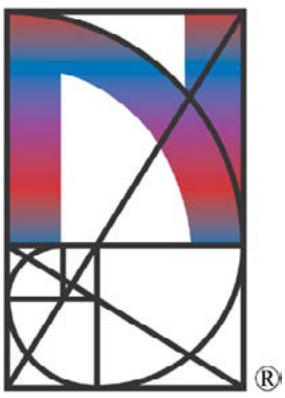
Catalogue 61: Recent Acquisitions

Medical Illustration, Manuscripts, Special Copies



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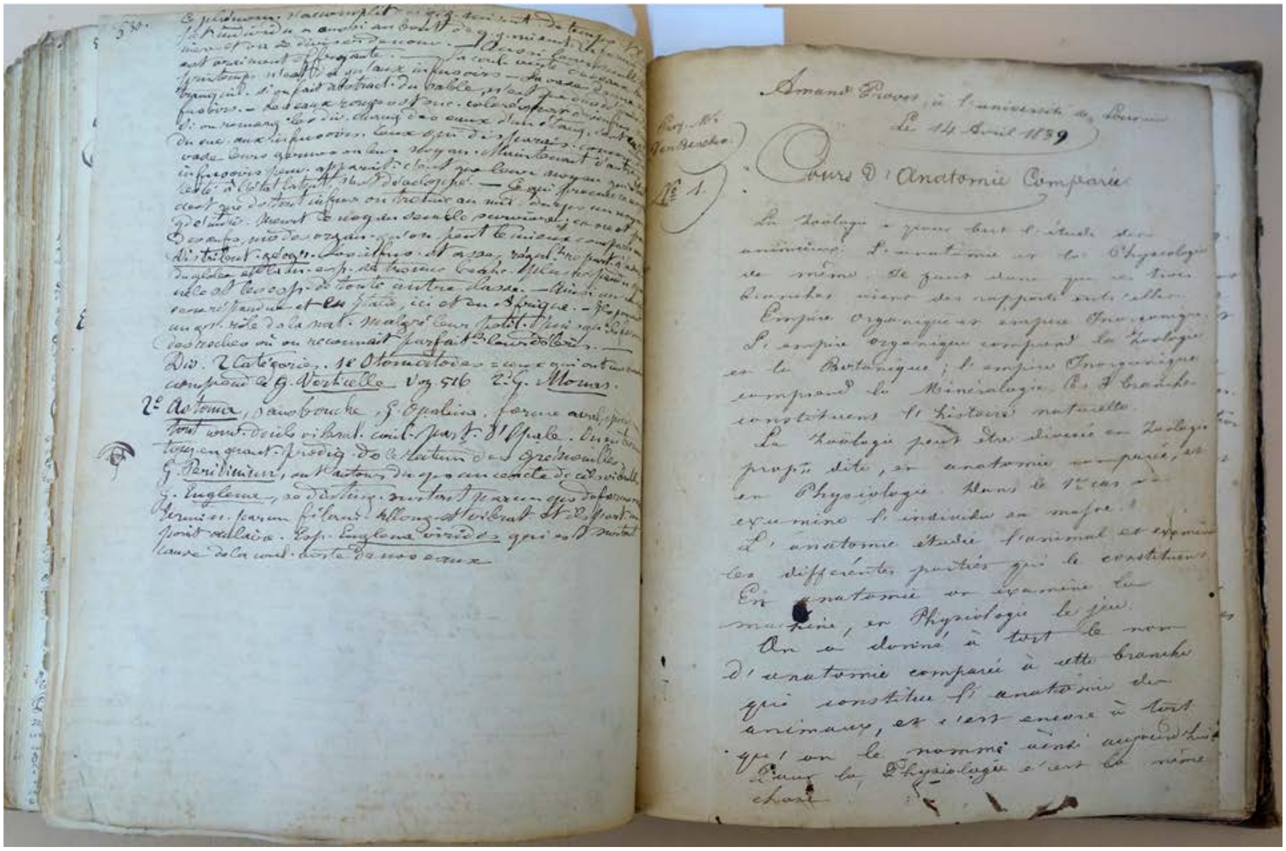
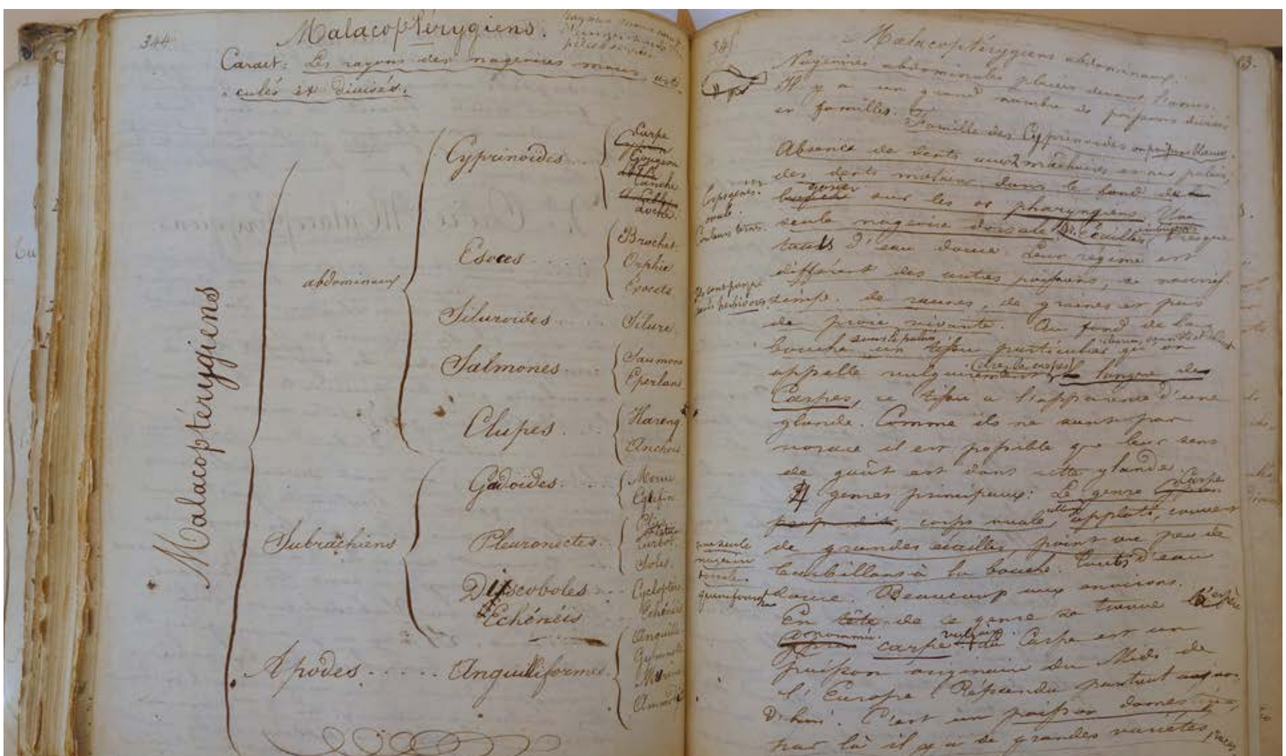
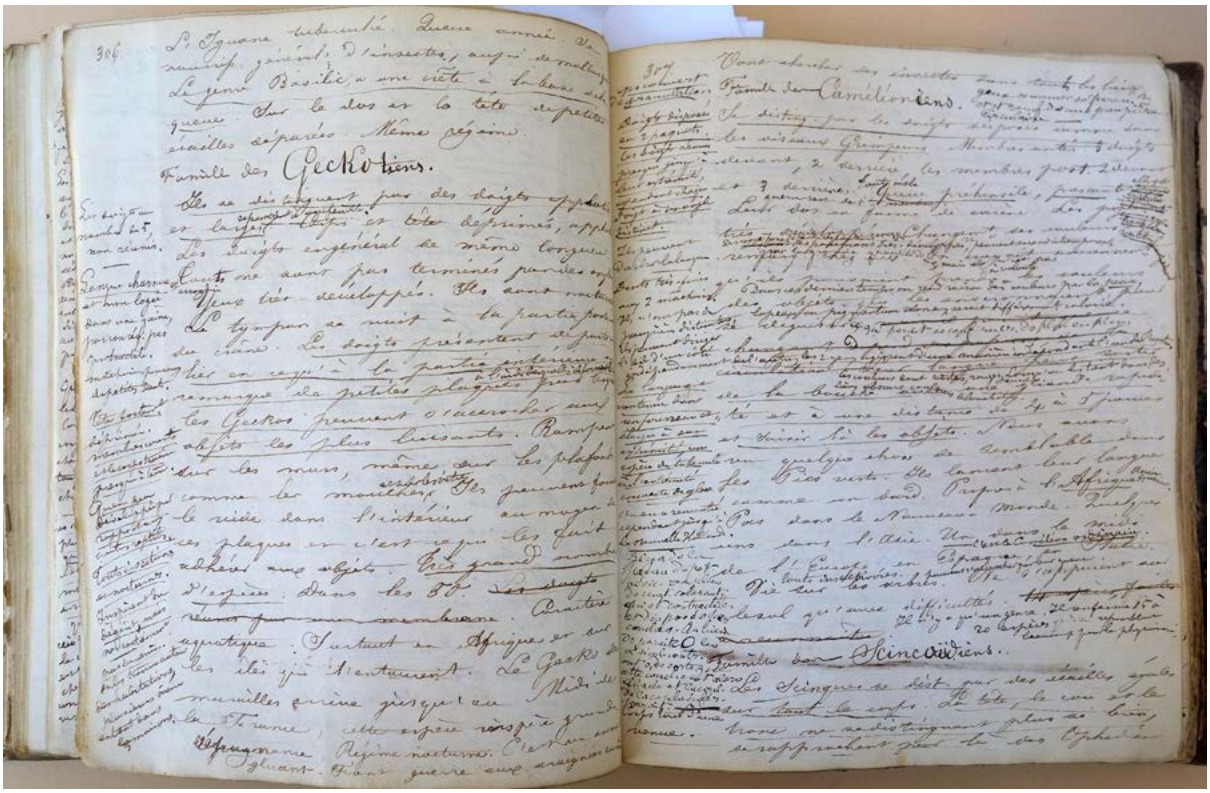




Pages from Beneden's unpublished "Cours de zoologie"

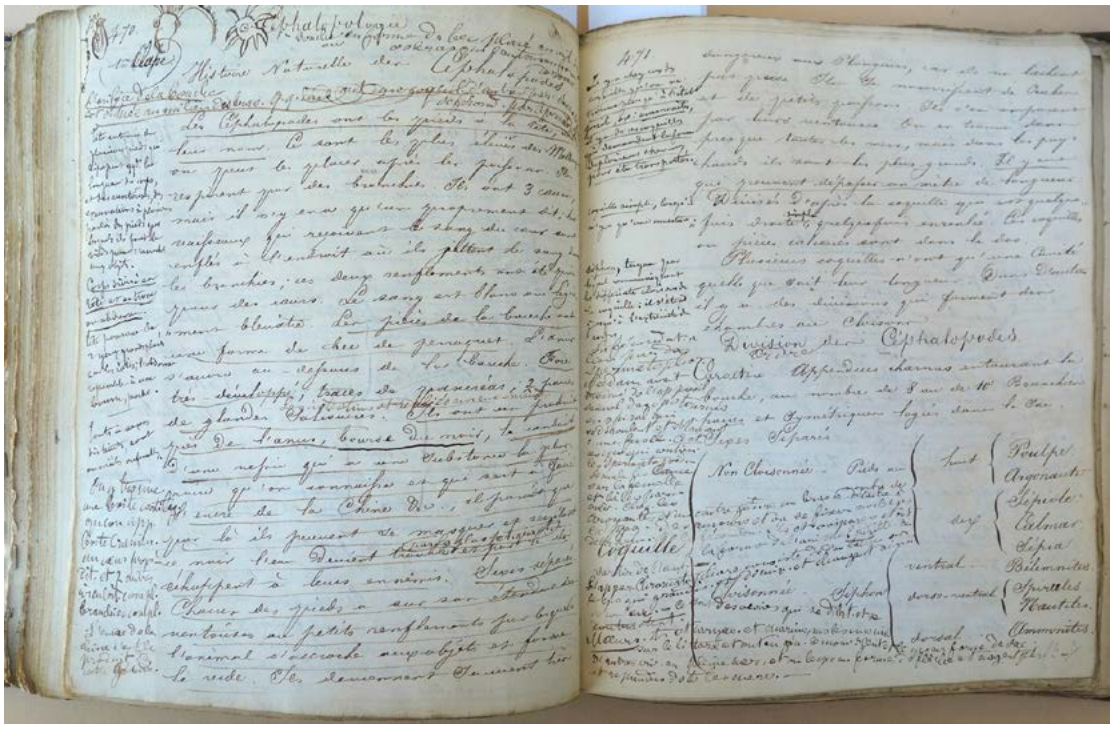


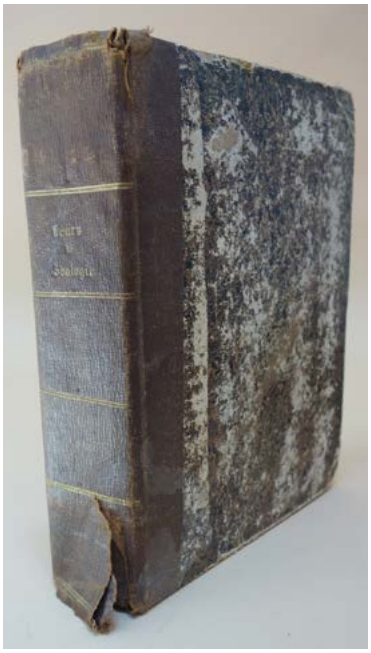
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy: 700 Pages of Unpublished Lectures

1. Beneden, Pierre-Joseph van (1809-94). Cours de zoologie et d'anatomie comparée. Unpublished manuscript notebook in the hand of Beneden's student Amand Proost. 530, [64], [86], [34]pp. (irregularly numbered; last 184 pages unnumbered), plus a few inserted leaves. Louvain [Leuven], 1836-39. 192 x 161 mm. Quarter cloth, marbled boards ca. 1836, rubbed, some edgewear, tear in lower portion of spine, one leaf loose. Small piece torn from margin of pp. 77/78 with slight loss of text, edges a bit frayed, but overall good to very good. 20th century bookplate of M. A. Schockaert on rear free endpaper. $3500

Remarkably long and detailed student notebook documenting some of the first zoology and comparative anatomy courses taught by Pierre-Joseph van Beneden, a distinguished Belgian zoologist and paleontologist who made significant contributions to the biological sciences. The notebook, which is unpublished, provides unique insight into Beneden's approach to natural history at the beginning of his career, when he had published only a handful of scientific papers. It also sheds light on the methods used for teaching the sciences in mid-19th-century Europe.

Beneden earned a medical degree at the state university in Leuven (Belgium) and studied zoology under Georges Cuvier in Paris. In 1836 he was appointed professor of zoology at Leuven's newly founded Catholic University, where he remained until his death in 1894. He is best known for his extensive work in the field of parasitology, which led to his introduction of two key biological/ecological concepts: Commensalism, describing a relationship between two organisms of different species in which one organism benefits from the other without the other being affected (e.g., remoras and sharks), and mutualism, in which two organisms of different species benefit from each other (e.g., flowering plants and pollinating insects). These concepts Beneden presented in the 1875 edition of his *Mémoire sur les vers intestinaux*, originally published in 1858 (see Garrison-Morton.com 10278). Beneden also published important works on fossil and living cetaceans (see Garrison-Morton.com 10291 and 10292), and in 1843 established one of the world's first marine laboratories.





The manuscript we are offering contains extensive and well-organized lecture notes—several illustrated with marginal drawings—taken by one of Beneden's students, Amand Proost, during Beneden's first courses on zoology and comparative anatomy at the Catholic University of Leuven (Proost, a candidate for a degree in the sciences in 1838, later taught at Antwerp's Athenée Royal, a secondary school). The first 530 pages of Proost's notebook, which are numbered, cover Beneden's lectures on zoology delivered between October 1836 and February 1837. These pages are divided into seven sections, as follows (the taxonomic terms are Cuvier's):

Pages 1-104: Introduction and general anatomy

Pages 105-98: Orders of "bimanes" (humans), "quadrumanes" (primates), "cheiroptères" (bats), "carnassiers" (carnivores that hunt live prey), and "rongeurs" (rodents)

Pages 199-277: Orders of "edentés" (edentata; obs. for xenarthra, the order containing anteaters, sloths and armadillos), "pachydermes," "ruminants," "cétacés" (cetaceans), "marsupiaux" (marsupials) and "monotrèmes"

Pages 283-374: Ornithology; natural history of birds

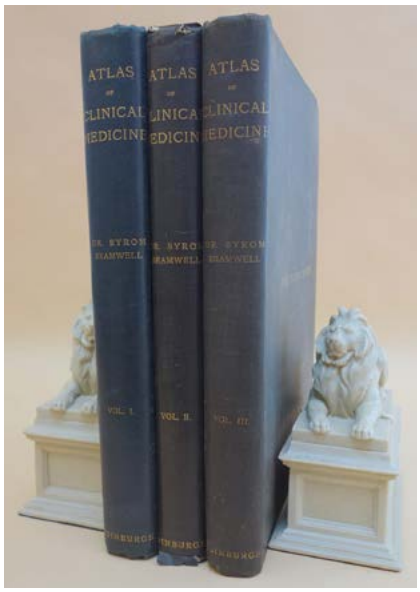
Pages 287-382: Herpetology and ichthyology

Pages 383-455: Invertebrates, including crustaceans, arachnids, myriapodes; entomology

Pages 455-530: Entomology; conchology; medusae and barnacles

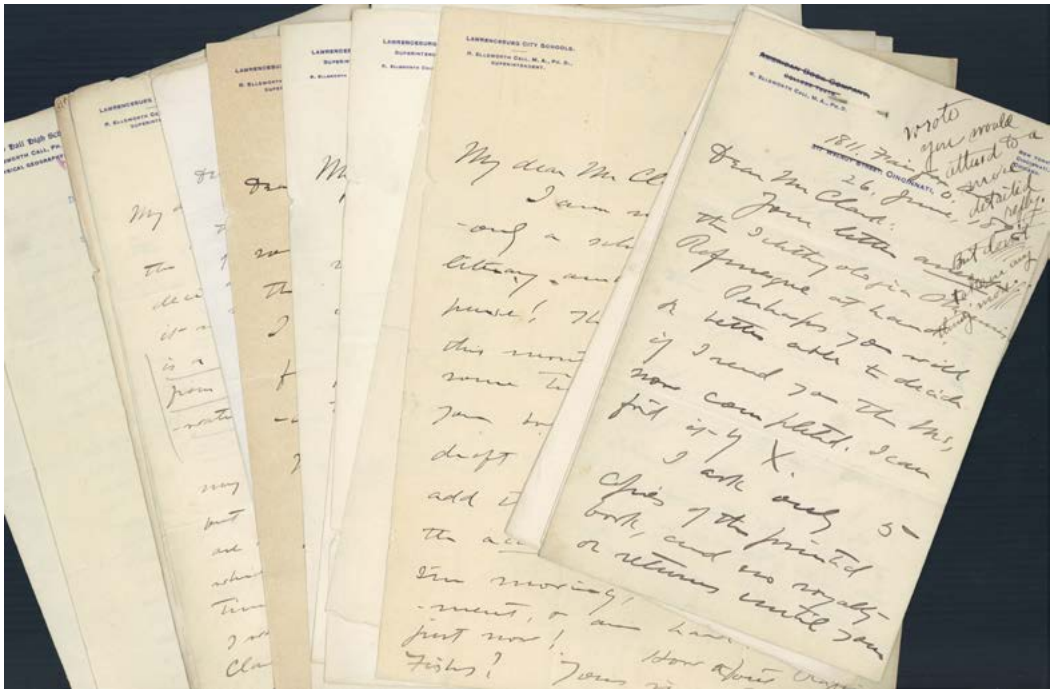
The remaining 184 pages, unnumbered, cover Beneden's course on comparative anatomy ("Cours d'anatomie comparée") that began in the spring of 1839. The first 64 pages are devoted to Beneden's lecture of April 14 ("No. 1"), the following 88 pages to his lecture of May 8 ("No. 2"), and the final 34 pages ("Cahier supplémentaire") contain supplementary notes on various topics in zoology and anatomy, including remarks on the skin, sense organs, digestive and reproductive organs, animal behavior and geographical distribution. 44628

Underappreciated and Unsurpassed Artistic Depictions of Disease



2. Bramwell, Byron (1847-1931). Atlas of clinical medicine. 3 vols. 102 plates, including chromolithographs; several plates signed "JW" (for John Williamson). Edinburgh: T. & A. Constable, 1892-96. 380 x 283 mm. Original cloth, light to moderate wear, hinges a bit tender, small gouge on back cover of Vol. III. Light toning but very good. 20th century bookplate of the Medical Society of London in each volume. $1250

First Edition. Bramwell studied at Edinburgh University under John Goodsir, James Syme and James Young Simpson, and later became physician to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. A superb clinical teacher and diagnostician, Bramwell made his scientific reputation with two works on neurology, *Diseases of the Spinal Cord* (1881; Garrison-Morton.com 4565) and *Intracranial Tumours* (1888; Garrison-Morton.com 4574), which was the first textbook on the subject to reflect modern views of neuropathology and brain tumors. The beautifully illustrated A*tlas of Clinical Medicin*e testifies to the breadth and depth of Bramwell's medical knowledge; it illustrates, with extensive accompanying text for each image, a wide range of disorders including Addison's disease, smallpox, cancer, hemiplegia, muscular dystrophy and the various stages of syphilis. Also included is a remarkable series of portraits of the insane, depicting patients suffering from "melancholia," "melancholia with fear," "melancholia with strong suicidal tendency," "hilarious mania" and "mania." Published at the end of the 19th century, this work is in the tradition of the famous atlases of pathology by Bright, Carswell, Cruveilhier, Hope, etc., but it employs the wide variety of illustration media then available including color lithography, photolithography, and lithography. As a contribution to the artistic depiction of disease this work is unsurpassed. Garrison-Morton.com 10621. 44586



Problems Publishing Natural History in America at the Turn of the 19th Century

3. Call, Richard Ellsworth (1856-1917). Eight autograph letters signed and four typed letters signed to Arthur H. Clark (1868-1951), dealing with the publication of his edition of Rafinesque's Ichthyologia Ohiensis (1899). 20pp. total. V.p., 1896-99. Various sizes (largest 280 x 218 mm.). A few pin-holes and tiny marginal chips, occasional soiling but very good. Editorial marks in pencil on some sheets. $650

From ichthyologist and malacologist Richard Ellsworth Call, author of numerous scientific works on American geology and natural history, including *On the Quaternary and Recent Mollusca of the Great Basin, with Descriptions of New Forms* (1884), *A Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue of the Mollusca of Indiana* (1898), *Mammoth Cave of Kentucky* (1897) and *The Geology of Crowley's Ridge* (1891). He was also an authority on the life and work of American naturalist Constantine Samuel Rafinesque (1783-1840), who made significant contributions to the study of North American botany and zoology and was one of the first to use the term "evolution" in the context of biological speciation. Call's correspondent, Arthur H. Clark, founded the Arthur H. Clark Publishing Company in 1902; the company (now an imprint of the University of Oklahoma Press) is a major printer of publications relating to the history of the Western United States. At the time of this correspondence Clark was manager of rare book sales at Burrows Brothers in Cleveland, a bookselling and publishing firm.

