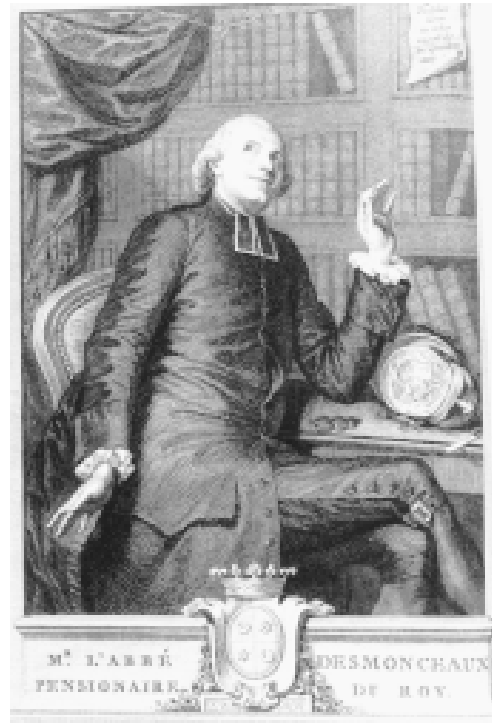




The iconography of Petit's 1795 pastel portrait of an unidentified French ophthalmologist (above) is strikingly similar to that of Nicollat's 1786 portrait of the Abbé Desmonceaux (at right).



Who is this Mystery Ophthalmologist?

Petit (artist). Pastel portrait in colors of an unidentified French ophthalmologist, on paper mounted on what appears to be the original cardboard, signed "Petit" and dated 1795. 600 × 485 mm. A few tiny minor tears, otherwise fine. Archivaly framed. \$12,500

The artist is most likely Claude Petit de Villeneuve (1760–1824), a *pastelliste* whose portraits and seascapes are preserved at the Musée de Troyes. The subject, shown seated in a library with a drapery at left, is undoubtedly an 18th century French ophthalmologist: he is holding an eye in his left hand, and in his right hand is a scalpel which he is using to dissect the head of a cadaver, shown open to the optic nerve. Petit was obviously influenced by B. A. Nicollat's portrait of the Abbé Desmonceaux that appears as the frontispiece to Desmonceaux's *Traité des maladies des yeux et des oreilles* (1786); all the major features of the earlier portrait—library setting, drapery, eye in subject's left hand, skull opened to the optic nerve—are faithfully repeated in the later one. This iconography is *highly unusual*; we are not aware of any other portraits of ophthalmologists from this period that feature these images. The portraits show significant differences, however, in their subjects' attitudes and dress. The Abbé leans casually on his left elbow with his right arm extended and right hand empty, his eyes turned upward and to his right, in contrast to Petit's subject's more upright posture, straightforward gaze and bent right arm with its scalpel-wielding hand. The Abbé wears the long square-tailed coat, knee breeches and powdered hair of the pre-Revolutionary French upper classes, while Petit's subject's unpowdered hair and informal dress reflects the change from aristocratic to republican modes that took place during the 1790s.

We have not been able to identify the subject of Petit's portrait, despite numerous inquiries to experts in the history of ophthalmology and medical portraiture. It is possible to conjecture, however, that the subject was well read in the ophthalmological literature of his time; the idea of basing his own portrait on that of Desmonceaux would certainly have come from him, not the artist. The combination of literary and scientific images in the portrait may also indicate that its subject was engaged in researches on the eye, and perhaps had published treatises of his own on the topic. If anyone has any clues to his identity, please let us know! Benezit for Petit. EB. 37590

See color illustration on front cover

Catalogue 33

Classics of Science & Medicine

With special sections on Rare Bibliography & Reference, and Evolution & Paleontology

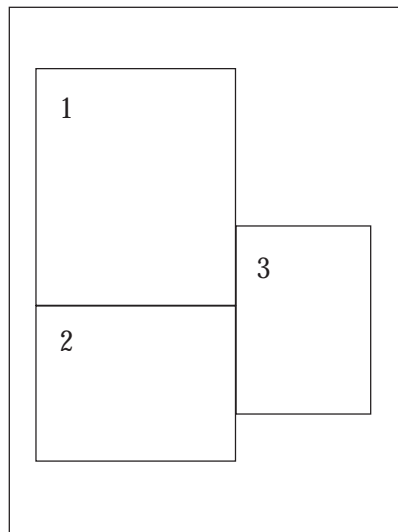
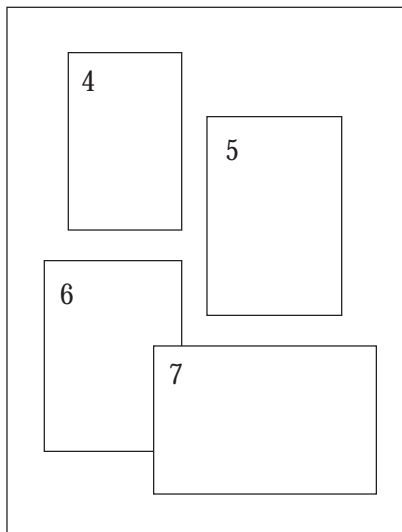
125 illustrations

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About our cover . . .

The cover of Catalogue 33 features the following: (1) Portrait of an unidentified French ophthalmologist by Petit, dated 1795 (see first page); (2) one of the outstanding hand-colored woodcuts from No. 92, *Notitia dignitatum* (1552), dedicated by its editor to Vesalius; (3) the famous photographic portrait of Victorian paleontologist Richard Owen standing beside the skeleton of a giant moa, from No. 267, Owen's *Memoirs on the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand* (1879); (4) brilliantly hand-colored engraved anatomical plate from No. 60, Christian Gottlieb Hofmann's *Succincta descriptio ossium et musculorum corporis humani* (1783); (5) one of the circa 100 color charts of automotive paint finishes from No. 114, *Sherwin-Williams Color Meter Manual* (1946); (6) No. 41, signed portrait photograph of Albert Einstein; and (7) color plate from No. 95, Harry Clay Palmer's *Athletic Sports in America* (1889), showing an exhibition baseball game played between the Chicago and All-America teams at the Crystal Palace Grounds, London.



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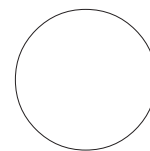
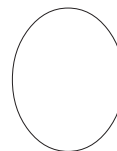
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1. **Alberti, Michael (1682–1757).**

Systema jurisprudentiae medicae, quo casus forenses, a jctis. et medicis decidendi, explicantur. . . . 4to. 3 vols. in 2. [32], 412, 640, 213 [47]; [10], 665 [19]; [10] 875 [14]; 272pp. Halle: Orphanotrophei, 1725–33 (last two vols. have imprint: Schneeberg: Caroli Wilh. Fuldae). 205 × 172 mm. Vellum c. 1733, a bit soiled, titles in ink on spines. Light browning, occasional early marginal notes in pen, but very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of German diplomat and statesman Christian Carl Ludwig von Savigny (1726–91) in each vol.

\$3750

First Edition. G-M 1729. Alberti's comprehensive work on medical jurisprudence, one of the most important on the subject published during the 18th century, was for many years considered a foundation work of forensic medicine. "Alberti's work is a mixture of backwardness and progress. He was in favor of torture and cruentation [i.e., the belief that a murdered corpse's wounds bleed in the presence of its killer], and believed in magic and demons. On the other hand, he considered sorcery a mental disease and had an enlightened attitude toward other medical problems. . . . Alberti was the first to use the term *jurisprudentia medica*. He, however, admits that he received the idea from Rodericus à Castro, *Medicus politicus* (1614)" (Nemec 270). The family of this copy's former owner, Christian Carl Ludwig von Savigny, was prominent in German politics and law over five or six generations; its best-known member, Friedrich Carl von Savigny (1779–1861), was the author of the legal classic *Das Recht des Besitzes* [The Right of Possession] (1803). NBG. 37160

Inspiration for Frankenstein?

2. **Aldini, Giovanni (1762–1834).**

An account of the late improvements in galvanism, with a series of curious and interesting experiments. . . . 4to. xi [1], 221 [3, incl. adverts. leaf]pp. 4 engraved plates, engraved vignette on title illustrating the medal struck in Aldini's honor by the faculties of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. London: Cuthell and Martin; J. Murray, 1803. 271 × 211 mm. Marbled boards c. 1803, rebacked and recorned in morocco, endpapers renewed, light rubbing. Moderate foxing & browning, but very good. Stamp and withdrawal note of the New Jersey College Library.

\$7500

First Edition, including the **First Editions in English** of Aldini's *Dissertationes duae* (1794). G-M 1989. 1. Aldini, the nephew of Galvani, was the premier apologist for his uncle's theories of animal electricity. His *Account of the Late Improvements* represents his first book-length



treatment of galvanism; it was translated from his original French manuscript, and included supplements taken from his previous short papers in Latin, as well as an account of Aldini's sensational galvanic experiments performed on executed criminals, in which their corpses were shocked into performing lifelike movements. These dramatic and horrifying experiments may have provided Mary Shelley at least part of the inspiration for her classic novel *Frankenstein* (1818).

Aldini's book was the outcome of a successful tour of England, during which he demonstrated aspects of galvanism at hospitals and on the body of a criminal executed at Newgate Prison. His experiments on cadavers were important for the development of cardiac electrostimulation, while his successful treatment of "melancholy madness" (schizophrenia) with electricity anticipated modern electroshock therapy. Aldini performed his Newgate experiments with the help of Joseph Carpue, who published the first English book on medical electricity later that same year (G-M 1989). Schechter, "Background of clinical cardiac electrostimulation," *N.Y. State J. Med.* (1971–72), p. 2578. Licht, "History of electrotherapy," *Ther. Elect. & Ultraviolet Rad.* (1967), pp. 25–26. Dibner, *Galvani-Volta*, pp. 21–24. Fulton & Cushing 26. Wellcome II, p. 27. 37581

Foundation Work of Electrodynamics

3. **Ampère, André Marie (1775–1836).**

Mémoire présenté à l'Académie royale des sciences, le 2 octobre 1820, .

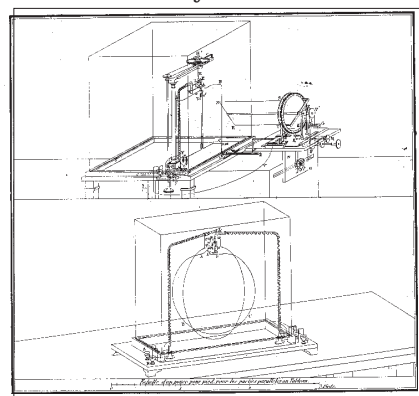
. . . sur les effets des courans électriques. In: *Annales de chimie et de physique* 15 (1820): 59–76. **With:** Suite du mémoire sur l'action mutuelle entre deux courans

électriques, entre un courant électrique et un

globe terrestre, et entre deux aimans. In: *ibid.*: 170–218. 5 engraved plates. Whole volume, 8vo. 448pp. Paris: Crochard, 1820. 215 × 135 mm. (uncut).

Original stiff paper wrappers, label with title in ms. on spine, spine a bit discolored. Minor foxing, light dampstains on first two plates and a few surrounding leaves, but a very fine copy. Boxed. \$7500

First Edition, published *one year before the offprint*. Dibner 62. Ampère was present at the Académie des Sciences on Sept. 11, 1820, when François Arago performed—for the first time in France—Hans Christian Oersted's experiment demonstrating the magnetic effects of current-carrying wires on magnetized needles. Inspired by Oersted's discovery, Ampère immediately concluded that magnetism



Electrical apparatus designed by Ampère. The one at the top is his apparatus for two conductors at variable orientations.

was electricity in motion, an intuitive leap which he sought to confirm by experiment. During September and October 1820, Ampère performed a series of experiments designed to elucidate the exact nature of the relationship between electric current-flow and magnetism, as well as the relationships governing the behavior of electric currents in various types of conductors. His investigations, reported weekly before the Académie des Sciences, established the new science of electrodynamics.

“Ampère’s most detailed report on the events of September and October 1820 was published as a lengthy two-part memoir in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*. Written hurriedly and in disjointed segments, it is a rich source of information in spite of its chronological errors. . . .” (Hofmann, p. 238). Among the discoveries described in this memoir are Ampère’s demonstration of the tangential orientation of a magnetic needle by an electric current when terrestrial magnetism is neutralized; his proof that conducting planar spirals attract and repel each other and respond to bar magnets in an analogy to magnetic poles; and his demonstration of electrodynamic forces between linear conducting wires. The memoir’s plates illustrate the several instruments that Ampère devised to carry out his experiments.

Ampère’s scientific genius, while capable of remarkable leaps of insight, was somewhat lacking in organization and discipline. It often happened that Ampère would publish a paper one week, only to find the following week that he had thought of several new ideas that he felt ought to be incorporated into the paper. Since he could not alter the original, he would add his revisions to the separately published reprints of the paper, and even modify the revised versions later if he felt it necessary; some of his papers exist in as many as five different versions. A separate reprint of Ampère’s *Mémoire* was issued in 1821; however, it differs substantially from the journal publication, which must be considered the **original version** of this foundation document in electrodynamics. DSB. Hofmann, *Andre-Marie Ampère*, ch. 7 (containing a detailed account of Ampère’s investigations). Norman 43 (1821 reprint). 37292

The Positron

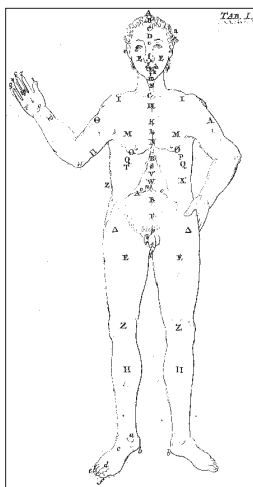
4. Anderson, Carl David (1905–91).

The positive electron. In: *The Physical Review*, 2nd series, 43 (1933): 491–494. Whole number, 4to. [387]–503 [1]pp. Text illustrations. 267 × 202 mm. Original green printed wrappers, small split in lower rear hinge. Fine copy. \$1000

First Edition. Anderson won a share of the 1936 Nobel Prize for physics for his discovery of the positron, an elementary particle possessing a mass identical to that of the electron, but carrying a positive charge. Anderson’s discovery, made in 1932 and announced in the present paper, was the first example of a particle consisting of antimatter. It provided empirical support for Dirac’s relativistic theory of the electron, which had predicted the existence of the positron as early as 1928. Magill, ed., *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physics*, pp. 439–447. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 106–8. 37288

5. *Anonymi introductio anatomica* Gr. et Lat.

Item Hypatus de partibus corporis Gr. et Lat. cum notis Dan. Wilh. Trilleri et Jo. Steph. Bernard. 8vo. [2] xvi, 157 [31]pp. 2 engraved plates (the first printed on



both sides). Text in Greek and Latin. Leiden: Philip Bonk, 1744. 195 × 121 mm. Vellum c. 1744, somewhat soiled, covers a bit warped. Light foxing & browning, but very good.

From the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978), with his signature on the front endpaper and extensive notes on the rear pastedown. \$1000

Only Illustrated Edition of the *Introductio anatomica*, an anonymous fourth or fifth-century Greek anatomical treatise first published in 1616 with

a Latin translation by Peter Lauremberg (1585–1639), under whose name the work is sometimes catalogued. The 1744 edition contains “two reproductions of a naked body seen from the front and back, and of a human head; everything being marked with letters for purposes of explanation. . . . The reproductions are taken from a Leyden MS of indefinite date [probably medieval]. . . . Other editions of the *Introductio anatomica* do not contain these figures” (Choulant / Frank, p. 43). This edition of the *Introductio anatomica*, prepared by the physician and Greek scholar Johann Stephan Bernard (1718–93) and by Daniel Wilhelm Triller (1695–1782), also contains the *De corporis partibus et mensuris* of Hypatus (pseudonym of Georgius Sanginaticius), first published in 1685. This copy was once owned by Chauncey D. Leake, co-discoverer of the anesthetic properties of divinyl ether (G-M 5713) and author of histories of pharmacology (G-M 2068.14) and old Egyptian medical papyri (G-M 6471.1). Wellcome III, p. 436. Waller 432. NBG (Bernard). 37553

Medical Incunable—Second Printed Treatise on Poisons

6. Arduino, Sante [Ardoynes, Santes de] (fl. 1400–1450).

Liber de venenis. Folio. [3] 101ff. *Lacking blank A1.*



[Venice: Bernardinus Rizius for Johannes Dominicus de Nigro, 1492 (colophon)]. 400 × 274 mm. 17th-century calf, gilt spine, rubbed, extremities worn, front hinge cracked. Repairs to margins of first five leaves, minor worming touching a few letters, some staining, but a very good copy with large margins. Gilt stamp of

the Conventus Parisiensis Minimorum (Parisian convent of the Minim friars) on front cover; gilt arms of Claude-Joseph le Jay (Olivier pl. 1018) on back cover. \$17,500

First Edition of the second printed treatise on poisons, following the *Tractatus de venenis* (1472) of Petrus de Abano. *Rare*—Goff A-950 cites only four copies in North American libraries (Boston Med. Lib., Cincinnati Public Library, NLM and Coll. Phys. Phila.), to which NUC adds only the Library of Congress copy; OCLC cites the NLM and Cincinnati copies, while RLIN cites only copies in microfilm.

The Italy of the Borgias took a great deal of interest in poisons; indeed, Burckhardt, in his *Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy* (1944), has stated that during this period “the death of any powerful man was seldom or never attributed to natural causes” (quoted in Partington II, p. 25). Arduino’s treatise on poisons and their antidotes draws heavily upon classical and Arabic authorities, including Galen, Pliny, Dioscorides, Avicenna, Averroës, Haly Abbas, Rhazes and Albucasis; however, “it displays the same independence, self-confidence, and experience as those of Fontana and Bertipaglia [which circulated in manuscript], and is full of allusions to what its author had seen or heard at Venice and his medical practice there” (Thorndike IV, p. 181; see also p. 182). Arduino’s treatise, completed in 1426, is divided into eight books on poisons in general; animal, vegetable and mineral poisons; the cure of poisonous animal bites; snakebite; the bites of humans and quadrupeds; and the bites of insects and other small animals. He reported on the torpedo fish; distinguished between resin of larch and turpentine, as well as between the various types of arsenic and of alum; tested the powers of various stones against scorpion bites; and described a case of arsenic poisoning in a rich patient. He provided several remedies for poisoning, especially by arsenic, against which he recommended an antidote similar to Bunsen’s hydrated iron oxide. BMCV, p. 403. Klebs 81.1. Schullian & Somer 45. Nemec, p. 26. 37616

7. Arduino.

Opus de venenis, a multis hactenus desideratum, et nunc tandem castigatissime editum. Folio. [16] 573 (i.e. 569), [14] pp. Basel [Henricus Petrus, 1562 (colop.)]. 290 × 191 mm. Modern panelled calf, a bit rubbed. Light browning & foxing, but fine otherwise. A few early annotations and underlinings in preface.

\$1250

Second edition of the above, adding a preface by Theodore Zwinger (1533–88), and the *De venenis libri tres* by Cardinal Ferdinand Ponzetti (d. 1528), originally published in 1521. Adams A-1546. Durling 254. 37458

8. Arrhenius, Svante (1859–1927).

Lehrbuch der kosmischen Physik. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. viii, 472; viii, 473–1026pp. Colored plate, text illustrations. Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1903. 223 × 147 mm. Original cloth, a little worn & shaken. Light browning, but very good.

\$450

First Edition of the first textbook on cosmic physics. “[Arrhenius’s] work on the cosmic effects of the pressure of light rays [predicted in Maxwell’s electromagnetic theory of light] attracted deserved attention in professional circles. . . . Arrhenius applied the radiation pressure to various phenomena even before its experimental confirmation [in 1901]. He calculated that we might expect streams of minute particles to be shot out from the sun in all directions. Arrhenius

explained phenomena of the solar corona, comets, the aurora, and the zodiacal light by these charged particles, many of which, he said, would be electrically charged by ionization in the gaseous atmosphere of the sun” (DSB). Published the same year that Arrhenius received the Nobel Prize for chemistry for his theory of electrolytic dissociation. 37382

9. Arrhenius.

A.L.s. in Swedish to Howes Norris, Jr., on Norris’s stationery, dated May 21, 1910 in Norris’s hand. 1 page, plus integral blank leaf (ms. translation tipped to recto). 178 × 111 mm. Creased where previously folded, light browning, but very good. \$200

A rather crusty letter to an autograph seeker from the winner of the 1903 Nobel Prize for chemistry:

Honored Sir: It would be of interest for me to know if it is economical to pay postage for every autograph. The other Nobel acquaintances’ addresses I do not know. I hope that autograph writing does not take much of their time.

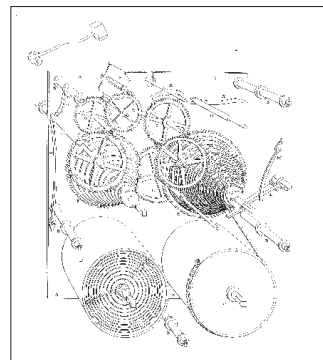
Arrhenius was the author of the electrolytic theory of dissociation, which became the foundation on which all subsequent theories of conductivity of solutions have been built, and a keystone of the modern science of physical chemistry. DSB. 37355

10. Babbage, Charles (1791–1871).

On a method of expressing by signs the action of machinery. Extract from *Phil. Trans.* 116, pt. 3 (1826): 250–65. 4to. 4 plates. 295 × 232 mm. (uncut & unopened). Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Fine copy.

\$1500

First Journal Edition, preceded only by the rare offprint, of which probably only 50 copies were printed. This was Babbage’s first working out of a mechanical notation system, which was fundamental to all design work on his Difference Engine and Analytical Engine. “While making designs for the Difference Engine, Babbage found great difficulty in ascertaining from ordinary drawings — plans and elevations — the state of rest or motion of individual parts as computation proceeded: that is to say in following in detail succeeding stages of a machine’s action. This led him to develop a mechanical notation which provided a systematic method for labeling parts of a machine, classifying each part as fixed or moveable; a formal method for indicating the relative motions of the several parts which was easy to follow; and means for relating notations and drawings so that they might illustrate and explain each other. As the calculating engines developed the notation became a powerful but complex formal tool . . . *the most powerful formal method for describing switching systems until Boolean algebra was applied to the problem in the middle of the twentieth century*” (Hyman, p. 58, emphasis ours). With its four plates, this paper was also one of the



most extensively illustrated that Babbage published on computers. Van Sinderen 27. 37297

11. Bartholin, Caspar (1575–1629).

Institutiones anatomicae, novis recentiorum



opinionibus & observationibus. . . 8vo. [16, including engraved title and portrait frontispiece], 488 [24]pp. 6 fold. engraved plates, full-page text engravings. Leiden:

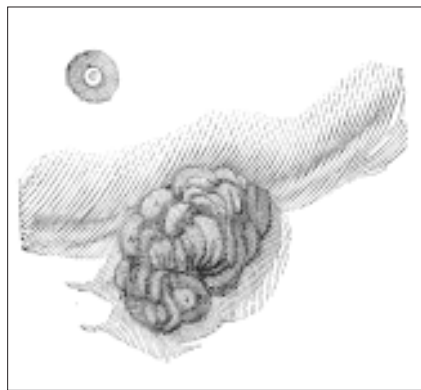
Franciscus Hack, 1645. 278 × 117 mm. Old calf, rubbed, rebacked. Light browning, but very good. From the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978); see G-M 2068.14, 5713, 6471.1. Leake's signature on

the front pastedown and annotations on the rear endpaper. \$2750

Second edition of G-M 1377.3, 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, Aselli and other contemporaries, and presenting his own important anatomical findings. The first edition of 1641 included the earliest depiction of the fissure of Sylvius, the lateral cerebral fissure, the only part of the surface of the cerebral hemisphere to be given a name between 1641 and the nineteenth century. Sylvius (Franciscus le Boë, 1614–72) first made his neurological observations in 1637, but did not publish his own descriptions until 1663. However, he did collaborate with Bartholin in the latter's revision of the *Institutiones*, publishing there a series of illustrations of the brain based on his own drawings. This copy is from the library of Chauncey D. Leake, co-discoverer of the anesthetic properties of divinyl ether and author of several works on medical history. DSB. Krivatsy 736. Waller 702. Choulant / Frank, pp. 245–47. 37526

12. Beaumont, William (1785–1853).

Experiments and observations on the gastric juice, and the physiology of digestion. 8vo. 280pp. Text



wood-engravings. Plattsburgh: F. P. Allen, 1833. 224 × 135 mm. Original cloth-backed boards, rebacked preserving original paper label, light

rubbing, faint dampstain on front cover. Some foxing

& browning as usual. Very good copy, from the library of historian of surgery Ira M. Rutkow, with his bookplate and embossed stamp. Preserved in a quarter morocco slipcase. \$3750

First Edition. G-M 989. Horblit 10. Dibner 130. The first study of digestion and the movements of the stomach in vivo, and the first work in experimental physiology in America to earn an international reputation. Beaumont conducted over two hundred experiments on the French Canadian soldier Alexis St. Martin, who had been left with a permanent gastric fistula following a gunshot wound to the stomach.

The first edition of Beaumont appears to have been unusually large for an American medical book—at least one thousand and perhaps as many as three thousand copies were printed. Most were issued in 1833 under the name of the Plattsburg, New York publisher Allen, but some copies were allotted to the Boston publisher Lilly, Wait for distribution in 1834. Norman 152. Rutkow GS9. Grolier American 100, 38; Norman / Grolier Medical Hundred, 61. Waller 805. 37466

Antitoxin

13. Behring, Emil Adolph (1854–1917) and Kitasato, Shibasaburo (1852–1931).

Ueber das Zustandekommen der Diphtherie-Immunität und der Tetanus-Immunität bei Thieren. In: *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* 16 (1890): 1113–14; 1145–48. Two whole numbers, 4to. [2] 1113–44; 1145–80pp. Leipzig & Berlin: Georg Thieme, 1890. 320 × 240 mm. Half morocco, original printed journal wrappers (repaired) bound in. Light chipping, browning & foxing, but very good. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 5060, 5150. The discovery of antitoxins and their immunizing powers. "In their joint paper, the authors demonstrated for both diphtheria and tetanus that immunization of animals with sublethal doses of the toxins [produced by the disease organisms] led to their protection against the ill effects of the administration of subsequent lethal doses of the disease-producing organisms. They showed further that a protective factor, which they described as a 'toxin-destroying property,' appeared in the blood of immunized animals. Thus, the blood or cell-free serum of the immunized animal may be passively transferred to a naive recipient, even of another species, to provide protection against lethal doses of the organism or toxin. The authors also showed that this antitoxic effect may be accomplished in the test tube prior to inoculation of the poison, and that it is specific for the disease in question. This was the first discovery of circulating, protective antibody" (Norman / Grolier Medical 100). The second part of the report is by Behring alone. Behring received the 1901 Nobel Prize in physiology / medicine for his immunological researches. Norman / Grolier Medical 100, no. 81. 37651

Inscribed by Bernard

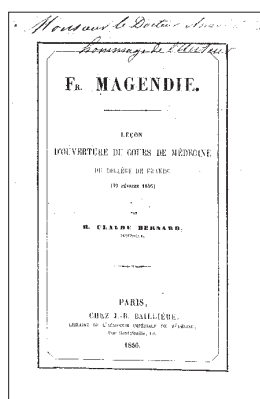
14. Bernard, Claude (1813–73).

Fr. Magendie. Leçon d'ouverture du cours de médecine du Collège de France. . . 8vo. [4] 36pp. Paris: Baillière, 1856. 222 × 143 mm. Original printed

wrappers. Light marginal dampstaining, but very good. *Bernard's autograph presentation inscription* on the front wrapper: "Monsieur le Docteur Amedée Latour, hommage de l'Auteur."

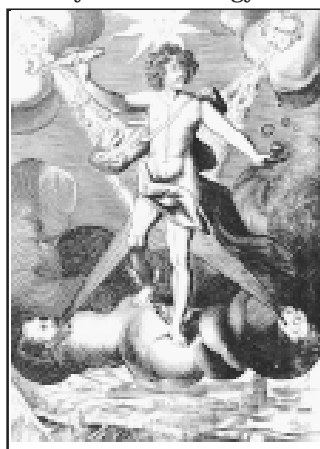
\$2750

First Edition. Bernard's longtime mentor François Magendie died in 1855, and Bernard, who had succeeded Magendie as professor of medicine at the Collège de France, opened his winter series of lectures that year with the present obituary notice, which includes a bibliography of Magendie's publications. "What Bernard found to say in this lecture of the man of whom he speaks in the French manner as 'my master,' is testimony to his profound respect for the older man's intellectual distinction and the contribution he had made to physiology and medicine, especially through his sponsorship of the experimental method. . . . [Bernard] was especially proud to be numbered in the legacy of experimenters which Magendie had bequeathed to physiology. Before Magendie, Bernard said, the experimenters could be counted; after him, it was the physiologists who did not experiment who could be counted and who needed to justify their existence" (Olmsted & Olmsted, pp. 90–91). Bernard presented this copy to the French physician Amedée Latour (1805–82), editor-in-chief of *L'Union médicale* and author of works on pathology and phthisis. Grmek, p. 315. Hirsch (for Latour). *Scarce*, with only five copies in North American libraries cited in NUC, OCLC and RLIN (Yale, Columbia, NLM, Coll. Phys. Phila., & Mary Washington College in Virginia). 37648



15. Beverwyck (or Beverwijk), Jan van (1594–1647).

Alle de Wercken soo in de medecyne als chirurgye. . . . 4to. [6], 224; [8], 120, 125–201, [3], 48, [4], 152; [2], 24, [2], 31, [9], 121, [1], 71, [5]pp. Engraved port. on title of 1st part; numerous small engravings & several large anatomical engravings in text. [Amsterdam: Schipper, 1652.] 3 pts. in 1 vol. 228 × 180 mm. Dutch tooled vellum, front hinge repaired. Repairs to margin of general title affecting 1 text letter, some browning & minor staining, a few edges frayed but very good.



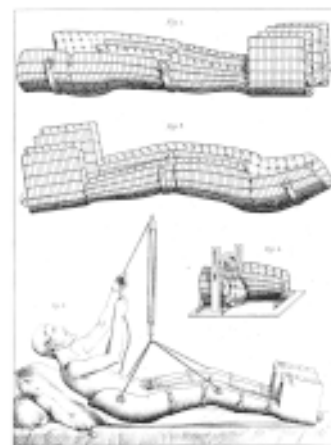
\$1000

First Collected Edition, 1652 Amsterdam issue. Of the 1651 issue, NUC shows only one copy; and of the 1652, only four, of which the copy cited is imperfect. Beverwyck was a physician of great distinction; for example, his support for **William Harvey** on

the circulation was very important for the acceptance of Harvey's ideas. Beverwyck's works are distinctive from the point of view of book illustration on account of their small engraved emblems. This type of metaphorical illustration was in great vogue in the seventeenth century, and books of emblems, accompanied by verses, were a staple of the book trade, especially the Dutch. Emblems in medical books, however, were unusual. Probably on account of Beverwyck's reputation with the general public, engravings by J. Hessels with verses by the popular J. Cats were prepared to illustrate his book on hygiene, the *Schat der Gesontheyt*, first published in 1636, and the first title in the collected works. Not all of the illustrations are emblems—some are strictly medical or anatomical. Praz, *Studies in 17th-Century Imagery* (1964) 270. 37500

16. Bonnet, Amédée (1809–58).

Traité des maladies des articulations. . . . 2 text vols., 8vo., plus 4to atlas. I, 582; [4] 647 [1]pp. Half-title, title and 16 lithographed plates in atlas. Paris & Lyon: J. B. Baillière [etc.], 1845. 210 × 133 mm. (text); 346 × 270 mm. (atlas). Quarter morocco, marbled boards ca. 1845, a bit worn & rubbed; atlas in modern quarter cloth, marbled boards to match. Minor foxing & soiling, but a very good copy.

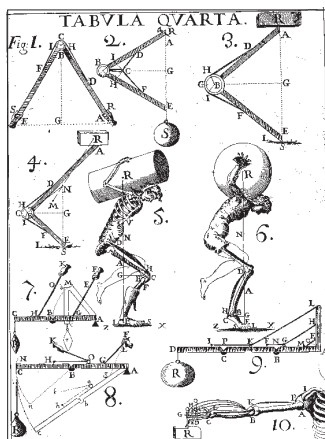


\$2750

First Edition. Bonnet, chief surgeon at the Hôtel Dieu in Lyon, proved experimentally that the characteristic postures assumed by tubercular joints were caused by the accumulation of fluid in the joint. "By injecting fluids under pressure into the capsules of the joints [of fresh cadavers], he observed that the limbs assumed the positions that permitted the greatest amount of fluid to be injected. He also noted the points of rupture, or the weak spots, in the capsule. He correlated all his findings with clinical observations on his patients" (Peltier, p. 149). Bonnet also used fresh cadavers to demonstrate the mechanics of meniscal (knee cartilage) injuries, comparing the varying effects of forced extension, forced flexion, varus and valgus stress, and rotation of the knee in cadavers of all ages. "Like Malgaigne in Paris and Hilton in London and many others, Bonnet was an apostle of rest for joint disease, fixing the joints proximal and distal to the diseased joint. . . . [He] wrote on every aspect of joint disease, thus orienting the Lyons school towards orthopaedics and its apogee under Ollier" (LeVay, p. 260; see also p. 259). Peltier, *Orthopedics*, pp. 149–50; 255–56. Waller 1286 (calling probably erroneously for 17 plates in the atlas). *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1717. 37472

17. Borelli, Giovanni Alfonso (1608–1679).

De motu animalium. 2 vols., 4to. [12] 1–376 [12]; [4] 1–520pp. 18 engraved folding plates numbered "prima" – "decima octava." Rome: Angelo Bernabo, 1680–81. Limp vellum c. 1681. Light browning &



flight. Inspired by Harvey's mathematical demonstration of the circulation of the blood, Borelli, a trained mathematician and physicist, conceived of the body as a machine whose phenomena could be explained entirely by the laws of physics. Borelli was the first to recognize that bones were levers powered by the action of muscle, and devoted the first volume of his work to the external motions produced by this interaction, with extensive calculations on the motor forces of muscles. The second volume treats of internal motions, such as the movements of the muscles themselves, circulation, respiration, secretion and nervous activity. Borelli was the first to explain heart-beat as a simple muscular contraction, and to ascribe its action to nervous stimulation; he was also the first to describe circulation as a simple hydraulic system. Diberner 190. DSB. Fulton, pp. 220–222. Hall, pp. 342–348. 37433

18. Bourneville, Désiré Magloire (1840–1909) et al.
Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie,



l'hystérie et l'idiotie. . . Vols. 1–18 & 21 only. Paris: aux Bureaux du Progrès médicale, 1881–1901. **With:** *Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie & l'hystérie. Ibid.,* 1876. Together 20 vols., 8vo. Multi-vol. set. Plates, text illustrations. 219 × 137 mm. Vols. 1–17 & 1876 vol. in half morocco, marbled boards c. 1901, lightly rubbed; vols. 18 & 21 in orig. cloth, slight wear. Fine set. Bookplate of William Gordon Lennox. \$2250

First Edition of this annual serial publication devoted to clinical and therapeutic researches on epilepsy, hysteria and mental retardation conducted at the Bicêtre Hospital in Paris during the last two decades of the 19th century. The 1876 volume, *Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'épilepsie & l'hystérie*, describes similar researches conducted at the Salpêtrière in the years 1872–75, during which time Bourneville was working as Charcot's assistant. Bourneville, the main editor, was a psychiatrist and medical reformer; he was also the founder of the highly successful Progrès médicale publishing house, which

foxing, a few repairs to plate folds, imprint date on Vol. I title altered in ms. to "MDCLXXXI." Very good copy.

\$7500

First Edition. GM 762. Borelli, one of the founders of biomechanics, applied the principles of mechanics to the motions of the limbs of animals and humans, devising a system for describing the entire range of animal motion from crawling to

issued the *Comptes rendus du Bicêtre*, the *Archives de neurologie* (edited by Bourneville and Charcot) and other like publications. Hirsch. 36739

19. Bowditch, Nathaniel Ingersoll (1805–61).

The ether controversy. *Vindication of the hospital report of 1848.* 8vo. 32pp. Boston: John Wilson, 1848. 243 × 150 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit worn, faded & chipped, 2 small tears in front margin of back wrapper. Light browning, but very good. \$500

First Edition. One of the many salvoes fired during the ether controversy pamphlet war: N. I. Bowditch's defense of W. T. G. Morton's claim to discovery of ether anesthesia, written in response to the Lords' *Defense of Dr. Jackson's Claims to the Discovery of Etherization* (1848). Bowditch, son and namesake of the famous navigator, was a trustee and vice-president of Massachusetts General Hospital (where Morton had made his first public demonstration of ether anesthesia two years before), and had co-authored the hospital's special report of 1848 giving Morton sole credit for the discovery. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, ch. X (in manuscript). 37372

Illustrated with Four Mounted Photographic Prints

20. Brigham, Charles B[rooks] (1845–1903).

Quelques observations chirurgicales. 8vo. [6], vi, 101 [3]pp. 4 plates, each



consisting of an albumin print mounted on heavy paper. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1872. 252 × 160 mm. Original wrappers, rebacked, a little soiled and chipped. Paper somewhat brittle and chipped, with one or two minor repairs to edges, plates re-hinged. Preserved in a cloth drop-

back box. Very good copy.

\$1250

First Edition. Brigham graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1870 and served as Surgeon in Chief of the Ambulance Internationale de l'École Forestière in Nancy during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71; he afterwards returned to the United States and became one of the earliest practitioners of surgery in California. Brigham was one of the first American medical writers to illustrate his works with mechanically reproduced photographs—a practice that he may have begun in the *Quelques observations*, which contains two albumin prints showing different stages of a plastic operation on the upper lip, and two prints of amputations at the shoulder. The work itself discusses 20 types of surgical operation performed at the Ambulance Internationale, including plastic repairs of the face, fractures of the skull and limbs, amputations and resections, and the treatment of bullet wounds. See the Patterson Index, Vol. II, pp. 70–71, listing several articles by Bingham on plastic operations; and Rutkow GS82, GSp315 and ORp126, noting Bingham's early use of mechanically reproduced medical photographs. 37495

21. Calmeil, Louis Florentin (1798–1895).

De la paralysie considerée chez les aliénés, recherches faites dans le service de feu M. Royer-Collard et de M. Esquirol. 8vo. [4] ii, 446 pp. Paris and London: J.-B. Baillière, 1826. 198 × 128 mm. Quarter calf, gilt spine, marbled boards c. 1826, a bit worn, spine darkened. Moderate foxing & browning, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed by the author on the half-title: "Cher Dr. T. Mozeau, son collègue et ami F. Calmeil."

\$1750

First Edition. Calmeil was a pupil of the French psychiatrist Esquirol. His treatise contains the classic description of general paralysis of the insane, along with an attempt to correlate the pathology of the disease with its clinical manifestations. However, Calmeil did not recognize that general paralysis was a separate disease entity (syphilis) and not simply a complication of mental illness. GM 4797. Norman 389. Zilboorg & Henry, p. 529. 37517

Inscribed to Herbert M. Evans

22. Cannon, Walter B. (1871–1945).

The mechanical factors of digestion. 8vo. [2] xi [1], 227 [1]pp. Text illustrations.

New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 215 × 140 mm. Original

*Inscribed
with best wishes for
Dr. Evans
Walter B. Cannon*

cloth, spine slightly faded. Edges a bit spotted, otherwise a fine copy, *inscribed by the author to Herbert M. Evans* (1882–1971): "Inscribed with best wishes for Dr. Evans, Walter G. Cannon. Feb. 6, 1941." Evans's signature (dated Feb. 1912), bookplate and ownership stamp on front endpapers.

\$1500

First Edition. G-M 1029. Cannon was the first to use x-rays to study the digestive system; his work laid the foundations of gastrointestinal radiology. The present work summarizes the results of Cannon's fifteen years of experimental research, in which he used the fluoroscope to investigate "the nature of swallowing, gastric peristalsis, the time of passage for different foodstuffs out of the stomach into the duodenum, control of the pylorus, and peristalsis of the small intestine" (DSB). The present copy was once owned by Herbert M. Evans, discoverer of vitamin E (see G-M 1055) and a pioneer collector of scientific books. 37489

Presentation Copy

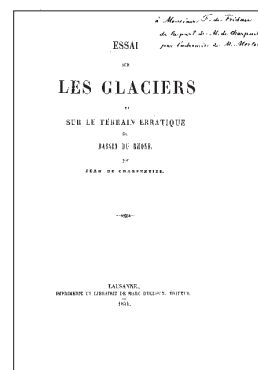
23. Charpentier, Jean de (1786–1855).

Essai sur les glaciers et sur le terrain erratique du bassin du Rhone. 8vo. [4], x, 363 [i.e., 362]pp. Hand-colored engraved map, 8 lithographed plates, lithographed illustration on back wrapper. Lausanne: Marc

Ducloux, 1841. 232 × 157 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, repaired, a few faint stains on back wrapper. Fore-edges a bit frayed, occasional light foxing, but very good.

Presentation copy, inscribed on the front wrapper in what may be Charpentier's hand: "à Monsieur F. de Fridau, de la part de M. de Charpentier, par l'entremise de M. Morlot." Boxed.

\$2000



First Edition. Although Louis Agassiz is usually credited with originating the theory of the Ice Age, the true progenitor of glacial geology was Charpentier, who began studying glaciers after the Glacier de Giétroz diaster of 1818, in which a lake dammed by the glacier burst through the ice. By studying the Rhone Valley and the huge blocks of granite scattered mysteriously throughout it from the Alps to the Jura, Charpentier confirmed the theory proposed in 1821 by his friend Venetz, that these so-called "erratic" (i.e., unconformable) blocks could only have been moved by the action of glaciers, which must have arisen after the formation of the Alps since many of the blocks were mineralogically identical to rocks found in some Alpine peaks. Using the geological evidence he had gathered, Charpentier was able to refute other current hypotheses explaining the presence of the erratic blocks; nevertheless, when he introduced his glacier theory in a paper read in 1834, he was met with incredulity and scorn. Charpentier maintained his position, inviting others to come visit him and see the evidence for themselves. One of these visitors was Agassiz, who became so enthusiastic over the Ice Age theory that he hastily wrote his own *Etudes sur les glaciers* (1840), rushing it into print shortly before Charpentier completed his *Essai*. DSB. Norman 462. 37390

Inscribed by Codman

24. Codman, Ernest Amory (1869–1940).

The shoulder: Rupture of the supraspinatus tendon and other lesions in or about the

*10/18/34
with gratitude
E. A. Codman*

subacromial bursa. 8vo. liii [1], 513 [1], 29 [1] pp. Text illustrations (2 colored), folding table. Boston: n.p., 1934. 233 × 156 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn & faded. Occasional light foxing, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed by Codman on the front pastedown: "10/18/34. With gratitude. E. A. Codman." Brown paper slip tipped to front free endpaper, inscribed "Dr. Floyd Brown from E. A. Codman"; this slip holds a single folded printed sheet headed "Certain conditions, symptoms and signs which indicate complete rupture of the supraspinatus tendon."

Prospectus laid in.

\$1750

First Edition of G-M 4400.4, Codman's definitive study of the rotator cuff and its injuries. Codman self-published this orthopedic masterpiece, and therefore felt free to include his incisive and witty critique of the medical establishment and an exposition of his famous End Result Idea. We have not been able to identify the recipient of this copy. Le Vay, *Hist. Ortho.*, p. 438. 37436

25. Committee on Madhouses in England.

Report, together with the minutes of evidence, and an appendix of papers, from the committee appointed to consider of provision being made for the better regulation of madhouses in England. Edited by James Birch Sharpe. 8vo. xii, 399 [1]pp. London: Baldwin Cradock & Joy; R. Hunter, 1815. 228 × 138 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebaked with new paper spine label, endpapers renewed. Moderate foxing, but a fine copy. \$1000

First Published Edition, preceded only by the version printed for the House of Commons, of which only a few copies were issued. The classic Parliamentary report on the social conditions of lunatic asylums in pre-Victorian England. In 1815, five years before the death of England's "Mad King George," a Parliamentary committee was formed to investigate the conditions of England's public and private insane asylums. The investigation, triggered by the gross mistreatment of a patient at London's Bethlehem (Bedlam) Hospital, uncovered an appalling state of affairs: overcrowding, insufficient staffing, unnecessarily harsh restraint and other patient abuses, indiscriminate mixing of patients, lack of medical treatment, illegitimate detention of sane people, and an inadequate system of inspection in private asylums. "Public opinion was outraged at these infringements of human rights and dignity and the findings of the committee of inquiry led to a number of Acts being passed with the aim of providing proper care and treatment, safeguarding against wrongful detention and establishing an efficient system of inspection and licensing of public and private institutions" (Howells, *Hist. Psych.*, p. 194; see also p. 193). 37508

Classic Work on the Retina

26. Cuignet, Ferdinand Louis Joseph (b. 1823).

Kératoscopie. In: *Recueil d'ophtalmologie* 1 (1873-74): 14-23. Whole number, 8vo. 96pp. 226 × 140 mm. (uncut & partially unopened). Original printed wrappers, spine worn, front wrapper repaired. Light foxing throughout, lower edges a bit frayed, but very good. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 5908. Cuignet introduced the shadow test (retinoscopy) in examinations for astigmatism: He detected errors of refraction by illuminating the retina and noting the movement of light and shadow when the illuminating mirror was rotated. Albert *et al.*, *Source Book of Ophthalmology*, p. 71. 37334

27. Cullerier, Auguste (1805-74).

Atlas of venereal diseases . . . translated from the French, with notes and additions, by **Freeman J.**

Bumstead (1826-79). 4to. xii, 13-328pp. 26 chromolithographed plates. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, 1868. 328 × 261 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn. Minor foxing, some offsetting from plates onto tissue guards, but a very good copy. Owner's signature dated 1869 on front endpaper. \$850

First American Edition of Cullerier's *Précis iconographique des maladies vénériennes* (1861-66), with additional material by the translator Freeman Bumstead, the first American physician to specialize in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and author of the classic *Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases* (1861). With twenty-six excellent colored plates showing the various manifestations of syphilis on the genitals, skin, mouth, eyes, etc. Crissey & Parish, pp. 295-97. Not in Goldschmid. 37628

28. Curie, Marie Skłodowska (1867-1934).

Recherches sur les substances radioactives. In: *Annales de chimie et de physique*, 7th series, 30 (1903): 99-144; 145-203; 289-326. Whole volume, 8vo. 576pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Masson et Cie., Gauthier-Villars, 1903. 202 × 137 mm. Half cloth, marbled boards c. 1903. Light browning, library stamp on title and 2 or 3 other leaves. Very good copy. \$2750

Second edition (the first in journal form) of Marie Curie's famous thesis on radioactivity. See PMM 394; Horblit 19; Dibner 164. Curie's thesis originally appeared separately in 1903 in an edition of probably no more than 100 copies (the Norman copy of the separate edition, inscribed by Curie to physicist Ernest Rutherford, recently sold for over \$130,000 at Christie's). Due to its importance, the thesis was republished a few weeks later in the *Ann. chim. phys.*, where it received a much wider distribution. "The text, which was reprinted from the First edition, was re-edited by Marie Curie since in this printing corrections, deletions and textual alterations were made, and a total of a full page of new material was added" (Klickstein, p. 40; emphasis ours).

Curie's 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. Klickstein, *Curie*, 2. 37341

Presentation Copy

29. Currie, William (1754–1828).

Memoirs of the yellow fever, which prevailed in Philadelphia. . . . To which is added, a collection of facts respecting the origin of the fever. 8vo. [2], 145 [1]pp. Philadelphia: John Bioren for Thomas Dobson, 1798. 207 × 123 mm. Modern calf in period style. Lightly browned, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed on the title: “Presented to Henry Latimer from his friend Doctor Currie.”

