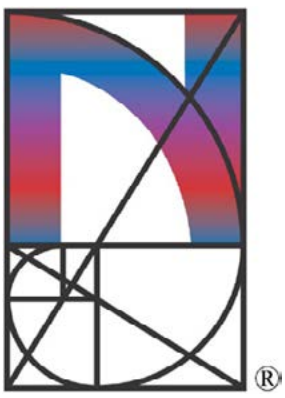
Catalogue 63: Recent Acquisitions in Medicine, Science, Engineering & Computing



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THEATRE OF ANATOMY

GREAT WINDMILL STREET.

WILLIAM HUNTER M.D.

These are to Certify that

Mr Henry W. R. Davey

hath attended our **LECTURES** on

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, & SURGERY;

during Three Courses and Three Courses of Dissections with very great diligence

London Decr 1819

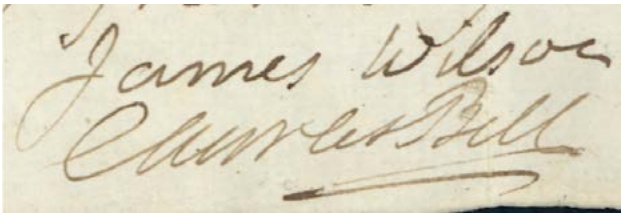
James Wilson

Clarke Bell

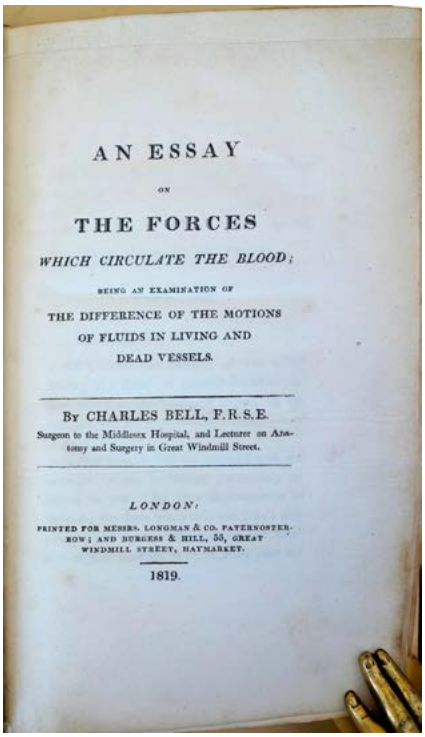
1. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). Theatre of Anatomy Great Windmill Street . . . These are to certify that Mr. Henry W. R. Davey [Davey's name in manuscript] hath attended our lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, & surgery . . . Engraved document with portrait of William Hunter (1718-83), signed by Bell and by James Wilson (1765-1821). 1 sheet. London, December 1819. 295 x 201 mm. Tiny tear in left margin, remains of mounting strip on verso. Very good. $3750

Extraordinarily Rare engraved certificate of completion from the Great Windmill Street (Hunterian) school of anatomy, signed by Charles Bell and James Wilson, the school's two proprietors. The is the first such certificate we have handled in our fifty-plus years in the trade.

Bell, whose signature appears below Wilson's on the certificate, is best known for his classic description of "Bell's palsy" (see Garrison-Morton.com 1255) and his pioneering experiments in neuroanatomy that led to discovery of the Bell-Magendie law, which states that the anterior branch of spinal nerve roots contains only motor fibers and the posterior roots contain only sensory fibers. Wilson, a Scottish anatomist, is commemorated in the eponym "Wilson muscle," referring to the external urethral sphincter. The recipient of the certificate was Henry W. R. Davey (1798-1870), who "hath attended [our] Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, & Surgery; during [Three] Course[s and Three Courses of Dissections with very great diligence]" (manuscript completions shown in brackets). Davey went on to practice surgery in Beccles, Suffolk.



Founded by William Hunter in 1769, the Great Windmill Street school was the most famous private medical school in eighteenth-century London. Upon Hunter's death in 1783 the school's ownership passed to Hunter's nephew, Matthew Baillie, and to his former assistant William Cruikshank. In 1799 Baillie sold his share of the school to Scottish surgeon James Wilson, who became the school's sole proprietor upon Cruikshank's death the following year. In 1812 Bell "achieved a long-cherished ambition" (Gordon-Taylor, *Sir Charles Bell: His Life and Times*, p. 50) and purchased the Great Windmill Street school from Wilson. Wilson initially asked for £10,000, "a sum Bell could not possibly afford. A deal was concluded, however, allowing Bell to pay two thousand pounds with the proviso that Wilson could continue to live and teach at the school . . . Thus, Bell took over Hunter's School and with it the collection of specimens that Wilson had by then accumulated—combined with his own, he now had a magnificent anatomical museum . . . Bell lectured for two hours daily on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, all of which he regarded as aspects of a more general course on anatomy. In addition he lectured on surgery for three evenings each week" (Aminoff, *Sir Charles Bell*, p. 26). 45038



AN ESSAY

ON

THE FORCES

WHICH CIRCULATE THE BLOOD;

BEING AN EXAMINATION OF

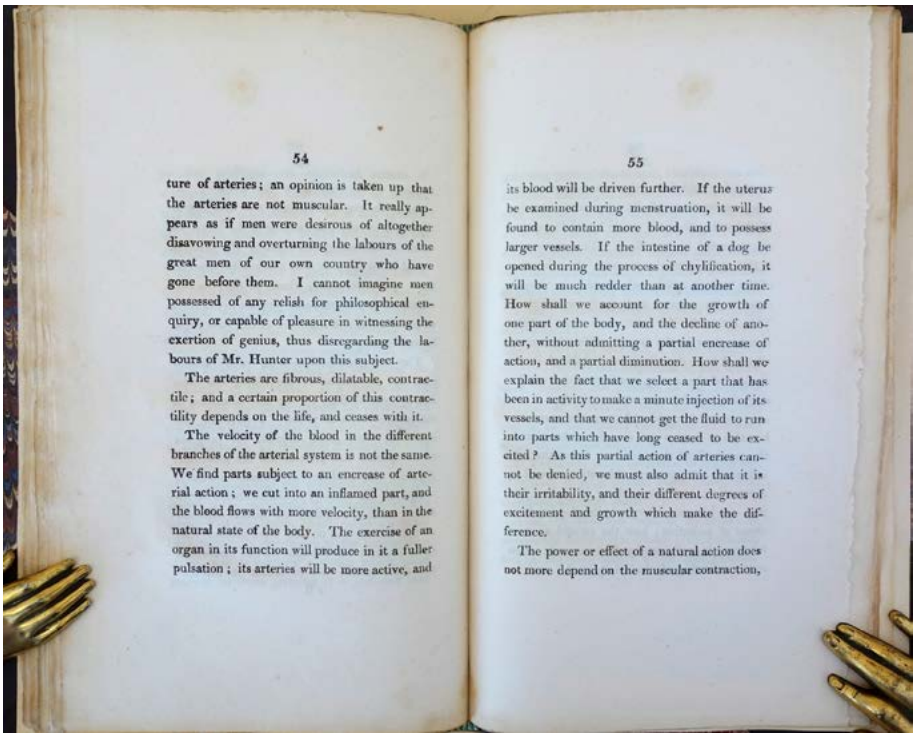
THE DIFFERENCE OF THE MOTIONS
OF FLUIDS IN LIVING AND
DEAD VESSELS.

By CHARLES BELL, F.R.S.E.
Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery in Great Windmill Street.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR MESSRS. LONGMAN & CO. PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND BURGESS & HILL, 50, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET.

1819.



54

ture of arteries; an opinion is taken up that the arteries are not muscular. It really appears as if men were desirous of altogether disavowing and overturning the labours of the great men of our own country who have gone before them. I cannot imagine men possessed of any relish for philosophical enquiry, or capable of pleasure in witnessing the exertion of genius, thus disregarding the labours of Mr. Hunter upon this subject.

The arteries are fibrous, dilatable, contractile; and a certain proportion of this contractility depends on the life, and ceases with it.

The velocity of the blood in the different branches of the arterial system is not the same. We find parts subject to an encrease of arterial action; we cut into an inflamed part, and the blood flows with more velocity, than in the natural state of the body. The exercise of an organ in its function will produce in it a fuller pulsation; its arteries will be more active, and

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its blood will be driven further. If the uterus be examined during menstruation, it will be found to contain more blood, and to possess larger vessels. If the intestine of a dog be opened during the process of chylification, it will be much redder than at another time. How shall we account for the growth of one part of the body, and the decline of another, without admitting a partial encrease of action, and a partial diminution. How shall we explain the fact that we select a part that has been in activity to make a minute injection of its vessels, and that we cannot get the fluid to run into parts which have long ceased to be excited? As this partial action of arteries cannot be denied, we must also admit that it is their irritability, and their different degrees of excitement and growth which make the difference.

The power or effect of a natural action does not more depend on the muscular contraction,

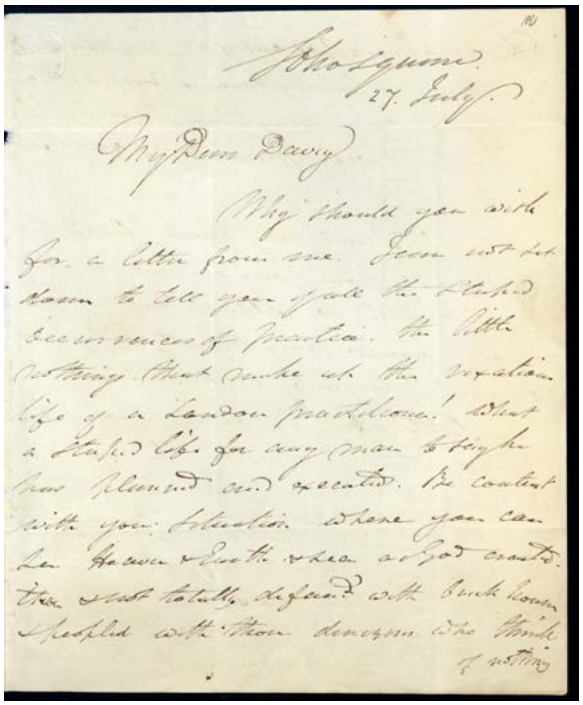
2. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). An essay on the forces which circulate the blood; being an examination of the difference of the motions of fluids in living and dead vessels. [2], viii, 83pp. London: Longman & Co., 1819. 189 x 115 mm. 19th-century marbled boards, rebacked and recornered in calf, endpapers renewed. Minor foxing, evidence of label removal on half-title, but very good. $2000

First Edition, Large Paper Copy. *Rare on the Market*—this is the first copy we have handled in our five decades in the trade. Published in a format similar to his *Essay on the Brain*, Bell's monograph on the circulatory system defends his belief that the arteries play a significant role in propelling blood throughout the body. "In contrast to conventional views, [Bell] had difficulty in accepting that the circulation was due exclusively to the heart, claiming that arterial contraction helped to move the blood along, under the influence especially of the destination organs or regions. As a consequence, increased activity led to greater local blood flow. He seems in this way to have sensed the existence of the vasomotor reflexes that are now known to exist and that direct regional blood flow based on requirement" (Aminoff, *Sir Charles Bell*, p. 145). Gordon-Taylor, pp. 165-168; no. 15. 45050

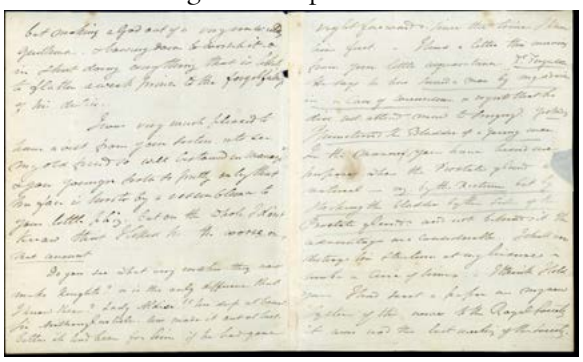
"Sent a Paper on my New System of the Nerves to the Royal Society"

3. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). Autograph letter signed to Henry W. R. Davey (1798-1870). 4pp. Soho Square [London], 27 July [1821 (postmark)]. 222 x 187 mm. Light toning, small lacuna repaired in the margin of the second leaf where seal was broken, traces of mounting present on verso of second leaf. Very good. $2500

Animated letter from surgeon and anatomist Charles Bell, in which he refers to his famous 1821 paper "On the nerves" (*Philosophical Transactions* 111 [1821]: 398-424), containing the first description of "Bell's palsy" (see Garrison-Morton.com 1255) and announcing Bell's discovery that the facial nerve or seventh cranial nerve is a nerve of muscular action. The letter also describes a successful surgical procedure Bell had performed the day before on a young man suffering from urethral stricture, which involved "sticking the bladder by the side of the

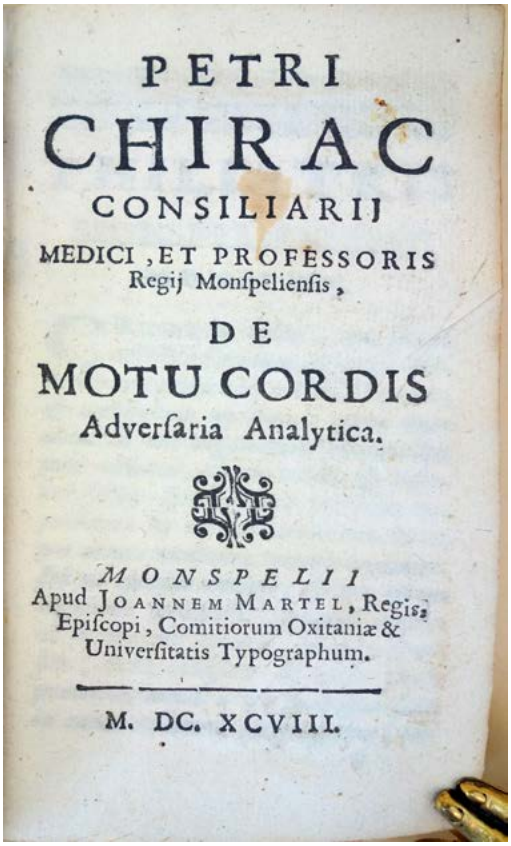


prostate gland and not behind it." The letter is enlivened with Bell's unflattering observations on the recently-coronated George IV and pointed remarks about certain medical colleagues recently honored at Court. The recipient of the letter was newly-fledged surgeon Henry W. R. Davey, who had been Bell's pupil at Great Windmill Street (see the preceding item in this catalogue); Bell was apparently on quite friendly terms with Davey and his family.



> . . . I can not set down to tell you of all the stupid occurrences of practice, the little nothings that make up the vexatious life of a London practitioner! What a stupid life for any man to say he has planned and executed. Be content with your situation where you can see Heaven & Earth & sea as God created them & not totally defaced with brick houses & peopled with those denizens who think of nothing but making a God out of a very unworthy Gentleman & bowing down to worship it & in short doing everything that is likely to flatter a weak prince [i.e., George IV] to the forgetfulness of his duties . . .
>
> Do you see what very wretches they now make knights? or is the only difference that I know them? Lady Aldis!! her dress at Court! Sir Anthony Carlisle now made it out at last. Better it had been for him if he had gone right forwards since the time I knew him first. I had a letter this morning from your little acquaintance Dr. Ferguson. He says he has saved a man by my advice in a case of aneurism & regrets that he did not attend more to surgery. Yesterday I punctured the bladder of a young man. In the manner you have heard me propose when the prostate gland [is?] natural—viz. by the rectum but by sticking the bladder by the side of the prostate gland and not behind it. The advantages are considerable. I shall now destroy his stricture at my leisure—make a cure of him. I think I told you I had sent a paper on my new system of the nerves to the Royal Society it was read the last meeting of the Society . . .

