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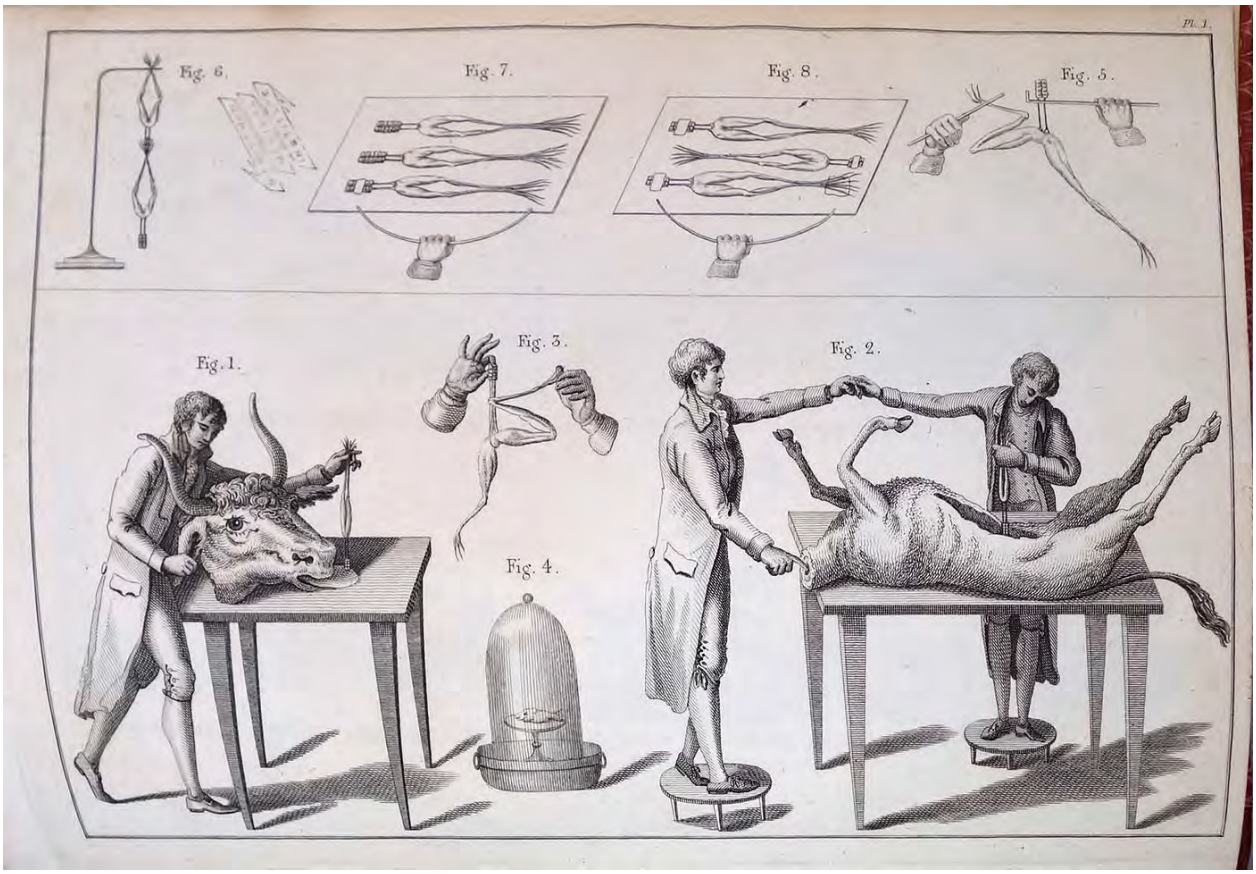
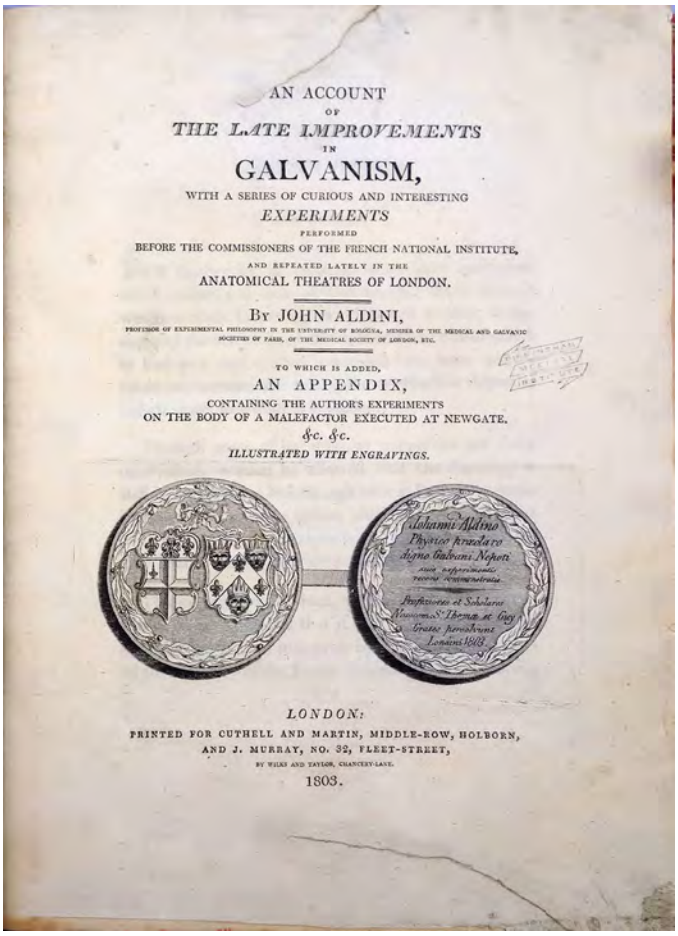


Medical Electricity and "Frankenstein"

1. Aldini, Giovanni (1762–1834). An account of the late improvements in galvanism, with a series of curious and interesting experiments performed before the commissioners of the French National Institute, and repeated lately in the anatomical theatres of London . . . to which is added, an appendix containing the author's experiments on the body of a malefactor executed at Newgate. 4to. xi [1], 221 [3, incl. adverts. leaf]pp. 4 engraved plates, engraved vignette on title illustrating the medal struck in Aldini's honor by the faculties of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. London: Cuthell and Martin; J. Murray, 1803. 278 x 202 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Tears in title repaired, unobtrusive library stamps on title and plates, otherwise very good. $7500

First Edition, including the **First Editions in English** of Aldini's *Dissertationes duae* (1794). Aldini, the nephew of Galvani, was the premier apologist for his uncle's theories of animal electricity. His *Account of the Late Improvements* represents his first book-length treatment of galvanism; it was translated from his original French manuscript, and included supplements taken from his previous short papers in Latin, as well as an account of Aldini's sensational galvanic experiments performed on executed criminals. This work, which is rare on the market, is in many ways the most dramatic of all the early works on medical electricity.

Aldini's book was the outcome of a successful tour of England, during which he demonstrated aspects of galvanism at hospitals and on the body of a murderer, George Foster, who had been executed at Newgate Prison on 18 January 1803. This last demonstration, during which "the jaw began to quiver, the adjoining muscles were horribly contorted and the left eye actually opened" (p. 193), seized the imagination of the British public and remained an enduring theme in popular culture. Mary Shelley, who knew of Aldini's work, used the idea of galvanic reanimation to brilliant effect in her classic novel *Frankenstein: or The Modern Prometheus* (1818).

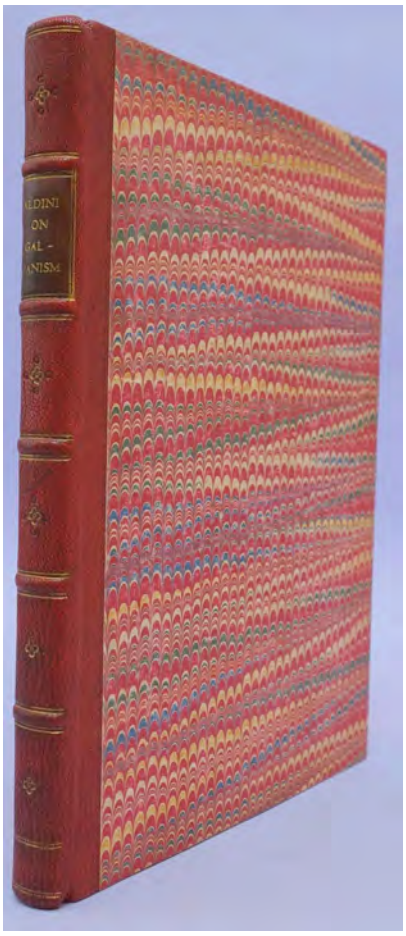


AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS
IN
GALVANISM,
WITH A SERIES OF CURIOUS AND INTERESTING
EXPERIMENTS
PERFORMED
BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE,
AND REPEATED LATELY IN THE
ANATOMICAL THEATRES OF LONDON.

By JOHN ALDINI,

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIMENTS
ON THE BODY OF A MALEFACTOR EXECUTED AT NEWGATE.
&c. &c.
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR CUTHELL AND MARTIN, MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN,
AND J. MURRAY, NO. 32, FLEET-STREET,
1803.

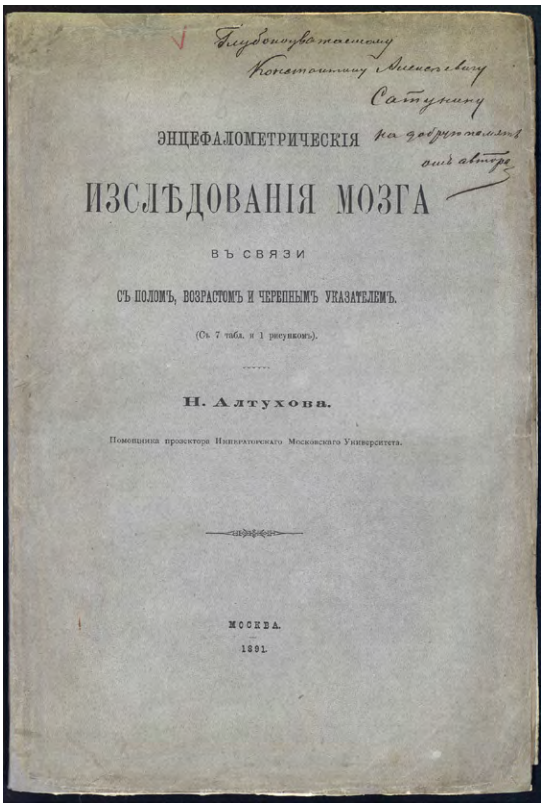


Aldini's experiments on cadavers were important for the development of cardiac electrostimulation, while his successful treatment of "melancholy madness" (schizophrenia) with electricity anticipated modern electroshock therapy. Aldini performed his Newgate experiments with the help of Joseph Carpue, who published the first English book on medical electricity later that same year (Garrison-Morton.com 1989). Garrison-Morton.com 1989.1. Schechter, "Background of clinical cardiac electrostimulation," *N.Y. State J. Med.* (1971-72), p. 2578. Licht, "History of electrotherapy," *Ther. Elect. & Ultraviolet Rad.* (1967), pp. 25-26. Dibner, *Galvani-Volta*, pp. 21-24. Fulton & Cushing, *A Bibliographical Study of the Galvani and the Aldini Writings on Animal Electricity* (1936) No. 26. 42640

First Stereotactic Instrument for Mapping the Brain

2. Altukhov, Nikolai. Entsefalometriya mozga cheloveka v otnoshenii k polu, vozrastu i cherepnomu ukazatelyu [in Cyrillic]. iii, 55, [1]pp. 6 folding plates, text illustrations. Moscow: Izdatelstvo Moscovskogo Universiteta, 1891. 265 x 180 mm. (mostly unopened). Original printed wrappers, spine repaired, edges strengthened. Minor foxing but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author to Konstantin Alekseevich Satunin (1863-1915), a Russian zoologist who described many previously undiscovered mammals of Russia and Central Asia. $3750

First Edition, and *rare,* with only two copies listed in OCLC (NLM and the Royal College of Surgeons). In 1889, nearly 20 years before Horsley and Clarke published their paper on the use of stereotaxy to examine the brain, Dmitrii Zernov, a professor of anatomy at Moscow University, invented the first prototype of a stereotaxic instrument, an arc-based device for cerebral mapping that he called an encephalometer. In a preliminary communication on his device, published in the Russian journal *Trudy Fiziko-Meditsynskogo Obshestva Moscovskogo Universiteta* (Vol. 2 [1889]: 70-80), Zernov stated:


Глубокоуважаемому
Константину Николаевичу
Сатунину
на память от
автора

ЭНЦЕФАЛОМЕТРИЧЕСКІЯ

ИЗСЛѢДОВАНІЯ МОЗГА

ВЪ СВЯЗИ

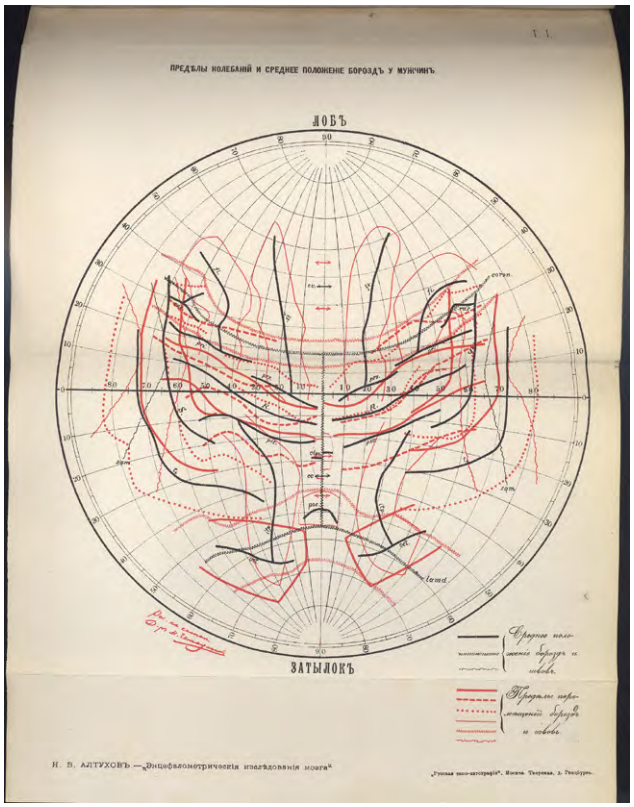
СЪ ПОЛОМЪ, ВОЗРАСТОМЪ И ЧЕРЕПНЫМЪ УКАЗАТЕЛЕМЪ.

(Съ 7 табл. и 1 рисункомъ).

Н. Алтухова.

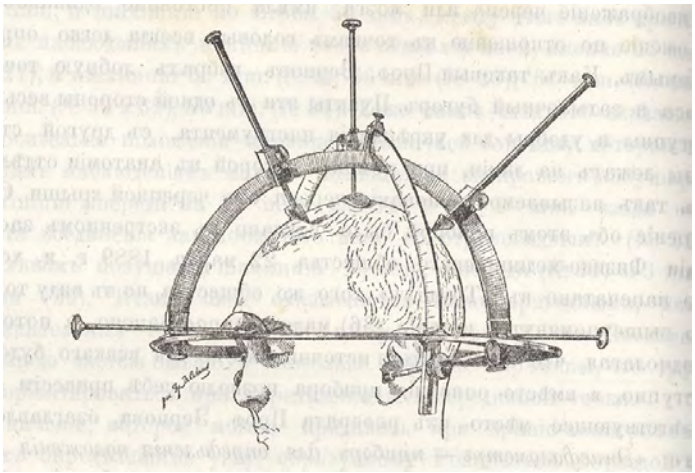
Помощника прозектора Императорскаго Московскаго Университета.

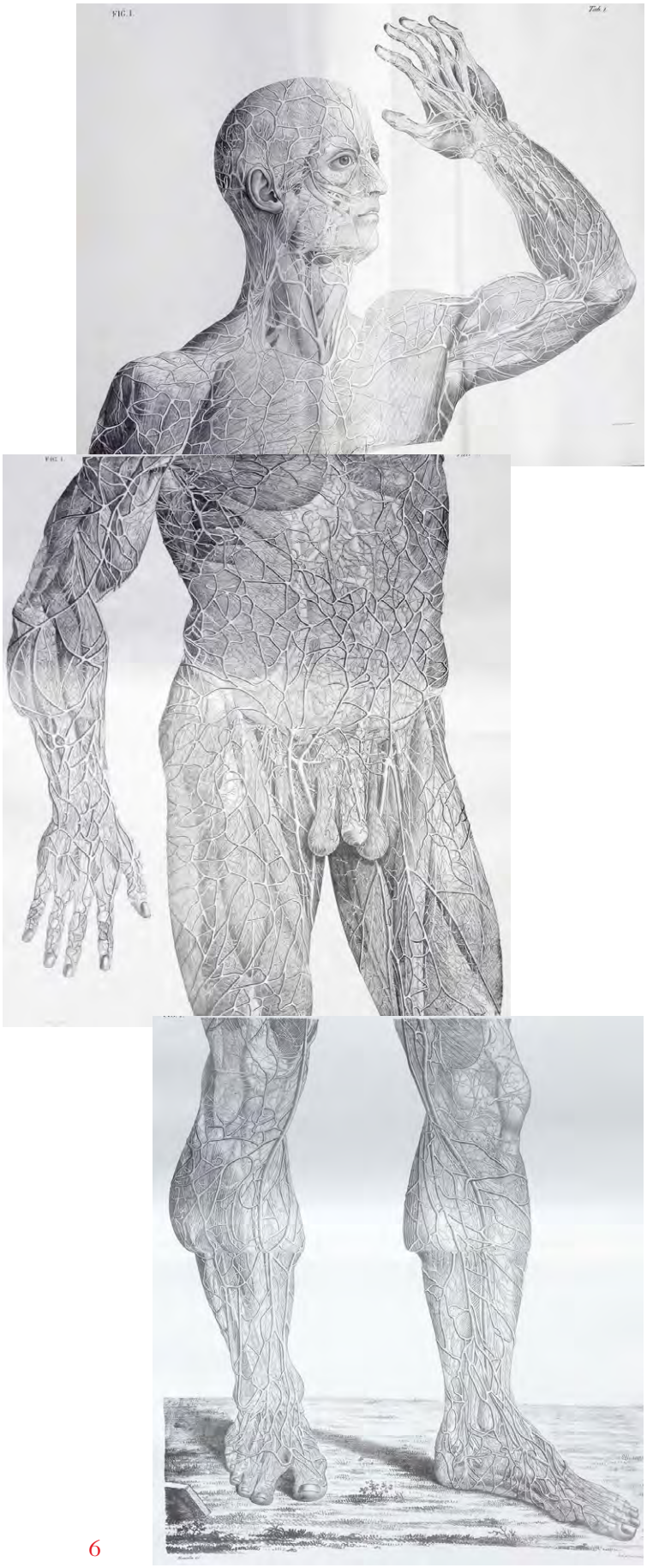
МОСКВА.
1891.



I built an instrument which enables to project the pattern of cranial sutures or cerebral sulci or deep-seated brain structures on the spherical surface and then transform it onto the plane similar to the projection of the terrestrial globe on the map. The localization of a given point on the brain surface is determined by the degrees of latitude and longitude (quoted in Lichterman, p. 1).

Two years later Zernov's student Nikolai Altukhov gave a complete description of the encephalometer in the present thesis, which included six detailed projection maps based on 40 post-mortem examinations. "Projections of anterior and posterior parts of the corpus callosum, insula and some basal ganglia (thalamus, nucleus lenticularis and caput nuclei caudate) were localized on the surface of the head. [Altukhov] also noted similarity in female and pediatric brains and concluded that the former are underdeveloped" (Lichterman, p. 3). Since both Zernov and Altukhov's papers were published only in Russian, Western neuroscientists remained unaware of Zernov's encephalometer until fairly recently; neither Zernov nor his instrument is discussed in our standard sources in neurology and neurosurgery. Garrison-Morton.com 7243. Lichterman, "The first instrument for cerebral mapping: Zernov's encephalometer and its modifications," *Kopf Carrier* no. 61 (April 2005): 1-5. 43779





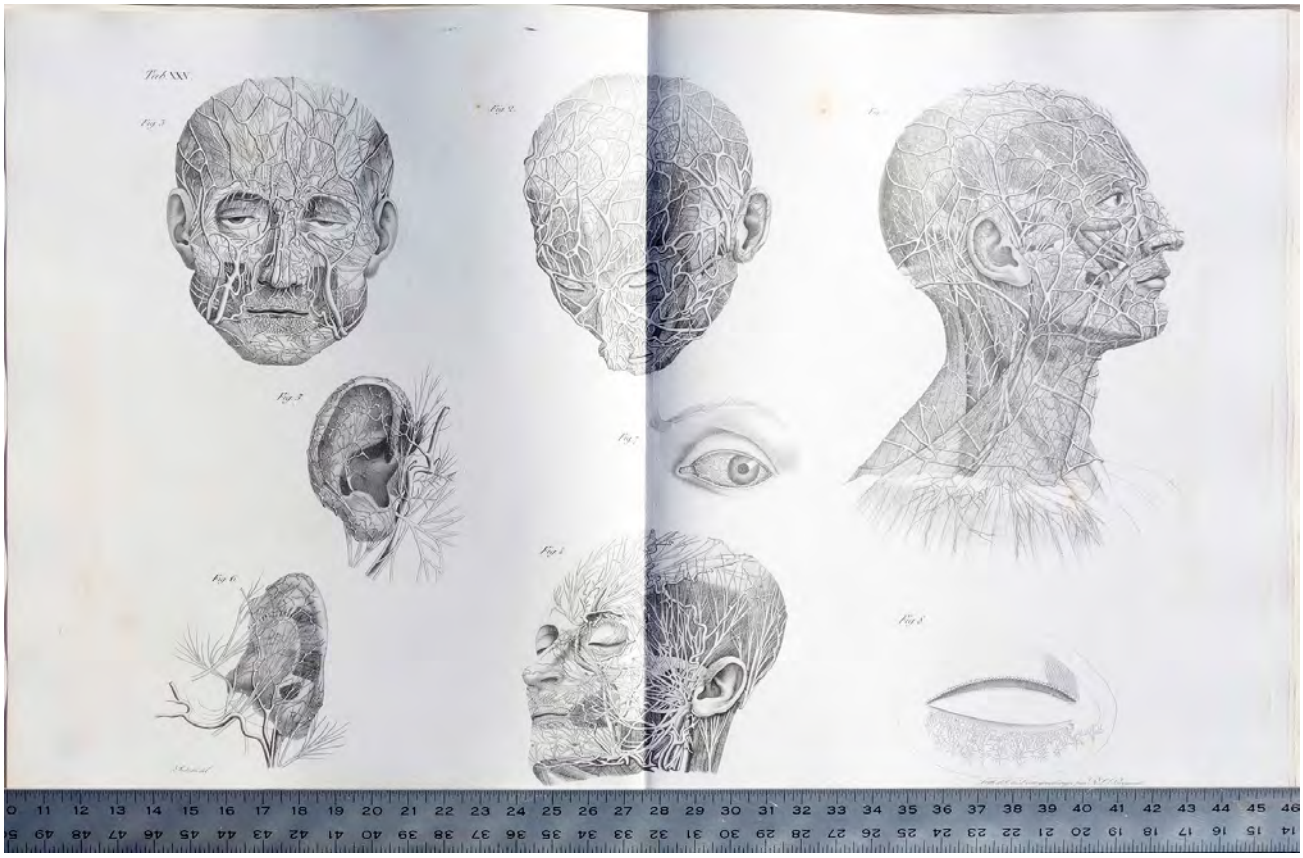
The Double Elephant Folio of Anatomy; The First Very Large Format Book Printed by Lithography

3. Antommarchi, Francesco (1789-1838), ed. [Mascagni, Paolo (1752-1815).] Planches anatomiques du corps humain executes d'après les dimensions naturelles . . . Double elephant folio atlas. Lithographed part-title leaf, title leaf and 83 lithographed plates (48 black and white, 35 outline) by Charles-Philibert de Lasteyrie (1759-1849), all leaves folded and mounted on guards. Paris: C. de Lasteyrie, [1823-] 1826. 623 x 509 mm. (individual leaves measure 907 x 623 mm. / 35.6875 x 24.5 inches unfolded). 20th century half morocco, paste paper boards, light wear. Discreet repairs to margins of part-title, minor occasional foxing, but very good.

$15,000

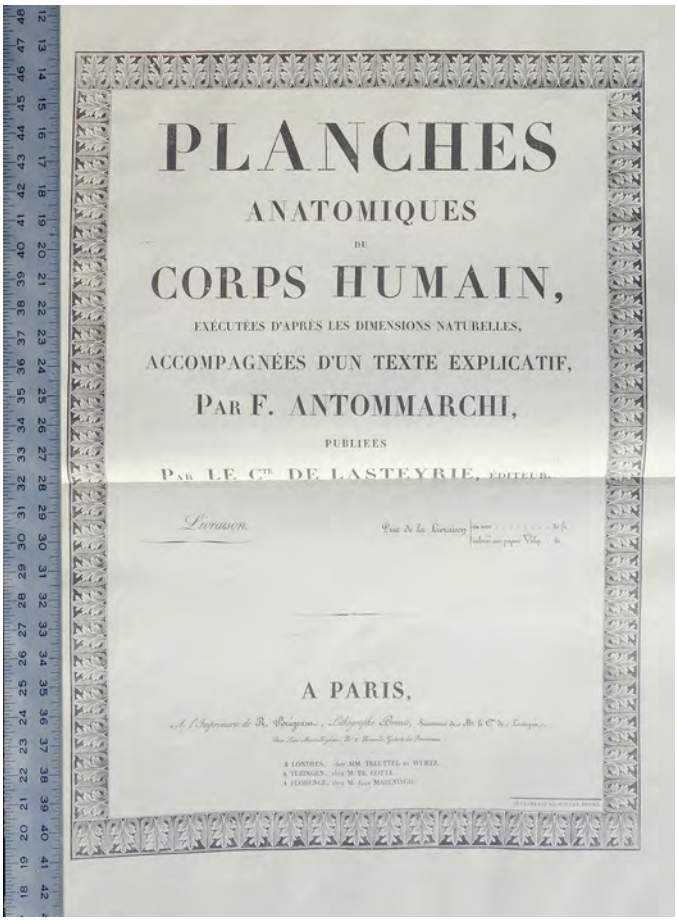
First Edition. Considering that it is among the rarest of all anatomies, and certainly the largest and in many ways the most spectacular, it is remarkable that two nearly identical editions of Mascagni's posthumous life-size anatomy were published almost simultaneously. The present lithographed edition, the first very large format book illustrated through the process of lithography, was issued between 1823 and 1826; an edition with engraved plates was published in Pisa under the title *Anatomia universa* (1823-32). Though the two editions were printed by different processes, the image quality of the two is remarkably similar and it is debatable which is superior from either the artistic or scientific standpoint. Antommarchi's version, in an homage to Vesalius, includes imaginary landscape backgrounds created for the base of his musclemen; these do not appear in the Italian edition. There are other subtle differences. Antommarchi included letter keys within the images of some of the less-complex plates, eliminating the need for outline plates to those images. He also published more anatomical plates than the Italian edition.

The edition we are offering was issued in 15 parts between 1823 and 1826 by the lithographic press of the Comte de Lasteyrie, one of the two founders of lithography in France (an accompanying text volume, not present with this copy, was issued in 1826 and bears the imprint of Lasteyrie's successor, R.



Brégeaut). The atlas, with magnificent plates printed on single broadsheets measuring 970 x 650 mm. uncut, is comparable in size to the double elephant folio edition of Audubon's *Birds of America* (1827-38), which measures about 985 x 660 mm. It is without doubt the largest lithographically printed book issued during the incunabula period of lithography. The atlas was issued in both uncolored and colored versions; according to the part-title included with this copy, uncolored fascicles sold for 30 francs each and colored ones for 80 francs each. Choulant, writing in the 1840s when copies of both editions might have remained available from the publishers, states that copies of the completed version with colored plates could be purchased for 375 francs and uncolored copies for 150 francs. Because the plates are so large, in some extant copies of the atlas they are backed with linen and cut for folding with some resulting loss of image. This is not the case here: Each plate is folded horizontally and mounted on a guard, preserving the entire image. Though colored copies are certainly more expensive, this extremely rare black and white copy has its own spectacular aesthetic and shows the beauty of the lithographed images in a purer way.

The publication history of these two editions is complex and usually misunderstood. In connection with a much more expensive copy of the hand-colored version, we previously had the opportunity to study Antommarchi's preface to the text of the lithographed edition, which provides valuable information on this topic. Antommarchi was a pupil of the great Italian anatomist Paolo Mascagni, and at the time of Mascagni's death was serving as his prosector, responsible for preparing dissections for demonstration. Mascagni spent a great deal of his time, energy and money during his career in the production of a life-sized human anatomy, titled *Anatomia universa*, which he intended to have printed using engraved copperplates; this required meticulous preparation of very large plates for the work's enormous images. (Some scholars have suggested that Mascagni was hoping to have this work printed in color by the Le Blon / Gautier d'Agoty process; however, that process of color-printing mezzotints would not have been able to reproduce Mascagni's drawings in sufficient detail.) At his death Mascagni left the *Anatomia universa* unfinished, along with two others, including a "Prodromo" to the *Anatomia universa*. These manuscripts he put in the hands of Antommarchi, who was left in charge of publishing these three works on behalf of the Mascagni family.



Since the publication of the Prodromo and the grand anatomy would require a large sum of money, a private company was formed, with the Mascagni family's permission, to supply the necessary funds. As Antommarchi states in his preface (p. iv),

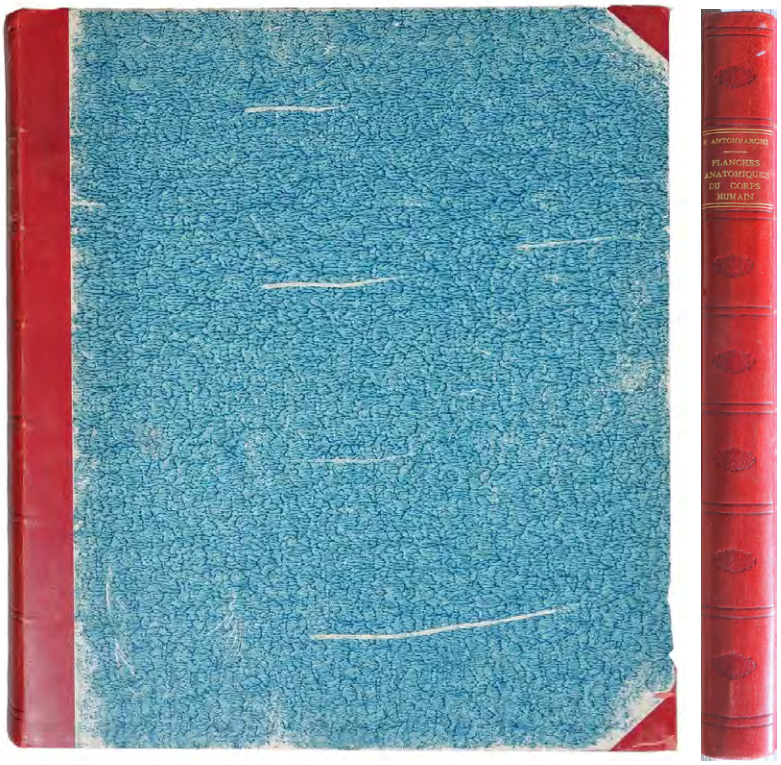
> I was placed at the head of this operation, charged with coordinating materials, perfecting the plates, preparing the texts and overseeing the successive publication of these two books.

Antommarchi issued the Prodromo in 1819. In the meantime he had been appointed physician to Napoleon, then in exile on the remote island of St. Helena, and on 10 September 1819 he was sent to St. Helena to provide medical care to the deposed emperor. It is possible that Napoleon requested Antommarchi's services because, like Napoleon, Antommarchi was Corsican by birth. Antommarchi brought copies of Mascagni's plates for the grand anatomy to St. Helena and continued working on the project in his spare time. Napoleon took a great interest in the anatomy and even consented to have it dedicated to him; however, the emperor died in May 1821, prior to the completion of Antommarchi's editorial labors. Antommarchi directed Napoleon's autopsy, cast Napoleon's death mask, and later published best-selling books about his experiences with the late emperor. Since he could not dedicate his edition to the living man, Antommarchi dedicated his edition of Mascagni's grand anatomy to the emperor's tomb on St. Helena. (Napoleon's body remained on the island until 1840, when it was moved to a tomb created for him in Paris.)

Upon Antommarchi's return to Italy, as he recounts in his preface (p. v), he received an offer from the private company and Mascagni's heirs,

> where they proposed to surrender to me in totality the copies of the Prodromo, the copperplates for that work, those of the grand Anatomy, as well as all the papers relating to it. They asked the sum of eight thousand Tuscan crowns, to be paid over time, for which they would take suitable security. The Mascagni family, convinced that it would be advantageous to the buyer of these two works to have the copperplates and remaining copies of

> [Mascagni's] "Treatise on the lymphatic vessels" [1787] and the artists' anatomy, also proposed that I purchase these works for half the sum indicated on the prospectus.



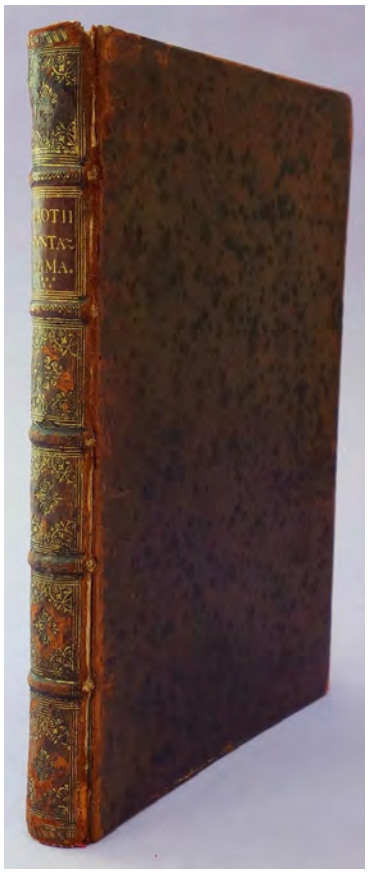
Before this could be accomplished, however, Antommarchi was informed by M. Moggi, one of the private company's representatives, that the company had decided not to go through with the deal, and that it wanted to dissolve itself. Antommarchi then went to Florence to propose another arrangement with the Mascagni family:

> I next spoke to the Mascagni family and offered them seven thousand five hundred crowns in place of the six thousand five hundred that the company would have paid them. We were soon in agreement, the papers were drawn up and ready to be signed; but Moggi, who was the prime mover in this whole affair, had different ideas. Authorities intervened and refused to sanction the transaction. "Since you are forbidding me to purchase, then you take over.—We don't want to.—My work?—You have it.—I will use it.—You are free to do so.—Let us quit.—We ask nothing better." This was done; we appeared before the magistrate, who declared the company dissolved. But the operation had already passed into other hands; I could not have it for seven thousand five hundred crowns: they had sold it for three thousand. The Mascagni family was paid off, I owed nothing to the new company; I prepared to take advantage of my work.

The Mascagni family sold the copperplates of the grand anatomy to three professors at Pisa who began preparing their own edition of the work; this edition, containing 44 engraved illustrations and 44 outline plates (compared to 48 hand-colored plates and 35 outline plates called for in our edition) was published between 1823 and 1832 under the title *Anatomia universa*. In the meantime Antommarchi proceeded to Paris where he arranged to have his versions of the Mascagni plates lithographed by de Lasteyrie and issued under the title Planches anatomiques du corps humain. It is clear from his preface that Antommarchi believed he had full authority to publish his edition—which, because of his close working relationship with Mascagni, may be closer to Mascagni's original intention than the Italian version. Choulant, who provided an incorrect collation of Antommarchi's edition, objected to the fact that Antommarchi left Mascagni's name off the title page, but otherwise appears to have agreed.

> If one thinks of the *Anatomia universa*, edited by the three Pisa professors, as an adaptation of Mascagni's plates according to the ideas of the three editors, he may, on the other hand, look upon Lasteyrie's lithographed edition as Antommarchi's adaptation, evidently prepared by him at St. Helena for his edition of Mascagni's plates (Choulant, p. 319).

Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, pp. 315-320. Garrison-Morton.com 7242. Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 384-96. Twyman, *Lithography 1800-1850*, pp. 50-52. 43552

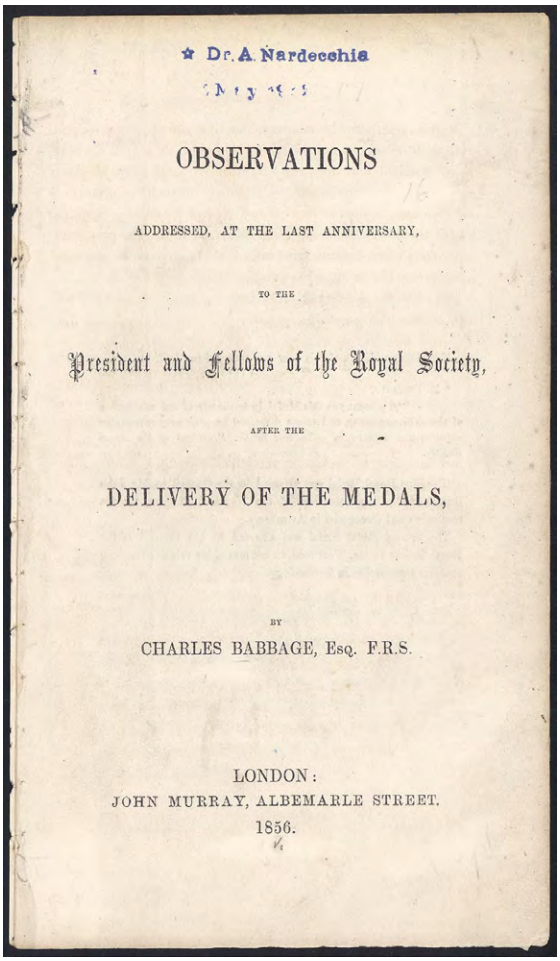


First Printed Facsimile of a Medieval Illuminated Manuscript

4. Aratus of Soli (ca. 315 – 240 B.C.E.). Syntagma arateorum: Opus poeticae et astronomiae studiosis utilissimum . . . Edited by Hugo Grotius (1583-1645). 8vo. [6], 42, [2], 36, 94, [2], 14, 128pp. Engraved folding plate, 43 full-page engravings by Jacques de Gheyn II (1565-1629) in the text. Leiden: Ex officinal Plantiniana, apud Christophorum Raphelengium, 1600. 235 x 158 mm. Late 17th century calf, gilt spine, a little rubbed, front hinge cracked, rear hinge tender. Some browning and offsetting, a few pencil marks in the margins but very good. Engraved bookplate, dated 1701, of Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex (1670-1710). $8500

First Edition of Grotius's scholarly edition of the Leiden Aratea illuminated manuscript, now in the Leiden University Library. For this edition, Grotius, then only seventeen years old, had engraved reproductions made of the images in the Leiden Aratea, an astronomical manuscript written in 816 containing some of the earliest extant artistic depictions of the Greek constellations. These Grotius reproduced with type reproductions of the text facing the images in the manuscript. For this reason, Grotius's edition is considered the first printed facsimile of a medieval illuminated manuscript. The Leiden

Aratea images, probably copied from a fourth or fifth century manuscript no longer extant, illustrate a Latin adaptation by the Roman general Germanicus (15 B.C.E. – 19 C.E.) of Aratus's popular didactic poem *Phainomena*, composed circa 275 B.C.E., which describes the constellations individually and gives their positions in the celestial sphere. The astronomical information in Aratus's poem is by no means accurate, and the anonymous artist of the Leiden Aratea likewise made no attempt to place the stars in their correct positions, so that the images cannot be considered true star charts. However, the beautiful engraved versions prepared for Grotius's edition by Dutch painter Jacques de Gheyn II had considerable influence on the development of Western astronomical iconography, being much imitated in works such as Johann Bayer's *Uranometria* (1603). Lachièze-Rey and Luminet, *Celestial Treasury*, p. 83. 43455



5. Babbage, Charles (1791-1871). Observations addressed, at the last anniversary, to the president and fellows of the Royal Society, after the delivery of the medals. 10, [2]pp. London: John Murray, 1856. 213 x 127 mm. Disbound. Tiny stab-holes in left margin, small chip in last leaf but very good. Ownership stamp of Dr. A. Nardecchia on title. $1250

First Edition. In 1853 the Swedish engineers Georg and Edvard Scheutz constructed their first successful working Difference Engine, a calculating and printing machine based on Babbage's designs and research. Babbage applauded the Scheutzes' efforts and did his best to publicize their machine, as he did in this address to the Royal Society in which he gave a brief summary of the Scheutz machine's construction, noted that it had won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and chided the Royal Society for failing to honor the Scheutzes in similar fashion.