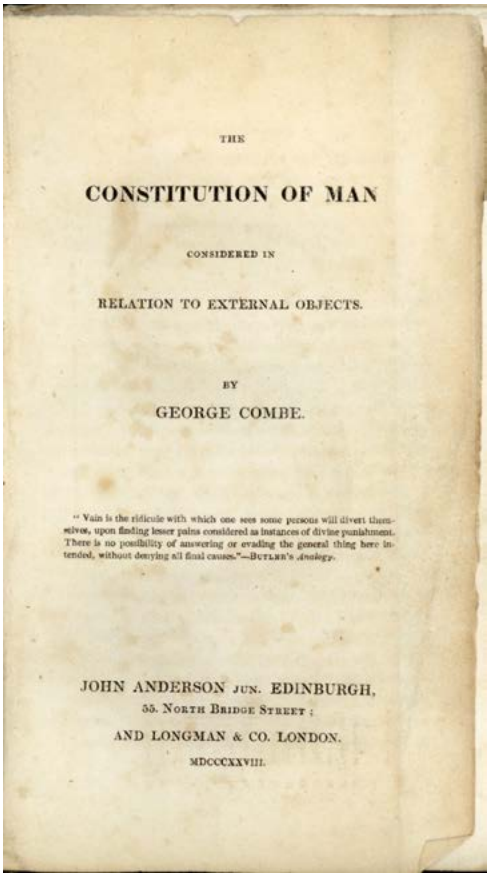
Call's correspondence with Clark deals with the publication of his updated edition of Rafinesque's *Ichthyologia Ohiensis or Natural History of the Fishes Inhabiting the River Ohio and its Tributary Streams*, which Burrows issued in an edition of 250 numbered copies in 1899; the edition included a biographic sketch of Rafinesque and a bibliography of his ichthyological works (the scarce original edition of *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*, originally issued in parts between 1819 and 1820, was a rare work even in the late 19th century). Call was eager to find a publisher for the *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*, which he planned to finance by subscription, but

> I have not found a publisher who would make me satisfactory terms as yet though the MS is practically done . . . Clark & Co. [i.e., Robert Clarke & Co.] want "the earth and a mortgage on the moon" and I can't get any reasonable terms out of them. I shall go to Louisville week after next and will try Morton & Co. who published my "Rafinesque" [a reference to Call's *Life and Writings of Rafinesque* (1895)] (letter of 17 June 1896).

Call also offered Clark some of his previous publications to sell, enclosing two printed prospectuses of his *Life and Writings of Rafinesque* in his letter to Clark of 26 June 1896. After some lengthy negotiations, during which Call sent Clark a number of plaintive inquiries, Burrows Brothers finally agreed to publish the *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*. On 4 December 1897 Call wrote: "I'm glad you have so decided and am confident that it will prove satisfactory to you. It is a natural history landmark, & from it all our knowledge of freshwater fishes in N. America dates!" He spent the next year correcting and revising proofs—objecting in one letter to "the proposed change of my adjectives from 'ic' to 'ical'" (20 December 1898)—and on 18 February 1899 he offered Clark his assistance in marketing the book: "If you will get promptly to me a number of the circulars [for the *Ichthyologia*] I will get them out at once among some three or four hundred men who know me well and most of whom are interested either directly or indirectly in this book." 44683

Phrenological Bestseller that Influenced Lyell, Wallace and Robert Chambers

4. Combe, George (1788-1858). The constitution of man considered in relation to external objects. xii, 319, [1], 4 (adverts.)pp. Folding engraved frontispiece. Edinburgh: John Anderson Jr.; London: Longmans, 1828. 190 x 115 mm. (uncut). Original boards, rebacked preserving original cloth spine with paper label, some wear and soiling. Edges a bit dust-soiled and frayed but very good. $3750


THE

CONSTITUTION OF MAN

CONSIDERED IN

RELATION TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS.

BY

GEORGE COMBE.

"Vain is the ridicule with which one sees some persons will divert themselves, upon finding lesser pains considered as instances of divine punishment. There is no possibility of answering or evading the general thing here intended, without denying all final causes."—BUTLER'S *Analogy*.

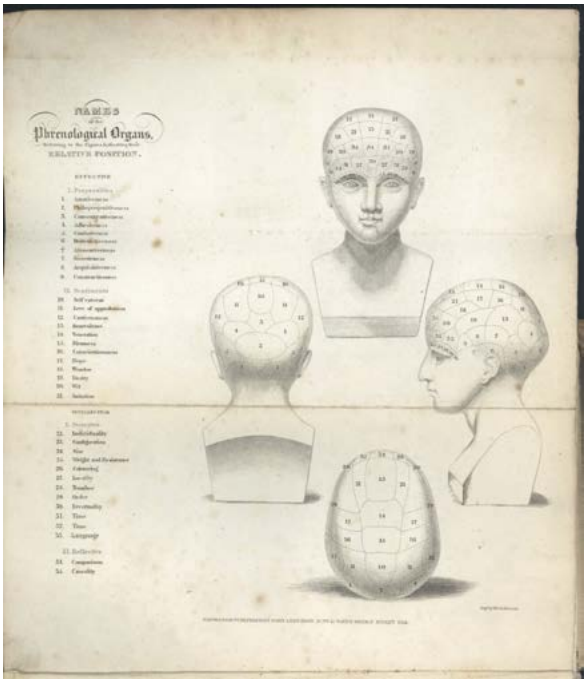
JOHN ANDERSON JUN. EDINBURGH,
55. NORTH BRIDGE STREET;
AND LONGMAN & CO. LONDON.
MDCCCXXVIII.

First Edition. Combe's *Constitution of Man* is a foundation document in the history of British scientific naturalism. The work influenced most of the important evolutionary theorists of the day, including Charles Lyell, Alfred Russel Wallace and, most importantly, Robert Chambers, author of the bestselling *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844), the first work in English to contain a full-length exposition of an evolutionary theory of biology. As such, Combe's work helped prepare the way for Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859).

The Constitution of Man was one of the top best-sellers in science in the first half of the 19th century, selling at least 100,000 copies in Britain and over 300,000 copies worldwide by 1855. In view of the relatively limited literacy during this period, and the relatively limited number of people who could afford books, these sales were enormous for a scientific work. Though many of the later editions are common, the first edition is very scarce on the market.

Combe was the leading British proponent of phrenology, a "science" of mind that gained enormous popularity during the nineteenth century, penetrating virtually every part of Victorian society. Phrenology, based on the neurological theories of Franz Josef Gall (1758-1828), held that the human brain consists of multiple "organs," each controlling a particular psychological attribute such as "benevolence" or "acquisitiveness"; the size of each of these "organs" corresponds to its attribute's relative strength or weakness in a person's character. The sizes of a brain's "organs" are reflected in the shape of the skull, whose surface bumps and irregularities thus provide an accurate index to a person's psychological makeup.

According to phrenology, human psychology and character are determined by nature alone, rather than by religion or any other supernatural force. Building on this radical idea, Combe and his followers extended "phrenological naturalism" to a wide range of subjects from medicine to economics to morality, "develop[ing] a philosophy of natural laws which . . . spread naturalism into every niche of Victorian Britain and America. When

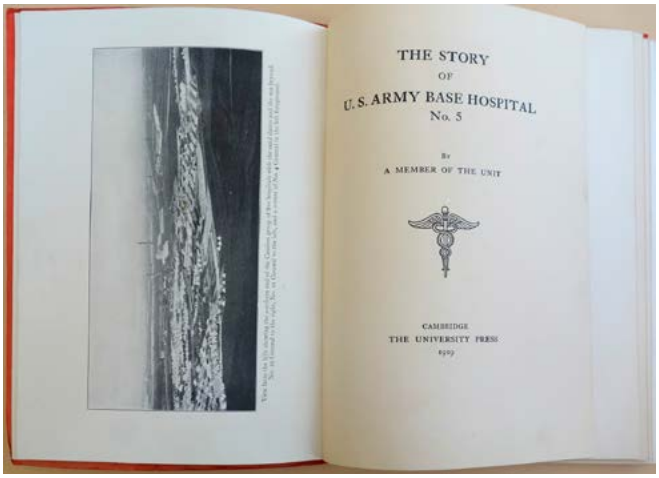


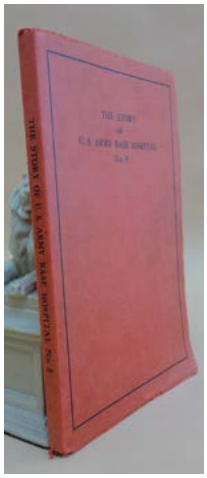
Darwin published his *Origin of Species* (1859), natural selection was received by a readership already well-versed in doctrines esteeming the authority of natural laws" (Van Wyhe).

One of Combe's staunchest admirers was Robert Chambers (1802-71), who embraced Combe's phrenology-based doctrine of natural laws after reading *The Constitution of Man* in 1832 and drew upon Combe's naturalism when writing his *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, published anonymously in 1844. "Chambers combined Combean natural law with the historical epic framework of writers such as Walter Scott to form a unique evolutionary narrative which made evolutionary cosmology acceptable to a wider Victorian readership and ultimately established a lasting genre . . . *Vestiges* contained specific natural law language from *Constitution* including the familiar framework of physical, organic and moral laws . . . In later editions, *Vestiges* also referred readers to *Constitution* for more on the natural laws" (Van Wyhe, *Phrenology and the Origins of Victorian Scientific Naturalism*, p. 177). Van Wyhe, "Phrenology in Literature." History of Phrenology on the Web, 2011. Accessed 5/7/18. Garrison-Morton.com 10071. 44618

5. Cushing, Harvey (1879-1939). The story of U.S. Base Hospital No. 5. By a member of the unit. [6], 118pp. Frontispiece and 19 plates. Cambridge: The University Press, 1919. 256 x 177 mm. Original red stiff paper wrappers, a little shaken, minor crease in front wrapper, light edgewear, spine extremities a bit chipped. Very good. One of 250 copies. Newspaper cutting with obituary of Cushing laid in.

$2000





First Edition, in the Rare Red Stiff Paper Binding. This privately printed volume of war memoirs is one of the scarcest of all Cushing's publications, and particularly so in the red paper binding; this is the first such copy we have handled in our 50 years in business. "Some copies were bound in red and black; others in red covers (250 copies in all)" (*Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 5). 44687

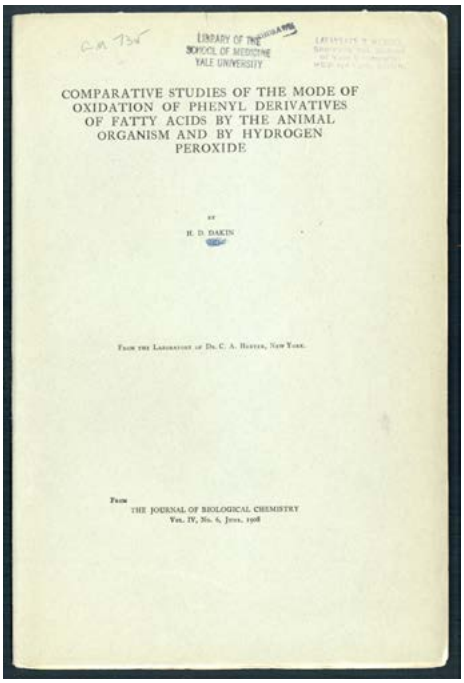
Unique Scrapbook of Photographs and Ephemera Pertaining to Cushing's U.S. Army Hospital No. 5

6. [**Cushing, Harvey Williams** (1879-1939).] **Croswell, Ralph H.** Scrapbook circa 1917-19 pertaining United States Army Hospital Base Camp 5 in France, headed by Harvey Cushing. 160pp., containing over 500 original photographs, postcards and printed ephemera, including rare photographs of Cushing; many items identified in Croswell's hand. 297 x 257 mm. Half leather, marbled boards,

front cover detached, back cover loose, spine perished; preserved in a drop-back box. A few scrapbook items no longer present as might be expected. Laid in are several graph paper notebook pages containing the names and addresses of members of the hospital unit, in various hands (not including Cushing's). Croswell's bookplate on inside back cover; photograph of "P. R. W." (possibly Lt. Paul R. Withington, another member of the unit and possible contributor to this scrapbook) inside front cover. **Sold.**

A unique scrapbook owned by Private (later Corporal) Ralph Croswell, who was part of the unit that operated Cushing's Base Hospital No. 5 in France (see Cushing, *The Story of U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 5*, p. 105). It is very likely the **only surviving scrapbook** kept by a member of Cushing's unit. The scrapbook contains original photos of the hospital, its physicians and nurses, Cushing himself, the operating table, hospital field tents and patients who were treated. Also included is ephemeral material relating to the hospital unit's voyage to France in 1917 on the *RMS Aurania*, military notices including Croswell's demobilization order, and contemporary postcard photographs of individuals and scenes of the war in France. 44688

7. Dakin, Henry Drysdale (1880-1952). Comparative studies of the mode of oxidation of phenyl derivatives of fatty acids by the animal organism and by hydrogen peroxide. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 4 (1908). 419-435pp. 234 x 156 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamps of biochemist Lafayette B. Mendel (1872-1935; see Garrison-Morton.com 1050) and the Yale University School of Medicine Library. With: Four related offprints by Dakin, as listed below. Very good. $500

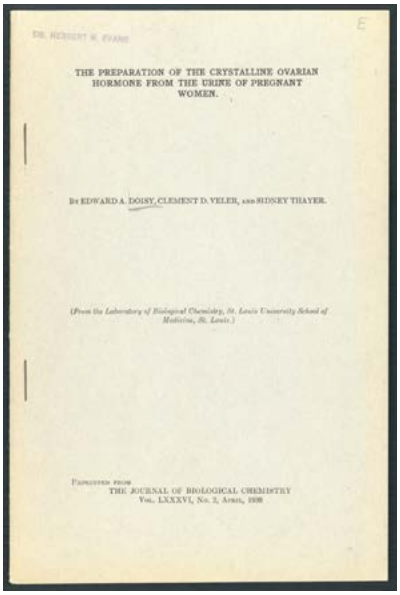


First Edition, Offprint Issue of the first of Dakin's classic papers on oxidation of fatty acids in the animal metabolism. Garrison-Morton.com 735. Dakin, one of the leading biochemists of his day, used hydrogen peroxide and ferrous salts to oxidize fatty acids in the laboratory; by comparing the laboratory products with those produced by experimental animals, he obtained a great deal of information about the intermediate stages of oxidative breakdown of cell constituents. Dakin followed this paper with five others on the same topic, three of which are included here; see the list below. All of the offprints offered here were once in the library of Lafayette B. Mendel, co-discoverer of vitamin A. 44686

The remaining offprints are as follows:

1. The mode of oxidation in the animal organism of phenyl derivatives of fatty acids. Part IV. Further studies on the fate of phenylpropionic acid and some of its derivatives. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 6 (1909). 203-219pp. 234 x 156 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamps of Lafayette B. Mendel and the Yale University School of Medicine Library. See Garrison-Morton.com 735.
2. The mode of oxidation in the animal organism of phenyl derivatives of fatty acids. Part V. Studies on the fate of phenylvaleric acid and its derivatives. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 6 (1909). 221-233pp. 234 x 156 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamps of Lafayette B. Mendel and the Yale University School of Medicine Library. See Garrison-Morton.com 735.
3. The mode of oxidation in the animal organism of phenyl derivatives of fatty acids. Part VI. The fate of phenylalanine, phenyl-β-alanine, phenylserine, phenylglyceric acids and phenylacetaldehyde. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 6 (1909). 235-243pp. 234 x 156 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamps of Lafayette B. Mendel and the Yale University School of Medicine Library. See Garrison-Morton.com 735.
4. The mode of oxidation of phenyl derivatives of fatty acids. A correction. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 8 (1910). 35-39pp. 234 x 156 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamps of Lafayette B. Mendel and the Yale University School of Medicine Library.

Isolation of Estrone, the First Steroid Hormone


THE PREPARATION OF THE CRYSTALLINE OVARIAN HORMONE FROM THE URINE OF PREGNANT WOMEN.

By EDWARD A. DOISY, CLEMENT D. VELER, and SIDNEY THAYER.

(From the Laboratory of Biological Chemistry, St. Louis University School of Medicine, St. Louis.)

Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY Vol. LXXXVI, No. 2, April, 1930

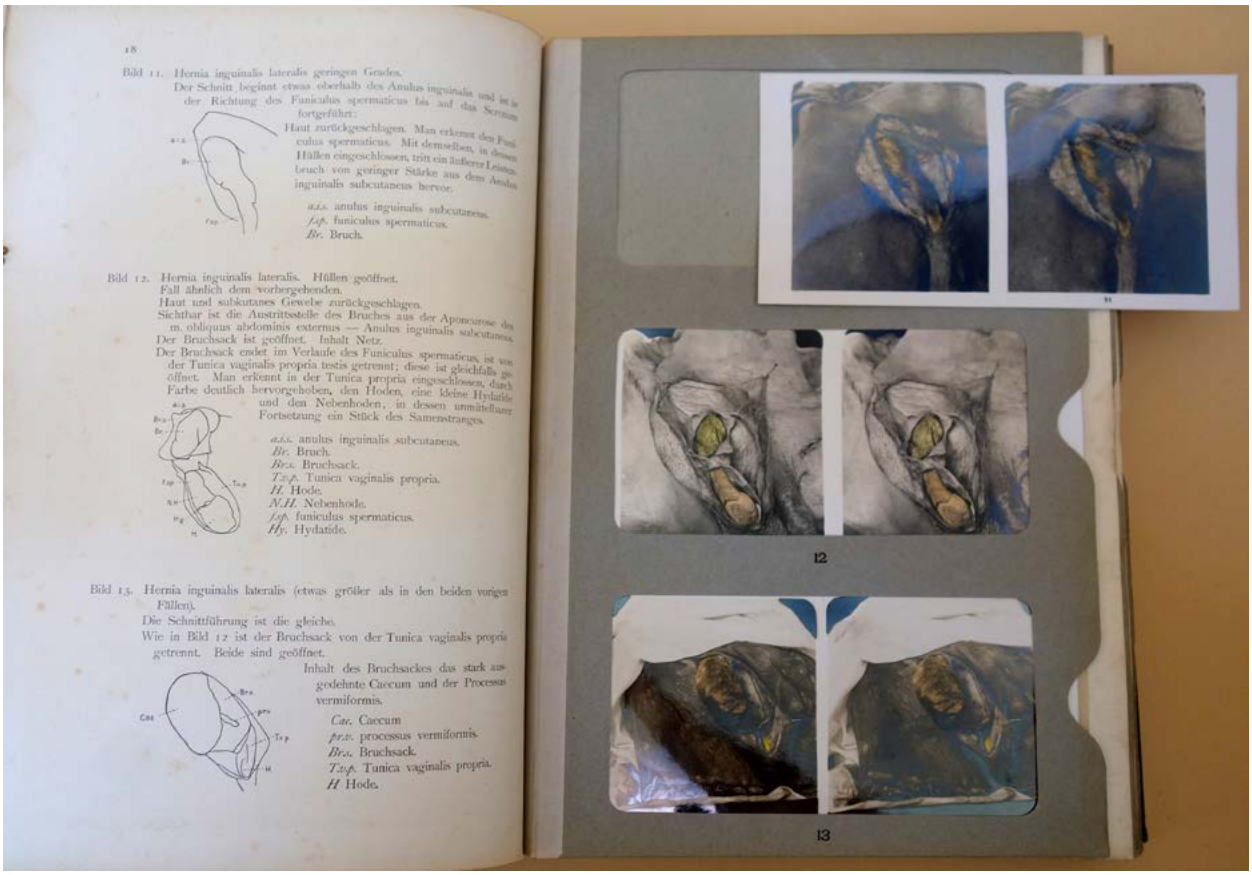
8. Doisy, Edward Adelbert (1883-1986), *et al.* The preparation of the crystalline ovarian hormone from the urine of pregnant women. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 86 (1930). 499-509pp. Text illustrations. 226 x 150 mm. Original printed wrappers. Very good. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), co-discoverer of vitamin E, with his stamp on the front wrapper. $450

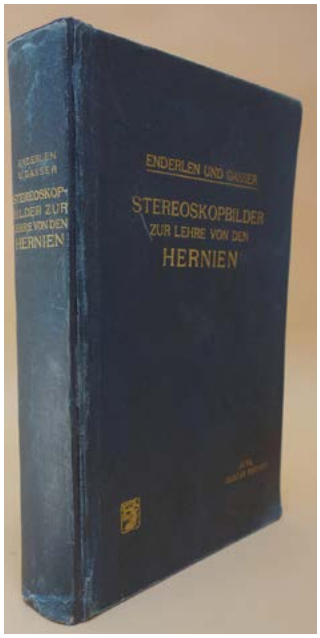
First Edition, Offprint Issue. In the summer of 1929 Doisy isolated and crystallized the female hormone estrone (also spelled oestrone), the first steroid hormone to be discovered. He accomplished this two months prior to Adolf Butenandt's independent discovery of the hormone; however, it was Butenandt, not Doisy, who received the Nobel Prize (Chemistry, 1939) for this achievement. Doisy shared the 1943 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Henrik Dam for their discovery of vitamin K. This copy of Doisy's offprint is from the library of Herbert M. Evans, co-discoverer of vitamin E; see Garrison-Morton.com 1055. Garrison-Morton.com 1193. 44685

Superb Quality and Very Early Medical Stereoscopic Views

9. Enderlen, Eugen (1863-1940) and **Emil Gasser** (1847-1919). Stereoskopbilder zur Lehre von den Hernien. [2], 76pp. 72 stereoscopic photographs, some with additional hand-coloring, in 18 blue card sleeves; the photographs are removable. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1906. 300 x 210 mm. Original cloth, rebacked preserving original gilt-lettered spine, gilt-lettered front cover, minor rubbing, corners lightly bumped. Minor foxing and browning, a few leaves a little creased, some fore-edges a bit frayed. A few pencil annotations. Very good. $1500

First Edition. A striking early example of medical stereoscopic photography, with images of remarkably high quality. Enderlen, a professor of surgery at the University of Marburg, worked with anatomist Emil Gasser to produce this atlas depicting the anatomy of various types of hernia, including inguinal, femoral, hiatus, incisional and umbilical. The 72 high-quality stereoscopic photographs each measure approximately 89 x 172





mm.; several of the photographs are enhanced with hand coloring to bring out certain anatomical features. Opposite each photograph is a brief explanation of the hernia type illustrated, together with a letter-keyed sketch outlining the image's essential features. The authors recommended that the images be viewed with the "perfect stereoscopic apparatus" of Zeis and Goerz, but the optical part of an ordinary stereoscope viewer could also be used.

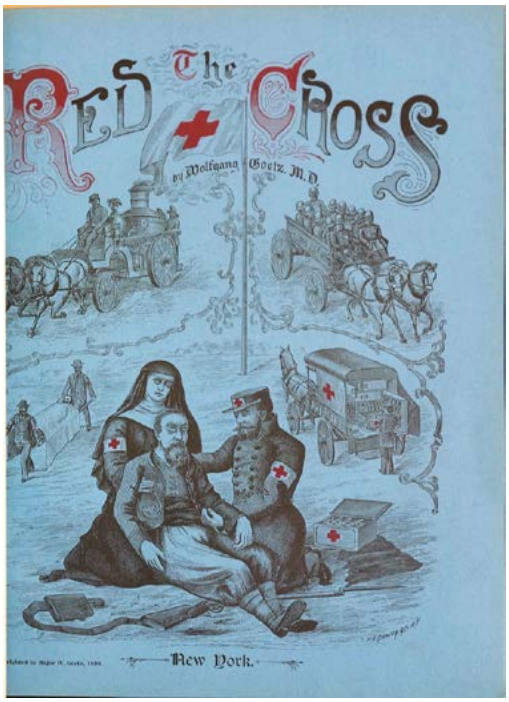
The application of stereoscopic photography to medicine had to wait until advances in photography allowed photographs to depict images in sufficiently precise detail. The first significant publication to include stereoscopic views was the *Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Aanatomy*, of which five volumes, containing a total of 250 stereo photographs, were issued in 1905-6. Enderlen and Gasser published during the same period; the quality of their photographs is arguably superior to those in the Edinburgh publication. 44632.