George IV, the "weak prince" mentioned in the first paragraph, had been officially crowned at Westminster Abbey on July 19, 1821, eight days before the date of Bell's letter. Lady Mary Frances Aldis, noted in the third paragraph, was the wife of surgeon Sir Charles Aldis (1775?-1863); she was presented to George IV shortly after his coronation. Sir Anthony Carlisle (1786-1840), Surgeon Extraordinary to George IV, was an old antagonist who had beaten Bell in the contest for the professorship of anatomy at the Royal Academy in 1806; he was knighted by the king on July 24. Bell would receive his own knighthood ten years later. 45037


PETRI
CHIRAC
CONSILIARIJ
MEDICI, ET PROFESSORIS
Regij Monſpelienſis,
DE
MOTU CORDIS
Adverſaria Analytica.
MONSPELII
Apud JOANNEM MARTEL, Regis,
Epiſcopi, Comitiorum Oxitaniæ &
Univerſitatis Typographum.
M. DC. XCVIII.

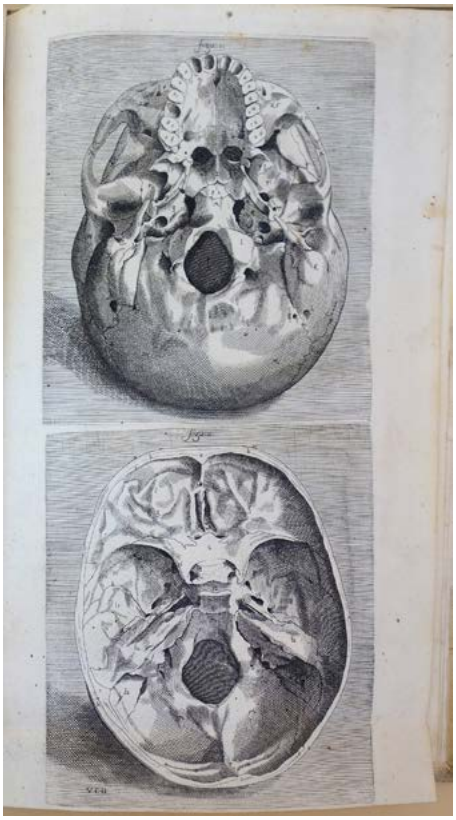
Pioneering Experimental Study of Cardiac Function

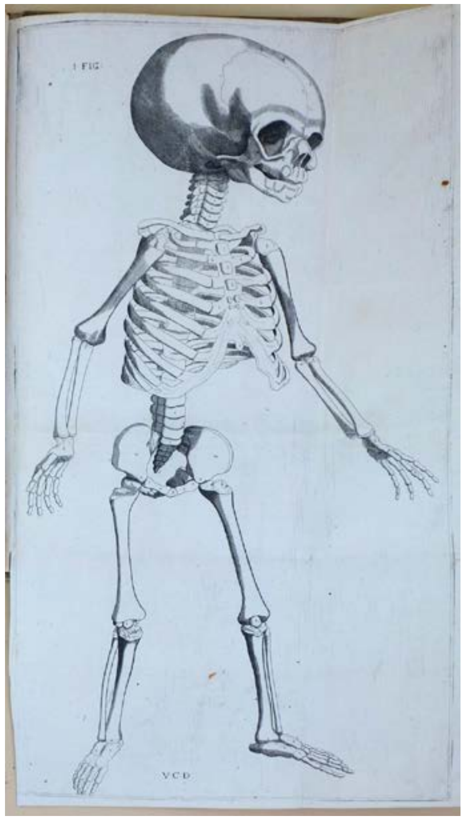
4. Chirac, Pierre (1657-1732). De motu cordis adversaria analytica. 12mo. [16], 344, [2], 34pp. Folding engraved plate. Montpellier: Apud Joannem Martel, 1698. Calf, gilt spine ca. 1698, minor chipping to spine extremities, light wear. Minor toning but fine otherwise. $10,000

First Edition of this rare pioneering experimental study of coronary function, describing the first experimental tying of a coronary vessel, which demonstrated that cardiac arrest occurs in response to coronary ligation. "A special position must be allocated to the French physician Pierre Chirac for having performed the first experimental ligation of a coronary artery in a dog. His book *De motu cordis* (1698) is an early attempt at experimental pathology with regard to the coronary vessels. Likewise there is much information on the fibers of the heart; some ideas are also expressed as to measuring the heart's power . . . the blood volume, too, was estimated" (Leibowitz, *The History of Coronary Heart Disease*, p. 305). Garrison-Morton.com 10657. 45024

Spectacular Copy of a Great Anatomical Rarity

5. Coiter, Volcher (1534-1576). Externarum et internarum principalium humani corporis partium tabulae . . . . [14], 15, [1], 16-62, [1], 63-133, [3]pp. (last leaf blank). 9 engravings on 7 plate leaves, all but 2 signed "V. C. D." (for "Volcher Coiter delineavit"). Woodcut historiated initials from the "Puttenalphabet" by Hans Weiditz (fl. 1518-1536), cut in Augsburg in 1531. Nuremberg: Theodoric Gerlach, 1573. With: Gesner, Conrad (1516-65). Historiae animalium liber II. de quadrupedibus oviparis. [8], 110, [2], 28pp. 42 woodcuts in the text. Zurich: Excudebat C. Froschoverus, 1554. Together 2 works in 1, folio. 382 x 246 mm. Blind-stamped pigskin over wooden boards ca. 1573, original brass clasps and catches present, minor soiling. Fine. $37,500

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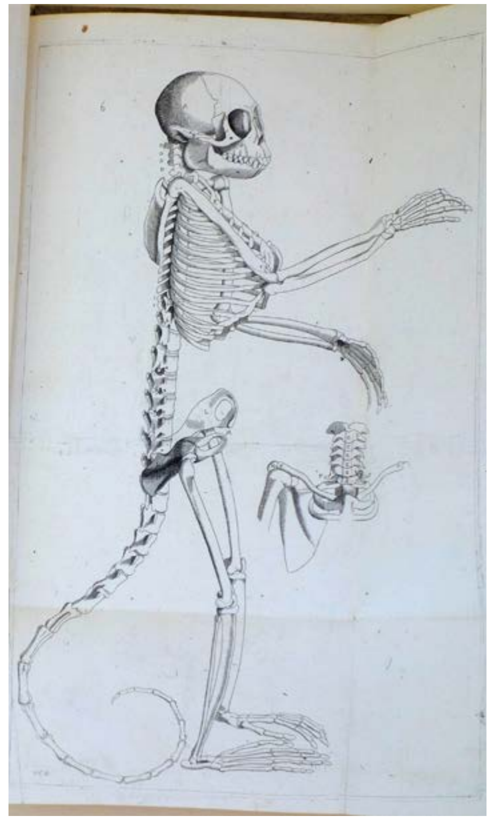
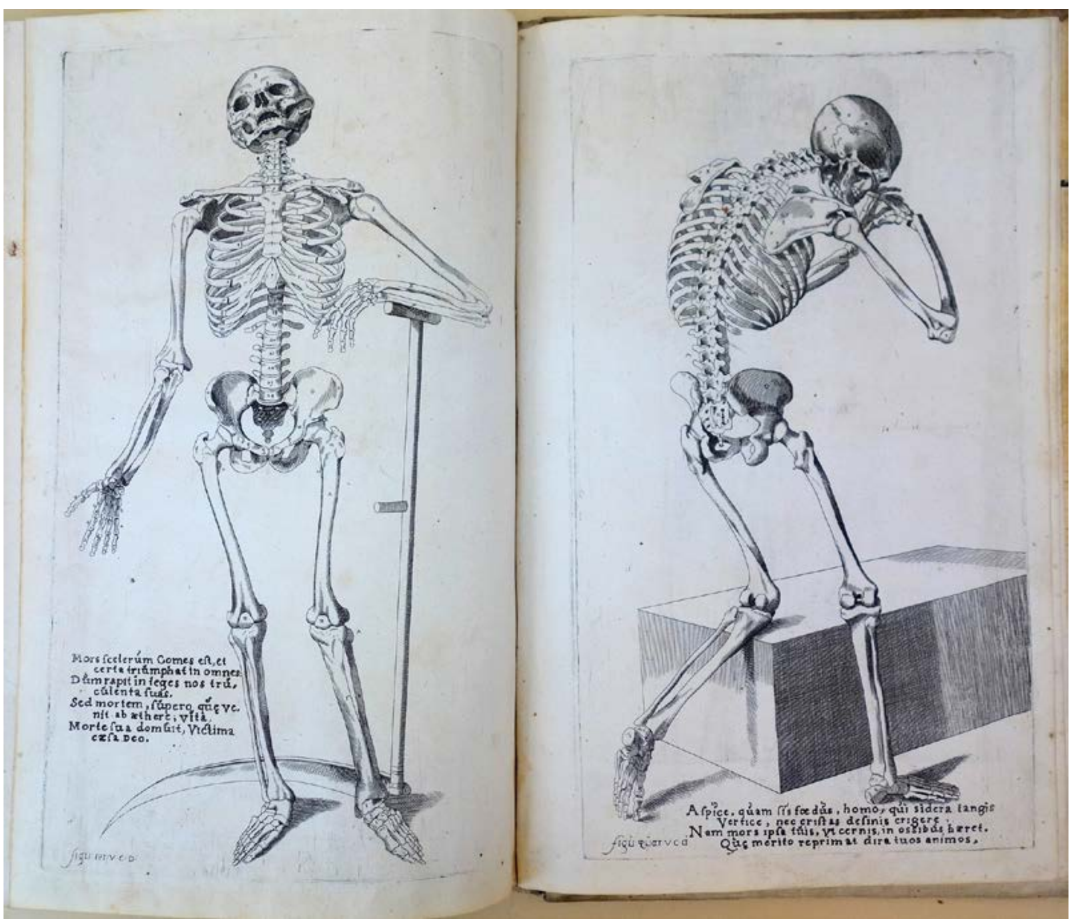
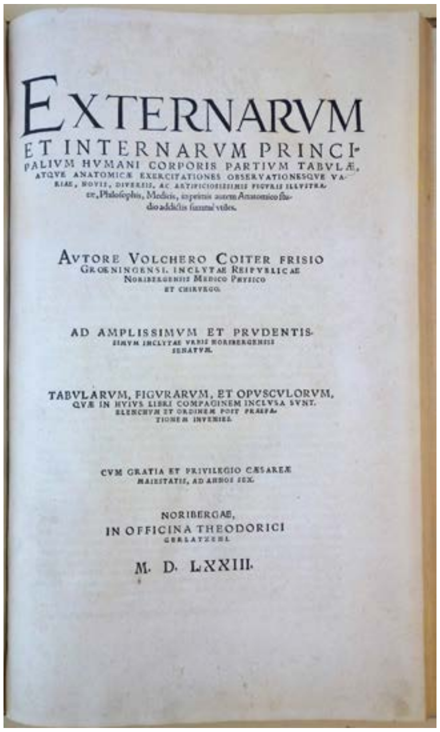



Mors scelerúm Comes est, et
certe triúmphat in omnes
Dúm rapit in seges nos trú,
cúlenta suas.
Sed mortem, súpero quę ve.
nit ab æthere, vita
Morte sua domúit, Victima
cæsa Deo.
Aspice, qúam sis fœdús, homo, qúi sidera tangis
Vertice, nec cristas desinis erigere.
Nam mors ipsa tuis, vt cernis, in ossibús hæret.
Quę merito reprimat dira tuos animos,



Exceptionally Fine Copies of the First Editions of both works. Coiter's work is among the rarest of all Renaissance anatomical classics. This is the third copy of Coiter's book that we have handled in 50-plus years, and the finest of all from the standpoint of condition.


A student under Falloppio, Eustachi and Aldrovandi, Coiter made several important contributions to the study of human anatomy and was the first to elevate comparative anatomy to the rank of an independent branch of biology. His *Externarum et internarum principalium humani corporis partium tabulae* is a collection of ten short works, among which are the first monograph on the ear ("De auditus instrument"); the earliest study of the growth of the skeleton as a whole in the human fetus ("Ossium tum humani foetus . . ."); the first descriptions of the spinal ganglia and musculus corrugator supercilii (in "Observationum anatomicarum chirurgicarumque miscellanea""); and Coiter's epochal (although unillustrated) investigation of the development of the chick in ovo ("De ovorum gallinaceorum generationis. . ."), based upon observations made over twenty successive days. This last was the first published study of chick embryo development based upon direct observation since the description given by Aristotle two thousand years before.

Coiter was one of the first students of medicine to draw the illustrations for his own publications. His illustrations of the adult skeleton and skull, after Vesalius, are superior in anatomical detail; and his large-scale images of fetal skeletons are original. The illustration of the skeleton of a six-month-old child is probably the first attempt to depict such an immature skeleton. Also included is an engraving of a monkey skeleton, to illustrate Coiter's "Analogia ossium simiae."

Cole illustrates a copy of this work with the title-page dated 1572, but the majority of copies probably appeared in 1573, as most of the references cite the later date. Therefore our copy is considered the second issue. Adams

C-2321. Roberts and Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 220-227. Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, pp. 209-10. Cole, *History of Comparative Anatomy*, pp. 73-83. Garrison-Morton.com 1539. Herrlinger, *History of Medical Illustration from Antiquity to A.D. 1600*, pp. 127-129. Nissen (zoology) 920. Norman 496.

Coiter's work is bound with the second volume (on reptiles and amphibians) of Conrad Gesner's *Historia animalium*, an encyclopedic work published in five volumes between 1551 and 1587. "Gesner's *Historia animalium* is considered one of the starting points of modern zoology . . . The illustrations [some by Albrecht Dürer] are the first original zoological illustrations, and the first naturalistic representations of animals to be published in print. His encyclopedic work includes the names of the known animals in ancient and modern languages, together with a mass of information regarding them. Vol. 1 on four-footed mammals was published in 1551; **Vol. 2 on egg-laying quadrupeds (reptiles and amphibia) was issued in 1554**; Vol. 3. on birds in 1555; Vol. 4 on fish and aquatic animals in 1558. Vol. 5 on snakes and scorpions was issued posthumously in 1587" (Garrison-Morton.com 280). Adams G-534. Nissen (zoology) 1550. 45010

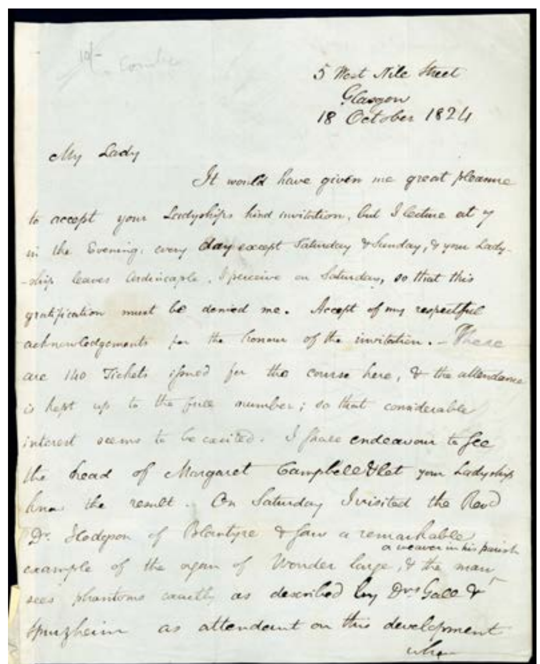
CONRADI GESNERI
medici Tigurini Historiæ Animalium Liber II. de Quadrupedibus ouiparis.

ADIECTAE sunt etiam nouæ aliquot Quadrupedum figuræ, in primo libro de Quadrupedibus uiuiparis desideratæ, cum descriptionibus plerunque breuissimis: item Ouiparorum quorundam Appendix.

TIGVRI EXCVDEBAT C. FROSCHOVERVS
ANNO SALVTIS M. D. LIIII.
Cum priuilegijs S. Cæsareæ Maiestatis ad octennium, & Christianissimi Regis Galliarum ad decennium.