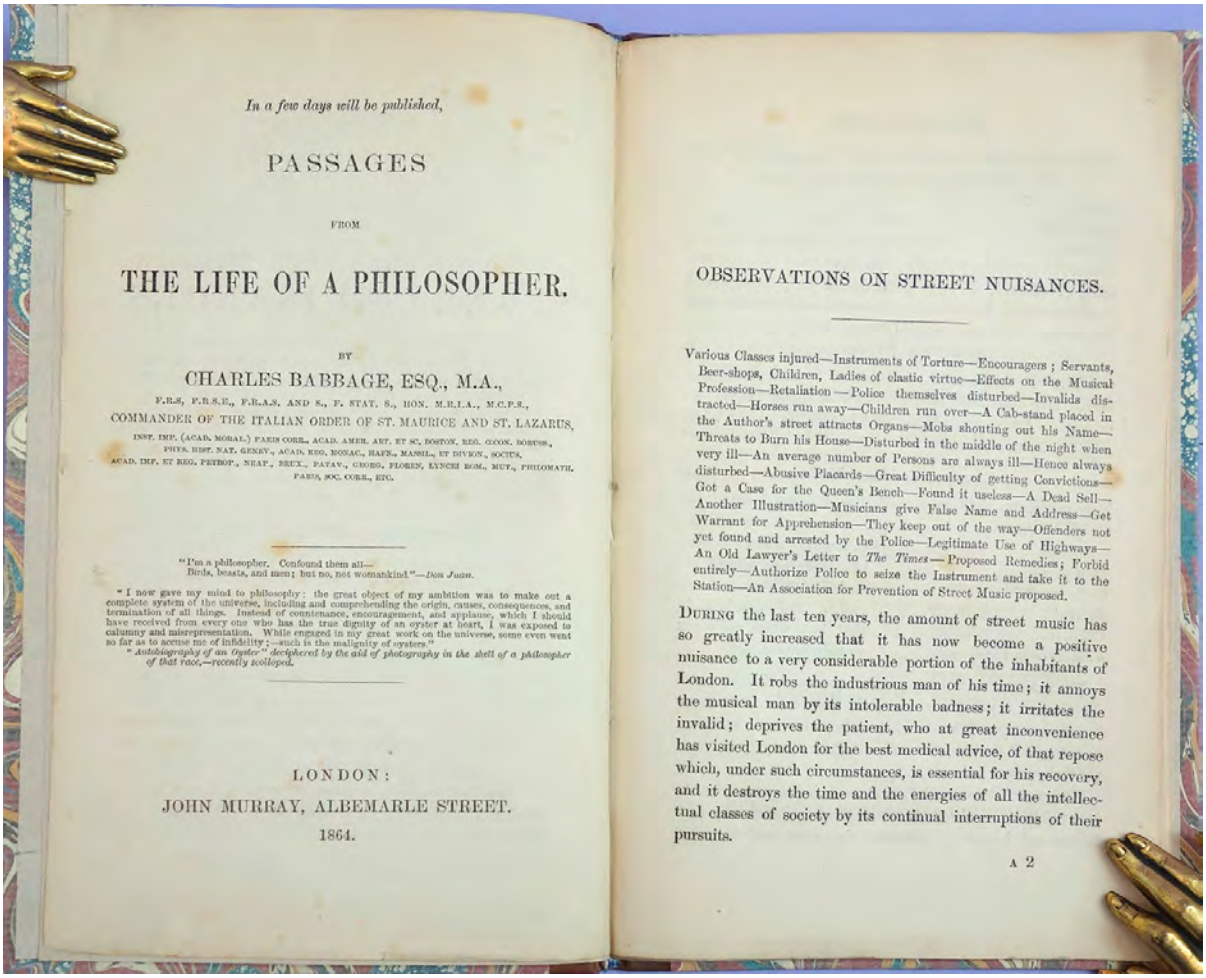
> Sweden has thus secured for herself the glory of having been the first nation practically to produce a machine for Calculating Mathematical Tables by Differences, and Printing the Results. Wealthier and more powerful nations will regret that the country of Berzelius should thus have anticipated them, in giving effect to an invention which requires for its perfection the tools of nations more highly advanced in mechanical science. But there is still left to them the honor of acknowledging the services of a foreigner, from which the richest and most commercial countries will derive the greatest advantage (p. 8).

Rare on the market. Van Sinderen, "The printed papers of Charles Babbage," 73. Not in *Origins of Cyberspace.* 43840

The Origins of Babbage's Reputation for Irascibility

6. Babbage, Charles (1791-1871). A chapter on street nuisances. Extracted from "Passages from the life of a philosopher." 32pp. London: John Murray, 1864. 207 x 123 mm. Modern quarter calf, marbled boards. Light browning, occasional foxing. $750

Second edition, and rare on the market. Toward the end of his life Babbage began conducting his celebrated battle with street musicians—"Organs, brass bands, fiddlers, harps, Punch [and Judy shows], pantomime, monkeys, military, dancing and musical, athletes, ladies and gentlemen walking on stilts" (quoted in Hyman, Charles Babbage, 247)—whose invasion of his once-quiet neighborhood was seriously disturbing his peace. Unable and unwilling to abandon his home of nearly forty years and his extensive workshops housed nearby, Babbage fought back against the street performers in every way possible, having several of them arrested, attacking them in print, and helping to get an act passed in Parliament "for the better regulation of Street Music within the Metropolitan Police District." This final public crusade of Babbage's life made him the butt of ridicule and left him with a reputation for eccentricity and irascibility that persisted for over a century after his



In a few days will be published,

PASSAGES

FROM

THE LIFE OF A PHILOSOPHER.

BY

CHARLES BABBAGE, ESQ., M.A.,

F.R.S, F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S. AND S., F. STAT. S., HON. M.R.I.A., M.C.P.S.,

COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS,

INST. IMP. (ACAD. MORAL.) PARIS CORR., ACAD. AMER. ART. ET SC. BOSTON, REG. OCCON. BOSTON, PHYS. HIST. NAT. GENEV., ACAD. REG. MONAC., HAFN., MASSIL., ET DIVION., SOCIUS, ACAD. IMP. ET REG. PETROP., NEAP., BRUX., PATAV., GEORG. FLOREN, LYNCEI ROM., MUT., PHILOMATH. PARIS, SOC. CORR., ETC.

"I'm a philosopher. Confound them all—
Birds, beasts, and men; but no, not womankind."—*Don Juan.*

"I now gave my mind to philosophy: the great object of my ambition was to make out a complete system of the universe, including and comprehending the origin, causes, consequences, and termination of all things. Instead of countenance, encouragement, and applause, which I should have received from every one who has the true dignity of an oyster at heart, I was exposed to calumny and misrepresentation. While engaged in my great work on the universe, some even went so far as to accuse me of infidelity;—such is the malignity of oysters."
"*Autobiography of an Oyster" deciphered by the aid of photography in the shell of a philosopher of that race,—recently scolloped.*

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1864.

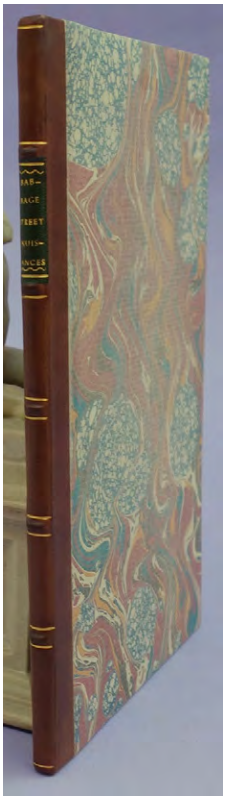
OBSERVATIONS ON STREET NUISANCES.

Various Classes injured—Instruments of Torture—Encouragers; Servants, Beer-shops, Children, Ladies of elastic virtue—Effects on the Musical Profession—Retaliation—Police themselves disturbed—Invalids distracted—Horses run away—Children run over—A Cab-stand placed in the Author's street attracts Organs—Mobs shouting out his Name—Threats to Burn his House—Disturbed in the middle of the night when very ill—An average number of Persons are always ill—Hence always disturbed—Abusive Placards—Great Difficulty of getting Convictions—Got a Case for the Queen's Bench—Found it useless—A Dead Sell—Another Illustration—Musicians give False Name and Address—Get Warrant for Apprehension—They keep out of the way—Offenders not yet found and arrested by the Police—Legitimate Use of Highways—An Old Lawyer's Letter to *The Times*—Proposed Remedies; Forbid entirely—Authorize Police to seize the Instrument and take it to the Station—An Association for Prevention of Street Music proposed.

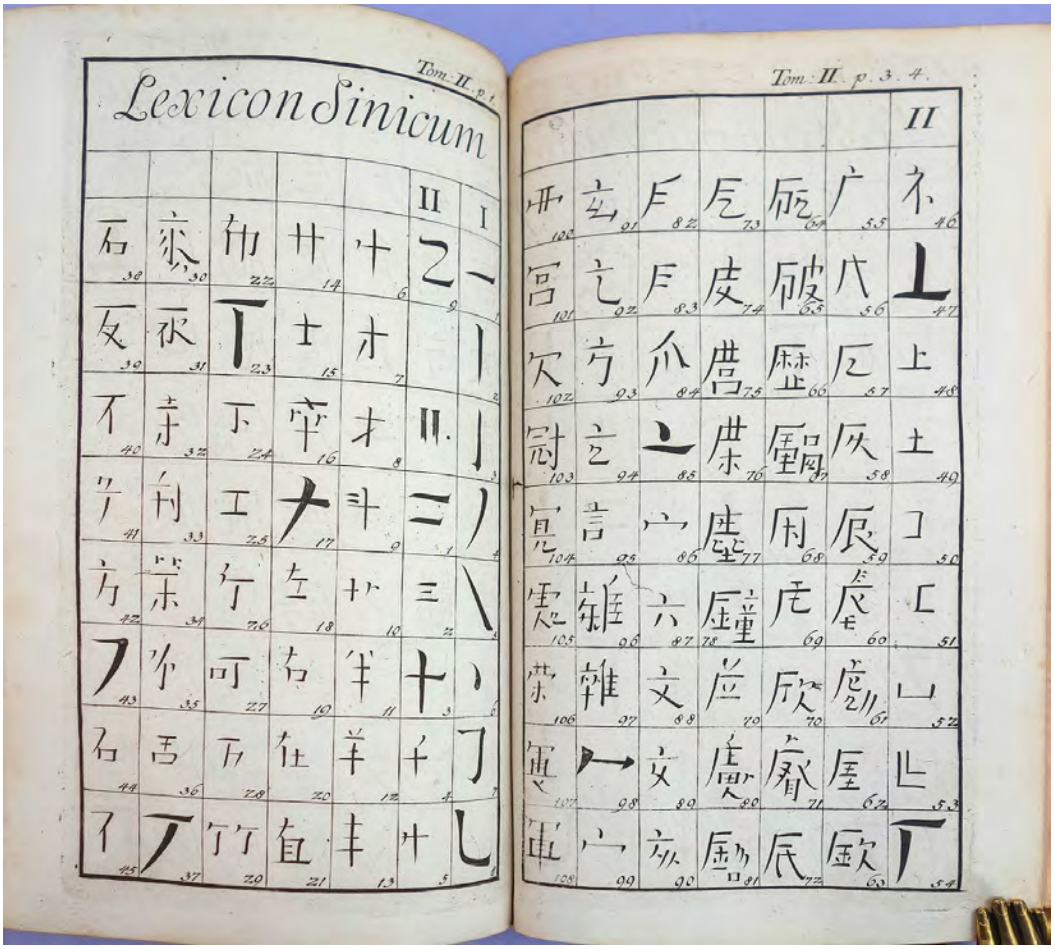
DURING the last ten years, the amount of street music has so greatly increased that it has now become a positive nuisance to a very considerable portion of the inhabitants of London. It robs the industrious man of his time; it annoys the musical man by its intolerable badness; it irritates the invalid; deprives the patient, who at great inconvenience has visited London for the best medical advice, of that repose which, under such circumstances, is essential for his recovery, and it destroys the time and the energies of all the intellectual classes of society by its continual interruptions of their pursuits.

A 2

death. This reputation turns out to have been at least partly undeserved, however: In 1983 Babbage's autopsy report was rediscovered among some family papers; it shows Babbage to have suffered from a form of arterial disease that is now known to cause degeneration of the inner ear, resulting in a hearing disorder. This might have been the source of Babbage's acute sensitivity to noise and intolerance of discordant disturbances.



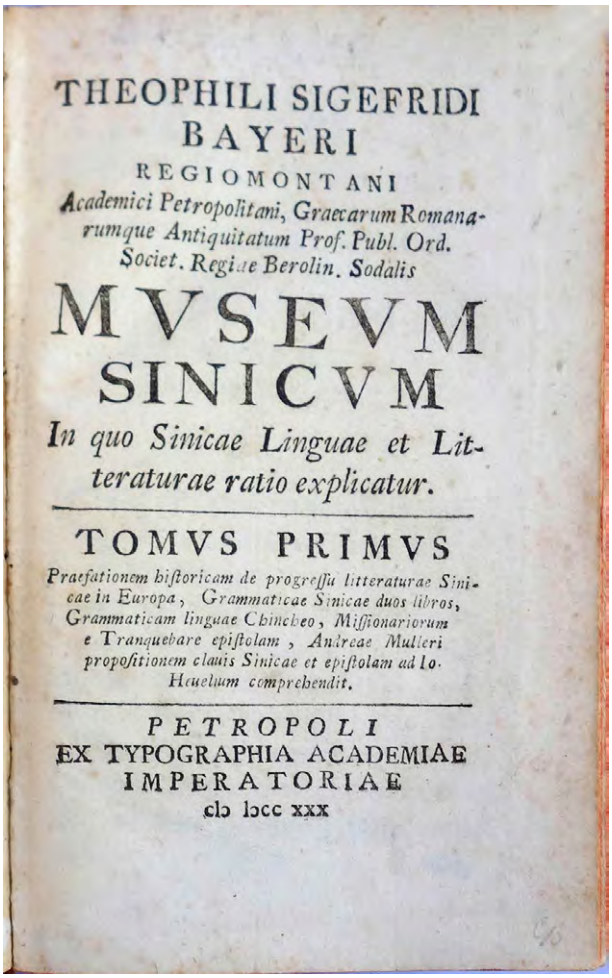
Although the "Chapter" is advertised as an extract from Babbage's *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*, both the first and second editions were published in advance of the book. These two editions appeared in 1864 under the imprint of John Murray, who was also planning to publish the *Passages*, until his objection to a slightly off-color anecdote in the book caused him to pull out at the last minute. A third edition of the "Chapter" was issued in the same year by Longman, the eventual publisher of the *Passages*. Van Sinderen 1980, no. 76. *Origins of Cyberspace* 83. 39004



The First Book on the Chinese Language Published in Europe

7. Bayer, Theophilus [Gottlieb] Siegfried (1694-1738). Museum sinicum in quo sinicae linguae et litteraturae ratio explicatur. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. [22], 145, [1], 190; [2], 372, [2, including errata]pp. 23 numbered plates plus 52 full-page text engravings. St. Petersburg: Ex typographia Academiae Imperatoriae, 1730. 198 x 123 mm. Old vellum, title stamped on spine. Minor offsetting from plates, but fine otherwise. Embossed stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society on front endpaper. $12,000

First Edition of the first book on the Chinese language published in Europe. Bayer, a scholar of classical and Near Eastern languages, was professor of Greek and Roman antiquities at St. Petersburg's Academy of Sciences between 1726 and 1737. At the age of nineteen he was "overwhelmed with a desire to learn Chinese" and spent the next seventeen years studying and collecting everything he could find relating to the language with the intent of "[making] up some kind of dictionary and some introduction to the rules of the Chinese language and to Chinese literature" (quoted in Spence, *Chinese Roundabout: Essays in History and Culture*, p. 3). This was an extremely difficult task, as the Jesuits, who were the first Europeans to gain a foothold in China, had a quasi-monopoly on Sino-European relations and thus had a proprietary interest in keeping information about the Chinese language to themselves. "In the course of time, however, a few Jesuits visiting Europe came to give away some bits of the secret, and two or three copies of handwritten missionaries' dictionaries had found their way into great libraries" (Lundbaek, p. 2). Bayer made use of what information he could find to compile his Museum sinicum, which included not only his attempt at a Chinese dictionary and grammar, but a 145-page introduction containing a history of Western Chinese studies up to the time of writing.



THEOPHILI SIGEFRIDI
BAYERI
REGIOMONTANI
Academici Petropolitani, Graecarum Romanarumque Antiquitatum Prof. Publ. Ord. Societ. Regiae Berolin. Sodalis

MVSEVM
SINICVM

In quo Sinicae Linguae et Litteraturae ratio explicatur.

TOMVS PRIMVS

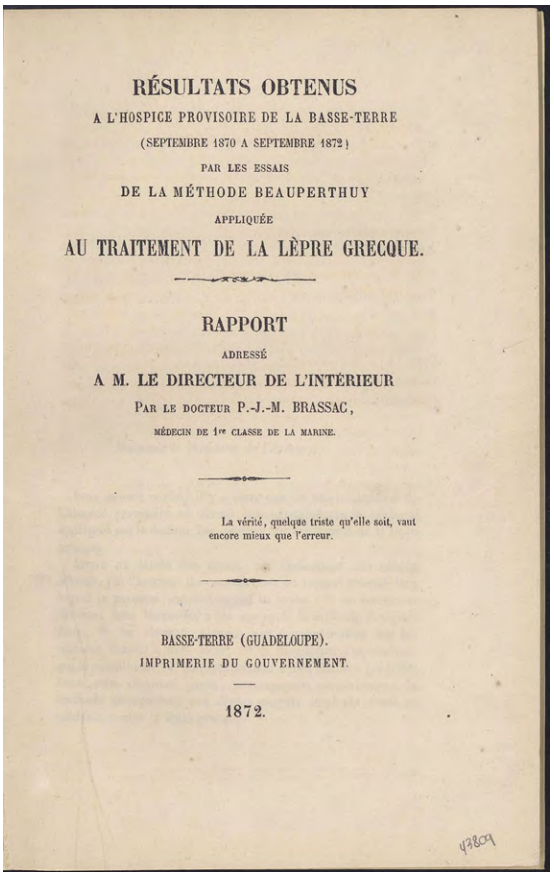
Praefationem historicam de progressu litteraturae Sinicae in Europa, Grammaticae Sinicae duos libros, Grammaticam linguae Chinchéo, Missionariorum e Tranquebare epistolam, Andreae Mulleri propositionem clavis Sinicae et epistolam ad Lo. Heuelium comprehendit.

PETROPOLI
EX TYPOGRAPHIA ACADEMIAE
IMPERATORIAE
cIↃ IↃCC XXX

There are two things that need to be said [about the *Museum sinicum*]: It was not possible to learn to speak or read Chinese from Bayer's book; secondly, Bayer was perfectly and painfully aware of that fact and states it many times in his book.

Why then publish it? Bayer felt, and he was supported in this feeling by his old friend the great Lacroze in Berlin, as well as by his new friend Theophanes, the learned archbishop of Novgorod, that it was his duty to do so. There were no books about the Chinese language on the market. He had had access to information about that language because he had happened to study in the Royal Library in Berlin, where some handwritten material about the Chinese language was kept. It was not very much and in spite of all his endeavors, Bayer certainly did not come to "know Chinese." But he felt that he simply had to arrange the information he had gathered together, to collect his thoughts and sit down and write a text that could be printed and published, thus making it possible for others to go on with his work (Lundbaek, p. 5).

Lundbaek, *T. S. Bayer (1694-1738): Pioneer Sinologist*, pp. 1–7. 43781



RÉSULTATS OBTENUS

A L'HOSPICE PROVISOIRE DE LA BASSE-TERRE

(SEPTEMBRE 1870 A SEPTEMBRE 1872)

PAR LES ESSAIS

DE LA MÉTHODE BEAUPERTHUY

APPLIQUÉE

AU TRAITEMENT DE LA LÈPRE GRECQUE.

RAPPORT

ADRESSÉ

A M. LE DIRECTEUR DE L'INTÉRIEUR

PAR LE DOCTEUR P.-J.-M. BRASSAC,

MÉDECIN DE 1re CLASSE DE LA MARINE.

La vérité, quelque triste qu'elle soit, vaut encore mieux que l'erreur.

BASSE-TERRE (GUADELOUPE).

IMPRIMERIE DU GOUVERNEMENT.

1872.

Printed in Guadaloupe, a Study of Leprosy

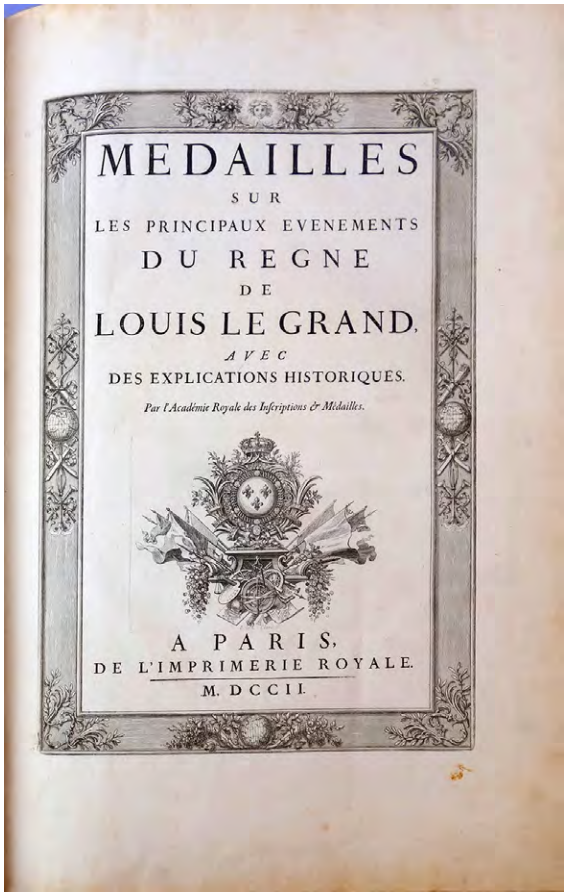
8. **Brassac, Marcellin** (1831-1903). Résultats obtenus à l'hospice provisoire de la Basse-Terre (septembre 1870 à septembre 1872) par les essais de la méthode Beauperthuy appliquée au traitement de la lèpre grecque. 77, [3]pp. Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe): Imprimerie du Gouvernement, 1872. 229 x 152 mm. Modern wrappers. Small stain on fore-edge but fine otherwise. $475

First Edition of this extremely rare work on leprosy printed in the French Caribbean colony of Guadeloupe, with only two copies recorded in OCLC (none in the U.S.) and one in the French union catalogue. In the early 1870s Brassac, a military physician, was sent by the French government to Guadeloupe to investigate the leprosy treatment method devised by Louis Daniel Beauperthuy (1807-81). Beauperthuy is best known today for being the first to suggest that yellow fever is transmitted by mosquitoes (see Garrison-Morton.com 5454.1), a hypothesis that he extended to malaria, leprosy and other tropical diseases (unfortunately Beauperthuy failed to recognize the microbial or parasitic nature of these diseases, believing them to be caused by the injection of decaying animal or plant matter). Although Brassac denounced Beauperthuy's mosquito-vector theory of disease transmission, his report was instrumental in spreading knowledge of the theory throughout the Caribbean. Beauperthuy de Benedetti, "Beauperthuy et la découverte de la transmission de la fièvre jaune par les moustiques," *Histoire des sciences médicales* 4 (1970): 31-40. 43809

The First "Digital" Type Font

9. **Boze, Claude Gros de** (1680-1753) and **Paul Tallemant** (1642-1712). Médailles sur les principaux événements du règne de Louis le Grand avec des explications historiques. Folio. [2], 289ff., including engraved frontispiece; printed on rectos only. Text engravings, including vignettes, medals and borders. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1702. 440 x 287 mm. Original red morocco, gilt spine, gilt royal arms on front and back covers, all edges gilt, hinges cracking, small chip in upper spine; preserved in a cloth folding box. Moderate toning, a few marginal dampstains, two or three small marginal tears, but overall a very good to fine copy. Some additions in an early hand to the errata on final leaf 289v. $7500

First Edition, variant with line 9 of the title reading "Par l'Académie des Inscriptions & Médailles." This grand and imposing publication, illustrating commemorative medals struck during the reign of Louis XIV, is an important milestone in the history of typography: It marks the introduction of the *Romain du Roi,* the first "transitional" typeface, characterized by flat, unbracketed serifs, a greater emphasis on verticality and a higher contrast between thick and thin strokes. Commissioned in the 1690s by Louis XIV for use by the Imprimerie Royale, the typeface, designed by Philippe Grandjean, was the first to base its letterforms on a mathematical grid rather than on the more organic "old style" forms developed in the fifteenth century. As such, the Romain du Roi has been described as "the first digital font, and at least the first mathematically defined type" (Devroye).



MEDAILLES
SUR
LES PRINCIPAUX EVENEMENTS
DU REGNE
DE
LOUIS LE GRAND.
AVEC
DES EXPLICATIONS HISTORIQUES.
Par l'Académie Royale des Inſcriptions & Médailles.

A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCCII.

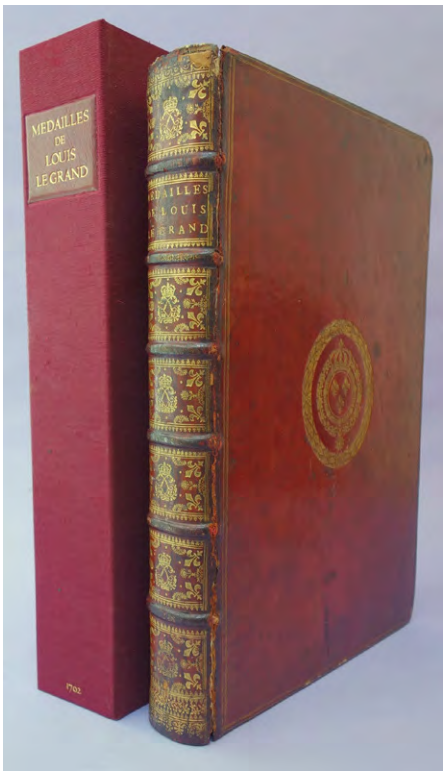
L'ARMEE DES HOLLANDOIS
FORCE'E D'ABANDONNER SES RETRANCHEMENTS DE L'ISSEL.

DE toutes les rivières qui fermoient au Roy l'entrée de la Hollande, l'Iſſel paroiſſoit aux Hollandois la feule, par où il puſt tenter le paſſage. Ils y avoient fait de grands retranchements, & y avoient poſté la meilleure partie de leurs Troupes. Mais cette précaution fut entiérement inutile. Le Roy prit ſa marche vers le Rhin, & auſſi-toſt qu'il l'euſt paſſé, le Prince d'Orange de peur d'eſtre enveloppé, ſe retira vers Utrecht pour ſauver ſon Armée, & quitta les retranchemens de l'Iſſel. En meſme temps le Mareſchal de Turenne fit paſſer la rivière à cent cinquante chevaux, pour donner ſur l'arrière-garde, qui eſtonnée de voir les François franchir ainſi toutes les Barrières, ne ſoûtint que foiblement le choc, & leur abandonna quinze piéces de canon & le bagage, qu'elle eſcortoit.

C'eſt le ſujet de cette Médaille. Les Fleuves du Rhin, & de l'Iſſel effrayez marquent la conſternation de la Hollande. On voit dans le lointain quelques retranchements abandonnez. La Légende, PERRUPTIS BATAVIÆ CLAUSTRIS, ſignifie, *les Barrières de la Hollande forcées.* A l'Exergue eſt la date *1672.*

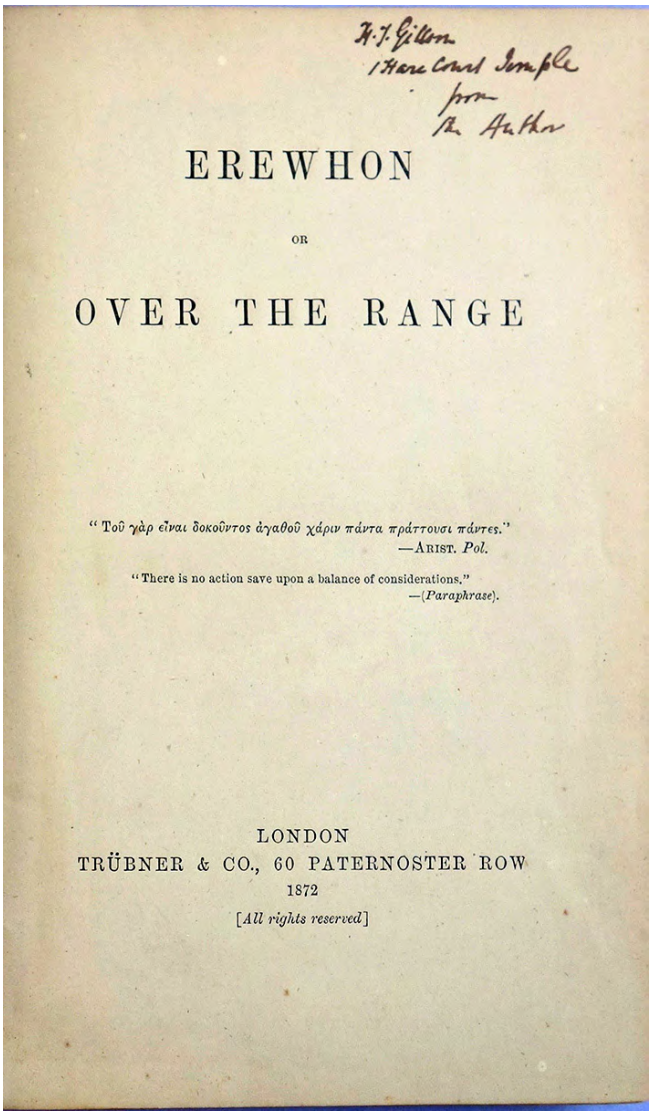
124

The *Médailles* was an expensive tour-de-force of printing, with each copy costing 400 livres to produce. Each text page contained, besides letterpress, at least three separate copperplates: An engraved border, separate engravings of the obverse and reverse of a particular medal, and engraved vignettes used when necessary to fill space. To print the letterpress a new printing press was designed for the purpose, one that would apply a smooth and even pressure to the type without any lateral movement.



Remarkably, this most elaborate book was the first publication of Claude Gros de Boze (1680–1753), a French scholar, numismatist and bibliophile, who was only 22 years old at the time of publication. It was the beginning of a most distinguished career.

Sources differ as to the size of the edition: Some say 200 copies were printed, others say 500. Most copies were bound in a uniform presentation binding of either morocco (red or dark blue) or stained calf, with gilt ornaments containing the royal arms on the front and back covers, and interlaced decorative Ls on the spine. The edition was not for sale; rather, copies were presented by the king as gifts. A quarto edition, containing smaller versions of the engravings, was published for commercial distribution by the Anisson publishing house in 1702. Mosley, "Médailles sur les principaux événements du règne de Louis le Grand (1702): The making of the book," *Bulletin du bibliophile* (2008): 296–350. Devroye, Luc. "Philippe Grandjean De Fouchy." *On Snot and Fonts*. N.p., n.d. Web. Accessed 12 Apr. 2016. 43851


H. T. Gillson
1 Hare Court Temple
from
the Author

EREWHON

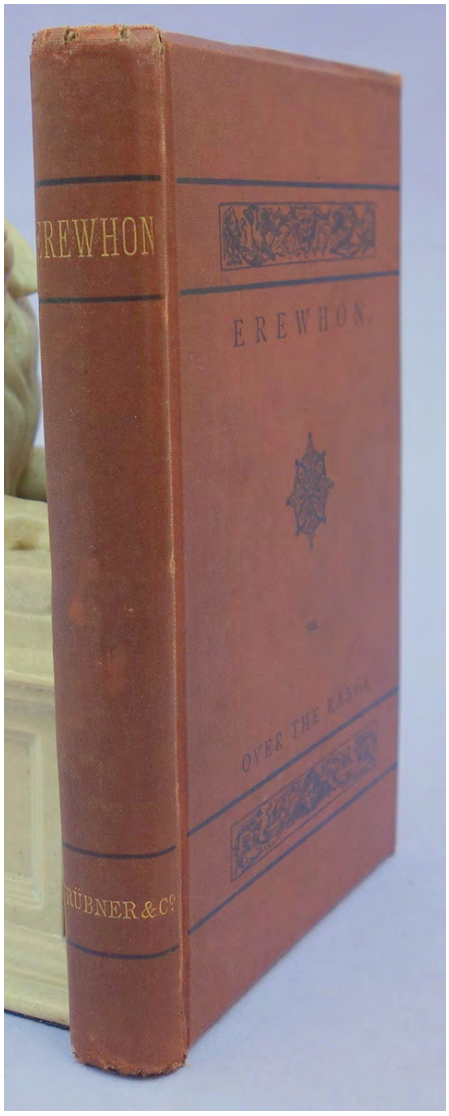
OR

OVER THE RANGE

"Τοῦ γὰρ εἶναι δοκοῦντος ἀγαθοῦ χάριν πάντα πράττουσι πάντες."
—ARIST. *Pol.*

"There is no action save upon a balance of considerations."
—(*Paraphrase*).

LONDON
TRÜBNER & CO., 60 PATERNOSTER ROW
1872
[*All rights reserved*]

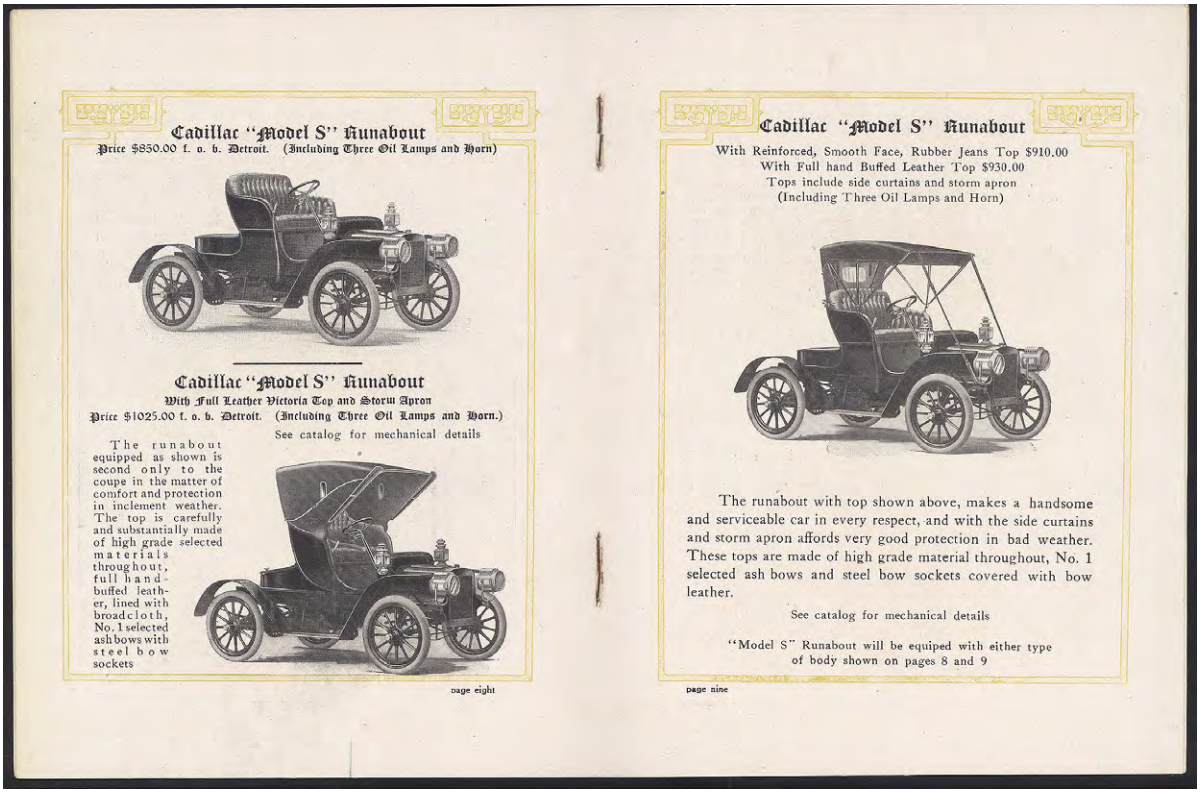


Visionary of Artificial Intelligence—Presentation Copy

10. [**Butler, Samuel** (1835-1902).] Erewhon or over the range. viii, 246pp. London: Trübner & Co., 1872. 195 x 124 mm. Original cloth stamped in gilt and black, skillfully rebacked, light edgewear but overall bright. Light toning but very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed by Butler on the title: "H. T. Gillson 1 Hans Court Temple from the Author." Very good. $2750

First Edition. In his famous satire of Victorian society Butler was the first to write about the possibility that machines might develop consciousness through the process of Darwinian evolution, and that they might be able to replicate themselves. These ideas are not only standard themes in science fiction, but have become more and more relevant in science and philosophy as we continue to increase our reliance on computing and artificial intelligence.

Inscribed copies of the first edition of *Erewhon* are scarce as Butler originally published the work anonymously. The recipient of this copy was Butler's close friend Henry Thomas Gillson (1837-1929), a solicitor whose chambers at the Temple were close to Butler's own law offices in Clifford's Inn. 43807



Cadillac "Model S" Runabout
Price $850.00 f. o. b. Detroit. (Including Three Oil Lamps and Horn)

Cadillac "Model S" Runabout
With Full Leather Victoria Top and Storm Apron
Price $1025.00 f. o. b. Detroit. (Including Three Oil Lamps and Horn.)
See catalog for mechanical details

The runabout equipped as shown is second only to the coupe in the matter of comfort and protection in inclement weather. The top is carefully and substantially made of high grade selected materials throughout, full hand-buffed leather, lined with broadcloth, No. 1 selected ash bows with steel bow sockets

page eight

Cadillac "Model S" Runabout
With Reinforced, Smooth Face, Rubber Jeans Top $910.00
With Full hand Buffed Leather Top $930.00
Tops include side curtains and storm apron
(Including Three Oil Lamps and Horn)

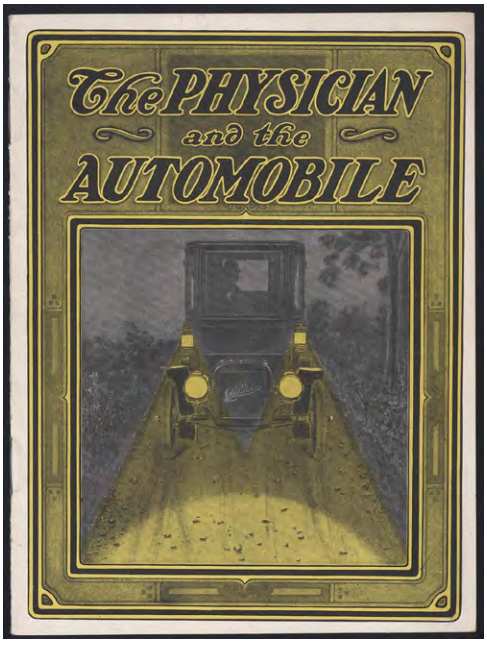
The runabout with top shown above, makes a handsome and serviceable car in every respect, and with the side curtains and storm apron affords very good protection in bad weather. These tops are made of high grade material throughout, No. 1 selected ash bows and steel bow sockets covered with bow leather.

See catalog for mechanical details

"Model S" Runabout will be equiped with either type of body shown on pages 8 and 9

page nine

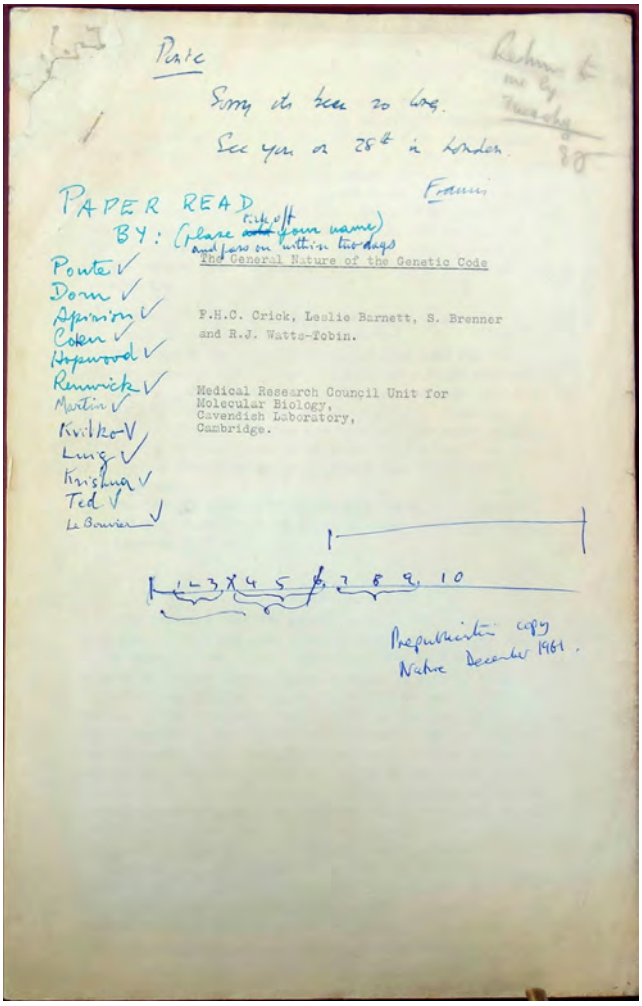
Very Early Automobile Marketing to Physicians



11. Cadillac Motor Car Company. The physician and the automobile. 14, [2]pp. Text illustrations. Detroit: Cadillac Motor Car Company, [ca. 1907]. 180 x 137 mm. Original printed wrappers. Slight wear along spine, one or two small internal marks, but fine otherwise. $475

First Edition of this early advertising brochure from the Cadillac Motor Car Company, promoting its automobiles as being especially suitable for physicians. The modern physician cannot afford to "cling to antiquated methods of transportation" such as horses and trolleys—the only solution to his transportation problem is "the motor car, but it must be a car of the right kind . . . It must be one which requires the minimum amount of attention. It must be durable and able to withstand hard knocks. It should be able to travel as fast as is safe to ride, not necessarily always, but in cases of emergency. It should be able to travel any kind of a road, smooth or rough, muddy or sandy, and it should be able to climb any hill. It should be economical and above all it must be thoroughly reliable and dependable at all times" (pp. 3-4). The brochure illustrates "several styles of the Single Cylinder Cadillac," including the Coupe (which came with "three oil lamps and horn") and the Model S runabout, which was offered with optional storm apron, side curtains and rubber or leather top. Prices ranged from $850 to $1350.