10. Fulton, John Farquhar (1899-1960). Collection of 32 offprints, primarily on neurophysiology, as listed below. V.p., 1921-46. In original wrappers or without wrappers as issued. Overall very good. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), with his stamp on most of the items. List available on request. $850

First Editions, Offprint Issues. Fulton, one of the 20th century's most influential neurophysiologists and bibliographers of early medicine, began working in C. S. Sherrington's laboratory while a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, where he studied the mechanisms of muscular contraction and published his classic *Muscular Contraction and the Reflex Control of Movement* (1926; Garrison-Morton.com 663). After returning to the United States he spent a year in Boston working under Harvey Cushing (whose biography he would later write) before being appointed head of the department of physiology at Yale in 1929. At Yale Fulton established the first primate laboratory for experimental physiological research in America, where he used neurosurgical techniques developed by Cushing to study the functions of the nervous system. "His aim was to produce and analyze in higher primates such neurological syndromes as hemiplegia and ataxia. In operating rooms modeled after clinical neurosurgical theaters, he used his superb surgical skills on chimpanzees and orangutans, so that he might study the function of brains most closely resembling that of man" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Fulton's laboratory attracted students from both the United States and abroad, many of whom went on to be leaders in the neurological sciences.

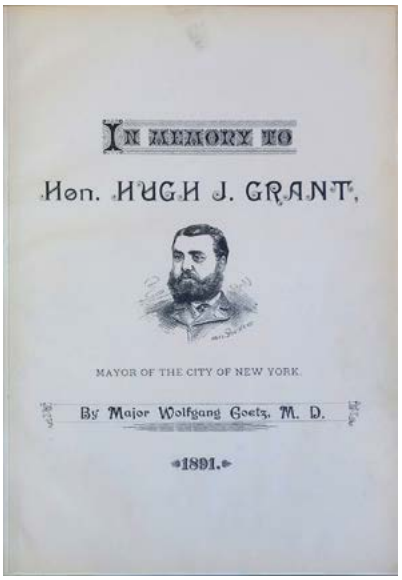
The offprints in this collection reflect Fulton's neurophysiological researches from the earliest part of his career up to the mid-1930s, "the golden era of Fulton's primate laboratory" (Walker, p. 348). A few of them also testify to Fulton's abiding interest in the history of medicine, which eventually inspired him to co-found (with Harvey Cushing and Arnold Klebs) the Medical Historical Library at Yale. These offprints are all from the library of Herbert M. Evans, best known as the co-discoverer of Vitamin E; see Garrison-Morton.com 1055. Walker, "John Farquhar Fulton," *Journal of the American Physiological Society* (1960): 347-349. 44572

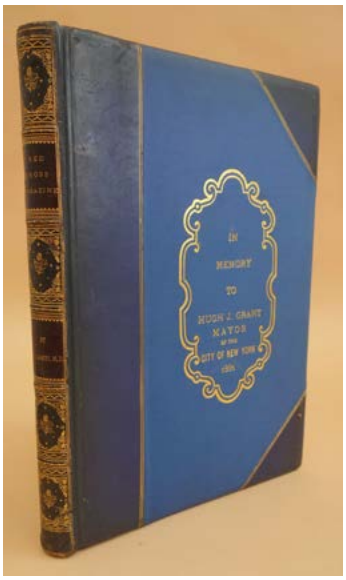
Dedication Copy in a Presentation Binding



11. Goetz, Wolfgang. The Red Cross, a monthly journal for practical instruction, to aid the sick and wounded in military and civic life. Vol. I, no. 3 (all published?). Bound from parts, variously paginated, original printed wrappers bound in; two presentation leaves bound in the front of the volume, the second inscribed: "(see page 11 part 3.) Dr. Goetz." 9 plates, text illustrations. 272 x 198 mm. Presentation Copy, in special binding of half calf gilt, silk boards (expertly rebacked preserving original spine); all edges gilt; front cover stamped in gilt: "In memory to Hugh J. Grant Mayor of the City of New York 1891." Very good. $2500

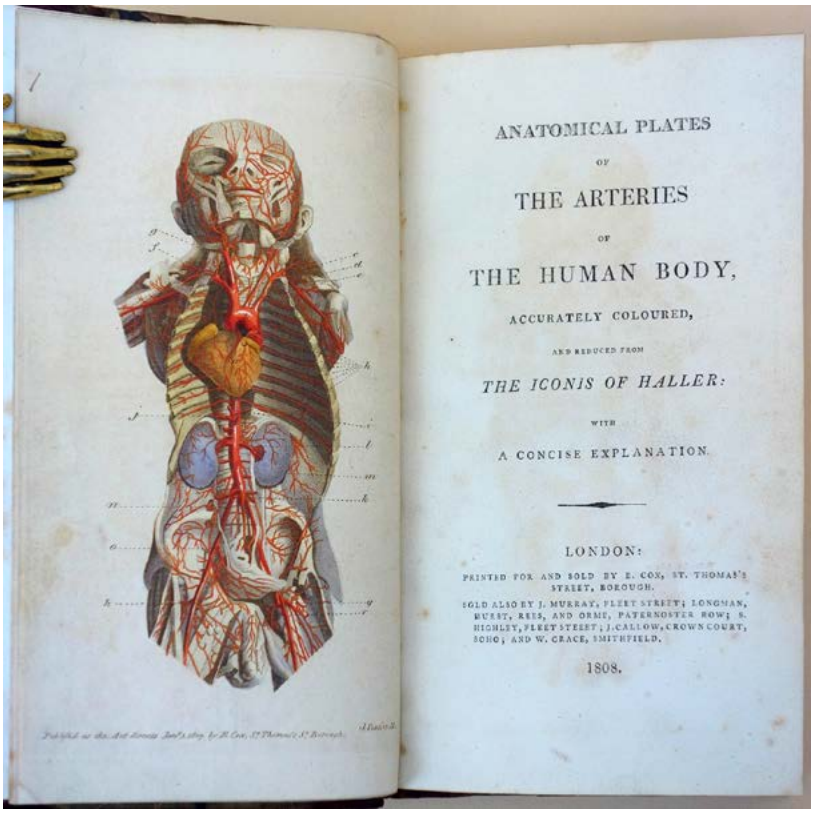
First Edition and Very Rare, with only one copy recorded in OCLC (National Library of Medicine). This curious American medical "periodical" is identified as "Volume I, no. 3" on the title, but this is the only number of the journal recorded in OCLC, and it appears that no others were ever published.

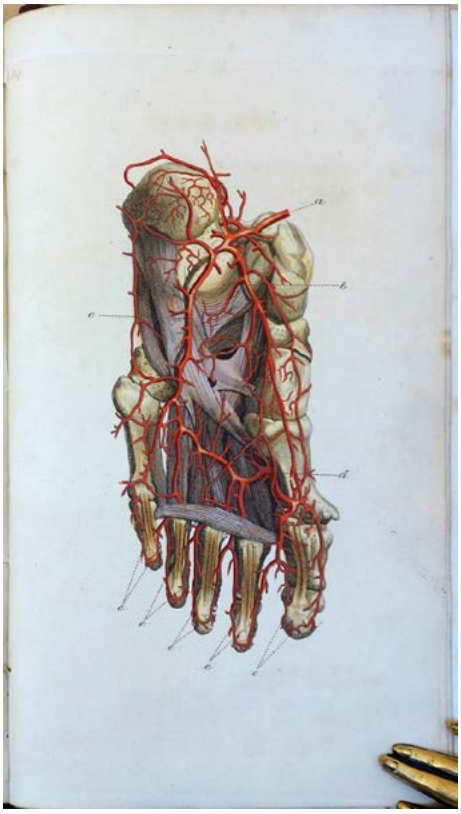




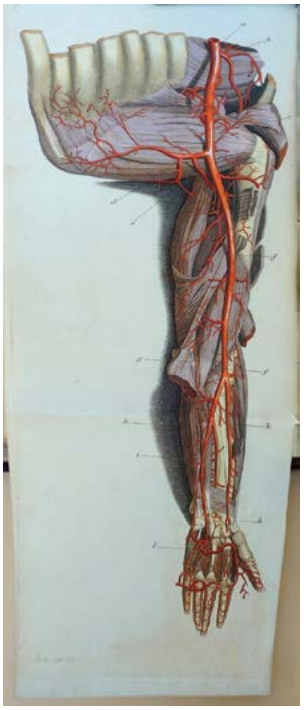
According to the title-page, *The Red Cross* was intended to be "a complete family medical library, with much valuable instruction and information for the soldiers, veterans, police, firemen, school teachers, nurses, midwives, ambulance and Red Cross corps . . .with many illustrations, including a complete illustrated history of the battlefield of the Franco-German war, 1870-71, and the principal battles of the late war of the United States." Goetz presented this copy in 1891 to Hugh J. Grant (1858-1910), who served as mayor of New York City from 1889-91; elected to this office at the age of 31, Grant remains the youngest mayor in the city's history.

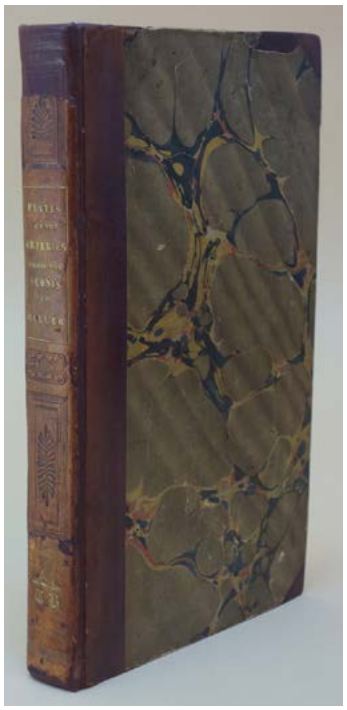
Goetz, a former military surgeon to New York's 11th Regiment, later set up a private medical practice in New York City. His office, on St. Nicholas Avenue near 147th Street, is illustrated in *The Red Cross*'s final plate, and his wood-engraved portrait (sporting medals and impressive facial hair) appears in two advertisements for the Red Cross Corps of New York. Goetz was involved with the powerful Democratic machine known as Tammany Hall, which controlled New York City politics at the time; as a political operative he advocated for sanitation reform, even patenting a garbage-collecting device in 1895. In 1890 Goetz campaigned for Mayor Grant's re-election, issuing a broadside (bound into the front of this copy) emphasizing the "improvements for health and comfort" Grant had overseen during his first term, including upgrades to the city's streets, parks, municipal buildings and Board of Health. At the foot of this leaf Goetz wrote a signed note to Grant, referring Grant to an article praising his regulation of New York's Department of Charities and Correction. 44569


ANATOMICAL PLATES
OF
THE ARTERIES
OF
THE HUMAN BODY,
ACCURATELY COLOURED,
AND REDUCED FROM
THE ICONIS OF HALLER:
WITH
A CONCISE EXPLANATION.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR AND SOLD BY E. COX, ST. THOMAS'S STREET, BOROUGH.
SOLD ALSO BY J. MURRAY, FLEET STREET; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, PATERNOSTER ROW; S. HIGHLEY, FLEET STREET; J. CALLOW, CROWN COURT, SOHO; AND W. GRACE, SMITHFIELD.
1808.



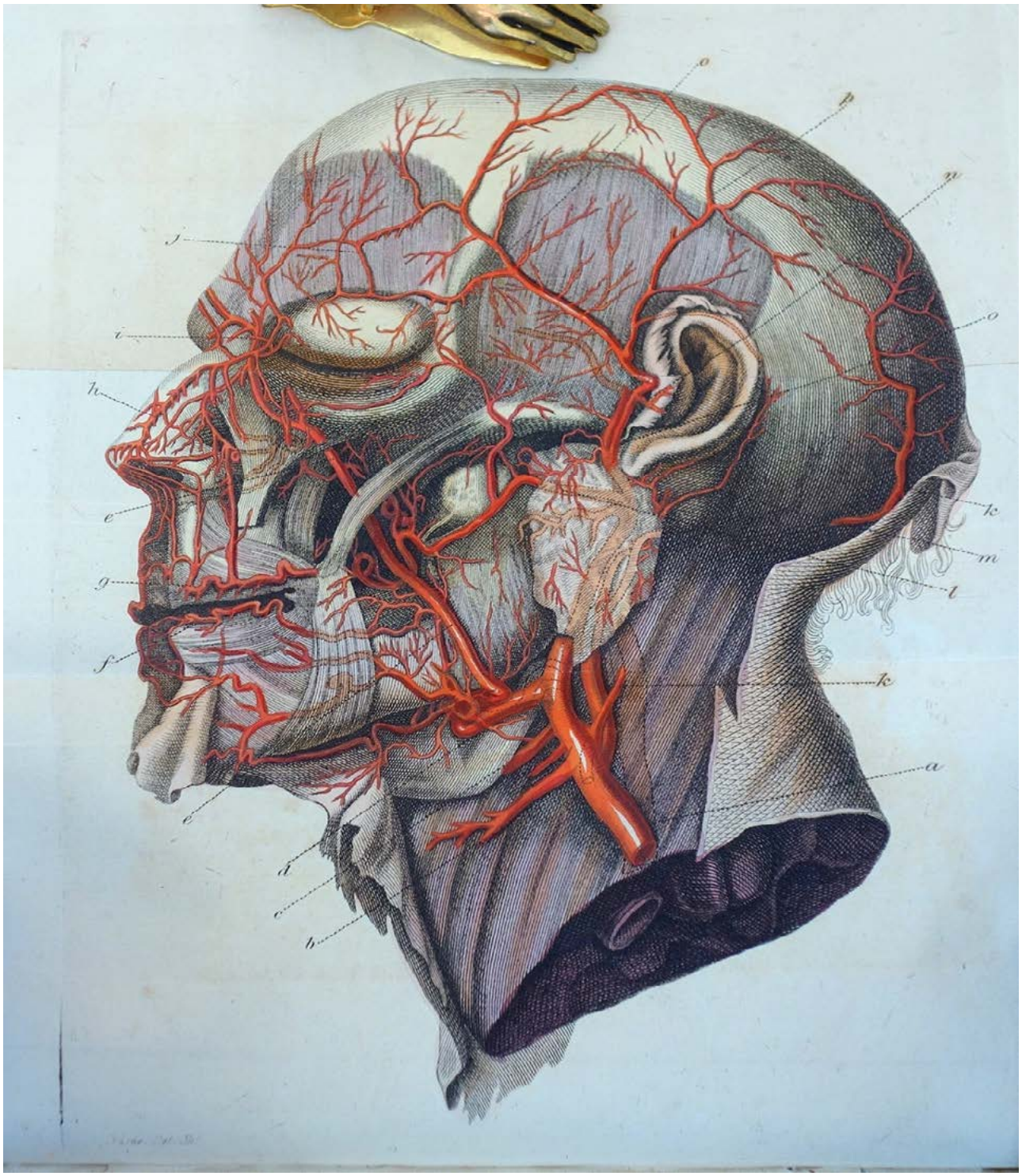
Spectacular Color Anatomical Images of the Arteries!



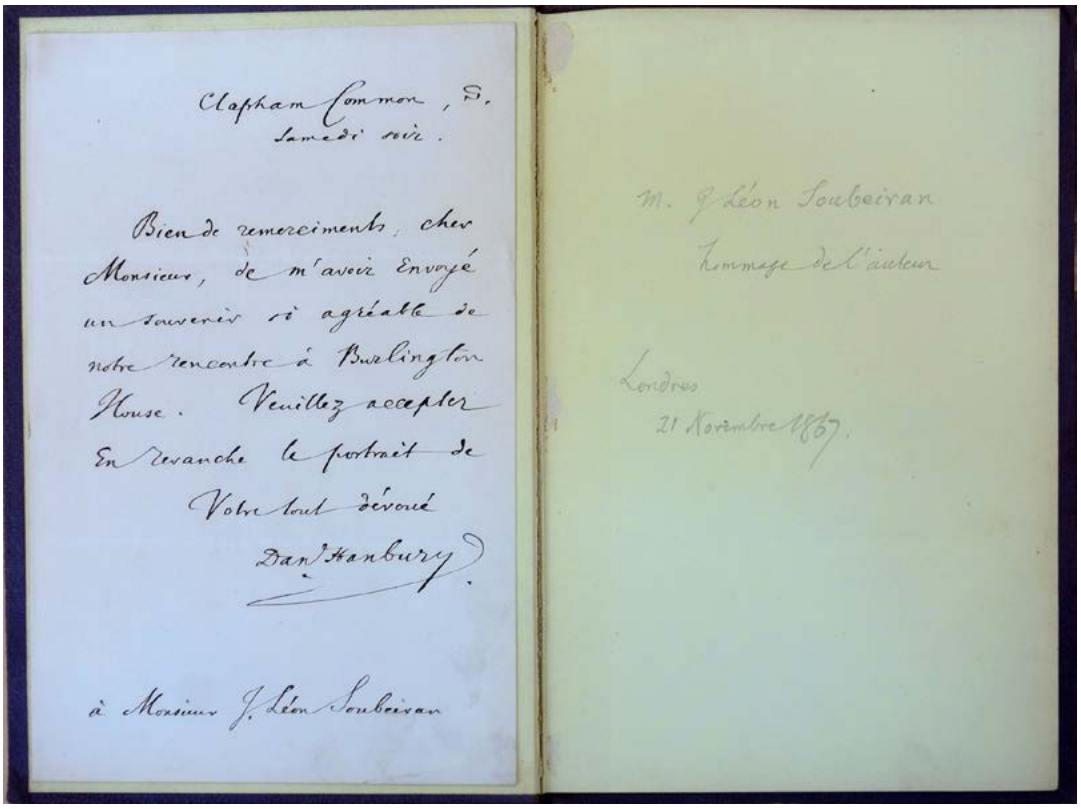


12. Haller, Albrecht von (1708-77). Anatomical plates of the arteries of the human body, accurately coloured, and reduced from the *Icones* of Haller: With a concise explanation. 12mo. xi, 194pp. 14 hand-colored plates (some folding), including frontispiece. London: E. Cox . . . , 1808. 192 x 116 mm. 19th century half calf, marbled boards, rebacked preserving most of original spine, light edgewear. Minor foxing, slight offsetting from plates but very good. $1500

First Edition of this title (a second edition was published in 1811). Haller's *Icones anatomicae,* originally published in eight parts between 1743 and 1754, "will always remain the main source of information for accurate anatomic studies, especially of the arteries and the viscera" (Choulant / Frank, p. 290). The beautiful plates of arteries in this duodecimo edition are accurately reduced from the original folio versions; unlike the original, the plates in the present edition "have been correctly coloured to confine the attention more immediately to the respective division and parts through which the various Arteries pass" (p. v). The versions of the plates in this edition are the most spectacular versions of the Haller images that were ever published. See Garrison-Morton.com 397. 44571

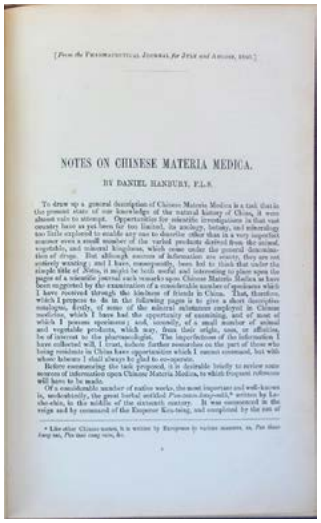


No. 12. Haller

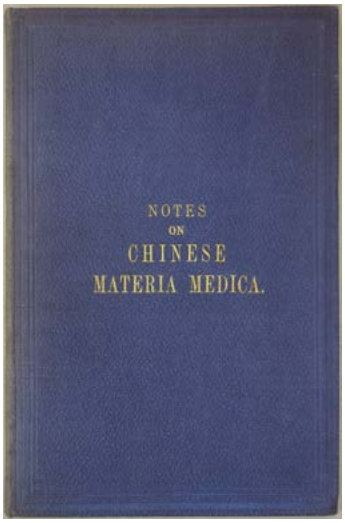


Inscribed to Jean-Leon Soubeiran, with an Autograph Letter

13. Hanbury, Daniel (1825-75). Notes on Chinese materia medica. Reprinted, with some corrections, from *The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*. [4], 48pp. Text illustrations. London: John E. Taylor, 1862. 208 x 133 mm. Original cloth, spine faded, inner hinge cracked but sound overall. Light toning but very good. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by the Author* to French pharmacologist Jean-Léon Soubeiran (1827-92) on the front endpaper: "M. J. Léon Soubeiran hommage de l'auteur Londres 21 Novembre 1867"; items in the text numbered in ink in the margins, presumably by Soubeiran. Laid in is an undated autograph letter signed, in French, from Hanbury to Soubeiran (1 page plus integral blank). From the library of Jean Blondelet, with his initials on the rear pastedown. $1500


NOTES ON CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA.

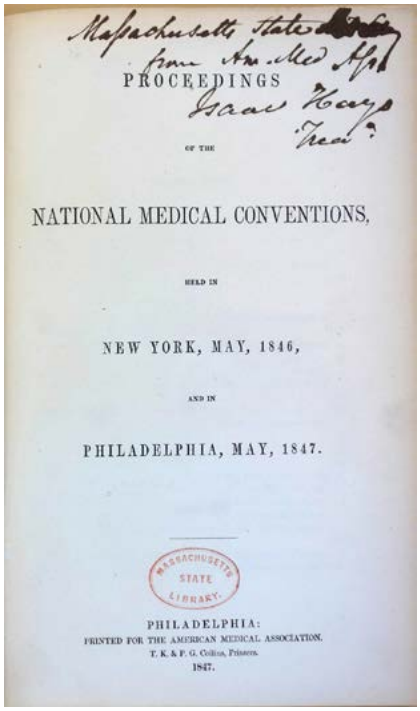
BY DANIEL HANBURY, F.L.S.



First Book-Form Edition, reprinted in a small edition with corrections from articles published in *The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions* between July 1860 and February 1862. "As originally published, the following *Notes on Chinese Materia Medica* are scattered through the pages of two volumes of the *Pharmaceutical Journal,* and therefore not conveniently accessible for reference. In the present pamphlet they are collected, paged continuously, and supplied with a title-page and index" (Hanbury's preface, p. [iii]). Hanbury, a pharmacologist, was one of the 19th century's leading experts in medical botany, gaining his extensive knowledge through years of study, collecting and travel, supplemented by correspondence with scientific colleagues throughout the world.

In his research on Chinese medicinal plants Hanbury "not only sought help from British doctors and naturalists in China, but also made efforts to learn Chinese, so that he could work at fragments from the Chinese herbal Bencao gangmu" (Fa-ti Fan, *British Naturalists in Qing China*, p. 102). Hanbury obtained many Chinese botanical samples from his brother, Sir Thomas Hanbury, a wealthy British merchant in Shanghai; the two later founded the famous Giardini Botanici Hanbury, a botanical garden now run by the University of Genoa.