"A Remarkable Example of the Organ of Wonder"

6. Combe, George (1788-1858). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified female correspondent ("My Lady"). 1 sheet. Glasgow, 18 October 1824. Light soiling along folds, trace of mounting strip on verso, but very good. $950



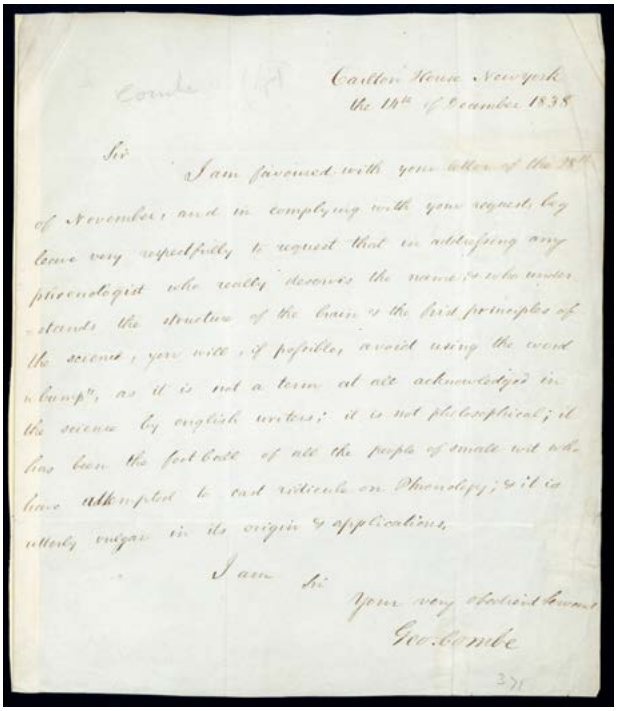
5 West Nile Street
Glasgow
18 October 1824

My Lady

It would have given me great pleasure to accept your Ladyship's kind invitation, but I lecture at 7 in the Evening, every day except Saturday & Sunday, & your Ladyship leaves Ardincaple, I perceive on Saturday, so that this gratification must be denied me. Accept of my respectful acknowledgements for the honour of the invitation. — There are 140 Tickets issued for the course here, & the attendance is kept up to the full number; so that considerable interest seems to be excited. I shall endeavour to see the head of Margaret Campbell & let your Ladyship know the result. On Saturday I visited the Revd Dr. Hodgson of Blantyre & saw a remarkable example of the organ of Wonder large, & the man a weaver in his parish, sees phantoms exactly as described by Drs. Gall & Spurzheim as attendant on this development wh-

From George Combe, a leader and spokesman for the phrenological movement in the English-speaking world, discussing his professional activities. Combe, a Scottish lawyer, became a staunch advocate of Gall and Spurzheim's system of phrenology after hearing Spurzheim lecture on the subject in 1816. He helped to found the Phreonological Society of Edinburgh in 1820, and wrote and lectured on phrenology extensively in Europe and the United States. His *Constitution of Man* (1828), one of the most widely read books in the Victorian era, is a foundation document in the history of British scientific naturalism; it had a direct influence on Robert Chambers' 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.

At the time he wrote this letter Combe was giving a course of lectures in Glasgow: "There are 140 tickets issued for the course here, & the attendance is kept up to the full number; so that considerable interest seems to be excited." The letter mentions Combe's phrenological activities: "I shall endeavour to see the head of Margaret Campbell & let your Ladyship know the result. On Saturday I visited the Revd Dr. Hodgson of Blantyre & saw a remarkable example of the organ of Wonder large, & the man, a weaver in his parish, sees phantoms exactly as described by Drs. Gall & Spurzheim as attendant on this development when unusually large." 45040



Carlton House New York
the 14th of December 1838

Sir

I am favoured with your letter of the 28th of November, and in complying with your request, beg leave very respectfully to request that in addressing any phrenologist who really deserves the name, & who understands the structure of the brain & the first principles of the science, you will, if possible, avoid using the word "bump", as it is not a term at all acknowledged in the science by English writers; it is not philosophical; it has been the foot ball of all the people of small wit who have attempted to cast ridicule on Phrenology; & it is utterly vulgar in its origin & applications.

I am Sir
Your very obedient humble
Geo. Combe

"Avoid Using the Word 'Bump'"

7. Combe, George (1788-1858). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent. 1 sheet. Carleton House, New York, 14 December 1838. Remains of mounting on verso, a few marginal tears repaired, but very good. $1250

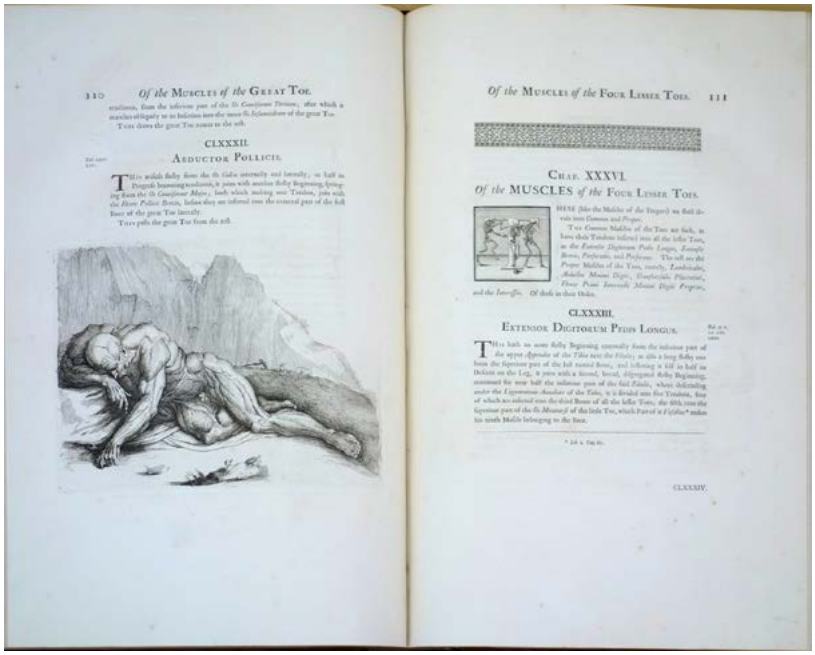
Excellent letter from Combe taking issue with the term "bump" as applied to phrenology:

> . . . in complying with your request [I] beg leave very respectfully to request that in addressing any phrenologist who really deserves the name, & who understands the structure of the brain & the first principles of the science, you will, if possible, avoid using the word "bump," as it is not a term at all acknowledged in the science by English writers; it is not philosophical; it has been the football of all the people of small wit who have attempted to cast ridicule on Phrenology; & it is utterly vulgar in its origin & applications.

45051

Splendid 18th Century Atlas with Illustrations after Rubens & Raphael

8. Cowper, William (1666-1709). Myotomia reformata. . . . Folio. [12], lxxvii, 194pp. Fronts. & 66 magnificent plates (plus 1 outline plate), double-page engraved table, numerous fine head- & tailpieces, fascinating historiated initials with myological motifs, diagrams in text. London: Printed for Robert Knaplock, William & John Innys & Jacob Tonson, 1724. 510 x 332 mm. Modern full calf preserving 18th-century spine. Minor wear and browning, but very good. $8750



110 Of the MUSCLES of the GREAT TOE.

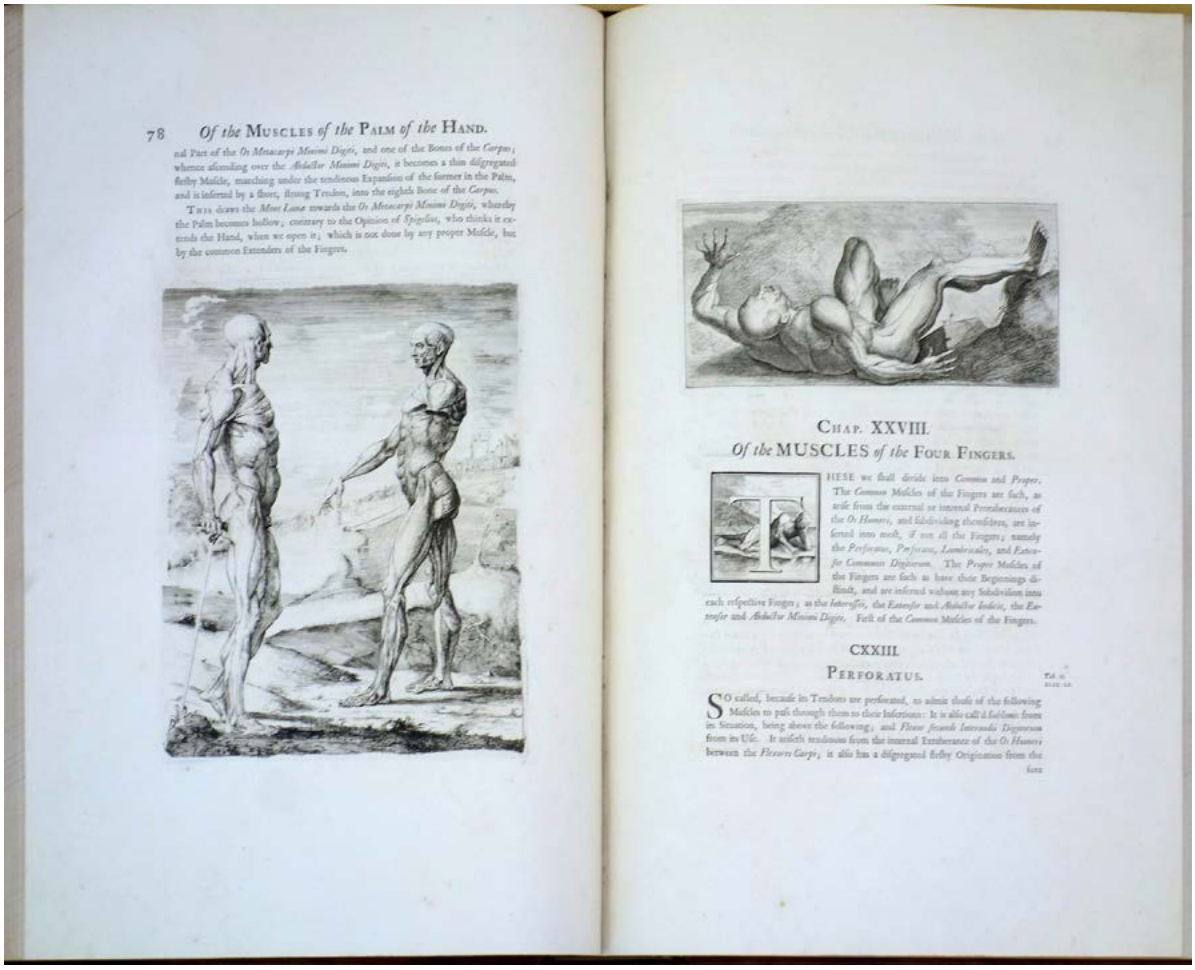
CLXXXII.
ABDUCTOR POLLICIS.

Of the MUSCLES of the FOUR LESSER TOES. 111

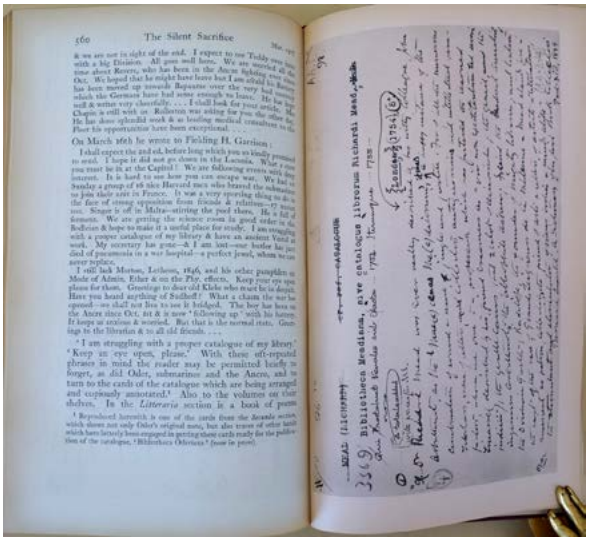
CHAP. XXXVI.
Of the MUSCLES of the FOUR LESSER TOES.

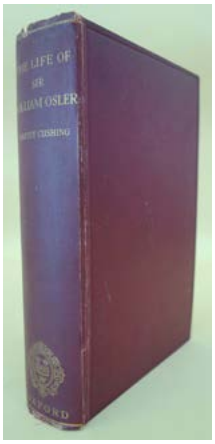
CLXXXIII.
EXTENSOR DIGITORUM PEDIS LONGUS.

First Folio Edition. One of the most beautiful atlases of the 18th century, Cowper's *Myotomia* made a modest first appearance in 1694 as an octavo with 10 plates. Cowper worked until his death on a new edition, which was finally published posthumously under the supervision and at the expense of Richard Mead (1673-1754). This new sumptuous folio with 66 plates, some after Rubens and Raphael, and others after nature, ranks as one of the most artistic anatomical publicatons of the period, not only for the quality of the plates, but for the overall printing, especially the ingenious historiated initials with myotomical motifs. The text of this edition also contains a long introduction on muscular mechanics by Dr. Henry Pemberton, editor of the 1726 edition of Newton's *Principia*. The *Myotomia* was the most complete atlas of the



muscles published up to that time in any language, and should be considered on a par with the very greatest atlases of the period by Albinus and Cheselden. See Garrison-Morton 1214, 2730 & 3247. Choulant/Frank 253. Cole, *History of Comparative Anatomy,* pp. 5 & 6, reproducing historiated initial. Hahn & Dumaitre, *Histoire de la medecine et du livre medical*, pp. 263 & 268; 279-80 & 318 reproducing illustrations. Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, pp. 415-17. 45030





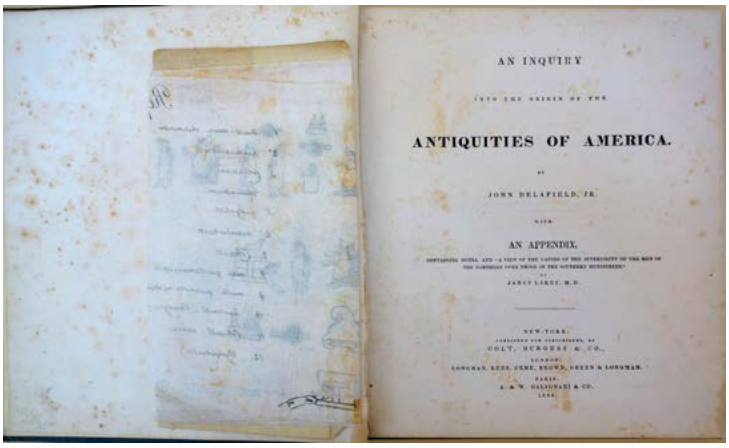
India Paper Copy

Cushing, Harvey (1869–1939). The life of Sir William Osler. 2 vols. in 1. xiii, 685; x, 728pp. Frontispieces, 39 plates. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1925. 229 x 142 mm. Original maroon cloth, gilt-lettered spine, top edges gilt, extremities and corners worn. Light browning, but good to very good. $2750

First Edition, First Impression. One of 100 copies printed on India paper and bound in one volume, issued simultaneously with the two-volume edition. *Bibliography of the Writings of Harvey Cushing* 7. 45026

Including the 17.5 Foot Frontispiece!
From the Library of Samuel George Morton

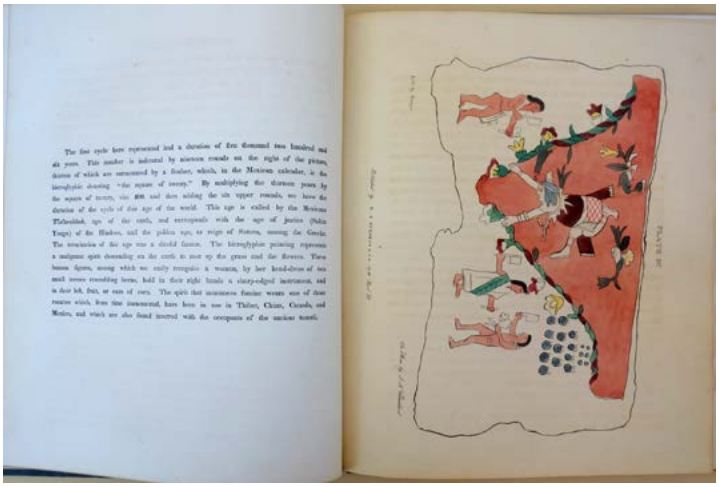
9. Delafield, John, Jr. (1812–66). An inquiry into the origins of the antiquities of America . . . with an appendix, containing notes, and "A view of the causes of the superiority of the men of the northern over those of the southern hemisphere," by James Lakey, M.D. 142pp. 10 lithograph plates (5 colored), plus 17.5-foot (5.334-meter) folding lithograph frontispiece printed on tissue paper, tipped to the leaf facing the title. New York: Colt, Burgess & Co.; London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green & Longman; Paris: A. & W. Galignani & Co., 1839. 287 x 245 mm. Original cloth, all edges gilt, stamped in gilt and blind, spine repaired, minor spotting and edgewear. Minor foxing especially to

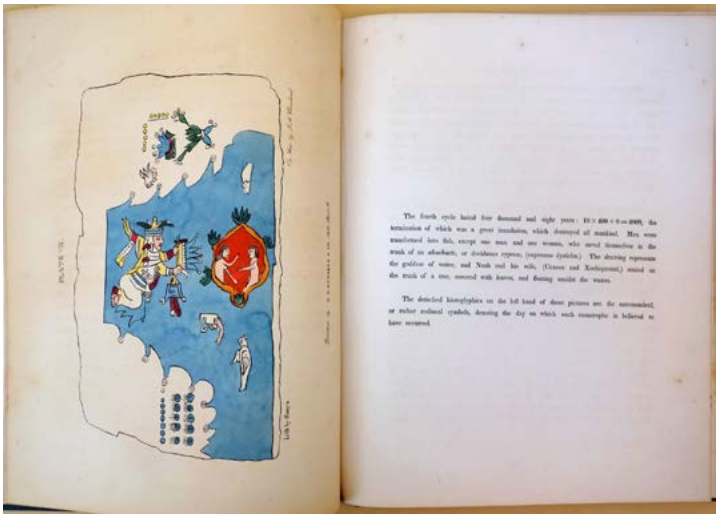


The 17.5-foot folding frontispiece, printed on tissue paper, can be seen on the left.

frontispiece and a few plates, frontispiece leaf starting, but very good. Pencil annotations on front flyleaves. From the library of American anthropologist Samuel George Morton (1799-1851), with slip inscribed "For S. G. Morton Oct. 25/42" tipped to front pastedown; bookplate of Morton's son, Thomas G. Morton M.D., pasted beneath; bookplate signed "B. M. [Bertha Morton] Gittings."

