practice as a separate specialty. "It was proved very quickly that men such as [Samuel P] Hullihen [d. 1847] and Garretson, who were skillful dentists and physicians, had obtained operative results completely different from those of the general surgeons. Their familiarity with intraoral work and their knowledge of dental technique made it possible for them to construct the auxiliary apparatuses necessary for surgical procedures on the jaw" (Hoffmann-Axthelm, *Hist. Dentistry,* p. 344). Included in Garretson's work is a chapter on general anesthesia, along with chapters on rhinoplasty, cheiloplasty and other facial plastic repairs. Garretson was the first to be officially appointed to a hospital as an "oral surgeon"; his textbook, later retitled *A System of Oral Surgery,* went through six editions. Rutkow GS67.1. Patterson Index, p. 241. 35547

118. Gérin, Octave-Jacques & Espinadel, C.
La publicité suggestive, théorie et technique. 8vo. xxiii [1], 445 [1]pp. Double-page folding plate, text illustrations. Paris: Dunod & Pinat, 1911. 236 × 155 mm. Original cloth, hinges weak. Very good. Library stamp on title. $750

First Edition of what appears to be the first book on the use of psychological suggestion in advertising. Gérin applied to marketing the principles of Bernheim and Liébeault, founders of the Nancy school of psychiatry and the first to use hypnotic suggestion in psychotherapy; see p. 43 of the present work. 34967

119. Gesellius, Franz.
Capillar-Blut—undefibrinirtes—zur Transfusion. Einer neuer Apparat zur Transfusion. . . . 8vo. [4], iv, 49pp. Text wood-engravings. St. Petersburg: A. Münx, 1868. 215 × 141 mm. Paste paper boards c. 1868, spine defective. Light browning, but very good. 19th cent. stamp of Herm. Schwartz; stamp & bookplate of the Boston Med. Lib. $450

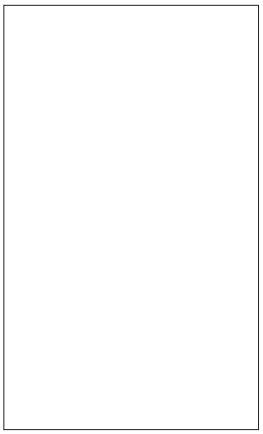
First Edition. Gesellius opposed the use of defibrinated blood in transfusions, believing that defibrination robbed blood of essential elements. He "sought to introduce the use of what he called 'capillary blood,' obtained by means of an ingenious apparatus which punctured the skin of the donor's back in many places at once. Blood was then sucked from the punctured surface and allowed to run into a receptacle from which is was transferred to the recipient's vein" (Keynes, *Blood Transfusion*, p. 30). Gesellius's transfusion apparatus is illustrated in the present work. Gesellius also supported animal-to-human transfusions, maintaining this erroneous (and dangerous) belief well into the 1870s. Malus, pp. 78–79. 13652

120. Gibbs, J. Willard (1839–1903).
Elementary principles in statistical mechanics. xviii, 207 [1] pp. New York: Scribner's; London: Arnold, 1902. 221 × 150 mm. Orig. cloth, slightly worn, minor foxing on endpapers and fore-edges. Fine copy. $1500

First Edition. Gibbs' work marked a major advance in statistical mechanics, a discipline that replaces a purely mechanical view of natural phenomena with one combining mechanics with probability. Statistical mechanics had first been used by Clausius in the 1850s, and had been refined and improved by Maxwell and Boltzmann; however, Gibbs' comprehensive formulation was the first to bear "the imprint of creative genius. . . . In the history of statistical mechanics Gibbs occupies such a dominant position that almost all of the later investigations in statistical physics are related at least partially or indirectly to his standard work" (Haas, pp. 162; 172–73). DSB. Haas, "Gibbs and the statistical conception of physics," *Commentary on the Scientific Writings of Willard Gibbs,* II, pp. 161–78 (outlining Gibbs' contributions to statistical mechanics). Segrè, *Falling Bodies to Radio Waves*, pp. 249–50. 36171

121. Gilbreth, Frank Bunker (1868–1924).
Field system of . . . [cover title]. [2], 105pp. Text illustrations. New York: Frank B. Gilbreth, 1906. 177 × 111 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn. Very good copy. First leaf stamped with this copy's number (546), and signed by its former "owner." $600

First Edition. Gilbreth, together with Frederick W. Taylor, pioneered modern scientific management in industry; he is "especially noted for his very real genius in motion study" (Trescott, p. 157). The present book outlines the system of management used in his own building construction firm; it includes sample forms, cost reports, etc. Gilbreth published his *Field System* himself and apparently maintained ownership of all copies; the first leaf states that "this copy of the Field System is loaned to . . . and is subject to recall at any time." Trescott, "Women in the intellectual development of engineering," in Kass-Simon & Farnes, *Women of Science*, pp. 147–87 (Gilbreth was the husband of Lillian Moller Gilbreth, who was the first to integrate psychology and considerations of mental processes with time-and-motion studies). 35880



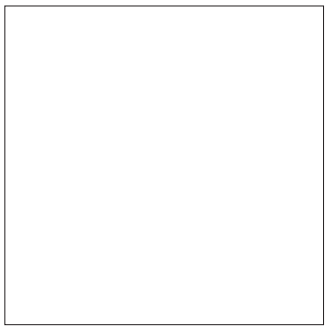
122. Gillies, Sir Harold Delf (1882–1960).
Plastic surgery of the face. . . . 4to. [2] (blank), xiii, [1], 408pp. 844 text illustrations. London: Henry Frowde. . . , 1920. 287 × 221 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn. Fine copy. $1500

First Edition. G-M 5758. One of the greatest classics of twentieth century plastic surgery, based on cases drawn from World War I; the illustrations graphically depict the remarkable results Gillies obtained in the pre-antibiotic era. Describes the first tubed flap operation in England, among many other advances. Gillies was inspired by Hippolyte Morestin, the genius of French reconstructive surgery, whom Gillies visited in 1915. McDowell 418. Patterson 245. 35209

123. Gödel, Kurt (1906–78).
Zum Entscheidungsproblem des logischen Funktionenkalküls. Offprint from *Monatsheften f. Math. u. Phys.* 40 (1933). 8vo. 433–443pp. 234 × 154 mm. Original printed wrappers, vertically creased, a little faded. Very good copy. Advertising circular laid in. $750

First Separate Edition. Gödel was the most important logician of the 20th century; his fundamental contributions to mathematical logic, made in the decade 1929–39, transformed the subject and influenced practically all subsequent developments in it. The present paper deals with "the decision problem for satisfiability for various classes of formulas in the first-order predicate calculus. . . . Ackermann had shown the ∃ . . . ∃ ∃ . . . ∃ formulas to be decidable, while Skolem had shown the . . . ∃ . . . ∃ formulas to constitute a reduction class. [In 1932] Gödel bettered these results by showing the ∃ . . . ∃ ∃ . . . ∃ formulas to be a decidable class and the ∃ . . . ∃ formulas to constitute a reduction class, thereby establishing a sharp boundary between the two types of classes. [His 1933 paper] strengthened the decidability result by showing that every satisfiable formula has a finite model" (Gödel, *Collected Works*, ed. Feferman et al., p. 19; see also pp. 307–27, reprinting the paper with English translation). 35786

124. Goldschmidt, Gebr.
Illustrirter Catalog der Velociped-fabrik Neumarkt Gebr. Goldschmidt . . . Saison 1891. 8vo. 32pp. Wood-engraved text illustrations. Bonn: Jos. Bach Wwe., 1891. 240 × 175 mm. Original pictorial wrappers, small stain on front wrapper. Light browning but very good. $375



First Edition. 1891 sales catalogue for this prize-winning German bicycle manufacturer, which received four gold medals during the 1880s. The catalogue shows several varieties of both the "penny-farthing" and the recently invented chain-driven bicycle, as well as three-wheeled models and a selection of bicycle parts and accessories. On the back cover is a striking illustration of the Goldschmidt factory in operation. EB. 11209

125. Gouffé, Jules (b. 1807).
Le livre de patisserie. Large 8vo. vii [1], 506 [2]pp. 10 chromolithographed plates, wood-engraved portrait frontispiece, 137 text wood-engravings. Paris: Librairie Hachette, 1873. 264 × 168 mm. Quarter morocco gilt c. 1873, a little worn, small stain in upper portion of spine. Light foxing & marginal dampstaining, but very good. $1000

First Edition. Gouffé, a pupil of the renowned French chef Carême, was one of the great names in 19th-century French cuisine. He made his fortune as a restaurateur between 1840 and 1855, and a decade later was persuaded by Alexandre Dumas *père* and Baron Brisse to take over management of the kitchens of the fashionable Jockey Club in Paris. His devotion to *la grande cuisine* is evident in his book on pastry-making, which is divided into two parts, the first on basic techniques, the second devoted to recipes for such elaborate *pièces de résistance* as a Gothic pavilion made entirely of marzipan. Several of these marvelous creations are illustrated in the book's 10 colored plates. Vicaire, col. 418. Cagle, *A Matter of Taste*, 219. Mennell, *All Manners of Food*, pp. 149–50. 36126

See color frontispiece, fig. 2

126. Graham, Thomas (1805–69).
A.N.s. to Dr. Grey, dated from the Royal Mint [London], 18 December 1856. 1 page. 156 × 104 mm. Lightly creased, a few tiny pin-holes, but very good.
$175

From British chemist Thomas Graham, discoverer of "Graham's Law" of gaseous diffusion, author of the widely used textbook *Elements of Chemistry* (1842), and founder of colloid chemistry. In 1854 he succeeded John Herschel as Master of the Mint; in the present note he sends Grey "a few of the Nova Scotia [illegible] bronzes on which I hope you will be able to recognize the epigram Repens." DSB. DNB. 34898

185 Hand-Colored Ornithological Plates

127. Gray, George Robert (1808–72).
The genera of birds. . . . 3 vols., imperial 4to. 335 lithographed plates (185 hand-colored) printed by Hullmandel & Walton after David William Mitchell and other artists, including Joseph Wolf (1820–99) and Edward Lear (1812–88). London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1849. 370 × 271 mm. Half morocco c. 1849, rebacked, a little rubbed. Lightly browned, a bit of offsetting from plates, but fine otherwise. Early 20th cent. bookplate.
$32,500

First Edition, from 50 parts issued between 1844–49; beautifully illustrated with 335 large lithographed plates, *over half* of which are brilliantly hand-colored. Gray was curator of the British Museum's ornithological collections from 1831 until his death over 40 years later. He contributed to the English edition of Cuvier's *Règne animal* and to Agassiz's *Nomenclator zoologicus*, and published several ornithological works of his own, the most valuable of which was his *Genera of Birds*, which "brought the number of recorded species of birds up to date, and was a starting point for much subsequent progress in ornithology" (DNB). Many of the plates in the later parts are the work of the noted German-British animal painter Josef Wolf, who took over the task of completing the illustrations for the *Genera* when David Mitchell became Secretary of the Zoological Society. Nissen notes that two of the *Genera's* plates are by Edward Lear, author of the classic *Book of Nonsense*, who first achieved prominence as a painter of birds and landscapes. A comparable set of this work sold for £32,000 at Sotheby's, London, December 4, 1997. DNB. Ayer Catalogue, pp. 268–69. Nissen, *Vogelbücher*, 388. Ripley & Scribner, *Ornith. Books in the Yale U. Library*, p. 116. 35562

See color illustration on front cover

128. Grimaud de Caux, Gabriel (1800-c. 1875) & Martin Saint-Ange, Gaspard Joseph (1803–88).
Physiologie de l'espèce, histoire de la génération de l'homme. . . . Text & atlas in one 4to volume. xiv, 439 [5]; [4] xv [1]pp. 36 plates, consisting of 12 lithographed outlines, 12 engraved uncolored plates printed on proof paper and mounted, and 12 engraved hand-colored plates, all after Martin Saint-Ange. Paris: H. Cousin, 1837. 346 × 260 mm. (large paper). Quarter calf c. 1837, rebacked, corners a little rubbed. Light foxing, but very good.
$2750

First Edition, Large Paper Copy, no. 34 of 100 copies printed in this format. An early, beautifully illustrated study of human sexuality and reproduction, with plates and comparative anatomical material supplied by the physiologist Martin St. Ange, and sections on hygiene, sexuality and law supplied by the medical writer Grimaud de Caux. The ideas on sexuality expressed in the *Physiologie* owe much to those of the 18th-century physician S. A. D. Tissot, who believed that unrestrained sexual activity (particularly the non-procreative varieties) was the cause of a host of ills, including consumption, impotence, sterility, and even madness (not an unreasonable assumption, given the prevalence of syphilis in 18th- and 19th-century Europe, and contemporary physicians' imperfect understanding of the stages of that disease). The beautifully drawn plates illustrate the reproductive apparatus of mollusks, snakes, birds, marsupials and humans. NBG. Hirsch. Wellcome III, p. 167. Bullough, *Science in the Bedroom*, pp. 20–21. 36264

129. Haas, Arthur Erich (1884–1941).
Wave mechanics and the new quantum theory. 8vo. xviii, 124 [2, adverts.]pp. London: Constable & Co., 1928. 217 × 140 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn. Fine copy, from the library of Nobel laureate George Paget Thomson (1892–1975), with his signature on the front endpaper. $350

First Edition in English. An introductory treatise to the new quantum mechanics, based on lectures delivered at the University of Vienna in 1927–28; the English edition incorporates "as far as possible" the advances in wave and quantum mechanics made

after the publication of the German edition in February 1928. Haas is remembered primarily for being the first to apply a quantum formula to the clarification of atomic structure, anticipating Bohr's atomic theory. This copy of Haas's *Wave Mechanics* is from the library of Nobel laureate George Paget Thomson (son of J. J. Thomson), who shared the physics prize with C. J. Davisson for their experimental discovery of interference phenomena in crystals irradiated by electrons, which provided proof for Broglie's matter-wave theory. Thomson's investigations are mentioned on pp. 37–38 of Haas's work. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 112–13 (Thomson). 36307

Oxygen Therapy

130. Haldane, John Scott (1860–1936).
A.L.s. to Capt. Means, dated from Cherwell, Oxford, October 31, [19]18. 5pp., on 2 sheets of Haldane's embossed stationery. 176 × 114 mm. Creased where previously folded, minor spotting, otherwise fine.

$850

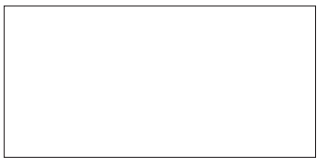
Haldane, one of the founders of modern respiratory physiology, introduced oxygen therapy in a 1917 paper entitled "The therapeutic administration of oxygen" (see G-M 1977). In the present letter, written the following year, Haldane discussed at length the uses of oxygen therapy in wartime (World War I was then in its final year) and some of the challenges posed by wartime conditions:

> There has been much difficulty over the supply of oxygen apparatus owing to material being held up under war regulations, & the shortage of labour; but many hundreds have been supplied to the British & American armies in France for gas cases. At present, Liebe Gorman & Co. are making a new form as rapidly as possible for the War Office. . . . They are made so that they can be used with a new light form of cylinder, suitable for stretcher cases, but they fit any cylinder, and are very suitable for an ordinary hospital ward.
>
> You will find the fullest information about oxygen administration (including improvised methods) in a pamphlet just issued by the Chemical Warfare Medical Committee. . . . This pamphlet was mainly drafted by me. It is mainly concerned with gas poisoning, but the problem there is essentially the same as in the bad (cyanosed) cases of pneumonia, and all my own experience shows that in these cases oxygen is of very great service. In the sudden accesses of dyspnoea which sometimes occur in (or after) influenza oxygen seems usually to produce relief at once, & only need by given for about a minute. A light cylinder with a plain tube, so that a nurse can simply blow some oxygen in the patient's open mouth, seems the best thing to use; and I have every reason to believe that a good many sudden deaths could be averted in this way.

Haldane is best known for his discovery (made with J. G. Priestley) that pulmonary ventilation is regulated by the partial pressure of CO_2 gas in arterial blood; for his landmark paper describing the mechanics of carbon monoxide poisoning; and for his studies of the effects of stressful conditions, such as high altitude or deep sea diving, on normal human physiology. DSB. 32834

"I Cannot Say that the Country Improves Much on Acquaintance"

131. Hall, Basil (1788–1844).
3 A.Ls.s. to **William Rathbone** (1787–1868), plus postscript added to a letter to Mrs. Rathbone written by his wife Margaret. Various places, 27 March 1827 - 12 March 1829. 11–1/2pp. total. All letters with integral address leaves. 230 × 185 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few tears along folds, small lacunae where seals were removed (minimally affecting text), but very good.



$1500

A series of letters from the noted travel writer Basil Hall and his wife Margaret to Liverpool philanthropist William Rathbone and his wife, written just before, during, and shortly after the Halls' 1827–28 travels in North America. After returning to Britain Hall published his three-volume *Travels in North America in the Years 1827 and 1828* (1829), containing a highly critical account of American customs that provoked much outrage in the United States. Hall's unflattering opinion of the United States is hinted at in the last two letters to Rathbone, written while he was working on his book—"I wished to make my observations without bias, & now that I have done so, I mean to publish in the same spirit. . . . All the views I had when I last saw you, on this subject, are gone to the winds—what has been substituted you may possibly one day see" (letter of 14 Sept. 1828). Margaret Hall's letter, written in Washington D.C. on Jan. 23, 1828, contains a much franker expression of the Halls' dislike of the United States: "I cannot say that the country improves much upon acquaintance. I never had much fancy for it I confess, but you may remember how favorably disposed towards them Captain Hall was—ask him his opinion now! But don't betray us in the meantime if you please, for it is needless to bring a nest of hornets about our ears . . . things get so distorted and exaggerated by repetition more especially in this most jealous country of the remarks of foreigners, that one feels almost as much afraid of having one's remarks overheard, as in the most despotic empire in Europe." Hall added a postscript to this letter echoing his wife's request for discretion: "I am a little nervous about sending a letter written with so much freedom, but I shall be

quite easy upon the subject if you not let a wisper [sic] of the contents go beyond Mr. Rathbone. . . ."

The remainder of Mrs. Hall's letter contains some fascinating details about their American visit—they met the 91-year-old **Charles Carroll** of Carrollton, the last living signer of the Declaration of Independence; attended sessions of the House and Senate, where they were "more amused than edified by the debates"; and were struck by the election fever then sweeping the nation—"everything tends at present towards the Presidential question, which agitates the country everywhere that we have been. Mr. [John Quincy] **Adams** and General [Andrew] **Jackson** are the two watchwords. . . ." DNB. 34957

Author's Copy, with Annotations

132. Hall, Charles Radclyffe (1819–79).
On the rise, progress and mysteries of mesmerism in all ages and countries. Extract from *Lancet* (1845). 4to. 10 numbered articles, variously paginated. N.p., n.d. 262 × 186 mm. Articles bound together in 19th-cent. pictorial cloth, black backstrip, a little darkened. Some browning, foxing and dampstaining throughout. *Hall's own copy*, with his signature on the flyleaf: "C. R. Hall / Derwent House (crossed out) / Torquay." Pencil annotations in what is presumably Hall's hand at the foot of p. 117; blank sheets pasted over portions of the extracts not containing Hall's article. Stamp of the *Lancet* on several pages. $1250

First Edition. Hall was a strong opponent of the doctrine of animal magnetism, exposing what he believed to be its contradictions, absurdities and scientific weaknesses in the present series of articles. Based on his investigations, Hall concluded that animal magnetism was a phenomenon of the imagination and had no basis in physical laws. The articles were published in the *Lancet*, whose reformist editor, Thomas Wakley, shared Hall's antimesmerist views.

We are offering the author's copy, bound for him from extracts from the *Lancet*, and annotated presumably by him in two places on p. 117. No separate English edition of Hall's work appears to have been published, either in book or offprint form, but an American book-form edition, reprinted from the *Lancet* articles, was published the same year that the articles appeared. Not in Crabtree. DNB (Wakley). 33950

133. Haller, Albrecht von (1708–77).
First lines of physiology . . . translated from the correct Latin edition printed under the inspection of **William Cullen** . . . . 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. 288; 278pp. Edinburgh: Charles Elliot; G. G. J. & J. Robinson, 1786. 210 × 131 mm. Marbled boards, vellum corners c. 1786, rebacked in calf, some wear & fading. Light browning, occasional foxing, but very good. Ownership signature of Geo. Roddam on half-title and first page of text. Modern bookplate. $750

Second and best edition in English of G-M 585, Haller's classic textbook of physiology. This edition includes the first English translation of the notes and illustrations prepared by **Heinrich August Wrisberg** (1739–1808) for his 1780 edition of Haller's work. Lundsgaard-Hansen-von Fischer 494. 21985

134. Hamilton, William Rowan (1805–65).
Lectures on quaternions. 8vo. [4] (64), [ix]-lxxii, 736 [2]pp. Text diagrams. Dublin: Hodges & Smith, 1853. 224 × 143 mm. Original cloth, a little worn & shaken, spine faded, rear hinge cracking. Very good copy. Former owner's name-stamp on title. $2000

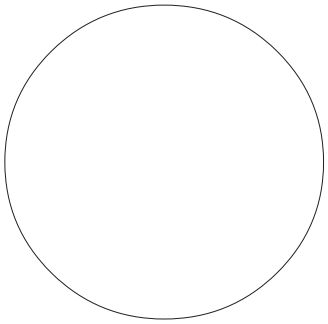
First Edition. PMM 334. Hamilton discovered quaternion algebra in an intuitive flash on October 16, 1843, after having spent years searching for a means of writing hypercomplex numbers that would give a "natural" algebraic representation of three-dimensional space independent of coordinate systems. His revolutionary insight was that it was possible to sacrifice the commutative law of multiplication (i.e., $ab = ba$) and still maintain a consistent and meaningful algebra. Hamilton's quaternions were adopted by James Clerk Maxwell, who used them in his *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism* (1873), and they were significant in the development of later noncommutative algebras such as matrices and vector analysis. DSB. Kline, *Mathematical Thought from Ancient to Modern Times*, pp. 779–82. Norman 985. 34840

135. Hardy, Thomas.
The vineyards and wine cellars of California. An essay on early California winemaking . . . edited and with an introduction by Thomas Pinney and a foreword by Robert Mondavi. 4to. xxiii [3], 64 [6]pp. 12 duotone & 12 color illustrations. San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1994. One of 450 copies printed at the Yolla Bolly Press. Original quarter cloth, printed paper boards, slipcase. Prospectus laid in. Near-mint. $275

Handsome limited-edition reprint of the first book about California wine, written by the Australian Thomas Hardy, who had pioneered grape growing and winemaking in South Australia. The

first edition, published in 1885, is extraordinarily rare, with no copies cited in the United States. This new edition features a superb introduction by the noted authority on California wine history, Professor Thomas Pinney, and a foreword by winemaker Robert Mondavi. It is illustrated with photographs from the period and full-color reproductions of wine-related trade cards and labels. 30564

136. Hassall, Arthur Hill (1817–94).
Food and its adulterations; comprising the reports of the analytical sanitary commission of "The Lancet" for the years 1851 to 1854 inclusive. . . . 8vo. [4] xlviii, 659 [1]pp., publishers' adverts. 159 text wood-engravings. London: Longman [etc.], 1855. 222 × 142 mm. (partially unopened). Original cloth, somewhat shaken, worn & spotted. Light browning & foxing, but very good. $750

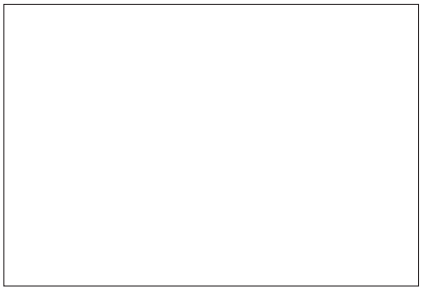


First Edition. The first half of the nineteenth century saw flagrant and widespread food adulteration practiced by British merchants, who routinely used such substances as alum, potato flour, chicory and even poisonous mineral salts to extend, bleach and color their products. Public concern had been aroused in 1820 with the publication of Accum's *Treatise on the Adulteration of Food and Culinary Poisons*, but this had little lasting effect, and food merchants continued to adulterate their products until another public scare in 1848 prompted the editor of the *Lancet* to appoint an Analytical and Sanitary Commission, consisting of Hassall and Dr. W. Letheby, to investigate and report on the quality of foods consumed by all classes of the British public. Hassall performed chemical analyses of suspect foodstuffs, using methods superior to any previously employed, and was the first to demonstrate the value of the microscope in detecting adulterants. His revelations, first published in a series of articles in the *Lancet* from 1851–1854, inspired the appointment of a select Parliamentary Commission on food adulteration and led to the passage of the first Food and Drug Act in 1860. Drummond & Wilbraham, pp. 341–347. Norman 1019. 33965

137. Hata, Sahachiro (1873–1938).
Salvarsantherapie der Rattenbisskrankheit in Japan. Offprint from *Münchener med. Wochenschr.*, no. 16 (1912). 8vo. 9 [1]pp. Text diagrams. 229 × 155 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly browned. Very good copy. $600

First Separate Edition. G-M 5324. Hata, co-discoverer with Ehrlich of the "magic bullet" Salvarsan (see above under Ehrlich), was the first to use it in the treatment of rat-bite fever. *Extremely rare.* 35440

138. [Henderson, Alexander (1780–1863)].
The history of ancient and modern wines. 4to. xvi, [2] 408pp. Wood-engraved vignettes and initials, including tipped-in vignette on title. Folding table. London: Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, 1824. 268 × 207 mm. Half calf, marbled boards c. 1824, rubbed, leather spine label (chipped). Lightly browned, but very good. 19th cent. ms. monogram on front pastedown. $950



First Edition. One of the first books in English to describe in detail the "modern" wines familiar to us today. "Henderson devotes fourteen chapters and 228 pages to modern wines and many of his observations are as valid now as then. [His book] is a large, well-printed text, tastefully illustrated with thirty-two vignettes and initial engravings portraying various mythological Bacchian experiences" (Gabler, *Wine into Words*, p. 126). Henderson's intelligent discussion of the difficulties of describing wine flavors and smells deserves to be remembered by all those tempted to lapse into the "purple prose" school of wine writing—"to tell us that [a flavor] is penetrant, volatile, transient, and so forth, is nothing to the purpose: and the only satisfactory and intelligible way in which the description can be given . . . is by a comparison with some other known sensation of taste, respecting which all men are agreed." DNB. Simon, *Vinaria*, 6. Bitting 223. Unzelman, p. 76. 35477

139. Henry, Thomas (1734–1816).
A.L.s. to bookseller and publisher Joseph Johnson (1738–1809). Undated. 1 page plus integral address leaf. 248 × 197 mm. Creased where previously folded, small tears along some folds, corners a little chipped, light browning & soiling, but very good. $375

Letter from chemist Thomas Henry to his publisher Johnson, introducing Henry's oldest son (also Thomas), who was visiting London from Manchester. The elder Henry was nicknamed "Magnesia" for his highly lucrative manufacture of calcined magnesia for medicinal purposes, which provided a good income for the Henry family until 1933; a postscript to Henry's letter reads "You forgot to say how you would have the Magnesia sent." Henry also translated some of Lavoisier's chemical works and published a number of memoirs on scientific subjects, including a biography of Albrecht von Haller. DNB. DSB. 32321

140. Henry, William (1774–1836).
A.L.s. to [William] Rathbone (1787–1868), dated from Manchester, Dec. 26, 1826. 2–1/4pp. 224 × 187 mm. Creased where previously folded, wear along

some folds, light soiling, a few pin-holes, but very good. Biographical notice of Henry tipped to first page. $450

From the noted British chemist William Henry, son of Thomas Henry (see above), friend of John Dalton, enunciator of "Henry's Law" of the solubility of gases, and author of *Elements of Experimental Chemistry* (1801 & 10 subsequent eds.), the most popular and successful English-language chemistry textbook of its day. His correspondent was the Liverpudlian philanthropist William Rathbone, who had sent Henry a bust of historian William Roscoe (1753–1831), author of popular biographies of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X. DNB for Rathbone & Roscoe. DSB. 34890

141. Hershey, Alfred (1908-) & Chase, Martha (1927-).
Independent functions of viral protein and nucleic acid in growth of bacteriophage. In: *J. Gen. Physiol.* 36 (1952), pp. 39–56. Whole number, 8vo. 138pp. Text illustrations. Baltimore: Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 1952. 254 × 173 mm. Original printed wrappers, worn, front hinge splitting, library stamps on front cover. Light browning, corners a little frayed, but on the whole a good to very good copy. $375

First Edition of Hershey and Chase's classic 1952 paper describing their famous "Waring Blender" experiment that showed DNA to be the carrier of genetic information in virus reproduction. G-M 256. This marked a major turning point in the development of molecular biology, comparable to that occasioned by the Watson / Crick model of DNA structure. Hershey shared the 1969 Nobel Prize for physiology / medicine for his investigations into viral genetic structure and replication mechanisms. Brock, *The Emergence of Bacterial Genetics*, pp. 149–54. 36119

142. Hess, Victor Franz (1883–1964).
The discovery of cosmic radiation. Offprint from *Thought: Fordham University Quarterly* 15 (1940). 8vo. 225–236pp. 254 × 177 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit worn & faded, creased horizontally. Light browning, but very good. *Inscribed by the author* on the first page: "Dr. E. Froeschels / with cordial greetings / and the expression of / his sincere gratitude / from the / author." $300

First Separate Edition. Hess received a share of the 1936 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of cosmic radiation, which led to Anderson's discovery of the positron and Powell's discovery of the pi-meson. The present paper gives a brief history of the events leading to Hess's discovery, as well as an account of the current status of cosmic-ray research. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 104–5. 36306

143. Hood, Wharton P[eter] (1833–1916).
On bone-setting (so called), and its relation to the treatment of joints crippled by injury, rheumatism, inflammation, &c. &c. 8vo. ix, [3], 156pp., 48pp. publisher's catalogue. 7 full-page text illustrations. London & New York: Macmillan, 1871. 187 × 124 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Lightly browned, one or two marginal tears, but very good. $1500

First Edition. G-M 4339.1. The first book on manipulation written by a physician. The art of bone-setting, which evolved into modern-day osteopathy and chiropractic, was practiced for thousands of years; in England, its methods remained in the hands of a few families, who jealously guarded their secrets from publication. However, in 1865 Richard Hutton, a well-known bonesetter, was treated without charge by Peter Hood, a London physician; the grateful Hutton then taught his secrets to Hood's son Wharton Peter on the condition that the methods remain unpublished during Hutton's lifetime. "The essence of these teachings was that every damaged joint . . . was 'put out' and must be 'put in' again by jerky passive manipulation" (LeVay 78; also 73–79). Hood's book represents a rare truce between trained physician and medically unqualified bonesetter; the two groups were more often bitter rivals for the same patients. 35308

Presentation Copy

144. Howard, John (1726?–1790).
An account of the principal lazarettos in Europe; with various papers relative to the plague: Together with further observations on some foreign prisons and hospitals; and additional remarks on the present state of those in Great Britain and Ireland. 4to. [v-vii] viii, 259 [15] pp. 22 engraved plates, fold. eng. table. Lacking half-title and (possibly) initial blank, as in most presentation

copies. Warrington: William Eyres for T. Cadell, J. Johnson, C. Dilly, and J. Taylor, 1789. 298 × 233 mm. Half calf, gilt spine, rubbed. Light browning & foxing, but very good. Presentation copy, with blank leaf (possibly original initial blank) bound after the title, bearing Howard's inscription: "Mr. Howard requests Mr. Baron Perryn, will be kind enough to accept this book from him, as a small mark of his respect." Perryn's engraved bookplate on front pastedown.