\$1250

First Edition. During the 1790s the city of Philadelphia suffered through several severe epidemics of yellow fever. The etiology of yellow fever was then unknown, and medical opinion was divided between the contagionists, led by Currie, who believed that the disease was imported from overseas, and the anticontagionists, led by Benjamin Rush, who thought it was caused by local factors such as bad air or rotting garbage. Currie held that the best way to control the disease was to enforce strict waterfront quarantines; he also recommended a mild course of treatment, as opposed to Rush’s mercurials and bloodletting. The dispute between the contagionists and anticontagionists was at first contentious, but the time of the 1798 epidemic the two sides had made something of a rapprochement, as is evident in the present treatise. Austin 602. Parkman, *Hist. Med. U.S.*, pp. 140–59. Spink, *Infectious Diseases*, pp. 152–55. See G-M 5452, Currie’s 1793 pamphlet on yellow fever. 36995

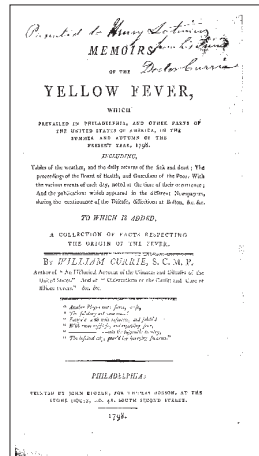
30. Darwin, Erasmus (1731–1802).

The botanic garden: A poem, in two parts. . . . 4to. xii, 212, 126, [2]; [2], viii, 197 [1]pp. General title-leaf misbound before title-leaf to Part II. 20 engraved plates, including 5 by **William Blake** (1757–1827); 2 of the plates are after drawings by **John Henry Fuseli** (1741–1825). London: J. Johnson, 1791. 266 × 207 mm. Tree calf c. 1791, gilt spine, hinges a little rubbed. Occasional foxing and offsetting, but very good. 19th cent. owner’s signature on flyleaf.



Engraved by Blake after Fuseli.

\$1250



First Edition of Part I; third edition of Part II, containing two more plates than the first edition of 1789 (our copy also appears to have an extra plate opposite p. 87 in Part I not mentioned either in the plate register or by Keynes, although the subjects of the plate are described in a footnote on p. 87). Darwin’s first major literary work, and the chief source of his fame during his lifetime. “*The Botanic Garden*, an annotated scientific poem in Augustan couplets, appeared in two parts, of which the second, *The Loves of the Plants* (1789), was published before the first, *The Economy of Vegetation* (1791). Darwin decided to publish the second part of the work first because it was better suited ‘to entertain and charm.’ The first part of the work is more ambitious than the second, covering all natural philosophy, and embodying many of the researches and inventions of Wedgwood, Watt, Boulton, and others. The design of the totality was, Darwin wrote, ‘To enlist Imagination under the banner of Science . . . to induce the ingenious to cultivate the knowledge of botany . . . and recommending to their attention the immortal works of the celebrated Swedish naturalist—Linnaeus’” (DSB). *The Botanic Garden* is also important for the five plates in Vol. I engraved by William Blake: four engravings of the Portland vase, and the “Fertilization of Egypt,” after a design by Fuseli. Keynes, *Blake*, 103. King-Hele, *Erasmus Darwin*, pp. 97–119. 37631

31. Darwin.

The temple of nature; or the origin of society. A

poem, with philosophical notes. 4to. [4], 171 [5], 124pp. 4 engraved plates after drawings by **John Henry Fuseli** (1741–1825). London: T. Bensley for J. Johnson, 1803. 295 × 225 mm. (uncut & largely unopened). Original boards, small split in front hinge. Occasional foxing, some offsetting from plates, 2 tears expertly repaired. Fine copy, preserved in a cloth drop-back box.



\$1750

First Edition of Erasmus Darwin’s last poem. “In it, Darwin clearly affirms his belief that the ancient myths—the Egyptian mysteries, the Greek Eleusinian mysteries, and the old pagan stories—embrace basic truths and can thus be united with the world of science. Darwin’s extravagant theorizing does not mask his views as an enthusiastic apostle of progress and evolution, however. . . . Perhaps Irwin Primer’s comment on Darwin’s last book may sum it up: ‘As a scientific world view, his poem abounds prophetically and forebodingly with the difficulty of reconciling traditional faith in a rational cosmos with the empirical evidence of an expanding and evolving organic nature, a nature that aims at plenitude and seems remarkably careless of individuals’” (DSB). The poem’s essay-length scientific notes contain important summaries of contemporary theories of spontaneous generation, the chemical theory of electricity and magnetism, etc. King-Hele, *Erasmus Darwin*, pp. 120–32. 37630

32. Davy, Humphry (1778–1829).

On a combination of oxymuriatic gas and oxygene gas. Offprint from *Phil. Trans.* 101 (1811). 4to. [2] 8pp. London: W. Bulmer, 1811. 279 × 225 mm.

*D Ellis Esq
from the Author*

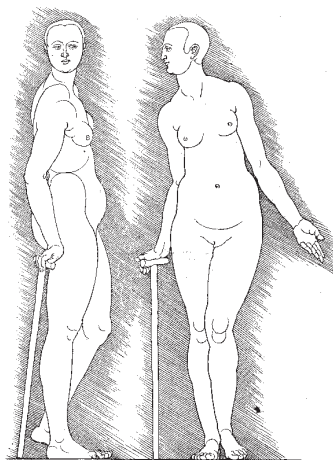
Original (?) plain wrappers, one corner creased. Slight foxing & soiling, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed by Davy on the title: "D. Ellis Esqr. from the Author." \$1250

First Separate Edition. Davy's seminal researches on oxymuriatic acid (chlorine), conducted in the years 1810–12, demonstrated beyond doubt chlorine's elemental nature, and demolished Lavoisier's oxygen theory of acids. The present paper, on the highly explosive compound of oxygen and chlorine gas, further reinforced Davy's conclusions regarding "the undecomposed nature of oxymuriatic gas" (p. 6) and its chemical role as an analogue of oxygen: "That oxymuriatic gas and oxygene combine and separate from each other with such peculiar phenomena, appears strongly in favour of the idea of their being distinct, though analogous species of matter" (p. 7). This paper follows Davy's Bakerian Lecture delivered in November 1810, in which he gave oxymuriatic acid its present name of chlorine; a note on p. 8 of the present paper corrects some mistakes in its predecessor. Fullmer 1811: 3. Partington IV, pp. 51–57. DSB. 37650

Dürer's Masterpiece of Anatomical Art

33. Dürer, Albrecht (1471–1528).

Vier Bücher von menschlicher Proportion. Folio. [132]ff., including 4 folding double leaves containing technical / geometrical diagrams. Woodcuts by Dürer on most page openings. [Nuremberg: Formschneyder], 1528. 302 × 203 mm. Modern vellum in antique style, with Dürer's monogram on front cover. Expertly washed, repair to folding plates with very minor



loss of the woodcut diagrams (mostly at creases) filled in with expert pen-facsimile; *none of Dürer's beautiful woodcut figures of the human body are affected by these repairs.* Very good copy. \$30,000

First Edition. G-M 149. Dürer's *Von menschlicher Proportion* was the first book to discuss the problems of comparative and differential anthropometry. In his study of the subject Dürer was influenced by the classic aesthetic treatises of Villard de Honnecourt, Vitruvius,

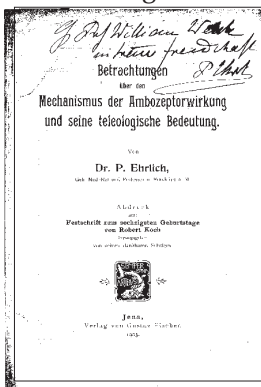
Alberti and da Vinci; however, Dürer's study of the different human physiques—fat, thin, tall, short, baby, child and adult—was "entirely original" (Panofsky). For a full discussion of the text, see the chapter "Dürer as a theorist of art" in Panofsky's *Life and Art of Albrecht Dürer* (1943).

Dürer's treatise is divided into four books. The first two deal with the proper proportions of the human form; the third changes the proportions according to mathematical rules, giving examples of fat and thin figures; and the last depicts the human figure in motion and deals with foreshortening. The book is technically interesting because "it contains the first attempts to represent shades and shadows in wood engraving by means of crosshatching" (Choullant / Frank, p. 145; see also pp. 141–47). In artistic importance, *Von menschlicher Proportion* may be compared to the *Quaderni* of Leonardo da Vinci, except that Dürer actually prepared his book for publication, supervising the printing of the first part just before his death, while Leonardo's drawings were not published until 1898–1916. "Albrecht Dürer found in woodcut the most perfect medium for the expression of his genius, and is perhaps the greatest figure in the whole history of the art" (Hind, *History of Woodcut*, p. 379). Bohatta 17. Durling 1295. 36706

Inscribed to Welch

34. Ehrlich, Paul (1854–1915).

Betrachtungen über den Mechanismus der



Ambozeptorwirkung und seine teleologische Bedeutung. Offprint from *Festschrift zum sechzigsten Geburtstag von Robert Koch*. 8vo. [2] [510]–526pp. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 232 × 158 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit soiled. Fine copy, *inscribed by Ehrlich to William Welch* (1850–1934) on the front wrapper: "H. Prof.

William Welch in treue Freundschaft P. Ehrlich."

\$1000

First Separate Edition. In 1899 Ehrlich was named director of the Royal Prussian Institute for Experimental Therapy in Frankfurt, devoted primarily to immunology and serum research. One of the first lines of research he pursued there was an extensive investigation into the mechanisms of hemolytic (red blood cell-dissolving) reactions of animal serums, previously described by Jules Bordet. "Bordet's observation—that the heterolysin produced by injecting an animal with red blood cells from an alien species became manifest only in the presence of a heat-labile factor (designated "alexine" by Bordet and "complement" by Ehrlich), found in most fresh normal serums—was confirmed. . . . Later [Ehrlich] compared the immune body (amboceptor) and complement to the haptophore and toxophore groups of a toxin and presupposed an 'extraordinary multiplicity' of hemolysins and a plurality of complements" (DSB). Some of Ehrlich's results are described in the present paper. Ehrlich inscribed this copy to the eminent American pathologist William Welch, who 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). Bäumlér, *Ehrlich*, pp. 86–88; 275. 2473

Einstein's Nobel Prize-Winning Paper—The Extremely Rare Offprint

35. Einstein, Albert (1879–1955).

Über einen der Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden

heuristischen Gesichtspunkt.

Offprint from *Ann. Phys.* 4

(1905). 8vo. [1] 132–148pp.

222 × 144 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit spotted, with “A. Einstein.

Überreicht vom Verfasser” printed in bold type on the front wrapper, “Falter” in ms.

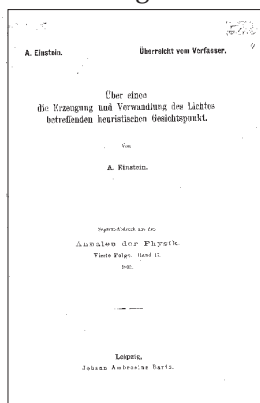
in upper corner. Outer corners lightly creased, but

very good. In a full morocco silk-lined box. \$20,000

Extremely Rare First Edition of Einstein's paper on light quanta, for which (along with his 1912 paper on the photo-electric equation) he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize for physics. Completed in March of 1905 (Einstein's *annus mirabilis*), “On a heuristic point of view about the creation and conversion of light” was the first of four epochal scientific papers published by Einstein that year; the others were his paper on Brownian motion and two papers on the special theory of relativity. “No one before or since has widened the horizons of physics in so short a time as Einstein did in 1905” (Pais, p. 47).

Einstein's paper on light quanta was the only one of his works that he himself called “revolutionary,” and for good reason: “The heuristic viewpoint of the title was nothing less than the suggestion that light be considered a collection of independent particles of energy. . . . Einstein had his reasons for advancing such a bold suggestion, one that seemed to dismiss a century of evidence supporting the wave theory of light. First among these was a negative result: The combination of the electromagnetic theory of light with the (statistical) mechanics of particles was incapable of dealing with the problem of black-body radiation. It predicted that radiation in thermodynamic equilibrium within an enclosure would have a frequency distribution corresponding to an infinite amount of energy at the high-frequency end of the spectrum. This was incompatible with the experimental results, but, worse than that, it meant that the theory did not give an acceptable answer to the problem. . . . Einstein showed that his strange proposal of light quanta could immediately account for several puzzling properties of fluorescence, photoionization, and especially of the photoelectric effect” (DSB). Einstein's paper was “the second of the revolutionary papers on the old quantum theory” (Pais, p. 383), following Planck's paper of 1900.

Einstein submitted his light-quanta paper to the *Ann. Phys.* immediately upon its completion; it was published in the first issue of Vol. 17, which was distributed on June 9, 1905. A letter from Einstein to his friend Conrad Habicht, written in April 1905, indicates that Einstein had received his allotment of offprints of the paper by that date; thus the offprint, rather than the journal article, represents the true First edition. In his bibliography of Einstein's works, Weil states that “it seems to be certain that there were few [offprints of Einstein's papers made] before 1914. They were given only to the author, and mostly ‘Überreicht vom Verfasser’ (Presented by the Author) is printed



on the wrapper [as in our copy]” (Weil, p. 4). Weil 6*. Mehra & Rechenberg, *Hist. Dev. Quantum Theory*, I, ch. 1.3 (giving a detailed discussion of the paper). Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 364–68. See PMM 391. We have not been able to identify who (or what) the inscription “Falter” on the front wrapper represents. 37374

36. Einstein.

Zum gegenwärtigen Stande des Gravitationsproblems.

Offprint from *Phys. Zeit.* 14 (1913). 4to. 14pp. 279 ×

202 mm. Original printed wrappers, repaired, creased horizontally and vertically. Very good copy, from the

library of **Ernst Mach** (1838–1916), with his stamp on the front wrapper and ink marks in the margins of pp. 6–7 probably by him. Boxed. \$1500

First Separate Edition. The text of Einstein's report on current work on gravitation and relativity theory, which he presented on Sept. 23, 1913 before a meeting of the *Naturforscherversammlung* in Vienna. “He was going to report not only on his own work but also on the gravitation theory which the Finnish physicist Gunnar Nordström had been developing since 1912. Furthermore, he was going to comment on yet another recent gravitation theory, this one by [Max] Abraham. . . . He would also be confronted, he knew, with still a further theory of gravity of recent vintage, one by Gustav Mie” (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 228–29). All of these recent theories were based, in one way or another, on the work on gravitation that Einstein had done while at Karl-Ferdinand University in Prague, where he taught between March 1910 and June 1911.

This copy is from the library of Ernst Mach, whose work had a profound influence on Einstein's thinking; see Pais, pp. 282–87. Mach had initially supported Einstein's work on relativity, but by the fall of 1913 he had turned against relativity theory, accusing it of growing “more and more dogmatical” (quoted in Pais, p. 283). Weil 54. Boni 55. 37377

Precursor of General Relativity

37. Einstein & Grossmann, Marcel (1878–1936).

Entwurf einer verallgemeinerten Relativitätstheorie

und einer Theorie der Gravitation. 8vo. 38pp. Leipzig

& Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1913. 253 × 168 mm. (uncut

& unopened). Original printed wrappers. Fine copy,

from the library of **Theodore von Kármán** (1881–

1963), with his characteristic docketing and cataloguing stamp on the front wrapper. Boxed. \$2500

First Separate Edition. A highly important precursor of Einstein's general theory of relativity, containing “profound physical insight into the nature of measurement, and some correct general relativistic equations, some faulty reasoning, and clumsy notation” (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, p. 216). Prior to the summer of 1912, Einstein had been experiencing great difficulty with the relativistic treatment of gravitational phenomena, but in early August his longtime friend, the mathematician Marcel Grossmann, provided the necessary theoretical tools by bringing to Einstein's attention the differential geometry and tensor calculus of Ricci, Riemann and Levi-Civita. “Some time between August 10 and August 16, it became clear to Einstein that Riemannian geometry is the correct mathematical tool for what we

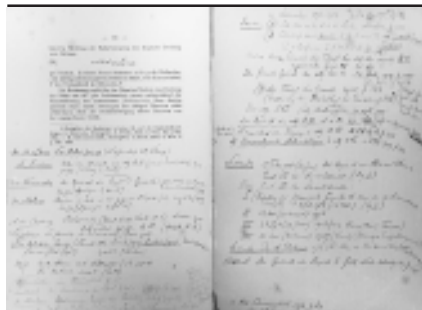
now call general relativity theory. The impact of this abrupt realization was to change his outlook on physics and physical theory for the rest of his life" (Pais, p. 210). The paper is divided into two sections: the "physical part," by Einstein, contains the physical arguments for a general theory of relativity, and the "mathematical part," by Grossmann, provides mathematical support for some of Einstein's arguments.

The Einstein-Grossmann paper was published both in the *Zeitschrift für Math. und Physik* (vol. 62, pp. 225-61), and as a separate paper. Our copy of the separate paper is from the library of Hungarian physicist Theodore von Kármán, whose work in fluid mechanics provided the foundations of modern aviation and space travel. DSB. 35347

General Theory of Relativity— A. D. Fokker's Review Copy, With his Annotations

38. Einstein.

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie.



Fokker's extensive manuscript bibliography of works on relativity, written on the last page and inside back cover of his copy of Einstein's *Grundlage der allgemeine Relativitätstheorie*.

8vo. 64pp.
Leipzig: J. A.
Barth, 1916. 244
× 161 mm.
Original buff
wrappers, a little
spotted, chipped
and discolored,
spine split at
foot; preserved in
a quarter-
morocco drop-
back box. Light
foxing on title,
light browning,

but very good. Stamped as a review copy by the publisher on the title. From the library of Dutch physicist Adriaan Daniel Fokker (1887-1972), with mathematical notes in several places in his hand, and with his extensive handwritten bibliography of works on relativity on p. 64 and inside back cover. Included is a letter from bookseller B. M. Israel, verifying Fokker's handwriting.

\$20,000

First Separate Edition of Einstein's classic paper on general relativity, and one of the very few important association copies of this epochal work—the copy sent to the Dutch physicist Adriaan Fokker, a former collaborator of Einstein, for review. The only other significant association copy of Einstein's paper cited in the auction records is the copy presented to Sir Arthur Eddington by the Dutch physicist Willem de Sitter, author of *On Einstein's Theory of Gravitation, and its Astronomical Consequences* (1916-17), the work that first brought word of Einstein's theory to the English-speaking world. Einstein's paper was published in the last years of World War I, during a time when British blockade of German shipping prevented German scientific publications from reaching Britain and the United States; like his country-

man de Sitter, Fokker may have played an important role in disseminating the news of Einstein's theory to countries cut off by the war from news of Einstein's work.

Fokker, a student of Lorentz and his successor at the Teyler Laboratory, had worked with Einstein during the 1913-1914 winter semester at the ETH (Polytechnic Institute) in Zürich. In 1914, Einstein and Fokker, whom Einstein described as an "excellent theoretician" (*Born-Einstein Letters*, p. 71), collaborated on a paper on the Nordström theory of gravitation, "which is of considerable interest for the history of general relativity because it contains Einstein's first treatment of a gravitation theory in which general covariance is strictly obeyed" (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, p. 236). Earlier that year, Fokker had published his doctoral thesis on Brownian motion of electrons in a radiation field, which contained the first statement of what came to be known as the Planck-Fokker equation for Gaussian-Markov processes. He had also, while in Zürich, given "the first colloquium on Bohr's theory of the hydrogen atom" (Pais, *Niels Bohr's Times*, p. 10), which Einstein attended. Fokker was chosen by Lorentz to be his successor at the Teyler Foundation physics laboratory, and in 1927, the year before Lorentz's death, he became the laboratory's Conservator. "In later years, Fokker wrote several papers on relativity as well as a Dutch textbook on that subject" (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, p. 487). He also formulated a theory of the point electron which was further elaborated by Wheeler and Feynman to deal with action-at-a-distance in electrodynamics; see Rohrlich, pp. 348-53, and Mehra, *The Beat of a Different Drum: The Life and Science of Richard Feynman*, ch. 5.

At the time the 1916 paper on general relativity was published, Fokker was one of the few physicists in the world capable of understanding Einstein's theory, which is no doubt why he was chosen to review it. Pages 15 and 19 are heavily annotated with Fokker's mathematical notes, and on the last page and inside front cover is Fokker's extensive handwritten bibliography of over 30 works on relativity, mathematical physics, etc., which he no doubt consulted when composing his review. We have not been able to determine where or when Fokker's review was published.

"This separate edition is printed on good, strong paper, the wrappers are of strong material too, and it is described now as 'the original edition' of this classic paper" (Weil). The separate printing includes a two-page "Einleitung" (introduction), which was not present in the journal printing. PMM 408. Horblit 26c. Dibner 167. Weil 80a. Boni 78.1. Rohrlich, "The electron: Development of the first elementary particle theory," in Mehra, *The Physicist's Conception of Nature*, pp. 331-69. 37373

39. Einstein.

Zur Quantentheorie der Strahlung. Offprint from *Mitt. phys. Gesell. Zürich* (1916). 8vo. [47]-62pp. Without wrappers as issued. Creased vertically, last leaf a bit worn along crease, lightly browned, but very good. From the library of **Theodore von Kármán** (1881-1963), with his extensive ms. mathematical notes and diagrams on the last page, and his characteristic docketing and catalogue stamp on the first page.

\$1000

First Separate Edition. Einstein was one of the architects of the "old" (i.e., pre-wave mechanics) quantum theory, beginning with his revolutionary 1905 paper on light quanta; he continued to publish papers on quantum theory through much of the rest of the

decade. He spent the following five or six years putting together his general theory of relativity, but after publishing his landmark 1916 paper Einstein “returned once again to blackbody radiation and made his next advance. In November 1916 he wrote to Besso, ‘A splendid light has dawned on me about the absorption and emission of radiation.’ He had obtained a deep insight into the meaning of his heuristic principle, and this led him to a new derivation of Planck’s radiation law. His reasoning is contained in three papers, two of which [including his *Zur Quantentheorie der Strahlung*] appeared in 1916, the third one early in 1917. . . . About the assumptions he made in [his] derivation, Einstein wrote, ‘The simplicity of the hypotheses makes it seem probable to me that these will become the basis of future theoretical description.’ That turned out to be true” (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 405–7). *Zur Quantentheorie der Strahlung* was also the first to publish Einstein’s finding that light quanta carry a momentum $h\nu/c$, a result which Einstein himself considered far more important than his derivation of the radiation law.

This copy was once owned by Theodore von Kármán, whose contributions to fluid dynamics form the scientific foundation of modern aviation and space travel. In 1912 Kármán published a landmark paper with Max Born on the application of quantum theory to the theory of crystals, a field of investigation inspired by Einstein’s 1907 work on specific heat. Weil 78. Mehra & Rechenburg, *Hist. Dev. Quantum Theory*, I, p. 766 (citing this paper as a reference). 37431

40. Einstein.

(1) *Einheitliche Feldtheorie von Gravitation und Elektrizität*. 6pp. (2) *Neue Möglichkeit für eine einheitliche Feldtheorie von Gravitation und Elektrizität*. 6pp. (3) *Zur einheitlichen Feldtheorie*. (4) *Einheitliche Feldtheorie und Hamiltonsches Prinzip*. 6pp. 8pp. Together 4 offprints from the *Sitzb. Preuss. Akad. Wiss.* (1925–29). 8vo. 256 × 182 mm. Orig. ptd. wrappers. Very good copies. \$2500

First Separate Editions of four of the five papers listed under PMM 416 (the fifth, Weil 168, is contained in a festschrift published in 1929). These papers represent Einstein’s attempt to formulate a field theory unifying all forms of activity that come within the sphere of physics—a problem that would preoccupy him for the rest of his life. No. 1, published in 1925, contains “Einstein’s first homemade unified field theory” (Pais, p. 343), which he soon rejected. In 1928 he tackled the problem again, beginning with a paper on Riemann geometry (not included here) in which he invented distant parallelism, and continuing with no. 2, in which he attempted to use his recently invented Riemannian geometry with torsion for unification. In November 1928 stories began to appear in the press that Einstein was on the verge of another great discovery, so that the publication of No. 3, *Zur einheitlichen Feldtheorie*, was greeted with an enormous amount of public and journalistic interest—so much so that Einstein had to go into hiding for a while. Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 344–46. Weil 147, 162, *165, 166. 37412, 37418, 37420, 37419.

Signed Portrait Photograph

41. Einstein.

Portrait photograph (head & upper torso), signed and dated by Einstein in lower margin (“A. Einstein. 50.”).

N.p., 1950. 253 × 204 mm. Two corners lightly creased, but very good.

\$3500

Evocative portrait of Einstein in old age, showing him in profile in what appears to be his study. The photographer is unidentified. 37379



42. Fontana, Felice (1730–1805).

Traité sur le vénin de la vipère, sur les poisons

américains, sur le laurier-cerise et sur quelques autres poisons végétaux. 2 vols., 4to. xxviii, 329 [1]; xi [1] 373[1]pp. 10 folding engraved plates. florence: n.p., 1781. 287 × 213 mm. (uncut).

Marbled boards c. 1781, somewhat worn. Fine, unpressed copy, from the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978), with his signature in both volumes.

\$2250

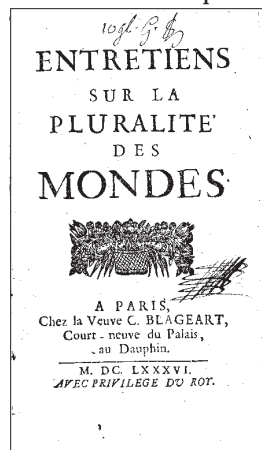


First Edition in French, extensively revised and augmented by the author, and containing the **First Edition** of his work on the anatomy of nerves and nerve regeneration. See G-M 2103. Fontana’s *Traité sur le vénin de la vipère* is the first modern investigation of its subject; the French edition, containing over twice as much text as the 1767 Italian edition, is based on the results of more than six thousand experiments in which Fontana used “upwards of 3000 vipers” (quoted in Knoefel, p. 270). “After a series of impressive and ingenious experiments, Fontana retraced the action of the bite of the viper to an alteration in the irritability of the fibers, which he maintained was mediated by the blood; in other words, the viper’s poison directly alters the blood, coagulating it, and this in turn alters all parts of the organism—especially the nerve fibers—that the blood would normally nourish. Fontana extended his toxicological experiments to other substances, especially to curare” (DSB). The curare studies are found in Vol. 2, along with Fontana’s toxicological investigations of nicotine, opium, “toxicodendron” (poison ivy), and the cherry-laurel. This volume also contains Fontana’s microscopical observations of the skin of eels, in which he gave the first description (albeit primitive) of an adult animal cell nucleus and nucleolus other than in a blood corpuscle; see Knoefel, pp. 240–41. The brief treatise on the nerves, found at the end of Vol. 2 of the *Traité*, is “a little gold mine of ideas. . . . Not only did [Fontana] describe and illustrate the solid axis ‘cylinder’ of the ‘primitive nerve fiber,’ but also the degeneration of nerve, as it loses its function when separated from its center” (Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, p. 205). This copy is from the library of Chauncey D. Leake, co-discoverer of the anes-

thetic properties of divinyl ether (G-M 5713) and author of histories of pharmacology (G-M 2068.14) and old Egyptian medical papyri (G-M 6471.1). Knoefel, *Felice Fontana: Life and Works*, pp. 267–306; *Felice Fontana 1730–1805: An Annotated Bibliography*, 35. 37533

43. [Fontenelle, Bernard le Bouyer de (1657–1757)]

Entretiens sur la pluralité des mondes. 12mo. [28] 359



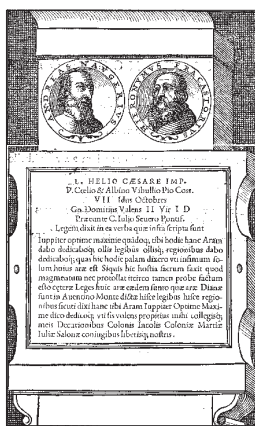
[i.e., 361] [1]pp. Folding engraved plate, added engraved portrait of Fontenelle by Mi. Dossier after H. Rigaud. Paris: chez la veuve C. Blageart, 1686. 152 × 86 mm. Mottled calf c. 1686, gilt spine, worn at extremities. Tear in plate repaired, minor worming in preliminary leaves, but very good. \$6000

First Edition of Fontenelle's most famous work, an exposition of the Ptolemaic, Tychoonian and Copernican

astronomical systems, written for the intelligent lay reader, that represents France's first work of popular science. "The work offered [Fontenelle] an opportunity to discuss problems that fascinated him: the relativity of knowledge and the desacralization of the earth—and hence man—attendant upon the recognition of a nongeocentric universe. . . . The work's success resulted from the author's having treated supposedly difficult subjects in a light style, playfully and with a touch of affectation that detracted nothing from the seriousness of the given explanations. . . . It is the first example in French of a learned work placed within the reach of an educated but nonspecialized public" (DSB). The *Pluralité des mondes* went through numerous editions, which Fontenelle continued to correct and update until 1742. The work is perhaps best known today for its discussion of the possibility of life on other planets, and for its prediction that man would someday travel to the moon. There were two issues of the first edition, one with the imprint reading as ours, and the other with imprint reading: "Imprimé à Paris, et se vend à Lyon, chez T. Amaury . . ." 36754

44. Fracastoro, Girolamo (1478–1553).

Opera omnia, in unum proxime post illius mortem collecta. . . . Accesserunt Andreae Naugerii, patricii Veneti, orationes duae carminaq. nonnulla. 4to. [6] 285 [i.e., 281], [1, blank], 32ff. Woodcut portraits of Fracastoro and the poet Andrea Navagero (1483–1529) opposite the first leaf of text. Venice: Giunta, 1555. 235 × 164 mm. Old vellum, title stamped in gilt on spine, edges sprinkled, old ms. shelf-label. Very minor spotting, a few old pencil and ink annotations, but very good. Radcliffe College bookplate. From the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978), with his ink signature on front endpaper and extensive notes on rear endpaper. \$3750



Woodcut portraits of Fracastoro and the poet Andrea Navagero

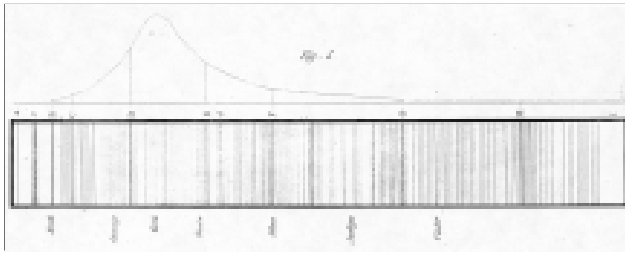
Vergil's *Georgics*, and can also be seen as an expression of his naturalist philosophy, which emphasized the power of science and nature over that of theology. A similar philosophical thread runs through Fracastoro's other works: his insistence that experience, correctly interpreted, is the only valid method of attaining knowledge (*Homocentrica sive de stellis* and *De causis criticorum dierum libellus*); his doctrine of "sympathy" as the unifying principle in both nature and science (*De sympathia et antipathia rerum*); and his discourses on the nature of knowledge and poetry (*Turrius sive de intellectione dialogus* and *Naugerius sive de poetica dialogus*). Fracastoro's *seminaria* (seeds) of disease, identified as the principle of contagion in *De contagione et contagiosis morbis et curatione*, have their roots in classical and Neoplatonic philosophy as well as in clinical observation.

The last 32 leaves of the *Opera omnia* contain two funeral orations and several poems by Fracastoro's close friend Andrea Navagero (1483–1529), the "Naugerius" of Fracastoro's *De poetica dialogus* (see above). Navagero was one of the foremost Latin poets of his age, and editor of the Aldine Press editions of the works of Pindar, Lucretius, Vergil, Cicero and Horace. This copy of the *Opera omnia* was once owned by Chauncey D. Leake, co-discoverer of the anesthetic properties of divinyl ether (G-M 5713) and author of histories of pharmacology (G-M 2068.14) and old Egyptian medical papyri (G-M 6471.1). DSB. NBG (Navagero). Baumgartner & Fulton, *Bibl. Fracastoro's "Syphilis,"* 32. 37595

45. Fraunhofer, Joseph von (1787–1826).

Bestimmung des Brechungs- und des Farbenzerstreungs-Vermögens verschiedener Glasarten, in Bezug auf die Vervollkommnung achromatischer Fernröhre. In: *Ann. Phys.*, new series, 26 (1817): 264–313, plus plates 3 & 4. Whole volume, 8vo. [12], 440pp. 5 fold. eng. plates. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, 1817. 200 × 117 mm. Paste paper boards c. 1817, slight wear & darkening to spine. Light foxing & dampstaining, but very good. \$1000

First Edition. PMM 278a. Dibner 153. In 1802 William Hyde Wollaston reported observing a few dark lines crossing the solar spectrum, but regarded them simply as natural dividing lines between the colors. It was Joseph von Fraunhofer, a master glassmaker and theo-

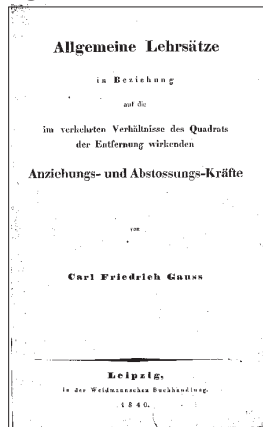


retical optician, who first examined and mapped the absorption lines (now called “Fraunhofer lines”) of the solar spectrum, plotting 576 lines of varying intensity and noting the constancy of their relative position regardless of the source of the sunlight (sun, moon, planets). He did the same with the light from various bright stars and discovered that their spectra showed different line arrangements, leading him to conclude that the lines originated in the very nature of the light source. Fraunhofer used his discoveries, as can be seen from the title of his paper, to test the refractive index of glass in his quest to perfect the achromatic telescope. However, his findings also stimulated great interest among natural scientists, whose speculations as to the cause of spectral lines culminated in Kirchhoff and Bunsen’s classic explanation of absorption and emission spectra (1859), in new and highly accurate methods of chemical analysis, and in the establishment of astrophysics as a distinct science (PMM credits Fraunhofer with being “the founder of astrophysics”). DSB. Norman 836 (off-print). 37543

First Systematic Treatment of Potential Theory as a Mathematical Topic

46. Gauss, Carl Friedrich (1777–1855).

Allgemeine Lehrsätze in Beziehung auf die im verkehrten Verhältnisse des Quadrats der Entfernung wirkenden Anziehungs- und Abstossungs-Kräfte. 8vo. [2] 51 [1]pp. Leipzig: Weidmannschen Buchhandlung, 1840. 202 × 127 mm. 19th cent. marbled boards, spine repaired, endpapers renewed. Some dampstaining and foxing, but very good. \$2500



First Separate Edition, and rare; neither NUC, OCLC or RLIN cite a separate 1840 publication of Gauss’s work. The last of Gauss’s three important papers on geomagnetism, published in Vol. 4 of the *Resultate aus den Beobachtungen des magnetischen Vereins* (1840) contains “the first systematic treatment of potential theory as a mathematical topic, recogniz[ing] the necessity of existence theorems in that field, and reach[ing] a standard of rigor that remained unsurpassed for more than a century, even though the main theorem of the paper was false” (DSB). The work contains the first rigorous and correct proof of Poisson’s result, “namely that $\Delta V = -4\pi\rho$ at a point inside the acting mass, under the condition that ρ is continuous at that point and in a small domain around it” (Klein, p. 684). “Gauss’s work in potential theory stands on the boundary between pure and applied

mathematics; on one side it has given impetus to a branch of research in pure mathematics, on the other side it has had widespread application in physics. The term *potential* itself goes back to Gauss, who introduced it in a great work of 1839 [*Allgemeine Theorie des Erdmagnetismus*]” (Hall, *Carl Friedrich Gauss* p. 148). Bühler, *Gauss: A Biographical Study*, pp. 124–25. Klein, *Math. Thought from Ancient to Modern Times*, pp. 684–85, dating the *Allgemeine Lehrsätze* 1839 and calling it “masterful.” 37156

Finest Early Anatomy for Artists

47. Genga, Bernardino (1655–1734).

Anatomia per uso et intelligenza del disegno ricercata. . . Folio. 56ff., containing engraved text and plates I–XXXIX, probably by François Andriot after drawings by Charles Errard (1606–89). Rome: Domenico de Rossi, 1691. 480 × 348 mm. Modern quarter vellum in period style. Light marginal dust-soiling, occasional faint foxing, title-leaf darkened, but a very good copy. A few additions and corrections in a neat 18th-century hand throughout.



\$9500

First Edition. G–M 386. The first professional anatomies for artists were published in the seventeenth century; Genga’s, produced for the French Academy at Rome under the supervision of its director Charles Errard, was the best of the period, and is one of the finest of all time. Both the original Italian edition of 1691 and the English of 1723 have the luxury of an all-engraved text. The anatomical plates are based on dissections by Genga, who produced the first book devoted entirely to surgical anatomy in 1672 (see G–M 384); additional notes were provided by the papal physician Lancisi who brought Eustachi’s plates to light and published important studies on the heart (see G–M 2731, 2973, etc.). Nine of the elegantly engraved plates represent osteology; fourteen, myology; sixteen, antique figures (including the Farnese Hercules, Laocoön, the Gladiator, the Borghese Faun, the Medicis Venus). Choulant / Frank 254–55. Pybus 805. Norman 888. 35110

48. Gibson, William (1788–1868).

A.L.s. to the Revd. Dr. [Henry William] Ducachet (1796–1865), dated from Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1839. 1 page plus integral address leaf. 254 × 203 mm. Creased where previously folded, with light soiling along folds, small lacuna where seal was broken, remains of former mounting on address leaf, but very good. \$500

From the eminent Philadelphia surgeon, the first to ligate the common iliac artery (G–M 2944), author of *The Institutes and Practice of*

Surgery (1824 and later eds.), and professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania from 1819 to 1855. His letter reads in part:

I have received your kind note, & feel very much flattered by its contents—coming, as they do, from one who writes so well himself. . . . I have it in contemplation to trouble the public with more of my lucubrations, on the same & other subjects, but when can hardly tell, as I am now overwhelmed with other matters. It will give me pleasure to talk, when I see you, about Miss [Maria] Edgeworth, with whom I became acquainted at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland, . . . & other characters whom you know by reputation.

Gibson's correspondent, the Revd. Dr. Henry W. Ducachet, was apparently both a physician and an Episcopalian clergyman: he obtained his medical degree with a thesis on poisons, and published a translation of Hippocrates' *Prognostics and Crises*, but also wrote on matters having to do with the church. Maria Edgeworth, mentioned in Gibson's letter, was a famous Irish novelist. DAB. 37364

The Magnet

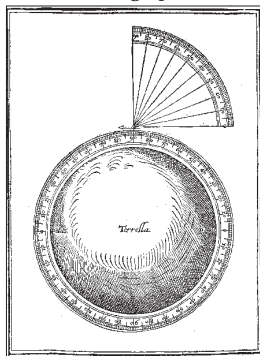
49. Gilbert, William (1544–1603).

De magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnete tellure. . . . Folio. [16] 240pp. Text woodcuts, folding woodcut plate (misbound in this copy between pp. 238–39). London: Peter Short, 1600. 275 × 190 mm. Limp vellum c. 1600, somewhat soiled. Minor dampstaining and soiling in text, but a very good copy. Ownership of Edmund Bright, dated 1607, on title. Bookplate



of William Chadwell Mylne (1781–1863), fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. \$25,000

First Edition. PMM 107. Horblit 41. Dibner 54. "One of the earliest monographs devoted to a particular branch of terrestrial physics, and one of the first published reports of an extensive series of linked, reconfirmed experiments" (Heilbron,



Gilbert's "Terella."

Electricity in the 17th and 18th Centuries, p. 169). Gilbert divided his work into six books, the first of which gave an outline of the history of magnetism and introduced his new hypothesis that the earth itself was a magnet. In chapter 2 of the second book, Gilbert distinguished the effects of electricity from those of magnetism, thus establishing electrical studies as a separate discipline; he also introduced the terms "electricity," "electric force," and "electric attraction," and described the first instrument (the versorium) for measur-

ing electricity. In the remainder of his treatise, Gilbert discussed the five known movements associated with magnets—coition, direction, variation, declination and revolution—and discussed them in terms of the earth's magnetism, using data obtained from experiments with a small spherical magnet ("terella") which, he believed, duplicated the earth's magnetism in miniature. DSB. Heilbron, pp. 169–179. STC 11883. Norman 905. 37578

50. Girtanner, Christoph (1760–1800).

Abhandlung über die Krankheiten der Kinder und über die physische Erziehung derselben. 8vo. xvi, 423pp. Berlin: Heinrich August Rottmann, 1794. 194 × 119 mm. Speckled boards c. 1794, rebaced in cloth, corners worn. Occasional foxing, but very good. Owner's signature dated 1794 on front endpaper; modern ownership stamp and bookplate. \$1250

First Edition. One of the three most influential works on pediatrics of the 18th century, along with Rosén von Rosenstein's *Underrättelser om Barn Sjukdomar* (1764) and Underwood's *Treatise on the Disorders of Childhood* (1784). Girtanner was also the author of an important textbook on venereal diseases; see G-M 5199. Nicholas et al., *History of Pediatrics 1850–1950*, p. 5. Grulee 630 (2nd ed.). 37646

51. Golgi, Camillo (1843–1926).

A.N.s. to Howes Norris, Jr., on Norris's stationery, dated Dec. 26, 1910 in the hand of the recipient. 1 page plus integral blank;

English translation of Golgi's note tipped to recto of blank. 177 × 112 mm. Creased where previously folded, traces of former mounting on verso blank, but very good. \$750

Golgi's note in Italian to autograph collector Howes Norris translates as follows:

To conquer the true end of scientific facts one cannot indulge in flights of fancy which can only lead to the false appearance of progress; but with minute, methodical, daily work one arrives at the sure possession of the single fact and the incontestable knowledge of the laws of life.

Golgi shared the 1906 Nobel Prize for physiology or medicine for his neurohistological studies, which "made a clear conception of the nervous system possible for the first time. He demonstrated the existence of multipolar nerve-cells (Golgi cells) by means of his silver nitrate stain, and described the "Golgi apparatus" and "Golgi type II" nerve cells—cells with short axons ramified within the cortex" (G-M 1416). 37359

52. Grad, Harold (b. 1923).

13 mimeographed reports on magneto-hydrodynamics, plasma physics, fluid dynamics, etc., several co-authored with Albert A. Blank, as listed below. 4to.

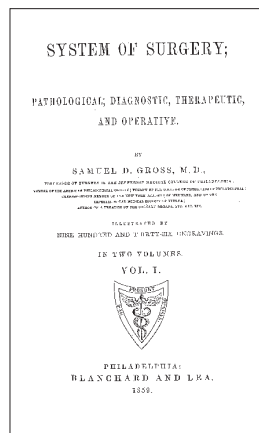
New York: NYU Institute of Mathematical Sciences, 1956–62. 275 × 212 mm. Original printed wrappers, cloth backstrips (backstrip lacking from one report), slightly faded. Very good. From the library of **Theodore von Kármán** (1881–1963), with his characteristic docketing on several reports, and a typed note addressed to him stapled to the front cover of no. 7 below. Boxed. Complete listing available on request. \$1500

First Editions. A collection of reports on government-sponsored research issued by the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences at New York University, including the first seven in the *Notes on Magneto-Hydrodynamics* series issued by the institute's AEC Computing and Applied Mathematics Center (this series apparently ended with the eighth report on nonlinear wave motion, co-authored by K. O. Friedrichs and H. Kranzer). These reports are *scarce*, with only five sets of the *Notes on Magneto-Hydrodynamics* series listed in the OCLC and RLIN databases (U. Mich., Mich. State, Penn. State, U. Wis. & San Diego State), and no copies of the other reports cited. This collection of materials is from the library of **Theodore von Kármán**, founder of modern aviation and space travel, who would have been especially interested in Grad's work on fluid dynamics.

Grad is best known for his work on the Boltzmann equation and its applicability to plasma physics. In the late 1940s Grad "employed an expansion of the velocity-dependence of the distribution function in Hermite functions. In this expansion the coefficients of the Hermite polynomials carry the space and time dependence. They are directly related to the moments of the distribution function. By carrying out the expansion to a certain order, Grad could obtain a solution depending on a (any!) finite number of moments. In this manner he reproduced in a much more transparent manner the earlier results of Enskog, Chapman and Burnett. . . . The period after [this] saw a large number of special features for special systems, such as the construction of a Boltzmann equation for polyatomic molecules" (*Twentieth Century Physics*, I, p. 625). In the 1960s Grad was working on methods of magnetic plasma confinement; he is also recognized for his work on statistical mechanics and kinetic theory. 37258

53. Gross, Samuel David (1805–84).

A system of surgery. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. xxiv, [2], [35]–1162pp., blank, adverts.; xxiv, [2], [19]–1198pp. (irregular as usual). 936 text wood-engravings. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1859. 231 × 147 mm. Original 19th-cent. sheep, a little rubbed & spotted, endpapers a little stained. Light browning & foxing. Very good set, from the library of historian of surgery Ira M. Rutkow, with his embossed stamp. 19th cent. bookplates. \$3250



First Edition. G-M 5607. The most important American surgery

textbook of the nineteenth century, and one of the greatest surgical treatises ever written. It was the standard in medical schools for many years, and widely translated. Gross set out to write the most elaborate work in English, and produced nearly 2400pp., with 936 illustrations, covering pathological, diagnostic, therapeutic and operative surgery. He describes some plastic operations, on the lids, nose, lips and palate; he emphasizes forehead rhinoplasty, and describes the tongue and groove suture of Pancoast (see Zeis / Patterson 555, 1350 & 1737). The two-volume set was an expensive book, issued bound only in leather, and costing \$12.00, a substantial price for a textbook produced in mid-nineteenth century America. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1680. Rutkow GS46. 37467

Telegraphic Records on the Heartbeat

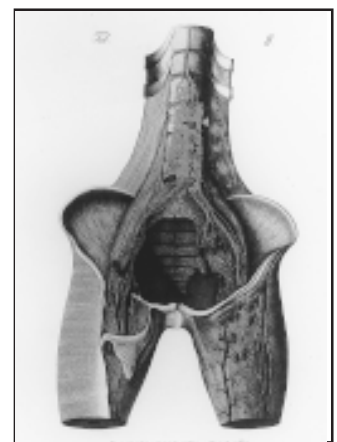
54. Groux, Eugène A. (1833–78).

Fissura sterni congenita. New observations and experiments made in Amerika [sic] and Great Britain. . . . Folio. [4], 12pp. 7 lithographed plates from photographs, with explanation leaf; 5 leaves of MS. facsimiles & illustrations of anatomy & apparatus. Hamburg: Köhler, 1859. 300 × 225 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly chipped & soiled. Slight browning & foxing. Very good copy, in a cloth case. \$1750

First Book-Form Edition, enlarged from the original American offprint, with several plates and facsimile excerpts from Groux's travel album. G-M 812.2. Eugène Groux's chest deformity (congenital fissure of the sternum) was a well-known curiosity in European medical circles, partly on account of Groux's own promotion efforts: he toured the Continent soliciting medical opinions. When Groux made a tour of America, however, something quite novel happened—Dr. Upham of Boston took advantage of Groux's condition to study the motions and sounds of the heart, using the new art of telegraphy to record and measure the heartbeat. He used an instrument placed against Groux's chest, the other end of which was in contact with the circuit breaker of the telegraph. Upham called his device a "sphygmophone." His experiments took place four years before the report of Marey and Chauveau's sphygmograph cited as G-M 816. 12544

55. Haase, Johann Gottlob (1739–1801).

De vasis cutis et intestinorum absorbentibus plexibusque lymphaticis pelvis humanae annotationes anatomicae. Folio. [10], 34pp. 4 engraved plates by M. F. L. Fischer, printed in colors and finished by hand, plus monochrome outline key to plate II; title vignette. Leipzig: J. F. Junius, 1786. Boards c. 1786, rubbed esp. at spine,





The title vignette, showing at lower left a miniature version of the pelvic image illustrated above.