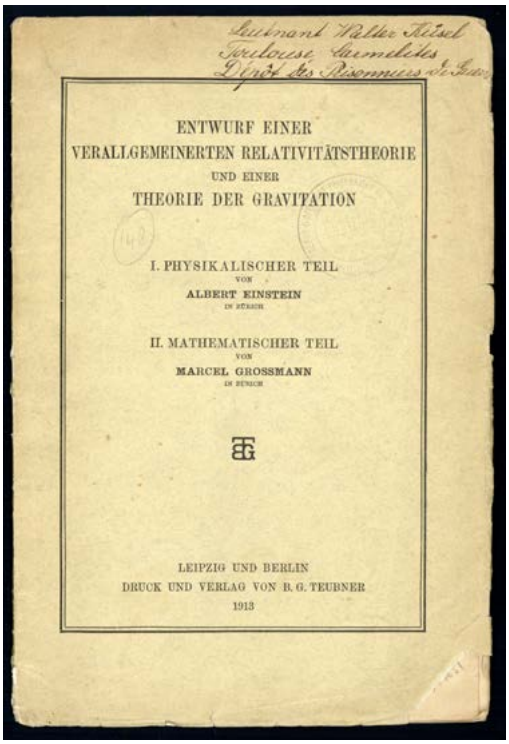
$1250





First Edition, issue with New York imprint (another issue exists with the Cincinnati imprint of Burgess & Co.; no priority established). Like many early anthropologists, Delafield was concerned with discovering the origins of the aboriginal American races—whether they had descended from Old World peoples such as the Egyptians or Israelites, migrated from Asia, or arisen *sui generis* on the North and South American continents. He was particularly interested in the tumuli left by the Mound Builders culture in the Ohio Valley and Great Lakes regions, concluding that these had been built by ancient Egyptians "on the basis of 'evidence' gleaned from Humboldt's illustrations of monuments in South and Central America, from ancient and modern skulls, and from the cranium of an Egyptian mummy" (Achim, p. 38). The remarkable 17.5-foot frontispiece to Delafield's work reproduces, at about a 1:1 ratio, the 16th-century Boturini Codex (now in the Museo Nacional de Anthropologia in Mexico City), depicting the legendary journey of the Aztecs from Aztlán to the Valley of Mexico.

This copy is from the library of Samuel George Morton, founder of the polygenist "American School" of ethnography, based on the idea that each of the human races had been created separately and that each race possessed specific immutable characteristics. To buttress his racial theories Morton amassed an enormous collection of skulls from around the world, measuring and comparing their cranial capacities and ranking the races by brain size—Caucasians, of course, being at the top, followed by Asians, Polynesians, Native Americans and Africans. Morton's *Crania Americana*, a systematic study of skulls from the native peoples of North and South America, was published the same year as Delafield's *Antiquities of America*. Achim, "Skulls and idols," in Kohl, Podgomy and Gänger, *Nature and Antiquities: The Making of Archeology in the Americas*, pp. 23-44. 44850



10. Einstein, Albert (1879-1955) and **Marcel Grossmann** (1878-1936). Entwurf einer verallgemeinerten Relativitätstheorie und einer Theorie der Gravitation. 38pp. Leipzig & Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1913. 254 x 170 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped. Library stamps, ownership inscription on front wrapper. Very good. $2250

First Separate Edition. "After his first discussions with Grossmann, Einstein had found the correct starting point for general relativity. The real work could now begin . . . The Einstein-Grossmann paper, published in 1913, contains profoint physical insight into the nature of measurement, some correct general relativistic equations, some faulty reasoning, and clumsy notation" (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord*, p. 216). The paper was also published in Vol. 62 of the *Zeitschrift für Mathematik und Physik*. Weil, *Albert Einstein Bibliography*, ⋆58. 44851

Rare Anatomical Sketchbook

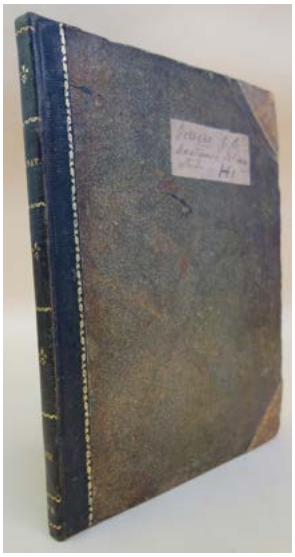
11. Ferrero, Giovanni Francesco (fl. 1820-60). Anatomia dal vero disegnata nel 1821 da Gio. Fran. co Ferrero [manuscript title in pencil on first leaf]. Manuscript sketchbook. 42 unnumbered leaves, all but 13 containing anatomical drawings, mostly in pencil and sanguine, on one or both sides. Anatomical watercolor pasted down on 8v. N.p. [Rome?], 1821. 275 x 205 mm. Later half calf over green paper boards, handwritten paper label on front cover, upper corners a bit bent. Minor foxing, some offsetting from drawings, but very good. Bookplate and ownership inscription of Piergiorgio Borio. $4500

Anatomical sketchbooks by known artists rarely appear on the market. This is the first anatomical sketchbook by a known artist that we have handled in over fifty years of trading.

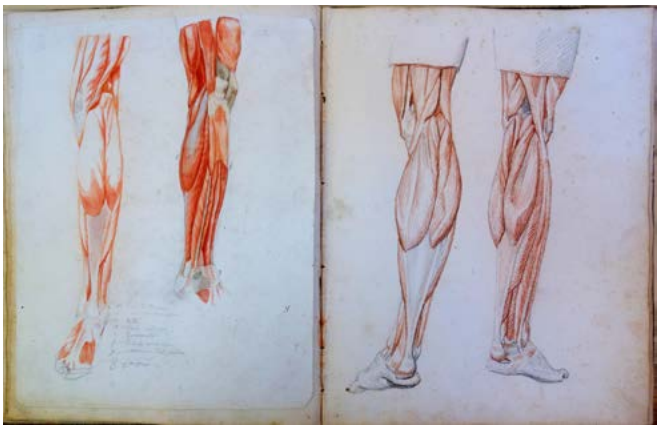
Giovanni Francesco Ferrero, a native of Piedmont, spent most of his career in Rome working as an engraver. Several publications by Ferrero are recorded. In 1828 he published *Bassirilievi di Fidia gia esistenti nel Partenone di Atene ora nel Museo Brittanico disegnati ed incise da Gio Ferrero. Bas-reliefs de Phidias qui étaient dans le Parthénon à Athènes présentement dans le Musée britannique dessinées et gravées par Jean Ferrero.* In 1830 Ferrero published *Raccolta*

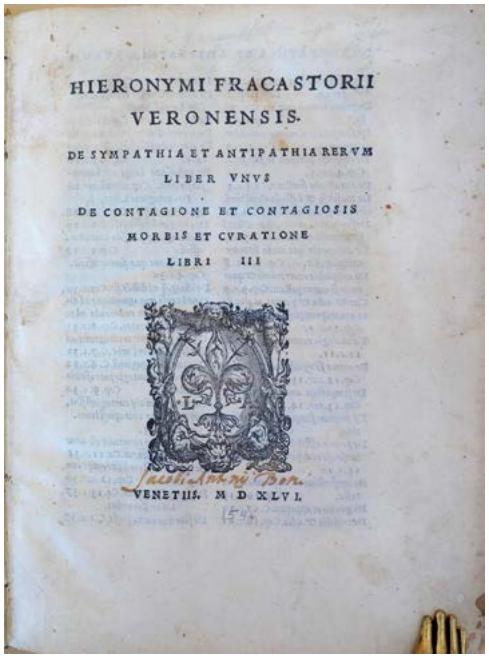
delle migliori composizioni di Raffaello, Pussino, Domenichino e di altri celebri pittori, a collection of 150 engravings after Raphael, Poussin, Domenichino and other celebrated Italian painters, and in 1845 he issued an engraved anatomical broadside captioned "Proporzioni, osteologia, miologia esterna, ed uso principale dei muscoli" (Proportions, osteology, external myology and the principal use of muscles), showing skeletons and écorché figures with their proportions marked. In 1841 Ferrero provided lithographic illustrations for *Anatomia artistica del cavallo* by Giuseppe Ponzi. The latest work we have identified by Ferrero is a print titled "Omnes viri et mulieres mente devota obtulerunt donaria, ut fierent opera quae jusserat Dominus per manum Moysi. Esodo cap. 35. v. 29" (1845).

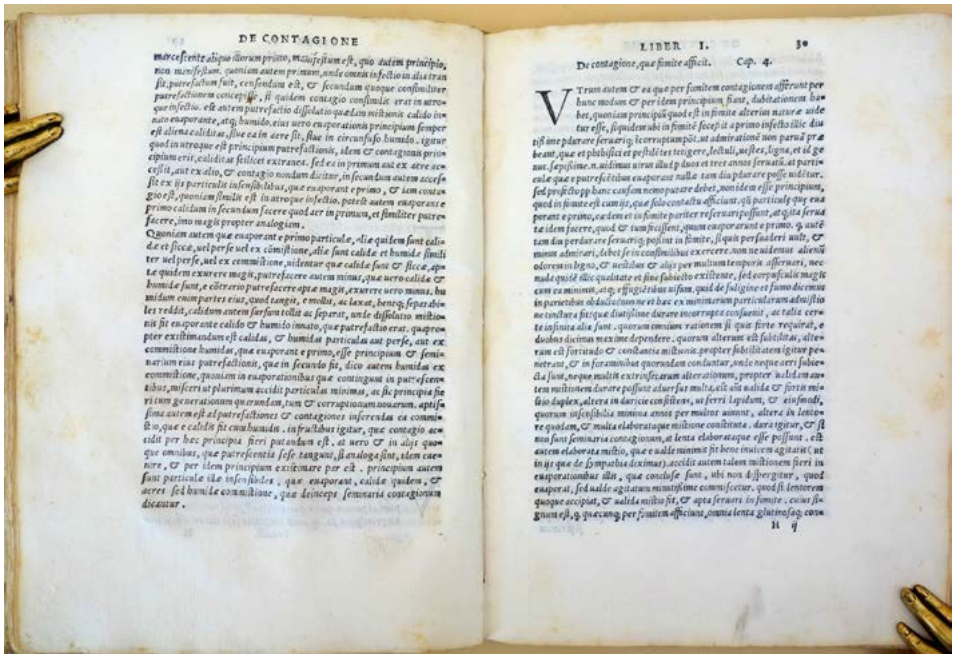
Bookplate of Piergiorgio Borio



The sketchbook we are offering, produced in the early part of Ferrero's career, contains 39 finely executed anatomical drawings on the first 29 leaves; most of these are in pencil and sanguine, with a primary focus on the musculature. Curiously, the drawing on 29v depicts a suit of armor. After the blank leaves are a series of drawings in pencil and gray watercolor on academic subjects. Benezit. 45035




HIERONYMI FRACASTORII
VERONENSIS.
DE SYMPATHIA ET ANTIPATHIA RERVM
LIBER VNVS
DE CONTAGIONE ET CONTAGIOSIS
MORBIS ET CVRATIONE
LIBRI III
VENETIIS. M D XLVI.


DE CONTAGIONE
LIBER I.
De contagione, que fomite efficit. Cap. 4.

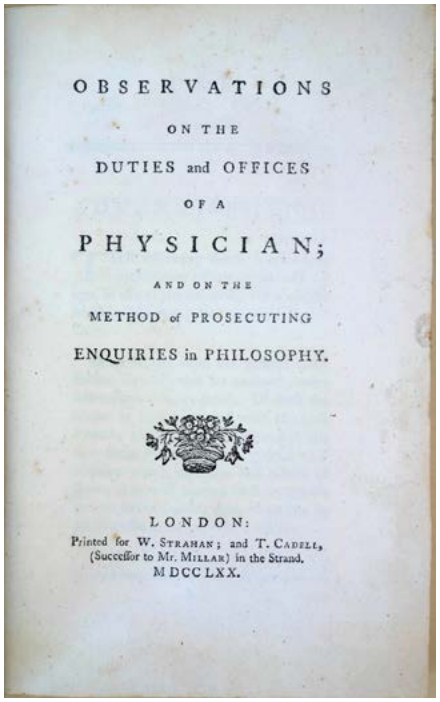
"Foundation of All Modern Views on the Nature of Infectious Diseases"

12. Fracastoro, Girolamo (1478-1553). De sympathia et antipathia rerum liber unus. De contagione et contagiosis morbis et curatione libri III. 4to. [4], 76, [4]ff. Venice: Heirs of Lucantonio Giunta (colophon), 1546. 210 x 155 mm. Vellum ca. 1546, rebacked, endpapers renewed; preserved in a cloth slipcase. Scattered staining and browning, but very good.

$3850

First Edition of Fracastoro's most important scientific work, forming "the foundation of all modern views on the nature of infectious diseases" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 101). Fracastoro hypothesized that contagious diseases were caused by minute particles (seminaria), spontaneously generated from certain types of putrefaction and possessing the faculties of propagation and movement. He illustrated the three means by which contagion can be spread: by simple contact, as in scabies and leprosy; by fomites or inanimate carriers, such as clothing or sheets; and at a distance without direct contact, as in plague, smallpox and like diseases, whose transmission he attributed to the action of the air, denying the widespread belief in the influence of occult powers. He provided accounts of many contagious diseases (including the first authentic description of typhus), affirmed the contagiousness of tuberculosis, and commented on the spread and control of epidemics. He was also perhaps the first to enunciate the modern doctrine of the specific characters and infectious nature of fevers. Although published over three hundred years before the modern germ theory of disease, Fracastoro's theory of contagion was a fruitful ancestor of this theory, yielding hypotheses on causes and ways of infections that were verified in succeeding centuries. Adams F-821. Garrison-Morton.com 2528. Norman 827. 45020

The First Significant Book on Medical Ethics in English

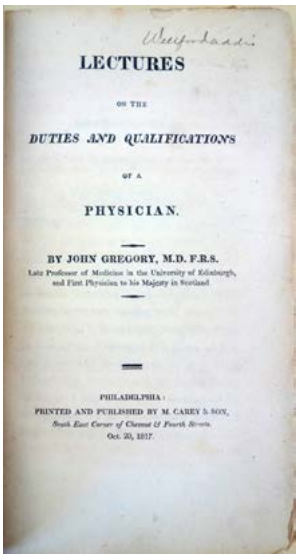

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
DUTIES and OFFICES
OF A
PHYSICIAN;
AND ON THE
METHOD of PROSECUTING
ENQUIRIES in PHILOSOPHY.