$2750

First Edition. G-M 1601. Although best known as a prison reformer (on the strength of his famous State of the Prisons in England and Wales [1777]), the English philanthropist John Howard was also concerned with the improvement of sanitary conditions in other public institutions. His work in this area represents an important link in the development of the public health movement. The present work, an investigation of the conditions of English and European hospitals (including mental hospitals and quarantine detention houses) contains both plans and notes on management and personnel; it also includes notes of Howard's latest inspections of Irish, Scottish and English prisons. Arnold M. Muirhead, in his preface to Baumgartner's John Howard, notes that presentation copies of Howard's *State of the Prisons* usually have the half-title removed and a separate leaf with Howard's inscription inserted; Howard also followed this custom with the *Lazarettos*. Baumgartner 21. Norman 1109. 35384

145. [Hunter, John (1728–93)].
Colyer, J[ames] F[rank] (1866–1954). John Hunter and odontology. 4to. vi [2], 214pp. Frontispiece portrait, text illustrations. London: Claudius Ash, 1913. 277 × 216 mm. Original cloth, a.e.g., a little worn & shaken. Good to very good copy.

$500

First Edition of Colyer's monograph on Hunter's pioneering researches on the structure, function and diseases of the teeth, which placed dentistry on a scientific basis (see G-M 3675 & 3676, Hunter's *Natural History of the Human Teeth* [1771] and *Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Teeth* [1778]). Colyer's work is based on a study of Hunter's anatomical preparations of both human and animal teeth, and is illustrated with numerous photographs of these. 32572

First Complete Account of "Hutchinson's Triad"

146. Hutchinson, Jonathan (1828–1913).
A clinical memoir on certain diseases of the eye and ear, consequent on inherited syphilis. 8vo. xii, 259 [1]pp. 2 chromolithographed plates with supplemental hand-coloring. London: Churchill, 1863. 222 × 140 mm. Original cloth, rebacked preserving original spine. Light dust-soiling to edges, but very good. Library bookplate; bookseller's ticket. $600

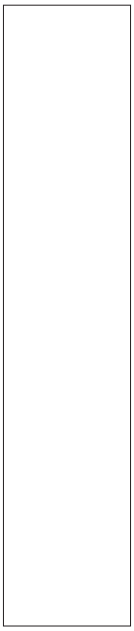
First Edition. A greatly expanded reworking of G-M 2386, Hutchinson's classic description of the peculiar notched incisors ("Hutchinson's teeth") in congenital syphilis. The present memoir contains the first complete account of "Hutchinson's triad" (malformations of the teeth, interstitial keratitis and nerve deafness) now regarded as diagnostic of the disease. Crissey & Parish, p. 230. 35961

147. Jameson, Robert (1773–1853).
A.L.s. to **William Henry** (1774–1836), dated from Edinburgh, July 20, 1818. 1–1/2pp. plus integral address leaf. 229 × 188 mm. Creased where previously folded, some soiling to address leaf, a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. $275

From the eminent Scottish geologist Jameson, Regius professor of natural history at Edinburgh University, author of *System of Mineralogy* (1804–8), founder (with David Brewster) of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and the leading advocate of Wernerian geology in Great Britain. Jameson's letter, to noted Manchester chemist William Henry, introduces Count Breünner and Professor **Friedrich Mohs**, Werner's successor at the Freiburg Bergakademie and inventor of the Mohs hardness scale for minerals. DNB. DSB. 34897

First Computer to Perform at Superhuman Speed

148. Jevons, William Stanley (1835–82).
On the mechanical performance of logical inference. In: *Phil. Trans.* 160 (1870), pp. 497–518. 3 plates. Whole number, 4to. [16] 265–608pp. 25 lithographed plates. London: Taylor & Francis, 1870. 300 × 234 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, split at spine but intact. Fine copy. Boxed. $3750



First Edition of Jevons' first published description of his logic machine, called a "logical piano" on account of its resemblance to that instrument. Considered to be an early computer, the "piano" was the first such machine with enough power to solve complicated problems with superhuman speed (Babbage's Analytical Engine, which in theory could have anticipated Jevons' machine in this, was never constructed in its entirety), and some of the features of the logical piano can still be found in modern computer design. First demonstrated before the Royal Society in 1870, the logical piano is still on display in the Oxford Museum of the History of Science. The internal structure of the machine is illustrated in the three accompanying plates, which provide a reasonable guide to its construction. Jevons was a

pioneer of symbolic logic, and his paper includes a detailed explanation of his system of equational logic, which derived from (and in some important ways improved) the symbolic logic devised by Boole over two decades earlier. DSB. Gardner, *Logic Machines and Diagrams*, pp. 91–103. Schabas, *AWorld Ruled by Number*, pp. 54ff. Lee, *Computer Pioneers*, pp. 400–401. Randell, *The Origins of Digital Computers*, p. 479. 35789

149. Johnson, Joseph (1738–1809).
A.L.s. to **William Henry** (1774–1836), dated from London, Nov. 29, 1809. 1–1/2pp., plus integral address leaf. 252 × 204 mm. Creased where previously folded, small tear where seal was broken (not affecting ms.), light browning & soiling, but very good. $375

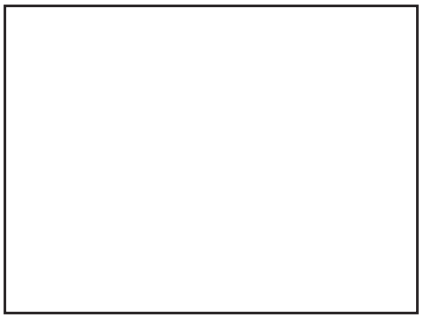
From bookseller Joseph Johnson, publisher of chemist William Henry's *Epitome of Chemistry* (1801 & ten subsequent editions), the most popular and successful English-language chemistry textbook of its day. At the time of Johnson's letter Henry was working on the sixth edition, the first to be published under its more familiar title of *Elements of Experimental Chemistry*. Johnson was also **Humphry Davy's** publisher, a fact he refers to in the present letter:

> You will be pleased to hear that Mr. [Humphry] **Davy** is about publishing a popular work in three volumes [probably a reference to Davy's *Elements of Chemistry* (1812), only the first volume of which was published] about the size of your first edition, and we expect the first will be ready soon after Christmas.

DNB. DSB for Henry. 34884

Joseph's Last Paper on Rhinoplasty

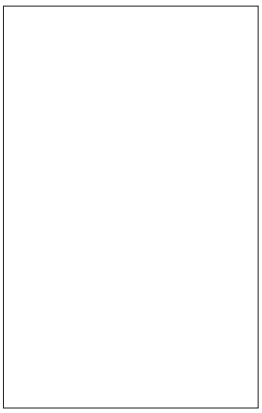
150. Joseph, Jacques (1865–1934).
Eine Nasenplastik ausgeführt in Lokalanaesthesie. 8vo. [14]pp. 32 plates. Berlin: Georg Stilke, 1927. 232 × 159 mm. Original printed boards (from orig. portfolio-style binding), later cloth backstrip, a few small stains, a little worn at spine. Lightly browned, fore-margin of title leaf trimmed and a little creased, otherwise very good. Stamp of the Chirurgische Universitätsklinik Bibliothek, Tübingen on title and front and back endpapers. $1250



Extremely Rare First Edition of Joseph's last paper on rhinoplasty, with only the Columbia University and U. of Chicago copies cited in NUC, and no copies cited in either RLIN or OCLC. Although printed with multi-lingual text for international distribution, and issued as one in a series of similar papers, it was apparently unknown to Patterson and does not appear in the Zeis/Patterson index. The patient had a nose which was abnormally short due to an accident in early youth; the nose was also a hump-nose. Joseph performed two operations three weeks apart to correct the deformity. This appears to be the only paper Joseph wrote exclusively on an operation involving elongation of an abnormally short nose. The thirty-two plates show the patient before and after in photographs, and the stages of the operation after artist's drawings. After this paper, Joseph's only other contribution on rhinoplasty was his monumental *Nasenplastik* (1931, G-M 5763.01). Natvig, *Jacques Joseph, Surgical Sculptor*, pp. 197–98, entry 38; see also Natvig's illustrations, one of which shows the present work in its original portfolio-style binding. Not mentioned in McDowell, "History of Rhinoplasty," *Creation of Aesthetic Plastic Surgery*, ed. González-Ulloa. 35264

Kanavel's Classic on Hand Surgery

151. Kanavel, Allen B. (1874–1938).
Infections of the hand. Set of editions 1–3 and 5–7 (1942 reprint of the 7th edition). 8vo. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1912–42. 234 × 150 mm. Original cloth, a little worn & shaken, hinges in 3rd ed. cracked, edition numbers written on spine in white chalk. Light browning, ownership signatures and annotations in a few volumes, but good to very good. $1500



Six of the first seven editions of G-M 4386.01, the first comprehensive treatise on hand surgery. Kanavel developed the method of forcible injection of radio-opaque material into tendon sheaths and fascial spaces of the hand; this enabled him to find a definite and constant pattern in the way that infectious material spread from sheath to space, and to drain infected areas without damage to important structures. Kanavel's classic work "did more to awaken the surgical conscience to the anatomic intricacies of hand surgery than did almost any other single contribution" (Bick). Each successive edition of Kanavel's work bears substantial revisions; together these first six editions show the evolution of hand surgery over the first third of the 20th century. Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, pp. 170–72. 35907

152. Kanavel; Koch, Sumner; & Mason, Michael (1895–1963).

Collection of 18 offprints, pamphlets, etc. on infections and orthopedic disabilities of the hand, with typed index and obituary notice of Kanavel. Various sizes, bound in one 4to volume. V.p., 1916–33. Buckram, somewhat soiled & worn; 11 offprints with original printed wrappers bound in. A few leaves frayed, but a very good set, from the library of Edward Delos Churchill (1895–1972; see G-M 3211.1), with his bookplate. $950

A group of papers on the hand by Kanavel and his successors Sumner Koch and Michael Mason, who together were largely responsible for the development of hand surgery as a separate discipline. Included here is Mason and Clarence Shearon's important paper, "The process of tendon repair: An experimental study of tendon suture and tendon graft" (*Arch. Surg.* 25 [1932]), described by Boyes as "one of the classics of the literature of experimental tendon repair" (*On the Shoulders of Giants,* p. 209). The remaining papers deal with treatment of clinical infections, congenital malformations, compound injuries, carcinoma, tendon rupture, human bite infections, etc. 35894

153. [Karo, Joseph ben Ephraim (1488–1575)]

The kosher code of the orthodox Jew. Translated by S. I. Levin and Edward A. Boyden. 8vo. xx, 243pp. Text illustrations. Minneapolis: U. of Minn. Press, [1940]. 230 × 153 mm. Original cloth. Fine copy. $275

First Edition in English of those parts of the Talmud dealing with the anatomical deficiencies that render animals unfit for food, together with discussion of Talmudic knowledge of anatomy "in the light of the science of its day and of the present time." 32539

154. Koch, Robert (1843–1910).

Zur Untersuchungen von pathogenen Organismen. In: *Mittheil. kais. Gesundheitsamte* 1 (1881): 1–48. With: Ueber Desinfection. In: *ibid.*: 234–82. With: Die Aetiologie der Tuberkulose. In: *ibid.* 2 (1884): 1–88. Together 2 vols., 4to. [6], 399 [1]; [6], 499 [1]pp. 27 plates (14 chromolithographed, 3 double-page). Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1881–84. 307 × 221 mm. Original boards, cloth backstrips, rebacked retaining original spines, a little worn & chipped. Library stamps on titles, light browning, but very good. Boxed. $5000

First Editions. G-M 2495.1; 5636.1; 2331(n). Many of the bacteriological studies for which Koch became famous were published in the *Mittheilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte*, a "house organ" of the Imperial Department of Health where Koch had been appointed government advisor (*Regierungsrat*) in 1880. The first volume of the *Mittheilungen* is particularly rich in Koch material: it contains no fewer than five papers written or co-written by Koch, including his landmark "Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen," in which he described his development of the plate technique for cultivating—the first consistent method for obtaining pure cultures of virtually any species of bacteria. The remaining papers include Koch's "Ueber Desinfection," in which he demonstrated mercuric chloride's superiority to carbolic acid as a disinfectant, as well as his "Zur Aetiologie des Milzbrandes," a continuation of his anthrax studies, and two papers co-written with Wolffhügel, Gaffky and Loeffler on disinfection with hot air and steam.

Vol. II of the *Mittheilungen* opens with Koch's "Die Aetiologie der Tuberculose," an expanded account of his epochal discovery that tuberculosis is caused by a specific bacterium (*Bacillus tuberculosis*); this followed two years after Koch's preliminary announcement of the discovery in a paper of the same title, published in the *Berliner klinischeWochenschrift* 19 (1882). The 1884 paper records Koch's success in producing experimental tuberculosis in animals after cultivating the bacillus, and also announces what became known as "Koch's postulates" for isolating and testing a disease-causing organism. It was this paper, rather than the 1882 preliminary announcement, that was selected by the Grolier Club to represent Koch's achievement in its exhibit and catalogue of *100 Books Famous in Medicine*. This volume of the *Mittheilungen* also contains "Experimentelle Studien über die künstliche Abschwächung der Milzbrandbacillen und Milzbrandinfection durch Fütterung," a paper on artificial attenuation of the anthrax bacillus co-written by Koch, Gaffky and Loeffler. Koch was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1905, in a large part for his work on tuberculosis. DSB. Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 80 (Tuberculose). Horblit 60 (Pathogenen Organismen). 36297

See color frontispiece, fig. 4

155. Kraepelin, Emil (1856–1926).

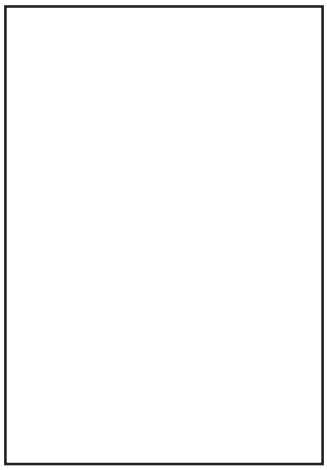
Einführung in die psychiatrische Klinik. 8vo. viii, 328pp. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, 1901. Original cloth, spine faded. Light browning, occasional marginal notes. Very good copy. $1000

First Edition. G-M 34822. Kraepelin was among the most influential proponents of the organic or physical concept of mental illness. He devised a new classification of insanity, in which mental diseases were divided into two broad categories: dementia praecox (a term he coined), characterized by an inexorable downward course into mental derangement, and manic-depressive or episodic psychoses. He also separated mental illnesses caused by external factors (such as fever), which were curable, from those

caused by internal factors (such as metabolic imbalance), which at the time were not. This "diagnosis by prognosis" was one of the most original features of Kraepelin's psychiatry. Kraepelin's system represented the culmination of the purely scientific—as opposed to philosophical—approach to mental disease, in which the emphasis is on the "natural laws" governing mental disease rather than on the individual personalities of the sufferers. Norman 1236. 34822

Revival of Plastic Surgery in the West

156. B. L.
[Article on Hindu rhinoplasty.] In: *The Gentleman's Magazine* LXIV, pt. 2, no. 4 (October, 1794) 891–92, 1 plate (at p. 883). 8vo. [2], [585]–1212, [16]pp. (containing 6 nos., July-December, 1794 & supplement). 19 plates (of 21). [London]: Nichols, 1794. 206 × 128 mm. Calf c. 1794, a little rubbed.. Slight foxing & soiling but very good. 19th century signature and bookplate of Richard Kneeshaw; library bookplate and stamp. $3500



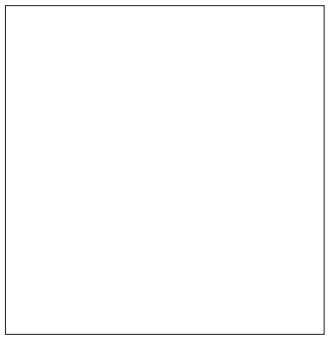
First Edition. The first report published in Europe of the Indian forehead-flap method of rhinoplasty. "B. L.'s" report in *The Gentleman's Magazine* of the curious operation of making a nose from a forehead flap, accompanied by an engraving of the patient Cowasjee with restored nose and showing the stages of the operation, sparked Western interest in plastic operations. This interest culminated in Carpue's successes with the Indian method in 1814–1816 (G-M 5737) which were the turning point in the development of modern plastic surgery. Gnudi & Webster 309–16 & fig. 47 reproducing the famous Cowasjee plate. McDowell 74–88, reproducing plate. Zeis / Patterson 438, also noting a later article on p. 1093 calling attention to European rhinoplasty and Tagliacozzi. 35113

The First Solvay Conference

157. Langevin, Paul (1872–1946) & Broglie, Maurice de (1875–1960), *editors*.
La théories du rayonnement et les quanta. Rapports et discussions. . . . 8vo. [8] 461 [3]pp. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1912. 254 × 163 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, spine chipped with some loss. Light browning but very good. $750

First Edition. The proceedings of the first international Solvay Conference on physics, devoted to radiation theory and the quanta. The purpose of the conference was twofold: "first, there was the need to examine whether classical theories (molecular-kinetic theory and electrodynamics) could, in some undiscovered ways, provide an explanation of the problem of black-body radiation and of the specific heat of polyatomic substances at low temperatures; secondly, to consider phenomena in which the theory of quanta could be successfully used" (Mehra, *The Solvay Conferences on Physics*, p. 14; see also pp. 13–72, containing summaries of all the papers delivered). Among the participants were **Max Planck**, who gave an exposition of the arguments that had led him to the discovery of the quantum of action; **Heike Kamerlingh Onnes**, who reported on the discovery of superconductivity of certain metals at extremely low temperatures; **Arnold Sommerfeld**, who discussed the production of x-rays by high speed electrons; and **Albert Einstein**, who summarized many aspects of the quantum concept, particularly in regard to his explanation of the anomalies of specific heats at low temperatures. 34797

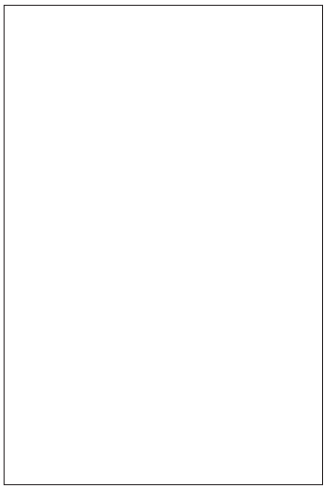
158. Lardner, Dionysius (1793–1859).
Popular lectures on science and art. 2 vols., 8vo. 608; 568 [8, adverts.]pp. Striking wood-engraved frontispiece of the moon's surface, text illustrations. New York: Greeley & McElrath, 1848. 232 × 147 mm. Original cloth, a little worn. Light foxing & browning, but very good. Library bookplate and stamp. $300



Second edition of Lardner's popular scientific lectures delivered during a lecturing tour of the United States and Cuba, from which Lardner reportedly earned £40,000. One of the 19th century's foremost popularizers of science, Lardner wrote or edited an enormous number of works on its various branches, particularly mathematics, astronomy and physics. DNB. 36289

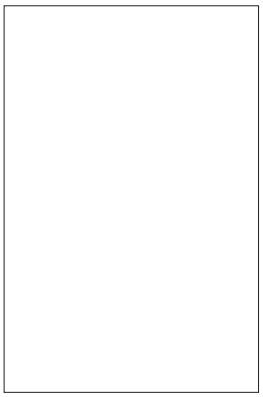
159. [Larrey, Dominique Jean (1766–1842)] Triaire, Paul (1842–1912). Napoléon et Larrey: Récits inédits de la revolution et de l'empire. Large 8vo. xv [1], 583 [1]pp. 16 wood-engraved plates (several hand-colored), with printed tissue guards. Tours: Maison Alfred Mame et fils, 1902. 272 × 181 mm. Original elaborately gilt-stamped cloth with portraits of Larrey and Napoleon on front cover, t.e.g., a little worn & shaken. First & last leaves browned, but very good. $600

First Edition. Handsomely bound and illustrated history based on unpublished correspondence, memoirs and campaign notes by Larrey, surgeon-in-chief of Napoleon's Grande Armée and arguably the greatest military surgeon in history; see G-M 2160 and 5837. Some of the plates are hand-colored, which is *highly unusual* for books of this period. 33630



Presentation Copy

160. Léotard, Joseph.
De la rhinoplastie. 8vo. [8] viii, [9]–116 [4]pp. Lithographed plate, folding table. Montpellier: Jean Martel l'aîné, 1857. 226 × 142 mm. (uncut & partially unopened). Original printed wrappers, small splits in spine. Fine copy. *Author's presentation inscription on front wrapper*: "A l'ami Marcellin [2 lines, illegible] J Léotard D. M."; Augustin Marcellin was one of the more than two dozen people to whom Léotard dedicated his thesis. Boxed. $1500



First Edition, and *rare*, with only the Blocker Library copy cited in OCLC; not in NUC or RLIN. Léotard's thesis includes an early history of rhinoplasty from ancient times to the mid-nineteenth century, as well as a discussion of the different methods used (Indian, Italian, German, French) and a resumé of the rules to be observed in performing rhinoplastic operations. Zeis 858. 35545

161. Lettsom, John Coakley (1744–1815).
Some remarks on the effects of *lignum quassiae amarae*. In: *Mem. Med. Soc. London* 1 (1787), pp. 128–165. Engraved plate. Whole volume, 8vo. xxvii [1], 496 [8]pp. 3 plates. London: Fry & Couchman for Charles Dilly, 1787. 204 × 121 mm. Tree calf c. 1787, gilt spine, a little rubbed at hinges & corners. Fine copy apart from some minor foxing and marginal pencil marks. 19th cent. engraved bookplate. $500

First Edition. G-M 2071. Lettsom's paper includes the first description of alcoholism, the physical and psychological effects of which are outlined vividly here. Lettsom, a Quaker, was a lifelong advocate of temperance, and often wrote about the evil consequences of overindulgence in alcohol, particularly hard liquor. Abraham, *Lettsom*, pp. 310, 443. 34873

162. Lipschitz, Rudolf (1832–1903).
Group of 7 papers on mathematics. Various sizes. V.p., 1856–72. 4 offprints disbound, 3 with front wrappers present. Some foxing. Complete list available on request. $750

First Separate Editions. Lipschitz is best known for the "Lipschitz condition" attached to the Cauchy-Lipschitz existence theorem, and for his important series of papers on *n*-dimensional differential forms, the calculus of variations, geometry and mechanics, which he began publishing in journals in 1869. In these papers (several of which are included here), he drew on and extended the work of Riemann, who in his famous lecture of 1854 had formulated the principal problems of differential geometry in higher-dimension manifolds. Lipschitz's work was continued by G. Ricci, whose absolute differential calculus Einstein began using in 1913. Lipschitz was also the author of *Grundlagen der Analysis*, dealing with the fundamental questions of mathematical research and mathematical instruction; it was the first book of its kind ever published in German. DSB. Klein, *Mathematical Thought*, pp. 718; 899. 36046

Antisepsis

163. Lister, Joseph (1827–1912).
On a new method of treating compound fracture, abscess, etc., with observations on the conditions of suppuration. In: *Lancet* 1 (1867): 326–29, 357–59, 387–89, 507–9; 2 (1867): 95–96. With: On the antiseptic principle in the practice of surgery. In: *Lancet* 2 (1867): 353–56, 668–69. Together 2 volumes of *Lancet*, 4to. London: George Fall, at the office of "The Lancet," 1867. 266 × 190 mm. Half calf c. 1867, rebacked, a little rubbed. Very good copy. $9500

