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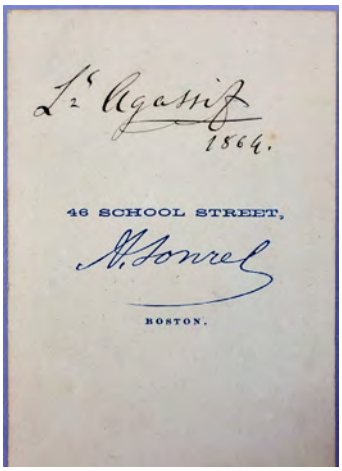
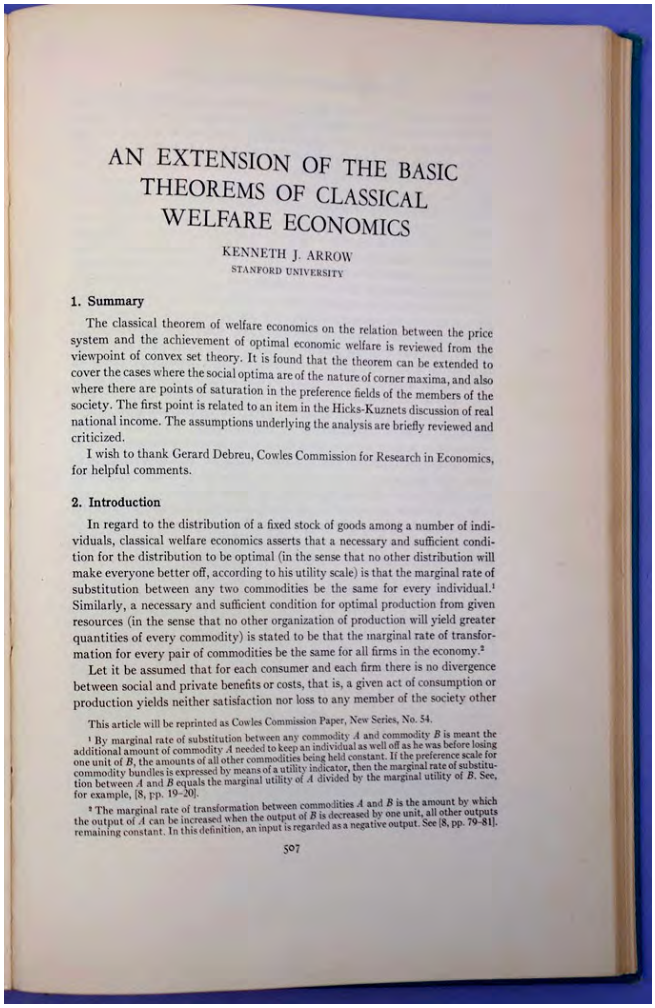
Signed Carte-de-Visite of Agassiz

1. Agassiz, Louis (1807-73). **(1)** Carte-de-visite photographic portrait with three-quarter view of Agassiz seated. Boston: A[ntoine] Sonrel, n.d. *Signed and dated by Agassiz* on the verso: "Ls. Agassiz 1864." 101 x 62 mm. **(2)** Carte-de-visite bust-length photographic portrait showing Agassiz in profile. Boston: Warren, n.d. 107 x 64 mm. **(3)** Cabinet bust-length portrait photograph showing frontal view of Agassiz in old age. Boston: Balch, n.d. 167 x 109 mm. Together three photographs. Faint foxing on second carte-de-visite, light spotting in cabinet photograph, minor soiling, but very good. $950



Group of original photographs of the Swiss-American naturalist and geologist Agassiz, famous for his *Etudes sur les glaciers* (1840) announcing his theory of a global "Ice Age" in which large portions of the earth had been covered in the past by massive ice sheets. In 1846 Agassiz relocated to the United States, settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was appointed professor of zoology and geology at Harvard in 1847. From the beginning of his career at Harvard, Agassiz worked tirelessly on the collection of specimens and the creation of the university's Museum of Natural History, which opened its doors in 1859. Agassiz served as the Museum's director until his death in 1873. After Agassiz's death Harvard named its museum of comparative zoology after him and established a Louis Agassiz Professorship of Zoology in his honor.

The signed carte-de-visite was the work of Swiss-American photographer Antoine Sonrel (d. 1879), who was affiliated with Agassiz during his entire career. He moved to Boston around the same time that Agassiz did, and made a number of carte-de-visite portraits of Boston luminaries in the 1860s and 1870s. The unsigned carte-de-visite was issued by the Boston studio of photographer George Kendall Warren (1834-84), under the management of Sumner B. Heald; both names are printed on the verso. The cabinet photograph is from the studio of W. Balch, who was active in Boston between 1873 and 1878. 42767



AN EXTENSION OF THE BASIC THEOREMS OF CLASSICAL WELFARE ECONOMICS

KENNETH J. ARROW
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

1. Summary

The classical theorem of welfare economics on the relation between the price system and the achievement of optimal economic welfare is reviewed from the viewpoint of convex set theory. It is found that the theorem can be extended to cover the cases where the social optima are of the nature of corner maxima, and also where there are points of saturation in the preference fields of the members of the society. The first point is related to an item in the Hicks-Kuznets discussion of real national income. The assumptions underlying the analysis are briefly reviewed and criticized.

I wish to thank Gerard Debreu, Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, for helpful comments.

2. Introduction

In regard to the distribution of a fixed stock of goods among a number of individuals, classical welfare economics asserts that a necessary and sufficient condition for the distribution to be optimal (in the sense that no other distribution will make everyone better off, according to his utility scale) is that the marginal rate of substitution between any two commodities be the same for every individual.[1] Similarly, a necessary and sufficient condition for optimal production from given resources (in the sense that no other organization of production will yield greater quantities of every commodity) is stated to be that the marginal rate of transformation for every pair of commodities be the same for all firms in the economy.[2]

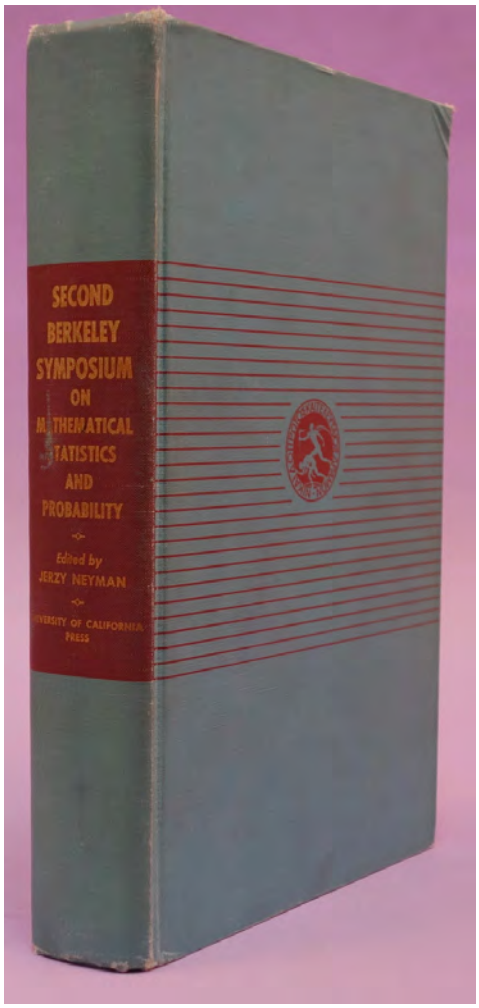
Let it be assumed that for each consumer and each firm there is no divergence between social and private benefits or costs, that is, a given act of consumption or production yields neither satisfaction nor loss to any member of the society other

This article will be reprinted as Cowles Commission Paper, New Series, No. 54.

[1] By marginal rate of substitution between any commodity A and commodity B is meant the additional amount of commodity A needed to keep an individual as well off as he was before losing one unit of B, the amounts of all other commodities being held constant. If the preference scale for commodity bundles is expressed by means of a utility indicator, then the marginal rate of substitution between A and B equals the marginal utility of A divided by the marginal utility of B. See, for example, [8, pp. 19–20].

[2] The marginal rate of transformation between commodities A and B is the amount by which the output of A can be increased when the output of B is decreased by one unit, all other outputs remaining constant. In this definition, an input is regarded as a negative output. See [8, pp. 79–81].

507



Mathematical Proofs for the First and Second Fundamental Theorems of Welfare Economics—Kenneth Arrow's Own Copy of One of His Most Important Publications

2. **Arrow, Kenneth J**. (b. 1921). An extension of the basic theorem of classical welfare economics. In: *Proceedings of the Second Berkeley Seminar on Mathematical Statistics and Probability*, edited by Jerzy Neyman (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951), pp. 507-532. Whole volume. xi, 666 pp. Original cloth, rubbed. *Kenneth Arrow's copy*, with his signature on front free endpaper, and ink notation in margin on p. 511 probably also by him. Very good copy. $3750

First Edition; Arrow's Copy, with his Signature on the Front Free Endpaper. In "An extension of the basic theorem of classical welfare economics," Nobel-Prize winning economist Kenneth Arrow provided mathematical proofs for the First and Second Fundamental Theorems of Welfare Economics. Welfare economics is the branch of microeconomics that examines the allocation of resources relative to the well-being of the participants in an economy. In this paper

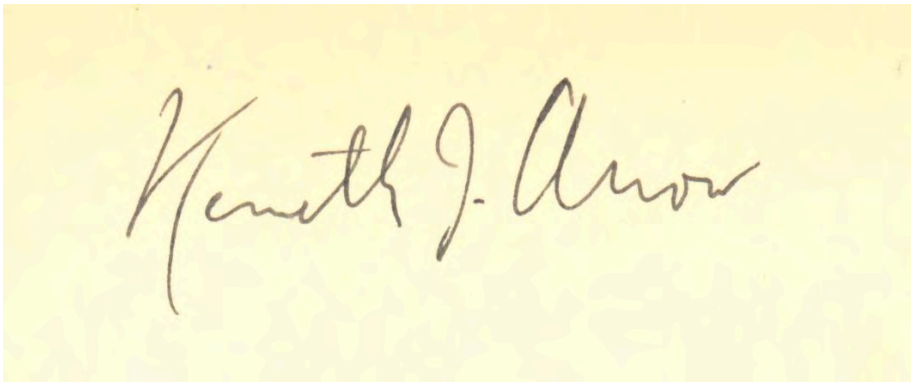
> Arrow proves the fundamental theorems in a model with exchange and production. There are three main contributions. 1. Arrow formulates the theorems in precise mathematical terms. 2. He uses the theory of convex sets rather than the calculus arguments of earlier authors. 3. Using this powerful mathematical tool, he relaxes the unrealistic assumption made by earlier writers that all quantities of

> good produced and consumed by all people are strictly greater than zero" (Allan Feldman, *Welfare Economics and Social Choice Theory* [1980], p. 63).

This was the first of an extraordinary series of three papers (the others being Debreu's "The coefficient of resource utilization" [1951] and Arrow and Debreu's "Existence of an equilibrium for a competitive economy" [1954]), in which

> two of the oldest and most important questions of neoclassical economics, the viability and efficiency of the market system, were shown to be susceptible to analysis in a model completely faithful to the neoclassical methodological premises of individual rationality, market clearing, and rational expectations, through arguments at least as elegant as any in economic theory, using the two techniques (convexity and fixed point theory) that are still, after thirty years, the most important mathematical devices in mathematical economics. (*The New Palgrave* I [1987], p. 116).

In 1972 Arrow received the Nobel Prize in economics for "An extension of the basic theorem of classical welfare economics" and "Alternative approaches to the theory of choice in risk-taking situations" (1951), along with his work on the Arrow Impossibility Theorem ("A difficulty in the concept of social welfare" [1950], popularized in *Social Choice and Individual Values* [1951]) and the Arrow-Debreu model of general economic equilibrium (1954). 42759



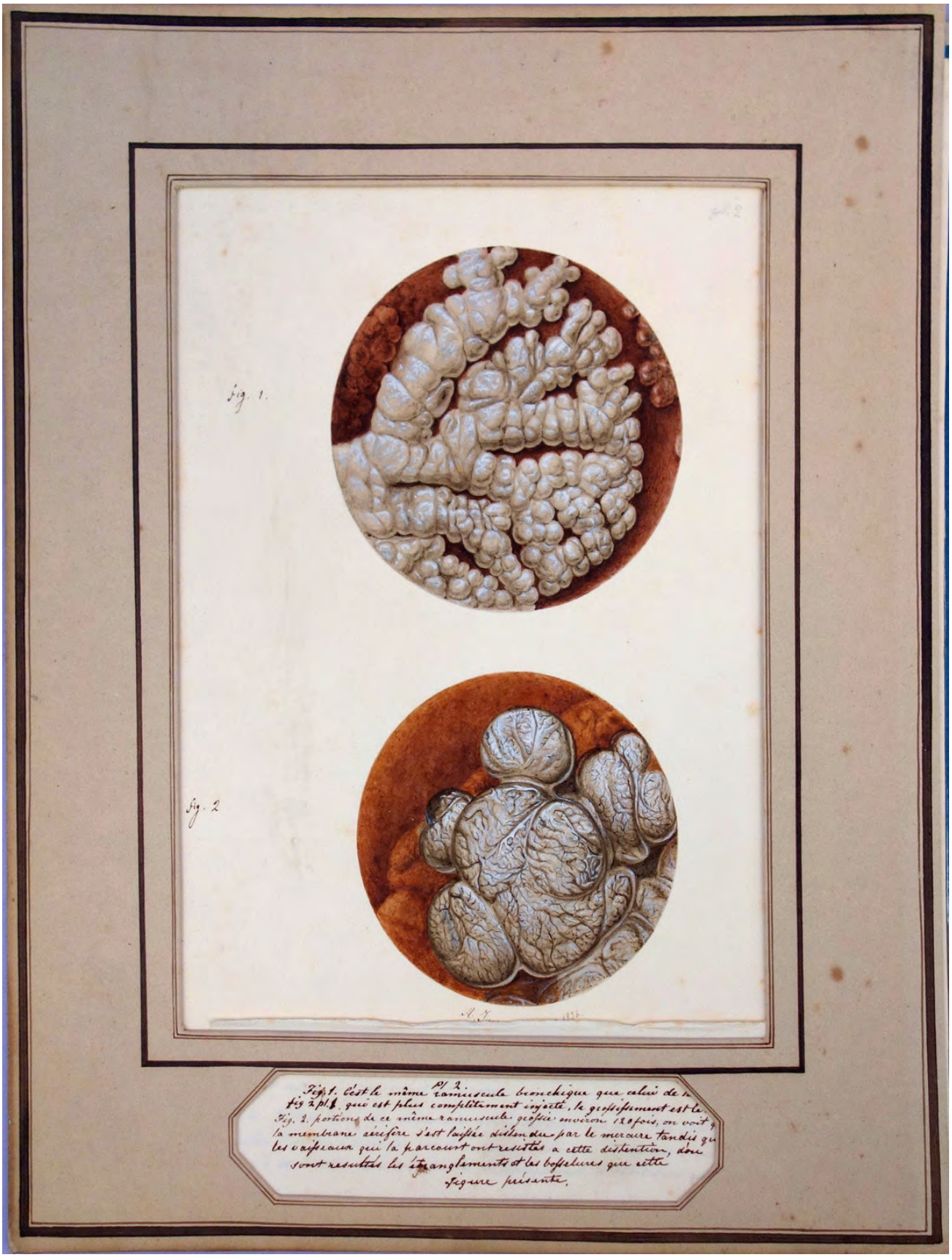


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2
Fig. 1. C'est le même Pl. 2
rameuscule bronchique que celui de la
fig 2 pl. 1. qui est plus complitement injecté, le grossissement est le
Fig. 2. portion de ce même rameuscule grossie environ 12 fois, on voit q
la membrane séreuse s'est laissée distendre par le mercure tandis qu
les vaisseaux qui la parcourent ont resistés a cette distention, don
sont resultés les étranglements et les bosselures que cette
figure présente.

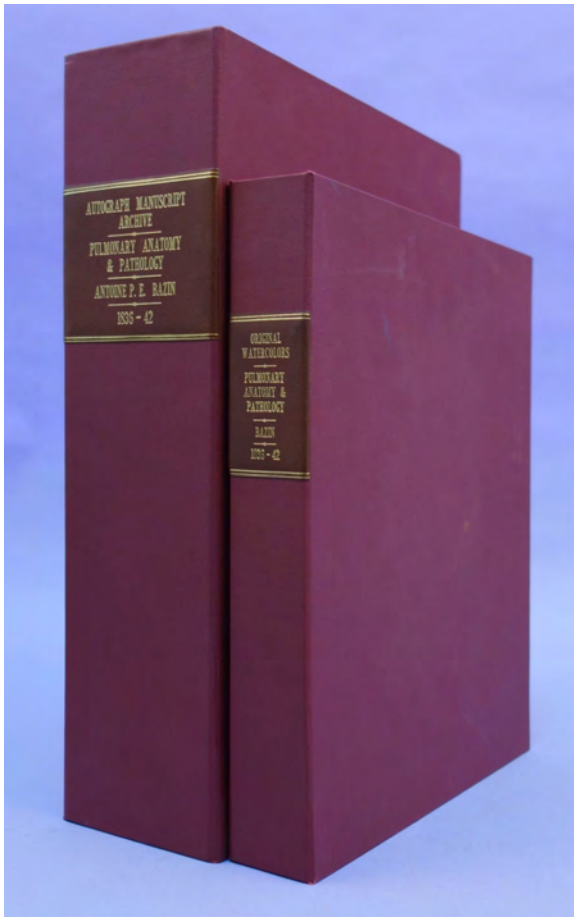
Circa 600 Pages of Unpublished Autograph Manuscripts on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Lungs and on the Physiology Respiration, with Twelve Watercolor Paintings by Albert Jacquemart, from an Almost Completely Undocumented Period in Bazin's Life

3. Bazin, Antoine-Pierre-Ernest (1807-78). A collection of autograph manuscripts, drawings and watercolor paintings on the anatomy and physiology of the lungs and on respiration; complete listing available on request. [Paris, 1836-c. 1842] Various sizes. 1 manuscript in original wrappers, torn & chipped; the remaining manuscripts in original unbound state, some soiling and browning, edges of some leaves a little frayed, a few marginal tears. 5 of the watercolors mounted; the remainder loose. Enclosed in two cloth drop-back boxes. $27,500

Bazin, the son and grandson of physicians, was born in 1807 in the small town of St. Brice-sous-Bois. He studied medicine in Paris, where he impressed everyone with his brilliance: "named successively a hospital extern and intern, he was taught by Dupuytren, Honoré, Rostan, Bricheteau, Delarocque, Maury, Biett, and crowned his internship by obtaining the gold medal at the end of a remarkable examination" (Baudot, p. 176). He received his doctorate in medicine in 1834 with a thesis entitled *Recherches sur les lésions de poumon dans les fièvres dites essentielles* (Researches on lesions of the lung in "essential" fevers), and might then have begun on a career commensurate with his remarkable abilities. However, Bazin was unfortunately possessed of a difficult

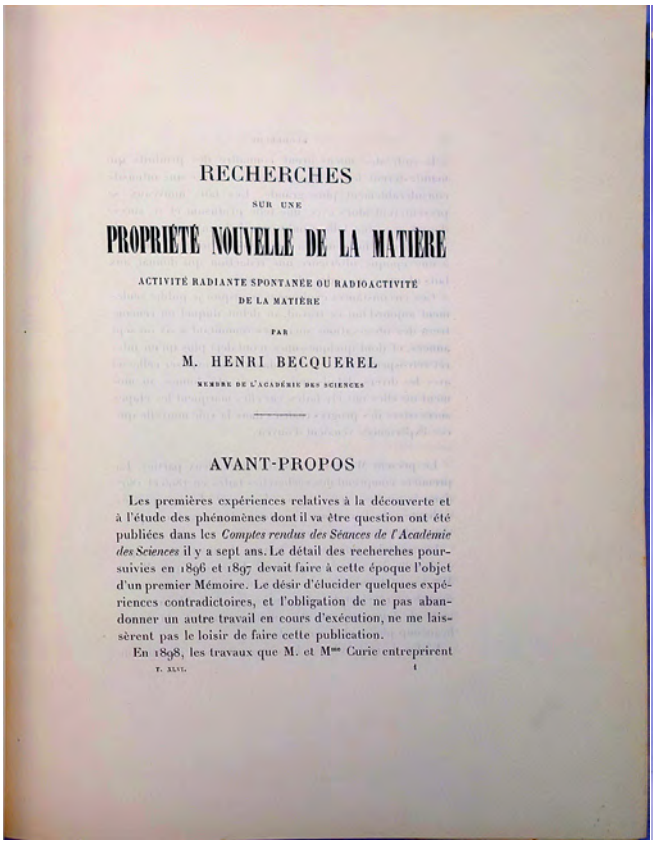
and overbearing personality, and his "utter lack of tact in dealing with influential colleagues" (Besnier, quoted in Crissy & Parrish, p. 150) caused him to passed over in the *agrégé* examinations of 1835 and 1838, which prevented him from obtaining a teaching post in a university or *lycée*. These failures were so discouraging that Bazin abandoned all further efforts in that direction, instead spending the next several years in relative poverty and obscurity, struggling to advance his medical career both in private practice and at various hospitals. Bazin also attempted during this time to found two medical periodicals—*l'Institut médical* (first issue 1839) and *Répertoire des études médicales* (first issue 1848); however, both of these ventures were almost immediate failures, due largely to Bazin's lack of capital.

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



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

This collection is among the largest collections of autograph manuscripts by a single author on a medical subject that we have handled in 40 years of trading and it is only one to contain paintings of this quality. A complete listing is available on request. Some of the manuscripts may have been intended for publication in one or the other of Bazin's failed medical journals, both of which are extraordinarily rare. Neither is cited in NUC, or was cited in OCLC when we checked. Besnier, in his obituary of Bazin, stated that he knew of only one copy of Bazin's *Institut médical* (at the Bibliothèque nationale de France); he also noted that the later *Répertoire des études médicales* ceased publication after only six issues. Baudot, "Le Docteur Bazin, sa vie et ses oeuvres," *Arch. gén. méd.,* 7th series, 1 (1879): 175-98. Besnier, "Éloge de P.-A.-E. Bazin," *Annales de dermatologie et de syphilographie* 9 (1877-78): 467-79. Crissey & Parrish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the 19th Century* (1981) pp. 150-62. 32927



RECHERCHES

SUR UNE

PROPRIÉTÉ NOUVELLE DE LA MATIÈRE

ACTIVITÉ RADIANTE SPONTANÉE OU RADIOACTIVITÉ
DE LA MATIÈRE

PAR

M. HENRI BECQUEREL

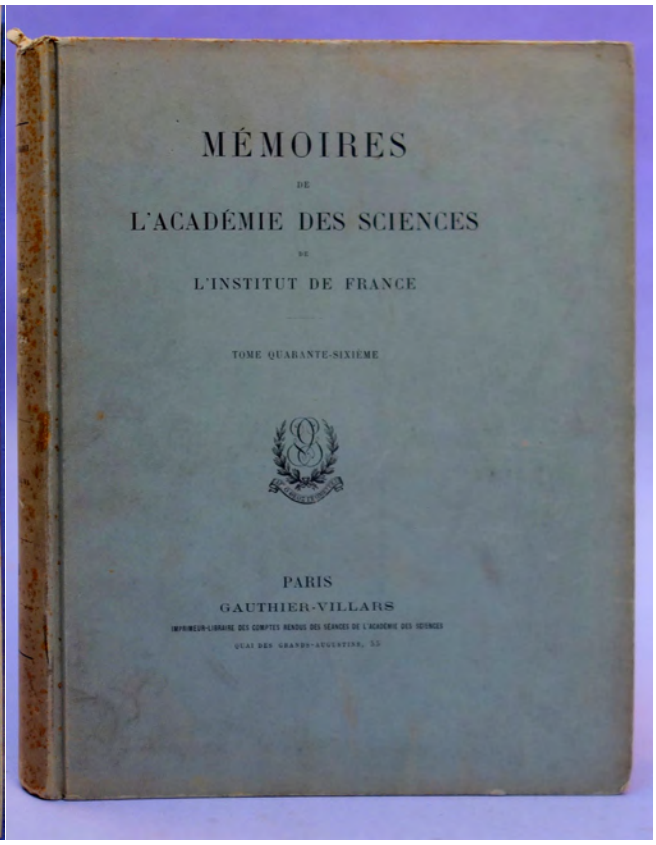
MEMBRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

AVANT-PROPOS

Les premières expériences relatives à la découverte et à l'étude des phénomènes dont il va être question ont été publiées dans les *Comptes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences* il y a sept ans. Le détail des recherches poursuivies en 1896 et 1897 devait faire à cette époque l'objet d'un premier Mémoire. Le désir d'élucider quelques expériences contradictoires, et l'obligation de ne pas abandonner un autre travail en cours d'exécution, ne me laissèrent pas le loisir de faire cette publication.

En 1898, les travaux que M. et Mme Curie entreprirent

T. XLVI. 1



MÉMOIRES

DE

L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

DE

L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE

TOME QUARANTE-SIXIÈME

PARIS

GAUTHIER-VILLARS

IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE DES COMPTES RENDUS DES SÉANCES DE L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

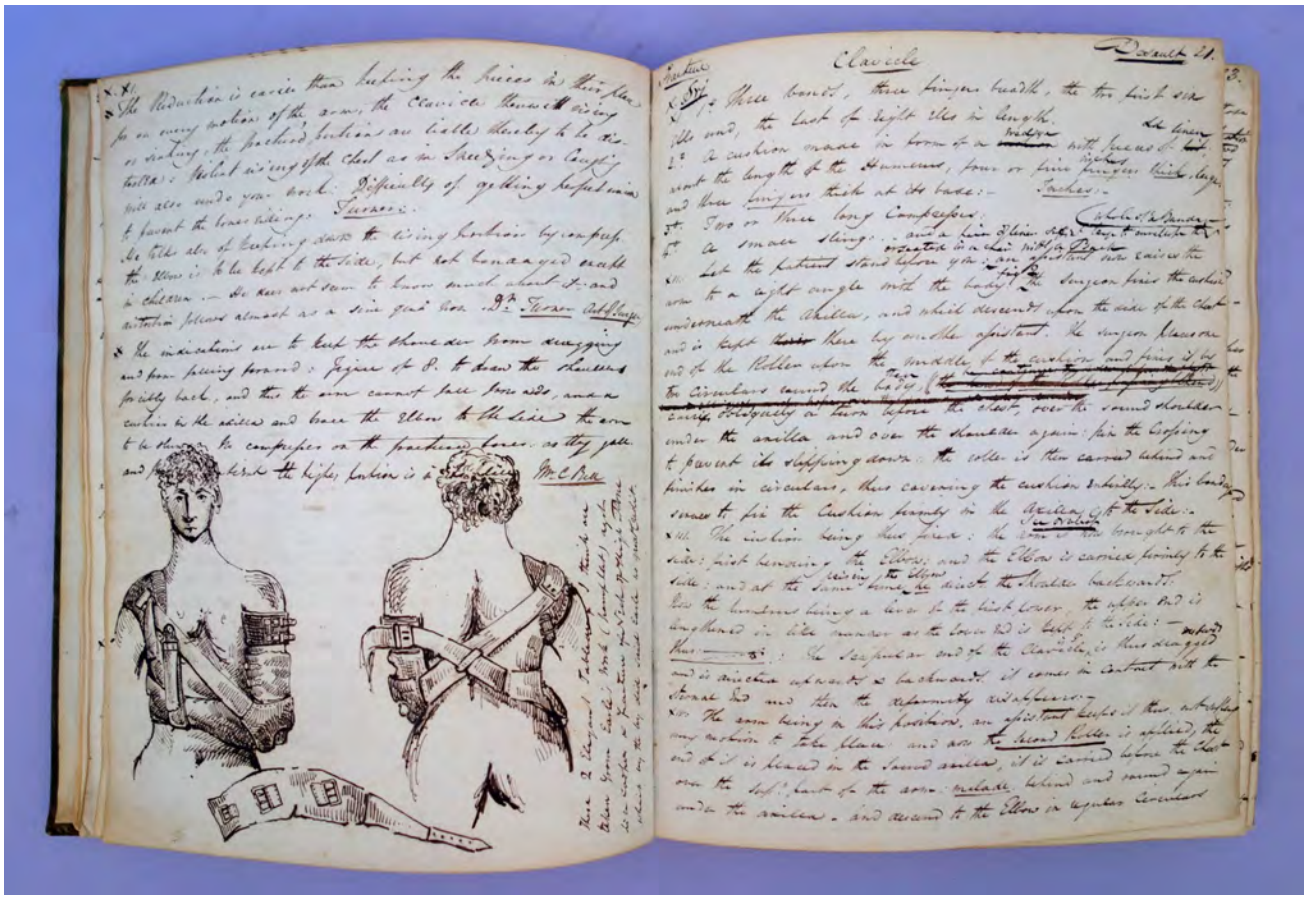
QUAI DES GRANDS-AUGUSTINS, 55

Radioactivity

4. **Becquerel, Henri** (1852–1908). Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière . . . In: *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France* 46 (1903). Whole number, 4to. [4], 360, [4]pp. 71 photographic figures on 13 plates. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1903. 281 x 222 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed boards, spine foxed & a little worn, light soiling. Very good copy apart from some minor foxing. $2000

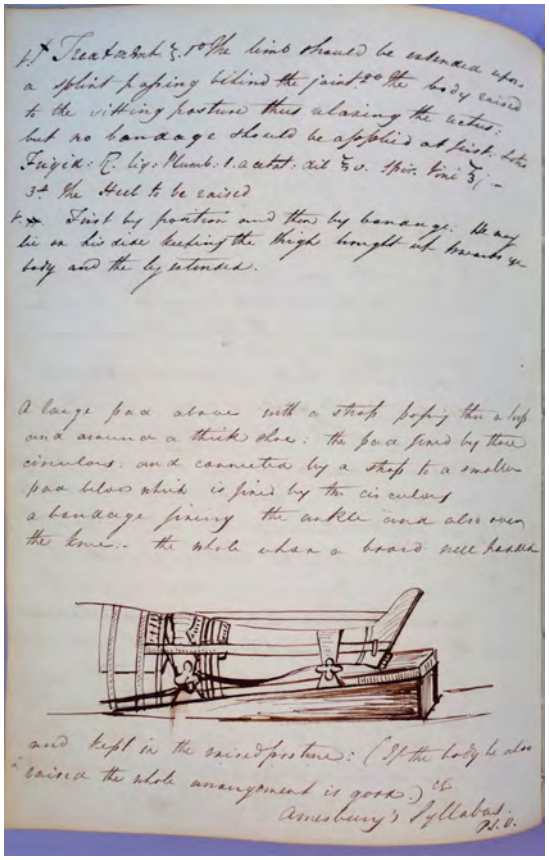
First Edition of Becquerel's definitive memoir on his investigations into radioactivity. Becquerel had discovered this new property of matter in early 1896, while conducting a series of experiments on induced phosphorescence by X ray, sunlight, etc.; he found that uranium was able to "phosphoresce" and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

Becqerel's memoir appeared in two forms: as Volume 46 of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France*, with title-page reading "Mémoires . . . Tome quarante-sixième," and as a separate publication with title reading "Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière." The journal article is further distinguished from the separate publication by the presence of "T. XLVI" in addition to the signature number on the first leaf of each signature. Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 163. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 393. *En français dans le texte* 332. Norman 158. 36218

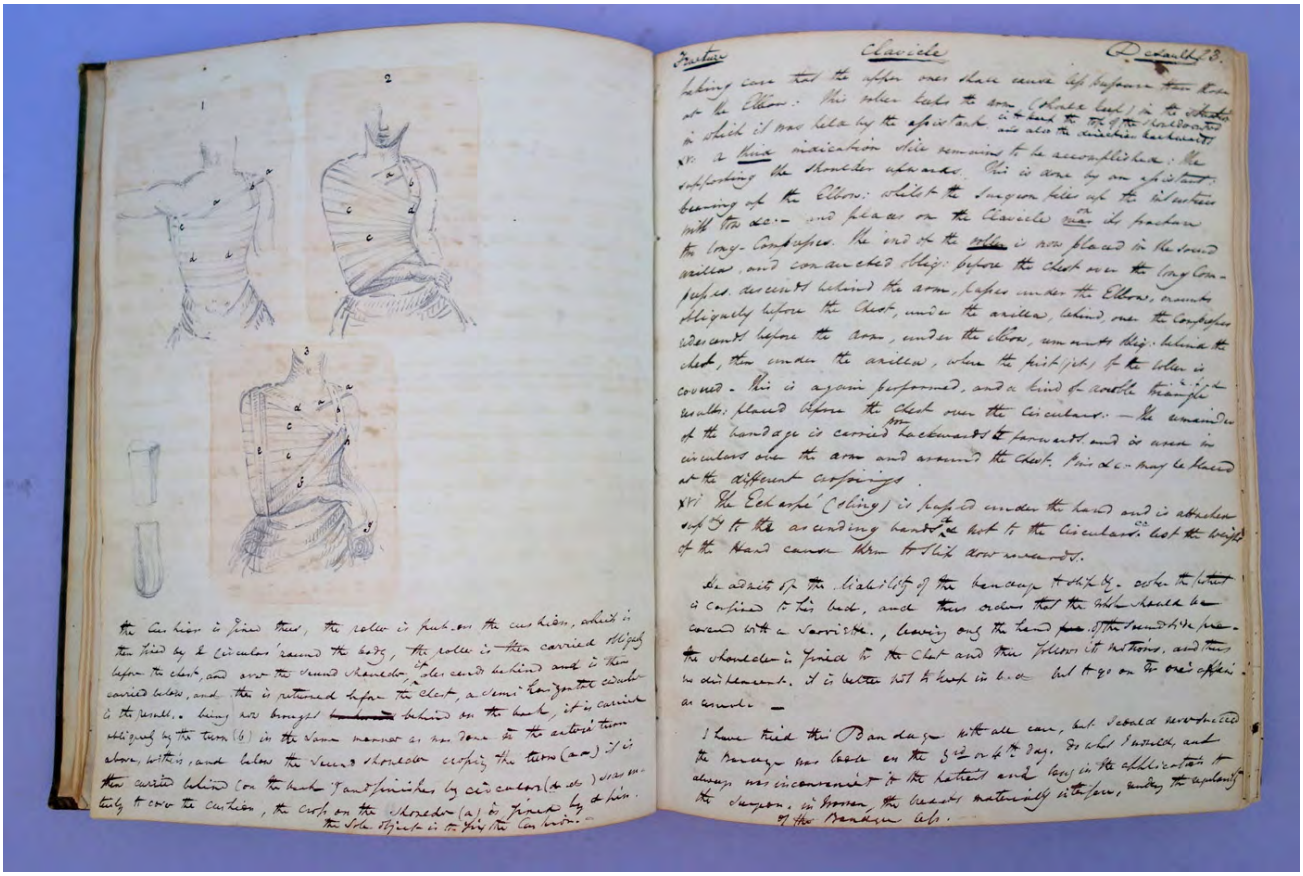


5. Beevor, Charles (1805-72). Notes of fractures and dislocations from: Desault: Cooper: C. Bell: Sharpe: Blomfield: and others. **Autograph note-book, signed** on title leaf, front cover, & top edge. 4to. [4], 177, [19]pp. Approx. 10 figures in text. Mostly written on rectos & versos, but occasionally on rectos only, pp. 160-75 blank, final [19]pp. mostly school lessons from an earlier date (written in reverse direction). Mid[?] Hospital, July, 1826-[September, 1827]. 236 x 187 mm. Dyed green vellum c. 1819 (date written on top edge, with Beevor's signature), modern spine labels. Slight soiling but overall fine.

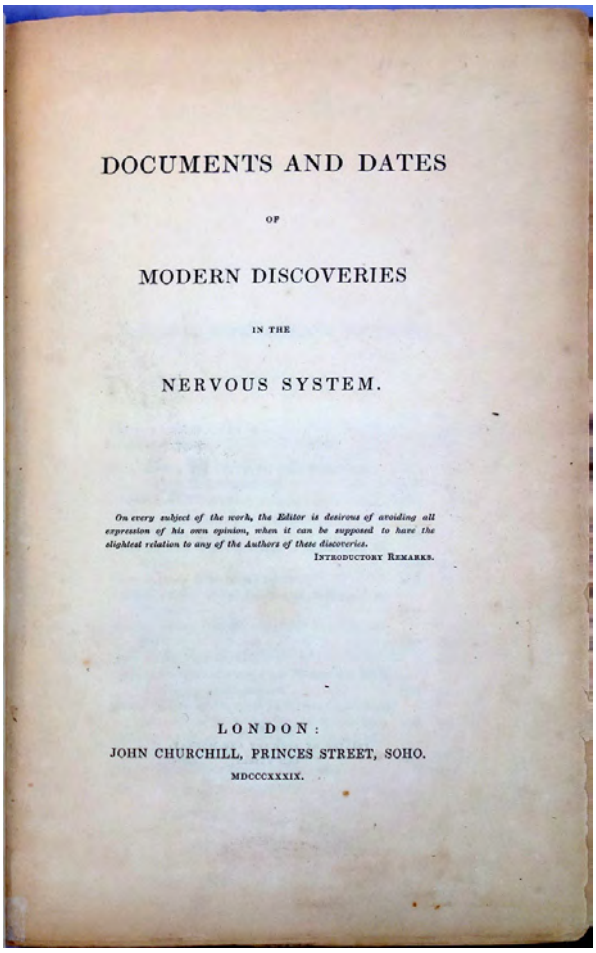
$1750



Manuscript extracts from the leading authorities on fractures and dislocations in the early nineteenth century, a few added notes by Beevor. Pp. [118]-[146] contain an annotated list of books Beevor was reading from May to September, 1827, on a variety of subjects (for example, Kentish on burns, Saunders on the eye). Beevor was one of the three hundred original fellows of the Royal



College of Surgeons, but did not practice extensively or leave writings behind. His son, **Charles Edward Beevor** (1854–1907), however, became quite distinguished in the field of orthopedics. He collaborated with Horsley in an important series of experiments on localisation of movement (1887, Garrison-Morton 1416.1) and devised "Beevor's test" to detect defective action in muscles (see Keith 120–23). 27262



DOCUMENTS AND DATES

OF

MODERN DISCOVERIES

IN THE

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

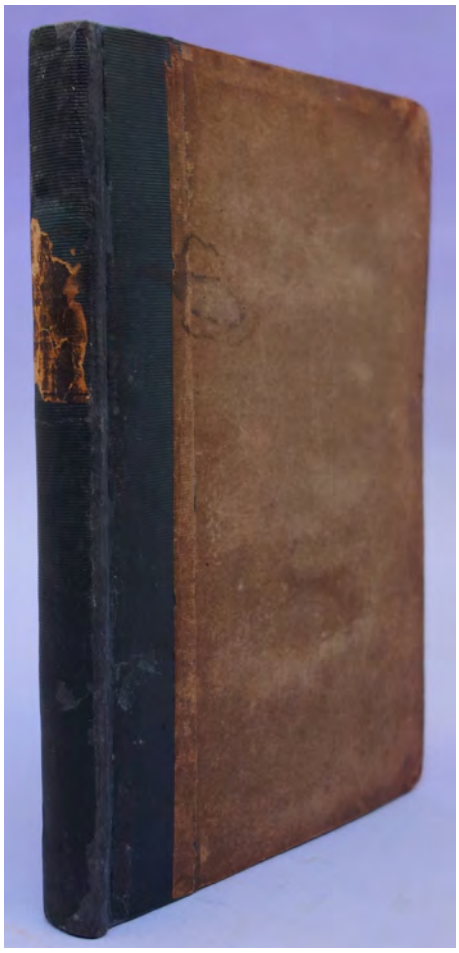
On every subject of the work, the Editor is desirous of avoiding all expression of his own opinion, when it can be supposed to have the slightest relation to any of the Authors of these discoveries.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

LONDON:

JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

MDCCCXXXIX.

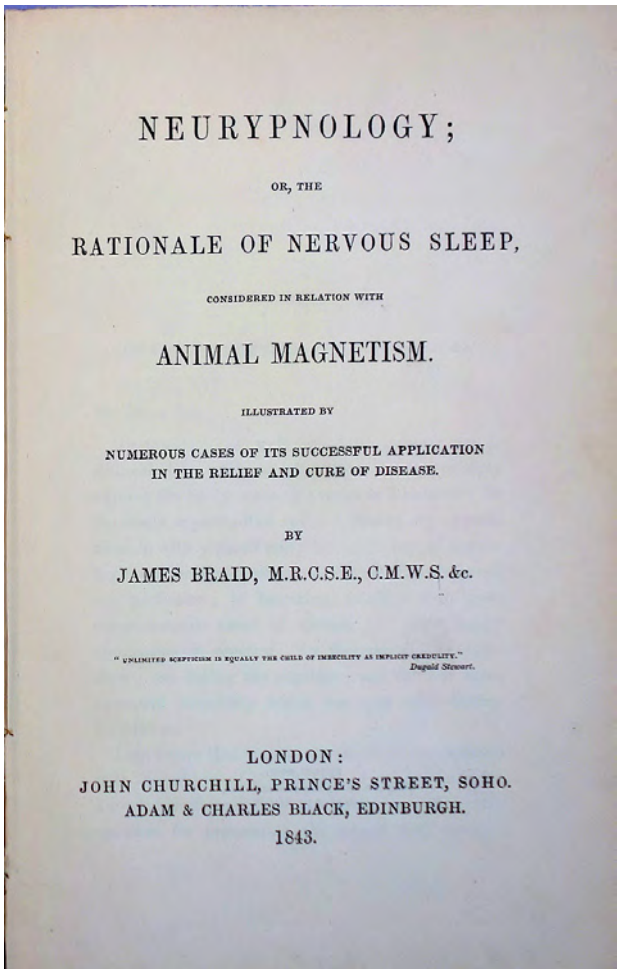


Bell's "New Anatomy of the Brain"—First Available Edition

6. **[Bell, Charles** (1774-1842).**]** Idea of a new anatomy of the brain. In: **[Walker, Alexander** (1779-1852).] Documents and dates of modern discoveries in the nervous system (London: John Churchill, 1839), pp. 37-60. Whole volume. xii, 172pp. Quarter cloth, boards ca. 1839, rebacked preserving original spine, endpapers renewed, light wear to corners and edges. Half-title repaired, a few marginal notes in a contemporary hand, but very good. Modern bookplates $2250

First Available Edition. Bell's *Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain,* originally issued as a privately printed pamphlet in 1811, contains his initial statement on the separate functions of the anterior and posterior nerve roots based on his anatomical researches on dead or stunned animals. Bell claimed (incorrectly) that the anterior roots are both motor and sensory while the sensory roots control the operations of the viscera; he later got into a priority dispute with French physiologist François Magendie, who was the first to demonstrate that the anterior roots control motor functions and the posterior roots control sensation. Bell's priority was also challenged by Scottish physiologist Alexander Walker, who in 1808-9 had been the first to suggest that the nerve roots had separate and distinct functions; however, Walker erroneously reversed the functions, claiming that that the anterior (motor) nerve roots are sensory and the posterior (sensory) roots motor. After Bell issued his *Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain*, Walker accused Bell of plagiarizing and misinterpreting his earlier work. Walker reprinted Bell's pamphlet in *Documents and Dates* in an attempt to establish his own priority.

The 1811 private printing of Bell's pamphlet was issued in only 100 copies, and is now excessively rare, so Walker's 1839 reprinting of the work was the first to make the full text of Bell's work widely available. Cranefield, *The Way In and the Way Out*, p. 28. 42728



NEURYPNOLOGY;

OR, THE

RATIONALE OF NERVOUS SLEEP,

CONSIDERED IN RELATION WITH

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

ILLUSTRATED BY

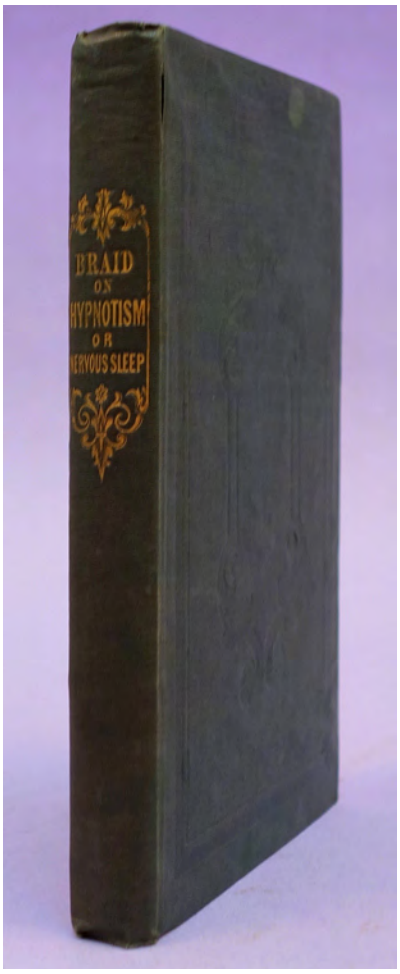
NUMEROUS CASES OF ITS SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION
IN THE RELIEF AND CURE OF DISEASE.

BY

JAMES BRAID, M.R.C.S.E., C.M.W.S. &c.

"UNLIMITED SCEPTICISM IS EQUALLY THE CHILD OF IMBECILITY AS IMPLICIT CREDULITY."
Dugald Stewart.

LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCE'S STREET, SOHO.
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, EDINBURGH.
1843.

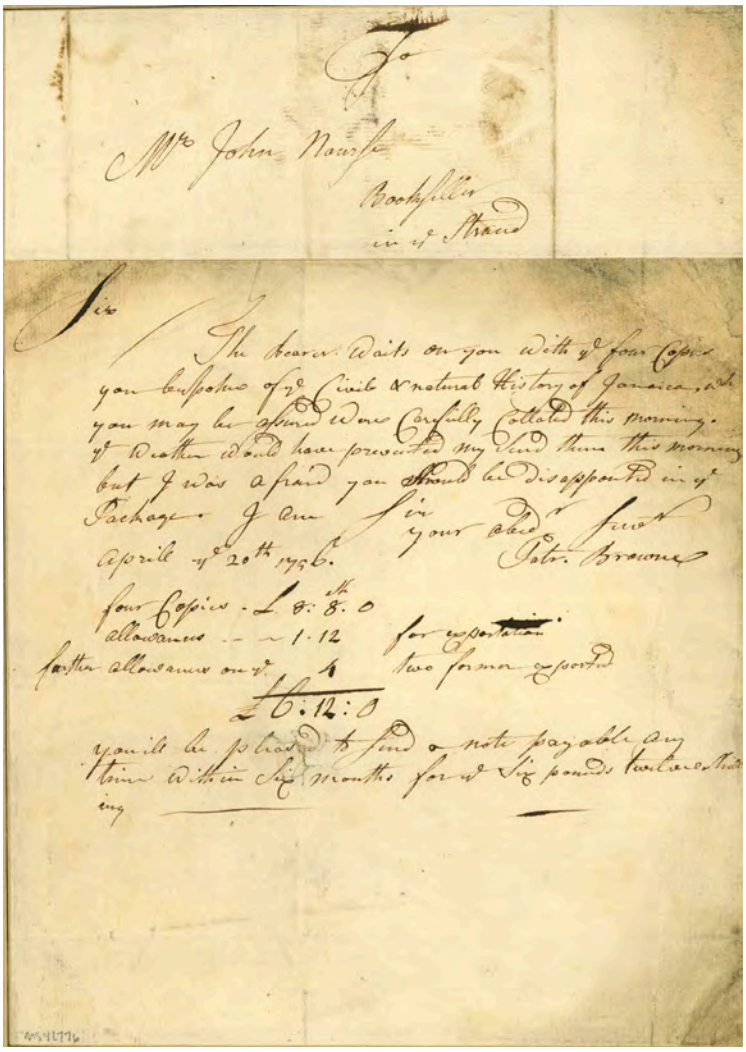


First Scientific Treatise on Hypnotism

7. **Braid, James** (1795?-1860). Neurypnology; or, the rationale of nervous sleep, considered in relation with animal magnetism. xxii, 265, [1, addenda and errata]pp. London: John Churchill; Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1843. 170 x 107 mm. Original green cloth, blindstamped, title in gilt on spine, tiny split in front hinge, small stain on back cover; boxed. Fine copy. Gift inscription dated 1845 on front free endpaper. $2500

First Edition of the first full-length scientific treatise on what is now known as hypnotism, a term Braid coined. Braid, a Manchester surgeon, began a scientific investigation of mesmerism in the early 1840s and soon became convinced that the effects produced did not depend on a physical "magnetic influence" passing from practitioner to subject, but instead were subjective phenomena caused by physiological changes in the person mesmerized (he would later reject his early physiological theory for others that gave greater recognition to suggestibility and psychic state).