Hanbury presented this copy to Jean Léon Soubeiran, professor of pharmacology at the University of Montpellier and co-author of *La matière médicale chez les Chinois* (1874). The letter from Hanbury to Soubeiran laid into this copy reads: "Bien de remerciments, cher Monsieur, de m'avoir envoyé un souvenir si agréable de notre rencontre à Burlington House. Veuillez accepter en revanche le portrait de votre tout dévoué Danl Hanbury" [Many thanks, dear sir, for sending me such an agreeable souvenir of our meeting at Burlington House. Please accept in return the portrait of your devoted Danl Hanbury]. Garrison-Morton.com 9678. 44580


Massachusetts State Library from Am. Med. Assn. Isaac Hays Treas.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTIONS,

HELD IN

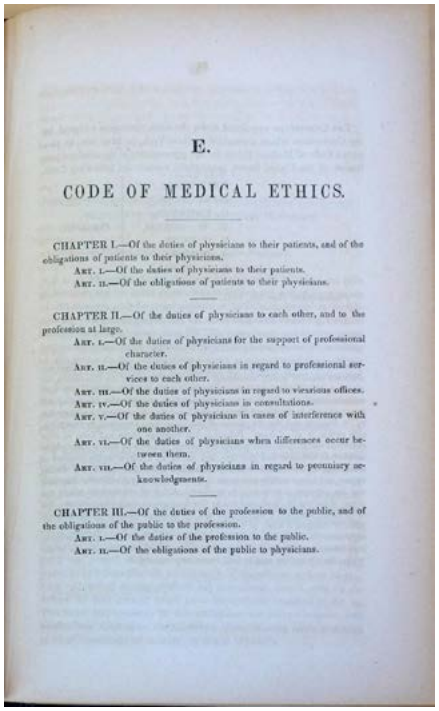
NEW YORK, MAY, 1846,

AND IN

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1847.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
T. K. & P. G. Collins, Printers.
1847.

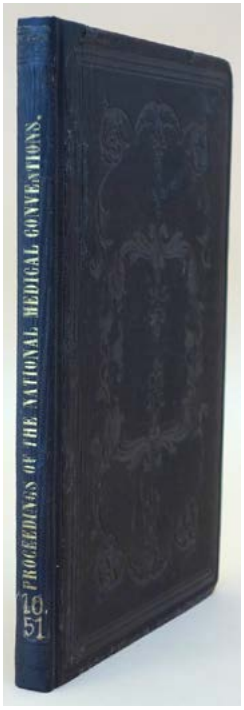

E.

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

CHAPTER I.—Of the duties of physicians to their patients, and of the obligations of patients to their physicians.
ART. I.—Of the duties of physicians to their patients.
ART. II.—Of the obligations of patients to their physicians.

CHAPTER II.—Of the duties of physicians to each other, and to the profession at large.
ART. I.—Of the duties of physicians for the support of professional character.
ART. II.—Of the duties of physicians in regard to professional services to each other.
ART. III.—Of the duties of physicians in regard to vicarious offices.
ART. IV.—Of the duties of physicians in consultations.
ART. V.—Of the duties of physicians in cases of interference with one another.
ART. VI.—Of the duties of physicians when differences occur between them.
ART. VII.—Of the duties of physicians in regard to pecuniary acknowledgments.

CHAPTER III.—Of the duties of the profession to the public, and of the obligations of the public to the profession.
ART. I.—Of the duties of the profession to the public.
ART. II.—Of the obligations of the public to physicians.



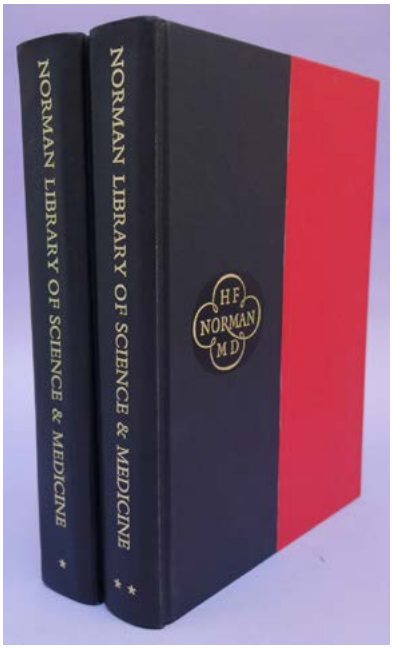
Inscribed Copy of the First Edition of the AMA's "Code of Medical Ethics"

14. [**Hays, Isaac** (1796-1879).] **American Medical Association.** Proceedings of the national medical conventions, held in New York, May, 1846, and in Philadelphia, May, 1847. [5]-175pp. (all present). Philadelphia: Printed for the American Medical Association, T. K. & P. G. Collins, printers, 1847. 228 x 146 mm. Original blindstamped cloth, rebacked preserving original spine. Light toning, but very good. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by Isaac Hays*, co-author of the AMA's Code of Medical Ethics, on the title: "Massachusetts State Library from Am. Med. Assn. Isaac Hays, Treas." Library stamp on title recto, withdrawal stamp on verso. $1250

First Edition of the founding document of the American Medical Association, the world's first national professional medical association. The *Proceedings* contains the first printing of the AMA's famous "Code of Medical Ethics," the first national codification of ethics for any profession. The Code's two co-authors, John Bell and Isaac Hays, drew from the precepts set forth by Thomas Percival in his *Medical Ethics* (1803), but used them to create "a radically innovative document that transformed and transcended Percival's ideas, providing

the foundation for what is best described as 'the American medical ethics revolution'" (Baker 1999, p. 19). The Code, which was largely the work of Hays, appears on pages 91-106 of the *Proceedings*. It is prefaced by Bell's "Introduction" explaining the Code's methodology (pages 83-90), which was omitted from the AMA's numerous later reprints of the Code.

This copy of the *Proceedings* was presented by Hays, in his capacity as treasurer of the AMA, to the Massachusetts State Library. Baker, "The American medical ethics revolution," in T*he American Medical Ethics Revolution* (1999), pp. 17-69. Baker, "Introduction," in *The Codification of Medical Morality* (2007), pp. 1-21. Garrison-Morton.com 10063. 44612

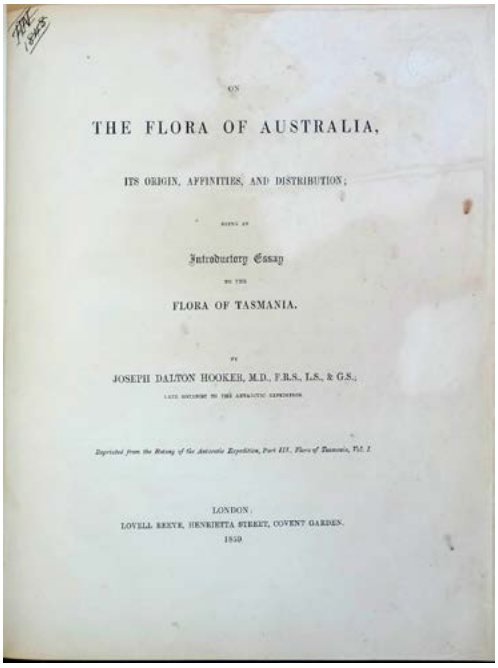


15. Hook, Diana H. & Jeremy M. Norman. The Haskell F. Norman library of science and medicine. 2 vols. lxvii, 511; xvi, 513-1005, [3]pp. Color plates, text illustrations. San Francisco: Jeremy Norman & Co., 1991. Cloth. As new. $750

First Edition. More than six years in the writing, this influential descriptive bibliographical catalogue provides authoritative descriptions of the 2,595 works collected by Haskell F. Norman over four decades. Special attention in the cataloguing was paid to bibliographical variants and states, to association and presentation copies, and to bindings. There are comprehensive indexes to authors, subjects, artists, binders and provenance. Because a few mint copies were recently found, we are pleased to offer a handful of copies in brand-new condition. Garrison-Morton.com 6786.36. 15990

The First Major Botanical Work to Support Darwin's Theory of Evolution by Natural Selection

16. Hooker, Joseph (1817-1911). On the flora of Australia, its origin, affinities, and distribution; being an introductory essay to the *Flora of Tasmania*. Offprint from *The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H. M. Discovery Ships 'Erebus' and 'Terror',* Vol. III (*Flora Tasmaniae*), part I (June, 1859). 4to. vii [1], cxxviii pp. London: Lovell Reeve, 1859. 310 x 250 mm. Half morocco c. 1859, gilt initials "P.L.A." on front cover, a little rubbed. Light browning, esp. to first 2 or 3 leaves, embossed stamp of the Public Library of South Australia on title and following leaf, but very good. $20,000


ON
THE FLORA OF AUSTRALIA,
ITS ORIGIN, AFFINITIES, AND DISTRIBUTION;
Introductory Essay
TO THE
FLORA OF TASMANIA.
BY
JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S., L.S., & G.S.,
LATE BOTANIST TO THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.
Reprinted from the Botany of the Antarctic Expedition, Part III. Flora of Tasmania, Vol. I.
LONDON:
LOVELL REEVE, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
1859.

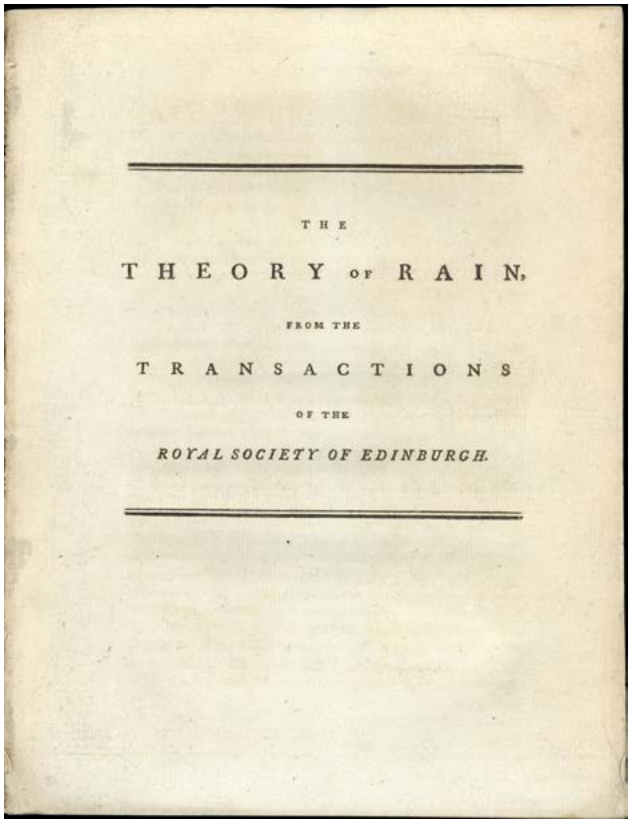
First Separate Edition. The first important botanical work by a supporter of Darwin's theory of evolution via natural selection. Hooker, an

eminent taxonomic botanist and plant geographer, had been a close friend of Darwin for many years, and was aware of Darwin's gradual progression toward a belief in the mutability of species, yet he did not begin fully to support Darwin's views until shortly after the publication of *On the Origin of Species* (1859). In his introduction to *Flora Tasmaniae*, the third volume of his massive *Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H. M. Discovery Ships 'Erebus' and 'Terror'*, Hooker publicly acknowledged his acceptance of Darwinian theory, which had come about "solely and entirely from an independent study of the plants themselves" (letter to W. H. Harvey, c. 1860). Hooker's expertise in taxonomy and plant geography made him an evolutionist: He was among the first botanists to offer the mutability and derivative origins of species as an explanation for the geographic distribution of plant species. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 33. Norman 1103.Garrison-Morton.com 7446. 44567

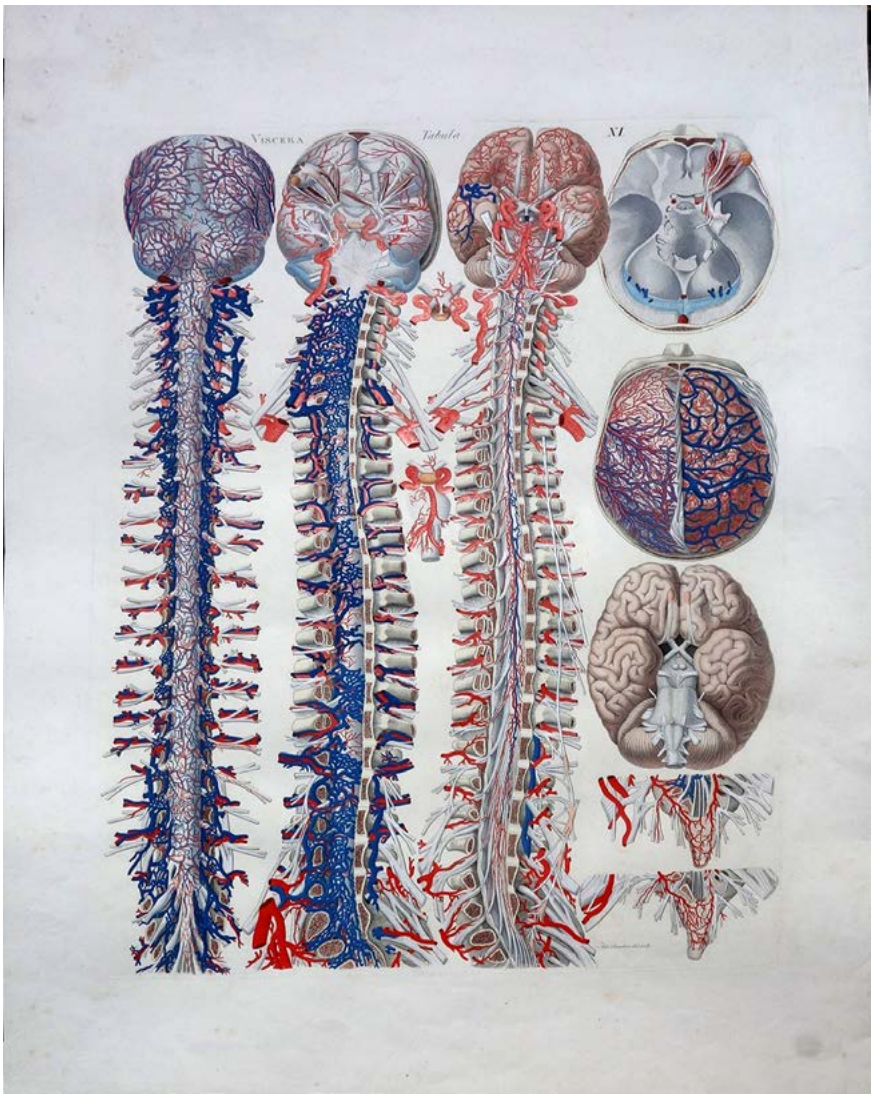
Very Rare Offprint!

17. Hutton, James (1726-97). The theory of rain. Offprint from the T*ransactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* 1 (1788). 4to. 46pp. 255 x 198 mm. Quarter calf, antique style. Very good copy. $2750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. As a rule, 18th century offprints of scientific works tend to be very rare, and this is no exception, with only one copy (Am. Phil. Soc.) noted in OCLC. Hutton's paper represents an important step in our understanding of how the water-cycle operates in meteorology. Hutton hypothesized that rain was caused by a mixture of air currents of differing temperatures, either saturated or nearly saturated with moisture. "His *Theory of Rain* proposes the rule that 'the action and effect of heat and cold' lies at the base of all rainfall. As he says, he seeks to 'form a theory of rain upon that investigated rule, concerning the evaporation and condensation of water' . . . Backed with a considerable array of facts on humidity, temperature, wind currents, and precipitation, Hutton propounds that the amount of humidity in the atmosphere increases proportionally to an increase in the temperature; precipitation occurs where a colder air mass collides with a hotter air mass, thereby cooling it and forcing it to expel its moisture" (Farnsworth, p. 23). Hutton noted that mountain ranges can cause precipitation by raising and cooling warmer moisture-bearing air and claimed that rain could be predicted scientifically by carefully studying geographical features and wind currents.


THE
THEORY OF RAIN,
FROM THE
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

The journal printing of Hutton's paper appeared in the same volume of the *Transactions* as his famous "Theory of the earth" setting forth the theory of uniformitarianism, which explains the features of the earth's crust as the product of natural forces operating over geologic time. Farnsworth, *Mediating Order and Chaos: The Water-cycle in the Complex Adaptive Systems of Romantic Culture*, pp. 23-24. 44575



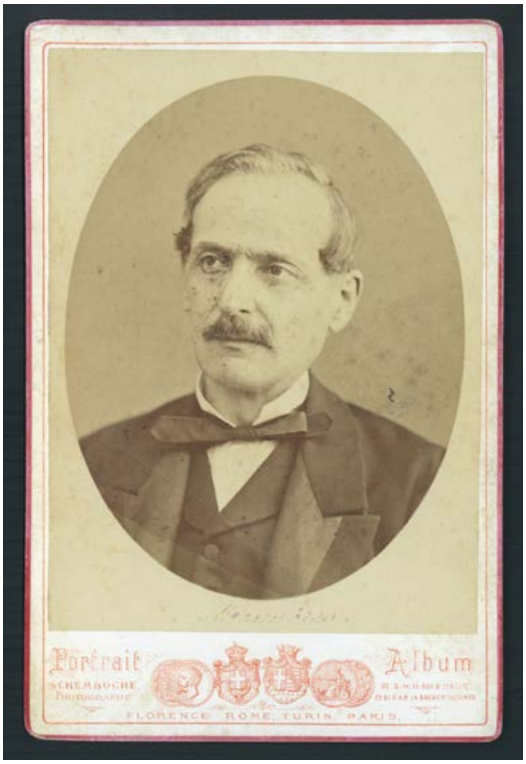
Rare Opportunity to Own a Plate from Mascagni's Anatomia Universa

18. Mascagni, Paolo (1755-1815).Viscera tabula XI. Engraved and hand-colored plate by Antonio Serantoni (1780-1837) from Mascagni's *Anatomia universa, XLIV tabulis aeneas juxta archetypis hominis adulti* . . . (Pisa, 1823-32). 979 x 701 mm. (plate mark measures 760 x 555 mm.). Faint foxing and spotting, mounting tabs on verso but a fine copy. $3500

This is the first time that we have ever seen a separate plate from the original double-elephant folio edition of Mascagni's *Anatomia Universa* on the market. The single plate we have to offer shows life-size images of the brain and spinal cord. Printed on luxuriously thick paper, the plate is brilliantly hand-colored in red, blue, white, gray and rose pigments. It is signed in the plate by Antonio Serantoni, who worked for fourteen years as Mascagni's anatomical artist.

Mascagni spent the last 25 years of his life preparing the plates for the *Anatomia*, leaving the work unfinished at his death. Mascagni's heirs sold the plates to three professors from the University of Pisa, who prepared the Anatomia for publication and issued it in nine fascicules between 1823 and 1832, together with a smaller text volume. Copies of the double-elephant folio versions of the *Anatomia Universa* are extremely rare. Our plate shows no sign of having been bound in a book—unsurprisingly, since binding a double-elephant folio is a herculean task, and bound copies of the *Anatomia* are so heavy and cumbersome that it takes two people to lift them! Garrison-Morton.com 409.1. 44585

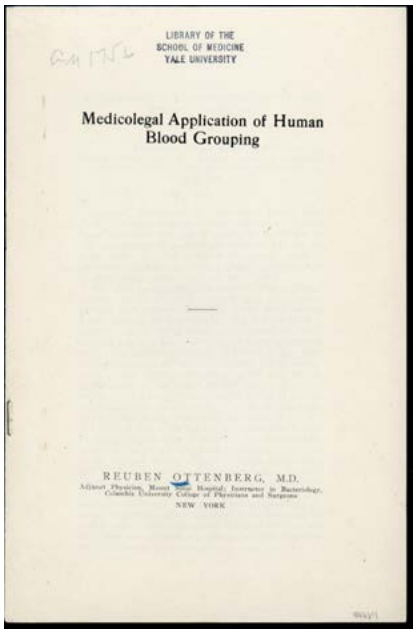
19. Menabrea, Luigi Federico (1809–96). Cabinet photograph portrait (head and shoulders) by [Michele] Schemboche (fl. 1865-1906), mounted on printed card. Florence, Rome, Turin, Paris, n.d. [ca. 1870]. 165 x 109 mm. (mount); photograph measures 133 x 98 mm. Light soiling and edge-wear but very good to fine. Menabrea's name written in ink (faded and partly illegible) in the lower margin of the photograph. $500



Portrait photograph of mathematician and politician Luigi Federico Menabrea, whose 1842 paper, "Notions sur la machine analytique de M. Charles Babbage," contained the first computer programs and the first published account of Babbage's Analytical Engine. The Analytical Engine, although it never got beyond the design stage, is now recognized as the first general purpose programmable digital computer. Menabrea's paper, together with Ada Lovelace's augmented English translation of it (1843), represent the only detailed publications on the Analytical Engine before Babbage's account in his autobiography (1864).