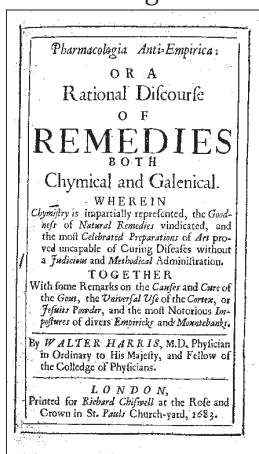
corners worn. Some browning and light foxing, dampstain in corner of one plate, but very good. Ownership signature dated 1819 opposite the title. \$1250

First Edition.

Haase, professor of anatomy and surgery at the University of Leipzig, was the author of over thirty works on various aspects of human anatomy, including the present treatise on the lymphatics and absorbing vessels of the skin, intestines and pelvic region. The large colored plates, drawn from a dissected female cadaver, show the lymphatic vessels of the skin and subcutaneous region; the lymphatic complex in the pelvic region; the junction of the thoracic duct with the subclavian artery; and the jejunum with lacteal and sanguiferous vessels. The title vignette, showing a group of putti with books, caduceus and medical implements, repeats in miniature two of the images on the plates. Hirsch. Blake, p. 192. Wellcome III, p. 187. 37579

56. Harris, Walter (1647–1732).

Pharmacologia anti-empirica: Or a rational discourse of remedies both chymical and Galenical. . . . 8vo. [32] 1–332 [12] pp. London: Richard Chiswell, 1683. 177 × 114 mm. Later three-quarter calf, marbled boards, rubbed at hinges and extremities. Light browning & dampstaining, marginal repair in one leaf, but very good. Typewritten sheet with biographical information on Harris tipped in at the back. From the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–



1978), with his signature on the front and back pastedowns; see G-M 2068.14, 5713, 6471.1.

\$1000

First Edition. Harris, physician to Charles II and to William and Mary, devoted his first medical book to an account of the six great remedies—mercury, antimony, vitriol, iron, quinine and opium—along with explanations of several superstitious remedies. “In his very readable book on pharmacy, Harris opposed belief in transmutation and the use of chemical remedies such as potable gold, and thought the virtues of mercury, antimony, vitriol, steel, Jesuit’s bark and opium were exaggerated. . . . He favoured complicated remedies such as the Theriac Andromache or Venice treacle (with over 60 ingredients) and Mithradate” (Partington II, p. 311). Harris also included in this work a treatise on the causes of gout, “with no discoverable reason

but that the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the whole work is dedicated, was threatened with attacks of that disorder” (DNB). Norman 993. Wing H–885. 37534

Most Important Advance in Embryology Since Aristotle—Sir Thomas Millington’s Copy

57. Harvey, William (1578–1657).

Exercitationes de generatione animalium. Quibus accedunt quaedam de partu; de membranis ac humoribus uteri: et de conceptione. 4to. [28 (incl. blank C4)], 301 [1]pp. Engraved frontispiece, possibly by Richard Gaywood, of Jove seated on a pedestal and holding an egg inscribed “Ex ovo omnia”; lower margin cropped (as in many copies) with loss of



the words “Generatione animalium” on the pedestal. London: Pulleyn, 1651. 205 × 150 mm. Full gilt-panelled crimson morocco, skillfully rebacked. Text browned as in nearly all copies due to inferior paper, otherwise a fine copy. Signature of Sir **Thomas Millington** (1628–1704), with his Greek inscription, on the upper margin of the frontispiece; one or two marginal notes probably his. \$12,500

First Edition. G-M 467. Harvey’s *De generatione animalium*, containing the first fundamentally new theory of generation since antiquity, represents a major advance in the study of animal reproduction, ranking with the works of Fabrizio and Malpighi. Contemporary theories of generation, based on the work of Aristotle and Galen, had held that the fetus was formed by the action of semen on menstrual blood, but Harvey argued, based on his studies of developing chick and deer embryos, that all life arose from eggs (*ex ovo omnia*)—he even denied the possibility of spontaneous generation. Harvey also advocated an epigenetic theory of fetal development—“the additament of parts budding one out of another”—in contrast to the prevailing belief in preformation; Needham, in his *History of Embryology*, states that Harvey “handled the question of growth and differentiation better than any before, anticipating the ideas of the present century.” *De generatione animalium* covers all aspects of conception and birth; its chapter on parturition was the first original work on the subject by an Englishman.

This copy, in its handsome (possibly presentation) morocco binding, was originally owned by Sir Thomas Millington, a member of the “Invisible College” that developed into the Royal Society. Though we have no documentary evidence proving a relationship, it seems very likely that Millington and Harvey would have known one another, especially since both were physicians. Millington did not publish any scientific work of his own, but he did collaborate with Christopher Wren and Richard Lower in a comprehensive program of

brain and nerve dissection initiated and controlled by his teacher Thomas Willis, and published in Willis's *Cerebri anatome* (1664). In the preface to his book Willis acknowledged Millington's contribution. Keynes, *Harvey*, 34. DSB. Wing H-1091. DNB (for Millington). 37580

58. Harvey.

Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis . . . cui accedunt exercitationes duae anatomicae de circulatione sanguinis. . . . [Part 2 title: Exercitationes de generatione animalium. . .]. Preface by **Bernhard Siegfried Albinus** (1697–1770). 2 parts in 1, 4to. [14] 170; [24] 404 [40]pp. Fold. engraved plate in part 1; title vignettes. Leiden: Johann van Kerckhem, 1737. 197 × 158 mm. Modern quarter morocco. Part 1 lacking blanks **4 and Y2. Moderate foxing and browning, a few marginal dampstains, but very good.

\$2500

First Collected Edition of Harvey's major works, and *rare*. "Harvey's chief works in Latin have only twice been printed in a collected form, first by van Kerckhem at Leiden in 1737, and secondly by Bowyer for the Royal College of Physicians in 1766. . . . The volume published by the Sydenham Society in 1847 contains the only collected edition of Harvey's works in English" (Keynes [3rd ed.], p. 100). Albinus's preface contains an early expression of his "vitalistic views, with a preference for epigenesis", in which he was in agreement with Harvey. Keynes, *Harvey*, 46. Punt, *Albinus*, p. 10. 37338

With Inscription to Richard Dedekind

59. Hilbert, David (1862–1943).

Grundzüge einer allgemeinen Theorie der linearen Integralgleichungen. Erste [-Sechste]

Mitteilung. 6 offprints from

Nachrichten d. k. Gessel. d. Wissensch. z. Göttingen (1904–10). 8vo. 240 × 168 mm. Original printed wrappers, back wrapper of part 1 detached, minor chipping, some small splits in spines, a few pencil marks, stamp "Sammelkasten" on front wrappers of parts 1–2. Light browning, but very good. *Hilbert's presentation inscription to mathematician Richard Dedekind* (1831–1916) on the front wrapper of part 3: "R. Dedekind vom Verfasser." Boxed. \$2750

First Separate Editions. Hilbert's series of papers on integral equations (published in book form in 1912) represents "the most important landmark ever set out in mathematics: the linear space method in analysis, with its geometrical language and its numerous applications, quite a few of which go back to Hilbert himself" (DSB). Building upon the work of Ivar Fredholm, who had recognized the

analogy between integral equations and the linear equations of algebra, Hilbert "set up the analogue of the transformation of a quadratic form of n variables onto principal axes. Out of the resulting combination of analysis, algebra and geometry, he developed his theory of eigenfunctions and eigenvalues, a theory which, as it turned out, stood in direct relation to the physical theory of characteristic oscillations" (Reid, p. 100). In the words of Hilbert's student Richard Courant,

One can really say that it was through Hilbert's investigations that the true significance of integral equation theory was first exposed. Their various relations to the most different fields of mathematics, the many-sided applicability and the inner harmony and simplicity of their structure, their unifying power in relation to numerous previously isolated investigations first became truly evident in Hilbert's work (quoted in Reid, p. 124).

In the latter part of his work Hilbert applied integral equations to problems in mathematical physics; "after Hilbert showed how to convert problems of differential equations to integral equations, this approach was used with increasing frequency to solve physical problems" (Klein, p. 1070). It was in these papers that Hilbert developed the concept of "Hilbert space" and coined the term mathematical term "spectrum," which physicists would later call upon to explain optical spectra.

The third part of the *Theorie der linearen Integralgleichungen* bears Hilbert's presentation inscription to Richard Dedekind, the great German mathematician whose work led to the arithmetization of analysis and to the placement of calculus on a firm theoretical foundation. It is probable that the remaining unscripted offprints in the set are also from Dedekind's library. Reid, *Hilbert*, passim. Boyer & Merzbach, *A History of Mathematics*, pp. 688–89. Klein, *Math. Thought from Ancient to Modern Times*, pp. 1060–70. 37158

With Beautifully Hand-Colored Plates

60. Hofmann, Christian Gottlieb (1743–1797).

Succincta descriptio ossium et musculorum corporis humani. . . . Kurze Beschreibung der Knochen und Muskeln des menschlichen Körpers. . . . Folio. [4] 50pp. 19 copperplates colored by a contemporary hand, each with tissue guard. Text in Latin and German. Nuremberg: A. L. Wirsing, 1783. 473 × 322 mm. Half calf, speckled boards c. 1783, a bit rubbed. Light marginal staining, occasional foxing, but very good.

\$9500

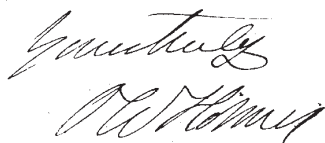
First Edition, and *rare*; NUC, OCLC and RLIN together cite only three copies in North American libraries (U. Chicago, NLM, Yale). Hofmann's large folio atlas contains 19 fine hand-colored copperplates of the bones and muscles after Boehm, Winslow, Albinus and Sandifort; these include two musculen and a skeleton (front view), as well as plates devoted to the bones and muscles of the head, trunk and extremities. Hofmann taught at the University of Altdorf, where he served first as professor of anatomy and surgery, and afterwards as professor of materia medica and therapeutics. He appears to have written nothing apart from his medical dissertation (1768), a work announcing the establishment of an institution for the sick poor in Nuremberg (1786), a series of seven hospital reports (1787–

93), and the present anatomical atlas, which was by far his most ambitious work. Blake, p. 218. Cushing H386. Not in Hirsch. 37574

See color illustration on back cover

61. Holmes, Oliver Wendell (1809–94).

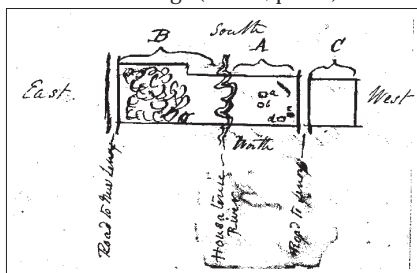
A.L.s. to an unidentified recipient (possibly Thomas F. Plunkett), dated Boston, May 31st, 1856. 3pp. 202 × 133 mm. Creased where previously folded,



small dampstain at lower margin, 1 or 2 tiny marginal tears, but very good. Attached is an ms. note by a former owner (H. K. C.), dated March 28, 1901, containing historical details relating to Holmes's letter.

\$750

To a potential buyer of "Canoe Place," Holmes's 282-acre property in the Berkshires, some of which had come down to him through his mother's family, the Wendells. "[In the late 1840s] the family income had allowed [Holmes] to buy the property adjoining the Wendell lots; nearly 300 acres lying on either side of the Housatonic River just south of Pittsfield gave him a farm and woodlot where, for seven summers, he escaped the heat of Boston and rested from the grind of continual traveling" (Tilton, p. 219). However, in 1856 Holmes was



Holmes's sketched plan of his Canoe Place property.

forced for health and other reasons to cut back drastically on his engagements as a popular lecturer, and was looking to sell the Pittsfield property in order to offset the drop in his income. The first part of his letter deals with a recent survey of the property, described in detail and illustrated by Holmes's own sketched plan. In the letter's final paragraph, Holmes states somewhat regretfully that "circumstances oblige me to relinquish this place, but I do not know a healthier, more cheerful and agreeable residence any where..." On August 11, 1856, Holmes sold Canoe Place to Thomas F. Plunkett. Attached to the letter is a detailed history of the Wendell family's ownership of the property from its original purchase in 1734 by Holmes's great-grandfather Josiah Wendell. Tilton, *Amiable Autocrat: A Biography of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes*, pp. 219–231. 37350

62. Holmes.

A.L.s. to an unidentified recipient, dated Boston, May 9, 1859. 1–1/2pp. 202 × 130 mm. Creased where previously folded, traces of former mounting on verso. Very good. \$750

On the merits of various microscopes:

An Oberhaueser microscope which costs about 35.00 here is a very good one. I have long had such a one. Middifield, Optician generally keeps such.

I would write to Pike Broadway N.Y. (the one of the two Pikes farthest up town—see N.Y. directory) and find out about a certain American made microscope which he sells and which he shewed in midwinter.

Nachet's microscopes are very good, and about the same price as Oberhaueser's.

The "Oberhaueser microscope" mentioned by Holmes doubtless refers to one of the drum microscopes manufactured by the Parisian Georges Oberhäuser, who was responsible for re-introducing a version of the drum model in 1835; "this pattern then became established among French microscope-makers during the rest of the century for one of the fairly simple and cheaper types of microscope" (Turner, *Collecting Microscopes*, p. 84). Oberhäuser's firm was eventually incorporated into that of Camille Nachet, one of the leading microscope-makers in Paris. The American firm of Benjamin Pike, manufacturer and importer of microscopes and other scientific instruments, was founded in New York in 1804 and remained in existence until well into the 20th century. Padgitt, *A Short History of the Early American Microscopes*, p. 121. 37351

63. Holmes.

A.L.s. to Henry Brereton Marriott Wilson (1863–1921) [Wilson's name supplied from note by later owner], dated from Boston, May 16, 1888. 2–1/2pp., on mourning stationery. 179 × 115 mm. Creased where previously folded, small marginal tears along creases, light browning, a few small fox-marks, but very good. \$500

To a fellow novelist:

The "Author of *Elsie Venner*" feels much honored by your dedication of the striking story "*Marahuna*" to him. In his name I thank you for this high compliment and I hope that the fire- maiden may make as many friends as my poor *Serpent-maiden* has had the good fortune to meet with.

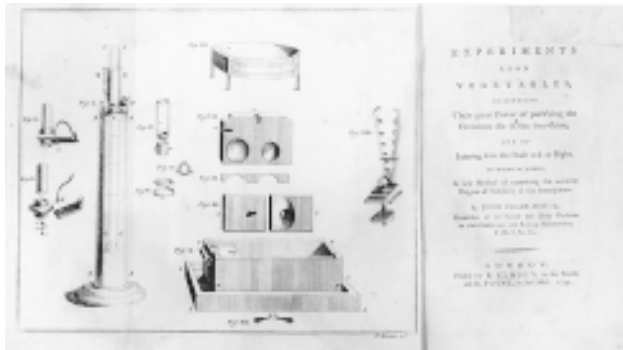
When I wrote the last story I have published, "*A Mortal Antipathy*," a friend of mine, a famous doctor and a pretty successful story-writer himself [S. Weir Mitchell] wrote to me "I should have been afraid of my subject." I think my *Antipathy* tale frightened some, perhaps many readers away by what they considered too violent an improbability. I hope your romance may not encounter the same objections but you must be prepared for it on the part of some of your readers. However after Mr. [Robert Louis] Stevensons, and still more Mr. Haggard's stories there is nothing in the way of improbability that one ought to be afraid of.

Holmes's *Elsie Venner: A Romance of Destiny* was first published in 1861; Watson's *Marahuna* appeared in 1888. 37353

Photosynthesis

64. Ingen-housz, Jan (1730–99).

Experiments upon vegetables. . . . 8vo. lxxviii, 302, [18]pp. Folding engraved fronts. by T. Bowen. London: P. Elmsly & H. Payne, 1779. 227 × 140 mm. Original



boards, uncut, rubbed, new spine. Upper corner of title restored. Fine copy, in a half morocco drop-back box. \$3750

First Edition. G-M 103. Horblit 55. Dibner 29. In 1771 Joseph Priestley discovered that plants could “restore” air made unfit for respiration through combustion or putrefaction. While investigating this phenomenon, Ingen-Housz became the first to observe and elucidate the processes of photosynthesis and plant respiration. In his *Experiments upon Vegetables*, Ingen-Housz established that only the green parts of a plant give off the “restoring” gas (oxygen), and only when exposed to visible sunlight. He also found that plants, “like animals, exhibit respiration, that respiration continues day and night, and that all parts of the plant—green as well as non-green, flowers and fruit as well as roots—take part in the process” (DSB). Norman 1141. 37637

Interferon

65. Isaacs, Alick (1921–1967) & Lindemann, Jean (1924–).

Virus interference. I. The interferon. In: *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, series B, 147 (1957): 258–67. Whole number, 8vo. 145–273pp. 3 plates, fold. table. 254 × 172 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine copy. \$1000

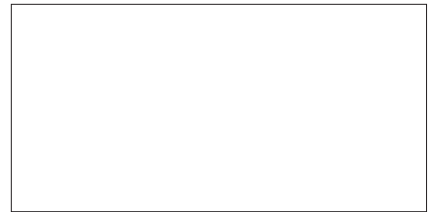
First Edition. G-M 2578.22. Isaacs and Lindemann discovered interferon in 1956 while investigating the influenza virus, finding that chick embryos injected with the virus produce minute amounts of a protein that destroys the invading virus and increases resistance to other viral infections. Interferon was at first hailed as a major breakthrough in the treatment of viral infections, but the difficulty and expense of its production at the time discouraged further research until the late 1960s, when interferon’s value as a weapon against cancer and certain viral diseases was discovered, and ways were found to manufacture it more economically. Porter, *Biog. Dict. Scientists*, pp. 362–63. 37494

One Great Novelist to Another, on the Dreyfus Affair

66. James, Henry (1843–1916).

A.L.s. to **Emile Zola** (1840–1902), dated from London, 24 February 1898. 6pp., on stationery with

printed heading
“34, De Vere
Gardens, W.” 253
× 203 mm.
Creased where
previously
folded, otherwise
fine.



\$7500

Excellent and **apparently unpublished** letter, expressing James’s wholehearted admiration for Zola’s heroic support of Alfred Dreyfus’s cause in the infamous and violently controversial “Dreyfus Affair” that rocked *fin de siècle* France for nearly fifteen years. Dreyfus, a Jewish army officer, had been court-martialed for treason in 1894 and condemned to five years on Devil’s Island, a verdict that was initially welcomed by France’s largely anti-Semitic press and public. Doubts about Dreyfus’s guilt grew stronger over the next few years, however, and the movement to reopen his case became a major political issue—one that was crystallized in January 1898 by Zola’s famous “J’accuse” letter to the president of France, published on the front page of a leading French newspaper, in which he accused the Dreyfus court-martial of violating the rights of the defense. On February 7, Zola was prosecuted for libel; James’s letter was written three days after the conclusion of this trial, in which Zola was found guilty.

James’s letter, covering six pages in his large hand, conveys to Zola the admiration and support of the entire Anglo-Saxon community of writers both in England and America:

Nous sommes tous avec vous—vous nous avez donné le plus large exemple de ce tout rare et solitaire courage civil dont notre temps aura gardé le souvenir . . . l’honnête coeur anglo-saxon, très-amoureux de justice, de bon sens et de courage réfléchi . . . je tenais bien à vous le dire—cela ne vous sera pas indifférent. . .

[We are all with you—you have given us the greatest example of that rare and solitary political courage that our times will remember . . . the honest Anglo-Saxon heart, which so loves justice, good sense and deliberate courage . . . I must tell you, that it will not be indifférent to you]

Zola had the opportunity to test these words a few months later, when he fled to England the following July pending the verdict of his second trial.

James’s letter appears to be *unpublished*; it is not included in Edel’s edition of James’s correspondence. 35024

Extraordinary Photographic Record

67. Johns Hopkins Hospital.

J. H. H. 1903–1904 [cover title]. Album of 60 photographs, mounted on black paper, with captions beautifully calligraphed in white ink. Oblong 8vo. 138 × 173 mm. Full black morocco, title gilt-stamped on front cover. Baltimore, 1903–4. Album cover very slightly worn, a few tiny tears on mounting sheets, but fine overall, with the photographs in excellent, unfaded condition. \$8000

Unique, historically significant and visually compelling photograph album, produced by the Johns Hopkins Hospital to commemorate



the dedication of the hospital's surgical building in October 1904, and in particular the famous "all-star operation" performed by **William Halsted** and his senior surgical team in honor of this event. This operation, a resection of the femur in a patient with osteomyelitis, is illustrated in the album's 20th photograph, which shows Halsted at the operating table assisted by **Harvey Cushing, Joseph Bloodgood, John Finney, Hugh Young** and **James Mitchell**. "What is photographically significant about [this scene] . . . is the casual snapshot style of the [image]. [It depicts] a table level view of the day's events and disregard[s] sink placement and ancillary personnel, providing the viewer with a feeling of being in the operating amphitheatre. Several photo albums were produced to record the event, **each different** [emphasis ours] and containing between thirty and fifty photographs. The albums were given as souvenirs to the participants and other important hospital personnel" (Rutkow, *Am. Surg.: An Illus. Hist.*, p. 216, illustrating a rather faded copy of this photograph). We can find **no record** of this commemorative album in either OCLC, RLIN or NUC; probably fewer than thirty were produced.

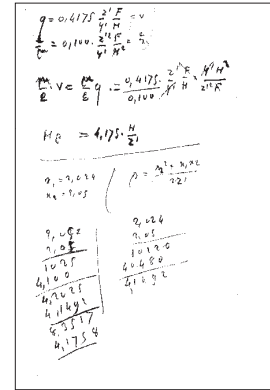


The remaining photographs include several interior and exterior views of hospital buildings and portraits of the hospital staff—among them several other Johns Hopkins "greats" such as **William Osler, Howard Kelly, Arthur Hirschfelder, J. Whitridge Williams** and **William Welch**, all (except for Welch) shown in the prime of their lives. The portrait of Osler is the well-known image showing him and a member of the nursing staff on the wards at JHH, to which Cushing gave the title "Viewing the Charts"; see Golden & Roland, *Sir William Osler: An Annotated Bibliography with Illustrations*, p. 106. The nurse, whom Cushing did not name, is identified in our album as "Miss Boley." Also included are a photograph of Halsted conducting a clinic, shots of physicians making ward rounds, and a charming image of several newborn babies. An annotated listing of the photographs in this album is available on request. DAMB. Cushing, *Life of Osler, passim*. 37432

Includes Two Presentation Copies Annotated by Becquerel, With Two Pages of His Autograph Formulae and Diagrams Laid In

68. Kaufmann, Walter (1871–1947).

(1) Die magnetische und electriche Ablenkbarkeit der Becquerelstrahlen und die scheinbare Masse der Elektron. Offprint from *Nachr. K. Gesell. Wissensch. z. Göttingen* (1901). 13pp. Fold. plate. Original printed wrappers, a little chipped, stained & dust-soiled.



Author's presentation inscription on front wrapper: "Hommage de l'auteur." (2) Ueber die elektromagnetische Masse des Elektrons. Offprint from *Nachr. K. Gesell. Wissensch. z. Göttingen* (1902). 6pp. Original printed wrappers, a bit stained & dust-soiled. *Author's presentation inscription* on front wrapper: "Hommage de l'auteur."

A page of Becquerel's scientific notes, laid into his copy of Kaufmann's Ueber die elektromagnetische Masse des Elektrons.

(3) Ueber die "Elektromagnetischen Masse" der Elektronen. Offprint from *Nachr. K. Gesell. Wissensch. z. Göttingen* (1903). 14pp. Engraved plate. Original printed wrappers, a bit sunned. (4) Die elektromagnetische Masse des Elektrons. Offprint from *Phys. Zeit.* 4 (1903). 4pp. Without wrappers (as issued?). Creased horizontally. (5) **Abraham, Max (1875–1922)**. Prinzipien der Dynamik des Elektrons. Offprint from *Phys. Zeit.* 4 (1903). 7pp. Original printed wrappers, creased horizontally, small chip in spine. Together 5 items, from the library of Nobel laureate **Henri Becquerel (1852–1908)** and his family; scientific annotations by Becquerel in no. (1) and (2), as well as on 2 sheets laid into no. (2); see below for further details. Characteristic gummed labels on all items. Boxed. \$7500

First Separate Editions. Kaufmann came close to discovering the electron in 1897, when he published a paper on the determination of e/m for cathode rays. Between 1899 and 1902, Kaufmann conducted research on the magnetic and electric deflection of radium emanations [gamma rays]—then known as "Becquerel rays"—in an attempt to determine whether electrons could have "apparent" or "electromagnetic" mass in addition to material mass. Adopting Max Abraham's electron hypothesis "assuming the electromagnetic mass as the total mass of rigid, spherical electrons . . . Kaufmann produced experimental evidence that the mass of electrons was entirely electromagnetic. . . . More importantly, in these same investigations he presented evidence that the mass of electrons was dependent on their velocity, noting that this dependence was accurately

calculated in Abraham's theoretical formula. Thus, a sacrosanct Newtonian principle—that mass was invariant with velocity—was contradicted by Kaufmann's experimental data! By March 1903 Kaufmann confidently declared that not only the Becquerel rays but also the cathode rays consisted of electrons having a mass entirely magnetic. . . . The significance of Kaufmann's experimental evidence that electron mass varied with velocity, coupled with his belief that mass could be expressed as essentially electromagnetic phenomena, has rarely been recognized. He outlined a major pathway along which research in twentieth-century physics would be directed" (DSB). This collection of five offprints includes two of the papers (nos. 1 & 4 above) cited in the DSB's list of Kaufmann's major works. No. 5 in the collection is by Max Abraham, the physicist whose electron theory Kaufmann adopted—we are including it because it was found together with no. 4, and its labeling indicates that Becquerel considered it to be closely related to that offprint.

Two of the papers in the collection (nos. 1 & 2) bear Kaufmann's presentation inscription to Nobel laureate **Henri Becquerel**, who discovered the rays that Kaufmann was investigating. These two offprints contain several mathematical annotations by their recipient: a geometrical diagram and correction to an equation on p. 9 of no. 1; notes on a chart on p. 10 of the same offprint; and Becquerel's expansion of a table on p. 4 of no. 2. No. 2 also has two sheets of Becquerel's handwritten scientific notes laid in, one containing a series of mathematical formulae and the other a graph. It is clear from these that Becquerel read Kaufmann's offprints very carefully and with great interest. 37115

69. **Krafft-Ebing, Richard von (1840–1902).**

Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie auf klinischer Grundlage für practische Ärzte und Studirende. 3 vols. in 1, 8vo. xii, 276; x, 214; xvi, 203 [1]pp. Stuttgart: Friedrich Enke, 1879–1880. 233 × 158 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards, somewhat rubbed. Light browning, occasional foxing, edges of one leaf frayed, but very good. Ownership signature and stamp on front endpaper. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 4940. Krafft-Ebing was an adherent of Wilhelm Griesinger's school of "brain psychiatry," which held that psychic disturbances were to be classed among the organic brain diseases. He believed heredity and degeneration to be the primary etiological factors in psychic diseases. Krafft-Ebing is best remembered today for his studies in the field of legal psychiatry and sexual pathology (see G-M 1748 & 4944), and for establishing the relationship between syphilis and general paralysis of the insane. Howells, ed., *World Hist. Psych.*, pp. 275–279. Norman 1237. Zilboorg & Henry, p. 449. 37512

70. **Langevin, Paul (1872–1946).**

Thèses présentées à la Faculté des Sciences de l'Université de Paris. . . . Recherches sur les gaz ionisés. . . . Soutenues le 17 [in ms.] décembre 1902. . . . 8vo. [viii] 207 [1]pp. Text diagrams. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1902. 242 × 160 mm. Modern cloth, original wrappers bound in. Minor repairs to wrappers, outer leaves lightly browned, but very good. \$1250

First Edition of Langevin's doctoral thesis. Langevin, France's leading practitioner and expositor of mathematical physics, studied under Jean Perrin and Pierre Curie; a close friend of both Curies, he was present at the birth of the study of radioactivity. Einstein once said that Langevin would have "developed the special theory of relativity if it hadn't been done elsewhere," and praised the "extraordinary vivacity and clarity" of Langevin's scientific thinking (quoted in Quinn, *Marie Curie*, p. 260). His doctoral thesis, on the ionization of gases, was based on work he had begun at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge under the direction of J. J. Thomson; the thesis included a method of calculating the mobility of both positive and negative ions during their passage through a condenser by considering their diffusion and recombination. Langevin's thesis was published by Gauthier-Villars, who published Marie Curie's thesis on radioactivity a year later. DSB. 37441

Liquid Crystals

71. **Lehmann, Otto (1855–1922).**

Group of 29 offprints, pamphlets, etc., as listed below. Various sizes. V.p., 1901–13. Original wrappers or without wrappers as issued. Some offprints creased, light spotting, but very good. 21 of the items are from the library of *Henri Becquerel* (1852–1908) and his son *Jean* (1878–1953); these bear the characteristic gummed label on the front or back wrapper. The remainder are from the library of *Theodore von Kármán* (1881–1963), with his characteristic cataloguing stamp and docketing. Full listing available on request.

\$3000

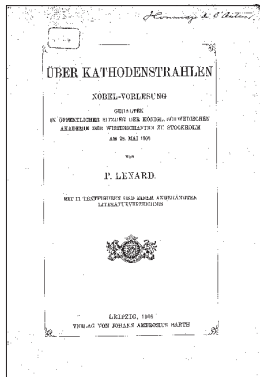
First / First Separate Editions. Lehmann discovered liquid crystals, defined as "collections of long molecules tending statistically to lie along a specific direction" (*Twentieth Cent. Phys.*, III, p. 1540); these have found numerous industrial and technological uses in the 20th century. Lehmann made his discovery in 1888–89, after the Austrian botanist Friedrich Reinitzer had sent him some cholesteric esters which showed two distinct melting points about 30 degrees apart. Lehmann determined "that the cloudy intermediate phase [between the two melting points] contained areas that possessed a molecular structure similar to that of solid crystals, and he called this phase 'liquid crystal' Lehmann's work stimulated much research in this area as well as studies to find technical applications of the phenomenon, and these efforts are still continuing" (DSB). Lehmann published two important books on liquid crystals (1904 & 1911), as well as about 120 papers in scientific journals; the present collection represents about one-fifth of his output of articles.

Twenty-one of the items in this collection are from the library of Nobel laureate Henri Becquerel and his son Jean. Both Becquerels performed important research on crystals, with the latter's scientific career being primarily devoted to examination of the effect of a magnetic field on a crystal's optical properties. The remainder of this collection's offprints are from the library of Hungarian physicist Theodore von Kármán, who in 1912 co-authored with Max Born the theory of crystal lattices. 37107

From the Library of Henri Becquerel

72. Lenard, Philipp (1862–1947).

Collection of 36 offprints, including 27 by Lenard and 9 by students and/or col-



leagues at the Radiologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg. 8vo. V.p., 1889–1914.

Original printed wrappers (2 with wrappers detached, 1 with back wrapper lacking).

Very good. From the library of French physicist and Nobel Laureate Henri Becquerel (1852–1908) and his son Jean (1878–

1953), with characteristic gummed labels pasted to most of the offprints' front wrappers; one item inscribed to Becquerel and another to his father Edmond. Boxed. Complete listing available on request.

\$12,500

First / First Separate Editions. A collection of offprints from the most fruitful period of Lenard's scientific career, a time when he performed significant investigations of phosphorescence, discovered important properties of the photoelectric effect, and received the 1905 Nobel Prize for physics for his work on cathode rays. Lenard was able to infer, from the absorption of cathode rays by matter, that "the effective center of the atom is concentrated in a tiny fraction of the atomic volume previously accepted in the kinetic theory of gases" (DSB), thus anticipating Rutherford's 1910–11 conclusions drawn from the deflection of alpha particles. The collection also includes 10 papers by students and/or colleagues at the Radiologischen Institut der Universität Heidelberg, of which Lenard was the director; Lenard's name appears on the titles of these papers as the one responsible for submitting them to the *Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften*.

Lenard's first scientific investigations, begun in the late 1880s, were in the field of phosphorescence, a subject that continued to preoccupy him over the next four decades. However, his primary interest was in cathode rays, a topic he began pursuing in earnest after joining Hertz's laboratory in 1891; after Hertz's unexpected death in 1894, Lenard continued the cathode ray experiments that Hertz had begun. "Lenard utilized Hertz's discovery that thin metal sheets transmit cathode rays, and at the end of 1892 he constructed a tube with a 'Lenard window.' With this device he was able to direct the rays out of the discharge space and into either open air or a second evacuated space, where they could be further examined independently of the discharge process. . . . Like Jean Perrin, Willy Wien and J. J. Thomson, Lenard established that cathode rays consist of negatively charged particles. In harsh priority disputes, especially with Thomson, Lenard claimed, on the basis of his 1898 publication 'Über die elektrostatischen Eigenschaften der Kathodenstrahlen,' to have made the first 'incontestable, convincing determination of what were soon called "electrons"'" (DSB). A copy of this controversial paper is included in the collection. Also included in the collection is a copy of Lenard's Nobel Prize lecture inscribed to French physicist Henri Becquerel, who had received a share of the 1903 Nobel Prize in physics for his discovery of radioactivity. 33698

73. Lepois, Charles [Piso, Carolus] (1563–1633).

Selectionum observationum et consiliorum de



praetervisis hactenus morbis affectionibusque praeter naturam ab aqua, seu serosa colluvie & diluvie ortis liber singularis. 4to. [28] 1–184, 189–333, 336–343, 346–451 [5] pp. Pont-à-Mousson: Charles Marchand, 1618. 222 × 167 mm. Old calf, gilt spine, a bit rubbed, hinges tender. Fine apart from some light foxing.

\$1500

First Edition. Fifty years before Willis, Lepois refuted the ancient and long-held belief that the seat of hysteria was in the uterus. Lepois believed, based on his experience, that hysterical symptoms, including blindness and deafness, cutaneous anesthesia, aphonia, salivation and paralysis, were almost all common to both men and women. He was also the first writer to describe hysterical tremor preceding paralysis. He noted that women sometimes develop mental illness or delirium following childbirth, events that he attributed to the action of special dark humors. Cumston, *History of Medicine*, pp. 298–302. Krivatsy 6903. N.B.G. Norman 1332. Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 260; 266. 37518

74. Linnaeus, Carl (1707–78).

A dissertation on the sexes of plants. Translated from the Latin . . . by James Edward Smith. 8vo. xv [1], 62 [2, incl. publisher's advert.] pp. London: for the author, and sold by George Nicol, 1786. 213 × 132 mm. Modern marbled boards. First leaf partly detached, minor foxing, but very good. 18th cent. owner's signature on title.

\$500

First Edition in English of Linnaeus's prize-winning dissertation on the sexuality of plants, a topic which had occupied him for nearly four decades, and which formed the basis of his system of plant classification. The dissertation, originally published in 1760 under the title *Disquisitio de quaestione . . . Sexum plantarum argumentis et experimentis novis*, was translated into English by James Edward Smith (1759–1828), purchaser of Linnaeus's herbarium and founder of the Linnean Society. Soulsby 2117. DSB. 37642

Antisepsis

75. 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 two volumes of the *Lancet*, 4to. [2], 818; [2], 826pp. Text

illustrations. London: George Fall, at the office of "The Lancet," 1867. 265 × 184 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn, some bubbling. Light browning, but very good. Library stamps on front endpapers and lower edges; bookseller's label in both vols. \$9500

First Edition. G-M 5634, 5365. 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. No offprints of Lister's papers are known, so that their appearance in the *Lancet* represents the *only available version* of the first edition.

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 micro-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, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 75. 37479

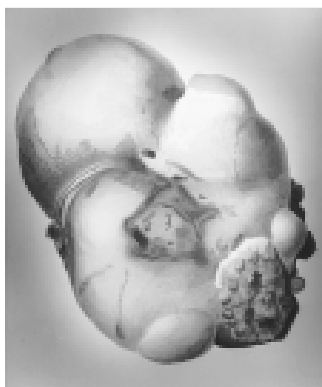
76. Lizars, John (1794–1860).

Observations on extraction of diseased ovaria. . . .

Folio. [4] 24pp. 5 hand-colored engraved plates by W. H. Lizars.

Edinburgh: Daniel Lizars, 1825. 449 × 287mm.

Original printed boards, parchment backstrip, some wear and soiling as might be expected. Light browning and foxing, but a very good copy. Library stamp of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society on front cover, half-title, title, page 1 and versos of plates. \$5000



First Edition, particularly rare in original boards. G-M 6026. This strikingly handsome folio volume, with "five splendid hand-colored plates of the highest quality" (Goldschmid), introduced the operation of ovariectomy to Great Britain, and "made generally known the practical possibility of this operation" (G-M). Lizars attempted his first ovariectomy in 1823—on a woman who turned out not to have an ovarian tumor—and repeated the operation three more times in

1825; two of these last three operations had successful outcomes. Lizars based his operation in part on that of Ephraim McDowell, the American surgeon who in 1809 performed the first fully recorded ovariectomy (see G-M 6023). O'Dowd & Philipp, *Hist. Obst. Gyn.*, pp. 405–6. Goldschmid, p. 125, citing the German-language version. Wellcome III, p. 531. 37576

The Electron Theory

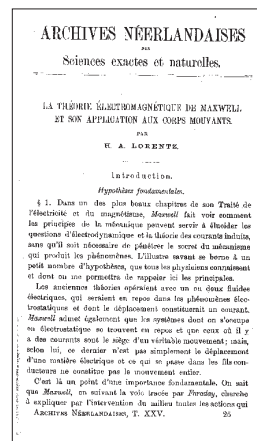
77. Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon (1853–1928).

La théorie électromagnétique de Maxwell et son application aux corps mouvants. In *Arch. néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles*

25 (1892): 363–551. Whole volume, 8vo. [2], ii, 552 [2]pp. 9 plates. Harlem: Les héritiers Loosjes, 1892. 228 × 141 mm.

Marbled boards c. 1892, a bit rubbed, rebounded & recornered. Very good copy.

Library stamp of the Royal Society on title and versos of plates. \$6750



First Edition of Lorentz's seminal paper on the relationship of matter to electricity, appearing in journal form prior to the book-form version cited as PMM 378a (erroneously dated 1893). In applying Maxwell's electromagnetic theories to moving bodies Lorentz made the fundamentally new assumption that the behavior of light and matter could be understood in terms of charged particles. Maxwell (1864) had argued that radiation was produced by the oscillation of electric charges, and in 1887 Hertz had shown this to be true for radio waves, which he formed by causing electric charges to oscillate. But if light was an electromagnetic radiation after the fashion of radio waves, where were the electric charges that did the oscillating?

By 1890 it seemed quite likely that electric current was made up of charged particles, and Lorentz thought it quite possible that atoms of matter might also consist of charged particles. He hypothesized that visible light was produced by the oscillation of charged particles within the atom; if this was so, then placing a light in a strong magnetic field ought to affect the nature of the oscillations—and therefore the wavelength—of the light emitted. In 1896 Lorentz's hypothesis was demonstrated experimentally by his pupil Pieter Zeeman, who shared the Nobel Prize with Lorentz in 1902.

Lorentz also postulated that there are contractions of length with motion, and that the mass of a charged particle such as an electron depends upon its volume—the smaller the volume, the greater the mass. Arguing that mass increases with velocity led to the conclusion that the velocity of light in a vacuum is the greatest velocity at which any object can travel. Lorentz's equation describing how mass varies with velocity was adopted by Einstein in his *Special Theory of Relativity* (1905), in which he showed that the Lorentz mass-increase with velocity holds not only for charged particles but for all objects, charged or uncharged. DSB. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 12–14. Magill, ed., *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physics*, pp. 35–42. 37619

Geology of North America

78. Marcou, Jules (1824–98).

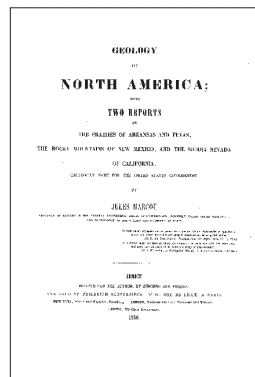
Collection of 37 books, offprints, etc., on American geology, including a presentation copy of his *Geology of North America* (1858), 20 additional presentation items, and an interleaved copy of his *Mapoteca geologica americana: A Catalogue of Geological Maps of America* (1884), with Marcou's notes on a few of the interleaves and correspondence to Marcou laid in. Various sizes. V.p., 1846–97. Very good overall. Complete listing available on request.

\$9500

First / First Separate Editions. Marcou, a protégé of Louis Agassiz, made outstanding contributions to stratigraphical geology and geological mapping, particularly of the United States and the trans-Mississippi West. He began his career in France, publishing original studies of Jurassic fossils, but under the guidance of Agassiz he shifted his focus to the geology of the North American continent. In 1848 he made his first visit to the United States, accompanying Agassiz on the latter's expedition to Lake Superior; in 1853 he returned to take part in the War Department-sponsored survey, led by Lt. A. W. Whipple, of a proposed railway route near the 35th parallel. It was this latter expedition, which took him all the way from Arkansas to California, that gave Marcou enough field experience to publish his famous and controversial *Geological Map of the United States and British Provinces of North America* (1853; not included in this collection). This map, which went against contemporary geological opinion by identifying large portions of the United States as belonging to the Jurassic and Triassic periods, was roundly condemned by American geologists; it epitomizes "the argumentations surrounding the professionalization of American geology" (DSB). In 1864 Marcou made the United States his permanent home, and in 1875 he took part in his final scientific exploration, doing original stratigraphical and topographical work in Southern California as a member of the U.S. Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian.

Marcou published 188 works during his lifetime, many of them arising from disputes with American geologists, whose intellectual abilities he held in low esteem. He had a correspondingly high opinion of his own geological expertise, despite his limited field experience, and would meet criticism by insisting on the correctness of his views. One particularly lengthy controversy stemmed from Marcou's defense of Ebenezer Emmons' "Taconic" system of stratigraphy, which was adopted by several European geologists, including Joachim Barrande, but remained ignored or condemned by American geological authorities. "Marcou's role in these disputes took the form of insistence on the correctness of his identification of American stratigraphic topology. This certainty was grounded on little direct knowledge or experience, a condition that infuriated men of the caliber of William P. Blake, James Dwight Dana, James Hall, and William Barton Rogers . . . Subsequent investigations demonstrated that Marcou was at least partially correct in his non-empirical support of the Taconic system and his definition of the American Jurassic" (DSB).

Included in this collection are several of Marcou's most important works, including his *Lettres sur les roches du Jura*, *Letter to M. Joachim*



Barande on the Taconic Rocks of Vermont and Canada, American Geological Classification and Nomenclature, and his famous *Geology of North America*, which represents the first detailed geological study of the United States west of the hundredth meridian. Also included is Marcou's own interleaved and annotated copy of his *Mapoteca geologica americana*, a systematic catalogue of all the geological maps relating to America published between 1752 and 1881; the American Geological Society, which recently

reprinted the work, called it "the best cartography of American geological maps." 21 of the 37 works are presentation copies, the majority inscribed to the Belgian geologist **J. B. J. d'Omalus d'Halloy** (1783–1875); other items bear inscriptions to geologists **Arnold Guyot** (1807–84; see DSB), **Nathaniel Shaler** (1841–1906; see DAB); **Othniel C. Marsh** (1831–99; see DSB), and **Oskar von Fraas** (1824–97). Also included is a copy of Marcou's *Notice sur les cartes géologiques de Victoria (Australie) et des îles Britanniques* inscribed to the American poet **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow**. DAB. DSB. NBG. Zittel, *Hist. Geol. & Palaeontol.*, pp. 443–45. Merrill, *Contributions to the History of American Geology*, pp. 448–52. 37478

79. Metchnikoff, Elie (1845–1916).

L'immunité dans les maladies infectieuses. 8vo. ix [1], 600 [2]pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Masson et Cie., 1901. 246 × 164 mm. Buckram, leather spine labels. Light browning, but a very good copy, from the library of medical bibliographer and historian Arnold Klebs (1870–1943), with Yale Medical Library bookplate noting provenance. Modern bookplate. \$650

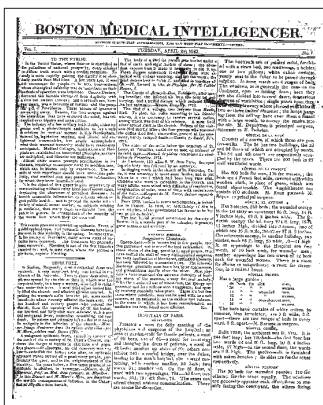
First Edition. G-M 2555: "A classic study of the mechanisms concerned in specific antibacterial immunity, and one of Metchnikoff's best works." Metchnikoff shared the 1908 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine with Paul Ehrlich for his work on the theory of disease immunity in living organisms. For Klebs, see G-M 2050, 5140–41, 5436 & 6776. Magill, *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 107–15. 26854

Ancestor of the New England Journal of Medicine

80. The [Boston] Medical Intelligencer; containing extracts from foreign and American journals; a variety of local intelligence on subjects connected with medicine . . . conducted by Jerome V. C. Smith, M.D. Vols. I–III (of 5). 4to. [4] 204; 212; 208 [i.e., 212]pp. Boston: John Cotton, 1823–26. 308 × 247 mm. 19th cent. marbled boards, rebaked and recorned in calf. Lightly browned, some foxing, a few leaves repaired, but very good. 19th cent. owner's signature (T. Wm. Harris) in pencil on front endpaper and his occasional brief annotations throughout.