When he published *Neurypnology* Braid did not yet have a full understanding of the psychological processes involved in hypnosis, believing that hypnotic phenomena were produced by functional changes in the nervous, muscular, circulatory and respiratory systems. However, he did recognize that hypnosis was a subjective phenomenon, dependent entirely on the state of mind of the hypnotized and not on any mystical fluid or occult magical power wielded by the hypnotizer. Braid's methods of hypnosis were published in France circa 1860, where they exerted an important influence on the work of Broca, Charcot, Liébeault and Bernheim, whose teachings in turn influenced the work of Sigmund Freud. Crabtree 465. Garrison-Morton 4993. Fulton & Stanton I.17. Hunter & Macalpine, pp. 906-910. Norman 324. 42077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Mr. John Nourse
Bookseller
in y^e Strand

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y^e Weather would have prevented my Send them this morning
but I was afraid you should be disappointed in y^e
Package. I am Sir
your obed^t Serv^t
April y^e 20th 1756. Patr. Browne

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time within Six months for y^e Six pounds twelve shillings
ing

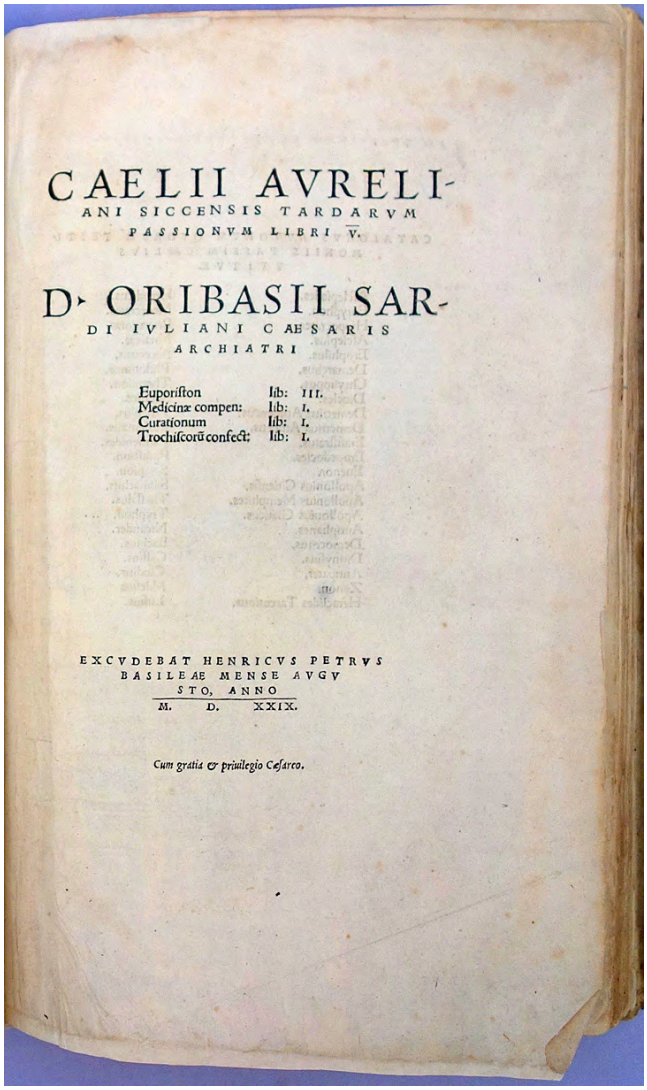
"The Bearer Waits on You with the Four Copies You Bespoke"

8. Browne, Patrick (1720-90). Autograph letter signed to John Nourse (d. 1780). 1 page plus portion of address leaf, mounted. April 20, 1756. 248 x 178 mm. Some soiling, but very good. $1250

From Irish botanist and physician Patrick Browne, who practiced medicine in Jamaica and corresponded with Linnaeus on botanical and other subjects. Browne was the author of *The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica* (1756) illustrated by Georg Ehret, which named 104 new genera; the work has been described as "one of the most significant natural history books of the mid-eighteenth century, in some respects second only to the earliest works of Carl Linnaeus" (Nelson, p. 327). Browne's correspondent was London bookseller John Nourse, who specialized in selling scientific and mathematical works. Browne's letter concerns the production and distribution of Browne's *The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*. It indicates that Brown solicited orders from Nourse before publication, that Brown financed publication himself, and in this case sold four "carefully collated" copies to Nourse at discount, giving him six months to pay for the copies.

> The bearer waits on you with the four copies you bespoke of the Civil & natural History of Jamaica, which you may be assured were carefully collated this morning. The weather would have prevented my […] them this morning but I was afraid you should be disappointed in the package.

Browne's postscript to the letter gives the discounted cost of the four copies (£6.12.0) and states "you'll be pleased to find a note payable any time within six months for six pounds twelve shillings." Nelson, "Patrick Browne's *The civil and natural history of Jamaica,*" *Archives of Natural History* 24 1997]: 327-336. 42776



CAELII AVRELI-
ANI SICCENSIS TARDARVM
PASSIONVM LIBRI V.

D. ORIBASII SAR-
DI IVLIANI CAESARIS
ARCHIATRI

Euporiſton lib: III.
Medicinæ compen: lib: I.
Curationum lib: I.
Trochiſcorũ confect: lib: I.

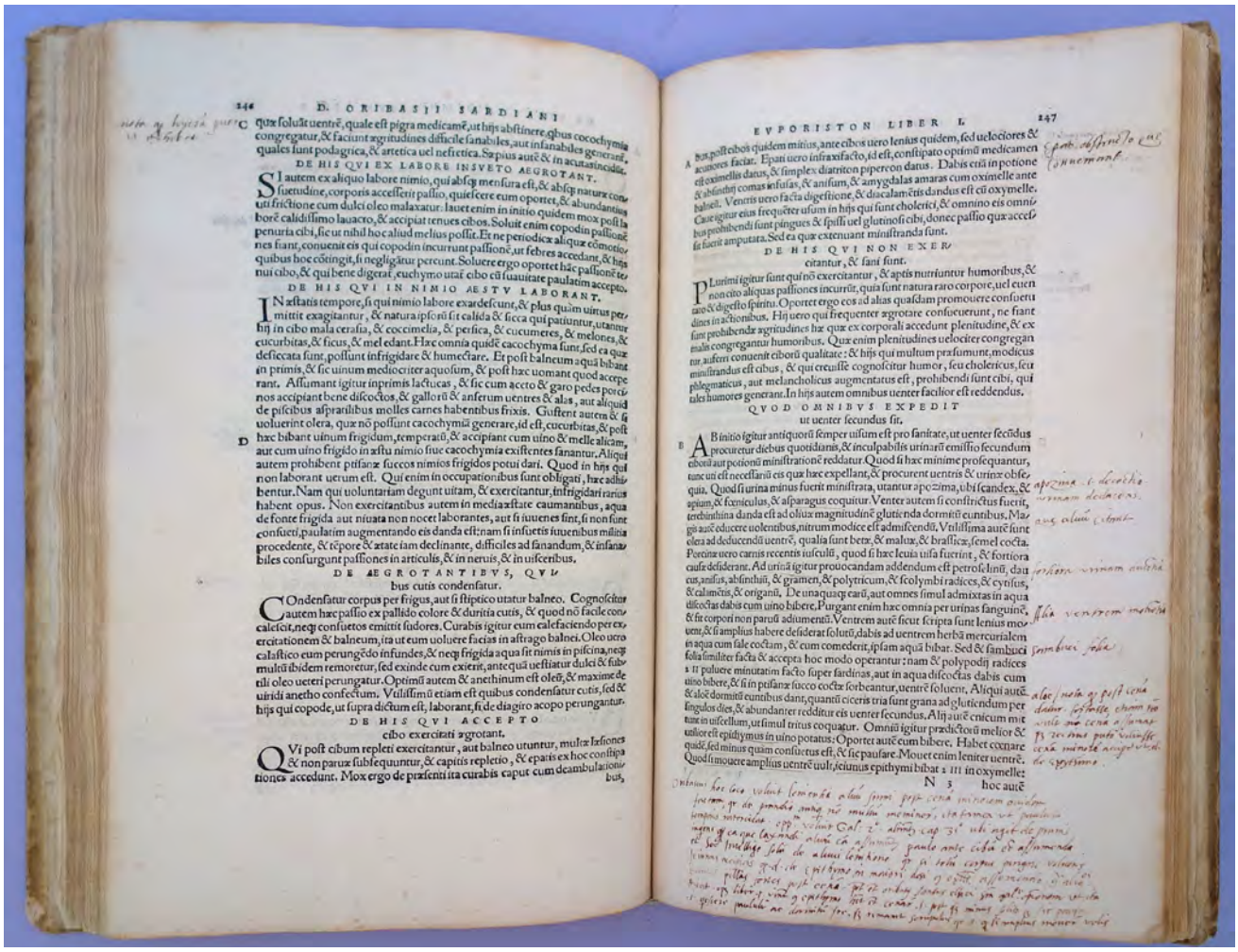
EXCVDEBAT HENRICVS PETRVS
BASILEAE MENSE AVGV
STO. ANNO
M. D. XXIX.

Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæſarco.

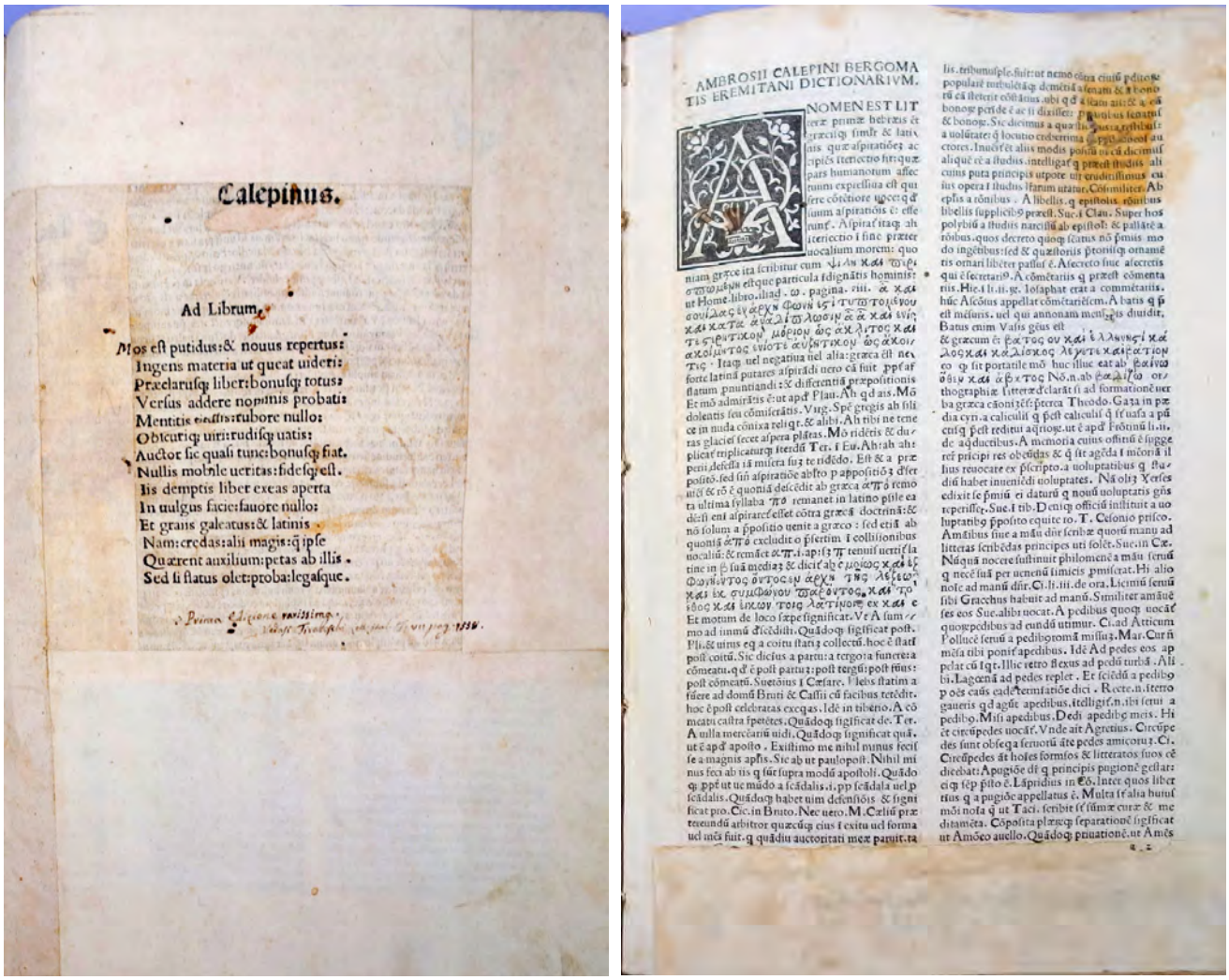
The High Point of Greco-Roman Medical Achievement

9. **Caelius Aurelianus** (fl. 5th cent. A.D.). Caelii Aureliani Siccensis tardarum passionum libri V. D. Oribasii Sardi Iuliani Caesaris archiatri Euporiston . . . Medicinae compen: . . . Curationum . . . Trochiscoru[m] confect:. . . . Folio. [20], 345 (i.e., 245) [1]pp. Basel: Henricus Petrus, August 1529. 310 x 200 mm. Old (16th cent.?) vellum-covered boards, a little worn and stained, rebacked in 16th-century style. Gutter & lower margins of title-leaf skillfully repaired, occasional browning & foxing, 1 or 2 small tears skillfully mended. Old marginal notes in ink on several leaves, mostly in the beginning. Very good copy. $4750

First Edition. "From a clinical point of view, the two works of Caelius Aurelianus, based on Greek originals by Soranus of Ephesus now lost, represent the *high-point of Graeco-Roman medical achievement* [emphasis ours]" (Garrison-Morton 1959.1). The Greek physician Soranus of Ephesus, one of the most important medical practitioners in the Roman Empire of the second century A.D., was a member of the methodist school of medicine, which rejected the theory of humors in favor of one based on atomism; it was this school that first developed the useful distinction between chronic and acute diseases, which Soranus detailed in his *Peri oxeon kai chronion pathon*. This work is now lost, so that Caelius's Latin rendition represents the *only extant version* of this important treatise.



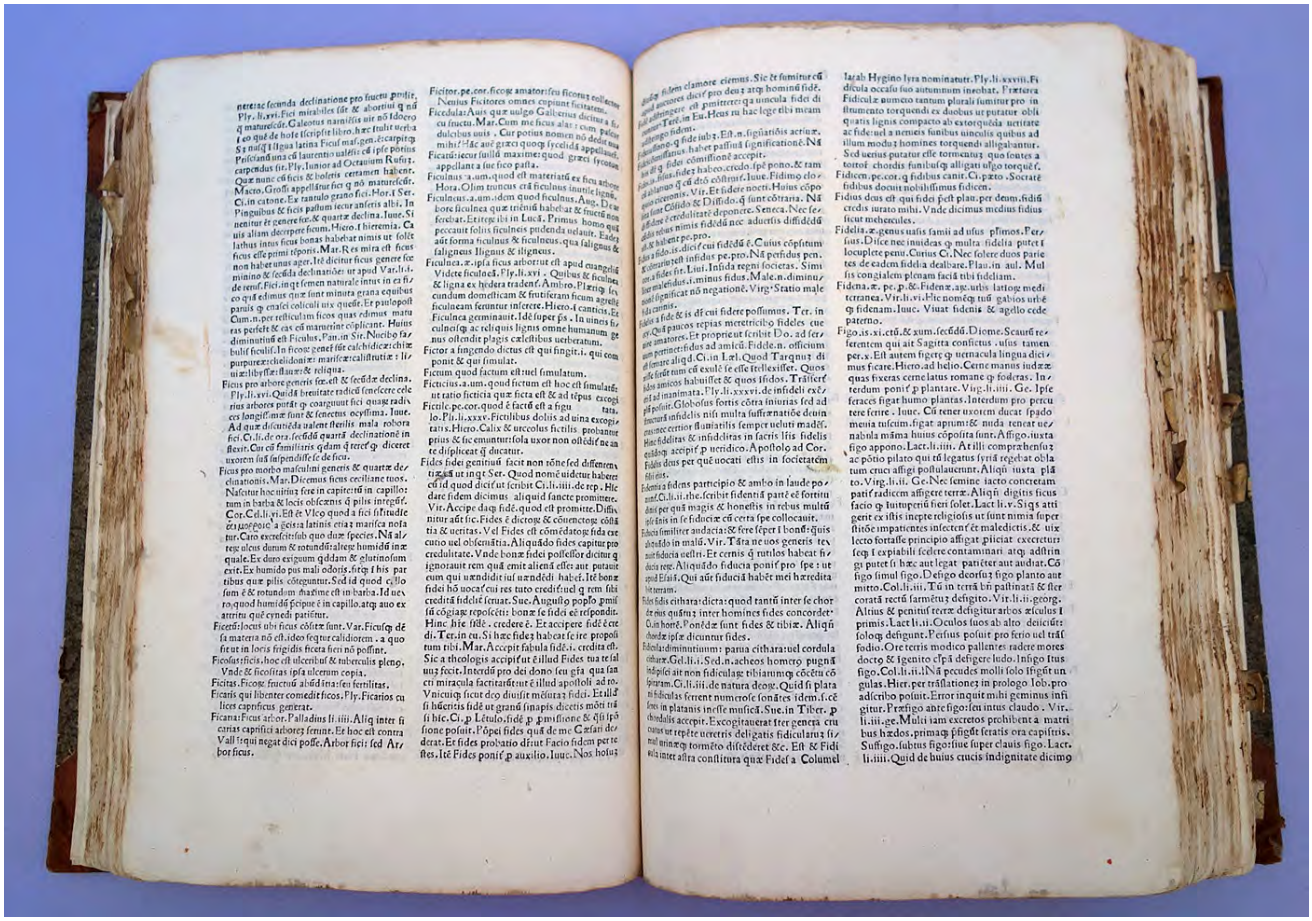
The present work, containing only the books on chronic disease, marks the first appearance in print of any part of Caelius's Latin version of Soranus (a partial edition of the books on acute disease, edited by Johann Guinter von Andernach, was published in Paris by Simon de Colines in 1533; and the first complete edition of the books on chronic and acute disease was published in Lyons in 1566). *Tardarum passionum* contains one of the best early descriptions of epilepsy (Garrison-Morton 4808.1), including its convulsive and comatose forms; see Temkin, *The Falling Sickness* (2nd ed. 1971), which cites Caelius's work more than thirty times in its discussion of epilepsy in antiquity. Also included is Caelius's discussion of insanity, which represents the most sensible and humane treatment of this disorder among the ancient medical writers; see Garrison-Morton 4915.1. Published with Caelius's text are some excerpts from the writings of the Greek physician Oribasius (fl. 4th cent. A.D.), best known for his medical compendium *Iatrikai synagogai* (Collectiones medicae). Garrison, *History of Neurology*, p. 22. Garrison-Morton 1959.1. Norman 386. Stillwell 528. 41525



Paradigm for the Modern Dictionary: The Extremely Rare First of 166 Editions Published during the Sixteenth Century

10. Calepino [or Calepio], Ambrogio (1440-1510/11). Ambrosii Calepini bergomatis eremitani dictionarium. Folio. [444]ff. Rhegii Lingobardiae [Reggio Emilia]: Dionysius Bertochus, 1502 (colophon). 312 x 208 mm. 19th century half calf, paste paper boards, rubbed, corners worn. First and last leaves remargined, marginal repairs to a number of other leaves, minor worming and staining, but on the whole a good copy. Letter tabs added by an early owner. Sheet with former owner's notes tipped to inside front cover; notes in another hand on front free endpaper. $9500

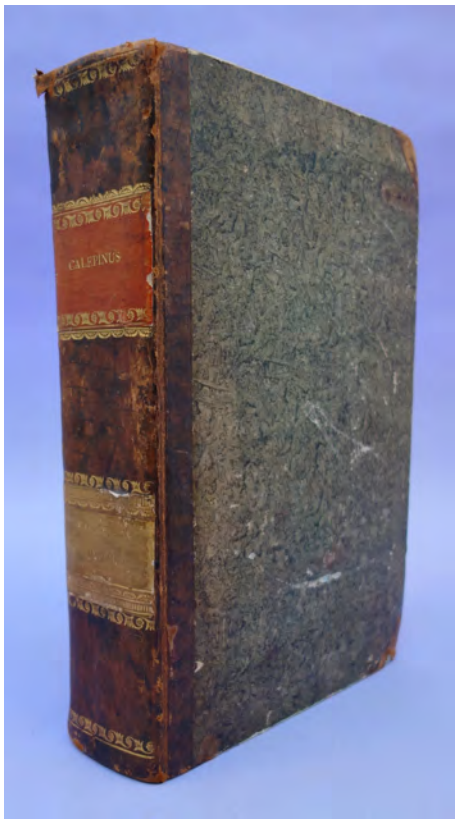
Rare First Edition of the most successful and widely reprinted reference book of the early modern period, which went through an astonishing 166 editions in the sixteenth century, followed by 32 in the seventeenth and 13 in the eighteenth. Calepino, an Augustinian monk, "devoted some thirty years to composing his dictionary, which focused on classical Latin usage and on encyclopedic information and literary exampled from ancient culture. In the years after his death many, mostly anonymous editors made modifications, corrections, and especially additions, often borrowing from other dictionaries . . . In the early modern period the Calepino not only became the most widely recognized brand of dictionary, still active in the early twentieth century, but it also came to stand for the entire dictionary genre . . . At the same time the success of the Calepino solidified the association of the title 'dictionarium' with the dictionary genre—only a few major dictionaries were called

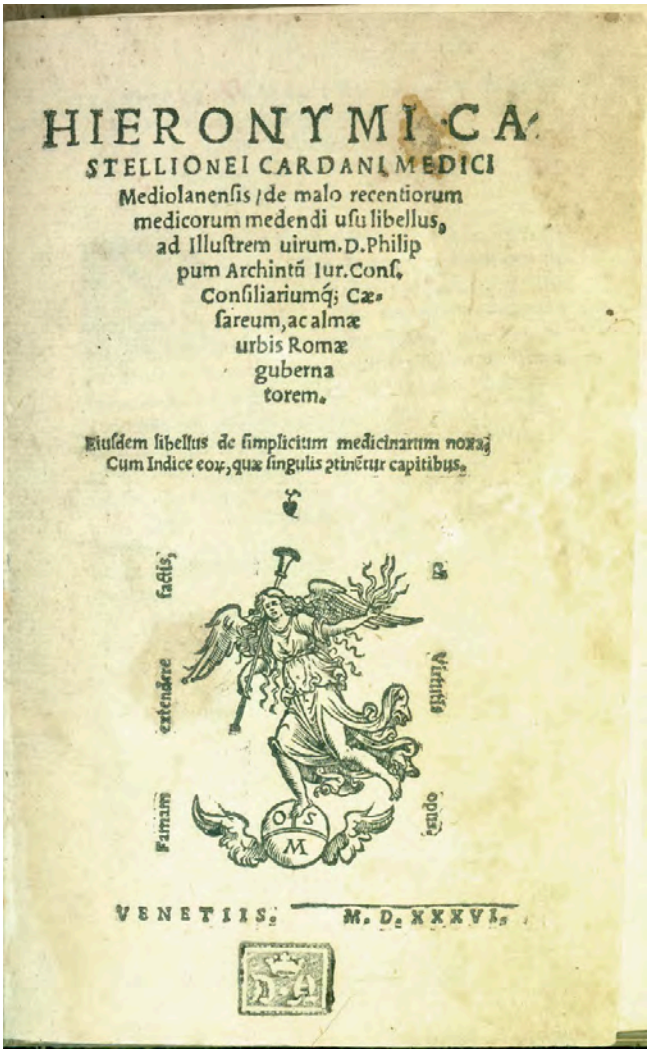


by another title" (Blair, *Too Much to Know: Managing Scholarly Information before the Modern Age* [2010], p. 122).

The first edition of the *Dictionarium* was in Latin with a few Greek equivalents, but in 1545 editions began to be published with vernacular equivalents, and later editions boasted up to eleven languages. "In the early modern period the Calepino not only became the most widely recognized brand of dictionary, still active in the early twentieth century, but it also came to stand for the entire dictionary genre" (Blair, p. 122).

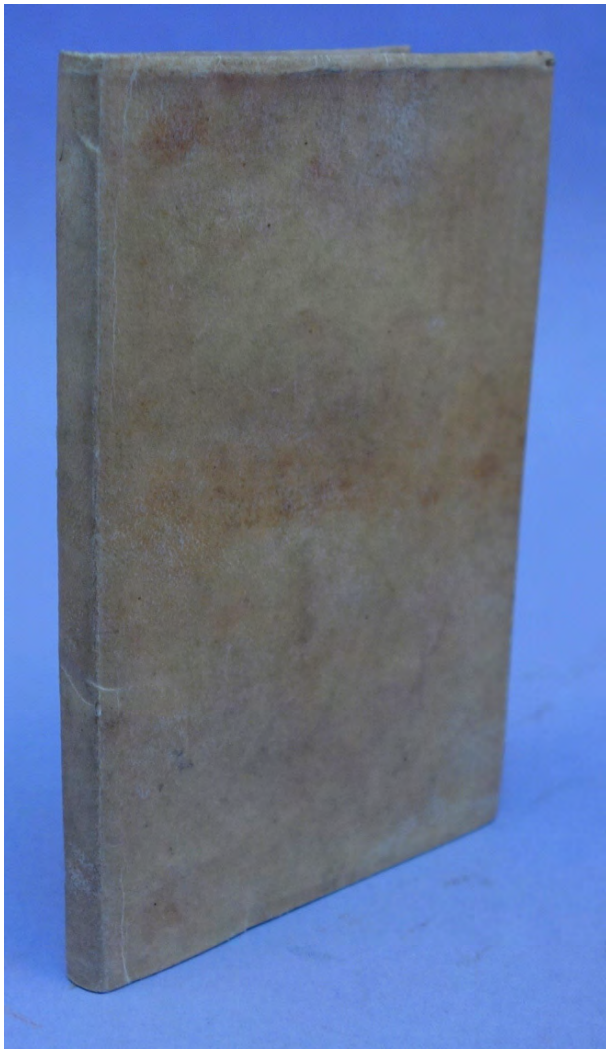
The *Dictionarium*'s enormous success as a reference work meant that copies were "read to death"; also, the fact that the work underwent numerous revisions during its long publishing history suggests that the earlier editions might not have been retained in scholarly libraries. The first edition of the *Dictionarium* is now quite rare: OCLC and the Karlsruhe Virtual Catalogue cite 11 copies in libraries, **only one of which (the Indiana State University copy) is in the United States**. Our copy shows signs of heavy use, but it is complete. 42764




HIERONYMI CA-
STELLIONEI CARDANI MEDICI
Mediolanenſis, de malo recentiorum
medicorum medendi uſu libellus,
ad Illuſtrem uirum. D. Philip
pum Archintũ Iur. Conſ.
Conſiliariumq; Cæ-
ſareum, ac almæ
urbis Romæ
guberna
torem.

Eiuſdem libellus de ſimplicium medicinarum noxa
Cum Indice eor, quæ ſingulis ptinẽtur capitibus.

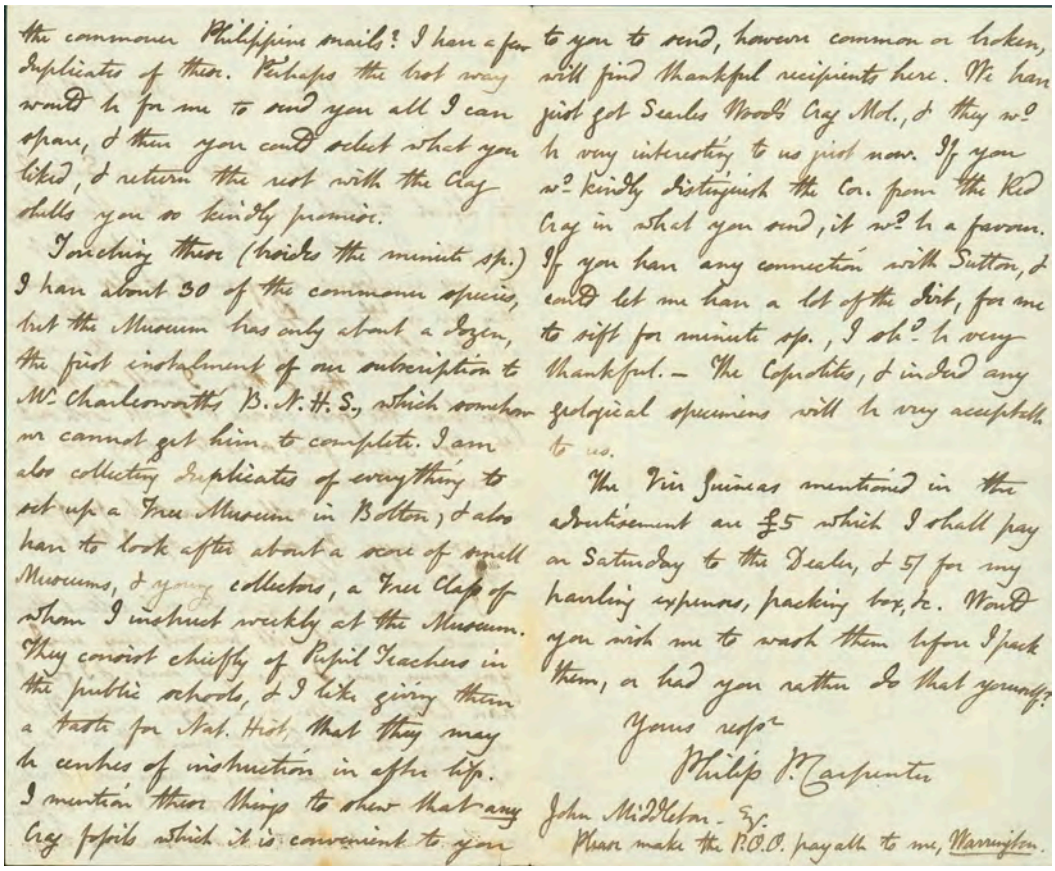
VENETIIS. M. D. XXXVI.



First Description of Typhus & a Rickettsial Infection

11. Cardano, Girolamo (1501-76). De malo recentiorum medicorum medendi usu libellus . . . Eiusdem libellus de simplicium medicinarum noxa. 8vo. 105, [7]pp. (last leaf blank). 146 x 97 mm. Modern limp vellum, 16th century style. Faint staining on first & last leaves, slight browning, some printed glosses minutely cropped, but still fine. Small old armorial stamp on title & colophon. A few 16th century annotations. Venice: Ottaviano Scoto, 1536. $5750

First Edition of the first description of typhus, and of a Rickettsial infection. Cardano called it "morbus pulicaris" or "flea-like disease" because the spots in typhus resemble flea-bites. The description is found in *De malo recentiorum medicorum medendi usu*, which translates as "On the bad practices of modern physicians." Not distinguishing typhus from measles is the thirty-sixth "fatal error" of the physicians. *De malo* was Cardano's first book; it sold very well, except among the physicians whose colleague Cardano wanted to become. Cardano's criticisms, however, put sufficient pressure on the Milan physicians that they offered him some concessions, and this in turn opened the way to triumph for Cardano, who rose to the second most prominent physician in Europe after Vesalius. The book is extremely rare; the great medical collectors had later editions (Waller and Cushing) or none (Osler). Ore, *Cardano* (1965) 12-13. Garrison-Morton 5370. Major, *Classic Descriptions of Disease* 161-64. 13193



" . . . To Look Out the Mazatlan Shells for You"

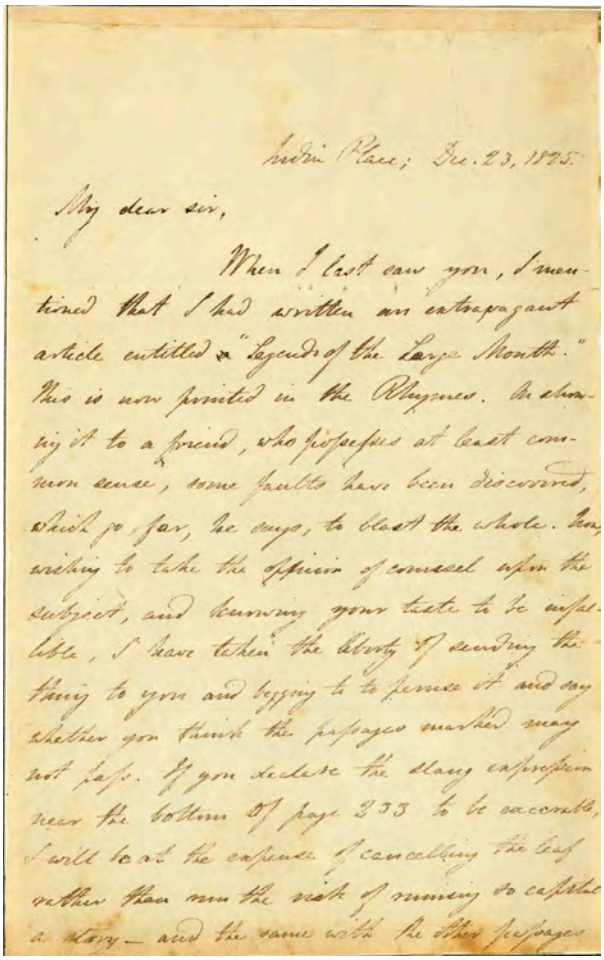
12. Carpenter, Philip Pearsall (1819-77). Autograph letter signed to John Middleton. 3pp. Warrington, March 1, 1854. 184 x 112 mm. One corner a bit creased, but very good. $500

From Philip Carpenter, one of the significant figures in early American conchology: "Philip Carpenter ranks next to W. H. Dall (1845-1927) and Paul Bartsch (1871-1960) in the number of marine molluscan species described from the West Coast, San Diego to British Columbia" (Palmer). Carpenter was responsible for developing the British Museum's important collection of shells from the Mazatlan region of Mexico, a task he began after chancing upon some specimens at a dealer's shop in Liverpool in the 1850s. The specimens turned out to be from a vast collection formed by Frederick Reigen, a Belgian collector; Carpenter was able to buy part of the collection, and in 1857 donated 8800 Mazatlan shells to the British Museum. His *Catalogue of the Reigen Collection of Mazatlan Mollusca in the British Museum*, a pioneering work of molluscan biogeography, was published the same year.

Carpenter's letter to Middleton refers to his work on the Mazatlan shells, and also sheds light on his activities as a shell dealer and educator. It reads in part as follows:

> I hope to go over on Saturday to L[iver]pool to look out the Mazatlan shells for you . . . I will look out the best I can find, so as to supply you with a pair of the rarer kinds & a nice set of the commoner, which will at least be profitable for exchanges. . . .

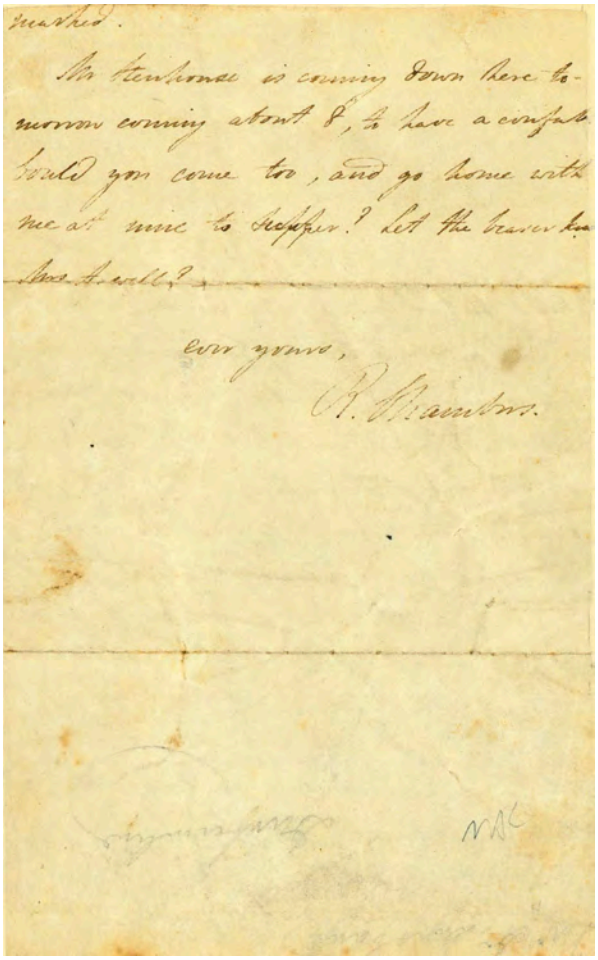
Carpenter's correspondent may have been York architect John Middleton (d. 1885), father of architect and art historian John Henry Middleton (1846-96). Baker, R. A., and R. A. Bayliss, "Philip Pearsall Carpenter's 'Passion for Shells.'" The Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 16 Sept. 2012. Web. Accessed 02 Jan. 2013. Palmer, K. V. W. Type specimens of marine mollusca described by P. P. Carpenter from the west coast (San Diego to British Columbia). *The Geological Society of America Memoir* 76 (1958): 1–376. 42733



Ludin Place; Dec. 23, 1825.

My dear sir,

When I last saw you, I mentioned that I had written an extravagant article entitled a "Legend of the Large Mouth." This is now printed in the Rhymes. On showing it to a friend, who possesses at least common sense, some faults have been discovered, which go far, he says, to blast the whole. Now wishing to take the opinion of counsel upon the subject, and knowing your taste to be infallible, I have taken the liberty of sending the thing to you and begging to to [sic] peruse it and say whether you think the passages marked may not pass. If you declare the diary exhibition near the bottom of page 233 to be accountable, I will be at the expence of cancelling the leaf rather than run the risk of running to explain a story — and the same with the other passages



marked.

Mr Tenhorse is coming down here tomorrow evening about 8, to have a confab. would you come too, and go home with me at nine to supper? Let the beaver be here to[o] as well?

ever yours,

R. Chambers.

"Knowing Your Taste to be Infallible"

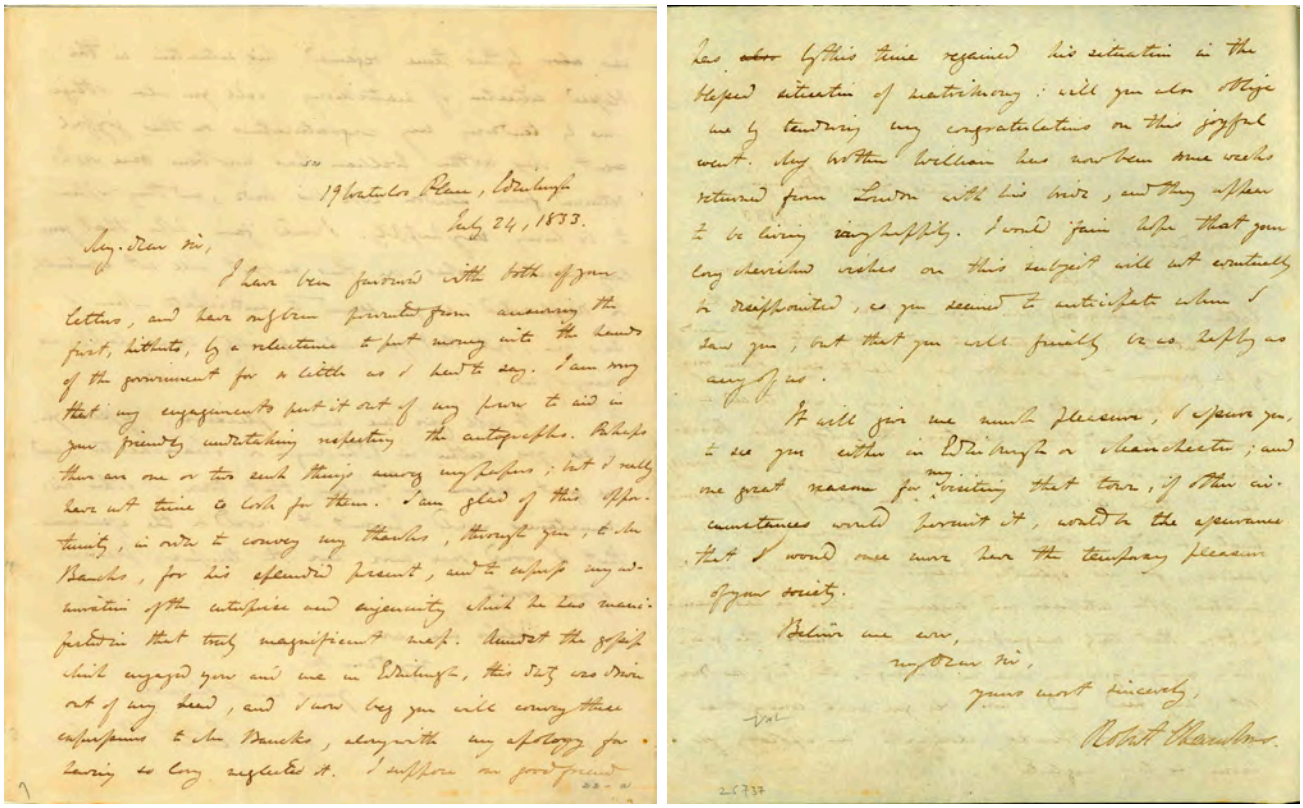
13. Chambers, Robert (1802–71). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. 1 – 1/2pp. Ludin[?] Place, Dec. 23, 1825. 197 x 124 mm. Mounted. Light spotting but very good.

$500

From the influential Scottish author and publisher Robert Chambers, best known for his anonymously published *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844), the first full-length exposition in English of an evolutionary theory of biology and the most sensational and widely read book on its subject to appear prior to Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*. This letter dates from early in Chambers' career, when he and his brother William, a printer, had joined forces to write and publish a magazine and other occasional literature (the two remained business partners for many years, eventually founding the book publishing firm of W. & R. Chambers). The letter concerns Chambers' short story, "Legend of the Large Mouth," which first appeared in his *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (1826); Chambers had an abiding interest in Scottish history and folklore and published a number of works on these subjects.

In the letter Chambers asks his unnamed correspondent to read the story with a critical eye, since

> on showing it to a friend, who possesses at least common sense, some faults have been discovered, which go far, he says, to blast the whole. Now, wishing to take the opinion of counsel upon the subject, and knowing your taste to be infallible, I have taken the liberty of sending the thing to you and begging to to [sic] peruse it and say whether you think the passages marked may not pass. If you



declare the slang expression near the bottom of page 233 to be execrable, I will be at the expense of cancelling the leaf rather than run the risk of ruining so capital a story . . .

It is likely that Chambers sent his friend a pre-publication proof of the story, since his letter was written in late 1825 and the *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* did not appear until the following year. 42757

"Your Friendly Undertaking Respecting the Autographs"

14. Chambers, Robert (1802–71). Autograph letter signed to Benjamin Love. 2pp. plus integral address leaf. Waterloo Place, Edinburgh, July 24, 1833. 250 x 207 mm. Mounted. Repair to margin of address leaf where seal was broken, not affecting text, but very good. $450

Chambers' correspondent was the Manchester writer and publisher Benjamin Love, author of *Manchester as It Is* (1839) and other works. The letter reads in part as follows:

> I have been favoured with both of your letters, and have only been prevented from answering the first, hitherto, by a reluctance to put money into the hands of the government for so little as I had to say. I am sorry that my engagements put it out of my power to aid in your friendly undertaking respecting the autographs. Perhaps there are one or two such things among my papers; but I really have not time to look for them. I am glad of this opportunity, in order to convey my thanks, through you, to Mr. Bancks, for his splendid present, and to express my admiration of the enterprise and ingenuity which he has manifested in that truly magnificent map. Amidst the gossip which engaged you and me in Edinburgh, this duty was driven out of my head, and I now beg you will convey these expressions to Mr. Bancks, along with my apology for having so long neglected it . . .

We have not been able to identify Mr. Bancks. 42758

Psychiatric Reform

15. **Chiarugi, Vincenzo** (1739–1820). Regolamento dei Regi spedali di Santa Maria Nuova di Bonifazio. 4to. lxxvii, [2], 416, [82]pp., incl. 27 charts (some folding, some double-page). Engraved title and 10 folding engraved plates (1 in facsimile). Florence: Gaetano Cambiagi, 1789. 273 x 200 mm. 19th cent. half vellum, marbled boards, light rubbing. Paper flaw in leaf 001, otherwise fine.