First Edition. G-M 5634, 5635. PMM 316c. Two of the most epoch-making contributions to surgery: Lister's papers on the antiseptic principle in surgery, and on the antiseptic prevention of wound infection. As head of the surgical wards at Glasgow's Royal Infirmary, Lister was appalled at the 40% mortality rate among post-surgical patients, most of it caused by post-operative infections such as gangrene, erysipelas, septicemia, etc. After studying the problem he came to believe that wound suppuration was a form of putrefaction, a belief confirmed by the writings of Pasteur, who had recently proved that putrefaction was a fermentative process caused by living mirco-organisms. Lister believed that it was necessary to kill the micro-organisms already present in wounds and to prevent their re-entry by the use of bandages soaked in an antiseptic substance. He adopted carbolic acid as an antiseptic after learning of its efficacy in sewage treatment, and

used it in 11 cases of compound fracture, 9 of which recovered—a hitherto unheard-of achievement. Lister described his remarkable cures in a classic series of reports, which constitute his first published work on the antiseptic principle in surgery. In his second paper, published in the second volume of the *Lancet*, Lister evolved the idea of the antiseptic prevention of wound infection, giving full credit to Pasteur, whose work on fermentation had revealed to Lister both the cause of wound sepsis and the key to its elimination from hospitals. Norman 1366, 1367; Norman / Grolier Club 75. 30695

164. Lister.
Observations on ligature of arteries on the antiseptic system. In: *Lancet* 1 (1869), pp. 451–55. Whole volume, 4to. [2], [391]–902 pp. Text illustrations. London: John James Croft, 1869. 268 × 189 mm. Modern quarter cloth, original leather spine label preserved. Very good copy. $750

First Edition. G-M 2964. Lister's carbolized catgut ligature was better than any other previously produced, as it was both antiseptic and could be absorbed by the body. Lister was thus able to cut the ends of his ligatures short and leave them within the closed wound, contrary to previous surgical practice, in which the ends of a non-absorbent ligature were cut long and left to protrude from the wound for later removal. Lister's catgut ligature thus eliminated a major source of postoperative infection. 34488

165. Lister.
Effects of the antiseptic system of treatment upon the salubrity of a surgical hospital. In: *Lancet* 1 (1870), pp. 4–6; 40–42. Whole volume, 4to. [2] 932 pp. Text illustrations. London: John James Croft, 1870. 267 × 191 mm. Modern quarter cloth. Light soiling to verso title, but very good. $450

First Edition. G-M 1619. Lister's first attempt to summarize his experiences with the antiseptic system at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. His results were exemplary—six deaths in the forty amputations performed between 1867 and 1869, as opposed to sixteen deaths in the thirty-five amputations performed in the previous two-year period—despite the fact that two wards of the Infirmary were situated over a mass graveyard filled with the coffins of cholera victims. Lister's paper was also issued as a separate publication the same year. Norman 1371 (separate publication). Fisher, *Joseph Lister*, pp. 172–73. 34489

Inscribed by Lister

166. Lister.
Remarks on a case of compound dislocation of the ankle with other injuries; illustrating the antiseptic system of treatment. 8vo. 35 [1]pp. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1870. 210 × 130 mm. Modern buckram. Title a little soiled, but very good. *Lister's presentation inscription* (slightly touched by the binder's knife) on title: "With the Author's kind regards." Laid in is Lister's "Remarks on some points in the history of antiseptic surgery," extracted from the June 27, 1908 issue of the *Lancet*. $1250

First Separate Edition. The principle underlying Lister's improved surgical dressings appears on page 17: "An antiseptic to exclude putrefaction, with a protective to exclude the antiseptic, will by their joint action keep the wound free from abnormal stimulus." Lister recognized that there was no such thing as a "healing ointment," and that injured tissues, once protected by antiseptic, needed only to be left alone. Lister's *Remarks* first appeared in Vol. I of the *Lancet* (1870). Lister's "Remarks on some points in the history of antiseptic surgery," laid into this copy, prints the text of an unfinished letter to Sir Hector Cameron written in 1906. Fisher, *Lister*, pp. 175–76. Norman 1370. 34837

167. [Lister].
Medical diploma issued on 1 August 1872 by Edinburgh University to William Stirling (1851–1932), signed by Lister and 29 others. 378 × 506 mm. Lithographed, with seal of Edinburgh University. Traces of previous mounting, light dust-soiling, but very good. $1500

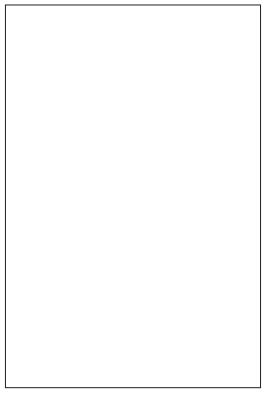
The diploma issued to physiologist William Stirling, one of the great teachers of the subject, and author of *Some Apostles of Physiology* (1902; G-M 1576); see also G-M 629 for his prize-winning thesis on electrical stimulation of the skin. The diploma is signed by Joseph Lister as Professor of Clinical Surgery. Among the other notable signers are physician John Hughes Bennett (1812–75), author of the first definite description of leukemia (see G-M 3061); toxicologist Robert Christison (1797–1882; see G-M 2076); physicists Peter Guthrie Tait (1831–1901) and Fleeming Jenkin (1833–85); chemist Alexander Crum Brown (1838–1922); astronomer Charles Piazzi Smyth (1819–1900); oceanographer Charles Wyville Thomson (1830–82); and geologist Archibald Geikie (1835–1924). All but the first two of these are noticed in the DSB. 34413

168. Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon (1853–1928).
Lectures on theoretical physics. 3 vols., 8vo. ix [1], 195; xii, 410 [2]; xi [1], 326 [2]pp. Text diagrams. London: Macmillan, 1927–31. 219 × 144 mm. Original cloth, a little worn, one or two small stains. Light browning, but a very good copy, from the library of George Weil (b. 1907), with his signature, dated Feb. 1932, on the front endpaper of each volume. $450

First Edition in English of four series of lectures delivered at the University of Leiden, on "Thermodynamics," "Entropy and probability," "The theory of radiation," and "The theory of quanta"; plus two additional lectures on "Maxwell's theory" and "The principle of relativity for uniform translations." Lorentz shared the 1902 Nobel Prize for physics with Pieter Zeeman for their investigations on the influence of magnetism on the phenomena of radiation; and his equation describing how mass varies with velocity was adopted by Einstein in his *Special Theory of Relativity* (1905). The original owner of this copy, George Weil, was Fermi's assistant at the University of Chicago; he operated the cadmium control rods in Fermi's atomic pile during the staging of the world's first controlled nuclear chain reaction in December 1942. DSB. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 12–14. Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*, pp. 438–39. 35903

First Theorem of Modern Logic

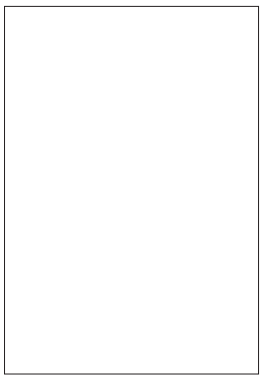
169. Löwenheim, Leopold (1878–1957).
Group of 7 offprints / extracts on mathematical logic and related subjects. 8vo (various sizes). V.p., 1908–16. Half morocco, gilt. Some browning & soiling, but on the whole very good. Heavily annotated with shorthand pencil notes, calculations, etc., probably in the hand of mathematician **Alwin Korselt**. Complete listing available on request. $5750



First / First Separate Editions of these virtually unobtainable papers on mathematical logic by Löwenheim, one of the field's pioneers. All the papers date from Löwenheim's most fruitful period, the years between 1908 and 1919, when he published "his most important papers on the algebra of logic, continuing and adding to the work of C. S. Peirce, Schröder, and Alfred North Whitehead" (DSB). The collection includes Löwenheim's classic "Über Möglichkeiten im Relativkalkül" (1916), containing the first appearance of what is now known as the Löwenheim-Skolem theorem, the first theorem of modern logic, anticipating Gödel's completeness theorem of 1930. A summary and English translation of this paper are included in van Heijenoort's *From Frege to Gödel* (1967). The collection also includes Löwenheim's papers of 1908 and 1910 in which he "analyzed and improved upon the customary methods for solving equations . . . and proved what is now known as Löwenheim's general development theorem for functions of functions" (DSB).

According to the mathematician from whom we bought these papers, they are probably from the library of mathematician Alwin Korselt, whom Löwenheim cited in "Über Möglichkeiten im Relativkalkül," presenting Korselt's result that not every formula is condensable (see van Heijenoort, pp. 229 and 233). It is also possible that they come from the library of the mathematician, A. Mayer, who was related to Korselt. Clearly the offprints belonged to a colleague of Löwenheim's who shared his interests closely. Most of the offprints have been heavily annotated in shorthand, with problems worked out in the margins; in one paper, Löwenheim's address has been corrected in the same hand, confirming that the owner of the papers knew Löwenheim personally. It is hard to overemphasize the rarity of these items, the exceptionally esoteric nature of which would have greatly limited the circle of people who received them from Löwenheim. A complete listing of the items in the collection is available on request. DSB (*citing 5 of the papers in our collection*). Van Heijenoort, pp. 228–51. 35441

170. Loewi, Otto (1873–1961).
Die chemische Übertragung der Nervenwirkung. 8vo. 14pp. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1937. 247 × 167 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little soiled. *Loewi's presentation inscription to physiologist / medical bibliographer John F. Fulton* (1899–1960) on the front wrapper: "J. F. Fulton with kindest regards, O. Loewi." Fulton's stamp on front wrapper. **With:** Three offprints by Loewi, two of them inscribed by Loewi to Fulton; see below for titles. 8vo (various sizes). V.p., 1910–44. Original printed wrappers. **With: Fulton, John Farquhar** (1899–1960). The Nobel Prize in medicine 1936: Dale and Loewi and the previous Nobel Prize men in physiology and medicine. Offprint from *New England J. Med.* 215 (1936). 8vo. 8 [1]pp. 228 × 154 mm. Original printed wrappers. Together 5 items. Very good. $850



First / First Separate Editions. Loewi's Nobel lecture on the chemical transmission of nerve action, delivered after his receipt of a share of the 1936 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his demonstration that cardiac nerves respond to chemical rather than electrical stimulus. Offered with offprints of three papers by Loewi—"Pharmakologie und Klinik (1910); "The Ferrier lecture on problems connected with the principle of humoral transmission of nervous impulses" (1935); and "Inhibition of cholinesterase activity of nervous tissues by eserine in vivo" (1944). Like the Nobel lecture, the first two of these bear Loewi's presentation inscriptions to physiologist / medical bibliographer J. F. Fulton. Also included here is Fulton's paper briefly outlining Loewi's achievement, pointing out that the Nobel committee had "for the first time recognized pure pharmacology in its awards." Magill, *Nobel PrizeWinners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 425–31. 33855

171. Macewen, William (1848–1924).
Pyogenic infective diseases of the brain and spinal cord. 8vo. xxiv, 354pp. 37 plates & text illustrations. Glasgow: Maclehose, 1893. 215 × 137 mm. Panelled calf c. 1893, slightly rubbed. A little foxing, but a fine copy. $750

First Edition. G-M 4872. Cushing considered Macewen the "chief pioneer in craniocerebral surgery." His experience with meningitis, abscess of the brain and infective sinus thrombosis was summarized in his great work of 1893, which gave sixty-five detailed cases. 34642

Best Edition of Maclure's Geology of the United States

172. Maclure, William (1763–1840).
Observations on the geology of the United States of North America; . . . applied to the different states of the Union, agreeably to the accompanying geological map. In: *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.*, new series, 1 (1818), pp. 1–91. 2 hand-colored engraved maps. Whole volume, 4to. xxiv, 454 [2, incl. errata]pp. 13 engraved plates. Philadelphia: A. Small, 1818. 269 × 221 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Light browning, foxing & dampstaining, small tears in geological map, but a very good copy. Bookplate and discard stamp of the Loganian Library, Library Company of Philadelphia. $2500

Second and Best Edition of "the first connected account originally written in English on the geology of the United States" (DSB), which included the first geological map of the U.S.A. Maclure's account and accompanying map were first published in 1809 in the *Trans. Am. Phil. Soc.* (Vol. VI); this first version was quite short (17 pages) and its map contrived from a portion of a much larger map printed for another purpose. Maclure was dissatisfied with the 1809 version and spent the next eight years preparing a revision. His greatly expanded text of 97 pages and improved map were published in the *Transactions* in 1817, although the final published volume, bound up from the original fascicules, bears the date 1818. The map and memoir also appeared in a separate book-form edition published for Maclure with the imprint date of 1817; this book-form edition has a revised title and map. We suspect that the journal version appeared first, since it was the one chosen for reproduction by Stechert-Hafner for its 1962 facsimile (which describes the journal version as the "original edition"). DSB. Merrill, *Contributions to the History of American Geology*, pp. 217–18. 34386

173. MacMichael, William (1784–1839).
Journey from Moscow to Constantinople, in the years 1817, 1818. 4to. viii, 272pp. 6 aquatint plates, incl. frontispiece, after the author's drawings. London: John Murray, 1819. 264 × 210 mm. Later half sheep, marbled boards, hinges repaired. Light foxing & offsetting, but very good. Bookplate of medical historian **Ralph Major** (1884–1970); see numerous G-M entries. Library bookplate. $850

First Edition. Account of a trip through Russia and the Middle East by the author of *The Gold-Headed Cane*. MacMichael left Moscow (then rebuilding after Napoleon's failed invasion) and travelled to Constantinople with Thomas Legh, who continued to Syria on his own; an account of Legh's journey is found at the end of the volume. DNB. Abbey, *Travel*, 20 (hand-colored plates). 33654

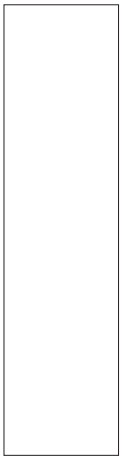
174. Maingault, Charles (d. 1840).
Operative surgery. Maingault's illustrations of the different amputations performed on the human body, represented by plates designed after Nature, with alterations and practical observations, by **William Sands Cox** (1802–75). Folio. [3]–14pp. (lacking half-title). 8 lithographed plates, each with explanation leaf. London: Longman [etc.], 1831. 472 × 311 mm. Half morocco c. 1831, gilt-lettered leather label on front cover, light rubbing & wear to corners & extremities. Fine copy apart from some light foxing. *Presentation copy*, inscribed by Cox to his patron Lord Bradford on the front endpaper, and with Cox's autograph signed presentation letter to Bradford, dated October 4th, 1832, bound in. Library bookplate engraved with Bradford's arms. $2250

First Edition in English of Maingault's *Médecine opératoire* (1822), substantially revised by Cox. The handsome life-size plates illustrate the different types of amputation performed on the extremities, from removal of a finger or toe joint to amputation of the hip; they are preceded by a statement of the general rules of amputation—how performed, when required, etc. Cox was a founder of the Birmingham School of Medicine (est. 1828), one of

whose patrons was Lord Bradford, to whom Cox presented this copy of *Operative Surgery*. Cox's inscription to Bradford reads: "Lord Bradford, an early patron & friend of the School of Medicine, with every sentiment of respect, from W. S. C." Hirsch. DNB. 35928

175. Malgaigne, Joseph (1806–65).

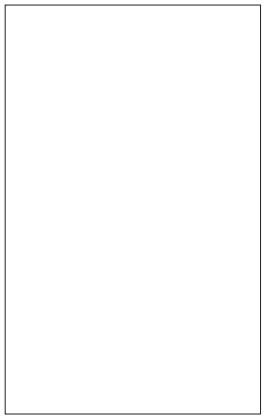
A treatise on fractures. . . . Translated from the French, with notes and additions, by John H. Packard, M.D. 8vo. [2], 7–683 [1]pp. 16 wood-engraved plates, each with printed explanation leaf. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1859. 224 × 142 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Light foxing & browning, but very good. $1000



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. 35105

176. Mauduyt de la Varenne, Pierre Jean Etienne (1732?–1792).

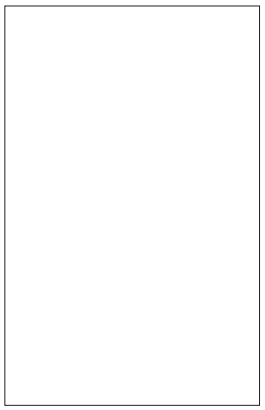
Avis et questions proposés par la Société Royale de Médecine sur l'électricité médicale. . . . 8vo. 16pp. [Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1786 (colop.)] 177 × 112 mm. Loose in marbled wrappers, ms. label on front wrapper. Very good copy. $750



First Edition. In the latter half of the 18th century there was a revival of interest in electrical treatment in France, and Mauduyt gave several reports on the subject before the Société Royale de Médecine during this period. The present pamphlet reports the Société's reactions to Mauduyt's "Mémoire sur les différentes manières d'administrer l'électricité," which had appeared in the fourth volume of the Société's journal. Rowbottom & Susskind, *Electricity and Medicine*, p. 25. Not in the Bakken catalogue, which lists 5 other works by Mauduyt on medical electricity; not in OCLC or RLIN, and only the Princeton University library copy cited in NUC. 13677

177. Mead, Peter B.

An elementary treatise on American grape culture and wine making. 8vo. [4], [3]–483 [1]pp. Nearly 200 text wood-engravings by Henry Holton. New York: Harper & Bros., 1867. 232 × 147 mm. Original cloth, slightly shaken, spine and front cover stamped with title and viticultural motifs in gilt. Fine copy apart from some light offsetting from illustrations. $1250

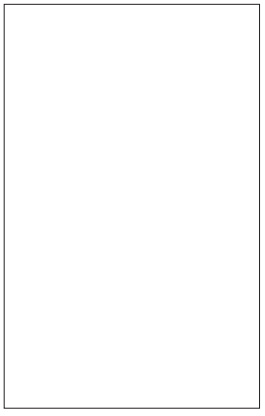


First Edition. "Although not as popular as other viticultural books of its time, this is a handsome volume with an ornate, gilt-decorated spine, nearly two hundred illustrations by Henry Holton, and paper and typography of a quality uncommon in trade publications of the time.

"While offering precise descriptions of native [American] grapes, he recommends only a few as useful for wine making (the iona, delaware, diana, Allen's hybrid and catawba) and rejects the rest, especially the then ubiquitous concord. 'A recently produced bottle of the pure Concord is before us as we write. We shall not undertake the impossible task of describing it, further than saying, that this, at least, resembles anything but wine. We can not drink it; neither can our friends.' . . . Other interesting features of this book are a chapter on 'taste' with respect to discernment of quality, and a discussion of Pasteur's then recent studies on fermentation and the stabilization of bottled wine by heat treatment (pasteurization)" (Gabler, *Wine into Words*, pp. 181–82). 36109

178. [Mead, Richard (1673–1754)]

(1) A catalogue of the genuine, entire and curious collection of prints and drawings. . . . 30pp. [London: Langford, 1755?]. **Bound with: (2)** Museum Meadianum, sive catalogus nummorum. . . . 262pp. Engraved frontispiece. London: A. Langford & S. Baker, [1755]. **And: (3)** A catalogue of the genuine and entire collection of valuable gems, bronzes, marble and other busts and antiquities. . . . 15 [1]pp. [London: Langford, 1755]. **And: (4)** A catalogue of pictures, consisting of portraits, landscapes, sea-pieces, architecture, flowers. . . . xv [1]pp. London: n.p., 1755. Together 4 works in 1, 8vo. 202 × 134 mm. Calf gilt c. 1755, rebacked, a little rubbed.



Light browning & foxing, but very good, with prices realized in contemporary ms. in the margins. 18th cent. engraved armorial bookplate. $750

First Editions. The eminent British physician Richard Mead (of *Gold-Headed Cane* fame) was also a notable collector of books and *objets d'art*. After his death his collections were sold at several separate auctions, including four devoted to Mead's pictures, prints and drawings, coins and medals, and antiquities. These were sold in the early part of 1755, fetching £10,550. 18s. Fletcher, pp. 163–64. Norman 1478–79 (nos. 1 & 2 only). 34673

179. [Mesmer, Franz Anton (1734–1815)].
Lettre d'un médecin de Paris, à un médecin de Province. 8vo. 16pp. N.p., n.d. [Paris, 1784]. 195 × 128 mm. Modern quarter sheep, marbled boards. Light foxing and marginal browning, but very good. $450

First Edition. Includes Mesmer's letter to a member of the royal commission appointed to investigate animal magnetism, complaining that his former disciple Charles d'Eslon had violated the terms of an agreement that limited d'Eslon's right to practice animal magnetism and barred him from teaching its methods. The terms of the agreement are included. Crabtree 86. Norman M104. 35323

180. Mesmer.
Lettres de M. Mesmer, a messieurs les auteurs du Journal de Paris, et a M. Franklin. 8vo. 16pp. N.p., n.d. [1784?] 190 × 125 mm. Modern boards. Light browning, but very good. $750

Second edition (?), preceded by an earlier edition of only 14 pages that does not include the present edition's "Lettre de M. l'Abbé P*** . . . ." Reacting to the negative opinions of mesmerism published in the *Journal de Paris* and in the reports of the two royal commissions appointed to investigate animal magnetism, Mesmer complains here that the commissions had examined the type of animal magnetism practiced by his former disciple d'Eslon, whose work Mesmer had rejected. Scarce—this edition not in NUC, and RLIN and OCLC cite only 3 copies in North American libraries (NLM, Bakken, Columbia). Norman M26. 35259

181. Mesmer.
Allgemeine Erläuterung über den Magnetismus und den Somnambulismus. 8vo. 78pp. Carlsruhe: n.p., 1815. 201 × 128 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers, stained, worn at spine. Moderate browning and foxing, tear in one leaf repaired. $950

Second and Only Obtainable Edition of this extremely rare collection of articles by Mesmer, originally published in the *Askläpion* in 1812 and issued in a separate pamphlet the same year. "Here Mesmer makes his second attempt to tackle the issue of the nature of somnambulism and its relationship to animal magnetism, which he had first developed in the *Mémoire* of 1799. . . . His intention is to remove any superstitious or religious elements in the explanation of somnambulism and to explain it in terms of his mechanistic theory of animal-magnetic fluid" (Crabtree). Neither OCLC nor RLIN records any copies of either the first or the second edition, and NUC cites only the copy of the second edition held at the University of Iowa. Norman M40. See Crabtree 238 and Tischner 30. 35254

182. [Mesmerism]
Le système de la rose magnétique. 8vo. 18pp. 2 fold. eng. plates. N.p., n.d. [1786?] 190 × 124 mm. Disbound. Light browning and staining, last leaf and second folding plate nearly detached, but very good. $450

First Edition of this anonymous pamphlet describing and illustrating the mystical "magnetic rose," constructed according to mesmeric principles for the application of animal magnetism. The second of the two striking plates was drawn by "le Sr. Michel, architecte." Crabtree 115. 35324

Outstanding Presentation Copy

183. Mitchell, Silas Weir (1829–1914).
Injuries of nerves and their consequences. 8vo. 377 [1]pp. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1872. 212 × 140 mm. Original cloth, rebacked, small bumps in upper edges. Light browning, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed on flyleaf: "Dr. Wm. Thomson with the regards of S. W. M. April 12, 1872." Gilt leather booklabel. $2000

First Edition. G-M 4544. Mitchell's definitive monograph on nerve injuries, based on his Civil War experiences, was still consulted as late as World War II. Mitchell's work includes the first

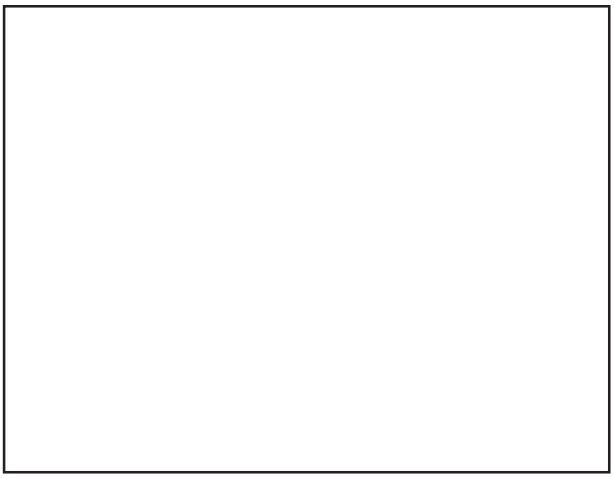
description of ascending neuritis, and the treatment of neuritis by cold and splint rests. Mitchell introduced the term "phantom limb" to describe the curious "ghost" limbs felt by amputees; his work in this area influenced that of Hughlings Jackson. Mitchell presented this copy to his colleague William Thomson (1833–1907), a protégé of Mitchell's father who had served as a Civil War surgeon and hospital director. Thomson was a pioneer in the use of photography in the study of wounds, and his interest in photography led to work in optics and ophthalmology, for which he is best known (see G-M 5917). Mitchell wrote the biographical article on Thomson in Kelly & Burrage. DSB. Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, p. 418. Norman 1520. Spillane, *The Doctrine of the Nerves*, pp. 370–74. 35816

184. Mitchell.
Another copy, without presentation inscription. 12-page publisher's catalogue at end. 212 × 140 mm. Original cloth, a little worn & shaken, spine faded. Light browning, but very good. 19th cent. bookplate; ownership signature. $1250

185. [Montjoye, Christophe F. L. V. T Galart de (1746–1816)?]
Suite de l'Essai sur la découverte du magnétisme animal. Supplement to No. 47 of the *Journal de Paris* (16 February 1784). 4to. 209–216pp. Paris: Quillau, 1784. 223 × 183 mm. (uncut). Unbound as issued. Browned, some spotting, lightly creased horizontally, but very good. $225

First Edition. The follow-up to an article entitled "Essai sur la découverte du magnétisme animal," published in the *Journal de Paris* on 16 February 1784. Both pieces may have been written by Montjoye, an advocate of mesmerism who had announced his intention of revealing Mesmer's secret methods in the previous day's issue of the *Journal*. Mesmerism was such a hot topic in pre-Revolutionary France that between 1779 and 1789 more literature was generated on mesmerism than on any other single subject, with the year 1784 representing the height of the mesmeric craze. See Norman M98, which includes this supplement. 35258

186. Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682–1771).
(1) Adversaria anatomica omnia. [2], xvi, 244pp. Engraved portrait frontispiece and 11 plates. Venice: Remondini, 1762. Bound with: **(2)** Epistolae anatomicae duae. . . . viii, 96pp. Bound with: **(3)** Opuscula miscellanea . . . tres in partes divisa. vi, 120; 75 [1]; 84pp. Venice: Remondini, 1762. Together 3 works in 1 vol., folio. 377 × 239 mm. Paste paper boards c. 1762, rebacked and recornered in calf, endpapers renewed. Light foxing, a few faint dampstains, small chip in lower corner of **(1)** title, but very good. 18th cent. engraved bookplate. $1750



(1) Last edition published in Morgagni's lifetime. The *Adversaria*, which appeared in parts early in the century (first collected edition 1719), earned Morgagni international fame as an anatomist. "The *Adversaria anatomia prima* is a series of researches on fine anatomy conducted according to the tradition established by Malpighi, although Morgagni showed greater caution in the use of the microscope and in making anatomical preparations. Morgagni's profoundly inquiring intellect is apparent in even this early work. Despite the modesty of its title—"Notes on Anatomy"—Morgagni's book actually records a whole succession of discoveries regarding minute organic mechanisms, including the glands of the trachea, of the male urethra, and of the female genitals. These represent new contributions to the mechanical interpretation of the structure of the organism, as do the descriptions contained in Morgagni's five subsequent *Adversaria*" (DSB). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 790.

(2) Second edition, first published in 1728. A detailed review of the anatomy and physiology of the liver, incorporating many of Morgagni's own original observations. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 794.