\$2250

First Edition. The first American medical weekly journal, and a direct ancestor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*. The first three volumes, edited by founder Jerome F. C. Smith, were published under the title *The Medical Intelligencer*, although the captions and running heads read "Boston Medical Intelligencer." In 1828 Drs. Ware and Channing purchased the *Intelligencer* and combining it with the *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, which they had managed since 1824, brought forth the two periodicals as *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. No weekly medical journal has lived as long or had so honorable a record as this. In 1928 its name was changed to *The New England Journal of Medicine*" (Parkman, *Hist. Med. U. S.*, p. 1216). 36700



81. Moivre, Abraham de (1667–1754).

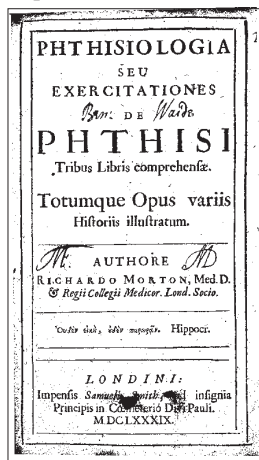
Annuities upon lives. . . . 8vo. [2], 4, viii, 108, [2]pp., plus 2 final blanks. Errata slip between pp. viii and 1. London: W[illiam] P[earson] for Francis Fayram [etc.], 1725. 198 × 122 mm. Marbled boards c. 1725, rebaked in calf. Fine, crisp copy. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 1690. De Moivre formulated the hypothesis that among a body of persons over a certain age the successive annual decreases by death are nearly equal. The formulas he derived for annuities based on a law of mortality and constant rates of interest on money became a standard part of all subsequent commercial applications in England. DSB. Kress 3595. 37455

82. Morton, Richard (1637–98).

Phthisiologia seu exercitationes de phthisi. . . . 8vo. [24] 411 [3, incl. errata]pp. London: Samuel Smith, 1689. 168 × 103 mm. Full paneled calf in antique style. Browened throughout, first leaf repaired, natural paper flaw on leaf Cc6 minimally affecting text. Good to very good copy. \$1250

First Edition. G-M 3216. The first application of the principles of pathology to the study of pulmonary tuberculosis. Morton showed that the formation of tubercles in the lungs is a necessary development of the disease, and pointed out that the tubercles often healed spontaneously. He also noted the enlargement of the tracheal and bronchial glands in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. "From his descriptions of phthisical lungs, it is possible to interpret caseo-nodular, ulcerative, and calcareo-caseus types of tuberculosis, as well as caseous and ulcerative tuberculosis of the kidney" (Long, *Hist.*



Pathol., pp. 56–57). Chapter 1 includes the first account of anorexia nervosa. Wing M-2831. Major, *Classic Descriptions of Disease*, pp. 61–63. 37453

83. Morton, William J. (1846–1920).

The invention of anaesthetic inhalation; or "discovery of anaesthesia." 8vo. 48pp. New York: Appleton, 1880. 236 × 150 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped esp. at spine, creased vertically. Light browning but very good. Morton's presentation inscription on the front wrapper: "With the compliments of the author." \$375

First Edition. A late defense of W. T. G. Morton's claim to the discovery of ether anesthesia, written by Morton's son. The younger Morton was the first American x-ray specialist; he introduced the dental x-ray (see G-M 3689), was among the first to use radiation treatment for cancer, and was the first physician and practitioner of radiology to write a book on x-rays. 37371

84. [Morton, William T. G. (1819–68)]

Thirty-second Congress—first session. House of Representatives. William T. G. Morton, M. D.—Sulphuric ether. . . . Dr. William H. Bissell, of Illinois, chairman. 8vo. 128pp. [Washington, D.C.,] 1852. 226 × 146 mm. Unbound as issued, stitched. Light foxing & dampstaining, but very good. \$450

First Edition. The "Bissell Report," recording the proceedings of the Congressional committee appointed to investigate Morton's third petition (following two previous unsuccessful ones) for financial reward for his discovery of ether anesthesia. The committee, chaired by Col. William H. Bissell of Illinois (a former physician), found in favor of Morton's claim, recommending that Congress award him the sum of \$100,000. This recommendation was vigorously opposed by rival claimant Charles T. Jackson and his supporters, and Congress ended up denying Morton's petition. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, ch. XV (in manuscript). Osler 1408. Fulton & Stanton IV. 74. 12922

85. [Morton]

Proceedings in behalf of the Morton testimonial. 8vo. 56pp. Boston: Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 1861. 212 × 134 mm. Original printed wrappers, small splits in front hinge. Light browning, but very good. \$450

First Edition. The report of a committee of medical men assembled "for the purpose of bringing before the community the claims of Dr. W. T. G. Morton to a substantial recompense for the benefit which he has conferred on mankind by the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of Sulphuric Ether" (p. 7). This testimonial campaign was organized after Morton's failure to renew the patent on ether anesthesia, which had expired the previous year. Fulton & Stanton IV. 62. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, ch. XXIV (in manuscript). 37370

86. [Morton]

37th Congress, 3d Session. Senate. . . . Report. The Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia, to

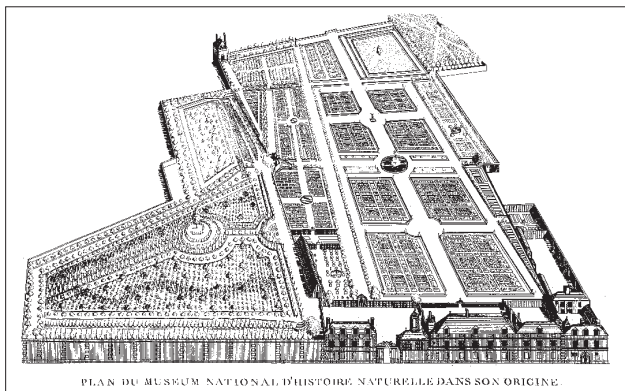
whom was referred the petition of Dr. William T. G. Morton. . . . 8vo. 166 [2]pp. Washington: GPO, 1863. 256 × 162 mm. (uncut & unopened). Unbound as issued, stitched. Light foxing & dampstaining, fore-edges a bit frayed, but very good. \$450

First Edition. Morton's final petition to Congress, made during the height of the Civil War, claimed that Morton deserved financial recompense not only for his discovery of ether anesthesia, but for its use by the army and navy during the war. This petition, like Morton's three previous ones, failed to win Congressional approval. Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, ch. XXV (in manuscript). Osler 1414. Fulton & Stanton IV. 77. 12921

87. Mott, Valentine (1785–1865).

A.L.s. on mourning stationery to S. Draper, Esq., dated only "Sunday Eve.," but written probably between 1855–65. 2pp. plus integral blank. 186 × 123 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few stains, light browning, but very good. \$450

Refusing an invitation to a public dinner: "For several years past I have very reluctantly given up participating in all public Dinners, my inclination and will are good, but the sensitive condition of one of the important organs of my body, heartily admonishes me to avoid them." 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, *American Surgery: An Illustrated History*, p. 112). He was particularly skilled at vascular surgery, performing the first ligation of the innominate artery (G-M 2943) and the first successful ligation of the common iliac artery in the U.S. (G-M 2950). 37356



PLAN DU MUSÉUM NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE DANS SON ORIGINE.

88. Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle.

Annales . . . par les professeurs de cet établissement. Tome premier [only]. 4to. [4] 507 [1]pp. 32 engraved plates (1 hand-colored), with tissue guards. Paris: Levrault, 1802. 280 × 215 mm. (uncut). Paste paper boards c. 1802, rubbed. Edges a bit foxed & soiled, faint offsetting from plates, but very good. \$2750

First Edition of the first volume of the *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, founded by the chemist **Antoine François de Fourcroy**

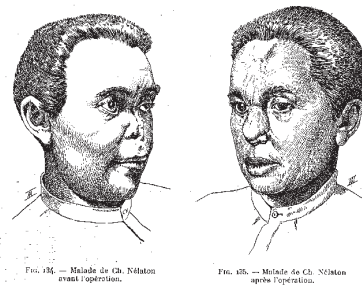
(1755–1809) to publish the researches of the professors at the Muséum (formerly the Jardin du Roi). These included some of the most distinguished scientists in post-Revolutionary France: mineralogist **René-Just Haüy** (1743–1822), whose *Essai d'une théorie sur la structure des cristaux* (1784) established the mathematical theory of crystal structure; geologist **Barthelemy Faujas de Saint-Fond** (1743–1819), famous for his account of the Montgolfier brothers' ballooning experiments (1783–84); geologist and paleontologist **Alexandre Brongniart** (1770–1847), co-author of the first detailed study of trilobites (1822); botanist **Antoine Laurent Jussieu** (1748–1836), whose *Genera plantarum* (1789) revolutionized the science of plant classification; naturalists **Etienne Geoffroy St.-Hilaire** (1772–1844), **Jean-Baptiste Lamarck** (1744–1829) and **Georges Cuvier** (1769–1822); and Fourcroy himself, a leading exponent of Lavoisier's new chemistry, whose *Système des connaissances chimiques* (1800–1801) was instrumental in establishing chemistry as a separate science.

This volume of the *Annales* contains the *first printing* of Lamarck's "Mémoires sur les fossiles des environs de Paris," his most important work in invertebrate paleontology, in which he "discusses the significance of fossils for a theory of the earth" (DSB). Also included are four papers by Fourcroy on organic and inorganic chemistry; two papers by Jussieu, including a history of the Muséum; three papers by Geoffroy St.-Hilaire on comparative anatomy; six papers by Haüy on mineralogy; and four zoological papers by Cuvier. A French translation of Thomas Jefferson's "Description of a mould-board of the least resistance and of the easiest and most certain construction" (1799) is on pp. 322–32. 37463

"Best View of the History of Rhinoplasty"

89. Nélaton, Charles (1851–1911) & Ombrédanne, Louis (1871–1956).

La rhinoplastie. Large 8vo. vi, 438pp. 391 text illustrations, many full-page. Paris: G. Steinheil, 1904. 266 × 177 mm. Modern quarter morocco in period style. Fine copy. \$1500



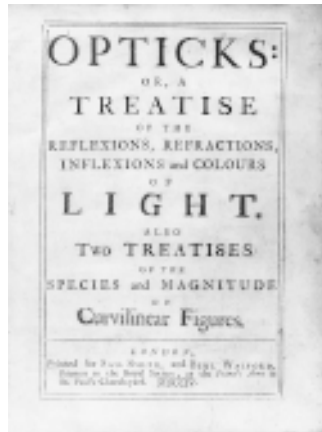
First Edition. "Those interested in rhinoplasty methods from a historical point of view should not fail to study the famous work *La Rhinoplastie* by Nélaton and Ombrédanne, which, in our estimation, provides the best view of the history of rhinoplasty" (Gabka & Vaudel, *Plastic Surgery Past and Present*, p. 30). Nélaton (son of the famous French surgeon Auguste Nélaton) and Ombrédanne treated each class of nasal defect historically, describing and evaluating the principal operating techniques developed for its treatment; specific dates for the introduction of the various operations are cited, and precise bibliographical references given. The nearly 400 illustrations, depicting every operation discussed, make this work far more effective than any of its predecessors. Patterson Index, p. 392. 36435

Greatest English Work in Optics

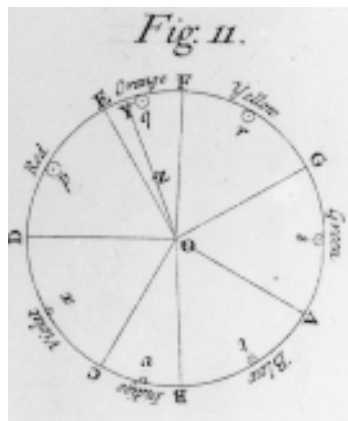
90. Newton, Sir Isaac (1642–1727).

Opticks. . . 4to. [4], 144, 211, [1]pp. 19 engraved plates. London: printed for Sam. Smith, and Benjamin Walford, 1704.

235 × 192 mm. Panelled calf, gilt spine label, c. 1704, rebacked preserving original spine label. A little foxing & soiling, minor dampstaining in upper margin of 3 or 4 leaves towards end, but otherwise fine. *With the pencil signature of Nobel laureate Peyton Rous* (1879–1970), erased but faintly visible, on the title. In a beautiful half-morocco slipcase. \$25,000



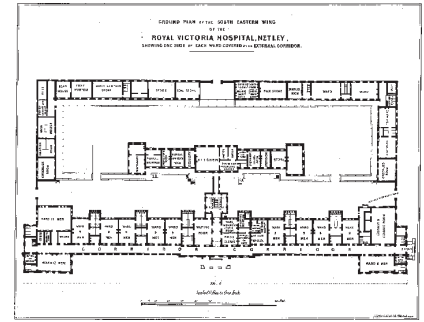
First Edition, First Issue of the most famous book on optics ever written in the English language. Horblit 79b. Dibner 148. PMM 172. This copy once belonged to the distinguished American virologist Peyton Rous, recipient (with Charles Huggins) of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1966 for his work on cancer; see G-M 2637. We purchased the volume directly from Rous' descendants. The *Opticks* expounds the corpuscular theory of light developed by Newton, which was the dominant theory until modern times when it was combined with the wave theory developed by Newton's contemporary Huygens. The *Opticks* also contains a full explanation for the rainbow, an explanation of "Newton's rings," and consideration of double refraction in Iceland spar. In color theory, the *Opticks* provides the starting point for modern concepts. Newton proved experimentally that all colors are contained in white light, and devised the first organized color circle, to show his concept of seven primary colors. The color circle, illustrated in fig. 11, pl. 3, Bk. 1, pt. 2 (see illustration at right), has been made use of in virtually all later treatises on color theory.



As an appendix to the *Opticks* are two mathematical treatises in Latin which Newton issued in response to Leibniz relative to their dispute over priority in the invention of the calculus. These are Newton's first published works in mathematics. Boyer, *The Rainbow* (1959) 233–68. Birren, *History of Color in Painting* (1965) 21ff., 139. DSB. Babson 132. 37629

91. Nightingale, Florence (1820–1910).

Notes on hospitals. . . 8vo. [8] 108pp., plus 8pp. publisher's adverts. Folding table and 4 plates. London: John W. Parker & Son, 1859. 219 × 139 mm. Original cloth, rebacked, a bit worn and spotted. Minor soiling, a few fore-edges frayed, portion torn from leaf of publisher's ads, but very good. \$1250



First Edition. G-M 1611. In the present work, Nightingale applied her extensive knowledge of military hospitals to their civilian counterparts, which she had discovered to be just as poorly designed and administered. "A great deal of her work for hospitals was connected with the installation of improved methods of administration and organization, improved methods of design and construction, improved articles of equipment. . . . It was her revolutionary thesis that the high rate of mortality, then invariable in large hospitals, was preventable and unnecessary" (Woodham-Smith, *Florence Nightingale*, pp. 322–33). Nightingale's *Notes on Hospitals* was made up of two earlier papers on the sanitary condition of hospitals, together with three articles reprinted from *The Builder* (Vol. 16 [1858]) on hospital sites and construction; it was the most exhaustive study to date of hospital planning and administration. Bishop & Goldie 100(iii). Norman 1599. 37647

Outstanding Hand-Colored Woodcuts Dedicated to Vesalius

92. [Notitia dignitatum]

Notitia utraque cum orientis tum occidentis ultra Arcadii Honorique Caesarum tempora. . . Edited by **Sigismund Ghelen** (1474–1554). Folio. [108]ff. 106 text woodcuts, all with contemporary hand-coloring, woodcut printer's device on title and verso of last leaf, numerous historiated or decorated woodcut initials. Basel: H. Froben & N. Episcopius [Bischoff], 1552. 314 × 209 mm. Old vellum, a few small splits in hinges and spine, head of spine repaired. Paper browned and with some oxidation due to the inks used in the hand-coloring, tear to leaf k4 repaired, images strengthened on leaves f1-f4 and n2, several other minor paper repairs; however, this is an *exceptionally attractive* copy, with the coloring fresh and bright. Preserved in a cloth folding case. \$17,500

First Complete Edition of the *Notitia dignitatum*, a register of the high officials of both the Roman and Byzantine Empires compiled in the late fourth and early fifth centuries A. D. A key source work in European history, the *Notitia dignitatum* "is one of the chief sources of information about the administration, civil as well as military, of

the late Roman empire . . . [and] gives much geographical knowledge of great value" (*Enc. Brit.*). The 1552 edition of the *Notitia dignitatum* is profusely illustrated with attractively executed woodcuts of cities and towns, maps, costumes, books and bookbindings, coins and medallions, engines of war, and insignia of all the Roman legions. The woodcuts, attributed to either the Swiss artist Conrad Schnitt (d. 1541) or to his countryman Christoph Schweytzer (fl. 16th cent.), are enhanced in this copy by **extensive and beautiful contemporary hand-coloring** in a wide range of shades; copies with contemporary coloring are *extraordinarily rare*. Images of books and scrolls are included in most of the woodcuts (a curious and interesting feature), and there is one full-page woodcut of a library. Also included in this edition are Beatus Rhenanus's description of the Roman province of Illyricum (an area encompassing portions of Austria and the former Yugoslavia); Andrea Alciati's *De magistratibus civilibus ac militaribus officiis*, on Roman civil and military organizations; descriptions of Rome and Constantinople, the first by Publius Victor; the fourth-century treatise *De rebus bellis*, which describes contemporary engines of war; and the first printing of the early medieval *Altercatio Adriani Augusti et Epicteti philosophi*.

This edition was prepared by the Prague scholar Sigismund Ghelen (1474–1554), a contemporary and friend of Erasmus who worked at the Froben Press as a scholar, editor, corrector and translator from the Greek; "in his day there cannot have been many major productions of the Froben Press which did not benefit from his selfless scholarly devotion" (*Contemporaries of Erasmus II*, p. 84). Ghelen dedicated the *Notitia dignitatum* to **Andreas Vesalius** (1514–64), author of the celebrated *De humani corporis fabrica* (1543), and physician to Charles V, ruler of the Holy Roman Empire, which was traditionally thought of as a continuation or descendant of the Roman Empire. In his dedicatory epistle to Vesalius, Ghelen states that "it seemed appropriate that [the *Notitia*] should be sent with its splendid pictures to you, the physician of our almighty emperor, since our Augustus perhaps does not at the moment have time to read ancient history. . . . I hope that you, who preserve the health of the emperor Charles who restored our empire to its earlier size . . . will enjoy this remarkable presentation, which sets before your eyes the whole ancient state of the empire and all its individual parts" (translation courtesy of William F. Richardson). Adams N354. Rosenwald 909. Brunet IV, 111. NBG (Ghelen). Benezit (artists). Sandys, *Hist. Classical Scholarship*, II, p. 263. Cushing, *Vesalius*, 304. 37549

See color illustration on front cover

93. Oribasius (fl. 4th cent. A. D.).

XXI veterum et clarorum medicorum graecorum



varia opuscula. . . . 4to. xiv [2], 416pp. Engraved vignette on p. 1. Printed on blue paper. Moscow: Litteris Caesareae Universitatis, 1808. 260 × 219 mm. Tree calf c. 1808, rubbed, rebacked at an early date, a few unobtrusive repairs. Edges a bit browned, but a very good copy, from

the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978), with his signature on the front endpaper, and notes on the rear pastedown and laid-in card. \$750

Rare First Edition in Greek of Oribasius's *Iatrikai synagogai* (Collectiones medicae), with parallel text in Latin. Although portions of Oribasius's work had been printed in Greek prior to this edition (most notably the 1556 edition of books 24 and 25, which deal with anatomy), this elegant Moscow edition, edited by Christian Friedrich Matthai, was the most complete to date. Part of the edition was destroyed in the Moscow fire of 1812, and it is now quite scarce.

Oribasius, who served as both physician and librarian to the Roman emperor Julian the Apostate, was the author of several medical works, of which three have survived. The most extensive of these extant works (although not transmitted intact) is the *Iatrikai synagogai*, a collection of excerpts from the writings of the more important Greek physicians, several of whom we know about only through Oribasius's work. The Moscow edition contains excerpts from the works of 21 physicians, omitting those by Galen, Rufus of Ephesus and Dioscorides, all of which can be found elsewhere. "Oribasius's encyclopedic medical writings became the model for such authors as Aetius of Amida. They also found a large audience in the Latin West, as the early (fifth century[?]) Latin translations of them testify. The Arabs also drew freely on Oribasius's works" (DSB). This copy is from the library of Chauncey D. Leake, co-discoverer of the anesthetic properties of divinyl ether (G-M 5713) and author of histories of pharmacology (G-M 2068.14) and old Egyptian medical papyrus (G-M 6471.1). Brunet V, 1163 ("édition précieuse"). NBG. Osler 432. Waller 9754. 37523

94. Osler, William (1849–1919).

The cerebral palsies of children. 8vo. viii, 103 [1]pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1889. 213 × 140 mm. Original cloth, slight wear at extremities and corners. Fine copy, from the library of Elmer Belt (1893-), with his bookplate. \$2250

First Edition. Osler's classic monograph on cerebral palsy helped define this condition, and represents a major contribution to pediatric neurology. "Osler emphasized the diverse causes of childhood hemiplegia. Osler classified his patients with nonprogressive upper motor neuron dysfunction according to the distribution of their weakness (hemiplegia, diplegia, and paraplegia) and separated the children with congenital dysfunction from those whose weakness was acquired later in childhood. The monograph contains numerous case descriptions and emphasizes signs, symptoms, and etiology" (Ashwal, *Founders of Child Neurology*, p. 329; see also pp. 330–32). This copy is from the library of surgeon and scholar Elmer Belt, author of numerous studies of the works of Leonardo da Vinci; his feelings for Osler can be summed up in the title of one of his pamphlets, entitled "*Practice of Medicine*" by William Osler: *The Book of Greatest Influence upon my Life* (1937). Golden & Roland 525. Garrison / McHenry, p. 322. 37439

Presented to the Founder of the Spalding Sporting Goods Company

95. Palmer, Harry Clay (1861-).

Athletic sports in America, England and Australia . . . also including the famous "Around the World" tour of American baseball teams. . . . 8vo. [3]-711 [1]pp. 3

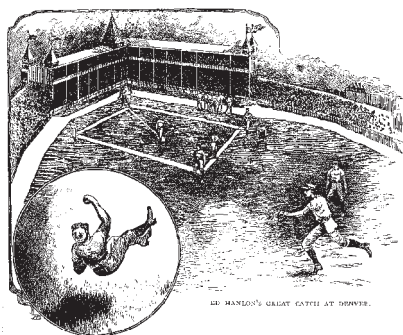
Feb 26 / 1890
To Mr. A. G. Spalding
with compliments of
Hubbard Bros. (Publishers)
© Harry Clay Palmer (Author)

chromolithographed plates, text illustrations. Philadelphia: Hubbard Brothers, [1889]. Publisher's half calf, gilt spine, a.e.g., rubbed, rebacked. Minor foxing, but very good. *Presentation inscription to Albert G. Spalding (1850-1915), founder of the Spalding sporting goods company and president of the Chicago White Stockings, on the front flyleaf: "Feb. 26th 1890. To Mr. A. G. Spalding with compliments of Hubbard Bros. (Publishers) and Harry Clay Palmer (Author)."*

\$1500

First Edition. Well over half of *Athletic Sports in America* is devoted

to baseball—"the great national sport of the American people" (p. 23)—from its earliest days as an organized sport to the end of the 1880s. The work is profusely illustrated with team photos and portraits of individual players, pictures of games, and even portraits of baseball writers, whose contributions to the growth of the sport's popularity are acknowledged in a special section. This copy of *Athletic Sports in America* was presented to **Albert G. Spalding**, founder of the Spalding sporting goods company and one of the most important figures in the baseball's early history. After a stellar career as a player in both Boston and Chicago, Spalding aided and advised William A. Hulbert in the formation of the National League (1876), and in 1881 succeeded Hulbert as president of the White Stockings, a National League forerunner of the Chicago Cubs. In 1888-89 Spalding organized and led the "Around the World" baseball tour made by his Chicago team and the "All-American Players"; this promotional tour, which traveled to Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France and the British Isles, is described and illustrated in detail in Palmer's book. Nemece & Wisnia, *Baseball: More than 150 Years*, pp. 50-77. DAB. 37597



See color illustration on back cover

Biological Basis of Fermentation

96. Pasteur, Louis (1822-95).

Mémoire sur la fermentation appelée lactique. In: *Annales de chimie et de physique*, 3rd series, 52 (1858): 404-18. Whole volume, 8vo. 512pp. Plate. Paris: Victor Masson, 1858. 211 × 132 mm. Quarter sheep, marbled boards, a bit rubbed. Minor foxing, but very good.

\$2750

First Edition. GM 2472. Horblit 82 (abridged version). Pasteur's first paper on fermentation contains most of the central theoretical and methodological features of his biological theory of fermentation, in particular the concept of fermentation as a product of the growth of yeast, the idea that air is source of microscopic yeasts and other microorganisms, and the notion of specificity, in which each fermentation could be traced to a specific microorganism. Pasteur was able to isolate, observe and propagate the yeast responsible for lactic fermentation, and to demonstrate that its activity was dependent on its environment. Pasteur's concept of fermentation as a biological process challenged the chemical theory of fermentation put forth by Liebig, which Pasteur was able to disprove with his experiments on alcoholic and acetic fermentation.

Pasteur's paper underwent roughly simultaneous publication in the *Annales de chimie et de physique* and the *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences, de l'Agriculture et des Arts de Lille*, 2nd series, 5 (1858). A much-abridged version appeared in the *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Sciences (Paris)*, 45 (1857). Brock, pp. 27-30. Dibner 198 (abridged version). D.S.B. Norman 1653 (offprint). 37544

Pasteur's first Lecture Debunking Spontaneous Generation—Inscribed to Tyndall

97. Pasteur.

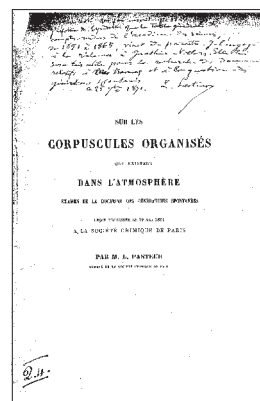
Sur les corpuscules organisés qui existent dans l'atmosphère: Examen de la doctrine des générations spontanées. Probably an offprint from **Société chimique de Paris. Leçons de chimie et de physique professées en 1861.** 8vo. 36 [2]pp. [Paris: Ch. Lahure et Cie., n.d. (1862)]. 227 × 144 mm.

Original printed wrappers, repaired. Lightly browned, but very good. *Presentation copy*, inscribed to *John Tyndall* (1820-93), discoverer of fractional sterilization (see G-M 2495), with Pasteur's long signed note on the front wrapper, another long note on p. 35, and autograph correction on p. 3.

Boxed.

\$7500

First Edition of the text of Pasteur's May 1861 lecture debunking the theory of spontaneous generation, delivered before the Société chimique de Paris; this lecture was later expanded into his prize-



winning *Mémoire sur les corpuscules organisés* (G-M 2475). In his lecture Pasteur described the series of classic experiments with fluids in bent-necked and sealed flasks, by which he proved conclusively that fermentation and putrefaction are not the products of spontaneous generation, but result from contamination by airborne microorganisms. Pasteur's experiments mark the beginning of the science of microbiology, since by showing how to sterilize a liquid and keep it sterile, he opened up the possibility of culturing and studying a single microorganism in the absence of any others.

Pasteur presented this copy of his lecture on spontaneous generation to the English physicist John Tyndall, whose important investigations of atmospheric dust, inspired by the work of Pasteur, led to his discovery of "Tyndallization," a sterilization process that uses discontinuous boiling to render infusions completely free of microorganisms. Tyndall's first papers on the subject, published in the *Phil. Trans.* in 1876 and 1877, cite Pasteur's *Mémoire sur les corpuscules organisés* (the longer paper derived from the present lecture), which Pasteur may also have sent Tyndall. Tyndall's papers, along with other relevant material, were later collected and published under the title *Essays on the floating-Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection* (1881). The date of Pasteur's inscription (Sept. 25, 1871) coincides fairly well with the onset of Tyndall's researches on atmospheric particles, which began in 1870.

Pasteur's long inscriptions to Tyndall on the front wrapper and on p. 35, written in the formal third person, show that Pasteur was eager to acquaint Tyndall with the results of his own investigations into the question of spontaneous generation. The first inscription reads as follows:

Voir la note qui j'ai inscrite p. 35. J'informe M. Tyndall que la Table générale des Comptes-rendus de l'Académie des Sciences de 1851 à 1865, vient de paraître. Je l'engage à la réclamer à Gauthier-Villars. Elle lui sera très utile pour la recherche des documents relatifs à mes travaux et à la question des générations spontanées. Le 25 7bre 1871. L. Pasteur.

[See the note I wrote on p. 35. I inform Mr. Tyndall that the general index of the Comptes-rendus of the Academy of Sciences for 1851-65 is about to appear. I promise to get it for him at Gauthier-Villars. It will be very useful for researching documents relative to my work and on the question of spontaneous generation. 25 September 1871. L. Pasteur].

His note on p. 35 reads:

J'ai répondu à ces questions dans des recherches ultérieures. Voir Ctes. Rdus. de l'Académie T. 56, p. 743⁽¹⁾. L. P.

(1). M. Tyndall sera vivement intéressé par les expériences relatées dans cette note de 1863, surtout par celles de la fin de cette note.

[I answered these questions in later researches. See C[ompt]es R[en]dus of the Academy, Vol. 56, p. 743⁽¹⁾. L. P.

(1). Mr. Tyndall will be very interested in the experiments described in this note of 1863, especially by those at the end of this note.]

OCLC, RLIN and NUC together cite five copies (U. Minn., Indiana U., UNC, Mayo Clinic & U. Wash.) of Pasteur's lecture extracted from the Société chimique de Paris's *Leçons de chimie et de physique professées en 1861*; the pagination differs, but the number of text pages is the same as in the offprint. Neither OCLC, RLIN nor NUC cite a copy of the offprint. DSB. Geison, *The Private Science of Louis Pasteur*, pp. 110-19. 37243

Inscribed to Warren Weaver, Coiner of the Term "Molecular Biology"

98. Pauling, Linus (1901-94) & Wilson, E. Bright, Jr.

Introduction to quantum mechanics with applications to chemistry. 8vo. xiii [1], 468pp. Text diagrams. New York &

London: McGraw-Hill, 1935. 229 × 150 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (a bit soiled & worn). Fine copy, with Pauling's presentation inscription to Warren Weaver (1894-1978) on the flyleaf: "Warren Weaver, with the best regards of Linus Pauling." \$1750

First Edition, and the first example of a Pauling work with an inscription (other than a signature) that we have seen. Pauling presented this copy to the mathematician and physicist Warren Weaver, director of the Rockefeller Foundation's Division of Natural Sciences between 1932 and 1955, and coiner (in 1938) of the term "molecular biology." Guided by Weaver's policy of awarding priority funding to laboratories willing to apply the new techniques of physics and chemistry to biology, the Rockefeller Foundation played an essential role in the development of molecular biology in the United States—a development in which Pauling became one of the major players, performing fundamental researches on protein structure, DNA, antibody formation, sickle-cell anemia and many other subjects. Pauling had begun his scientific career as a physical chemist, but in the mid-1930s his interests began to shift toward chemical biology—in 1934 he applied to the Rockefeller Foundation for a grant to study the molecular structure of hemoglobin, and in 1938 he received a large sum from the Foundation to support his investigations. It is very possible that Pauling inscribed this copy of his quantum mechanics textbook to Weaver in connection with this grant.

Pauling's textbook of quantum mechanics, co-authored with one of his graduate students at Cal Tech, was written for chemists, experimental physicists, and beginning students of theoretical physics. "With a three-part audience such as this, the authors did not assume a high degree of mathematical sophistication on the part of the students and took pains to work out the mathematical details of the topics they presented. Their stated aim was 'to produce a textbook of practical quantum mechanics . . . [and] to provide for the reader a means of equipping himself with a practical grasp of the subject' (Sopka, *Quantum Physics in America*, p. 248). Pauling and Wilson's textbook proved to be of lasting value, remaining in print *unchanged* as late as 1974. It appeared just a few years after the publication of Pauling's fundamental 1931 paper on the nature of the chemical bond, based on the quantum-mechanical concept of resonance between two energy states, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1954. Morange, *Hist. Molecular Biology*, pp. 80-84. Goertzel & Goertzel, *Linus Pauling*, ch. 5. 37570

99. Pechlin, Johann Nicolaus (1646-1704).

Observationum physico-medicae libri tres. Quibus accessit ephemeris vulneris thoracici & in eam commentarius. 4to. [22, incl. engraved frontispiece],

544, 68 [2]pp. 6 engraved plates. Hamburg: Libraria Schultziana, 1691. 196 × 164 mm. Vellum c. 1691, somewhat soiled, small repair to spine, library shelf-label. Old marginal repair to title-leaf, light browning, but very good. Library stamp on verso title and 1 or 2 other leaves; library bookplate.



\$1750

First Edition. Pechlin's book of medical observations includes discussions of uterine and breast cancer, kidney and bladder stones, arthritis, scurvy, syphilis, hydrocephalus and mental disorders. Goldschmid, in his description of this work, singles out two of Pechlin's illustrations of pathological conditions: the plate of the cyclops opposite p. 431, and the plate opposite p. 544 showing a woman with a large tumor in her side. Pechlin, who served as physician and librarian to the Duke of Holstein, was the author of several medical works, including *De habitu et colore Æthiopum* (1677), which presents his theory that skin pigmentation is caused by the passage of bile into the blood. Goldschmid, p. 53. Waller 7276. Krivatsy 8745. NBG. Hirsch. 37456

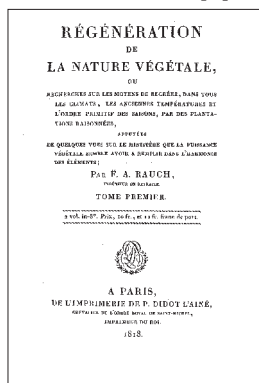
100. Rauch, F. A. (c. 1777–1837).

Régénération de la nature végétale. . . 8vo. xxxi, [5], 502; 398pp. Paris: Didot, 1818. 198 × 124 mm. Quarter sheep, gilt, c. 1818, a little rubbed. Slight dampstaining & foxing affecting a few leaves at front & back, but otherwise fine.

\$1500

Second & Best Edition, revised and expanded from the 1802 original, which had the title *Harmonie hydro-végétale et météorologique*. Written by a French civil engineer from a viewpoint entirely in agreement with the modern ecology movement, the work argues that it is necessary to reverse the process of human destruction of the environment, particularly the world-wide destruction of forests, in order to return the planet to a state better supportive of life.

Rauch begins with a consideration of the relationship of forests to weather conditions, surveys the effects of deforestation world-wide on climate, and animal and human populations, and sets out in several chapters steps to be taken: what sorts of vegetation should be planted where, renewal of water sources, and the establishment of governmental agencies in France and all over the globe to observe the environment and take action. He urges the agencies, for example, to consider changes over short periods of time ("to what extant animals and birds are scarcer in the last thirty years" in a particular area), and to attempt regulation of factory fuel sources. In his closing argument he urges the obligation "to conserve the noble economy," and "to conserve that from which we benefit."



Most histories of conservation and ecology place the actual beginning of modern ecology fifty years after Rauch, who does not appear in our ecology or even general biographical references; however, *Régénération de la nature végétale* should be considered one of the pioneering works in the field, perhaps the earliest to sound so many themes of importance today. 37708

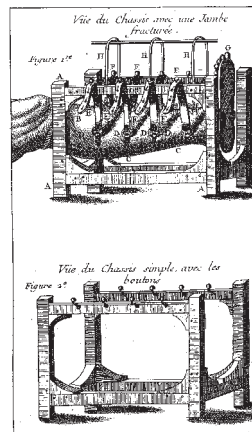
101. Ravaton, Hugues.

Chirurgie d'armée, ou traité des plaies d'armes à feu,

et d'armes blanches. 8vo. viii, 681 [i.e., 685] [1]pp. 7 engraved plates. Paris: P. Fr. Didot le jeune, 1768. 197 × 123 mm. Mottled sheep c. 1768, a little rubbed, rebaked and recorned in calf. Light foxing and browning, former owner's name on title crossed out. Booklabel (or bookseller's label?) of Gabriel Mullet on title.

\$2250

First Edition. G-M 2154: "One of the most important works on military surgery during the 18th century." Ravaton wrote intelligently about the treatment of gunshot wounds, and was the first to adopt the double-flap method in amputation; he also introduced the method of suspending fractures in a hanging position by means of a tin boot hung from a wire and attached to a frame (this device is illustrated in plate IV). OCLC states that the author's *Traité des plaies d'armes à feu* (1750) represents an earlier version of the *Chirurgie d'armée*, a statement borne out by Ravaton's preface to the latter; however, the *Chirurgie d'armée* is over 200 pages longer and substantially revised, making it in essence a new work. Hirsch treats the two titles as separate entities, and our other surgical references discuss only the *Chirurgie d'armée*. Wangenstein & Wangenstein, pp. 30, 32, 35. Rutkow, *Surgery: An Illustrated History*, p. 250. Not in Peltier or Le Vay. 36699



The Beginning of Heart Surgery

102. Rehn, Ludwig (1849–1930).

Ueber penetrirende Herzwunden und Herznaht. In: *Arch. klin. Chir.* 55 (1897): 315–29. Whole number, 8vo. [4] [245]–463 [1]pp. 5 fold. plates (1 loose). 235 × 158 mm. (uncut & unopened). Orig. printed wrappers. Fine copy. Boxed.

\$1250

First Edition. G-M 3023.1. In 1896 Rehn became the first to successfully suture a wound in the human heart, an achievement that marks the beginning of cardiac surgery. Rehn's success was in direct contradiction to received medical opinion, which had held that wounds to the heart were invariably fatal; however, Rehn's initial effort inspired many more, so that in 1907 Rehn was able to publish a compilation of 124 cases of cardiac surgery from the world literature, 40% of which survived. An English translation of Rehn's report is included in Callahan, Keys and Key, *Classics of Cardiology*, Vol. 3, pp. 34–44. Acierno, *Hist. Cardiol.*, pp. 615–16. 37332

103. Remmelin, Johann (1583–1632).

Catoptrum microcosmicum, suis aere incisus visionibus splendens. . . . Large folio.



13 unnumbered leaves signed A-N, plus unsigned half-sheet extension leaf, unprinted tissue guards. Engraved title and 3 plates by Lucas Kilian (1579–1637), plates mounted on printed sheets as usual; plates containing approximately 115 separate engraved overlay flaps (some slips,

of the internal organs, loose as intended). Ulm: Joh.

Görlini, 1660. 461 × 326 mm. Calf c. 1660, rebacked & restored; boxed. Some foxing and marginal staining, edges of leaves a bit frayed, a few of the overlays creased & worn, arm lacking in the first plate's female overlay figure, but a good to very good copy. \$8500

Fourth Latin edition, Ulm issue, reprinted from the corrected edition published by Remmelin in 1619 (the unauthorized first edition of 1613 was issued without Remmelin's knowledge). Remmelin was the first anatomical atlas to use the overlay flap method to illustrate anatomy in depth. The flap method, originating in the fugitive sheets of the early 16th century, was approved by Vesalius in his *Epitome* and employed by Bartisch in his *Augendienst*. It reached its zenith with Remmelin, whose *Catoptrum microcosmicum*, in its several editions and translations, was not superseded in complexity or size until the 19th century. The large engravings, with their flaps of moderate to minute size, were reprinted from the original copperplates well into the 18th century, and served an increasing audience of the medically curious.

Remmelin's plates show first a male and a female figure surrounded by figures of the eye, ear, tongue, heart, pregnant uterus and Divinity, all with flaps, the man and woman to a depth of 13 superimposed layers. The second and third plates feature the internal organs of the male and female to a depth of about 15 layers, with small figures of the skull. All the figures are draped and allegorized in the ornaments to the plates. Due to the complexity of the overlays and the minute size of some of the slips, it is virtually impossible to give an exact count, or to know exactly how many slips are required. Our total of circa 115 accords well with the count of "approximately 120" given in *Heirs of Hippocrates*. All early editions of Remmelin's atlas were issued in small editions due to the difficulty of assembling the overlay plates, and are thus *rare* (NUC, RLIN and OCLC show copies of the 1660 edition at six North American libraries). Krivatsy 9554. Russell, *Remmelin*, p. 63 and pp. 7–13. Choulant / Frank, pp. 232–33. Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 52, 64–65. 37607

104. Riolan, Jean, the younger (1577–1657).

Schola anatomica novis et raris observationibus illustrata. Cui adiuncta est accurata foetus humani historia. 8vo. [6], 369, [1]pp. Paris: Adrian Perier, 1608.

164 × 102 mm. Limp vellum c. 1608, remains of leather ties, back hinge cracking. Light dampstaining, mostly towards back, Harvard library stamp on title verso, & spine marking, occasional old underlining, but a very good copy. \$4500

First Edition. One of the greatest teachers of anatomy of the seventeenth century, Jean Riolan the younger is most often recalled as the one scholar Harvey saw fit to respond to in print for his criticisms of *De motu cordis*. Riolan's name is associated with several different muscles: the marginal bundle of the orbicularis palpebrarum, the cremaster, and the muscles and ligaments arising from the styloid process; also with the arterial anastomoses of intestinal vessels ("Riolan's arcade") and the anastomoses between the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. Dobson cites the *Anatome corporis humani* of Riolan as the source for these descriptions; this work, a revised edition of the *Schola*, was appended to the folio edition of Riolan's edition of his father's works (Paris, 1610). Riolan's section on the fetus in the *Schola* may also be the original source for *Anatomia humani foetus historia* (1618) which is cited by Needham (*Hist. Embryology*, p. 119) for containing the first known instance of the use of the lens (precursing the microscope) in embryology. *Scarce*, with only five copies in North American libraries cited in OCLC, RLIN and NUC (Yale, Cornell, NY Acad. Med., Harvard, NLM). Krivatsy 9680 (imperfect copy). 37454

Exceedingly Rare and Beautiful Pathological Atlas of Internal and External Eye Diseases—First Fundus Atlas, Predating that of Liebreich

105. Ruete, C. G. Theodor (1810–67).

Bildliche Darstellung der Krankheiten des menschlichen Auges. Folio. 9 parts in 6 vols. viii, 63 [1]; [2] 40; [4] 20; iv, 34; viii, 65 [1]; [4] 17 [1]pp. 40 plates, 38 of them beautifully hand-colored; text wood-engravings. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1854–60. 389 × 290 mm. Original boards, cloth backstrips, printed paper labels on front covers, light wear, foxing & soiling, spine of Vol. 1 weakening but still sound. Text very lightly foxed and with slight browning at edges and to plates, but a fine copy, preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Stamp of German ophthalmologists Fritz Bredener and Almut Bredener-Hirr on titles. **Sold**

First Edition. Ruete's *Bildliche Darstellung*, which began publication just two years after his invention of the first practical ophthalmoscope (see G-M 5866.1), represents the *first atlas of the fundus*, predating by several years the *Atlas der Ophthalmoscopie* (1863) of Liebreich, which has traditionally been accorded this honor. Before Ruete only A. C. Trigé, in his *Dissertatio ophthalmologica inauguralis de speculo oculi* (1853), had published illustrations of the fundus; however, this small work contains only two fundus plates, and it is also virtually impossible to obtain. Ruete noted in his preface that his work was the first to include illustrations of eye diseases observed with the ophthalmoscope—these are found on plates II–VIII, each of which contains between four and twelve figures. The remainder

of the colored plates are devoted to external diseases of the eye, and the two black and white plates illustrate Ruete's ophthalmoscope. Ruete's atlas had only a very limited distribution, since its high price of 168 gold marks placed it out of reach of most practitioners, and it is now *exceedingly rare*. Neither Daniel Albert nor Edward Norton was able to obtain a copy during at least 20 years of determined collecting (see our Catalogue 24, describing the Albert collection).

Ruete updated his teacher Himly's guidelines for systematic observation of diseased eyes, stressing the importance of observation via ophthalmoscope, and described various pathological conditions of the eye, including retinal detachment and hemorrhage, synchysis, choroiditis and albinism. Ruete's discussion of glaucoma, in parts 5 and 6, includes his discovery (shared by von Graefe, Coccinus and Förster) that "the vessels on the apparently elevated disc appear more conspicuous while the retinal vessels become less marked if we direct the convex lens of my ophthalmoscope toward the patient's eye" (quoted in Hirschberg tr. Blodi, vol. 11, §1031, p. 149; see also p. 148). Among the plates singled out by Goldschmid for their outstanding pathological interest are no. 10, entropium and extropium of the eyelid and lagophthalmus; no. 11, dacryocystitis (inflammation of the lacrimal sac), lacrimal fistula and blennorhea; no. 12, blennorhea and trachoma; no. 13, diseases of the conjunctiva; no. 19, staphyloma; and no. 34, lupus of the eyelids, nose and mouth. Albert, Norton & Hurtes 1980 (citing only the Becker copy). Goldschmid, p. 193. Becker 319. 37592

First Textbook of Radioactivity

106. Rutherford, Ernest (1871–1937).

Radio-activity. 8vo. [12, incl. first blank], 399 [1]pp. Half-tone plate, text illustrations. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1904. 220 × 138 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn, endpapers a little foxed. Lightly browned, but very good. \$1250

First Edition of the first textbook of radioactivity, surveying contemporary knowledge of the entire field. Research in this area progressed so rapidly that the second edition, published only a year later, had to be enlarged by fifty percent. The book includes a discussion of Rutherford's revolutionary transformation theory, developed during the period from 1902 to 1903, which states that radioactivity is a by-product of the transmutation of one element into another. Dibner 51. DSB. Horblit 91. Norman 1870. 37388

Splitting the Atom

107. Rutherford.

Collision of alpha particles with light atoms. In: *The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*, 6th series, 37 (1919), pp. [537]–87. 8vo. London: Taylor & Francis, 1919. 224 × 146 mm. Original blue printed wrappers, some wear & soiling, lower portion of spine chipped. Very good copy. Library stamp on front wrapper. \$1750

First Edition. PMM 411. The first announcement of the artificial transmutation, or "splitting," of an atom. Ernest Marsden had observed in 1915 that bombarding air with alpha particles appeared to

generate some particles with exceptionally long range. Rutherford decided to verify the nature of these particles, and four years later published the present paper, in the fourth part of which (subtitled "An anomalous effect in nitrogen"), he stated that "we must conclude that the nitrogen atom is disintegrated under the intense forces developed in a close collision with a swift alpha particle, and that the hydrogen atom which is liberated formed a constituent part of the nitrogen nucleus" (p. 581). "This was nuclear disintegration, the alchemists' dream in a modern form. . . . Rutherford's experiments were repeated in Vienna, and Austrian scientists found more disintegrations than Rutherford did. A lively debate arose, but in the end it was found that Rutherford was right" (Segrè, *X-rays to quarks*, pp. 109–110). DSB. Norman 1873. 37537

Luxurious Anatomy for Artists

108. Salvage, Jean Galbert (1772–1813).

Anatomie du gladiateur combattant, applicable aux beaux arts. . . .

Folio. [6], iv, 64pp. (2 cols.). Fronts. & 21 plates, mostly printed in red & black, mostly engraved by Bosq after the author. Paris: the author, 1812. 598 × 425 mm.



Contemporary quarter morocco, rebacked, corners bent, boards a bit worn. Slight marginal fraying to uncut leaves, half-title a bit foxed and browned, but fine otherwise. \$3750

First Edition of this magnificent atlas of anatomy for artists, "illustrated with twenty-one plates and a frontispiece after drawings by Salvage himself. . . . His plates are based on three casts of bodies dissected to different anatomical layers and set in the pose of the *Borghese Gladiator*. For these casts he preferred to use the bodies of soldiers in their prime killed in duels rather than patients who died as a result of illness. . . . Salvage, like Genga and Lancisi, presents the anatomy of the ideal forms of antique sculpture. . . . The plates are colour-coded, with the muscles in red ink and the bones in black ink. The anatomy of the *Borghese Gladiator* is depicted in four views in a series of eleven plates. The contour of the body in the skeleton plates is given in red ink, and a broken line of the same colour is used for the detached muscles in the plates of deeper dissection. . . . This system of transparent anatomy serves as an effective *aide-mémoire* for the viewer of the different anatomical layers and was a popular method of anatomical illustration" (Cazort, Kornell & Roberts, *The Ingenious Machine of Nature*, 105; also featuring an illustration from Salvage's work on the cover). Salvage studied medicine at Montpellier and served as an army surgeon before joining the staff of the military hospital of Val-de-Grâce in 1796. His classically-inspired *Anatomie*, published the year before his death, also incorporates anatomical representations of the Belvedere Apollo, the Apollo of Florence, the infant Bacchus and the Farnese Hercules. Choulant / Frank, p. 332. Waller 8435. 37462

Transplantation Immunity

109. Schöne, Georg (1875-).

Die heteroplastische und homöoplastische Transplantation. 8vo. [8] 161 [1]pp. Chromolithographed plate, text illustrations. Berlin: Springer, 1912. 244 × 163 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, somewhat soiled, a few chips; preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Light dust-soiling to edges, but very good. Library stamp on front wrapper. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 2567.1. Schöne, coiner of the term “transplantation immunity,” was among the first to study tumor immunology by means of transplantable tumor lines in experimental animals. “From the very outset of these investigations of transplantable tumors [at the turn of the 20th century], it was noted that there were very strict limitations on the ability of the tumor transplant to survive in the new host. The experimental work of barely a decade was summarized in 1912 in a remarkable book by Georg Schöne entitled *Heteroplastic and Homoplastic Transplantation*. . . . As Schöne made clear, tumor researches had already established by 1912 the general rules governing the acceptance or rejection of tumor grafts. . . . Here, in 1912, are the ‘laws of transplantation’ substantially as we understand them today” (Silverstein, *Hist. Immunology*, pp. 278–79). Schöne generalized these findings beyond tumors to encompass the transplantation of skin and organs. His work forms one of the foundation stones of the Nobel-Prize winning transplantation researches conducted a generation later by Medawar and Burnet. 37435

110. Schrödinger, Erwin (1887–1961).

Collection of 24 offprints on physics from the *Proc. Roy. Irish Acad.* 8vo. Slightly varying sizes (the largest measures 291 × 193 mm.), mostly untrimmed. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co., 1940–50. Original wrappers. Very fine copies. Boxed. Complete listing available on request. \$5000

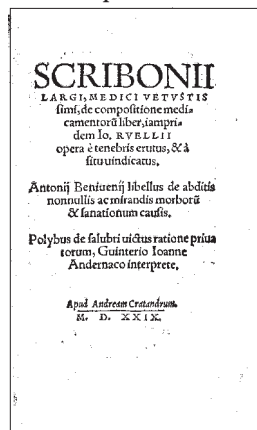
First Separate Editions. After being dismissed by the Nazis from his academic post at the University of Graz, Schrödinger found his next permanent academic appointment with the Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies, where he served as senior professor of physics from 1940 to 1956. During this “very, very beautiful time” (quoted in DSB), Schrödinger published a number of papers on various aspects of physics, including the application and statistical interpretation of wave mechanics (the invention of which had earned Schrödinger a share of the 1933 Nobel Prize for physics), the mathematical character of the new statistics, Born-Infeld electrodynamics, questions of general relativity, and the expansion of Einstein’s theory of gravitation into a unified field theory. Schrödinger’s biographer Walter Moore, in his *Schrödinger: Life and Thought*, cites and discusses thirteen of these Irish papers, twelve of which are in the collection of near-pristine offprints that we are offering here.