$2750

First Edition of Chiarugi's first account of his historic reforms for the care of the mentally ill. In 1774, under the enlightened rule of the Grand Duke Peter Leopold of Tuscany, the first law in Europe authorizing hospital care for the insane was enacted. The following year Vincenzo Chiarugi, then senior physician at the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, recommended to the Duke that the insane be relocated to the old Bonifazio Hospital, which would be renovated for the purpose; in 1788, the new Bonifazio Hospital was officially opened. Chiarugi was named physician-in-chief of the new hospital, which was dedicated to the care of insane, incurable, invalid and dermatologic patients; his humane administration with regard to the insane marked the first application of the principles of treatment that form the basis of modern psychiatry. Chiarugi required a physical examination and clinical assessment of each patient admitted, hygienic rooms with segregation of the sexes, no restraint beyond strait jacket and cotton strips, a firm but


REGOLAMENTO

DEI REGI SPEDALI

DI SANTA MARIA NUOVA

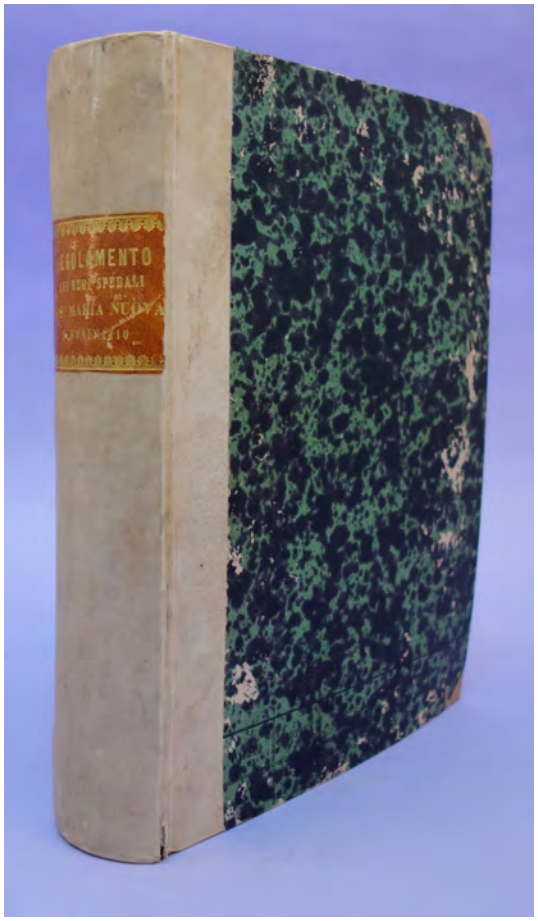
e

DI BONIFAZIO

FIRENZE MDCCLXXXIX.

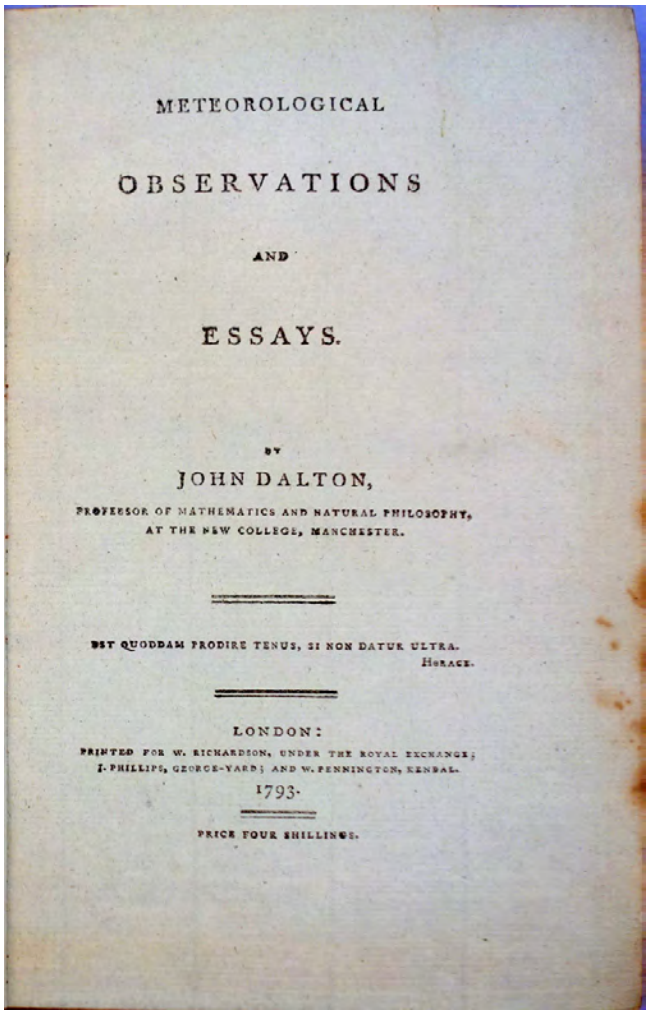
Per Gaetano Cambiagi Stampatore Granducale.

CON APPROVAZIONE.



kindly attitude on the part of the staff, and no work assignments for the patients except those that would benefit their situations.

When it came time to reprint the regulations of the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova (which had been issued a few years previously by Count Covoni-Girolami), the Grand Duke encouraged Chiarugi to add a section on the rules and regulations of the Bonifazio Hospital. Chiarugi's additions to this administrative manual constitute the first appearance in print of his reforms in the care of the mentally ill, preceding by four years their fuller exposition in his *Della pazzia in genere, e in specie*. Mora, "Chiarugi and psychiatric reform," *J. Hist. Med. & Allied Sci.* 14 (1959), pp 424-433. Norman 474. 38974



METEOROLOGICAL

OBSERVATIONS

AND

ESSAYS.

BY

JOHN DALTON,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
AT THE NEW COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

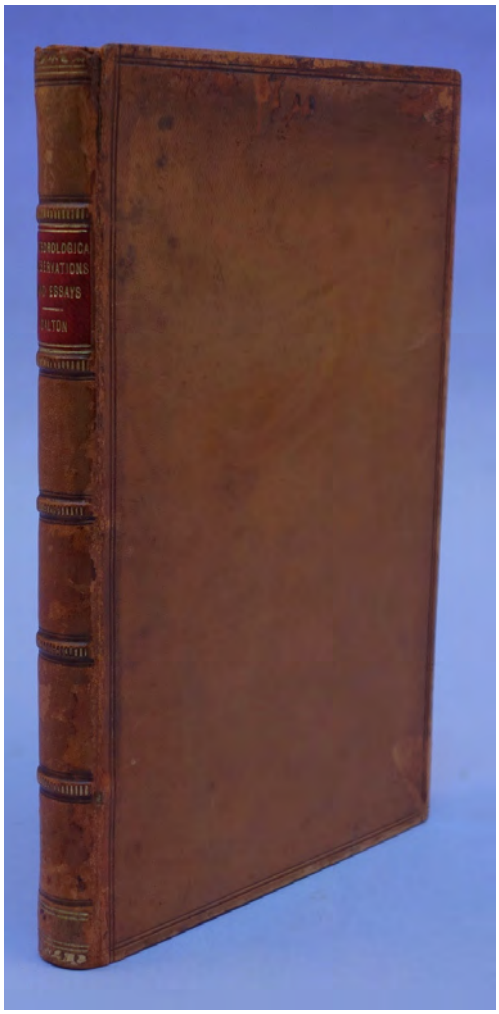
NEC QUODDAM PRODIRE TENUS, SI NON DATUR ULTRA.
HORACE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. RICHARDSON, UNDER THE ROYAL EXCHANGE;
J. PHILLIPS, GEORGE-YARD; AND W. PENNINGTON, KENDAL.

1793.

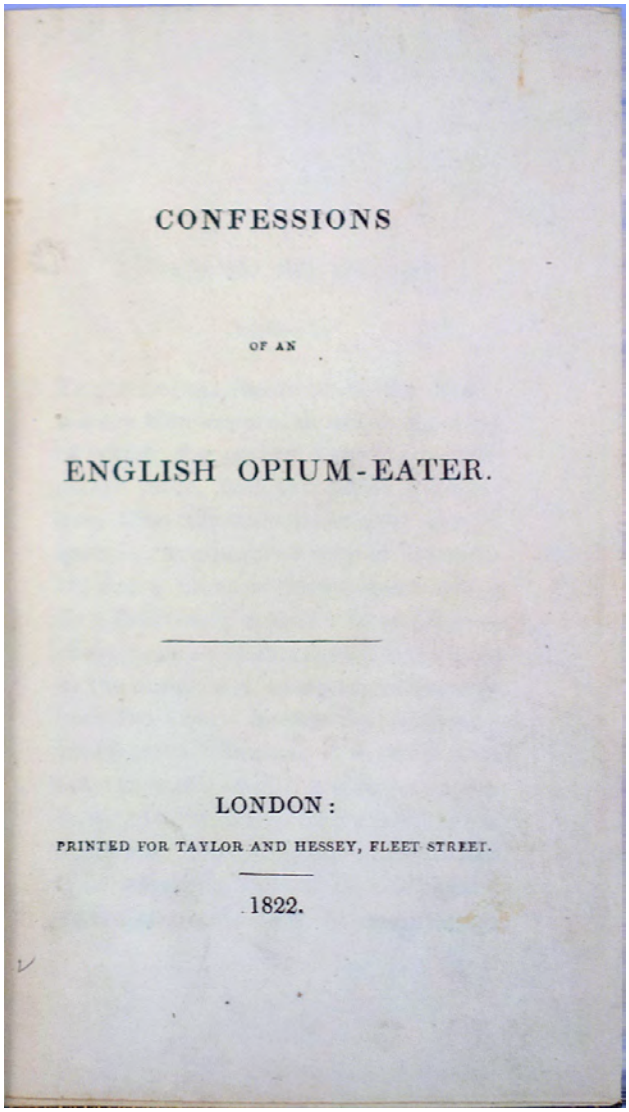
PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS.



First Statement of Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures

16. Dalton, John (1766–1844). Meteorological observations and essays. 8vo. xvi, 208pp. Text diagrams. London: Printed for W. Richardson . . . J. Phillips, . . . and W. Pennington, 1793. 216 x 136 mm. 19th century sheep, gilt spine, a little rubbed. Very good copy. $2000

First Edition, First Issue, with the publishers' names as above and the price on the title given as four shillings. Dalton's first book, containing his first statement of what we now call Dalton's law of partial pressures. Dalton's study of rainfall and water vapor in the atmosphere led him to claim that water vapor exists in the atmosphere as "fluid *sui generis* diffused among the rest of the aerial fluids," rather than as a result of a chemical reaction with air. In the appendix to the work, Dalton stated that "'the vapour of water (and probably of most other liquids) exists at all times in the atmosphere in an independent state' . . . The ideas that in a mixture of gases every gas acts as an independent entity (Dalton's law of partial pressures) and that the air is not a vast chemical solvent were thus first stated in the *Meteorological Observations*" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Smyth, *John Dalton*, 1. 41760



CONFESSIONS

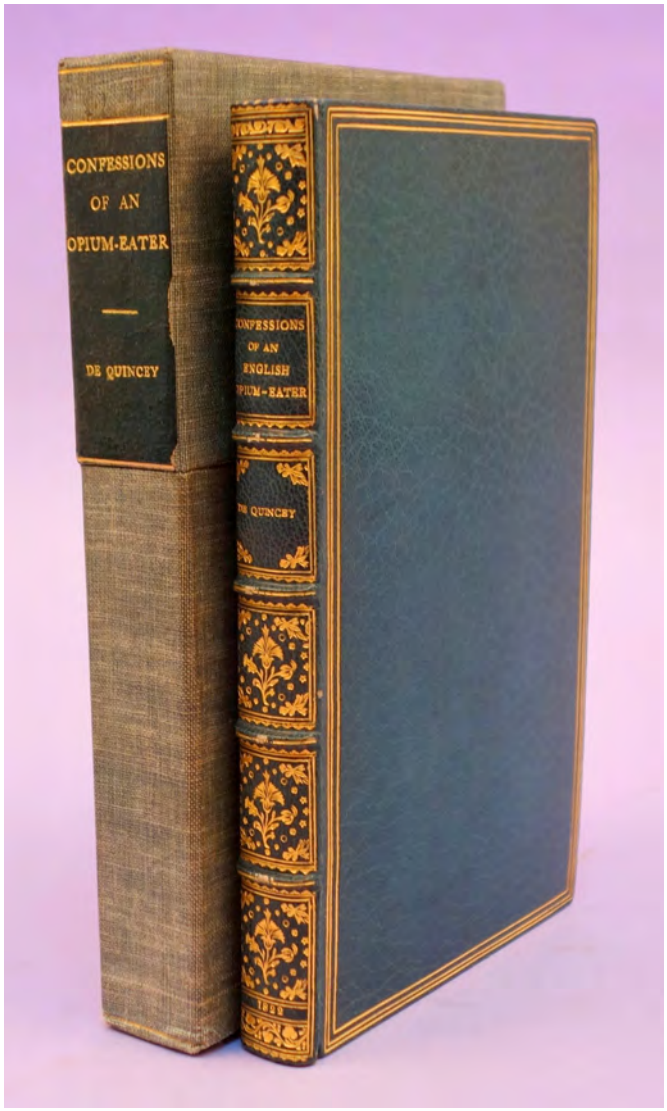
OF AN

ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR TAYLOR AND HESSEY, FLEET STREET.

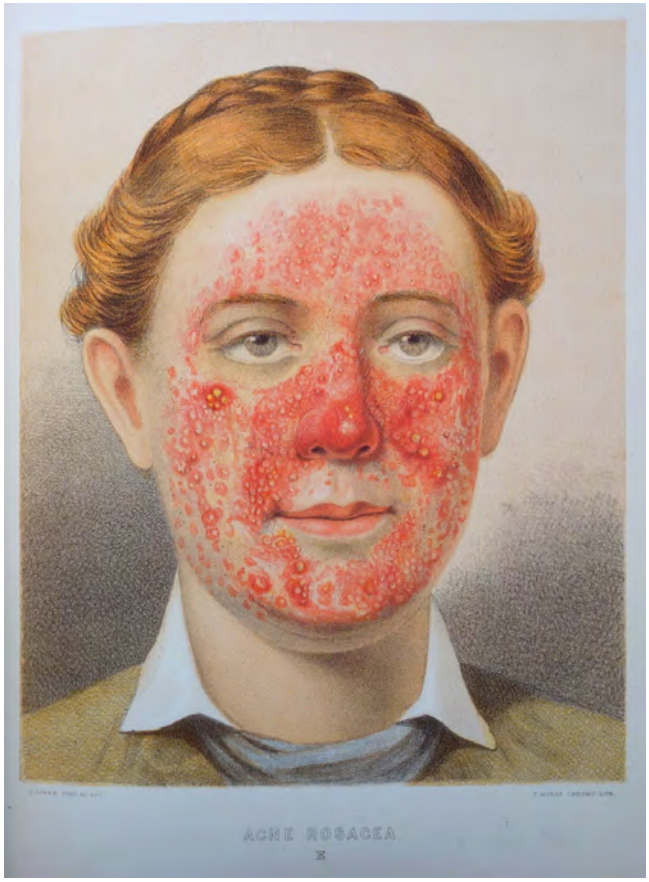
1822.



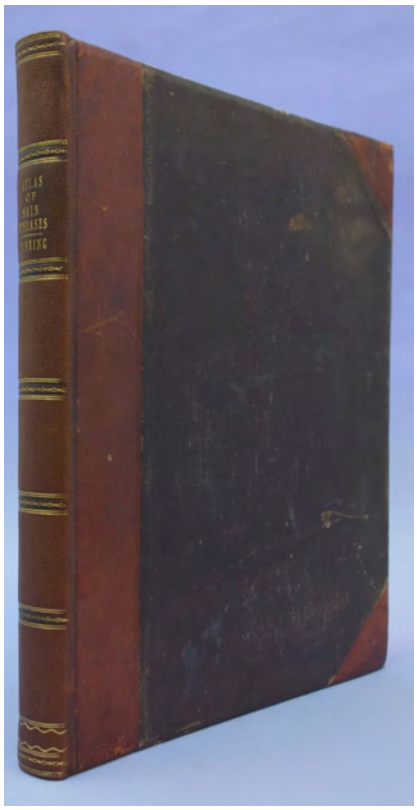
Most Famous Account of Drug Addiction in English

17. [**De Quincey, Thomas** (1785-1859).] Confessions of an English opium eater. vi, 206pp. Lacking leaf of publisher's ads at the end. London: Taylor and Hessey, 1822. 177 x 103 mm. Full blue-green crushed levant gilt, top edge gilt, by Rivière; preserved in a cloth slipcase. Fine. $1250

First Edition in Book Form. The most famous account of drug addiction in English literature. De Quincey's *Confessions* originally appeared in the *London Magazine* in October and November 1821. An appendix added to the editions in book form included a tabulated statement of De Quincey's opium consumption during a time when he was attempting to reduce his dependency. De Quincey remained an "opium eater" throughout his life but managed to control his addiction with some success—from 1844 until his death he maintained himself on a dose of about six grains (approximately 390 mg.) per day. Norman 619. 41661

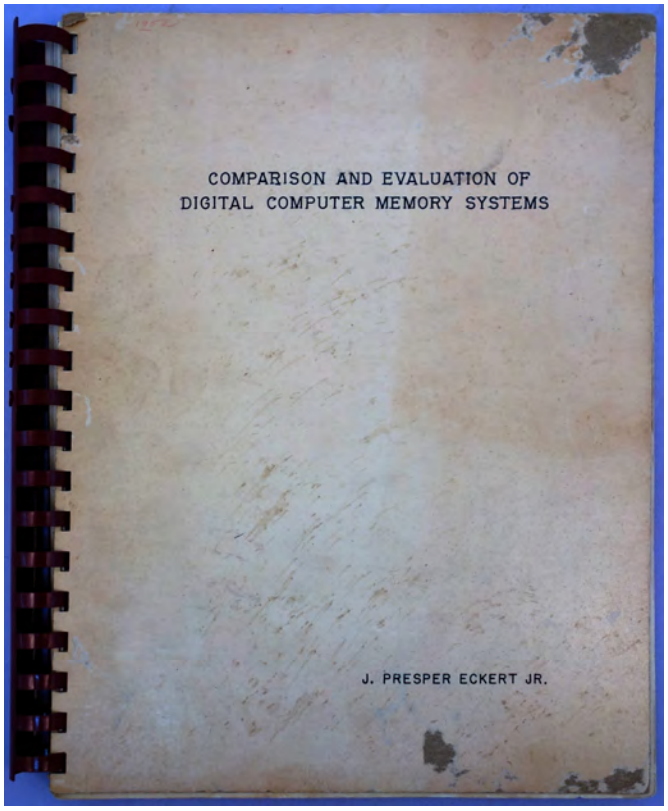


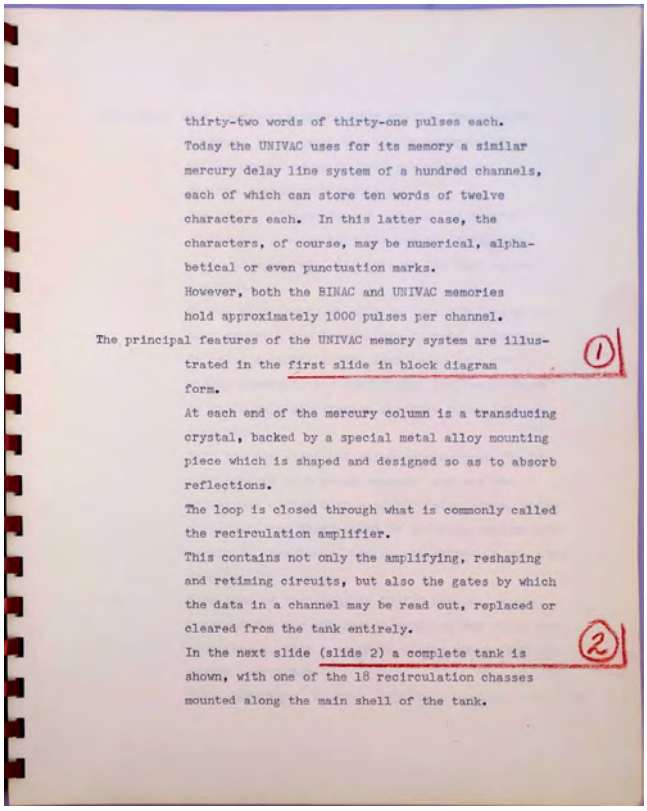
Most Important 19th-Century American Dermatologist



18. Duhring, Louis Adolphus (1845-1913). Atlas of skin diseases. Large 4to. 4 preliminary leaves and 36 chromolithographed plates, each accompanied by explanation leaf. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1876. 343 x 273 mm. Contemporary half morocco, skillfully rebacked. Light foxing but a very good copy. Former owner's signature and stamp; pages numbered in ms. $950

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




thirty-two words of thirty-one pulses each.
Today the UNIVAC uses for its memory a similar
mercury delay line system of a hundred channels,
each of which can store ten words of twelve
characters each. In this latter case, the
characters, of course, may be numerical, alpha-
betical or even punctuation marks.
However, both the BINAC and UNIVAC memories
hold approximately 1000 pulses per channel.
The principal features of the UNIVAC memory system are illus-
trated in the first slide in block diagram (1)
form.
At each end of the mercury column is a transducing
crystal, backed by a special metal alloy mounting
piece which is shaped and designed so as to absorb
reflections.
The loop is closed through what is commonly called
the recirculation amplifier.
This contains not only the amplifying, reshaping
and retiming circuits, but also the gates by which
the data in a channel may be read out, replaced or
cleared from the tank entirely.
In the next slide (slide 2) a complete tank is (2)
shown, with one of the 18 recirculation chasses
mounted along the main shell of the tank.

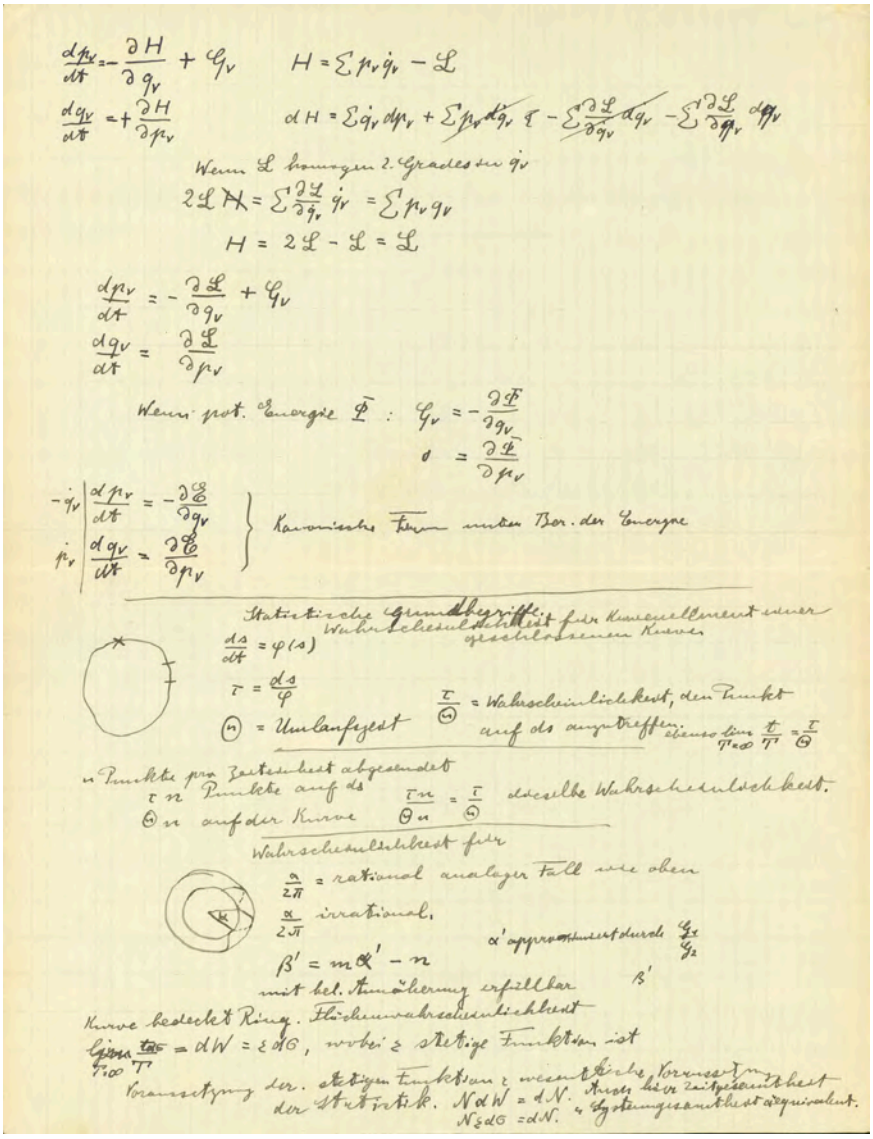
Eckert and Computer Memory Systems

19. Eckert, John Presper (1919-95). Comparison and evaluation of digital computer memory systems. Original typescript document. [1], 8 [42]ff. 280 x 217 mm. N.p., n.d. [March 12, 1952]. Original spiral-bound boards, a little rubbed, title and author's name hand-lettered on front cover. Manuscript note in Eckert's hand laid in, reading "Original copy – (3 carbons). Speech by J. P. Eckert as presented on 12 Mar 52." $3500

Eckert, together with his partner John Mauchly, invented and constructed the first general-purpose digital computer (the ENIAC) during World War II. After the war he and Mauchly founded the first commercial computer company in the United States (, the Electronic Control Co., soon renamed the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation) and designed the UNIVAC, the first commercially sold electronic computer in the United States. Eckert's primary interest was in computer memory; during the 1940s he invented the mercury delay line, one of the first refreshable memory systems developed for general-purpose digital computers.

The present typed speech, from Eckert's personal papers, is probably the first to document Eckert's focus on computer memory. The speech includes a historical survey of early digital computer memory systems, including that developed by computer pioneer John Atanasoff for his special-purpose ABC computer, which Eckert described as "probably the first example of what might generally be termed regenerative memory" [f. 7]). Eckert also discussed several types of then-current memory systems such as delay-line, electrostatic, magnetic drum, ferro-magnetic core, and ferro-electric cell. Eckert later adapted some of this speech into his 1953 paper, "A survey of digital computer memory systems."

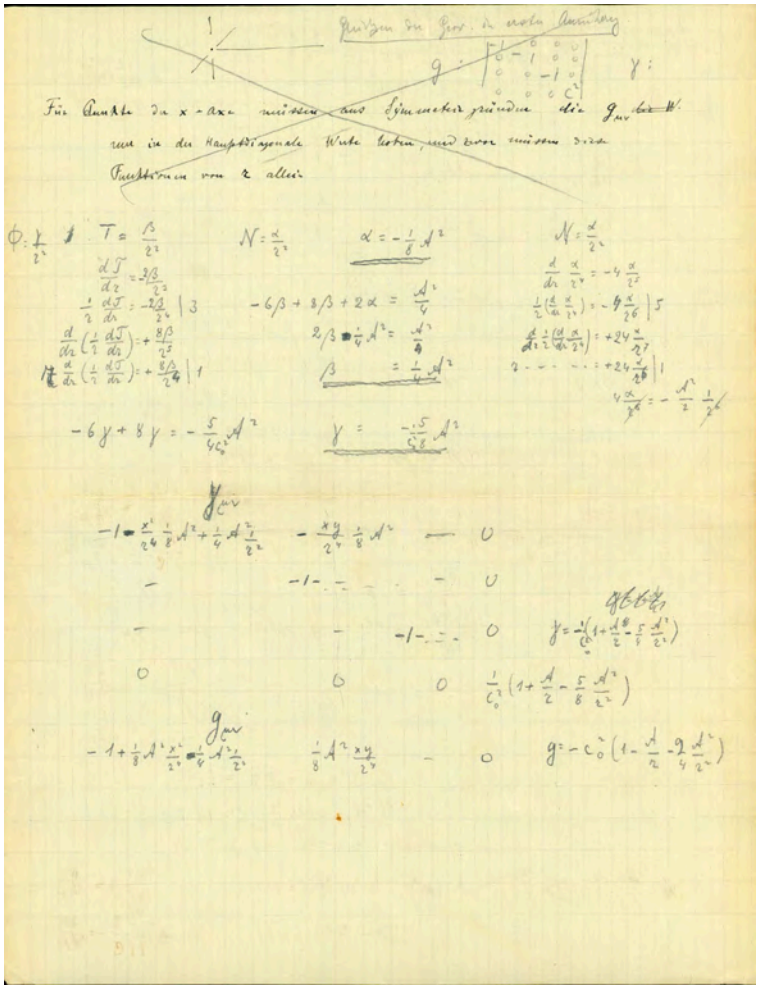
The existence of Atanasoff's ABC computer—developed in Iowa before World War II, but never properly operational—would eventually become one of the crucial pieces of evidence invalidating Eckert and Mauchly's ENIAC patent in the 1970s. In this relatively early paper Eckert acknowledged his familiarity with Atanasoff's efforts; later, when embroiled in the ENIAC patent disputes, he would deny that Atanasoff's work had any influence on his own. *Origins of Cyberspace* 1183. 42739



A Newly Discovered Leaf from the Einstein-Besso Manuscript on the Motion of the Perihelion of Mercury

20. Einstein, Albert (1879-1955) and **Michele Besso** (1873-1955). Autograph scientific notes. 1 page on single sheet, with Einstein's notes on one side and Besso's on the other [?Zurich, autumn 1910/11 - 1913.] 273 x 213 mm. In ink and pencil, on rectangular-grid paper. Fine. From the library of historian of physics Jagdish Mehra (1931-2008). $75,000

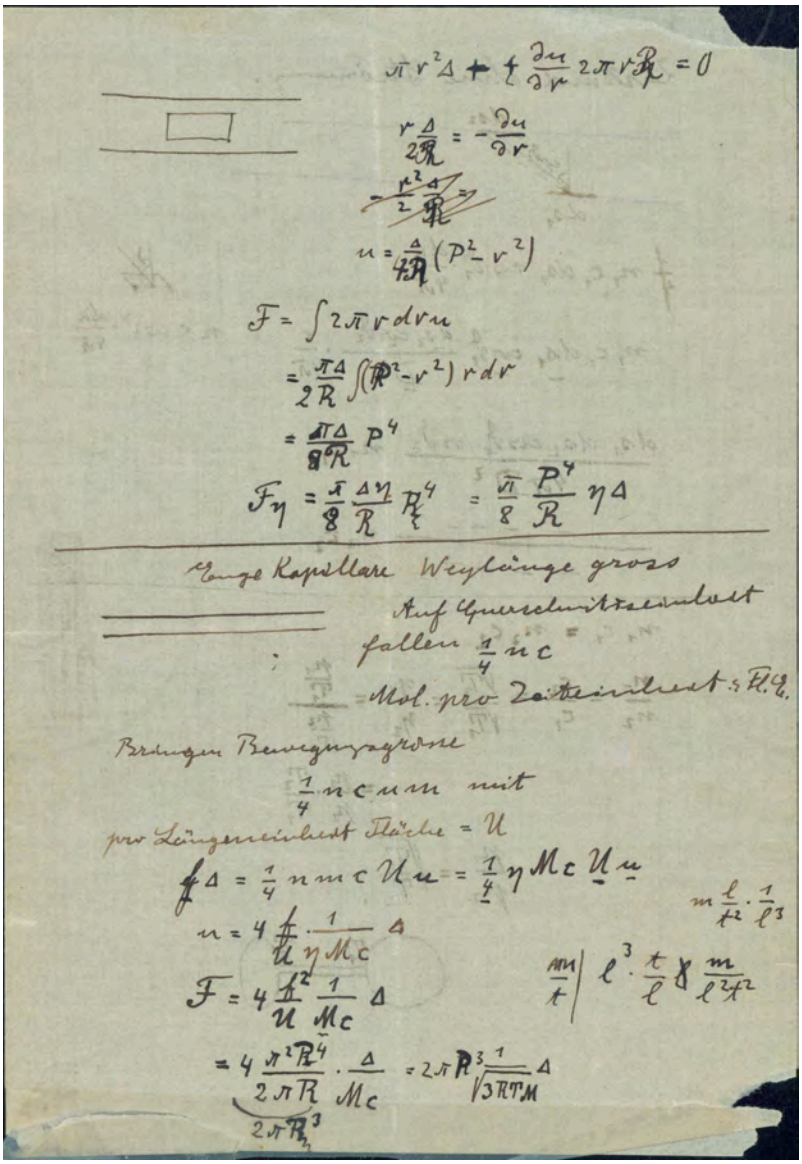
Einstein's notes on one side of this sheet are on Hamiltonian equations of motion and statistical concepts. According to Dr. Tilman Sauer of the Einstein Papers Project at the California Institute of Technology, "it appears that the verso [of this sheet] is written in the hand of his friend Michele Besso. In fact, the verso appears to be **part of the so-called Einstein-Besso manuscript on the motion of the perihelion of Mercury,** dated June 1913 and published in the *Collected Papers* [of Albert Einstein], vol. 4, Doc. 14" (personal email communication from Dr. Sauer, Jan. 23, 2013; emphasis ours). Dr. Sauer suggests that Einstein's notes on the other side of the sheet bear some similarity to his lecture notes for a course on electricity and magnetism held in the winter term of 1910/11 at the University of Zurich.



The Einstein-Besso Working Manuscript was first sold at auction by Christie's on November 25, 1996. We purchased the manuscript at the sale for collector Harvey Plotnick. When Harvey Plotnick resold the manuscript along with his physics library at Christie's New York, their sale no. 1174, *The History of Quantum Physics and the Theory of Relativity: The Harvey Plotnick Library* (Oct. 4, 2002), we wrote most of the catalogue, from which we quote:

> The Einstein-Besso manuscript is a set of research notes produced by Albert Einstein (1879-1955) and his closest friend and confidant Michele Besso (1873-1955). They are from the period 1913-1914, when Einstein was still developing his general theory of relativity. . .
>
> There are only two manuscripts still extant with research notes documenting Einstein's work toward the general theory of relativity. These two manuscripts are the Zurich Notebook of late 1912/early 1913 and the Einstein-Besso manuscript, the bulk of which stems from June 1913 . . .
>
> The manuscript consists of roughly 50 pages, about half of them in Einstein's hand, the other half in Besso's. There is no continuous numbering, which makes it hard to establish the exact order of the pages. The manuscript, which was found in the Besso *Nachlass*, was brought to the attention of the editors of the Einstein Papers Project in 1988. It was published in 1995, both in transcription and in facsimile, with extensive annotations in Vol. 4 of *The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*. In the summer of 1998, fourteen pages closely related to the manuscript were discovered and *there might well be more* [italics ours] (Christie's New York, *The History of Quantum Physics and the Theory of Relativity: The Harvey Plotnick Library* [2002], p. 100).

We are grateful to Dr. Tilman Sauer of the Einstein Papers Project at the California Institute of Technology for supplying suggestions about these notes and their apparent place in Einstein's body of work. 42418

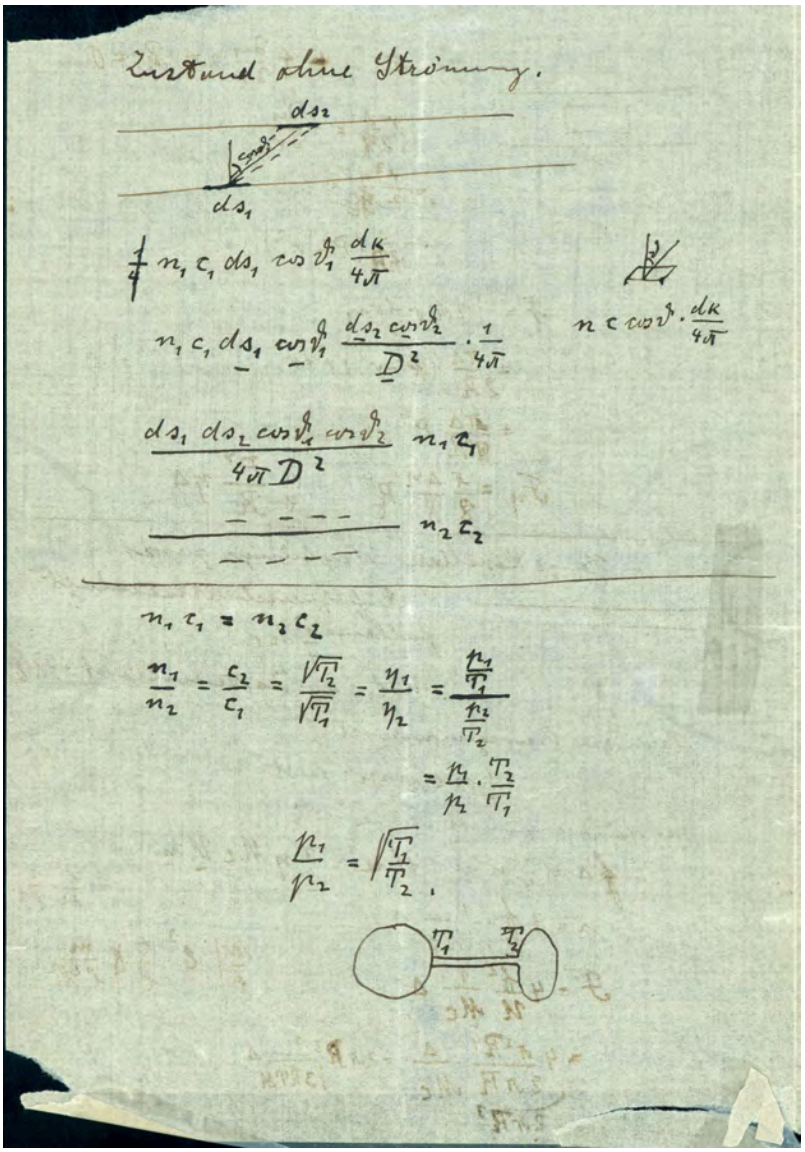


Autograph Notes on Kinetic Theory of Gases

21. Einstein, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph scientific notes on the kinetic theory of gases. 2pp. plus integral blank leaf [Zurich, summer 1910.] 178 x 124 mm. A few marginal chips and tears, some mended with clear tape, but very good. From the library of historian of physics Jagdish Mehra (1931-2008). $60,000

The calculations on this sheet appear to be closely related to similar notes that Einstein made in preparation for a lecture course on the kinetic theory of gases that he held at the University of Zurich in the summer semester 1910 (Einstein, *Collected Papers*, Vol. 4, Doc. 4, pp. 192-195, 238-239).

On the recto, Einstein juxtaposes two expressions for the flow of viscous fluids and gases through pipes. In the upper half of the page, Einstein sketches a derivation of Poiseuille's law for laminar flow through circular tubes. The mass flow F_η is proportional to the fourth power of the radius of the tube P, directly proportional to the mass density η and the pressure difference Δ, and inversely proportional to the viscosity R. In the bottom half, he sketches a derivation of a similar relation for the case of rarefied gases flowing through very narrow tubes.

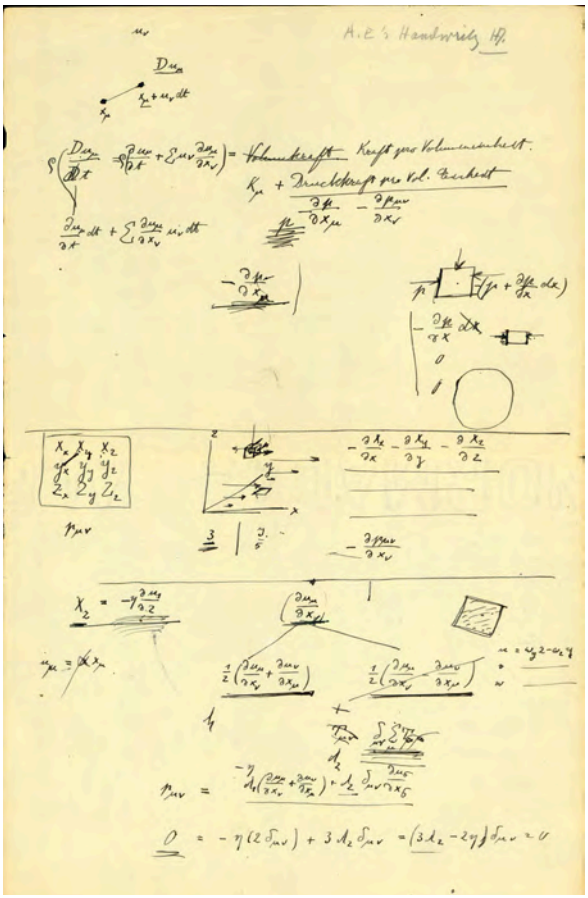


Here the flow is proportional only to the third power of P, and it is found to be dependent on temperature T. The latter relation was derived and empirically verified by the Danish physicist Martin Knudsen (1871–1949) in a paper of 1909.

On the verso, Einstein derives another relation that is due to Knudsen which says that in gases of very low pressure, a difference in temperature causes a difference in pressure; specifically, it is found that the ratio of pressures is proportional to the square root of the ratio of temperatures. This relation was found and investigated by Knudsen in 1910.

Einstein had a long-standing interest in capillarity phenomena, which was the subject of his first two scientific papers, as well as in the kinetic theory of gases and statistical mechanics. He would meet Knudsen in person a year later, in 1911, at the first Solvay Congress in Brussels.

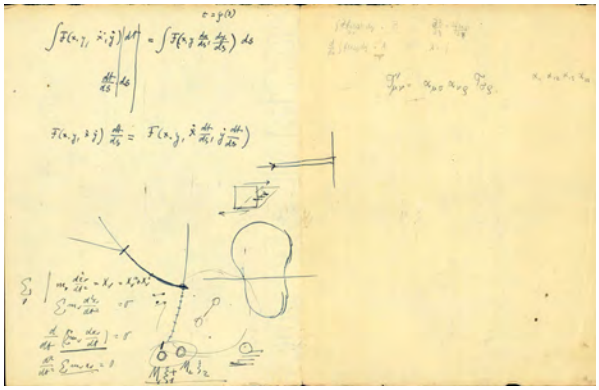
We are grateful to Dr. Tilman Sauer of the Einstein Papers Project at the California Institute of Technology for providing suggestions about the content of these notes and their apparent place in Einstein's body of work.
42416

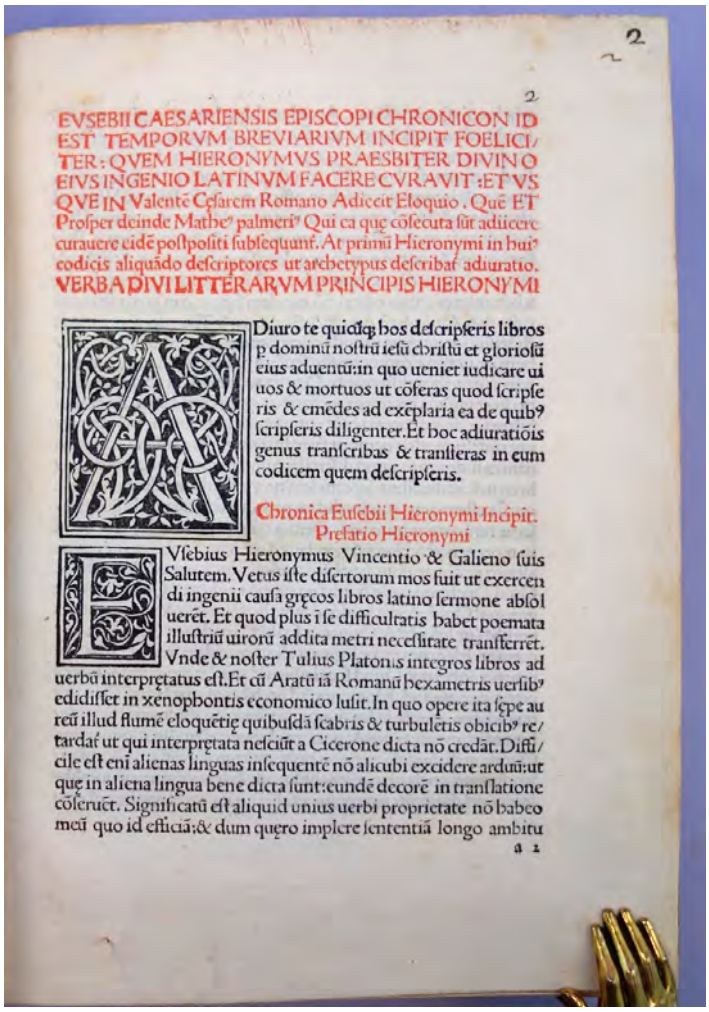


Autograph Notes on Special Theory of Relativity

22. Einstein, Albert (1879-1955). Autograph scientific notes on special relativity theory. 1 leaf. [Zurich or Berlin, ca. 1912-1915.] 330 x 210 mm. Creased horizontally, slight edgewear, but very good. With certification in pencil in the hand of Helen Dukas, Einstein's longtime secretary: "A. E.'s handwriting. HD." From the library of historian of physics Jagdish Mehra (1931-2008). $35,000

Calculations by Einstein pertaining to the problem of the equation of motion for a material particle in the context of the special theory of relativity. Details of the calculation discuss the ponderomotive forces arising from pressure gradients and from stresses. The calculations employ compact four-dimensional tensor notation, which Einstein began using only by 1912. Einstein adopted tensor notation after the publication of Minkowski's "Die Grundgleichungen für die elektromatnetischen Vorgänge in bewegten Körpern" (1908), in which Minkowski reformulated Einstein's special theory of relativity by introducing four-dimensional (space-time) non-Euclidean geometry; this "began the enormous formal simplification of special relativity" (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord,* p. 152). Although not initially impressed with Minkowski's work, by 1916 Einstein had "acknowledged his indebtedness to Minkowski for having greatly facilitated the transition from special to general relativity" (Pais, p. 152). Thematically similar notes can be found in *The Collected Papers of Albert Einstein*, vol. 4, Doc. 1, sec. 4 (dated 1912-1914), and vol. 6, Doc. 7, p. 58 (dated Oct. 1914-March 1915). We are grateful to Dr. Tilman Sauer of the Einstein Papers Project at the California Institute of Technology for supplying suggestions about these notes and their apparent place in Einstein's body of work. 42411





EVSEBII CAESARIENSIS EPISCOPI CHRONICON ID EST TEMPORVM BREVIARIVM INCIPIT FOELICI/ TER: QVEM HIERONYMVS PRAESBITER DIVINO EIVS INGENIO LATINVM FACERE CVRAVIT: ET VS QVE IN Valentē Cesarem Romano Adiecit Eloquio. Quē ET Prosper deinde Mathe⁹ palmeri⁹ Qui ea quę cōsecuta sūt adiicere curauere cidē postpositi subsequunt. At primū Hieronymi in hui⁹ codicis aliquādo descriptores ut archetypus describat adiuratio.

VERBA DIVI LITTERARVM PRINCIPIS HIERONYMI

ADIuro te quicūq; hos descripseris libros p dominū nostrū iesū christū et gloriosū eius aduentū: in quo uenient iudicare uiuos & mortuos ut cōferas quod scripseris & emēdes ad exēplaria ea de quib⁹ scripseris diligenter. Et hoc adiuratiōis genus transcribas & transferas in eum codicem quem descripseris.