Cadillac is one of the oldest American automobile brands, second only to Buick. The Cadillac Motor Car Company was founded in August 1902 and produced its first automobiles in October of that year; it remained an independent company until purchased by General Motors in 1909. 43778



Ponte
Sorry its been so long.
See you on 28th in London.
Francis

PAPER READ BY: (please add tick off your name and pass on within two days)

Ponte ✓
Dorn ✓
Apgar ✓
Cohen ✓
Hopwood ✓
Renwick ✓
Martin ✓
Kivilko ✓
Lang ✓
Kirsling ✓
Ted ✓
Le Bouvier ✓

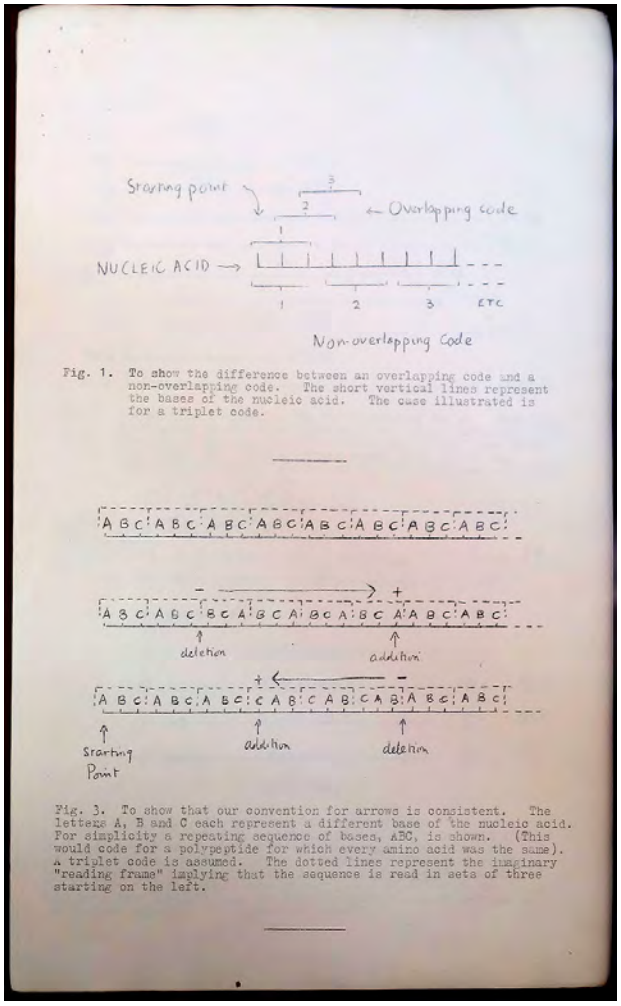
The General Nature of the Genetic Code

F.H.C. Crick, Leslie Barnett, S. Brenner and R.J. Watts-Tobin.

Medical Research Council Unit for Molecular Biology, Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Prepublication copy Nature December 1961.



Starting point
Overlapping code
NUCLEIC ACID
ETC
Non-overlapping Code

Fig. 1. To show the difference between an overlapping code and a non-overlapping code. The short vertical lines represent the bases of the nucleic acid. The case illustrated is for a triplet code.

deletion
addition
addition
deletion
Starting Point

Fig. 3. To show that our convention for arrows is consistent. The letters A, B and C each represent a different base of the nucleic acid. For simplicity a repeating sequence of bases, ABC, is shown. (This would code for a polypeptide for which every amino acid was the same). A triplet code is assumed. The dotted lines represent the imaginary "reading frame" implying that the sequence is read in sets of three starting on the left.

First Publication on the Genetic Code—Rare Preprint Edition

12. Crick, Francis H. C. (1916-2004); **Leslie Barnett** (1920-2002); **Sydney Brenner** (1927-); and **Richard J. Watts-Tobin.** The general nature of the genetic code. Mimeographed typescript. [1, title], 11, [9]ff., printed on rectos only. 3 tables and 6 figures. N.p., 1961. 330 x 216 mm. Worn upper corners and edges of several leaves skillfully repaired, light horizontal crease, some dust-soiling; preserved in a quarter morocco folding box. Inscribed by Francis Crick to Guido Pontecorvo (1907-99) on the title: "Ponte Sorry its been so long. See you on 28th in London. Francis." "Prepublication copy Nature December 1961" inscribed on title; also "PAPER READ BY: (please ~~add~~ tick off your name and pass on within two days)." Beneath this at the left is a list of twelve names with check marks next to them, including [Herbert A.] Dorn, [Bernard L.] Cohen, [David A.] Hopwood, [James H.] Renwick, [George] Martin and [G.] Le Bouvier. Inscribed by Pontecorvo in pencil in the upper right corner: "Return to me by Tuesday G.P." Diagram in ink on title leaf probably representing the triplet genetic code. Numerous notes in red and blue ink throughout, probably by Pontecorvo. Very good.

$25,000

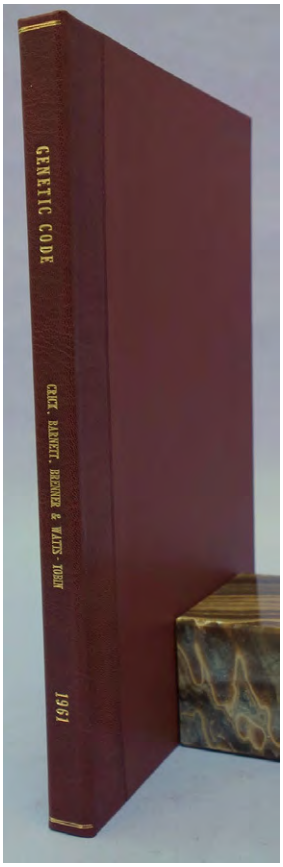
Extremely Rare Preprint Edition of Crick, Barnett, Brenner and Watts-Tobin's groundbreaking paper establishing the triplet nature of the genetic code.

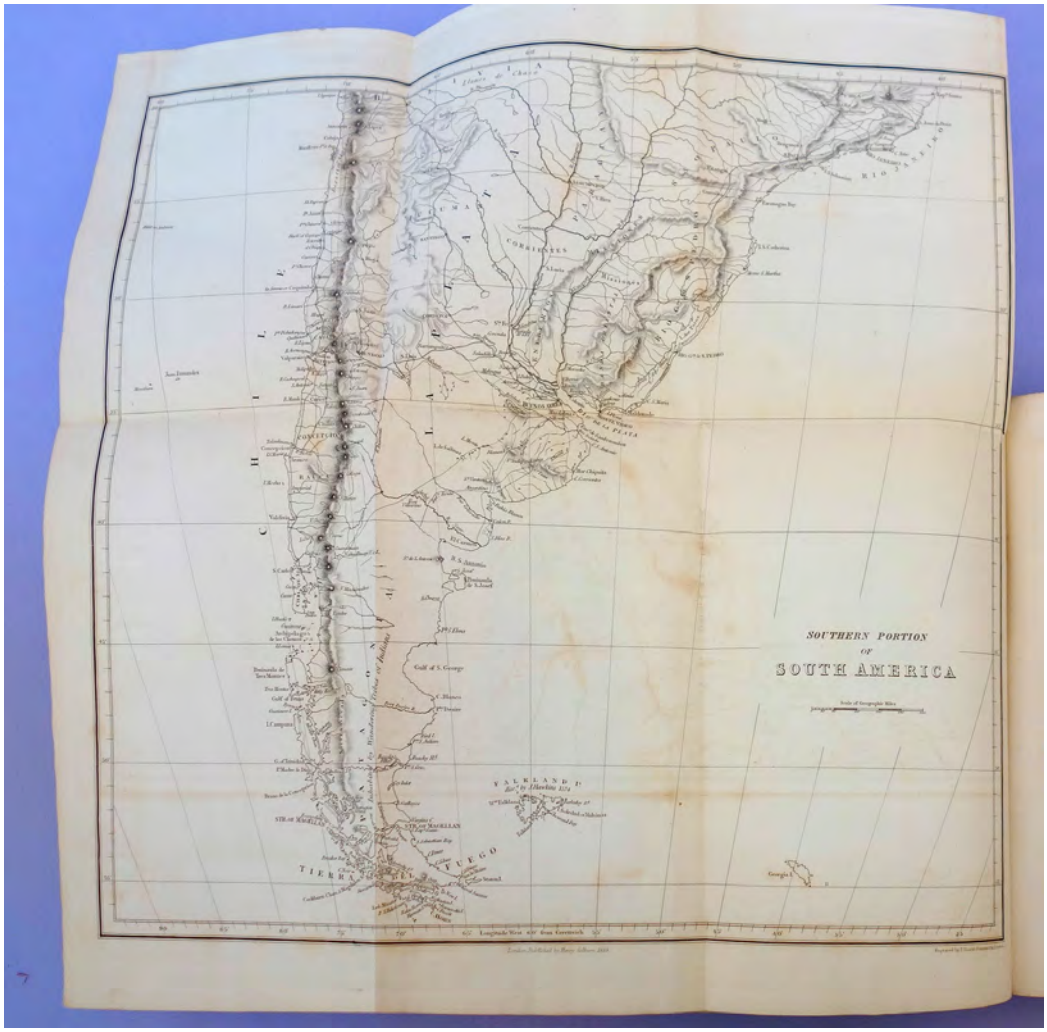
The initial description of the linear duplex structure of DNA by James Watson and Francis Crick in the early 1950s was truly a monumental advance. At that time, technology did not exist for isolating a gene, determining its nucleotide sequence, or relating such a sequence to the amino acid sequence of the corresponding protein.

> Messenger RNA had not been discovered, and very little was known about protein synthesis. It was evident that there were many different proteins in the cells of each organism, and it was becoming apparent that most proteins consist of a linear sequence of amino acids . . . But how the nucleotide sequence of each gene was related to the amino acid sequence of its encoded protein remained a major unanswered question.
>
> In their landmark 1961 *Nature* paper entitled "General Nature of the Genetic Code for Proteins," Francis Crick, Leslie Barnett, Sydney Brenner, and Richard Watts-Tobin finally solved the riddle. They concluded correctly that the genetic code is a triplet code, the code is degenerate, triplets are not overlapping, there are no commas (although introns were subsequently discovered), and each nucleotide sequence is read from a specific starting point" (Yarnovsky, p. 815).

The Crick team's paper, published under a slightly different title in the December 30, 1961 issue of *Nature*, is "admired throughout the science as a classic of intellectual clarity, precision, and force" (Judson, p. 468).

Crick presented this copy of the mimeographed preprint to British geneticist Guido Pontecorvo, professor of genetics at the University of Glasgow, whose pioneering contributions to microbial genetics have also been applied to human genetic analysis. In 1995 Pontecorvo donated this preprint, together with some other items, to be sold in a silent auction organized by Bernard Cohen (one of the names in the "Read by" list on the title) to raise money for scholarships at the University of Glasgow. The money realized from the sale of these materials helped to fund the Pontecorvo Scholarships at the university. Garrison-Morton.com 256.8. Judson, *Eighth Day of Creation*, pp. 467-68. Yarnovsky, "Establishing the triplet nature of the genetic code," *Cell* 128 (2007): 815-818. 43771

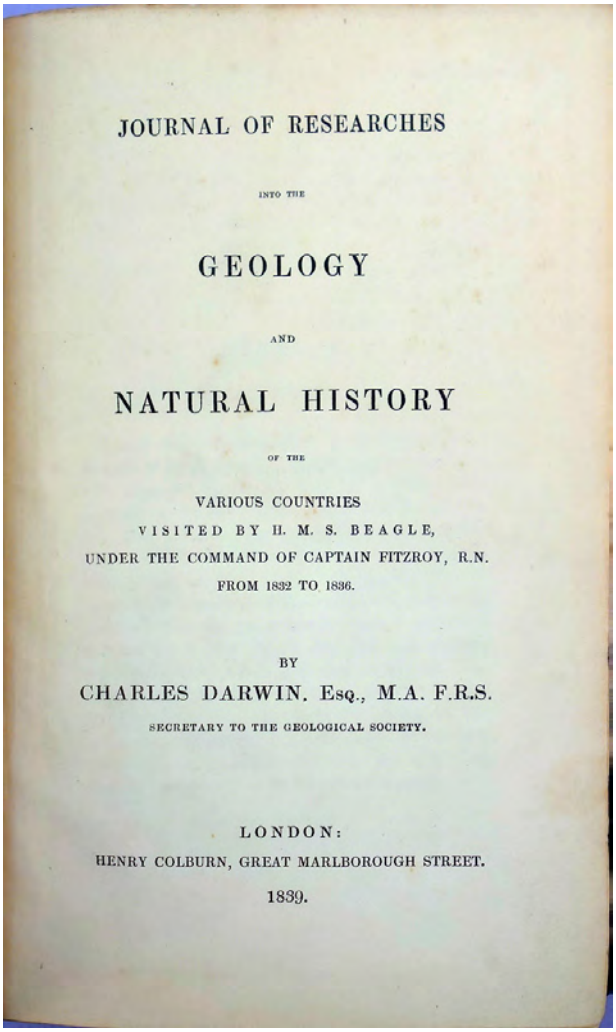




Voyage of the Beagle—Darwin's First Published Book

13. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Journal of researches into the geology and natural history of the various countries visited by H. M. S. Beagle . . . [i-iv], [vii] viii-xiv, 615pp. plus pp. 609-629 addenda. 2 folding maps, 4 text wood-engravings. 16-page publisher's catalogue dated August 1839 plus 8-page catalogue not noted in Freeman. London: Henry Colburn, 1839. 235 x 148 mm. Original dark bluish-green blindstamped cloth (Freeman binding a), spine skillfully and subtly repaired at hinges and extremities, corners a bit bumped. Small tear in second folding map almost invisibly repaired, very minor offsetting from maps, but otherwise a very good, clean copy. $25,000

First Separate Edition, containing the original printed sheets and maps with a new title. Darwin's first published book, now universally known as *The Voyage of the Beagle*, "is undoubtedly the most often read and stands second only to *On the Origin of Species* as the most often printed. It is an important travel book in its own right and its relation to the background of his evolutionary ideas has often been stressed . . . The first issue forms, as is well known, the third volume of *The Narrative of the Voyages of H. M. Ships Adventure and Beagle*, edited by Captain Robert Fitzroy and published, in three volumes and an appendix to Volume II, in 1839 . . . On its first appearance in its own right, also in 1839, it was called *Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History* etc." (Freeman, pp. 31-32).



JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES

INTO THE

GEOLOGY

AND

NATURAL HISTORY

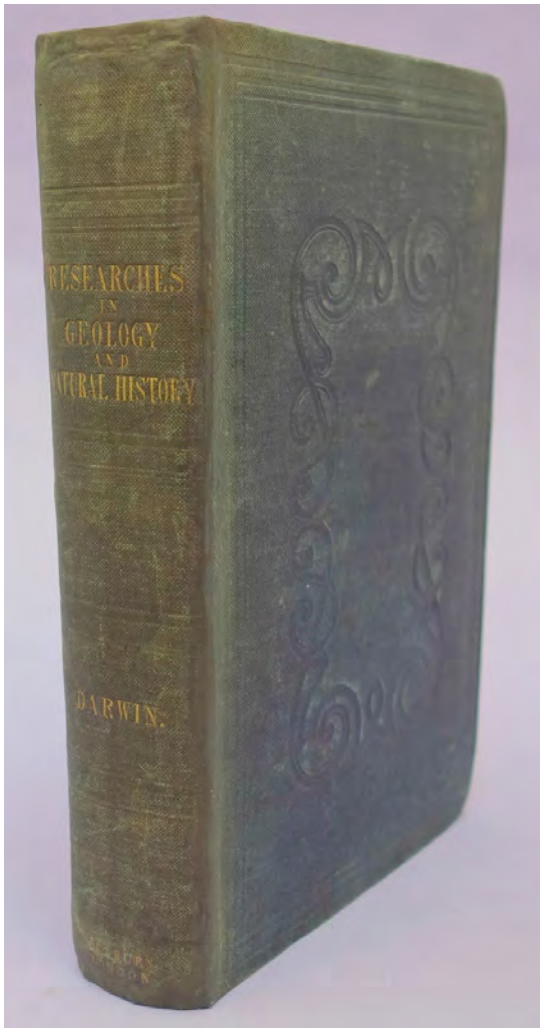
OF THE

VARIOUS COUNTRIES
VISITED BY H. M. S. BEAGLE,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN FITZROY, R.N.
FROM 1832 TO 1836.

BY

CHARLES DARWIN. Esq., M.A. F.R.S.
SECRETARY TO THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1839.



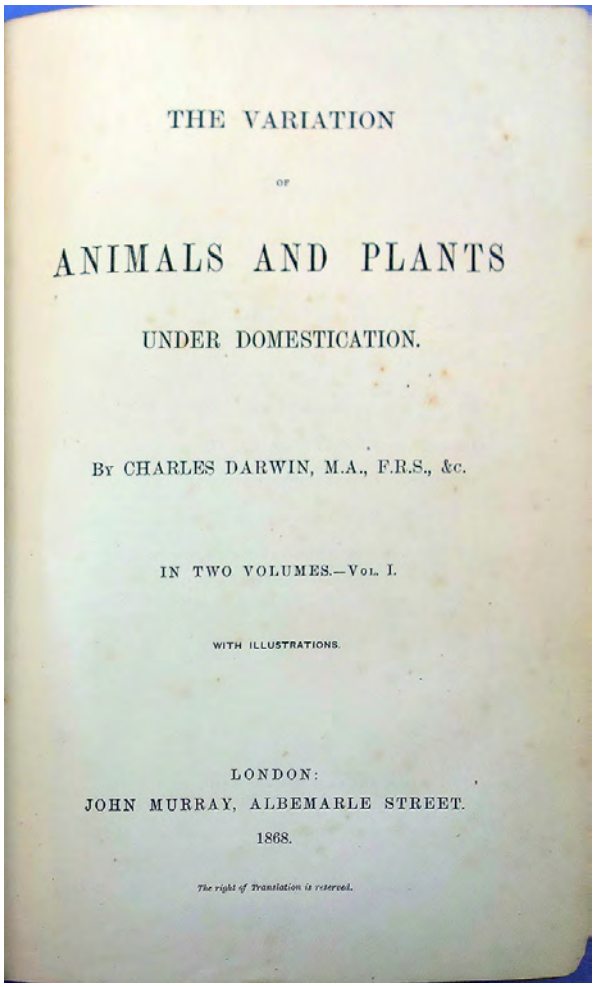
Freeman suggests that the two issues might have been released at the same time:

> It has usually been stated that Darwin's volume was reissued in its own covers later in the same year, because the demand for it was greater than that for the other two volumes of technical narrative. That the demand for it was greater than the rest was probably true, and that it must be considered technically the later issue is certainly correct, because pp. [i – iv] of the preliminaries are cancels and [v – vi], the original volume title, is discarded; the rest, [vii] – xiv, and the text sheets are those of the main work, bearing Vol. III on the first page of each signature. **Nevertheless, it is also certain that both were advertised in the same set of advertisements in August 1839** [emphasis ours] (Freeman, p. 34).

The one-volume issue is much rarer on the market than the version published as part of the *Narrative*. See Freeman for a detailed discussion of the work's publishing history and bibliographical features. Freeman, *The Works of Charles Darwin*, 11. 43767

14. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Cabinet portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank. [London, ca. 1854]. 165 x 148 mm. Archivally framed (frame measures 363 x 308 mm.). Tiny areas of loss at left margin, but fine otherwise. $20,000

Extremely rare portrait by the noted Victorian photography firm of Maull & Polyblank, showing Darwin in middle age, seated and facing to the viewer's left, with his right hand on a table. This portrait was reproduced as the frontispiece to Francis Darwin's *Life and Letters of Charles Darwin* (1884), with a caption incorrectly identifying the photographers as Maull & Fox; the firm of Maull & Fox, a successor to Maull & Polyblank, was not established until 1879. During the past 55 or so years we have seen one example each of two different original photographs of Darwin on the market that were taken around the time of first publication of *On the Origin of Species* (1859). This is the only example of this famous portrait of Darwin that we have seen on the market during the past 55 years. 43711



THE VARIATION

OF

ANIMALS AND PLANTS

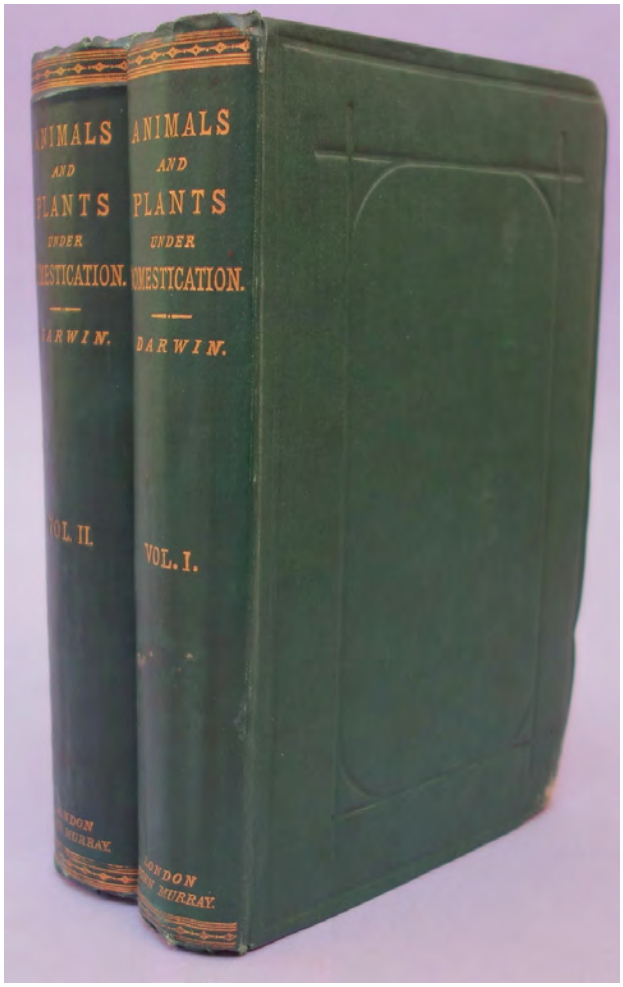
UNDER DOMESTICATION.

BY CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1868.

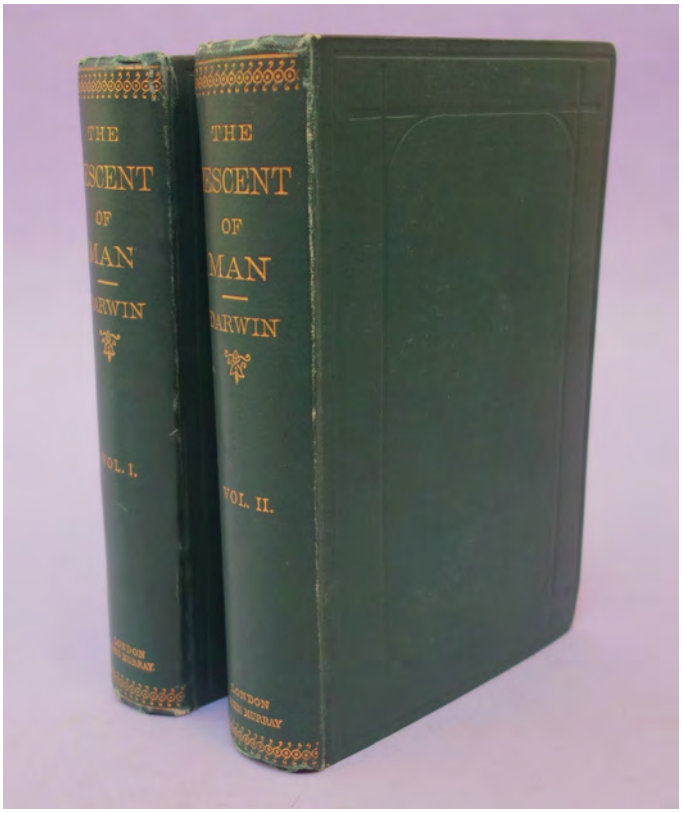


15. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). The variation of animals and plants under domestication. 2 vols. viii, 411 plus 32-page publisher's catalogue; viii, 486, [2, adverts.]pp. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1868. 222 x 142 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines, bit of paper residue on corner of Vol. I front cover, corner of Vol. II front cover a bit creased. Occasional minor foxing but very good.

$2750

First Edition, second issue. Darwin's longest work, representing the first two chapters of the projected "big book" on the origin of species of which the *Origin* was an abstract; this was the only section of the "big book" published during Darwin's lifetime. Along with a detailed discussion of the facts of artificial selection, the work contains Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis, in which he tried to provide explanations of hereditary resemblance, inheritance of acquired characteristics, atavism, and regeneration; the theory served as "a point of departure for particulate theories in the later nineteenth century" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

The first issue of *Variation* has four lines of errata in the first volume and seven lines in the second. The second issue is distinguished by the single line of errata in Vol. i, p. vi; and by the two-line imprint shown on nearly all of the binding spines. Freeman 878. Norman 597. 43753



The Evolution of Man

16. Darwin, Charles (1809-1882). The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. 2 vols., 8vo. viii, 423, [1], 16pp publisher's adverts.; viii [2], 475, [1]pp., 16 pp. publisher's adverts. Text wood-engravings. London: John Murray, 1871. 187 x 126 mm. (largely unopened). Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spines, inner hinges just cracking, slight wear to corners, corner of Vol. I back cover bumped. Fine, unrestored copy. $9500

First Edition, First Issue, distinguished by the presence of the "Postscript" leaf in Vol. II tipped in after p. viii, and "transmitted" appearing as the first word on p. 297 of Vol. I. Twelve years after the publication of the *Origin*, Darwin made good his promise to "throw light on the origin of man and his history" by publishing the present work, in which he compared man's physical and psychological traits to similar ones in apes and other animals, and showed how even man's mind and moral sense could have evolved through processes of natural selection. In discussing man's ancestry Darwin did not claim that man was directly descended from apes as we know them today, but stated simply that the extinct ancestors of *Homo sapiens* would have to be classed among the primates. This statement was (and is) widely misinterpreted by the popular press, however, and caused a furor second only to that raised by the *Origin*. Darwin also added an essay on sexual selection, i.e. the preferential chances of mating that some individuals of one sex have over their rivals because of special characteristics, leading to the accentuation and transmission of those characteristics. He famously predicted that humanity's ancestors would be found in Africa, a prediction which, in the 20th century, was proved to be one of his most outstanding insights:

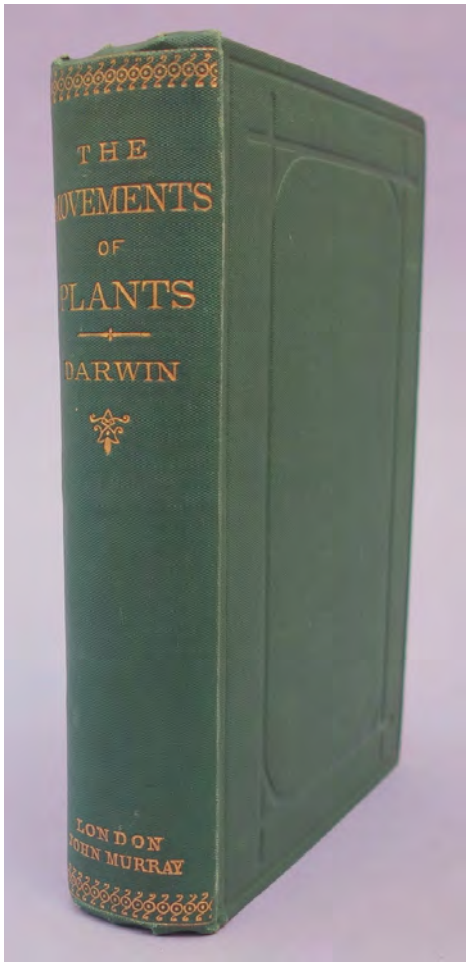
> In each great region of the world the living mammals are closely related to the extinct species of the same region. It is therefore probable that Africa was formerly inhabited by extinct apes closely allied to the gorilla and chimpanzee; and as these two species are now man's nearest allies, it is somewhat more probable that our early progenitors lived on the African continent than elsewhere (Vol. 1, p. 199).

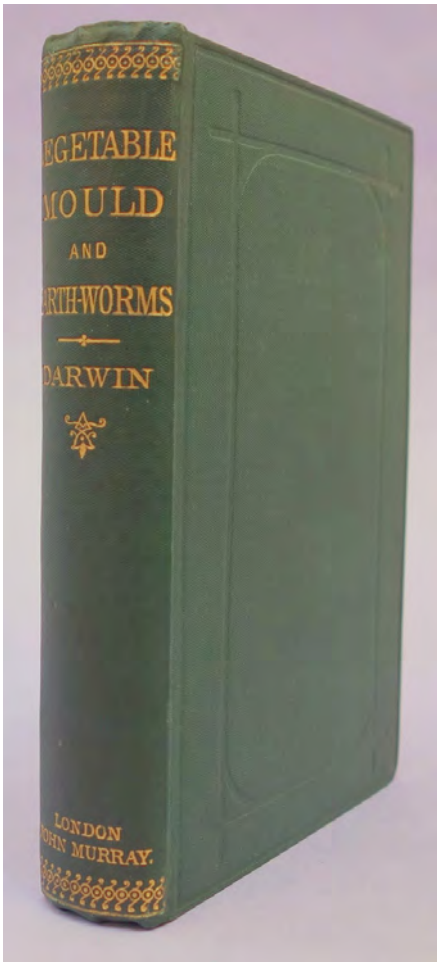
Freeman 937. Garrison-Morton.com 170. Norman 599. 43750

Exceptionally Fine, Bright, Unopened Copy

17. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). The power of movement in plants . . . assisted by Francis Darwin. x, 592pp., plus 323-page publisher's catalogue. Text illustrations. London: John Murray, 1880. 188 x 125 mm. (unopened). Original green cloth. Very fine, fresh copy apart from a few tiny areas of wear on edges and corners. $4000

A virtually mint copy of the **First Edition**, and exceptionally scarce in unopened form. *This is the only completely unopened copy of a Darwin first edition that we have handled in 50 years. The Power of Movement in Plants* represents the fruition of Darwin's longtime interest in the adaptive value of plant movement, which he had first explored in *On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants* (1865). "Assisted by his son Francis, Darwin conducted experiments to show that plant movement was restricted to the shoot or root tip. In Darwin's view,





that movement resembled a habit not unlike instincts in animals" (Sprang, p. 131). Darwin's researches into plant movement bolstered his argument, first expressed in the *Origin*, that plants and animals shared a common (though extremely remote) ancestor; they also provided the foundation for the study of growth hormones in plants. Freeman, *The Works of Charles Darwin*, 1325. Sprang, "The rise of the 'life sciences' and the dismissal of plant life in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries," in Haekel and Blackmore, eds., *Discovering the Human: Life Science and the Arts in the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries*, pp. 115-136. 43766

An Exceptionally Fine Copy of Darwin's Last Book

18. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). The formation of vegetable mould, through the action of worms, with observations on their habits. vii, 326, [2]pp. London: John Murray, 1881. Text illustrations. 188 x 125 mm. Original blind-stamped green cloth, gilt-lettered spine, minor scratch on back cover. Light foxing on first and last leaves, otherwise a fine, exceptionally bright copy. Former owners' stamp and signature. $2000

First Edition of Darwin's last book. "[Darwin] showed the services performed by earthworms in eating leaves and grinding earth in their gizzards and turning it into fertile soil, which they constantly sift and turn over down to a depth of twenty inches from the surface, thereby aerating it. He calculated from the weight of worm-castings that on one acre in one year's time eighteen tons of soil are brought up to the surface by worms. This was a pioneer study in quantitative ecology" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Freeman, *The Works of Charles Darwin*, 1357. Norman 603. 43765

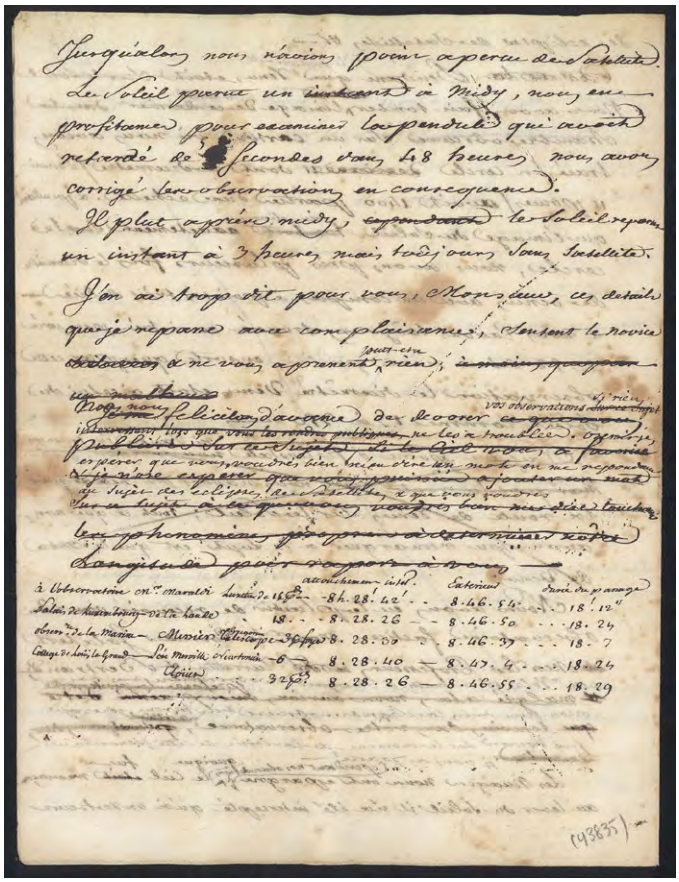
Seven Exceptionally Detailed Scientific Letters; Autograph Drafts Very Extensively Corrected

19. Deluc, Jean-André (1727-1817). Seven autograph drafts of letters, in French, to Joseph J. LeFrançois de Lalande (1732-1807), plus undated autograph document containing instructions for changes and corrections to some engraved plates illustrating a work on the barometer. 25pp. total, not counting blank leaves. [Geneva,] 8 June 1761 – 18 January 1765. 243 x 185 mm. A few spots and stains but very good. Transcriptions of the drafts available. $7500

Autograph drafts of seven exceptionally detailed scientific letters from Swiss geologist and meteorologist Jean André Deluc, who designed the first barometer capable of precise measurement and devised improved rules for using barometers to measure heights, to the prominent French astronomer Joseph de Lalande, editor of France's astronomical almanac, Le connaissance des temps, and author of numerous works on astronomy and other topics. What appears to be the earliest of the drafts is dated June 8, 1761; the remaining drafts are dated 13 July 1761, 3 April 1762, 1 September 1762, 24 December 1764 and 18 June 1765, with an undated draft most likely written sometime between July 1761 and April 1762. These drafts are of particular interest in that they are heavily revised, with words, sentences and even whole paragraphs crossed out and rewritten, giving insight into Deluc's thought processes as he composed these letters. Also included here is a closely written two-page document containing Deluc's detailed instructions for adding to or correcting plates illustrating a work on the barometer; this document is not dated, but was probably written around 1765.

At the time of this correspondence with Lalande, Deluc was living in Geneva and managing a business, devoting his limited free time to exploring the Alps and conducting scientific research with his younger brother, Guillaume-Antoine. In 1772 he published his first book, *Recherches sur les modifications de l'atmosphère*, in which he reviewed existing meteorological knowledge, gave instructions for the construction of barometers and

thermometers, and described the use of these instruments in measuring heights. In 1773 Deluc's business failed and he left Geneva for England, where he found favor with the royal family and was appointed reader to Queen Charlotte. This position gave Deluc enough income and leisure to pursue his scientific interests; several more books followed, the most important being Lettres physiques et morales sur les montagnes et sur l'histoire de la terre et de l'homme (1779). He died at the age of ninety, having spent nearly 70 years doing scientific research.



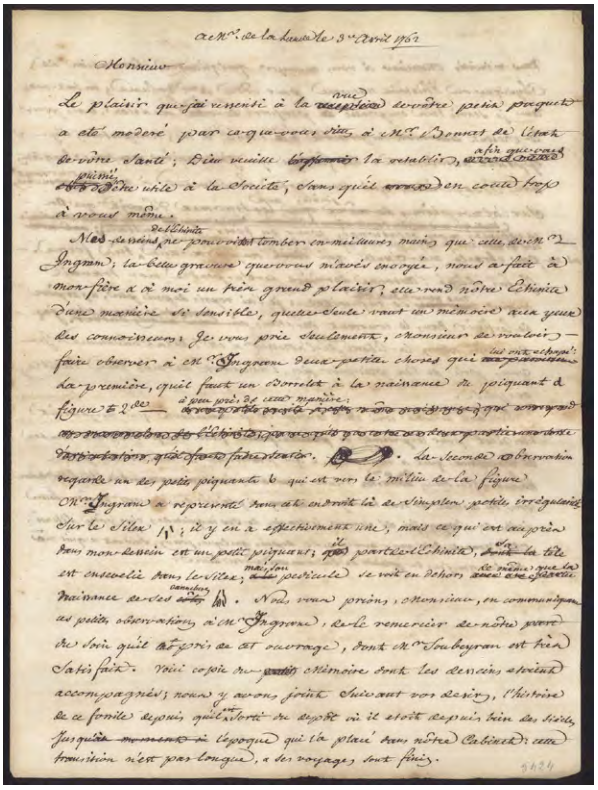
Deluc's first two draft letters to Lalande, dated 8 June and 13 July 1761, concern the 1761 transit of Venus across the face of the sun. Transits of Venus, which occur in pairs eight years apart, are among the rarest astronomical phenomena, happening once every 130 years or so; the 1761–1769 transits were thus the most important astronomical events of the eighteenth century. In the previous century Halley and other astronomers had suggested that the solar parallax could be calculated accurately using measurements of the transit taken from multiple locations on the Earth, so prior to the 1761 transit astronomers from all over Europe, including Lalande, coordinated an international effort to gather observations of the event from around the globe. Deluc had met Lalande during the latter's visit to Geneva shortly before the transit; the meeting inspired him and his brother to make their own observations of Venus and to report them to Lalande for possible publication.

> We observed the transit of Venus with two reflective telescopes, one measuring 18 inches between the mirrors and the other 15. I made my observations with the first through a dark glass, and my brother made his observations with the second in a camera obscura where he obtained on a piece of cardboard an image of the sun formed by the telescope . . .
>
> With my telescope I observed, with the greatest precision, the interior contact at 8 hours 44 minutes 39 seconds. My brother, swaying for a moment while observing the images of Venus and the sun, believes himself to have decided a bit too late in fixing this contact at 8 h 44' 49"; therefore, my observation can be regarded as the correct one. (letter of 8 June; all translations ours).

Deluc and his brother were not able to fix the time of Venus's exit from the sun with the same precision, as when the planet reached the sun's outer edge their observations were affected by a "penumbra," but they were able to measure the relative diameters of the sun and of Venus, noting that the ratio of the two diameters was 13/350. At the end of the draft of this letter is a table comparing the results of five different observations of the transit. In the letter dated 13 July Deluc provides further information about his results, describing the difficulties he had in establishing the correct meridian and the various corrections he had made to his calculations.

> In this way, making the necessary corrections for the parallax and the refraction and assuming the declination of the sun to be 23°28'20" we found the height of the pole to be 46°3'44' instead of the 46°12' that had previously been estimated. Not having the *Connaissance des temps* for this year, we couldn't know precisely the sun's declination at the time of observation; it is probably a bit more than we estimated and this surplus if there is one should be added to the height of the pole . . .

In the following draft (undated) Deluc mentions a fossil sea urchin (Echinite) that he had presented to the Académie des Sciences, and about which he had written a paper at Lalande's request. He then mentions, for the first time in this correspondence, the barometric researches for which he is best known:



I'm working on another memoir with a much greater aim; it's the result of several years' work, during which I have spared nothing in gaining a nearly exact knowledge of the relationship between the lowering of mercury in a barometer and the height of the place in which an observation is taken . . . I already had lots of material on the subject when M. de la Condamine came to Geneva in 1756. He was good enough to make me the same invitation in relation to this work that you made to me in regard to the Echinite. Perhaps this will oblige me to communicate my memoir to him first when it is finished; however, it is possible that over the past five years this has completely slipped his mind . . . I will take the liberty of also sending you this work . . .