LONDON:
Printed for W. STRAHAN; and T. CADELL,
(Successor to Mr. MILLAR) in the Strand.
M DCC LXX.

13. Gregory, John (1724-73). Observations on the duties and offices of a physician; and on the method of prosecuting enquiries in philosophy. 8vo. viii, 182pp. London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1770. 206 x 128 mm. Full calf, gilt-ruled spine, leather label by Alexander Milne of Forres, Scotland (1780-1849), with his stamp on the front pastedown; some rubbing and wear especially to the spine. Minor toning but very good. Armorial bookplate of the library at Cullen House, Banffshire, Scotland, seat of the Earls of Seafield. $8500

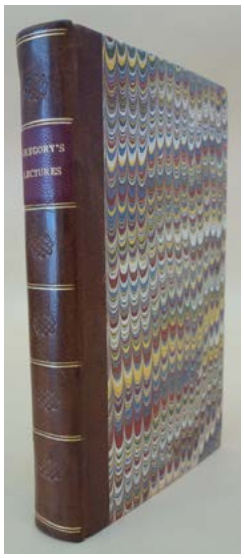
First Edition of "the first philosophical, secular medical ethics in the English language" (McCullough, p. 6). This work is *very rare on the market*; this is the first copy we have handled in 50-plus years.

Gregory, a professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, was "the first in the English-language literature to employ philosophical methods to address ethical challenges in medicine and to do so in a self-consciously secular fashion . . . In doing so, Gregory invented philosophical, secular medical ethics as it is now practiced more than two centuries later in the United States and other countries around the world . . . Gregory also laid the conceptual, secular foundations for the profession of medicine as an intellectual and moral enterprise" (*ibid.*). "By applying moral sense theory to medical ethics, Gregory not only formulated the first modern theory of medical ethics, he also created the ideal, still very much alive, of the humanistic physician whose effectiveness derives as much from an empathetic understanding of illness as from medical science" (Baker, p. 863). Baker, "The history of medical ethics," in Bynum and Porter, eds., *Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine,* 2, ch. 37. Garrison-Morton.com 8132. 45017


LECTURES
ON THE
DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS
OF A
PHYSICIAN.

BY JOHN GREGORY, M.D. F.R.S.
Late Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh,
and First Physician to his Majesty in Scotland.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY M. CAREY & SON,
South East Corner of Chesnut & Fourth Streets.
Oct. 20, 1817.



14. Gregory, John (1724-73). Lectures on the duties and qualifications of a physician. [2], vi, 5-232pp.; 24-page publisher's catalogue in the front. Philadelphia: M. Carey & Con, 1817. 198 x 116 mm. Quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Some browning and foxing as is common in American books of this period, but very good. Ownership signature of Joshua Riley (1800-1875), a graduate of the University of Maryland Medical School who later practiced in Georgetown. $1000

First American Edition of Gregory's *Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician* (1770); see no. 13 above. Austin 842.45018

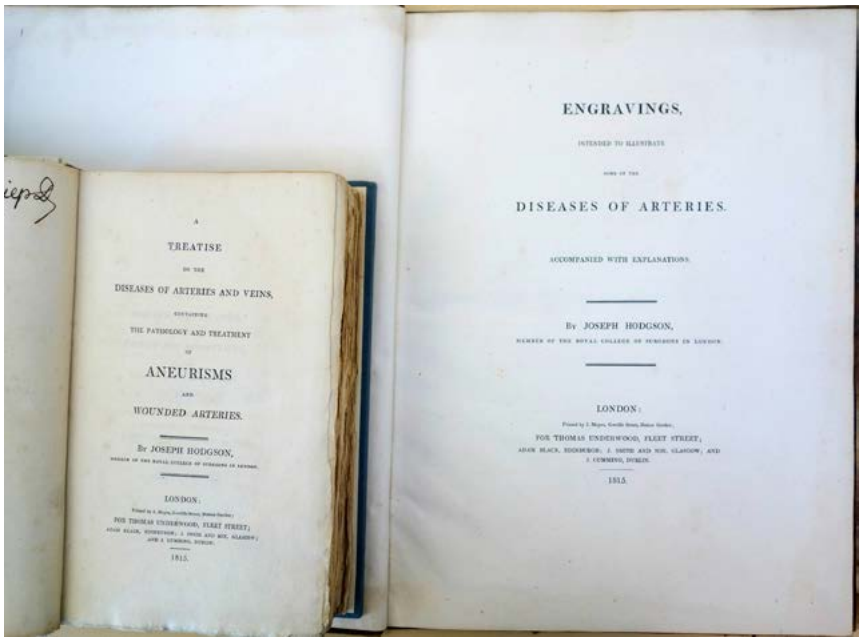
Extremely Rare and Exceptionally Beautiful

15. Haller, Albrecht von (1708-1777). Iconum anatomicarum quibus praecipuae partes corporis humani delineatae continentur. 8 facsicles in 1, folio. Variously paginated. 47 engraved plates (some folding). Göttingen: Abram Vandenhoeck [fascicles I-IV]; Widow of Abram Vandenhoeck [fascicles VI-VIII], 1743-1756. 470 x 290 mm. Contemporary gilt-bordered calf, rebacked with corners repaired. A few tears in plates, text a little foxed, but very good. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate.


ICONUM ANATOMICARUM
QUIBUS PRAECIPUAE PARTES
CORPORIS HUMANI
DELINEATAE CONTINENTUR
FASCICULUS I
Diaphragma, Medulla Spinalis,
Vagina Uteri, Omentum, &
Cranii Basis.
GOTTINGAE,
APUD ABRAM VANDENHOECK

$10,000

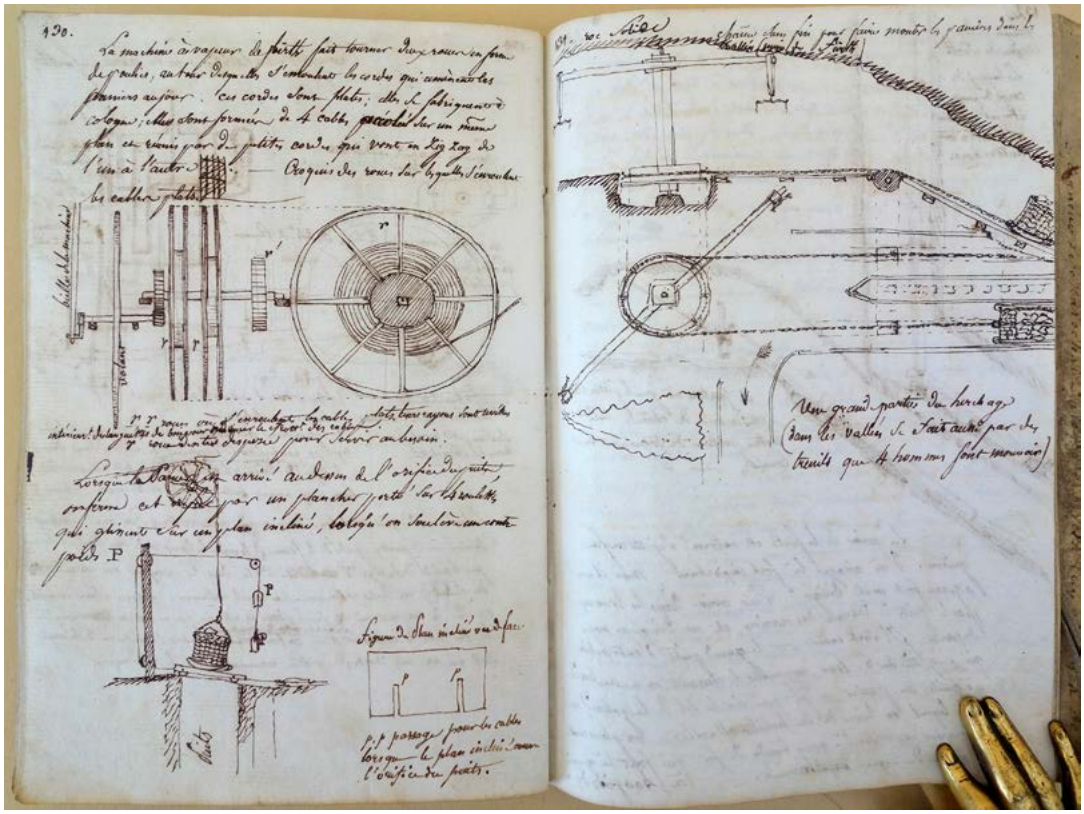
First Edition. The eight fascicles of Haller's *Icones anatomicae* contain a total of forty-seven plates. "The order of the subjects is purely accidental, depending upon the author's occasional necessities of making some accurate dissections of certain organs. Besides the general views of the system of the arteries of the whole body, as given in the last four plates, various other plates represent on a larger scale almost all the arteries of special sites and organs, with the surrounding parts. There will further be found special representations of the diaphragm, the spinal cord, the uterus and its appendages, the omentum, the base of the skull, and the heart" (Choulant, *History of Anatomical Illustration*, p. 290). Haller used a decimalized system in numbering his anatomic observations, obtaining thereby a greater knowledge of the frequency of different variants; he used the principle of greatest frequency as the anatomic norm. Because these beautiful anatomical studies were published over thirteen years, a complete set is very rare. Garrison-Morton.com 397. Norman 974. 45031



"Hodgson's Disease"

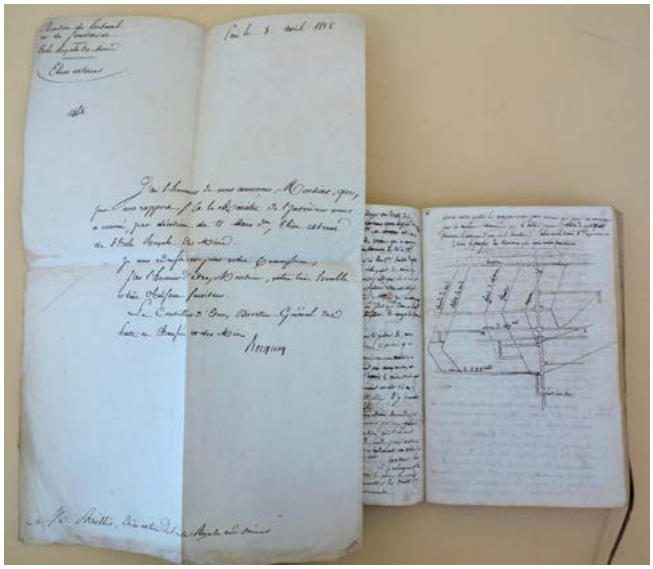
16. Hodgson, Joseph (1788–1869). A treatise on the diseases of arteries and veins, containing the pathology and treatment of aneurisms and wounded arteries. 8vo text plus folio atlas (Engravings intended to illustrate some of the diseases of arteries). xix, 603, [1, errata]pp. (text); 27pp., 8 engraved plates after Hodgson's drawings (atlas). London: Thomas Underwood, 1815. 242 x 143 mm. (text); 335 x 255 mm. (atlas). Text in 20th-century quarter parchment paper, blue boards; atlas in 19th-century specked calf, gilt-lettered spine label. Text binding a bit soiled, light wear to spine and edges of atlas. Atlas endpapers a bit stained, a few coal-dust spatters on p. 9 of the atlas and the tissue guard for Plate II, otherwise a very good, clean copy. Text flyleaf inscribed "Froriep D" in a 19th-century hand. $4750

First Edition. Hodgson's work contains the first description of non-sacculated dilatation of the aortic arch ("Hodgson's disease") and is also valuable for historical data on aneurisms and early ligations of important arteries. The atlas's highly detailed plates contain the best illustrations of aneurisms and aortic valvular endocarditis published prior to the advent of photography. Garrison-Morton.com 2741. 45027



Sketch of a steam engine ("Machine à vapeur")

17. [Industrial Revolution in France.] Baillio-Lamothe. Manuscript notebook recording Baillio-Lamothe's field studies as an engineering student at the École des Mines (Paris). [2], 3-134, [18] pp., plus 5 loose sheets of notes, sketches, etc. in a pocket inside the back cover; lacking the first leaf [pp. 1-2]. Illustrated with numerous technical drawings of mining machinery, plans of mine lay-outs, etc. N.p., n.d. [1820]. 168 x 114 mm. Bound wallet-style in old vellum manuscript leaf, linen tie, some soiling. First and last leaves a bit soiled, but very good. Laid in is a letter to Baillio dated 8 April 1818, signed by Louis Becquey (1760-1849), Directeur-Général des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines; the letter names Baillio-Lamothe an "élève externe" (external pupil) at the École.



Becquey's letter admitting Baillio-Lamothe to the Ecole des Mines

$3750

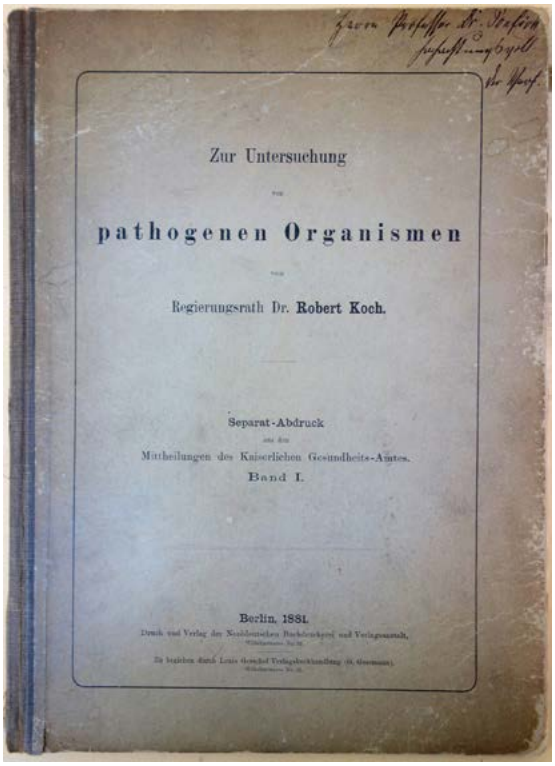
Remarkable document from the early days of the Industrial Revolution in France, recording field studies at several European coal mines undertaken by Baillio-Lamothe, an engineering student at Paris's École des Mines. Baillio-Lamothe's first name and history remain obscure, but he is known to have prepared at least one illustration for the *Annales des mines* (Vol. 13 [1826]).

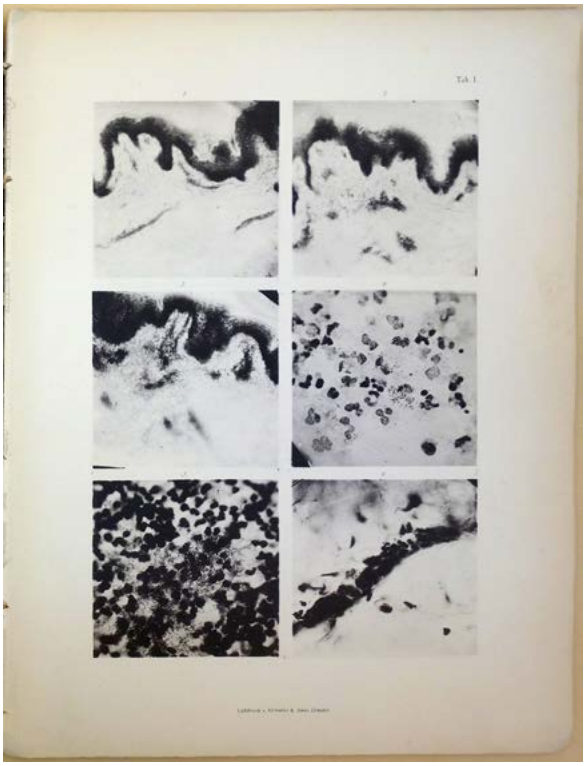
The Industrial Revolution, which originated in Great Britain in the latter part of the 18th century, did not spread to France until the end of the Napoleonic Era in 1815. One of the major factors in this delay was the

primitive state of French coal mining at that time. Technological innovations in manufacturing, such as steam-powered engines and mechanized looms, required coal for their production and use, but most of France's coal deposits were inconveniently located and expensive to mine; moreover, during Napoleon's reign France had prioritized war and conquest over the development of its domestic economic resources. The Napoleonic Wars with England cut off economic and technological communication with England, and since England led the world in development of steam and manufacturing technology, France fell behind in these fields and did not begin to catch up until after the wars were concluded.