Chronica Eusebii Hieronymi Incipit. Prefatio Hieronymi

EVsebius Hieronymus Vincentio & Galieno suis Salutem. Vetus istę disertorum mos fuit ut exercendi ingenii causa grecos libros latino sermone absōl uerēt. Et quod plus i se difficultatis habet poemata illustriū uirorū addita metri necessitate transferrēt. Vnde & noster Tulius Platonis integros libros ad uerbū interpretatus est. Et cū Aratū iā Romanū hexametris uersib⁹ edidisset in xenophontis economico lusit. In quo opere ita sępe aureū illud flumē eloquētię quibusdā scabris & turbuletis obicib⁹ retardat ut qui interpretata nesciūt a Cicerone dicta nō credāt. Difficile est enī alienas linguas insequentē nō alicubi excidere arduū: ut quę in aliena lingua bene dicta sunt: eundē decorē in translatione cōseruēt. Significatū est aliquid unius uerbi proprietate nō habeo meū quo id efficiā; & dum quero implere sententiā longo ambitu

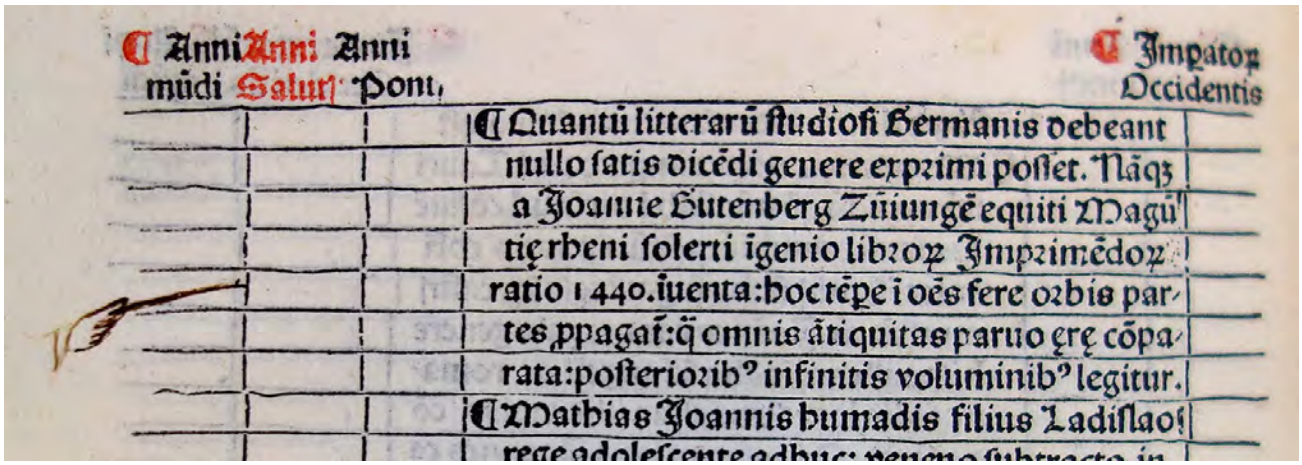
a 2

The Most Influential Timeline: One of the First Printed Sources to Acknowledge Gutenberg as Inventor of Printing

23. Eusebius of Caesarea (ca. 260–340 A.D.). Eusebii Caesariensis episcopi chronicon id est temporum breviarium incipit foelieciter . . . 4to. [179]ff., leaves numbered in manuscript from 2 to 169 with the final 10 leaves unnumbered. Printed in red and black, decorative initials. Lacking blank leaves π1, a1 and x10. Venice: Erhard Ratdolt, 1483 (colophon). 217 x 160 mm. 18th century vellum, title lettered in ink on spine, lower edge of front cover a bit worn. Very minor foxing but fine. $19,500

Second edition of Saint Jerome's Latin translation of Eusebius's *Chronicon,* with the continuations by him, Prosper Aquitanicus and Matthaeus Palmerius of Florence. The superbly printed Ratdolt edition, edited by Johannes Lucilius Santritter, contains an entry for the year 1440 crediting Johannes Gutenberg with the invention of "an ingenious way of printing books." This was one of the *first acknowledgements in print* of Gutenberg's invention. According to Paul Needham, this statement "influenced the account in the 1499 Cologne Chronicle, where it is stated that the printing process was 'developed' ('wart undersoicht') in the year 1440 and after, whereas printing was 'begun' ('do began men tzo drucken' in the jubilee year 1450 and after. If this statement is correct, it must refer to the period when Gutenberg was living in Strasbourg. . . . (Needham, "Prints in the Early Printing Shops," in Parshall, ed., *The Woodcut in Fifteenth-Century Europe* [2009], p. 44).

Eusebius, Roman historian and Bishop of Caesarea in Palestine, composed his *Chronicon* or universal history around the year 310 CE. Though Eusebius's original Greek text was lost, the work was preserved by its translation into Latin by Jerome, and by its translation into Armenian. One of Eusebius's' innovations in this work was

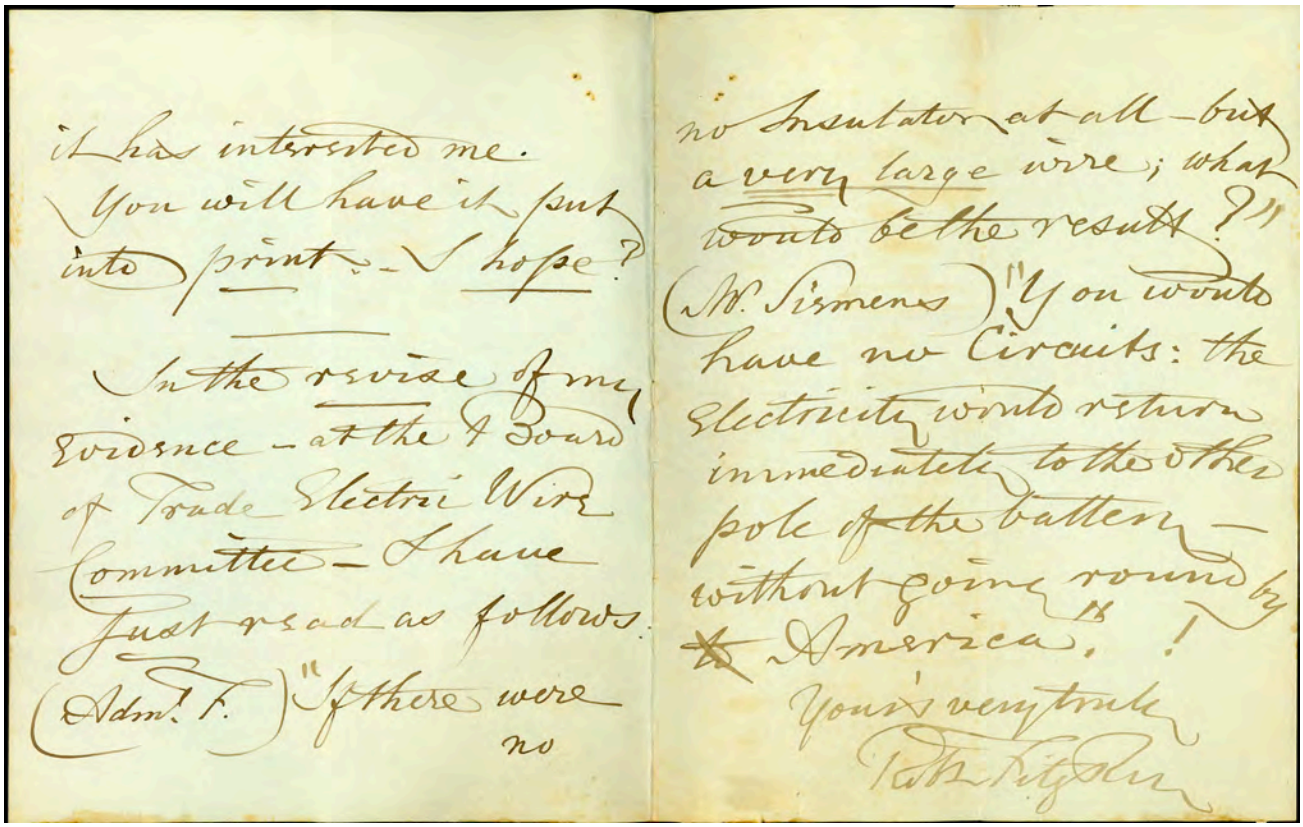


a tabular system to coordinate events drawn from several distinct historiographic traditions. His use of the tabular format was influenced by the column arrangement of Origen's *Hexapla*, a massive compilation of parallel texts of the Bible in tabular form, with which he was familiar. Eusebius's *Chronicon* became a fundamental text for the development of historical writing in the Middle Ages.

As Anthony Grafton and Megan Williams wrote in *Christianity and the Transformation of the Book* (2006, p. 136), Eusebius's *Chronicon* made it possible to "fix a whole world on paper" by aligning data from various strands of biblical and Near Eastern historiography. Eusebius divided his *Chronicon* into two parts, the Chronography and the Canons. The Chronography is a tabular list of synchonisms of Greek, Roman, and Jewish history; the Canons is a systematic chronicle of world history, following nineteen ancient states down through time, culminating in one column representing the Roman empire.

> Ancient and medieval historians had their own techniques of chronological notation. From the fourth century in Europe, the most powerful and typical of these was the table. Though ancient chronologies were inscribed in many different forms, among scholars the table form had a normative quality much as the timeline does today. In part, the importance of the chronological table after the fourth century can be credited to the Roman Christian scholar Eusebius. Already in the fourth century Eusebius had developed a sophisticated table structure to organize and reconcile chronologies drawn from historical sources from all over the world. To clearly present the relations between Jewish, pagan, and Christian histories, Eusebius laid out their chronologies in parallel columns that began with the patriarch Abraham and the founding of Assyria. The reader who moved through Eusebius's history, page by page, saw empires and kingdoms rise and fall, until all of them—even the kingdom of the Jews—came under Rome's universal rule, just in time to make the Savior's message accessible to all of humanity. By comparing individual histories to one another and the uniform progress of the years, the reader could see the hand of providence at work.
>
> Eusebius created his visually lucid *Chronicle* just when he and other Christians were first adopting the codex, or bound book, in place of the scroll. Like other Christian innovations in book design, the parallel tables and lucid, year-by-year, decade-by-decade order of the Chronicle reflected the desire of early Christian scholars to make the Bible and the sources vital for understanding it available and readily accessible for quick reference. The *Chronicle* was widely read, copied, and imitated in the Middle Ages. And it catered to a desire for precision that other popular forms—like the genealogical tree—could not satisfy (Rosenberg & Grafton, *Cartographies of Time. A History of the Timeline* [2010], pp. 15-16).

Eusebius's tables continued to be brought up to date by later editors; the latest year recorded in the Ratdolt edition is 1481. ISTC no. ie00117000. 42761.


it has interested me.
You will have it put into print. I hope?

In the revise of my evidence – at the Board of Trade Electric Wire Committee – I have just read as follows.
(Adm.l F.) "If there were no
no Insulator at all – but a very large wire; what would be the result?"
(Mr. Siemens) "You would have no Circuits: the electricity would return immediately to the other pole of the battery – without going round by America. !
Yours very truly
Robt FitzRoy

"You Would Have No Circuits"

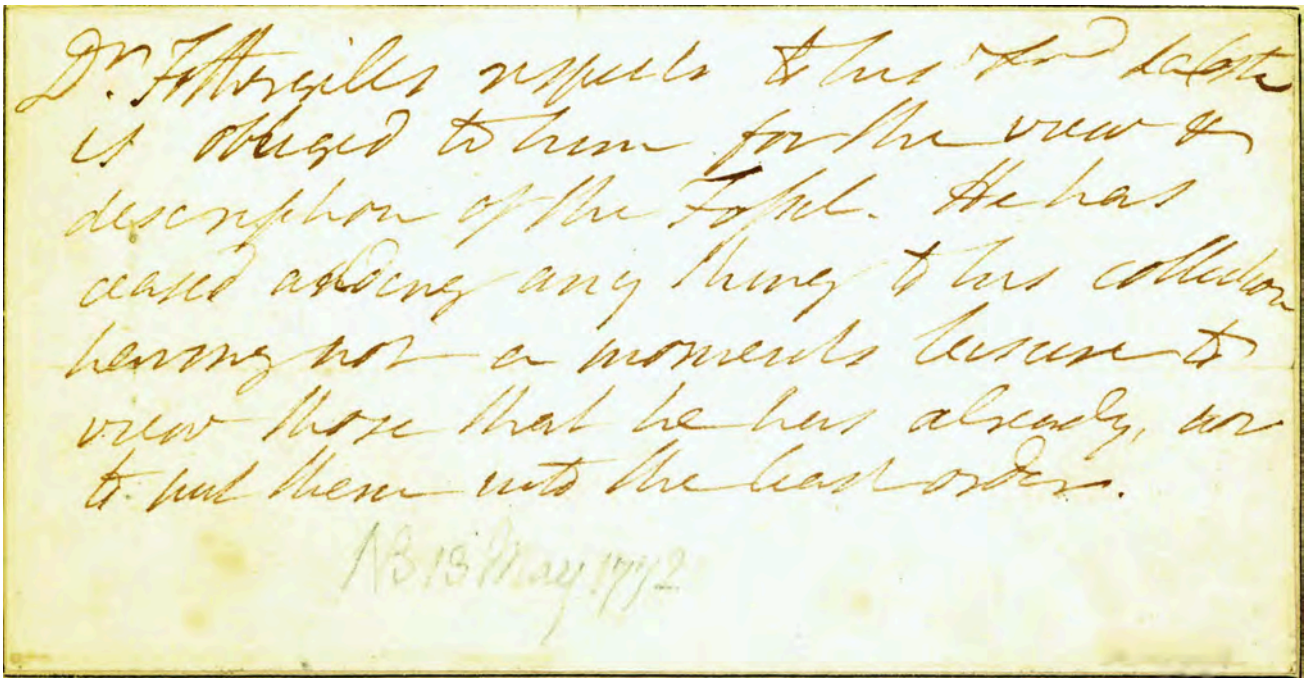
24. FitzRoy, Robert (1805-65). Autograph letter signed to Charles Vincent Walker (1812-82). 3pp. [London] 1 Parliament Street, Feb. 17, 1860. 254 x 204 mm. Remains of mounting on verso of last leaf, but fine otherwise. $950

Letter with good scientific content from Robert FitzRoy, who achieved lasting fame as the caption of H.M.S. *Beagle* during Darwin's famous voyage and later became a pioneering meteorologist, serving as the first head of what is now Britain's Meteorological Office from 1854 until his death. His correspondent was electrical engineer Charles V. Walker, the first to insulate telegraph wires with gutta-percha; in 1848 Walker became the first to send a submarine telegraph signal, using an insulated wire strung between the town of Folkestone and a ship two miles offshore. Walker was also a meteorologist, serving as secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society from 1857 to 1864.

FitzRoy's letter, written in his unusually large hand, touches on his meteorological activities and also discusses submarine telegraphy, particularly the plan to install the Atlantic cable:

> I return your Indian Meteorological paper with thanks for its perusal . . . You will have it put into print I hope?
>
> In the revise of my evidence—at the Board of Trade Electric Wire Committee—I have just read as follows: (Adm. F.) "If there were no Insulation at all—but a very large wire; what would be the result?" (Mr. Siemens) "You would have no Circuits: the electricity would return immediately to the pole of the battery—without going round by America."

"Siemens" refers to William Siemens, brother of German inventor and industrialist Ernst Werner Siemens; William Siemens served as the London representative of the international telecommunications company founded by his brother. Siemens invented numerous types of telegraph apparatus, as well as a forerunner of the internal combustion engine and the Siemens-Martin regenerative furnace. 42768



"He Has Ceased Adding Any Thing to His Collection"

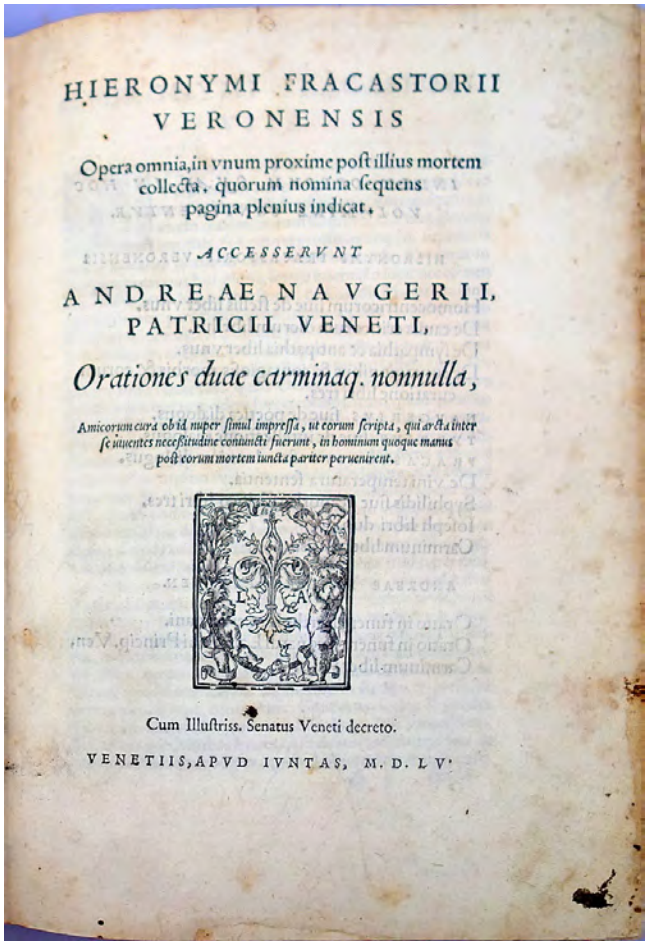
25. Fothergill, John (1712-80). Autograph note to Emmanuel Mendes da Costa (1717-91). N.p., n.d. [dated 13 May 1772 in another hand]. 91 x 177 mm., mounted. Very good. $950

From Quaker physician and naturalist John Fothergill, the first to describe and name trigeminal neuralgia and the first to provide an authoritative account of diphtheria and streptococcal sore throat. He was a great supporter of the natural sciences, establishing a large botanical garden at his estate in Upton and amassing a large collection of insects, shells and corals (this collection was purchased by William Hunter upon Fothergill's death, and is now part of the Zoology Museum at the University of Glasgow). Fothergill's correspondent was Emmanuel Mendes da Costa, author of *A Natural History of Fossils* (1757), *Elements of Conchology, or An Introduction to the Knowledge of Shells* (1776), *British Conchology* (1778), and a number of papers published in the *Philosophical Transactions.* He was also one of a small number of specialist dealers in London who supplied natural history specimens to wealthy collectors and scientific academies.

Dr. Fothergill's note to da Costa reads as follows:

> Dr. Fothergill's respects to Mister da Costa[;] is obliged to him for the view & description of the Fossil. He has ceased adding any thing to his collection having not a moment's leisure to view those that he has already, nor to put them into the least order.

42779



HIERONYMI FRACASTORII
VERONENSIS

Opera omnia, in vnum proxime post illius mortem collecta, quorum nomina sequens pagina plenius indicat.

ACCESSERVNT

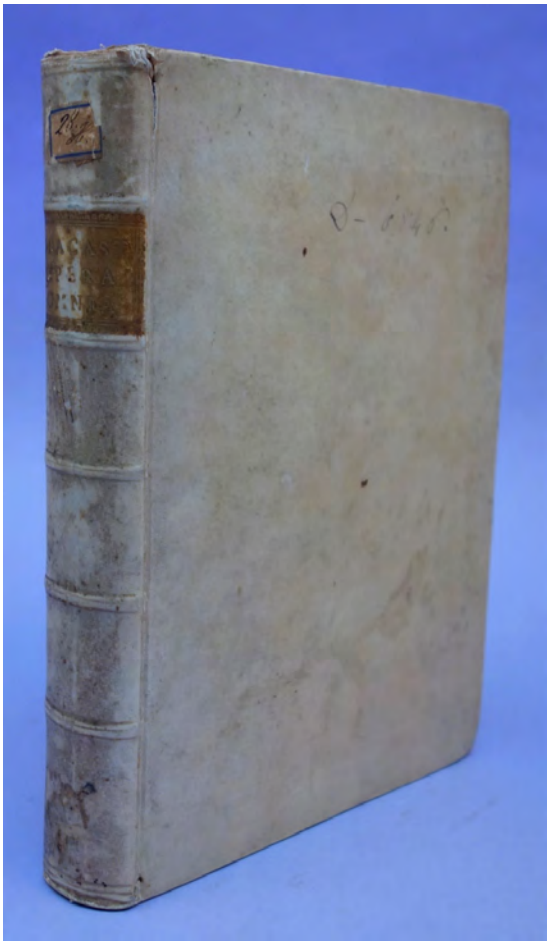
ANDREAE NAVGERII,
PATRICII VENETI,

Orationes duae carminaq. nonnulla,

Amicorum cura ob id nuper simul impressa, ut eorum scripta, qui arcta inter se iuuentes necessitudine coniuncti fuerunt, in hominum quoque manus post eorum mortem iuncta pariter peruenirent.

Cum Illustriss. Senatus Veneti decreto.

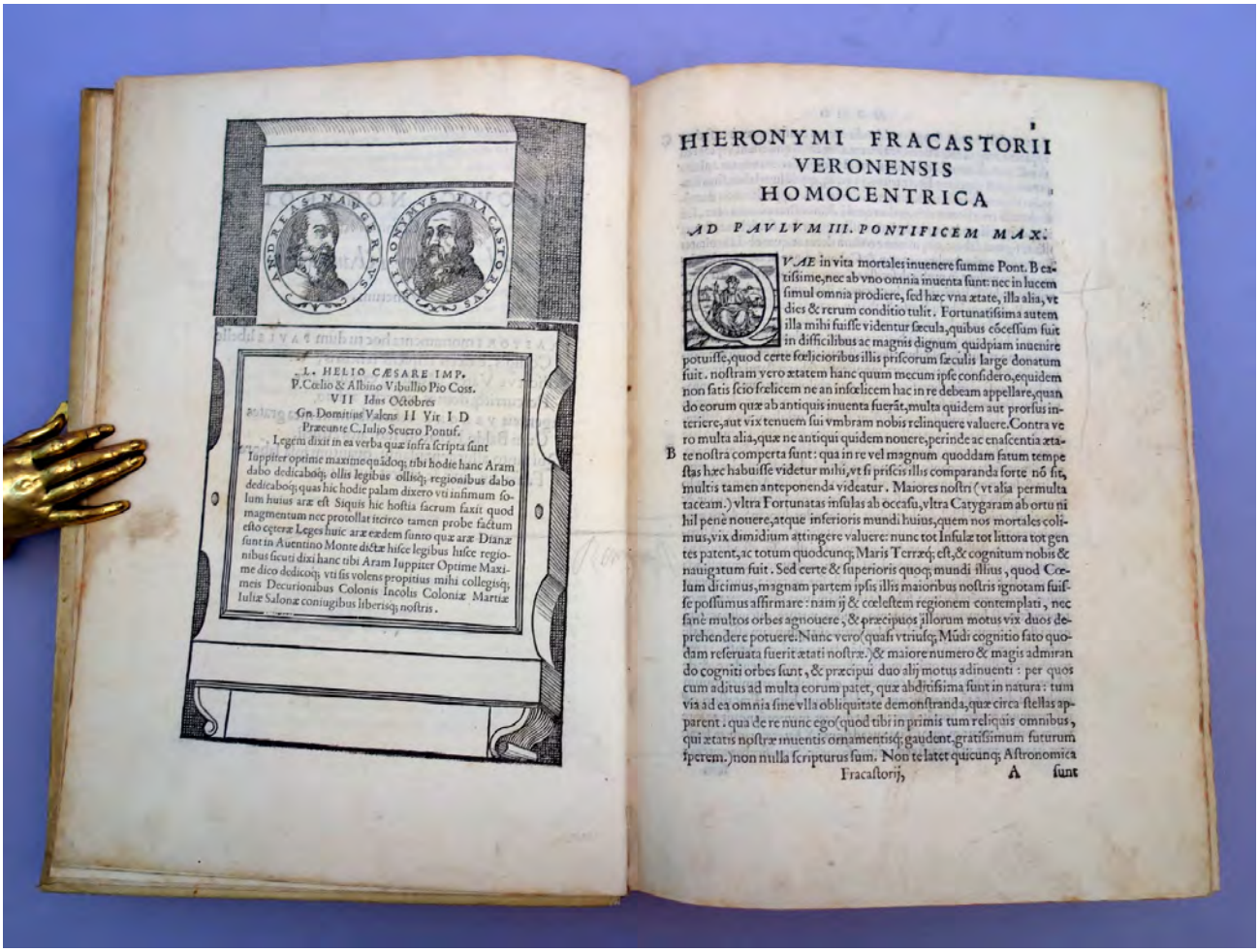
VENETIIS, APVD IVNTAS, M. D. LV.



Fracastoro's Opera Omnia

26. **Fracastoro, Girolamo** (1478-1553). Opera omnia, in unum proxime post illus mortem collecta. . . . Accesserunt Andreae Naugerii, patricii Veneti, orationes duae carminaq. nonnulla. 4to. [6] 285 [i.e., 281], [1, blank], 32ff. Venice: Giunta, 1555. 235 x 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

First Collected Edition. Published two years after Fracastoro's death, the *Opera omnia* contains all of his major works: *Syphilis sive de morbo Gallicus* (1530; Garrison-Morton 2364), which gave syphilis its name; *De contagione et contagiosis morbis et curatione* (1546; Garrison-Morton 2528 & 5371), the first work to state the germ theory of infection; *De sympathia et antipathia rerum* (1546); the astronomical *Homocentrica sive de stellis* (1538); and several literary and philosophical treatises. Fracastoro was an enormously cultured and erudite man, equally at home in the realms of science, philosophy and the liberal arts: his most famous work, the poem *Syphilis*, describes the clinical manifestations and cure of *lues* in beautiful Latin verse reminiscent of 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 sci-



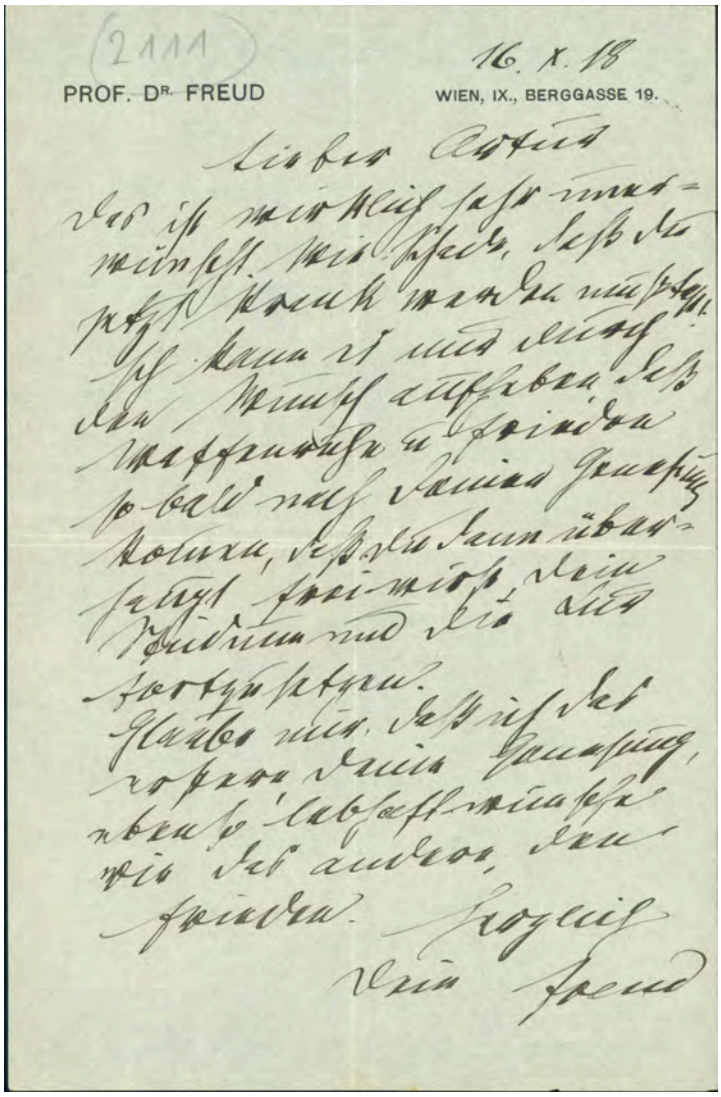
ence (*De sympathia et antipathia rerum*); and his discourses on the nature of knowledge and poetry (*Turrius sive de intellectione dialogus* and *Naugerius sive de poetica dialogus*). Fracastoro's *seminaria* (seeds) of disease, identified as the principle of contagion in *De contagione et contagiosis morbis et curatione*, have their bases 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 (Garrison-Morton 5713) and author of histories of pharmacology (Garrison-Morton 2068.14) and old Egyptian medical papyri (Garrison-Morton 6471.1). NBG (Navagero). Baumgartner & Fulton, *Bibl. Fracastoro's "Syphilis,"* 32. 37595

Famous Portrait of Freud

27. **Freud, Sigmund** (1856-1939).] **Pollak, Max** (1886-1970). Etching of Freud from life (seated at desk), unnumbered. Signed and titled in pencil by the artist. Vienna, 1914. Archivally framed together with an example of Freud's autograph signature ("Ihr sehr ergebener Freud" [Yours very truly, Freud]). 757 x 701 mm. (frame size). Fine. $10,000

Pollak's well-known portrait of Freud seated at his desk in Vienna surrounded by his antiquities. *Rare.* Hugo Heller, the publisher of *Imago* and an early member of Freud's circle, began selling the portraits by subscription in 1914. An advertisement in *Imago* (Heft 5, 1915-1916) indicates that fifty copies of the etchings were for sale, nos. 1-25 on "Kaiserlich Japan" for 100 kroner (85 marks) and nos. 26-50 on "Van Geldern-Bütten" for 60 kroner (50 marks). This copy is not numbered. Karl Abraham mentioned the Pollak portrait in his letter to Freud of 2 April 1914: "Pollak's etching arrived a few days ago. I like the pose very much. It takes some time to get used to the facial expression but one comes to like it in the end. The whole composition, especially the distribution of the black and white, is very well done" (*A Psycho-Analytic Dialogue: The Letters of Sigmund Freud and Karl Abraham 1907-1926*, p. 170). Norman F169. 42741

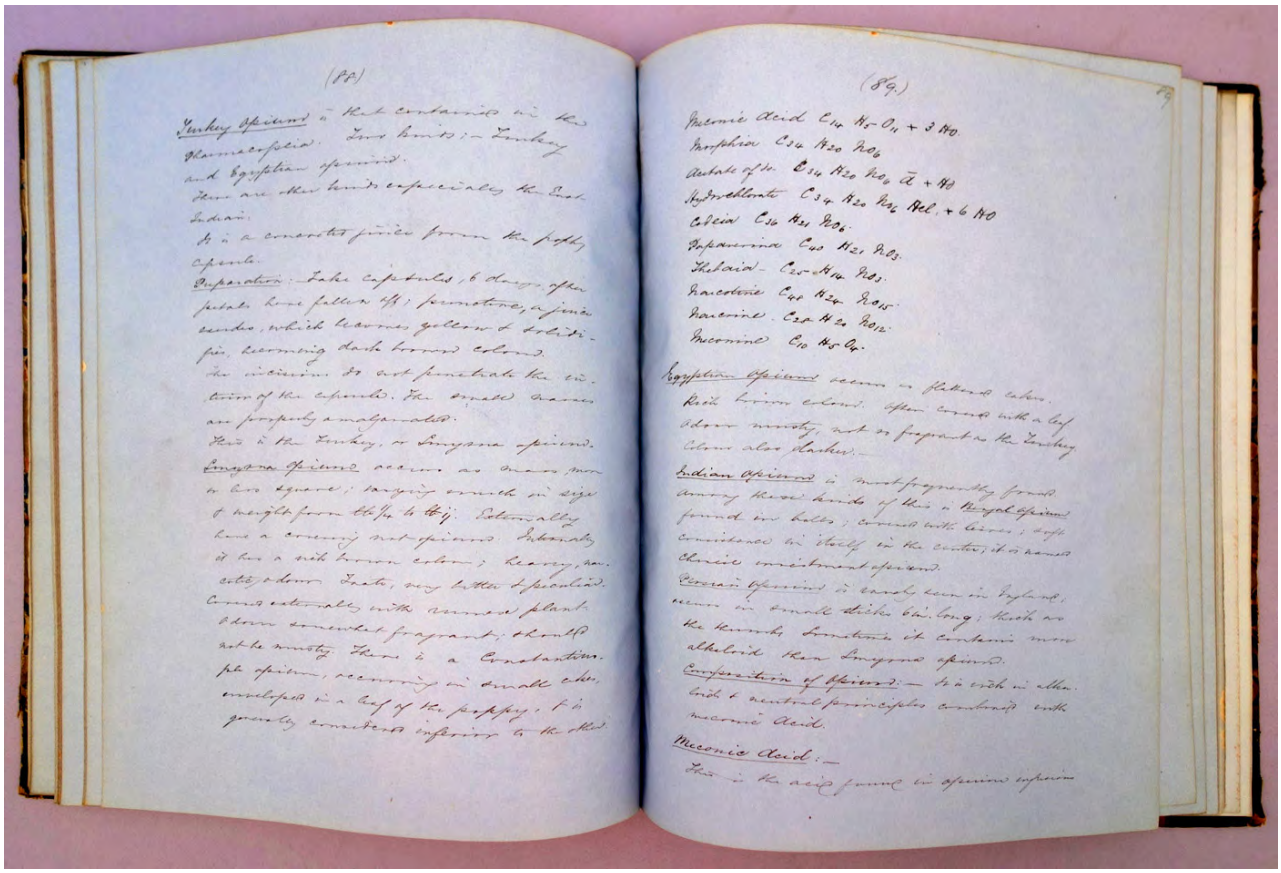


"You Are Then Really Free to Continue Your Studies and the Treatment"

28. Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939). Autograph letter signed in German to "Artur"; i.e., Arthur Fischer-Colbrie (1895-1968). Vienna, 16 October 1918. 1 page. 211 x 136 mm. Fine. English translation included. $6500

To his patient, the Austrian poet and librettist Arthur Fischer-Colbrie, who served in the army during World War I: ". . . How unfortunate that you had to get sick now. I can alleviate it only through the wish that a cease-fire and peace come about soon enough after your recovery that you are then really free to continue your studies and the treatment. Believe me, I desire the former, your recovery, just as vigorously as the latter, peace."

"The Austrian writer A. Fischer-Colbrie underwent an analysis with Freud in 1915-16 and then again in 1919 . . . When the cure had to be interrupted because of the young man's military service, Freud sustained an unusual correspondence with him that reflected his efforts to maintain their therapeutic contact. At the same time his letters witness Fischer-Colbrie's burgeoning literary talents" (Walder, C. "I Don't Want to Be Eternally Imprisoned in the Cage of My Own Self . . .". Assumptions about the Relationship between Sigmund Freud and His Juvenile Patient Arthur Fischer-Colbrie (1895-1968) [abstract]." National Center for Biotechnology Information. U.S. National Library of Medicine. Web. Accessed 24 Feb. 2012). 40595



Manuscript Lectures with Extensive Discussion of Anesthetics

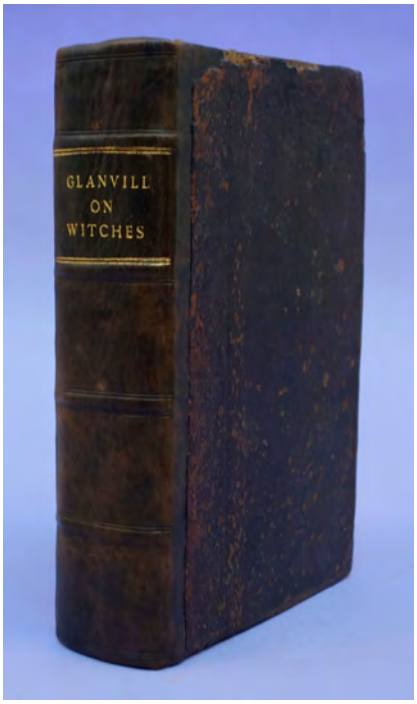
29. Garrod, Alfred Baring (1819-1907). Materia medica. Manuscript notebook. 130pp. N.p., n.d. [between 1851 and 1863]. 245 x 205 mm. Original half sheep, marbled boards, worn at spine and corners. Very good. Pencil notation on front endpaper: "Lectures on Materia Medica by Professor Garrod University College London." Library bookplate, presented to Birmingham Medical Institute by Dr. Scurrah (probably John Scurrah who practiced surgery in Birmingham during the 1860s, 1870s, etc.).

$1750

Manuscript transcription, possibly by Scurrah, of Garrod's lectures on materia medica delivered at University College, London between 1851 and 1863. Garrod trained as a physician at University College Hospital and served as professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine at the University between 1851 and 1863. He is best known for demonstrating that the blood of patients with gout contains an increased level of uric acid, and for devising the thread test to check blood uric acid levels (see Garrison-Morton 4495 & 4497); he also coined the term "rheumatoid arthritis" and distinguished that disease from gout, with which it had formerly been confused. He was the father of Archibald Garrod, famous for his recognition of inborn errors of metabolism (see Garrison-Morton 3921).

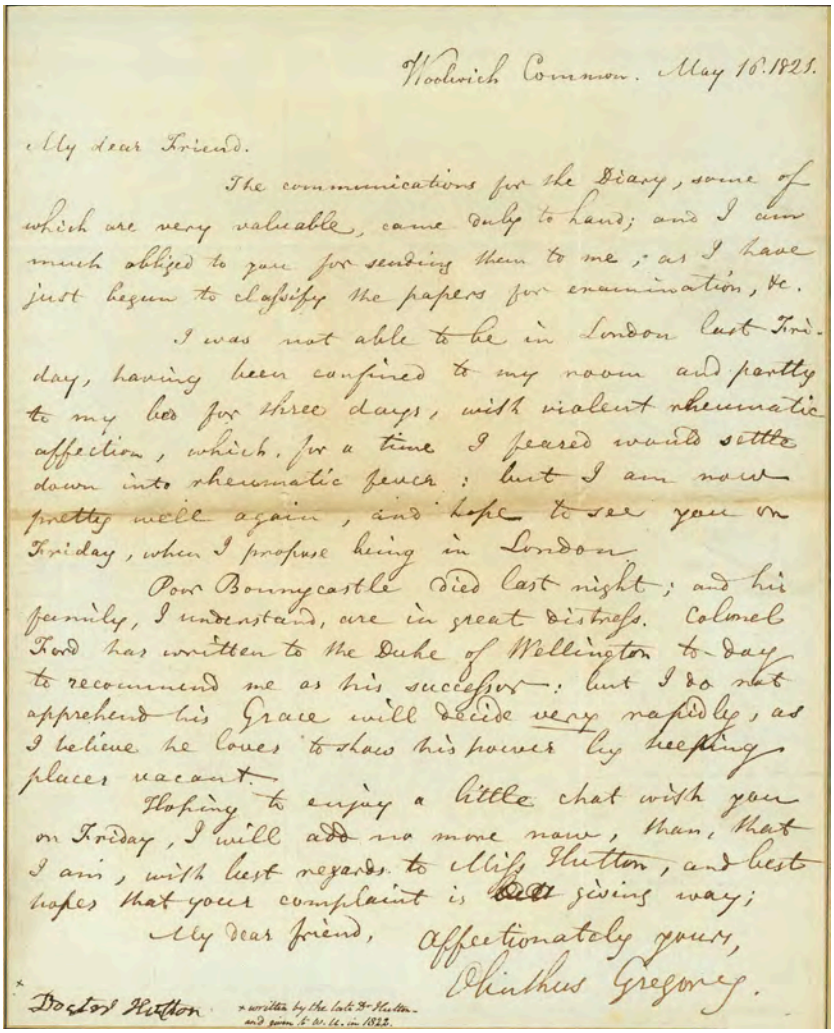
Garrod's lectures contain a very extensive discussion of all available anesthetics at this early stage of the development of anesthesia. This discussion occupies pp. 80 to 100 of the manuscript and covers "Aether", Oleum Aesthereum, Spiritus Aetheris Nitrici, Chloroform, Opium, Turkey Opium, Egyptian Opium, Indian Opium, Meconic Acid, Morphia, Acetate of Morphine, Hydrochlorate of Morphine, Sulphate of Morphine, Codeia, and other drugs. There is a discussion of the Therapeutic Action of Opium, Canabis, Indicus, Atropha Bellandonnia, etc. Formulae are given and dosages are discussed. Garrod appears to prefer chloroform to ether as an anesthetic and discusses the sedative effects of chloroform in extensive clinical detail. 42756

Witchcraft and Psychic Research



30. Glanvill, Joseph (1636-80). Saducismus triumphatus: or, full and plain evidence concerning witches and apparitions. In two parts . . . 8vo. [8], 58, [16], 180; [16], 310, [10], 311-28, [2]pp. Engraved frontispiece to pt. 1 & engraved title to pt. 2, both by William Faithorne. Text woodcuts. London: J. Collins & S. Lownds, 1681. 184 x 111 mm. 18th century calf, rebacked, corners repaired. Small piece torn from one fore-margin, but very good otherwise. Early ownership inscription (partially crossed out) on blank recto of frontispiece. $3500

First Edition of the complete works of Glanvill on the occult, edited by the Cambridge Platonist Henry More (1614-87) from Glanvill's previous publications and unpublished manuscripts. Glanvill and More formed what might be considered the first association for psychic research, to investigate phenomena such as witchcraft, hauntings, and spirit-rapping. Glanvill had also advocated that the Royal Society investigate witchcraft. His writing is esteemed for its style, in the manner of Sir Thomas Browne. Wing G 822. 41513



Woolwich Common. May 16. 1821.

My dear Friend.

The communications for the Diary, some of which are very valuable, came only to hand; and I am much obliged to you for sending them to me; as I have just begun to classify the papers for examination, &c.

I was not able to be in London last Friday, having been confined to my room and partly to my bed for three days, with violent rheumatic affection, which, for a time I feared would settle down into rheumatic fever: but I am now pretty well again, and hope to see you on Friday, when I propose being in London

Poor Bonnycastle died last night; and his family, I understand, are in great distress. Colonel Ford has written to the Duke of Wellington to-day to recommend me as his successor: but I do not apprehend his Grace will decide very rapidly, as I believe he loves to show his power by keeping places vacant.

Hoping to enjoy a little chat with you on Friday, I will add no more now, than, that I am, with best regards to Miss Hutton, and best hopes that your complaint is giving way;

My dear friend, Affectionately yours, Olinthus Gregory.

Doctor Hutton

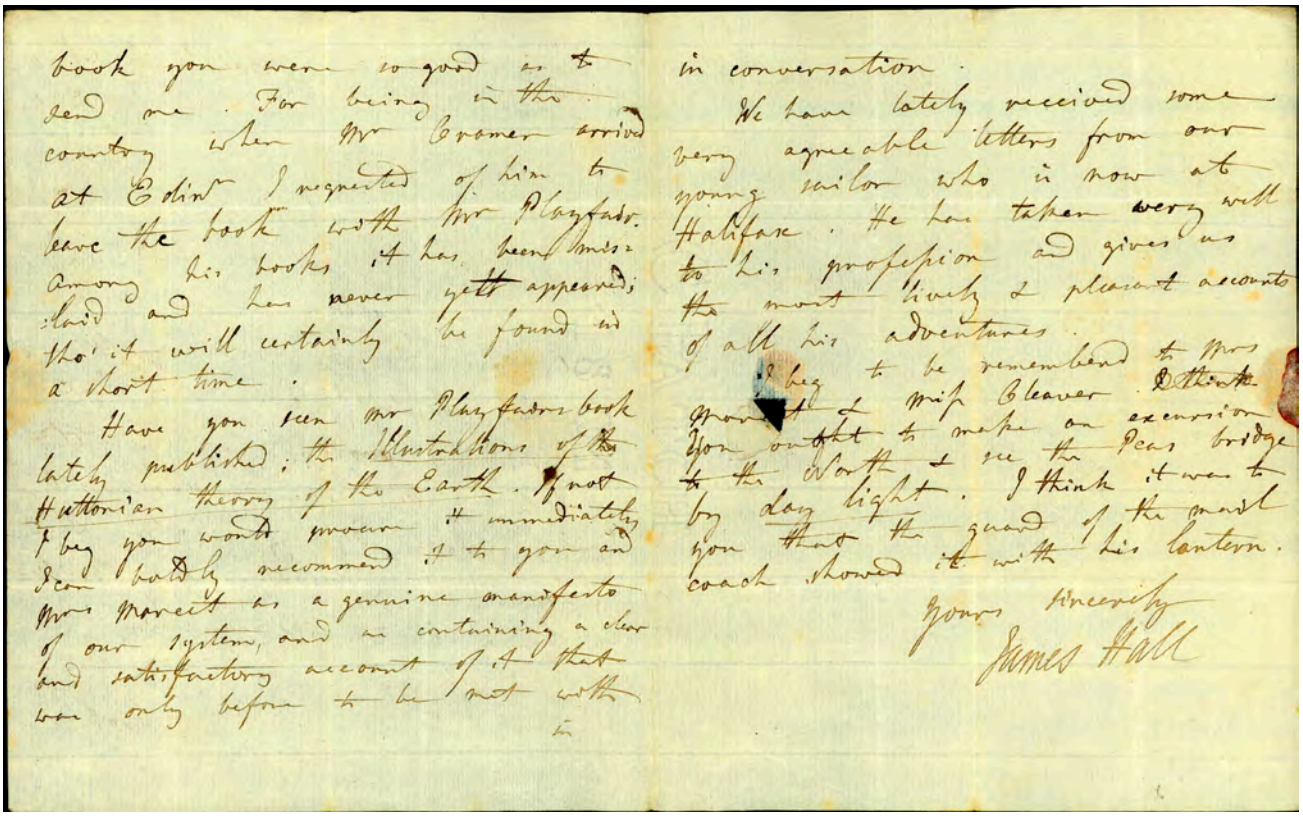
* written by the late Dr. Hutton and given to Dr. H. in 1823.

"Colonel Ford has Written to the Duke of Wellington Today to Recommend Me"

31. Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert (1774-1841). Autograph letter signed to Dr. [Charles] Hutton (1737-1823). 1 sheet, mounted. Woolwich Common, May 16, 1821. 223 x 181 mm. Light soiling along crease, but very good. Dr. Hutton's signature in the lower left corner, along with note attesting to the signature's authorship. $750

From British mathematician and writer Olinthus Gregory, professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich from 1807 to 1838, author of works on mathematics, astronomy, mechanics, etc., co-founder of the Royal Astronomical Society, and editor of both the *Gentleman's Diary* and *Ladies' Diary*. His correspondent, English mathematician Charles Hutton, served as professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy from 1773 to 1807; when he retired he was succeeded by Gregory. Gregory, who began teaching mathematics at the Academy in 1802, owed his position there to Hutton's influence.