In 1840 Babbage traveled to Turin to give a talk on his Engine, giving a detailed description of its design and emphasizing the machine's ability to guide its own operations. Menabrea attended Babbage's lecture and later prepared from his notes an account of the principles of Babbage's Engine, publishing it two years later in the Swiss journal *Bibliothèque universelle de Genève*. Menabrea's paper was translated into English the following year by Lord Byron's daughter, Augusta Ada, Countess of Lovelace, who, in collaboration with Babbage, added a series of lengthy notes enlarging on the intended design and operation of Babbage's machine. Menabrea went on to pursue a career in politics, becoming Italy's seventh Prime Minister in 1867. 44558

The First Forensic Application of Blood Groups



20. Ottenberg, Reuben (1882-1959). Medicolegal application of human blood grouping. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 77 (1921). 8pp. 215 x 140 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Stamp of the Yale School of Medicine Library on first leaf. With: Seven other offprints by Ottenberg, as listed below. Very good. $950

First Edition, Offprint Issue of Ottenberg's first paper on the forensic use of blood groups to determine a child's paternity or maternity. Recognizing that a person's blood type was governed by Mendelian laws of inheritance, Ottenberg worked out all the possible genetic combinations for persons of A, B, O or AB blood types. This information can be used to help determine whether or not a child is the "legitimate" issue of its alleged parents—for example, a Type A mother and Type O father can produce only Type A or Type O offspring. Ottenberg, a hematologist at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, was the first to perform blood typing and cross-matching before a transfusion (1907), six years after Karl Landsteiner's landmark discovery of the human blood groups A, B and O. Garrison-Morton.com 1756 (listing this and two following papers, one of which [no. 3 below] is included in the group offered here). 44684

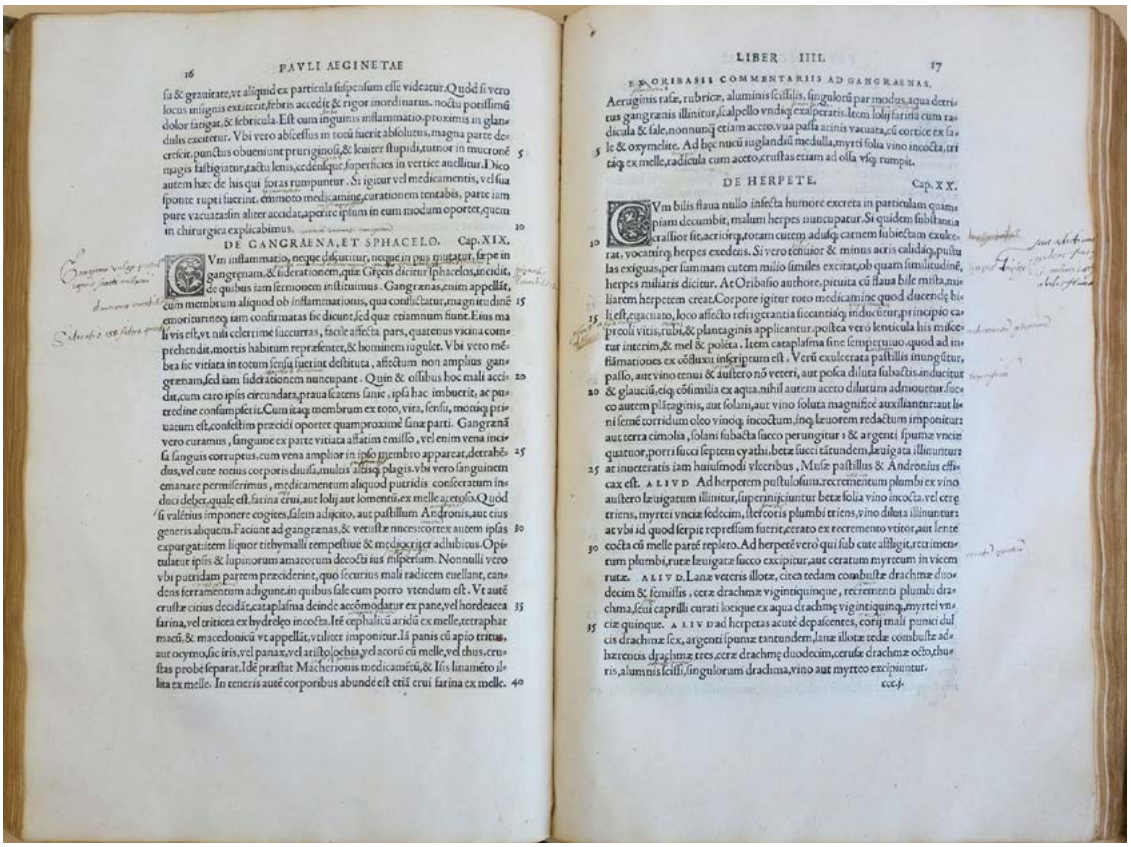
The remaining offprints are as follows:

1. (with D. J. Kaliski and S. S. Friedman) Experimental agglutinative and hemolytic transfusions. Offprint(?) from *Journal of Medical Research* 28 (1913). 141-163pp. 242 x 167mm. (unopened). Unbound. Stamps of biochemist Lafayette B. Mendel (1872-1935; see Garrison-Morton.com 1050) and the Yale Medical Library.
2. Hereditary blood qualities: Medico-legal application of human blood grouping. Offprint from *Journal of Immunology* 6 (1921). 363-385pp. 264 x 180 mm. Unbound as issued. Stamp of the Yale School of Medicine Library.
3. Medicolegal application of human blood grouping. Third communication: Sources of error in blood group, and criteria of reliability in investigations on heredity in blood groups. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 79 (1922). 11pp. 215 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamp of the Yale School of Medicine Library. Garrison-Morton.com 1756.
4. A classification of human races based on geographic distribution of the blood groups. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 84 (1925). 8pp. 215 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamp of the Yale School of Medicine Library.
5. Differential blood cultures. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 94 (1930). 17pp. 215 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers. Stamp of the Yale School of Medicine Library.
6. Hereditary blood qualities: Statistical considerations. Offprint from *Journal of Immunology* 8 (1923). 11-17pp. 264 x 180 mm. Unbound as issued. Horizontally creased, edges a bit frayed. Stamp of the Yale School of Medicine Library.
7. The bactericidal power of blood. Offprint from *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* 20 (1934). 7pp. 257 x 175 mm. Original printed self-wrappers. Stamp of the Yale Medical Library.

Basis of Arabic & European Medicine & Surgery, Extensively Annotated by André de Beauvais

21. Paul of Aegina (fl. 640 AD). Opus de re medica, nunc primum integrum latinitate donatum, per Ioannem Guinterium Andernacum [Joannes Guinter (Guinter von Andernach) (1505-74)] . . . Folio. [40], 47, [9], 39, [9], 127, [9], 48, [8], 24, [8], 83, [9], 158pp.; without final blank. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials by Geofroy Tory (c. 1480-1533). Paris: Simon de Colines, 1532. 326 x 223 mm. Contemporary paneled rough calf, worn and spotted, front pastedown and part of rear pastedown lacking. Minor toning but very good. From the library of 16th-century French physician André de Beauvais, with his signature on the title and marginal notes throughout. $7500

First Edition of the Latin translation by Vesalius's teacher Guinter von Andernach. This is the best early edition of the *Epitome* of Paul of Aegina, which appeared for the first time in Latin in three different editions in 1532 (see Garrison-Morton.com 36 & 5549.) This copy is from the library of André de Beauvais, who succeeded Guido Guidi (Vidus Vidius) as professor of medicine at the Collège de France in 1547. Beauvais signed this copy's title-page and annotated it throughout in Latin, particularly in books II, III and IV. His notes include numerous references to Galen, Celsus and contemporary medical writers such as Giorgio Valla (see book II, p. 25), as well as comments on Paul's text which appear to be based on his own experience. An example of



16 PAVLI AEGINETAE

fu & grauitate,vt aliquid ex particula fuſpenſum eſſe videatur.Quòd ſi vero locus inſignis extiterit,febris accedit & rigor mordinarius. noctu potiſſimũ dolor fatigat.& febricula. Eſt cum inguinis inflammatio proximis in glandulis exoritur. Vbi vero abſceſſus in totũ fuerit abſolutus,magna parte decreſcit,punctus obuenient pruriginoſi,& leuiter ſtupidi,tumor in mucronẽ magis fatigatur,tactu lenis,cedenſque ſuperficies in vertice auellitur.Dico autem hæc de his qui foras rumpuntur. Si igitur vel medicamentis, vel ſua ſponte rupti fuerint. emmoto medicamine,curationem tentabis, parte iam pure vacuata.ſin aliter accidat,aperire ipſum in eum modum oportet,quem in chirurgica explicabimus.

DE GANGRAENA,ET SPHACELO. Cap.XIX.

CVm inflammatio, neque diſcutitur, neque in pus mutatur, ſæpe in gangrenam.& ſideration em,quæ Græcis dicitur Sphacelos,incidit, de quibus iam ſermonem inſtituimus. Gangræna,enim appellat, cum membrum aliquod ob inflammationis, qua conflictatur,magnitudinẽ emoriturnitq; tam confirmatas ſic dicunt,ſed quæ etiamnum fiunt.Eius malis vis eſt,vt nili celeriter ſuccurras, facile affecta pars, quatenus vicina comprehendit.mortis habitum repræſentet,& hominem iugulet. Vbi vero mébra ſic vitiata in totum ſenſu fuerint deſtituta , affectum non amplius gangrenam,ſed iam ſideration em nuncupant . Quin & oſſibus hoc malo accidat,cum caro ipſis circundata,prauã facta ſanie , ipſa hac imbuerit, ac putredine conſumpſerit.Cum itaq; membrum ex toto, vita, ſenſu, motuq; priuatum eſt,conſeſtim præcidi oportet quam proximè ſanæ parti. Gangrenã vero curamus , ſanguine ex parte vitiata affatim emiſſo , vel enim vena inciſa ſanguis corruptus.cum vena amplior in ipſo membro apparet,detrahẽdus,vel cute totius corporis diuiſa,multis aſſiſq; plagis.vbi vero ſanguinem emanare permiſerimus , medicamentum aliquod putridis conſeratum inducidebet,quale eſt farina cruã,aut lolij aut lomentũ.ex melle aceroſo.Quòd ſi valẽtius imponere cogites,falem adijcito, aut paſtillum Andronis,aut eius generis aliquem.Faciunt ad gangrenas.& veruſtæ nucesſcortex autem ipſas expurgat:item liquor tithymalli tempeſtiue & mediocriter adhibitus.Opitulatur ipſis & lupinorum amarorum decoctũ ius inſperſum. Nonnulli vero vbi putridam partem præciderint, quo ſecurius malã radicem euellant, candens ferramentum adigunt.in quibus ſale cum porro vtendum eſt. Vt autẽ cruſtæ citius decidãt,cataplaſma deinde accõmodatur ex pane,vel hordeacea farina,vel triticea ex hydreleo incocta.Iré cephalicũ aridũ ex melle,tetraphar macũ.& macedonicũ vt appellãt,vtiliter imponitur.Iã panis cũ apio tritus, aut ocymo,ſic iris,vel panax,vel ariſtolochia,vel acorũ cũ melle,vel thus,cruſtas probè ſeparat.Idẽ præſtat Machęronis medicamẽtũ,& Iſis linamẽto illita ex melle. In teneris autẽ corporibus abundè eſt etiã cruã farina ex melle.

LIBER IIII. 17

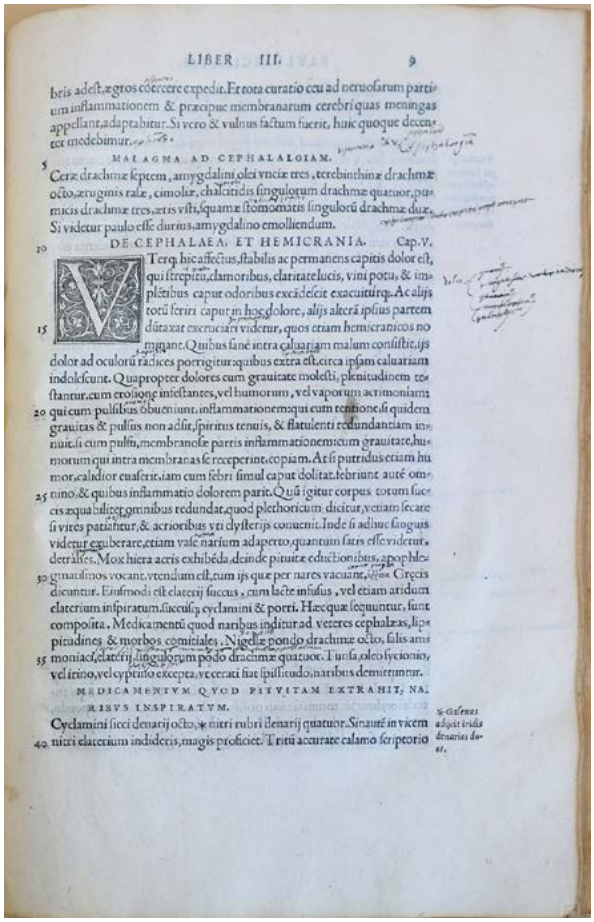
EXORIBASII COMMENTARIIS AD GANGRAENAS.

Aeruginis raſæ, rubricæ, aluminis ſciſſilis, ſingulorũ par modus,aqua detritus gangrænis illinitur,ſicalpello vndiq; exaſperatis.Item lolij farinã cum radicula & ſale,nonnunq; etiam aceto.vua paſſa acinis vacuata,cũ cortice ex ſale & oxymelite. Ad hęc nucũ iuglandiũ medulla,myrti folia vino incocta,tritaq; ex melle,radicula cum aceto,cruſtas etiam ad oſſa vſq; rumpit.

DE HERPETE. Cap. XX.

CVm bilis flaua nullo infecta humore excreta in particulam quãmpiam decumbit, malum herpes nuncupatur. Si quidem ſubſtantia craſſior ſit,acriorq;,totam cutem adulq; carnem ſubiectam exulcerat. vocatur q; herpes exedens. Si vero tenuior & minus acris calidaq; puſtulas exiguas,per ſummam cutem miſſo ſimiles excitat,ob quam ſimilitudinẽ, herpes miliaris dicitur. At Oribaſio author.pituita cũ flaua bile mixta,miliarem herpetem creat.Corpore igitur toto medicamine quod ducendę bilis eſt,euacuato, loco affecto refrigerantia ficcantiaq; inducitur,principio caprocoli vitis,rubi,& plantaginis applicantur.poſtea vero lenticula his miſcetur interim,& mel & poleta . Item cataplaſma ſine ſempertuuo.quod ad inflammationes ex cõfluxu inſcriptum eſt . Verũ exulcerata paſtillis inungũtur, paſſo, aut vino tenui & auſtero nõ veteri, aut poſca diluta ſubactis inducitur & glaucio,cicq; cõmilia ex aqua.nihil autem aceto dilutum admouetur.ſuco autem plantaginis, aut ſolani,aut vino ſoluta magnificè auxiliantur:aut liniſemẽ cornidum oleo vinoq; incoctum,inq; lęuorem redactum imponitur: aut terra cimolia , ſolani ſubacta ſucco perungitur : & argenti ſpumæ vnciæ quatuor,porri ſucci ſeptem cyathi,betæ ſucci tãtundem,lęuigata illinuntur: ac inueteratis iam huiuſmodi vlceribus , Muſæ paſtillus & Andronius efficax eſt. ALIVD Ad herperem puſtuloſum.recrementum plumbi ex vino auſtero lęuigatum illinitur,ſuperinijciuntur betæ folia vino incocta.vel cerę triens, myrtei vnciæ ſedecim, ſtercoris plumbi triens,vino diluta illinuntur: at vbi id quod ſerpit repreſſum fuerit,cerato ex recremento vtitor,aut lentẽ cocta cũ melle paręt replero. Ad herperẽ verò qui ſub cute aſſligit,recrimentum plumbi,ruę lęuigatæ ſucco excipitur,aut ceratum myrteum in vicem rutæ. ALIVD. Lanæ veteris illotæ, citeæ tedam combuſtæ drachmæ duodecim & ſemiſſis , cerę drachmæ vigintiquinque , recrementi plumbi drachma,ſeui caprilli curati lotique ex aqua drachmę vigintiquinq;,myrtei vnciæ quinque. ALIVD ad herpetas acutè depaſcentes, corij malꝰ punici diu cis drachmæ ſex, argenti ſpumæ tantundem,lanæ illotæ tedæ combuſtæ adhærentis drachmæ tres,cerę drachmę duodecim,cruſtæ drachmæ octo,thuris,alumnis ſciſſi,ſingulorum drachma,vino aut myrteo excipiuntur.

cccj.



LIBER III. 9

bris adeſt,ægros cõcrecere expedit.Ferota curatio ceu ad neruoſarum partium inflammationem & præcipue membranarum cerebri quas meningas appellant,adaptabitur.Si vero & vulnus factum fuerit, hunc quoque decenter medebimur.

MALAGMA AD CEPHALALGIAM.

Cerę drachmæ ſeptem , amygdalini olei vnciæ tres , terebinthinæ drachmæ octo,æruginis raſæ , cimoliæ, chalcitidis ſingulorum drachmæ quatuor,pumicis drachmæ tres,ætis vſti,ſquamæ ſtomomatis ſingulorũ drachmæ duæ. Si videtur paulo eſſe durius,amygdalino emolliendum.

DE CEPHALAEA, ET HEMICRANIA. Cap.V.

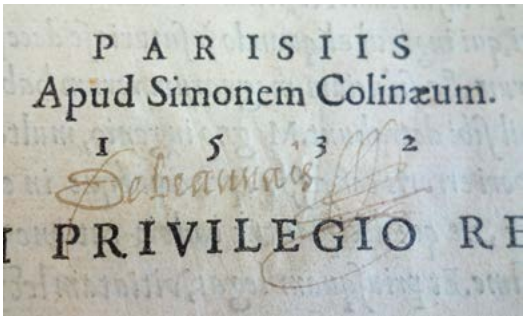
VEterq; hic affectus,ſtabilis ac permanens capitis dolor eſt, qui ſtrepitu,clamoribus, claritate lucis, vini potu, & impletibus caput odoribus excãdeſcit exacuitur q. Ac alijs totũ ferire caput in hoc dolore, alijs alterã ipſius partem dũtaxat exercuiari videtur, quos etiam hemicranicos nominant. Quibus ſanè intra caluariam malum conſiſtit,ijs dolor ad oculorũ radices porrigitur,quibus extra eſt,circa ipſam caluariam indoleſcunt. Quapropter dolores cum grauitate moleſti, plenitudinem teſtantur.cum eroſione inteſtantes,vel humorum , vel vaporum acrimoniam; qui cum pulſibus obueniunt. inflammationem q; cum tenſione.ſi quidem grauitas & pulſus non adſit,ſpiritus tenuis, & flatulenti redundantiam innuit.ſi cum pulſu,membranoſæ partis inflammationem cum grauitate,humorum qui intra membranas ſe receperint,copiam. At ſi putridus etiam humor,caldior euaſerit.tam cum febri ſimul caput dolitat.febriunt autẽ omnino.& quibus inflammatio dolorem parit. Quã igitur corpus totum ſuccis æquabiliter omnibus redundat,quod plethoricum dicitur,vetiam ſecare ſi vires patiantur,& acrioribus vti clyſterijs conuenit.Inde ſi adhuc ſanguis videtur exuberare,etiam vaſe narium adaperto,quantum ſatis eſſe videtur, detrahes. Mox hiera acris exhibẽda,deinde pituitæ eductionibus, apophlegmatiſmos vocant.vtendum eſt,cum ijs quæ per nares vacuant,ἐλλέβορον Græcis dicuntur. Eiuſmodi eſt elaterij ſuccus , cum lacte infuſus , vel etiam aridum elaterium inſpiratum.ſucuſq; cyclamini & porri. Hæc quæ ſequuntur, ſunt compoſita . Medicamentũ quod naribus inditur ad veteres cephalæas, lippitudines & morbos comitiales . Nigellæ pondo drachmæ octo, ſalis armoniaci,elaterij,ſingulorum pondo drachmæ quatuor. Tunſa,oleo ſycionio, vel irino,vel cyprino excepta.vt ceratiſtat ſpiſſitudo.naribus demittuntur.

MEDICAMENTVM QVOD PITVITAM EXTRAHIT, NARIBVS INSPIRATVM.

Cyclamini ſicci denarij octo,ℋ nitri rubri denarij quatuor. Si autẽ in vicem nitri elaterium indideris,magis proficiet. Tritũ accurate calamo ſcripetorio

ℋ Galeni adijcit iridis denarios duos.

No. 21: Paul of Aegina, annotated leaves and binding



André de Beauvais's signature

the latter appears in book III, page 89: "in morbis melancolicis non est ser[vandum?] venam salvatelam vena hert[…]" (in melancholic illnesses one must not keep the blood[;] bleed the salvatella vein . . ."). Significant sixteenth century books annotated by known physicians of the period have always been extremely difficult to obtain.

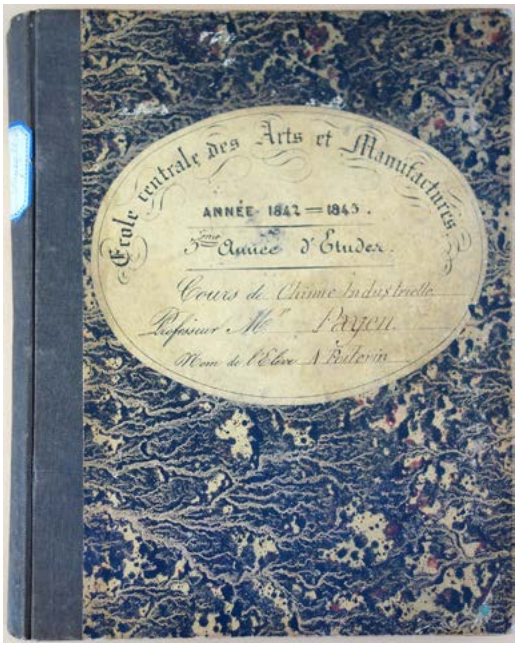
Paul of Aegina was the most important physician of his day and a skillful surgeon. His *Epitome* summarizes Greek medical thought and the Galenic tradition and was highly important for the transmission of classical medicine to Islamic and European physicians. The *Epitome* is divided into seven books on hygiene, fevers, bodily afflictions, surgery, medicines and poisons. It includes material on dietary therapeutics describing many foods; an analysis of the pulse as a prognostic tool, with a classification of sixty-two varieties of pulse; an excellent discussion of the kidneys, liver and spleen; diseases of the uterus and complications of labor; the first clear description of the effects of lead poisoning, and a discussion of ninety minerals, six hundred plants and one hundred sixty-eight animals from Dioscorides.

Paul's book on surgery, however, is his single most important contribution. It represents the most complete system of operative surgery to come down from ancient times. Paul gives original descriptions of lithotomy, trephining, tonsillotomy, paracentesis and amputation of the breast. He was one of the earliest writers on plastic surgery, discussing operations on the eyelids, nose, lips and ears. He gives prescriptions for the treatment of burns, discusses military surgery, obstetrics and surgery of the eye. "Because of the completeness of his work, the conciseness and lucidity of his descriptions, and the systematic organization of his books, large portions of [Paul's] writings were incorporated into the texts of the principal Arabic authors. In surgery, in particular, he literally transmitted the entire body of Greek and Roman knowledge to Islam whence it ultimately returned to medieval and pre-Renaissance Europe" (Zimmerman & Veith, *Great Ideas in the History of Surgery*, p. 75).

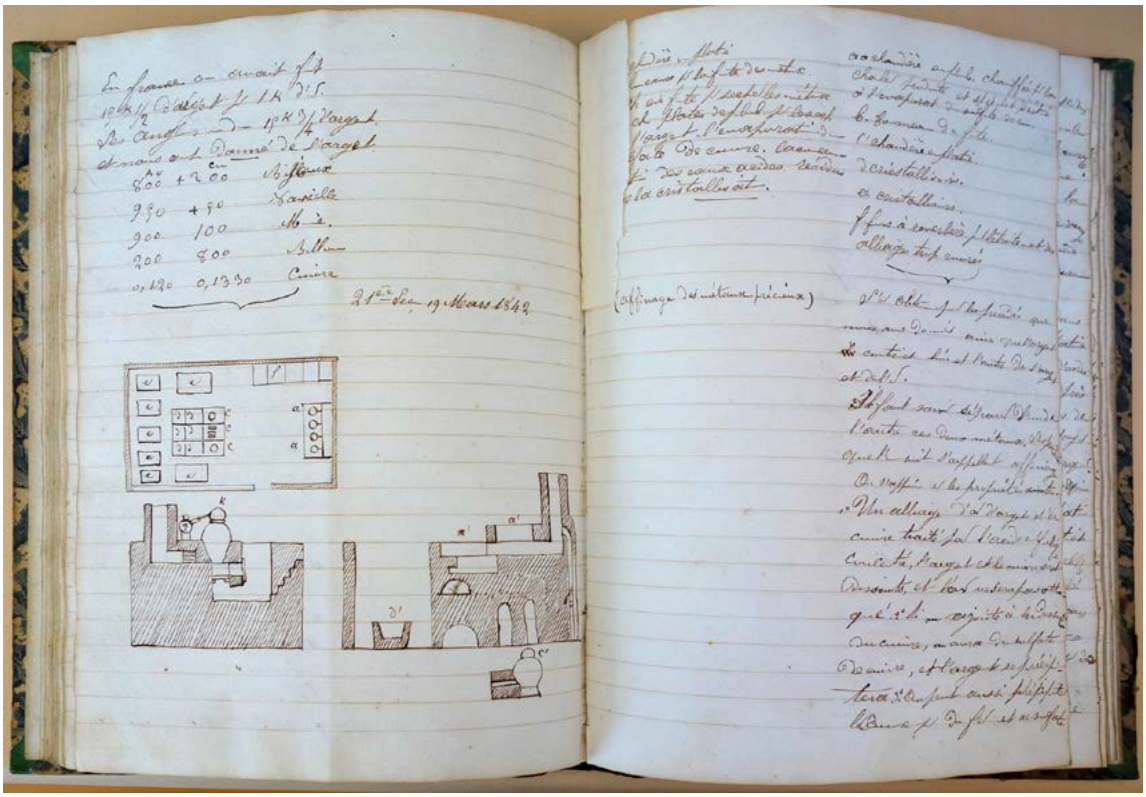
The Greek editio princeps was published in 1528 by Aldus. The first Latin translation to appear in 1532, published at Basel by Cratander, was taken from the Aldine Greek but did not include Paul's surgery. A Giunta edition then appeared at Venice, which included the surgery; however, Guinter's edition, which appeared next at Paris, was superior to its predecessors, being based on the collation of additional manuscripts. It was also superior typographically, beautifully printed, with initial letters designed by one of the great typographers of the early period of printing, Geofroy Tory, whose letters have inspired designers ever since. Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p. 124. 44581

Extensive Manuscript Archive Documenting the Education and Business of a Major Industrial Chemist & Pioneer in Photography

22. Poitevin, Alphonse (1819-82). Archive consisting of 24 autograph signed manuscript notebooks from Poitevin's student days at the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures and 2 ledgers documenting Poitevin's business and other expenses in later years. Together 26 volumes, containing over 7000 pages total. 1841-43 and 1856-94. Notebooks measure 217 x 178 mm.; ledgers measure 350 x 227 mm. Original uniform quarter cloth, marbled boards, paper labels on front covers completed in manuscript by Poitevin (notebooks); original half suede, marbled boards (ledgers). Some wear and rubbing especially to ledger volumes, some dampstaining in ledger volumes, but overall very good. $15,000



Exceptional archive documenting the scientific education of industrial chemist and photography pioneer Alphonse Poitevin, who was the first to successfully exploit the light-sensitive properties of dichromated gelatin; his work forms the foundation of photolithography, carbon printing and collotype printing. Poitevin's interest in photography began during his student years at the École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, when he first began experimenting with Daguerre's newly introduced photographic process. Our archive of his student notebooks from that period, held privately until recently by Poitevin's descendants, provides unique access to this important formative stage in his scientific career.