The memoir on the barometer mentioned here is probably a precursor to Deluc's 1772 Recherches sur les modifications de l'atmosphère, a work that contained several of Deluc's previously published letters and articles on this subject.

In the draft dated 3 April 1762 Deluc lists several corrections to be made to "M. Ingram's" engraving of his Echinite; the artist mentioned here is most likely John Ingram (1721-ca. 1771), an English engraver who worked in Paris. In the draft dated 1 September Deluc expresses his joy at Lalande's favorable reception of his memoir on the barometer and laments the difficulties in his personal and professional life that are keeping him from completing it to his satisfaction:

> I wish that I could satisfy your obliging enthusiasm, but I am halted by a number of obstacles. M. de la Condamine advises me to insert in my introduction a brief history of the attempts that have been made by various physical scientists to use the barometer for measuring heights; I feel as he does that this would be interesting and would lead very well into the account of my discoveries, but this would take time, as would the supervision of the printing, and I have none at present . . .

In the draft dated 24 December 1764 Deluc thanks Lalande for preparing an extract of his memoir on the barometer and offers a few corrections to the latter's account of how the thermometer is used in Deluc's method of measuring heights:

> You have combined, Sir, two functions of the thermometer which are necessarily distinct in my method of measuring heights: the one concerns the correction of the effect of heat on the barometer . . .the other function of the thermometer has to do with the influence of heat on the air; the foundation of this depends on different experiments by which I discovered that for every degree of heat increase, using M. Reaumur's scale, the volume of a mass of air increases by 1/215 over its original volume . . .

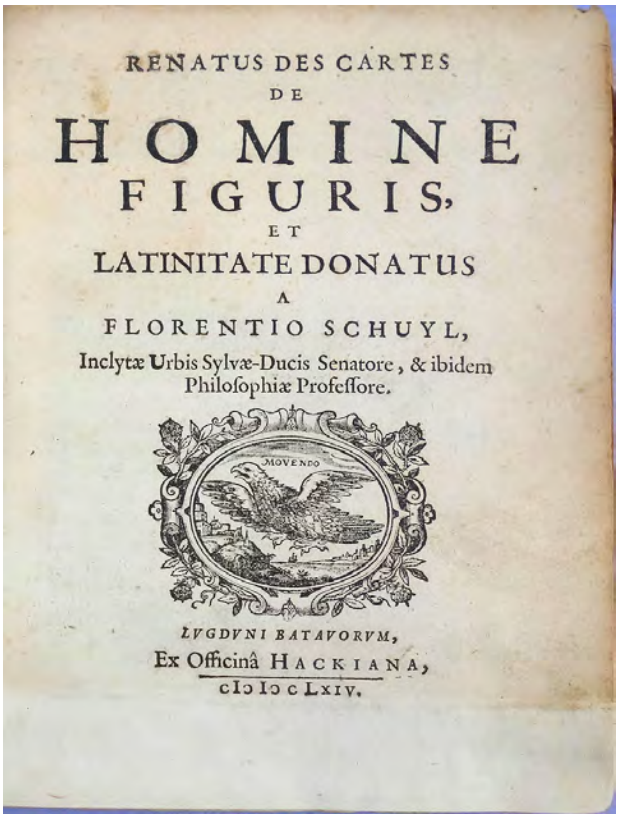
He also requests that the title of his memoir be changed to reflect the revisions and additions he has made to it. In the final draft in this collection, dated 18 June 1865, he thanks Lalande for granting his request and adds some thoughts on the thermometer:

> . .. modern physics has profited, it is true, by the invention of the thermometer, but there remains one thing to accomplish which might be the most difficult for reasons less physical than moral, and this is that there be no more than one kind of thermometer. I have particularly insisted on this point, and I have applied myself to develop the reasons for the preference I have given to mercury, as well as the means of establishing the fundamental principles of each division . . .

Deluc mentions a number of prominent scientists in these drafts: Charles Marie de La Condamine (1701-74), the French geographer and mathematician whose measurements of degrees of latitude at the equator helped to prove Newton's theory that the earth is flattened at the poles; Georges Louis Le Sage (1724-1803), a Genevan

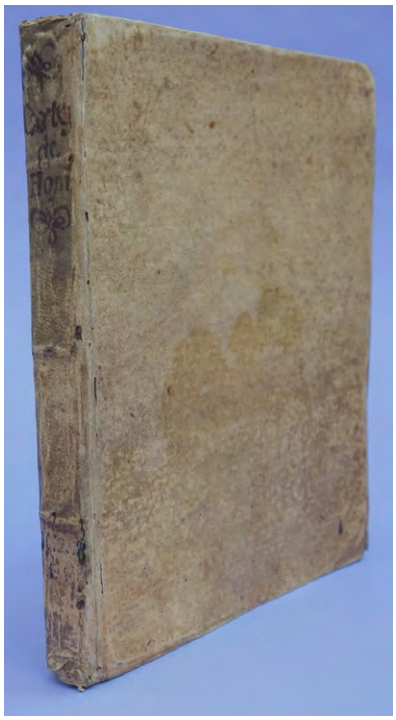
physicist best known for his theory of gravitation and for anticipating the kinetic theory of gases; Charles Bonnet (1720-93), a Genevan naturalist who published important studies of insects, freshwater hydra and plants; and René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683-1757), who introduced the Réaumur temperature scale in which the freezing and boiling points of water are set to 0 and 80 degrees respectively. 43835

20. Descartes, Rene (1596-1650). De homine figuris et latinitate donatus a Florentio Schuyl. 4to. [36], 121 [i.e., 123], [1]pp. 10 engraved plates; overlay flaps present. Leiden: ex officina Hackiana, 1664. 205 x 160 mm. Vellum ca. 1664, title in ink on spine, a few tiny holes along hinges. Lower margin of title restored not affecting text, minor foxing and toning, but very good. 20th century bookplate of Dr. Robert Sonnenschein. $2750

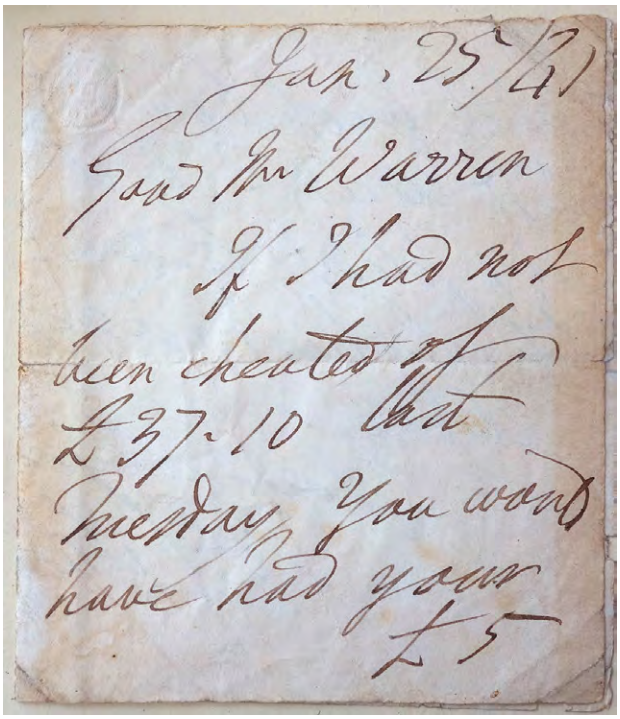

RENATUS DES CARTES
DE
HOMINE
FIGURIS,
ET
LATINITATE DONATUS
A
FLORENTIO SCHUYL,
Inclytæ Urbis Sylvæ-Ducis Senatore, & ibidem
Philosophiæ Professore.
MOVENDO
LVGDVNI BATAVORVM,
Ex Officinâ HACKIANA,
cIↃ IↃ c LXIV.

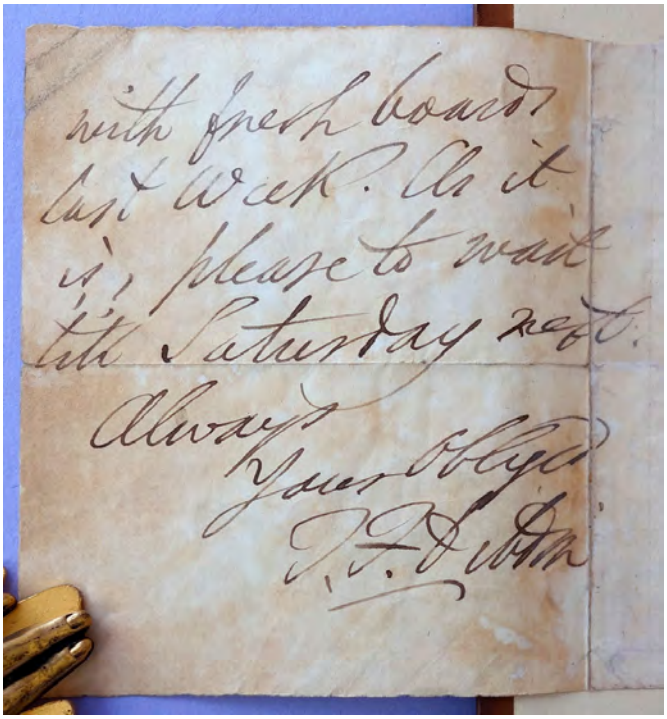
Second Latin edition of the first European textbook of physiology, and "the first attempt to present systematically a coherent description of bodily responses in terms of actual—or hypothetical—neuro-muscular structures" (Fearing, *Reflex Action* [1964], pp. 18-28). In the first two parts, "On the bodily machine," and "How the machine moves itself," Descartes puts forth his theory of bodily automatism—the origin of the "machine man" or "robot" concept.

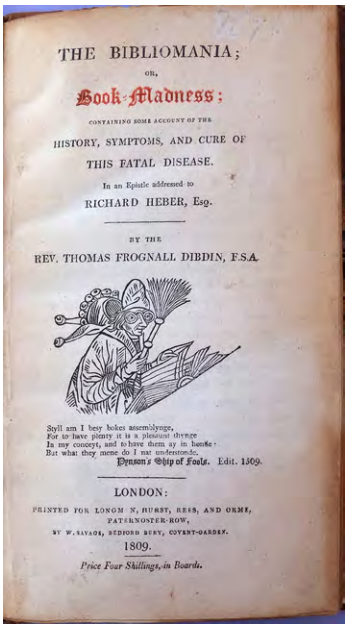
Although he originally conceived *De homine* as a physiological appendix to the *Discours sur la methode* (1637), Descartes suppressed the work, together with his *Le monde . . .* (1664), after the trial of Galileo before the Holy Office (1633). What was heretical about Descartes' views was his assertion that the body of man, like that of lower animals, could be understood as a machine, and that what distinguished man from lower animals was the presence of an immortal soul, the location of which Descartes argued was in the pineal body.



More than any other physiological treatise, Descartes' *De homine* first expressed concepts of neuro-muscular function which are acceptable in their major outlines to present day physiologists. Descartes is usually credited with making in *De homine* "the first descriptive statement of involuntary action which bears a recognizable resemblance to the modern concept of reflex action" (Fearing). Other historians, such as Brazier, in *The Historical Development of Neurophysiology*, definitely credit Descartes with the invention of the reflex concept, although his first use of the actual term "reflex" appears in the Traité des passions de l'âme (1649). Norman/Grolier Medical Hundred, 31 (first ed.). Garrison-Morton.com 574 (first ed.). Guibert, *Descartes*, pp. 199-200. 43848


Jan. 25/41
Good Mr Warren
If I had not
been cheated of
£37.10 that
Monday you would
have had your
£5


with fresh boards
last week. As it
is, please to wait
till Saturday next.
Always
Your obliged
T. F. Dibdin


THE BIBLIOMANIA;
OR,
Book-Madness:
CONTAINING SOME ACCOUNT OF THE
HISTORY, SYMPTOMS, AND CURE OF
THIS FATAL DISEASE.
In an Epistle addressed to
RICHARD HEBER, Esq.
BY THE
REV. THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, F.S.A.
Still am I busy bokes assemblynge,
For to have plenty it is a pleasaunt thynge
In my concepte, and to have them ay in handes:
But what they mene do I nat understonde.
Dyan's Ship of Fools. Edit. 1509.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME,
PATERNOSTER-ROW,
BY W. SAVAGE, BEDFORD BURY, COVENT-GARDEN.
1809.
Price Four Shillings, in Boards.

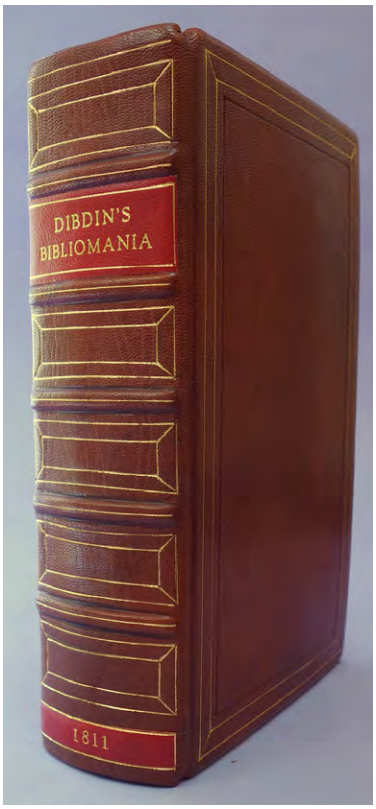
With An Autograph Letter from Dibdin

21. Dibdin, Thomas Frognall (1776-1847). The bibliomania; or, book-madness; containing some account of the history, symptoms, and cure of this fatal disease . . . iv, 87pp. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, 1809. 214 x 124 mm. 20th century half calf, marbled boards, a few tiny scuff-marks on back cover. Light toning but very good. With an **Autograph Note signed** by Dibdin, dated Jan. 25, [18]41, tipped to the front pastedown, mended with clear tape. $1500

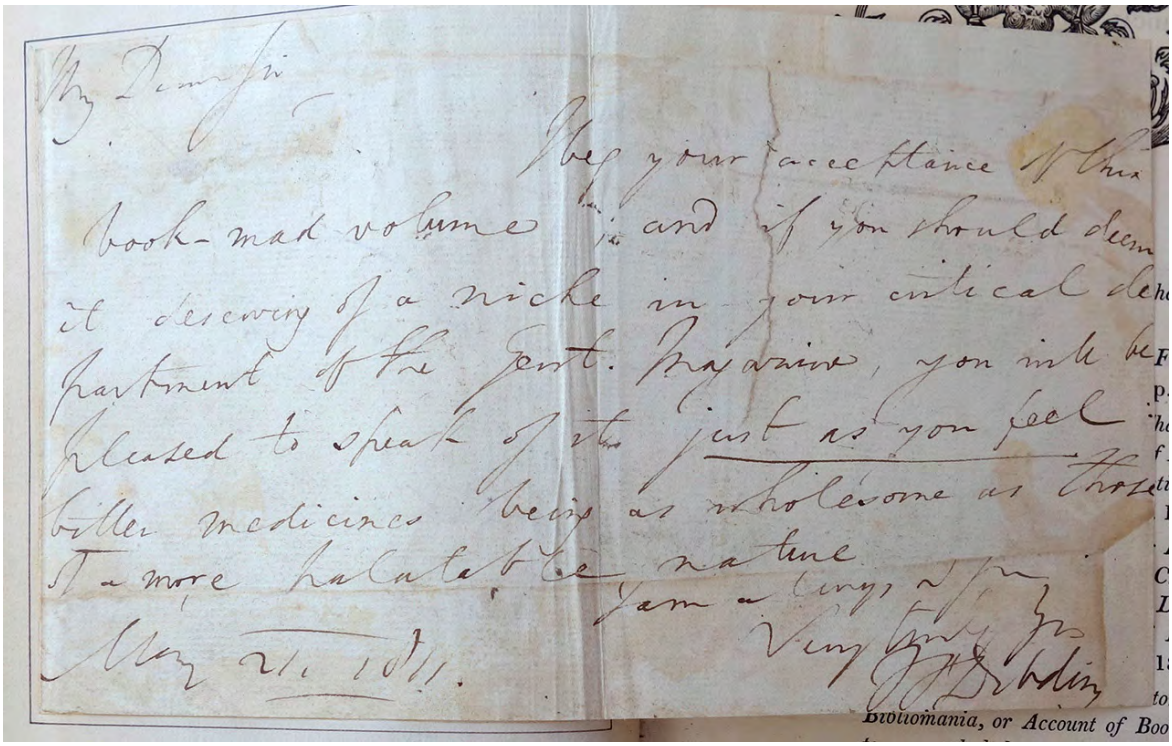
First Edition. "Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, first published in 1809, is an anthem to the printed book, a warning to the unwary about the perils of obsessive book-collecting, and the confessions of a rabid book-collector" (Danckwerts, p. vii). Written in less than a month, *The Bibliomania* marks "the first full flowering of Dibdin's love affair with books" (Windle and Pippin, p. 35); it had the effect of "producing much innocent mirth and exciting a general curiosity after rare and precious volumes" (Dibdin, *Reminiscences of a Literary Life*, p. 272). Dibdin, a clergyman and inveterate book-lover, was a lively and engaging writer whose works enjoyed great popularity and helped to stimulate enthusiasm for book collecting in the nineteenth century. The autograph note tipped into this copy reads: "Good Mr. Warren, If I had not been cheated of £37.10 that Monday you would have had your £5 with fresh boards last week. As it is please to wait until Saturday next. Always your obliged T. F. Dibdin." Danckwerts, "Introduction," in Dibdin, *The Bibliomania* (2004), pp. vii-xxxvi. Jackson, *Thomas Frognall Dibdin: An Annotated List*, 16. Windle and Pippin, *Thomas Frognall Dibdin: A Bibliography,* A11a. 42460

Presented to John Nichols, Extra-Illustrated, With Manuscript Material

22. Dibdin, Thomas Frognall (1776-1847). Bibliomania; or, book-madness: A bibliographical romance, in six parts . . . ix, [3], 782, [2, incl. errata]pp. Engraved plate, text illustrations. **Extra-Illustrated Copy**, containing 44 inserted engraved plates (some folding) mounted in passe-partout, 4 pieces of printed matter bound at the end, and 4 manuscript items, including an **Autograph Letter signed** from Dibdin to English printer and author John Nichols (1745-1826), dated May 21, 1811; Nichols is cited in the general index. London: for the author by J. McCreery . . . and sold by Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1811. 222 x 138 mm. Full modern gilt-paneled morocco. Minor offsetting from plates, margin of leaf 2K3 repaired not affecting text, letter to Nichols repaired, but very good. Lightly annotated in a contemporary hand (possibly that of John Bowyer Nichols), mostly suggesting the true identities of individuals described in the book under "romantic names" (but see also the reference to "Dr Dibdin" in a note [p. 648] relating to an engraving by Thomas Stothard). $6000

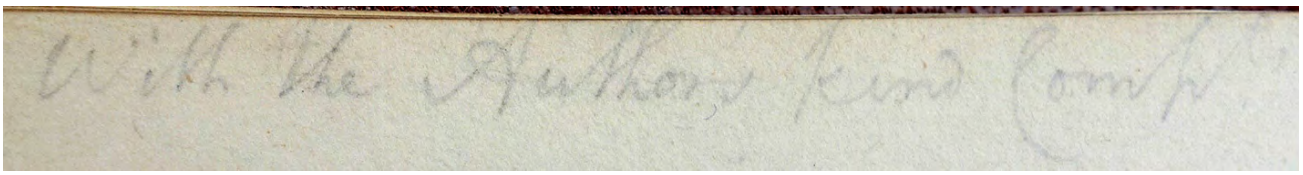


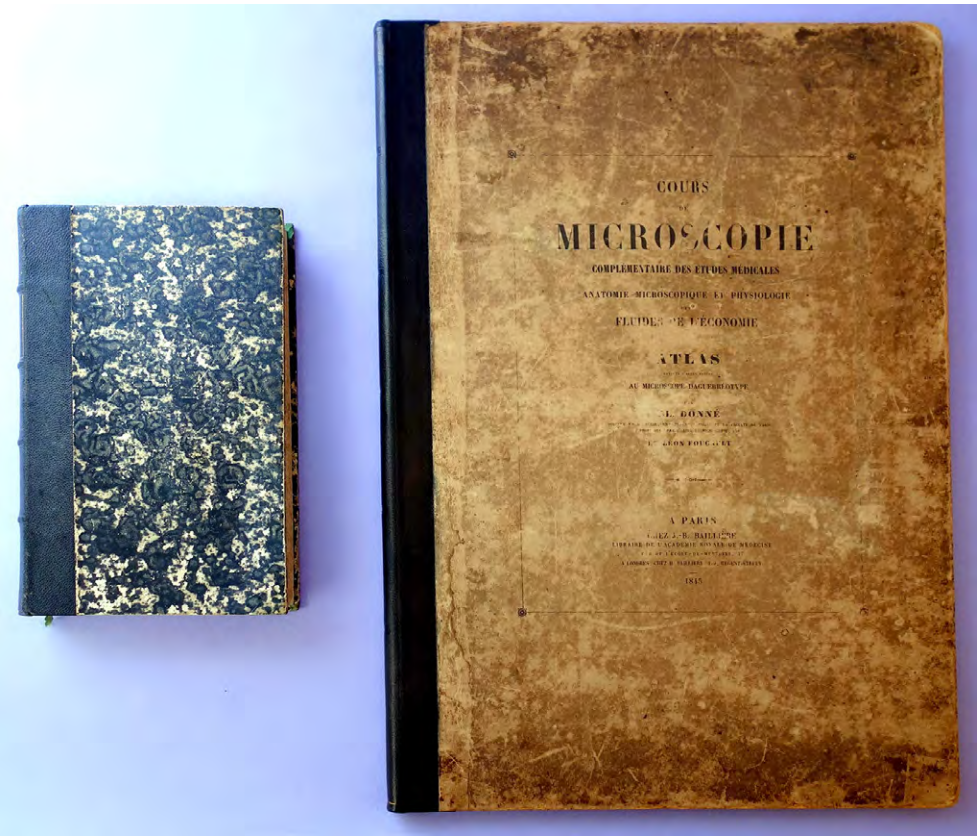
Second edition, extensively revised and expanded; inscribed at the upper edge of the frontispiece, in pencil in Dibdin's hand, "with the Author's Compts." This is the regular-paper issue, printed in an edition of 700 copies. Our lavishly extra-illustrated copy includes an autograph presentation letter from Dibdin to printer and author John Nichols, longtime editor of the *Gentle-*



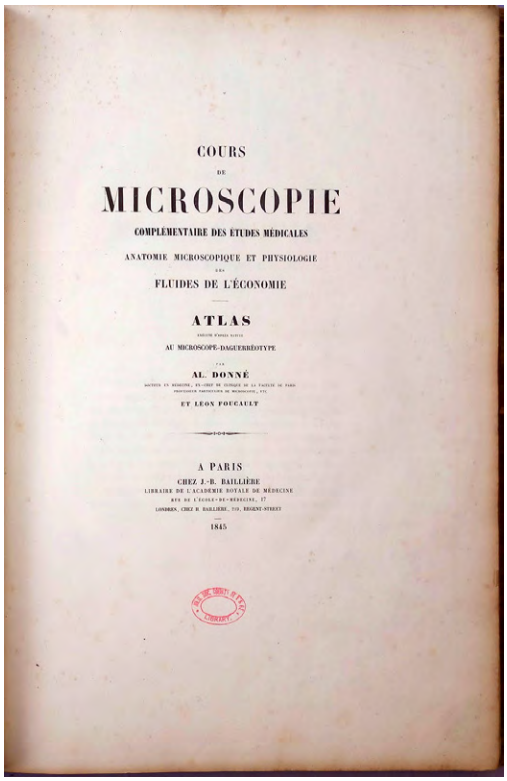
man's Magazine and a noted antiquary, who is cited in the general index to Dibdin's book. The letter, dated May 21, 1811, reads: "My dear Sir, I beg your acceptance of this book-mad volume; and if you should deem it deserving of a niche in your critical department of the Gent. Magazine, you will be pleased to speak of it just as you feel: bitter medicine being as wholesome as those of a more palatable nature . . ." Nichols must have felt that the work deserved notice, as the *Gentleman's Magazine* published reviews of it in Vols. 81 (1811) and 82 (1812). Also included in the volume are three different hand-written dramatis personae, one of which was possibly written by Nichols, setting out the true identity of the bibliophiles who figured in the book, together with a letter from politician and author W[illiam] Hodgson (1754-1851) to Nichols thanking him "for your obliging information" about the identities and promising "that the names shall not be made public." The three keys differ from one another in several ways, and supplement the information provided in the most extensive yet published, that in M.V. de Chantilly's 2001 edition of *The Bibliomania*. Also in the volume is the autograph signature of Horace Walpole ("Exr. H Walpole"), laid down on a leaf facing p. 715. Tipped in above this is an undated printed extract (2 pp., paginated 85-86) headed "Strawberry Hill, Middlesex."

For the connection between Dibdin and Nichols see T*ributes of Respect to John Nichols* (1858; Windle & Pippin B16), which reproduces Dibdin's letter of condolence on Nichols' death; and the essay "Visit to an octogenarian" (first published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August 1823, pp. 102-104, under the name "Capricornus"), in which Nichols, as "Sylvanus" is described as possessing "sound principles, and the respect of all those whom we have long known and reciprocally loved." and praised for "that perfection of intellectual vision which all his friends acknowledge it is his happiness to enjoy." Jackson, *Thomas Frognall Dibdin: An Annotated List,* 18. Windle and Pippin, *Thomas Frognall Dibdin: A Bibliography,* A11c. 40918



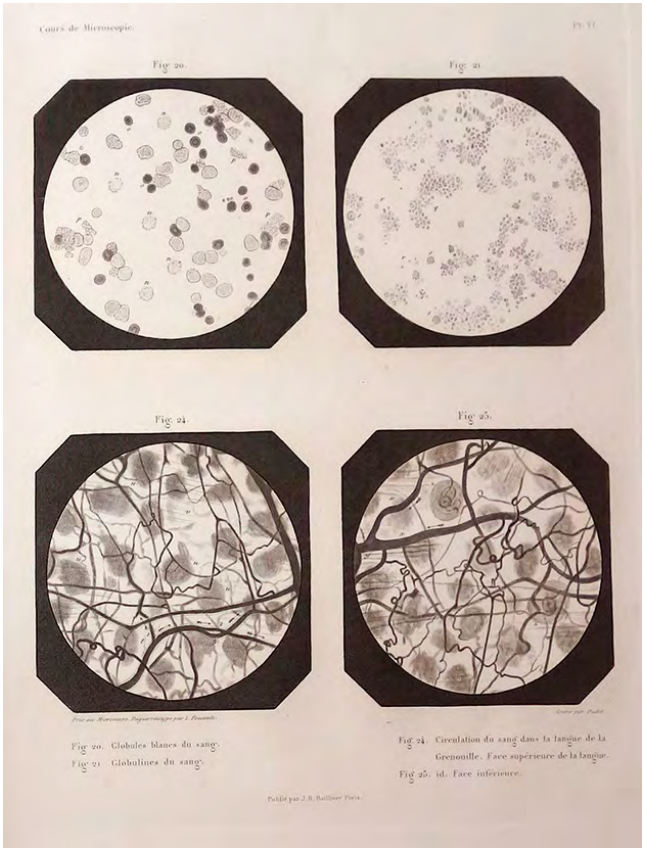


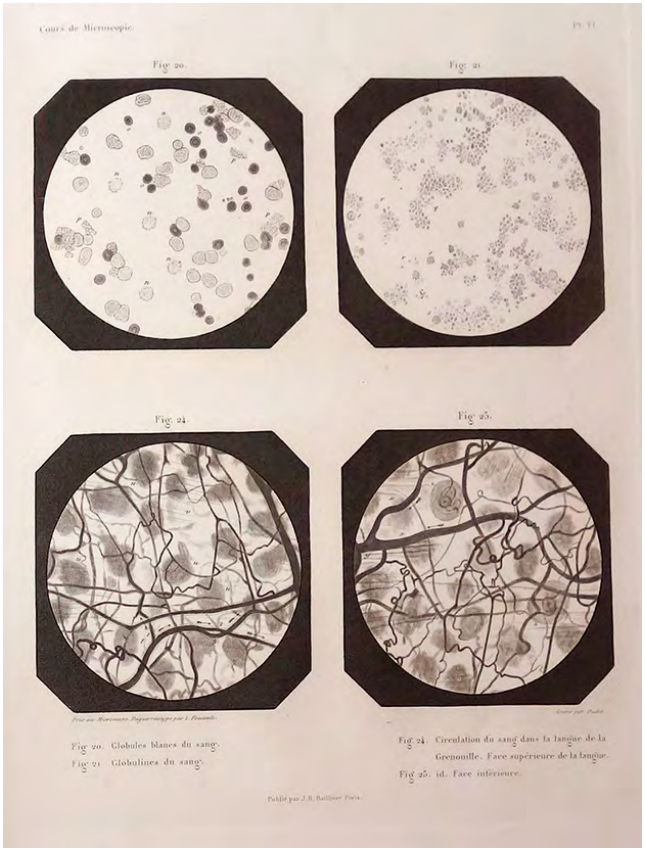
Landmark in Hematology, Oncology, Bacteriology, Medical Microscopy and Photomicrography



23. Donné, Alfred François (1801-78). Cours de microscopie complémentaire des études médicales . . . Text and atlas. [4], ii, [2, incl. errata], 550, pp. (text); 30pp. plus 20 plates engraved by Ouvret after micro-daguerreotypes taken by Léon Foucault (1819-68), original tissue guards present. Paris: J.-B. Baillière [etc.], 1844-45. 214 x 130 mm. (text); 436 x 300 mm. (atlas). Text in 19th century quarter morocco, mottled boards, light edgewear; atlas in original printed boards, new morocco spine, light rubbing and edgewear, a few minor stains; the two preserved in a cloth folding box. Minor foxing, text with library stamp on title and 3 or 4 other leaves, atlas with small library stamp on title and verso of each plate but very good overall. $15,000

First Edition of a major landmark in the fields of hematology, oncology, bacteriology, medical microscopy and photomicrography. Donné, a French public health physician, began teaching his pioneering course on medical microscopy in 1837, a time when the medical establishment remained largely unconvinced of the microscope's usefulness as a diagnostic and investigative tool. In July 1839 Louis Daguerre, one of the inventors of photography, announced to the Académie des Sciences his "daguerreotype" process for creating finely detailed photographic images on specially prepared glass plates. Donné immediately embraced this new art and within

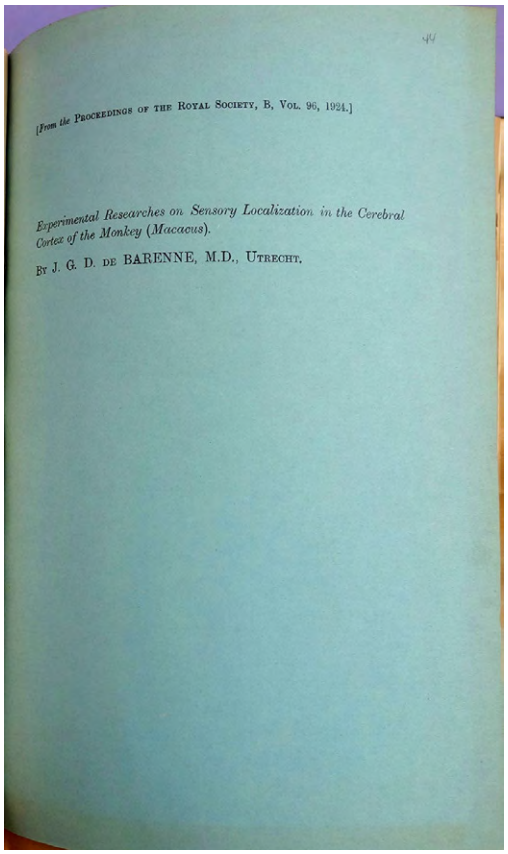




a few months had created not only the first documented photographic portrait in Europe, but also the earliest method of preparing etched plates from daguerreotypes. Donné resolved to incorporate photography into his microscopy course, and in February 1840 he presented to the Académie his first photographic pictures of natural objects as seen through the microscope. "It was Alfred Donné who foresaw the helpful role that projections of microscopic pictures could play during lectures on micrography" (Dreyfus, p. 38).

Over the next few years Donné continued to refine his photomicrography methods with the help of his assistant, Léon Foucault, who would go on to have a distinguished career as a physicist. In 1844 Donné published his *Cours de microscopie complémentaire des études médicales* (Course of microscopy complementary to medical studies), following it a year later with an atlas illustrated with 86 engravings copied from micro-daguerreotypes taken by Foucault. This extraordinary work was the first biomedical textbook to be illustrated with images made from photomicrographs. Among its noteworthy images are the first microphotographs of human blood cells and platelets, and the first photographic illustration of *Trichomonas vaginalis*, the protozoon responsible for vaginal infections, which Donné had discovered in 1836.

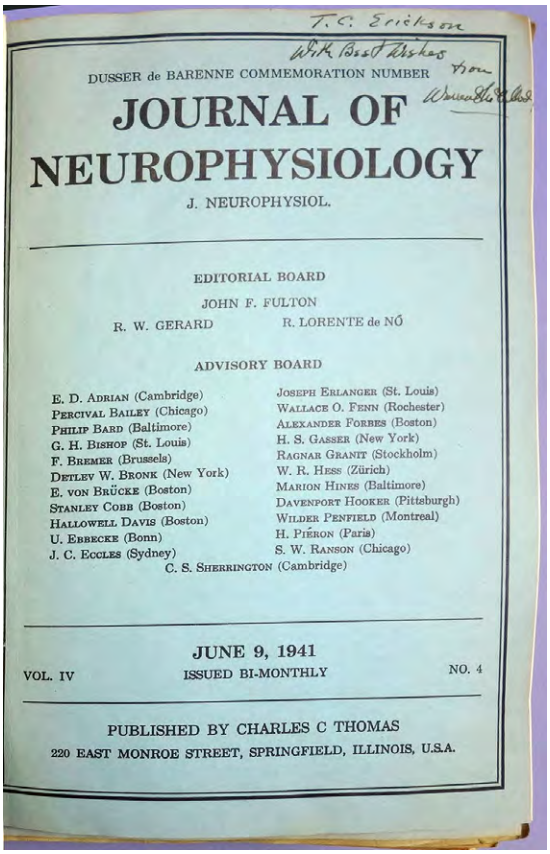
The text volume of the Cours contains the first description of the microscopic appearance of leukemia, which Donné had observed in blood taken from both an autopsy and a living patient. His observations mark the first time that leukemia was linked with abnormal blood pathology. The following year this blood condition was recognized as a new disease by both John Hughes Bennett (a former student of Donné's) and Rudolph Virchow. Garrison-Morton.com 267.1, 3060.1. Dreyfus, *Some Milestones in the History of Hematology*, pp. 38-40, 54-56, 76-78. Frizot, *A New History of Photography*, p. 275. Gernsheim & Gernsheim, *The History of Photography 1685-1914*, pp. 116, 539. Hannavy, *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography,* Vol. 1, p. 1120. Wintrobe, *Hematology: The Blossoming of a Science,* p. 12. Bernard, *Histoire illustrée de l'hématologie*, *passim*. Thorburn, "Alfred François Donné, 1801-1878, discoverer of *Trichomonas vaginalis* and of leukaemia," *British Journal of Venereal Disease* 50 (1974): 377-380. 35134



[From the Proceedings of the Royal Society, B, Vol. 96, 1924.]

Experimental Researches on Sensory Localization in the Cerebral Cortex of the Monkey (Macacus).

By J. G. D. de BARENNE, M.D., Utrecht.



T. C. Erickson
With Best Wishes
from
Warren McCulloch

DUSSER de BARENNE COMMEMORATION NUMBER

JOURNAL OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

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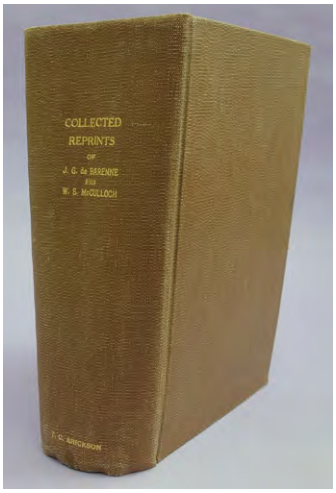
JUNE 9, 1941

VOL. IV ISSUED BI-MONTHLY NO. 4

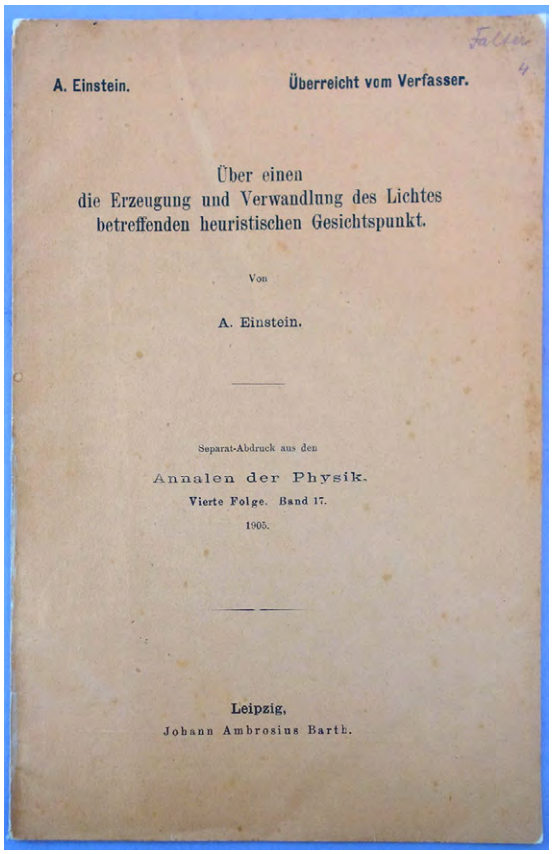
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES C THOMAS
220 EAST MONROE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

24. Dusser de Barenne, Joannes Gregorius (1885-1940); **Warren Sturgis McCulloch** (1898-1969). Collection of approximately 120 offprints and related items, including 94 papers authored / co-authored by Dusser de Barenne and 15 by McCulloch. 1911-44. Offprints in original wrappers or without wrappers as issued; bound together in a single volume in library buckram. Some edges frayed, light dust-soiling, but very good. The first item in the volume, Vol. IV, no. 4 of the *Journal of Neurophysiology* (June 1941), bears a *Presentation Inscription* from McCulloch to T. C. Erickson on the front wrapper. Complete listing available on request. $950



First Editions. The distinguished Dutch neurophysiologist Dusser de Barenne is best known for the many new experimental techniques he developed, including "the strychnine method for localization of sensory function, laminar coagulation for analysis of the cortical layers, and the adaptation of electrical techniques for the study of the interaction of specific cortical areas" ("Obituary," p. 286). This collection includes Garrison-Morton.com 1442, "Experimental researches on sensory localization in the cerebral cortex of the monkey (Macacus)" (1924), in which Dusser de Barenne demonstrated the major functional subdivisions of the sensory cortex.