(3) First Venice Edition. A collection of some of Morgagni's lesser writings, including "tracts on gallstones, certain medico-legal matters, letters to Lancisi on the manner of Cleopatra's death, and Morgagni's biography of his teacher Valsalva" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 796). A Naples edition was published in the same year. 35161

The Atomic Table

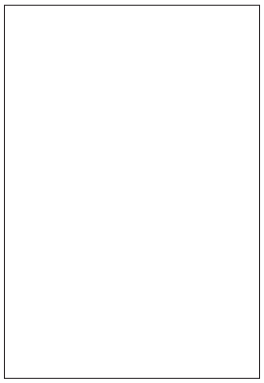
187. Moseley, Henry G. J. (1887–1915).
The high-frequency spectra of the elements. In: *Phil. Mag.* 26 (1913): 1024–34; 27 (1914): 703–13. 1 plate. The complete nos. 156 & 160, 8vo. London: Taylor & Francis, 1913–14. 225 × 146 mm. (no. 156 uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, a little soiled & chipped; preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Lightly browned, but very good. $1500

First Edition. PMM 407. In 1913 Moseley, a member of Rutherford's Manchester Institute, set out to test the doctrine of

atomic number by mapping the characteristic K and L spectra of the elements. Using a modification of the x-ray spectroscopy techniques developed by the Braggs, Moseley "obtained the principal lines of the x-ray spectra of most elements by registering their ionization and photographic images. In November of that year he reported his results to Bohr as confirming the new theory of atomic constitutions and being 'extremely simple.' . . . He also succeeded in correcting the sequence of transition elements to be Fe-Co-Ni according to increasing 'atomic number' Z (rather than to their atomic weight A). That is, the neutral nickel atom possessed a higher nuclear charge and one electron more than the neutral cobalt atom, despite the fact that it had a smaller atomic weight" (*Twentieth Century Physics* I, pp. 158–59). Moseley's formulas, which allowed elements to be arranged in series according to the nuclear charge of each, made it possible to base the periodic table on a firm foundation; they also "seemed to lift the veil guarding the atom's innermost recesses" (DSB) by confirming several of Bohr's hypotheses, particularly the principle of quantization of the angular momentum. Moseley's scientific career ended two years later with his death at the battle of Gallipoli, but the experimental study of x-ray spectra was carried on by others, including Maurice de Broglie, Manne Siegbahn and Ernst Wagner. 35581

Presentation Copy

188. Mott, Valentine (1785–1865).
Sanitary Commission. R. On hemorrhage from wounds, and the best means of arresting it. 8vo. 16pp. 4 wood-engraved plates, partly hand-colored. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph, 1863. 222 × 143 mm. Original printed wrappers, detached, chipped. Lightly browned, 1 or 2 leaves creased at corners, but very good. *Presentation copy, with Mott's signed inscription on title:* "Dr. Alfred Carroll with the esteem of his friend V. Mott." Boxed. $1000



First Edition. Mott was among the most prominent of early American surgeons; his teacher, the British surgeon Astley Cooper, said of Mott that "he has performed more of the great operations than any man living" (quoted in Rutkow, p. 112). He was particularly skilled at vascular surgery, performing the first ligation of the innominate artery (G-M 2943) and the first successful ligature of the common iliac artery in the U.S. (G-M 2950). At the end of his long life, Mott was asked to write an essay on hemorrhage by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, a civilian group formed to assist the Union Army during the Civil War. The first part of Mott's pamphlet briefly describes and illustrates the locations of the major arteries in the body; the second part contains instructions on the use of the tourniquet to arrest hemorrhage. Two of the plates illustrate the tourniquet designed by Mott's son Alexander, which Mott recommended over all others. Rutkow, *Am. Surg.*, pp. 111–12.

Extremely Rare on the Market

189. National Physical Laboratory.
Automatic digital computation. Proceedings of a symposium held at the National Physical Laboratory. . . . 4to. vi, 296pp. Mimeographed. Text illustrations, including several full-page half-tones of early computers. London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1954. 263 × 200 mm. Original printed wrappers, cloth backstrip, a little worn & faded, backstrip reinforced with clear tape, library shelfmark. Stamp & withdrawal stamp of the Oak Ridge Laboratories. Very good copy. $750

First Edition of the proceedings of the third British conference on automatic digital computers, which was held on March 25–28, 1953. The conference was organized into sections on British machines, programming, design, utilization of computing machines, circuitry and hardware, servicing and maintenance, and medium-size digital computing machines. Among the machines discussed were the pilot ACE, Cambridge University's EDSAC, J. Lyons & Co.'s LEO (described as "the first high-speed automatically sequenced machine to be built primarily for commercial and clerical work"), and Manchester University's MADAM. Participants included **Maurice Wilkes**, director of the Cambridge Computer Laboratory and inventor of macros and microprogramming; **J. H. Wilkinson**, who worked with Alan Turing on the design of the first ACE computer and developed backward error analysis into a useful tool; **F. C. Williams**, developer of the Williams cathode-ray tube memory storage system for the computers built at the University of Manchester; and **Stanley Gill**, who with Wilkes and David Wheeler developed the concepts of subroutines and subroutine libraries. Conferences such as this one were the primary means of disseminating information on digital computing during the early stages of its development. Lee, *Computer Pioneers*, passim. 36287

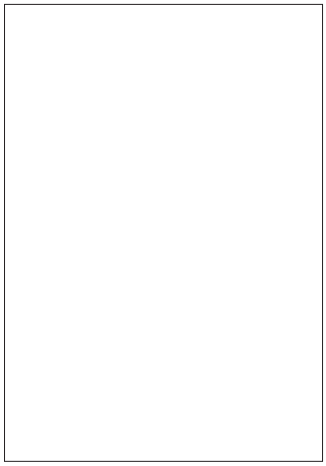
190. Nicholson, William (1753–1815).
A.L.s. to the Revd. Mr. Horner. 1 page plus integral address leaf. Undated (ca. 1815). 232 × 189 mm. Creased where previously folded, small lacuna where seal was broken (not affecting ms.), a few tiny pinholes, but very good. Biographical notice of Nicholson tipped to letter. $200

Nicholson founded the highly successful *Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts*; wrote, edited or translated numerous works on chemistry and other scientific subjects; invented several useful scientific instruments; and performed important original research in chemistry, including his sensational electroly-

sis of water. His many and varied activities "were of considerable significance within the rapidly developing and changing scientific world of his day" (DSB). In the present letter, written at the end of his life, he rejoices over his correspondent's impending move to Scotland and refers to George Cuitt's *Etchings of Ancient Buildings in the City of Chester, Castles in North Wales and other Miscellaneous Subjects* (1816), which was then appearing in parts. DNB. DSB. 34886

Extraordinarily Rare First Book on Nebulae

191. Odierna, Giovanni Battista (1597–1660). De systemate orbis cometici deque admirandis coeli characteribus, opuscula duo. . . . 4to. [8] 102 [2, blank]; [4] 60 [8, incl. final blank]pp. 39 white-on-black woodcuts in text, including 12 full-page. Palermo: Nicolai Bua, 1654. 200 × 146 mm. Modern full calf gilt in period style. Upper corner of title repaired, some foxing, dampstaining & offsetting from woodcuts, otherwise a fine, crisp copy. $35,000



First Edition. The extraordinarily rare *first book on nebulae*, unrecorded in NUC, OCLC and RLIN; the only other copy of which we can find record is the one in the Palermo Observatory Library, Sicily. Its author, Giovanni Battista Odierna (or Hodierna), was a Sicilian priest and disciple of Galileo, whose *Sidereus nuncius* (1610) inspired Odierna to begin his own systematic investigation of nebular objects. In doing so, Odierna opened up an entirely new field of investigation, one that had been overlooked by his contemporaries for various reasons—among them the emphasis on cataloguing fixed stars and the inadequacy of early telescopes for viewing objects of lower surface brightness, but most importantly because the "systematic observations of nebulae would have inevitably called for a cosmological theory on 'the construction of the heavens,' a theory with which the seventeenth century, still laboriously digesting the Copernican revolution intensified by the debate on the teachings of Galileo, could hardly cope" (Serio *et al.*, p. 1).

Using a telescope of moderate focal length, presented to him by Galileo, Odierna found forty-three nebulous objects, of which nineteen have been shown to be true nebulae. Of these nineteen, at least eleven and possibly as many as fifteen were original discoveries—"a truly remarkable total, especially when one considers that in this same half-century following the invention of the telescope, the rest of the astronomical community discovered precisely *one* new object" (Jones, p. 186). Odierna recorded his observations of nebulae in the second part of his *De systemate orbis cometici*, dividing them into three classes: *Luminosae* (brightest; individual stars in the nebula visible with naked eye), *Nebulosae* (resolvable into individual stars with the aid of a telescope), and *Occultae* (faintest, individual stars not visible even with a telescope). He hypothesized, based on Galileo's observations of the Milky Way, that all nebulae could ultimately be resolved into stars.

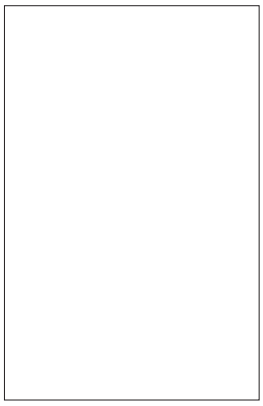
Odierna's most daring cosmological conceptions appear in the fourth section of his book, which "is devoted to a cosmological discussion about the construction of the starry sky, central to which is what Odierna calls an 'irrefutable axiom': 'The stars created with this world, which shine similarly to the Sun in their immense distances, were not located all at the same distance from the Earth but they were distributed by the almighty Creator in various and multiple intervals of the sensible world, in the same way that the planets were set in motion around the sun along different orbits.' As a consequence of this axiom stars can appear of different magnitudes both because of their intrinsic differences and because of their different distances" (Serio *et al.*, pp. 27–28). This axiom led Odierna to further speculate that the apparent disorderly arrangement of stars in the heavens was due to our marginal vantage point as observers:

> Could it be, perhaps, that with our eye outside of their [the stars'] series, our mind cannot perceive their order? Or could it be that the series of Divine order are very different from human order, so that the stars in the immense sky are not on the same surface of a sphere centered on us, but are rather at different depths in the aether, where the series of fixed stars appears to be disordered, although perhaps they are ordered around a center of the universe different from Earth, in the same way that the planets, which are ordered around the Sun, appear very disordered to us (quoted in Serio *et al.*, p. 30).

"At a time when the mere removal of the center of the Universe from the Earth to the Sun had caused so much damage to scientific thought in Italy, it is certainly astonishing that a churchman in Sicily, where the Inquisition was particularly influential, could dare to doubt, even in this hypothetical way, that the real center of the Universe was not the Earth, nor even the Sun" (Serio *et al.*, p. 30).

Although Odierna corresponded with Riccioli, Huygens, Schott and other noted scientists of his day, his own astronomical researches had no influence on his contemporaries, probably because as a resident of Sicily (one of Italy's most backward provinces) he remained isolated from Italy's important centers of scientific activity. His books, most or all of which were published in Palermo, were little studied by scholars until the publication of Serio, Indorato and Nastasi's "G. B. Hodierna's observations of nebulae and his cosmology" (*J. Hist. Astron.* 16 [1985], pp. 1–36). This article is cited several times above; it includes a bibliography of Odierna's published works. See also Jones, "Some notes on Hodierna's nebulae," *J. Hist. Astron.* 17 (1986), pp. 187–88. 36211

192. Osler, William (1849–1919).
The principles and practice of medicine. 8vo. xvi, [2], 1079 [1]pp., adverts. Text illustrations. New York: D. Appleton, 1892. 231 × 153 mm. Modern full morocco. Light browning, but very good. $3500



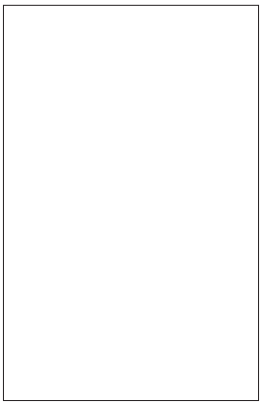
First Edition, First State with "Georgias" (misspelling of "Gorgias") on verso of third leaf. G-M 2231. The best English work on medicine of its time, and probably the most influential general textbook of medicine ever published. For example, the Chinese-language edition was the first complete Western 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). Norman / Grolier Medical Hundred, 82. 35195

193. Osler.
On chorea and choreiform affections. 8vo. x, 125 [1]pp. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, 1894. 232 × 152 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn at extremities. Light browning, otherwise fine. Laid in is a printed medical record card for a patient suffering from chorea, completed in manuscript in an unknown hand, with Osler's name listed as the attending doctor. $1750

First Edition. Osler's summary work on chorea, his second neurological monograph. Osler helped establish the association between heart disease and chorea. "His work on chorea is still considered an excellent clinical epidemiological study and his introductory historical comments are still worth reading" (Roach & Ashwal, "Sir William Osler," *Founders of Child Neurology* [1990], p. 328). Golden & Roland 635. 36268

Presentation Copy

194. Osler.
Lectures on angina pectoris and allied states. 8vo. [8] 160 [8, adverts.]pp. New York: D. Appleton, 1897. 217 × 143 mm. Original cloth, extremities and corners a little worn, rear hinge repaired. Light browning, but very good. *Osler's presentation inscription* on title: "Dr. G[illegible] / from W. O." Occasional marginal notes, probably in recipient's hand. $1000



First Edition in Book Form of Osler's first work on angina pectoris, made up from lectures originally published in the *New York Medical Journal* in 1896. Osler took a particular interest, both scientific and historical, in angina pectoris and other related forms of coronary artery disease, publishing two collections of lectures on the subject (the second in 1910) and continuing to revise the section on angina pectoris in the later editions of his classic *Principles and Practice of Medicine*. Osler's fascination with the disease was due in no small part to its peculiar affinity for physicians—in his 1910 work on angina, he named the disease "morbus medicorum," mentioned some of its most prominent physician-victims (including John Hunter), and noted that in his own clinical experience he had seen more physicians suffering from angina than all other professions put together. In the present work Osler reviewed the literature of angina pectoris, going back as far as the Roman author Seneca, and described the clinical manifestations of various forms of the disease (Leibowitz notes Osler's reluctance to abandon the old term "angina pectoris" to describe such disease entities as myocardial infarction and coronary thrombosis, even though these more precise terms were already in current use). Golden & Roland 669. Leibowitz, *Hist. Coronary Heart Disease*, pp. 11, 118, 130, 165. 35601

Banting's Copy

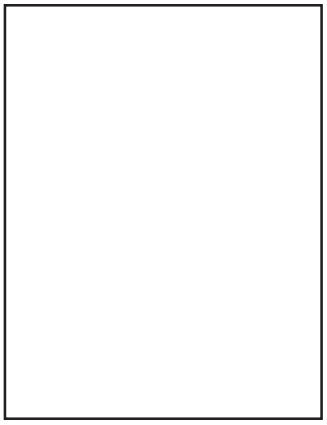
195. Osler.
The old humanities and the new science. Introduction by Harvey Cushing (1879–1939). 8vo. xxii, 64pp. Frontispiece portrait with tissue guard. Boston & New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1920. 195 × 124 mm. Orig. boards, gilt-stamped spine and front cover, slightly worn at extremities. Fine copy, from the library of insulin discoverer Frederick G. Banting (1891–1941), with his stamped bookplate and signature (dated Jan. 1923). $275

First American Edition of Osler's last important public address, delivered before the Classical Association at Oxford two months before his seventieth (and last) birthday. "Probably no other living man would have ventured to deal with this topic in Oxford of all places, and before a national body of classical scholars—nor could many other men have succeeded in steering an equally safe course through the narrows of his subject" (Cushing, *Life*, pp. 648–51). This copy is from the library of Osler's fellow Canadian

Frederick G. Banting, who received a share of the 1923 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his part in the discovery and isolation of insulin; see G-M 3966–3968. Golden & Roland 1065. 35599

Virchow's Copy of the Finest Early Anatomy of the Bones

196. Paaw, Pieter (1564–1617).
Primitiae anatomicae. De humani corporis ossibus. 4to. [16] 172pp. 5 folding engraved plates & engraved text illustrations, thought to be by Jacob de Gheyn and / or his pupils; engraved vignette on title. Amsterdam: Henricum Laurentii, 1633. 193 × 143 mm. Full vellum c. 1633, front free endpaper lacking. Light foxing & browning, tears in 2 of the plates, but very good. *From the library of RudolfVirchow* (1821–1902), founder of cellular pathology, with memorial bookplate. Ownership inscription dated 1714 on title. $4500

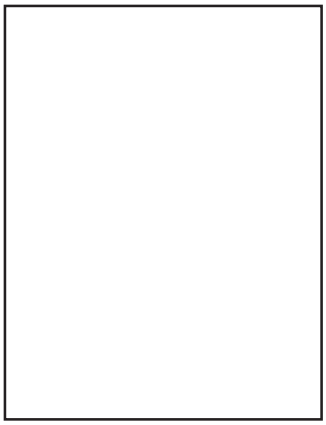


Second edition of the finest early work on the anatomy of the bones, with exceptional plates and numerous text engravings. The first plate (used as the frontispiece in the 1615 first edition) shows the author dissecting in the anatomical theater at Leiden, which was built in 1597 at his request, and was the first in the Netherlands. This illustration is one of the finest on the theme of the anatomy lesson, in the tradition of the Vesalian dissection, but adapted for the Netherlands, with lively Dutch burghers looking on. The remaining plates illustrate two full skeletons (one fetal) and two skull views; the engraved text plates emphasize the anatomy of the head, and include separate studies of the teeth. The vignette on the title page is a striking emblem with a skeleton drummer and others blowing horns.

"Pauw continued and refined the work of Dryander and Vesalius; his work leads on to that of Douglas, Monroe-Sue, and Cheselden" (Roberts & Tomlinson, p. 236). A student and friend of Fabrici, Paaw dissected sixty human subjects in his anatomy theater at Leiden; he issued an edition of Vesalius's *Epitome*, and was the teacher of Tulp and Beverwijck. Hahn & Dumaitre, pp. 210–11, 204 reproducing fronts. which they call "magnificent." *Enc. World Art* V, pp. 437, 439 re de Gheyn. Lindeboom, *Dutch Medical Biography* 1491–93. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 251, speculating that *De humani corporis ossibus* is the first Dutch work in osteology. Krivatsy 8698. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 236–37; 244–45; 307–8. 35395

Best Illustrated American Surgery

197. Pancoast, Joseph (1805–82).
A treatise on operative surgery. . . . 4to. Adverts., 380pp., prospectus for Moreau's *Midwifery* with specimen plate, adverts. 80 lith. plates, including frontispiece. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart, 1844. 312 × 254 mm. Original cloth, rebacked preserving original spine. Lightly browned, otherwise a fine copy with minimal foxing. 19th cent. bookplate and discard note of the N.Y. Acad. Med. $3250



First Edition. G-M 5598. The most spectacularly illustrated American surgical treatise of the 19th century, with 80 plates comprising 486 separate illustrations. The work includes one of the most important and extensive sections on plastic surgery published in America during the period. Professor of anatomy and surgery at Jefferson Medical College, Pancoast developed a number of new operations, including the first successful plastic operation for exstrophy of the bladder (G-M 4170), the "plow and groove" suture for rhinoplasty, and the neurosurgical procedure of sectioning the second and third branches of the fifth pair of nerves as they emerge from the base of the brain (G-M 4855). His *Treatise* also includes one of the earliest accounts of a free skin graft, used in this case in the reconstruction of an earlobe. Kelly & Burrage. Rutkow GS22. Waller 7083. Zeis 610, 1875. 35034

198. Paré, Ambroise (1517–90).
Bronze bust by Emile Picault (fl. 1863–1909), showing Paré above a surgical saw and open book reading "1517 à 1590. Je le pansay Dieu le guerit." N. d. (not after 1893). Signed in the statue by Picault. 520 mm. high, including marble base. Brass plaque on the base reads "Ambroise Paré par E. Picault / Medaille d'or." Inside the sculpture is another brass plaque reading "En souvenir de Mademoiselle Chevalier. Témoinage de sa reconnaissance au Dr. Chédevergne. Août 1893." Marble base a bit chipped, otherwise a fine example. $12,500

Beautifully executed prize-winning statue of the 16th-century French surgeon, embellished with his famous motto, "I tended his wound; God cured him." The inscription on the plaque inside the statue can be translated as follows: "In memory of Miss Chevalier. In gratitude to Dr. Chédevergne. August 1893." "Dr. Chédevergne"

may refer to Samuel Chédevergne, associate of the famous French surgeon Auguste Nélaton (see Wangensteen & Wangensteen, pp. 313–15); the wording of the inscription suggests that Chédevernge may have commissioned the statue. Benezit for Picault, stating that he was a Parisian sculptor and medalist who exhibited at the Salon between 1863 and 1909. 36141

See color illustration on front cover

First Illustration of Spiral Nebulae

199. Parsons, William, *3rd Earl of Rosse* (1800–1867).

(1) Observations on the nebulae. In: *Phil. Trans.* 140 (1850), pp. 499–514; 4 plates (nos. XXXV-XXXVIII). With: **(2) Waller, Augustus** (1816–70). Experiments on the section of the glossopharyngeal and hypoglossal nerves of the frog, and observations of the alterations produced thereby in the structure of their primitive fibres. In: *Ibid.*, pp. 423–29. Whole vol., 4to. vii [1], [297]–844, 13pp. 43 plates. London: Richard & John E. Taylor, 1950. 303 × 232 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, spine repaired. A few fox-marks on plates, but fine otherwise, in a cloth case. $1500

(1) First Edition. Parsons was a pioneer in the design and construction of large telescopes, completing the first 72-inch telescope in 1845; with a focal length of 54 feet and a tube nearly seven feet in diameter, the instrument was known as the "Leviathan of Parsonstown." With this telescope Parsons and his assistants "were able to see hitherto unsuspected detail in many hundreds of nebulae, and to resolve many of these nebulae into stars. They abolished some of the existing distinctions (annular / planetary, for example) and added some new classes. Rosse himself was the first to detect the spiral nature of some nebulae, of which he published a number of fine drawings that clearly demonstrated the value of a large reflector of high optical quality" (DSB).

(2) First Edition. G-M 1266. "The 'law of Wallerian degeneration.' The experiments recorded in [Waller's] paper were the starting-point of the neuron theory. Waller showed that if glossopharyngeal and hypoglossal nerves are severed, the outer segment, containing the axis-cylinders cut off from the cells, undergoes degeneration, the central stump remaining intact for a long period. From this he inferred that nerve-cells nourish nerve-fibres." Haymaker & Schiller, pp. 88–91.

This volume of the *Phil. Trans.* also contains three paleontological papers by **Gideon Algernon Mantell** (1790–1852): "On the Pelorosaurus: An undescribed gigantic terrestrial reptile. . ."; "On a dorsal dermal spine of the Hylaeosaurus. . ."; and "Supplementary observations on the structure of the Belemnite and Belemnoteuthis." Mantell is best known for his discovery, in 1822, of the iguanodon, the first dinosaur ever to be described properly. DSB. 14828

200. [Pechlin, Johannes Nicolaas (1644–1706).] Jani Leoniceni Veronensis metamorphosis Aesculapii & Apollini pancreatici. 8vo. [8], 125, [3]pp. (last leaf blank). Leiden: Bonus, 1673. 154 × 92 mm. Vellum c. 1673. A little browning & foxing. Very good copy. 17th century signature of Franciscus Sermens on title. 19th century signature of A. J. & M. Atwood on endpaper. A few pencil marginalia. $850

First Edition, second issue. Extremely rare satirical work on contemporary research relating to the pancreatic juice, attributed to Pechlin who discovered the so-called "Peyer's patches," the lymphoid follicles in the small intestine, prior to Peyer (see G-M 1100, note). The satire appeared first in 1672, eight years after de Graaf's account of his experiments on pancreatic secretion (G-M 974). NUC shows only two locations each for the 1672 and 1673 issues. A Latin note, "liber rarissimus," on the flyleaf, probably in the hand of Sermens who signed the title page, indicates that the book was considered extremely rare at an early date. 13124

The First Separate Book on Ophthalmic Surgery

201. Pellier de Quengsy, Guillaume (1750/51–1835).

Précis ou cours d'opérations sur la chirurgie des yeux. . . . 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. xxxiv (includes engraved portrait), [2], 437, [1], [8], blank; xiii, [3], 366 [i.e., 376], 373–404pp. 33 folding engraved plates. Paris: Didot . . . , 1789–90. 206 × 131 mm. Pastepaper boards c. 1830, vellum corners, calf spine, a little rubbed, small

spot on front cover. Light foxing & dampstaining. Very good set, in a half morocco box. $8500

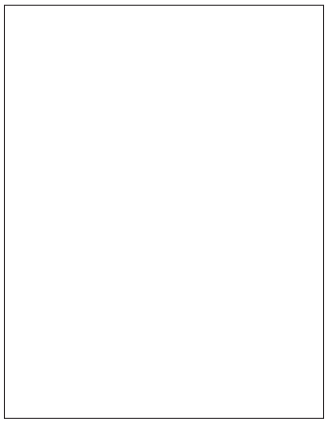
First Edition. G-M 5833.1. The *exceptionally rare* first separate book on surgery of the eye; this is only the second copy we have handled in our 30 years in the rare book business. Pellier de Quengsy developed a method of cataract extraction which made him famous throughout France. He gave lectures on eye surgery in many cities, from which his textbook with approximately three hundred figures of instruments developed.

The first volume deals at length with cataract operations, including Pellier de Quengsy's own method. The second volume deals with diseases of the vitreous, the retina, optic nerve, lid and lacrimal sac. "Especially noteworthy for its description of the earliest attempt to treat scarred corneas surgically. Pellier de Quengsy's method consisted of making an artificial cornea out of glass . . . the crystal was supported by a silver ring and then sewn by direct suturing onto the patient's eye. . ." (Becker 293).

"Pellier is a good observer who recognizes the value of facts, a skillful and decisive surgeon who even in difficult situations will find the appropriate procedure and perform it" (Hirschberg / Blodi III 337). 36342

202. Penzias, Arno (1933-).

Autograph manuscript signed, dated 1/6/92 in pencil (Penzias's signature dated 11/95). 2–1/2pp., on 3 sheets lined paper (written on rectos only). 280 × 216 mm. Creased where previously folded, sheets stapled together at upper left corner. Very good. $675



Heavily revised manuscript draft of a speech or presentation about Penzias's work at Bell Laboratories since 1979, the year following his receipt of a share of the Nobel Prize for physics for making the first accurate observations of the cosmic microwave background radiation remaining from the birth of the universe. Penzias had been with Bell Laboratories since 1962, performing his prize-winning work there with Robert Wilson in the mid–1960s. He describes here how his career as a scientist was permanently affected by the breakup of AT&T in 1981, an event that led to him being appointed Bell Laboratory's Vice President of Research:

> Except for two or three minor "cleanups" of old topics, my tenure as Bell Lab's Vice President of Research brought my research in astrophysics to a complete end. In its place I have developed an interest in the principles which underlie the creation and effective use of technology in our society, and eventuallu found time to write a book on the subject [*Ideas and Information: Managing in a High-Tech World* (1989)]. . . .In essence the book depicts computers as a wonderful tool for human beings but a dreadful role model. In o ther words, if you don't want to be replaced by a machine, don't act like one.

Magill, *The Nobel PrizeWinners: Physics*, pp. 1157–62. 35908

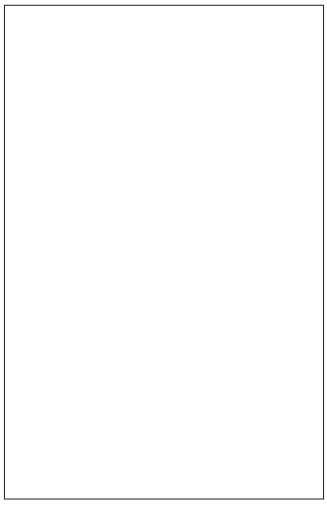
203. Percival, Thomas (1740–1804).