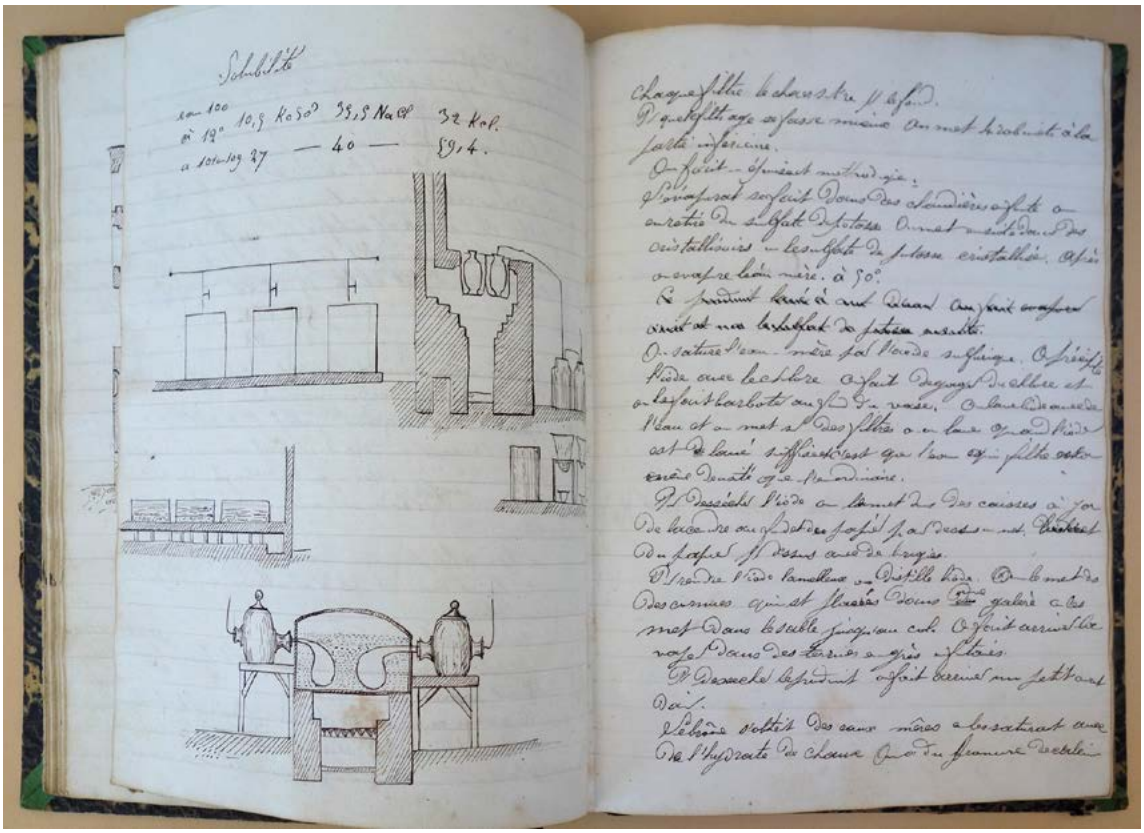


[Poitevin] took up the study of photography while still a student in the École Centrale, almost immediately after Daguerre's process was published in 1839. He recognized the one great defect of this method is that it gives but a single photograph. He tried to solve that problem by trying to make molds by electrically depositing copper upon the silver plate carrying the daguerrean image . . . In 1847 when working at the Eastern Salt Works he continued his work on trying to make copies of daguerreotypes on silvered copper . . . Experience from this early work led him to his most important discovery, the photographic engraving technique, which happened in 1854.

. . . In August 1855 he patented a helioplastic process, by which films of dichromated gelatin were exposed to light under a negative and then soaked in water, which resulted in a relief image from which a mold could be made. Mungo Ponton in Scotland had discovered in 1839 the effect of light on dichromates and William Henry Fox Talbot had in 1853 discovered that dichromated gelatin which had been exposed to light would allow greasy ink to adhere to it, although it repelled water. Based upon these facts Poitevin invented his new photo-lithographic processes: carbon printing and collotype printing [emphasis ours] . . . For the discovery of the permanent photographic printing process he was awarded the Duc de Luyne's Prize of 20,000 francs and the Marquis of Argentil's Prize of 12,000 francs as well as the order of Chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur (*Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography*, pp. 1139-40).

During his time at the École Centrale, Poitevin studied under a number of distinguished professors including the following:

- Chemist and physicist Henri-Victor Regnault (1810-78), founder of the Société Française de Photographie and one of the first to use and promote photography on paper
- Industrial chemist Anselme Payen (1795-1871), the first to isolate cellulose, which rapidly led to the development of the wet collodion process in photography
- Chemist Eugène Péligot (1811-90), who isolated the first sample of pure uranium metal and also discovered potassium chlorochromate, a salt made from the photosensitive chemical potassium dichromate
- Physicist Jean Claude Eugène Péclet (1793-1857), for whom the Péclet number, used in fluid mechanics, is named
- Zoologist Henri Milne-Edwards (1800-1885), professor of entomology at the Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle and author of several important works on natural history



Our archive contains Poitevin's notebooks for the classes he took from these four men as well as for eighteen other courses. A complete list of the notebooks, arranged by academic year, follows:

<u>1840–41</u>

Géometrie analytique, M. Martelet
Géometrie descriptive, M. Olivier (2 vols.)
Méchanique, M. Belanger
Histoire naturelle, M. Edwards
Physique, M. Regnault
Chimie, M. Péligot (2 vols.)

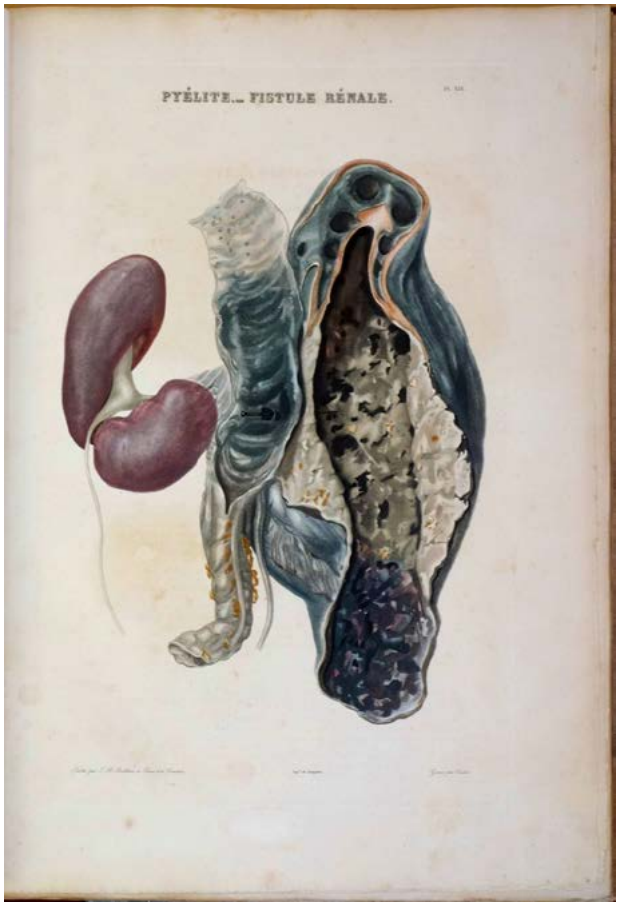
<u>1841–42</u>

Chimie industrielle, M. Payen
Chimie analytique, M. Dumas
Géologie, M. Burat
Mécanique appliquée, M. Belanger
Physique industrielle, M. Péclet
Métallurgie du fer [metallurgy of iron], M. Ferry
Construction des machines, M. Walter
Constructions, M. Mary

<u>1842–43</u>

Exploitation des mines, M. Burat
Machines-outils [machine tools], M. Walter de St. Ange
Métallurgie de la fonte [metallurgy of cast iron]
Physique appliquée, M. Péclet
Hydraulique, M. Belanger
Chimie industrielle, M. Payen
Machines à vapeur [steam engines], M. Thomas
Travaux publiques [public works], M. Mary

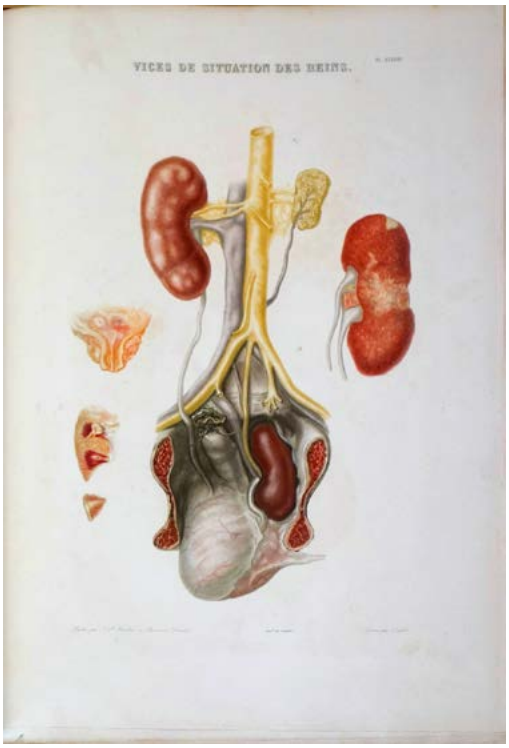
The archive also includes two ledger volumes documenting Poitevin's income and expenses beginning in 1856, when he resigned from the Eastern Salt Works to form his own photolithographic printing company. The business failed after about a year and Poitevin was forced to sell his patent rights to French lithographer Alfred-Léon Lemercier. Afterwards Poitevin worked as an industrial chemist for several French firms while pursuing his researches into photographic printing processes; some of the expenses related to these investigations may be recorded in the ledgers. The ledger entries continue until the mid-1890s, over a decade after Poitevin's death; it is likely that Poitevin's family continued to use the ledgers to document their finances. 44568



One of the Great Rarities in Nephrology and Pathology

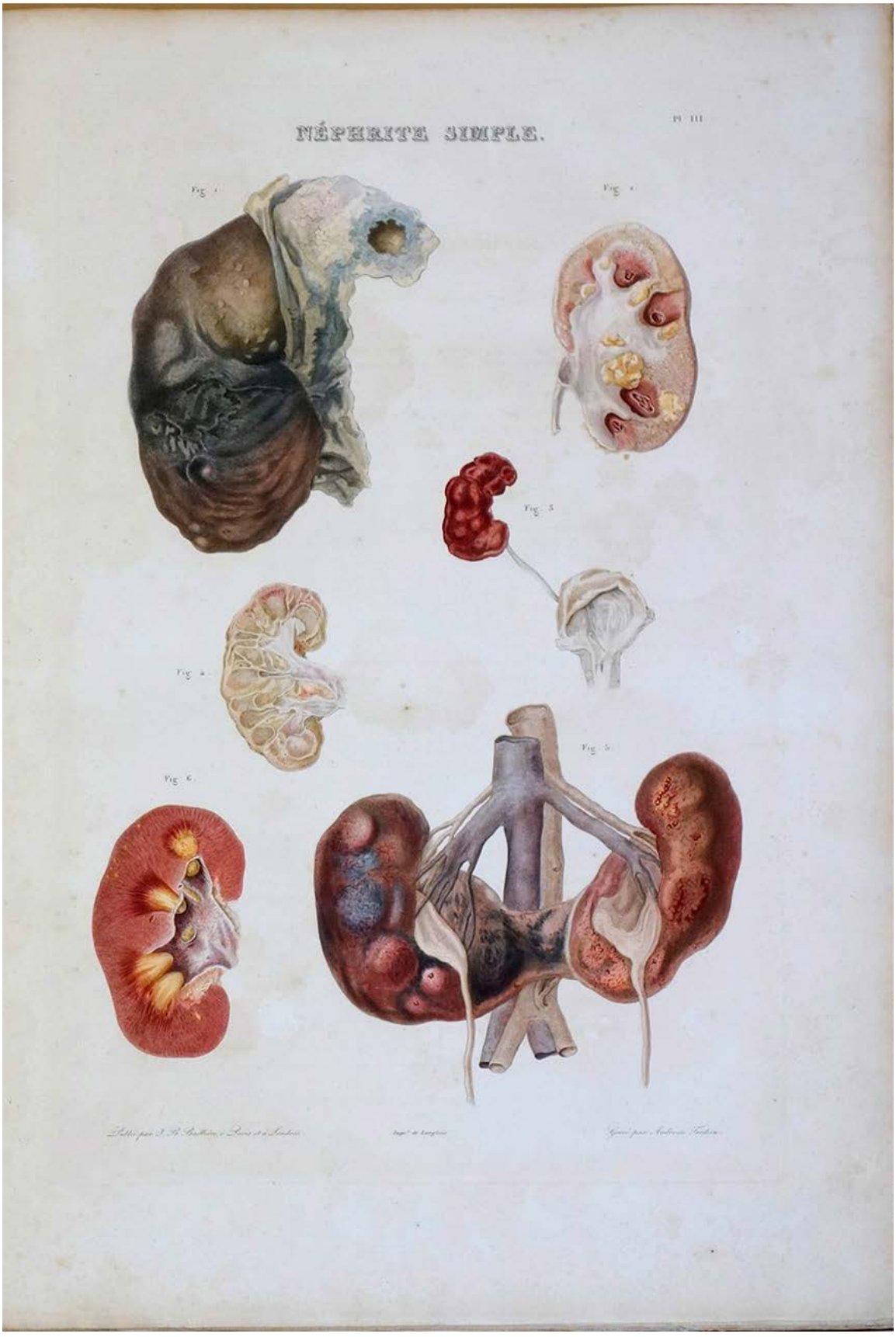
23. Rayer, Pierre François Olive (1793-1867). Traité des maladies des reins et des altérations de la sécrétion urinaire . . . 3 vols. 8vo, plus folio atlas. xvi, 638; [4], 620; [4], 810pp. (text); [6], 4, [86]pp. (atlas). 6 plates in the first text volume; 60 hand-colored plates in the atlas. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1837-41. 207 x 130 mm. (text); 597 x 422 mm., uncut (atlas). Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style (text); half morocco, marbled boards in period style (atlas). Light toning and occasional foxing in text volumes, minor foxing and dampstaining in atlas, perforated library stamps (repaired) in text volume titles and two or three other text leaves, library stamps on text title versos. Overall very good. $17,500

First Edition, and Very Rare when offered complete with the text volumes. Because the atlas is a large folio and the text is in octavo format they were often separated. This is only the second time we have been able to offer this set in fifty years.



Rayer, the founder of French nephrology, began studying kidney disease in 1830 and published his magnificent atlas of kidney pathology seven years later, following it with his three-volume treatise on the subject issued between 1839 and 1841. The atlas, which is still often cited, illustrated a wide range of kidney ailments including albuminous nephritis (Bright's disease), pyelo-nephritis, kidney stones, renal fistula, renal hypertrophy and atrophy, kidney malformations, cancer, and disorders of the bladder, ureters and suprarenal capsules. Many of the diseases depicted in the atlas had never before been described.

The accompanying text, in which Rayer took the innovative approach of integrating pathological data with urinary biology and clinical symptoms, was "a landmark contribution, affording, as it did, a comprehensive approach to the clinical problems of nephrology a century before the diseases themselves could be understood" (Richet, p. 787). Rayer classified Bright's disease into six distinct forms and distinguished these from other forms of nephritis associated with infection, gout,


NÉPHRITE SIMPLE.
Pl. III
Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.

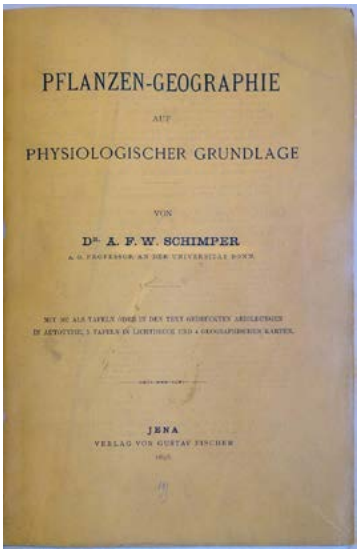
rheumatism, and toxins. He noticed the existence of albuminuria in diabetes mellitus and also described the existence of renal vein thrombosis.

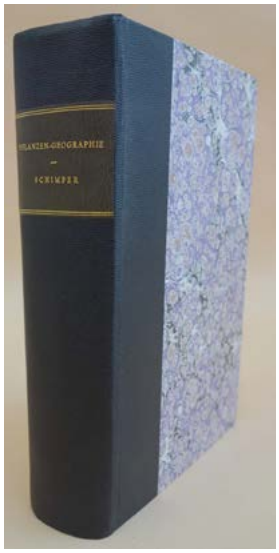
> Rayer's book was the first textbook on renal disease and was a landmark in the beginning of specialism in medicine . . . the book covers every aspect of the kidneys, from the size and weights of neonatal kidneys in the first volume to injuries of the urinary tract and diseases of the prostate in the third. Each section has a historical introduction or appendix, and the text references alone make the book invaluable. Rayer was certainly the first historian of nephrology. The section on what the British called Bright's disease and Rayer called "néphrite albumineuse" was the dominant description of this topic in Francophone countries, at least until that of Charcot in the 1870s. Rayer distinguished six anatomical forms of Bright's disease . . . He had a microscope installed on the ward so as to be available 24 hours a day, and he more or less invented urine microscopy with his pupils, especially Eugène Vigla (Feehally *et al., Landmark Papers in Nephrology, p. 94).*

Garrison-Morton.com 4208. Richet, "From Bright's disease to modern nephrology: Pierre Rayer's innovative method of clinical investigation," *Kidney International* 39 (1991): 787-792. 44613

Foundation of Plant Ecology

24. Schimper, Andreas F. W. (1856-1901). Pflanzen-Geographie auf physiologischer Grundlage. xviii, 876, [2, errata]pp. 69 plates, 4 chromolithographed folding maps, text illustrations. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1898. 153 x 171 mm. Modern quarter cloth, marbled boards, original printed wrappers bound in, top edges gilt. Wrappers a bit soiled, light toning, but very good. Some pencil notes in the margins. $450

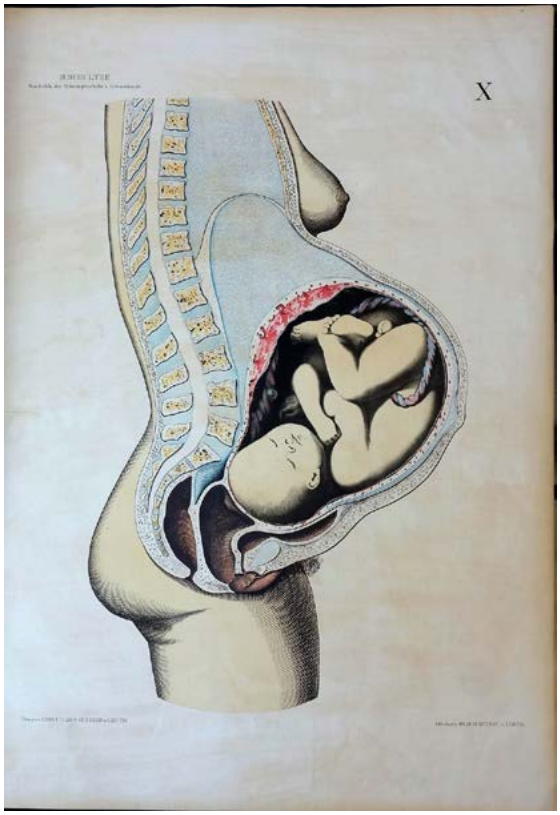


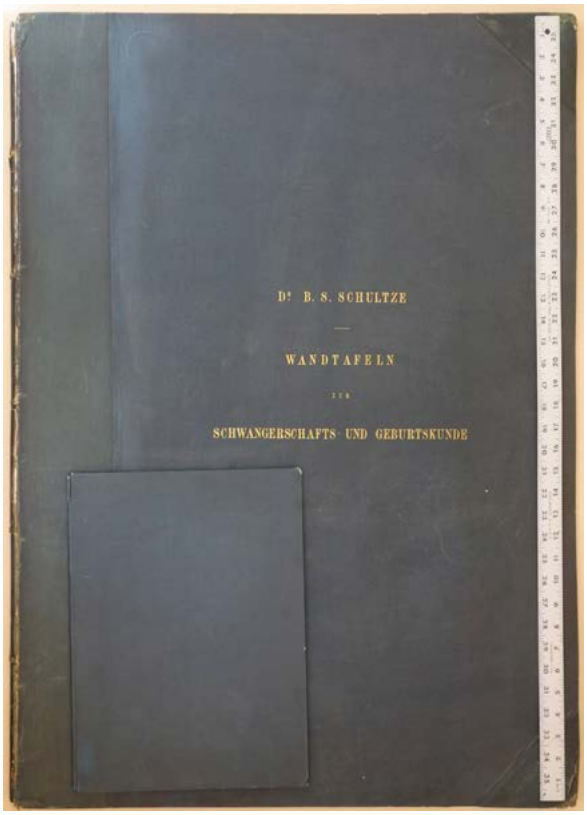


First Edition of one of the foundation works of plant ecology. Based on two decades of Schimper's own extensive research, as well as the work of Schenck, Stahl and others, Pflanzen-Geographie represents the culmination of a new approach to the subject "in which the distribution of plants was correlated with their physiological response to the environment" (Morton, *History of Botanical Science*, p. 433). A follower of Darwinian theory, Schimper wrote his textbook from an evolutionary standpoint.