Gregory's letter refers to the recent death of "poor Bonnycastle"; i.e. John Bonnycastle (1751-1821), another professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, whose post Gregory evidently aspired to. "Colonel Ford has written to the Duke of Wellington to-day to recommend me as his successor: but I do not apprehend his Grace will decide *very* rapidly, as I believe he loves to show his power by keeping places vacant." Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington (1769-1852), was then serving as Master-General of the Ordnance; his duties included oversight of the Royal Military Academy, which trained commissioned officers for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. 42775



Recommending Playfair's "Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory" to Marcet

32. Hall, James (1761–1832). Autograph letter signed to Dr. **Alexander Marcet** (1770–1822), dated Edinburgh, Oct. 20, 1802. 4to. 3pp., with integral address, postmarks and seal. 230 × 187 mm. Creased where folded, small tear where seal was broken affecting one word, otherwise very good. $1500

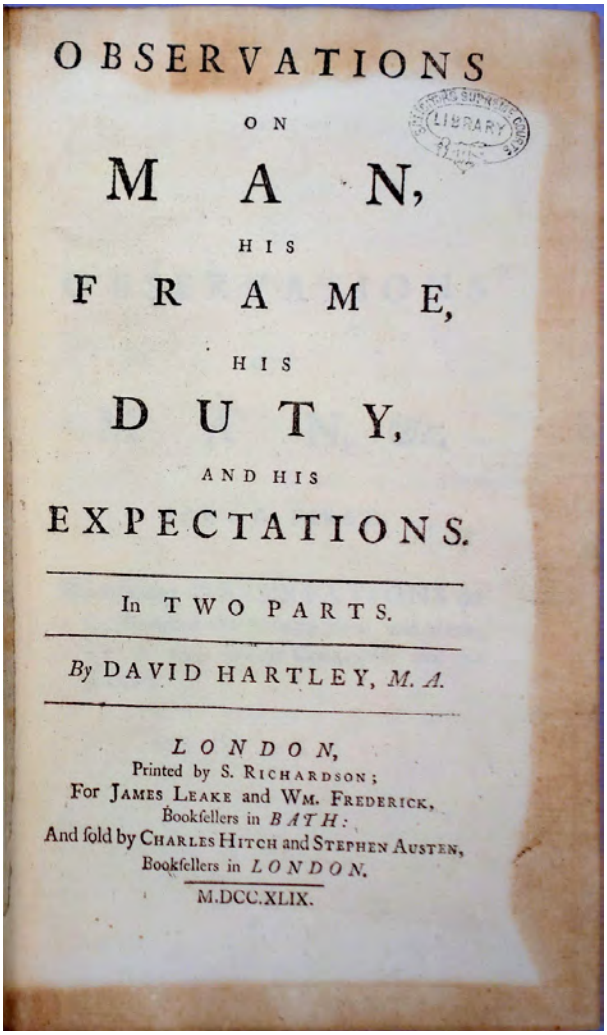
Important letter from one of the major supporters of James Hutton's uniformitarian theory of the earth, recommending that Dr. Marcet read Playfair's recently published work on the subject: "Have you seen Mr. Playfair's book lately published, the *Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth.* If not I beg you would procure it immediately I can boldly recommend it to you and Mrs. Marcet as a genuine manifesto of our system, and as containing a clear and satisfactory account of it that was only before to be met with in conversation." Hutton's theory, first published in his own *Theory of the Earth* (1787), was the first to recognize the cyclical, "timeless" nature of geological processes. It was held to be the geological equivalent of Newton's *Principia*, but did not find a wide audience until the publication of Playfair's *Illustrations* (1802), which presented the essential elements of the theory in a clear and readable manner. Hall had initially been hostile to Hutton's theory, but once convinced he provided strong support for it through both field observations and experiments. Dr. Marcet, the recipient of Hall's letter, was a physician at Guy's Hospital who later lectured in chemistry; his wife, Jane Haldimand Marcet (1769–1858), wrote books on chemistry and political economy, and attended Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution. 42769


BIBLIOTHECA
CURIOSA
IN QUA
PLURIMI RARISSIMI ATQUE PAUCIS
Cogniti Scriptores, interq; eos
Antiquorum Ecclesiæ Doctorum
præcipuorum, Et
Classicorum Auctorum ferè omnium
Ætas, officium, professio, obitus, Scripta, horumque
optimæ ac novissimæ editiones indicantur.
In gratiam φιλοβίβλων collecta à
JOANNE HALLERVORDIO
Regiomontano Prusso.
SIC VOS, NON VOBIS
REGIOMONTI ET FRANCOFURTI
Sumptibus MARTINI HALLERVORDII
Typis JOHANNIS NISII, Anno 1676

First Attempt at a Bibliography of Rare Books

33. Hallervord, Johann (1644-76). Bibliotheca curiosa in qua plurimi rarissimi atque paucis cogniti scriptores, interq; eos antiquorum ecclesiae doctorum praecipuorum, et classicorum auctorum fere omnium aetas, officium, profession, obitus, scripta, horumque optimae ac novissimae editions indicantur. 4to. [8], 416pp. Engraved vignette on title. Regiomontani [Königsburg] and Frankfurt: Sumptibus Martini Hallervordii, 1676. **Bound with**: **Jaenichen, Peter**. Notita bibliothecae thorunensis . . . 56pp. Together 2 items in 1 volume. 201 x 160 mm. 18th century half vellum, marbled boards, light rubbing. Fine. $3750

First Edition. "This first attempt at a bibliography of rare books was compiled with the book collector in mind and stands at the beginning of a series of similar bibliographies that enjoyed increasing popularity throughout the eighteenth century. Hallervord, philologist and son of a bookseller, displayed highly promising talents as a bibliographer but died at the early age of thirty-two" (Breslauer & Folter, *Bibliography: Its History and Development,* no. 75). The bibliography, which lists nearly three thousand titles, is organized alphabetically by author's first name, and includes brief biographical notices giving an author's age, profession, date of death, etc. Hallervord also indicated which editions he believed to be the newest and best. This copy of Hallervord's *Bibliotheca curiosa* is bound with a short work describing some of the holdings of the library in the Prussian town of Thorn. 42744

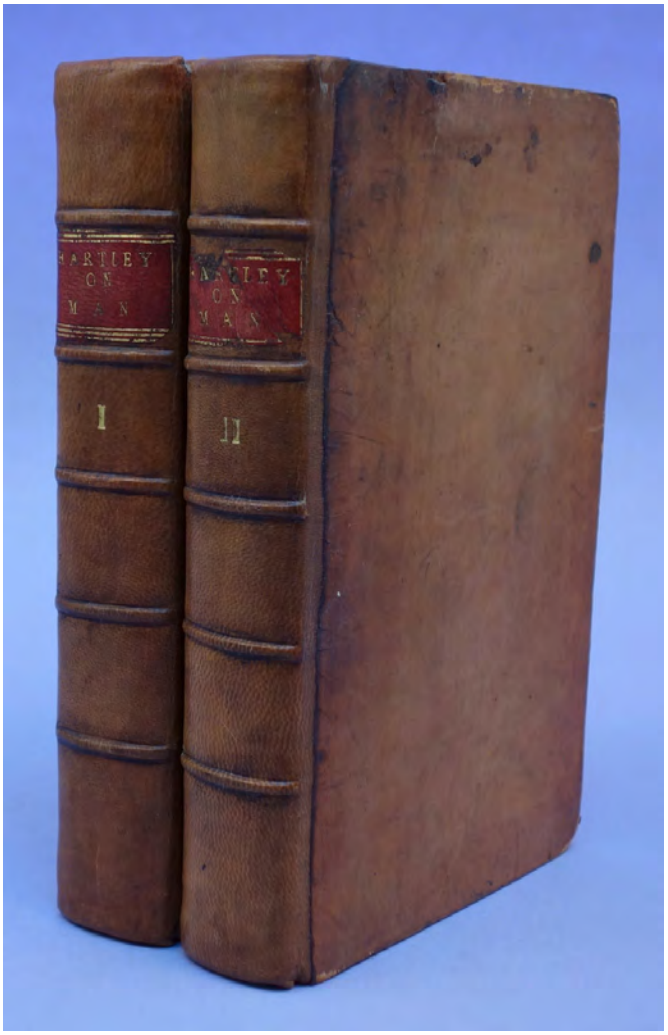


OBSERVATIONS
ON
MAN,
HIS
FRAME,
HIS
DUTY,
AND HIS
EXPECTATIONS.

In TWO PARTS.

By DAVID HARTLEY, M. A.

LONDON,
Printed by S. RICHARDSON;
For JAMES LEAKE and WM. FREDERICK,
Bookfellers in BATH:
And fold by CHARLES HITCH and STEPHEN AUSTEN,
Bookfellers in LONDON.
M.DCC.XLIX.



Psycho-Physical Theory of Mental Function

34. **Hartley, David** (1705-57). Observations on man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations. 2 vols., 8vo. xix, 512; xv, 455, [11, index]pp. London: S. Richardson for James Leake and Wm. Frederick . . . , 1749. 201 x 120 mm. 18th century calf, rebacked, light edgewear. Light toning, but very good. Small library stamp on title. $2750

First Edition. Hartley, a physician and philosopher, founded the Associationist school of psychology, which holds that mental processes operate by the association of one mental state with its successor states. In his *Observations on Man* "Hartley attempted a psycho-physical theory of mental function and behavior patterns which combined Locke's association of ideas with Newton's suggestion that like light the nervous impulse was conducted by vibrations in a corpuscular aether or fluid. Translated into modern terms he envisaged associated ideas formed engrams by establishing neuronal circuits in the brain implying that normal and abnormal mental processes shared the same psycho-physical mechanisms. . . . Hartley also described hypnagogic phenomena, noted the predominance of visual hallucinations in the delirium of organic disease, and 'as frequent Recurrency of the same Ideas' outlined obsessional states" (Hunter & Macalpine, p. 379). The chemist and natural philosopher Joseph Priestley, one of Hartley's greatest admirers, published an abridged and annotated edition of the *Observations* in 1775. Samuel Taylor Coleridge, author of *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* and *Kubla Khan*, was so profoundly affected by Hartley's work that he named his first child "David Hartley." Hunter & Macalpine, *Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry,* pp. 379-382. 41658

Aus dem LXXIX. Bande der Sitzb. der k. Akad. d. Wissensch. III. Abth. Jän.-Heft. Jahrg. 1879.

Beiträge zur allgemeinen Nerven- und Muskelphysiologie.

(Aus dem physiologischen Institut zu Prag.)

Erste Mittheilung:

Über directe Muskelreizung durch den Muskelstrom.

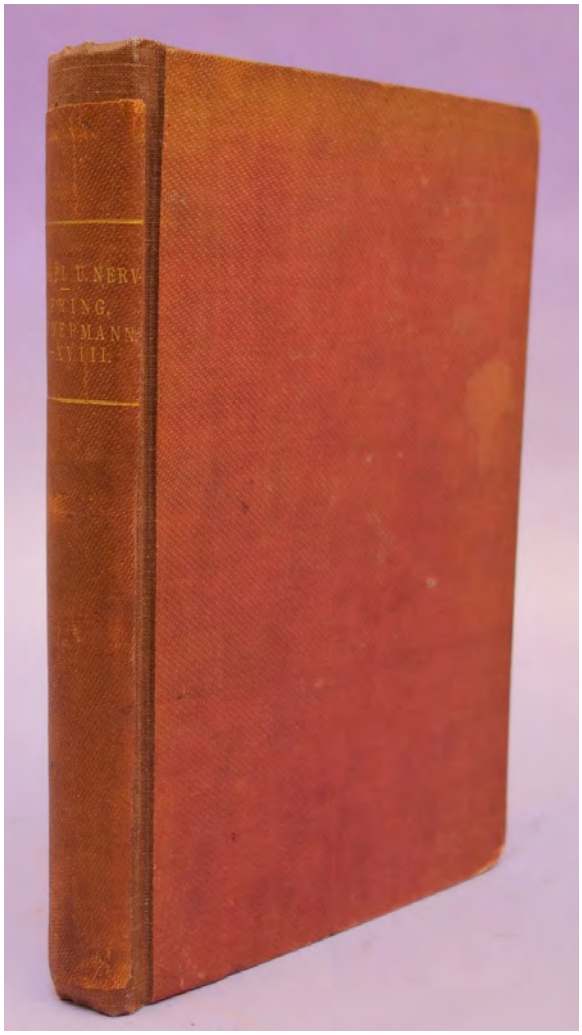
Von dem w. M. **Ewald Hering,**
Professor der Physiologie.

(Vorgelegt in der Sitzung vom 9. Jänner 1879.)

Du Bois-Reymond hat die Möglichkeit der Erregung des Nerven durch den eigenen Strom dargethan; er hat ferner den Versuchen über Erregung des Nerven durch den Muskelstrom eine exacte und durchsichtige Form gegeben; doch über directe Erregung des Muskels durch den Muskelstrom hat er, so viel mir bekannt ist, nichts mitgetheilt. Ebenso wenig habe ich bei andern Autoren etwas über diesen Gegenstand gefunden.

Auf den ersten Blick erscheint es in der That unwesentlich, ob man das Nerv-Muskelpräparat oder einen blossen Muskel als physiologisches Rheoskop benützt, da es sich von selbst versteht, dass auch der blosse Muskel zucken wird, wenn einerseits der erregende Muskelstrom, anderseits die Empfindlichkeit des Muskels gross genug ist. Auch erscheint der Muskel von vorn herein wegen seiner im Vergleich zum Nerven geringeren Empfindlichkeit gegen elektrische Ströme als das minder zweckmässige Rheoskop. Gleichwohl wird das Folgende lehren, dass wir mit Unrecht die Untersuchung der directen Reizung des Muskels durch den Muskelstrom vernachlässigt haben; denn diese Vernachlässigung hat uns zu einer falschen Deutung gewisser Versuche und zahlreicher dem Muskelphysiologen sich häufig darbietenden Erscheinungen geführt, bei welchen es sich insbesondere um Erregung des Muskels durch den eigenen Strom handelt.

1

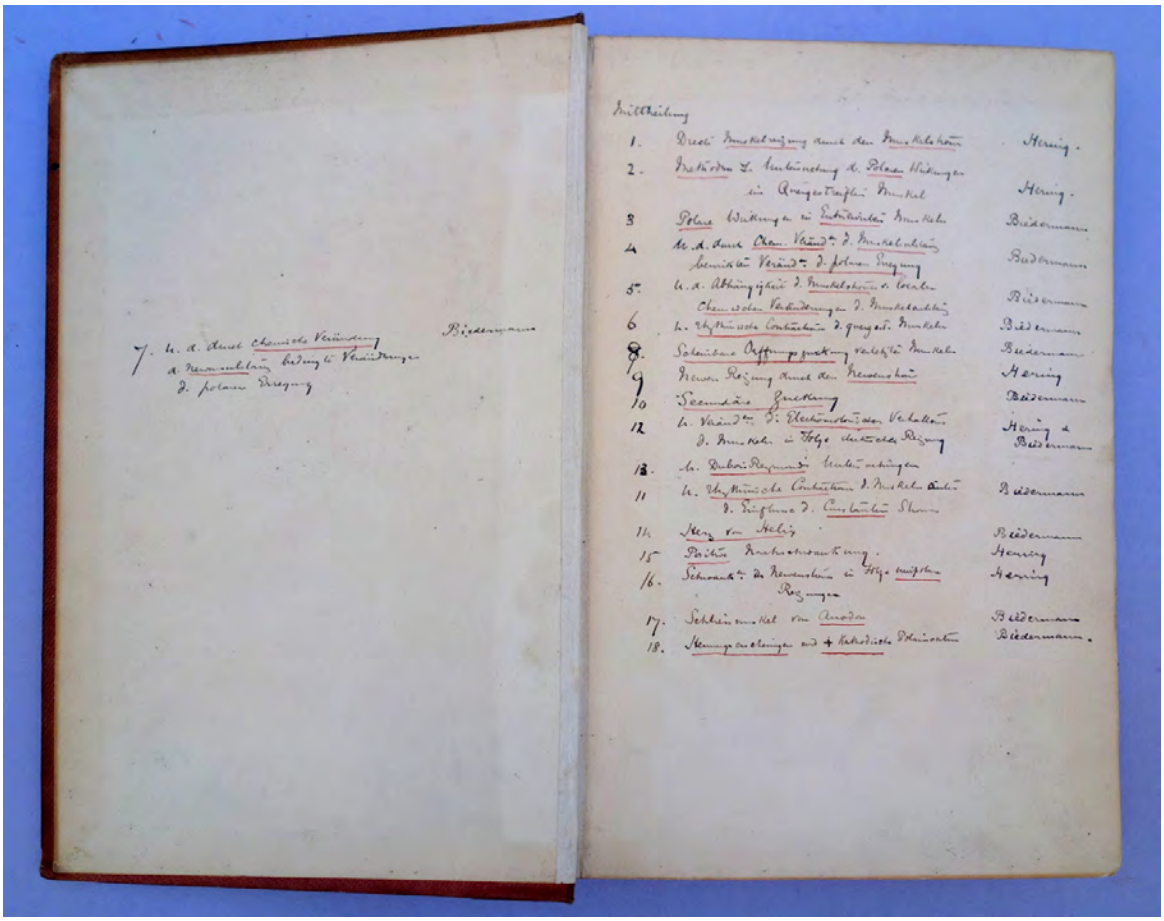


Henry Head's Copy

35. **Hering, Ewald** (1834-1918) & **Biedermann, Wilhelm** (1852-1929). Beiträge zur allgemeinen Nerven- und Muskelphysiologie. 18 **offprints** from *Sitz. der k. Akad. d. Wiss.*, bound together in 1 vol., 8vo. c. 500pp. Numerous folding charts. [Prague], 1879-85. 240 x 165 mm. Contemporary cloth, recased, original spine repaired, some original wrappers preserved. Some browning but very good. *Biedermann's ownership stamp* on 1st & 4th parts. Ownership inscription of neurologist **Henry Head** (1861-1940), dated 1886, on verso of free endpaper and his signature on cover of last part. Ms. table of contents of the volume in Head's hand on front free endpaper, and a full-page pencil doodle of a medieval knight on the last page of part XII also probably by him. $1500

First Edition. Neurologist Henry Head's set of 18 facsicules of the treatise on electrophysiology written by Hering (6 parts) and his pupil Biedermann (12 parts) and published in the *Sitz. der k. Akad. d. Wiss.* A further five facsicules (nos. 19-23) were issued between 1886, when Head assembled this collection, and 1888.

Hering, one of the foremost German physiologists of the 19th century, succeeded Purkyne at the German University of Prague, where he spent 25 years studying sensory physiology and electrical phenomena in nerve and muscle. Biedermann worked with Hering until 1888; and the above work is the record of their collabora-



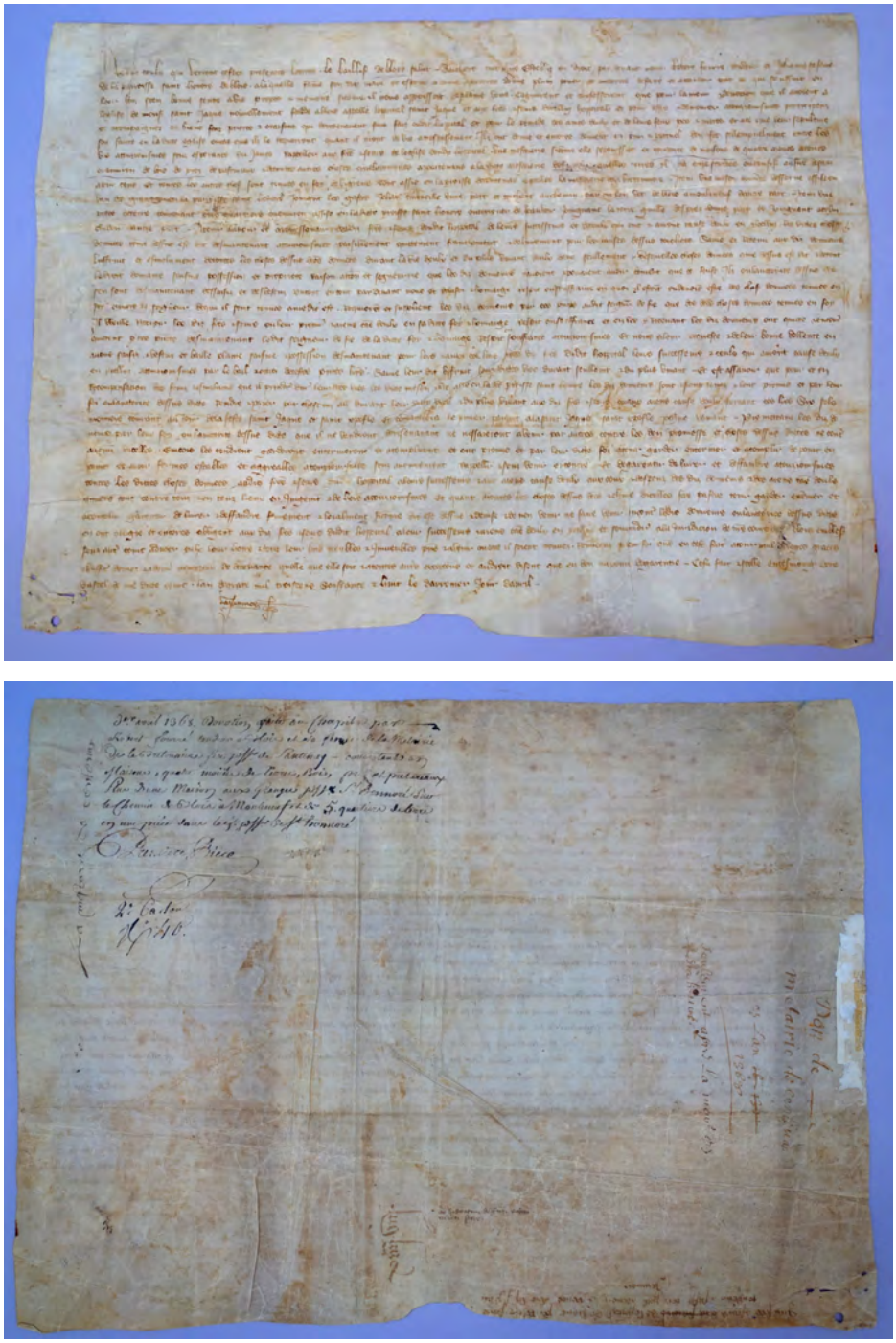
Manuscript table of contents in Head's hand

tion. Building upon this work, Biedermann published his *Elektrophysiologie* (Garrison-Morton 644) in 1895; this was the first exhaustive work on the subject, superseding Du Bois-Reymond's *Untersuchungen über thierische Elektrizität* (1848) as the master text on electrophysiology. The English neurologist Henry Head, best known as the subject of the experiment described in his and W. H. R. Rivers's "A human experiment in nerve division" (Garrison-Morton 1302; see also Garrison-Morton 1298-99 & 1304), also studied under Hering at Prague from 1884 to 1886; given the date of his ownership inscription, he may have received this collection of offprints from Biedermann as a parting gift. Brazier, *Hist. Neurophys. 19th Cent.*, pp. 72; 95-96. DNB for Head. 1003

14th-Century Donation to the Hospital of Saint Jacques

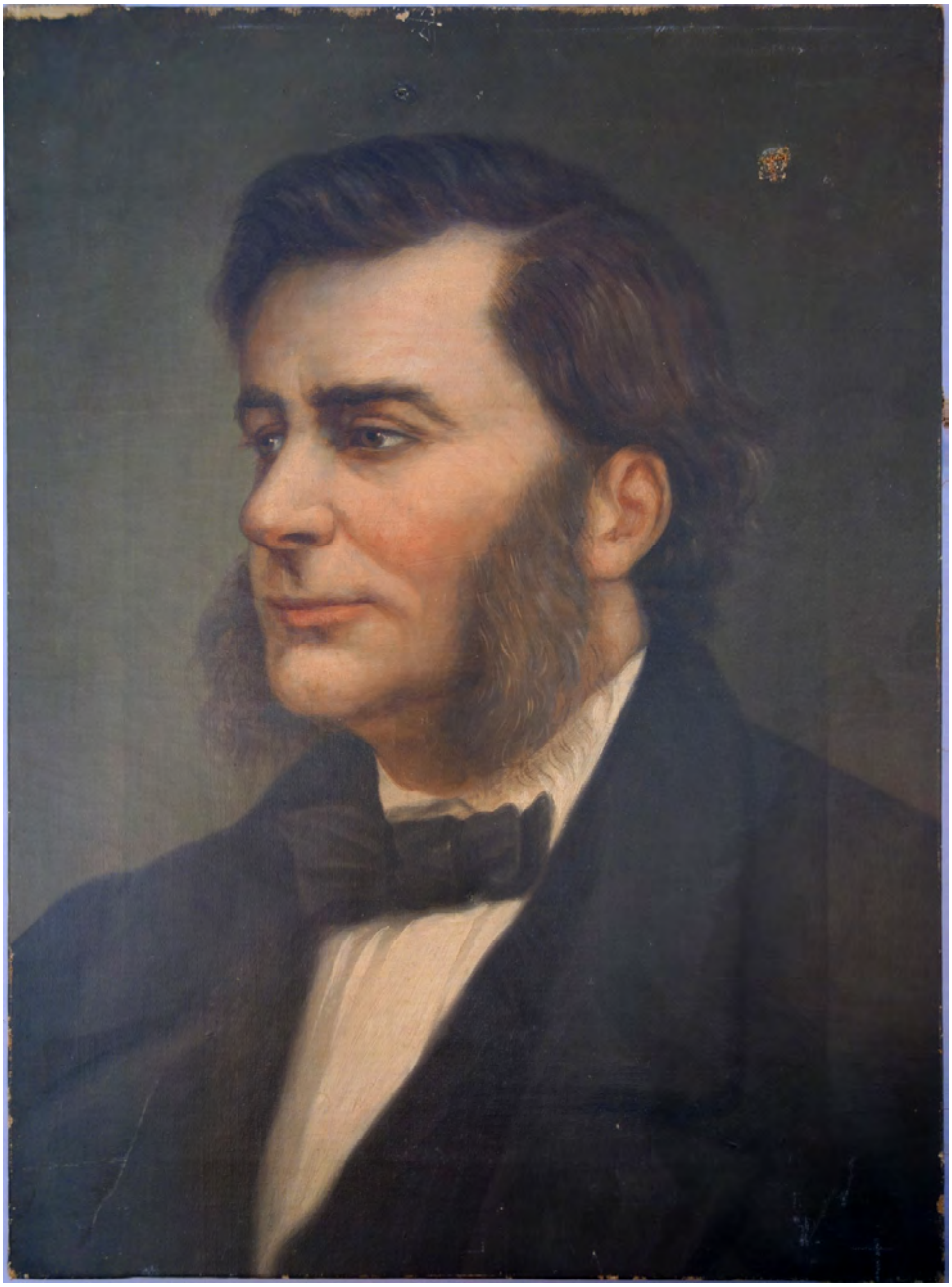
36. Hospitals. Don de la metairie de Centinai. Deed of gift in French, to a hospital, perhaps of the Order of St. Jacques, in Blois. Oblong folio sheet, in ink on vellum, 34 lines & notary's signature in 14th century hand on recto, a few notes in what may be the same hand on verso, docketing, title & summary note in 18th or 19th century hand on verso. Blois, April 30, 1368. 320 x 428 mm. Minor worming affecting 2 or 3 letters of text, but fine, with only light creasing & staining. $4750

Exceptional fourteenth century charter in French recording the gift of a farm by Robert and Jehanne Fourré to "the hospital of Saint Jacques newly founded at Blois," "on account of the love they bear to the Church and the brothers of the hospital and for prayers for their parents and burials." This was perhaps a hos-



Recto and verso of no. 36

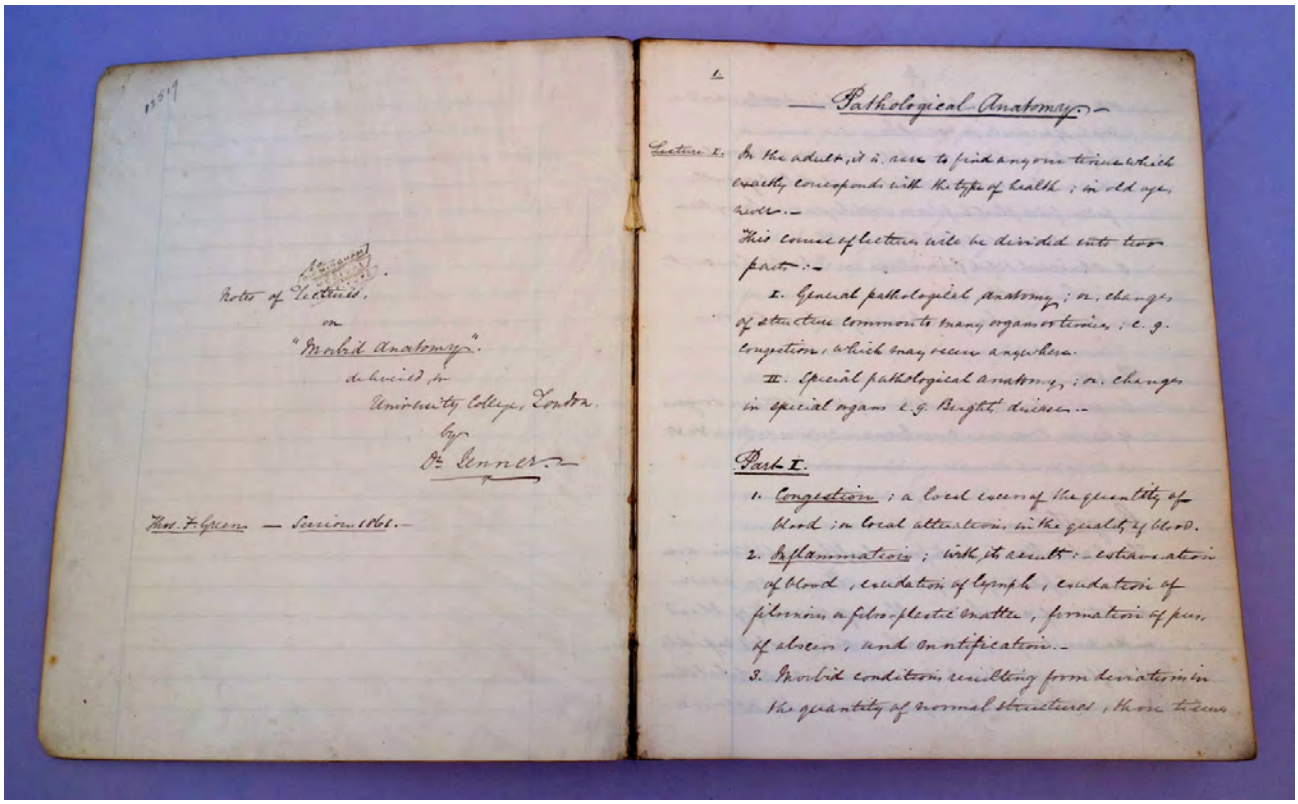
pital of the Order of St. Jacques, founded in the twelfth century; the Order owned farms to support its medical work. The gift of a "metairie" or tenant-farm would have been a significant source of income for the hospital. The document describes the property in detail—it included wooded lands, fields, pasturage and a farmhouse—and gives an excellent idea of the support available to a hospital six hundred and fifty years ago. Burdett III (1893) 42 re the order of St. Jacques. 7395



Portrait of "Darwin's Bulldog"

37. **Huxley, Thomas** (1825-95). Portrait in oils on canvas, showing Huxley in middle age (head and shoulders). N.p., n.d. [ca. 1870?]. 555 x 410 mm. Unframed, on old wooden stretcher. Tiny chips at margins, small dent in upper corner, but very good. $1500

By an anonymous artist, probably from a photograph. The subject of the portrait is identified in ms. on the verso of the canvas. 38844



Notes of Lectures,
on
"Morbid Anatomy."
delivered in
University College, London.
by
Dr. Jenner.

Thos. F. Green — Session 1861.

Pathological Anatomy.

Section I. In the adult, it is rare to find any one tissue which exactly corresponds with the type of health; in old age, never.

This course of lectures will be divided into two parts:—

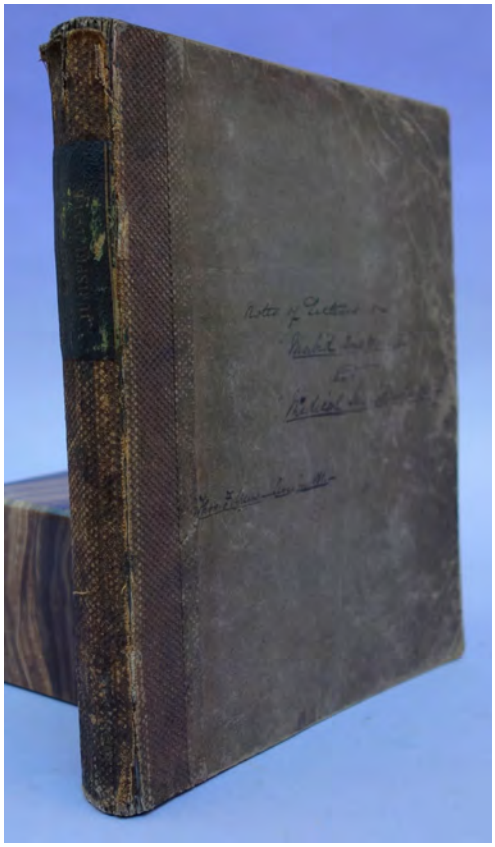
I. General pathological anatomy; or, changes of structure common to many organs or tissues; e.g. congestion, which may occur anywhere.

II. Special pathological anatomy; or, changes in special organs e.g. Bright's disease.

Part I.

1. Congestion; a local excess of the quantity of blood in local alterations in the quality of blood.
2. Inflammation; with its results:—extravasation of blood, exudation of lymph, exudation of fibrin, a fibro-plastic matter, formation of pus, of abscess, and ossification.
3. Morbid conditions resulting from deviation in the quantity of normal structures, these tissues

Morbid Anatomy & Medical Jurisprudence

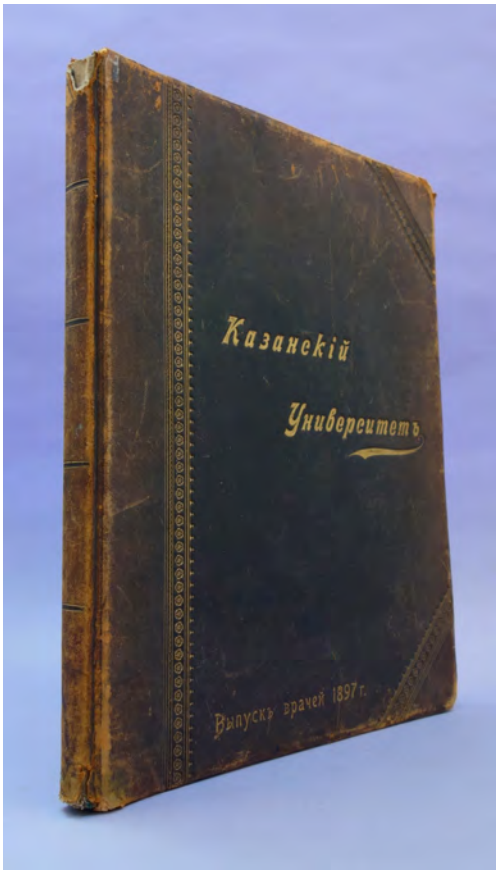


38. Jenner, William (1815-98). Notes of lectures on "Morbid Anatomy" delivered in University College, London by Dr. Jenner. 152, [4, blank], 9pp. **With: Harley, George** (1829-96). Notes of lectures on "Medical Jurisprudence" delivered in University College, London, by Dr. Harley. 168pp. Together two sets of manuscript notes in the hand of a student, Thomas F. Green, contained in a single notebook. [London], 1861. 221 x 183 mm. Original boards, cloth backstrip with leather label, worn, title inscribed by Green on front cover. Slight soiling, a few leaves cut out with no loss of text, but very good.

$1500

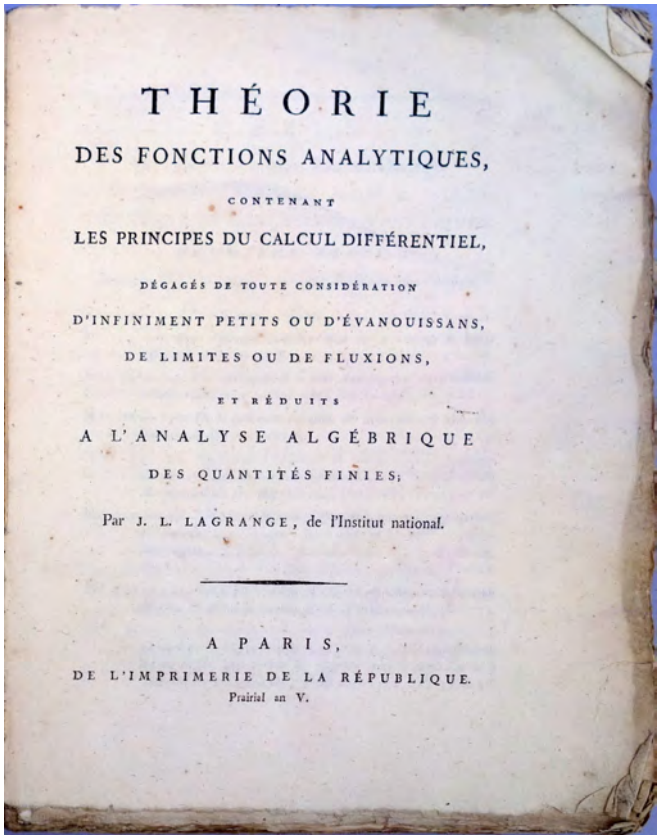
William Jenner was professor of pathological anatomy, clinical medicine and the principles and practice of medicine at University College, London. He was a distinguished pathologist, best known for being the first to make the definitive distinction between typhus and typhoid; see Garrison-Morton 5027. George Harley, who studied under François Magendie, Claude Bernard and Robert Bunsen, was professor of medical jurisprudence at University College; he published the classic description of paroxysmal hemoglobinuria in 1865 (see Garrison-Morton 4171). Harley studied the toxicology of strychnine, and was the first to demonstrate that animals poisoned with strychnine could be saved by administering curare. 42762

Fascinating Pictorial Record of Pre-Revolutionary Russian Medical Education



39. Kazan University Medical School. [In Cyrillic] Vipoosk vrachyey 1897 [Graduation of doctors 1897]. [10]ff. (heavy card with cloth hinges), a.e.g., each leaf with mounted photographic print inside printed gilt frame. Kazan, 1897. 467 x 385 mm. Original morocco gilt, spine and corners worn, small chip in upper spine. Minor foxing, but very good. Laid in is a photograph, presumably of Kazan University faculty members, bearing several manuscript signatures, and a pen-and-ink caricature (torn), with typewritten caption "Doctor B. G. Eman" and typewritten verse in Cyrillic. $3750

Remarkable and *rare* photographic book commemorating the 1897 graduating class of Kazan University's medical school. The book consists of ten large photographic images (360 x 265 mm.). The first image, which serves as the title-page, shows several views of the medical school; the remaining images are montages of student and faculty portrait photographs together with views of classrooms, laboratories, hospital wards, surgical operations, medical instruments, etc.—a fascinating pictorial record of medical education in pre-revolutionary Russia. The book was a lavish and no doubt expensive production, and the number printed probably did not exceed 100. The book does not appear to be listed in OCLC. 42748



THÉORIE

DES FONCTIONS ANALYTIQUES,

CONTENANT

LES PRINCIPES DU CALCUL DIFFÉRENTIEL,

DÉGAGÉS DE TOUTE CONSIDÉRATION

D'INFINIMENT PETITS OU D'ÉVANOUISSANS,

DE LIMITES OU DE FLUXIONS,

ET RÉDUITS

A L'ANALYSE ALGÉBRIQUE

DES QUANTITÉS FINIES;

Par J. L. LAGRANGE, de l'Institut national.

A PARIS,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Prairial an V.

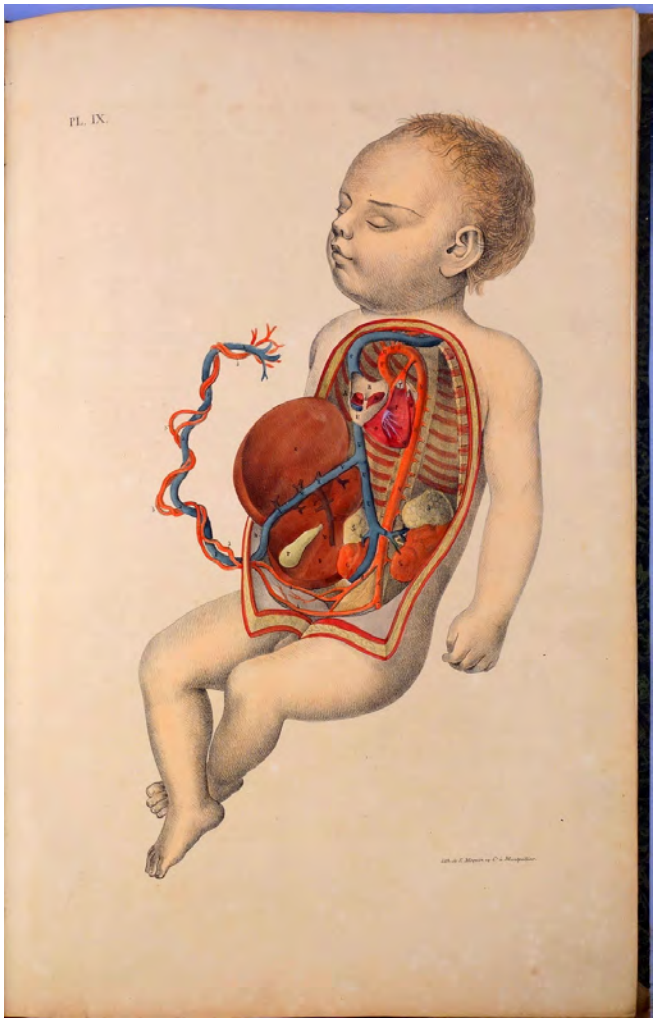
Theory of Analytical Functions

40. Lagrange, Joseph Louis (1736-1813). Théorie des fonctions analytiques, contenant les principes du calcul différentiel. . . . 4to. [4], viii, 277, [3, inc. blank leaf] pp. Paris: Imprimerie de la République, An V [1797/98]. 275 x 217 mm. (uncut). Original paste paper wrappers, hinges split, lower third of spine defective. Minor foxing, upper corners creased on the first few leaves, otherwise a very good, crisp copy. With cancel leaf H2. $3750

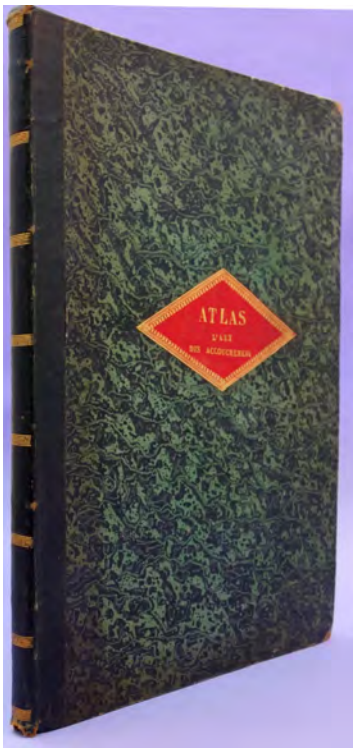
First Edition, possible first issue, with bookseller's notice on the verso of the half-title, cancel leaf H2, errata list on p. 277, and 4 leaves (including final blank) in sig. Mm. Lagrange's first full-length attempt to show that power series expansions are sufficient to provide a solid foundation for differential calculus, a subject he had treated earlier in a 1772 paper.

> Lagrange's commitment to the necessity of an algebraic foundation for the calculus led him to the major accomplishment of the *Fonctions Analytiques*, in which he studied functions by means of their power series expansions. He believed that every function could be expanded into a power series . . . One of the basic results that followed in the *Fonctions Analytiques* is part of what is known today as the fundamental theorem of calculus (Seikali).