A.L.s. to an unidentified recipient, dated from Manchester, Oct. 25, 1789. 1 page. 210 × 188 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few tiny pin-holes, but very good. Biographical notice of Percival tipped to lower margin. $275

From the author of *Medical Ethics* (1803; see G-M 1764). Percival was a close friend and scientific associate of the chemist **Thomas Henry** (1734–1816; see item 139), known as "Magnesia" for his highly lucrative manufacture of calcined magnesia for medicinal purposes, which provided a good income for the Henry family until 1933. The present letter was written on behalf of Henry's son Thomas, who was leaving Manchester for Liverpool in order to study with a Dr. Lyon. The elder Henry was also father of the chemist **William Henry**. DNB. DSB. 34896

204. [Perrault, Claude (1613–88)]

Memoir's for a natural history of animals . . . Englished by Alexander Pitfeild. . . . Folio. [16], 3–267, [13], [4], 40pp. Engraved title (dated 1687) & 35 plates. London: Streater [for] Bassett . . , 1688. 294 × 199 mm. Half antique calf. Browning, margin of engraved title repaired, but a very good copy. Faint stamp in lower margin of printed title & verso of engraved title. $2000



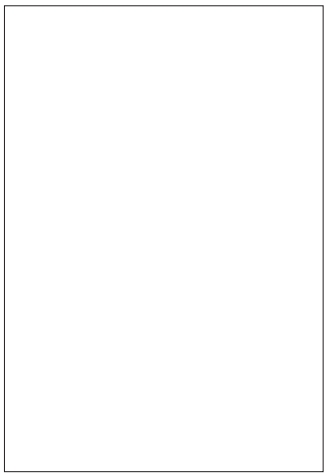
First Edition in English of the founding work of modern comparative anatomy—"no such detailed and exact descriptions and illustrations had been published before" (DSB). Perrault was the leader of a team of comparative anatomists that included Duverney, Pecquet and de la Hire; they were often called the "Parisians" because of their membership in the French Royal Academy of Sciences. Their investigations in comparative anatomy began with dissections of a thresher shark and lion from the royal menagerie, and went on to encompass forty-nine vertebrate species. See G-M 295. Cole, *History* 400. Wing M 1667. Cole I 676, stating some copies were dated 1687, but this issue does not appear in Wing. 3143

205. Pinel, Pierre (1745–1826).
Traité médico-philosophique sur l'aliénation mentale. 8vo. [4] xxxii, 496pp. 2 printed folding tables, 2 engraved plates. Paris: J. Ant. Brosson, 1809. 201 × 125 mm. Later 19th cent. quarter calf, marbled boards, spine faded. Light foxing, but fine. $750

Second edition of G-M 4922, Pinel's classic treatise on the humane treatment of the insane, which inspired a fundamental change in psychiatric thought. Pinel's work formed the basis for the English non-restraint system of the next century, and did much to establish psychiatry as a scientifically-based branch of medicine. Norman 1702. 34848

Quantum Physics

206. Planck, Max (1858–1947).
Zur Theorie des Gesetzes der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum. In: *Verh. deutschen phys. Gesell.* 2 (1900), pp. 237–40. Whole volume, 8vo. vi, 260pp. Text illustrations. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, 1900. 217 × 148 mm. Early 20th cent. cloth, leather spine labels (a bit worn). Light browning, but very good. $5500



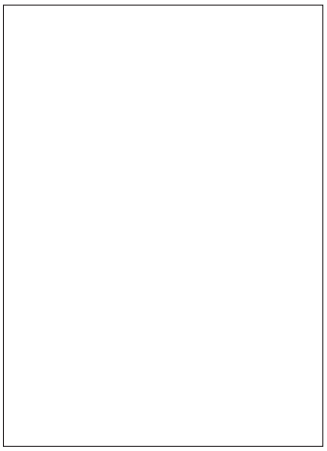
First Edition of Planck's epochal paper on quantum theory, which marks the dividing line between classical and modern physics. PMM 391a. Around 1896 Planck became interested in solving one of the outstanding difficulties in classical physics: the lack of agreement between observed specific heats of molecules and those predicted by the Maxwell-Boltzmann theorem on the equipartition of energy among the degrees of freedom of molecular systems. "[Planck] applied Boltzmann's equation from the theory of gases (relating entropy and probability) to a set of resonators, the energy of which, he hypothesized, occurred only in *discrete multiples* of e. From Wien's displacement law he reasoned that the entropy was a function of E/v (energy / frequency). He was then led to the famous relation between a quantum of energy and the frequency, and to the introduction of the constant named after him: $E = hv$" (Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, p. 58). Planck's radiation law agreed with all the experimental data, and played a decisive role in Einstein's explanation of the photoelectric effect (1905), as well as his derivation of a more satisfactory theory of specific heats (1906). "This new application of the quantum theory was soon followed by others. As a result, quantum theory, a theory which exhibited features clearly distinct from the previous classical theories of mechanics and electrodynamics (including relativity theory), turned into one of the most revolutionary fields of physics in the early twentieth century" (Mehra & Rechenberg, *Hist. Development of Quantum Physics*, I, p. 24). Horblit 26a. Dibner 166. Norman 1713. 36130

207. Poland, John (1855–1937).
Skiagraphic atlas showing the development of the bones of the wrist and hand. 8vo. [6] 40pp. 20 plates. London: Smith, Elder, 1898. 255 × 158 mm. Original cloth, shaken, hinges weak, signature starting. Some foxing. Good copy. $600

First Edition. Separate publication of the series of x-rays included in Poland's *Traumatic Separation of the Epiphyses* (G-M 4429.1), representing one of the first osteological atlases to be illustrated in this manner. Peltier, *Fractures*, p. 51. 35931

Kármán's Copies, Including Three with Presentation Inscriptions

208. Pólányi, Mihaly (1891–1976).
Group of 8 offprints on crystallography, physics of metals, etc. Various sizes. V.p., 1913–25. Original wrappers, or without wrappers as issued; some browning, creasing & chipping. From the library of Theodore von Kármán (1881–1963), with his characteristic docketing and catalogue stamp; 3 offprints *with presentation inscriptions* from Pólányi to Kármán, another with a presentation stamp. Boxed. Complete listing available on request. $2000

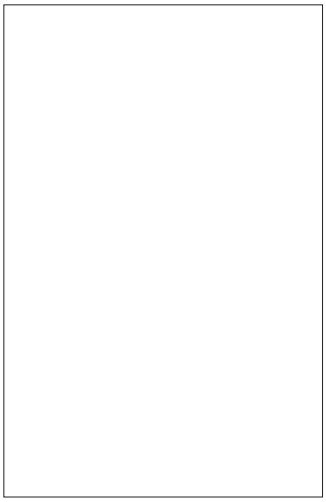


First Separate Editions. In 1934, Pólányi was one of three scientists (the others being Geoffrey Taylor and Egon Orowan) to independently come up with the concept of dislocations (line defects) in crystals, which are now known to be the vectors of plastic deformation. This concept of dislocations, which provided a testable explanation for the mechanical behavior of metals and alloys, did much to transform metallurgy into a rigorous scientific discipline. Pólányi was one of the first to perform serious research in this field: in 1923 he joined the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physical Chemistry to research the plasticity of solids, and it was there that he, together with Erich Schmid and Hermann Mark, performed the first study of the mechanical behavior of metallic single crystals. Prior to his appointment at the Institute, Pólányi was a

researcher at the K. Wilhelm Institute for Fiber Chemistry, where he became the first to apply and interpret X-ray diffraction in structure investigations of fibers. He applied quantum theory to the problem of chemical binding in atoms and molecules, and, with K. Weissenberg, improved Broglie's rotating crystal method of X-ray analysis, which became an extremely important tool in crystallography. Later in his career Pólányi gave up physical chemistry to become a philosopher of science.

The present collection of offprints, all from the early part of Pólányi's scientific career, is representative of his work at the time, covering crystallography (including X-ray analysis) and the physics of metals. The offprints are from the library of the Hungarian physicist Theodore von Kármán, co-author (with Max Born) of the theory of crystal lattices, and the main force behind the development of modern aviation and space travel. DSB (supplement). *Twentieth Century Physics* III, pp. 1520, 1526–27. 35657

209. Priestley, Joseph (1733–1804).
The nature, method & origin of human redemption set forth from Ephes. I. 7th. Manuscript in shorthand with headings and a few other words in longhand, probably in the hand of an amanuensis. 7 leaves, stitched. A few corners creased, light soiling, but very good. $1250

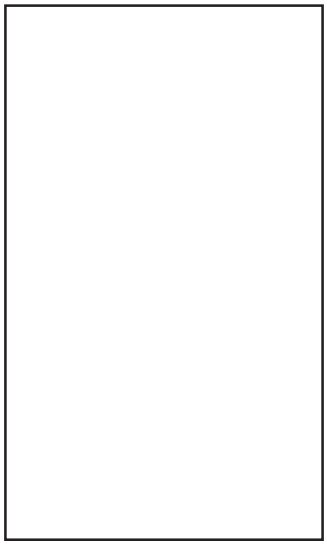


The text of a sermon preached by Priestley in Birmingham on October 6, 1782 and January 9, 1784 (information taken from the last page of the ms.). Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, was educated for the nonconformist ministry and for most of his adult life was employed as either a teacher or preacher; his bibliography of theological and religious writings substantially exceeds that of his scientific works. During the 1770s and 1780s Priestley became the chief spokesman for Unitarian beliefs in England, questioning the virgin birth and infallibility of Christ, and developing "in various historical and polemical works . . . a rationalist theology that suggests, in some measure, the ideas of textual and 'higher' criticism of the New Testament" (DSB). The present sermon, which appears not to have been published, was probably preached at the New Meeting in Birmingham, where Priestley had been elected junior minister in 1780. DSB. DNB. See Crook, *A Bibliography of Joseph Priestley* (1966). 34985

210. [Puységur, Armand Marie Jacques de Chastenet, Marquis de (1751–1825)]
Mémoires pour servir a l'histoire et a l'établissement du magnétisme animal. 8vo. [4] iv, [5]–411 [1]pp. Londres [n.p.] 1786. Speckled calf c. 1786, a little rubbed. A few scattered fox-marks, but fine otherwise. $275

Second edition, the first to include Puységur's *Suite des mémoires pour servir à l'histoire et à l'établissement du magnétisme animal* (first published separately in 1785). In this work Puységur announced his discovery of mesmeric "somnambulism" (a forerunner of modern hypnosis), and described the psychic phenomena associated with this state, including the remarkable alteration of consciousness experienced by those under its influence. The discovery of mesmeric somnambulism began a new trend in the practice of animal magnetism, in which the emphasis moved from Mesmer's physically-based system to a more psychologically-based one. Neither Crabtree nor Dureau note this 1786 edition. Norman M60. See Crabtree 105 & 148. 35290

211. Ray, John (1627–1705).
Francisci Willughbeii . . . ornithologiae libri tres, in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitae in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactae accurate describuntur. . . . Folio. [12] 307 [5]pp. 77 engraved plates, 2 fold. tables. London: J. Martyn, 1676. 348 × 222 mm. Old speckled calf, spine and corners almost invisibly repaired. Light dampstaining in inner margins, tiny rust-holes in 1 or 2 leaves, otherwise a fine, crisp copy. Engraved armorial bookplate of Sir Edward Winnington. $3750



First Edition. Ray and Willughby were the first ornithologists to discard the Aristotelian principles of classification by function, replacing them with a morphological system based on beak form, foot structure and body size that reflected the true relationships even better than Linnaeus's "natural system" of sixty years later. The credit for this system almost certainly belongs to Ray, who prepared the final version of the *Ornithologia* from notes left at Willughby's death, and who had done the major part of the observations and records during their years of partnership. In an attempt to bring order out of the chaos of tradition, Ray collated his and Willughby's observations against those recorded by all previous writers, eliminating duplicate species, species vaguely described or reported on hearsay, and species that were clearly fabulous. An English version, which Ray also prepared, was published in 1678. Keynes, *Ray*, 39. Raven, *John Ray*, ch. 12. Wing W–2879. 35207

Superb Collection of Dermatological Manuscripts & Drawings

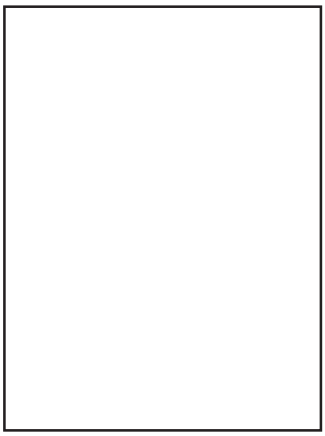
212. Rayer, Pierre François Olive (1793–1867). Collection of 37 **autograph manuscripts** and 5 letters to or about Rayer (approx. 165 ms. leaves in all), plus 8 watercolor drawings of dermatological subjects, *7 with annotations by Rayer*, 1 signed by **T. G. Prêtre**, the artist who illustrated Rayer's classic *Théorie théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau* (1826–27; G-M 3989). Various sizes. 1827–1854. Some creasing, light soiling and fraying as might be expected, but on the whole very good. Preserved in a quarter morocco slipcase. Sold

Superb collection of autograph dermato-pathological manuscripts and drawings from the library of French dermatologist Pierre Rayer, author of the classic *Théorie théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau* (1826–27; G-M 3989), the first modern treatise on skin diseases. The materials in this collection can be divided into four groups: (A) dermatological watercolors; (B) case histories; (C) working materials (including drafts of articles); and (D) letters to or about Rayer. The bulk of the materials in this collection dates from the late 1820s through the 1830s, a period falling in the first half of Rayer's career. Many of the manuscripts and at least two of the paintings record observations made at La Charité, the hospital with which Rayer was associated for many years, and at which he collected the clinical material for his *Traité*.

The dermatological watercolors in this remarkable collection are all exquisitely rendered in lifelike colors, and most have annotations in Rayer's hand. A comparison with the atlas of the first edition of Rayer's *Traité* shows that none of these drawings was used there; however, one of them, a magnificent illustration of hemorrhagic spotted scarlatina, may have been intended to illustrate the manuscript entitled "La peau" (the skin) included in this collection. Rayer presumably had numerous such dermatological paintings made for his own use. The case histories, which form the second group, describe diseases that manifest themselves on the skin, such as purpura, eczema, smallpox, syphilis, shingles, etc. Many of these case histories are written on pre-printed hospital forms known as "Feuilles médicales."

The working materials in the third group deal primarily with scabies, and include Rayer's 36-page autograph manuscript on the transmission of animal scabies or mange to humans. Rayer became something of an expert on animal-to-human transmission of disease; it was during this period of his life that he wrote his classic memoir on glanders and farcy (both diseases of horses) in man (see G-M 5154). This group of materials also contains Rayer's 51ff. index to his notebooks (cahiers) of the late 1820s – early 1830s, in which he recorded his observations of diseases such as lupus, diseases of the chest, skin tumors, smallpox, etc.; this index gives an excellent idea of the broad range of Rayer's dermatological and pathological interests. The fourth group consists of letters and other communications either to or about Rayer and his dermatological / pathological work. This group of materials includes letters from G-M authors **Louis Calmeil** (G-M 4797) and **Alphonse Chevallier** (G-M 1610), as well as two letters with ms. additions by Rayer. Crissey, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 118–22. Goldschmid, pp. 122–23. Hirsch. 36145

213. Reissner, Ernst (1824–78). De auris internae formatione. Dissertatio inauguralis. . . . 4to. [2] 53 [1]pp. Hand-colored lithographed plate. Dorpat: H. Laakmann, 1851. 277 × 215 mm. Marbled boards, leather spine c. 1851, worn, gummed paper label with author's name in ms. on front cover. Some occasional foxing, but very good. $375



First Edition, and *rare*, with only the NLM copy and two European copies (both at the French Museum of Natural History) cited in OCLC and NUC; not in RLIN. G-M 1560. Reissner's medical dissertation includes his classic description of the vestibular membrane of the ear, also known as "Reissner's membrane." Reissner succeeded his teacher Reichert in the chair of anatomy at the University of Dorpat; in addition to his otological works, he also published works on neurology and a comparative study of hair in humans and other mammals. Hirsch. 36125

Presented to his Wife

214. Retzius, Gustaf (1842–1919). Das Gehörorgan der Wirbelthiere. Folio. xi, [1], 222, [2]; viii, 368pp. 74 plates, with explanations, mostly lithographed after the author's drawings. Stockholm: Samson & Wallin, 1881–84. 2 vols. 387 × 292 mm. Original half vellum, gilt morocco spine labels. A little wear but a fine set, *presented by Retzius to his wife Anna*, with his inscription on the front free endpaper of Vol. I: "Till Anna med innerligaste tacksamlet för råd och dåd från hennes Gustaf." $375

First Edition. G-M 1566. The largest, most comprehensive, and most beautiful atlas of the comparative anatomy of the verte-

brate ear ever published. Retzius "made outstanding contributions to the knowledge of the sensory organs, nerve terminations, and the supporting tissues and ependyma of the central nervous system" (Haymaker & Schiller 69). "Retzius bodies" in the labyrinth are named for him.

Retzius was meticulous and lavish in his publications, choosing expensive large folio formats which would allow the finest and most accurate reproduction of his carefully executed drawings. In producing these lavish publications in very limited editions he was able to make use of the printing and publishing facilities owned by his wife's family, wealthy newspaper publishers in Stockholm. The seventy-four plates illustrating the vertebrate ear are the greatest in his extensive series of fine monographs. *Scarce*, and not in the great Swedish collection formed by Waller. DSB. Hirsch. Cole II 290. Wood 534. 35690

215. Robinson, Nicholas (**1697?–1775**).
A new theory of physick and diseases, founded on the principles of the Newtonian philosophy. 8vo. [2], xiv, 328 [16]pp. London: C. Rivington [etc.], 1725. 200 × 122 mm. Gilt-ruled calf ca. 1725, a little rubbed, corners worn. Light browning & dampstaining, but very good. $850

First Edition. Robinson's book, published when Newton was still alive, "shows the powerful influence of the Newtonian philosophy in practically every field of science. . . . Robinson's ideas on diet were quite ahead of his times" (Babson 388). DNB. Blake, p. 384. 34674

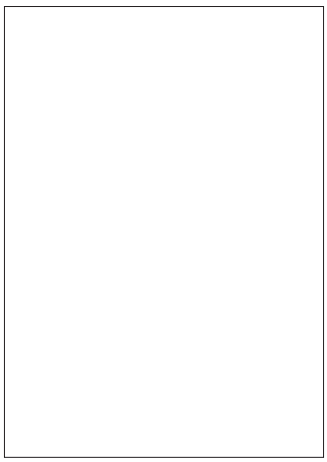
The X-Ray

216. Röntgen, Wilhelm Konrad (**1845–1923**).
On a new kind of rays. In: *Nature* 53 (1896), pp. 274–76. Whole volume, 8vo. xl, 624, cciv pp. Text illustrations. London: Macmillan, 1895–96. 271 × 195 mm. Modern calf, gilt spine. Light browning, half-title chipped & repaired, perforated stamp of the John Crerar Library on title. Very good copy. $1250

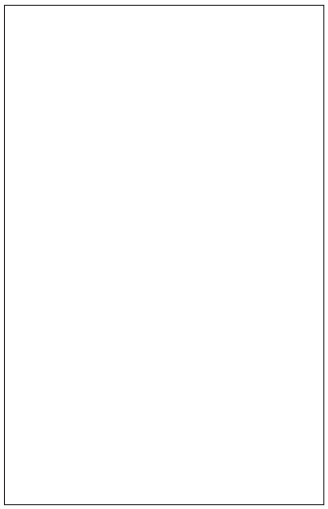
First Edition in English of Röntgen's original communication of the discovery of the X-ray. See Dibner 162, Horblit 90, PMM 380. Originally published at the end of 1895 in the obscure *Sitz. Würz. phys.-med. Gesell.*, Röntgen's paper was in immediate demand throughout the scientific world. Within a few months it had been translated into English, French, Dutch, Italian, Polish and Russian; in some cases, a number of different translations in the same language were made at the same time. This was the case in England, where two separate translations were published within a day of each other: the present version, by Arthur Stanton, which appeared in *Nature* on January 23, 1896; and a second version, entitled "On a new form of radiation," which appeared in *The Electrician* on the 24th. "The majority of subsequent contemporary printings of the English rendering of the first communication in both England and the United States were copied from these two translations" (Klickstein, p. 71).

This volume of *Nature* includes, as might be expected, numerous papers on Röntgen rays by other scientists, including Henri Poincaré, Thomas Edison, Oliver Lodge, Sylvanus P. Thompson, and future Nobel Laureates Jean Perrin, C. T. R. Wilson and J. J. Thomson. Other scientific writers of interest represented in this volume are Nobel Laureates Pieter Zeeman (4 papers, on electrical waves, and on the refractive index of glowing platinum), William Ramsay (7 papers, including 2 on argon and helium), and Heike Kamerlingh Onnes (2 papers, on temperature variation in bismuth, and on hydrogen-liquifying apparatus). Klickstein, *William Conrad Roentgen*, p. 71. 35107

217. Rossellius, Cosmas (d. **1578**).
Thesaurus artificiosae memoriae. . . . 4to. [16] 1–67 [1], 67–145 [1]ff. *Text on ff. d1^{v}, d2^{r}, d3^{v} and d4^{r} not present due to printer's error.* Folding woodcut diagram, numerous text woodcuts. Venice: apud Antonium Paduanium, 1579. 204 × 156 mm. Old limp vellum, soiled, remains of leather ties. Worming in upper margin affecting the first third of the book, light browning & dampstaining, first few leaves frayed at edges. 16th century ownership inscription on title: "Ex libris mei Joannis Thome de la Ralde de Baltan Valentini Salmantie anno 1596 [From my library, John Thomas de la Ralde de Baltan of Valencia (living in) Salamanca (as of) 1596]." Copious marginal notes in de la Ralde de Baltan's elegant hand on ff. 1–27 and on some of the full-page woodcuts (some notes cropped with generally minor loss of text); 2-page manuscript copy or summary of book 3 ("De memoria hic asserit") of the *Margarita Philosophica* on blank verso of f. 145 and recto of leaf following. Stamps of the Surgeon-General's library on title. $2000



First Edition. From antiquity through the Renaissance, the faculty of memory was valued above all other psychological qualities as being essential not only to learning but also to the formation of a man's moral, religious and civic character. Authors from Cicero to Giordano Bruno wrote treatises on training the memory using various mnemonic systems, the purpose of which was "to 'divide' the material to be remembered into pieces short enough to be recalled in single units and to key these into some sort of rigid,



easily reconstructable order. This provides one with a 'random-access' memory system, by means of which one can immediately and securely find a particular bit of information" (Carruthers, *The Book of Memory*, p. 7). Indeed, such mnemonic systems can be considered an early form of artificial intelligence.

Rossellius, a Dominican priest, was one of the 16th century's most influential writers on the art of memory. The Dominicans were particularly active in creating and transmitting mnemonic systems, and Rossellius's treatise, like that of his predecessor Johannes Romberch, was "apparently intended to make the Dominican art of memory generally known. . . . The Dantesque type [of mnemonic system] is given great prominence. Rossellius divides Hell into eleven places, as illustrated in his diagram of Hell as a memory place system. . . . Rossellius also envisages the constellations as memory place systems. . . . A feature of Rossellius's book are the mnemonic verses given to help memorize orders of places, whether orders of places in Hell, or the order of signs of the zodiac" (Yates, *The Art of Memory*, pp. 114, 122). The second part of Rossellius's book is illustrated with several full-page woodcuts showing mnemonic systems, including a "visual alphabet" (one in which the letters are represented by objects resembling them), a manual alphabet, and human figures with various parts labelled. The final woodcut shows the human brain with separate locations for the faculties of memory, rational thought, dreaming and imagination, sensation, etc.

This copy of Rossellius's *Thesaurus artificiosae memoriae* was obviously very carefully read by its 16th-century Spanish owner, whose copious notes summarize and highlight various portions of the text. On some of the full-page woodcuts he has noted that they are printed out of order, and on two blank leaves at the end is his handwritten copy or summary of the chapter on memory from Gregor Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica* (1504). Adams R–803. 35957

Superbly Illustrated Early History of the Atlantic Cable

218. Russell, William Henry (1820–1907).
The Atlantic telegraph. 4to. v [1], 117 [1]pp., 4pp. pubs. ads. Chromolithographed title and 25 tinted plates by Robert Dudley. London: Day & Son, [ca. 1866]. 299 × 208 mm. Original cloth, elaborately gilt-stamped on front cover and spine, paper onlay on front cover representing a cross-section of the Atlantic cable, a.e.g., a little worn & faded, recased preserving original spine, gilt numerals stamped at foot of spine. Lightly browned, but very good. $2500

First Edition. A lavish and beautifully illustrated Victorian "gift book" commemorating the successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1866. It contains what may be the earliest history of the Atlantic cable project, describing its inception in the mind of Cyrus Field in the mid–1850s, the first Atlantic cable of 1857–58 (which failed 3 weeks after its completion) and the eventual triumph, after many setbacks, of Field's venture. Several of Day's plates show the *Great Eastern* (formerly the *Leviathan*), then the largest steamship in the world, which Field engaged to lay the second Atlantic cable; other plates illustrate the laying of the first Atlantic cable, the geographic sites of the cable's endpoints, recovery of lost cables, etc. This is one of the most significant illustrated works on a specialized aspect of the history of mid–19th century technology. Wheeler Gift 1622 ("the illustrations are of much interest"). DAB for Field (citing Russell's work as a source for Field's life). 35640

See color frontispiece, fig. 5

"The Absorption of Radium Radiations in Air"

219. Rutherford, Ernest (1871–1937).
A.L.s. to Dr. Davis, dated Montreal, April 15, 1905.

3pp., on 2 sheets of McGill University letterhead. 212 × 137 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few small tears in folds repaired, otherwise fine. $6500

A letter with excellent scientific content, referring to Rutherford's landmark investigations into the nature of radioactivity that laid the groundwork for the later development of nuclear physics and led to his receipt of the 1908 Nobel Prize for chemistry. Rutherford served as professor of physics at Montreal's McGill University between 1898 and 1907; it was during this time that he and Soddy advanced the revolutionary transmutation theory of radioactivity, which states that "radioactivity is at once an atomic phenomenon and the accompaniment of a chemical change in which new kinds of matter are produced." This was also the period that saw the publication of the first and second editions of Rutherford's classic *Radio-Activity* (1904; revised 2nd ed. 1905), as well as his *Radioactive Transformations* (1906), derived from the series of Silliman lectures Rutherford had delivered on this topic at Yale in March 1905.

The present letter, written presumably to a physicist at Columbia University (we have not been able to identify him), was penned a month after Rutherford's trip to Yale to give the lectures on radioactive transformations noted above. It reads as follows:

> I meant to write to you from New Haven in regard to the questions you asked me about the absorption of Radium radiations in air, but it slipped my memory.
>
> The results given in my book [*Radio-Activity*] were for a thick layer of radiferous barium. From the point of view developed by Bragg in the Phil Mag, it is to be expected that the coefficient of absorption of the Ra rays for a thin layer, such as you use in your experiments, will be quite different for those from a thick layer. The latter include rays of all degrees of penetration & the absorption gives the average. In a thin layer, all the α particles are shot out with considerable velocity and the value of R (if the exponential law holds even approximately) should, in consequence, be different. I doubt if it is safe to assume an exponential law unless experiments agree with it.
>
> I regret I was unable to find time to call at Columbia on my way back.