> Although there are few specific references to natural selection in the body of [Pflanzen-Geographie], Schimper often implied selection theory quite strongly . . . The physiological point of view is clear and explicit throughout. The book begins with a long section (170 pages in the German edition) treating individual factors that affect plant distribution—water, heat, light, air, soil, and animals. Schimper examines each factor in its physiological detail, citing abundant examples from recent experimental work. Following a brief discussion of the major plant formations . . . Schimper then turns to an over-600-page discussion of the relationships between plants and environment in each of five major vegetation zones—tropical, temperate, arctic, montane and aquatic . . . The textbook as a whole represents a direct application of recent ecologically oriented work in plant physiology to the broad problems of plant distribution (Cittadino, *Nature as the Laboratory: Darwinian Plant Ecology in the German Empire 1880-1900*, p. 114).

Schimper's *Pflanzen-Geographie* introduced the terms "tropical rainforest" and "sclerophyll," the latter term referring to a type of vegetation that has hard, thick, leathery leaves. An English translation of the work was published in 1903. Garrison-Morton.com 8536. 44587

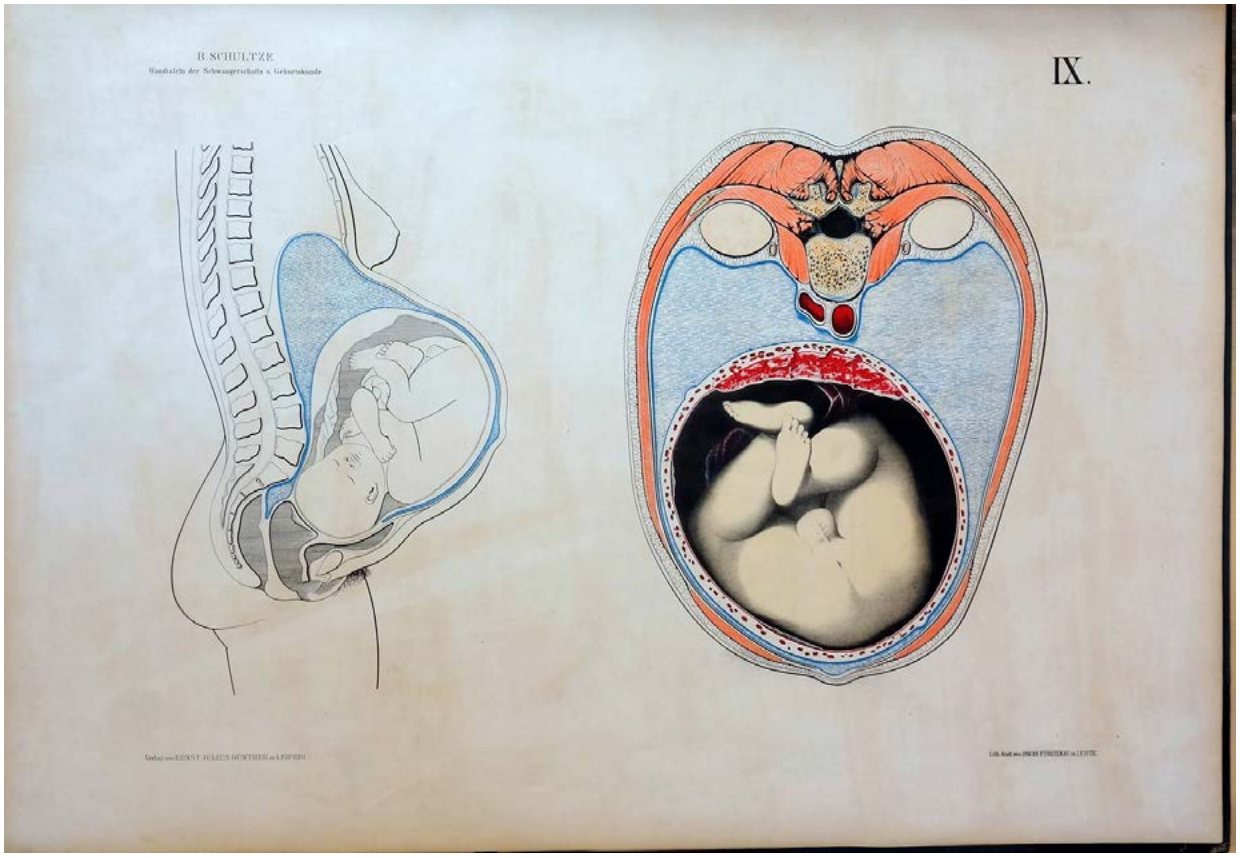


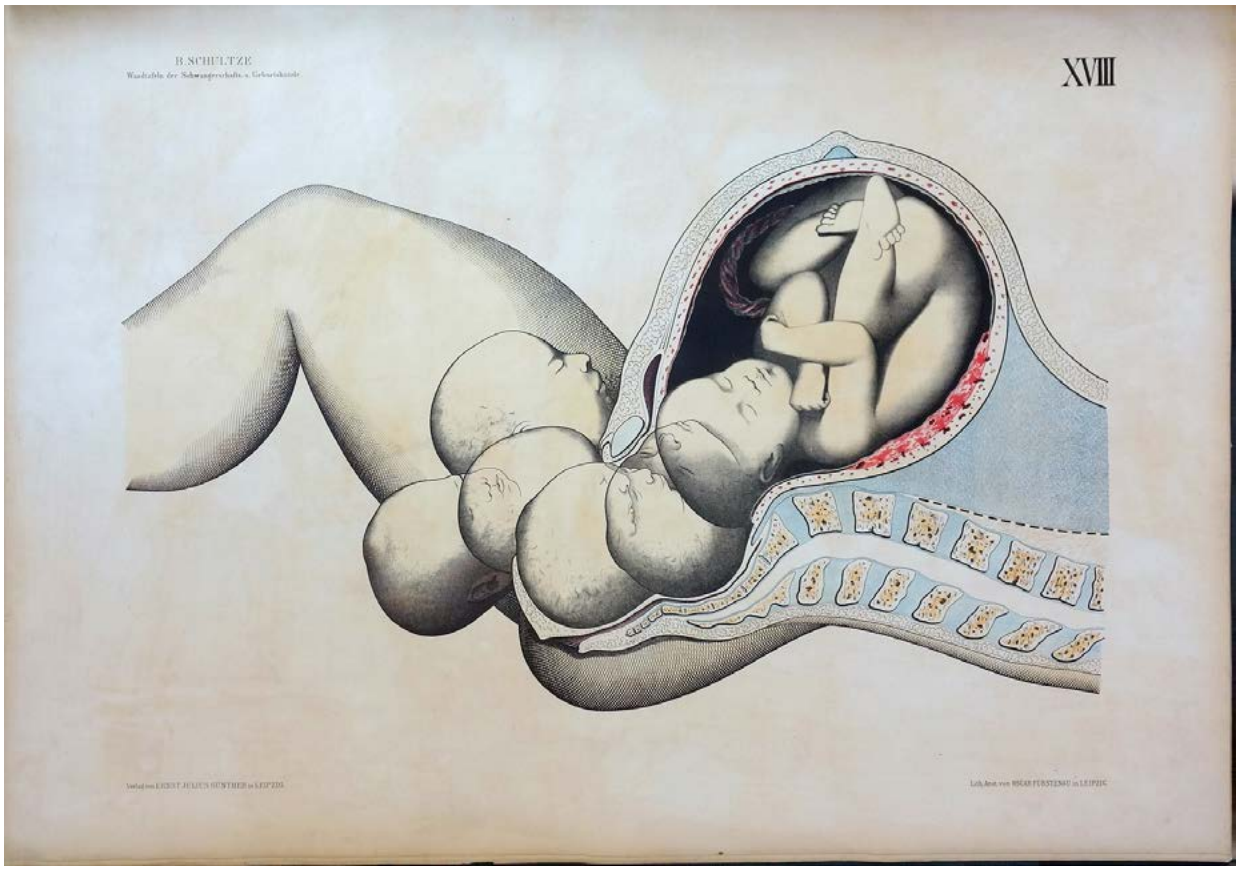


Probably the Largest Set of Obstetrical Wall Charts Ever Published in Terms of Physical Dimensions; Includes Images Showing the Process of Head Presentations During Birth

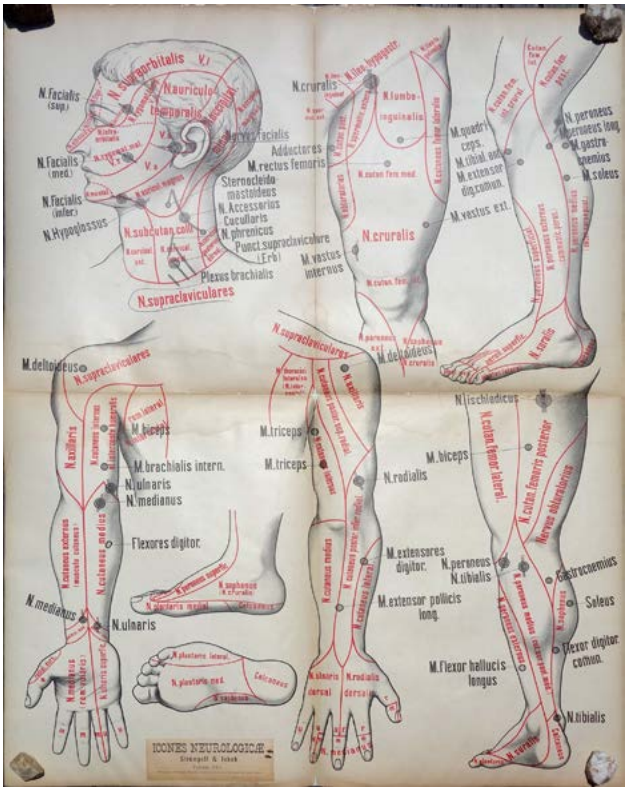
25. Schultze, Bernhard Sigmund (1827-1919). Wandtafeln zur Schwangerschafts- und Geburtskunde. Text volume plus atlas. [50]pp. (text); 20 chromolithographed plates backed in linen (atlas). Leipzig: Ernst Julius Günther, 1865. 362 x 268 mm. (text); 915 x 650 mm. (atlas). Original publisher's cloth (text) and half morocco, cloth boards (atlas), pocket for text volume inside atlas front cover (one side split), atlas front hinge splitting, corners and extremities worn. Minor foxing and toning, but very good. Embossed stamp of the Wigan Free Library on plates. $12,500

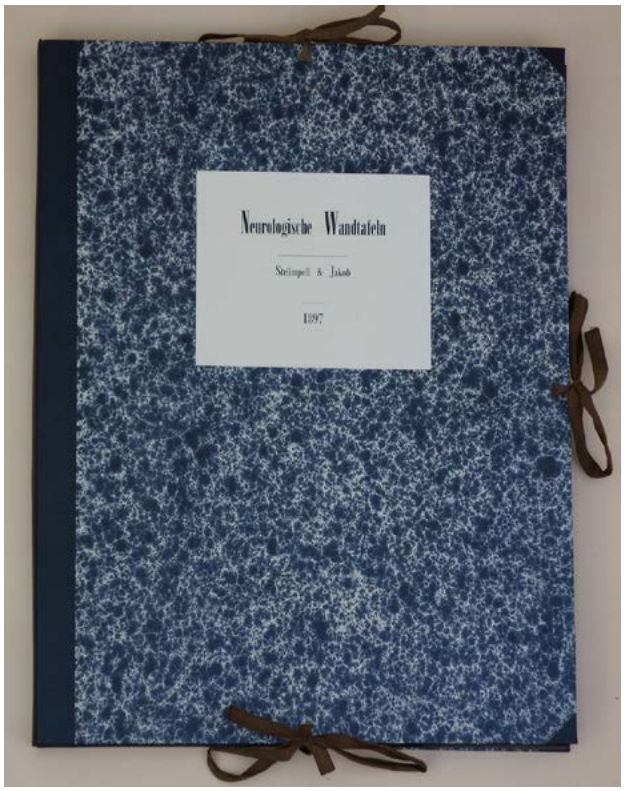
First Edition. Schultze's remarkable atlas of obstetric wall charts contains 20 plates measuring over 3 feet by 2 feet, illustrating the female reproductive anatomy, stages of pregnancy, normal and breech presentations of the fetus, and various types of vaginal delivery. Included is an illustration of "Schultze's mechanism" of normal placental separation and expulsion after birth, in which the placenta slips "through the same rent in the membranes from which the fetus emerged . . . pulling its attached membranes along, inner surface showing, like a sock turned inside out" (Speert, *Obstetrics and Gynecology: A History and Iconography*, p. 250). Schultze, a professor of obstetrics at the University of Jena, is also known for his invention of the Schultze obstetric simulator, a dummy or manikin of the female pelvis used to demonstrate the mechanism of childbirth; this device was widely used in both Germany and the United States. This set is extremely rare; before we purchased this set we had never seen or heard of this huge publication. Garrison-Morton.com 10273. 44574





No. 25. The plates in Schultze's atlas measure over 3 feet by 2 feet



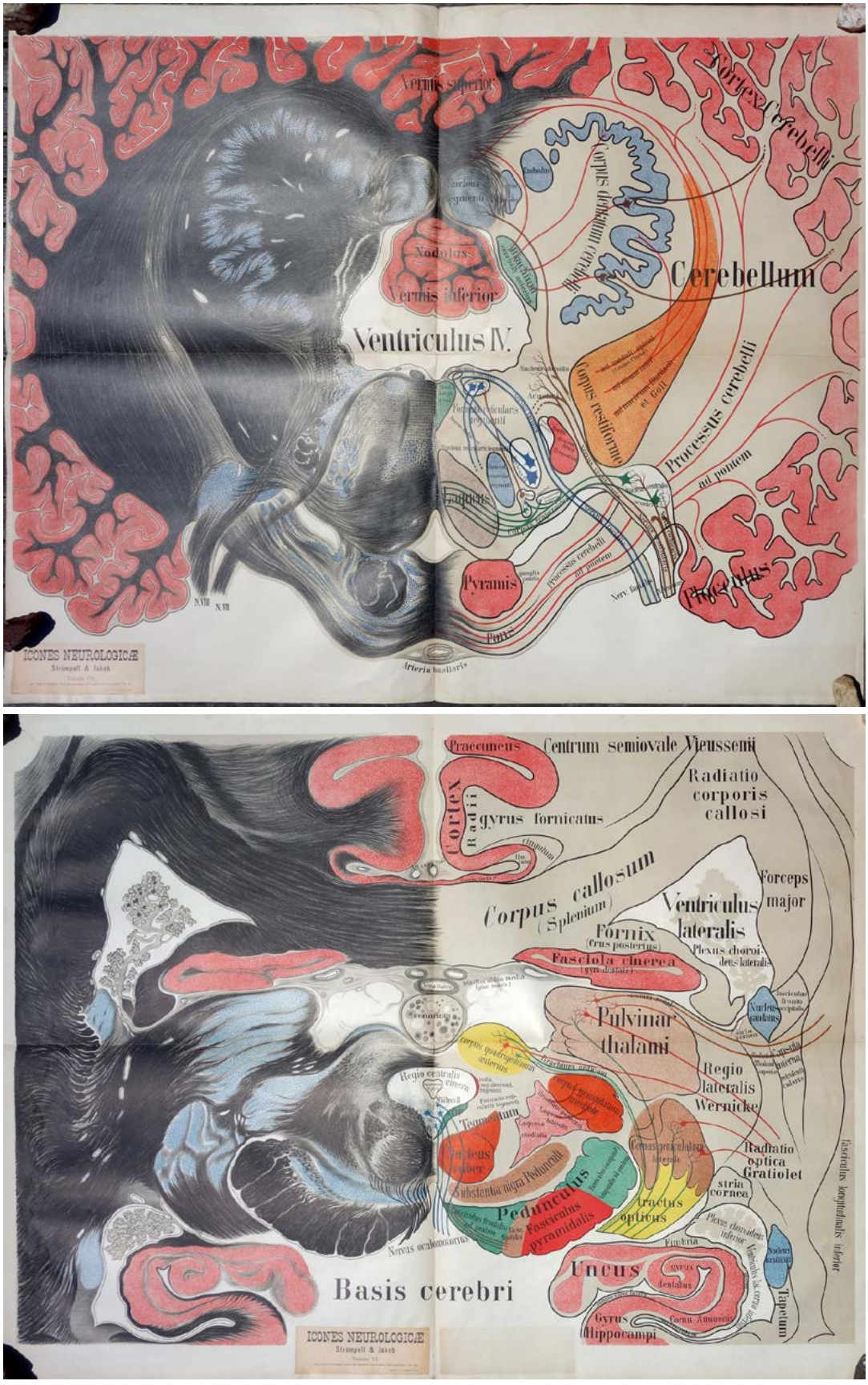


Probably the Largest Set of Neurological Anatomical Charts Ever Published in Terms of Physical Dimension, Brilliantly Printed in Color

26. Strümpell, Adolph von (1853-1925) and **Christfried Jakob** (1866-1956). Neurologische Wandtafeln zum Gebrauch beim klinischen, anatomischen und physiologischen Unterricht. 13 chromolithographed folding wall charts. Plates 1-3, 6-10 and 12-13 measure 800 x 1100 mm. (2 feet 7–1/2 inches x 3 feet 7–5/16 inches) unfolded; plates 4, 5 and 11 measure 1600 x 2200 mm. (5 feet 3 inches x 7 feet 2–5/8 inches) unfolded. Printed label tipped to each plate. Munich: Lehmann, 1897. In new half cloth portfolio. Light dampstaining along plate interior folds, small tears in margins and along folds repaired, light soiling and fraying, tiny pin-holes in plate corners. Very good. $15,000

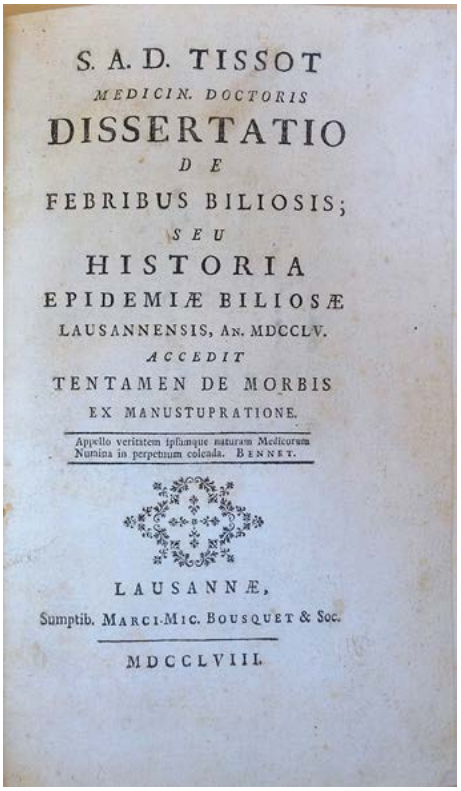
First Edition of this extraordinary set of enormous neurological color charts illustrating the brain and nervous system, intended as a teaching tool. The set was no doubt produced in a very small edition, and is now extremely rare, with no copies cited in OCLC; the only copy we know of in the United States is at the National Library of Medicine. Like the work by Schultze that precedes it in this catalogue, before we purchased this set we had never seen or heard of this work.

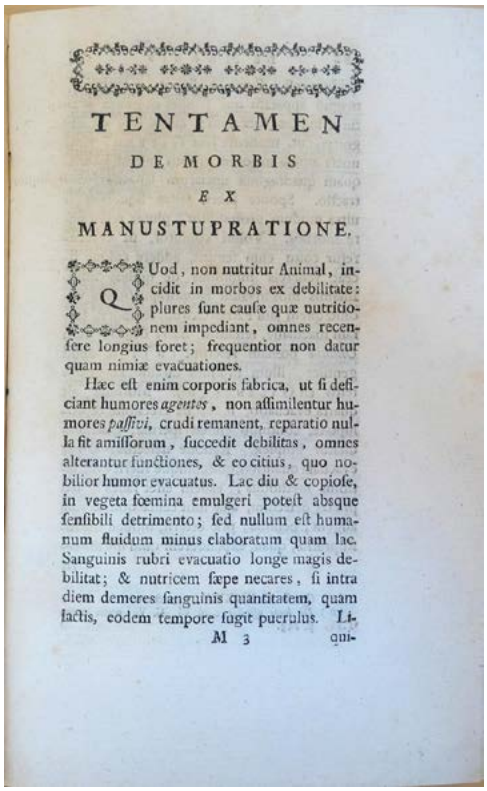
Neurologische Wandtafeln was the work of Adolph von Strümpell, one of the leading figures in German neurosciences, in collaboration with his assistant Christfried Jakob, who later emigrated to Argentina and is regarded as the founder of neurology in that country. Strümpell, who helped establish neurology as a separate discipline, gave the first descriptions of complex diseases such as ankylosing spondylitis (Garrison-Morton.com 4349), primary lateral sclerosis, and polioencephalomyelitis or "Strümpell's disease" (Garrison-Morton.com 4643); he was also the author of *Lehrbuch der speziellen Pathologie und Therapie der inneren Krankheiten* (1884 and numerous later editions), considered for many years to be the definitive textbook of internal medicine in Germany.

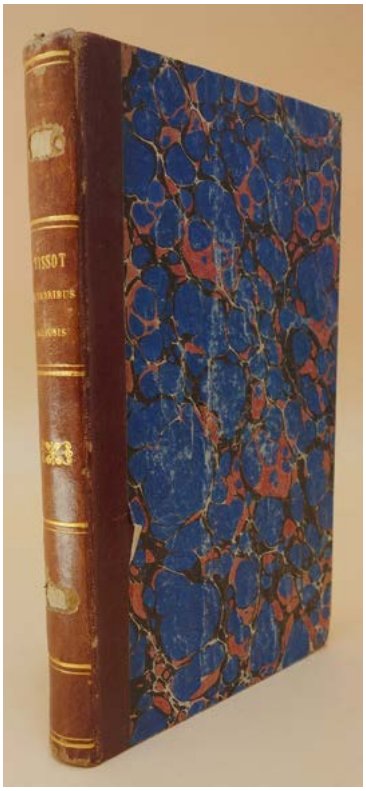


No. 26. Strümpell & Jakob. These plates measure over 2-1/2 by 3-1/2 feet. The larger plates in the atlas measure over 5 by 7 feet.

These striking charts include illustrations of the motor and sensory fibers; the peripheral nerve system; the arteries of the brain; the visual projection system in its entirety; the spinal segments in relation to the vertebrae, together with the muscles and reflex centers; the cell and myelin architecture of the cerebrum; the intra-uterine development of the brain; the myelin development of the brain and cord in a newborn infant; and the sympathetic innervation of the neck, chest and abdomen. A revised second edition, with 20 charts, was published in 1928, three years after Strümpell's death. Garrison-Morton.com 10020. 44573


S. A. D. TISSOT
MEDICIN. DOCTORIS
DISSERTATIO
DE
FEBRIBUS BILIOSIS;
SEU
HISTORIA
EPIDEMIÆ BILIOSÆ
LAUSANNENSIS, AN. MDCCLV.
ACCEDIT
TENTAMEN DE MORBIS
EX MANUSTUPRATIONE.
Appello veritatem ipsamque naturam Medicorum Numina in perpetuum colenda. BENNET.
LAUSANNÆ,
Sumptib. MARCI-MIC. BOUSQUET & Soc.
MDCCLVIII.