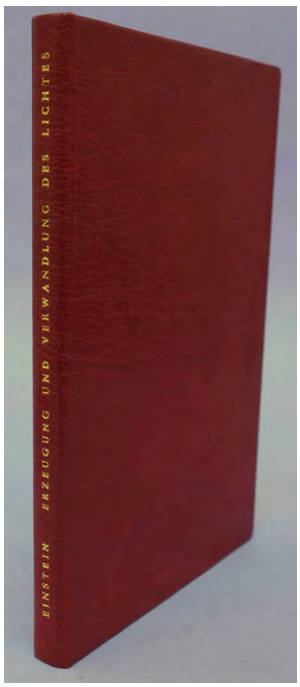
Between 1934 and 1940 Dusser de Barenne collaborated with Warren S. McCullogh on various neurophysiological investigations, including the study of neuron excitability cycles, which led to the discovery of the electrophysiological phenomenon of extinction. McCullogh would later achieve fame as the co-author, with Walter Pitts, of "A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity" (not present in this collection). Our volume contains 94 papers authored or co-authored by Dusser de Barenne, most of them published between 1920 and 1941, and 15 papers authored or co-authored by McCullogh. Also present are two obituaries of Dusser de Barenne and a few papers by other authors. "J. G. Dusser de Barenne 1885-1940 [obituary]," *Journal of Neurophysiology* 3 (1940): 283-292. 43855



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

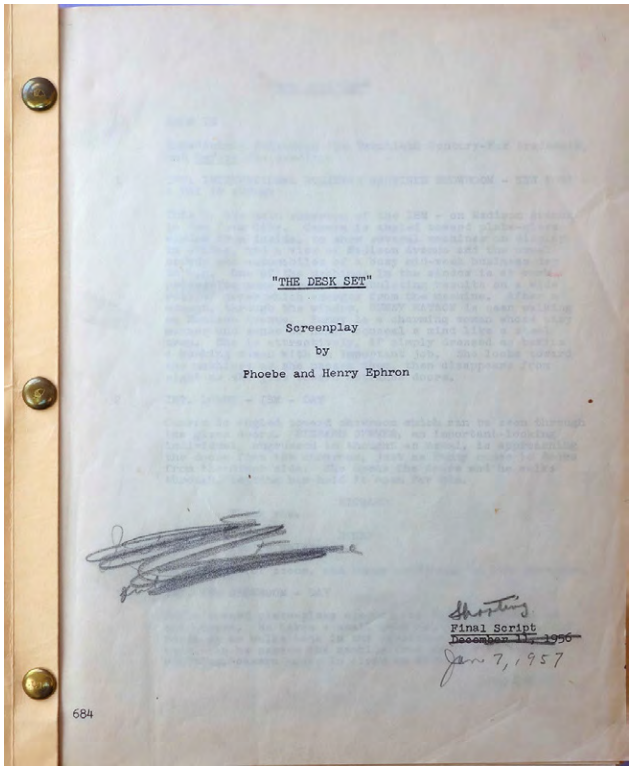
25. Einstein, Albert (1879-1955). Über einen der Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtpunkt. Offprint from *Annalen der Physik* 4 (1905). 8vo. [1] 132-148pp. 222 x 144 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit spotted, with "A. Einstein. Überreicht vom Verfasser" printed in bold type on the front wrapper, "Falter" in ms. in upper corner. Outer corners lightly creased, but very good. In a full morocco silk-lined box. Sold

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



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

Einstein submitted his light-quanta paper to the *Annalen der Physik* immediately upon its completion; it was published in the first issue of Vol. 17, which was distributed on June 9, 1905. A letter from Einstein to his friend Conrad Habicht, written in April 1905, indicates that Einstein had received his allotment of offprints of the paper by that date; thus the offprint, rather than the journal article, represents the true first edition. In his bibliography of Einstein's works, Weil states that "it seems to be certain that there were few [offprints of Einstein's papers made] before 1914. They were given only to the author, and mostly 'Überreicht vom Verfasser' (Presented by the Author) is printed on the wrapper [as in our copy]" (Weil, p. 4). Weil 6★. Mehra & Rechenberg, *History of the Development of Quantum Theory*, I, ch. 1.3 (giving a detailed discussion of the paper). Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, pp. 364-68. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 391. We have not been able to identify who (or what) the inscription "Falter" on the front wrapper represents. 43846



"THE DESK SET"

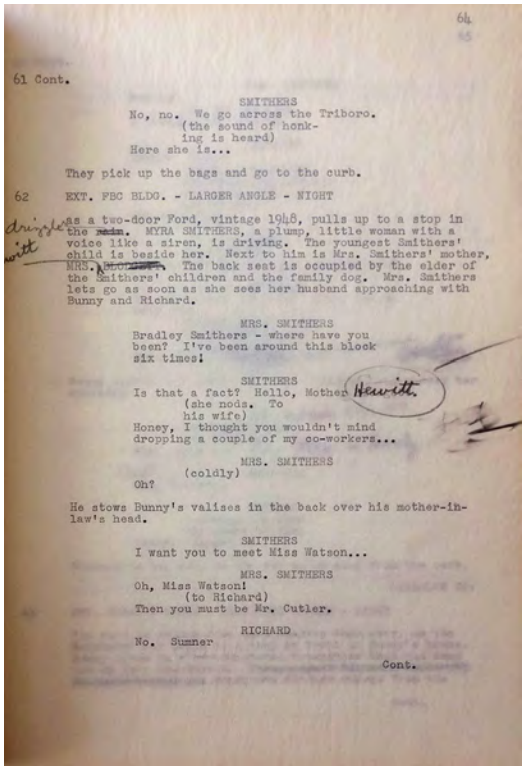
Screenplay

by

Phoebe and Henry Ephron

Final Script
~~December 11, 1956~~
Jan 7, 1957

684



64

61 Cont.

SMITHERS
No, no. We go across the Triboro.
(the sound of honking is heard)
Here she is...

They pick up the bags and go to the curb.

62 EXT. FBC BLDG. - LARGER ANGLE - NIGHT

As a two-door Ford, vintage 1948, pulls up to a stop in the ~~rain~~. MYRA SMITHERS, a plump, little woman with a voice like a siren, is driving. The youngest Smithers' child is beside her. Next to him is Mrs. Smithers' mother, MRS. ~~Smithers~~. The back seat is occupied by the elder of the Smithers' children and the family dog. Mrs. Smithers lets go as soon as she sees her husband approaching with Bunny and Richard.

MRS. SMITHERS
Bradley Smithers - where have you been? I've been around this block six times!

SMITHERS
Is that a fact? Hello, Mother Hewitt.
(she nods. To his wife)
Honey, I thought you wouldn't mind dropping a couple of my co-workers...

MRS. SMITHERS
(coldly)
Oh?

He stows Bunny's valises in the back over his mother-in-law's head.

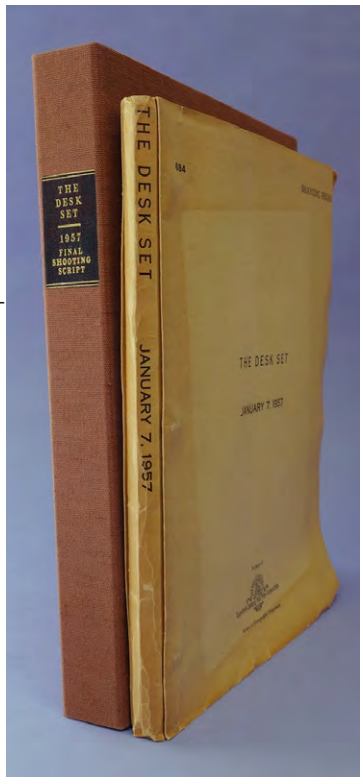
SMITHERS
I want you to meet Miss Watson...

MRS. SMITHERS
Oh, Miss Watson!
(to Richard)
Then you must be Mr. Cutler.

RICHARD
No. Sumner

Cont.

The First Feature Film to Depict Electronic Computing in the Workplace; Extensively Revised Shooting Script

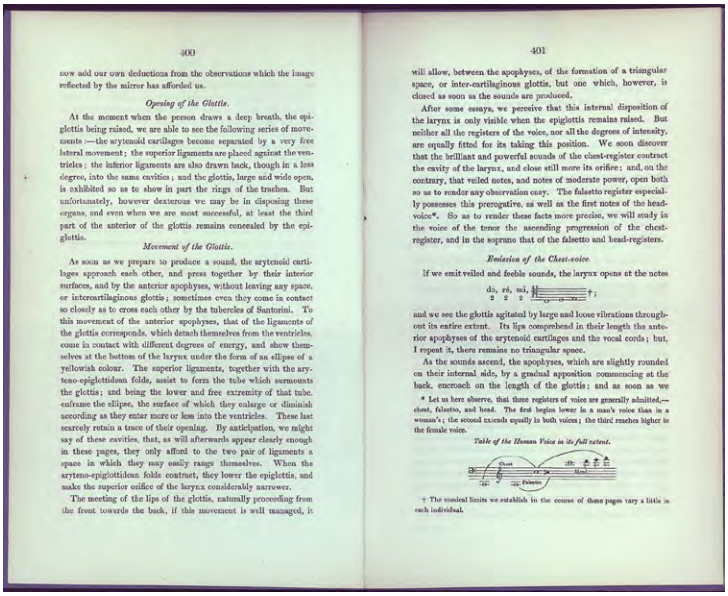


26. Ephron, Phoebe (1914-71) and **Henry Ephron** (1911-92). The desk set. Shooting final. Typescript (mostly mimeograph) on various paper stocks, but with many leaves actually typed on onion skin and other paper types, and with numerous emendations in pencil on many leaves. 154ff., pages numbered 1-146 with several additions. Los Angeles: Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, 1957. 283 x 221 mm. Original printed folder with brad fasteners, a little sunned, edges a bit frayed. Very good. Preserved in a cloth folding box. $1500

Original Screenplay for this 1957 romantic comedy directed by Walter Lang and starring Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy; it was one of the first major motion pictures to feature an electronic computer, and the first film to dramatize and satirize the disruptive role of electronic computing in the workplace. The film takes place at the "Federal Broadcasting Network" where Bunny Watson (Hepburn) is the head of the network's reference library. After the network purchases two "Electro-Magnetic Memory and Research Arithmetical Calculators," it brings in Richard Sumner (Tracy), the EMMERAC'S inventor, to help the network's employees adjust to the new "electronic brains." "When they find out the computers are coming, the employees jump to the conclusion the machines are going to replace them. Their fears seem to be confirmed when everyone on the staff receives a pink slip printed out by the new payroll computer. Fortunately, it turns out to be a mistake; the machine fired everyone in the company, including the president" (Wikipedia). IBM, the leading computer manufacturer at the time, assisted in the production of "The Desk Set," and the movie's fictional "EMMERAC" is an obvious play on UNIVAC, EDVAC and other early computer names. 43803

Invention of the Laryngoscope

27. García, Manuel Patricio Rodríguez (1805-1906). Observations on the human voice. Extract from *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London* 7 (1855): 399-410. 212 x 135 mm. Modern wrappers. Fine. Extract from *La Presse Médicale* for March 25, 1905, containing an article on García, laid in. $850



400

now add our own deductions from the observations which the image reflected by the mirror has afforded us.

Opening of the Glottis.

At the moment when the person draws a deep breath, the epiglottis being raised, we are able to see the following series of movements—the arytenoid cartilages become separated by a very free lateral movement; the superior ligaments are placed against the ventricles; the inferior ligaments are also drawn back, though in a less degree, into the same cavities; and the glottis, large and wide open, is exhibited so as to show in part the rings of the trachea. But unfortunately, however dexterous we may be in disposing these organs, and even when we are most successful, at least the third part of the anterior of the glottis remains concealed by the epiglottis.

Movement of the Glottis.

As soon as we prepare to produce a sound, the arytenoid cartilages approach each other, and press together by their interior surfaces, and by the anterior apophyses, without leaving any space, or intercartilaginous glottis; sometimes even they come in contact so closely as to cross each other by the tubercles of Santorini. To this movement of the anterior apophyses, that of the ligaments of the glottis corresponds, which detach themselves from the ventricles, come in contact with different degrees of energy, and show themselves at the bottom of the larynx under the form of an ellipse of a yellowish colour. The superior ligaments, together with the arytenoepiglottidean folds, assist to form the tube which surmounts the glottis; and being the lower and free extremity of that tube, enframe the ellipse, the surface of which they enlarge or diminish according as they enter more or less into the ventricles. These last scarcely retain a trace of their opening. By anticipation, we might say of these cavities, that, as will afterwards appear clearly enough in these pages, they only afford to the two pair of ligaments a space in which they may easily range themselves. When the arytenoepiglottidean folds contract, they lower the epiglottis, and make the superior orifice of the larynx considerably narrower.

The meeting of the lips of the glottis, naturally proceeding from the front towards the back, if this movement is well managed, it

401

will allow, between the apophyses, of the formation of a triangular space, or inter-cartilaginous glottis, but one which, however, is closed as soon as the sounds are produced.

After some essays, we perceive that this internal disposition of the larynx is only visible when the epiglottis remains raised. But neither all the registers of the voice, nor all the degrees of intensity, are equally fitted for its taking this position. We soon discover that the brilliant and powerful sounds of the chest-register contract the cavity of the larynx, and close still more its orifice; and, on the contrary, that veiled notes, and notes of moderate power, open both so as to render any observation easy. The falsetto register especially possesses this prerogative, as well as the first notes of the head-voice*. So as to render these facts more precise, we will study in the voice of the tenor the ascending progression of the chest-register, and in the soprano that of the falsetto and head-registers.

Emission of the Chest-voice.

If we emit veiled and feeble sounds, the larynx opens at the notes

and we see the glottis agitated by large and loose vibrations throughout its entire extent. Its lips comprehend in their length the anterior apophyses of the arytenoid cartilages and the vocal cords; but, I repeat it, there remains no triangular space.

As the sounds ascend, the apophyses, which are slightly rounded on their internal side, by a gradual apposition commencing at the back, encroach on the length of the glottis; and as soon as we

* Let us here observe, that three registers of voice are generally admitted,—chest, falsetto, and head. The first begins lower in a man's voice than in a woman's; the second extends equally in both voices; the third reaches higher in the female voice.

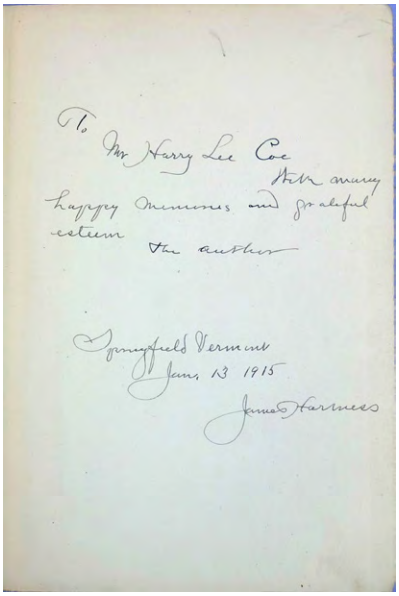
Table of the Human Voice in its full extent.

† The musical limits we establish in the course of these pages vary a little in each individual.

First Edition, journal issue, but very difficult to find. García, a singer and voice teacher, invented the first modern laryngoscope and became the first to observe the functioning glottis and larynx in a living human. His device made use of two mirrors, with sunlight serving as the external light source. García's laryngoscope was first used for medical purposes by Johann Nepomuk Czermak in 1858. Garrison-Morton.com 3329. 43808

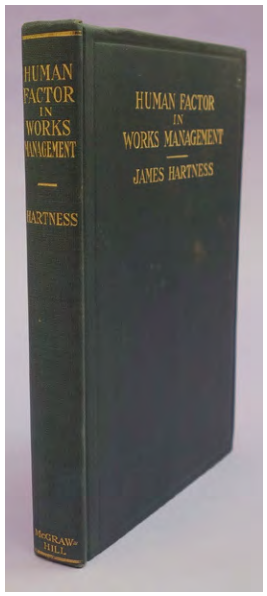
Pioneering the Human Relations School of Management; Inscribed Copy

28. Hartness, James (1861-1934). The human factor in works management. ix, 159pp. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1912. 191 x 131 mm. Original cloth, gilt-stamped front cover and spine. Fine. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Hartness on the front endpaper: "To Mr. Harry Lee Coe With many happy memories and grateful esteem, the author. Springfield Vermont Jan. 13 1915. James Hartness." $500

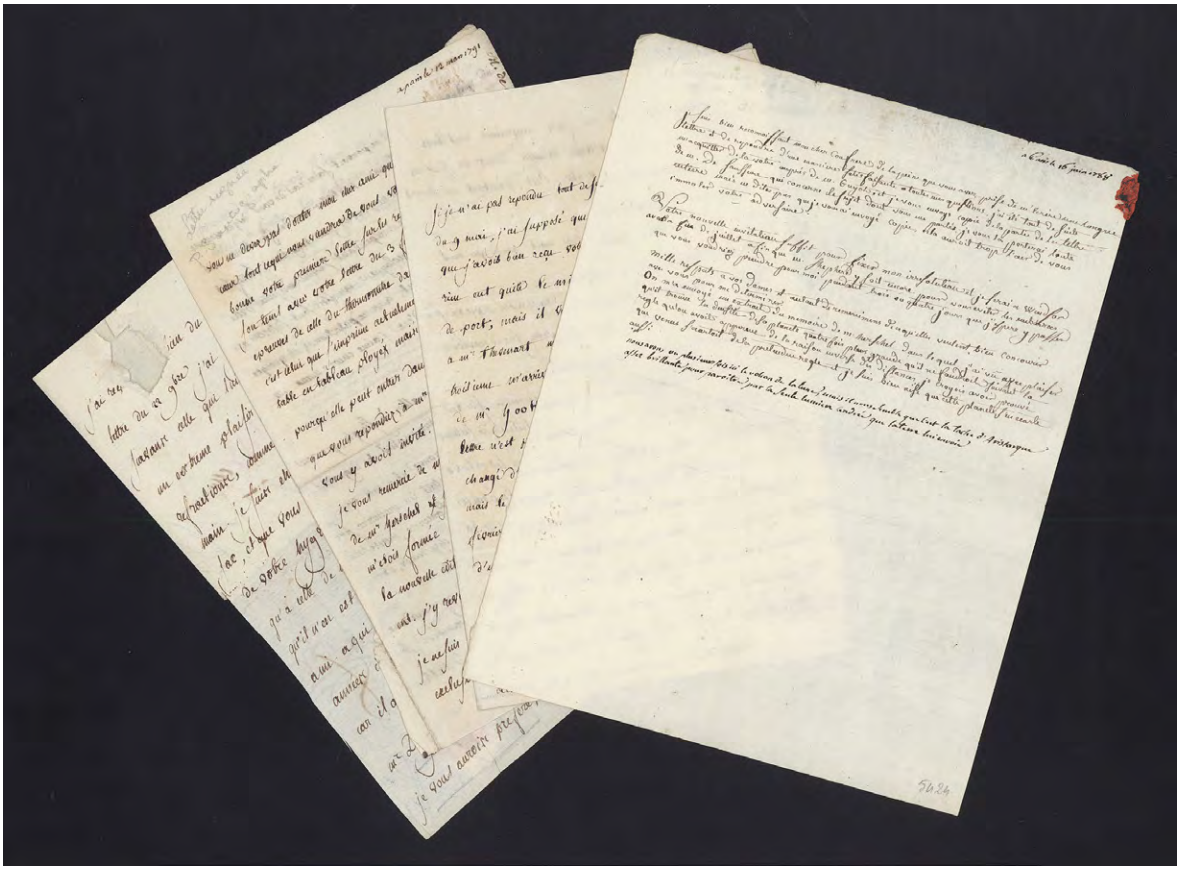


To Mr Harry Lee Coe
With many
happy memories and grateful
esteem
The author

Springfield Vermont
Jan. 13 1915
James Hartness



First Edition. Hartness was an American industrialist and inventor of machine tools who also made pioneering contributions to industrial management. In his *Human Factor in Works Management*, a reaction to Frederick Winslow Taylor's *Principles of Scientific Management* (1911), Hartness set forth three of his basic ideas: "(1) that many of the features of the new approach to management were too mechanistic; (2) that many of the new efficiency engineers were completely ignoring human nature; and (3) that the problem of increasing efficiency included psychology as well as engineering and economics" (Nanda, *Management Thought*, p. 83). Hartness's work can be regarded as one of the foundations of the human relations school of management, together with the works of Frank and Lillian Moller Gilbreth. The recipient of this copy was most likely the Harry Lee Coe who received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan in 1908. 43815



Discussing his Astronomical Researches and the Work of Horace Benedict de Saussure and William Herschel

29. Lalande, Joseph Jérôme le François (1732-1807). Four letters signed with autograph additions, in French, to Jean André Deluc (1727-1817). Paris, 16 June 1788 – 13 December 1791. 8pp. total, not including address leaves. 198 x 154 mm. (1788 letter); 180 x 115 mm. (remaining letters). Lacunae in two letters where seal was broken affecting one word, portions (presumably blank) cut away from two letters not affecting the text, minor spotting but very good. Transcriptions available. $1500

From Joseph Lalande, one of the foremost astronomers of the eighteenth century, editor of France's astronomical almanac *Connaissance des temps* and author of *Traité d'astronomie* (1764; later eds. in 1771 and 1792) and numerous other works. His correspondent was Swiss geologist and meteorologist Jean André Deluc, who designed the first barometer capable of precisely measuring heights as well as a mercury-based hygrometer. At the time of this correspondence Deluc was living in England, where he held the position of reader to Queen Charlotte.

In the letter dated 16 June 1788 Lalande alludes to the controversy between Deluc and his fellow geologist Horace Bénédict de Saussure (1740-99), who had challenged the validity of Deluc's barometric findings in his own *Essais sur l'hygrométre* (1783):

> . . . I send you a copy of the part of M. de Saussure's letter that concerns the subject you were talking to me about. I will bring you the whole thing but do not say that I have sent you copies, this would look too much like you were sacrificing your opponent (all translations ours).

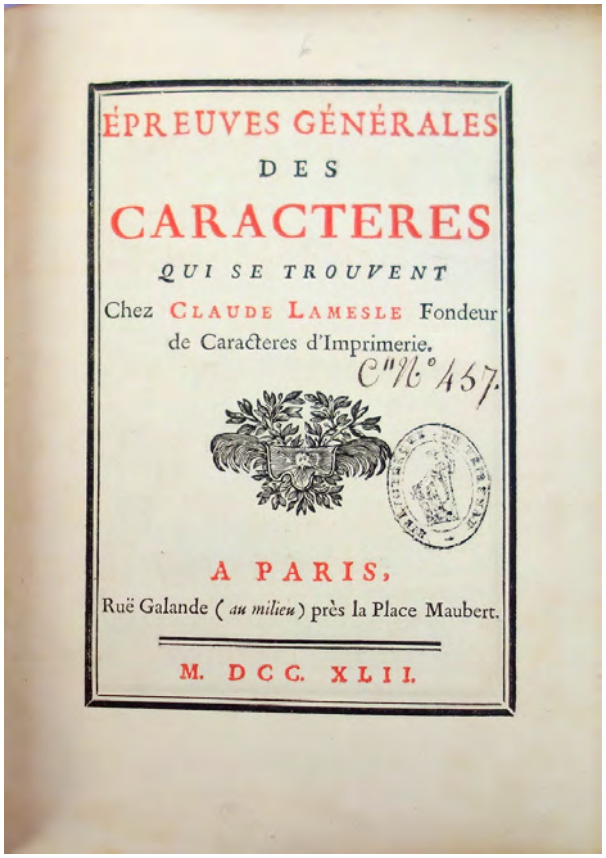
Lalande also refers to the current astronomical investigations of his friend William Herschel, the English astronomer, who was also an acquaintance of Deluc:

> Someone sent me an extract from a memoir by Mr. Herschel in which I was pleased to see that he found the density of his planet [i.e. Uranus] to be four times larger than it should be following the rule we had discovered of the inverse square of the distance. I believe that I proved that Venus departed from this so-called rule and I am glad that this planet does so also.
>
> We have seen here several times the volcano on the Moon, but it seems to us that this is the Aristarchus patch, bright enough to show by the light of the earth alone.

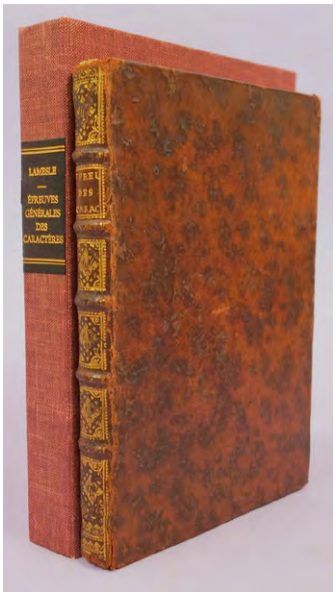
The memoir referred to here is Herschel's "On the Georgian planet and its satellites," published in Volume 78 of the *Philosophical Transactions* (1788). Herschel had also been investigating what he thought to be one or more lunar volcanoes, but in May 1788 Lalande wrote to Herschel to tell him that some Parisian astronomers believed the supposed "volcano" to be in fact the Aristarchus crater, one of the brightest areas on the moon (see *The Scientific Papers of William Herschel*, p. xxxviii).

Lalande mentions Herschel twice more in this correspondence. In his letter of 12 March 1791 he thanks Deluc for sending him notice "of M. Herschel's new memoir [and?] his idea on nebulae," probably referring to Herschel's "Catalogue of a second thousand of new nebulae and clusters of stars" (*Philosophical Transactions* 79 [1789]: 212-255). Lalande also expresses his dissatisfaction with the "memoir on the satellites of Saturn," most likely Herschel's "Account of the discovery of a sixth and seventh satellite of the planet Saturn" (*Philosophical Transactions* 80 [1790]: 1-20), which announced the discovery of the Saturnian moons Enceladus and Mimas. In Lalande's letter of 16 June 1791 he complains that "your neighbor M. Herschel has not responded to me at all about the calculations of his observations of the satellites of Saturn." In both letters Lalande begs Deluc to give him news of both Herschel and his sister Caroline ("la savante miss"), for whom he had great admiration and respect.

The correspondence also refers to Lalande's own astronomical researches: In the 1791 letters, Lalande states that he has found 8000 northern stars and that he, like Herschel, has found stars in Flamsteed's star catalogue "that no longer exist." Lalande had published a revised version of the Flamsteed catalogue in 1783, in which he introduced a system of star enumeration still in use today. 43836



Spectacular 18th Century French Type Specimen Book



30. Lamesle, Claude. Epreuves générales des caracteres qui se trouvent chez Claude Lamesle fondeur de caracteres d'imprimerie. 4to. 91 unnumbered leaves. Paris, rue Galande (au milieu) près la Place Maubert, 1742. 230 x 164 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spine ca. 1742, hinges and extremities rubbed; preserved in a cloth folding box. Light toning but fine otherwise. Old library stamp and shelfmark on title. Bookplate of A. Kuhnholtz-Lordat.

$8000

First Edition. "The *Epreuves générales des caractères qui se trouvent chez Claude Lamesle,* Paris, 1742, and the reissue by N. Gando, 1758, display an interesting collection of types of various periods, some dating back nearly two centuries, and some in the latest fashion. Different faces of the same size are shown, in a manner familiar from the work of P. S. Fournier; for example, we find a St. Augustin 'Oeil ordinaire,' 'Oeil moyen,' and 'Gros Oeil.' The 'Oeil ordinaire' is a Garamond, either the original or a close copy . . . Lamesle shows two other interesting types which date back to the sixteenth century, not Garamonds. These are the 'Cicero Gros Oeil no. XXXIV' and the 'Petit Paragnon no LI' . . ." (Johnson, p. 201). The book contains 78 leaves of specimens of letterpress (including Greek, Armenian, Arabic and Hebrew) and 12 leaves of music type. Lamesle, a publisher and type-founder in Paris, purchased the foundry of the Cot family in 1737 and sold it to Nicolas Gando in 1758. Audin, *Les livrets typographiques des fonderies françaises*, p. 44. Bigmore and Wyman, *Bibliography of Printing*, p. 419. Johnson, "The type-specimen books of Claude Lamesle and Nicolas Gando," *The Library* s4-XVIII (1937): 201-211. 42203]


DAS

TODTENBUCH

DER

ÄGYPTER

NACH DEM

HIEROGLYPHISCHEN PAPYRUS IN TURIN

MIT

EINEM VORWORTE ZUM ERSTEN MALE HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

DR. R. LEPSIUS

AUSSERORDENTLICHEM PROFESSOR ZU BERLIN.

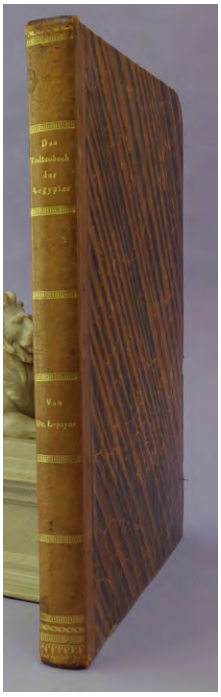
LEIPZIG.
BEI GEORG WIGAND. 1842.

GEDRUCKT IN DER DRUCKEREI DER KÖNIGL. AKADEMIE
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN.


VII.

First Printed Edition of the Book of the Dead,
The First Book Produced by Scribes in Anticipation of Sales

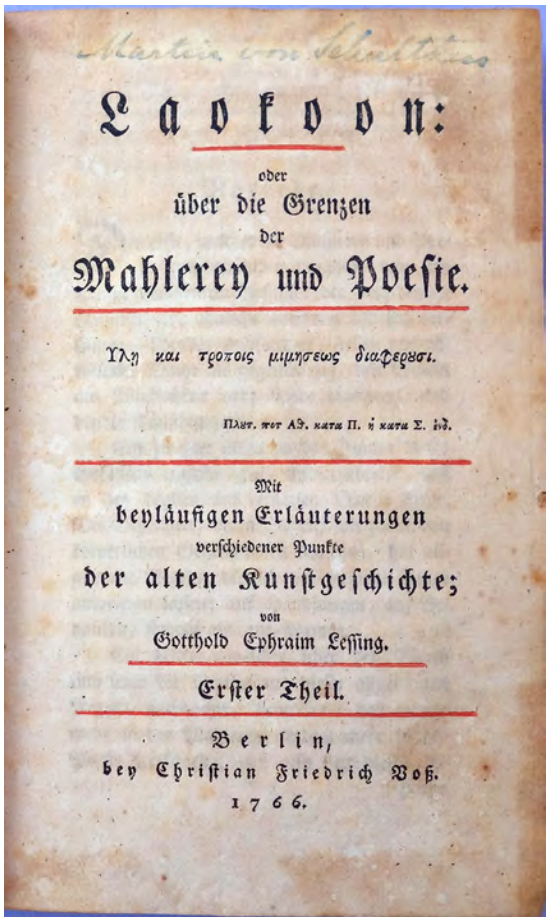
31. Lepsius, Karl Richard (1810-84). Das Todtenbuch der Ägypter nach dem hieroglyphischen Papyrus in Turin. 24pp. 79 full-page lithograph plates printed in black and red (3 folding), by Max Weidenbach. Leipzig: Georg Wigand, 1842. 318 x 267 mm. 19th century half calf gilt, marbled boards, light edgewear. Endpapers a bit foxed but fine otherwise.



$9500

First Printed Edition of the Egyptian "Book of the Dead," a loose collection of ancient religious / magical funerary texts intended to assist a dead person's journey into the afterlife. This category of Egyptian papyri was first given that name in this 1842 edition by Prussian archeologist Karl Richard Lepsius, one of the founders of scientific Egyptology. Lepsius's *Todtenbuch der Ägypter* reproduces by lithography the Ptolemaic papyrus known as "papyrus Turin 1791." In this edition Lepsius introduced his numbering system for the Book's texts or "spells," which is still in use today.

There is no canonical version of the Book of the Dead. The Book's spells derive from the hieroglyphic funerary texts carved on the walls of royal tombs and later written on coffins; the earliest identifiable spells from the Book, found on the coffin of Queen Menthuhotep, date from about 1600 B.C.E. Around 1550 B.C.E. papyrus copies of Books of the Dead, written in cursive hieroglyphic script, began to be substituted for wall carvings or coffin inscriptions. These were often prefabricated in funerary workshops, with spaces left for the name of the deceased to be filled in later; the Book of the Dead is thus the earliest text that was commercially produced by scribal workshops in anticipation of sale rather than written out on commission from customers. 43554



Laokoon:

oder

über die Grenzen

der

Mahlerey und Poesie.

Υλη και τροποις μιμησεως διαφερουσι.

Plutarch. περι Αθ. κατα Π. ἡ κατα Σ. ἐν.

Mit

beyläufigen Erläuterungen

verschiedener Punkte

der alten Kunstgeschichte;

von

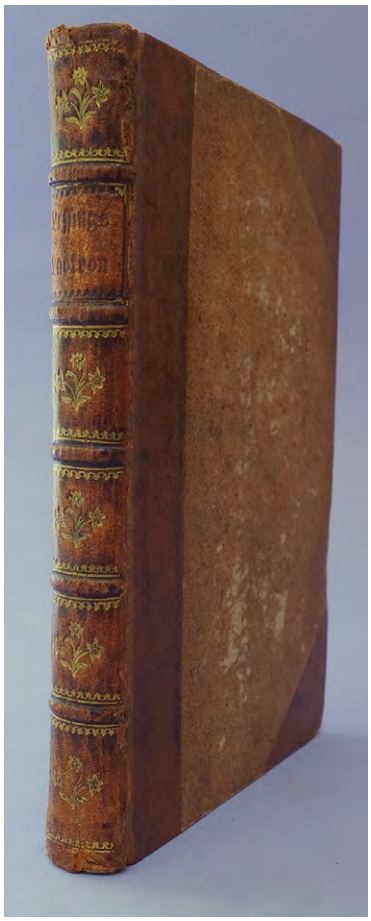
Gotthold Ephraim Lessing.

Erster Theil.

Berlin,

bey Christian Friedrich Voß.

1766.



"Opened up a New Prospect in the Appreciation of Greek Literature" (Printing and the Mind of Man)

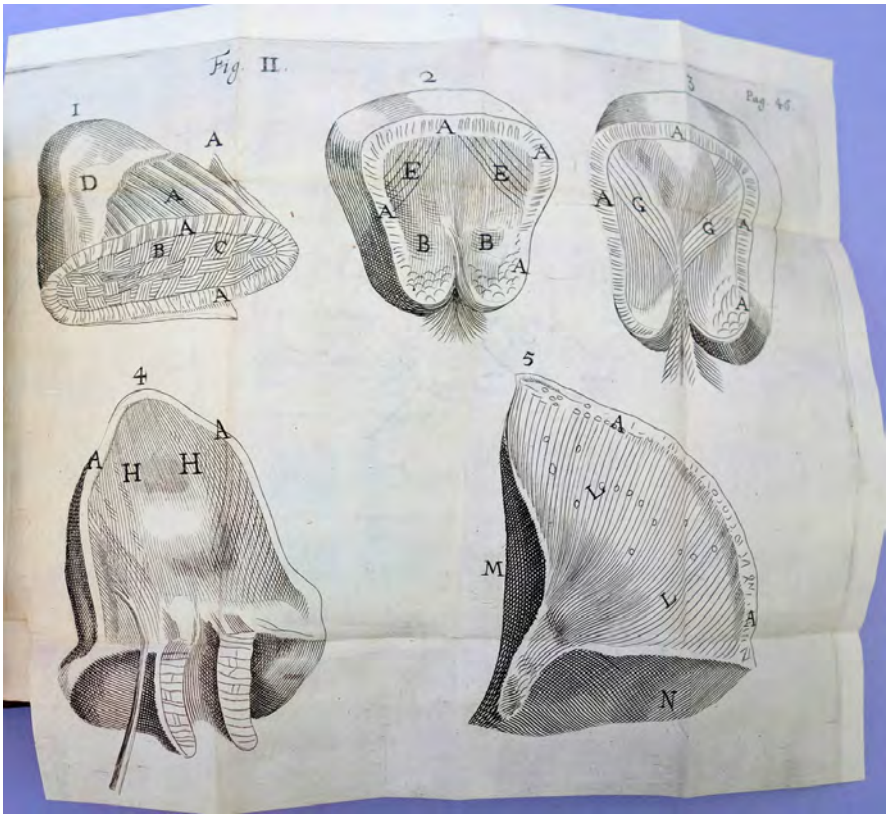
32. Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim (1729-81). Laokoon: Oder über die Grenzen der Mahlerey und Poesie. Erster Theil (all published). 8vo. [8], 298pp. Berlin: Christian Friedrich Voss, 1766. 196 x 122 mm. Half sheep, gilt spine ca. 1766, light rubbing and edgewear. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. Former owners' signatures on front endpaper and title. $2000

First Edition. The German philosopher and critic Gotthold Lessing was one of the most outstanding representatives of the Enlightenment era; "it was he, more than any other who laid the foundations of the intellectual primacy of German writers and thinkers in the nineteenth century" (*Printing and the Mind of Man* 213). His *Laokoon*, probably his best-known work, had an enormous influence on the development of art and literary criticism:

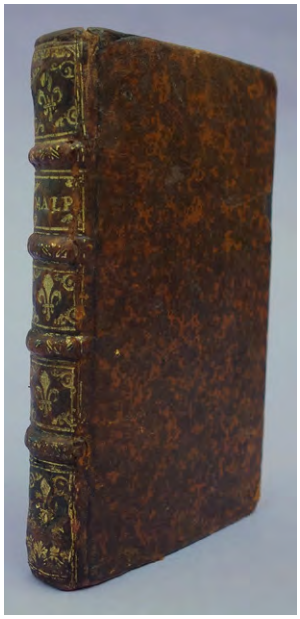
> [*Laokoon*] takes its name from the famous statue discovered at Rome in the sixteenth century. It analyzes the differences between the sculptor's treatment of Laocoon wrestling with the serpents and Virgil's treatment of the same theme, and from there does on to discuss the limits and limitations of all the arts. It contains the first clear statement of the truth, which is now considered axiomatic, that every art is subject to limitations, and can achieve greatness only by a clear understanding of a self-restriction to its proper function. The most telling passages, and those which have borne most fruit, are those on poetry . . . [Lessing's] exposition of the themes of Homer and Sophocles is especially effective, and he opened up a new prospect in the appreciation of Greek literature" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

42808

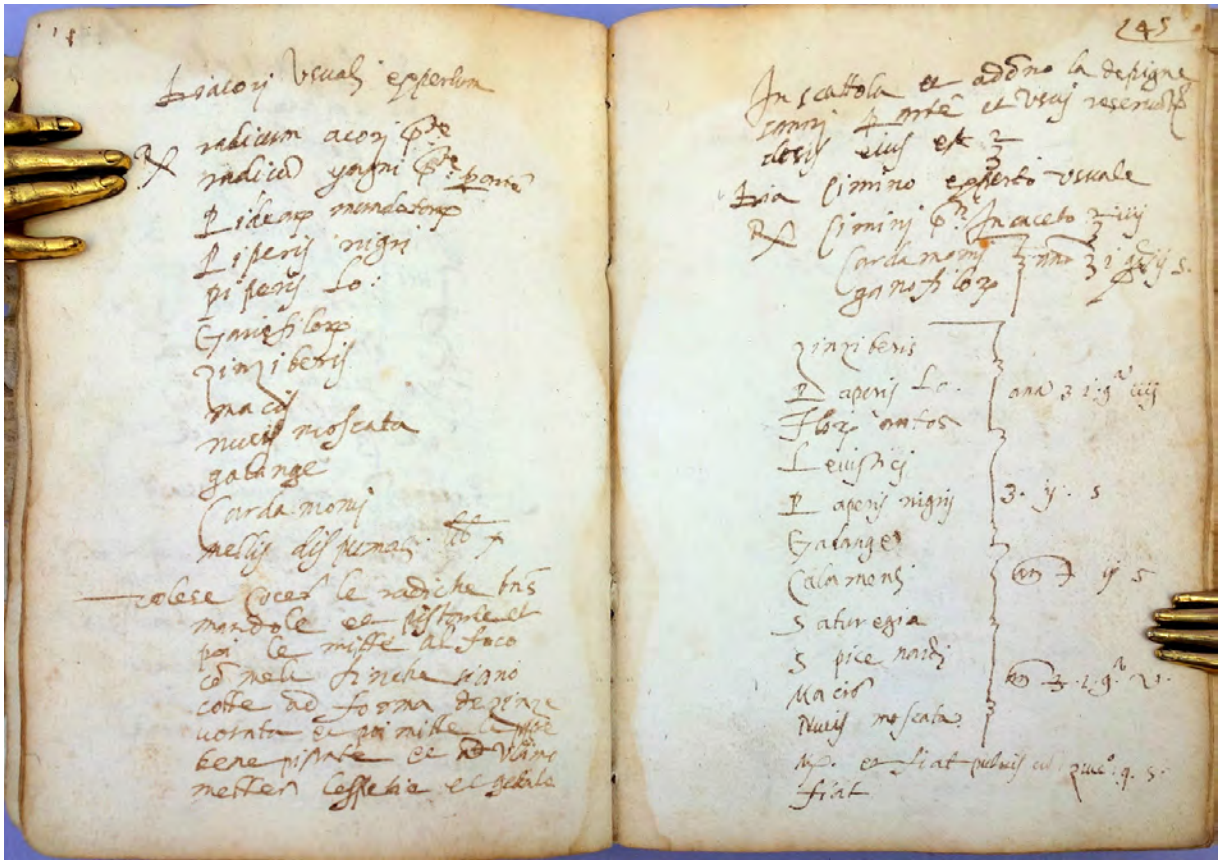

EPISTOLÆ
ANATOMICÆ
Virorum Clarissimorum
MARCELLI MALPIGHII
ET
CAROLI FRACASSATI.
Quarum contenta pagina versa exhibet.
AMSTELODAMI,
Apud CASPARUM COMMELINUM.
Anno 1669.
AMOREUX



33. Malpighi, Marcello (1628–94) and **Carlo Fracassati** (ca. 1630–72). Epistolae anatomicae. 12mo. [4], 260pp. 5 engraved plates. Amsterdam: Apud Casparum Commelinum, 1669. 132 x 74 mm. Mottled sheep, gilt spine ca. 1669, front hinge repaired. Old inscription removed from title page; occasional minor staining, but very good. Early ownership inscription on front free endpaper. $1750



First Edition under this title. "Fracassati, Malpighi's close friend, confidant, and colleague at Bologna, was responsible for assembling these letters for publication. The work contains four letters of Malpighi and two of Fracassati on the brain, tongue, adipose tissues, and skin. The five folding plates illustrate Malpighi's microscopic investigations of the brain and tongue. Malpighi's name is celebrated in several eponymous anatomical structures in the kidney, spleen, skin, and lungs. It is in the epistle on the tongue that he described the mucosal layer beneath the epidermis which is now called the Malpighian layer. In 'De omento, pinguedine, et adiposis ductibus,' Malpighi reported his observation of the red blood corpuscles. Unfortunately, he mistook them for globules of fat passing into the blood and it wasn't until 1674 that Leeuwenhoek gave the first accurate description of the erythrocytes" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 570). The work was originally published in 1665 under the title *Tetras anatomicarum epistolarum;* the 1669 edition added Malpighi's "De externo tactus organo," first published separately in 1665. 43847

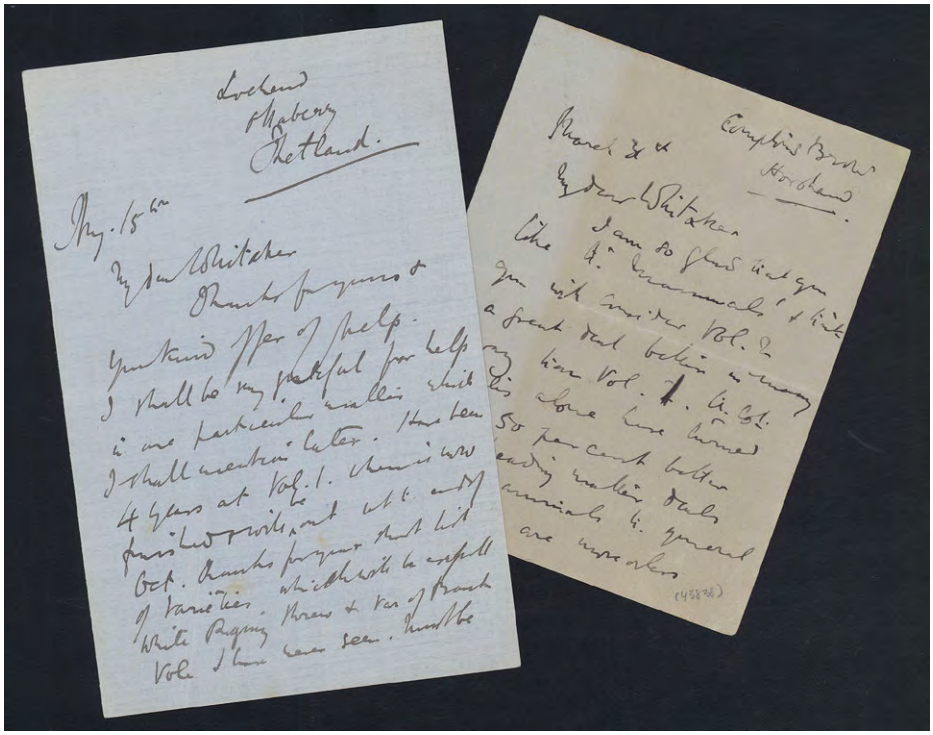


Late 16th to later 17th Century Notebook of Drugs, Home Remedies and Cures

34. [**Medical manuscript.**] Collection of medicinal formulas, home remedies, cures, etc., written in Italian in multiple cursive hands. [152]ff., including 30 blanks. N.p., later 16th – later 17th century. 164 x 114 mm. 16th century limp vellum, worn, top of spine and back cover damaged. Some dampstaining and soiling throughout, but overall good.