To improve France's coal-mining industry Louis Becquey, who became Directeur-Général des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines in 1817, established a program at the École des Mines that sent engineering students like Baillio-Lamothe to mining operations in France and other countries to learn mining techniques first hand. These students were required to keep detailed written accounts of what they learned during their travels, and journals such as the one we are offering "are now a part of the [École de Mines's] great heritage" (Hatchuel, p. 24).

In April 1818 Baillio-Lamothe matriculated at the École as an "external student" (i.e., someone not from the École Polytechnique), as recorded in the letter from Becquey laid into Baillio's notebook. Two years later he spent the weeks between 28 June and 7 August 1820 traveling to coal mines in the north of France, Belgium, and Prussia. His journal contains detailed accounts of mining machinery and operations, many illustrated with precisely executed technical drawings; these include some remarkable sketches on pp. 130-131 of a steam engine ('machine à vapeur") Baillio had seen in operation at Fürth. The journal also records Baillio's encounters with fellow students Gabriel Lamé (1795-1870) and Émile Clapeyron (1799-1864), both noted mathematicians and engineers who made important contributions to these fields. Hatchuel, "École des Mines de Paris: A few lessons from a long history," in Subrahmanian, ed., *Engineering a Better Future*, pp. 21-32. 44857





The Very Rare Offprint, Inscribed to Emil Ponfick

18. Koch, Robert (1843-1910). Zur Untersuchung von pathologenen Organismen [front cover]. Offprint from Mittheilungen aus dem kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte 1 (1881). Berlin: Norddeutschen Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt, 1881. 48pp. 14 photographic plates. 300 x 220 mm. Original gray printed boards, black cloth spine, hinges cracked, becoming loose in binding. Light staining and darkening, minor edgewear, but on the whole very good. **Presentation Copy, inscribed by Koch** to German pathologist Emil Ponfick (1844-1913) on the front cover: "Herrn Professor Dr. Ponfick, hochachtungsvoll, der Verf." $12,500

Inscribed Copy of the First Edition, Very Rare Separate Offprint Issue of Koch's landmark "Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen," in which he described his development of the plate technique for cultivating bacteria—the first consistent method for obtaining pure cultures of virtually any species of bacteria. The methods outlined here "are the bases on which bacteriology largely rests" (Garrison-Morton.com 2495.1). Profusely illustrated with microphotographs, Koch's paper long remained the basic instructional manual for bacteriological laboratories.

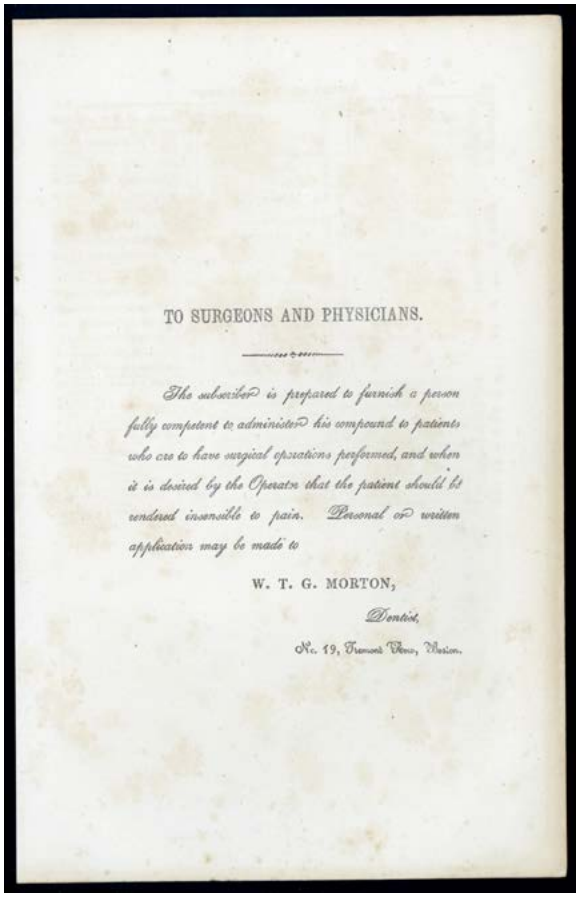
Koch presented this copy of the offprint to German pathologist Emil Ponfick, assistant to Rudolf Virchow. Ponfick is known for "recogniz[ing] the positive role of actinomyces in human actinomycosis; he established the identity of the human and animal forms of the disease (Garrison-Morton.com 5512).

As *Regierungsrat* (government advisor) with the Imperial Department of Health in Berlin, Koch was tasked with developing reliable methods for isolating and cultivating pathogenic bacteria, gathering bacteriological data, and establishing scientific principles relating to public health and hygiene. In the present paper Koch extended the bacteriological methods that he had presented earlier in his *Aetiologie der Wundinfectionskrankheiten* (1878), emphasizing the isomorphism of pathogenic bacteria, stressing the importance of strictly sterile techniques in order to avoid contamination, and advocating nutrient gelatin as a solid growth medium that allowed the selection of individual colonies, thus ensuring pure cultures. He also insisted that newly isolated pathogens should be investigated for transferability to animals, points of entry and localization in the host organism, natural habitats and susceptibility to harmful agents. Horblit 60. Norman 1230. 45016

First Advertisement for Ether Anesthesia

19. Morton, William T. G. (1819-68). To surgeons and physicians. Single-sheet advertising circular. Boston, [November 1846]. Faint foxing but fine. $5000

Very Rare First Printing of the First Published Advertisement for Ether Anesthesia. "The first printed document on anesthesia issued and signed by Morton was a single-page folded sheet addressed 'To Surgeons and Physicians' stating that the 'Subscriber' is prepared to furnish 'a person fully competent to administer his compounds" (Fulton & Stanton, p. 40). Morton, as is well known, gave the first public demonstration of ether anesthesia on October 16, 1846, during a surgical operation performed by John C. Warren at Massachusetts General Hospital. Seeking to profit from this experience, "one of his first actions [afterwards] was to have engraved a small notice or circular that offered the administration of ether by one of his trained operators (thus, keeping its use under his immediate control" (Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol*, p. 103). Fulton & Stanton, *Centennial of Surgical Anesthesia*, IV.6. 45049



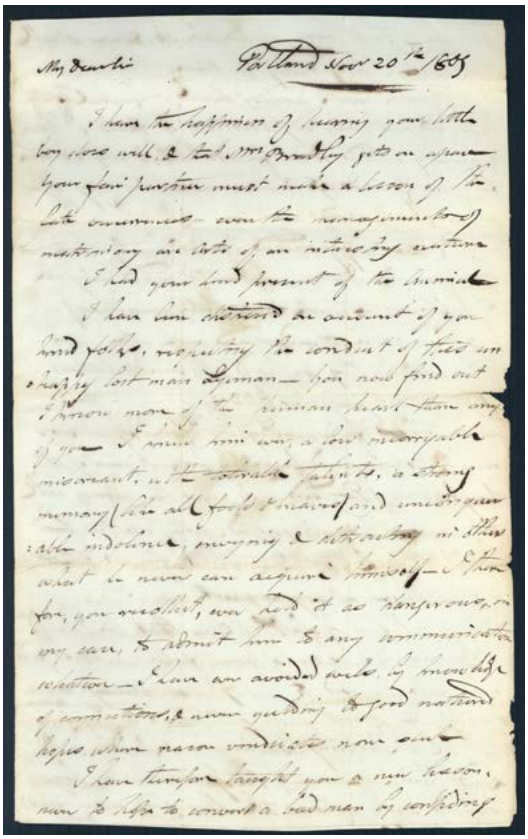
TO SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

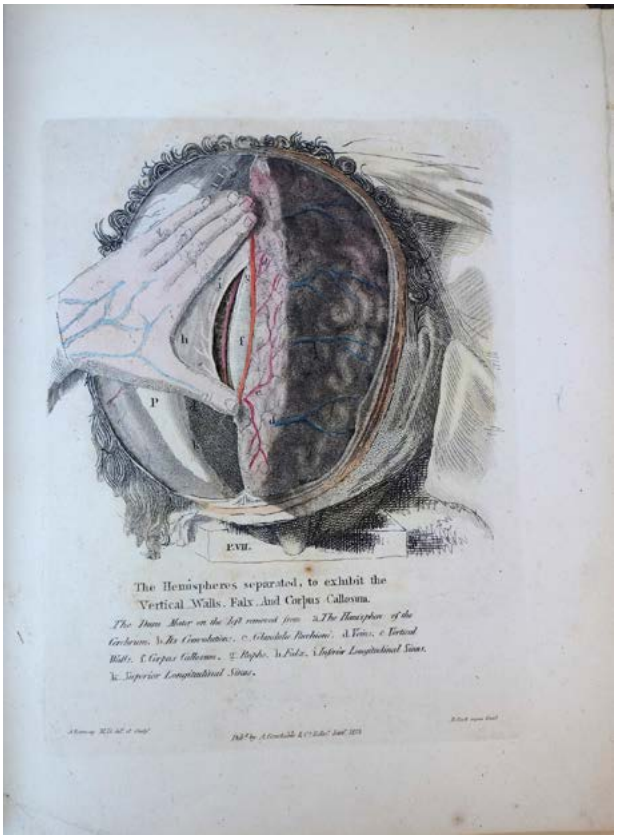
The subscriber is prepared to furnish a person fully competent to administer his compound to patients who are to have surgical operations performed, and when it is desired by the Operator that the patient should be rendered insensible to pain. Personal or written application may be made to

W. T. G. MORTON,
Dentist,
No. 19, Tremont Row, Boston.

20. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Carte-de-visite photograph (albumen print) of Owen by Maull & Polyblank. London, n.d. [mid-1860s]. 99 x 62 mm. Maull & Polyblank's imprint on the verso. Light soiling on the verso, but fine otherwise. $400

An unusual portrait photograph of paleontologist and zoologist Richard Owen, superintendent of the Natural History department of the British Museum, and one of Darwin's foremost adversaries, showing him standing next to a pillar with top hat and gloves in hand. The photograph was taken at the studio of Henry Maull and George Henry Polyblank, who established their first photographic firm in 1864; they are best known for their famous *Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities* (1856-59), featuring 40 portraits of notable Victorian scientists, artists, actors, churchmen and other luminaries. 44855

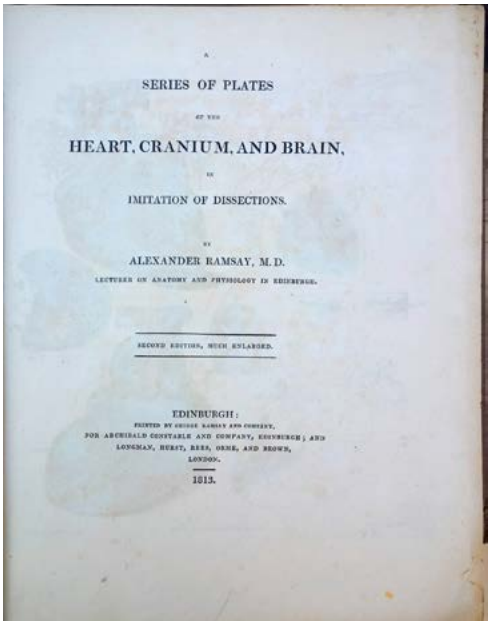




The Hemispheres separated, to exhibit the Vertical Walls. Falx. And Corpus Callosum.

Images "Drilling Down" Through the Layers of the Brain: A Small Archive

21. Ramsay, Alexander (1754-1824). (1) Autograph letter signed to Mr. John Bradley. 4pp. Portland [Maine], Nov. 20, 1809. 314 x 195 mm. A few tears along folds, lacuna where seal was cut with loss of a few words. (2) Autograph letter signed to Samuel Bradley. 1 sheet. N.p., n.d. [docketed Nov. 1, 1823]. 153 x 94 mm. Some tears along folds, light soiling. (3) Three printed / engraved tickets to Ramsay's lectures. N.p., n.d. (ca. 1818). One ticket with manuscript note signed "R. Bradley" on the verso, dated August 5, 1818. (4) "Anatomy, physiology, medicine and surgery. Dr. Ramsay will open a course of anatomy . . ." Cutting from an unidentified newspaper. June 23, 1824. 71 x 60 mm. (5) Lock of hair enclosed in a folded slip of paper, labeled "A. Ramsay's taken after death." N.p., 1824. (6) A series of plates of the heart, cranium, and brain, in imitation of dissections. Second and best edition. Title-leaf; 15 hand-colored aquatint plates drawn by Ramsay and finished by Robert Scott (1777-1841); plates VII – XII with cut-outs for seeing through to the next plate, to give the effect of an actual brain dissection. Edinburgh: George Ramsay for Archibald Constable . . . and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London, 1813. 282 x 231 mm. 19th-century quarter morocco, boards with linen ties (defective), front hinge split, lower corners gnawed. Portions cut from corners of front free endpaper, minor fraying to lower corners of a few leaves. Together 6 items. Overall good to very good. $3750


SERIES OF PLATES

OF THE

HEART, CRANIUM, AND BRAIN,

IN

IMITATION OF DISSECTIONS.

BY

ALEXANDER RAMSAY, M.D.

LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY IN EDINBURGH.

SECOND EDITION, MUCH ENLARGED.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY GEORGE RAMSAY AND COMPANY,

FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY, EDINBURGH; AND

LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

LONDON.

1813.

Archive featuring an extraordinary letter from the eccentric Scottish physician Alexander Ramsay, famous for his outstanding series of engravings of the brain (see no. [6] above). Ramsay enjoyed a well-deserved contemporary reputation as a gifted anatomist and teacher, but this was unfortunately marred by his extremely irascible and egocentric personality, which no doubt stemmed from his unprepossessing physical appearance—he was barely five feet tall, hunchbacked and bowlegged, with a head too large for his body. One contemporary described him as

> a rickety fellow, not four feet high, but with a face large enough, and a body big-enough round for a man of 7 feet. The hump on his back is a large as a Pedlar's-Wallet, and his legs are semi-circles. He has a mighty commanding air, however, and his looks seem to say, "stand off, for I am holier than Thou" (William Tully, quoted in Hayward & Putnam, p. 89).

Ramsay spent most of the last two decades of his life traveling throughout the United States teaching and lecturing on anatomy. For much of this time Ramsay was in New England, and in 1808 he was hired by Nathan Smith, the founder of Dartmouth Medical School, to serve as the college's full-time anatomist. Ramsay's 1809 letter to John Bradley dates from around this period, although he may have left Dartmouth by then—Hayward and Putnam note that Ramsay lasted only a single term at the school.

Ramsay's arrogance and pugnacity can be seen in full force in his 1809 letter to John Bradley:

> . . . I have been distressed on account of you kind folks, respecting the conduct of this unhappy lost man Lyman—you now find out I know more of the human heart than any of you. I know him ever a low incorrigible miscreant, with tolerable talents, a strong memory (like all fools & knaves) and unconquerable indolence, envying & detracting in others what he never can acquire himself. I therefore, you recollect, ever held it as dangerous, in my case, to admit him to any communication whatever—I have ever avoided evils, by knowledge of connections, & never yielding to good natured hopes, when reason vindicates none such. I have therefore taught you a new lesson, never to hope to convert a bad man by confiding in him—that group of people do, & ever shall hate me . . .

Ramsay also mentions his public lectures: "Altho my Portland friends surely took not the most handsome manner of introducing me to public notice (quite democratic meanness) yet surely we came to understand each other, as a compensation they supported my Sunday lectures for charitable purposes $32-80 of which falls due for bibles for your Fryeburg [Maine] & Conway [New Hampshire] schools . . . I gave a three weeks course agreeably to my engagements which (I understand a liar in your place had misrepresented) and indeed gave several double lectures, you know my delight is in giving rather than receiving my fees in Brunswick came to $372, and had I pleased $500 would have been made up . . ." The unfortunate "lost man Lyman" reappears in the letter, accused of stealing and drinking the "spirits of wine" Ramsay had been prescribed for an illness: "This, and many bottles, our faithful brother Lyman pry'd into (by stealing into my room unsent for)."