"Bragg" here refers to **William Henry Bragg** (1862–1942), who shared the 1915 Nobel Prize for physics with his son for their studies of crystal structure by means of x-rays. Bragg, a lifelong friend and collaborator of Rutherford, had begun his own radioactivity investigations in 1904, making the important discovery that the energies of alpha-particles differed according to the nature of their source; this "soon became an invaluable tool in identifying radioactive substances" (DSB). Bragg reported these results in his paper "On the absorption of x-rays, and on the classification of the x-rays of radium" (*Phil. Mag.*, 6th series, 8 [Dec. 1904], pp. 719–25); it is doubtless to this paper that Rutherford refers in his letter. Wilson, *Rutherford: Simple Genius*, chs. 6 & 7. Badash, ed., *Rutherford and Boltwood: Letters on Radioactivity*, pp. 55–56. 36301

220. Rutherford & Richardson, H.

Analysis of the γ rays from radium D and radium E. Offprint from *Phil. Mag.*, series VI, 26 (1913). 8vo. [324]–332 pp. Text diagrams. N.p., n.d. 219 × 139 mm. Original printed wrappers, partly split at spine, a little dampstained. Light browning, but very good. *Rutherford's presentation inscription* on front wrapper: "With the author's compliments." Ownership stamp on front wrapper. $200

First Separate Edition. Rutherford and Richardson found that radium D emits two types of gamma radiation, while radium E emits only very weak gamma radiation. Rutherford was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1908 for his investigations into the radioactive disintegration of elements. DSB. Birks, *Rutherford at Manchester*, p. 325. 35221

221. Rutherford & Nuttall, J[ohn]. M. (1890–1958).

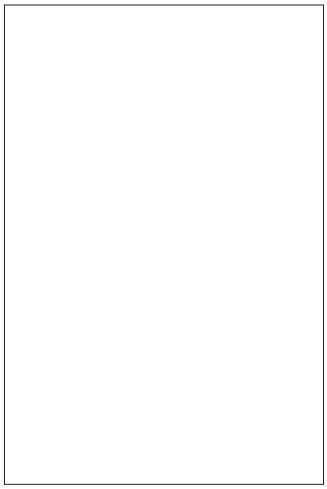
Scattering of α particles by gases. Offprint from *Phil. Mag.*, series VI, 26 (1913). 8vo. [702]–712 pp. Text diagrams. N.p., n.d. 219 × 139 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little stained, chipped and browned, spine repaired. Light browning, but very good. $200

First Separate Edition. Rutherford's investigations of the scattering of alpha particles by matter provided strong experimental evidence for his nuclear theory of the atom, which he had first announced in 1911. They also provided a key to the atomic structure of particular elements, as stated in the conclusion of the present paper: "[Our experiments] on the scattering of simple gases indicate that the hydrogen atom has the simplest possible structure of a nucleus with one unit charge, and helium comes next with a nucleus of two unit charges. This simple structure for hydrogen and helium atoms has been assumed by Bohr in a recent interesting paper on the constitution of atoms [i.e., Bohr's celebrated 3-part 1913 paper "On the constitution of atoms and molecules"] and has been shown by him to yield very promising results" (p. 712). DSB. Birks, *Rutherford at Manchester*, p. 325. 35216

Extraordinarily Rare Bolivian Mining Laws

222. Santa Cruz, Andres de (1792–1865).

Código mineral Santa-Cruz. 4to. [4] 90, vii [3, incl. errata] pp. Chuquisaca [Charcas], Bolivia: Manuel Venancio del Castillo, 1835. 190 × 140 mm. Morocco gilt ca. 1835, a little rubbed, possibly lacking front and back free endpapers. Fragments of paper tape on verso title and rear pastedown, otherwise fine. $1250



First Edition, and *extraordinarily rare*, with no copies cited in NUC, RLIN or OCLC. A set of laws regulating mining, mineral rights, prospecting, etc., issued during the administration (1828–39) of Bolivian president Andres de Santa Cruz. The laws may have applied to Peru as well: in 1835, the year that the *Código* was published, Santa Cruz succeeded in conquering that neighboring country, establishing a short-lived Peruvian-Bolivian confederation that was overturned by Chilean forces in 1839. The rich mineral deposits (particularly silver) in both Bolivia and Peru made these two countries the wealthiest and most highly developed in South America. EB. Not in Sabin. 35438

223. Sauerbruch, Ferdinand (1875–1951).

Die willkürlich bewegbare künstliche Hand. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. vi, 143 [3]; iv, 249 [3] pp. Text illustrations (some in color). Berlin: Julius Springer, 1916–23. Half cloth c. 1923, worn, shaken, front hinge splitting.

Light browning, a few pencil marks. Good copy. Ownership stamps on titles. $850

First Edition of Sauerbruch's treatise on movable artificial arms and hands, operated by the patient's remaining muscles; and on the preparation of the amputation stump for their use. See Peltier, *Orthopedics*, p. 278 for his turn-up plasty procedure in excision of the femur. 35820

224. Schenck, Johann Georg (d. ca. 1620), ed.
De formandis medicinae studiis et schola medica constituenda enchyridion selectum. 12mo. 143 [1]pp. Strassburg: Conrad Scher, 1607. 129 × 79 mm. Vellum c. 1607, a little rubbed, title in ms. on spine. Some foxing and browning, but very good. Early ownership inscription on title. $1000

First Strassburg Edition, published simultaneously with an edition issued in Basel. A collection of works by Mercuriale, Castellanus, Plancodomus, Sylvius and Memius on medical education and the formation of a medical curriculum. It was compiled by Johann Georg Schenck, author of the first bibliography of gynecology (see G-M 6013.1) and son of Johann Schenck of Grafenburg (1530–98), the greatest medical compiler of his day. *Rare*—not in NUC, and OCLC and RLIN cite only one copy (NLM) in North American libraries. Hirsch. 34872

225. Schrödinger, Erwin (1881–1961).
Statistical thermodynamics. Course of seminar lectures delivered in January-March 1944 at the School of Theoretical Physics. Hectographed typescript. 4to. [2] 135ff. Dublin: Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 1944. 251 × 201 mm. Original stiff wrappers, cloth spine, worn, lightly creased. Very good copy. Former owner's signature on title. $1500

First Edition, and *scarce*, with NUC and OCLC citing only five copies in North American libraries (U. Colorado, U. Wisconsin, Lib. Congress, U. Mich., Bryn Mawr); not in RLIN. Between 1940 and 1956, Schrödinger was senior professor at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Study's School of Theoretical Physics, which during his tenure there became famous as a gathering-place for discussion of current problems in physics. "From January to March, 1944, Schrödinger had returned to one of his first loves in science in a course of lectures on Statistical Thermodynamics at D.A.I.S. They were published in a small hectographed edition and later (1946) by the Cambridge University Press. In less than one hundred pages [in the CUP version] he covered the fundamentals of the subject with an insight and clarity that have never been equaled. The book is a distillation of his many years of creative work in the field" (Moore, *Schrödinger: Life and Thought*, p. 415). Schrödinger shared the 1933 Nobel Prize for physics with Dirac for their discovery of new and productive forms of atomic theory, in particular Schrödinger's wave mechanics. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 99–100. DSB. 35585

226. Schrödinger.
What is life? The physical aspect of the living cell. 8vo. viii, 91 [1]pp. 4 plates on 2 leaves. Cambridge: Cambridge U. P., 1944. Original cloth, dust-jacket (worn & soiled at spine, one corner torn). Very good copy. Ownership inscription on front endpaper. $450

First Edition. Schrödinger's "naive physicist's" approach to the problems of heredity and variation constitutes a major contribution to biological thought, as it was here that he introduced "what was to become one of the most fundamental concepts in the new science of molecular biology: *the chromosome is a message written in code*. . . . this was the birth of the concept of a 'genetic code'" (Moore, *Schrödinger: Life and Thought*, p. 396). James Watson, Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins—recipients of the 1962 Nobel Prize in physiology / medicine for their discovery of the structure of DNA—all testified to the major role Schrödinger's book played in their choice of scientific career. Watson stated that "from the moment I read Schrödinger's *What is Life?* [in 1946] I became polarized toward finding out the secret of the gene" (quoted in Moore, p. 403); Crick was impressed by the fact that "fundamental biological problems could be thought about in precise terms, using the concepts of physics and chemistry" (Olby, "Francis Crick, DNA and the Central Dogma," in Holton, ed., *The Twentieth Century Sciences*, p. 232); and Wilkins reported that "Schrödinger's book had a very positive influence on me and got me, for the first time, interested in biological problems" (quoted in Moore, p. 404). 35600

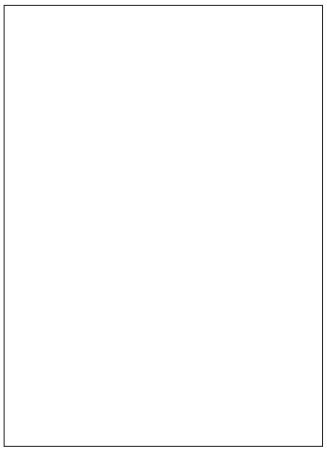
Earthquakes

227. Seneca, Lucius Annaeus (ca. 4 B.C. - A.D. 65).
[Opera philosophica]. Folio. [3] cxlvii, LXV ff. [Venice: Bernardinus de Cremona & Simon de Luere, 5 Oct. 1490 (colop.)]. 302 × 212 mm. Old vellum, upper third of front hinge repaired. Light dampstaining on first ca. 25 leaves, tiny wormholes in lower margin (not affecting text), otherwise fine. From the library of medical historian and bibliographer **Walter Pagel** (1898–1983), with his signature on the front pastedown. $6500

Third edition. Toward the end of his life the Roman philosopher Seneca wrote a treatise entitled *Naturales quaestiones* (Natu-

ral questions), dealing with weather phenomena, earthquakes, rivers, comets and other related topics grouped by the ancients under the heading of meteorology; this work occupies ff. lxxxviii-cx in the present edition of the *Opera philosophica*. Although not all of the *Naturales quaestiones* has survived, the extant portion represents the longest ancient treatise on the subject since Aristotle's *Meteorologica*, and is the main source for the history of classical meteorology after Aristotle. Of particular interest is Seneca's discussion of earthquakes, which includes an account of the Campania earthquake of A.D. 63; this is the earliest detailed description of an earthquake to come down to us. Seneca incorporated eyewitness accounts of the damage done by the Campania earthquake; distinguished between earthquakes' up-and-down, oscillatory and vibrational movements; and cited various seismological theories proposed by ancient philosophers, himself favoring the view that earthquakes are caused by the movement of subterranean winds. DSB. Geike, *Founders of Geology*, pp. 21–24. Goff S–370. BMC V, pp. 464–65. 34817

228. Shannon, Claude E. (1916-) & McCarthy, John (1927-), eds.
Automata studies. 8vo. viii, [2], 285 [1]pp. Printed from typescript except for front and back matter. Text diagrams. Princeton: Princeton U. P., 1956. 255 × 180 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit worn & chipped at spine. Ownership signature on front wrapper. Very good copy. $750



First Edition. A significant group of papers on automata theory, a branch of mathematical logic based on the hypothetical "logic machines" of Post and Turing, and particularly on Turing's finding that "there is a universal automaton [i.e., one with an unlimited number of states] in the sense that it can calculate any sequence that any special automaton can, provided only that it receives the appropriate set of input orders" (Goldstine, p. 274). Automata theory was of enormous interest to John von Neumann, whose important investigations into self-reproducing automata and automata formed from unreliable parts were cut short by his premature death in 1957; his "Probabilistic logics and the synthesis of reliable organisms from unreliable components," in the present collection, was one of his last papers on the subject. Other contributors to this collection include Marvin L. Minsky and John McCarthy, who together established the basic concepts of artificial intelligence; Ross Ashby, author of the influential "Design for a brain" (1948); and Claude Shannon, whose binary-based mathematical theory of communication signaled the beginning of the Information Age. Goldstine, *The Computer from Pascal to von Neumann*, pp. 271-85. Lee, *Computer Pioneers.* 36408

229. Shockley, William (1910–89).
Electrons and holes in semiconductors. With application to transistor electronics. 8vo. xxiii [1], 558pp. Frontispiece and text illustrations. New York: Van Nostrand, [1950]. 229 × 154 mm. Original cloth, covers stained. Very good copy. $600

First Edition. The first book on transistor electronics, which inaugurated a new era in technology, especially in computers. With the invention of the transistor by Shockley, Brattan and Bardeen in 1948, computers that had once occupied whole warehouses could be reduced to the size of small rooms (this trend toward miniaturization continued with the development of the silicon chip, which allowed upwards of one million transistors to be compressed to the size of a thumbnail and made possible the invention of the small personal computer). Shockley, Brattan and Bardeen shared the 1956 Nobel Prize in physics for their achievement. 35180

Earliest Formal Treatment of Any Data Processing Practice

230. Simpson, Thomas (1710–61).
On the advantage of taking the mean of a number of observations, in practical astronomy. In: *Phil. Trans.* 49 (1755), pp. 82–93. Whole number, 4to. [16], 444pp. Fold. plates, text illustrations. London: L. Davis & C. Reymers, 1756. 217 × 174 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style, original endpapers retained. Some dust-soiling and fraying to edges, but very good. $1500

First Edition. Simpson was the first to attempt to prove mathematically that the mean result of several observations is nearer to the truth than any single observation (the law of large numbers). A key feature of his paper was that Simpson chose to focus "not on the observations themselves . . . but on the errors made in the observations, on the differences between the recorded observations and the actual position of the body being observed. . . . [This] was the critical step that was to open the door to an applicable quantification of uncertainty" (Stigler, *Hist. Statistics*, pp. 90–91; see also pp. 88–94). "Simpson was the first to characterize the errors in observations as independent events, taking positive and negative values with equal probabilities, and the first to provide a mathematical expression for the probability that the error in the mean result will lie between assigned limits" (Todhunter, *Hist. Probability*, p. 309). Simpson's paper, which he revised in 1757 in response to criticism by Thomas Bayes, is considered a milestone in statistical inference, as well as the earliest formal treatment of any data-processing practice. DSB. 35289

231. Singer, Charles (1876–1960), ed.
Studies in the history and method of science. 2 vols., 8vo. xiv, 304; xxii, 559pp. 96 plates (some in color), text illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1917–21. 272 × 187 mm. Original cloth, worn, hinges cracking. *Presentation copy,* inscribed by Singer on the front endpaper: "L. R. Farnell / Presented by the Editor / July 1918." In quarter morocco slipcases (a little rubbed), with bookplate of Thomas A. McGraw, M.D. $750

First Edition. G-M 6411. A collection of essays by various authorities, edited by the noted historian of science Charles Singer, and with a preface by William Osler. Golden & Roland 1052. 34446

232. Smith, Robert William (1807–73).
A treatise on fractures in the vicinity of joints, and on certain forms of accidental and congenital dislocations. 8vo. x, [2], 314pp., publisher's catalogue. Text wood-engravings. Dublin: Hodges & Smith, 1847. 222 × 141 mm. Original gilt-stamped cloth, rebacked in morocco, some wear to corners. Light browning, some fore-edges a bit frayed, but very good. *Presentation copy,* inscribed on the front endpaper: "To the Editor of the Medical Gazette with the Author's Compliments." Library bookplate and withdrawal stamp. $1500

First Edition. G-M 4417.1. The first important work on fractures by an Irish author. In the first chapter, Smith corrected Cooper's error regarding the relative amount of shortening accompanying intra- and extracapsular fractures of the neck of the femur, showing that extracapsular fractures were initially shorter. "Because modern physicians' knowledge of these fractures is based primarily on radiographic characteristics, Smith's detailed reports of their pathological appearance as demonstrated by extensive dissection can still be read with profit" (Peltier, *Fractures,* p. 43). In a later chapter Smith corrected Colles's original description of the fracture of the wrist now named for him, placing the location of the break more distally; it was Smith who was responsible for establishing the eponym "Colles's fracture." "Smith's fracture" of the wrist is described in the same chapter. 35833

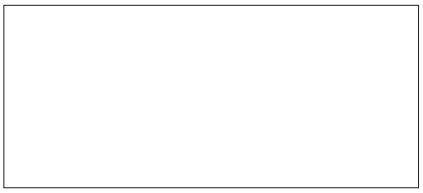
233. Smith, William (1769–1839).
Engraved portrait by T. A. Dean (fl. 1830) after the painting by Hugues Fourau (1803–73), signed in the plate by Smith. London: Ackermann & Co., 1837. 120 × 94 mm. (image size), on India proof paper mounted to heavier stock (sheet measures 303 × 205 mm.). Minor soiling & foxing, but very good. Matted. $375

The best of the portraits of geologist William Smith, showing him in his 69th year. The original of the portrait was presented by Smith's grandson to the Geological Society of London. 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. DNB. Benezit for artists. 34668

Heavily Annotated & Revised Author's Copy

234. Soddy, Frederick (1877–1956).
(1). The interpretation of the atom. 8vo. xviii [2], 355pp. Pp. 5–6 lacking. 7 plates (of 20), fold. table, text illustrations. Original folding tables at the back replaced with a revised "Periodic Table of the Chemical Elements." London: John Murray, 1932. 225 × 152 mm. *Heavily annotated by the author, with numerous manuscript and tipped-in typescript additions / revisions dating from 1940–45,* as described below. Original cloth, shaken, spine faded; extremely worn dust-jacket (in 2 pieces) laid in, inscribed by Soddy: "Spare in addition to the 3 copies" and "Author's copy for correction. A few leaves loose. Boxed. With: **(2).** The story of atomic energy. 4to. viii, 136pp. Text illustrations. London: Nova Atlantis, 1949. 278 × 214 mm. Original cloth, one corner bumped. Fine copy, with *Soddy's presentation inscription to Muriel Howorth* on front

endpaper: "Mrs. Muriel Howorth / With the Author's Compliments / Jamuary 21st 1953. / Frederick Soddy." Together 2 items.



$7500

(1). First Edition, British issue. Soddy collaborated with Rutherford in the crucial alpha-ray experiments that led to their revolutionary disintegration theory of radioactivity (1901–3). He was the first to recognize that the chemically identical atoms of different atomic weights discovered by radioactivity researchers were all varieties of the same chemical element, and introduced the term "isotope" to describe this phenomenon. He was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for chemistry for his investigations into the origin and nature of isotopes, which paralleled Bohr's physical investigations in providing crucial evidence for the nuclear origins of alpha- and beta-decay.

Soddy's *Interpretation of the Atom*, which superseded his classic *Interpretation of Radium* (1909; 4th ed. 1922), deals with developments in radioactivity and atomic chemistry from the turn of the century to the time of writing. Only one edition of *The Interpretation of the Atom* ever appeared in print. However, the heavily revised author's copy we are offering here shows that Soddy at one time intended to publish an updated edition covering advances in the field up to 1940, with an appendix touching on the events leading up to the detonation of the atomic bomb in 1945. Evidently, Soddy abandoned his plan to publish a revised *Interpretation of the Atom*, thus leaving unpublished the thousands of words of revisions and additions recorded in this volume. Later he incorporated the gist of his revisions into his *Story of Atomic Energy* (1949; see below), which, according to its preface, replaces both the 1909 and 1932 works.

Although we have from time to time seen single copies of books marked up by their authors in preparation for a new edition, we have rarely seen a copy as extensively annotated as this one. 154 of its 188 text leaves, including all the preliminary leaves, bear Soddy's annotations and copy-editing marks, made either in manuscript (in several different colors of ink and pencil) or on added typewritten slips. Numerous cross-outs and "stets" show where Soddy had changed his mind about a particular passage. All but seven of the plates were removed by Soddy, and the heavily marked-up preliminary leaves are all "cancelled" with diagonal slashes in ink and pencil. There is an added frontispiece illustration (of John Dalton), as well as an added table in the back and typewritten "Instructions to the Printer" tipped in at the front. According to notes in this copy, Soddy also prepared a typescript containing rewritten versions of several sections in *The Interpretation of the Atom*, including chapters XII through XV. These typescripts are not present here.

(2). First Edition. Soddy's final treatise on radioactivity and atomic physics, covering all the major developments of the first half of the 20th century, from Rutherford and Soddy's revolutionary disintegration theory of radioactivity (1901–3) to the development of the atomic bomb in the 1940s. Soddy presented this copy of his work to his friend Muriel Howorth, to whom he gave all of his papers and bequeathed the copyrights of his published works. Howorth edited the first (and only published) volume of Soddy's memoirs, and also wrote *Pioneer Research on the Atom: Rutherford and Soddy in a Glorious Chapter of Science* (1958), which includes a biography of Soddy. DSB. James, *Nobel Laureates in Chemistry*, pp. 134–40. 36304

235. Steindler, Arthur (1878–1939).

The traumatic deformities and disabilities of the upper extremity. 8vo. xxi [1], 494pp. Springfield: Charles C Thomas, 1946. 254 × 164 mm. Original cloth, a bit shaken, a few marks on front cover. Very good copy. Ownership signature on front endpaper. $275

First Edition. "For surgery of the upper extremity, [Steindler's] book by that title broke new ground. Although we remember him for the one operation of the proximal shift of the flexor origins to gain ability to flex the elbow [see G-M 4403.3], he influenced our ideas on all types of tendon and muscle transfers because of his ability to develop the principle of operative procedures" (Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, p. 178; see also pp. 179–81). 35914

The Principia of Acoustics Presentation Copy with A.L.s.

236. Strutt, John William (1842–1919), *third Baron Rayleigh.*

The theory of sound. 2 vols., 8vo. xi [1], 326 [2, ads]; x, 302 [2]pp., 24-page publisher's catalogue. Text illustrations. London: Macmillan, 1877–78. 221 × 144 mm.; Vol. II unopened. Original cloth, Vol. I rebacked preserving original spine. Lightly browned, occasional fox-marks, but very good. *Presentation copy*, with *Strutt's 2-page A.L.s.* (signed "Rayleigh") dated April 2, 1883 tipped into Vol. I; the letter presents this copy to an unidentified museum.

$2250

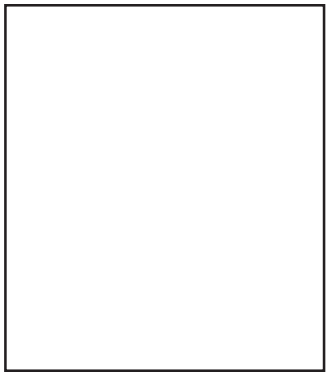
First Edition. *The Theory of Sound*, Strutt's first book, established its author as a leading authority on acoustics; in its updated versions it "is still a *vade mecum* in every acoustical research laboratory" (DSB). "The publication of Lord Rayleigh's *Theory of Sound* in 1877 marks in a sense both the end of what may be called the classical era in acoustics and the beginning of the modern age of sound. . . . [The work] has long stood as a monument of physical literature,

with a tremendous influence on the subsequent development of the science of acoustics, particularly on the analytical side" (Lindsay, "The story of acoustics," in Lindsay, ed., *Acoustics: Historical and Philosophical Development*, p. 17). The work is divided into two parts, the first dealing with mechanical-vibrational phenomena of all types, and the second with the propagation of sound through fluid media. Strutt developed several mathematical techniques for dealing with difficult vibrational problems, including the basis for what is now known as the Ritz-Rayleigh method; this "has had wide modern applications, not merely in studying the vibrations of solid structures, but also in quantum mechanics" (Lindsay, p. 17). Strutt did not confine himself to acoustics, but made important contributions to many branches of physics, including optics, hydrodynamics, electromagnetic theory, radiation theory and thermodynamics. In 1904 he received the Nobel Prize in physics for his investigations of the density of gases, which led to his discovery (with W. Ramsay) of argon.

Strutt presented this copy of his *Theory of Sound* to an unidentified museum in 1883. His presentation letter, tipped into Vol. I, reads: "I understand that the Museum is rearranging & extending its library. I take the opportunity to present a copy of my work on sound, only regretting that, on account of its technical character, it is not likely to find many readers." Miller, *Anecdotal History of the Science of Sound*, pp. 92–94, describing *The Theory of Sound* as "the Principia of Acoustics" (p. 93). 35582

237. Swan, Joseph (1791–1874).

A demonstration of the nerves of the human body.



4to. [4], iv, 98, lxxxii, [4]pp. (last adverts.). 25 plates engraved by Finden after West. London: Longman. . . , 1834. 287 × 218 mm. Original cloth, uncut, repaired. Some browning, foxing & offsetting, but very good. 19th century signature of Geo. Fox on endpaper. $2000

First Edition in 4to. Initially issued in imperial folio in 1830, Swan's was the largest and most splendidly produced atlas of neuroanatomy ever published in English; however, on account of the great expense of the work, it was necessary to re-issue it in quarto to reach a larger audience. The plates were re-engraved by Finden, one of the original engravers for the folio. The illustrations are in some respects still unsurpassed for beauty and accuracy. Garrison/McHenry 520, citing quarto edition. 35955

238. Tarski, Alfred (1901–83).

Einige Betrachtungen über die Begriffe der ω-Widerspruchsfreiheit und der ω-Vollständigkeit. Offprint from *Monatsheften f. Math. u. Phys.* 40 (1933). 8vo. 97–112pp. Original wrappers, creased vertically, a bit faded. Very good. $750

First Separate Edition. "Tarski disovered interconnections between such diverse areas of mathematics as logic, algebra, set theory and measure theory. He brought clarity and precision to the semantics of mathematical logic. . . . Collectively, his work can been regarded as an immensely fruitful interplay among algebra, set theory and logic" (DSB). Tarski's work has also profoundly influenced the field of theoretical computer science, which considers what problems can or cannot be solved (either practically or in principle) by computers. Tarski was the first to consider the rule of "infinite induction," now called the w-rule, which "allows the inference of *(x)A(x)* for any formula *A* for which *A(z)* has been proved for each numeral *z*" (Gödel, *Collected Works* I, p. 212; see also pp. 213 and 454). He first stated this rule in the present paper, a response to Gödel's "On formally undecidable propositions of *Principa mathematica* and related systems I" (1931). Lee, *Computer Pioneers*, pp. 656 59. 35788

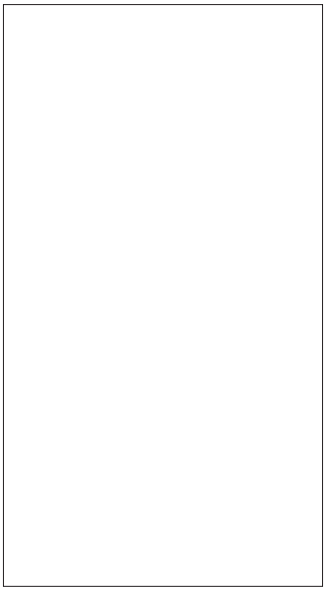
239. Tennant, Smithson (1761–1815).

A.L.s. to an unidentified recipient. Undated (c. 1800). 233 × 187 mm. Creased where previously folded, integral address leaf removed, scattered foxing, a few pin-holes, but very good. $200

Tennant, professor of chemistry at Cambridge, discovered the metals iridium and osmium (1804), and was the first to recognize the chemical identity of charcoal and diamonds (1797). He also discovered in 1799 that lime from many parts of England contains magnesia, a substance extremely harmful to vegetation. DNB. DSB. 34885

240. Thomas, Hugh Owen (1834–91).

Diseases of the hip, knee, and ankle joints, with their



deformities, treated by a new and efficient method. 8vo. [8], vii [1], 130pp. 22 lithographed plates, each with explanation leaf. Liverpool: T. Dobbs & Co., 1876. 215 × 137 mm. Original cloth, a little worn, spotted & shaken. Ownership inscription on front endpaper. Very good copy. $1500

Second edition, first issue of this landmark work in orthopedics. There are two different versions of the second edition:

the present undated one containing 130 pages and 22 plates, and a dated version identical to the 1878 third edition.

Thomas was the leading proponent in England of immobilization in the treatment of diseased joints. He also described the adverse effects of forcing contracted joints, and stressed the necessity for stimulating the circulation within the immobilized limb during the healing period. The present work also contains a description of the Thomas splint, a single splint designed to keep the spine, hip and knee in rigid alignment, which, with some modifications, is still in use today.