$3950

This intriguing early medical manuscript may have been a physician's notebook or a collection of household remedies compiled by one or more families; in any case, the notebook was used and added to from the late sixteenth to the late seventeenth centuries. The earliest date we have found in the manuscript is 1563 (on the verso of the third leaf); the latest date we have noted is 1669 (recto of leaf 123). The first several leaves appear to contain a discussion of ulcers and fistulae; a table of contents appears on leaves 40 – 41; and the following several leaves contain a list of materia medica including chamomile, quinine, cinnamon, fenugreek, anise, etc. 43697



Introducing the Word "Krill" in the Context of Whale Investigations

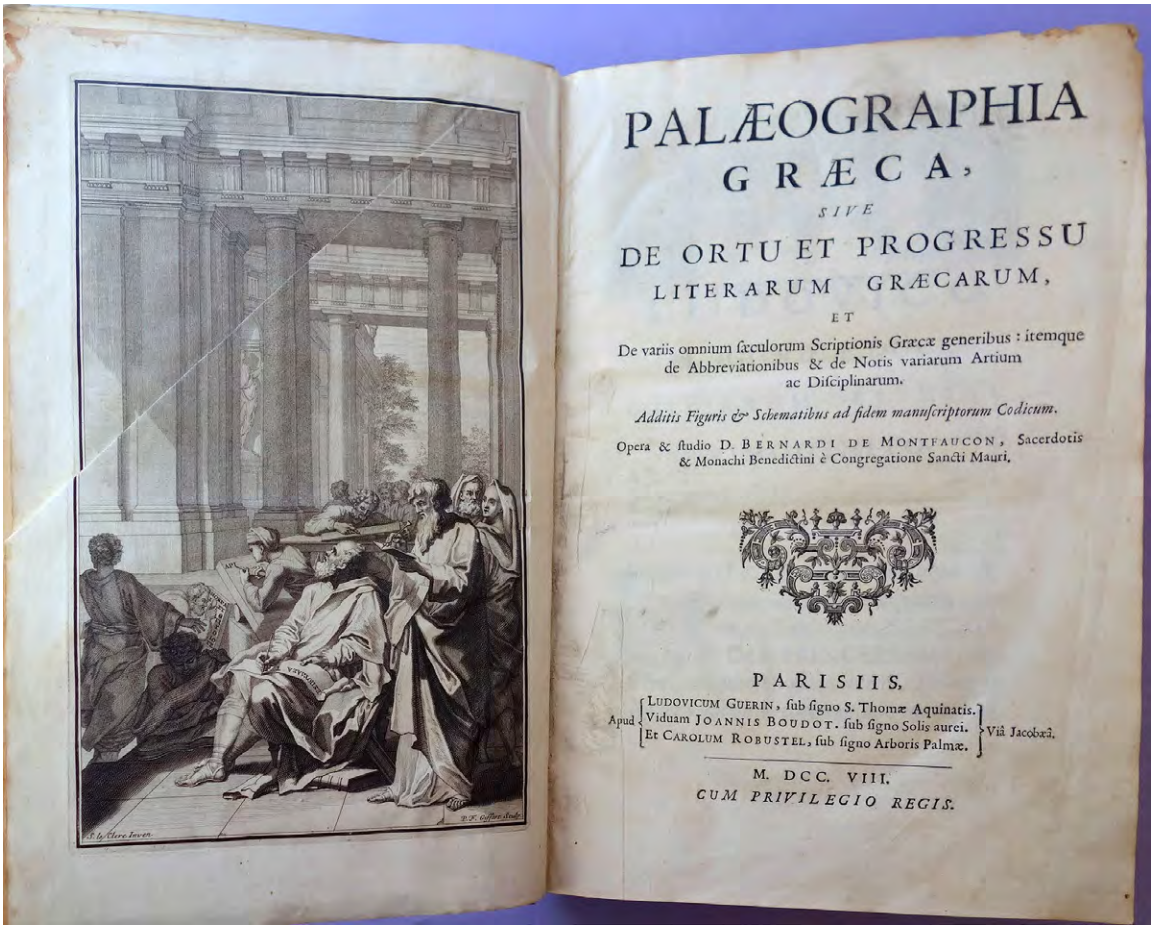
35. Millais, John Guille (1865-1931). Two autograph letters signed to British ornithologist Joseph I. S. Whitaker (1850-1936). 8pp. total. Shetland and Horsham, n.d. [ca. 1904]. 177 x 116 mm. and 140 x 107 mm. First leaf of one letter unevenly faded, but very good. $850

From naturalist John G. Millais, son of the the famous pre-Raphaelite painter J. E. Millais and one of the most respected British ornithologists and bird artists of his time, to fellow ornithologist Joseph I. S. Whitaker, author of *The Birds of Tunisia* (1905). The letters are not dated, but were written around the time that Millais was working on his three-volume *Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland* (1904-6), a work notable for containing some of the first scientific studies of whales. Millais mentions his whale investigations in the letter written from Shetland, dated "Fby.(?) 15th":

> Am studying whales & smaller mammals here both very interesting. Whale station half a mile away. I have already drawn B. […] & *Megaptera boops* [humpback] . . . Pictures of these great beasts are very incorrect in books. Have just returned from a 4 days cruise after whales . . . I saw a big Finner feeding within 20 yards a wonderful sight. He turned over on his side went full speed ahead & took a huge mouthful of "kril"—seemed to take little notice of us & spun round the steamer so fast we could not get a shot at him.

Millais was responsible for introducing the Norwegian word "krill" into the English language: According to the *Oxford English Dictionary,* the first recorded usage of "krill" in English was in Millais's *Newfoundland and its Untrodden Ways*, published in 1907. Millais's letter most likely was written before that date, as in it Millais discusses his mammal studies and notes that "Vol. I [of *Mammals*, which appeared in 1904] . . . is now published."

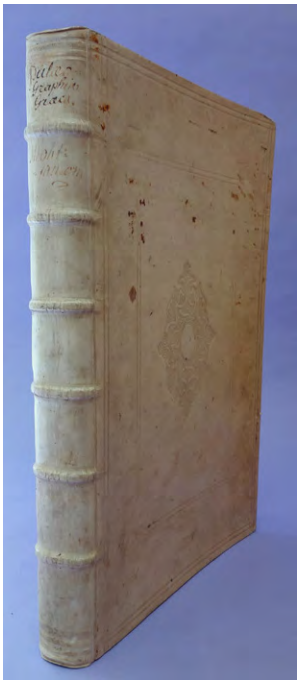
In the second letter, dated "March 31st," Millais writes, "I am so glad that you like the 'Mammals' & think you will consider Vol. 2 a great deal better in many ways than Vol. 1. The col. plates alone have turned out 50 per cent better." He warns Whitaker not to assume that "deer and white cattle" are descendants of the extinct wild aurochs; "there is not the smallest assumption that I can see, that they are even remotely descended from Urus (*Bos primigenius*)." Lastly Millais complains about plagiarism: "I have made a point of giving credit to every man's work when I have made reference to them, as much as anything else to try & check the selfish spirit of plagiarism which seems to be growing amongst scientific naturalists. It is the commonest thing to come upon whole passages (put into […] words) which are undoubtedly stolen. There is no other word for it." 43838



PALÆOGRAPHIA
GRÆCA,
SIVE
DE ORTU ET PROGRESSU
LITERARUM GRÆCARUM,
ET
De variis omnium sæculorum Scriptionis Græcæ generibus : itemque de Abbreviationibus & de Notis variarum Artium ac Disciplinarum.
Additis Figuris & Schematibus ad fidem manuscriptorum Codicum.
Opera & studio D. BERNARDI DE MONTFAUCON, Sacerdotis & Monachi Benedictini è Congregatione Sancti Mauri.

PARISIIS,
Apud { LUDOVICUM GUERIN, sub signo S. Thomæ Aquinatis. / Viduam JOANNIS BOUDOT. sub signo Solis aurei. / Et CAROLUM ROBUSTEL, sub signo Arboris Palmæ. } Viâ Jacobæâ.
M. DCC. VIII.
CUM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

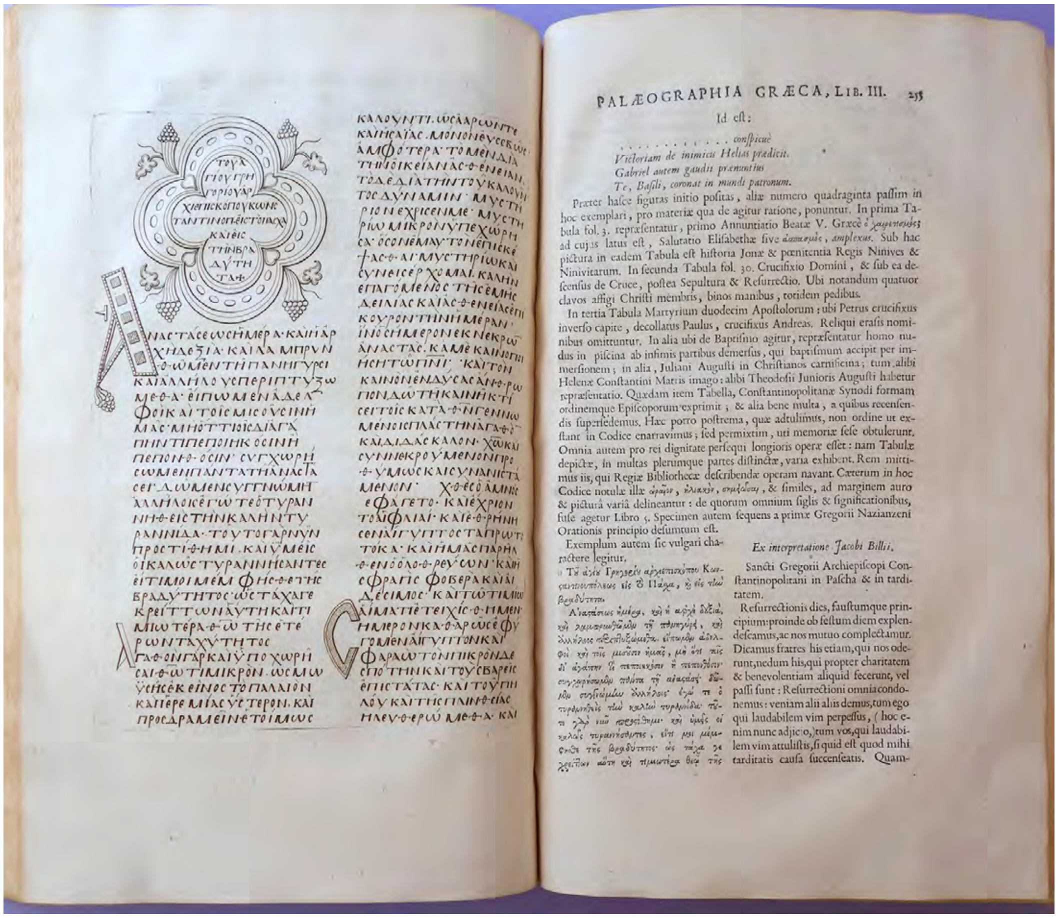
Coining the Word "Paleography"



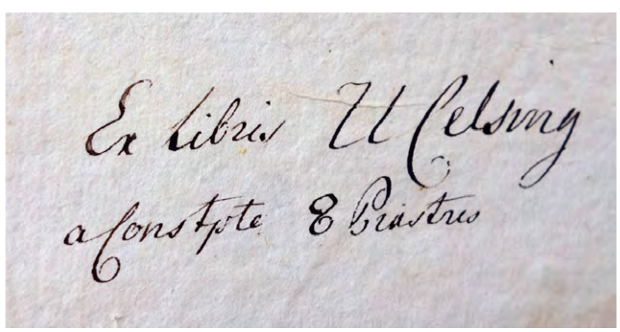
36. Montfaucon, Bernard de (1655-1741). Palaeographia graeca, sive de ortu et progressu literarum graecarum . . . Folio. [18], xxix, 574pp. Engraved frontispiece and 9 plates (some folding); OCLC calls for 7 plates total, apparently not counting the frontispiece and the 2 *hors texte* plates in signature C. Paris: apud Ludovicum Guerin . . .Viduam Joannis Boudot . . . et Carolum Robustel, 1708. 380 x 248 mm. Blind-tooled vellum ca. 1708, front cover warped, bookplate and ownership inscription removed from front pastedown. Frontispiece creased, upper right corners of first few leaves a bit frayed, title a little soiled but a very good, clean and crisp copy. From the library of Swedish diplomat Ulric Celsing (1731-1805), with his inscription, "Ex libris U. Celsing a Constpte & Piastres" on front pastedown. $3750

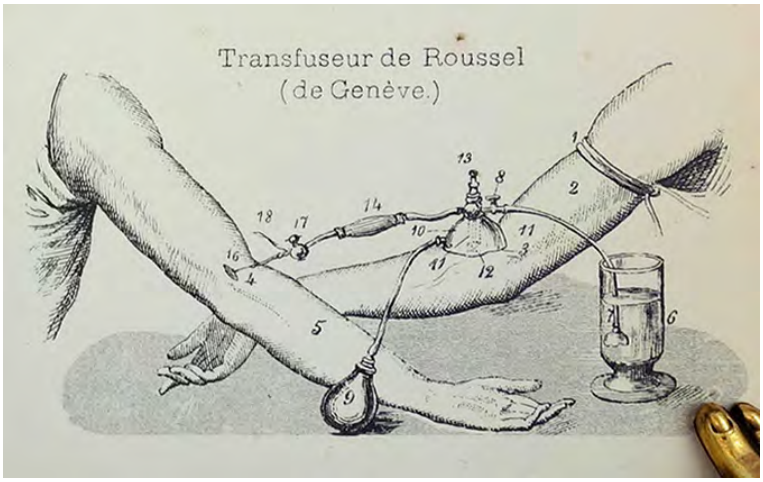
First Edition of the work that introduced the term "paleography," and the founding work of Byzantine and Greek paleography in particular. The formal study of paleography and diplomatics (the study of documents) was created by the Benedictine monk Jean Mabillon (1632-1707) in his *De re diplomatica* (1681); however, the word "paleography" itself was the creation of Mabillon's pupil Bernard de Montfaucon, who first used it in print in the present work.

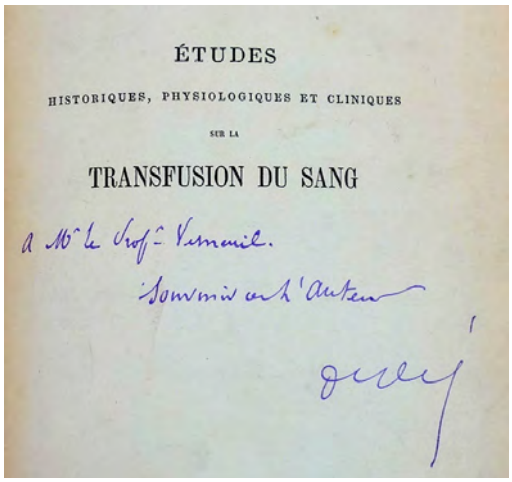
"What Mabillon did for the study of medieval Latin documents, Montfaucon, after Mabillon's death the leading member of the congregation of St. Maur, achieved in the field of Greek studies. His monumental work, published the year after Mabillon's death, also created a new discipline, that of Byzantine paleography. Like Mabil-



lon's work, his results have had to be modified only in details, chiefly due to the applications of technical inventions such as photography and, in Montfaucon's case, to the discovery of Greek papyri which has immensely widened the scope of modern research. Montfaucon applied his vast knowledge of Greek manuscripts to exemplary editions of the writings of Anastasius, Origen, and John Chrysostom which provided reliable texts, not yet entirely superseded, of these Fathers of the Church and stimulated patristic studies" (*Printing and the Mind of Man* 175). This copy is from the library of Swedish diplomat Ulric Celsing, who served as envoy in Constantinople from 1770 to 1780. 43350






ÉTUDES

HISTORIQUES, PHYSIOLOGIQUES ET CLINIQUES

SUR LA

TRANSFUSION DU SANG

à Mr le Prof. Verneuil.

Souvenir de l'Auteur

Oré

Classic of Blood Transfusion; Inscribed to Verneuil


ÉTUDES

HISTORIQUES, PHYSIOLOGIQUES ET CLINIQUES

SUR LA

TRANSFUSION DU SANG

PAR LE Dr ORÉ

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION CONSIDÉRABLEMENT AUGMENTÉE

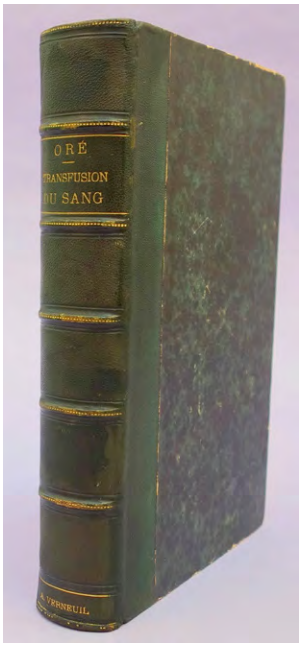
Avec Planches et Figures intercalées dans le texte.

PARIS

J.-B BAILLIÈRE ET FILS, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS

19, rue Hautefeuille, 19

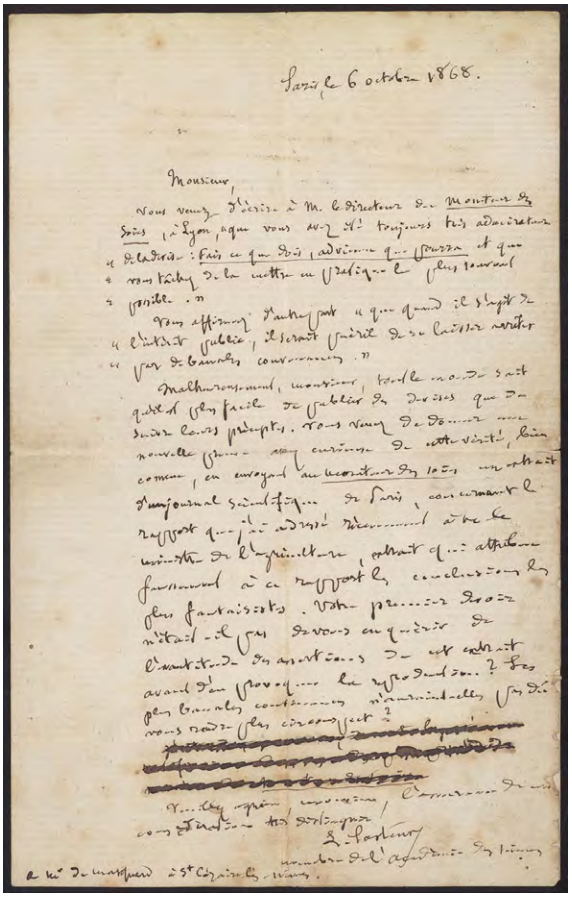
1876



37. Oré, Pierre Cyprien (1828-89). Études historiques, physiologiques et cliniques sur la transfusion du sang. [8], 704pp. 6 plates, text illustrations. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et fils, 1876. 230 x 145 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards ca. 1876, gilt-lettered spine, light wear at edges and hinges, a few scratches on back cover, A. Verneuil stamped in gold at foot of spine. Light toning but very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed by Oré to Aristide Auguste Stanislas Verneuil (1823-95) on the half-title: "A Mr. le Profr Verneuil souvenir de l'auteur Oré." Later bookplate. $1750

Second edition, revised and greatly enlarged from the first edition of 1868, which contained only 189 pages. Oré's work is an excellent and well-documented treatise on blood transfusion, including a comprehensive history of the subject from its beginnings in the seventeenth century to its revival in the nineteenth after a long period of disuse. The nineteenth century witnessed both the first human-to-human transfusion (in 1818) and the beginning of scientific research on how to make transfusion more practicable, including the development of improved transfusion technology (illustrated here in the plates and text wood-engravings) and the use of anticoagulants to prevent clotting. During this time several Continental researchers also began experimenting again with animal-to-human transfusion, which had been practiced briefly in the seventeenth century before being banned in 1670; Oré reported on 150 of these heterologous transfusions, describing the procedure as both efficacious and relatively (!) harmless. He recommended using lamb's blood, as its red corpuscles are the same size as those in human blood. Oré performed the first successful human intravenous anesthesia in 1874 (Garrison-Morton.com 5672).

Oré presented this copy of his work to French physician and surgeon Aristide Verneuil, who introduced the use of forcipressure (compression with forceps) in the treatment of hemorrhage; his name is also associated with "Verneuil's disease" of the apocrine sweat glands. Garrison-Morton.com 7215. Peumery, *Les origins de la transfusion sanguine*, p. 77. 43763



Pasteur at his Most Argumentative; a Very Unusual Letter

38. Pasteur, Louis (1822-95). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Eugène de Masquard (1819-1906). 1 page plus integral address leaf. Paris, 6 October 1868. 212 x 136 mm. Tiny tears and lacunae along folds, fore-edge of first leaf a bit frayed, light spotting but very good.

$3850

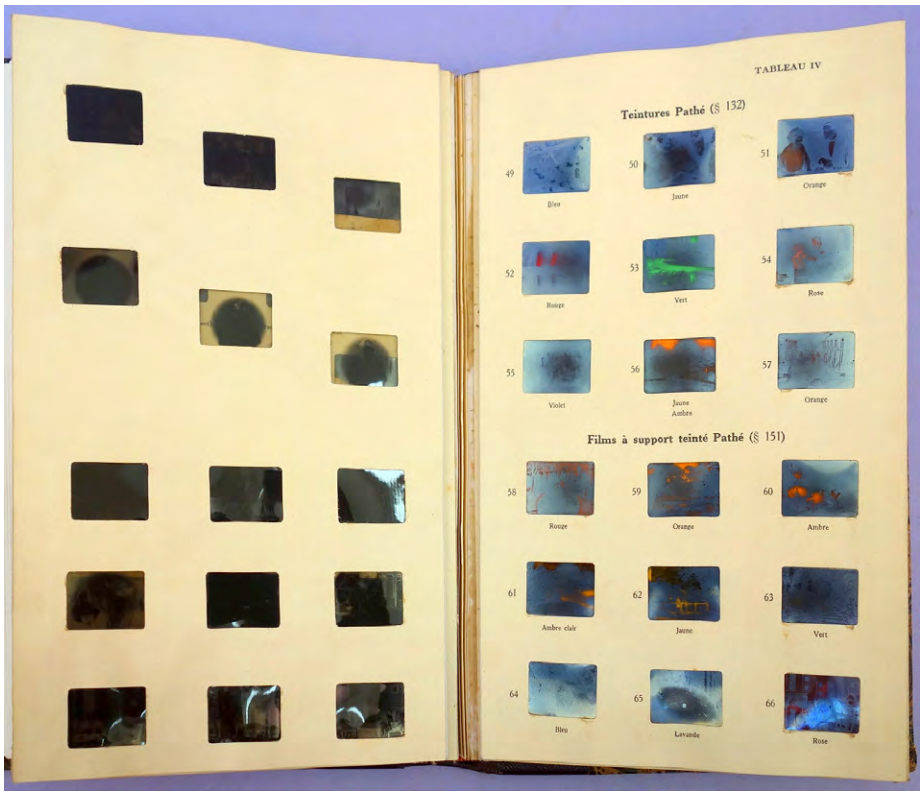
To agriculturalist and winemaker Eugène de Masquard, one of Pasteur's most vehement opponents on the question of silkworm disease, which Pasteur had been investigating on behalf of the French government since 1865. The letter remained in the Masquard family until recently and has not appeared on the market before now. The text of the letter was published in Vol. IV, p. 577 of the *Oeuvres de Pasteur* (1926), but a comparison of the printed text to the original reveals a few small differences, including the date (given erroneously as October 3 in printed version), and the substitution of "par erreur" for the original's "faussement" and "exagérées" for "fantaisistes." The original letter also displays three lines heavily crossed out by Pasteur, indicative of his irritated state of mind at the time of writing.

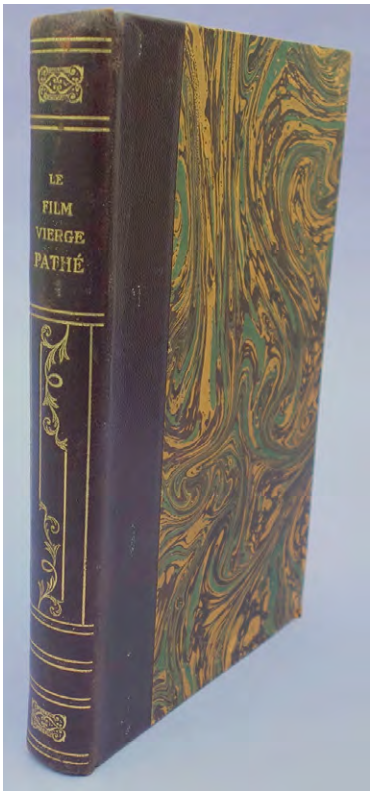
In the 1860s the French silk industry was in serious trouble: once responsible for ten percent of the world's production, it had become increasingly devastated by a mysterious silkworm blight that caused the industry's output to fall by a factor of six in the years between 1845 and 1865. Though many experts, including Masquard, were attempting to solve the problem, their efforts had so far failed to uncover either the cause or the remedy for silkworm disease. It remained for Pasteur, the expert on microbes, to discover the true nature of the silkworm crisis. By 1867 Pasteur was able to show that the silkworm disease known as *pébrine* was caused by a parasite and the disease known as *flacherie,* which authorities had thought to be a manifestation of *pébrine*, was in reality an independent disease with its own character and etiology.

In August 1868 Pasteur presented a report to the Ministry of Agriculture containing his findings and recommending methods for combatting silkworm disease, including destroying all infected eggs and imposing stricter controls over the environmental conditions in silkworm hatcheries. The report met with some harsh criticism, including from Masquard, who in October 1868 published a derogatory article on the report in the trade newspaper *Moniteur des Soies*. Angered by this, Pasteur wrote Masquard this uncharacteristically testy reply (our translation):

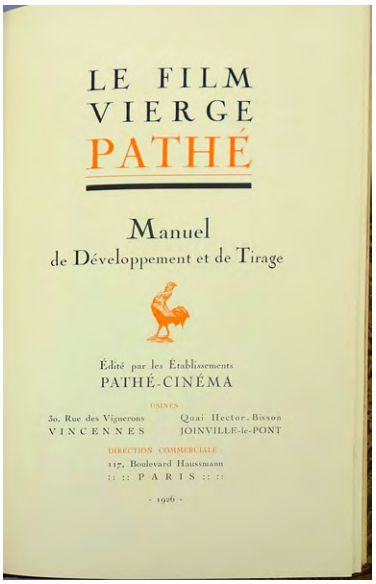
> Sir: You recently wrote to the Director of the Moniteur des Soies, in Lyon, "that you have always greatly admired the motto: Do what you must, come what may, and that you attempt to put it into practice as often as possible." . . .
>
> Unfortunately, sir, everyone knows that it is easier to publish mottos than to follow their precepts. You have just given a new and curious proof of this well-known truth by sending to the Moniteur des Soies an extract from a Paris scientific journal concerning the report I sent recently to the Minister of Agriculture, an extract that falsely attributes to the report the most fantastical conclusions. Isn't it your first duty to ask about the accuracy of these assertions prior to having them republished? Shouldn't the most ordinary proprieties have made you more careful?

Debré, *Louis Pasteur*, ch. 8. 43770





Early Cinematographic Manual with Developed Film Samples



39. Pathé-Cinéma. Le film vièrge Pathé. Manuel de développement et de tirage. 8vo. xii, 155 pp. 6 leaves of plates containing 107 examples of film (some colored). Paris: Etablissements Pathé-Cinéma, 1926. 239 x 155 mm. Original publisher's quarter morocco, marbled boards, lower corners just a bit bumped, very slight edgewear. Fine copy. Former owner's signature on flyleaf. $2500

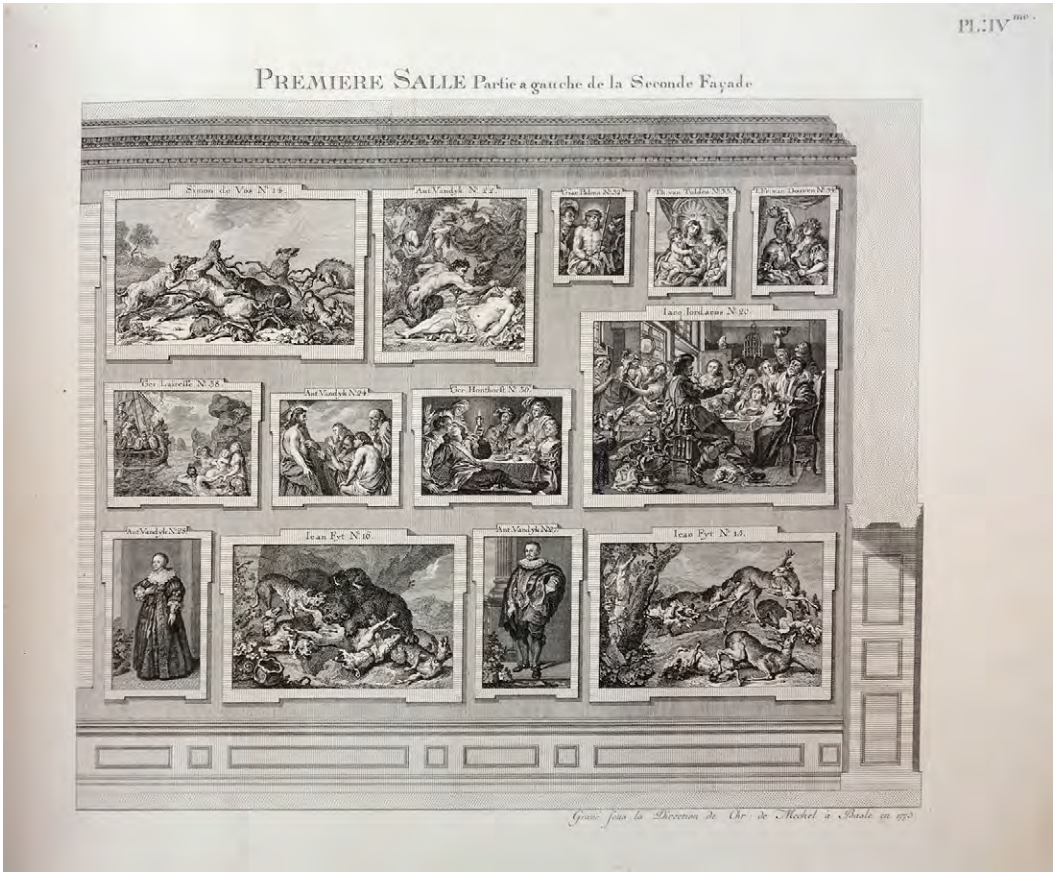
First Edition of this scarce technical manual of motion picture film developing and printing, issued by the famous French firm founded by the Pathé brothers in the early days of cinematography. By the 1920s the Pathé firm was producing "the requisites for the entire motion picture process; i.e., raw stock, cameras, laboratory equipment, studio and projectors" (Jenkins, "History of the motion picture" [1920], reprinted in Fielding [ed.], *Technological History of Motion Pictures and Television*, pp. 1-6). The firm's manual contains detailed technical instructions on motion picture film development and printing, as well as information on several Pathé innovations such as the Pathé-Baby 9.5 mm. motion picture projectors and cameras for amateur use (introduced in 1922), Pathé's "film inversible" (reversal film), and the firm's techniques for tinting film stock and for producing full-color motion pictures. A stunning feature of the manual is its set of 107 actual frames of motion picture film, illustrating correct and incorrect development, the effect of temperature on film processing, and the various uses of the "teintures Pathés" with which the firm colored its film stock. The manual's introduction contains a brief (and adulatory) history of the Pathé firm, and the first chapter is devoted to a description of its factory in Vincennes. 43839

Superb and Very Rare Images of Dinosaurs

40. Perrot, Aristide Michel (1793–1879). Tableau des animaux et végétaux éxistans avant le déluge, rédigé d'après Cuvier, Buckland, de Humboldt, &c. Hand-colored aquatint. Paris: chez Langlois & Leclerq, [ca. 1844]. Image measures 303 x 582 mm., plate mark 498 x 640 mm., sheet 538 x 705 mm. A few tiny fox-marks, traces of mounting on verso, otherwise fine and fresh. $4500

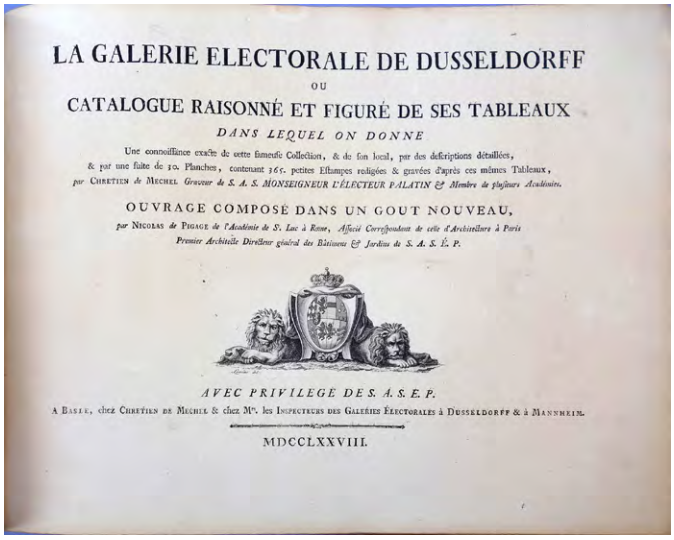
First Edition of this remarkably large and rare 19th-century print illustrating the extinct animals and plants from "before the Deluge"; it includes an extensive descriptive key taken from the *Encyclopédie Bouasse-Lebel: Histoire Naturelle.* According to a publisher's advertisement in *Leçons élémentaires de botanique* (1844), this print was published separately, and issued in both black and white and in color, with the plain versions selling for 1 franc 75 centimes and the colored versions for 3 francs 50 centimes. We know of only two copies of the print in libraries: at Harvard and at the Vlaamse Erfgoedbibliothek in Belgium. The image appears to have been unknown to historian of geology Martin Rudwick, as it is not mentioned in his authoritative *Scenes from Deep Time: Early Pictorial Representations of the Prehistoric World* (1992).

"In this Tableau we have represented, as far as possible, the beings that have successively inhabited the surface of the Earth, and the following table, divided into geological eras, gives the chronological order of their existence; but since it would be impossible to group here the figures of the immense quantity of zoophytes, mollusks, crustaceans etcetera that have left traces of their existence in the rocks, we are above all committed to representing the most interesting species, those which are the most characteristic and which serve to determine with the greatest certainty the [stratigraphic] location of the terrains that surround them" (caption; translation ours). The large and beautifully colored image shows 75 numbered animal and plant species dating from the Carboniferous to the Quaternary, including ammonites, a trilobite, an iguanodon, a plesiosaur, a pteranodon, early insect species, a cave bear, a hyena, a mammoth and other extinct mammals. **This is the only example of this spectacular print that we have ever seen for sale.** 43813



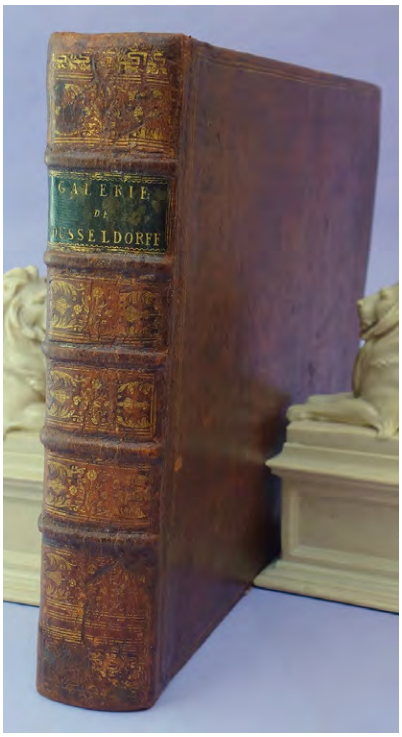
The First Illustrated Art Museum Catalogue

41. Pigage, Nicolas de (1723-96) and **Christian von Mechel** (1737-1817). La galerie électorale de Dusseldorff, ou, catalogue raisonné et figuré de ses tableaux . . . Oblong folio. xiv, [2], 34, [2], 28, [2], 52, [2], 42, [2], 28, [2], 44pp. 30 engraved plates with guards, numbered A – D and I – XXVI, engraved vignettes. Basel: Chez Chrétien de Mechel & chez Mrs. les Inspecteurs des Galeries Électorales à Dusseldorff & à Mannheim, 1778. 286 x 368 mm. 18th century sheep, rebacked preserving original gilt spine, light wear to corners. Stain on plate XII also slightly affecting plate XIII, otherwise very good. Engraved armorial bookplate of Thomas Munro (1819-1901); later bookplate of Peter and Linda Murray, bookseller's ticket of R. C. Stanes, Chelmsford.


LA GALERIE ELECTORALE DE DUSSELDORFF
OU
CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ ET FIGURÉ DE SES TABLEAUX
DANS LEQUEL ON DONNE
Une connoissance exacte de cette fameuse Collection, & de son local, par des descriptions détaillées, & par une suite de 30. Planches, contenant 365. petites Estampes rediges & gravées d'après ces mêmes Tableaux, par CHRETIEN de MECHEL *Graveur de S. A. S. MONSEIGNEUR L'ELECTEUR PALATIN & Membre de plusieurs Académies.*
OUVRAGE COMPOSÉ DANS UN GOUT NOUVEAU,
par NICOLAS de PIGAGE *de l'Académie de S. Luc à Rome, Associé Correspondant de cette d'Architecture à Paris Premier Architecte Directeur général des Bâtimens & Jardins de S. A. S. L. P.*
AVEC PRIVILEGE DE S. A. S. E. P.
A BASLE, chez CHRETIEN DE MECHEL & chez Mrs. les INSPECTEURS DES GALERIES ELECTORALES à DUSSELDORFF & à MANNHEIM.
MDCCLXXVIII.