Also included in this archive are: Ramsay's briefer but no less colorful 1823 letter to Samuel Bradley ("The snowball of report, when our Illustrious Commander reaches our Huts, after sniveling in your metropolis of Fryburg is verily not promising . . ."); a copy of the atlas to the second edition of Ramsay's *Anatomy of the Heart, Cranium, and Brain* (1813), which includes a remarkable series of "cut-away" plates of the brain; a lock of Ramsay's hair, taken postmortem; a newspaper cutting advertising Ramsay's lectures on "Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, and Surgery"; and three tickets to Ramsay's lectures, one of which bears a manuscript note on the back reading "Received of John Stuart Barrows five dollars for admission to Doct. Ramsay's Anatomical and Popular Lectures—August 5th 1818. R. Bradley." We have not been able to identify Ramsay's correspondents, and "Lyman" is equally obscure—this is probably not a reference to Lyman Spalding, co-founder of Dartmouth Medical School, since Ramsay had a very high opinion of Spalding (see Spalding, *Dr. Lyman Spalding, the Originator of the United States Pharmacopoeia* [1916], pp. 287-88). Hayward & Putnam, *Improve, Perfect & Perpetuate: Dr. Nathan Smith and Early American Education*, pp. 88-91. 44973

ENCHEIRIDIVM
ANATOMICVM,
ET PATHOLOGICVM,
IN QVO
Ex naturali Conſtitutionè partium, Receſſus à naturali ſtatu demonſtratur.
Ad vſum Theatri Anatomici adornatum,
A IOANNE RIOLANO FILIO, origine & ordine Pariſienſi, Doctore Medicinæ in Academia Pariſienſi, Anatomes & Herbariæ Profeſſore Regio, atque Decano, Reginæ Matris Regis Ludouici XIII. Primario Medico per decennium, & poſtremo.

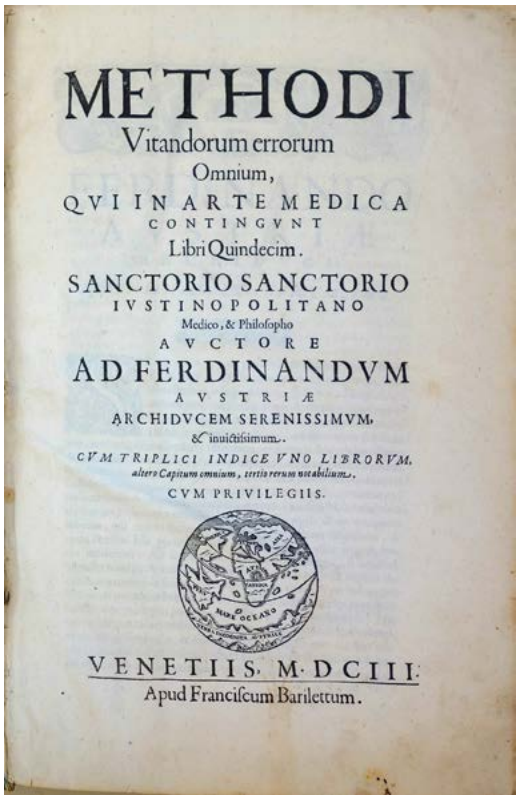
PARISIIS,
Apud GASPARVM METVRAS, viâ Iacobæâ, ſub ſigno SS. Trinitatis, prope Maturinenſes.

M. DC. XLVIII,
Cum Priuilegio Regis.

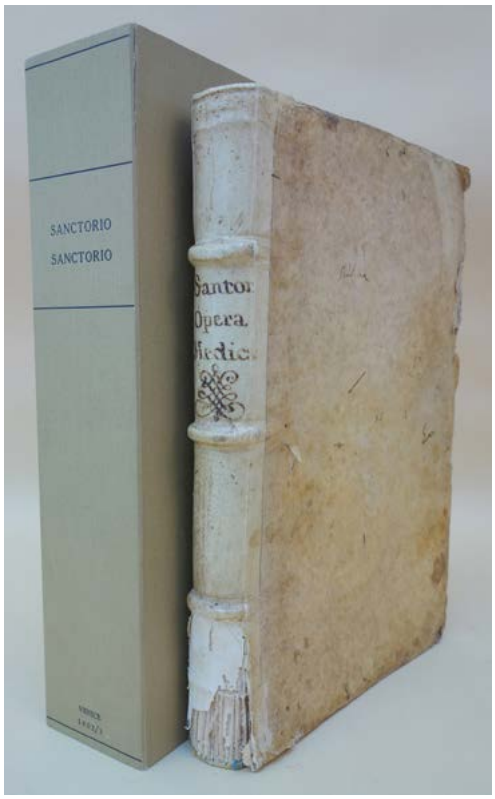
Extremely Rare First Edition

22. Riolan, Jean (1577-1657). Encheiridium anatomicum, et pathologicum, in quo ex naturali constitutione partium, recessus à naturali statu demonstratur. 12mo. [28], 618, [14]pp. Paris: Apud Gasparum Meturas, 1648. 127 x 74 mm. Calf, gilt spine ca; 1648, hinges cracked but holding, spine extremities a bit chipped, light edgewear. Minor browning, but very good. $3750

Very Rare First Edition, with *no copies except this one appearing in auction records*; it was published one year before the 1649 Leiden edition that is sometimes erroneously cited as the first. Riolan's *Encheiridium anatomicum* is the work he is best remembered for, since its rejection of some of William Harvey's ideas on blood circulation prompted Harvey to reply with his *Exercitationes duae anatomicae de circulatione sanguinis ad Joannem Riolanum* (1649), the only published answer he ever issued to criticisms of *De motu cordis.* Contrary to Riolan's intent, his *Encheiridium* ended up helping to validate Harvey's theory, as Harvey used *Exercitationes duae* not only to demolish Riolan's Galenic notions on the circulation but also to reinforce his own ideas with more direct experimental evidence of the circulation than given in *De motu cordis*. Keynes, *Life of William Harvey*, p. 323. 45023



METHODI
Vitandorum errorum
Omnium,
QVI IN ARTE MEDICA
CONTINGVNT
Libri Quindecim.
SANCTORIO SANCTORIO
IVSTINOPOLITANO
Medico, & Philosopho
AVCTORE
AD FERDINANDVM
AVSTRIÆ
ARCHIDVCEM SERENISSIMVM,
& inuictissimum.
CVM TRIPLICI INDICE VNO LIBRORVM,
altero Capitum omnium, tertio rerum vocabilium.
CVM PRIVILEGIIS.
VENETIIS. M. D CIII.
Apud Franciscum Barilettum.



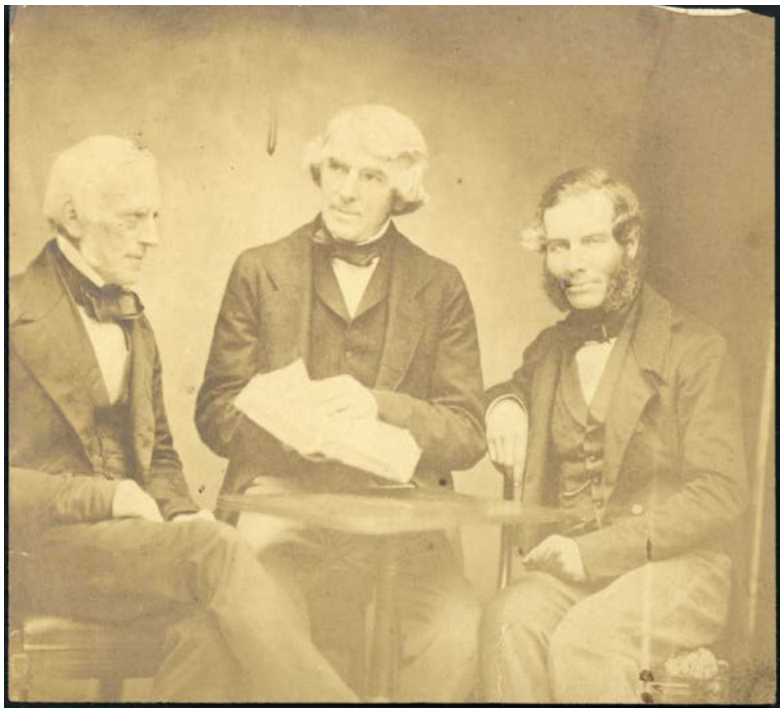
Introduction of Quantitative Experimentation into Medicine
First Instrument for Measuring the Pulse-Rate

23. Santorio, Santorio (1561–1636). Methodi vitandorum errorum omnium, qui in arte medica continunt libri quindecim. Folio. [6], 230, [16]ff. Venice: Francisco Bariletti, 1603. Vellum ca. 1603, lower quarter of vellum spine lacking; preserved in a cloth folding box. Mostly minor marginal worming (heavier at the end of the book), light marginal staining. Very good. $12,500

First Edition of Santorio's *extremely rare* first published work, one of the rarest medical books of the seventeenth century. To the best of our knowledge this is only the second copy that has appeared on the market during the past 40 years.

In his *Methodi vitandorum* Santorio introduced the radical idea that the properties of the body depended not only on the traditional imprecise Galenic interpretation of the balance of humors, but also on qualities that could be measured quantitatively with instruments. In this work Santorio presented his first discussion of his pulse-clock ('pulsilogium'), the first instrument for measuring the pulse, and his scale.

Throughout most of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Santorio's name was linked with that of Harvey as the greatest figure in physiology and experimental medicine because of his introduction of precision instruments for quantitative studies. He was also the founder of metabolic research. Using himself as a subject, Santorio conducted a long series of experiments with the scale and pulse-clock first mentioned here, as well as with a thermometer and other measuring instruments. He used these instruments to measure such metabolic phenomena as pulse rate, respiration, body temperature and the daily variations in the weight of his body relative to ingestion and excretion. Santorio's work introduced quantitative experimentation into biological science and opened the way to mathematical and experimental analysis of physiological phenomena. A few sources, including Hirsch and the *Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* cite a 1602 edition, but we have not been able to find any record of this edition in OCLC, the British Museum online catalogue, or the Karlsruhe database. Garrison-Morton.com 572.1. Wellcome I, 5757. Krivatsy 10250. Gedeon, *Science and Technology in Medicine,* pp. 54–55. 45021



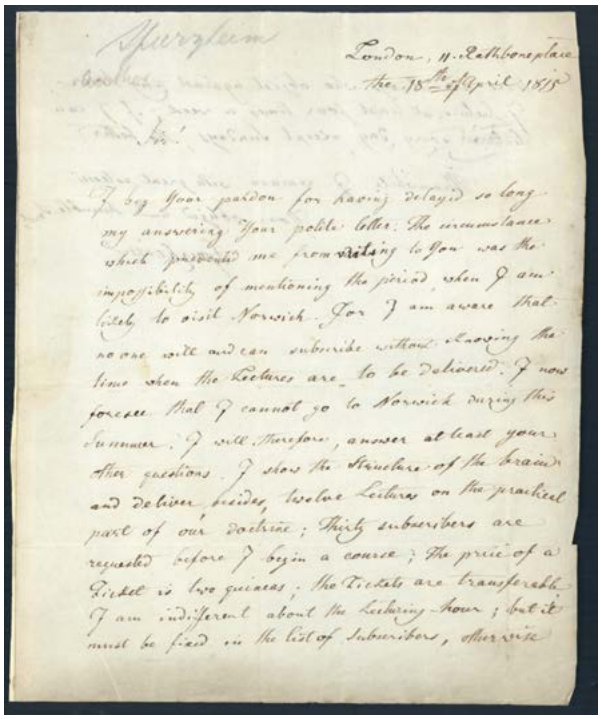
24. Sowerby, James deCarle (1787-1871); **Frederick Erasmus Edwards** (1799-1875); **John Morris** (1810-86). Photograph showing the three men seated at a table. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1860?]. 113 x 126 mm. Two small spots in lower right corner, slight wear to upper margin, but fine otherwise. Subjects identified on the verso in pencil in a 19th-century hand. $1250

Excellent and extremely unusual photograph of three eminent Victorian geologists / paleontologists: James deCarle Sowerby, co-author (with his brother and father) of the *Mineral Conchology of Great Britain* (1812-46) and founder of the Royal Botanic Society and Gardens; Frederick Erasmus Edwards, expert on fossil Mollusca, whose noteworthy collection of Eocene tertiary fossil Mollusca was acquired by the British Museum; and John Morris, author of *Catalogue of British Fossils* (1845), an important pioneering work in paleontology. In our 50-plus years of experience trading, this is the first original photograph we have ever handled showing three Victorian scientists posing together; photographs of this type nearly always depict one person alone. 45034

"I Show the Structure of the Brain"

25. Spurzheim, Johann Gaspar (1776-1832). Autograph letter signed to Thomas Martineau Junior (1795-1824). 2pp. plus integral address leaf. London, 18 April 1815. Lacuna repaired where seal was broken (not affecting text), remains of mounting slip on address leaf, but very good. $2000

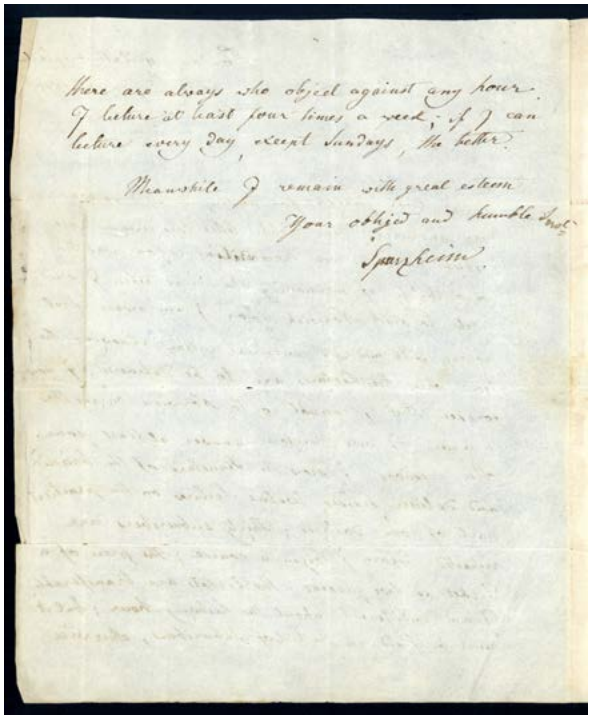
From J. G. Spurzheim, co-developer with Gall of the pseudoscience of phrenology, which holds that a person's character and personality traits can be determined by reading the bumps and fissures of the skull; it is credited with furthering the development of neuroscience by promoting the concept of localization of function in the brain. His correspondent was Thomas Martineau Jr., surgeon and founder of the Norfolk and Norwich Eye Infirmary, who was apparently interested in engaging Spurzheim to lecture on phrenology. Martineau, a member of the prominent Martineau family of Norwich, was the older brother of Harriet Martineau (1802-76), the famous political writer and social theorist, and of theologian and philosopher James Martineau (1805-1900).



London, 11. Bathbone place
the 18th of April 1815

Sir

I beg Your pardon for having delayed so long my answering Your polite letter. The circumstance which prevented me from visiting to You was the impossibility of mentioning the period when I am likely to visit Norwich. For I am aware that no one will and can subscribe without knowing the time when the Lectures are to be delivered. I now foresee that I cannot go to Norwich during this Summer. I will, therefore, answer at least your other questions. I show the Structure of the brain and deliver, besides, twelve Lectures on the practical part of our doctrine; thirty subscribers are requested before I begin a course; the price of a Ticket is two guineas; the Tickets are transferable. I am indifferent about the Lecturing-hour; but it must be fixed in the list of Subscribers, otherwise



there are always who object against any hour. I lecture at least four times a week; if I can lecture every day, except Sundays, the better.