Thomas was persuaded to write *Hip, Knee and Ankle* by the Liverpool surgeon Rushton Parker, who had had been extremely impressed with the ingenuity of Thomas's splints after a chance encounter with one of Thomas's patients. "*Hip, Knee and Ankle*, published at Parker's insistence in 1875, led to enquiries from leading surgeons the world over. A second edition followed in 1876, and a third, with an introduction by Parker, two years later" (Le Vay, *Hugh Owen Thomas*, p. 60; see also pp. 57–59). An eccentric who valued the content of his ideas far more than the printed form in which they appeared, Thomas had his books privately printed in small editions and refused to advertise them, giving away, in all probability, more copies than he sold, and destroying all undistributed copies. Copies of the early editions of his works are therefore *quite scarce*. NLM NT 0167135. Norman 2068. Le Vay, *Hist. Orthopaedics*, pp. 108–12. Peltier, *Orthopedics*, pp. 152–55. 34791

241. Thompson, Benjamin, *Count Rumford* (1753–1814).

A.L.s. in French to an unidentified recipient, dated from Auteuil [France], 27 March 1813. 1 page plus integral blank leaf. 229 × 187 mm. Creased where previously folded, slight soiling, but very good. $750

From the American-born physicist Benjamin Thompson, created Count Rumford by the elector of Bavaria in 1793, famous for his studies of heat, his numerous technological innovations (including the first kitchen range) and his establishment of Britain's Royal Institution. A British loyalist during the Revolution, Rumford served in both the British and Bavarian armies before retiring to France, where he married the widow of French chemist Antoine Lavoisier. In the present letter, Rumford instructs his correspondent to pay the sum of 467 francs 30 centimes to a M. Everat, and to arrange the best time for the sale of some unspecified items. DSB. 34883

242. Thompson, John Ashburton (b. 1848).

The aetiology of plague deduced from its epidemiology, observed at Sydney during the years 1900–1904. Folio. 5 reports in 1 vol., variously paginated. 10 lithographed maps (9 folding), 7 plates, fold. table. Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, 1905 [reports have separate titles dated 1900–1905]. 326 × 207 mm. Modern half morocco, gilt-ruled spine. Light browning & soiling, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed on the title: "Dr. C. J. Martin F. R. S. with kind regards from J. A. T." $1000

First Editions. Thompson was president of the New South Wales Board of Health, which issued these epidemiological reports during the outbreak of plague in Sydney during the first years of the 20th century; this outbreak was part of the last plague pandemic, which lasted from 1894 to 1920. During the early part of this pandemic the plague bacillus was discovered by Yersin (see G-M 5125 & 5127), and its mode of transmission via rat and flea ascertained by Ogata and Simond (see G-M 5128 & 5128.1). Thompson's plague reports confirm these earlier discoveries, providing further evidence of the parts played by the plague rat and the flea; they also examine the question of whether plague can be transmitted directly from one human subject to another. The many large folding maps show locations of plague outbreaks, and also where plague-bearing rats had been found entering the city. The fourth report contains an early reference to the Haffkine anti-plague vaccine, an account of which was published in 1906 (G-M 5129). Spink, *Infectious Diseases*, p. 146. 35416

243. Thomson, Thomas (1773–1852).

Travels in Sweden during the autumn of 1812. 4to. xii, 457 [1]pp. Frontis., 7 plates, 5 maps (some hand-colored). London: Robert Baldwin, 1813. Modern half calf. Occasional light foxing & offsetting, but very good. $750

First Edition. By the noted Scottish chemist Thomson, author of the best-selling *System of Chemistry* (1802), ardent supporter of Dalton's atomic theory, and founder of the first chemical teaching laboratory in Great Britain. His book includes much information on the geology and mineralogy of Sweden: "The mineralogy of Sweden had not been touched upon, except by one or two German travellers; and as I saw a good deal more of the country than either Haussman or Von Buch, many of my mineralogical observations will, I flatter myself, be found new" (preface). 33655

244. Thomson, Thomas (1773–1852).

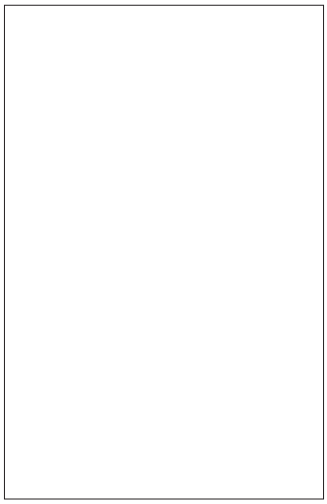
A.L.s. to William Henry (1774–1836), dated from Glasgow, 10 October 1825. 2–1/2pp. plus integral address leaf. 227 × 182 mm. Creased where previously folded, small lacuna where seal was cut out,

affecting the last 2 letters of Thomson's signature, light soiling, but very good. $200

To fellow chemist William Henry, soliciting Henry's assistance in finding a job for his friend Mr. Yule, who is looking for a position as superintendent in a chemical factory. DSB. 34893

Inscribed to Sir William Ellis

245. Tuke, Samuel (1784–1857).
A sketch of the origin, progress, and present state of the Retreat, an institution near York. . . . 8vo. 64pp. 3 folding engraved plates. York: W. Alexander & Son, 1828. 237 × 147 mm. Modern full calf in period style. Light browning & foxing, some offsetting from plates, but very good. *Presentation copy,* inscribed by Tuke on the title: "W. C. Ellis M.D. [i.e., Sir William Charles Ellis (1780–1839)] from his friend Saml. Tuke." $3250



First Edition, and *scarce*, with no copies cited in NUC and only three copies in North American libraries (NLM [2] & Temple) listed in OCLC and RLIN. The Retreat, a Quaker asylum for the insane situated in the English city of York, was founded as a "noble experiment" by Tuke's grandfather William in 1792, in response to the suspicious death of a Quaker girl a few weeks after her admission to the York Asylum. At the Retreat the insane were accorded the dignity and status of sick human beings, and their treatment was based on "how far [they] might be influenced through the medium of the understanding and the affections, and how far they may be beneficially admitted to the liberty, comfort and general habits of the sane" (quoted in Hunter & Macalpine, p. 685; see also pp. 684–690). The success of the Retreat's humanitarian methods was praised throughout England and Europe, and the publication in 1813 of Tuke's *Description of the Retreat* attracted even more favorable attention and inspired widespread reforms. The present work updates Tuke's previous report with current information about the Retreat's finances, cases, officers and staff, etc. Tuke presented this copy to his friend Sir William Charles Ellis, medical superintendent of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and author of *A Treatise on the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of Insanity, with Practical Observations on Lunatic Asylums, and the Description of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county of Middlesex at Hanwell* (1838). 36326

246. Ulam, Stanislaw M. (b. 1909).
The Scottish book. 4to. [iii] 88ff. [Los Alamos, 1957]. 281 × 216 mm. Loose-leaf mimeographed sheets, fastened with brads, in original wrappers, front wrapper with mimeographed title. Light browning & soiling, front wrapper chipped, but very good. *Presentation copy,* inscribed by Ulam to mathematician and physicist Fritz John (b. 1910) on front wrapper: "To Fritz John / from Stan Ulam / Los Alamos, Dec. 6, 1957." Boxed. $1250

First Edition of this famous mathematical work, prepared by the Polish mathematician and physicist best known for his work on the Manhattan Project and for the part he played in the creation of the hydrogen bomb in the early 1950s. As a young mathematician in Lwów, Poland during the 1930s, Ulam would often meet with like-minded friends to discuss mathematical issues. One of their meeting places was Lwów's Scottish Café, where between 1935 and 1941 a large notebook (the "Scottish Book") was kept for the purpose of recording new problems and solutions. Among those who contributed to the notebook were the physicist Leopold Infeld (one of Einstein's collaborators), and Ulam's lifelong friend John von Neumann. Both the notebook and its reputation survived the war, and Ulam received many requests for copies. In 1956 Hugo Steinhaus, one of the original Polish participants in the Scottish Book, sent Ulam a typewritten copy, from which he prepared the present English translation for private distribution to mathematical friends and acquaintances—including the mathematician and physicist Fritz John, the original recipient of the present copy. John, a professor of mathematics at New York University, was a member of the Courant Institute, and collaborated with Courant on the textbook *Introduction to Calculus and Analysis* (1956).

As a mathematician, Ulam performed research in set theory, the foundations of mathematics, group theory, and probability theory; his "Monte Carlo" method for deriving a reasonable mathematical model of nuclear reactions has found application in many different fields. He also helped to develop methods of computer research during the early days of electronic computing. Ulam, *Adventures of a Mathematician*, pp. 50–51. Lee, *Computer Pioneers*, pp. 679–80. Rhodes, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*, pp. 543–44; 771–76. Debus. 36201

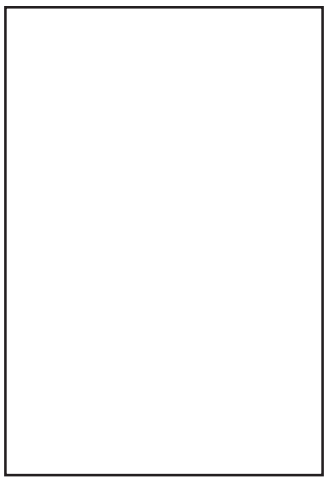
247. Uster, Paul (1768–1831).
Specimen bibliothecae criticae magnetismi sic dicti animalis. 8vo. 44pp. Göttingen: J. C. Dieterich, 1788. 200 × 120 mm. Later marbled boards, paper spine label with title in ms., a little worn. Light foxing & browning, but very good. Bookplate. $1000

First Edition. Uster's medical dissertation is probably the first published bibliography of works on animal magnetism; we can find no earlier such work listed in Crabtree. Uster's bibliography includes periodical articles and reviews of books on the subject. Crabtree 187. 26824

248. Valier, Max (1895–1930).
Raketenfahrt. viii, 240pp. Text illustrations. Munich & Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1930. 215 × 136 mm. Modern buckram, original pictorial front wrapper bound in. A few fox-marks on first and last leaves, but a very good copy, from the library of *Frederick I. Ordway III* (1927-), with his bookplate. $425

Second and **Best Edition**, originally published in 1924 under the title *DerVorstoss in denWeltenraum* (Advance into interplanetary space). "From 1925 to 1929 this book went through five printings without important changes; in 1930 a revised and greatly enlarged edition was published under the title *Raketenfahrt*" (Ley, p. 421). Valier, a writer of popular science books, was one of the first champions of Oberth's work in rocketry and space flight; his 1924 book and its subsequent printings / editions were "enormously successful in popularizing Oberth's ideas" (Winter, *Founders of Spaceflight Theory,* p. 25). Valier went on to design his own spacecraft and rocket cars, one of which is pictured on the cover of *Raketenfahrt*; in 1930 he was killed when one of his rocket engines exploded. This copy of Valier's book is from the library of Frederick Ordway III, rocket scientist and writer of numerous books on the subject. Ley, *Rockets, Missiles and Space Travel*, pp. 115, 135. Ordway, *Blueprint for Space*, pp. 62-63. 36406

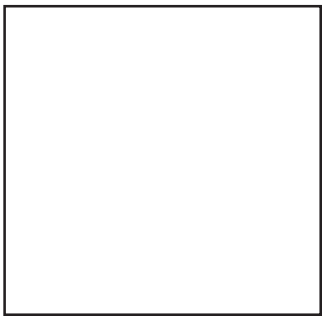
249. Valsalva, Antonio Maria (1666–1723).
Opera. Edited by Giovanni Battista **Morgagni** (1682–1771). 4to. Initial blank, [32], 155, [17], 531, [3]; 504pp. Portrait engraved by Francesco Zucchi & 13 folding engraved plates. Venice: Francesco Pitteri, 1740. 2 vols. 291 × 206 mm. Original boards, uncut, rebacked in cloth at an early date, endpapers more recently renewed, sewing a little loose. Light staining in margin of some leaves but overall fine. 18th century signature of Francesco Casati on titles. Recent owner's signature on endpaper. $2500



First Edition, comprised of the fourth edition of *Tractatus de aure humana* (G-M 1546), and the **First Editions** of *Dissertationes anatomicae*, *epistolas duodeviginti* and **Morgagni's** life of Valsalva. G-M 803 cites the *Opera* for Valsalva's description of the aortic "sinus of Valsalva." Valsalva was an outstanding anatomist. In his work on the ear he depicted its most minute muscles and nerves, and divided the ear into external, middle and internal. His *Opera* was edited by Morgagni, the founder of modern pathological anatomy (see G-M 2276), who had been Valsalva's pupil. DSB. 35153

Probably the Most Elaborate of all Phrenological Books

250. Vimont, Joseph (1795–1857).
Traité de phrénologie humaine et comparée. . . . 3 vols., 4to, plus folio atlas. [6], 329 [1], vi [2]; viii, 654, vi [2]; 103 [5]pp. Folding table. Atlas consists of title-leaf and 132 lithographed plates after drawings by the author, plus lithographed explanation leaf for plate XCIII. Paris: Baillière, 1832–35. 288 × 226 mm. (text); 528 × 340 mm. (atlas). Calf panelled in gilt and blind, gilt spines, ca. 1835, some rubbing. Light foxing & browning, but very good. *Signed by the author* on the title to Vol. II and the "Avis" to Vol. III, to prevent piracy. $5000

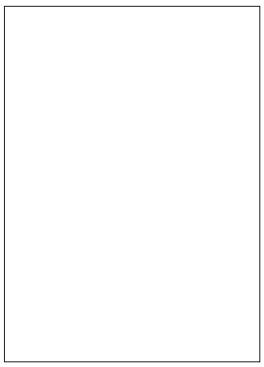


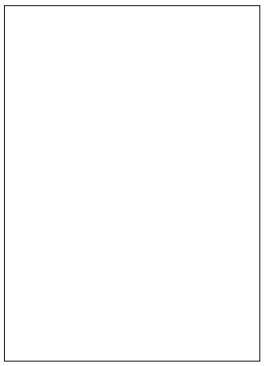
First Edition. Phrenology, the physiognomical system based on Franz Joseph Gall's theory of the localization of brain function, has long been dismissed as pseudoscience, but recent scholarship has shown it to be "one of the most significant, if curious, social and intellectual manifestations of the last century . . . having impinged on virtually every aspect of life, thought and belief . . . [and] regarded as having contributed instrumentally to developments in anthropology, criminology, medicine, psychiatry, and education" (Cooter, *Phrenology in the British Isles,* p. vii). Phrenology was introduced to France by Gall and Spurzheim in the early part of the 19th century, but did not really catch on there until 1830, when King Louis Philippe's interest in the subject paved the way for its acceptance among the French medical establishment. One of the many French works on the subject published during this period was Joseph Vimont's *Traité de phrénologie humaine et comparée*, an unusual work presenting a phrenological analysis not only of individual human brains and skulls but those of dozens of animal specimens, ranging from monkeys to fish. Vimont was a founding member of the Société phrénologique de Paris (established 1831), which also numbered among its members the eminent French physician Broussais, the mesmerist John Elliotson, the Combe brothers and the publisher J.-B. Baillière, described by Lanteri-Laura as "le grand éditeur des phrénologistes" (p. 147). Lanteri-Laura, *Histoire de la phrénologie*, pp. 145–49. 36262

251. Virey, Julien Joseph (1775–1846).
Examen impartial de la médecine magnétique, de sa doctrine, de ses procèdes, et de ses cures. 8vo. [2], 93 [1]pp. Paris: Panckoucke, 1818. 213 × 136 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers, spotted, split at spine. Foxed and browned throughout, but very good otherwise. $450

First Edition. A major article on animal magnetism originally published in the *Dictionnaire des sciences médicales*, by the well-known pharmacologist and natural historian Virey, who had read widely in both the French and German literature on the subject, and had observed and talked with many practitioners. "[Virey] offended magnetists by the use of terms such as folly, charlatanry, credulity, etc., and by implying, for instance, that a rather high proportion of magnetizers were handsome and virile men, and a rather high proportion of their best subjects susceptible young women. . . . But his account of magnetic procedures is quite fair, and he does not deny the phenomena: he does not even deny the cures. He simply attributes them to ordinary causes" (Gauld, p. 127). Virey denied the existence of a magnetic fluid, but his acknowledgment that mesmerism presented some phenomena worth investigating benefitted the cause of animal magnetism. Crabtree 290. 35257

252. Von Neumann, John (1903–57).
(1) Continuous geometry. Mimeographed typescript. 4to. [2] 72ff., 2 ff. errata (numbered i-ii) bound in after f. 1. [Princeton] Institute for Advanced Study, 1936. 271 × 215 mm. Original plain wrappers, cloth spine, worn at extremities, corners a little creased. **(2)** Lectures . . . on continuous geometry 1936–1937. "Planographed" typescript. 4to. [4] 166, 36pp. [Princeton] Institute for Advanced Study, 1937. 273 × 214 mm. Original printed wrappers, cloth backstrip, a bit faded, back cover creased. **(3)** Continuous geometry. 8vo. xi [3], 299pp. Princeton: Princeton U. P., 1960. 229 × 152 mm. Original cloth, faint signs of tape removal at lower spine. Together 3 items. Very good copies. Former owner's name on front wrapper of (2); library stamps and bookplate in (3). $1500

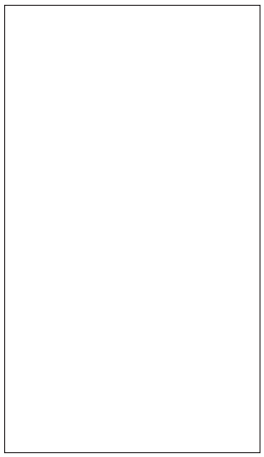




First Editions (nos. [1] & [2]); First Collected Edition & First Edition in Book Form (no. [3]). Von Neumann's invention of continuous geometry in 1935 stemmed from his work on algebras consisting of (bounded) operators in a given separable Hilbert space, which are now known as Von Neumann algebras. Von Neumann's previous work on rings of operators in Hilbert space had led to the discovery of a new mathematical structure which possessed a dimension function. "Intrigued by this geometric interpretation of his results, von Neumann developed it in a series of papers on "continuous geometries" and their algebraic satellites, the "regular rings" (which are to continuous geometries as rings of matrices are to vector spaces). This classification . . . required great technical skill in the handling of the spectral theory of operators" (DSB). Von Neumann gave two series of lectures on continuous geometry at the Institute for Advanced Study, the first (part I) in 1935–36 and the second (parts II-III) in 1936–37. "The notes were prepared, while the lectures were in progress, by L. Roy Wilcox, and multigraphed copies were distributed. . . . The supply was soon exhausted, and the notes have not been reproduced until now" (Halperin, "Foreword" to no. [3], p. v). Item **(1)** was mimeographed on the rectos only in a very small edition for private distribution by the Institute for Advanced Study, and is **exceptionally scarce.** Item **(2)** was "Planographed" from typewriter type and manuscript in presumably a slightly larger edition. It is very much expanded from the first text. The permanent value of these contributions is confirmed by their republication in book form by Oxford University Press 25 years after the original printings. 35753

The Van der Waals Equation

253. Waals, Johannes Diderik van der (1837–1923).
Over de continuiteit van den gas- en vloeistoftoestand. 8vo. viii, 134 [2]pp. Fold. plate. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1873. 229 × 144 mm. Original blind-stamped and embossed cloth, a little worn, spine faded, recased. Very good copy in a cloth case. Former owner's bookplate on half-title. $7500



First Edition of van der Waals's classic 1873 dissertation on the continuity of gaseous and liquid states. *Scarce*, with only six copies in North American libraries (Purdue, U. Illinois, U. Penn., Columbia, Harvard, Yale) recorded in NUC, OCLC and RLIN. "Van der Waals' idea of *continuity* was that there is no essential difference between gaseous and liquid states of matter, although one must consider other factors in addition to motion of the molecules in the determination of pressure. The important factors are the attrac-

tion between particles and their proper volume. . . . From these considerations van der Waals arrived at the equation:

$$(p + a/v^2)(v-b) = RT$$

where *a* expresses the mutual attraction of the molecules, and *b* is their volume. . . . Other experimenters have suggested different models and equations of state, but van der Walls's model is probably the most useful because it emphasizes the essential features of molecules that determine liquidity, without introducing too many 'realistic' complications. . . . An important practical application of the theory is the prediction of conditions necessary for the liquefaction of a gas; this was an important guide in the liquefaction of the 'permanent' gases" (Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, p. 41; see also p. 40). Van der Waals was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1910 for his work on the equation of state of gases and liquids. The son of a carpenter, van der Waals began his career as a primary school teacher, advancing after additional training to the secondary school level where he became a headmaster. He received his doctorate at Leiden at the age of 36 with one of the most famous dissertations in the history of physics, and became professor of physics at the University of Amsterdam in 1877. Remarkably, he wrote very little after his dissertation—a few articles and a book on thermodynamics co-authored in 1912. His Nobel Prize was awarded for the discovery first published in his dissertation. DSB. 34998

254. Warren, John Collins (1778–1856).
Etherization, with surgical remarks. 12mo. [2], v [3], 100 [4, adverts.]pp. 4-page publisher's catalogue bound in front. Boston: Ticknor & Co., 1848. 183 × 110 mm. Original blind-stamped cloth, extremities of spine a little chipped, front hinge weak. Browned, but very good. Bookplate; library stamp on verso title.
$1250

First Edition. Warren was the surgeon who performed the operation at the first public demonstration of ether as a surgical anesthetic, which took place at Massachusetts General Hospital on October 16, 1846, with W. T. G. Morton as anesthetist. Just over a year after this momentous event, Warren published his own account of it in the present work, which also included a "dispassionate judgment" of ether's value as an anesthetic, and practical surgical observations on the effects of ether in various operations and diseases, based on over 200 case histories. Fulton & Stanton VII. 156. Norman 2186. 35380

255. Weitbrecht, Josias (1702–47).
Syndesmologia sive historia ligamentorum corporis humani. . . . 4to. [28], 276pp. 26 folding engraved plates. St. Petersburg: Academy of Sciences, 1742. 260 × 197 mm. Full sheep c. 1742, rubbed. Some foxing & browning, but very good. Ownership signature on endpaper.
Offered with: Syndesmology, or a description of the ligaments of the human body. Trans. Emanuel B. Kaplan. 4to. xiii [1], 197 [1]pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1969. Orig. cloth. Fine. $375

First Edition. G-M 396.1. "Weitbrecht is known for 'Weitbrecht's ligament' (of the elbow), 'Weitbrecht's foramen ovale' (gap in the capsule of the shoulder joint between the glenal-humeral ligaments), and 'Weitbrecht's fibres' (retinacular fibres of the neck of the femur)" (G-M). Invited to St. Petersburg in 1725, Weitbrecht made a catalogue of the famous collection of anatomical preparations purchased by Peter the Great from Frederick Ruysch. His exhaustive and fundamental *Syndesmologia* (Study of the joints) was immediately recognized and translated into German and French in the 18th century, and into English in 1829. The English translation is very rare, however (NUC NW 0171124 cites only one copy [NNC-M] in North America), which perhaps explains why discussion of Weitbrecht's work is missing from standard English references such as Le Vay, Keith, Bick, Copeman or Boyes. A modern English translation, by E. B. Kaplan, was published in 1969; a copy of this translation is included here. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 542. Waller 10201. Blake 485. Not in Osler or Cushing. 35923

256. Wiener, Norbert (1894–1964).
Fourier series and integrals. 4to. iii, 319ff., mimeographed on rectos only. Cambridge: MIT, 1936–37. 276 × 215 mm. Library buckram, slight wear to extremities & corners. Endpapers a little spotted, but very good. Ownership signature on front endpaper.
$750

First Edition. Notes of Wiener's lectures on Fourier series and integrals given at MIT during the academic year 1936–37, compiled by several of his students, including the distinguished mathematician W. T. Martin. Wiener did important work on Fourier series during the 1930s, "prov[ing] new theorems pertaining to Fourier transforms in the complex plane" (Heims, *John von Neumann & Norbert Wiener*, p. 171). DSB. 36288

257. Wigner, Eugene (1901–95); Langmuir, Irving (1881–1957); Alvarez, Luis (1911–88); Debye, Paul (1884–1966), et al.
Group of 22 mimeographed press releases, including 4 by the Nobel laureates listed above. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, November 17–19, 1947. 281 × 216 mm. Unbound, wire-stitched (as

issued?). Light marginal browning, but very good. From the library of Theodore von Karman (1881–1963), founder of modern aviation and space travel. $750

This group of postwar press releases from the National Academy of Sciences most probably represents the first publications of discoveries prior to any printed version. They include Wigner's statement on "Relativistic wave equations," Langmuir's on "Growth of particles in smokes and clouds and the production of snow from super-cooled clouds," Alvarez's on "Initial performance of a 32 MEV proton linear accelerator" (with eight associates), and Debye's on "Viscosity, sedimentation and diffusion of polymers in solution" (with Arthur M. Bueche). Wigner and Alvarez received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1963 and 1968 respectively, Wigner for his contributions to the theory of atomic nuclei elementary particles and Alvarez for his contributions to elementary particle physics. Langmuir and Debye were awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry (1932 and 1936), Langmuir for his contributions to surface chemistry and Debye for his contributions to knowledge of molecular structure. Both men also did outstanding work in physics, and are cited in Weber's list of "Chemistry laureates prominent in physics" (see Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, p. 4). Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 188–89; 212–14. James, *Nobel Laureates in Chemistry*, pp. 205–9; 228–35. 35672

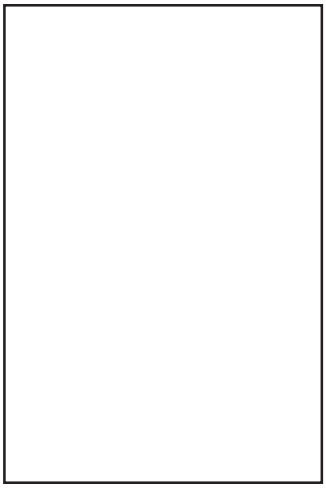
258. Wilkes, Maurice W. (1913-); Wheeler, David J. (1927-); & Gill, Stanley.
The preparation of programs for an electronic digital computer. 8vo. [14, incl. frontispieces], 167, [3]pp. Cambridge, MA: Addison-Wesley, [1951]. 228 × 152 mm. Original cloth. Fine copy. $1000

First Edition of the first textbook on computer programming and software. Wilkes designed and built Cambridge University's EDSAC—the first stored-program computer—and, with the assistance of Wheeler and Gill, invented for it a programming system based on subroutines. "EDSAC holds a prime place in the history of the world's first computers, not only because it was the first full-scale operational electronic digital computer, but because its ability to construct programs from relocatable subroutines, and to link them together at load time, provided a model for almost all others to follow. The model was well explained by one of the most influential textbooks of this early era, *The Preparation of Programs for an Electronic Digital Computer*. . . . The form of constructing programs and how they should be linked together to form a load module, as described in this book, reappears many times for different computers being constructed in different countries. It provided the basic ideas as to how one should go about creating a computing system" (Williams, *Hist. Computing Technology*, p. 337; see also pp. 331–38). Lee, *Computer Pioneers*, pp. 730–35. 18780

259. Willis, Thomas (1621–75).
De anima brutorum. 8vo. 8vo [48], 400, [16]pp. 8 engraved plates (mostly folding). Signatures R & S transposed; pl. VIII bound in upside-down. London: E. F. [for] Ric. Davis, 1672. 154 × 95 mm. Full modern calf, gilt spine, 17th century style. Light browning, slight soiling. Very good copy, in a handsome period-style binding. Faint 17th century signature on imprimatur leaf; recent owner's signature on title. $4250

First 8vo Edition, published shortly after the initial quarto and with copperplates identical to the quarto version. G-M 1544, 4793 & 4966. Willis recognized the difference between the symptoms of gross brain disease and those of mental illness. Because he postulated a disturbance of the brain and nerves in terms of disordered "animal spirits" in the absence of pathological findings, he is often considered the first to have equated mind disease with brain disease. Also includes probably the earliest description of general paralysis, and the paracusis of Willis. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 187–92. Wing W 2826. 35154

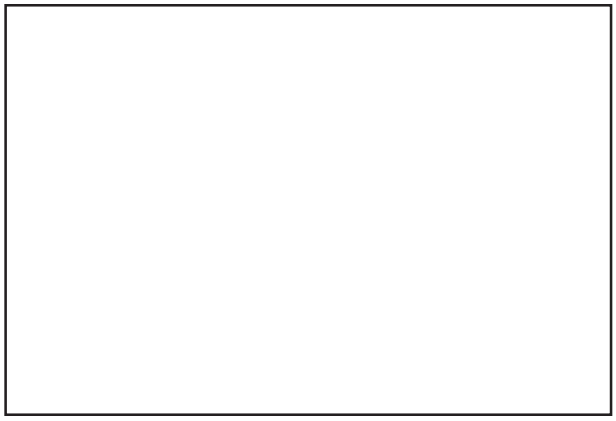
260. Winslow, Jacques Benigne (1669–1760). (1). An anatomical exposition of the structure of the human body. . . . Translated from the French original, by G. Douglas. 2 vols., 4to. c. 700pp. (complex pagination by sections). 4 fold. copperplates. London: N. Prevost, 1733. **Bound with: (2). Rutty, William** (1687–1730). A treatise of the urinary passages. . . . 4to. 54 [6]pp. 4 copperplates. London: Tho. Worrall, 1726. Together 2 works in 2 vols. 248 × 200 mm. Panelled calf c. 1733, rebacked, corners repaired. Minor browning & dampstaining, library stamps on a few leaves, but very good. Portrait engraving of Winslow by Garand tipped to front endpaper of first volume. Early ownership signatures on titles. Library bookplates. $2500



(1). First Edition in English, First Issue, with imprint dated 1733. See G-M 394; 1314. The most influential general treatise on anatomy between the work of Vesalius and Bichat, and the first book on descriptive anatomy to discard physiological details and hypothetical explanations foreign to the subject. Winslow did much to condense and systematize what was known, especially in regard to such matters as the origin and insertion, and nomencla-

ture of the different muscles. the foramen between the greater and lesser sacs of the peritoneum (described on pp. 352–65) is named for him. In neurology, Winslow designated the ganglion chain "the grand sympathetic nerve," and the smaller branches, "the lesser sympathetic"—terms which remain in use today. At the end of the book, Winslow reprinted Steno's famous *Discours sur l'anatomie du cerveau* (1660) as the model and inspiration for his own work; its appearance here in this translation probably represents its *first edition in English*. McHenry, *Garrison's Hist. Neur.*, p. 93. Cushing W243. Waller 10354. Russell 883.