Included in the collection is Schrödinger’s first paper on the unified field theory—“The general unitary theory of the physical fields”—in which he set himself the task of modifying Einstein’s general theory of relativity so that it would explain electromagnetism as well as gravitation. Also included is “Probability problems in nuclear chemistry,” Schrödinger’s response to the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; in it Schrödinger discussed the problem of determin-

ing the critical mass below which spontaneous nuclear explosions cannot take place. “This paper appeared at a time when publication on such a subject was strictly prohibited in most of the world, and it must have aroused considerable apprehension as to how many more nuclear secrets might be derived and independently published by maverick Irish physicists” (Moore, p. 423). A complete listing of the papers in this collection is available on request. DSB. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 99–100. 37547

111. Scribonius Largus (fl. A.D. 40).

De compositione medicamentorum[m] liber. . . . Antonii



Beniuenii libellus de abditis nonnullis ac mirandis morboru[m] & sanitationum causis. Polybus de salubri victus ratione priuatorum. . . . 8vo. [16] 318 [2, incl. printer’s mark]pp. [Basel:] apud Andream Cratandrum, 1529. 175 × 110 mm. (uncut). Bound later in an early printed antiphonal leaf, minor soiling & wear, a few small stains. Some staining, fore-edges a bit

frayed, leaves x4–5 loose, but very good. Marginal notes in an early hand, 8-leaf quire bound in between pp. 310–11 with copious annotations in what appears to be the same hand on the first three leaves. From the library of Chauncey D. Leake (1896–1978), with his signature and notes on the back pastedown; see G-M 2068.14, 5713, 6471.1. \$1250

Second edition of Scribonius’s *De compositione medicamentorum*; third (or possibly fourth) edition of Beniuenii’s *De abditis*. See G-M 1785, 1984.1, 2270. Scribonius was a prominent physician during the early Roman empire; he accompanied the emperor Claudius on his expedition to Britain in A.D. 43 and was physician to the empress Messalina. He was the first medical author of note after Celsus, composing his pharmaceutical treatise—the first extant dispensatory—in A. D. 47, shortly after returning from Britain. Scribonius was the first to describe accurately the preparation of true opium, and the first to recommend electrotherapy (as provided by live torpedo-fish) for headaches and other nervous afflictions. He was also the earliest known author to mention the Hippocratic Oath. Scribonius’s text was edited by the French botanist and physician Jean Ruel (1474–1537); it was first printed in 1528.

Beniuenii’s *De abditis*, first printed in 1507, was the first book on pathological anatomy, presenting the first reports of autopsies made specifically to determine the cause of death. It records twenty post-mortem examinations performed by Beniuenii or his colleagues, in which he observed gallstones, urinary calculi, scirrhous cancer of the stomach, fibrous cardiac tumor and peritonitis from intestinal perforation. Beniuenii is the first physician known to have requested permission from his patients’ relatives to perform necropsies in uncertain cases. He was also one of the first physicians to study syphilis and opened his work with an account of that disease, noting its superfi-

cial manifestations (including syphilitic periostitis), and transmission of the disease to the fetus. This Basel edition of Scribonius's and Benivieni's works concludes with an early printing of the Hippocratic *De salubri victus ratione privatorum*, a short treatise on diet attributed to Hippocrates' son-in-law Polybus (fl. 4th cent. B.C.); the text was edited by Guinter von Andernach. DSB. Durling 4168. 37554

112. Shannon, Claude E. (1916-).

Reliable machines from unreliable components. Mimeographed typescript, stapled in upper left corner. 24pp., plus blank sheet at end. Text diagrams. [Cambridge, MA: MIT], 1956. 280 × 216 mm. Unbound as issued. Light soiling to title-leaf, edges slightly frayed, but very good. \$375

First Edition. Notes of the first five lectures in Shannon's Seminar on Information Theory given in the spring of 1956, when he was a visiting professor at MIT (in 1959 Shannon, the founder of modern information theory, became a permanent member of MIT's faculty as Donner Professor of Science). The subject—creating reliable machines from unreliable parts—was of great interest to **John von Neumann**, whose important investigations in this area were cut short by his premature death in 1957; the seminar's bibliography cites von Neumann's *Probabilistic Logics* (1952), which Shannon and McCarthy included in their *Automata Studies* (1956). *Rare*, not included in Shannon's *Collected Papers* (1993; ed. Sloane & Wyner), which omits MIT seminar notes. 37593

113. Shannon.

Channels with side information at the transmitter. Offprint from *IBM J. Research & Development* 2 (1958). 4to. 289–293pp. Text diagrams. 278 × 216 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit worn at edges, partly separated at spine. Very good copy. \$200

First Separate Edition. Shannon's paper deals with the transmission in communications systems of additional "side" information from the transmitting to the receiving point. "This side information relates to the state of the transmission channel and can be used to aid in the coding and transmission of information" (p. 289). Shannon, *Collected Papers*, ed. Sloane & Wyner, no. 116. 37594

114. Sherwin Williams Co.

Sherwin-Williams color meter manual. Sherwin-Williams Opex Kem automotive finishes [cover title]. Loose-leaf binder. 4to. Ca. 800 unnumbered pages, including approx. 100 color charts with tipped-on color chips. Cleveland: Sherwin-Williams Co., 1946. 278 × 217 mm. Original embossed and printed cloth, very slightly worn. A few edges frayed, some color chips loosening, minor offsetting from color chips, otherwise a fine copy. Library of Congress copyright deposit stamp on verso of first leaf. \$2250

Extremely rare color-match guide to automotive paint finishes produced by Sherwin-Williams for eighteen American car manufacturers between 1936 and 1946 (there are no guides for the years 1943–

45, during which time American automobile factories were converted by the U. S. government to the production of war materiel). The manufacturers include Buick, Cadillac-LaSalle, Chevrolet, Chrysler, DeSoto, Dodge, Ford-Mercury, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, Lincoln-Zephyr, Nash-LaFayette, Oldsmobile, Packard, Plymouth, Pontiac, Studebaker, and Willys; for each of these, there is a separate section containing color chip sheets and formulas for mixing the colors. Also included is a section on custom colors and a section on commercial vehicles, containing proprietary colors used by such companies as Allied Van Lines, Bell Telephone Co., Coca-Cola, Rainier Brewing, etc., as well those used for military and government vehicles. A 40-page "Laboratory Controlled Weathering Chart" gives instructions on how to blend touch-up colors to match weathered paint. Commercial ephemera such as this, especially so extensive and in such fine condition, are *extraordinarily rare*. Neither OCLC, RLIN nor NUC cite this manual; the two or three Sherwin-Williams automobile color manuals that these sources do list are all under 50 pages long, and represented by only a handful of copies. Our manual is of obvious interest to anyone interested in collecting and restoring classic cars. 37460

See color illustration on back cover

115. Sims, James Marion (1813–83).

Silver sutures in surgery. The anniversary discourse, before the New York Academy of Medicine.

8vo. 79 [1]pp. Wood-engraved text illustrations. New York: Samuel S. & William Wood, 1858. 227 × 142 mm. Original cloth, a bit rubbed & stained. Some browning & marginal staining, small tear in blank leaf preceding title, but very good.



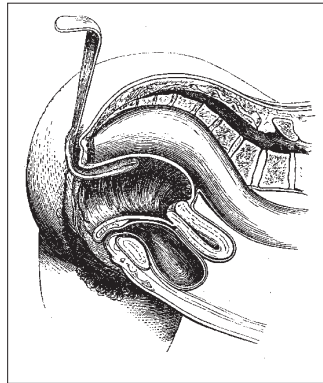
Sims's knee-chest position.

Library stamp on title; library bookplate and withdrawal stamp on front pastedown. \$1000

First Edition. G-M 5605. In 1845 Sims began experimenting with methods of repairing vesico-vaginal fistula, using as his subjects three African-American slave women. "After repeated fruitless attempts, about 40 in all, to cure these wretched creatures, Sims ultimately succeeded, with the aid of silver sutures, improved exposure provided by the knee-chest position, and a vaginal speculum of his own design. His success . . . initiated a new era in the history of gynecology. The essentials for cure were already known and had been used by others before, but it was the genius of Sims to combine them with new skill and perseverance, achieving a record of success, together with his associate Nathan Bozeman, hitherto unequalled" (Speert, *Obstetrics and Gynecology in America*, p. 179). Sims first reported his success in an 1852 paper published in the *Am. J. Med. Sci.* (new series 23, pp. 59–82). He later elaborated on it in the present work, which describes and illustrates the use of silver sutures in both gynecological and plastic operations. Rutkow GS44. O'Dowd & Philipp, *Hist. Ob. & Gyn.*, pp. 491–92. Zeis 597c (with extensive commentary). 37468

116. Sims, James Marion (1813–83).

Clinical notes on uterine surgery. 8vo. viii [2], 436pp.



Sims's duck-bill speculum.

Text wood-engravings. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1866. 222 × 142 mm. Modern cloth with original cloth spine and sides laid on. First and last leaves lightly foxed, but very good. \$1250

First Edition in Book Form. G-M 6057. Sims was the leading American gynecologist of his time. He developed operations for repair of vesico-vagi-

nal fistula and for amputation of the cervix, rediscovered the knee-chest position ("Sims position"), invented the duckbill vagina speculum ("Sims speculum"), and founded the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, now the Obstetric and Gynecological Division of St. Luke's Hospital. In his *Clinical Notes* Sims discussed techniques of uterine surgery and pathological conditions requiring surgical intervention; he also reported his pioneering work on the treatment of infertility, including his studies of sperm survival in the vagina and cervix, and his investigations of artificial insemination. Sympathetic to the Confederate cause but unwilling to fight for the South, Sims divided his time between London and Paris during the Civil War. *Clinical Notes* was originally serialized in *Lancet*, 1864–1865, and the first book-form edition appeared in London in 1866. An American issue also appeared the same year. D.A.B. GM 6057. Lilly, p. 225. Rutkow GY12. Speert, *Obstetrics and Gynecology in America*, pp. 219–221. 37488

117. Sinclair, John (1754–1835).

The code of health and longevity. . . . 4 vols., 8vo. 3 engraved frontispieces, folding table. Edinburgh: A. Constable, 1807. 212 × 131 mm. 19th cent. diced russia, rebacked, corners repaired. Light foxing and browning, minor worming in Vols. 1 & 2, but very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of the Earl of Morley in each volume. \$1750

First Edition. G-M 1602.1. One of the most comprehensive works on gerontology ever written, containing a bibliography of 1800 works on aging, "supplemented by abstracts, translated excerpts from ancient authors, national data, consilia, personal communications, some gossip, and pictures of many old people" (Freeman, *Aging: The History and Literature*, p. 81; see also pp. 44, 53–54, 58). Sinclair, a lawyer and member of Parliament, was called "the most indefatigable man in Britain"; he wrote voluminously on many subjects, and is credited (wrongly) with introducing the word "statistics." His *Code of Health* was intended to form part of a massive "Codean System of Literature," in which "all knowledge was to be summarised in four departments, comprising agriculture, health, political economy, and religion" (DNB); however, only the first two "Codes" (agriculture and health) were published. 36433

Chloroform Discovered

118. Soubeiran, Eugène (1793–1858).

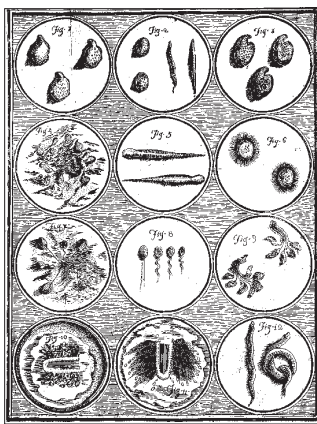
Recherches sur quelques combinaisons du chlore. In: *Ann. chim. phys.* 48 (1831): 113–57. Whole volume, 8vo. 448pp. Engraved plate. Paris: Crochard, 1831. 200 × 127 mm. Quarter sheep, marbled boards c. 1831, a bit rubbed. Light marginal dampstaining in first quarter of book, occasional foxing, but very good. \$3750

First Edition. G-M 5649. Soubeiran discovered chloroform simultaneously with the American chemist Samuel Guthrie and the German Justus Liebig; it is difficult to assign priority as each may have allowed time to elapse before publishing his discovery. Soubeiran, the pharmacist in chief of the Pitié Hospital, mixed chloride of lime with alcohol and produced chloroform by distilling the mixture; "this procedure, with some modifications, is still in use today" (Faulconer and Keys, *Foundations of Anesthesiology*, p. 447; also see pp. 448–53, containing an English translation of Soubeiran's paper). Sixteen years later, chloroform's anesthetic properties were discovered by James Young Simpson, and chloroform became the surgical anesthetic of choice in Great Britain and the continent for much of the 19th century. 37333

Early Rebuttal of Spontaneous Generation

119. Spallanzani, Lazzaro (1729–99).

Dissertazioni due dell'abate Spallanzani. . . . 4to. [2] 87



[1], [4] 44pp. 2 folding engraved plates. Modena: Eredi di Bartolomeo Soliani Stamp. Ducali, 1765. 219 × 174 mm. Limp speckled boards ca. 1765, worn at spine, front hinge splitting. Moderate foxing & browning, light dampstaining, but a very good copy. 18th cent. owner's inscription on title. \$1750

First Edition of Spallanzani's first important scientific work. G-M 100 (first dissertation). In the first dissertation, entitled *Saggio di osservazioni microscopiche concernenti il sistema della generazione de' Signori di Needham e Buffon*, Spallanzani disproved Buffon and Needham's claim that the microorganisms found in various plant and animal infusions were spontaneously generated from decomposed organic matter. Spallanzani brilliantly employed the same experimental method that Pasteur would use a century later: "In hundreds of experiments he tested various rituals for rendering infusions permanently barren and finally found that they remained free of microorganisms when put into flasks that were hermetically sealed and the contents boiled for one hour. The entrance of air into the flask through a slight crack in its neck was followed by proliferating infusoria. His masterful essay, dedicated to the Bologna Academy of Sciences . . . reported no spontaneous generation in strongly heated infusions

protected from aerial contamination” (DSB). Spallanzani was one of the first to dispute the spontaneous generation of microorganisms, but it took another hundred years—and the repetition of his experiments by Pasteur—before his conclusions were finally accepted.

Spallanzani’s second dissertation, entitled *De lapidibus ab aqua resiliantibus*, gives a physico-mathematical explanation of the mechanism of stone-skipping on water. It is dedicated to his cousin Laura Bassi, professor of physics and mathematics at the University of Bologna, who had been Spallanzani’s teacher. Prandi, *Spallanzani*, pp. 27–28 (“molto rara”). NUC, OCLC and RLIN record eight copies in North American libraries (Yale, Cornell, Coll. Phys. Phila., NLM, Stanford, Indiana U., Wash. U. [St. Louis] & U. Kentucky). 37723

120. Spencer, Herbert (1820–1903).

The principles of psychology. 8vo. viii, 620pp. London: Longman [etc.], 1855. 225 × 142 mm. Original cloth, worn, shaken, spine faded. Some browning, but a good copy. \$500

First Edition. “An important and original work, a real milestone in the history of the subject, marking its transition from a heavily epistemological phase to one in which it was closely dependent on physiology. In it Spencer paved the way for Wundt, William James, and Pavlov” (DSB). 37731

Left Brain, Right Brain

121. Sperry, Roger W. (1913–1994).

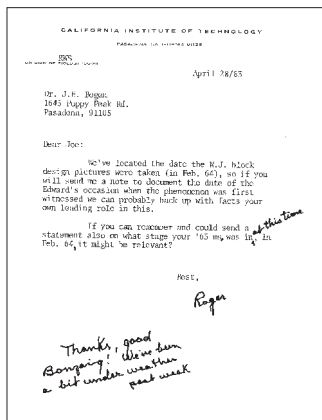
Unique collection of materials originally assembled by Sperry’s longtime collaborator **Joseph Bogen**, including offprints (consisting of 2 bound volumes containing ca. 135 offprints published between 1937 and 1971, and a group of ca. 30 loose offprints published after 1971), typescripts (including a xerox copy of the typescript of his Nobel Lecture, corrected by Bogen), correspondence and related materials. Various sizes. V.p., 1939–1995. Many of the items bear Bogen’s signature and / or notes. Offprint volumes bound in half morocco, first vol. worn; Bogen’s name tooled in gilt on spines. Type-written indexes in each volume. Remaining materials boxed. Complete listing of materials available on request. \$22,500

A unique collection of offprints, abstracts, correspondence and biographical materials by and about the neuroscientist Roger Sperry, including his seminal papers on his famous split-brain studies, for which he was awarded half of the 1981 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. Sperry’s split-brain studies, performed on human sub-

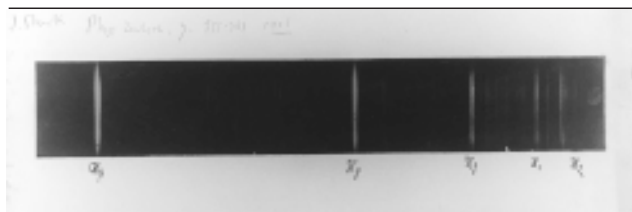
jects whose corpus callosum (the nerve cable connecting the left and right brain hemispheres) had been severed surgically, yielded unexpected and astonishing information about the nature of human consciousness, which permanently altered science’s conception about how the brain works. Sperry’s experiments showed that each of the hemispheres is capable of functioning independently of the other, and each has its own unique attributes: the left hemisphere is “primarily verbal, logical and sequential,” while the right is “more intuitive and emotional, specializing in visual-spatial problems and other situations in which a single impression or mental image is worth a thousand words” (*Omni Magazine*, “Interview with Roger Sperry” [August 1983], p. 70). In addition, the right hemisphere of the brain, previously been thought of as “retarded” compared to the left hemisphere because it could not generate language, was found to be able to interpret the written and spoken word at a fairly high level. The corpus callosum, whose function was not previously well understood, is now known to serve as the neural link between the two hemispheres, communicating information from one side to the other as needed.

Sperry’s scientific career can be divided roughly into three periods, all of which are represented in the materials offered here. In the first, Sperry focused on the embryogenesis of neural nets, proving, in an ingenious series of animal experiments, that neural connections are determined by highly precise genetic mechanisms rather than by experience. “Appearing in the 1940s, [Sperry’s] first papers on the subject went against the then accepted principle that experience and conditioning could transform an equipotential mesh of randomly connected neurons into a structured, purposefully oriented neural network” (Damasio, “Reflecting on the work of R.W. Sperry,” *Trends in Neurosciences* 5, p. 222). These researches led to Sperry’s investigation of the biochemical uniqueness of individual nerve cells, which showed that the nerve cell’s growth and repair was dependent on its chemical constituents. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, Sperry began focusing on the brain activity of laboratory animals whose brain hemispheres had been surgically disconnected, demonstrating experimentally that “the hemispheres of the brain function independently following commissurotomy [severing of the corpus callosum], despite the seeming normalcy of most of the subjects who undergo such surgery” (Magill, p. 1377). These experiments led to the celebrated split-brain work described above, for which Sperry received the Nobel Prize. In the third and final period, Sperry devoted himself to the problem of mind-brain relationships, devising a biological theory of consciousness that he believed could provide a scientific basis for moral and ethical values.

The items in this collection were assembled by the neurosurgeon Joseph Bogen, who worked closely with Sperry for over thirty years. In 1961 Bogen, already familiar with Sperry’s animal researches, severed the corpus callosum in a patient suffering from intractable epilepsy in a last attempt to cure his disease. It was Sperry’s early association with this patient, and his observations of Bogen’s split-brain patients over the next decade, that resulted in his Nobel Prize-winning work. The materials in the archive can be grouped into three major categories: offprints of papers by Sperry (with or without co-authors); correspondence; and printed materials relating to Sperry. The correspondence includes a fascinating and **unpublished** series of letters regarding Sperry’s dispute in the early 1980s with his former student and collaborator Michael Gazzaniga, whom Sperry accused of claiming credit for many of his own (Sperry’s) split-brain findings. Included in the materials relating to Sperry are two detailed physician’s reports on Sperry’s amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig’s dis-



ease), which afflicted him during the last two decades of his life. Magill, *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 1373–80. 37548



With Original Spectrogram Annotated by Stark & Becquerel

122. Stark, Johannes (1874–1957).

Group of 15 scientific offprints and 1 spectrogram. Various sizes. V.p., 1901–8. Most with original printed wrappers. Very good (see below for individual condition statements). *From the library of French physicist and Nobel Laureate Henri Becquerel (1852–1908) and his son Jean (1878–1953), with characteristic gummed labels on front wrappers / first leaves of all but one of the offprints. Boxed. Complete listing available on request. \$5000*

First / First Separate Editions. A collection of papers from an especially productive period in Stark's career, during which he discovered the Doppler effect in canal rays (1905), a phenomenon he took as confirmation of Planck's quantum theory. Stark received the Nobel Prize in 1919 for this achievement and for his discovery of the splitting of spectral lines in an electric field (1913)—the "Stark effect," which was later incorporated into both quantum and wave mechanics. He was one of the most effective early advocates of quantum theory, publishing a large number of papers on the subject, and founding the *Jahrbuch der Radioaktivität und Elektronik* in 1904 to spread word about new developments in physics, particularly particle physics. Several of Stark's papers published after 1907 were on various applications of Planck's quantum relation ($\epsilon = h\nu$), which he used "in particular, in connection with his views on atomic and molecular structure to explain the properties of series and band spectra and the fluorescence of organic substances. At the same time he continued, together with Wilhelm Steubing of the University of Greifswald, to do research on the Doppler effect of hydrogen canal rays" (Mehra & Rechenberg I, p. 103). He remained in the forefront of research in this area until 1913, when he inexplicably turned against both quantum theory and the general theory of relativity.

A highlight of the present collection is an original hydrogen spectrogram labelled by Stark in ink with the symbols "H β ," "H γ ," "H δ ," "H ϵ " and "H ζ " denoting various groups of spectral lines. Stark's 1905 discovery of the Doppler effect in hydrogen canal rays had made him quite famous among physicists: Mehra and Rechenberg cite a 1908 letter to Stark from Sommerfeld in which Sommerfeld asked for "a spare spectrogram [i.e., a photograph showing the structure of the line emitted by hydrogen canal rays] which I would like to use in my lectures, but more importantly for the purpose of converting myself definitively to Planck's fundamental hypothesis" (Mehra & Rechenberg, I, pp. 101–2). This collection of materials is from the library of **Henri and Jean Becquerel**, either of whom may have

made a similar request of Stark. At the top of the spectrogram is Becquerel's note "J. Stark Phys. Zeitsch. 7 355–361 1906," a reference to Stark's 1906 paper, "Zur Kenntnis der Bandenspektren" (not included here). Among the offprints in the collection are papers on electrical conduction in gases (Stark's main field of interest), spectroscopy and the Doppler effect in canal rays of both hydrogen and oxygen. DSB. *Twentieth Century Physics* I, pp. 148, 154. Mehra & Rechenberg, *Hist. Dev. Quantum Theory*, I, pp. 99–105. 36702



123. Straet, Jan van der (1532–1605).

Ser, sive sericus vermis. Engraved print numbered "8" by Philippe Galle after Straet, from the *Nova reperta* (1580 or 1638). 204 × 267 mm. (image size), on paper measuring 270 × 340 mm. Margins a bit soiled, but a fine impression. Matted. \$950

Excellent engraving by the noted Flemish Mannerist van der Straet, showing in the foreground the Emperor Justinian receiving smuggled silkworm eggs from two Persian monks (the foundation of the European silk-production industry), and in the background all the stages of silk fiber manufacture, from the gathering of mulberry leaves to feed the silkworms to the final reeling of fibers from the silkworm cocoons. The plate is from Straet's *Nova reperta*, a pictorial representation of the arts and industries of the Middle Ages and Renaissance; it was originally printed in 1580, and reissued in 1638. Benezit. EB. 27266

124. Suess, Eduard (1831–1914).

The face of the Earth (Das Antlitz der Erde). 5 vols., 8vo. Multi-vol. set. 19 plates, incl. fold. maps (1 in pocket in back cover of Vol. IV); text illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1904–24. 244 × 165 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn at extremities. Very good set. Notice of Suess memorial in London laid in. Ownership inscriptions. \$1000

First Edition in English of Suess's monumental study of the evolution of the earth's surface. See Dibner 99. "Suess's work gave an entirely new meaning to the term uniformitarianism. While his history of the earth was composed of secular processes proceeding in the manner and at the rate specified by Lyell, it also included and was even dominated by elements almost exclusively identified in the pre-

vious fifty years with catastrophism. . . It was Suess who first insisted on attention to horizontal movements and translations of crustal segments, not in crustal shortening or lateral crushing of mobile zones *in situ* or in the slow lateral growth of continents at the borders, but the tremendous lateral dislocations evidenced in the great overthrust mountain belts. . . Suess also transformed the content of geological theory by challenging in the most forceful way the idea of continental permanence, arguing that the present arrangements were only transitory; the distant future would be as different as the distant past. He accentuated for the first time the proposition that the structural history of the earth was best understood as the fragmentation of giant paleocontinents. . . These changes in the terms of discussion of geological theory were so rapid and so all-encompassing that a generation later the traces of the revolution were almost completely obliterated” (Greene, *Geology in the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 189–190). DSB. 37238

125. Swammerdam, Jan (1637–80).

The book of nature; or, the history of insects. . . With the life of the author, by **Herman Boerhaave.**

Translated from the Dutch and Latin original edition, by Thomas Flloyd. Revised and improved by notes from Reaumur and others by **John Hill**, M.D. 2 parts in 1, folio. [4] xx [8], 236; 153 [1], lxiii [1], [12]pp. 53 engraved plates. London: C. G. Seyffert, 1758. 410 × 255 mm. Speckled calf c. 1758, lightly rubbed, rebacked,



corners repaired. Minor foxing esp. to plates, but very good. 18th cent. armorial bookplate. \$3750

First Edition in English. See Dibner 191. Despite a scientific career that lasted only a dozen years, Swammerdam was one of the outstanding comparative anatomists of the seventeenth century. His most remarkable work was in the field of insect anatomy, which he undertook in order to disprove Aristotle’s claims that insects lack internal anatomy, develop by metamorphosis (sudden and complete transformation) and arise from spontaneous generation. By refining his techniques of microdissection and injection to the point where he could use them on the smallest and most delicate anatomical parts, Swammerdam was able to illustrate for the first time the complex internal structures of insects, including their reproductive organs; and to demonstrate the gradual development of an insect’s adult form throughout all its larval stages. These observations are “indubitably the foundation of our modern knowledge of the structure, metamorphosis and classification of insects” (Cole, p. 285). In addition, Swammerdam performed valuable investigations of crustaceans, mollusks and frogs, and was the first to prove experimentally that muscles do not increase in bulk when contracted via nerve stimulation.

The *Biblia natura*, Swammerdam’s major work, was published fifty-seven years after his death by Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738), who

assembled it from unpublished manuscript materials integrated with a slightly revised version of *Swammerdam’s Historia insectorum generalis* (1669). Boerhaave’s biography of the author, which prefaces the work, remains the chief published source of information about Swammerdam’s life. The English translation of *Biblia natura* was prepared by the physician John Hill (1716?–75), author of several botanical treatises (including the monumental *Vegetable System* [1759–75]) and a host of miscellaneous works; see DNB. Brazier, *Neurophysiology in the 17th and 18th Centuries*, pp. 40–45. Cole, *Hist. Comp. Anat.*, pp. 270–305; *Library of Early Medicine & Zoology*, 731. 37437

126. Travers, Benjamin (1783–1858).

A.L.S. to Dr. [Gabriel Jean Marie] De Lys (1783–1831), dated from New Court, 23 [October?] [1809]. 4pp. 200 × 125 mm. Creased where previously folded with slight wear along creases, traces of mounting on verso of last leaf, but very good. \$1500

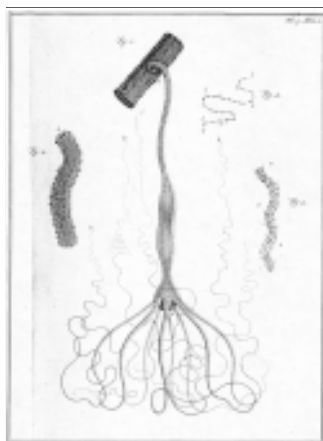
Travers, surgeon to St. Thomas’s Hospital, is best known for his researches on intestinal sutures (see G-M 3433) and for his contributions to ophthalmology—he was the first hospital surgeon in England to specialize in eye surgery, and wrote the first systematic English-language treatise on the eye (see G-M 5843). He was a student and later partner of Sir Astley Cooper, with whom he collaborated on *Surgical Essays* (1818–19; G-M 2941). In his long, detailed letter to the Birmingham physician De Lys, Travers first discourages his correspondent from contributing an article to an unnamed journal (possibly the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*), then proposes another editorial project:

I send you Richerand, which I wish you to digest concisely & send back in a month. The analysis alone will take some space. I will send to [illegible] for [this vol.?] which is scarce, but if I cannot get it then leave the list unfinished till next No. when you may add a comparative view of surg. in other countries—& indeed I think this will be the best way.

“Richerand” refers to the French physician Anthelme Balthasar Richerand (1779–1840), author of *Nouveaux élémens de physiologie* (1801), which went through numerous editions (devotees of Brillat-Savarin’s *Physiologie du goût* will also remember Richerand as the young friend who urged the author to publish his magnum opus on gastronomy). In 1812, De Lys published an English translation of Richerand’s work based on the 1811 fifth edition, which also enjoyed great popularity in both England and the United States. Although Travers is not specific, it is likely that he is referring here to the *Nouveaux élémens*. In the latter part of his letter, Travers mentions “Dr. Birkbeck”; i.e., George Birkbeck (1776–1841), best known for his role in founding the London Mechanics’ Institution and for his efforts in promoting higher education for the working classes. DNB. 37270

127. Trembley, Abraham (1710–1784).

Mémoires pour servir à l’histoire d’un genre de polypes d’eau douce, à bras en forme de cornes. 4to. xv [1], 324 [2] pp. 13 folding engraved plates numbered 1–13, by Pieter Lyonet; plates 1–5 engraved by Jakob van Schley after Lyonet. Leiden: Jean & Herman



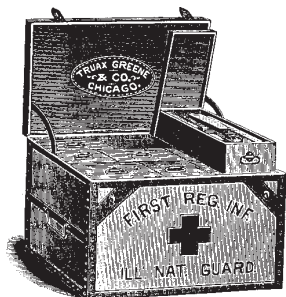
Verbeek, 1744. 246 × 194 mm. Contemporary speckled calf, gilt spine with red leather label, hinges cracked. Light browning & dampstaining, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$2000

First Edition. In 1740 the scientific world was electrified by Trembley's discovery that the green hydra (*Chlorohydra viridissima*) was definitely an animal, even though it contained chlorophyll and — a fact even more astonishing — possessed powers of multiplication from artificial division, hitherto thought to be unique to plants. Trembley first demonstrated the hydra's regenerative abilities by bisecting a specimen horizontally, so that the tentacles were confined to one part; he then observed the regeneration of both fragments over the course of several days, until two complete and indistinguishable organisms had been formed. In further investigations Trembley described the hydra's living substance, conducted feeding experiments, demonstrated that a hydra could survive and feed after being turned inside out, made a detailed study of the budding process, and performed the **first permanent graft of animal tissues** by inserting one hydra within another. He was also the first to describe cell division of a sort in the fission of a protozoan. DSB. GM 307. Mayr, pp. 201, 674. Norman 2094. 37546

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128. Truax, Charles (1852-).

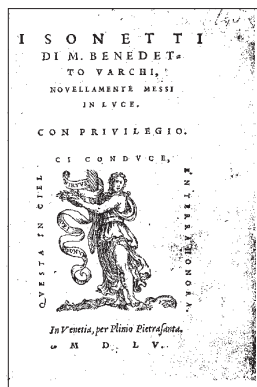
The mechanics of surgery, comprising detailed descriptions, illustrations and lists of the instruments, appliances and furniture necessary in modern surgical art. 8vo. 1024pp. Text illustrations. Chicago: n.p., 1899. 242 × 165 mm. Original cloth, a trifle shaken, lightly worn at extremities. Lightly browned, but very good. Bookplate of historian of surgery **Ira M. Rutkow**. \$1000



First Edition. G-M 2680.01. Truax's encyclopedic work describes, illustrates and analyzes virtually the entire range of instrumentation employed in contemporary surgical and medical practice—a feat that remains unequalled in the 110 years since its publication. Considered in its day the definitive source work on surgical instruments, Truax's work remains authoritative now as a comprehensive guide to both pre-aseptic and aseptic-era instruments, many of which have not changed appreciably in design since the 19th century. "Moreover, although Truax's work represents only a narrow slice of a time of ferment and rapid change, the period it documents lies at a profound watershed in surgical and medical technology. The impact of

Louis Pasteur's germ theory on the character and composition of instrumentation is here in complete array for the first time, some thirty years following its introduction" (Edmonson, "Charles Truax, *The Mechanics of Surgery*, and the Development of the American Surgical Instrument Industry," in Truax, *The Mechanics of Surgery* [1988 facsimile ed.], p. viii). Rutkow GS189. 37465

129. Varchi, Benedetto (1503–65).
I sonnetti . . . novellamente messi in luce. 8vo. [8] 302, [32] pp. Venice: Plinio Pietrasanta, 1555. 148 × 103 mm. Vellum c. 1555, title in ink (faded) on spine. First few leaves a bit soiled, a few minor marginal repairs, but very good. 18th cent. ownership signature on front pastedown, modern bookplate. \$1000



First Venetian Edition, appearing the same year as the Florentine edition published by Torrentino, but containing three additional poems not found in the Torrentino version. A second volume of the Florentine edition was issued in 1557; however, it appears that no further volumes of the Venetian edition were published. Varchi, the celebrated 16th-century Italian poet and historian, is described by the NBG as follows:

As a writer, Varchi was successful in various genres; he was no less a poet than a historian and orator, and his discussions of various aspects of metaphysics, grammar and plastic arts reveal him to be both a moral and critical philosopher. He was likewise no stranger to the sciences. Elegance and purity of style . . . distinguishes his prose as well as his verse. (English translation ours)

Varchi's familiarity with the arts and sciences can be seen in his sonnets to Vesalius, Michelangelo, Vasari and Girolamo Cardano, all of which appear in the present volume. Also included are sonnets to Emperor Charles V (to whom Vesalius dedicated his *Fabrica*), to Varchi's patron Cosimo de Medici, and to Cardinal Pietro Bembo. Brunet V, col. 1086. 26861

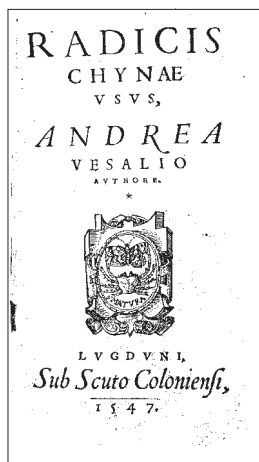
130. Vesalius, Andreas (1514–64).
Radicis chynae usus. 16mo. 290 [18 (of 20)]pp. *Lacking leaf T8* (from the index). Lyons: J. Frellonius, 1547. 121 × 77 mm. Later full crimson morocco gilt, a bit rubbed, small split in rear hinge. Light browning, corners of a few leaves repaired (not affecting text), tear in leaf B3 with loss of 2 letters, but otherwise very good. \$1000

130. Vesalius, Andreas (1514–64).

Third edition of the "China-root epistle," of which the first two editions had appeared the previous year. See G-M 1810.1. In this work on the discovery and therapeutic use of the china root (*Smilax chinae*) in the treatment of syphilis, Vesalius described the first attempt to formulate methods of identification of an exotic drug. He also offered physicians means of detecting adulteration of the china

Root of the China tree. See Vesalius, *De Siphylide*, 1547, p. 100. The illustration shows a person holding a large root, with a small figure of a person standing next to it. The text is in Latin and describes the medicinal properties of the root.

root, which was coming into common use. Most of the work is devoted to a defense of Vesalius's anatomical methods and doctrines as described in the *Fabrica*. The work also contains important autobiographical data, including Vesalius's remarks about his teaching experiences at Pisa, his destruction of some of his early manuscripts (a disgusted reaction to the *Fabrica*'s reception), and information concerning his medical predecessors. Cushing VII.-3. O'Malley, *Vesalius*, pp. 187-224. Waller 9925. 37531



Finest Scientific Book by a Modern Private Press

131. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64).

Icones anatomicae. Large folio (54 × 37.5 cm.). 189ff., including the loose supplementary leaf issued in 1936 titled "To the Reader." New York & Munich: Printed by the Bremer Press for the New York Academy of Medicine and the University of Munich, 1934 [i.e., 1935]. Original half white pigskin over dark grey boards, morocco label on spine, gilt supra-libros, by Frieda Thiersch. Fine uncut example, no. 289 of 615 numbered copies. \$7500

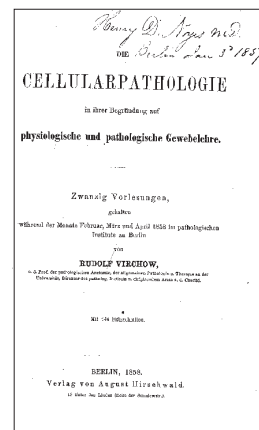
Reprints on the finest hand-made rag paper, and with the greatest possible care and craftsmanship, the 227 original woodblocks from the *Fabrica* found in the University of Munich together with the woodblock for the titlepage of the second edition of the *Fabrica* found in the University of Louvain. The missing woodblocks were reproduced photographically, along with all the illustrations from Vesalius's other works. The original descriptive Latin text for the illustrations taken from the 1555 edition is interspersed in finely set letterpress on thinner paper. 110 other copies without the text were sold in Munich in a different binding. This is the last, and also the mostly finely printed edition, to reproduce the original woodblocks for the 1543 *Fabrica*. All of the original woodblocks were destroyed in the bombing of Munich in 1943. Cushing VI.A.-16. 37123

Omnis Cellula e Cellula

132. Virchow, Rudolf (1821-1902).

Die Cellularpathologie in ihrer Begründung auf physiologische und pathologische Gewebelehre. 8vo. xvi, 440pp., 27pp. adverts. Text illustrations. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1858. 222 × 135 mm. Original printed boards, rebacked in calf, worn at edges, light staining. Light browning but a very good copy, from the library of **Henry D. Noyes** (1832-1900), with his signature dated 1859 on the title and occasional marginal notes in the text. \$6000

First Edition, rare in the original printed boards. G-M 2299. PMM 307c. Dibner 132. Horblit 99. Virchow argued that all developed tissue can be traced back only to a cell, and thus set forth the phrase "Omnis cellula e cellula" to be added to Harvey's "Omne vivum ex ovo" and Pasteur's "Omne vivum e vivo." Virchow "analysed diseases and diseased tissues from the point of view of cell-formation and cell-structure, much as Kolliker had analysed normal tissues. There are departments of pathology that Virchow explored so well that they have hardly been extended since his day. He set in motion the now familiar idea that the body may be regarded 'as a state in which every cell is a citizen.' Disease is a civil war, 'a conflict of citizens brought about by the action of external forces'" (Singer, *History of Biology* [1959] 344). This copy of Virchow's classic work once belonged to American ophthalmologist **Henry D. Noyes**, who was the first to investigate retinitis in glycosuria (diabetes); see G-M 3938. Norman / Grolier Med. 100, 69. 37240



133. Voigt, Woldemar (1850-1919).

Collection of 21 offprints on physics, crystallography, etc. Various sizes. V.p., 1898-1914. Original wrappers or without wrappers as issued; see below for detailed condition statements. From the library of Nobel laureate **Henri Becquerel** (1852-1908) and his son **Jean** (1878-1953), with characteristic gummed labels on most items; 5 of the offprints bear either presentation inscriptions from Voigt or Henri Becquerel's signature. Boxed. Complete listing available on request. \$3000

First Separate Editions. Voigt's most important research interests centered on the understanding of crystals, the Zeeman effect and the electron theory. After being appointed ordinary professor of physics at Göttingen in 1883, Voigt "not only pursued theoretical studies of the properties of crystals but also undertook a host of very delicate experimental investigations in which the physical properties of many crystalline substances were measured. [His researches brought] great orderliness . . . to the understanding of crystals. The elastic, thermal, electric and magnetic properties of crystals were ordered in magnitudes of three types: scalar, vector, and tensor. In fact, it was Voigt who in 1898 had introduced the term 'tensor' into the vocabulary of mathematical physics" (DSB). In 1887 Voigt discovered the Lorentz transformations, which he published in a theoretical paper on the Doppler principle (not present here); these transformations, which Einstein developed independently of both Lorentz and Voigt, played a crucial role in Einstein's special theory of relativity.

This collection of 21 offprints, representing about one-tenth of the papers Voigt published during his career, is from the library of Henri Becquerel and his son Jean, both of whom performed important research on crystals, with the latter's scientific career being primarily devoted to examination of the effect of a magnetic field on a crystal's optical properties. Several of the papers in this collection cite the work of both Henri and Jean. Four of the offprints bear

Voigt's presentation inscriptions to either Henri or Jean. Five of the papers in this collection are cited in the DSB's list of Voigt's major works. Paris, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 121–22. 37118

134. Voisin, Félix (1794–1872).

Des causes morales et physiques des maladies mentales et de quelques autres affections nerveuses, telles que l'hystérie, la nymphomanie et le satyriasis. 8vo. xvi, [1] 2–418 [2] pp. Paris and London: J.-B. Baillière; Brussels: Dépôt de la Librairie Médicale Française, 1826. 217 × 135 mm. (uncut). Original tan printed wrappers, spine darkened, front hinge splitting. Some foxing, edges a bit dust-soiled, but very good.

\$500

First Edition. A student of Esquirol and partner of the French psychiatrist Jean Falret (with whom he founded an insane asylum), Voisin was one of the earliest psychiatrists to note the significant role that puberty plays in the causation of neuroses and psychoses, an observation made nearly a century before Freud's work made this concept a commonplace of psychopathology. Norman 2163. Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 480–481. 37645

135. Warburg, Emil (1846–1931).

(1) Über die Wirkung der Strahlung auf die Funkenentladung. Offprint from *Verh. Deutsch. Phys. Gesell.* 2 (1900). 212–217pp. Orig. ptd. wrappers, back wrapper creased. (2) Über die Bildung des Ozons bei der Spitzenentladung in Sauerstoff. Offprint from *Sitzungsb. k. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* 34 (1900). 10pp. Orig. ptd. wrappers, a bit dust-soiled. (3) Über die Ozonisierung des Sauerstoffs durch stille elektrische Entladungen. Offprint from *Sitzungsb. k. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* 46 (1903). Orig. ptd. wrappers, light dust-soiling. (4) Zur Theorie der Siemensschen Ozonisierungsapparate. Offprint from *Verh. Deutsch. Phys. Gesell.* 5 (1903). Orig. ptd. wrappers. (5) Über den Durchgang der Kathodenstrahlen durch Metalle. Offprint from *Verh. Deutsch. Phys. Gesell.* 6 (1904). Orig. ptd. wrappers. Together 5 items, 8vo. Very good. From the library of **Henri Becquerel** (1852–1908) and his son Jean (1878–1953), with characteristic gummed labels on front wrappers.

\$750

First Separate Editions. Warburg's long and distinguished scientific career "produced a wealth of important results that are now part of basic physical knowledge" (DSB), including his many discoveries concerning electrical conductivity in solids, liquids and gases, and his famous 1875–76 studies (made with Kundt) on the kinetic theory of gases, in which he and Kundt predicted the existence in rarefied gases of a measurable slipping and of a jump in temperature at the container wall. Einstein considered Warburg and Kundt's results to be of great importance to the kinetic theory of gases, writing in 1922 that "this was the first time that a new phenomenon was predicted on the basis of the molecular theory of heat" (quoted in DSB). Warburg was also an early supporter of the quantum theory, and

confirmed the fundamental law of the quantum nature of light formulated by Einstein. The five papers offered here date from Warburg's 10-year tenure (1895–1905) as director of the physics institute at the University of Berlin, a brilliant period that saw the formation of what became known as the "Warburg school" of experimental physics. The papers are from the library of Nobel laureate Henri Becquerel, discoverer of radioactivity. 37128

Double Nobel Association

136. [Warburg, Otto (1883–1970)]

Cell chemistry. A collection of papers dedicated to Otto Warburg on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Edited by Dean Burk. 8vo. 362pp., including full-page portrait. Text illustrations. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1953. 252 × 170 mm. Orig. cloth, one corner a bit bumped. Fine copy,

To George Wald
who discovered one of the
most interesting functions
of nicotinamide.
By
Otto Warburg
Dahlem
November 1953

inscribed by Warburg to fellow Nobellist George Wald (1906–97) on the front endpaper: "To George Wald, who discovered one of the most interesting functions of nicotinamide, by Otto Warburg, Dahlem, November 1953."

\$600

First Edition of this festschrift commemorating the 70th birthday of Otto Warburg, who received the 1931 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for his discovery of the process by which living cells use oxygen combustion to convert matter into energy. Warburg inscribed this copy to the American scientist George Wald, who was awarded a share of the 1967 Nobel Prize for his work on the biochemistry of vision—particularly his discovery of the role of retinal, a vitamin A aldehyde, the lack of which causes night blindness. Magill, *Nobel Prize Winners: Physiology or Medicine*, pp. 327–35, 999–1006. 37313

137. Warren, John Collins (1778–1856).

Document signed, dated November 19, 1827, written on the verso of the printed deed to Warren's tomb-lot in St. Paul's Church, Boston, dated February 5, 1823. 1–1/2pp., plus integral blank. 250 × 203 mm. Creased where previously folded, folds worn and with some paper tape repairs, light browning & marginal fraying. Good to very good overall. Docketed on verso of blank leaf. \$750

Recording the sale of Warren's tomb-lot at St. Paul's to Edward Luckerman of Boston, for the sum of \$527—\$227 more than Warren had paid when he purchased the lot four and a half years earlier. Warren, the eminent Bostonian surgeon, was a co-founder of Massachusetts General Hospital, where on October 16, 1846 he became the first surgeon to perform an operation on an etherized patient.

He also introduced the operation of staphylorrhaphy (cleft palate repair) in America; see G-M 5742. 37358

138. Wepfer, Johann Jacob (1620–95).

Historiae apoplecticorum . . . Epistola Johannis Ott . . . Accesserunt huic editioni aliorum celebrium medicorum observationes historiaeque variae circa apoplexiam. Ut & Bernardi Huete . . . curatio maniae certa. . . 8vo. [14], 690, [30]pp. (last leaf blank). Fronts. port. engraved by W. Ionkman. Amsterdam: Jansson-Waesberg, 1724. 157 × 96 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Light browning & dampstaining, occasional foxing. Very good copy.

\$1250

Later edition of G-M 2703 and 4511.2, in which Wepfer showed apoplexy to be a result of hemorrhage into the brain. Originally published in 1658, later editions were considerably expanded by Wepfer, and then posthumously by editors. The present edition adds observations on apoplexy by various medical authors, and a treatise by Bernard Huete on the treatment of mania. Blake, p. 486. 37452

139. Willis, Thomas (1621–75).

Opera omnia, nitidius quam unquam hactenus edita. . . . 4to. [16] 182, [4] 123 [1], [4] 146 [6], [4] 41 [3], [8] 210 [8], [8] 295 [i.e., 298] [6]pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait and title, 37 plates (some folding). Amsterdam: apud Henricum Wetstenium, 1682. 238 × 200 mm. Calf c. 1682, a bit rubbed, rebacked and recornered. Light browning, occasional soiling, but very good.