$5000

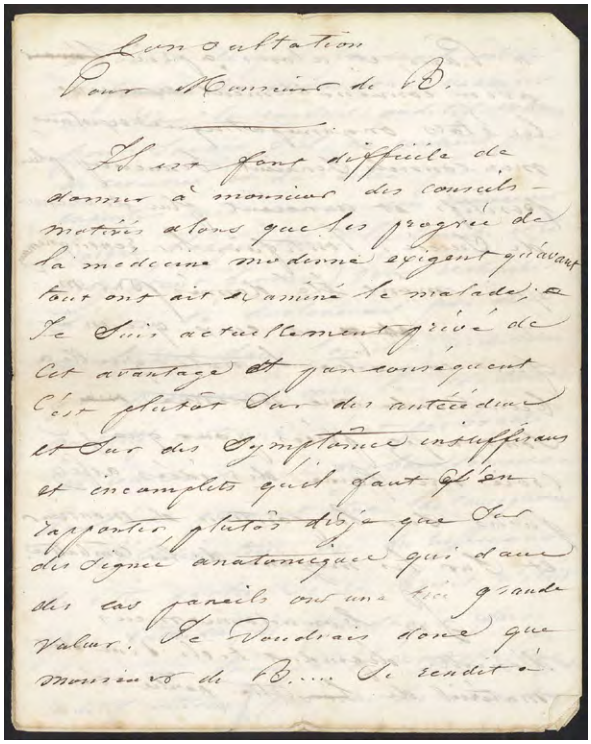
First Edition. "A revolutionary step in the history of museums, museum publications, and the art book" (Gaehtgens and Marchesano, p. 33). *La galerie électorale de Dusseldorff,* an illustrated catalogue of the magnificent art collection of Carl Theodor, Elector of Bavaria (1724-99), was the first publication to contain both illustrations and detailed descriptions of the artwork being recorded; "no other text describing in great depth the individual paintings in a gallery's collection existed at the time" (ibid.). The Elector's collection of Italian and

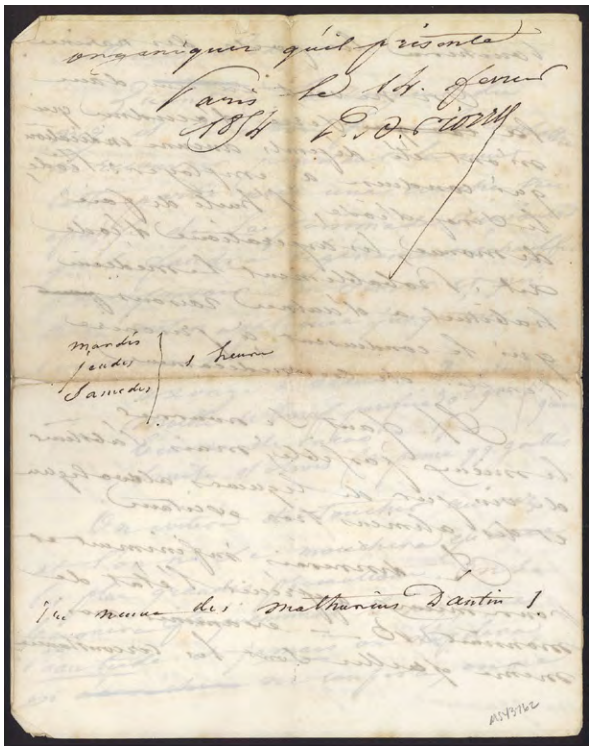


Flemish paintings, including a large group by Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), and other important paintings by Vandyk, Giordano, Tintoretto, Carracci, Veronese, Raphael, Corregio, Rembrandt and Reni, were reproduced in the catalogue by engravings showing the paintings *in situ* on the walls of the Dusseldorf gallery. These engravings, sumptuously printed on thick paper, illustrated the gallery's innovative approach to staging its paintings: Not only did the gallery abandon the practice of hanging paintings frame-to-frame, "allowing them to preserve their identity as works of art in the space," but "the principle of hanging paintings in a gallery according to decorative and representational considerations was abandoned in favor of a system of order determined by the history and significance of the artwork themselves, resulting in a history of art" (Gaehtgens and Marchesano, p. 31). The Elector's gallery can thus be seen as an important ancestor of the modern museum, and its catalogue as a forerunner of the modern museum catalogue. The allegorical frontispiece (plate A, illustrated above) by Nicolas Guibal includes a portrait of Prince Elector Johann Wilhelm von der Pfalz, the founder of the art collection. Gaehtgens and Marchesano, *Display & Art History: The Dusseldorf Gallery and its Catalogue* (2011). 42271

Long Autograph Medical Consultation on Tinnitus

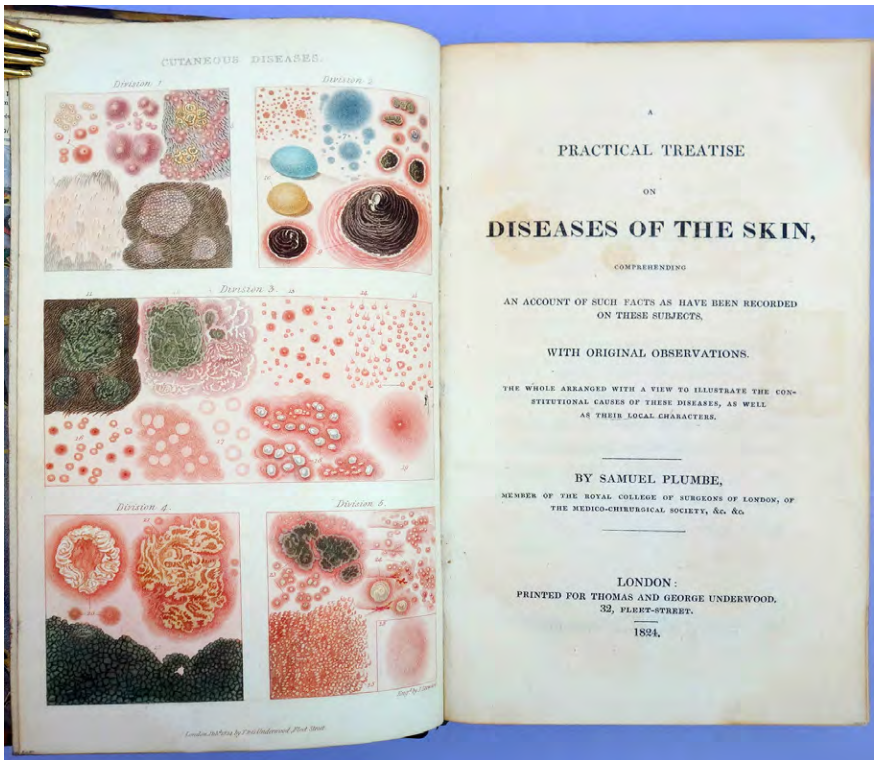
42. Piorry, Pierre Adolphe (1794-1879). Autograph document signed, in French, containing a medical consultation on tinnitus 10pp. Paris, 14 February 1854. 232 x 185 mm. Creased along fold lines, slight wear and soiling on last leaf, but very good. $1250





A long and detailed medical consultation by Parisian physician Pierre-Adolphe Piorry, dealing with a difficult problem in otology. Piorry was one of the pioneers of mediate percussion; i.e., tapping the fingers on the surface of the thorax or abdomen to assess the condition of the internal organs. Mediate percussion, one of the five basic methods of clinical examination, was first described in Auenbrugger's *Inventum novum* (1761); the technique became widely known when Corvisart published his French translation of Auenbrugger's work in 1808. To improve the technique Piorry invented the pleximeter, a small ivory plate interposed between the skin and the physician's tapping finger to strengthen the sound. In his *De la percussion médiate* (1828; Garrison-Morton.com 2675) he described this instrument and its use in mapping the location of the organs in the body. Piorry also made improvements to Laennec's stethoscope and introduced the terms "toxin," "toxemia" and "septicemia."

Piorry mentions his method of pleximetry ("plessimétrisme") in the present document containing his detailed comments and recommendations in the case of "Monsieur de B.," who was suffering from tinnitus. Piorry had apparently been asked to provide medical advice for M. de B. without first examining him; after expressing his reservations about this request, which contradicts the requirements of "la médecine moderne," Piorry recommends first checking to see whether the tinnitus is caused by earwax or some other physical obstruction of the auditory canal. He next discusses the possibility that the patient's symptoms might be the result of taking too much "sulfate de quinine"; if so, this can be remedied by acidulated drinks and tepid baths. However, Piorry believes that M. de B.'s ailment to have been caused by a fever affecting his spleen; to confirm this diagnosis the patient's spleen must be examined "au moyen du plessimétrisme" (by means of pleximetry). The patient's myriad other symptoms—chills, headaches, periodic congestion in the head—all can be linked to "une affection splénique." At the end Piorry stresses his desire to examine M. de B. himself so that he can determine "quelles sont les circonstances organiques qu'il présente." Sakula, "Pierre Adolphe Piorry (1794-1879): Pioneer of percussion and pleximetry," *Thorax* 34 (1979): 575-581. 43762


CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

Division 1.

Division 2.

Division 3.

Division 4.

Division 5.

A

PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

COMPREHENDING

AN ACCOUNT OF SUCH FACTS AS HAVE BEEN RECORDED ON THESE SUBJECTS,

WITH ORIGINAL OBSERVATIONS.

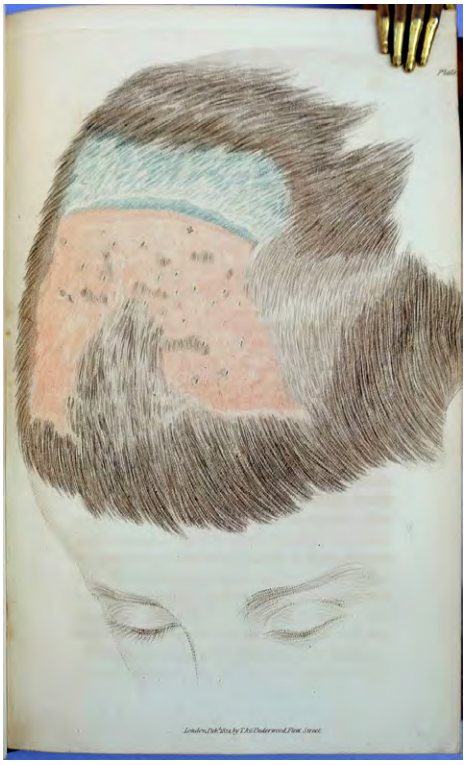
THE WHOLE ARRANGED WITH A VIEW TO ILLUSTRATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CAUSES OF THESE DISEASES, AS WELL AS THEIR LOCAL CHARACTERS.

BY SAMUEL PLUMBE,

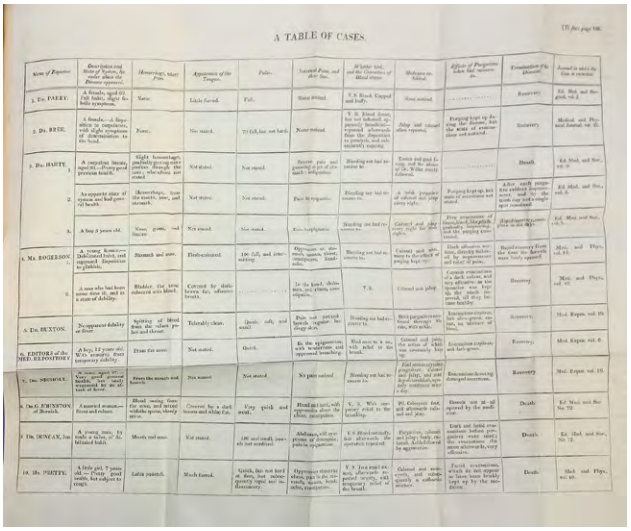
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF LONDON, OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, &c. &c.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THOMAS AND GEORGE UNDERWOOD,
32, FLEET-STREET.

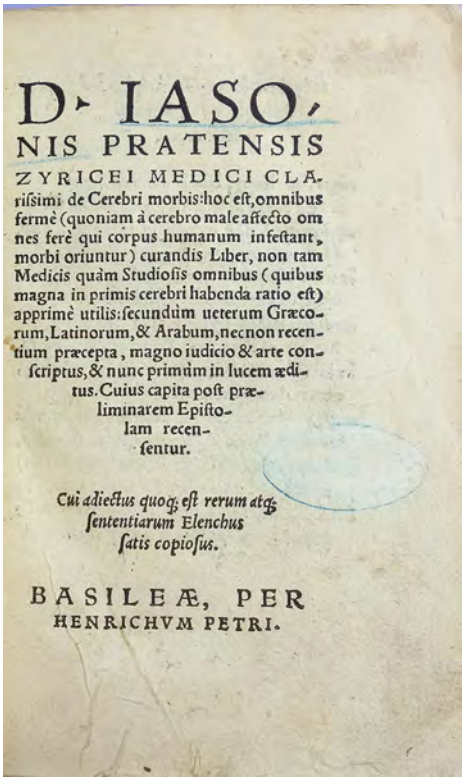
1824.



43. Plumbe, Samuel (1795-1837). A practical treatise on diseases of the skin, comprehending an account of such facts as have been recorded on these subjects, with original observations. 8vo. xx, 392pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece and plate, folding table. London: Thomas and George Underwood, 1824. 212 x 131 mm. Half calf, marbled boards ca. 1824, rebacked, light edgewear and rubbing. Plate numeral trimmed, light offsetting but very good. $1500


A TABLE OF CASES.

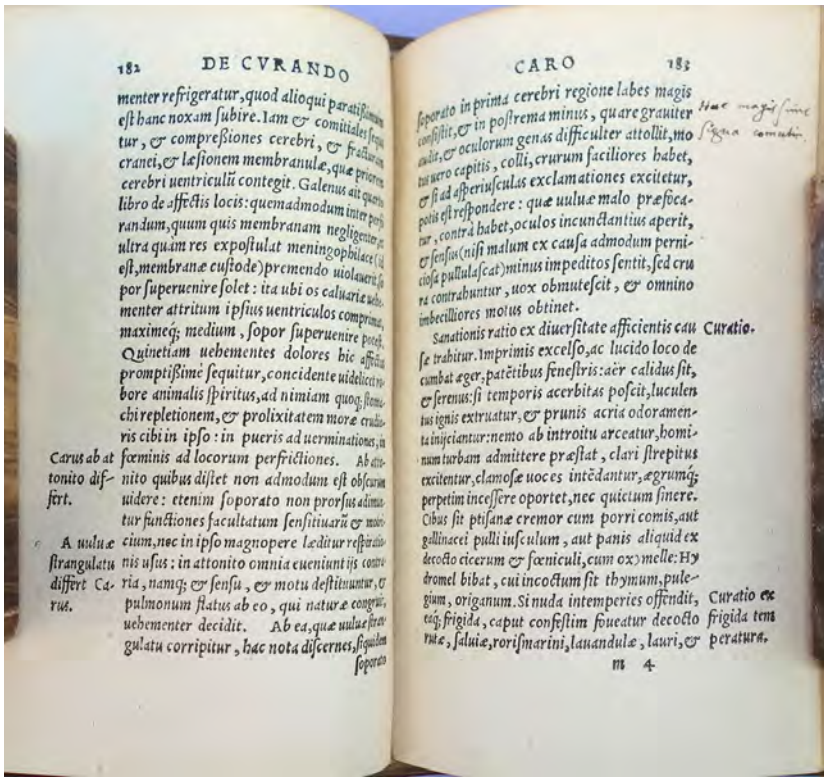
First Edition and uncommon on the market. Plumbe was one of the most outspoken critics of Willan and Bateman's morphological system of skin disease classification. In his *Practical Treatise* he presented his own etiology-based system, "in which he attempted to organize his material according to the 'constitutional causes' of each disease, along with 'due consideration of the organic structure and physiology of the part of the skin on which it is seated' . . . Along with the conflicts between the champions of the morphologic and etiologic approaches to the study of skin diseases, another development of the future was anticipated in the work of Samuel Plumbe—the introduction of anatomic evidence on the macroscopic level in the support of theories of pathogenesis . . . In the next decade [Plumbe's] anatomic methods and habits of thought were picked up by Erasmus Wilson, improved and incorporated into the British dermatologic ethos well enough to allow the transition to the cellular theories of disease to be made more smoothly in Britain than it was in France, where efforts of the same nature on the part of Pierre Rayer were ignored" (Crissy and Parrish, pp. 34-36). Plumbe was the first to perform manual epilation (hair removal) as part of the treatment for diseases of the scalp. The frontispiece of the *Practical Treatise* illustrates Plumbe's division of skin diseases into five major categories; the engraved image is printed in reddish ink with other colors added by hand. Crissy and Parrish, *The Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century,* pp. 34-37. Ehring, *Hautkrankheiten / Skin Diseases*, pp. 84-85. 43810



D. IASONIS PRATENSIS
ZYRICEI MEDICI CLARISSIMI de Cerebri morbis: hoc est, omnibus fermè (quoniam à cerebro male affecto omnes ferè qui corpus humanum infestant, morbi oriuntur) curandis Liber, non tam Medicis quàm Studiosis omnibus (quibus magna in primis cerebri habenda ratio est) apprimè utilis: secundùm ueterum Græcorum, Latinorum, & Arabum, necnon recentium præcepta, magno iudicio & arte conscriptus, & nunc primùm in lucem æditus. Cuius capita post præliminarem Epistolam recensentur.

Cui adiectus quoq; est rerum atq; sententiarum Elenchus satis copiosus.

BASILEÆ, PER HENRICHVM PETRI.



182 DE CVRANDO

menter refrigeratur, quod alioqui paratissimum est hanc noxam subire. Iam & comitales frequentur, & compressiones cerebri, & fractura cranei, & læsionem membranulæ, quæ priorem cerebri uentriculũ contegit. Galenus ait quarto libro de affectis locis: quemadmodum inter portandum, quum quis membranam negligenter ultra quam res expostulat meningophilace (si est, membranæ custode) premendo uiolauerit, sopor superuenire solet: ita ubi os caluariæ uehementer attritum ipsius uentriculos comprimit, maximeq; medium, sopor superuenire potest. Quinetiam uehementes dolores hic affixi promptißimè sequitur, concidente uidelicet uigore animalis spiritus, ad nimiam quoq; stomachi repletionem, & prolixitatem moræ crudioris cibi in ipso: in pueris ad uerminationes, in fœminis ad locorum perfricliones. Ab attonito quibus distet non admodum est obscurum uidere: etenim soporato non prorsus adimuntur functiones facultatum sensitiuarũ & motium, nec in ipso magnopere læditur respirationis usus: in attonito omnia eueniunt ijs contraria, namq; & sensu, & motu destituuntur, & pulmonum flatus ab eo, qui naturæ congruit, uehementer decidit. Ab ea, quæ uulnæ strangulatu corripitur, hac nota discernes, siquidem soporato

Carus ab attonito differt.

A uulnæ strangulatu differt Carue.

CARO 183

soporato in prima cerebri regione labes magis consistit, & in postrema minus, quare grauiter audit, & oculorum genas difficulter attollit, motus uero capitis, colli, cruru faciliores habet, & si ad asperiusculas exclamationes excitetur, potis est respondere: quæ uulnæ malo præfocatur, contrà habet, oculos incunctantius aperit, & sensus (nisi malum ex causa admodum pernicioſa pullulascat) minus impeditos sentit, sed crura contrahuntur, uox obmutescit, & omnino imbecilliores motus obtinet.

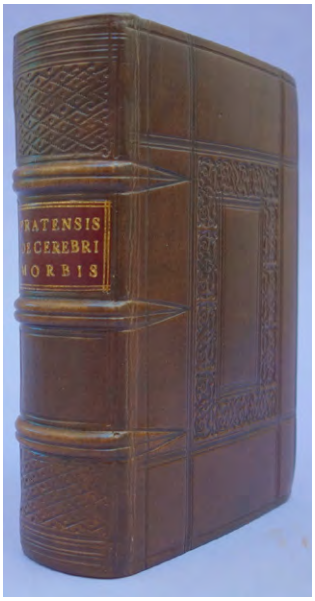
Sanationis ratio ex diuersitate efficientis cau se trahitur. Imprimis excelso, ac lucido loco decumbat æger, patẽtibus feneſtris: aër calidus sit, & serenus: si temporis acerbitas poscit, luculentus ignis extruatur, & prunis acria odoramenta injciantur: nemo ab introitu arceatur, hominum turbam admittere præstat, clari strepitus excitentur, clamosæ uoces intẽdantur, ægrumq; perpetim incessere oportet, nec quicium sinere. Cibus sit ptisanæ cremor cum porri comis, aut gallinacei pulli iusculum, aut panis aliquid ex decocto cicerum & fœniculi, cum oxymelle: Hydromel bibat, cui incoctum sit thymum, pulegium, origanum. Si nuda intemperies offendit, eaq; frigida, caput confestim foueatur decocto frigida tem rutæ, saluiæ, rorismarini, lauandulæ, lauri, & peraturæ.

Curatio.

Curatio ex

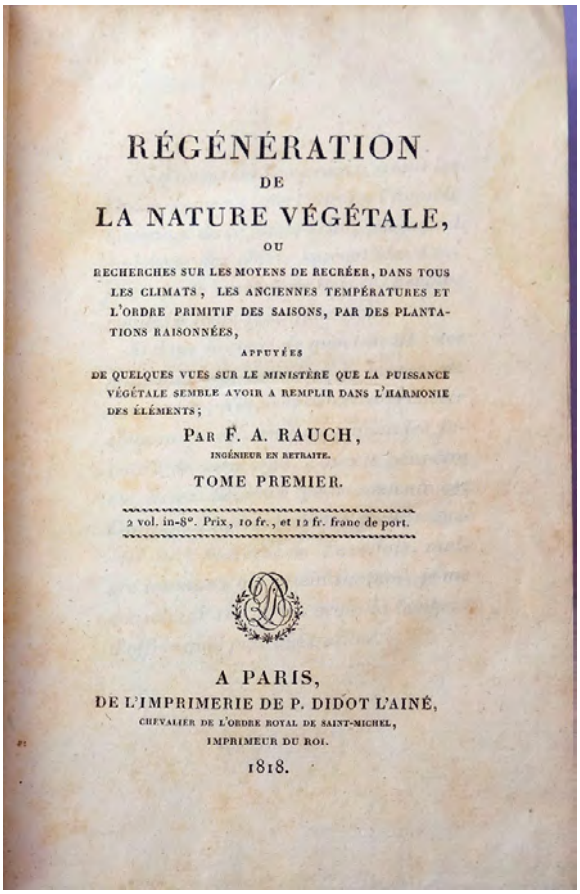
m 4

The First Book Devoted to Brain Disorders

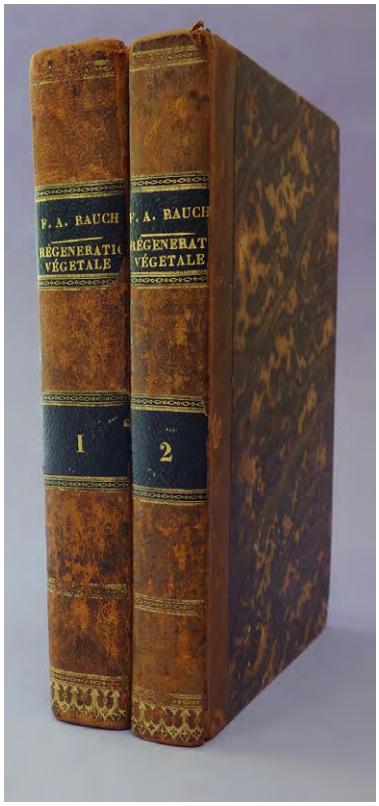


44. Pratensis, Jason à (1486-1558). D. Iasonis Pratensis Zyricei medici clarissimi de cerebri morbis: Hoc est, omnibus fermè (quoniam à cerebro male affecto omnes ferè qui corpus humanum infestant, morbi oriuntur) curandis liber . . . [32], 540, [4] pp. Basel: Henrichus Petrus, [1549]. 8vo. 153 x 101 mm. Full blind-tooled morocco in antique style by the Aquarius Bindery. Binding a little tight as a result of short gutter margins, small oval library stamp effaced from title leaf, faint marginal dampstains on a few leaves, but very good. A few marginal notes in an early hand. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. $9500

First Edition. The first book devoted entirely to brain disorders. Pratensis (originally van de Velde) was the personal physician to Adolf van Bourgondie, margrave of Veere in the Netherlands; he was also the author of several books on topics such as sterility and childbirth. "In 1549, [Pratensis] published his last book, De cerebri morbis, 'On the Diseases of the Brain,' a volume of 540 pages divided into 33 chapters and covering every cerebral disorder and disease from headache to dimwittedness, from loss of memory, epilepsy, drunkenness, tremors, and convulsions to frenzy, lethargy, catalepsy, mania, melancholy and love . . . this book was probably the first full-length consideration of all the topics that would later fall within the domain of neurology, as well as much else besides" (Midefort, A History of Madness in Sixteenth-Century Germany, p. 152). Chapter 17 deals with mania, which Pratensis defined as a "mental corruption" caused by an excess of black bile; this condition could be brought about by a number of factors, including too much alcohol, religious fear, covetousness and Lutheranism(!). Pratensis recommended curing mania with diet, herbs, cooling baths, music, and well-regulated exercise and sleep; if these remedies failed, the more recalcitrant maniacs could be subdued with whips and chains. Adams P-2066. Garrison-Morton.com 4511.02. Norman 1740. 43845



RÉGÉNÉRATION
DE
LA NATURE VÉGÉTALE,
OU
RECHERCHES SUR LES MOYENS DE RECRÉER, DANS TOUS LES CLIMATS, LES ANCIENNES TEMPÉRATURES ET L'ORDRE PRIMITIF DES SAISONS, PAR DES PLANTATIONS RAISONNÉES,
APPUYÉES
DE QUELQUES VUES SUR LE MINISTÈRE QUE LA PUISSANCE VÉGÉTALE SEMBLE AVOIR A REMPLIR DANS L'HARMONIE DES ÉLÉMENTS;
PAR F. A. RAUCH,
INGÉNIEUR EN RETRAITE.
TOME PREMIER.
2 vol. in-8°. Prix, 10 fr., et 12 fr. franc de port.
A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE P. DIDOT L'AINÉ,
CHEVALIER DE L'ORDRE ROYAL DE SAINT-MICHEL,
IMPRIMEUR DU ROI.
1818.



The Founder of French Ecological Thought

45. Rauch, François Antoine (1762-1837). Régénération de la nature végétale. . . . 8vo. xxxi, [5], 502; 398pp. Paris: Didot, 1818. 198 x 124 mm. Quarter sheep, gilt, c. 1818, a little rubbed. Slight dampstaining & foxing affecting a few leaves at front & back, but otherwise fine.

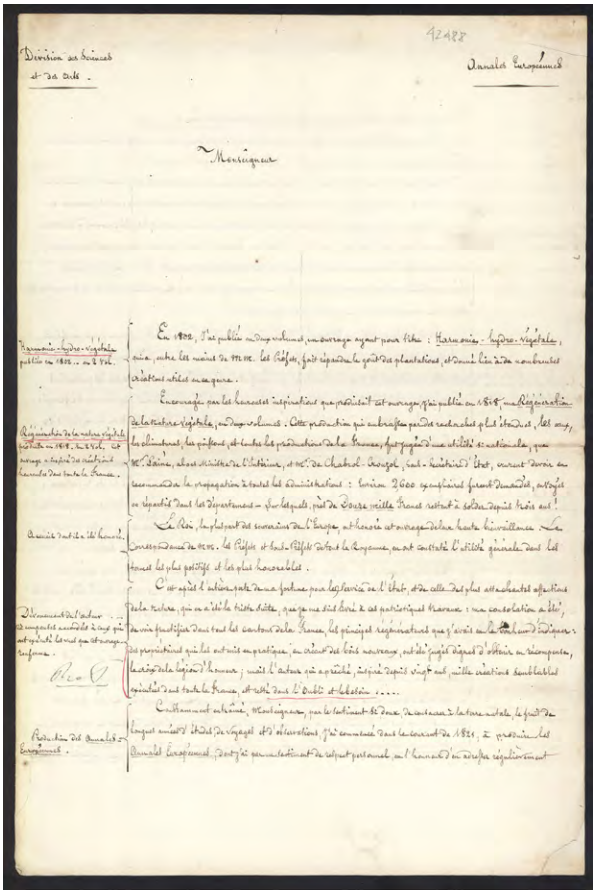
$1500

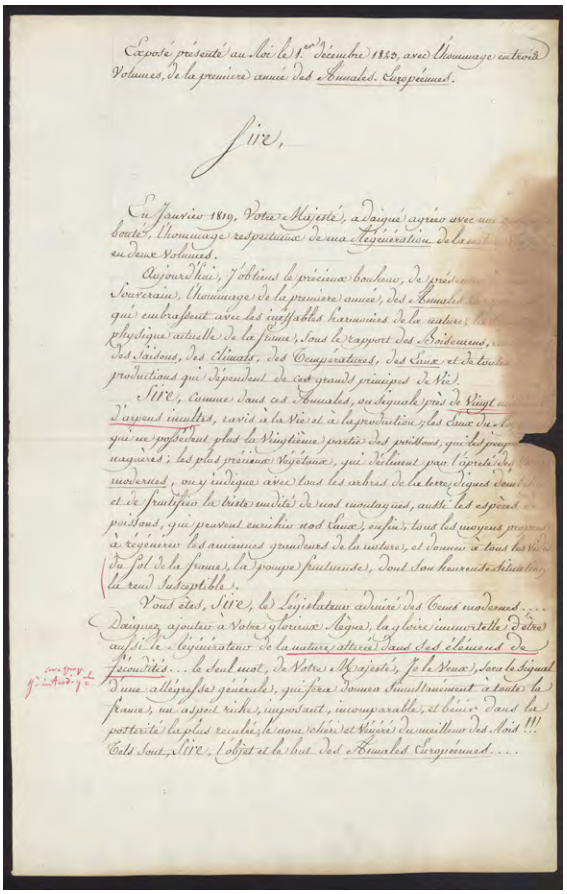
Second & Best Edition of one of the foundation works of ecology, revised and expanded from the 1802 original, published under the title *Harmonie hydro-végétale et météorologique*. Rauch, a geographer and engineer, is regarded as the founder of French ecological thought. His Régénération de la nature végétale, written from a viewpoint entirely in agreement with the modern ecology movement, argues that it is necessary to reverse the process of human destruction of the environment, particularly the world-wide destruction of forests, in order to return the planet to a state better supportive of life.

Rauch begins with a consideration of the relationship of forests to weather conditions, surveys the effects of deforestation world-wide on climate and on animal and human populations, and sets out in several chapters steps to be taken: A guided replanting of vegetation, renewal of forests and water sources, and the establishment of governmental agencies in France and all over the globe to observe the environment and take action. He urges the agencies, for example, to consider changes over short periods of time ("to what extant animals and birds are scarcer in the last thirty years" in a particular area), and to attempt regulation of factory fuel sources. In his closing argument he urges the obligation "to conserve the noble economy," and "to conserve that from which we benefit." Garrison-Morton.com 7067. 37708

Very Early and Imporant Manuscripts on Ecology

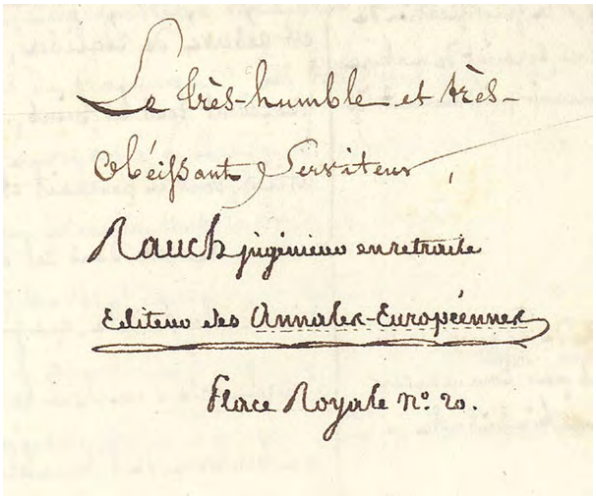
46. Rauch, François Antoine (1762-1837). (1) Signed manuscript petition, in French, to an unnamed French official, written in a formal secretarial hand, headed "Division des Sciences et des Arts" and "Annales Européennes." 4pp. Paris, 19 March 1822. 371 x 243 mm. Lower corner of first leaf torn away not affecting text, small tear along spinal fold, but very good. A few annotations, underlinings, etc. in red and green ink. (2) Exposé présenté au Roi le 1er décembre 1823, avec l'hommage en trois volumes, de la première année des Annales Européennes. Manuscript document in a secretarial hand. 1 page. N.p., 1823. 350 x 222 mm. Stain in right margin affecting several words, small lacuna in right margin, but very good. A few annotations in red ink. (3) Annales européennes de physique végétale et d'économie publique. Vol. I, no.





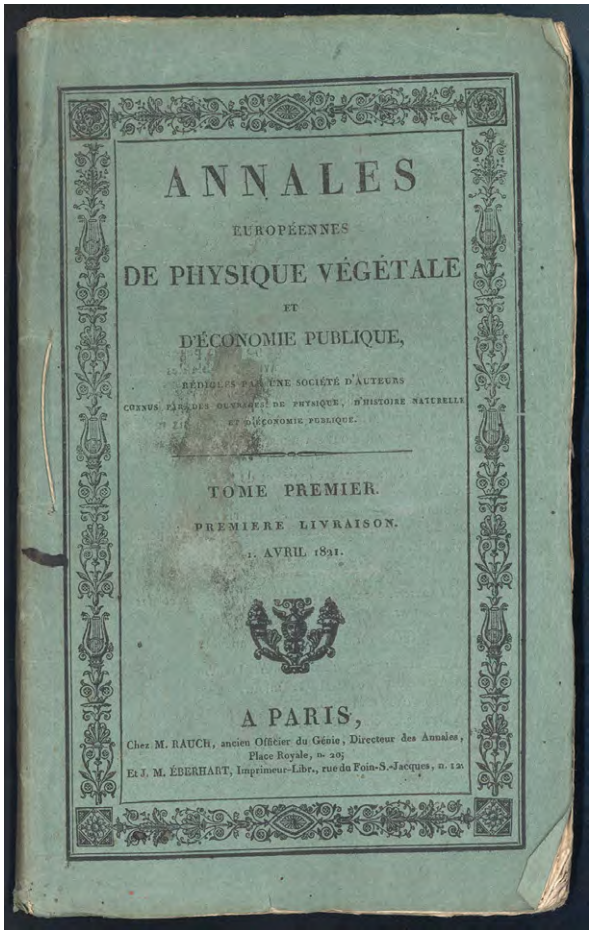
1 (April 1821) only. 8vo. [4], 102pp. Engraved frontispiece. 225 x 140 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, a bit soiled, small stain on front wrapper. Edges a bit frayed, minor foxing, but very good. 19th-century library stamp on title. Together 3 items.

$5000



Rauch, a geographer and civil engineer, is regarded as the founder of French ecological thought. He was the author of one of the first ecological treatises, *Harmonie hydro-végétale et météorologique* (1802), which he revised and republished under the title *Régénération de la nature* in 1818 (see previous entry). In this work he pointed out the harm wrought by such destructive practices as deforestation and overfishing, and called for widespread countermeasures, including government regulation, to return the planet to a more harmonious and fruitful state.

In 1821, three years after retiring from the civil service, Rauch founded what can be considered the world's first ecological journal, *Annales européennes de physique végétale et d'économie publique* (see no. [3] above). Rauch edited the journal and was apparently its primary source of funding; since he was not a rich man, this left his finances in a precarious state. In his 1822 petition (no. [1] above), probably addressed to the French Minister of the Interior, Rauch notes that those landowners who followed his advice to replant their forests have been rewarded by the government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, while he himself, "who has preached and inspired a thousand similar creations throughout France over the past twenty years, remains forgotten and in need." His *Annales européennes* has been praised in the *Journal de Paris,* and



the subjects discussed in the first numbers of these Annales have had the good fortune to be judged of such a high order, that your Ministry sent out five inquiries of the highest importance, addressed to the Prefects and to all the scientific societies in the kingdom; the solutions brought forth by these great minds arrived in succession and were immediately sent to the Royal Academy of Sciences . . . However, I continue to multiply and to develop these useful works in a veritable state of penury.

The 110 current subscriptions to his journal, paid for by the Ministry of the Interior, provide only a third of its publication costs; he is thus requesting that the Ministry purchase an additional two thousand subscriptions—"the price of a single painting"—to be distributed to government officials, agricultural societies, provincial magistrates and members of the clergy.

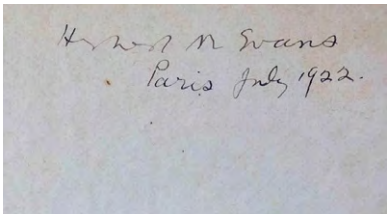
The document dated 1 December 1823 (no. [2] above) contains the text of the letter or address that Rauch delivered to the French king, Charles X, when he presented the king with a copy of the first volume of his *Annales européennes*. In it Rauch begs the king to recognize and support his efforts to restore France's damaged ecology:

> Today I am greatly honored to present to my sovereign, the tribute of the first volume of the Annales européennes, which encompasses, together with the ineffable harmonies of Nature, the current state of France's physical economy . . . in these Annales we point out nearly twenty million uncultivated acres, stripped of life and productivity; the kingdom's waters which no longer possess the twentieth part of the fish that people [had] previously; the most precious vegetation, which withers from the bitterness of modern winds . . . You are, Sire, the admired legislator of modern times. Deign to add to your glorious reign the immortal glory of being also the regenerator of nature . . . The single word, your Majesty, Je le veux, will set off general rejoicing, which will at once give all of France a rich, imposing and incomparable presence, and bless, in the remotest posterity, the dear and venerated name of the best of kings! These, Sire, are the purpose and goal of the Annales européennes.

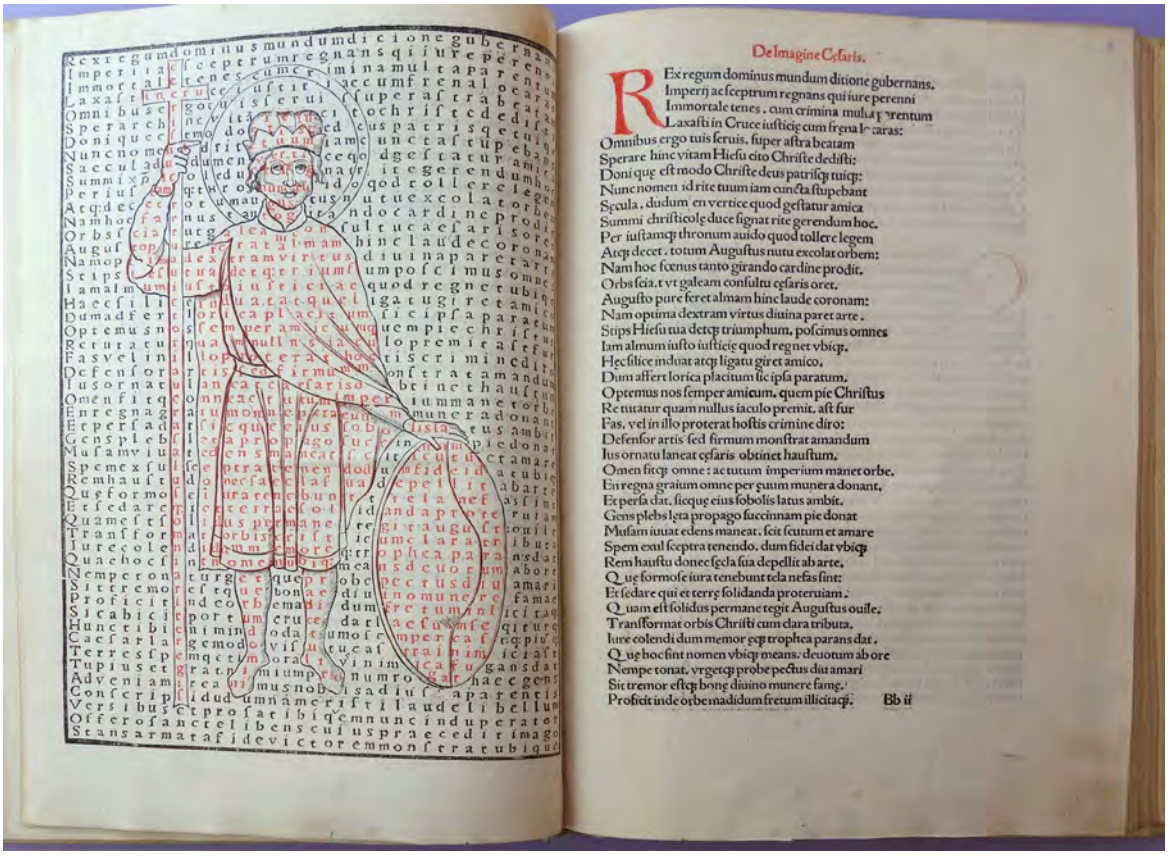
42488

From the Libraries of Gustav Schwalbe and Herbert M. Evans

47. Recklinghausen, Friedrich Daniel von (1833-1910). Die Lymphgefässe und ihre Beziehung zum Bindegewebe. [4], 98, [2]pp. 6 plates. Berlin: August Hirschwald, 1862. 228 x 154 mm. Paste paper boards ca. 1862, light wear at spine and extremities. Small repair in last plate. Signature of anatomist Gustav Schwalbe (1844-1916) on the front free endpaper. From the library of Herbert McLean Evans (1882-1971), with his signature (dated Paris, July 1922) and bookplate on the front pastedown. $2500



First Edition. The classic description of "Recklinghausen's canals," the lymph canaliculi or small lymph space in the connective tissues of the body. This copy formerly belonged to the German anatomist and anthropologist Gustav Schwalbe, who was the first to demonstrate that the major pathways to absorb cerebrospinal fluid were lymphatic pathways. This copy was later owned by Herbert McLean Evans, co-discoverer of Vitamin E; see Garrison-Morton.com 1055. Garrison-Morton.com 1108. 40503



De Imagine Cæsaris.