(2). First Edition. Rutty's treatise on the structure and diseases of the kidneys "contain[s] a clear statement of the existing knowledge of the subject, and relate[s] two interesting cases, not to be found elsewhere: one . . . of calcified concretions in the caecum giving rise to symptoms resembling renal colic, and the other of double renal calculus" (DNB). Russell 737. 35932



Extremely Rare Ephemeral Plate of Wirsung's Duct

261. Wirsung, Johann Georg (d. 1643). Pancreatis, novique in eo ductus seu vasis a Io. Georgio Wirsung observati. . . . Engraved plate. Amsterdam, 1644. 114 × 168 mm., mounted on sheet measuring 122 × 231 mm. Minor foxing, traces of former mounting on verso, but very good. $5000

Wirsung, assistant to the celebrated German anatomist Johann Vesling, discovered the excretory duct of the pancreas (now named for him) in 1642. To announce his discovery, he chose the extremely unusual method of publishing a single-sheet engraving with explanatory notes; this ephemeral plate, issued in Padua in 1642, survives now in only a very few copies (Choulant, writing in the 19th century, knew of only two examples besides his own, one of which was in Blumenbach's library; at present, the only record of a copy we have been able to locate is in the Waller catalogue). On August 22, 1643, a year after publishing his plate, Wirsung was assassinated by a doctor from Dalmatia.

The present plate, published in Amsterdam in 1644, is itself very rare, with no copies cited in NUC, OCLC or RLIN; Choulant does not mention it, and the only citation we have been able to find is, again, in the Waller catalogue. The creator(s) of the 1644 plate, while certainly familiar with Wirsung's discovery, may never have seen Wirsung's plate, as the 1642 and 1644 plates are quite different: Wirsung's plate (illustrated in the Waller catalogue) focuses on the ductus pancreatatis, and is fairly simple and schematic; whereas the Amsterdam plate shows the pancreas in its entirety, and is much more artistic in its rendition. The explanatory text in the two plates also differs. Choulant / Frank, pp. 244–45. Waller 10363. Hirsch. 34851

262. Wolfart, Karl Christian (1778–1832). Erläuterungen zum Mesmerismus. 8vo. xvi, 296pp. 6 fold. eng. plates (2 hand-colored). Berlin: Nikolaischen Buchhandlung, 1815. 196 × 122 mm. Marbled paper wrappers c. 1815, a little worn. Light browning & foxing, but fine otherwise. $950

First Edition. Wolfart, a member of a special commission appointed by the state chancellor of Prussia to investigate animal magnetism, visited Mesmer in 1812 and ended up an enthusiastic convert to his teachings; his friendship with Mesmer ended only with the latter's death in 1815. Wolfart was responsible for editing and translating the manuscript of Mesmer's last work on mesmerism (*Mesmerismus oder System der Wechselwirkungen* [1814]), which summed up the physical, medical and moral aspects of Mesmer's teachings. Wolfart's *Erläuterung* is a commentary on the above-mentioned treatise; it is dedicated to Mesmer and contains a short biography of him. (Incidentally, it was Wolfart who was responsible for incorrectly giving Mesmer's first name as "Friedrich," an error that has persisted.) Crabtree 256. Norman M153. 35319

263. Wollaston, William Hyde (1766–1828). A.L.s. to **William Henry** (1774–1836), dated from Fitzroy Square [London], 16 December 1823. 2 pp. plus integral address leaf. 231 × 186 mm. Creased where previously folded, light soiling, small lacuna where seal was cut out (not affecting ms.), but very good. Biographical notice of Wollaston tipped to first page of letter. $450

From the eminent British chemist Wollaston, discoverer of the metals palladium and rhodium and inventor of the first successful method of producing malleable platinum, to his fellow chemist William Henry of Manchester, for whom "Henry's Law" of the solubility of gases is named. Wollaston refuses Henry's request, made on behalf of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, that Wollaston sit for a portrait—"along with the many general reasons, which I need not enumerate, for declining that odious occupation of sitting for a portrait, there is in the present case one objection which I have always considered decisive, that I am wholly unknown to the artist named: a most fatal source of failure even with the first of Artists." DSB. 34891

264. Wood, John George (1827–89).
Animate creation . . . revised and adapted to American zoology by Joseph B. Holder. 3 vols. in 6, large 4to. Multi-vol. set. 34 beautiful chromolithographed and 68 uncolored wood-engraved plates; numerous text illustrations. New York: Selmar Hess, [1898]. 319 × 241 mm. Original publisher's half morocco, title elaborately gilt-stamped on front covers, slightly rubbed. Occasional very minor dampstaining, otherwise fine. $850

Second and best American edition of this popular work, first issued under the title *The Illustrated Natural History* (London, 1851–53) and often reprinted. Wood was a highly successful popularizer of natural history; "to him was due the impulse that, coming at the right moment, turned public attention to the subject, while not a few naturalists . . . owe[d] their first inspiration to his writings" (DNB). Wood, p. 635. Nissen, *Zoologische Buchillustration*, 4449. 35379

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265. Andrewes, William J. H.
The quest for longitude. Illustrated in both color and black & white. Cambridge, MA, 1996. Traces the fascinating story of the search for a practical means of finding longitude at sea, from the beginning of the age of exploration at the turn of the 15th–16th centuries to the perfection of the marine chronometer in the 1790s. 35330 $75

266. Bell, Charles.
Sir Charles Bell, his life and times, by Sir Gordon Gordon-Taylor . . . and E. W. Walls. Edinburgh & London, 1958. Illustrated. Cloth, d.w. Fine copy. Standard biography of Bell, with a useful bibliography of his publications. 35941 $150

267. Bengtson, Bradley P. & Kuz, Julian.
Photographic atlas of Civil War injuries. Photographs of surgical cases and specimens, Otis Historical Archives. Grand Rapids, MI, 1996. Illustrated. Cloth, d.w. Reproduces the 400 photographs of soldier injuries and anatomical specimens from 1865–81 originally published by George Otis, together with over 100 new photographs. 34061 $125

268. Brock, Thomas D.
The emergence of bacterial genetics. Illustrated. Cold Spring Harbor, 1990. Cloth. The first history of bacterial genetics, describing the stunning research achievements that led to its emergence as an independent science in the 1950s, and thence to the evolution of modern molecular genetics. 36242 $40

269. Bruno, Leonard C.
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270. Buffon, Georges-Louis Leclerc.
Buffon: A life in natural history, by Jacques Roger;

trans. Sarah L. Bonnefoi. Illustrated. Ithaca & London, 1997. Cloth, d.w. Authoritative biography of the premier French scientist of the Enlightenment, author of the 36-volume *Système de la nature* and one of Darwin's most important predecessors. 35001 $55

271. Carter, John.
ABC for book collectors. Seventh edition, revised by Nicolas Barker. New Castle, DE, 1995. Cloth, d.w. Entertaining and indispensable guide to book-collecting. 34754 $25

272. Cox, F. E. G., ed.
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274. Kass-Simon, Gabriele & Farnes, Patricia.
Women of science: Righting the record. Bloomington & Indianapolis, 1990. Illustrated. Cloth. Scholarly essays on the notable contributions made by women in a wide variety of sciences, ranging from archeology to engineering to physics. 33739 $45

275. Koprowski, Hilary & Oldstone, Michael B. A.
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278. Lovelace, Ada.
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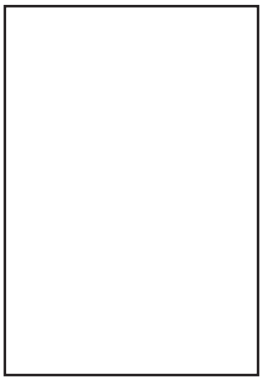

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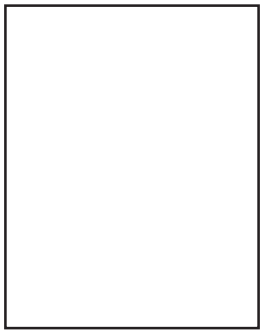

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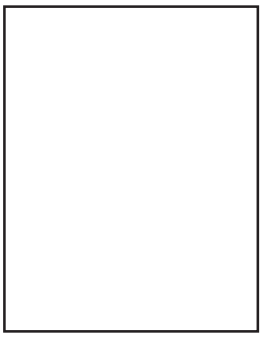

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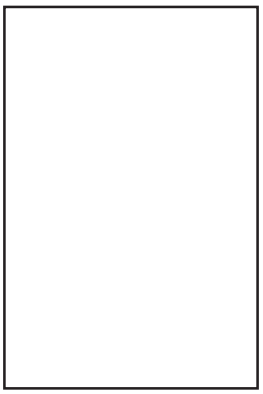

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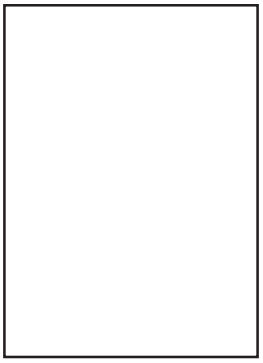

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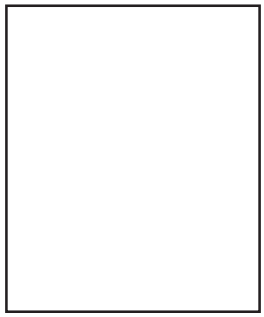

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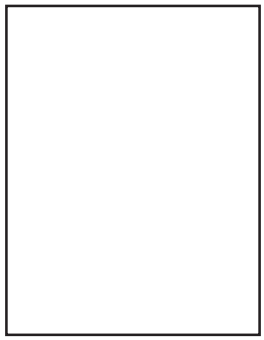

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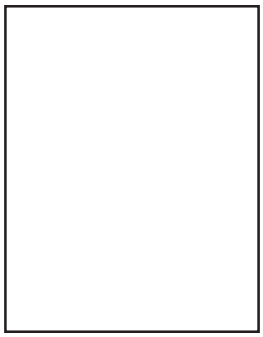

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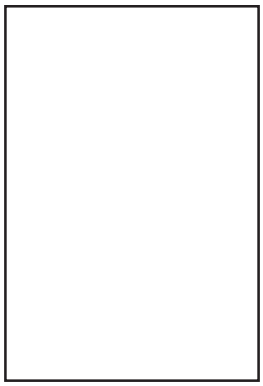

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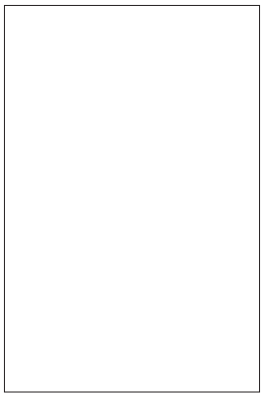

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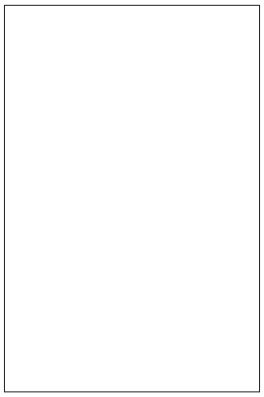

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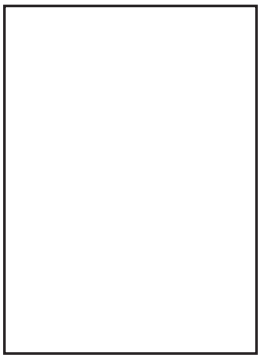

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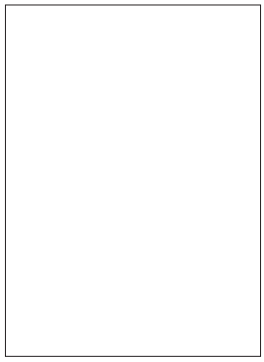

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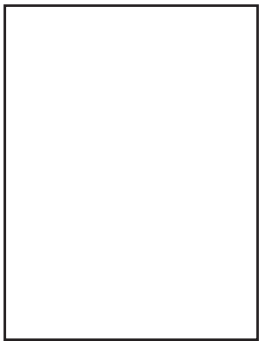

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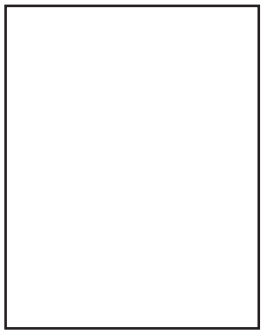

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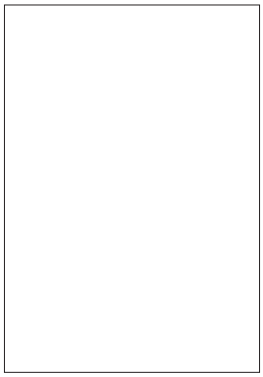

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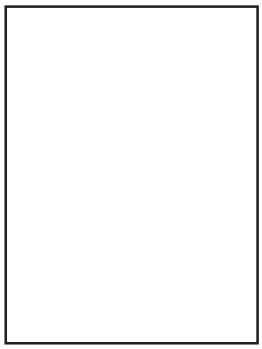

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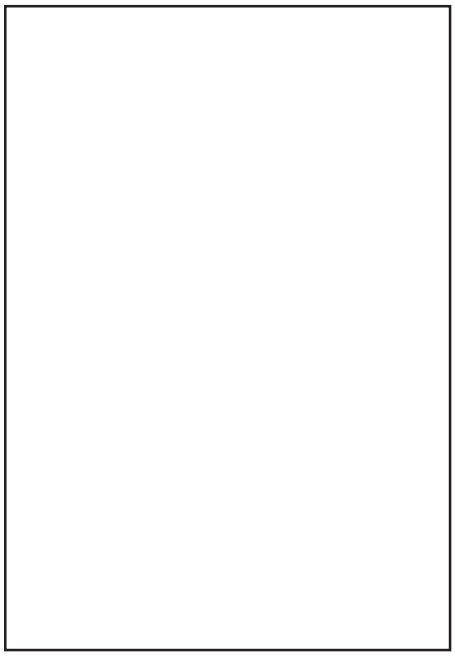
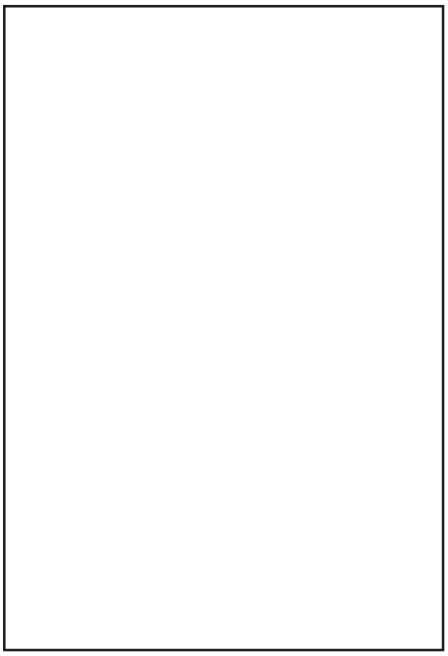


Civil War Surgical Instruments. Full color, 36 × 24 inches. NP35023. $25



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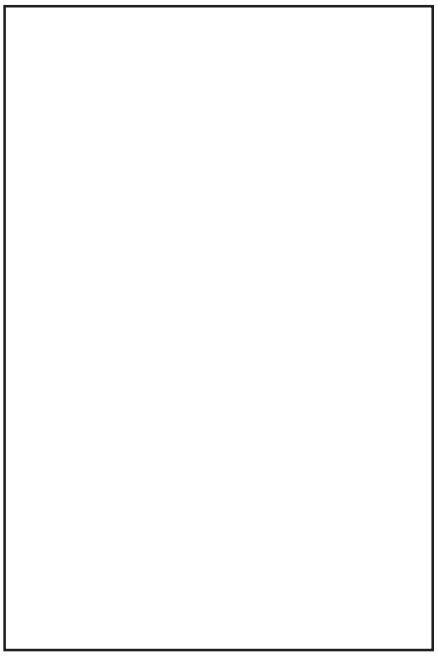

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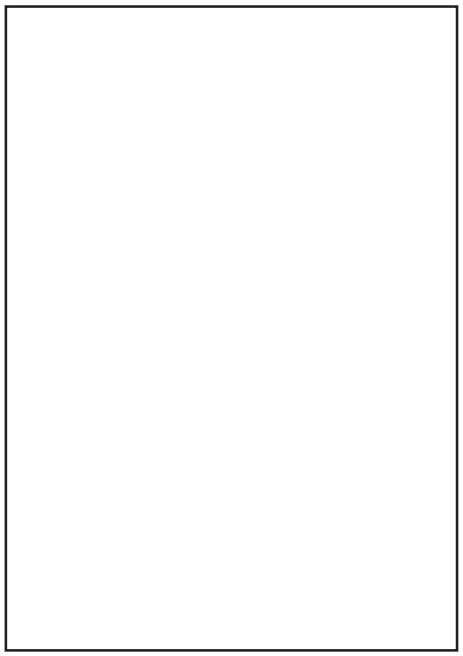

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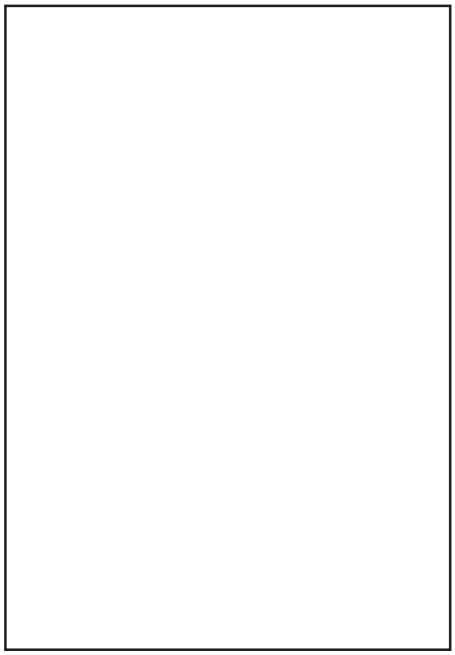

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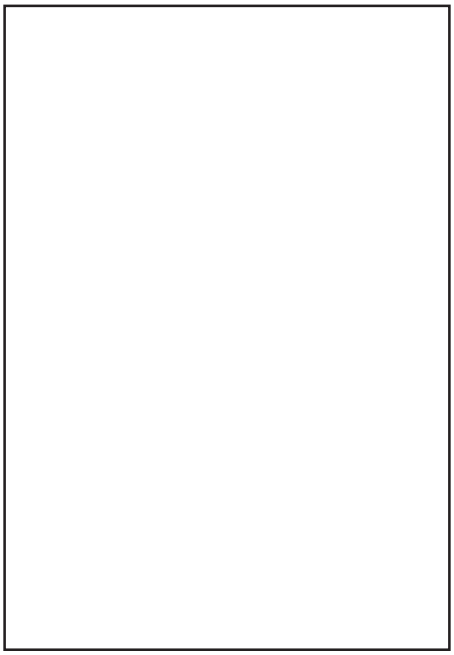

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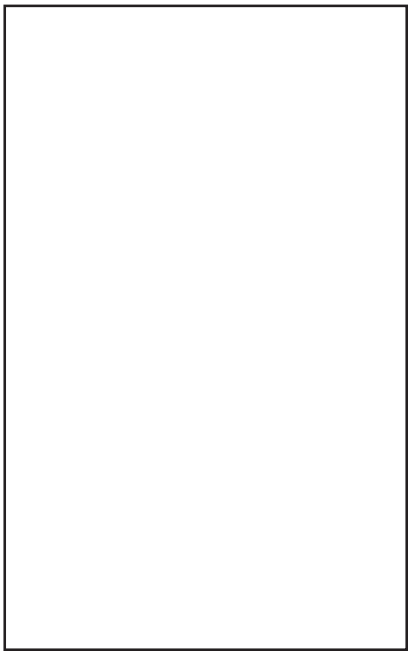

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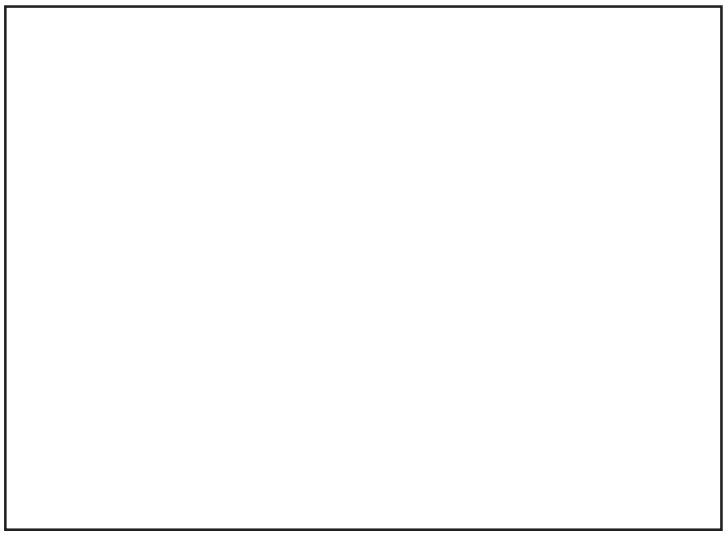
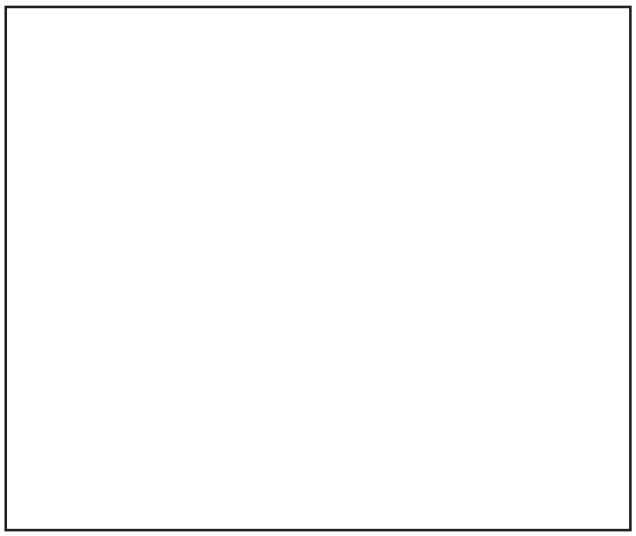


Claude Bernard Performing an Experiment. Duotone, 542 × 741 mm. (includes margins not shown here). PR10492. $25



William Harvey Demonstrating on Deer to King Charles I and the Boy Prince. 607 × 707 mm. (includes margins not shown here). PR10499. $25

New from Norman Publishing

Andreas Vesalius

ON THE FABRIC OF THE HUMAN BODY

A Translation of *De Humani Corporis Fabrica Libri Septem*.
Book I: The Bones and Cartilages
Book II: The Ligaments and Muscles

By William Frank Richardson, Department of Classics, University of Auckland, in collaboration with John B. Carman, Department of Anatomy, University of Auckland.

Vesalius's *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem*, first published in 1543, is, along with William Harvey's classic work from 1628 on the discovery of the circulation of the blood, one of the two most famous books in the history of medicine. A cornerstone of the scientific revolution, published the same year as Copernicus's monumental treatise on the heliocentric universe, *De humani corporis fabrica* inaugurated the modern study of anatomy, leading to the eventual overturn of the Galenic system that had dominated medical science for fourteen centuries. Illustrated with woodcuts by artists in the school of Titian that have for centuries remained standard icons of medical literature, Vesalius's work is also a classic of sixteenth-century graphic art.

When the *Fabrica* was originally published in the mid-sixteenth century, its Latin text guaranteed its accessibility to an international medical and scientific audience, all of whom had been educated to read and write Latin. Many editions, revisions, adaptations, and facsimiles of this work have appeared over the centuries; however, a complete translation has never been published in any modern language other than Russian (Moscow, 1950–1954). The Richardson and Carman translation will supply for the first time a modern, accessible version of this monumental work.

Book I: The Bones and Cartilages, the first of the seven books in which Vesalius's encyclopedic work is divided, is the initial installment of a project to publish a complete English translation of the *Fabrica*. *Book I* comprises approximately one-quarter, or 100,000 words, of the roughly 400,000 words that make up the entire *Fabrica*; it also contains 73 illustrations and numerous historiated initial letters, all of which are reproduced in the translation. Every word of Vesalius's text has been translated, including his marginal notes. At the end of each of the 40 chapters in Book I are detailed translators' notes explaining subtleties in the translation. There are also indexes to the text, to people and places, to words from languages other than Latin, and to translator's notes. The work begins with a Historical Preface, a Translator's Preface, and an Anatomist's Preface by the translators.

Book II: The Ligaments and Muscles has also been translated in its entirety and will be published at the end of 1998. This section of the *Fabrica*, made up of sixty-two chapters, is somewhat longer than Book I and contains the series of dissected musclemen that remain the most famous anatomical illustrations of all time. The lasting influences of both Vesalius's many discoveries and these dramatic woodcuts on the history of anatomy and the visual arts cannot be overestimated.

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Book II: Approx 450pp. 36 illus. 9" × 12". Cloth, dust jacket, 80-pound Mohawk Superfine Softwhite Eggshell acid-free paper. ISBN 0-930405-75-7. December 1998. Norman Anatomy Series, No. 2. Norman Landmarks Series, No. 2. NP35688. $250.00.

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