There are two issues of the present work, both published in the same year; the possible second issue, with 276 pages, forms Vol. III of the ninth *cahier* of the *J. de l'École Polytechnique.* Norman 1258. Seikali, Nahla. "Joseph-Louis Lagrange." *Robin Hartshorne*. N.p., n.d. Web. Accessed 04 Jan. 2013. 42740

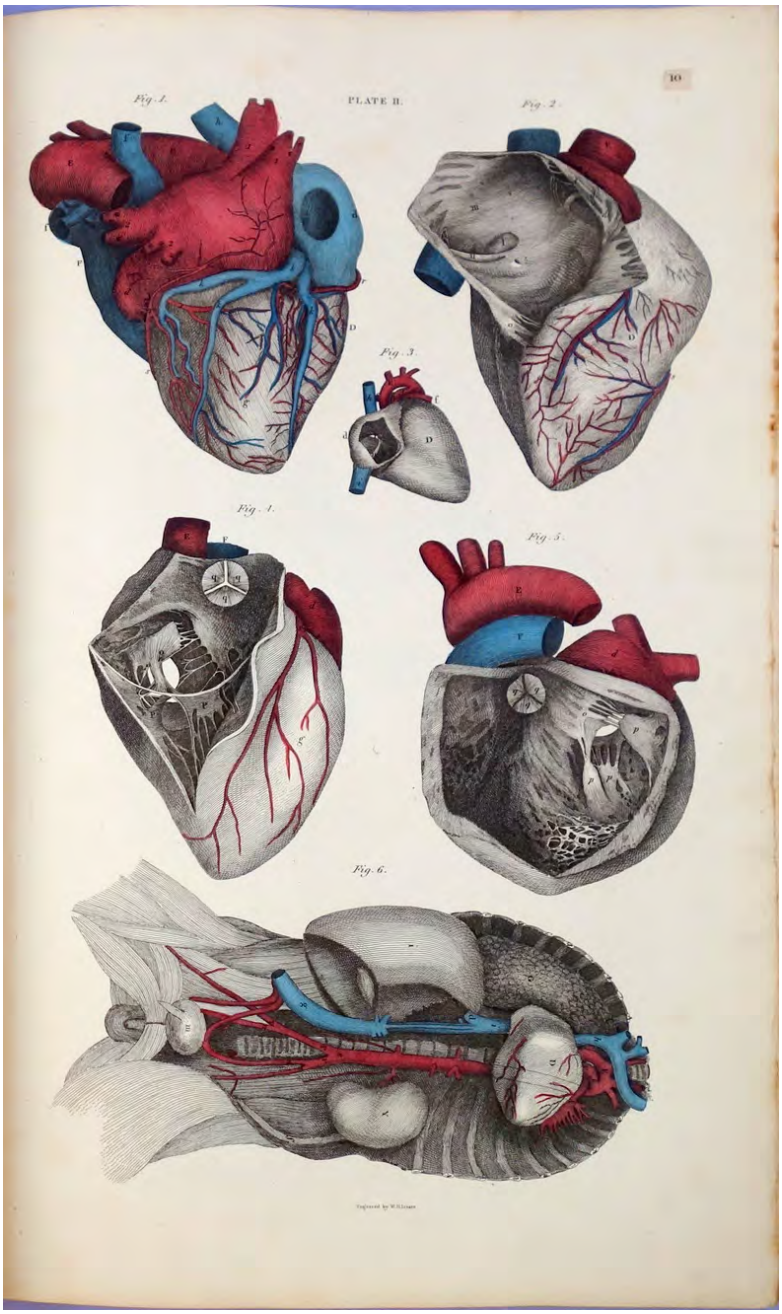


One of the Scarcest Obstetrical Atlases



41. Lange, A. and **Node, Charles.** Atlas de l'art des accouchemens, et précis pratique de cette science. Folio. [2], 73pp. 36 lithographed plates (four hand-colored) by Node. Paris: Germer-Baillière; Montpellier: L. Castel, 1835. 457 x 303 mm. 19th century quarter morocco gilt, marbled boards, vellum corners, lozenge-shaped gilt leather label on front cover. Lower extremity of spine worn, light foxing and browning, but very good. $6000

First Edition of one of the scarcest atlases of obstetrics, published in Montpellier and distributed by Baillière in Paris. *Rare*—OCLC cites only the copies at UCLA, NLM, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the University of Lille. Lange and Node's obstetric atlas is divided into four sections: on the non-pregnant woman; on the mother and fetus during pregnancy; on natural deliveries; and on obstetric manipulation and the use of instruments. Lange and Node acknowledged their debt to several previous authors on obstetrics, including Baudeloque, Dugès, Velpeau, Lachapelle and Boivin. Lange and Node's *Atlas* was intended especially for medical students, and apparently was moderately priced so as not to put an undue strain on students' often limited budgets. Both authors were attached to l'École de Montpellier. 39525



With 101 Spectacular Hand-Colored Plates

42. **Lizars, John** (ca. 1787-1860). A system of anatomical plates of the human body. 8vo text, 12 parts in one volume, plus folio atlas with engraved title and 101 hand-colored plates (each with plain paper guard) engraved by **William Home Lizars** (1788-1859); detailed pagination information available on request. Edinburgh: Printed for Daniel Lizars . . . , 1822-26. 196 x 132 mm. (text); 448 x 277 mm. (atlas). Text in 19th century mottled calf, rebacked; atlas in full modern calf, period style to match. Moderate toning and foxing in text volume, pp. 141-209 of Part 3 misbound after Part 9, gift inscription dated 1855 on verso of endpaper; atlas volume with one or two minor marginal stains, but very good. Printed plate numbers pasted to upper corners of plates as in some copies, printed or manuscript keys tipped to guard sheets opposite plates 55-69 and 75-81. $15,000

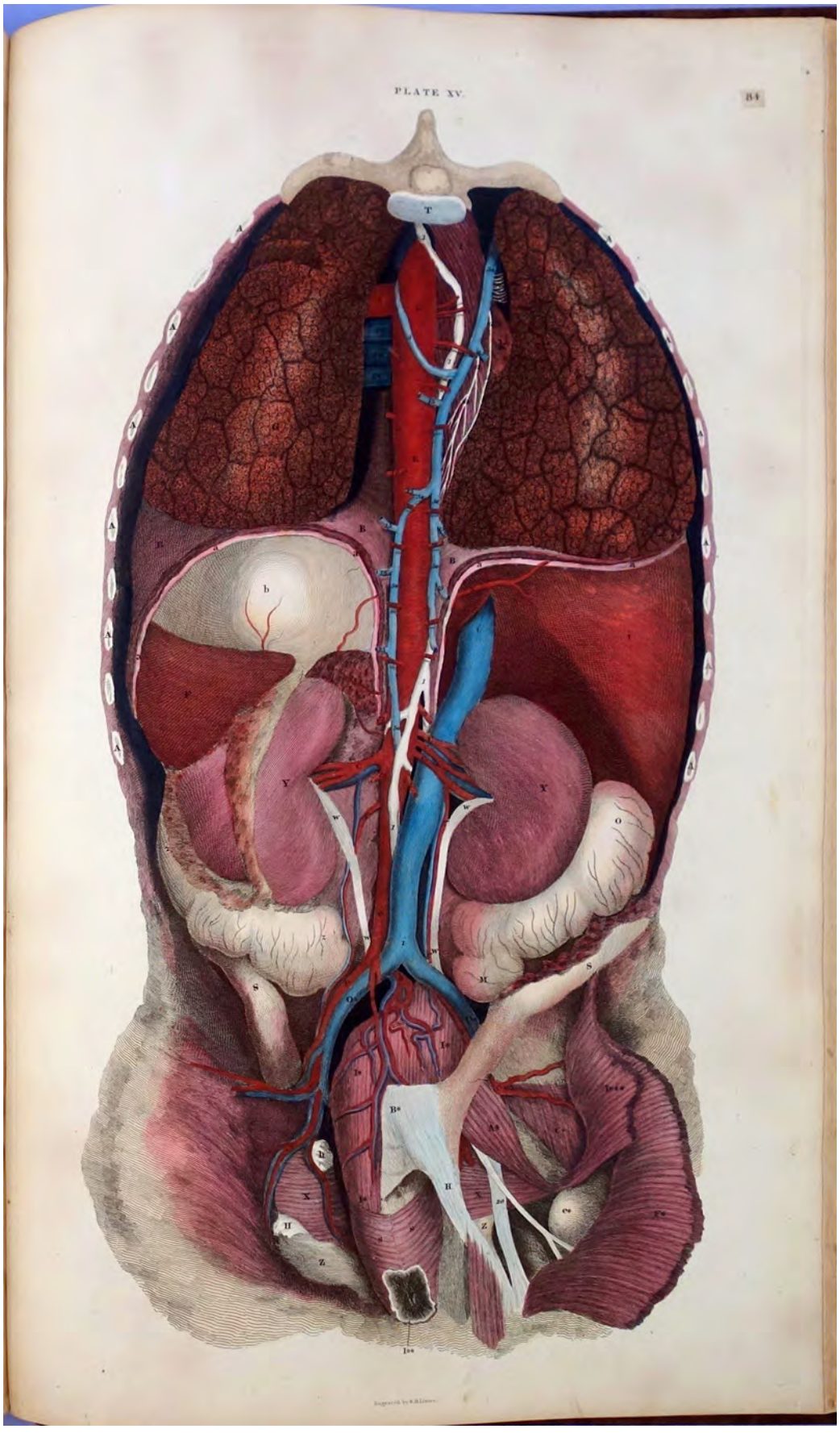


PLATE XV.
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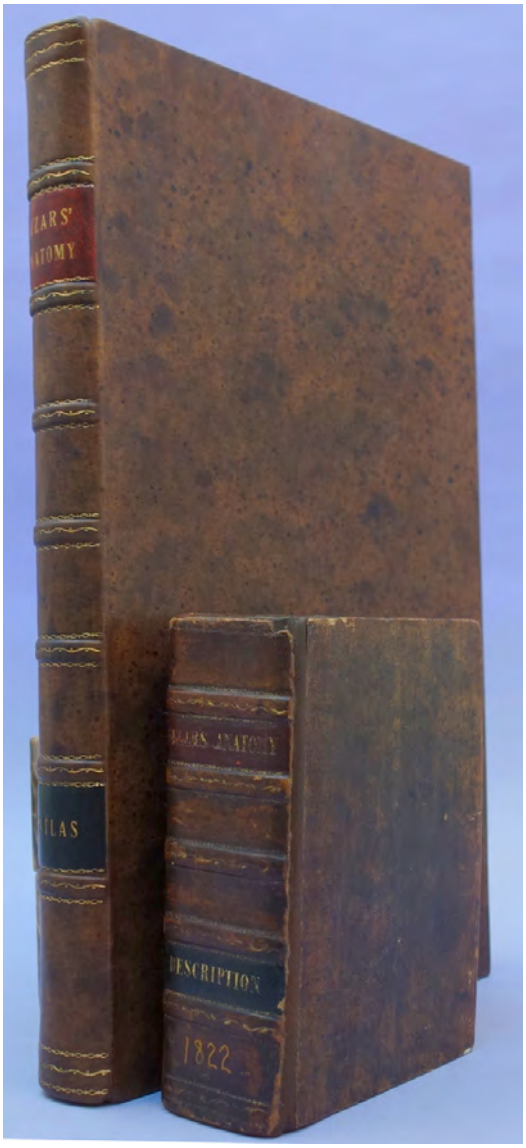


First Edition of this impressive and highly successful collaboration between anatomist John Lizars and his brother William Home Lizars, a talented artist and head of the publishing and engraving firm established by the brothers' father, Daniel Lizars (1754-1812). John Lizars studied under John Bell and later became a partner in Bell's anatomy school. The partnership with Bell was eventually dissolved but Lizars continued to teach on his own, and also maintained a private surgical practice. In 1825 Lizars became the first surgeon in Britain to perform an ovariotomy (see Garrison-Morton 6026), and in 1831 he was appointed professor of surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. Like many other Scottish teachers of anatomy, Lizars was active in the effort to reform Britain's antiquated laws governing the procurement of cadavers for medical schools, the excessive restrictions of which had for decades been forcing anatomists to wink at grave robbing and even murder. To this end he dedicated the atlas of his *System* to George IV, using his dedication as a platform to urge the king to lend his support to the cause. The crisis was finally brought to a head with the sensation Burke & Hare serial murders which took place in Edinburgh from November 1827 to October 1828, only one year after Lizars's atlas was completed.

Lizars's *System of Anatomical Plates* was by far his most successful work, going through many editions; "the sale of the book in its various forms was reported to be immense" (Roberts & Tomlinson, p. 505). The text of the work was originally issued in 12 parts in octavo format, which were then bound together in book form with engraved title; in later editions the text was reset in folio and bound with the plates. We have noted two issues

of Parts 2 and 3 of the text: an earlier issue, with imprint reading "Printed for Daniel Lizars, 61, Princes Street, Edinburgh; and S. Highley, 174, Fleet Street, London," and a later issue with "Hodges and M'Arthur, Dublin" added at the end; the pagination of the two issues of the text also varies. The earlier issue of Part 2 is dated 1822, and the later issue of that part is dated 1823. Our copy of the text has the later issue of Part 2.

The first edition of the folio atlas illustrating Lizars's *System* was issued in both uncolored and hand-colored versions, although the 15 plates devoted to the brain and spinal cord are colored in all copies of the first edition. All copies of the first edition of this work are rare, and because the plates were issued in folio, and the text of the first edition was issued in 12 parts in octavo, most often the first edition of the atlas is not found with the text.

This is only the second copy of the first edition with the all the plates hand-colored that we have handled in 40 years of trading. It is probable, because of the high expense of hand-coloring, that only a small number of copies of this edition were issued in this form. In this copy all of the plates are brilliantly, even spectacularly hand-colored, and even the plates of the brain and nervous system—found colored in both the all-colored and the black and white versions—exhibit more detail and shading than those in the regular black and white edition.

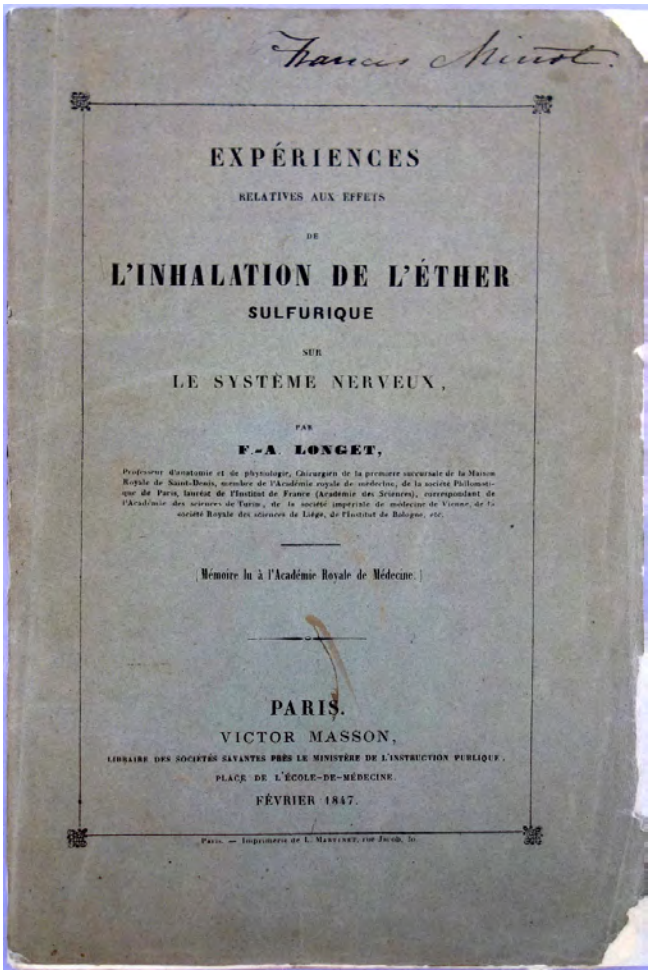
Roberts and Tomlinson are incorrect in their suggestion that the plates in Lizars's atlas were printed using W. H. Lizars's "*alto relievo*" method, in which copper plates are etched in such a way as to leave the part to be printed in relief (the opposite of the far more commonly used intaglio method, in which the part to be printed is incised into the plate). Roberts and Tomlinson base their speculation on the mistaken observation that "the printed page [of Lizars's atlas] shows no plate marks" (p. 504); however, in our copy of the atlas the plate marks are clearly visible and the inked parts of the image are raised above the surface of the paper, as one would expect to find in a plate printed by the intaglio method. Our copy of the atlas has printed plate numbers pasted to the upper corners; in some copies of the atlas the plates have printed or handwritten numbers instead of paste-on numbers. An interesting feature of our copy is that plates 55-69 (brain) and plates 75-81 (sense organs) have printed keys (clipped from another copy of the text) or manuscript keys pasted to the guard sheets opposite each plate.

For the artist William Home Lizars see the extensively illustrated article in the Walter Scott Digital Library at the Edinburgh University Library site on the Internet. Lizars's fame as engraver led John James Audubon to engage Lizars to engrave the plates for the elephant folio *Birds of America*; however, after Lizars had engraved the first ten plates, he recommended to Audubon that this enormous project (requiring over 76,000 elephant folio hand-colored plates for the 175 copies in the edition) be turned over to Robert Havell in London. This extremely rare completely hand-colored copy of Lizars's atlas represents the highest quality of artistic production available in Scotland at this date. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body,* pp. 504-8. 42738

First Study of the Physiological Effects of Ether Anesthesia

43. Longet, François Achille (1811-71). Expériences relatives aux effets de l'inhalation de l'éther sulfurique sur le système nerveux. 8vo. 54 [2]pp. Paris: Victor Masson, February 1847. 222 x 140 mm. (uncut). Orig. printed wrappers, chips to corners, edges and spine repaired. Light foxing, but a very good copy in a cloth case. $4000

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



EXPÉRIENCES

RELATIVES AUX EFFETS

DE

L'INHALATION DE L'ÉTHER

SULFURIQUE

SUR

LE SYSTÈME NERVEUX,

PAR

F.-A. LONGET,

Professeur d'anatomie et de physiologie, Chirurgien de la première succursale de la Maison Royale de Saint-Denis, membre de l'Académie royale de médecine, de la société Philomatique de Paris, lauréat de l'Institut de France (Académie des Sciences), correspondant de l'Académie des sciences de Turin, de la société impériale de médecine de Vienne, de la société Royale des sciences de Liége, de l'Institut de Bologne, etc.

Mémoire lu à l'Académie Royale de Médecine.

PARIS.

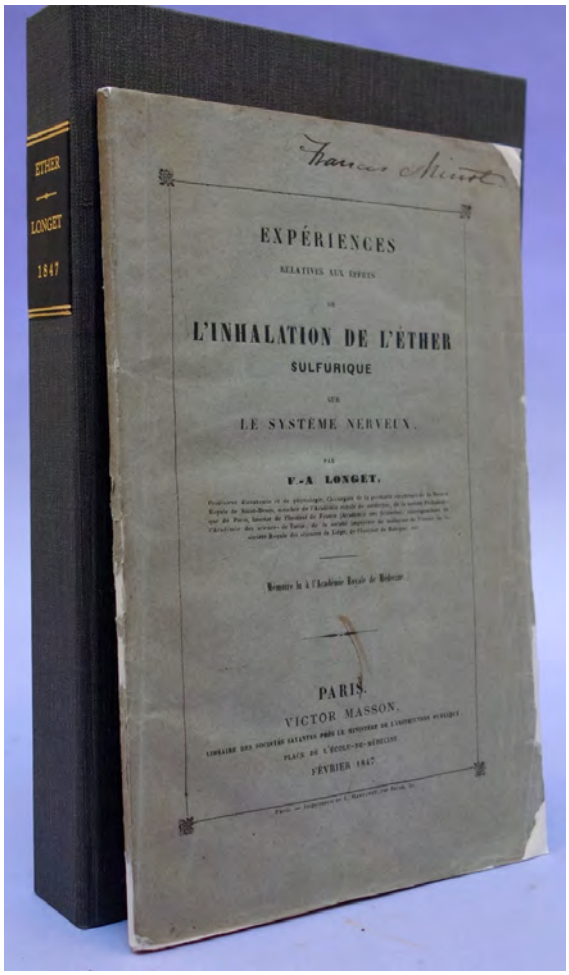
VICTOR MASSON,

LIBRAIRIE DES SOCIÉTÉS SAVANTES PRÈS LE MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,

PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE.

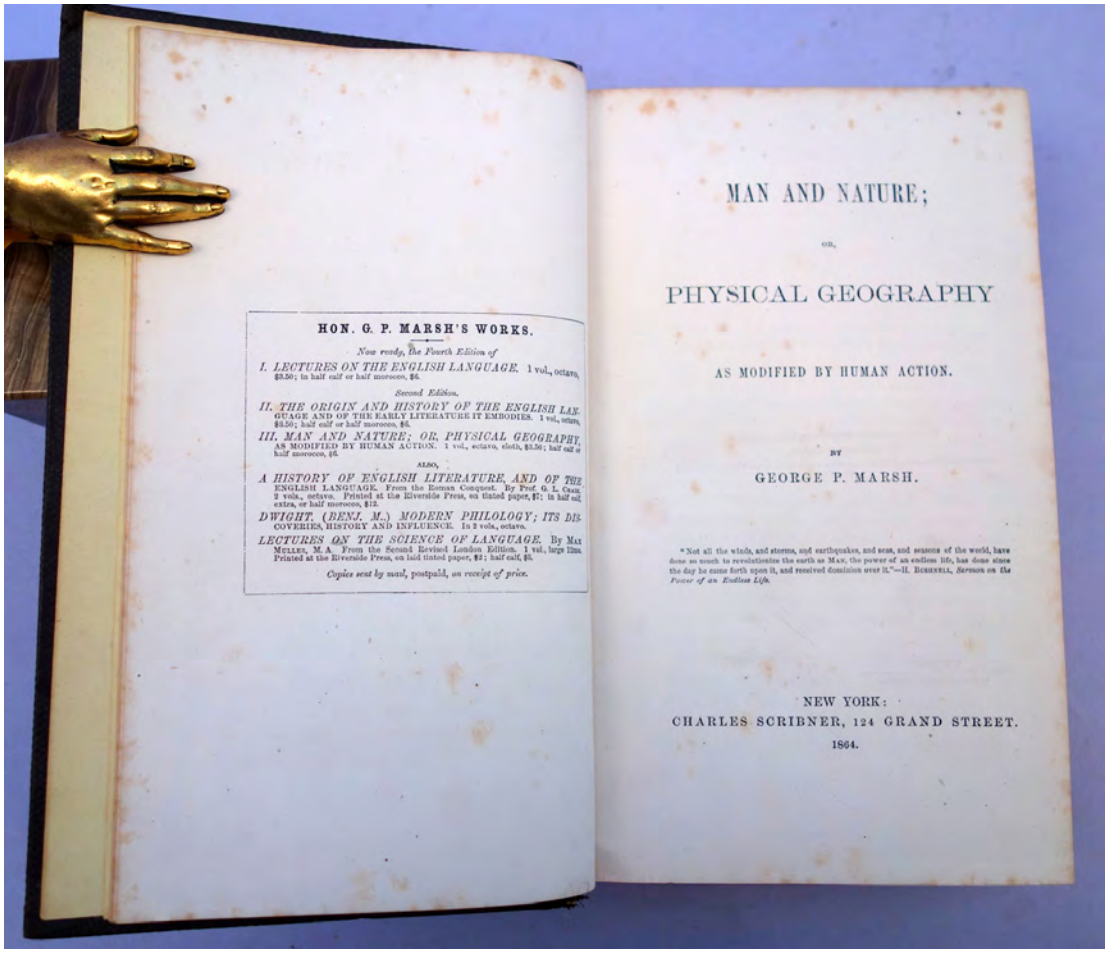
FÉVRIER 1847.

Paris. — Imprimerie de L. Martinet, rue Jacob, 30.

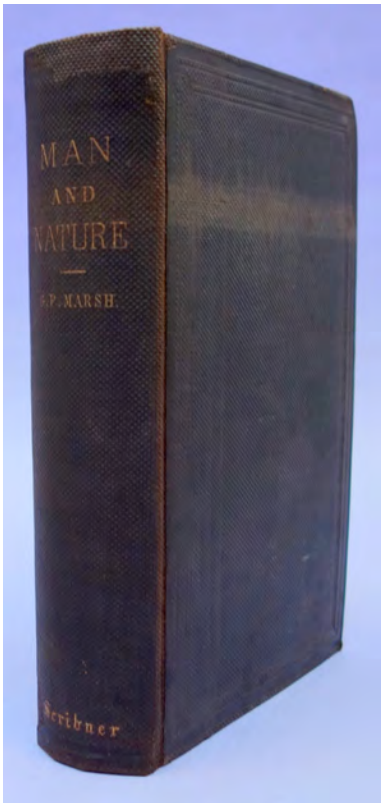


Ether anesthesia was first used in a surgical operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital on October 16, 1846. The first announcement of this historic event was made on November 9, 1846, and was published probably a few weeks later. Without airmail or electronic communication word did not reach Europe before mid-December, and it was only toward the middle of January that the French surgeon Malgaigne, after some limited experience with ether in surgery, publicly urged widespread adoption of anesthesia on the continent. Nevertheless, by the standards of the time scientific response was extremely rapid. On February 9 Longet communicated the principal results of his experiments on dogs, rabbits, pigeons and frogs to the Académie Royale de Médicine. According to Longet, Flourens began reporting his experimental results to the same body on February 22. Remarkably, Longet was able to have his 54-page monograph published before the end of February, as is stated on the title page. This was the first published physiological study of the effects of ether, and it took into account some of Flourens' initial observations.

Flourens' paper of February 22 could not have appeared until March. His slightly later work of 4 pages cited as Garrison-Morton 5654 was not delivered until March 8, and would have been published several weeks after that date. Longet discussed Flourens' initial work in detail. At the time many scientists believed that ether anesthesia's effects on the nerves were analogous to those of asphyxia. While Flourens correctly distinguished between the two states, Longet, in a series of animal experiments, determined that "death from overdosage [of ether] appeared to be due to a kind of asphyxia undoubtedly connected with the etherization of the medulla oblongata (*bulbe*) itself" (Duncum, pp. 160-61). 33198



Pioneering Work of Ecology



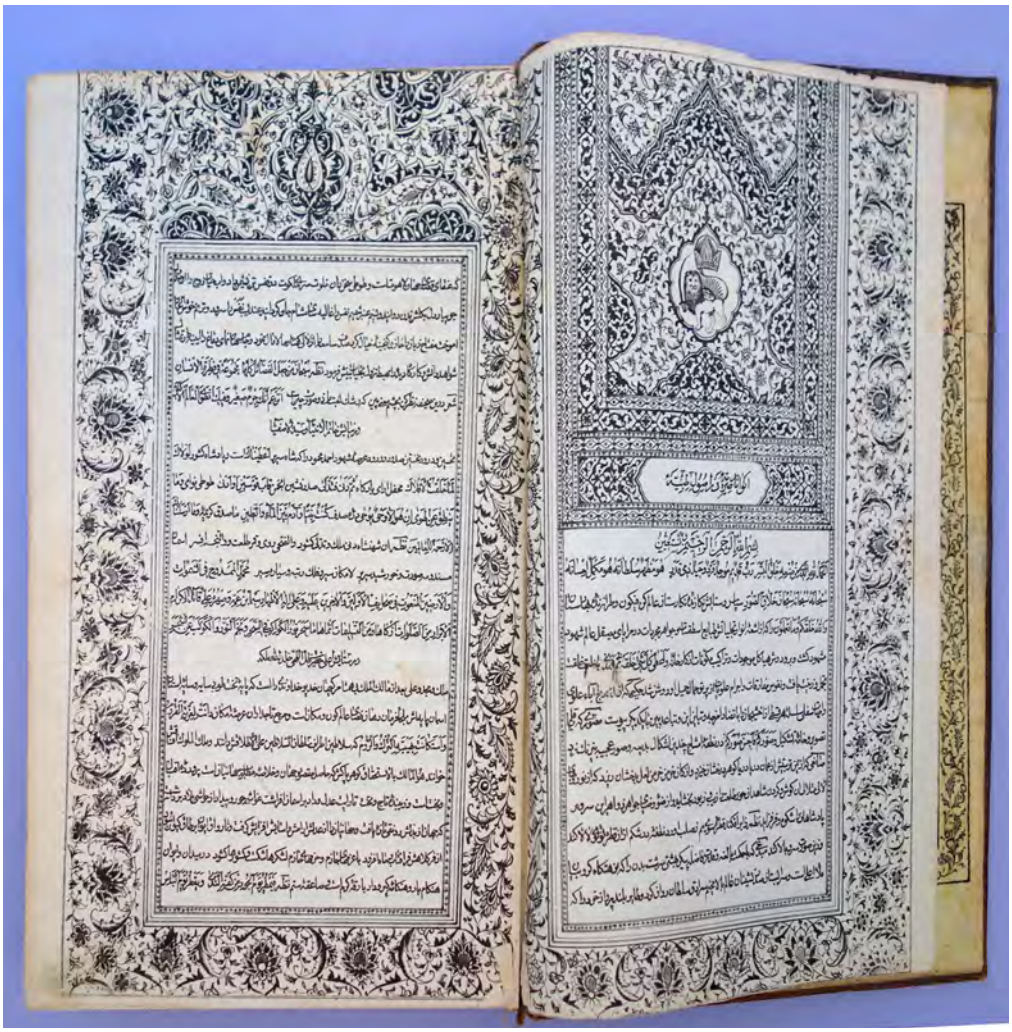
44. Marsh, George Perkins (1801-82). Man and nature; or, physical geography as modified by human action. xix, 560pp. New York: Charles Scribner, 1864. 233 x 145 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine, spine skillfully repaired. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. $3500

First Edition. Called "the fountainhead of the conservation movement" (Mumford, *The Brown Decades*, p. 78), Marsh's pioneering work is considered to be one of the most significant advances in geography, ecology and resource management of the nineteenth century. Marsh argued that humans have played an active role in shaping the environment, giving a comprehensive scientific account of humanity's enormous and often destructive impact on the physical world. Marsh warned of the dangers of the reckless misuse of land then endemic in the United States, pointing to the ruined lands of the Mediterranean region as an example of America's probable future, and called for a program to restore and rebuild the land. His work had a significant influence on conservation movements both in the United States and in Europe, in part because of his practical orientation: he recognized the role that science must play in any rational program of land management, and believed that natural resources could be used under proper limits to improve the lot of humankind. Garrison-Morton 145.59. Norman 1443. 42736

Introduction of Western Anatomical Illustration to Persia

45. Mirza Mohammad-Vali *Hakimbashi*. [In Arabic script] Cheragh haa rewshenaaa der asewl pezeshekea [Illumination of the fundamentals of medicine]. Lithographed book. 194, 108, 234, [16]pp., irregularly numbered. 56 plates after Vesalius, Scarpa, Fabrici, Blasius, Vieussens and others. Tabriz: Dar al-Tabae [State Printing House], 1271 A.H. [1854 A.D.]. 330 x 205 mm. Full morocco, vellum onlays ca. 1854, Persian style binding presumably bound in Tabriz. Occasional light wear and staining but a fine copy. $15,000

First Edition, extremely rare, of the first book to introduce Western anatomical illustration into Persian culture. During the 19th century, under the rule of the Qajar dynasty, Persia (now Iran) increased its contacts with European governments, while at the same time enjoying periods of relative political stability and a growing sense of nationalism. In the arena of public health and medical education, these influences resulted in "a mounting sense of responsibility on the part of the Government with regard to its citizenry. Moreover, an emerging sense of national 'shame' [*aberou*] in the face of staggering epidemics, together with a growing need to counter Western imperial interventions resulted in stronger stimuli for the promotion of an organized policy of public health. Hence, Iran's social, military, economic and mercantile interests became stronger advocates of sanitary reform" (Afkhami, p. 122).

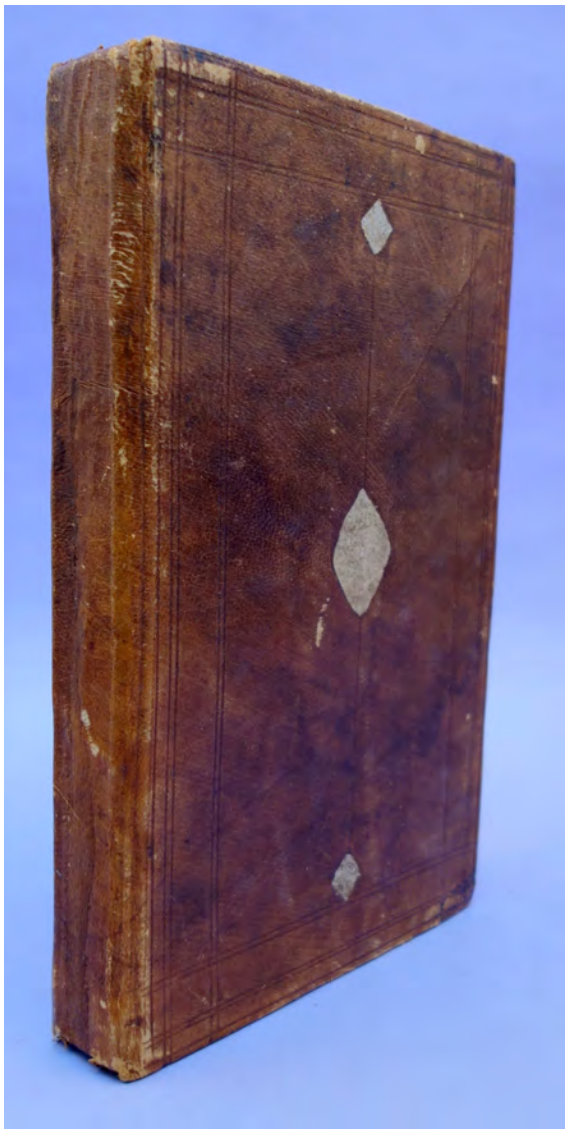


In 1851, at the urging of Prime Minister Mirza Taqi Khan Amir Kabir, Persia established its first modern institution of higher learning, the Dar al-Fonun (now the University of Tehran), which included a medical school for the training of army physicians. "Whereas Iranian *Hakims* of the mid-19th century could, in hindsight, have claimed to rival their European counterparts in therapeutics, a superior anatomical knowledge on the part of Western surgeons made them better caregivers on battlefields. Consequently, clinical instruction became a cornerstone of the Dar al-Fonun and like the academies of Europe, Amir Kabir also founded a 'Government Hospital' in January 1850 for the purpose of instructing medical students" (Afkhami, p. 123).

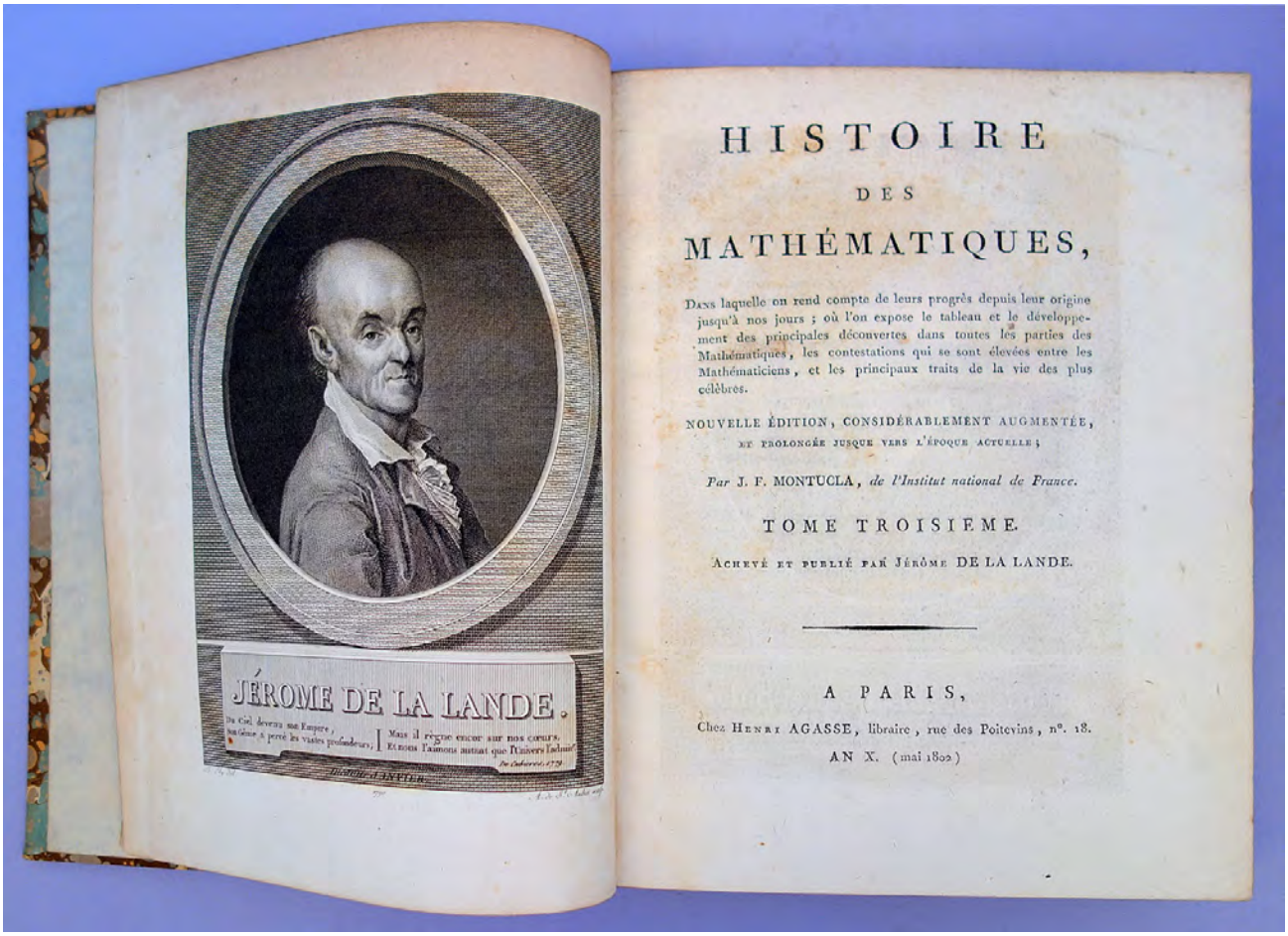
As part of this effort to modernize medical education in Persia, medical textbooks such as *Illumination of the Fundamentals of Medicine* were written or translated by Persian authors and printed by lithography for publication by the Dar al-Fonun or the Dar al-Tabae, the state printing house established in the 1840s. The title-page of the *Illumination of the Fundamentals of Medicine* gives the author's name as Mirza Mohammed *Hakimbashi;* we believe this refers to Mirza Mohammad-Vali, named chief physician of the Persian army in 1852, who also supervised the physicians at the Government Hospital and most likely taught at the Dar al-Fonun. Mirza Mohammad's dependence on Western sources in this early period of modern Persian medical education is evident in his book's numerous anatomical illustrations, adapted from Vesalius, Scarpa, Vieussens and other European authors.

The Qajar period also saw the introduction of the lithographic press, the first successful method for the mass production of books in Persia. Several attempts had been made to establish letterpress printing in Persia beginning in the 17th century, but casting type in Arabic script raised technical problems beyond those faced by

typographers creating Roman typefaces, and it was not until the 1820s, when the first lithographic printing press began operating in Tabriz, that books, newspapers and other printed material began to be manufactured in Persia on a large scale. "By the late 1840s, there were already at least six lithographic printing houses at work in Tehran, and dozens of books were published. From this time on, one can speak of regular lithographic book printing in Persia. The reasons for the success of the lithographic method of printing are obvious and well-known: simpler and cheaper equipment in comparison to that required for the typographic printing, availability of a large number of professional copyists, and the traditional culture of calligraphy. Although considerably less expensive than manuscripts, lithographed books retained the usual format of the handwritten codex in a sturdy binding . . . In the latter part of the 1840s, the State Printing House (*dar al-taba a-ye dowlati*) began its work; and was operative until the end of the first decade of the 20th century. After the opening of the Dar al-fonun (the first modern polytechnic on European lines in Persia) in 1851, a lithographic press was established within it for printing teaching aids. Activities of these two printing houses were of some significance for the cultural and scientific life of Persia, since they published books on new subjects: manuals on exact and natural sciences, both translated and original, and works on history and geography" (Shcheglova).



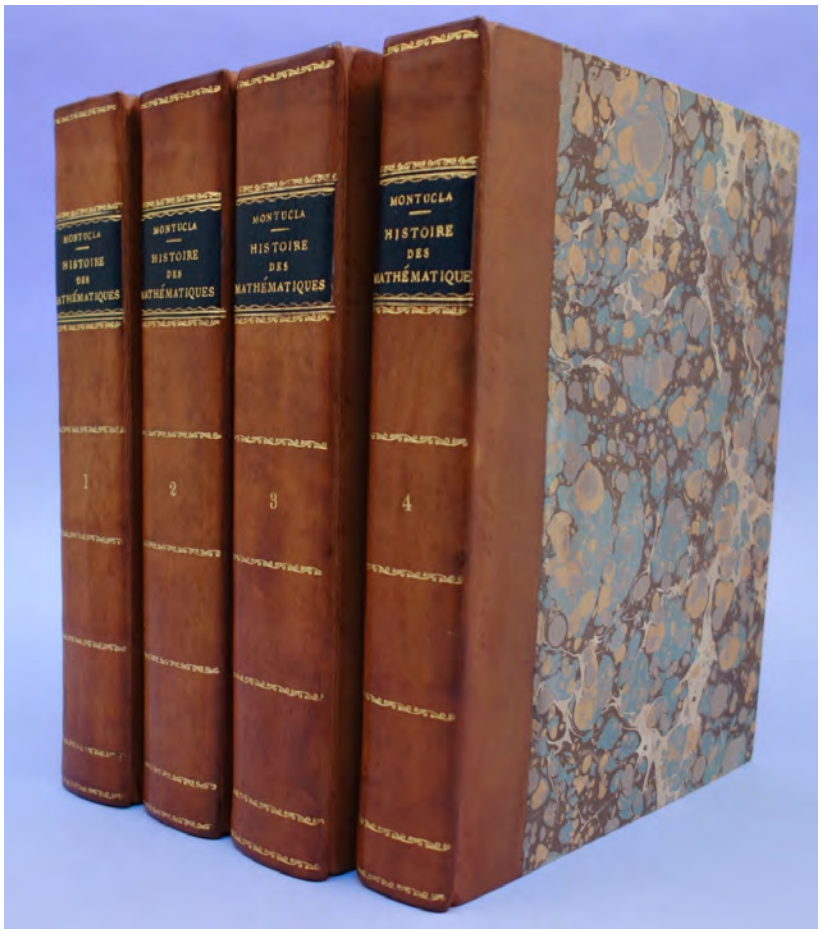
This book is ***extremely rare***. We have been unable to locate any copies in OCLC or the Wellcome Library, London. It is not in Storey, *Persian Literature, a Biblio-Bibliographical Survey II, part 2. E Medicine* (1971), nor in Edwards, *A Catalogue of the Persian Printed Books in the British Museum* (1922). Afkhami, "Epidemics and the emergence of an international sanitary policy in Iran," *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 19 (1999): 122-134. Shcheglova, Olimpiada P. "Lithography I. In Persia." *Encyclopaedia Iranica*. N.p., 15 Aug. 2009. Web. Accessed 22 Jan. 2013. Ebrahimnejad, *Medicine, Public Health and the Qajar State: Patterns of Modernization in Nineteenth-Century Iran* (2004), p. 51. 42777



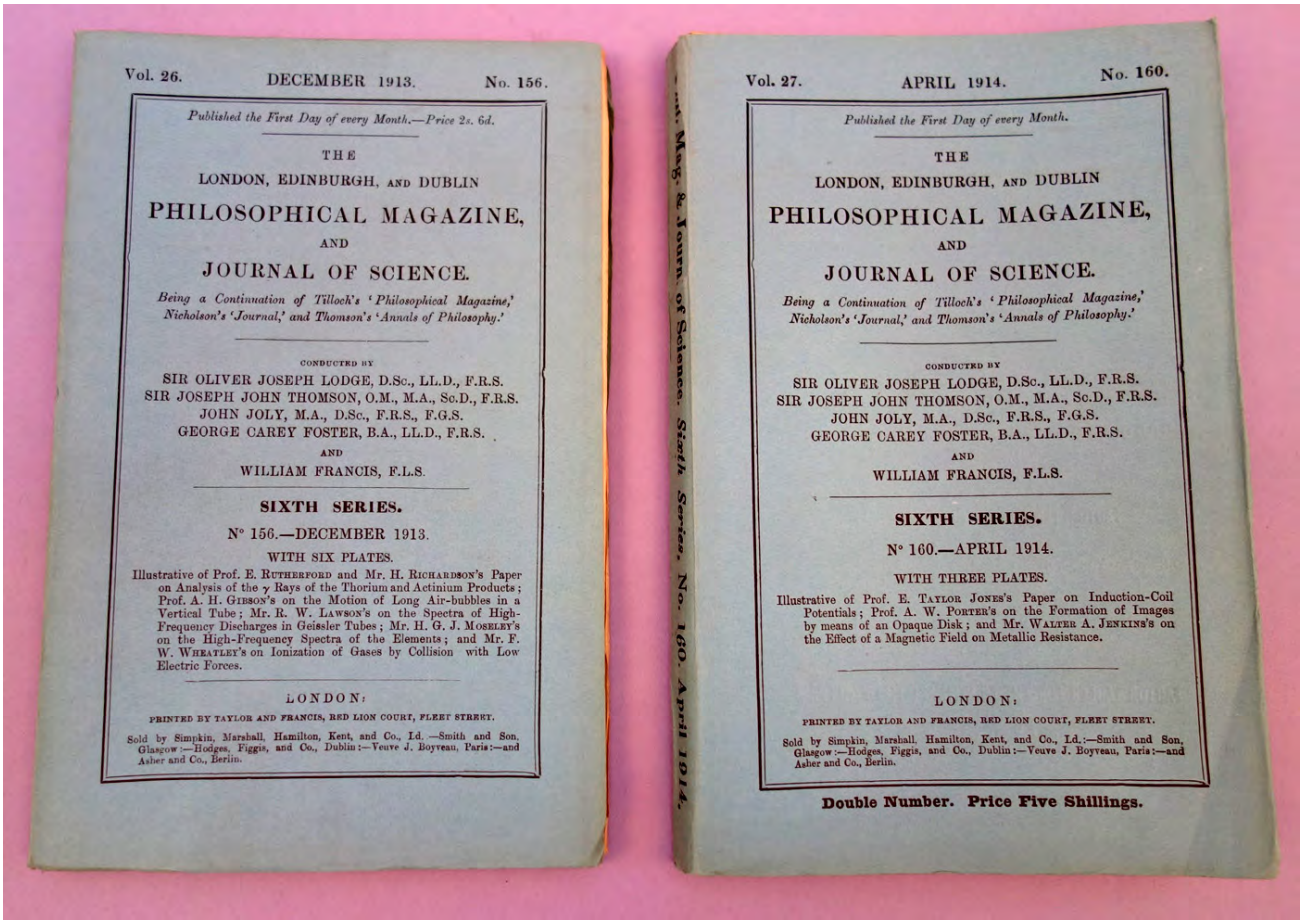
First Classical History of Mathematics

46. Montucla, Jean Etienne (1725-99). Histoire des mathématiques . . . Nouvelle edition, considérablement augmentée, et prolongée jusque vers l'Époque actuel. 4 vols., 4to. [2], viii, 739; [2], 717, [1]; [iii]-viii, 832; [2], 688pp. 45 folding engraved plates, engraved portraits of Montucla and Lalande. Paris: Henri Agasse, 1799-1802. 257 x 204 mm. (uncut). Quarter calf gilt, marbled boards in antique style. Half-titles not present, minor occasional foxing, but overall a very good set. $950

Second and most complete edition, considerably expanded from the first edition of 1758. Montucla's *Histoire,* the first classical history of mathematics, was "a comprehensive and, relative to the state of contemporary scholarship, accurate description of the development of the subject in various countries. The account also included mechanics, astronomy, optics, and music, which were then considered subdivisions of mathematics" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). The first edition covered mathematical history only to the end of the 17th century; Montucla had intended to add a third volume covering mathematics to the mid-18th century but was



unable to do so at the time. In the 1790s Montucla began working on the second edition of his *Histoire,* revising and expanding the first two volumes and adding a third devoted to 18th-century mathematics. He died when this volume was in press, however, and the remainder of the second edition was completed (with the assistance of others) by his friend, the astronomer J. J. L. de Lalande (1732-1807). Volume three covers 18th century pure mathematics, optics and mechanics, while the fourth volume covers 18th century astronomy, mathematical geography and navigation. O'Connor, J. J., and E. F. Robertson. "Jean Etienne Montucla." *The MacTutor History of Mathematics Archive*. N.p., n.d. Web. Accessed 07 Jan. 2013. 42746



Moseley's Law in X-Ray Spectra

47. Moseley, Henry G. J. (1887-1915). The high-frequency spectra of the elements. **In**: *Philosophical Magazine*, sixth series, 26 (1913): 1024-34; 27 (1914): 703-13. 1 plate. The complete nos. 156 & 160, 8vo. London: Taylor & Francis, 1913-14. 226 x 147 mm., first number uncut & unopened. Original printed wrappers, advertising circular laid into second number. Very fine. $7500

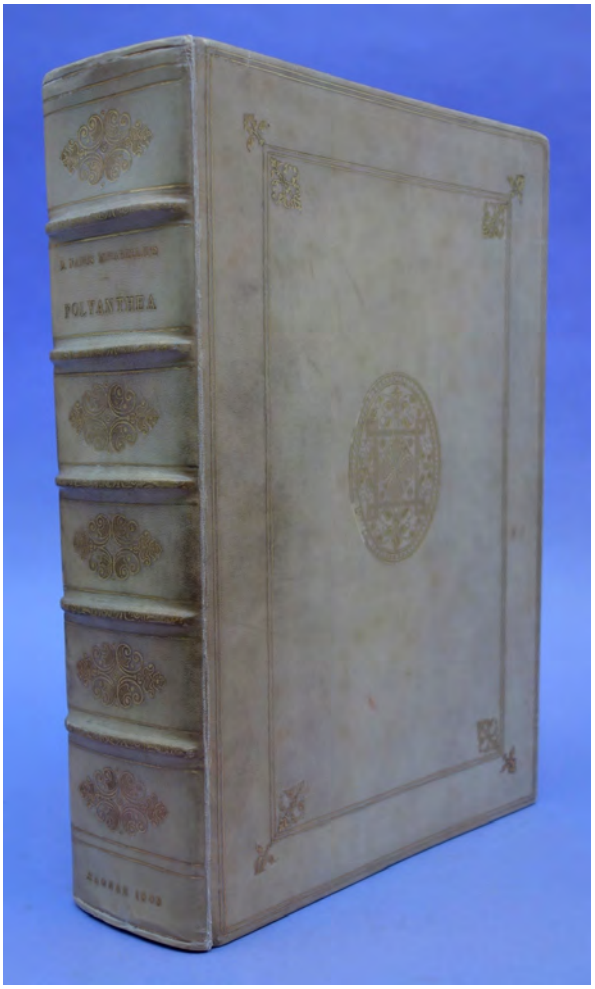
First Edition. Moseley's outstanding contribution to physics was the justification from physical laws of the previous empirical and chemical concept of the atomic number. This stemmed from his development of Moseley's Law concerning the characteristic x-rays that are emitted by atoms published in his paper of 1913. "It is historically important in quantitatively justifying the conception of the nuclear model of the atom, with all, or nearly all, positive charges of the atom located in the nucleus, and associated on an integer basis with atomic number. Until Moseley's work, 'atomic number' was merely an element's place in the periodic table, and was not known to be associated with any measureable physical quantity. Moseley was able to show that the frequencies of certain characteristic X-rays emitted from chemical elements are proportional to the square of a number which was close to the element's atomic number; a finding which supported van den Broek and Bohr's model of the atom in which the atomic number is the same as the number of positive charges in the nucleus of the atom" (Wikipedia article on Moseley's Law, accessed 07-10-2011).