\$2500

Early reprint of G-M 62, originally published in 1676–80. Willis coined the term “neurology,” made epochal studies of the anatomy and pathology of the brain, and was one of the greatest clinicians of his time. Garrison-Morton contains twenty citations to works by Willis, twelve of which refer to the six works collected here: *Diatribae dua de fermentatione et febribus; Cerebri anatome; Pathologiae cerebri et nervosi generis specimen; Affectionum quae dicuntur hystericae et hypochondriacae; De anima brutorum; and Pharmaceutie rationalis*. Krivatsy 13002. 37239

140. Willis, Thomas (1621–75).

The London practice of physick. . . . 8vo. [10], 672, [16]pp. Fronts. port. engraved by **Robert White**. London: printed for Thomas Basset and William Crooke, 1685. 174 × 102 mm. Full modern calf, gilt, 17th century style. Faint offsetting from portrait onto title, slight browning, 2 or 3 heads minutely shaved. Very good copy.

\$2000

First Edition. Willis was one of the leading clinicians of his day; however,



he issued no strictly clinical work, but rather embedded his cases in works of larger scope. It was not until after his death that a strictly clinical manual was culled from his works. *The London Practice* had a wider circulation and more influence on general practice than the expensive folio collections of Willis. The text represents a new English translation from the Latin, which the translator states often differs in sense from the earlier translations. See G-M 62. Norman 2249. Wing W2838. 37499

“The Most Original Apparatus in the Whole History of Physics”

141. Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees (1869–1959).

(1) On a method of making visible the paths of ionising particles through a gas. In: *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, series A, 85 (1911): 285–88. Plate. **(2)** On an expansion apparatus for making visible the tracks of ionising particles in gases and some results obtained by its use. In: *ibid.* 87 (1912): 277–292. 4 plates on 2 leaves.

Together two whole numbers, 8vo. London: Harrison & Sons, 1911–12. 255 × 179 mm. Orig. printed wrappers, very slightly worn, pencil notations on back wrappers. Fine copies. Boxed.

\$1500

First Editions. Wilson received a share of the 1927 Nobel Prize for physics for his invention of the cloud chamber, which makes visible the tracks of ionizing particles. Wilson’s device, which Rutherford called “the most original apparatus in the whole history of physics” (quoted in Magill, p. 344) became standard equipment in physics laboratories, and made possible numerous important discoveries in the fields of particle and nuclear physics

“The phenomena discovered empirically by Wilson may, briefly, be explained as follows. When air saturated with water vapor is suddenly cooled by an adiabatic expansion, it becomes supersaturated. In this condition, condensation into droplets will occur, provided there are nuclei present. Dust particles allow drops to form immediately, so Wilson carefully eliminated all gross matter from his apparatus. Negative ions act as nuclei at an expansion ratio of 1.25 (four-fold supersaturation) and positive ions become nuclei at 1.31 (six-fold supersaturation)” (DSB).

Wilson constructed his first cloud chamber in 1895, and in 1910 designed an improved model with better illumination which allowed results to be photographed. In March 1911 Wilson was able to observe the track of an alpha ray by condensing water drops onto the ions produced by its passage, describing his results in “On a method of making visible the paths of ionising particles through a gas” (no. 1 above). His classic “On an expansion apparatus for making visible the tracks of ionising particles in gases and some results obtained by its use,” published a little over a year later, contains “some of the best photographs of alpha-particle, beta-particle and X-ray tracks” (Magill, p. 343). Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 85–87. Magill, *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physics*, pp. 339–47. 37540

142. Wistar, Caspar (1761–1818).

A.L.s. to Dr. J. H. Stack, dated from the Philadelphia Dispensary, “11 mo. 18” [i.e., Nov. 18], 1812. 1 page

plus integral blank. 202 × 126 mm. Creased along original folds, with light soiling to creases, but very good. \$500

From the author of the first American textbook on anatomy (*System of Anatomy*, 1811):

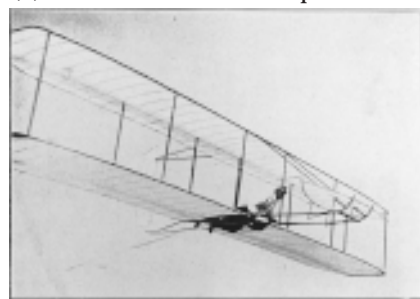
It gives me much pleasure to say that at a meeting of the managers of the Dispensary held this day thou wast appointed one of the Physicians to that Institution. Be good enough to report thyself for duty at the Dispensary as soon as convenient and oblige very truly thy friend, Caspar Wistar.

Wistar was professor of anatomy and midwifery at the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and, as this letter indicates, a physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary. A prominent member of the American Philosophical Society, Wistar associated and corresponded extensively with both foreign and American scientists, one of whom—the American botanist Thomas Nuttall—named the plant “wisteria” after him. DAB. 37352

Wright Brothers' First Work on Aeronautics

143. Wright, Wilbur (1867–1912).

(1) Some aeronautical experiments. In: *J. Western Soc. of Engineers* 6 (1901): 489–510. Illustrated.



Whole vol., 8vo. [4] 600pp. Fold. tables, plates (incl. frontispiece portrait of Octave

Chanute), text illustrations. **With:** (2) Experiments and observations in soaring flight. In: *ibid.* 8 (1903): 400–17. Illustrated. Whole vol., 8vo. [4] 732 [6]pp. Plates, fold. tables, text illustrations. Together 2 vols. Quarter morocco in period style. Perforated library stamp on title of (1), ink library stamps on both titles and 1 or 2 other places. Light browning and dust-soiling, frontispiece of (1) repaired. Very good copies. \$5000

(1). **First Edition.** The Wright brothers' first publication on aeronautics, and the work that made their experiments with motorless gliders known to the world. Wilbur Wright's paper describes the brothers' progress over three seasons of glider flight, during which they mastered the art of flight control and solved the problem of wing warp drag by the addition of a vertical rear rudder. Wright made this address to the Western Society of Engineers at the urging of aviation pioneer Octave Chanute (1832–1910), designer of the unmotored Chanute biplane on which the Wright brothers modeled their first glider. The paper is prefaced by some remarks by Chanute discussing the possibility of motorized flight using a new lightweight steam or gas engine.

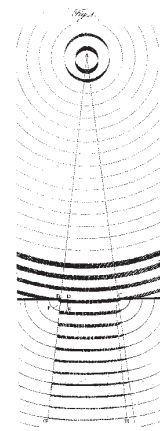
(2). **First Edition.** Wilbur Wright's second report on his and Orville's aeronautical experiments, including the first account of their

attempts with motorized gliders. The brothers made their first powered flight (852 feet in 59 seconds) on 17 December 1903, six months after this report was read before the Western Society of Engineers. Of the work described in their second paper Wilbur later testified in 1912: “This was the first time in the history of the world that lateral balance had been achieved by adjusting wing tips to respectively different angles of incidence on the right and left sides. It was also the first time that a vertical vane had been used in combination with wing tips, adjustable to respectively different angles of incidence, in balancing and steering an aeroplane . . . We were the first to functionally employ a movable vertical tail in a flying aeroplane. We were the first to employ wings adjustable to respectively different angles of incidence in a flying aeroplane. We were the first to use the two in combination in a flying aeroplane” (quoted in Freudenthal, *Flight into History: The Wright Brothers and the Air Age*, p. 60). Dibner 185. Gibbs-Smith, *The Invention of the Aeroplane 1799–1909*, pp. 37–40; 46–47. See Norman 2266–2267 (offsets of the above papers). 37340

Color Perception & Wave Theory of Light

144. Young, Thomas (1773–1829).

The Bakerian Lecture. On the theory of light and colours. In: *Phil. Trans* 92, pt. 1 (1802) 12–48, 1 plate engraved by Basire. **Bound with:** *Phil. Trans* 92, pt. 2 (1802), which contains **Young**. An account of some cases of the production of colours, not hitherto described, pp. 387–97. 4to. vi, [2], 212, 26; iv, [213]–535, [9]pp. 17 engraved plates. London: G. & G. Nicol, 1802. 225 × 175 mm. Modern full calf, period style. Lightly browned, occasional foxing, small gouge in fore-edge affecting the outer margins of a few leaves, but very good. \$2750



Diffraction of light waves

First Editions. G-M 1488. Young created the modern subject of color perception, suggested the principle of interference, and proposed the wave theory of light in his last great paper on optics. He suggested that the retina responds to waves of color in terms of variable amounts of the three principal colors, red, yellow and blue. His tricolor theory was extended by Maxwell and Helmholtz, to become the Young-Helmholtz-Maxwell theory of color sensation. Young's suggestion of light wave interference gave new life to the wave theory, and introduced a key concept in modern physics. In a second paper, published on pp. 387–97 of the above, he made the first full announcement of his principle of interference. Dibner 152. PMM 259. Hirschberg/Blodi V 22–23. Sherman 3–4. DSB. 37620

145. Yukawa, Hideki (1907–81).

(1) On the interaction of elementary particles. In: *Proc. Phys.-Math. Soc. Japan*, 3rd series, 17 (1935): 48–57. (2) [with Shoichi Sakata] On the interaction of elementary particles II. In: *ibid.* 19 (1937): 1084–93. Together

2 whole numbers, 8vo. Tokyo: Office of the Society, Faculty of Science, Tokyo Imperial University, 1935–37. 261 × 188 mm. Original printed wrappers, light marginal browning, small splits in spine of no. (2). Light browning, but very good. Boxed. \$1500

First Editions. In 1949 Yukawa received the Nobel prize for physics for his prediction of the existence of the meson on the basis of his theoretical work on nuclear forces; he was the first citizen of Japan to be so honored. Fifteen years earlier, Yukawa had proposed that a hitherto unknown particle, the meson, was responsible for the force binding positively charged protons and neutral neutrons together in atomic nuclei. He devised equations that the mesons would have to satisfy, deriving a new relationship between the meson's mass and the range of force between the neutron and proton, and calculated the meson's mass to be about 200 times that of the electron. He noted that mesons could not be produced in ordinary nuclear transformation, but suggested that mesons might be found outside the nucleus as a result of cosmic ray bombardment.

Yukawa presented these findings in the first of the papers cited above, which at first attracted little attention. However, in 1936 Anderson and Neddermeyer reported anomalous cosmic-ray tracks made by particles intermediate in mass between the electron and proton, and their observations were confirmed in early 1937 by several other cloud-chamber groups. In June 1937, Oppenheimer, Serber and Stueckelbert sent letters to the *Physical Review* calling attention to Yukawa's meson theory, and from then on its success, and that of its author, was assured. In November 1937 Yukawa and his student Sakata submitted "On the interaction of elementary particles II," in which they presented a scalar meson theory of nuclear forces, and speculated on the possible existence of an additional electrically neutral "heavy quantum." DSB (suppl.). Magill, ed., *The Nobel Prize Winners: Physics*, pp. 561–69. Weber, *Pioneers of Science*, pp. 133–34. 37539

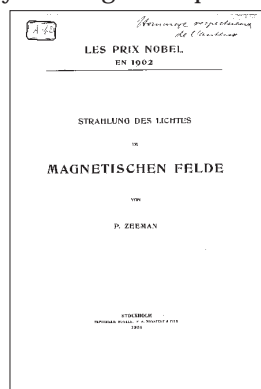
Documenting a Close Scientific Relationship over Two Generations

146. Zeeman, Pieter (1865–1943).

Collection of 36 offprints on physics, magneto-optics, etc. Various sizes. V.p., 1898–1935. Some dust-soiling and spotting, but very good overall (see below for individual condition statements). *From the library of French physicist and Nobel Laureate Henri Becquerel (1852–1908) and his family, with characteristic gummed labels on most of the offprints; several offprints inscribed by Zeeman to either Becquerel or his son Jean; some others with signatures and / or annotations by Becquerel or his son (see below).* Boxed. Complete listing available on request.

\$7500

First / First Separate Editions. Zeeman is best known for his



discovery in 1896 of the Zeeman effect—the polarization of spectral lines by a magnetic field—which provided 20th-century physics with one of its most useful and powerful investigative tools. Zeeman conducted his main research on the Zeeman effect between 1896 and 1913; in 1902 he shared the Nobel Prize in physics with his mentor H. A. Lorentz, whose electromagnetic theory explained Zeeman's results and guided him in the extension and refinement of his discovery. Much of Zeeman's subsequent research was devoted to studies of the Zeeman effect and related matters, but he also redetermined the velocity of propagation of light in moving transparent media, and, in a meticulous series of experiments, established an equality of the inertial and gravitational mass for certain crystals and radioactive substances—a result that "carried profound implications for relativity theory" (DSB).

This collection of papers comes from the library of Henri Becquerel and his son Jean (1878–1953), third and fourth respectively in the distinguished line of French physicists that began with Henri's grandfather Antoine-César. Both Becquerels had a strong interest in spectroscopy and magneto-optics, particularly Jean, whose "fundamental line of research began in 1906 with an attempt to study the effect of a magnetic field on the optical properties of crystals. Building upon knowledge of the Zeeman effect for gases and vapors, Becquerel found a superficially similar effect in rare-earth crystals having a very fine spectrum of absorption bands. . . ." (DSB). In 1908 Jean Becquerel began collaborating with Kamerlingh Onnes (who had been Zeeman's teacher) in researching magneto-optical properties of various substances at extremely low temperatures; this collaboration led to Becquerel's spending one or two months of each year in Leiden, where he worked with other Dutch physicists. In the introduction to the English translation of his *Researches in Magneto-Optics* (1913), Zeeman mentions Jean Becquerel's "admirable experiments at low and very low temperatures on the magnetic resolution of absorption spectra" (p. viii), and quotes Henri Becquerel's opinion that "the magnetisation of the spectrum lines has opened a new world of facts which interest the physicist, the astronomer and even the chemist" (p. x). The bibliography to the *Researches* cites no fewer than 35 papers by Jean Becquerel on magneto-optics, as well as seven by Henri Becquerel. Included in the collection of papers we are offering are five papers inscribed by Zeeman to either Henri or Jean, as well as one signed by Henri and four signed and / or annotated by Jean. DSB. Magill, *Nobel Prize Winners: Physics*, pp. 35–42. 36705

Presented to Minkowski

147. Zermelo, Ernst (1871–1953).

Über die Anwendung der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung auf dynamische Systeme. Offprint from *Phys. Zeit.* 1 (1900). 4pp. 281 × 200 mm. Original printed wrappers, creased horizontally, a few minor chips. *Inscribed to Hermann Minkowski (1864–1909) on the front wrapper: "Hrn. Prof. Minkowski ergebenst. Ueberreicht vom Verfasser."*

Hrn. Prof. Minkowski ergebenst
Ueberreicht vom Verfasser.
Zermelo

Inscribed to Theodore von

Kármán (1881–1963), with his characteristic catalogue stamp and docketing. \$750

First Separate Edition. Zermelo, like David Hilbert, was a mathematician with a strong interest in physics. In the early part of his career Zermelo wrote several papers on kinetic theory and statistical mechanics, including the present paper on the application of probability theory to dynamic systems; his work in this area led to “a penetrating discussion with Boltzmann on the explanation of irreversible processes” (DSB). He also translated into German two important works in physics, Glazebrook’s *Light* (1897) and Gibbs’s *Elementary Principles of Statistical Mechanics* (1905). Zermelo presented this copy of his paper to Hermann Minkowski, originator of the concept of the space-time continuum; it later passed into the library of Theodore von Kármán, founder of modern aviation and space travel. (Zermelo and von Kármán were at Göttingen together; once, after hearing a talk given by von Kármán on applied mathematics, Zermelo told him that “of all the applied idiots I think you are the only one with the possibility of being educated.”) DSB. Von Kármán, *The Wind and Beyond*, p. 50. 36965

RARE BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCE

148. [Arago, François (1786–1853)]

Catalogue des livres composant la bibliothèque de . . . dont la vente se fera le lundi 19 juin 1854. . . . 8vo. [4] 188pp. Paris: Dusacq, 1854. 226 × 147 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, worn & chipped, ink stamps on front and back covers. Minor foxing, but very good. \$750

First Edition. Sale catalogue of the library of François Arago, perpetual secretary of the Académie des Sciences, best known for his important contributions to electromagnetism, optics and astronomy, and for his encouragement and support of scientists and inventors such as Ampère, Fresnel, Leverrier, Niepce and Daguerre. Most of the catalogue is devoted to books in the arts and sciences, but there are also sections on theology, jurisprudence, belles-lettres, history and travel. DSB for Arago. 31817

149. Blanck, Jacob (1906–74).

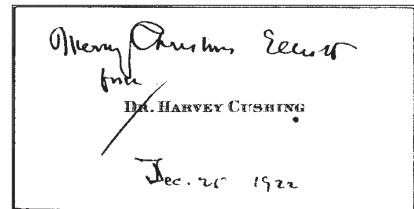
Bibliography of American literature. 9 vols., 4to. Multi-vol. set. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955–91. 252 × 188 mm. Original cloth, spine of one vol. a bit dulled. Very good set. \$800

Fourth printing of Vol. 1; third printings of Vols. 2–4; **First Editions** of remaining vols. The indispensable *BAL*, covering “the material which constitutes the structure of American literature” (preface) from the time of the Revolution to mid-twentieth century. 15468

Auction Catalogue of Boerhaave’s Library, Presented by Cushing to Elliott Carr Cutler

150. [Boerhaave, Herman (1668–1738)]

Bibliotheca Boerhaaviana, sive catalogus librorum



instructissimae
bibliothecae viri
summi D.
Hermannii
Boerhaave. . . .
8vo. [4], 88,
68pp. Leiden:

Samuel Luchtman, 1739. 202 × 125 mm. Later half vellum, marbled boards, spine bubbled affecting back cover. Moderate foxing, browning & staining, but very good. *Presented by Harvey Cushing* (1879–1939) to cardiologist Elliott Carr Cutler (1888–1947), with Cushing’s engraved card, inscribed “Merry Christmas Elliott from . . . Dec. 25 1922,” tipped to front endpaper. \$1750

First Edition. After the great Dutch physiologist’s death on Sept. 23, 1738, his library of over three thousand books was auctioned at the office of the publisher Samuel Luchtman, who issued the present sale catalogue listing all the books, manuscripts and drawings to be

sold. "The main division of the catalogue is based on book sizes. . . . These groups are then subdivided by subjects (theological, legal, botanical, chemical and medical) and by language. . . . There was a great deal of interest in this important auction. Even the king of Portugal had commissioned the purchase of many volumes. The prices were high, and the total for the sale was 13,000 guilders. The catalogue undoubtedly gives an impressive picture of the varied scientific interests of its former owner" (Lindeboom, *Boerhaave*, pp. 232–33). *Rare!* This copy was given by the famous American neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing to his friend Elliott Carr Cutler, noted for his successful section of the mitral valve for relief of mitral stenosis (see G-M 3030.1). 16790

151. [Boerhaave, Herman (1668–1738)].

Methodus discendi artem medicam, in duas partes divisa. . . . 12mo. [22], 514 [28]pp. 3 fold. engraved plates. London: Sumptibus Societatis, 1744. Mottled sheep c. 1744, gilt spine, rubbed, small split in front hinge. Light browning, occasional foxing, but very good. \$375

Third edition of this work on teaching the art of medicine, based on Boerhaave's lectures on the subject delivered in the winter of 1710. It includes several chapters on medical bibliography, citing authors from Hippocrates to Harvey. Lindeboom, *Bib. Boerhaaviana*, 96. 32047

152. Brunet, Jacques Charles (1780–1867).

Catalogue des livres rares et précieux composant la bibliothèque de feu M. Jacques-Charles Brunet. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. xlvii, 143 [1]; xiii [1], 232pp. Paris: L. Potier & A. Labitte, 1868. 247 × 162 mm. (uncut & partially unopened). Original printed wrappers, those of first vol. slightly soiled. Fine set. \$375

Auction catalogue of the library of the celebrated French bookseller Brunet, author of the monumental *Manuel du libraire et de l'amateur de livres* (1860–64), which "despite its age . . . is still a valuable general reference book of international scope" (Carter, *ABC for Book Collectors*). The first volume of the catalogue contains 713 lots of "Livres rares et précieux; belles reliures," which were sold in April, 1868; the second part, containing 1786 lots of "Ouvrages de divers genres; histoire littéraire; bibliographie," was sold the following month. The total sale realized about 330,000 francs. Vol. I's "Notice sur la vie et les travaux de Jacques Charles Brunet," by Leroux de Lincy (who compiled the catalogue), gives an account of Brunet's life and work, particularly his labors on the *Manuel de libraire*; this is followed by a brief account of some of the highlights of Brunet's collection. An index with price list was issued with the work; this is not present here. 11029

153. [Chasles, Michel (1793–1880)]

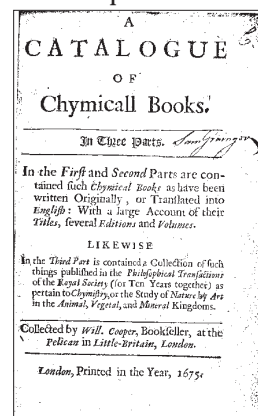
Catalogue de la bibliothèque scientifique historique et littéraire de feu M. Michel Chasles. . . . 8vo. vii [1], 415 [1]pp. Paris: Claudin, 1881. 226 × 142 mm. (uncut). Modern full morocco in period style. Fine apart from faint dampstaining in latter part. \$950

First Edition, complete with the *Supplément* (pp. 393–415). Auction catalogue of the library of the French mathematician Michel Chasles, who made significant contributions to the development of synthetic geometry and to the study of the history of mathematics. The catalogue is divided into two parts: the second and larger part catalogues Chasles's extensive library of works on mathematics, physics and chemistry, while the first lists books on theology, literature, history, philosophy, medicine, geography and other subjects not directly related to Chasles's main interests. A glance through this catalogue of over 4000 items shows Chasles to have been an astute buyer of books; however, he has less luck in his purchases of autograph materials. Between 1861 and 1869 he was duped by the famous forger Vrain-Lucas into buying thousands of spurious manuscripts, including letters in French purportedly written by Galileo, Cleopatra and Lazarus; sadly, these curiosities are not included in the above catalogue. DSB. 29201

First Bibliography of English-Language Books on Chemistry, Alchemy & Medicine, With the Rare "Continuation"

154. Cooper, William (d. 1689).

A catalogue of chymicall books. In three parts. . . . 44 leaves, unpaginated. London: [Cooper,] 1675. **Bound with:** The continuation of appendix to the second part of the catalogue of chymical books, . . . as have been printed since the year 1675, to this present year 1688 [caption title]. 25 leaves, unpaginated. [London: Cooper, 1688]. Together 2 works in 1, 8vo. 171 × 110 mm. Old sheep, rebaked in period style.



Booklabel of **Harrison D.**

Horblit.

\$4500

Second and Best Edition of the first published bibliography of books in English on chemistry, alchemy and other related fields of science and pseudo-science, and probably one of the earliest, if not the earliest bibliography of any scientific subject published in English; **Extremely Rare First Edition** of the 1688 *Continuation*. Cooper's *Catalogue*, listing books available for sale in his London bookshop, was originally issued in a much shorter 25-page version as an appendix to the *Philosophical Epitaph*, an alchemical work published (and probably written) by Cooper in 1673. The 1675 second edition, expanded to 88 pages, was also intended to be published with the *Philosophical Epitaph*, but was also sometimes issued separately, as our copy evidently was. This second edition included an exact reprint of the 1673 *Catalogue*, which was augmented by the addition of new "Second" and "Third" parts: the former containing a number of new titles and "a larger and more satisfactory account of the Titles and Several Editions" of the books mentioned in the 1673 edition; and the latter indexing, over a ten-year period, all the articles printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* pertaining to "Chymistry, or the study of nature by art in the animal, vegetal or mineral king-

doms." In 1688 Cooper further expanded his *Catalogue* by issuing the 50-page *Continuation*, which brought the number of listed titles up to nearly 430 and "provided a much fuller inventory of books that had been published and were available for purchase in late Restoration England" (Linden, p. xlili). Despite its obvious importance, the *Continuation* apparently remained unknown to scholars and bibliographers prior to Linden, perhaps because of its extreme rarity—Linden was able to locate *only three institutional copies*, at the British Library (uncatalogued), Library of Congress and National Library of Medicine.

Cooper was well equipped for the task of assembling his *Catalogue*, not only because of his importance in the London book world of the time—he was at once author, editor, translator, publisher, bookseller and England's first book auctioneer—but because of his long-standing interest in alchemy and chemistry, hermetic philosophy, and related disciplines such as medicine (particularly Paracelsian medicine) and natural history. As a publisher and bookseller Cooper specialized in books on these subjects, and Linden, in the introduction to his edition of Cooper's *Catalogue* (1987), discusses Cooper's probable involvement with these subjects on a more deeply personal level beyond the interests of commerce. Cooper's work is unique among booklists of its era in that it "reveals a high degree of familiarity with the authors and books it includes"; the familiarity reflected in "the fullness of detail present in [Cooper's] long descriptive titles, in his practice of cross-referencing individual sections within long works. . . as one works through the entries one is increasingly impressed with [Cooper's] knowledge of the subject and his accuracy in recording this information" (Linden, p. xli).

The authors covered in Cooper's *Catalogue* and *Continuation* include Agrippa, Hermes Trismegistus, Roger and Francis Bacon, Dee, Fludd, Jabir ibn Haiyan (Geber), Basil Valentine, George Ripley, Porta and Zoroaster; the earliest published book listed there is Braunschweig's *Vertuose Boke of Distyllacion of the Waters of all Manner of Herbes* (1527), and one of the latest is Mary Trye's *Medicatrix; or the Woman-Physician* (1675). From a medical standpoint, Cooper's book is of particular interest in that it documents the 17th-century controversy between adherents of Galenic (herbal) and Paracelsian (chemical) medicine, and shows that the Paracelsians were gaining the upper hand. The *Catalogue* also contains 36 titles on baths and spas and the efficacy of mineral waters in both England and on the Continent. Duveen, p. 144 (without the *Continuation*). Linden, "Introduction: William Cooper and the *Catalogue of Chymicall Books*," *William Cooper's A Catalogue of Chymicall Books 1673–88* (1987), pp. v–xlvii. Wing C–6061. 29395

155. [Crummer, LeRoy (1872–1934)].

A list of old medical books, books on the history of medicine, and medical bibliography, and a list of medical portraits, in the possession of. . . Cataloged and compiled by Myrtle A. Crummer. 4to. xii, 236, 10pp. Mimeographed text. Frontispiece. N.p., 1925. 273 × 214 mm. Original blue boards, cloth spine, paper label on front cover, edges worn. Light brownning, but very good. *Presentation*

My Dear Dr. Streeter,
I trust this will interest you, at least in showing what we have in what Dr. Cushing calls the 'West.' LeRoy Crummer.
Apr. 4, 1925 LeRoy Crummer

inscription from Crummer to Dr. [Edward Clark] Streeter on the front endpaper: "My Dear Dr. Streeter, I trust this will interest you, at least in showing what we have in what Dr. Cushing calls the 'West.' LeRoy Crummer. Apr. 4, 1925." Some neat annotations by a former owner.

\$450

First Edition, privately issued in a very small edition by Crummer's wife, who also performed the chore of mimeographing the catalogue. Crummer "was eminently successful as a physician and equally so as a bibliophile. Accompanied by his wife, he made periodic trips of the main book centers of Europe, amassing a remarkable library of which two catalogues were prepared. The first, *A List of Old Medical Books* . . . contains a foreword by LeRoy Crummer describing some of his experiences in book-collecting, and lists 936 books and 257 portraits" (Besson, *Thornton's Medical Books, Libraries and Collectors*, p. 290). Crummer presented this copy to fellow medical book collector Edward Clark Streeter (1874–1947). 13433

156. [Crummer, Leroy (1872–1934)]

A catalogue: Manuscripts and medical books printed before 1640 in the library of. . . 8vo. iv, 93 [3]pp. 5 half-tone plates, including frontispiece and title. Omaha, NE: Privately printed, 1927. No. 26 of 100 copies printed. 224 × 154 mm. Original cloth, a bit soiled & shaken. Very good copy, inscribed by Crummer's wife, Myrtle, to **Herbert M. Evans** (1882–1971) on the front endpaper: "To Dr. Herbert Evans—another candidate for the 'Bookers Padded Cell.' Myrtle A. Crummer. April 15, 1927." Cut-paper silhouette of Dr. Crummer laid in, along with a sheet of notes in Evans's hand.

\$500

First Edition. The second of the catalogues of the Crummer library, describing Dr. Crummer's 442 medical manuscripts and early printed books; the catalogue was prepared as a surprise birthday gift by his wife. This copy was presented to Herbert M. Evans, co-discoverer of Vitamin E (see G-M 1055), and a fellow collector of medical and scientific books. 34544

157. [De La Rue, Warren (1815–89)]

A rough list of choice and valuable books, including the scientific library of the late Warren de la Rue. . . . 8vo. 72pp. London: Bernard Quaritch, 1894. 246 × 155 mm. Original printed wrappers, lightly creased vertically. Fine copy.

\$200

Quaritch catalogue no. 145, listing nearly 900 books of mostly scientific interest, including "important standard books and periodicals on physics, chemistry, astronomy, electricity, mathematics, photography and the microscope" from the library of the astronomer and inventor Warren de la Rue. De la Rue is best known for his applications of photography to astronomy, particularly for the invention of a photoheliographic telescope that allowed the sun's surface to be mapped photographically. DSB. 34653

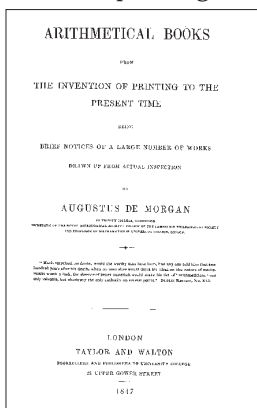
“First Significant Work of Scientific Bibliography”

158. De Morgan, Augustus (1806–71).

Arithmetical books from the invention of printing to the present time. . . 12mo. [4], xxviii, 124pp. London: Taylor & Walton, 1847. 210 × 124 mm. Original cloth, extremities worn. Fore-edge a bit spotted, but a fine copy.

Modern owners’ signatures on front endpapers. \$750

First Edition. De Morgan, who made original contributions to the fields of analysis and logic, was “steeped in the history of mathematics. . . He believed that the work of both minor and major mathematicians was essential for an assessment of mathematical development, a principle shown most clearly in his *Arithmetical Books*. This work describes the many arithmetical books in the author’s possession, refers to the work of 1,580 arithmeticians, and contains detailed digressions on such subjects as the length of a foot and the authorship of the popular *Cocker’s Arithmetic*. De Morgan’s book was written at a time when accurate bibliography was in its infancy and was probably *the first significant work of scientific bibliography* [emphasis ours]” (DSB). 32541

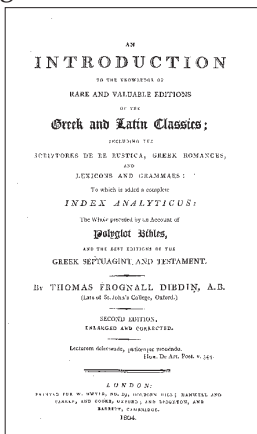


159. Dibdin, Thomas Frognall (1776–1847).

An introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Latin classics. . . 8vo. xx, lxxiii [1], 571 [1]pp. Engraved frontispiece. London: W. Dwyer [etc.], 1804. 208 × 130 mm. Speckled calf c. 1804, gilt spine, front hinge cracked, rear hinge tender. Light browning & foxing, but very good.

Owners’ signature, dated 1806, on front endpaper. \$450

Second edition, enlarged and corrected, of Dibdin’s first bibliographical work, originally published in 1802. Dibdin followed this work with numerous others in the same vein, including the magnificent *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (cataloguing the library of his patron, Lord Spencer), which “did good work in popularizing the taste for rare books” (De Ricci, *English Collectors of Books and Manuscripts*, p. 75). DNB. 27493



160. [Dreyer, Johann Louis Emil (1852–1926)]

Annotated and classified catalogue of rare and standard works on astronomy . . . including the library of the late Johann Louis Emil Dreyer. . . 8vo. 240pp. London: Henry Sotheran, 1927. 222 × 153 mm. Original

printed wrappers, extremities of spine a bit chipped.

Very good copy. \$150

Sotheran catalogue no. 804, listing 3812 books on chronology, geodesy, horology, dialling and related subjects, as well as an appendix of works by Isaac Newton and a selection of books from his library. The catalogue features the library of astronomer Johann L. E. Dreyer, compiler of the *New General Catalogue of Nebulae and Clusters of Stars* (1888), superseding that of Herschel, and two index catalogues (1895 and 1908) updating the *New General Catalogue* to 1907. “Many galaxies, nebulae and star clusters are still known by their NGC and IC numbers” (DSB). Dreyer also wrote a scholarly biography of Tycho Brahe (1890), and edited Tycho’s works and correspondence (1913–29), as well as the scientific papers of William Herschel (1912). 22303

161. Ferguson, John (1837–1916).

Bibliographia Paracelsica. Parts I. – VI. . . First series [all published]. Six parts in one volume, 8vo. Glasgow: University Press, 1877–96 [general title dated 1896]. Multi-part set, with each part separately paginated. 220 × 143 mm. Full red morocco ca. 1896, inner gilt dentelles, hinges weak; original printed part wrappers bound in. Light browning, but very good. \$750

First Editions of all six parts, each of which was printed in editions of 100 to 150 copies. Ferguson’s bibliographical study of the works of Paracelsus, which began as a critique of Friedrich Mook’s *Theophrastus Paracelsus; eine kritische Studie* (1876), corrects Mook’s numerous errors and omissions, and thus represents the first scholarly bibliography of Paracelsus with reasonable claims to accuracy. The first two parts analyze the flaws in Mook’s work; parts 3 and 4 are titled “Contributions toward a knowledge of Paracelsus and his writings”; part 5 contains an alphabetical catalogue of Paracelsus’s writings; and Part 6 reprints three articles by Ferguson on Paracelsus’s life and works. Ferguson’s own collection of works by Paracelsus was unrivalled in its time. Anderson, *Bibl. of John Ferguson*, 19–24. 27801

162. Ferguson.

On the first edition of the chemical writings of Democritus and Synesius. . . Offprints from the *Trans. Phil. Soc. Glasgow*. 5 parts, 8vo. Various paginated. 8 plates. Glasgow: Robert Anderson, 1884–94 (with general title dated 1894). 222 × 142 mm. Original printed wrappers (part 1 without wrappers, as issued?). Fine set. \$375

First Separate Editions. Bibliographical descriptions of the early editions of Democritus’s *De rebus naturalibus et mysticis*, in the Latin translation by Dominico Pizimenti (first edition 1573). Democritus, who flourished no later than the fourth century A.D., was “the oldest known writer on chemical topics . . . no more ancient alchemical writer than Democritus is known” (p. 1). Anderson, *Bibl. of John Ferguson*, nos. 50–53. 37655

163. Ferguson.

Some early treatises on technological chemistry. Offprints from the *Proc. Phil. Soc. Glasgow*. 6 parts, 8vo.

Variouly paginated. 12 plates. Glasgow: Robert Anderson, 1888–1916 (parts 3–6 have imprint: Printed for the Royal Philosophical Society). 227 × 147 mm. Original printed wrappers, spines of parts 3–6 a bit darkened. Very good set. \$450

First Edition. A supplement to Ferguson's *Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets*, containing bibliographical descriptions of several rare treatises, dating from 1531 to 1720, on "marvels of nature, popular science and medicine, workshop and practical receipts [i.e., recipes]" (Anderson, p. 21). Among the works discussed are the *Kunst Boeck* and the *Secrets of Alexis of Piedmont*; the last part contains a description of the earliest known tract (by Boltz) on illumination and miniature painting. Anderson, *Bibliography of John Ferguson*, nos. 56–61. 37653

164. Ferguson.

Catalogue of the Ferguson collection of books mainly relating to alchemy, chemistry, witchcraft and gypsies, in the library of the University of Glasgow. 2 vols., 8vo. xv, 384; [2] 385–820, 8pp. Bound galleys, printed on one side of the page; preliminary leaves, pp. 789–820 and 8-page supplement in xerox. [Glasgow] Robert Maclehose, 1943. 247 × 158 mm. Buckram. Fine copy, from the library of K. Garth Huston, Sr., with his bookplate and ms. note on front endpaper of Vol. I. \$750

First Edition, and *extremely rare*—Huston's note in Vol. I quotes a letter from the University Librarian at the University of Glasgow regarding the printing of the Ferguson catalogue:

The catalogue was never published in the ordinary way. Forty copies were printed on two sides of the sheet for binding in the orthodox manner, and were distributed as gifts to selected academic libraries; apart from these only the single sided sheets for our own use were printed, and the type has long since been distributed.

Huston's copy was bound up from a remaining set of the single-sided sheets, with missing material supplied in xerox. Ferguson, Regius Professor of Chemistry at the University of Glasgow from 1874–1915, was a great bibliographer, one of the first to devote himself to the history of science; he is best known as the compiler of the *Bibliotheca Chemica* (1906), which is still cited as a reference for early chemical and alchemical books. He was also an inveterate collector, whose enormous library ended up taking over most of his house; the present catalogue describes that part of the library, devoted primarily to books on alchemy, chemistry, witchcraft and gypsies, that was purchased by the University of Glasgow after World War I. 27800

165. Fournier, Alfred (1832–1914) & Fournier, Edmond.

Bibliothèque Fournier. . . . Livres anciens et du XVIIIe siècle, livres de médecine. . . . [4] 274 [6]pp. 2 plates, text illustrations. Paris: L. Carteret, 1926. 283 × 192 mm. Original printed wrappers, spotted, a bit worn at spine. Occasional fox-marks, but very good. \$275

First Edition. Auction catalogue (1485 entries) of the library of the brothers Fournier, which contained manuscripts, incunables and early printed books, 18th century books, medical books, illustrated books, 19th and 20th century first editions, etc. Alfred Fournier was one of the leading authorities of his day on syphilis and other venereal diseases; see G-M 2393, 2395, 4782 & 4800. 32868

Early Medical Bookseller's Catalogue

166. Fratres Horth-hemels.

(1). Libri hujusce Facultatis Medicae venalis Parisiis



apud Fratres Horthemels propè domum Sorbonn. 65 [3]pp. [Paris: Horth-hemels, 1730?] **With:**

(2). **Stahl, Georg** (1660–1734). De motus

haemorrhoidalis et fluxus haemorrhoidum. . . . [32], 126 [2, blank]pp. Paris: Horth-hemels, 1730. **With:**

(3). **Stahl.** Sileni Alcibiadis. I.e., ars sanandi cum expectatione. Opposita arti curandi nuda expectatione: Satyra Harveana castigatae. [4], 312; [10], 246pp.

(second pagination consists of: **Harvey, Gideon** (1640–1700). *Ars curandi morbos expectatione; item de vanitatibus, dolis, & mendaciis medicorum.*) Paris: Horth-hemels, 1730. Together 3 items in 1, 8vo. 161 × 105 mm. Vellum c. 1730, title in ink on spine. Some small marginal ink-stains toward the end (not affecting text), minor browning & foxing, but very good. 18th century owner's notes on front free endpaper.

\$1500

(1). **First Edition.** The *earliest example known to us* of a bookseller's catalogue devoted exclusively to medical books. The Horth-hemels, who appear to have been booksellers to the Parisian Faculté de médecine, published this catalogue in partnership with the German firm of J. L. Koenig. Prices are given in both German and French denominations (German florins and crowns; French écus and sols), and "the factor controlling price seems mainly to be size and number of volumes. Books from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are offered alongside eighteenth-century volumes with no apparent premium placed on age or rarity" (J. Norman, "This catalogue and its predecessors," in *The Haskell F. Norman Library of Science and Medicine*, p. li). The catalogue is bound at the end of the present volume, which also contains (2), the **First Edition** of Stahl's classic work on hemorrhoids (G-M 3421) and (3), the **First Edition** of Stahl's Latin translation of **Gideon Harvey's** *The Art of Curing Diseases by Expectation* (1689), together with Stahl's own lengthy commentary. Harvey's work, a "collection of random criticisms on medical practice" (DNB), acquired a Continental reputation via Stahl's translation, and provoked some controversy. Page 39 of the Horth-hemels catalogue offers the above Stahl and Harvey works as a single entity, providing proof that they were meant to be bound together as in our example. 35033

167. Lande, Lawrence.

The Lawrence Lande collection of Canadiana in the Redpath Library of McGill University. A bibliography. . . . Large 4to. xxxv [1], 301 [3]pp. Over 170 illustrations. Montreal: Lawrence Lande Foundation for Canadian Historical Research, 1965. 246 × 265 mm. Quarter pigskin, cloth boards, slipcase (a bit scuffed). Near-mint, one of 950 copies numbered and signed by Lande. \$450

First Edition. Copiously illustrated annotated bibliography of 2328 items, with indices to authors, titles, subjects and government documents. Finely printed on mould- and handmade paper by the Richard Pennington Printing Office of McGill University Press. 29534

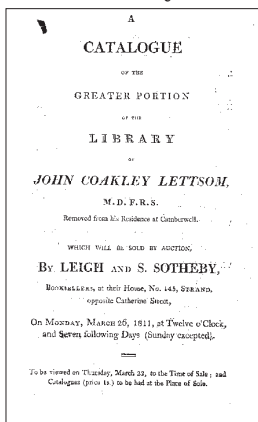
168. Leighley, John.

California as an island. Folio. 154 [2, colophon]pp., including 25 plates (some folding). Hand-colored title vignette and initial letter. San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1972. 351 × 222 mm. Original printed boards, morocco spine, very slightly rubbed. Fine copy, one of 450 printed at the press of Robert Grabhorn and Andrew Hoyem, with the colophon *inscribed by Hoyem*: "This is Jeremy Norman's Island. Andrew Hoyem. 18 December 1972." \$950

First Edition of the standard reference work on the subject, illustrating 25 early maps and providing a bibliographical checklist of 182 maps printed between 1622 and 1785 showing California as an island. Prefaced by Leighley's historical essay describing the discovery and early mapping of California. 29992

169. [Lettsom, John Coakley (1744–1815)]

A catalogue of the greater portion of the library of . . . removed from his residence at Camberwell. . . . 8vo. [2] 48 [2, adverts.]pp. [London:] Leigh and S. Sotheby, 1811. 225 × 137 mm. (uncut). Half calf, marbled boards in period style, by Bernard Middleton. Light browning & foxing, but very good, with prices realized in ms. in the margins of some pages. \$1500



First Edition, and *extremely rare*, with no copies cited in OCLC or NUC, and RLIN citing only a microfilm version. The Quaker physician John Coakley Lettsom, a founder of the Medical Society of London and of the Royal Humane Society, amassed a remarkable library of circa 6000 books at his house, Grove Hill, in Camberwell, which he made available to members of the medical profession. Financial difficulties at the end of his life forced Lettsom to sell Grove Hill, and "the greater portion" of his library was auctioned by the firm of Leigh and S. Sotheby (ancestor of the present-day Sotheby's) between March 26 and April 3, 1811. DNB. Johnston Abraham, *Lettsom*, pp. 303–4. 33357

Collection of 19th Century Medical Book Auction Catalogues

170. Longet, François Achille (1811–71).

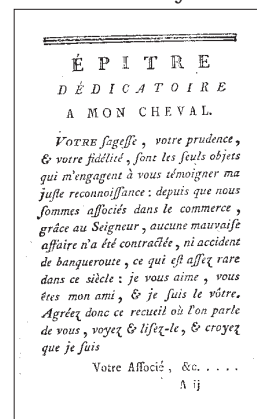
Catalogue des livres de la bibliothèque de feu Docteur Longet. . . . 36pp. Paris: L. Leclerc, 1871. **Bound with: Denonvilliers, Charles (1808–72).** Catalogue des livres de médecine et de chirurgie composant la bibliothèque de feu M. le Docteur Denonvilliers. 31 [1]pp. [Paris: G. Chamerot] 1872. **Bound with: Danyau, Antoine (1803–1871).** Catalogue des livres anciens et modernes rares et curieux composant la bibliothèque de feu M. le Docteur Danyau. . . . Deuxième partie [only] . . . Obstétrique. 181 [1]pp. Paris: Léon Techener, 1872. Together 3 works, 8vo, bound with 11 other 19th cent. medical / scientific book auction catalogues in 19th century quarter calf, marbled boards, a bit rubbed. Light uneven browning, small tear in last leaf of the first catalogue not affecting text, but very good. Some prices realized in ms. in the margins. \$1500

Remarkable collection of fourteen 19th-century French auction catalogues featuring mostly medical and scientific books and instruments, but also listing books on archeology, numismatics, belles-lettres, religion, etc. Most of the catalogues are of the libraries of doctors, among them **François Achille Longet**, author of the first study of the physiological effects of ether anesthesia (*Expériences relatives aux effets de l'inhalation de l'éther sulfurique sur le système nerveux*, 1847); the celebrated surgeon **Charles Denonvilliers**, after whom the puboprostatic ligament is named; and the obstetrician **Antoine Danyau**, surgeon at the Bicêtre and Maternité, professor of surgery at the Paris Faculty, and author of many excellent articles on obstetrics. Together the catalogues list ca. 7000 lots; some of them have prices realized written in the margins. Auction catalogues from the 19th century are *rare*, and collections of them, like this one, especially so. 32957

Dedicated to his Horse

171. Los Rios, Jean François de (1728–1820).

Oeuvres de François de Los-Rios, libraire de Lyon. . . . 12mo. [4] viii, 173 [1]pp. "London" [i.e., Paris]: Molini, 1789. 129 × 79 mm. Speckled sheep c. 1789, hinges neatly repaired. Minor browning & foxing, but fine otherwise. \$1500



First Edition, and *extremely rare*, with no copies cited in NUC, RLIN or OCLC. Los Rios, one of the most knowledgeable booksellers of his day, was famous for the "goût bizarre" exhibited in all his writings, which he

dedicated to his horse. The present volume is a collection of short pieces on various subjects, many of them of bibliographical or bibliophilic interest. Los Rios left France at the time of the French Revolution; the above was his last published work. NBG. 27850

172. Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de (1749–91).