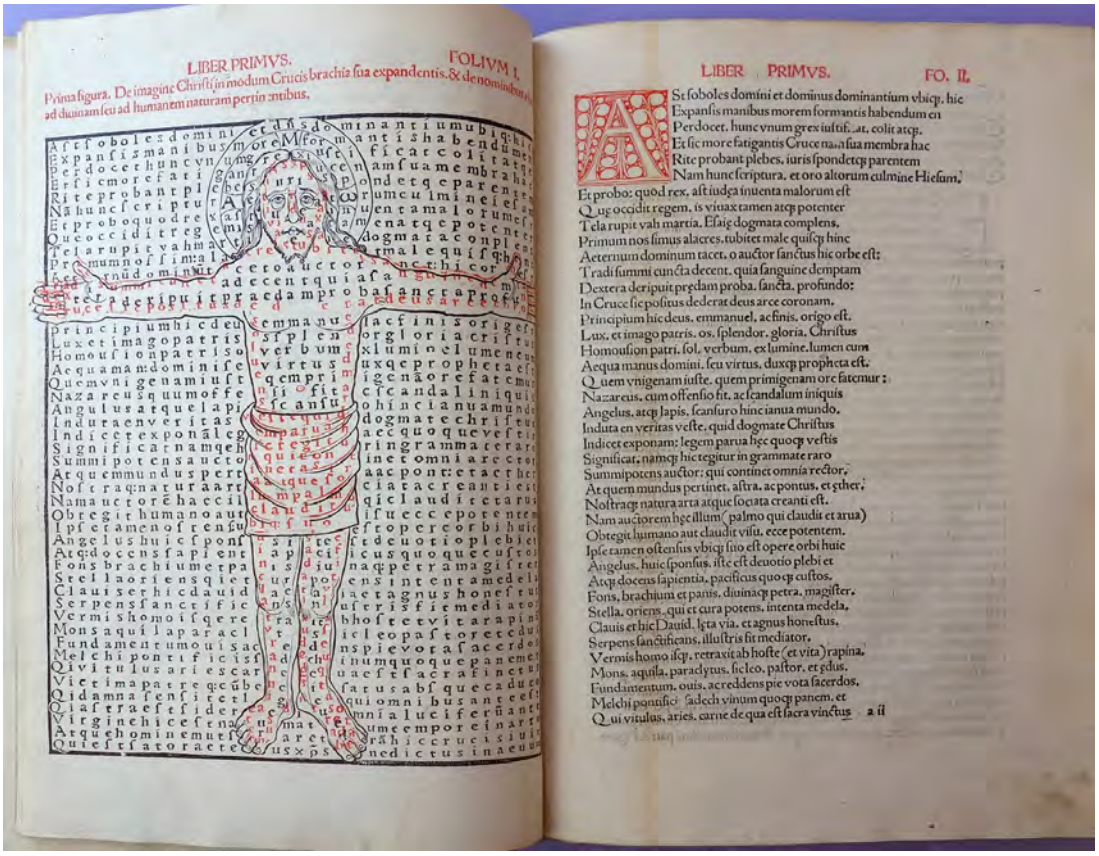
Rex regum dominus mundum ditione gubernans,
Imperij ac ceptrum regnans qui iure perenni
Immortale tenes, cum crimina multa p rentum
Laxasti in Cruce iusticię cum frena l caras:
Omnibus ergo tuis feruis, super astra beatam
Sperare hinc vitam Hiesu cito Christe dedisti:
Doni quę est modo Christe deus patrisq; tuicq:
Nunc nomen id rite tuum iam cuncta stupebant
Scula, dudum en vertice quod gestatur amica
Summi christicolę duce signat rite gerendum hoc.
Per iustamq; thronum auido quod tollere legem
Atq; decet, totum Augustus nutu excolat orbem:
Nam hoc fœnus tanto girando cardine prodit.
Orbs scia, t vt galeam consultu cæsaris oret.
Augusto pure feret almam hinc laude coronam:
Nam optima dextram virtus diuina paret arte.
Stips Hiesu tua detęq; triumphum, poscimus omnes
Iam almum iusto iusticię quod regnet vbicq;.
Hęc silice induat atq; ligatu giret amico,
Dum affert lorica placitum sic ipsa paratum.
Optemus nos semper amicum, quem pie Christus
Re tutatur quam nullus iaculo premit, ast fur
Fas, vel in illo proterat hostis crimine diro:
Defensor artis sed firmum monstrat amandum
Ius ornatu laneat cæsaris obtinet haustum.
Omen fitq; omne: ac tutum imperium manet orbe.
Et regna graium omne per suum munera donant,
Et persa dat, sicque eius sobolis latus ambit.
Gens plebs lęta propago succinnam pie donat
Musam iuuat edens maneat, scit scutum et amare
Spem exul ceptra tenendo, dum fidei dat vbicq;
Rem haustu donec scla sua depellit ab arte,
Q ue formose iura tenebunt tela nefas sint:
Et sedare qui et terrę solidanda proteruiam.
Q uam est solidus permane tegit Augustus ouile.
Transformat orbis Christi cum clara tributa.
Iure colendi dum memor ęqt trophea parans dat,
Q uę hoc sint nomen vbicq; means: deuotum ab ore
Nempe tonat, vrgetq; probe pectus diu amari
Sit tremor estq; bonę diuino munere famę.
Proficit inde orbe madidum fretum illicitaq;. Bb ii

Carmina Figurata Word Pictures First Published in Print:
The First Type Facsimile of an Illustrated Medieval Manuscript

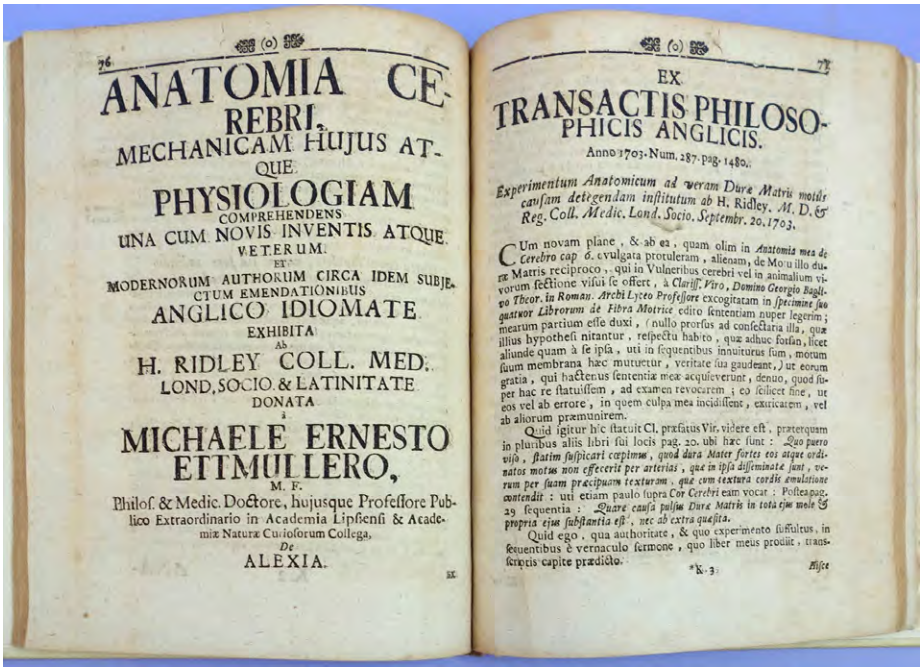
48. Rhabanus Maurus (c. 780 – 856). De laudibus sancte crucis. Edited by Jakob Wimpfeling (1450-1528). Folio. [10], lix, [1], xiiii, [1]ff., including 30 full-page xylographic and typographic figurative verses. Printed in red and black. Text woodcuts. Pforzheim: Thomas Anshelm, March 1503. 295 x 206 mm. Modern vellum, preserving old leather spine label. Tear in leaf B6 repaired without loss, occasional spotting, but very good. Early library stamp of the Heidelberg University Library on verso title.

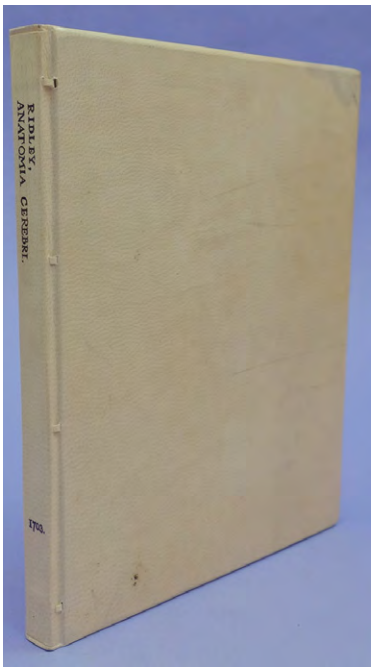
$17,500

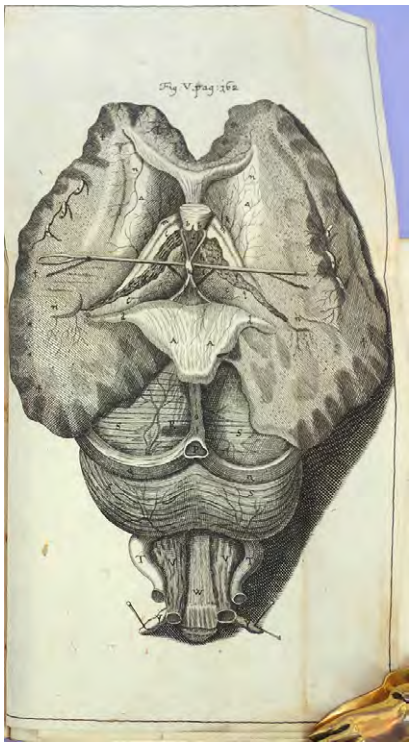
First Edition of this remarkable typographic achievement, the first attempt to reproduce a medieval manuscript in type. Rhabanus, a Benedictine monk who became the archbishop of Mainz, wrote his De laudibus sanctae crucis circa 812 – 813; the work "consists of twenty-eight poems—carmina figurata or encrypted or figured poems iin praise of the holy cross set out in squares, so that the number of letters in



each line equals the number of lines . . . Selected letters in these grids are highlighted in color to form various figures. At the same time these highlighted letters, when read together, constitute the embedded texts. Some of the figures are simple—borders, crosses, various letters—others more elaborate" (Schipper, p. 3). A later section, added in the early 830s, contains prose paraphrases of the poems. These poems became much admired and often copied in the Middle Ages. In Wimpfeling's edition Rhabanus's figured poems are rendered using a combination of ordinary type, metal rules and woodcut figures, with the highlighted portions printed in red. Among the most elaborate of the woodcut images are those representing the Emperor, Christ crucified, flowers, the symbols for the Evangelists, and several variations of the Cross. Each figured poem is followed by the same poem printed in ordinary format for easier reading; the prose paraphrases are at the end of the book. Adams R-3. Fairfax Murray (German) 350. Schipper, "Rabanus Maurus and his sources," in *Schooling and Society: The Ordering and Reordering of Knowledge in the Western Middle Ages*, pp. 1-22. 43509



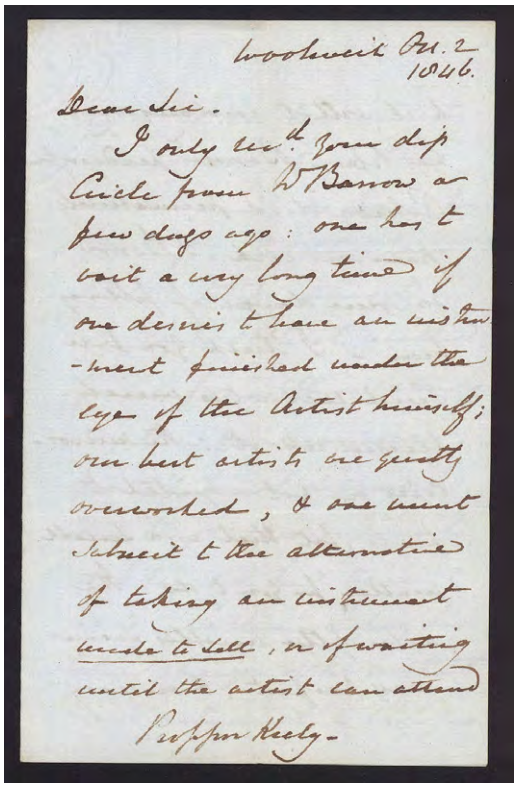




49. **Ridley, Humphrey** (1653-1708). Anatomia cerebri, mechanicam hujus atque physiologiam comprehendens . . . In *Ephemeridum Academiae Caesareo-Leopoldinae naturae curiosorum. Appendix ad annum IX & X, decuriae III* (Nuremberg: C. S. Froberg, 1706), pp. 76-164; 6 engraved plates. Whole volume, 4to. [4], 164pp. 198 x 160 mm. Modern vellum. Light toning, tiny wormholes in first few leaves, but very good. $2500

First Edition in Latin of Ridley's *Anatomy of the Brain* (1695), which was the first original treatise on neuroanatomy published in the English language. "Ridley described the venous anatomy of the eponymous circular sinus in connection with the parasellar compartment. His methods were novel, unique, and effective. To appreciate the venous anatomy, he preferred to perform his anatomical dissections on recently executed criminals who had been hanged. These cadavers had considerable venous engorgement, which made the skull base venous anatomy clearer. To enhance the appearance of the cerebral vasculature further, he used tinged wax and quicksilver in the injections. He set up experimental models to answer questions definitively, in proving that the arachnoid mater is a separate meningeal layer. The first description of the subarachnoid cisterns, blood-brain barrier, and the fifth cranial nerve ganglion with its branches are also attributed to Ridley" (Thakur et al., "Humphrey Ridley [1653-1708]: 17th century evolution in neuroanatomy and selective cerebrovascular injections for cadaver dissection" [abstract], *Neurosurgical Focus* 33 [2012]).

This Latin translation of Ridley's work, which appears to have been overlooked by our standard sources on neurology, was prepared by Michael Ernst Ettmüller (1673-1732), professor of medicine at Leipzig University. The Latin version includes Ridley's memoir on the motion of the Dura mater, "Experimentum anatomicum ad veram durae matris motus causam detegendam institutum," originally published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 23 (1702-3). 43849

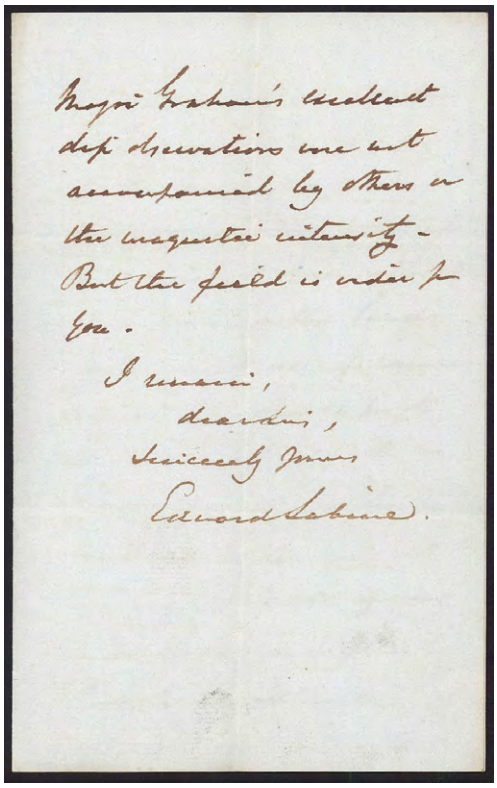


Woolwich Oct. 2
1846.

Dear Sir.

I only rec'd your dip Circle from Mr Barrow a few days ago: one has to wait a very long time if one desires to have an instrument finished under the eye of the Artist himself; our best artists are greatly overworked, & one must submit to the alternative of taking an instrument made to sell, or of waiting until the artist can attend

Prof. Keely.



Major Graham's accurate dip observations are not accompanied by those on the magnetic intensity. But the field is under his

Eye.

I remain,
dear Sir,
Sincerely Yours
Edward Sabine.

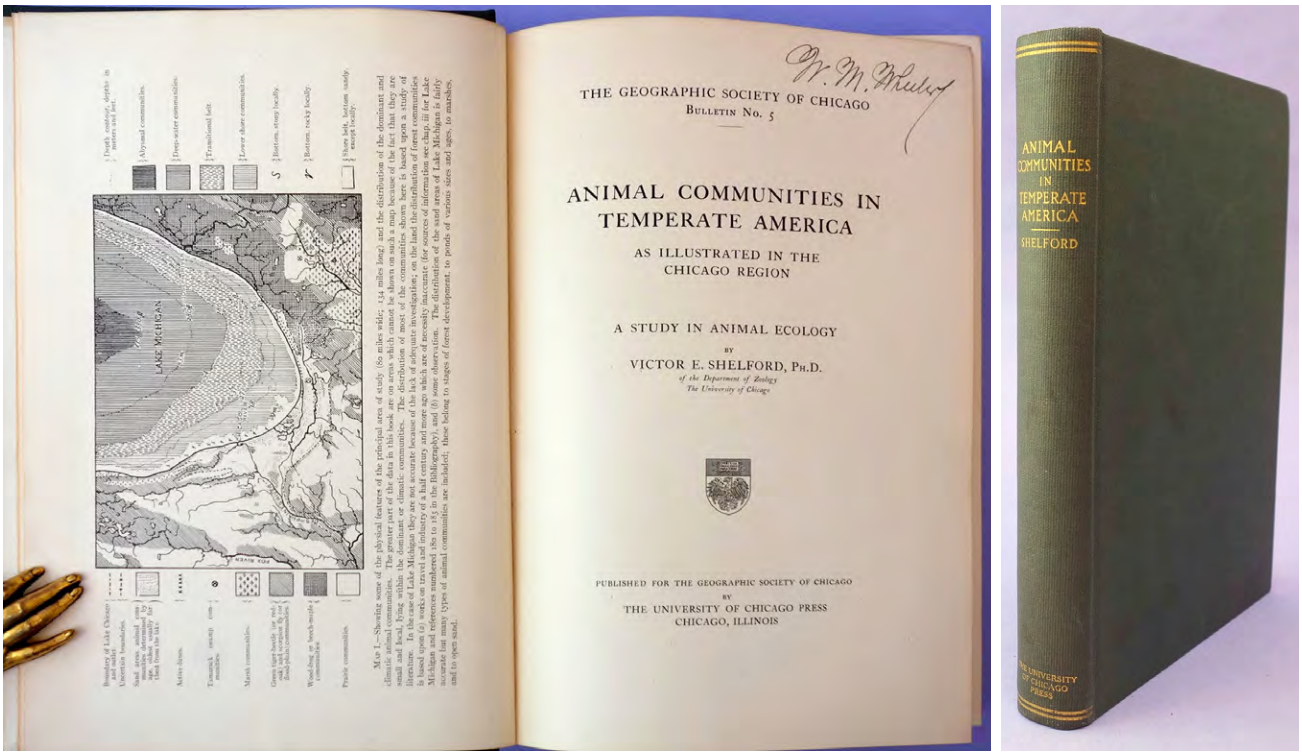
50. Sabine, Edward (1788-1883). Autograph letter signed to George Washington Keely (1803-78). 7pp. Woolwich, October 2, 1846. 179 x 113 mm. Fine. $750

From Edward Sabine, one of the key figures in research on terrestrial magnetism in the 19th century. At the behest of the British government, Sabine established a system of magnetic observatories throughout the British Empire and spent much of his life analyzing the data they produced; his efforts resulted in the most complete magnetic survey of the globe as was then technically possible. His correspondent was George Washington Keely, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Waterbury (now Colby) College in Maine, who also worked on the U. S. Coast Survey in the 1850s.

Sabine had apparently agreed to help Keely purchase a magnetic surveying instrument known as a dip circle, and much of the letter is concerned with this transaction:

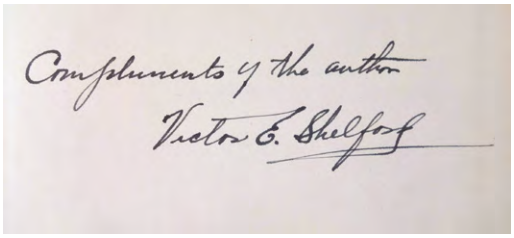
> I only rec'd your dip circle from Mr. Barrow a few days ago: one has to wait a very long time if one desires to have an instrument finished under the eye of the Artist himself . . . I think you will find reason to be much pleased with it: the microscopes are not adjusted to focus, but that is a small matter for you to do: the axles of the handles seem very perfect, & are very hard, so that they will not soon be worn out. There are two pairs, one pair for the dip; the other pair for the total intensity by Dr. Lloyd's statical method. You will find these extremely useful in your excursions . . . Captain Lefroy has taken charge of the instrument & will deliver it to Professor Renwick of Columbia College to whom you will be so good as to send your directions for its being forwarded . . . Captain Lefroy will also give Mr. Renwick for you a copy of the magnetic survey which we have just printed of a portion of your continent. It is done on the large scale and will of course admit of separate parts being carried out with a greater precision—this is particularly the case with the region north of you to the St. Lawrence, and East to the Atlantic . . .

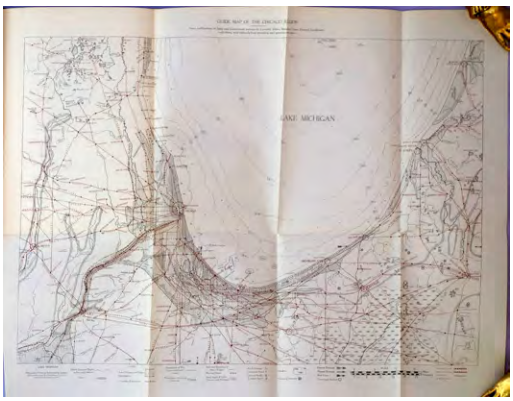
"Mr. Barrow" refers to instrument maker Henry Barrow (1790-1870); "Dr. Lloyd" refers to Irish physicist Humphrey Lloyd (1800-1881), provost of Trinity College, Dublin and head of the College's magnetic observatory. "Capt. Lefroy" refers to John Henry Lefroy (1817-90), who worked under Sabine supervising magnetic observatories in Canada and surveying the magnetism of the Canadian northwest. "Professor Renwick" refers to James Renwick (1790-1863), professor of natural history at Columbia College, New York and author of several widely used textbooks on natural philosophy, chemistry and mechanics. 43804



The Beginning of Organized Theoretical Principles for Animal Ecology, Inscribed to William Morton Wheeler

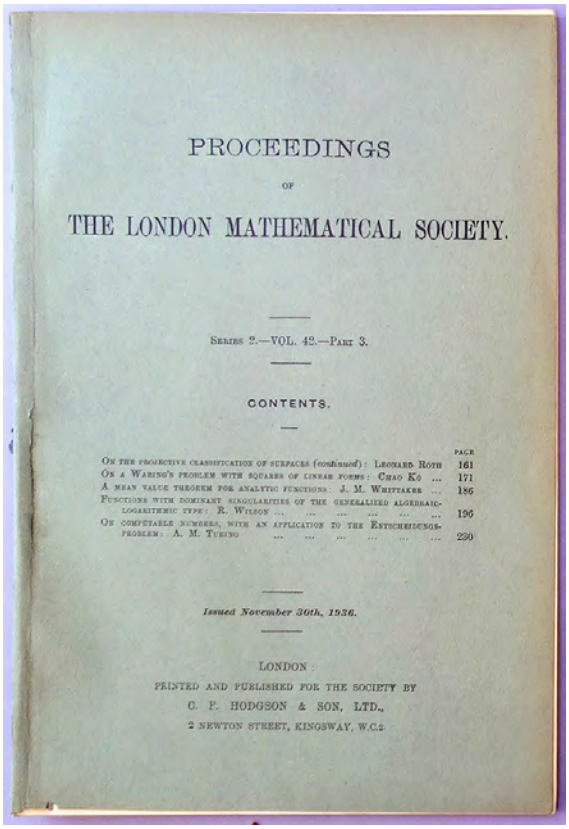
51. Shelford, Victor Ernest (1877-1968). Animal communities in temperate America as illustrated in the Chicago region: A study in animal ecology. xiii, 362pp. Frontispiece, folding map, text illustrations. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1913. 243 x 168 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine, hinges repaired. Light finger-soiling in lower corner of book block, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Shelford to William Morton Wheeler (1865-1937) on the front endpaper: "Compliments of the author Victor E. Shelford." Wheeler's signature on the title. $750





First Edition. This book represents the beginning of organized theoretical principles for animal ecology, including Shelford's "law of toleration" or "law of tolerance." "Analogous to the physiologists' law of the minimum [developed by Liebig], this principle explained limits to the occurrence of a species with whatever physical factor exceeded its tolerance" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Shelford's book also represents "the first systematic attempt to codify terrestrial animal communities" (Elton, *The Pattern of Animal Communities*, p. 32).

Shelford presented this copy of *Animal Communities* to William Morton Wheeler, professor of applied biology at Harvard's Bussey Institute and one of the foremost experts on ants. Allaby, *Ecology: Plants, Animals and the Environment,* pp. 152-153. Garrison-Morton.com 7075. 42450



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

SERIES 2.—VOL. 42.—PART 3.

CONTENTS.

Issued November 30th, 1936.

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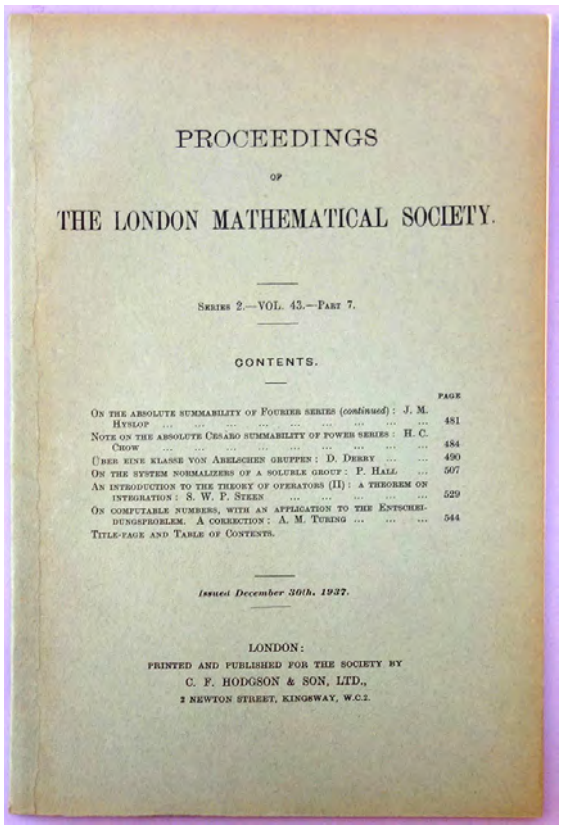

PROCEEDINGS

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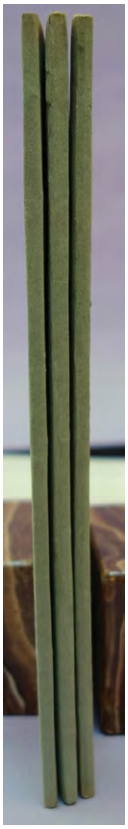
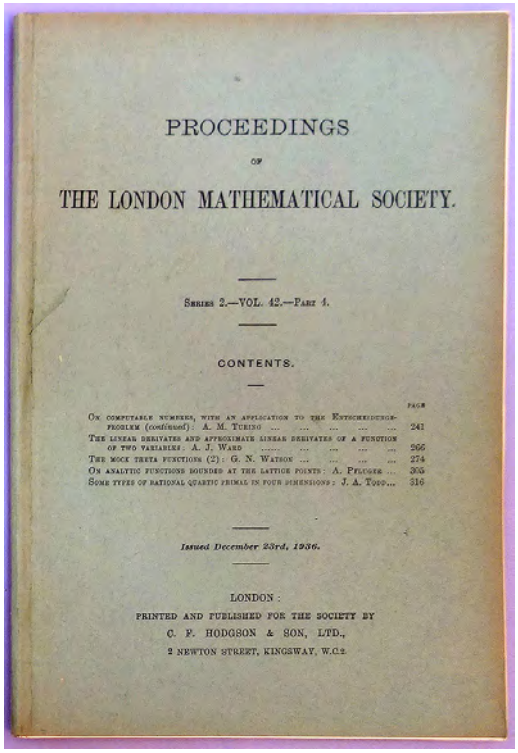


The Most Famous Theoretical Paper in the History of Computing

52. Turing, Alan Mathison (1912–54). (1) On computable numbers, with an application to the Entscheidungsproblem. In *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, 2d series, 42, pt. 3 (November 30, 1936): 230–40; pt. 4 (December 23, 1936): 241–65. (2) On computable numbers, with an application to the Entscheidungsproblem. A correction. In *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, 2d series, 43 (1937): 544–46. Together three journal numbers. 259 x 175 mm. Original printed wrappers, rebacked, small chip in back cover of third number; preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Very good set. $60,000



PROCEEDINGS

OF

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SERIES 2.—VOL. 42.—PART 4.

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Issued December 23rd, 1936.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

C. F. HODGSON & SON, LTD.,

2 NEWTON STREET, KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

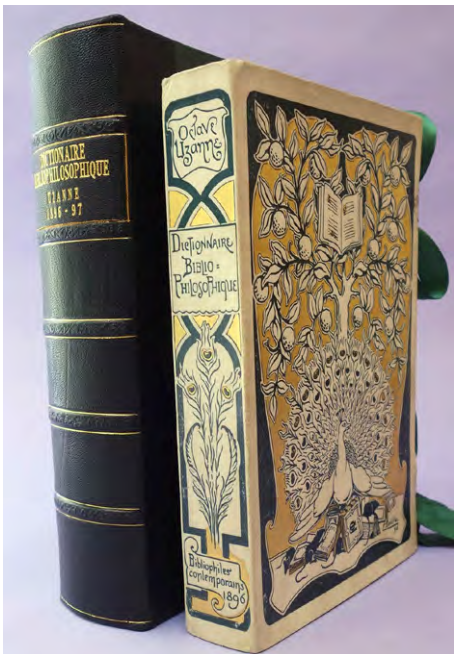
First Edition, with Turing's Correction Published the Following Year. Alan Turing's theoretical paper "On computable numbers" is undoubtedly the most famous theoretical paper in the history of computing. It is a mathematical description of what Turing called a universal machine—an imaginary computing device designed to replicate the mathematical "states of mind" and symbol-manipulating abilities of a human computer. Turing conceived of the universal machine as a means of answering the last of the three questions about mathematics posed by David Hilbert in 1928: (1) is mathematics complete; (2) is mathematics consistent; and (3) is mathematics decidable.

Hilbert's final question, known as the *Entscheidungsproblem*, concerns whether there exists a definite method—or, in the suggestive words of Turing's teacher Max Newman, a "mechanical process"—

that can be applied to any mathematical assertion, and which is guaranteed to produce a correct decision as to whether that assertion is true. The Czech logician Kurt Gödel had already shown that arithmetic (and by extension mathematics) was incomplete. Turing showed, by means of his universal machine, that mathematics was also undecidable.

To demonstrate this, Turing came up with the concept of "computable numbers," which are numbers defined by some definite rule, and thus calculable on the universal machine. These computable numbers "would include every number that could be arrived at through arithmetical operations, finding roots of equations, and using mathematical functions like sines and logarithms—every number that could possibly arise in computational mathematics." Turing then showed that these computable numbers could give rise to uncomputable ones—ones that could not be calculated using a definite rule—and that therefore there could be no "mechanical process" for solving all mathematical questions, since an uncomputable number was an example of an unsolvable problem. Turing's idea of a "universal machine" was given the name "Turing machine" by Alonzo Church.

Turing's concept of the "universal machine" was adapted to theories of brain function by McCulloch and Pitts, whose ideas in turn exerted a considerable influence on von Neumann's *First Draft of a Report on the EDVAC*, a theoretical description of the stored-program machine that was read by all the designers of first-generation computers. In showing that a universal machine was possible, Turing's paper was highly influential in the theory of computation, and it remained a powerful expression of the virtually unlimited adaptability of electronic digital computers. *From Gutenberg to the Internet*, reading 7.1. *Origins of Cyberspace* 394. Randell, *The Origins of Digital Computers: Selected Papers,* 519. 43745



The Most Luxurious of Uzanne's Publications

53. Uzanne, Octave (1851-1931). Dictionnaire bibliophilosophique, typologique, iconophilesque, bibliopégique et bibliotechnique à l'usage des bibliognostes, des bibliomanes et des bibliophilistins. No. 57 of 176 copies, printed especially for industrialist Auguste [Marie] Fabre (1839-1922) as printed on the limitation leaf. [4], viii, 364pp. 31 etched plates by Oswald Heidbrinck, within metallic ink borders, hand-colored title and limitation leaf, first plate hand-colored. Paris: les Sociétaires de l'Académie des Beaux Livres Bibliophiles Contemporains, 1896. 226 x 150 mm. (uncut). All leaves printed on vellum

paper specially embossed with a blind design similar to a watermark. Original triple binding of limp vellum with pictorial designs by E. Belville printed in black and gold, ribbon ties (renewed, tie slit on upper cover repaired), enclosing original paper wrapper printed in violet and black, by Berthon, and a third wrapper of art vellum printed with floral designs by Ferne; preserved in a quarter morocco folding box. Fine. Leather book label of I. Fernandez.

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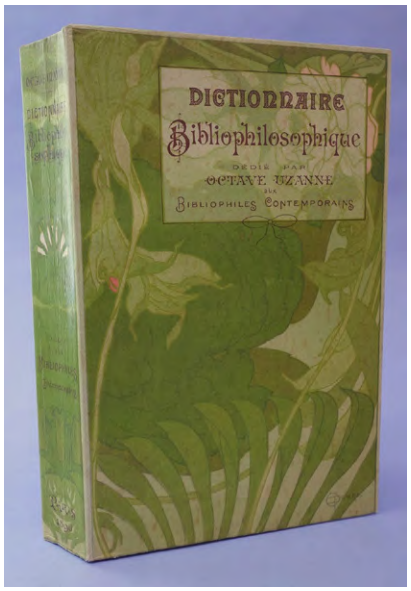
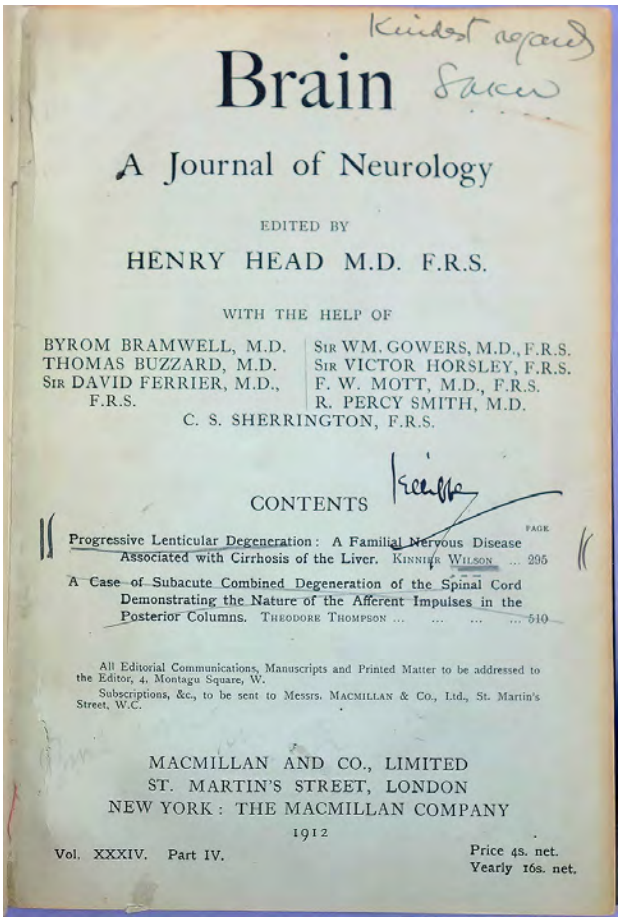


First Edition of this magnificent expression of bibliolatry, inspired by the Art Nouveau and Symbolist movements. Uzanne, the "high priest of fin-de-siècle bibliophilia" (Silverman, *The New Bibliopolis: French Book Collectors and the Culture of Print*, 1880-1914, p. 14), was a writer, publisher and journalist who worked with printers, binders, typographers and artists to create deluxe editions for the discerning bibliophile. His personal wealth allowed him to lavish attention "on such material signs of distinction as the luxurious paper, illustrations, and typography of volumes typically printed in single runs of twenty to three hundred copies" (Silverman, p. 108), which would then be distributed by select booksellers or by bibliophilic societies such as Uzanne's Societé des Bibliophiles Indépendants. "The search for refinement and esotericism further manifested itself in not only the physical form of these books but also their content. This encompassed both literary style, whether expressed by the precious language, neologisms, and archaisms common to certain works by the Symbolists and Uzanne's Dictionnaire bibliophilosophique, and also the the unconventional genres (free verse, poetic essays, fantastic short stories) with which the Symbolists experimented" (*ibid.*). 42921



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WITH THE HELP OF
BYROM BRAMWELL, M.D. | SIR WM. GOWERS, M.D., F.R.S.
THOMAS BUZZARD, M.D. | SIR VICTOR HORSLEY, F.R.S.
SIR DAVID FERRIER, M.D., F.R.S. | F. W. MOTT, M.D., F.R.S.
R. PERCY SMITH, M.D.
C. S. SHERRINGTON, F.R.S.
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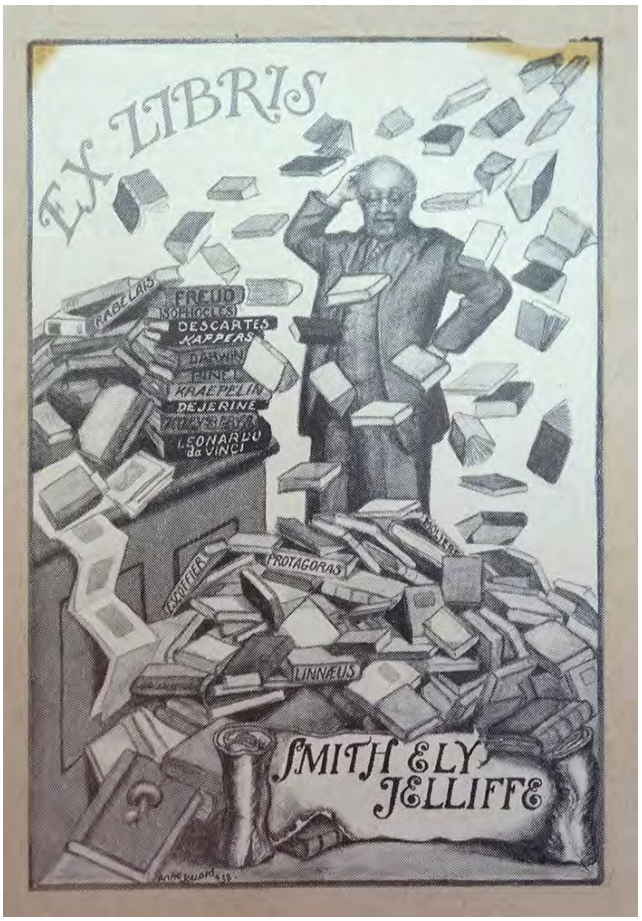
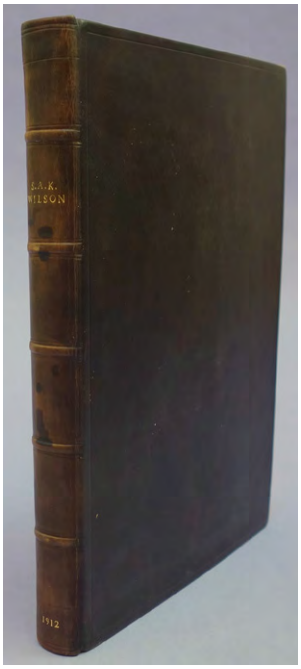


Kinnier-Wilson Disease, Inscribed to Smith Ely Jelliffe

54. Wilson, S. A. Kinnier (1878-1937). Progressive lenticular degeneration, a familial nervous disease associated with cirrhosis of the liver. Extract from *Brain* 34 (1912): 295-509pp. Text illustrations, folding chart. 240 x 161 mm. Full calf, original printed front wrapper bound in. Light toning, tears in first and last few leaves expertly repaired, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on front wrapper: "Kindest regards S. A. K. W." Signature, bookplate and embossed stamp of American neurologist Smith Ely Jelliffe (1866-1945); embossed library stamp of the Neuro-Psychiatric Institute of the Hartford Retreat on title and folding chart. $750



First Edition, journal issue. The classic description of hepatolenticular degeneration or "Wilson's disease," a hereditary metabolic disorder in which copper accumulates in tissues; the disorder causes liver disease and neuropsychiatric symptoms such as parkinsonism and cognitive dysfunction. This copy is from the library of Smith Ely Jelliffe, author of *Diseases of the Nervous System* (1915; Garrison-Morton.com 4599), founder of *The Psychoanalytic Review* and one of the first American book collectors in neuroscience, psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Garrison-Morton.com 4717. 43817