In 1913 Moseley, a member of Rutherford's Manchester Institute, set out to test the doctrine of atomic number by mapping the characteristic K and L spectra of the elements. Using a modification of the x-ray spectroscopy

techniques developed by the Braggs, Moseley "obtained the principal lines of the x-ray spectra of most elements by registering their ionization and photographic images. In November of that year he reported his results to Bohr as confirming the new theory of atomic constitutions and being 'extremely simple.' . . . He also succeeded in correcting the sequence of transition elements to be Fe-Co-Ni according to increasing 'atomic number' Z (rather than to their atomic weight A). That is, the neutral nickel atom possessed a higher nuclear charge and one electron more than the neutral cobalt atom, despite the fact that it had a smaller atomic weight" (*Twentieth Century Physics* I, pp. 158-59).

When World War I broke out Moseley left his research work at the University of Oxford to volunteer for the Royal Engineers of the British Army. He was assigned as a telecommunications officer to the fighting force that invaded the region of Gallipoli, Turkey, in April 1915. On August 10, 1915, during the Battle of Gallipoli, Moseley was shot and killed at the age of 27. Some prominent authorities have speculated that Moseley would have been deserving of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1916— which went unawarded—had he not died the previous year. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 407. 42707


DOMINICI NANI MIRABELLII: CIVIS ALBENSIS:
ARTIVM DOCTORIS: POLYANTHEA
FOELICITER INCIPIT.

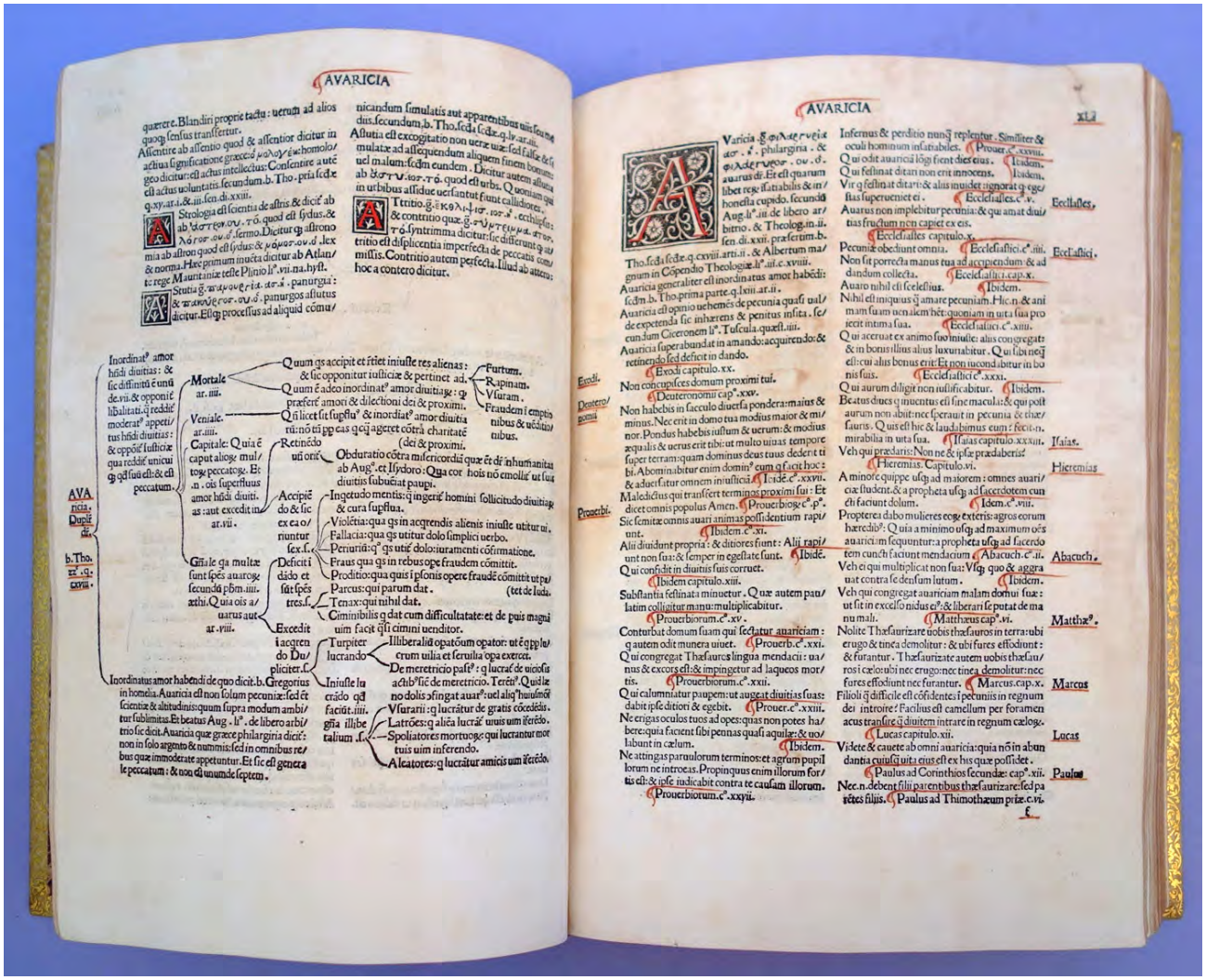


One of the First Modern Encyclopedias—Extremely Rare

48. **Nani Mirabelli, Domenico** (ca. 1455 – after 1528). Polyanthea opus suavissimis floribus exornatum . . . Folio. [12], CCCXXXIX, [1]ff. Title-page and dedication printed in red. Hand-colored woodcut on first leaf of text showing the author surrounded by important religious and secular figures; decorative initials, the first printed in red and hand-illuminated; rubrication and flourishes through leaf LXXX. Savona: Francesco Silva, 1503. 297 x 207 mm. 19th century full vellum gilt, all edges gilt, front cover a bit warped. Occasional faint dampstains, but a very good copy. $27,500

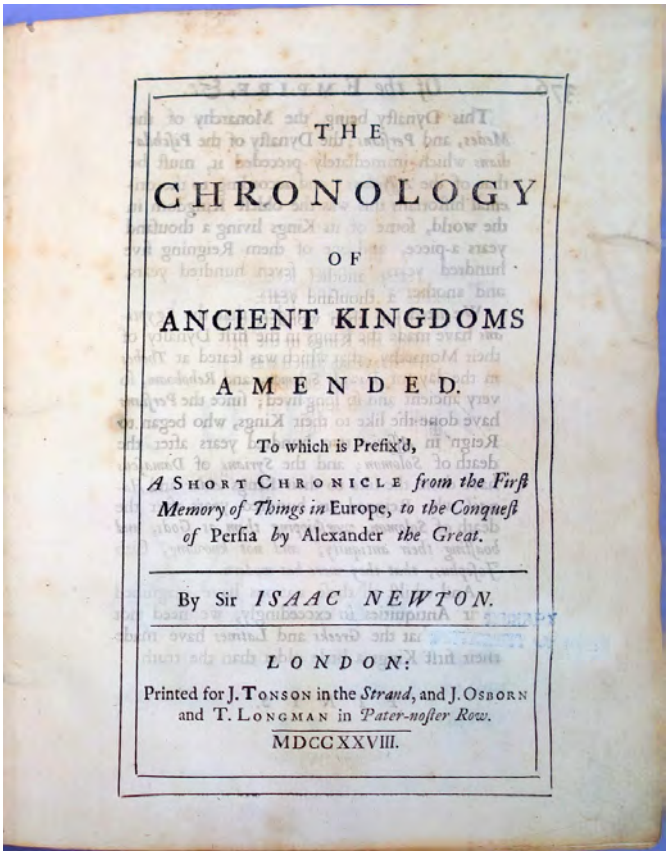
First Edition of this enormously popular encyclopedic work, one of the first general reference works produced for the printed-book market. "The conception of the reference work compiled from a neutral stance, for the common good, to cater to a wide range of interests, and by multiple contributors working collaboratively at one time and over time was honed in early modern Latin reference works like the *Polyanthea*" (Blair, *Too Much to Know: Managing Scholarly Information before the Modern Age* [2010], p. 172). The work's compiler, Domenico Nani Mirabelli, was a rector of schools, archpriest of the cathedral in Savona, and also served as papal secretary.

The *Polyanthea* contains selections from the writings of over 150 authors from Aristotle to Dante, arranged in alphabetical order and covering subjects in the fields of classical antiquity, medieval history, natural history and medicine. In the preface to the work Nani Mirabelli



boasted that he had selected the best of literature, appropriate for the moral edification of young and old and of both sexes, and desired it to "be useful to as many people as possible" . . . He listed 163 authors excerpted and acknowledged that some of these had mocked the Holy Scriptures and taken positions contrary to the Catholic truth. But thanks to his careful selection, Nani promised safe passage through the shoals of pagan literature—both the raciness of Ovid or Horace and the obscurity of Aristotle—for the moral edification of Christians . . . At the same time as he played up the religious themes, Nani identified his principal audience as young people studying rhetoric. For them especially, Nani was proud to offer definitions and descriptions; Latin translations of all Greek expressions; sentences of philosophers, historians, and poets in Latin and Greek; and a tabular outline of the larger topics. The early *Polyanthea* served in part as a dictionary of hard words, offering in addition to the major articles, many very short ones, with just a definition, a Greek etymology, and one or even no quotation as an example (Blair, pp. 177–178).

The *Polyanthea* went through at least 41 editions between 1503 and 1681, nearly all of which were revised and expanded by their successive editors. Like other popular reference works of the early modern period, the *Polyanthea* tended to suffer hard usage and copies of the first edition, especially in good condition, are now scarce. Blair was able to locate 20 copies of the first edition cited in online library catalogues; most of these copies are in Italy. OCLC records 10 copies, **only three of which (Newberry Library, Harvard and U. Chicago) are in the United States**. Collinson, *Encyclopedias: Their History Throughout the Ages* (1964), pp. 76–77. University of Chicago, *Encyclopedism from Pliny to Borges,* no. 17. 42765

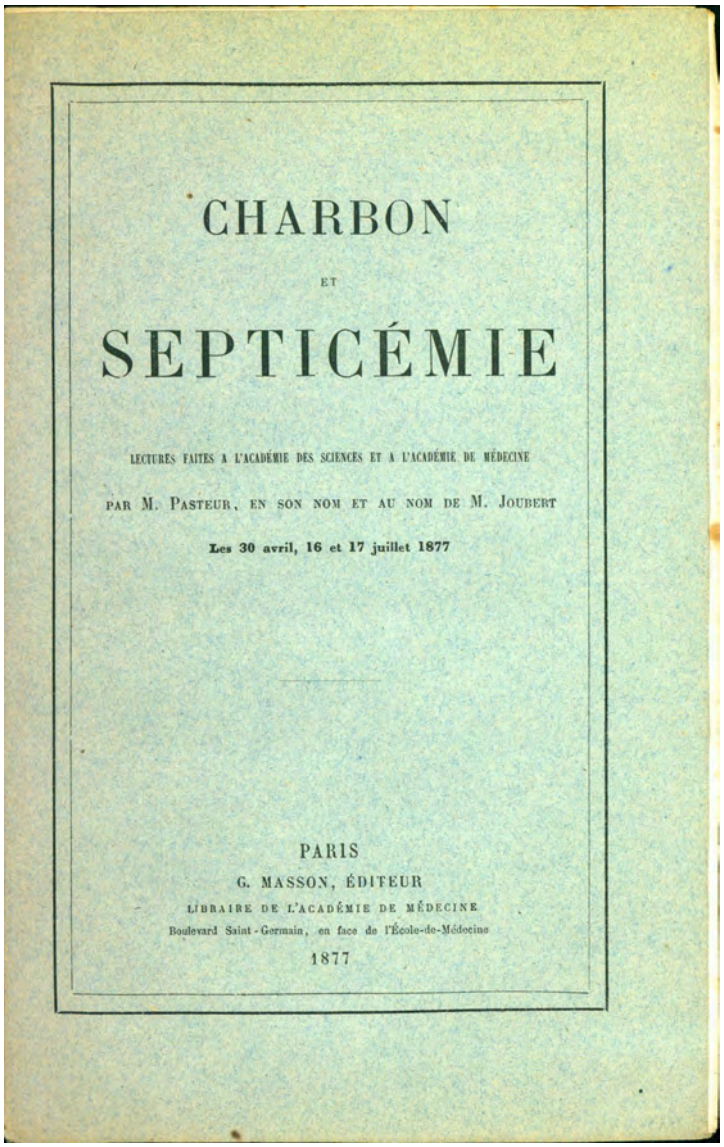

THE
CHRONOLOGY
OF
ANCIENT KINGDOMS
AMENDED.
To which is Prefix'd,
A Short Chronicle from the First Memory of Things in Europe, to the Conqueſt of Perſia by Alexander the Great.
By Sir ISAAC NEWTON.
LONDON:
Printed for J. Tonson in the Strand, and J. Osborn and T. Longman in Pater-noſter Row.
MDCCXXVIII.

Newton's Chronology

49. Newton, Isaac (1642-1727). The chronology of ancient kingdoms amended. 4to. xiv, [2], 376pp. Engraved vignette and initial on p. iii, 3 folding engraved plates. London: J. Tonson . . . J. Osborn and T. Longman, 1728. 226 x 172 mm. Paneled calf c. 1728, gilt edges, rebacked, corners a little worn. Minor foxing and toning but very good. Owner's inscription dated 1768 on p. iii. $1000

First Edition, Thick Paper Issue. Newton's last work, published posthumously the year after his death. In his final years Newton devoted himself primarily to theological questions, particularly to the reconciliation of biblical chronology with classical history. *The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms Amended*, which Newton had worked on since the 1690s, had as its purpose "the establishment of a relationship between the observed movement of the earth with respect to the fixed stars and ancient political events, so that the past might be 'predicted'—backwards, so to speak" (Manuel, *Newton as Historian,* p. 68). "In order to square the chronology of ancient kingdoms with his account of the development and diffusion of arts and of idolatry among the descendants of Noah, [Newton] had found it necessary to lop off the antiquity to which most ancient societies had pretended, and among other things he had cut about four hundred years out of the accepted chronology of Greek history" (Westfall, *Never at Rest,* p. 805). Newton was thus able to "prove" that the Jews were more ancient than the Greeks, as indicated in biblical chronology. Babson 214. 41439

Paré, Ambroise: See no. 51.



CHARBON

ET

SEPTICÉMIE

LECTURES FAITES A L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES ET A L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE

PAR M. PASTEUR, EN SON NOM ET AU NOM DE M. JOUBERT

Les 30 avril, 16 et 17 juillet 1877

PARIS

G. MASSON, ÉDITEUR

LIBRAIRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE

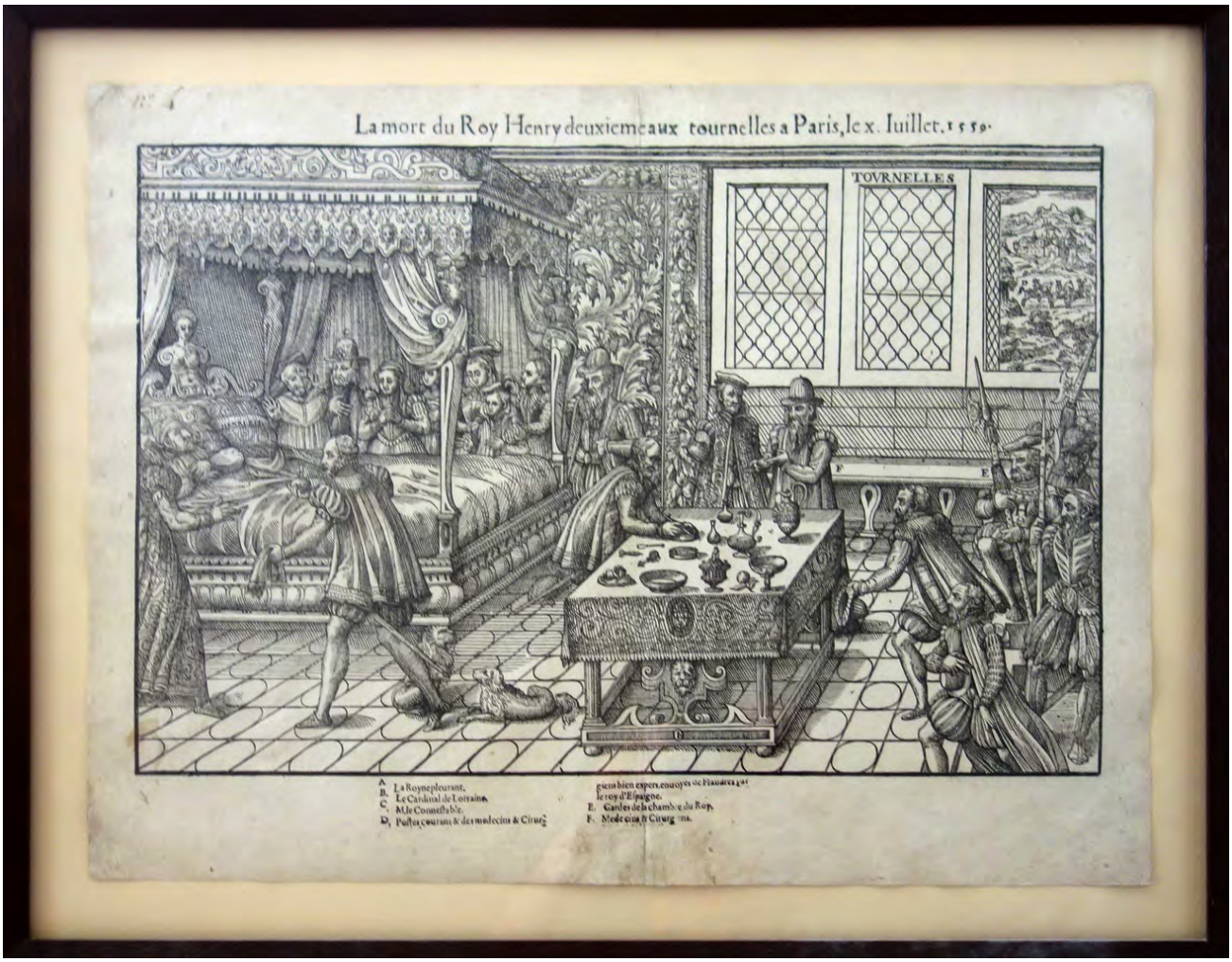
Boulevard Saint-Germain, en face de l'École-de-Médecine

1877

Pasteur on Anthrax

50. **Pasteur, Louis** (1822-95) & **Joubert, Jules François** (1834-1910). Charbon et septicémie. Off-print from: *Comptes rendus de l'Academie des Sciences* 85 (1877). 8vo. 24pp. Paris: G. Masson, 1877. 223 x 142 mm. Original gray printed wrappers. Fine apart from insignificant staining. $1000

First Edition. Pasteur and Joubert's paper on anthrax marked Pasteur's full-fledged entry into the domain of medical research. Pasteur and Joubert challenged the experiments performed by Paul Bert, with which Bert claimed to have shown that blood from a diseased animal could produce death even after the anthrax bacteria had been killed with compressed oxygen. Pasteur demonstrated that Bert, using old blood, had confused anthrax with a form of septicemia caused by the previously unknown putrefactive microorganism *Cl. septicum*—the first anaerobic pathogen discovered—which becomes active approximately eighteen hours after death. Pasteur sought to clarify the relationship between anthrax and septicemia, and to demonstrate that *Cl. septicum*, like the anthrax bacterium, had a dormant spore phase resistant to environmental assault. He also noted the antagonism of *Bacillus anthracis* to other aerobic microorganisms, thus foreshadowing the development of antibiosis. Garrison-Morton 1932.1; 2490. Norman 1659. 2592



Vesalius & Paré—Only 16th-Century Print of Them Together
Landmark of Early Pictorial Journalism

51. Perrissin, Jean (before 1546 – 1617) and **Jacques Tortorel.** La mort du roy Henry deuxieme aux tournelles a Paris, le x iuillet 1559. Woodcut. [Geneva: J. de Laon, ca. 1570.] Print measures 405 x 540 mm.; in archival frame measuring 500 x 632 mm. A few small marginal repairs, light soiling, vertical crease, but very good. $8500

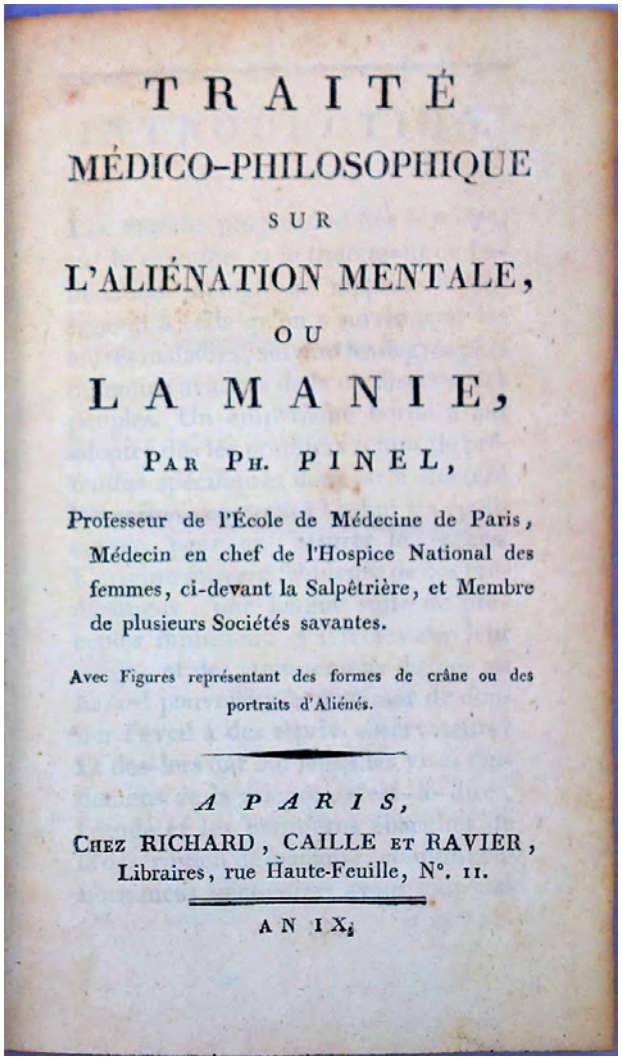
This large and rare print, the fourth image in Perrissin and Tortorel's *Premier volume, contenant quarante tableaux ou histoires diverses qui sont mémorables* (1569-70), is the only 16th-century image depicting the two greatest medical figures of that century—Andreas Vesalius and Ambroise Paré—together in the same scene. It is also the only image of Vesalius or Paré in the context of current events or news media of the time. The two men are shown standing side by side at a table at the foot of the king's bed; Vesalius is on the left. An assortment of medical and surgical instruments can be seen on the table.

The woodcut depicts the deathbed of Henri II of France, who suffered a lance blow to the head in a tournament with the Count of Montgomery on June 30, 1559. In spite of the presence of many medical men in Paris, including Paré, the French court immediately sent a messenger to Flanders for Vesalius, who left for Paris on July 2. By the time Vesalius was able to examine Henri II, on July 3, the king's condition had deteriorated to the point where Vesalius judged he could not recover. Paré who did the autopsy discovered that the king did not die

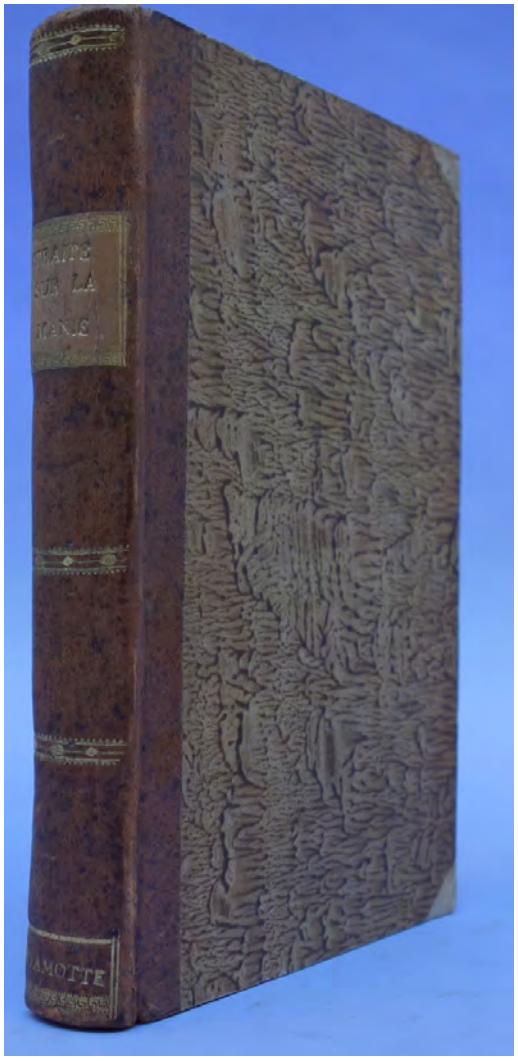
of a wound to the eye, as was believed, but instead his death was caused by a subdural hematoma, which could have been successfully operated upon at the time had either Vesalius or Paré had sufficient neurological knowledge to make a correct diagnosis. The king died one week later, on July 10.

As noted above, this famous image forms the fourth in a series of 40 prints issued by Perrissin and Tortorel in their *Première volume*, only the first volume of which was published. Like single maps which were also sold bound together as atlases, the prints were also issued separately, and are, of course, rare. The series of prints is an important landmark in the history of pictorial journalism, in that "it is the first extended print series offering a pictorial account of recent events where the images do not simply illustrate a written history but carry the burden of telling the story themselves, and that was intended not to glorify a ruler's deeds but to show a broad general public the events of their time" (Benedict, *Graphic History: The Wars, Massacres and Troubles of Tortorel and Perrissin* [2007], p. 4). The previous print in the series (no. 3; not present here) shows the king at the tournament where he received his fatal wound.

Published by Hugenot artists and publishers in Geneva who had fled France to escape religious persecution, the series of prints in which this image appeared concerned the civil infighting, wars, massacres and "troubles" of the French Wars of Religion fought primarily between French Catholics and Calvinist Protestants (Huguenots) during the 1560s. By the middle of the sixteenth century, as the nobility converted to Calvinism, adherents to Protestantism had increased dramatically in number and influence. In *The French Religious Wars 1562-1598* Knecht estimated that by 1560 more than half of the French nobility were Calvinist or Huguenot, and 1200–1250 Calvinist churches had been established, and that by 1562 when war broke out, there were two million Calvinists. The conversion of the nobility constituted a substantial threat to the Catholic monarchy. In this context, the accidental death of Henry II in 1559 was a critical event leading to the French Wars of Religion, as it created a political vacuum that encouraged the rise of factions, eager to grasp power. The heir to the throne, Francis II, was only 15 years old and weak, and could not impose his will on the leading noblemen at court as Henri II and his predecessors had done; this led to instability, plots, operation of private armies in civil wars, and intermittent political upheaval in France till nearly the end of the sixteenth century. 42766



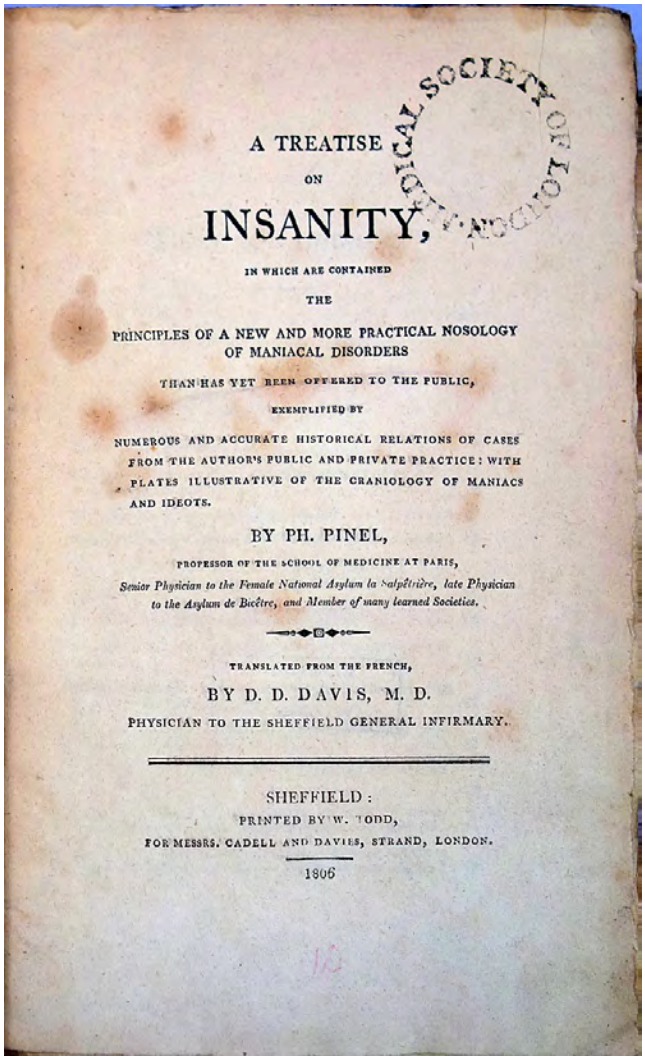
TRAITÉ
MÉDICO-PHILOSOPHIQUE
SUR
L'ALIÉNATION MENTALE,
OU
LA MANIE,
PAR PH. PINEL,
Professeur de l'École de Médecine de Paris, Médecin en chef de l'Hospice National des femmes, ci-devant la Salpêtrière, et Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes.
Avec Figures représentant des formes de crâne ou des portraits d'Aliénés.
A PARIS,
CHEZ RICHARD, CAILLE ET RAVIER,
Libraires, rue Haute-Feuille, N°. 11.
AN IX.



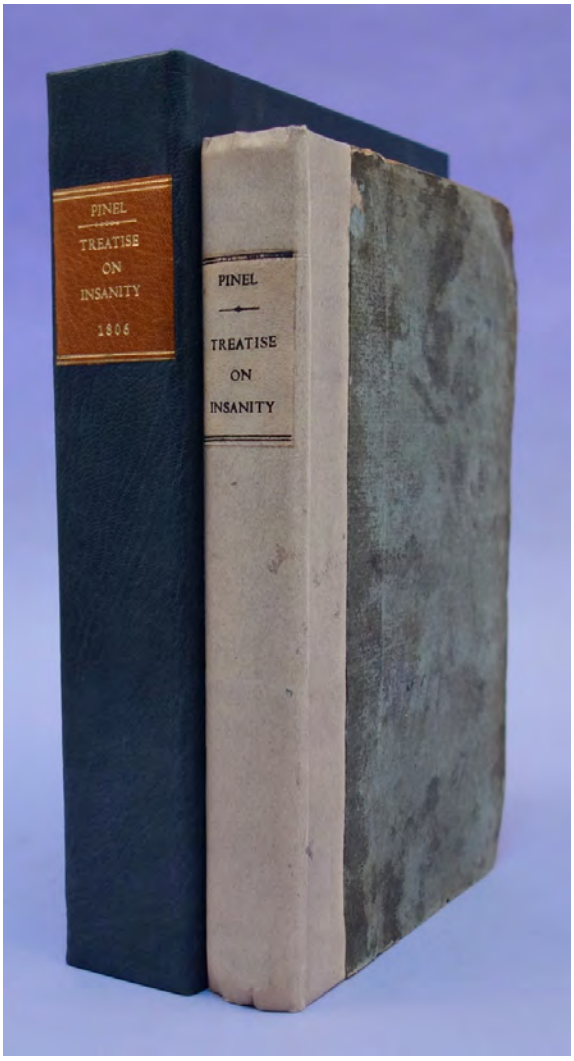
Foundation of Modern Psychiatry

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

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

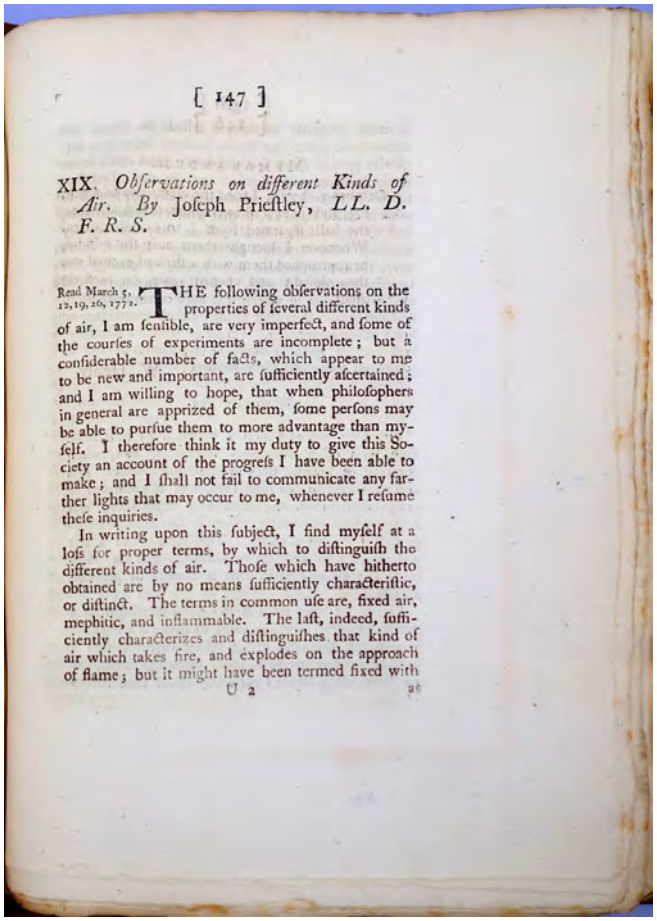


A TREATISE
ON
INSANITY,
IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED
THE
PRINCIPLES OF A NEW AND MORE PRACTICAL NOSOLOGY
OF MANIACAL DISORDERS
THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC,
EXEMPLIFIED BY
NUMEROUS AND ACCURATE HISTORICAL RELATIONS OF CASES
FROM THE AUTHOR'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRACTICE: WITH
PLATES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CRANIOLOGY OF MANIACS
AND IDEOTS.
BY PH. PINEL,
PROFESSOR OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT PARIS,
Senior Physician to the Female National Asylum la Salpêtrière, late Physician to the Asylum de Bicêtre, and Member of many learned Societies.
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
BY D. D. DAVIS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN TO THE SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.
SHEFFIELD:
PRINTED BY W. TODD,
FOR MESSRS. CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND, LONDON.
1806



53. Pinel, Philippe (1745-1826). A treatise on insanity . . . translated from the French by D[avid Daniel] Davis, M.D. . . . 8vo. lv [1], 288pp. Sheffield: Todd, 1806. 224 x 144 mm. (uncut). Original boards, slightly worn & spotted, rebacked; boxed. Minor foxing & browning, some soiling to edges, but very good. Library stamp on title, library bookplate. $3000

First Edition in English of Pinel's classic treatise on the humane treatment of the insane. Pinel's work with the insane was hardly known in England until Davis, physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary, published his translation of Pinel's work. Pinel's ideas formed the basis for the English non-restraint system of the next century, and did much to establish psychiatry as a scientifically-based branch of medicine. Norman 1704. 41506



[147]

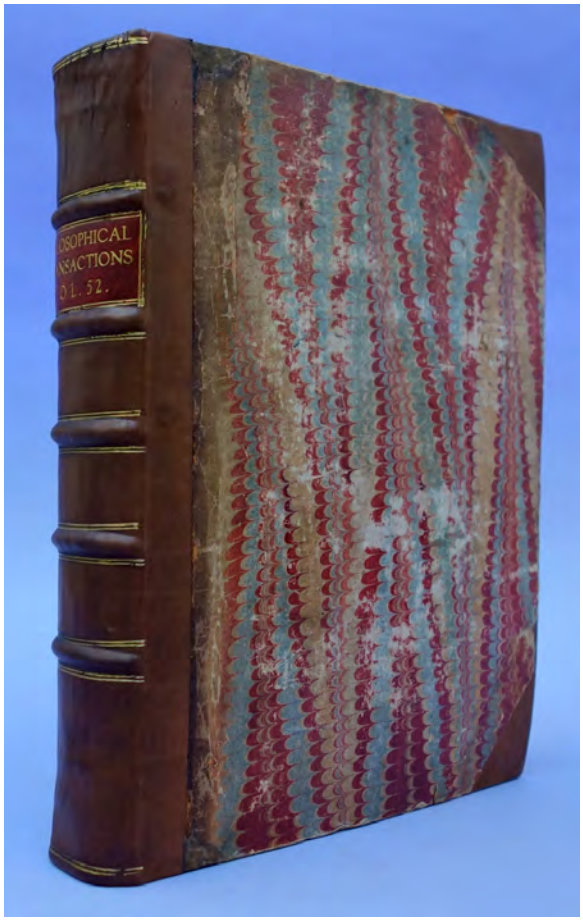
XIX. *Observations on different Kinds of Air.* By Joſeph Prieſtley, *LL. D. F. R. S.*

Read March 5, 12, 19, 26, 1772.

THE following obſervations on the properties of ſeveral different kinds of air, I am ſenſible, are very imperfect, and ſome of the courſes of experiments are incomplete; but a conſiderable number of facts, which appear to me to be new and important, are ſufficiently aſcertained; and I am willing to hope, that when philoſophers in general are apprized of them, ſome perſons may be able to purſue them to more advantage than myſelf. I therefore think it my duty to give this Society an account of the progreſs I have been able to make; and I ſhall not fail to communicate any farther lights that may occur to me, whenever I reſume theſe inquiries.

In writing upon this ſubject, I find myſelf at a loſs for proper terms, by which to diſtinguiſh the different kinds of air. Thoſe which have hitherto obtained are by no means ſufficiently characteriſtic, or diſtinct. The terms in common uſe are, fixed air, mephitic, and inflammable. The laſt, indeed, ſufficiently characterizes and diſtinguiſhes that kind of air which takes fire, and explodes on the approach of flame; but it might have been termed fixed with

U 2 as



Pneumatic Chemistry

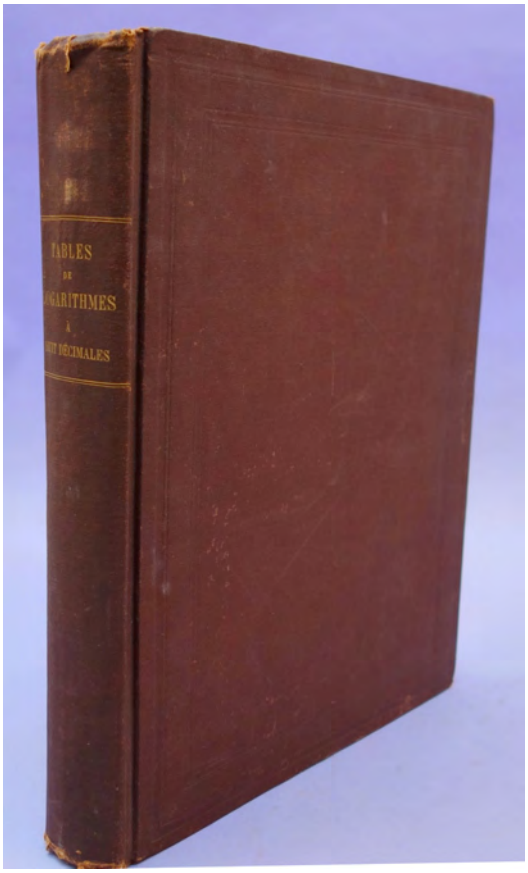
54. Priestley, Joseph (1733-1804). Observations on different kinds of air. **In:** *Philosophical Transactions* 62 (1772): 147-264, 1 folding copperplate. Whole volume, 4to. xiv, 494, [4, including errata and adverts.]pp. 14 folding copperplates numbered I-IV, IV*, V-XIII. London: Davis, 1772. 245 x 190 mm. (uncut and partly unopened). Half calf ca. 1772, rebacked preserving the original marbled boards, corners repaired, light rubbing. Untrimmed edges a bit frayed, minor foxing, but about as fine a copy as is possible to obtain. $3850

First Edition. The first of Priestley's remarkable papers on pneumatic chemistry. "In this essay Priestley showed that in air collected after the processes of combustion, respiration or putrefaction, one-fifth of the volume disappeared. He had also observed that mint grew vigorously in air tainted by animal respiration and that evidently plants reversed the process of polluting the air as respiration did. In this paper he also announced two new gases that he had obtained— nitrous oxide and carbonic oxide; these won him the Royal Society's Copley medal" (Dibner 40). Priestley's hundreds of experiments on different types of "air," carried out over several years, led to the identification of numerous gases, including ammonia, nitrogen dioxide and (most importantly) oxygen, which Priestley obtained in 1774 by heating mercuric oxide. Priestley's experiments with gases led Cavendish and Watt to discover the compound nature of water, and it was this revelation, coupled with Priestley's isolation of oxygen, that formed the experimental basis of Lavoisier's new oxidation chemistry. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 217. 42712

SERVICE GÉOGRAPHIQUE DE L'ARMÉE

TABLES
DES LOGARITHMES
A HUIT DÉCIMALES
DES NOMBRES ENTIERS DE 1 A 120 000
ET
DES SINUS ET TANGENTES
DE DIX SECONDES EN DIX SECONDES D'ARC
DANS LE SYSTÈME
DE LA DIVISION CENTÉSIMALE DU QUADRANT
PUBLIÉES
PAR ORDRE DU MINISTRE DE LA GUERRE

PARIS
IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE
M DCCC XCI

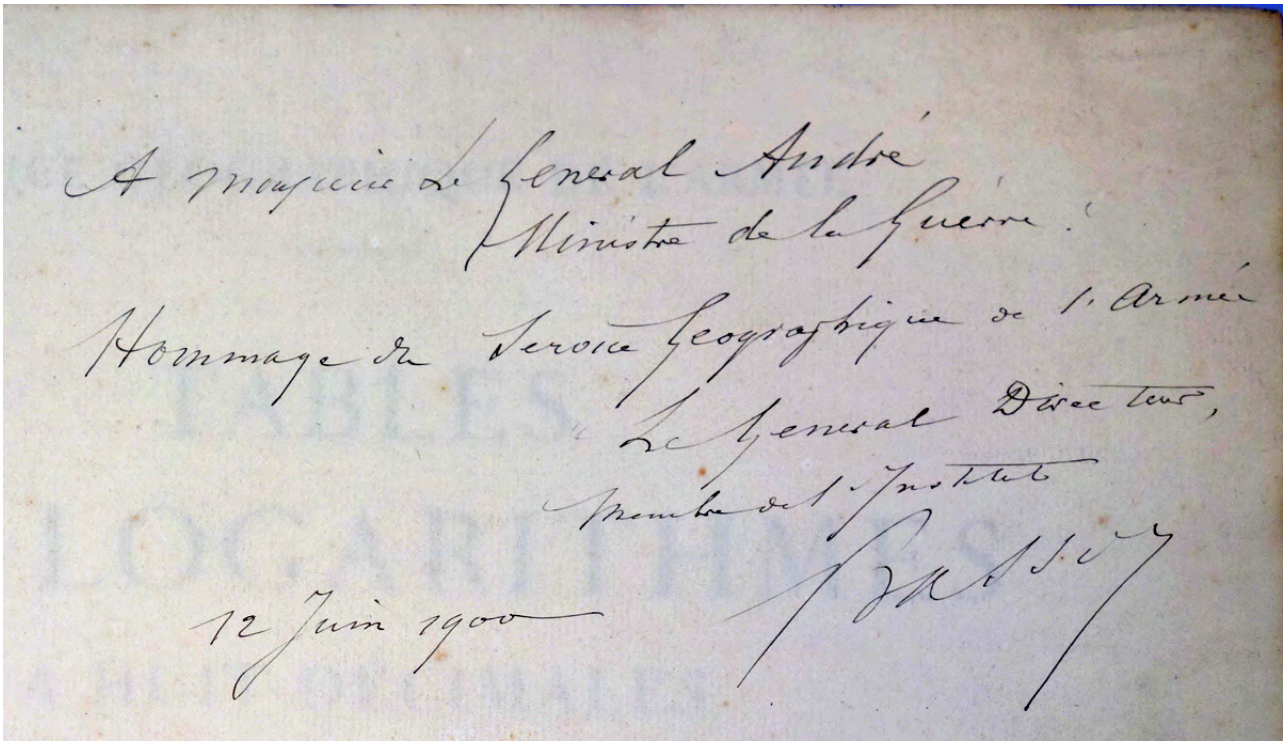


Compiled by Hairdressers after the French Revolution

55. [**Prony, Gaspard Riche** de (1755-1839).] **France. Service Geographique de l'Armée**. Tables des logarithmes a huit décimales des nombres entiers de 1 à 120000 et des sinus et tangentes de dix secondes en dix secondes d'arc dans le système de la division centésimale du quadrant. [4], iv, [628] pp. 352 x 278 mm. Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1891. Original brown cloth, corners worn. One signature starting. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed on the half-title to France's Minister of War, General André, by the general director of the Service Geographique de l'Armée: "A Monsieur le General André, Ministre de la Guerre, Hommage de Service Geographique de l'Armée, le General Directeur, Membre de l'Institut, [signature illegible], 12 juin 1900." $3500

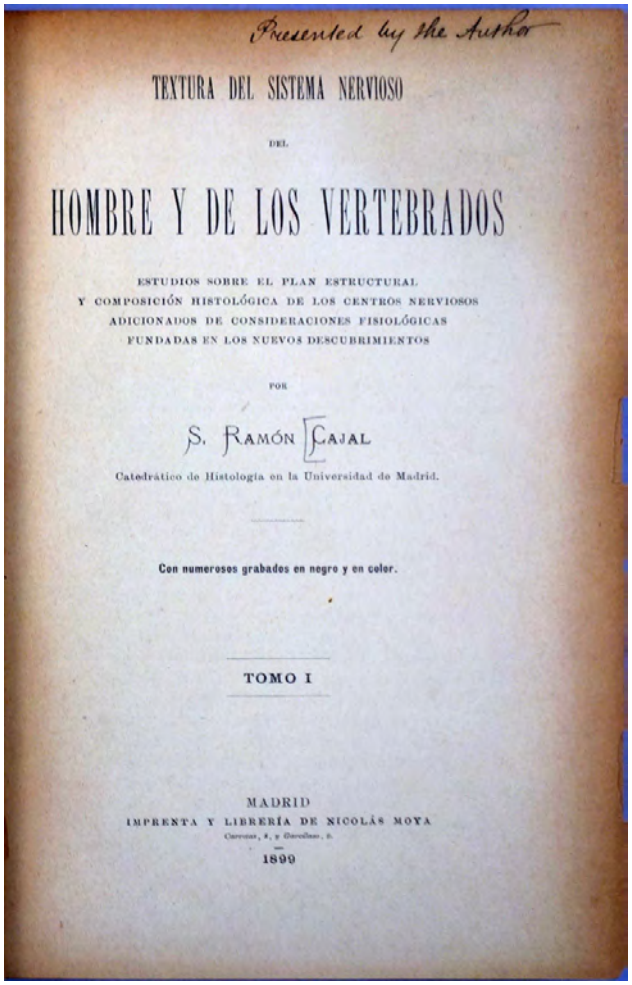
First Edition. The first printed edition of the logarithmic and trigonometrical tables compiled by Gaspard Riche de Prony (1755-1839) at the end of the eighteenth century, representing "the most monumental work of calculation carried out or even conceived" (Hyman, *Charles Babbage: Pioneer of the Computer*, p. 43). These tables and the method of their creation so impressed Charles Babbage when he saw them in 1819 that he devoted two chapters of his *On the Economy and Machinery of Manufactures* on their production, and later based the logical structure of his Difference Engine no. 1 on the methods of organization used to calculate them.