Catalogue des livres de la bibliothèque de feu M. Mirabeau l'ainé, député et ex-Présidente de l'Assemblée Nationale Constituante. . . . 8vo. [4], xxvi, 440 [2], [2] lxi [1]pp. Paris: Rozet; Belin, 1791. 204 × 126 mm. Quarter calf, marbled boards c. 1791, rubbed, front hinge weak. Leaf O1 repaired, fragment torn from outer margin of title leaf (not affecting text), occasional foxing. Very good copy. Prices realized written in red ink in the margins. \$1500

First Edition, complete with the optional table of authors, published later and offered separately to recipients of this catalogue. Lists 2,800 books from the library of the French statesman and orator, including the entire library of the great naturalist Georges Louis Leclerc, comte de **Buffon** (1707–88), which Mirabeau had purchased en bloc. NUC NM 0630027 (DLC, NNC, PPL, PU, KyLT, MH, CtY, PP, NIC). EB & NBG re Mirabeau. 27260

173. [Oken, Lorenz (1779–1851)]

Catalog der Bibliothek von Laurentius Oken welche am 17. Mai 1853 in Zürich gegen baare Zahlung öffentlich versteigert werden soll. 8vo. viii, 204pp. Zürich: J. J. Ulrich, 1852. 192 × 125 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly soiled and creased. Very good copy. \$1000

First Edition. Oken, an influential supporter of the 19th-century German Romantic school of *Naturphilosophie*, is best known today for his concept of primal animalcules (*Urthiere*) as the building blocks of life (introduced forty years before the publication of Schwann's work on cell theory), as well as for his promotion of the study of natural science at all levels of instruction, and his role in the creation of extra-academic scientific congresses. His scholarly library of nearly 6,000 books, including works on natural history, botany, zoology, anatomy, physiology and medicine, was sold at auction the year after his death. DSB. 26567

174. Ovid.

The *Metamorphoses* of . . . translated by William Caxton. 1480. 2 vols., 4to. Unpaginated. New York: George Brazillier, in association with Magdalene College, Cambridge, 1968. 301 × 214 mm. Full calf, gilt, spines a bit faded. Fine copy, numbered 84 (edition size not stated). In cloth slipcase as issued. \$300

Facsimile edition of the Phillipps manuscript of the *Metamorphoses*, Books X–XV of which were bequeathed to Magdalene College by Samuel Pepys in 1703, and Books I–IX of which were discovered in 1964. 37614

Development of the European Book Trade

175. Pollard, Graham & Erdman, Albert.

The distribution of books by catalogue from the invention of printing to A.D. 1800 based on material in the Broxbourne Library. 4to. xxiv, 426 [2]pp., plus errata sheet laid in loosely. Text illustrations (many full-page). Cambridge: Printed for presentation to members of the Roxburghe Club, 1965. 326 × 222 mm. Quarter red morocco, cloth boards; in cloth drop-back box. Very fine. \$6000

First Edition of “the first book solely devoted to the history of the method of distribution of books by catalogue” (p. xv). The catalogues—comprising auction catalogues, book dealers' catalogues and inventory sales catalogues—are discussed in chronologically arranged chapters which record “the historical evolution of the book trade and the international movement of books from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century” (p. xxi); these are augmented with tables listing extant catalogues and their locations. Based on the collection of European and British book catalogues compiled by Albert Erdman, who supplied the chapter on fifteenth-century catalogues. Barlow, “Introduction to the 1986 reprint,” in Taylor, *Book Catalogues: Their Varieties and Uses*, pp. xv–xvii (praising Pollard and Erdman's book as “the best source of European locations”). 16882

From the Library of Walter Charleton

176. Scott, Robert (fl. 1661–91).

Catalogue librorum ex variis Europae partibus advectorum. 4to. [4]. 206pp. London: Robert Scott, 1674. 219 × 160 mm. Modern morocco tooled in 17th-century style. Some browning & foxing, but very good. From the library of the English physician and polymath **Walter Charleton** (1620–1707), with his signature, dated 1674, on the title. \$4500



First Edition, and the *earliest version* of the Scott catalogue found in most listings. One of the most desirable works of 17th-century bibliography, listing ca. 6500 Continental books by subject or type (Bibles, works in Greek, histories, science, literature, etc.). Scott was bookseller to Charles II, and his catalogue reflects the reading tastes of the Caroline court and its adherents—one of whom was **Walter Charleton**, promoter of atomism and mechanical philosophy in Britain (*Physiologia Epicuro-Gassendo-Charltoniana*, 1654), author of the first English book on physiology (*Natural History of Nutrition, Life and Voluntary Motion*, 1659), and founding member of the Royal Society. Wing S–2078. Taylor, *Book Catalogues*, pp. 71–72; 147. Rostenberg, “Robert Scott, Restoration stationer and importer,” *Publ. Bibl. Soc. Amer.* 48 (1954): 49–76. DSB for Charleton. 14204

176a. Surgeon-General's Office.

Index-catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-General's office, United States Army. Authors and subjects. 16 vols. plus index. Washington: G.P.O., 1880-95. **With:** Index-catalogue . . . second series. 21 vols. Washington: G.P.O., 1896-1916. Together 38 vols., 4to. 287 × 196 mm. Original cloth, volume bindings in first series worn, shaken & fragile, with bindings of Vols. I, II and XIV detached but present. Some browning, marginal chipping in first series due to acidic paper. Library bookplates / stamps. Sold as is. \$750

First Edition. G-M 6763: "In 1836 Surgeon General Lovell established a small collection of medical books for the use of his staff. From it grew the 'Surgeon General's Library,' one of the greatest medical libraries in the world. J. S. Billings did much to develop the library; he planned and started the *Index Catalogue*, one of the finest achievements of medical bibliography." The catalogue ran to five series, of which we are offering the first two, listing ca. 1,500,000 books, journal articles and pamphlets in a single enormous combined author-subject index. 34593

177. Underwood, T.

A catalogue of books, in medicine, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, &c., new and second hand. . . . 12mo. [4] 146 [2]pp. London: T. Underwood, 1811. 175 × 107 mm. Original printed front wrapper, back wrapper lacking, worn & spotted. One leaf loose, spine nearly perished. Good, complete copy. \$500

Catalogue for the years 1810-11 issued by the medical bookseller and publisher T. Underwood, successor to W. Grace. *Extremely rare*, with no copies cited in OCLC, RLIN or NUC. Included with the catalogue is a complete schedule of the medical and surgical lectures delivered in London during this period, along with tables listing the rates of pay for army, navy and British East India Company medical personnel. 34408

178. Vrolik, Willem (1801-63)]

Catalogue de la superbe bibliothèque d'ethnographie, de zoologie, d'anatomie comparée, etc. . . . 8vo. xii, 105pp. (last page printed on inside back wrapper). Amsterdam: Frederik Muller, 1865. 220 × 151 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style, original printed wrappers bound in. Wrappers a bit soiled, otherwise very good. Ownership inscription of Dr. G. J. Fisher on front wrapper; a few marginal notes probably his. \$750

First Edition. The Dutch physician Vrolik made significant contributions to comparative anatomy and to pathology, publishing anatomical studies of the chimpanzee, the manatee and other animals, and issuing several works on teratology and pathological anatomy, including the magnificent folio *Tabulae ad illustrandam embryogenesisin hominis et mammalium* (1849). His library, consisting of over 2000 volumes on zoology, comparative anatomy, ethnography and related

subjects, was sold at auction two years after his death; it included important works by Cuvier, Gould, Owen, Darwin, Humboldt, etc. For Vrolik, see Hirsch. 12214

179. Young, Thomas (1773-1829).

An introduction to medical literature including a system of practical nosology. 8vo. [6], xxii, 586pp. London: Underwood & Blacks [etc.], 1813. 222 × 137 mm. (uncut). Original boards, somewhat worn, rebaked preserving original printed spine label. Corner of one leaf repaired, light marginal dust-soiling, but very good. 19th-century ownership signature; modern bookplate. \$850

First Edition. G-M 6751. With the vast increase in medical literature over the 18th century, there developed a trend in medical bibliography toward the digest, of which Young's may be considered the first in English. This subject bibliography, with additional essays on medical study and animal chemistry, includes a list of what Young considered the essential books for a complete medical library and indications of the most important texts for beginning students. Young, one of the greatest of all scientists, is best known for his optical theories, including the wave theory of light; he was the founder of physiological optics (see G-M 1486-88, PMM 259, Dibner 152). Brodman, *Development of Medical Bibliography*, pp. 64-65. DSB. 34409

180. Zuchold, Ernst Amandus.

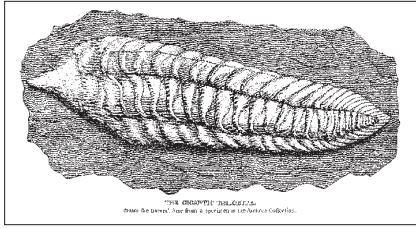
Bibliotheca chemica. Verzeichniss der auf dem Gebiete der reinen, pharmaceutischen, physiologischen und technischen Chemie. . . . 8vo. vii [1], 342pp., plus leaf of adverts. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1859. 223 × 134 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, spine split. Minor foxing & browning, but very good. \$375

First Edition. A bibliography of European and British books published between 1840 and 1858 on pure, pharmaceutical, physiological and technical chemistry, with contemporary prices and a subject index. 34654

EVOLUTION & PALEONTOLOGY

181. Bakewell, Robert (1768–1843).

An introduction to geology: Comprising the elements



of the science in its present advanced state. . . . 8vo. xx, 400, 128pp. 7 plates (incl. frontispiece), 2 of them

hand-colored. New Haven: Hezekiah Howe, 1829. 213 × 136 mm. Modern calf in period style. Light browning & foxing, small chip in lower margin of frontispiece (not affecting image), but very good.

Library bookplate. \$850

First American Edition, from the third London edition, with the addition of a 128-page appendix by the American geologist and mineralogist **Benjamin Silliman** (1779–1864) containing an outline of his course of lectures on geology delivered at Yale. Bakewell, a mineralogical surveyor, was among the first to popularize the science of geology, publishing the first edition of his *Introduction* in 1813, and following it with four more editions, each substantially revised and enlarged. The work also went through two more American editions, each edited by Silliman. "Bakewell's brightly ironic style contributed greatly to the popularity of the *Introduction*, and perhaps accounts for the book's continued success" (DSB). DNB. 37638

182. 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), a bit shaken, lower corners a little bumped. Light foxing, but very good. Former owner's signature on front endpaper. \$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. 17075

183. Bateson *et al.*

Reports to the Evolution Committee of the Royal Society [running head: Experimental studies in the physiology of heredity]. 5 parts in 1, 8vo. 160; 154; 53

[1]; 60; 79 [1]pp. 3 plates (2 in color). [London: Harrison & Sons, 1902–9]. 212 × 137 mm. Cloth c. 1909, spine faded, slight wear. Fine apart from light foxing & browning. Owner's signature and occasional marginal notes. \$1250

Rare First Editions of these reports, which helped to lay the foundations for analysis of the mechanism of transmission of hereditary characteristics. The reports "contain the detailed results of breeding experiments by Bateson and his collaborators, Miss E. R. Saunders, and, later, R. C. Punnett, C. C. Hurst, Florence M. Durham, L. Doncaster, and others. Mendel's rules were confirmed and extended in a number of different plant species, and the first 'Mendelian' characters in animals (poultry) were reported. . . . In Bateson's introduction to Report No. 1 (1902, p. 12) we find the clear recognition of the essence of Mendelism [i.e. discontinuity]" (Dunn, *Short History of Genetics*, pp. 65–66). At the end of this report Bateson introduced genetics terminology—allelomorph, heterozygote, homozygote, etc.—that is now in use today (Bateson was also responsible for the name "genetics," which he first used in a book review published in 1906). Stubbe, *History of Genetics*, pp. 272–72. 37730

184. Belt, Thomas (1832–78).

The naturalist in Nicaragua. . . . 8vo. xvi, 403 [1]pp.,



32-page publisher's catalogue. 4 plates (incl. frontis.), partly hand-colored folding map, text illustrations.

London: John Murray, 1874. Original cloth, gilt, worn at spine, recased. Lightly browned, occasional pencil annotations, but very good. *Author's presentation inscription* on front flyleaf: "Thos. C. Renshaw with the Author's kind regards." \$750

First Edition of the classic book on the natural history of Nicaragua by the British geologist who superintended the Chontales Gold Mining Company operations from 1868 to 1872. Belt was especially influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection and his work contains a good deal of evidence to support the theory. DNB. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 131. 37725

185. Bridgewater Treatises.

Complete set of the Bridgewater Treatises, consisting of works by **Chalmers, Kidd, Whewell, Charles Bell, Roget, Buckland, Kirby & Prout**. 8 works in 12 volumes. Plates; text illustrations. London: Pickering, 1833–36. 222 × 140 mm. Original cloth, printed paper spine labels (worn & chipped), extremities worn, some hinges cracking. Lightly browned, occasional foxing, but very good overall. **Ex-libris Benjamin Collins Brodie** (1783–1862), with his

bookplate in all volumes and his signature in two; in addition, Roget's and Prout's works have **presentation inscriptions** from their authors. Recent owner's signature, dated 1944, in pencil in all volumes.

\$2000

Mixed set, consisting of **First Editions** of Chalmers's *Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man* (1833); Roget's *Animal and Vegetable Physiology* (1834); Buckland's *Geology and Mineralogy* (1836); Kirby's *History, Habits and Instincts of Animals* (1835); and Prout's *Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion* (1834). Second edition of Whewell's *Astronomy and General Physics, Considered with Reference to Natural Theology* (1833); Third editions of Kidd's *Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man* (1834) and Bell's *The Hand: Its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as Evincing Design* (1834). The Bridgewater Treatises, endowed by the estate of the Earl of Bridgewater in 1829, were devoted to demonstrating "the power, wisdom, and goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation," and represent a continuation of the British tradition of natural theology established in the seventeenth century by John Ray and others. The original owner of this set was the renowned British orthopedist Benjamin Collins Brodie, author of the classic *Pathological and Surgical Observations on the Diseases of the Joints* (G-M 4311). 17089

Evolution, Race & Culture

186. [Burnett, James, Lord Monboddo (1714–99).]

Antient metaphysics. . . . 4to. Multi-vol. text. Edinburgh: printed for T. Cadell, London. . . . 1779–84 (vols. 1–3) & Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute. . . . 1795–99 (vols. 4–6). 6 vols. 263 × 205 mm. Tree calf, gilt, c. 1799, a little rubbed. Some browning & soiling but very good to fine overall. \$3500

First Edition. *Very rare.* Viewed as an eccentric in his day, Monboddo gave expression to a number of ideas on biological and cultural evolution far better received today. He wrote two six-volume works, *Of the Origin and Progress of Language*, and *Antient Metaphysics*. In the first he claimed that orangutans could be classed as humans without speech, and he maintained a life-long belief that the great apes could be taught human speech. While he did not grasp the species-difference between great apes and humans, his suggestion of kinship gave impetus to the new concept of progressivism in evolutionary thought.

In *Antient Metaphysics* Monboddo wrote at great length (vols. 3–5) on what constitutes the dividing line between animals and humans, and between humans in various states of culture. He continued to argue that the orangutan, like the famous Peter the Wild Boy, was "a man." He argued that mind, or education and culture, were more important than race in accounting for differences among groups of humans. Although racial determinism soon overrode views like Monboddo's in the nineteenth century, in the twentieth, on the basis of knowledge of genetics and social experiment, "Helvetius and Monboddo have been thoroughly vindicated, Darwin and Spencer discredited. If all other factors are held constant except race, similar enculturation processes will result in similar sociocultural repertoires" (Harris, *The Rise of Anthropological Theory* [1969] 132, also 16).

Monboddo's treatise on man is embedded in a larger work arguing against Newton and Locke and favoring ancient metaphysical phi-

losophies, especially Greek and Egyptian. For Monboddo, Egypt was the greatest early civilization, and the source of Greek and Hindu thought. This too was a view soon overridden in nineteenth century classical studies, but which has come into prominence again in the recent controversial work of Martin Bernal on the Afro-Asiatic roots of Western culture. *Dict. Hist. Ideas* II 178. DNB. 37724

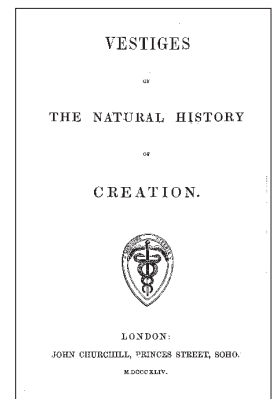
Forerunner of Darwin

187. [Chambers, Robert (1802–71)]

Vestiges of the natural history of creation. 12mo. [iii]-vi, 390 [2, half-title]pp. London: Churchill, 1844. 203 × 123 mm. Original cloth, recased, spine darkened.

Lightly browned, scattered foxing, but very good. Owner's initials on title. \$1500

First Edition. G-M 218. The first full-length exposition in English of an evolutionary theory. Chambers brought together a large variety of data from both geology and the life sciences to support the idea of the origin of species through a process of transmutation. Rejecting the notion of "separate creations" advanced by those who wished to reconcile scriptural authority with the rapidly increasing body of fossil evidence, Chambers posited a Creator who, by working through natural laws, made possible the development of the entire organic world from a single origin. Chambers was not a scientist, and his book suffered from both errors of fact and an excess of rhetoric and sentimentality. Nevertheless it was a great popular success, and through its twelve editions it played a significant role in the history of mid-19th century biology by making evolutionism a commonplace topic of discussion, easing the way for Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859). DSB. Lovejoy, "The argument for organic evolution before the *Origin of Species*, 1830–1858," in Glass, Temkin & Straus, eds., *Forerunners of Darwin*, ch. 13. Norman 438. 27560



188. Cuvier, Georges L. C. F. D. (1769–1832).

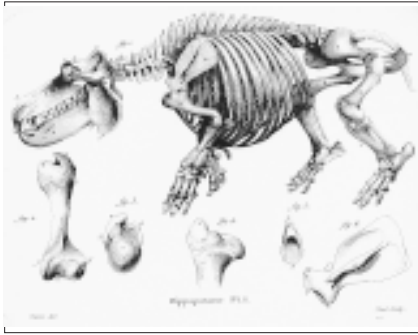
Lectures on comparative anatomy. Translated from the French . . . by William Ross. 2 vols., 8vo. [iii]-xl, 542; xx, 710pp. *Lacking half-title to Vol. I.* 7 folding tables. London: Longman & Rees, 1802. 212 × 132 mm. 19th cent. half calf, rubbed. Lightly browned throughout, but very good. \$1000

First Edition in English of the first two volumes of Cuvier's *Leçons d'anatomie comparée* (1800–1805). See G-M 311. "Cuvier's *Leçons* was the first truly complete work in the history of comparative anatomy. Whereas his predecessors, including Vicq d'Azyr, had at best applied comparison to select groups of animals, [Cuvier] consistently attempted to employ it in his study of every known animal or species. Comparative anatomy became for Cuvier an essential segment of the theoretical basis of natural history" (Coleman, *Cuvier*, p. 51). Vol. I, subtitled "On the Organs of Motion," contains the principal discussion of Cuvier's famous theory of the correlation of parts. Smith, *Cuvier*, 716. 37707

Foundation of Modern Paleontology

189. Cuvier.

Recherches sur les ossemens fossiles de quadrupèdes, ou l'on rétablit les caractères de plusieurs espèces d'animaux. . . . 4 vols. Multi-vol. set, each vol. containing several parts, each with its own pagination.



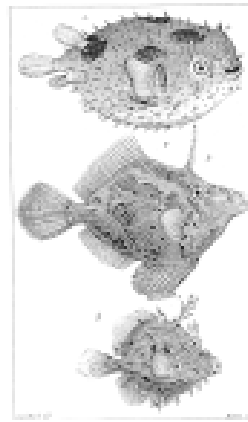
155 engraved plates (many folding). Paris: Deterville, 1812. 252 × 200 mm. Quarter calf, gilt spines with red leather labels, green paper boards with vellum corners, ca. 1812, lightly rubbed. Fine set. \$7500

First Edition. Horblit 20b. In the 1790s Cuvier began publishing a series of papers on fossils that laid the foundations of modern paleontology. These were reissued, in revised form, in his *Ossemens fossiles*, prefaced by the important "Discours préliminaire," setting forth Cuvier's influential geological theory of "revolutions" in the earth's history (later given the misleading label of "catastrophism"), and by an enlarged version of Cuvier and Alexandre Brongniart's joint stratigraphical memoir, first published in 1808. Cuvier believed, in opposition to Lamarck, that species were fixed and basically inalterable—the idea of species transmutation was inadmissible, as every organism consisted of parts whose action and form were logically connected to the integration of the whole, and any modification would seriously endanger that necessary balance. His concept of geological "revolutions," which he believed to be a regular and natural part of the earth's history, was used to explain the mass extinction of species from previous epochs. "The attractively written geological essay with which [*Ossemens fossiles*] began . . . brought together the ideas that Cuvier had already suggested, and welded them into a coherent theory. Within an immensely lengthy time-scale of Earth-history, generally tranquil conditions similar to those observable at the present day had been interrupted occasionally by sudden major changes in physical geography. Much of the essay was devoted to showing that these revolutions must have been sudden, and that no observable process was adequate to account for them. This was not a reversal of the method of actualism, but simply an acknowledgement that . . . none of the agents that [Nature] employs today would have sufficed to produce its ancient effects. Certainly it did not imply that the cause of revolutions was unknowable, still less supernatural" (Rudwick, *The Meaning of Fossils*, p. 132; see also pp. 101–57). DSB. Norman 566. 37661

The Greatest Body of Zoological Facts yet Assembled

190. Cuvier.

Le règne animal distribué d'après son organisation. . . . 4 vols. in 2, 8vo. Multi-vol. text, approx. 2000pp. 15



engraved plates by Pierron & Louvet after drawings by Laurillon. Paris: Deterville, 1817. French green morocco c. 1817, wallet edges. Fine set. \$2500

First Edition. Dibner 195. PMM 276. G-M 327 (citing 3rd ed.). The most influential exposition of the typological approach to animal classification, representing the greatest body of zoological facts that had yet been assembled; it served as the standard zoological manual for most of Europe during

the first half of the nineteenth century. Cuvier's view of animal organization led him to an early recognition of the balance of nature, both with respect to the functional balance of parts in the individual and the interdependence of groups in the "network of nature." However, Cuvier's adherence to the concept of species as rigid, unchanging types rendered him unable to account for the immense variation within species populations. Coleman, pp. 94–98. DSB. Norman 567. 37706

191. Cuvier.

The animal kingdom arranged in conformity with its organization. . . . Translated from the French, with notes and additions, by H. M'Murtrie, M.D. 4 vols., 8vo. xxxii, 448 [2]; xv [1], 475 [1]; xx, 575 [1]; xii, 545 [1]pp. 20 engraved plates. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, 1831. 220 × 133 mm. Speckled sheep ca. 1831, gilt-ruled spines (slightly rubbed). Moderate foxing and browning, but a fine copy. \$1250

First American Edition of the above. 37709

The Most Celebrated Scientific Voyage

192. Darwin, Charles (1809–82).

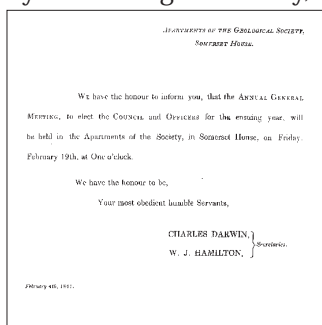
Journal and remarks. 1832–1836. In: **Fitzroy, Robert** (1805–1865), ed. Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle. . . . Vol. III. 8vo. [iii]–xxviii, [4], 597, [1]; xiv, [2], 694, [2]; xiv, 629, [1]; viii, [2], 352pp. 44 engraved plates, 4 inserted folding engraved maps & charts, 7 (of 8) folding maps & charts by various artists. *Map of Keeling Island supplied in photocopy.* London: Henry Colburn, 1839. 4 vols. 218 × 140 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. From the library of Baron **Gerald Strickland** (1861–1940), Anglo-Maltese colonial administrator and politician who served as Prime Minister of Malta from 1927 to 1932; inscribed to Strickland on p. ix of Vol. I by his aunt Harriet Strickland [Anstey], whose own signature appears on the title. Very good set. \$7500

First Edition. Darwin's *Journal* was his first published book, and continues to be the most widely read of his writings. This is the first issue, appearing as the third volume of the *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle*; the second issue appeared as a separate work under the title *Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the Various Countries visited by H. M. S. Beagle*. Vol. I contains Captain King's account of the *Adventure's* exploration of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego in 1826–30. Vol. II and the appendix vol. contain Captain Fitzroy's account of the voyage of the *Beagle* between 1831–36, visiting Latin America, the Galapagos, the South Pacific, Australia and New Zealand. Darwin, the naturalist on board the *Beagle*, gives his account of this voyage in vol. III. "The five years of the voyage were the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life and in the history of biological science. Darwin sailed with no formal scientific training. He returned a hard-headed man of science, knowing the importance of evidence, almost convinced that species had not always been as they were since the creation but had undergone change . . . The experiences of his five years . . . and what they led to, built up into a process of epoch-making importance in the history of thought" (DSB). Freeman 10. DNB for Strickland. 22205

Unrecorded Circular

193. Darwin.

Unrecorded circular issued by the Geological Society, signed in print by Darwin, and addressed in a secretarial hand to Mr. A. Cadell of Edinburgh. 374 × 235 mm., folded to make 2 leaves (one for printed matter, the other serving as integral address leaf. [London], 1841.



Creased where previously folded, some soiling along folds of address leaf, small lacunae along central fold and where seal was cut. Stamped and postmarked. \$1750

The circular is dated February 4th, 1841, and reads: "We have the honour to inform you, that the Annual General Meeting, to elect the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the Apartments of the Society, in Somerset House, on Friday, February 19th, at One o'clock. We have the honour to be, Your most obedient humble servants, Charles Darwin, W. J. Hamilton, Secretaries." Darwin was elected a member of the Geological Society in 1836, and served as its secretary from Feb. 16, 1838 to Feb. 19, 1841. Not in Freeman. 37677

194. Darwin.

Geology. In: **Herschel, John F. W.** (1792–1871), *editor*: A manual of scientific inquiry; prepared for the use of Her Majesty's Navy: And adapted for the use of travellers in general. 8vo. [2], xi [1], 488pp. (including extra leaf paginated 96a–96b, following p. 96). Folding

engraved map and 2 plates (1 double-page); wood-engraved text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1849. 201 × 120 mm. Original cloth, rebounded in morocco, endpapers renewed. Browned throughout, folding map mounted on backing, one tear repaired. Very good copy. Signature of American naval surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger (1807–95) on half-title.

\$2500

First Edition, Extremely Rare First Issue, with pp. 171–90 uncancelled, preserving the serious text transpositions on pp. 178, 180 and 190 of Darwin's article. Freeman notes that most copies of the first issue (including Darwin's own) were published with a separate 20-page cancellans inserted into a pocket inside the back cover. Freeman further states that some copies may have been issued without the cancellans, as here. This is the only copy of the first issue that we have ever seen.

The *Manual of Scientific Inquiry* consists of a collection of articles by various authors on subjects pertinent to naval training, which was used as a textbook for cadets at the Royal Naval College. The collection was edited by the British astronomer John Herschel; the contributors (apart from Darwin) included Herschel, George Biddle Airy, William Whewell and Richard Owen. The American naval surgeon W. S. W. Ruschenberger, the former owner of this copy, was the author of *Three Years in the Pacific* (1834) and *A Voyage Round the World* (1838), both of which recount his travel experiences. Freeman 325. 37672

195. Darwin.

The same, but third edition. 8vo. xviii, 429 [1]pp., plus 32-page publisher's catalogue dated 1859. 2 fold. plates. London: John Murray, 1859. 179 × 126 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn & shaken. Minor browning & foxing. Very good copy. Freeman 329. 37687 \$200

196. Darwin.

Another copy of the third edition, with ads dated 1868. Mostly unopened. Original cloth, worn at spine, free endpapers partly stuck to pastedowns. Minor marginal dampstaining to last few leaves, a few leaves carelessly opened. Good to very good copy. 37688

\$175

197. Darwin.

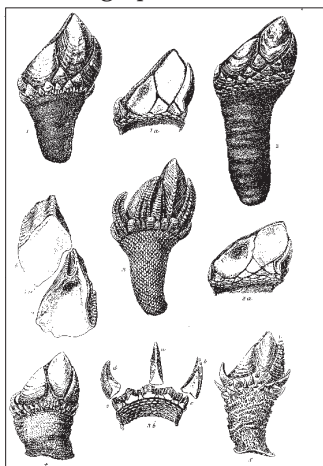
The same, but fifth edition. xii, 450pp. 7 plates (3 fold.). Bookseller's advert. slip tipped in before title. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1886. 187 × 122 mm. Original cloth. Very good copy. Library stamp on title. \$150

Darwin's article was revised here by Archibald Geikie. Freeman 333. 37690

Taxonomy of Barnacles

198. Darwin.

A monograph on the sub-class Cirripedia. . . . 2 vols.,



8vo. xi, [1], 400; viii, 684pp. 40 engraved plates by George Sowerby (3 partly hand-colored), 2 additional plates on inserted leaves. London: Ray Society, 1851–54. 221 × 140 mm. Original cloth, gilt, t.e.g., worn, spines repaired. Some dampstaining in Vol. II. Small library stamp on titles and plate versos. Very good set.

\$2250

First Edition, in the original Ray Society binding, probably limited to 800 sets and one of Darwin's rarest publications. Darwin's only contribution to formal taxonomy and unsurpassed. "In 1845 when he had finished preparing for publication the results of his geological work on the Beagle voyage, he put the species question aside and started on eight tedious years' study of the structure and classification of living and fossil barnacles. In the course of this work he acquired first-hand knowledge of the amount of variation that is found in nature, and he also made a striking discovery, that of complementary males, small parasitic males found under the mantle of larger hermaphrodite or female individuals" (DSB). Curle 48–49. Freeman 339. 25463

199. Darwin.

On the movements and habits of climbing plants. In: *Journ. Linnean Soc.* IX, nos. 33 & 34 (June 12, 1865) 1–118. 8vo. 128pp. Modern quarter morocco. A little foxing & soiling, small repair to margin of first leaf. Very good. London: The Society. . . , 1865. \$850

First Edition of Darwin's book-length paper on climbing plants, containing the essence of his discoveries in this field. The book-form second edition published ten years later, by which his work on this subject is generally known, is actually a revision and enlargement of the above. Darwin found that climbing was the result of the bending in a revolving plane of the apex of a plant's stem while it grows. He later studied the mechanism of bending and showed that it was due to a substance that comes down from the apex when acted upon by light. This research laid the foundation of the science of growth hormones in plants. DSB. Freeman 833. 37675

200. Darwin.

The same, but first edition in book form. 8vo. viii, 208pp., plus 32-page publisher's catalogue. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1875. 190 × 127

mm. Original cloth, a bit worn at extremities and corners. Light browning & foxing, but very good.

\$275

Greatly enlarged from the journal edition. Freeman 836. 37697

201. Darwin.

On the origin of species by means of natural selection. . . . 8vo. ix [1], 502pp. Fold. table. London: John Murray, 1860. 200 × 123 mm. Original cloth, a bit shaken, extremities lightly worn. Top edges a little dust-soiled, but a near-fine copy. \$3000

Second edition, Freeman's second issue, dated 1860. See PMM 344b, Horblit 23b, Dibner 199. "Three thousand copies [of the second edition] were printed . . . this was the largest printing of any edition or issue in Darwin's lifetime" (Freeman, p. 78). Freeman 376. 37683

202. Darwin.

On the origin of species by means of natural selection. . . . Eighth thousand. 8vo. xxi [1]. 593 [1]pp., plus publisher's adverts. Folding table. London: John Murray, 1866. 188 × 125 mm. Original cloth, slightly worn at extremities. Fine, bright copy. \$1000

Fourth edition. The fourth edition was "extensively altered" from the previous editions, "and it is in this one that the date of the first edition, as given on the verso of the half title, is corrected from *October 1st to November 24th*" (Freeman, p. 79). Freeman 385. 37674

203. Darwin.

De l'origine des espèces par sélection naturelle. . . . Translated by Clémence Royer. 8vo. lix, 614 [misprinted 114]pp. Diagram. Paris: Victor Masson et fils [etc.], 1866. 223 × 140 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, front hinge repaired, spine darkened, small chips in front wrapper. Occasional foxing, but very good. *Inscribed by the translator* on the half-title: "Souvenir très affectueux à M. Lemer cier / Clémence Royer" Bookplate of Dr. Louis Duhamel. \$275

Second edition in French, the first to contain notes by Darwin (in the first edition the notes had been supplied by Royer, whom Darwin called "one of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe"; however, he deplored her comparative ignorance of natural history). Freeman 656. 37680

204. Darwin.

Queries about expression for anthropological inquiry. In: *Ann. Report of the Bd. of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution . . . for the Year 1867*, p. 324. Whole volume, 8vo. 506pp. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868. 226 × 145 mm. Original cloth, spine faded, extremities worn. Light browning, but very good. Library bookplate. \$450

Fourth and **earliest available** printing. In 1867, to gather infor-

mation for his *Expression of the Emotions*, Darwin circulated a set of queries regarding facial expression. Freeman records four printings of the queries: (1) an American single sheet, of which no copies are now known; (2) p. 105 in *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, Vol. I (1867); (3) a single sheet printed in London (5 copies known); and (4) the present printing in the 1867 Smithsonian *Annual Report*. Freeman 874. 37679

205. Darwin, Charles (1809–82).

The variation of plants and animals under domestication. 2 vols., 8vo. viii, 411 [1]; viii, 486 [2, ads]pp. 32-page publisher's catalogue at end of Vol. I. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1868. 222 × 142 mm. Original green cloth, slight wear to extremities. Slight browning, but fine. 19th cent. bookplate in Vol. I. \$1250

First Edition, First Issue, with the 1-line spine imprint, 5 lines of errata in Vol. I and 7 in Vol. II, as called for by Freeman. Darwin's longest work, representing the first two chapters of the projected "big book" on the origin of species of which the *Origin* was an abstract; this was the only section of the "big book" published during Darwin's lifetime. Along with a detailed discussion of the facts of artificial selection, the work contains Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis, in which he tried to provide explanations of hereditary resemblance, inheritance of acquired characteristics, atavism, and regeneration; the theory served as "a point of departure for particulate theories in the later nineteenth century" (DSB). Freeman 878. 37669



206. Darwin.

The same, but first edition, second issue, with the 1-line errata on p. vi of Vol. I, and the 2-line spine imprint. London: Murray, 1868. 223 × 141 mm. Original cloth, corners a bit bumped, inner hinges cracking. Occasional minor foxing, but very good. Owner's signature and occasional pencil notes. \$750

"The two issues have considerable textual differences, and Darwin himself refers, in *More letters* (Vol. I, pp. 320–21), to one of these which occurs in a footnote on page 404 of the first volume of the second issue. It is a story of the progeny of a hairless dog in support of the erroneous idea of telegony" (Freeman, pp. 122–23). Freeman 878. 37671

207. Darwin.

The same, but **First American Edition**. 2 vols., 8vo. [16], 494 [6, adverts.]; viii, 568 [8, adverts.]pp. Vol. I prelims. paginated irregularly. Wood-engraved text illustrations. New York: Orange Judd, 1868. 186 × 124 mm. Original cloth, slight wear. Very good copy. \$300

With prefaces by Asa Gray and by Darwin. Freeman 879. 37681

208. Darwin.

The same, but second edition, revised. 2 vols., 8vo. xiv, 473 [1]; x, 495 [1], plus 32-pp. publisher's catalogue. Text wood-engravings. London: John Murray, 1875. 190 × 127 mm. (unopened). Original cloth, one corner bumped, rear inner hinge of Vol. I cracked. Very good copy. \$275

"The text was extensively altered for the second edition of 1875" (Freeman, p. 123). Freeman 880. 37682

The Origin of Man

209. Darwin.

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

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

This copy exhibits the smaller trim size associated with presentation copies of Darwin's books. It was one of Darwin's idiosyncrasies that he despised books that had to be opened with a paper knife, and his son Francis notes, in the *Life and Letters* (Vol. III, p. 36), that "the presentation copies of all [Darwin's] later books were sent out with the edges cut." Freeman 937. G-M 170. DSB. Norman 599. 37676

Rare Inscribed Presentation Copy

210. Darwin.

The expression of the emotions in man and animals. 8vo. vi, 374, 4 (adverts.)pp. 7 heliotype plates, wood-engraved text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1872. 182 × 121 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, expertly restored. Light browning, title a bit foxed, but a fine copy, preserved in a quarter morocco folding box. *Darwin's autograph presentation*

With the compliments
of the Author
as his best Thanks.

inscription on the
front flyleaf:
"With the
compliments of
the Author and
his best thanks."
\$12,500

First Edition, Freeman's first issue, but with Roman instead of Arabic numerals on the plates. G-M 4975. "With this book Darwin founded the study of ethology (animal behavior) and conveyance of information (communication theory) and made a major contribu-



tion to psychology" (DSB). Written as a rebuttal to the idea that the facial muscles of expression in humans were a special endowment, the work contains studies of facial and other types of expression (sounds, erection of hair, etc.) in man and mammals, and their correlation with various emotions such as grief, love, anger, fear and shame. The results of Darwin's investigations showed that in many cases expression is not learned but innate, and enabled Darwin to formulate three principles governing the expression of emotions—relief of sensation or desire, antithesis, and reflex action.

This copy was specially prepared for presentation by having its edges trimmed by the binder, resulting in a book shorter and narrower than the regular version; see above, our description of *The Descent of Man*, for further details. Our copy bears Darwin's rare autograph presentation inscription on the flyleaf.

The Expression of the Emotions was the only work by Darwin to be illustrated with photographs, and was one of the first books to feature heliotype plates. This copy has its plates numbered with Roman instead of Arabic numerals, contradicting Freeman's suggestion that the issue with the Arabic numerals was the first, as it is most probable that Darwin would have presented copies from the earlier printing. Freeman 1141. 37662

211. Darwin.

Another copy, in presentation binding as above. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, a bit worn & spotted, inner hinges cracked. Light browning, title & plates a bit foxed, but a very good copy. *The copy presented to Sir John Lubbock* (1834–1913), inscribed "From the Author" in a secretarial hand on the front flyleaf, with Lubbock's pencil signature above.

\$3750

This copy was presented to Sir John Lubbock, the eminent British banker and natural historian, who is cited on pages 155 and 216 of the present work as having supplied data for Darwin's study of the emotions. Lubbock is also known for his role in establishing the British "Bank Holiday" with the passage of the 1871 Bank Holidays Act. DNB (Lubbock). 37668

212. Darwin.

The same, but second edition, revised. 8vo. viii, 394pp. 7 photogravure plates. London: John Murray, 1890. Original cloth. Light foxing, but a fine copy. Library bookplate. \$150

Edited by Darwin's son Francis, who incorporated the notes "that his father had accumulated . . . on the subject which he had been unable to use because the first edition was not exhausted in his lifetime" (Freeman, p. 144). Freeman 1146

213. Darwin.

Ch. Darwin's gesammelte Werke. Tr. by J. Victor Carus. 13 vols., 8vo. Multi-vol. set. Wood-engraved illustrations. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagshandlung, 1875–82. 224 × 146 mm. Original cloth, some wear especially at spines. Light browning, occasional foxing, but very good. Bookplates in some volumes.

\$1000

Authorized German translation of Darwin's collected works, beginning with the *Journal of Researches* and ending with *The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms*. 25712

214. Darwin.

The power of movement in plants. . . . Assisted by Francis Darwin. Second thousand. 8vo. x, 592pp., plus 32-page publisher's catalogue. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1880. 190 × 126 mm. Original cloth, inner hinges cracking. Very good copy. 19th cent. bookplate. \$400

Second edition, appearing the same year as the first. An extension of Darwin's earlier work on climbing plants, showing that the same mechanisms are used by flowering plants in general. Freeman 1326. 37686

215. Darwin.

The formation of vegetable mould, through the action of worms, with observations on their habits. 8vo. vii [1], 326 [2]pp. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1881. 188 × 127 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine, a bit worn at extremities. Light browning, title a bit foxed, but very good. 19th cent. owner's signature on front endpaper. \$500

First Edition. "[Darwin] showed the services performed by earthworms in eating leaves and grinding earth in their gizzards and turning it into fertile soil, which they constantly sift and turn over down to a depth of twenty inches from the surface, thereby aerating it. He calculated from the weight of worm-castings that on one acre in one year's time eighteen tons of soil are brought up to the surface by worms. This was a pioneer study in quantitative ecology" (DSB). Freeman 1357. 37673

216. Darwin.

The same, but fourth thousand. 8vo. vii [1], 326pp. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1881. 189 × 126 mm. Original cloth. Fine copy. \$275
The fourth thousand was the first to correct the errata in the text. Freeman 1360. 37695

217. Darwin.

Prefatory notice. In: **Weismann, August** (1834–1914). *Studies in the theory of descent . . . with notes and additions by the author.* 2 vols., 8vo. [iii]-xxxvi, 400, 401–729 [1]pp. 8 chromolithographed plates. London: Sampson Low [etc.], 1882. 220 × 143 mm. Original cloth, light wear at spine & corners. Minor browning, but very good. Owner's stamp on versos of free endpapers. \$850

First Edition, in the **First Edition in English** of Weismann's book. This is the only edition of Darwin's preface cited in Freeman, apart from a Russian edition of 1939. Weismann was the first to present a coherent theory of inheritance based on the continuity of the hereditary substance (germ plasm), which he located in the cell nucleus. Freeman 1414. See G-M 234–36. 37689

218. Darwin.

Prefatory notice. In: **Müller, Hermann** (1829–83). *The fertilisation of flowers. . . .* Translated and edited by D'Arcy W. Thompson . . . with a preface by Charles Darwin. 8vo. × [2], 669 [3, incl. adverts.]pp. Text illustrations. London: Macmillan, 1883. 224 × 149 mm. Original cloth, slight wear at spine and corners. Fine copy. \$375

First Edition, in the **First Edition in English** of Müller's work. "Charles Darwin's preface, full of suggestion, full of kindly appreciative feeling, is of peculiar interest as one of the very last of his writings" (Translator's preface). The preface occupies pp. vii-x. Freeman 1432. 37678

219. Darwin.

[Letter]. In: **Reade, A. Arthur** (b. 1851). *Study and stimulants; or, the use of intoxicants and narcotics in relation to intellectual life. . . .* 8vo. 206 [2]pp. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1883. 187 × 127 mm. Original cloth, paper spine label (worn). Light browning, but very good. Library stamp on title. \$275

First American Edition, printed the same year as the English. A collection of letters from prominent men of letters, scientists, etc., regarding their usage of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Darwin's letter, in which he admits to snuff-taking and drinking "a glass of wine daily," is on page 38. Other respondents include Matthew Arnold, Ernst Haeckel, Mark Twain, John Ruskin, etc. Not in Freeman. 37693

220. Darwin.

Essay on instinct. In: **Romanes, George** (1848–1894). *Mental evolution in animals. . . .* pp. 353–384. 8vo. [4] [1] 2–411 [1] pp. 2 lithographed charts (1 folding; used as frontispiece); text wood-engravings. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, 1883. 222 × 143 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine. Very good copy. \$450

First Edition. Darwin's "Essay on instinct" formed part of his unpublished "big book" on the origin of species. Romanes attempted with Darwin to develop a theory of mental evolution, in which the development of successively higher stages of intelligence (including that of man) could be explained in terms of natural, historical causes. Romanes's work in what he named "comparative psychology" was soon superseded by more objective and rigorous approaches. DSB. Freeman 1434. 37694

221. Darwin.

Erasmus Darwin und seine Stellung in der Geschichte der Descendenz-Theorie, von **Ernst Krause**. Mit seinem Lebens- und Charakterbilde von Charles Darwin. 8vo. vi, 236pp. Frontispiece portrait, 2 plates. Leipzig: Ernst Günther, 1880. 222 × 150 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, worn, spine chipped. Very good. \$275

First Book-Form Edition in German, and the first to include Darwin's tribute to his grandfather. Krause's short scientific biography of Darwin's grandfather Erasmus was originally published in the German periodical *Kosmos* in Feb. 1879; after reading it, Darwin had Krause's work translated into English the same year and published in book form with his own lengthy biographical notice of Erasmus Darwin based on family papers. Freeman 1323. 37699

222. Darwin.

The life of Erasmus Darwin . . . being an introduction to an essay on his scientific works by Ernst Krause. . . . 8vo. xi [1, errata], 216pp. Frontispiece portrait, text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1887. 190 × 126 mm. Original cloth, worn at spine. Very good apart from light foxing & browning. \$275

Second edition, consisting of the sheets of the first (published in 1879) with a new title, page 1 reset and an added "Notice to the second edition." Freeman 1321. 37698

223. Darwin.

The structure and distribution of coral reefs. 8vo. xx, 344 [4, adverts.]pp. 3 fold. maps (2 colored), text illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, 1889. 192 × 127 mm. Original cloth, somewhat worn & shaken. Very good copy. Library stamps on title. \$275

Third edition, revised by T. G. Bonney, who added footnotes and an appendix bringing the work up to date. *Coral Reefs*, originally published in 1842, forms the first part of Darwin's *Geology of the Voyage of*

the Beagle; it contains Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs, his most important geological work. Freeman 277. 37696

224. Darwin.

The Darwin-Wallace celebration held on Thursday, 1st July, 1908, by the Linnean Society of London. 8vo. viii, 139 [1]pp. 10 plates, incl. 8 portraits. London: Linnean Society, 1908. 227 × 146 mm. (mostly unopened). Original printed wrappers, soiled, chipped, split in front hinge. Internally very good. \$200

Contains the third edition of the Darwin-Wallace paper, "On the tendency of species to form varieties. . ." (pp. 89–107). Illustrated with portraits of Darwin, Wallace, and six other prominent 19th-century evolutionary biologists. Freeman 353. 37692

225. Darwin.

Questions about the breeding of animals [1840]. Facsimile with an introduction by Sir Gavin de Beer. . . 4to. xi [1], 8pp. London: Society for the Bibliography of Natural History, 1968. 286 × 228 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit creased at the corners. Very good. \$50

Facsimile of Freeman 262, Darwin's first printed questionnaire. The original, printed between 1838 and 1839, is known in only two copies. Freeman 263. 37691

226. Haeckel, Ernst (1834–1919).

Anthropogenie oder Entwicklungsgeschichte des Menschen. 8vo. xvi [2], 732pp. 12 plates, text illustrations and tables. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1874. 232 × 156 mm. Half cloth, paste paper boards c. 1874, a little rubbed. Light browning, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$450

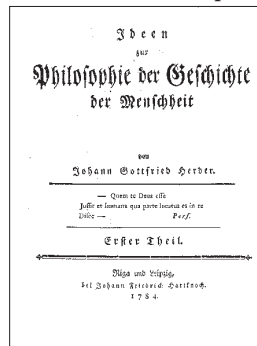
First Edition. G-M 493. Haeckel became converted to Darwinism in 1862 after reading a German translation of *On the Origin of Species* and spent the rest of his scientific career attempting to develop it further; it was he who proposed the famous biogenetic "law" that ontogeny—an individual's development from conception to maturity—recapitulates phylogeny—the evolutionary development of a distinct species from a common "stem" (phylum). The present work, written for a general audience, discusses the development of man from both an embryological and an evolutionary standpoint. DSB. 37703

227. Haeckel.

The same, but fourth edition, enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo. xxvi [2], 383 [1]; [4] [385]–906pp. 2 lithographed plates, some in color. Leipzig: W. Engelmann, 1891. 227 × 152 mm. Half morocco, marbled boards c. 1891, a bit rubbed. Very good copy, *inscribed by Haeckel* on the half-title of Vol. I: "Seinem lieben Freunde Dr. phil. Paul Rottenburg mit den herzlichsten Grüßen, Ernst Haeckel." 37722 \$375

228. Herder, Johann Gottfried von (1744–1803).

Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit. . . . 4to. Riga & Leipzig: Hartknoch, 1784–91. 4 vols. 194 × 149 mm. Half calf, gilt leather spine labels, c. 1791.



Light dampstaining affecting some leaves, especially in vol. 1, a little foxing & browning but otherwise fine. Pencil notes on rear endpaper of vol. 1. \$1750

First Edition. An important work foreshadowing Darwinian evolution. Many single passages come close to the evolution theory: temporal sequence of forms from simpler to more highly organized; overabundance of nature with subsequent struggle for existence between species and individuals; prolonged infancy and immaturity in humans as a counter-balancing factor. Glass 207–21. EB. 37712

229. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825–95).