TENTAMEN
DE MORBIS
EX
MANUSTUPRATIONE.
Quod, non nutritur Animal, incidit in morbos ex debilitate: plures sunt causæ quæ nutritionem impediant, omnes recenſere longius foret; frequentior non datur quam nimiæ evacuationes.
Hæc eſt enim corporis fabrica, ut ſi deficiant humores *agentes*, non aſſimilentur humores *paſſivi*, crudi remanent, reparatio nulla fit amiſſorum, ſuccedit debilitas, omnes alterantur functiones, & eo citius, quo nobilior humor evacuatus. Lac diu & copioſe, in vegeta fœmina emulgeri poteſt abſque ſenſibili detrimento; ſed nullum eſt humanum fluidum minus elaboratum quam lac. Sanguinis rubri evacuatio longe magis debilitat; & nutricem ſæpe necares, ſi intra diem demeres ſanguinis quantitatem, quam factis, eodem tempore fugit puerulus. Li-
M 3 qui-

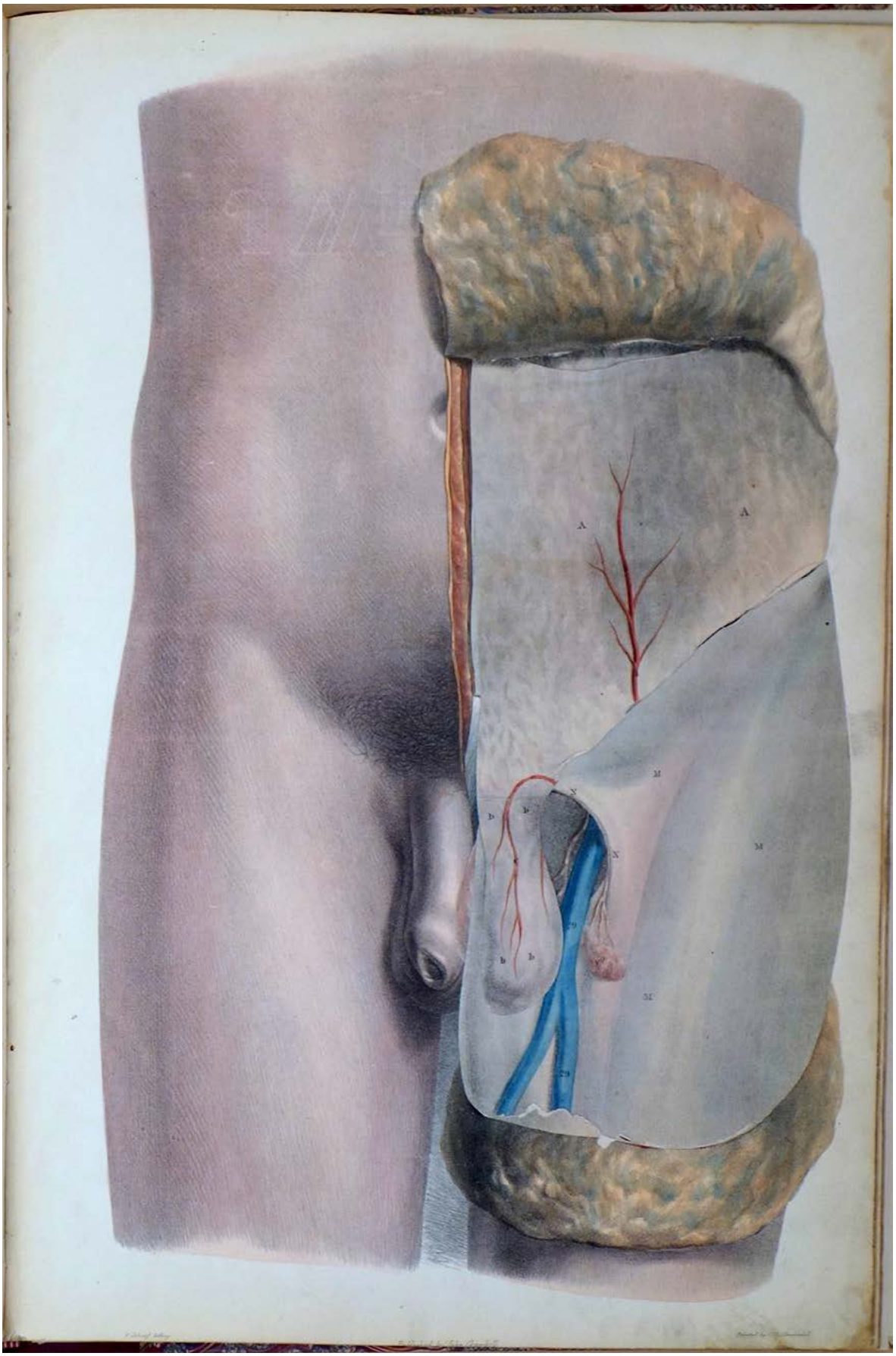

TISSOT

The Evils of Masturbation

27. Tissot, Samuel Auguste André David (1728-97). Dissertatio de febribus biliosis; seu histori epidemiae biliosae . . . accredit tentamen de morbis ex manusturpratione. 8vo. xiv, 264pp. Lausanne: Marc-Michel Bousquet & Soc., 1758. 204 x 127 mm. 19th-century quarter morocco, marbled boards, vellum corners, light edgewear, 2 worn areas on spine, marbled paper a bit bubbled. Very good copy.

$1500

First Edition of Tissot's notorious treatise on the dangers of masturbation, which forms the second part of the *Dissertatio*. According to Tissot, masturbation was responsible for a wide range of physical and psychological maladies including insanity, epilepsy, blindness, memory loss, impotence, vertigo and nymphomania; chronic masturbators could be distinguished by their "moist and clammy hands, stooped shoulders, pale sallow face with heavy, dark circles around the eyes, a 'draggy' gait, and acne" (Engelhardt, p. 6). Tissot's book played an important role in shaping the medical and social perception of masturbation as a debilitating illness, a view that persisted into the 20th century. A separate edition in French, considerably augmented by the author, was published in 1760 under the title *L'Onanisme; ou dissertation physique, sur les maladies produites par la masturbation*, and the work went through numerous later editions and translations, including one in English published as *Onanism; or a Treatise upon the Disorders Produced by Masturbation* (1766). Engelhardt, "The disease of masturbation: Values and the concept of disease," in Lindemann, ed., *Meaning and Medicine: A Reader in the Philosophy of Health Care* (1999), pp. 5-15. Garrison-Morton.com 10478. 44631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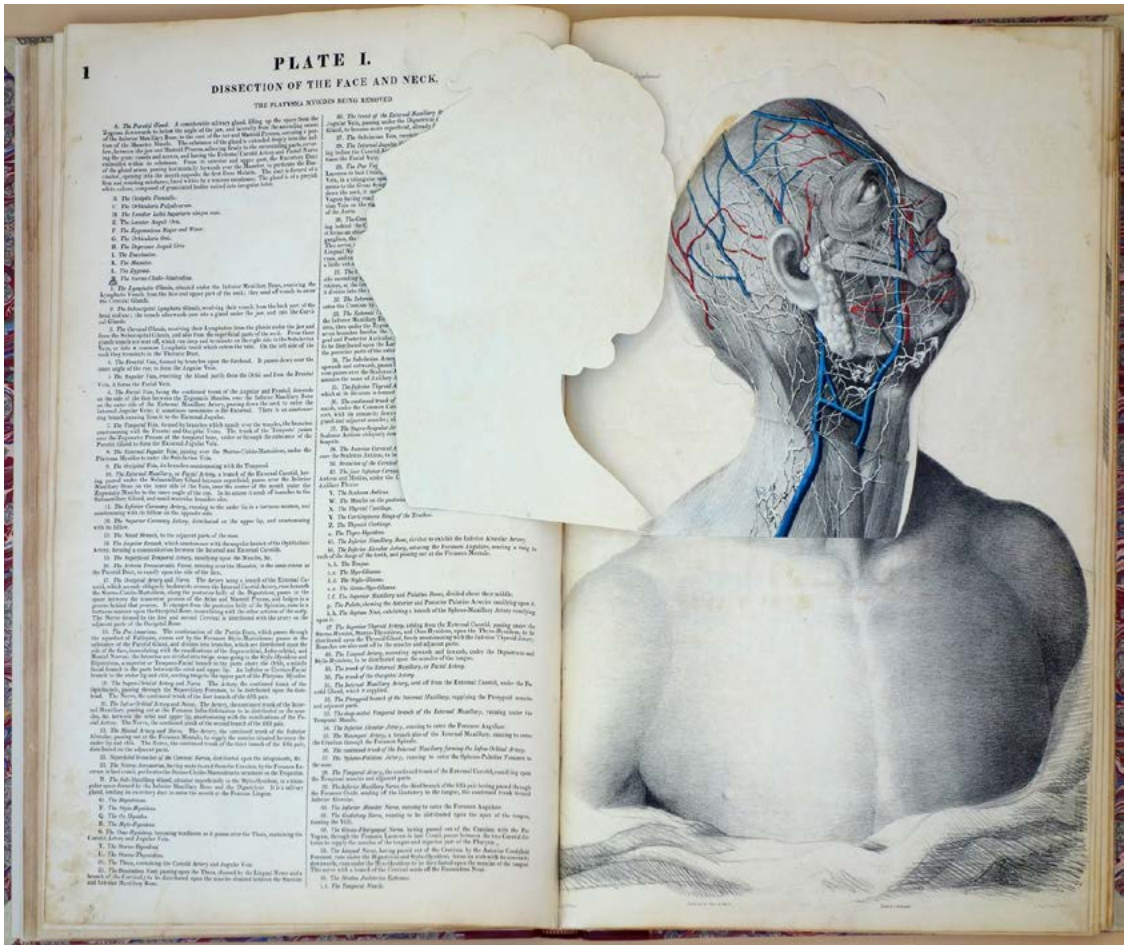
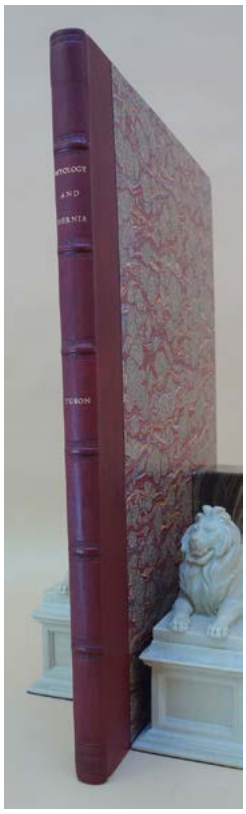


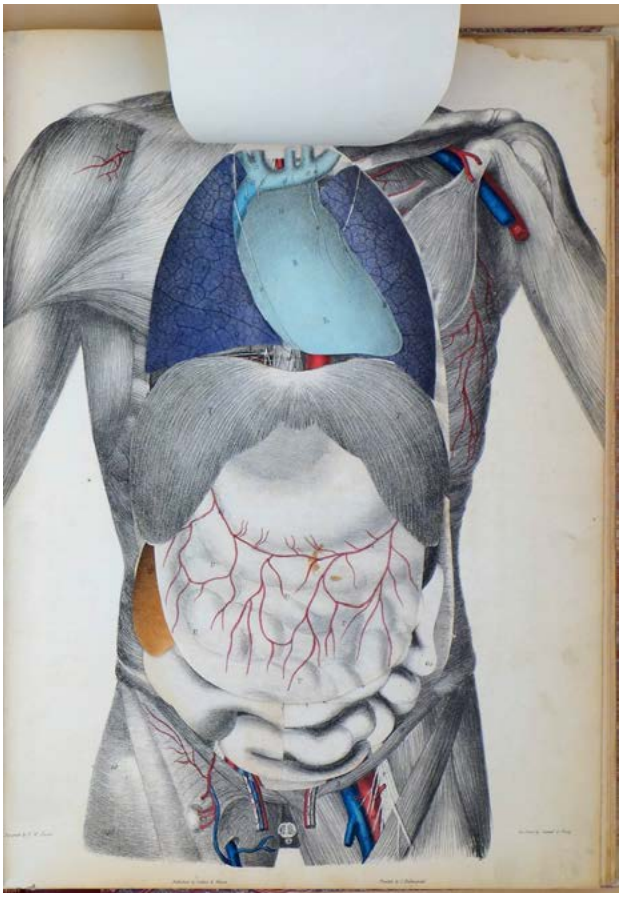
The Largest Anatomical Atlas with Lift-Up Plates Ever Published

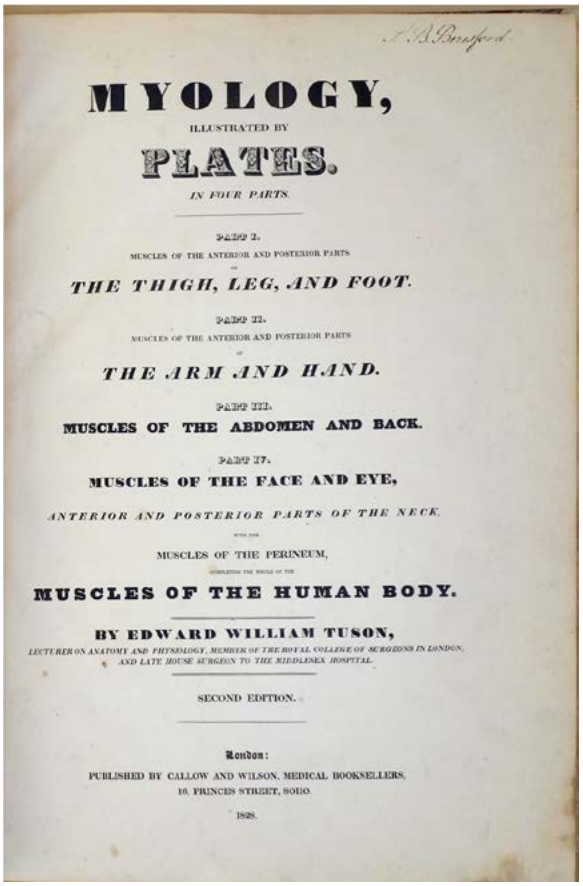


28. Tuson, Edward (1802-65). (1) Myology, illustrated by plates. Folio. [2], 8ff. 8 hand-colored lithographed plates by F. R. Say, each with multiple lift-up flaps. London: Callow & Wilson, 1828. (2) A supplement to myology; containing the arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics of the human body . . . [2], 9ff. 9 hand-colored lithograph plates by Samuel G. Tovey, each with multiple lift-up flaps (flap missing from one plate). London: Callow & Wilson, 1828. (3) The anatomy and surgery of inguinal and femoral hernia. [4], 16pp. 3 hand-colored lithograph plates by G. Schaarf, each with multiple lift-up flaps (flap missing from one plate). London: John Churchill, 1834. Together 3 works in 1. 520 x 357 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Two plate flaps missing as noted above, a few other flaps creased and/or precariously attached, some dampstains and finger-soiling, minor fraying and toning, but on the whole very good. 19th-century ownership signature of S. B. Beresford on the title; armorial bookplate and Hartford Hospital Library bookplate noting the gift of this copy from the Beresford family.

$5750

Second edition of no. (1), **First Editions** of (2) and (3). The largest and most complex modern anatomical works to feature the technique of lift-up flaps, a method of medical instruction that dates back to the late 16th century. Anatomical flap books such as Tuson's gave early physicians a means to study the intricacies of the human body layer by





MYOLOGY,

ILLUSTRATED BY

PLATES.

IN FOUR PARTS.

PART I.

MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR PARTS

OF

THE THIGH, LEG, AND FOOT.

PART II.

MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR PARTS

OF

THE ARM AND HAND.

PART III.

MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN AND BACK.

PART IV.

MUSCLES OF THE FACE AND EYE,

ANTERIOR AND POSTERIOR PARTS OF THE NECK.

WITH THE

MUSCLES OF THE PERINEUM,

COMPLETING THE WHOLE OF THE

MUSCLES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

BY EDWARD WILLIAM TUSON,

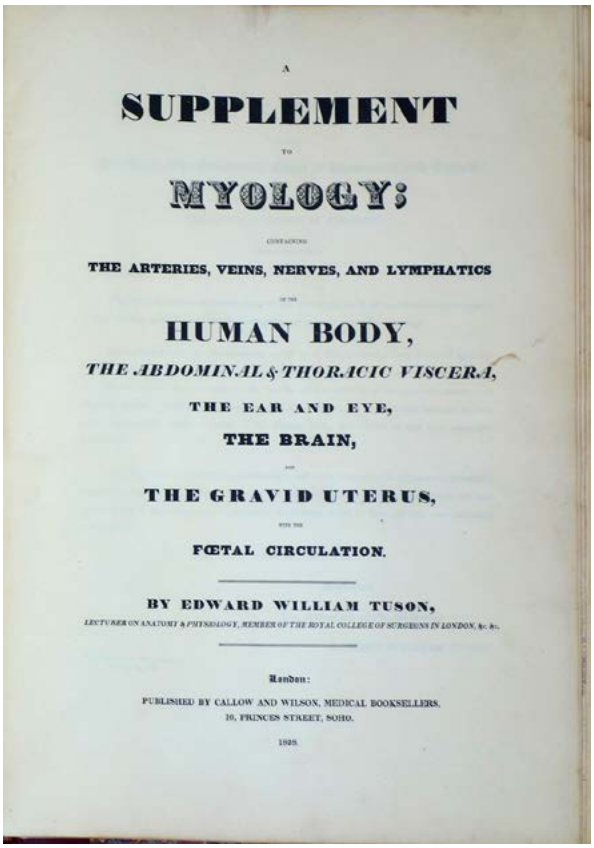
LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON,
AND LATE HOUSE SURGEON TO THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

SECOND EDITION.

London:

PUBLISHED BY CALLOW AND WILSON, MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS,
10, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

1828.



A

SUPPLEMENT

TO

MYOLOGY;

CONTAINING

THE ARTERIES, VEINS, NERVES, AND LYMPHATICS

OF THE

HUMAN BODY,

THE ABDOMINAL & THORACIC VISCERA,

THE EAR AND EYE,

THE BRAIN,

AND

THE GRAVID UTERUS,

WITH THE

FŒTAL CIRCULATION.

BY EDWARD WILLIAM TUSON,

LECTURER ON ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON, &c. &c.

London:

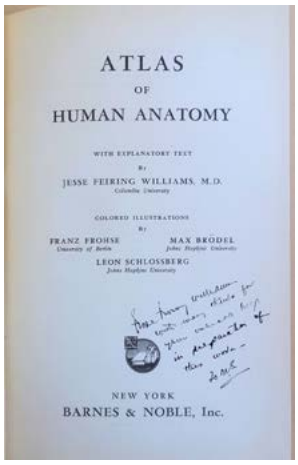
PUBLISHED BY CALLOW AND WILSON, MEDICAL BOOKSELLERS,
10, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.

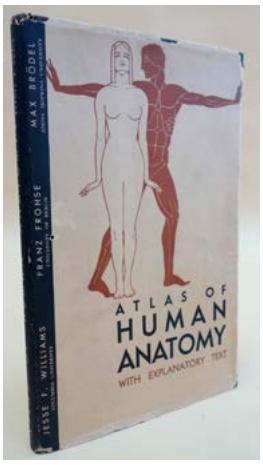
1828.

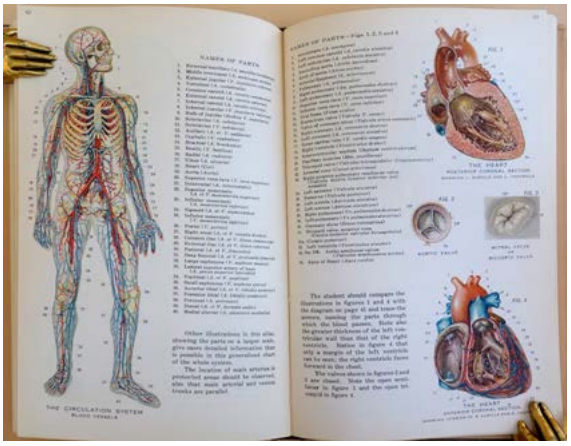
layer and constituted an important teaching tool, especially prior to the 1830s when dissection of human cadavers was restricted or even forbidden by law.

Tuson was a protégé of Astley Cooper and succeeded Charles Bell as surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital in 1836. He published his Myology in 1825 (when he was just 22 years of age) and issued a second edition in 1828, the same year that he published the Supplement to Myology illustrating the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics. His work on hernia followed six years later. Each of these intricate anatomical works utilizes lift-up flaps, up to a depth of twelve layers. All the small parts had to be printed separately before being placed in position, and all the color detail had to be done by hand as chromolithography was still decades away. Given the difficulties of production, the edition of each of these works was undoubtedly small. Choulant / Frank, p. 234. Plarr's Lives of the Fellows Online. 44584

29. Williams, Jesse Feiring (1886-1966). Atlas of human anatomy. With explanatory text . . . 64pp. Colored text illustrations by Franz Frohse, Max Brödel (1870-1941) and Leon Schlossberg (1912-99). New York: Barnes & Noble, 1935. 211 x 135 mm. Original cloth, pictorial dust-jacket (some chipping). Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the title: "Jesse Feiring Williams with many thanks for your valuable help in preparation of this work. To M.S.." $200







First Edition. "Reproduced Frohse's anatomical charts in much reduced form with supplementary charts added by Brödel and Schlossberg of Johns Hopkins" (Garrison-Morton.com 10205). The *American Frohse Anatomical Charts*, edited by noted medical illustrator Max Brödel, were first published between 1919 and 1922; they consisted of 10 large wall charts containing a total of 76 illustrations. 44622

The First Large Folio English Atlas of Dermatology in the Style of Publications by Alibert and Cazenave

30. Wilson, Erasmus (1809-84). Portraits of diseases of the skin. [92]pp. 48 hand-colored lithograph plates with guards, after drawings by William Bagg. London: John Churchill, 1855. 468 x 337 mm. Morocco gilt ca. 1855, rebacked in cloth, all edges gilt and gauffered, inner gilt dentelles, light wear at edges and corners. Some foxing, especially in the first leaves, but very good. $10,000

First Edition, from parts published between 1847 and 1855 of the first large folio English atlas of dermatology in the style of French publications by Alibert and Cazenave.

Sir William James Erasmus Wilson, one of the leading British dermatologists of the nineteenth century, made his name as an anatomist before turning to dermatology in the 1830s at the urging of Lancet editor Thomas Wakley. He published a large number of books and papers on dermatology, including classic descriptions of such skin diseases as exfoliative dermatitis (included in the *Portraits*), neurotic excoriations and lichen planus; he also founded the *Journal of Cutaneous Medicine*, the first British journal specializing in dermatology. Wilson had an enormously successful practice, amassing a huge fortune during his career. In 1869 he used some of his wealth to endow a chair of dermatology at the Royal College of Surgeons, the first teaching post of its kind in Britain. He served as the chair's first professor until shortly before his death.

Wilson's large and beautifully illustrated atlas, the cost of which he undoubtedly underwrote, contains 48 plates, classified under "General diseases," "Syphilitic eruptions," "Disordered chromatogenous function," "Diseases of the sebiparous glands," "Diseases of the hair follicles," and "Specific diseases," this last containing illustrations of kelis (keloid), lupus and syphiloderma. The plates were drawn and lithographed by William Bagg, "who was able to compare his colors with the diseased areas directly" (Ehring, p. 108); Bagg's artistic skill and accuracy are praised in Wilson's preface. Each plate is accompanied by a page or two of text describing the specific case illustrated. Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, pp. 155-158 (erroneously calling for 92 plates). Löser et al., *Pantheon of Dermatology*, pp. 1194-1202. Garrison-Morton.com 9921. 44583