Prony's project arose from the introduction of the metric system in France after the French Revolution. The goal was to calculate the logarithms of the numbers of 1 to 200,000. Since there were not enough trained human computers to undertake such an enormous project, Prony organized the work explicitly on the principle of the division of labor. He divided his mathematical workers into three sections. The first and smallest consisted of a group of eminent mathematicians (including Adrien-Marie Legendre and Lazare Carnot) who



chose the mathematical formulae to be used for calculating and checking, and made other fundamental strategic decisions, but had nothing to do with the actual numerical work. The second group was comprised of several "calculators," competent mathematicians who converted the first group's formulae into sets of actual numbers (an exceedingly tedious task), and prepared instructions for carrying out the necessary computations. These computations were performed by the third group, consisting of between sixty and eighty assistants, nearly all of whom knew no mathematics beyond simple addition and subtraction, the only operations they were required to carry out. A good number of these assistants had formerly been employed as hairdressers to the aristocracy, a profession that went into a severe slump following the French Revolution. These untrained assistants were found to be more accurate in their calculations than people with more knowledge of mathematics, perhaps because they devoted 100 percent of their attention to very basic arithmetic. Following de Prony's example, Babbage designed his Difference Engine no. 1 to calculate mathematical tables by the most basic process of repeated addition according to the method of finite differences.

De Prony's tables were completed in 1801 and two manuscript copies of them made, each consisting of nineteen volumes. After the original tables were produced plans were made to print them but financial and political problems intervened, and the tables did not appear in print until nearly a century after their completion, with de Prony's original logarithmic figures rounded off to eight places. "The rounded-off tables were transcribed from the Observatoire set and the proofs checked twice against the original. It seems that few errors were found. So congratulations are due to de Prony for his design of the project—and hats off to the hairdressers, too, at least for the early places of the long computations" (Grattan-Guinness, p. 181). Grattan-Guiness, "Work for the hairdressers: The production of de Prony's logarithmic and trigonometric tables," *Annals of the History of Computing* 12: 177–85. *Origins of Cyberspace* 301. 39068


Presented by the Author

TEXTURA DEL SISTEMA NERVIOSO

DEL

HOMBRE Y DE LOS VERTEBRADOS

ESTUDIOS SOBRE EL PLAN ESTRUCTURAL
Y COMPOSICIÓN HISTOLÓGICA DE LOS CENTROS NERVIOSOS
ADICIONADOS DE CONSIDERACIONES FISIOLÓGICAS
FUNDADAS EN LOS NUEVOS DESCUBRIMIENTOS

POR

S. RAMÓN Y CAJAL

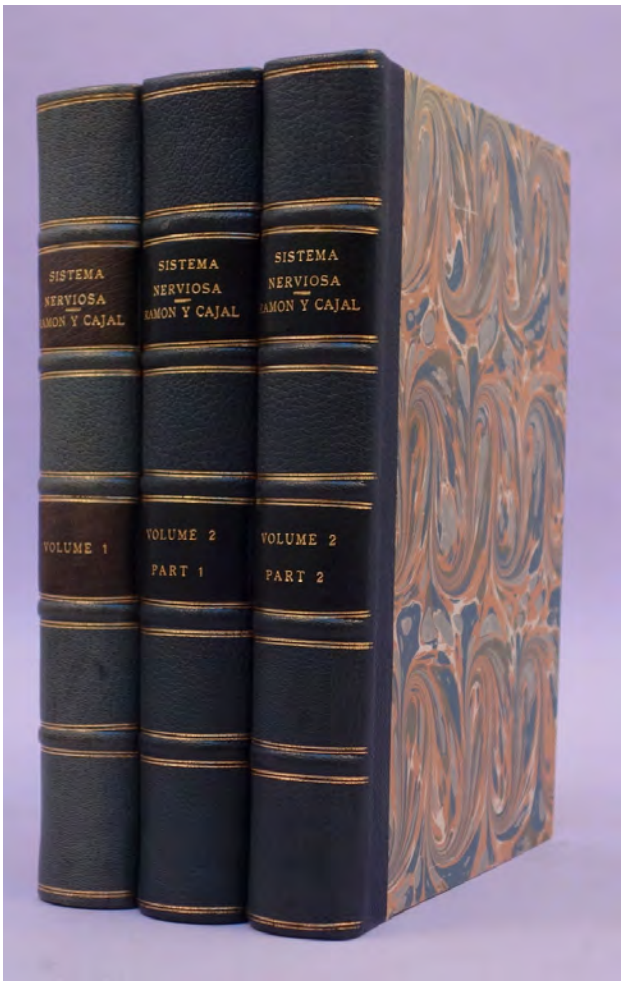
Catedrático de Histología en la Universidad de Madrid.

Con numerosos grabados en negro y en color.

TOMO I

MADRID
IMPRENTA Y LIBRERÍA DE NICOLÁS MOYA

1899



Only Known Autograph Presentation Copy of Cajal's Rare Neurological Classic

56. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). Textura del sistema nervioso del hombre y de los vertebrados. 2 vols. in 3, 8vo. xi, 566; [4], 608; [4], [609]-1209, [3]pp. Numerous text illustrations after Cajal's drawings. Madrid: Moya, 1899-1904. 247 x 161 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style, original printed wrappers bound in the back of each volume, spine of Vol. I a bit faded. Some browning as usual due to acidic paper, one wrapper loose in part 1 of Vol. II, other wrappers with small cracks in gutter margins, but very good otherwise. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed in Cajal's hand in English on the front wrappers and titles of each volume: "Presented by the Author." $50,000

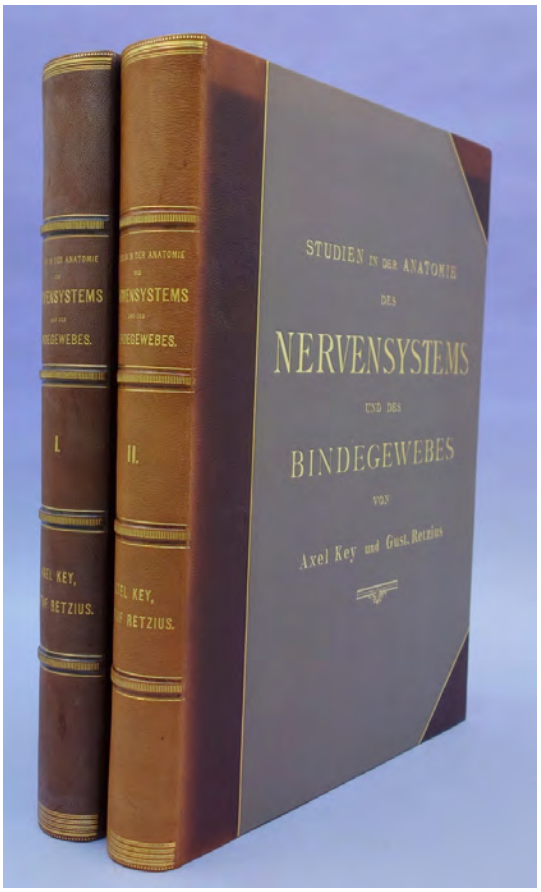
First Edition, from parts, 1897-1904 (vol. 1 in 3 pts., vol. 2 in 4 pts.) One of the great rarities in neuroscience, printed in an edition of only 800 sets. The set we are offering is the *only presentation copy* of this work that we know of—indeed, it is the *only book inscribed by Cajal that we have ever seen*. We have verified that the inscriptions are in Ramon y Cajal's hand by comparing them to examples of his handwriting published in Entralgo and Albarracín's *Santiago Ramon y Cajal* (1982). It was this copy of Cajal's *Textura* that the Grolier Club selected to display in their 1994 exhibit of "One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine"; it is described under no. 86 in the Grolier Club's catalogue of the exhibition.

Ramon y Cajal's comprehensive analysis of all parts of the vertebrate nervous system "must rank as a classic of medical science. This massive work, more than any other, contains the cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Cajal proved many of the connections between one

section of the brain and another, and he illustrated these, as well as the many connections one cell makes with others. He described many nerve cells for the first time and also pointed out the plasticity of nerve cells in the brain, a discovery that has only recently come to be appreciated.

Cajal's research confirmed the neuron doctrine; his classification of neurons provided a histological basis for cerebral localization. His descriptions of the cerebral cortex are still the most authoritative, and led directly to the cytoarchitectonics of Campbell, etc. He set up the problem of synaptic transmission and developed the theory of dynamic polarization, with transmission of the nerve impulse from dendrites and cell body to axon. He developed new staining techniques, such as the reduced silver nitrate method for displaying neurofibrils. His work overturned concepts of the nervous system that had held sway for over a century, that is since the beginning of investigation with the microscope. In 1906, two years after publication of the *Textura*, Ramon y Cajal was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine, sharing the prize with Golgi, who, even at this late date tried to dispute Cajal's neuron doctrine in his Nobel lecture.

A French translation of Cajal's work, revised by the author, was published in 1909-11; this edition was translated into English as *Histology of the Nervous System* by N. and L.W. Swanson (2 vols., Oxford, 1994). Swanson points out in his introduction to the translation that Cajal's masterwork, produced with only primitive tools and Cajal's exceptional brilliance, contains many more discoveries than had previously been attributed to it. Garrison / McHenry 168-69. Norman, *Grolier Medical Hundred* (1995), no. 86 (this copy). See Garrison-Morton 1293.1.
42760

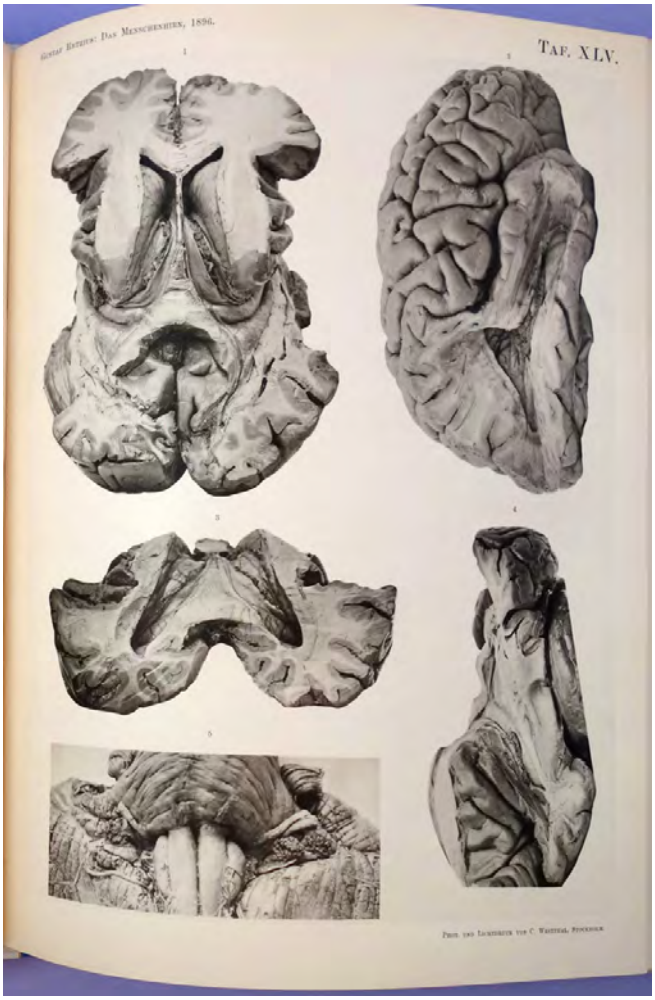


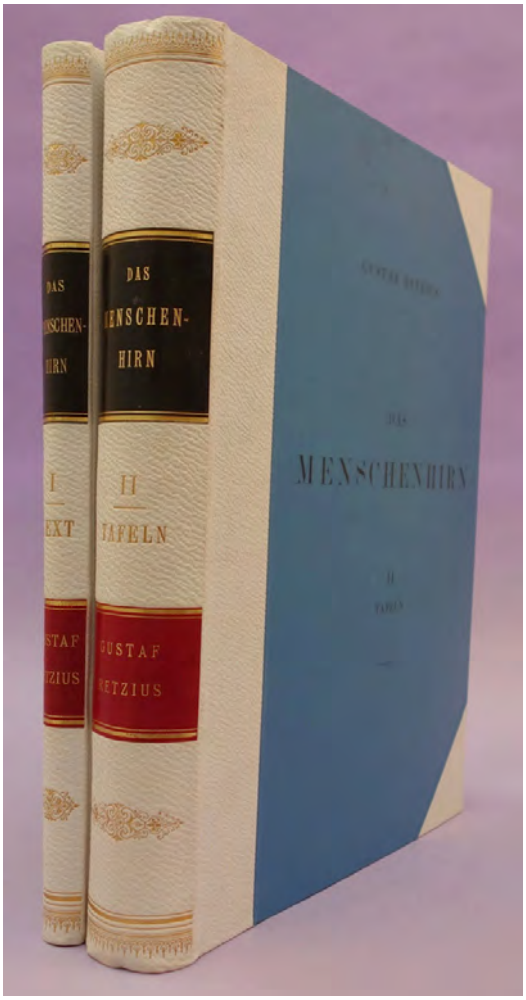
Magnificent Neuroanatomical Illustrations

57. Retzius, Magnus Gustaf (1842-1919) and **Axel Key** (1832-1901)**.** Studien in der Anatomie des Nervensystems und des Bindegewebes. Erste Abteilung (all published). 2 vols., folio. [12], 220; [8], 228pp. 75 plates (17 copper engravings and 58 lithographs), many in color. Stockholm: P.A. Norstedt & Söner, 1875-76. 408 x 307 mm. Original half morocco gilt, boards, title in gilt on front covers, minor fading especially to spines. Very good. $3750

First Edition of this magnificent work in neuroanatomy. Retzius, one of the most eminent histologists of the modern era, helped to establish the neuron doctrine by comparing the nerve cells in a wide variety of invertebrates and vertebrates. "The bulk of Retzius' writings were devoted to neuroanatomy and neurophysiology. Their direct influence on contemporary work can be seen from the wealth of citations to them in, for example, the publications of Louis Ranvier, . . . S. Ramon y Cajal . . . and K. Gegenbaur . . . The development of experimental neurology owed much to Retzius' study of microscopic structure, particularly of the conducting elements of the nerves and their sheaths but also of the sensory nerve endings. Given the limitations of the light microscope, Retzius advanced this study as far as was possible at the time. Even as late as 1950, when R. Lorente De Nó provoked a debate on the ineffectiveness of the nerve sheaths as diffusion barriers, most researchers found it necessary to refer to the still-authoritative investigations of Key and Retzius" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

Like Retzius's other works, *Studien in der Anatomie des Nervensystems* is an example of scholarship, accuracy and fine printing. "Retzius was very concerned with the presentation of his illustrations. Although the format he selected for his publications—large folio volumes—was very costly, it allowed him to furnish a synoptic view



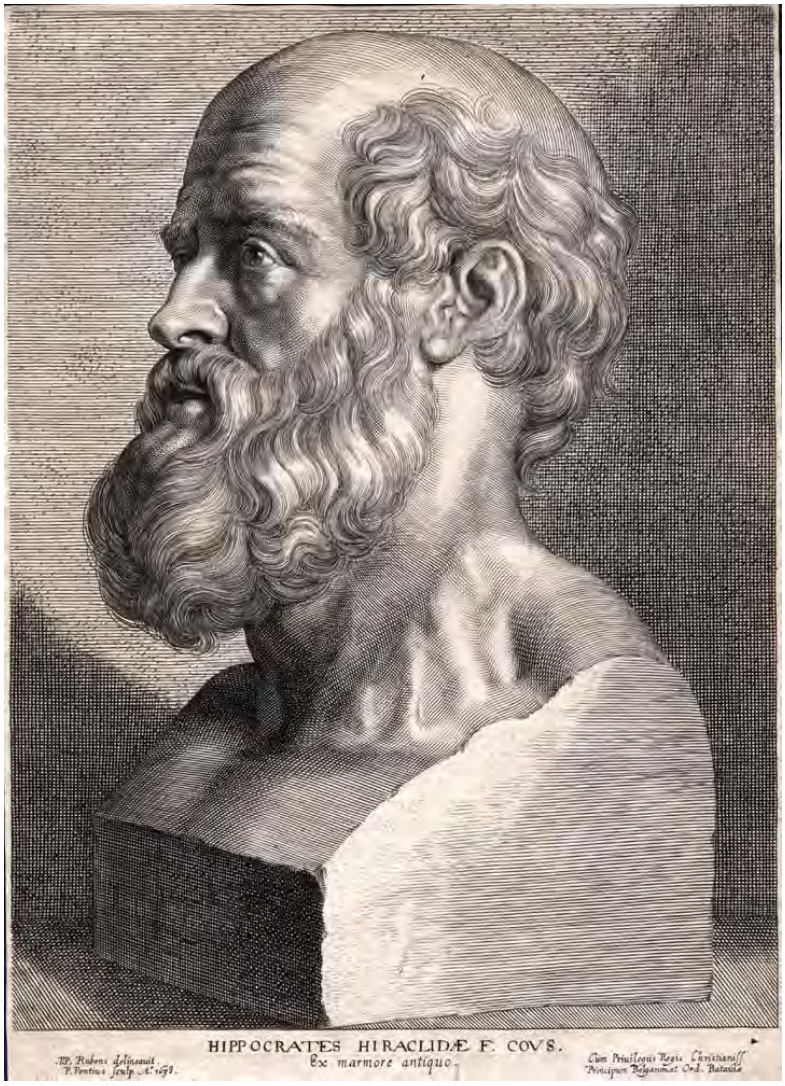


No. 58

of his carefully executed drawings by means of unfolded plates" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Retzius's wife was from a wealthy publishing family, and he thus had access to the finest printing techniques available. See Clarke and O'Malley, *Human Brain and Spinal Cord,* pp. 740-744 discussing Retzius and Key's description of the function of the Pacchionian villi (arachnoidal granulations) in the brain; recent research has cast some doubt on Retzius and Key's account of the Pacchionian bodies' role in draining cerebrospinal fluid from the brain. 41500

58. Retzius, Magnus Gustaf (1842-1919). Das Menschenhirn. Studien in der makroskopischen Morphologie. Folio. 1 vol. plus atlas. viii, 167pp. (text); [6]pp., 96 plates each with facing printed key (atlas). Stockholm: Königliche Buchdruckerei; P.A. Nordstedt & Söner, 1896. 389 x 296 mm. Original half white leather-grain cloth, gilt spines with red and black leather labels, blue printed boards, insignificant small stain on atlas front cover. Fine. $1500

First Edition of perhaps the most important 19th-century work on the anatomy of the brain. Retzius's comparative study "of a large series of subprimate, simian and human brains, fetal and adult, clarified many of the more difficult problems of brain morphology" (Haymaker & Schiller, *Founders of Neurology*, p. 69). Garrison-Morton 1426. Choulant-Frank, p. 409. Heirs of Hippocrates 2046. Norman 1825. 41499



Rubens' Hippocrates

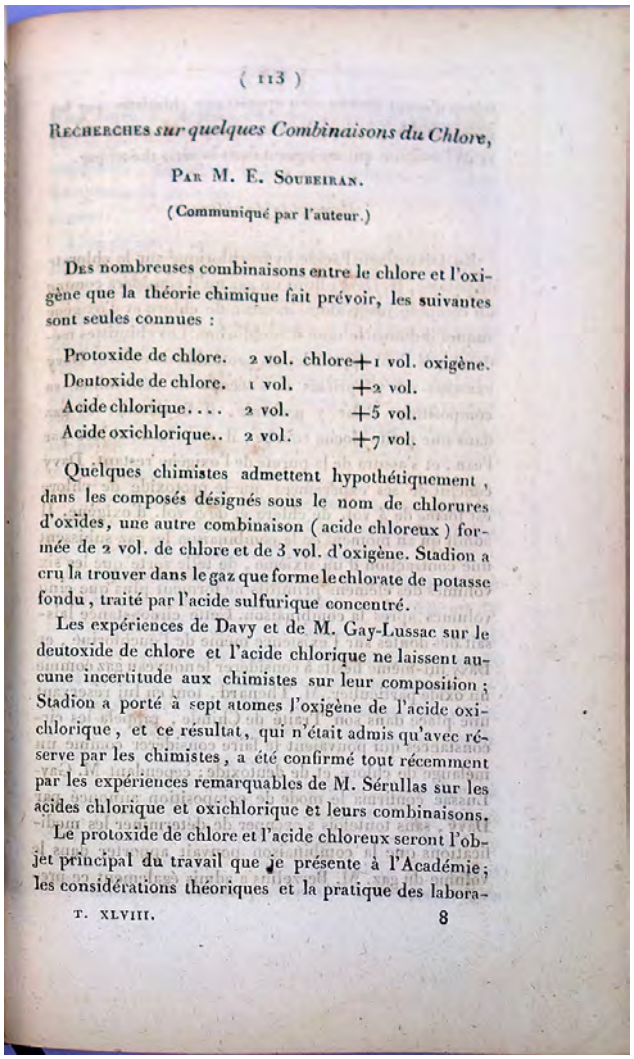
59. Rubens, Peter Paul (1577-1640). Hippocrates Hiraclidae F. Cous. Ex marmoro antique. Engraving by Paulus Pontius [Paulus du Pont](1603-58) after Rubens. N.p. [Antwerp], 1638. 304 x 220 mm. Tiny pin-holes in upper left and lower right corners, 2 small circular stamps on verso, one reading "Stempel Tilgungs." Fine. $3750

An excellent impression of this well-known engraving, done by Paulus Pontius after Rubens's drawing of an antique bust of Hippocrates. "Rubens's involvement in printmaking began in earnest when he was about thirty. . . .[H]is participation in printmaking set new standards, especially for book illustrations and the reproductive print" (Logan & Plomp, "Peter Paul Rubens as Draftsman," metmuseum [internet reference]). The "Hippocrates" is the only separately issued print we know of by Rubens that is of medical interest. Paulus Pontius was a master engraver and the primary artist responsible for making engravings after Rubens's work; he lived in Rubens's home until a year after the latter's death. 34571

Beautiful Embryological Plates

60. Soemmerring, Samuel Thomas. Icones embryonum humanorum. Large folio. [2],10pp. Engraved vignette on title and final leaf. 2 plates containing a total of 20 lifesize engravings after drawings by Chr. Koch. Frankfurt: Varrentrapp and Wenner, 1799. 595 x 440 mm. Contemporary marbled boards, rebacked. Morrill Wyman provenance. Fine copy. $1750

First Edition. Exceptionally beautiful imperial folio plates, each with several figures, showing the developing embryo in series. The illustrations were intended to supplement William Hunter's plates of the gravid uterus, which show only the latter half of pregnancy; the illustrations rival those of Hunter for beauty and accuracy. The artist Koch was personally trained by Soemmerring, acknowledged as one of the greatest of all anatomists and anatomical illustrators. Garrison-Morton 473. Waller 9045. 38096



(113)

RECHERCHES *sur quelques Combinaisons du Chlore*,

PAR M. E. SOUBEIRAN.

(Communiqué par l'auteur.)

DES nombreuses combinaisons entre le chlore et l'oxigène que la théorie chimique fait prévoir, les suivantes sont seules connues :

Protoxide de chlore.	2 vol. chlore	+1 vol. oxigène.
Deutoxide de chlore.	1 vol.	+2 vol.
Acide chlorique....	2 vol.	+5 vol.
Acide oxichlorique..	2 vol.	+7 vol.

Quelques chimistes admettent hypothétiquement, dans les composés désignés sous le nom de chlorures d'oxides, une autre combinaison (acide chloreux) formée de 2 vol. de chlore et de 3 vol. d'oxigène. Stadion a cru la trouver dans le gaz que forme le chlorate de potasse fondu, traité par l'acide sulfurique concentré.

Les expériences de Davy et de M. Gay-Lussac sur le deutoxide de chlore et l'acide chlorique ne laissent aucune incertitude aux chimistes sur leur composition ; Stadion a porté à sept atomes l'oxigène de l'acide oxichlorique, et ce résultat, qui n'était admis qu'avec réserve par les chimistes, a été confirmé tout récemment par les expériences remarquables de M. Sérullas sur les acides chlorique et oxichlorique et leurs combinaisons.

Le protoxide de chlore et l'acide chloreux seront l'objet principal du travail que je présente à l'Académie ; les considérations théoriques et la pratique des labora-

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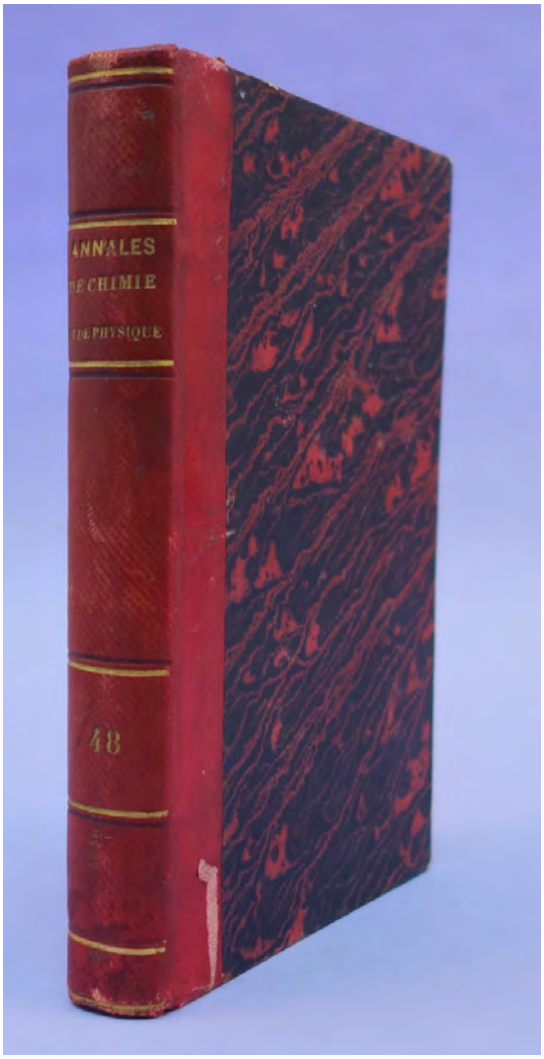


Discovery of Chloroform

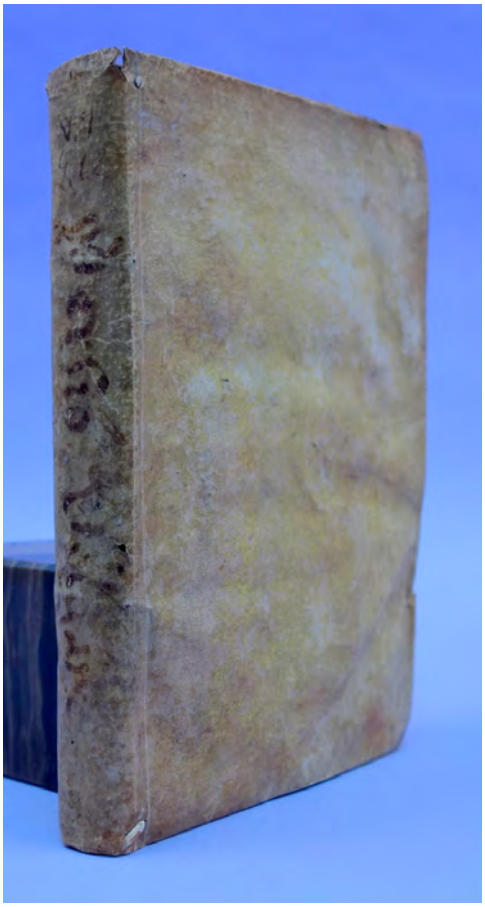
61. Soubeiran, Eugène (1793-1858). Recherches sur quelques combinaisons du chlore. In: *Ann. chim. phys.* 48 (1831): 113-57. Whole volume, 8vo. 448pp. Engraved plate. Paris: Crochard, 1831. 200 x 127 mm. Quarter sheep, marbled boards c. 1831, a bit rubbed. Light marginal dampstaining in first quarter of book, occasional foxing, but very good. $3750

First Edition. 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. Garrison-Morton 5649. 37333

First Book to Contain Images of Organisms Viewed through the Microscope

62. Stelluti, Francesco (1577-1652). **Persius** (34-62 A.D.). Persio tradotto in verso schiolto e dichiarato da Francesco Stelluti Accad. Linceo da Fabriano . . . 4to. [24, including engraved title by Matthaeus Greuter], 218, [20]pp. Text engravings, including full-page image of the parts of a bee observed with the aid of a microscope (p. 52). Rome: Giacomo Mascardi, 1630. 210 x 150 mm. Limp vellum c. 1630, title in ink on spine. Minor dampstains throughout, occasional browning and foxing, small repair to lower inner margin of title but very good. $6500

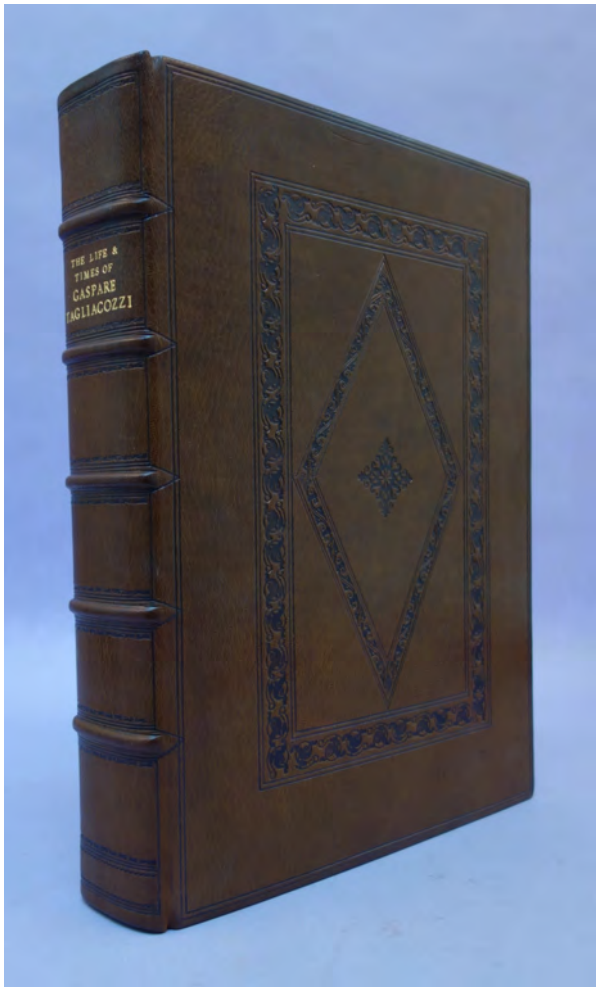
First Edition of the **First Book to Contain Images of Organisms as Viewed through the Microscope.** The book's striking full-page image of a magnified bee (p. 52), showing minute details of the antennae,

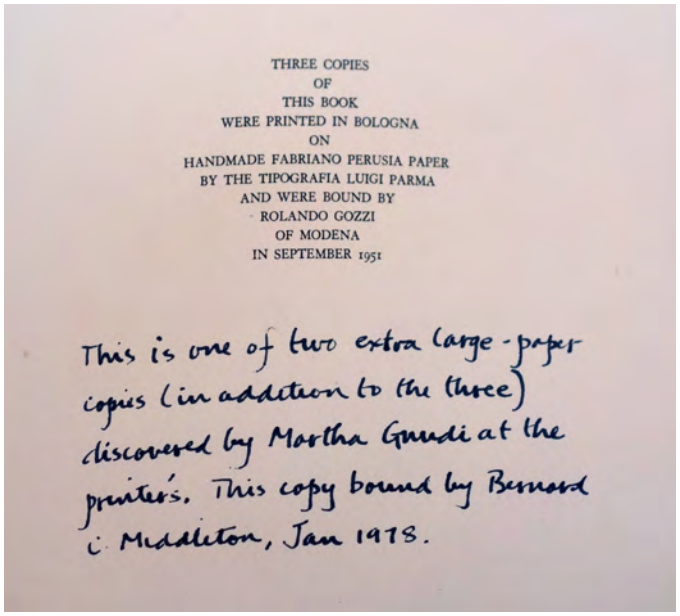


legs, sting, head and tongue, "still has the capacity to arouse the wonder of modern experts" (Freedburg, p. 189). On page 127 is a smaller illustration of a magnified grain weevil, including a detail of the tip of the insect's snout and mandibles.

These remarkable scientific images are found, oddly enough, in Francesco Stelluti's translation of the works of the Latin poet Persius, dedicated to the powerful Cardinal Francesco Barberini in an attempt to gain the Cardinal's patronage for the Accedemia dei Lincei. The "Academy of Lynxes," one of Europe's first scientific societies, had been founded by Stelluti, Federico Cesi and Johannes Eck in 1603; Stelluti's edition of Persius was intended for the most part as a means for advertising the Accademia's activities. "Whenever he possibly could, Stelluti took a word or phrase in Persius—almost any word or phrase—and used it as an excuse to refer to one or another aspect of the natural historical researches of the Linceans. The most insignificant reference in the elegies sparked long and short excursuses on the Linceans' work" (Freedburg, p. 187). An obscure reference in Persius's first satire to what may have been the ancient town of Eretum gave Stelluti his pretext for including the bee images, since the former Eretum was now Monterotondo, seat of the Barberini country estate, and the Barberini family had adopted the bee as its emblem. Stelluti's weevil image was likewise prompted by a mention of that insect in another of Persius's poems.

Stelluti's bee image is similar, but not identical to, an earlier image showing magnified views of a bee, published as a broadsheet in 1625 under the title *Apiarium*; this broadsheet is extremely rare, with only two or three copies recorded. The *Apiarium* was intended to form part of a projected encyclopedia by Stelluti's fellow Lincean Cesi, but this project was never realized. In 1624 Cesi had been sent a microscope by Galileo, another Lincean, and it was most likely this instrument that Cesi and Stelluti used to prepare their pioneering images of insects under magnification. Ford, *Images of Science: A History of Scientific Illustration,* pp. 172-173, 179-180. Freedburg, *The Eye of the Lynx: Galileo, His Friends, and the Beginnings of Modern Natural History* (2003). 42732




THREE COPIES
OF
THIS BOOK
WERE PRINTED IN BOLOGNA
ON
HANDMADE FABRIANO PERUSIA PAPER
BY THE TIPOGRAFIA LUIGI PARMA
AND WERE BOUND BY
ROLANDO GOZZI
OF MODENA
IN SEPTEMBER 1951

This is one of two extra large-paper copies (in addition to the three) discovered by Martha Gnudi at the printers. This copy bound by Bernard C. Middleton, Jan 1978.

Our large paper copy next to a copy of the regular edition (not included)

One of Only Five Large Paper Copies—Bound by Bernard Middleton

63. [**Tagliacozzi, Gaspare** (1545-99).] **Gnudi, Martha Teach** and **Webster, Jerome.** The life and times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi, surgeon of Bologna. . . . With a documented study of the scientific and cultural life of Bologna in the sixteenth century. Preface by Arturo Castiglioni. 4to. xxii, 538, [4, incl. colophon]pp. 54 plates plus reproductions of the woodcuts from *De curtorum chirurgia*, historiated initials printed in red. New York: Reichner, [1950]. 338 x 244 mm. (large paper, uncut). Full paneled morocco by Bernard Middleton, t.e.g., title in gilt on spine; preserved in quarter morocco slipcase (slipcase a little spotted with small splits in hinge). One of five large-paper copies printed in Bologna on handmade Fabriano Perusia paper by the Tipografio Luigi Parma. Copy of physician and collector Kenneth Garth Huston (1926-87), with his bookplate and note on the colophon. In very fine condition. $7500

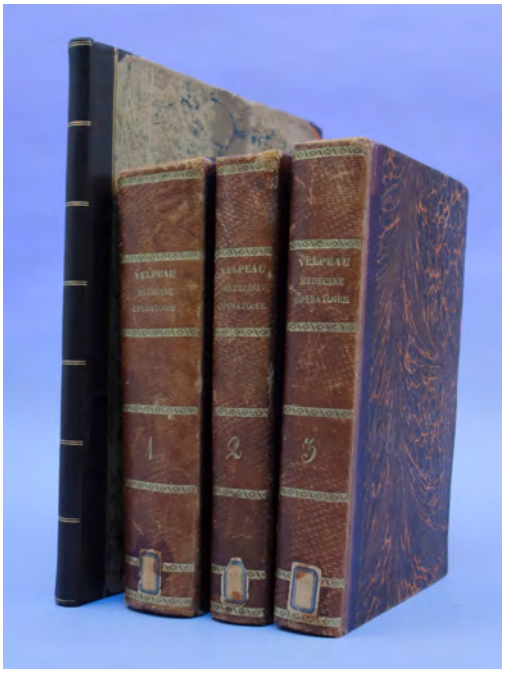
First Edition, One of Five Large-Paper Copies of the definitive biography of the founder of plastic surgery, with a detailed bibliographical history of Tagliacozzi's influence up to the 20th century. Includes reproductions of the magnificent woodcuts from *De curtorum chirurgia*, together with a partial English translation. The large-paper edition, which is 70 mm. (2¾ inches) taller than the regular version, has the historiated initials printed in red; in the regular edition they are printed in black. The colophon states that only three large-paper copies were printed; however, according to Kenneth Garth Huston's note on the colophon leaf, "This is one of two extra large-paper copies (in addition to the three [mentioned in the colophon]) discovered by Martha Gnudi at the printers'. This copy bound by Bernard C. Middleton, Jan. 1978." 38001

Excellent Mezzotint Portrait

64. Trew, Christoph Jacob (1695-1769). Mezzotint portrait by Johann Jacob Haid (1704-67). N.p. [Nuremberg], 1769 or after. 531 x 356 mm. (image measures 406 x 268 mm.). Margins a little frayed (not affecting image), a few small marginal tears repaired, but very good. $950

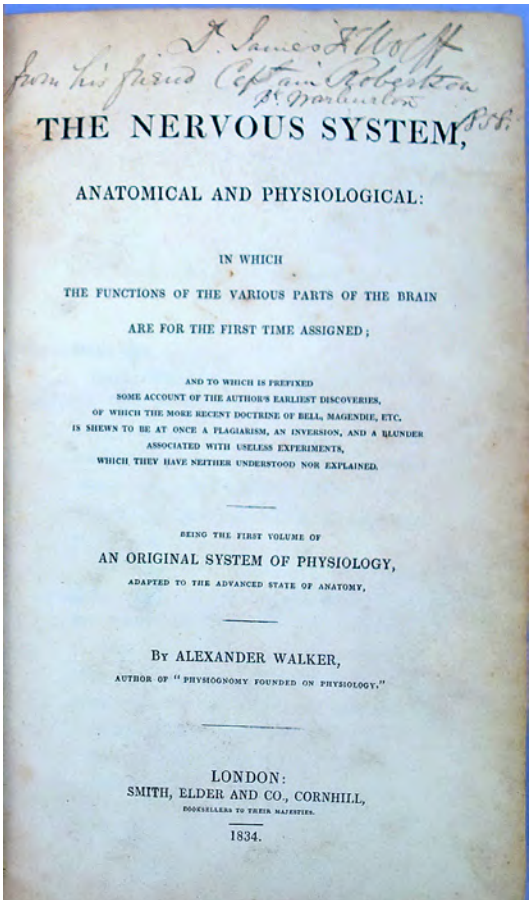
Excellent mezzotint portrait of German physician and botanist Christoph Jacob Trew, after whom the East Indian plant genus *Trewia* is named. Trew was the author of the lavishly illustrated *Hortus nitidissimis omnem per annum superbiens floribus* (1750-86) and *Plantae selectae quarum imagines ad exemplaria naturalia Londini, in hortis curiosorum nutrita* (1750-73), both with plates engraved after drawings by the noted 18th century botanical artist Georg Dionysius Ehret; the latter work has been described as "one of the great botanical iconographies" (Lazarus and Pardoe, p. 43). The present portrait appeared as a frontispiece to the *Plantae selectae*. Trew founded the periodical *Commercium litterarium ad rei et medicinae scientiae naturalis,* one of the first general medical journals, and from 1743 served as director of the Kaiserlich-Leopoldinisch-Carolingischen Akademie der Naturforscher. Trew's scientific correspondence, numbering over 19,000 letters, is the largest such collection known; his natural history library of 34,000 volumes is now at the University of Erlangen. Lazarus and Pardoe, *Catalogue of botanical prints and drawings at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales* (2003). 40138

Best Illustrated 19th Century French Surgical Work



65. Velpeau, Alfred A. L. M. (1795-1867). Nouveaux éléments de médecine opératoire. 2 vols. in 3, 8vo. text (c. 1800pp.). Atlas in 4to. 31pp., 20 copperplates mostly engraved by Ambroise Tardieu (1788-1841) after drawings by A[ntoine] Chazal (1793-1854). Paris: Baillière, 1832. Text: 219 x 135 mm. (uncut); atlas measures 286 x 217 mm. Quarter morocco c. 1832, vellum corners, a little rubbed, spines faced; atlas in half calf c. 1832, rebacked, leather label on front cover. Some minor foxing but a fine set. $3750

First Edition. The most comprehensive and best illustrated surgical treatise of mid-nineteenth century France. Velpeau is remembered eponymically for his description of Velpeau's hernia, femoral hernia external to the great vessels, and for Velpeau's bandage, designed to support the arm in luxation or fracture of the clavicle. Velpeau included important sections on plastic operations, including important historical information and an original classification of the main plastic surgical procedures. The atlas contains fine plates of surgical instruments and numerous surgical operations including Velpeau's method of staphylorraphy. Garrison-Morton 5592. Zeis 409, 661, 1506, 2007, 2370, 2577. Leonardo, *Lives of Master Surgeons* (1948), pp. 434-35. Gabka & Vaubel 152 and other refs. 18772



THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL:

IN WHICH

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BRAIN

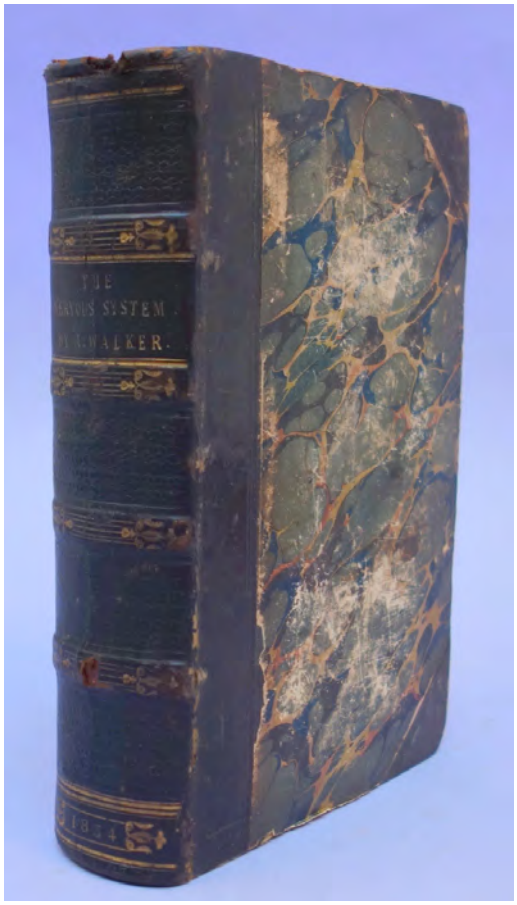
ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME ASSIGNED;

AND TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR'S EARLIEST DISCOVERIES,
OF WHICH THE MORE RECENT DOCTRINE OF BELL, MAGENDIE, ETC.
IS SHEWN TO BE AT ONCE A PLAGIARISM, AN INVERSION, AND A BLUNDER
ASSOCIATED WITH USELESS EXPERIMENTS,
WHICH THEY HAVE NEITHER UNDERSTOOD NOR EXPLAINED.

BEING THE FIRST VOLUME OF
AN ORIGINAL SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGY,
ADAPTED TO THE ADVANCED STATE OF ANATOMY,

By ALEXANDER WALKER,
AUTHOR OF "PHYSIOGNOMY FOUNDED ON PHYSIOLOGY."

LONDON:
SMITH, ELDER AND CO., CORNHILL,
BOOKSELLERS TO THEIR MAJESTIES.
1834.



Vesalius: See no. 51

Walker on the Bell-Magendie Law

66. Walker, Alexander (1779-1852). The nervous system, anatomical and physiological, in which the functions of the various parts of the brain are for the first time assigned . . . xvi, 704pp. London: Smith, Elder, 1834. 213 x 138 mm. 19th century half calf gilt, marbled boards, light rubbing and wear, front hinge cracked. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. Gift inscription dated 1858 on title; library bookplate laid in. $1250

First Edition. In 1808 and 1809 Walker published several works in which he anticipated Charles Bell and François Magendie in assigning distinct functions to the sensory and motor spinal nerve roots (the Bell-Magendie Law), although Walker erroneously reversed their functions, claiming that that the anterior (motor) nerve roots are sensory and the posterior (sensory) roots motor. He was thus the first to suggest that "the roots had different functions, and he was certainly the first to suggest that one root was sensory and the other motor" (Cranefield, p. 44). It is likely that Bell may have read and been influenced by some of Walker's writings. After Bell issued his privately printed *Idea of a New Anatomy of the Brain* (1811), in which he announced his own observations of the separate functions of the nerve roots, Walker accused Bell of plagiarizing and misinterpreting his (Walker's) earlier work, an accusation he repeated at length in the present treatise. Walker's treatise also contains a shrewd analysis of Bell's attempts to claim priority over Magendie for the discovery of the correct functions of the nerve roots. Walker persisted in defending his mistaken views on the nerve roots, discounting the physiological experiments of Magendie and others. Cranefield, *The Way In and the Way Out,* pp. 24-25. McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology,* pp. 183, 200, 540. 42727