Evidence as to man's place in nature. 8vo. [8] [1] 2–159 [1] pp., plus 8-page Williams and Norgate catalogue, dated February 1863. Wood-engraved frontispiece and text illustrations. London & Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate, 1863. 222 × 141 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, somewhat worn. Lightly browned but very good. Owner's signature. \$450

First Edition, first issue, with the frontispiece on an integral leaf and publisher's catalogue dated February, 1863. Huxley earned the nickname "Darwin's bulldog" for his outspoken defense of the theory of evolution through natural selection, particularly as it pertained to man. The present work grew out of the famous *hippocampus minor* controversy of the early 1860s, in which Huxley publicly challenged the taxonomist Richard Owen's claim that man's brain differed qualitatively from those of all other mammals. Through a series of dissections of primate brains, Huxley disproved Owen's assertions that only man's brain possessed a *hippocampus minor*, and demonstrated that the differences between men and apes were smaller than those between apes and the lower primates. DSB. G-M 165. 16626

230. Huxley.

Another issue, with publisher's catalogue dated April, 1863 and [6]pp. prelims. Original cloth, extremities worn. Light foxing & browning, some fore-edges a bit frayed, but very good. Advertising sheet for the bookseller H. Bailliere tipped in before the half-title. Owner's signature. 16114 \$375

231. Huxley.

On our knowledge of the causes of the phenomena of organic nature. 8vo. 156pp. plus 4pp. adverts. London:

Robert Hardwicke, 1863. 185 × 122 mm. Original cloth, gilt spine, slight wear. Minor marginal foxing, otherwise fine. Owner's signature on title. \$275

Second edition, following the 1862 edition bound up from the original parts. An exposition of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, one of the series of workingmen's lectures "which [Huxley] gave regularly, beginning in 1855, by which he wanted 'the working classes to understand that Science and her ways are great facts for them'" (DSB). 16625

232. Huxley, Thomas (1825–95).

Hand-colored mezzotint portrait by T. Hamilton Crawford after John Collins. London: The Museum Galleries, 1922. 247 × 190 mm. (image size), mounted on sheet measuring 402 × 317 mm. Slight soiling to mount, but a fine example, signed in pencil by the engraver. \$250

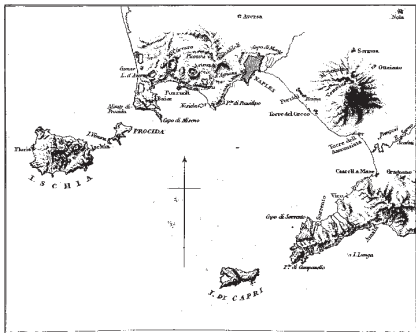
After the portrait by John Collins showing Huxley leaning against a stack of books on a table, a human skull in his left hand. 14443

Foundation of Modern Geology

233. Lyell, Charles (1797–1875).

Principles of geology, being an attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's surface, by reference to causes now in operation. 3

vols., 8vo. xvi, [1]
2–511 [1]; xii, [1]
2–330 [2]; xxxi
[1], [1] 2–398, [1]



2–109 [3]pp. 11 plates (some hand-colored), including frontispieces and maps. London: John Murray, 1830–33. 215 × 135 mm. Half morocco, marbled boards in period style. Minor foxing to some plates, but a very good copy. Bookplate of Herbert M. Evans (1882–1971) in first vol., along with 19th cent. bookplate of A. P. de Lisle. \$4750

First Edition. Dibner 96. Horblit 70. Lyell's *Principles of Geology* had two major and controversial goals: first, and most important, to establish a strict uniformitarian theory of the earth based upon a knowledge of the existing causes and effects of geologic change; and second, to resolve the terminological and methodological confusion then hampering the progress of geological research by giving a specific meaning to the term "geology," and establishing its proper position relative to the other physical sciences. Unlike many geologists of his day, who believed that the earth had been subjected in the past to events unparalleled in modern times, Lyell argued that the order of nature in the past was uniform with that in the present, and that therefore geological phenomena— even major changes, such as alterations in global climate— should be attributed to the gradual

action, over sufficient time, of modern geological processes. Lyell's uniformitarianism was quite close to that of Hutton, but he developed it in new and more fruitful directions, incorporating the results of his intensive paleontological studies. Where Hutton had ignored life history, using fossil remains only to identify strata, Lyell saw fossils as the key to the historical elaboration of much of the earth's geological development. He devoted the whole of his second volume to the changes that had occurred in the biosphere throughout geologic time, demonstrating that both the existence and extinction of species are dependent upon geologic phenomena. Lyell's work had profound influence upon Charles Darwin, who read the *Principles* aboard the *Beagle*. Not only did the work shape Darwin's understanding of geology, but it served him as a guide in scientific method generally, and its thorough discussion of the problems of evolution stimulated Darwin's thinking on the subject. DSB. Norman 1398. Greene, pp. 70–76. Rudwick, pp. 174–191. Ward & Carozzi 1407. 37718

234. Lyell.

Principes de géologie. . . . Tr. by Mme. Tullia Meulien. 4 vols., 8vo. Multi-vol. set. 11 plates. Paris: Langlois et Leclerc, 1843–48. 185 × 112 mm. Orig. cloth, spines faded. Very good, sound copy. \$450

First Edition in French of the above, translated from the sixth English edition. 37720

235. Lyell.

Elements of geology. 2 vols., 8vo. xxiv, 437 [1]; xii, 472pp. Frontispiece and 6 plates, text illustrations. Boston: Hilliard, Gray, 1841. 194 × 121 mm. Original cloth, shaken, spines faded, light wear to extremities. Minor foxing, but very good. \$250

Second American edition of "the first modern textbook of geology; that is, it is the first systematic treatment of geology written on the assumption that all the phenomena of geology can be explained naturally and discussed scientifically" (Wilson, *Lyell*, p. 506). 37716

236. Lyell.

A second visit to the United States. 2 vols., 8vo. xii, 368; xii, 385 [1]pp. London: John Murray, 1850. 200 × 124 mm. Original cloth, a bit shaken, corners bumped. Very good. Gift inscription from Lady Walsingham, dated 1850, on flyleaves of both vols. \$450

First English Edition. Documents Lyell's visit to the United States of 1845–46, during which he explored the geology of the Southern states and the Mississippi river. Lyell's account also contains many observations on the American scene: politics, industry, slavery, etc. DSB. Ward & Carozzi 1434. 37717

237. Lyell.

Lithographed portrait by J. H. Maguire, signed in the stone by Lyell. [London] M. & N. Hanhart, 1849. 292 × 243 mm. (image size), printed on India proof paper and mounted on sheet measuring 448 × 360 mm.

Some marginal soiling & foxing (not affecting image), but very good. Matted. \$450
 Portrait of Lyell made when he was president of the Geological Society in 1849–50. 25674

238. [Maillet, Benoît de (1656–1738)].

Telliamed ou entretiens d'un philosophe indien avec un missionnaire françois sur la diminution de la mer. . . 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. [14], cxix [i.e., lxxix] [9], 112, 121–208; [2], 231 [1]pp. Vol. I without signature P (pp. 113–20) as always; text is complete nevertheless. Amsterdam: l'Honoré et fils, 1748. 196 × 117 mm. Mottled calf c. 1748, gilt spine, a little worn, front hinge tender. Lightly browned, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$1250

First Edition of this early and unusual evolutionary and geological treatise, written between 1692 and 1708, but considered so radical that even though manuscript copies began circulating in the 1720s, the work did not appear in print until 10 years after the author's death. Maillet believed that the earth had once been covered by a universal ocean, and he attributed all of the planet's geological features to the actions of this ocean, applying present-day marine mechanisms to a geologic past stretching back at least 2 billion years. Maillet was thus a forerunner of 19th-century uniformitarian geologists, and he also anticipated Lamarck in claiming that present-day terrestrial life forms had adapted themselves from ancient marine flora and fauna through a process of transformation. DSB. Haber, *Age of the Earth*, pp. 108–12. Norman 1422. 37728

239. Maillet, Benoit de (1656–1738).

Telliamed: or, discourses between an Indian philosopher and a French missionary, on the dimunition of the sea, the formation of the earth, the origin of men and animals. . . Being a translation from the French original. . . 8vo. lii, 284pp. London: Osborne, 1750. 202 × 115 mm. Contemporary calf, rubbed, rebacked, corners restored. Browning but very good. Armorial bookplate. \$1000
First Edition in English of the above. Rare. 37729

Large Paper Copy, Inscribed

240. Marsh, Othniel Charles (1831–99).

Dinocerata: A monograph of an extinct order of gigantic mammals. 4to. [4], vii–xviii, 237 [1]pp. 56 lithographed plates (some folding), with unpaginated

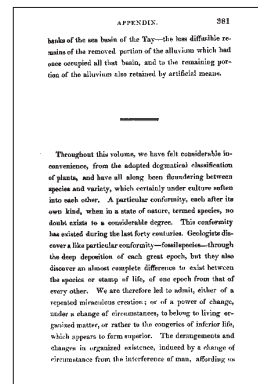
explanation leaves; text illustrations. Washington: n.p., 1884. 353 × 268 mm. (large paper). Three-quarter morocco c. 1884, a little rubbed. Minor foxing, but very good. *Presentation inscription* from Marsh to Lord and Lady Aberdeen on front endpaper. Bookplate. \$950

First Edition, Large Paper Copy. Marsh's investigations of fossil mammals "presented the earliest mammals then known, from Jurassic and Cretaceous beds. . . In competition with Cope, he described some of the extinct horned mammals called uinatheres and some of the massive brontotheres. . . Marsh's classifications and descriptions of extinct vertebrates were major contributions to knowledge of evolution" (DSB). NUC NM 0245815 (calling for 243 pages in error). 37627

"The Discoverer of Natural Selection"

241. Matthew, Patrick (1790–1874).

On naval timber and arboriculture. . . 8vo. adverts. dated December, 1830, xvi, 391, [1]pp. London: Longman. . . , 1831. 217 × 133 mm. Half calf, marbled boards ca. 1831, slightly rubbed. A little foxing, some pencil notes. Very good copy. \$3000



Matthew's statement of the principle of natural selection

Wallace and myself." Matthew's anticipation of Darwin is found in the appendix to his little-read book on arboriculture; however, he gives no scientific evidence for his view. Even so, Matthew had cards printed up identifying himself as "the discoverer of natural selection." Norman 1457. 37705

242. Matthew, Patrick (1790–1874).

Emigration fields. 12mo. xi, [1], 237, [1]pp., adverts. 2 large folding maps engraved by Sidney Hall. Edinburgh: Black. . . , 1839. 198 × 120 mm. Original cloth, gilt, rebacked preserving original backstrip, worn & spotted. Light browned but still very good. \$1500

First Edition, Inscribed by Matthew to Thomas Attwood (1783–1856) on endpaper. This plan for British emigration to North

America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand is informed by Matthew's ideas on natural selection, which he first expressed in 1831, fully anticipating Darwin (see above). He speculates on the influence of environmental conditions, for example in southern Africa, where he predicts that the native population, perfectly adapted to the climate, and now governed by a more humane colonial policy, will grow at a faster rate than the colonial population. Matthew presented this copy to the social reformer and M. P. Thomas Attwood, who presented the Chartists' petition for universal suffrage and other democratic rights to the House of Commons in June of 1839 (see DNB). 37704

243. Meyer, Hermann von (1801–69).

Archaeopteryx lithographica aus dem lithographischen Schiefer von Solenhofen. Extract from an unidentified periodical [*Jahrbuch für Mineralogie?*], vol. 10 [1861?]: 53–56. Lithographed plate. Loose in paper wrappers, a bit chipped, title in ms. on front wrapper. Very good. \$750

First Edition. In 1861 von Meyer, one of the most distinguished 19th-century paleontologists, became the first to describe and name the prehistoric bird *Archaeopteryx lithographica*, fossils of which had recently been discovered in the Jurassic limestone near Solenhofen in Bavaria. Von Meyer's first informal description, published in a previous paper, was based on a fossil of a single feather. Later that same year a partial fossil skeleton was found bearing excellent impressions of wing and tail feathers, which von Meyer cited in the present paper, identifying it positively as the remains of an ancient bird, and proposing the name *Archaeopteryx lithographica*. DSB. EB. 37626

First Book to Include Photograph of the Author

244. Miller, Hugh (1802–56).

The testimony of the rocks; or, geology in its bearings on the two theologies, natural and revealed. 8vo. xi [1], 500pp. Original photographic frontispiece portrait of the author by J. G. Tunney, text wood-engravings. Edinburgh: Shepherd & Elliot; London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1857. 197 × 122 mm. Original cloth, worn, hinges tender, foot of spine repaired. Light browning, but very good. \$750



Miller's was the first book to include a photographic portrait of its author.

First Edition, and rare with the portrait, which is found in only a few copies. Miller's book was the first to include a photograph of its author; the portrait shows the whiskered and extremely hirsute Miller seated at a table reading. Miller, a Scottish amateur geologist and popularizer of science, believed that "the fossil record

confirmed, in broad outline, the cosmic drama depicted symbolically in the Bible" (DSB); he opposed evolutionary theory, and argued vehemently for man's separation from the lower animals. This was Miller's last work; he committed suicide while seeing it through the press. Gernsheim, *Incunabula of British Photographic Literature*, 67. 37666

245. Miller.

Another copy, without the portrait, and with alternate imprint reading "Edinburgh: Thomas Constable & Co.; Shepherd & Elliot. . ." 197 × 124 mm. Orig. cloth, spine repaired, light wear to corners. Light browning, edges a bit foxed. 37667 \$450

246. Müller, Fritz (1822–97).

Für Darwin. 8vo. [4] 91 [1]pp. Text illustrations. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann, 1864. 231 × 153 mm. Bound with 5 offprints / extracts (listed below) in 19th cent. quarter morocco, cloth boards. Minor foxing & browning, plate in one pamphlet cut down and mounted, but very good. One extract *inscribed by the author to Richard Owen* (1804–92). \$750

First Edition. G-M 221. "A fundamental contribution to evolutionary biology at a critical moment during its infancy" (DSB). Müller, the first German to support Darwin, spent most of his life in Brazil, where he studied the marine invertebrates of the coastal waters, and tested Darwin's theories of natural selection by applying them to the crustacea. His conclusions in *Für Darwin* endorsed Darwin's ideas enthusiastically, leading to a lengthy correspondence between the two men, and to Darwin's financial backing for the English translation of *Für Darwin* in 1869 (see below).

Bound with Müller's work are five offprints / extracts, all on various aspects of invertebrate biology: (1) R. Kossmann's *Beiträge zur Anatomie der schmarotzenden Rankenfüssler* (1872, 3 plates); (2) Eduard Brandt's *Ueber den Albanismus bei den Kellerasseln (Porcellio scaber)* (n.d., 2 plates); (3) Brandt's *Über die Jungen der gemeinen Klappenassel (Idothea entomon)* (1870, 1 plate; inscribed to **Richard Owen**); (4) Brandt's *Ueber das Nervensystem des Schachtwurmes (Idothea entomon)* (n.d.); and (5) Corrado Parona's *Di due crostacei cavernicoli* (1880, 1 plate). DSB. 37713

247. Müller.

Facts and arguments for Darwin . . . with additions by the author. Tr. by W. S. Dallas. 8vo. [8] 144pp. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1869. 198 × 125 mm. Original cloth, slight wear to extremities. Very good apart from slight foxing. \$275

First Edition in English of the above, with additional notes supplied by the author. The translation was financed by Darwin. 37719

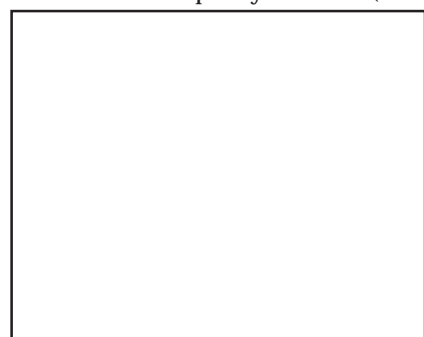
248. Oken, Lorenz (1779–1851).

Die Zeugung. 8vo. viii, 216pp. Engraved title. Bamberg & Wirzburg: Joseph Anton Goebhardt, 1805. 210 × 130 mm. Original wrappers, uncut. Foxing and some dampstaining, but good to very good. \$500

First Edition. G-M 106. Oken was an adherent of the Romantic doctrine of *Naturphilosophie*, and his methodological treatise *Die Zeugung* outlined a number of concepts fundamental to both *Naturphilosophie* and Romantic thought in general. It was in this work that Oken put forth his idea that microorganisms, which he called *Urthiere* (primal animals) constituted the original material for all life, and that all higher organisms—both animal and plant—could be broken down into their constituent animalcules. Oken also introduced the concept of “primal slime,” from which these *Urthiere* were created through natural processes. All species larger than a microorganism, including man, had developed from the fusion of these primal beings, each of which had sacrificed its own individuality for the sake of a higher unity. These ideas prefigured some of the fundamental concepts of nineteenth-century natural science, including evolution and cell theory. DSB. Norman 1608. 37711

249. Owen, Richard (1804–92).

Memoir on the pearly nautilus (*Nautilus pompilius*,



Linn.) with illustrations. . . . 4to. [2] 68pp. 8 engraved plates, all but the last with separate outline keys.

London: Richard Taylor for W. Wood, 1832. 287

× 225 mm. Original cloth, rebacked, a bit spotted.

Light foxing and browning to plates, but a fine copy, inscribed by Owen's father-in-law William Clift (1775–1849) on the title: “For the Library of The Charing-Cross Hospital, from the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.” \$1250

First Edition. The first of Owen's “remarkable series of lastingly valuable monographs” (Rupke, *Richard Owen*, p. 120), and a superb piece of descriptive anatomy, which brought Owen to the attention of both British and foreign naturalists. The monograph describes a single complete specimen of the rare cephalopod *Nautilus pompilius*, which until then had been known only by its shell. “[Owen] made many original observations on the relation of the animal to its shell, noting, among other things that the walls of the chambers have a membrane lining which he called the pellicle. Applying his work to the cephalopodal organization, Owen divided Cuvier's highest class of mollusca into two orders, the *Dibranchiata* and the *Tetrabranchiata*. He assigned the spirula and the fossil belemnites to the former order, and the nautilus and other cephalopods with chambered and siphunculated shells to the latter” (Rupke, p. 120).

Owen performed his anatomical study of the nautilus while serving as assistant to William Clift, conservator of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons (Clift had been apprenticed to John Hunter shortly before the latter's death, and devoted the rest of his long career to preserving and supervising Hunter's manuscripts and anatomical collections). Owen married Clift's daughter Caroline in 1835. BMC (Nat. Hist.) 4, p. 1748. DSB. DNB for Clift. 37633

Rare Large and Thick Paper Copy

250. Owen.

Odontography; or a treatise on the comparative anatomy of the teeth. . . . 1 vol.



Elephant teeth, from Owen's classic Odontography.

text plus atlas. Large 4to. xix [1], lxxiv, 655 [1]; 37 [1]pp. 168 plates (numbered 150 as usual), one printed in color; plates printed on India proof paper and mounted onto luxurious thick paper stock. London: H. Bailliere, 1840–45. 306 × 243 mm. (large and thick paper). Modern quarter morocco, a.e.g. Margins of 1 or 2 leaves expertly strengthened, light browning and foxing (esp. to plates), but a fine copy. \$5000

First Edition, Large Paper Copy

of Owen's classic treatise, the greatest work ever written on the comparative anatomy of vertebrate teeth and their development. “The work covered the whole range of the toothed vertebrates, fossil and extant, and discussed in detail the microscopic structure of the teeth and the physiology of dentition. After a long introduction, Owen described the dental system of fishes, reptiles and mammals. The dentition of extinct large reptiles and mammals as well as that of the marsupials and cetacea was included in his survey. Human dentition was treated in the section on mammals. The illustrations by several artists (including the author) are particularly impressive” (LeFanu, *Notable Medical Books*, p. 195).

The luxurious large-paper issue of Owen's work was probably issued in only a handful of copies, and is virtually unfindable on the market; this is the first one we have ever seen. It is much larger in page size than the regular edition which measures 248 × 158mm. The volumes are also much thicker. The plate volume of this large paper issue is as thick as both the text and plate volumes of the regular issue combined. G-M 329; 3681.1. BMC (Nat. Hist.) III, p. 1489 (describing a large paper copy). 37623

251. Owen.

[Vol. I] Lectures on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the invertebrate animals. . . . [4] 392pp., plus 32pp. ads. Text illustrations. London: Longman [etc.], 1843. **With:** [Vol. II] Lectures on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the vertebrate animals . . . Part I.—fishes [all published]. xi [1], 308pp., plus errata slip and 16pp. ads. Text illustrations. London: Longman [etc.], 1846. Together 2 vols., 8vo. 222 × 142 mm. Original cloth, worn, a bit shaken, Vol. I faded. Light browning & foxing, but very good. Pen-and-ink drawing of a belemnite pinned to p. 332 of Vol. I.

\$750

First Editions. Owen's 1843 Hunterian lectures mark a shift in his approach to the study of comparative anatomy, from one based on physiological systems (organs) to one based on taxonomy (organization). "This new approach, in addition to marking a shift in Owen's interest from 'function' to 'form,' also symbolized the emancipation of comparative anatomy. It was no longer a handmaiden to physiology, nor an auxiliary subject of medical education, but a subject in its own right" (Rupke, p. 115). Owen's lectures on invertebrates were followed three years later by Part 1 (on fishes) of his lectures on vertebrates, no further parts of which were published. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1489. Owen, *Life*, II, pp. 346, 349. 37656

252. Owen.

The same, but Vol. I (invertebrates) only, with 16pp. publisher's ads in the back. Original cloth, rebacked, endpapers renewed. Very good copy. 37657 \$375

253. Owen.

Lectures on the comparative anatomy and physiology of the invertebrate animals. . . . Second edition. 8vo. viii, 689 [1]pp., plus 24 pp. ads. Text illustrations. London: Longman [etc.], 1855. Original cloth, a bit worn & shaken, some fading. Light browning, but very good. Library bookplate & discard stamp. \$250

Revised second edition, almost doubled in size from the first. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1489. Owen, *Life*, II, p. 355. 37658

254. Owen.

A history of British fossil mammals and birds. 8vo. xlvi, 560 [2, incl. errata]pp. Folding table, 237 text wood-engravings. London: van Voorst, 1846. 224 × 142 mm. Orig. cloth, somewhat worn & shaken. Light browning, but very good. \$275

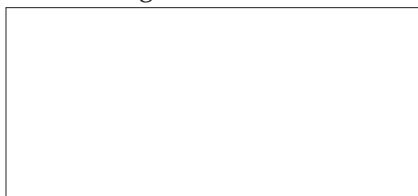
First Edition in Book Form. Includes descriptions of prehistoric British pachyderms, cetaceans, equines, simians, etc., with illustrations of their fossil remains. The work was originally issued in 12 parts between 1844 and 1846. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1489. Owen, *Life*, II, p. 349.

Inscribed Copy

255. Owen.

On the archetype and homologies of the vertebrate skeleton. 8vo. viii, 203 [1]pp. 6 plates (2 folding); 3 fold. tables. London: for the author by

Richard & John E. Taylor, 1848. 221 × 142 mm. Original cloth, worn, shaken, spine faded. Light browning, but good to very good. *Inscribed by Owen*



on the front endpaper: "D.W. Mitchell Esq. Sec. L. S. with the kind regards of the Author." \$1000

First Edition. Owen's comprehensive account of transcendental osteology—i.e., an osteology based on the concept of an ideal form or archetype—was first delivered as a two-part report to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1846. "In mid-Victorian days . . . the archetype notion had above all a connotation of vertebrate morphology, and was closely associated with Owen's book *On the Archetype*. In fact the vertebrate archetype has been Owen's most enduring and most widely acknowledged claim to fame. . . . Used in the sense of an abstract anatomical plan, the term appeared for the first time in Owen's writings in the published version of the two-part BAAS report. . . . The BAAS report of 1847 did not yet contain the actual sketch of the vertebrate archetype. This appeared for the first time in 1848 when the report was published in book form, *On the Archetype*, with additional plates and thirty pages of new text" (Rupke, p. 189; see also pp. 188–91). "Through his elaboration of his theory of archetypes, Owen provided a major assist to the much-needed standardization of anatomical nomenclature and greatly clarified the distinction between the anatomical concepts of homology and analogy" (DSB). The recipient of this inscribed copy, D.W. Mitchell, was probably secretary of the Linnean Society. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1489. Owen, *Life*, II, p. 351. 37659

256. Owen.

On the nature of limbs. 8vo. [2] 119 [1]pp. Lithograph frontispiece and two folding plates. London: van Voorst, 1849. 222 × 141 mm. Original cloth, faded at spine and edges. Minor dust-soiling and spotting, small tears in first folding plate, but very good. Inscribed on the title, probably by the Duke of Argyll: "W.J. [illegible] from Argyll, 1855." \$750

First Edition. Owen's lecture on the extremities of the vertebrate skeleton, delivered at the Royal Institution in 1849, was based on his 1846 BAAS report that later appeared as *On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton* (1848). *On the Nature of Limbs* "was less overloaded with anatomical detail and nomenclature than his report, and more accessible to a wider audience" (Rupke, pp. 163–64). This copy was probably inscribed by George Douglas Campbell, eighth Duke of Argyll, a trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums and a longtime supporter of Owen and his views. Argyll praised Owen's work on the vertebrate archetype as "leading us up to the very threshold of the deepest mysteries of Nature" (quoted in Rupke, p. 182), and later defended Owen's interpretation of the archetype as evidence of a divine Mind operating through natural law. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1420. Owen, *Life*, II, p. 352. 37663

257. Owen.

On parthenogenesis, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum. 8vo. 76pp. Lithographed frontispiece after a drawing by Owen. London: Van Voorst, 1849. 222 × 144 mm. Original cloth. Minor browning & foxing, but a fine copy. \$750

First Edition. Owen coined the term "parthenogenesis" to describe the phenomenon of asexual reproduction in certain species of

insects and other invertebrates. In his two Hunterian lectures on the subject, published together here, Owen attempted to explain the phenomenon and to link it to the question of the origin of species. "Owen suggested that the primary impregnated 'germ-cell' divides into 'derivative impregnated germ-cells' constituting a 'germ-mass,' and that not all of this germ-mass is used up in the growth of an individual, but that part is preserved to produce the next generation. . . . One could imagine that in particular circumstances the cycle [of sexual and asexual generation] would be broken, and the separate stages go on reproducing. In this way wholly new genera or even orders might originate" (Rupke, pp. 227–28). B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1490. Owen, *Life*, II, p. 352. 37639

258. Owen.

Lithographed portrait by J. H. Maguire, signed in the stone by Owen. [London] 1850. 291 × 240 mm. (image size), printed on proof paper and mounted on sheet measuring 606 × 447 mm. Edges of mount lightly browned, with some minor fraying, but very good. \$300

Showing Owen "at the start of his most successful decade" (Rupke, p. 4, illustrating this portrait). 14495

259. Owen.

The principal forms of the skeleton and of the teeth. 8vo. [iii]-xv [1], [13]–329 [3, incl. adverts.].pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea, 1854. 192 × 123 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn and shaken. Minor foxing & browning, but very good. Recent ownership signature on front pastedown. \$175

First American Edition of a popularized and scaled-down version of Owen's *On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton* (1849); this version, first published in London in 1854, "went through at least a dozen different British and American printings, most of which carried the [above] title" (Rupke, p. 164). B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1490. 37644

260. Owen.

The principal forms of the skeleton and the teeth; as the basis for a system of natural history and comparative anatomy. 8vo. [161]–304pp. Text illustrations. London: R. Griffin & Co., 1860. 194 × 135 mm. Original embossed cloth, a bit worn at spine. Minor browning & dampstaining, but very good. \$350

First Edition, second issue of the above, with title-page dated 1860. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1490. 37643

261. Owen.

On the classification and geographical distribution of the mammalia. . . . 8vo. [4] 103 [5, incl. adverts.].pp. Text illustrations. London: John W. Parker, 1859. 222 × 142 mm. Original cloth, worn at spine. Light brown-ing, but very good. \$375

First Edition of Owen's 1859 Rede lecture, to which were added two appendices, "On the extinction and transmutation of species," and "On the gorilla." In the latter appendix Owen presented his controversial taxonomic classification of the genus *Homo* as the sole representative of a distinct subclass of mammals ("Archencephala"), thus separating man from the rest of the animal kingdom (particularly the higher apes), and avoiding potentially troubling questions about the origin of the human species. Owen's classification was vigorously attacked by Huxley in what came to be known as the "hippocampus minor debate." DSB. Rupke, pp. 266–70. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1490. Owen, *Life*, pp. 362–63. 37649

262. Owen.

Monographs on the British fossil reptilia from the oolitic formations. Part second, containing scelidosaurus Harrisonii and pliosaurus grandis. [4], 28pp. 12 lith. plates (2 folding). London: for the Palaeontographical Society, 1862. 285 × 220 mm. Original cloth-backed boards, handwritten paper label on spine. Endpapers somewhat browned, but a fine copy, with Owen's presentation inscription to G[eorge] R[obert] Waterhouse (1810–88) on the half-title: "G. R. Waterhouse Esq. F.L.S. with the author's best regards." \$200

First Edition. Waterhouse, the recipient of this copy, was keeper of the Department of Geology at the British Museum; he played a role in the Museum's purchase of the *Archaeopteryx* fossil described by Owen in his paper of 1863 (see below). BMC (Nat. Hist.), 4, p. 1502. 37632

263. Owen.

Monograph on the aye-aye (*Chiromys madagascariensis*



Owen used the aye-aye's peculiar traits—particularly its attenuated middle digit, used for extracting insects from their nests—as a means of testing the Lamarckian and Darwinian theories of evolution.

Cuvier). Off-print from *Trans. Zool. Soc. London*. 4to. [2], 72pp. 14 lithographed plates (some folding), mostly by J. Erxleben. London: Taylor & Francis, 1863. 315 × 243 mm. Modern cloth. Some foxing. Very good copy, with Owen's presentation

inscription on the title: "A present from the author to J. Price." \$950

First Separate Edition. Owen's beautifully illustrated monograph on the aye-aye was expanded from an address delivered before the British Association in which Owen used the aye-aye's singular characteristics—most particularly its strong incisor teeth and attenuated

middle fingers—as a means of testing the Lamarckian and Darwinian hypotheses of the transmutation and origin of species. “This most remarkable of the Malagasy lemurs . . . provided Owen with a unique opportunity to test hypotheses of the origin of its peculiar adaptations and to elucidate his own views. . . . Owen explicitly and lucidly stated that he subscribed to the ‘derivative hypothesis’ of the origin of life by spontaneous generation, and of species by organic descent” (Rupke, pp. 243–44). This was Owen’s first comprehensive summary of his evolutionary beliefs. *Rare on the market*. B. M. (Nat. Hist.) 37624

264. Owen.

On the archaeopteryx of von Meyer, with a description of the fossil remains of a long-tailed species, from the lithographic stone of Solenhofen. In: *Phil. Trans* 153 (1863), part 1: 33–47. 4 plates (1 folding). Whole part, 4to. × [2], 367 [1]pp. 23 plates. London: Taylor & Francis, 1863. 300 × 232 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, a bit spotted & worn especially at spine. Fine copy. \$500

First Edition. In 1861 the German paleontologist von Meyer (see above) published two papers on two recently discovered fossils (a feather and a partial skeleton) of the oldest known bird, which von Meyer named *Archaeopteryx lithographica*. On Owen’s recommendation, the *Archaeopteryx* skeleton was purchased by the British Museum, and Owen described the “feathered fossil” in the present paper, renaming it *Archaeopteryx macrurus* because of its long tail. Owen’s nomenclature failed to gain acceptance, despite his argument that the British Museum’s fossil might represent a species separate from that described by von Meyer. Rupke, pp. 70–75. DSB for von Meyer. 37625

265. Owen.

On the dental characteristics of genera and species, chiefly of fishes, from the low main seam and shales of coal, Northumberland. Offprint from *Trans. Odontol. Soc. G. B.* 8vo. 72pp. 15 chromolith. plates. London: Wyman & Sons, 1867. 214 × 137 mm. Modern cloth. Some soiling & chipping to first and last leaves, light browning, but good to very good. *Inscribed by Owen* on the title: “From the Author.” \$375

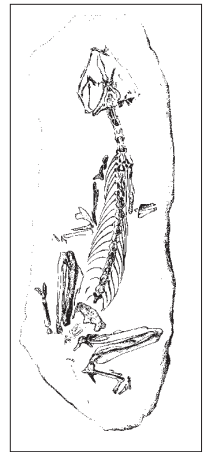
First Separate Edition. This brief monograph on fossil teeth was originally intended for inclusion in a second edition of Owen’s *Odontography*, which, however, was never published. Illustrated with 15 colored plates showing cross-sections and microscopic views. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1491. Owen, *Life*, II, p. 369. 37664

266. Owen.

Descriptive and illustrated catalogue of the fossil reptilia of South Africa in the collection of the British Museum. 4to. xii, 86pp. 70 plates (some folding). London: by order of the Trustees, 1876. 326 × 252 mm. Original cloth, rebacked, corners worn. Text

leaves on stubs (as usual?), light foxing, but very good. \$1750

First Edition. Beginning in 1839, Owen produced a steady stream of papers on fossil reptiles, “on a taxonomically wide-ranging collection of material which included not only ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs, dinosaurs, pterosaurs, but also the relatively primitive labyrinthodonts and the dicynodonts from South Africa. . . . Owen used reptilian fossils to substantiate both transcendentalist and, more sensation-ally, functionalist views [of anatomy]” (Rupke, p. 354). Lavishly illustrated with lithographed plates of dinosaurs, theriodonts, anomodonts, etc. B. M. (Nat. Hist.), p. 242. Owen, *Life of Richard Owen*, II, p. 374. 37636



Saurosternon Gruesbachii, from Owen’s Fossil Reptilia of South Africa.

267. Owen.

Memoirs on the extinct wingless birds of New Zealand; with an appendix on those of England, Australia, Newfoundland, Mauritius and

Rodriguez. 2 vols., 4to (text and atlas). x, 465 [1], 48pp., 2 plates (text); xiv pp., 128 plates (atlas). London: John van Voorst, 1879. 319 × 250 mm. Half calf, cloth boards c. 1879, rubbed, rebacked, leather labels on front covers. Some foxing, browning & dust-soiling, frontispiece plate in Vol. 1 repaired, a few other plate edges a bit frayed, but very good. \$6000



This famous photograph shows Owen standing beside a giant moa skeleton, holding the fragment of moa thigh bone from which he first deduced the extinct bird’s existence.

First Collected Edition of two earlier memoirs, “On the anatomy of *Apteryx Australis*” and “On *Dinornis*,” with additional text and plates. Owen first became interested in the extinct flightless birds of New Zealand in 1839, when, in a famous paleontological tour-de-force, he correctly deduced the existence of the previously unknown giant moa based on only a fragment of fossilized thigh bone. “Owen’s was a brilliant piece of work because of the predictive accuracy of his reasons for attributing the bone, not just to a bird, but to a genus of ostrich-like wingless birds, even though the bone lacked the characteristic avian air cavity and the relative lightness which struthious bones also possess. . . . The moa remained one of Owen’s favorite topics, on which he continued to work until the end of his publishing career. He combined it with studies of such other flightless birds as the dodo” (Rupke, pp. 126–27). In 1879 he published a major

collection of *Memoirs on the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand*, in which, among other things, he refuted Huxley's claim that flightless and winged birds had evolved separately by "further develop[ing] his earlier idea that flightless and wingless birds have lost their volatile activity by process of degeneration, the *modus operandi* having been a Lamarckian atrophy of wings and hypertrophy of legs. . . . Owen supported his case by pointing out that most wingless birds are closely related to birds which do possess the capacity to fly, and that a high percentage of wingless birds is found on isolated paradise islands" (Rupke, p. 253). Among the many plates illustrating the *Memoirs* is the famous photographic portrait of Owen standing beside a giant moa skeleton, holding the fragment of bone from which he had made his original deduction. B.M.C. (Nat. Hist.), p. 1492. Owen II, p. 377. 37634

268. Penn, Granville (1761–1844).

A comparative estimate of the mineral and mosaical geologies. . . . 2 vols., 8vo. lxxx, 353 [1]; viii, 426pp. London: James Duncan, 1825. 225 × 138 mm. Original boards, a bit worn, rebaked in cloth preserving original printed spine labels. Minor foxing & brown-ing, but very good. \$375

Second edition, revised. An attempt to reconcile the geological record with the Book of Genesis. The second edition contains Penn's answers to the many criticisms of the first edition, published in 1822. DNB. Gillispie, *Genesis and Geology*, pp. 152, 224. 37701

269. Scrope, George J. P. (1797–1876).

The geology and extinct volcanos of central France. 8vo. xvii [1], 258pp., 12pp. publisher's ads. 17 plates on 15 sheets, folding maps in front and back inside cover pockets. London: John Murray, 1858. 227 × 148 mm. Original cloth, worn & shaken, inner hinges cracking, tear in front map pocket repaired with tape. Good copy. \$375

Second edition, revised, of Scrope's *Memoir on the Geology of Central France* (1827), dedicated to Lyell, whose uniformitarian views were greatly influenced by Scrope's work. Scrope in turn was influential in promoting Lyell's new geology: he helped Lyell complete the first volume of his *Principles of Geology* (1830) and reviewed the work favorably in the *Quarterly Review*. DSB. 37715

270. Scrope.

Volcanos. The character of their phenomena. . . . 8vo. xi [1], 23 [1], 490pp., plus 24-page publisher's catalogue. Chromolith. frontispiece, folding map, text illustrations. Errata slip. London: Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer, 1872. 219 × 140 mm. Original cloth, worn, spine faded, gilt vignette of Vesuvius erupting on front cover. Very good, partially unopened copy. \$250

Second edition, second issue, dated 1872, with new 23-page preface summarizing Scrope's geological views. An extensive revision of Scrope's landmark *Considerations on Volcanoes* (1825), the first system-

atic treatise on vulcanology. Scrope's two geological treatises "showed considerable originality, and, principally by means of their influence on Lyell, helped steer geology into a more uniformitarian path" (DSB). 37714

271. Sedgwick, Adam (1785–1873).

The life and letters of . . . by John Willis Clark . . . and Thomas McKenny Hughes. 2 vols., 8vo. xiii, [1], 539, [1]; vii, [1], 640pp. 8 plates, incl. frontispieces. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1890. 224 × 146 mm. Original cloth, a bit worn & shaken. Light marginal foxing, but very good. \$375

First Edition. The standard biographical source for the life of this important British scientist, Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge University from 1818 until just before his death, and Darwin's first teacher of geology. Through his annual courses of lectures on geology, Sedgwick had a profound influence on the development of the science in the 19th century. DSB. 37721

From the Author's Library

Includes Signed and Annotated Papers

272. Vries, Hugo de (1848–1935).

Archive consisting of offprints, journal numbers, galley



proofs, etc. of 111 papers on plant physiology, genetics and evolution,

including 81 of the papers selected by de Vries himself for his *Opera e periodicis collata* (1918–27). Various sizes and places of publication. 1873–1935. Most of the offprints and journal numbers are in the original wrappers as issued (some detached). Paper browned, brittle and chipped in varying degrees due to acidic quality. 79 of the papers are **signed by de Vries**, and 25 of the papers are either **annotated by de Vries** or contain insertions of ms. drafts, graphs, maps, plate mockups, etc. Complete listing available on request.

\$9500

Outstanding archive of materials from the library of the celebrated Dutch geneticist. De Vries is best known as the originator of the mutation theory, which he set forth in his *Die Mutationstheorie* (1901–3) and in numerous papers, including some contained in the present collection. Building upon his extensive research on varieties of the genus *Oenothera* (evening primrose), de Vries formulated a series of theses—the laws of mutation—in which he postulated that new elementary species arose through a process of discrete steps ("saltations"), and usually remained constant from their moment of origin. This principle of mutation, or sudden (rather than transitional) change in species, remains a cornerstone of modern evolutionary theory. De Vries was also the first of the three independent "rediscoverers" of Mendel's laws of heredity, announcing his findings in his paper "Das Spaltungsgesetz der Bastarde" (not present in this collection), sub-

mitted in March 1900 to the Berlin branch of the German Botanical Society. His extensive research on hybrids of *Oenothera* helped provide a foundation for the chromosome theory of heredity, and his theory of pangenesis inspired Johannsen to coin the term “gene.”

The papers in this archive were very probably consulted by de Vries during the time he was compiling the *Opera e periodicis collata* (1918–27), the seven-volume collection of his most important scientific papers. 81 of the papers in this archive were republished in the *Opera*; of these 81, 46 are on variability, heredity and evolution, and the remaining 35 deal with various aspects of de Vries’s research in plant physiology, including his investigations of plant growth patterns, cell functions and protoplasm. 29 of the papers present here were not included in the *Opera e periodicis collata*; of these, all but one were published after 1889. This last group includes two of de Vries’s important later papers on the genetics of the evening primrose, “Ueber das Auftreten von Mutanten aus *Oenothera Lamarckiana*” (1929) and “Ueber semirezessive Anlagen in *Oenothera Lamarckiana*” (1935).

As noted above, 79 of the papers in this collection are **signed by de Vries**, and many of these have also been dated in his hand. Of particular interest are de Vries’s annotations and additions to 25 of the offprints in the archive. In eight of these de Vries listed colleagues to whom he had sent copies—including de Vries’s teacher at Würzburg, the noted plant physiologist **Julius von Sachs** (1832–97), and **Charles Darwin**, who received a copy of de Vries’s “Langenwachstum der Ober- und Unterseite sich krümmender Ranken” (1873). This paper came out of de Vries’s research on the mechanism of the movements of climbing plants, which Darwin greatly admired and quoted in his own *Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants* (1876). Another offprint, of de Vries’s “Osmotische Versuche mit lebenden Membranen” (1888), has a 2-page A.L.s. dated 1888 from chemist **Jacobus Henricus van’t Hoff** (1852–1911); it was de Vries’s work on the isotonic coefficients of chemicals in plant cells that led van’t Hoff to his formula for the osmotic pressure of solutions, one of the first results in physical chemistry. Six or seven offprints contain de Vries’s manuscript notes on the text—annotations that were not included in the *Opera e periodicis collata*—while three or four others contain the manuscripts or printer’s mockups of their graphs, maps or plates. The archive also includes corrected galley proofs of two papers, “L’évolution des êtres organisés par sauts brusques” (1916) and “Ueber erbliche Ursachen eines frühzeitigen Todes” (1919). Inserted into the archive’s copy of De Vries’s “Een middel tegen het bruin worden van plantendeelen bij het vervaardigen van preparaten op spiritus” (1886) is what may be an **early autograph manuscript draft** of his “Eine Methode zur Herstellung farbloser Spiritus-präparate” (1889). DSB. *Opera e periodicis collata* (1918–27). 37700

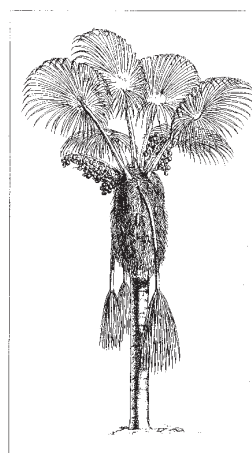
One of 250 Copies

273. Wallace, Alfred Russel (1823–1913).

Palm trees of the Amazon and their uses. 12mo. viii, 129 [1]pp. 48 lith. plates, incl. frontis. map. London: J. van Voorst, 1853. 197 × 125 mm. Original cloth, expertly repaired, text carefully washed. Very good copy. \$3750

First Edition of Wallace’s first book, based on notes and drawings made during his botanical exploration of the Amazon basin (1848–52), and printed in an edition of only 250 copies. Although Wallace

lost most of his botanical collections when his ship caught fire and sank on his homeward voyage, his records of South American palm trees “fortunately were rescued and appeared in a small but charming book, often quoted in botanical literature on palms” (DSB). Many species of palm were described here for the first time. Wallace’s observations on the distribution of palm trees in the Amazon helped to substantiate his belief in evolution through natural selection. Nissen (botanical books) 2097. 37660



274. Wallace.

Darwinism. An exposition of the theory of natural selection with some of its applications. 8vo. xvi, 494 [2, adverts.]pp. Portrait frontispiece, folding colored map. London: Macmillan, 1889. 195 × 132 mm.

Original cloth, shaken, a bit worn & spotted. Marginal foxing, light browning, but very good. \$300

First Edition. Wallace’s mature thoughts on evolution, “perhaps the most authoritative statement on the subject in the late nineteenth century” (DSB). Wallace and Darwin arrived independently at similar conclusions and shared in the preliminary announcement of the “Darwinian theory” in 1858 (see PMM 344a). Wälder 11034. 16629

275. Wallace.

A.L.s. to B. O. Flower, dated Oct. 16th, 1891. 2pp., on single sheet. 178 × 113 mm. Creased where previously folded, one corner of blank integral leaf torn, small lacuna in same leaf, traces of former mounting, but very good. **With:** 3 typewritten sheets, undated, containing autobiographical reminiscences of Wallace’s youth, with Wallace’s forged signature (presumably by his son) and pencil annotations in another hand. 251 × 202 mm. Creased where previously folded, rust marks from paper clip, but very good. \$300

Regarding an article (presumably the accompanying autobiographical reminiscences) Wallace had sold to an American publication: “I return the proofs with some additions near the end. I shall be very glad of a few revised proofs.” Since our typewritten sheets do not contain any ms. additions by Wallace, we assume that they represent the revised proofs. Wallace’s reminiscences are of his early education: “Next to Latin grammar the most painful subject I learnt was geography, which ought to have been the most interesting. . . . Though the result has been a somewhat useful acquisition during life, I cannot but think that the same amount of mental exertion wisely directed might have produced far greater and more generally useful results.” 25760

276. Wallace.

A.L.s. to the editor of the *Academy*, dated Parkstone, Dorset, Dec. 11, 1891, accompanied by an A.N. to the editor bearing the same date. 1-1/2pp. total, on two sheets. 178 × 113 mm. Creased where previously folded, slight soiling, but fine. \$350

Regarding Wallace's introduction to Ernest Westermarck's *History of Human Marriage* (1891): "Dr. E. B. Tyler has called my attention to his review in the *Academy* of October 3 of Westermarck's History of Human Marriage, in which he objects to his name being given as one of the writers whose views are therein disputed. Unfortunately I overlooked his protest at the time, and I now beg to express my regret at having unintentionally misrepresented him. I have requested the publishers to insert a slip correcting the error in all the copies they have in hand. . . ." 26727

277. Wallace.

2 undated A.L.s. to [William] Coxe, written ca. March 1897. 3-1/2pp. total, on two sheets. 178 × 113 mm. Creased where previously folded, faint spotting, otherwise fine. **With:** Accompanying pencil-and-ink drawing titled "Sketch Design for an Argand Candle-Lamp," signed by Wallace and dated March, 1897. 165 × 205 mm. Creased where previously folded, a few small marginal chips and tears affecting one word, but very good. \$450

Regarding a candle-lamp of Wallace's design: "I have thought of two or three alterations in the candle lamp. 1. The top of the candle-holder may be flat, not curved as in 1st sketch. . . . Your idea of the short wick will I think do well to try first. . . . I think it will be much better to have the central tube moveable and slightly loose, as it will then adjust itself to the candles if they should happen to be at all irregular. . . ." The accompanying drawing contains two design sketches of the lamp, showing the base and the top. 25758

278. Weismann, August (1834-1914).

Essays upon heredity and kindred biological problems. 8vo. x [2], 455 [1]pp. Text illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1889. 231 × 150 mm. Original dark brown diagonal-ribbed cloth, gilt spine, corners & extremities a bit worn. Light browning but a fine copy. Library bookplate and withdrawal stamp. \$375

First Edition in English and **First Collected Edition** of eight essays originally published in German between 1881 and 1888. These essays reflect the development of Weismann's theories of inheritance and evolution, based on Darwinian theory and the concept of the continuity of the germ-plasm. Weismann was one of the most influential exponents and developers of the theory of evolution through natural selection. DSB. 37726

279. Weismann.

The same, but remainder binding of fine-diaper olive cloth, gilt spine, a bit worn at extremities and corners. Moderate browning but very good. 37727 \$250

280. Wells, William Charles (1757-1817).

Two essays: One upon single vision with two eyes; the other on dew. A letter to the Right Hon. Lloyd, Lord Kenyon and an account of a female of the white race of mankind, part of whose skin resembles that of a negro, . . . 8vo. [2] lxxiv [2], 439 [1] pp. London: Archibald Constable & Co. [etc.], 1818. 225 × 138 mm. (uncut). Original boards, printed paper spine label, upper extremity of spine chipped, hinges cracking. Fine apart from minor foxing. Boxed. \$1250

First Edition of Wells's "Account of a female of the white race. . .," which contains the first recognizable statement of the principle of natural selection. G-M 216.2. In his study of an albino negro woman, Wells assumed a biological evolution of the human species, drawing an analogy between man's selective breeding of domestic animal varieties and nature's selection of varieties of men best suited to various climates. Darwin was not familiar with Wells's paper when he published the first edition of the *Origin*, but it was later called to his attention, and Darwin paid tribute to Wells's pioneering statement in the historical introduction to the third edition of the *Origin*. Wells's paper is contained in the **First Collected Edition** of his essays on binocular vision and on dew formation, both of which represented advances in the knowledge of these subjects. DSB. Norman 2200. 37710