Meanwhile I remain with great esteem

Your obliged and humble Servt

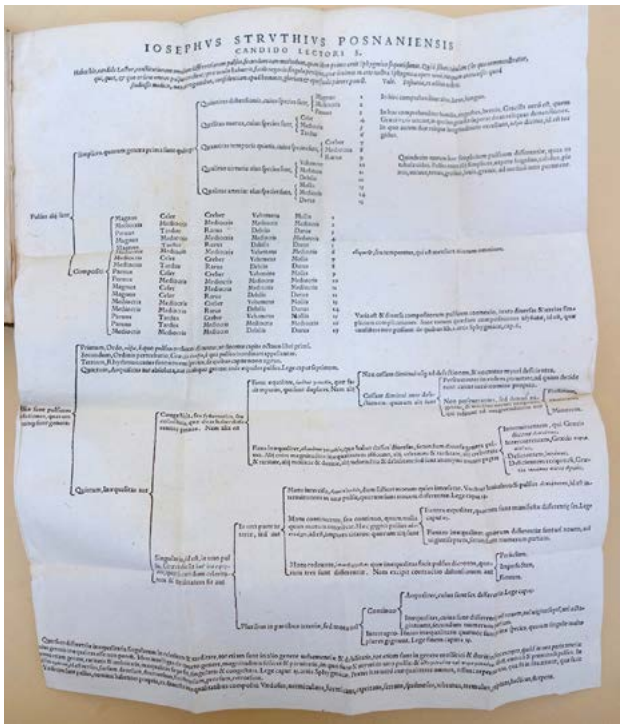
Spurzheim

Both Harriet and James wrote about phrenology extensively, with Harriet endorsing the doctrine in the second edition of her *Letters on Mesmerism* (1851) and James taking a more skeptical view, e.g. in his *Essays Philosophical and Political* (1870). Spurzheim's 1815 letter thus documents one of the earliest connections between the Martineau family and phrenology.

After collaborating with Gall on several phrenological works, Spurzheim set up on his own as a lecturer and writer on phrenology, traveling extensively throughout Britain and Europe. In the present letter he discusses the content of his lectures and sets out his terms:

> . . . I am aware that no one will and can subscribe without knowing the time when the Lectures are to be delivered. I now foresee that I cannot go to Norwich during this Summer. I will, therefore, answer at least your other questions. I show the structure of the brain and deliver, besides, twelve Lectures on the practical part of our doctrine; thirty subscribers are requested before I begin a course; the price of a Ticket is two guineas; the Tickets are transferable. I am indifferent about the Lecturing-hour, but it must be fixed in the list of Subscribers, otherwise there are always who object against any hour. I lecture at least four times a week; if I can lecture every day, except Sundays, the better.

45033



Earliest Graphic Representation of the Pulse

26. Struthius, Josephus [Strus, Józef] (1510 – 1568/69). Sphygmicae artis iam mille ducentos annos perditae & desideratae libri V. 8vo. [16], 366, [16]pp. 2 folding tables, woodcut text illustrations. Basel:

Oporinus, [1555]. 155 x 100 mm. Limp vellum ca. 1555, remains of leather ties, old paper labels on spine. Portion of upper title cut away affecting author's name and title; missing portion supplied in photo-facsimile. Very good. A few marginal notes in an early hand on first few text leaves. $4500

First Edition. *Sphygmicae artis* is the most significant work on the pulse between Galen and Harvey; it includes what is probably the earliest graphic representation of the pulse. Struthius, a Polish physician, "suggested a method for quantitative estimation of blood pressure by displacement of graded weights, and he provided the first study of the pulse illustrated in graphic form. First published in 1555 by Johannes Oporinus of Basel, [Struthius's] book was used by Harvey in his work on the circulation of the blood but ignored by most standard historians of medicine" (Compston). Struthius also anticipated the development of the polygraph, stating in the *Sphygmicae* that "if you wish to find out, based on the pulse, if someone you suspect to be guilty is guilty or not, touch their arteries and by that you scare them . . . If someone feels guilty he will immediately fall into a spiritual disorder such as fear, sadness or fear connected with anger. Many people try to hide these experiences; however, their pulse discovers and reveals them against their will" (quoted in Varvounis, *Made in Poland: The Women and Men who Changed the World* [2016]). Compson, *RCP 9: Simples and Rarities Suitable and Honourable to the College* (2018). Garrison-Morton.com 10601. 45022

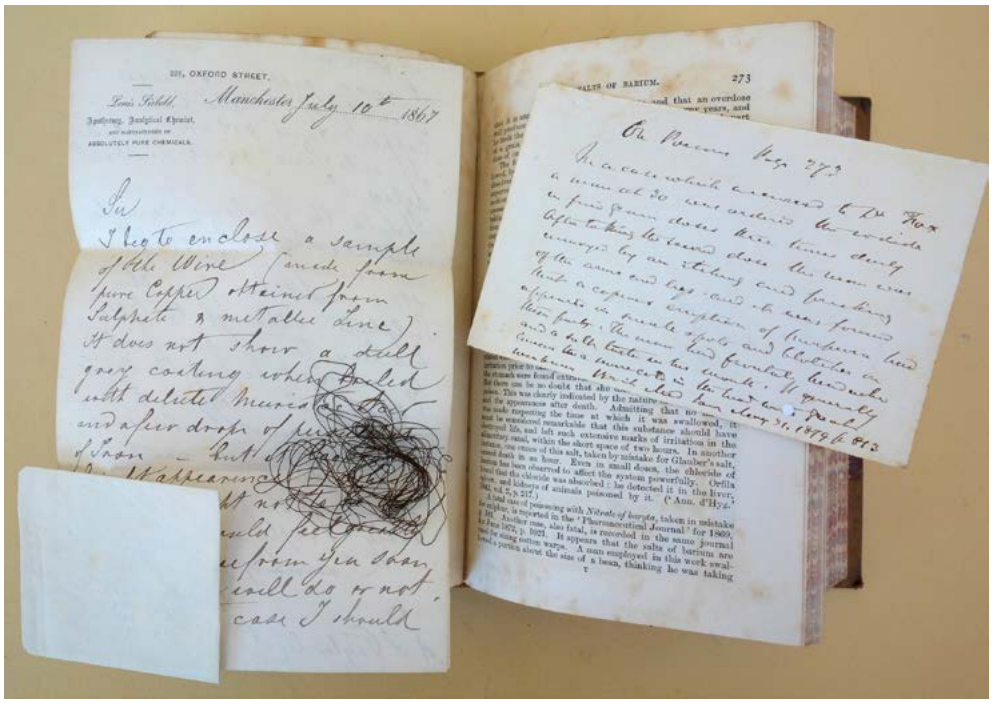
Opium Poisoning Correspondence

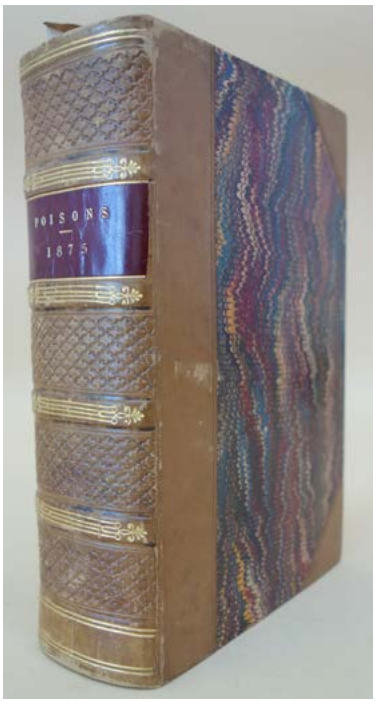
27. [**Taylor, Alfred Swaine** (1806-80).] Six autograph letters signed to Taylor from Walter Clegg (d. 1900), a coroner in Boston, England, plus cutting from the Boston and Louth Guardian (7[?] September 1854) titled "The late inquest in Skirbeck." 18+ pages total (letters) plus cutting. Boston [England], 13 Sept. 1854 – 2 Oct. 1867. Various sizes; largest measures 201 x 125 mm. Slight rodent damage to one letter, not affecting text, but very good. Docketed by Taylor. $750

Series of letters on forensic cases from Walter Clegg, coroner at Boston in Lincolnshire (U.K.), to Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century; see below for further information on Taylor. The letters from Clegg were written over a 13-year period, and mention cases of opium poisoning, arsenic poisoning, violent murder, self-inflicted wounds to the throat and carotid artery, rapid putrefaction, etc. The newspaper cutting discusses the inquest on the opium poisoning case. 45054

28. [**Taylor, Alfred Swaine** (1806-80).] Three autograph letters signed to Taylor from British surgeon William Burke Ryan (1810-74), plus 3 sheets of Taylor's autograph notes on a case of collapsed lung communicated to him by Burke Ryan, and a cutting from the Lancet (1855): 68-69 on a case of opium poisoning reported by Burke Ryan. 10pp. total, plus cutting. London, 8 Jan. 1855 – 24 May 1869. 178 x 110 mm. Very good. $475

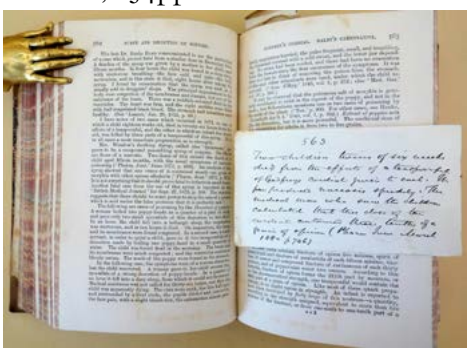
Collection of letters and other documents on forensic medicine from the archive of Alfred Swaine Taylor. His correspondent was British surgeon William Burke Ryan, who had contributed some case histories of suicide and poisoning to Taylor's *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (Garrison-Morton.com 1738). Burke Ryan's letters to Taylor include descriptions of a woman giving birth "in the erect position" (i.e., standing); the case of a 15-month-old child who died after being given "between half & three quarters of a teaspoonful of syrup of poppies"; and his request that Taylor revise the "notice of suicidal wound of throat" that Burke Ryan had contributed to the 1852 edition of *Medical Jurisprudence*. Taylor's notes detail another case of opium poisoning in a child communicated by Burke Ryan, in which the child's lungs had collapsed. 45056





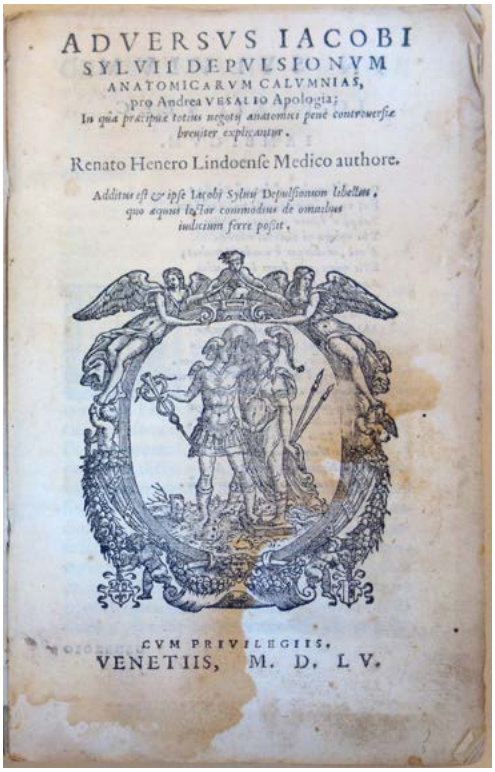
The Author's Copy Annotated in Preparation for a Never-Published Fourth Edition

29. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80). On poisons in relation to medical jurisprudence and medicine. xx, 834pp. Text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1875. 185 x 120 mm. Half calf, marbled boards ca. 1875, gilt- and blind-tooled spine with leather label, light rubbing. A little scattered foxing, but very good. *The Author's Copy*, with his signature, dated July 1875, on the title and his autograph record of the book's printing history on the front flyleaf; some annotations and corrections in his hand throughout the text; several autograph notes, newspaper cuttings and other materials inserted in relevant sections of the text in preparation for a proposed fourth edition (never published). $2500



Author's Copy of the third edition, **Annotated and with Additional Materials Inserted** in preparation for a never-published fourth edition. Taylor was founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century. He held the professorship post of medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital from 1831 until 1877 and was the author of several books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence* (1st ed. 1848). He appeared as an expert witness in several famous criminal trials—including that of William Palmer, the notorious "Rugeley Poisoner"—and served as the model for R. Austin Freeman's fictional detective, Dr. Thorndyke.

Inserted into Taylor's copy of the third edition of *On Poisons* are five autograph notes, eleven newspaper clippings on poisoning cases, and a letter to Taylor from chemist Louis Siebold enclosing a sample of copper wire, which Taylor noted as having "arsenic in it." These materials are inserted into the relevant sections of Taylor's book and were certainly intended to be used when updating the text. The newspaper clippings date from between January 1877 and May 1904; three of them appeared after Taylor's death, which suggests that a posthumous revision of *On Poisons* was being considered. Laid into the front of the book are a card with Taylor's autograph notes, headed "Cases of poisoning 1877"; a letter to Taylor dated 23 July 1875 from his brother, Silas Taylor; and a review of the third American edition of *On Poisons* from the *Montreal Medical Journal* 4 (1876): 315-318. 45048


ADVERSVS IACOBI
SYLVII DEPVLSIONVM
ANATOMICARVM CALVMNIAS,
pro Andrea VESALIO Apologia;
In qua præcipua totius negotij anatomici penè controuersiæ
breuiter explicantur.

Renato Henero Lindoense Medico authore.

Additus est & ipse Iacobi Sylvii Depulsionum libellus,
quo æquus lector commodius de omnibus
iudicium ferre possit.

CVM PRIVILEGIIS.
VENETIIS, M. D. L V.

First Significant Defense of Vesalius's "Fabrica"

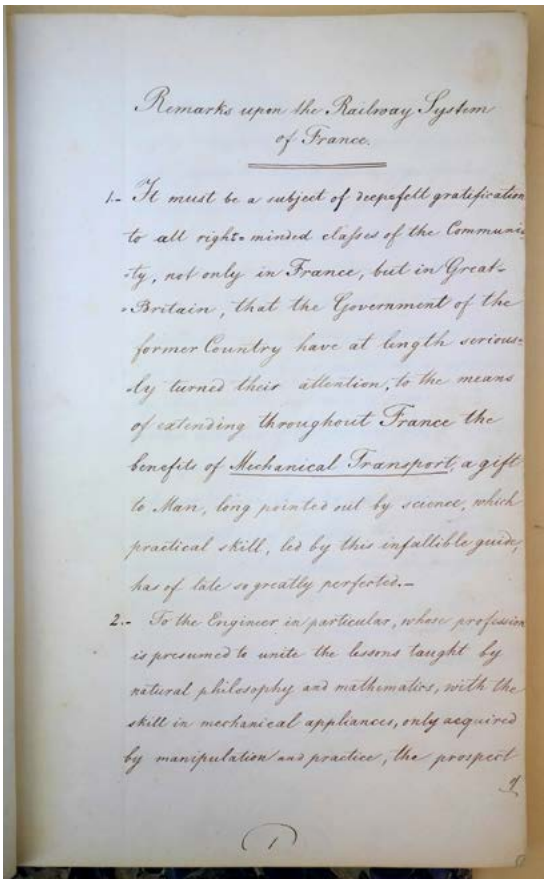
30. [**Vesalius, Andreas** (1514-64).] **Henerus, Renatus.** Adversus Iacobi Sylvii depulsionum anatomicarum calumnias, pro Andrea Vesalio apologia . . . Small 8vo. [16], 134, [2]pp. Venice: N.p., 1555. 160 x 100 mm. Limp boards ca. 1555, front hinge cracking but sound. Minor staining, wormholes in upper margins (affecting headlines and a few letters of text) largely filled in. Very good. $9500

First Edition of the first significant defense of Vesalius and his *Fabrica* against the criticisms of Jacobus Sylvius (1478-1555), who had been Vesalius's professor of anatomy at the University of Paris. Rare on the market—Rare Book Hub, whose records go back to the 19th century, shows no record of any auction sales of Henerus's work.

Sylvius, a traditionalist and defender of Galenic medicine, was appalled at the growing influence of Vesalius's *Fabrica*, which had disproven many of Galen's claims about human anatomy. In 1551 Sylvius published the splenetic *Vaesani cuiusdam calumniarum in Hippocratis Galenque rem anatomicam depulsio* [A refutation of the slanders of a madman against the anatomy of Hippocrates and Galen], hailing Galen as "the sole parent of anatomy" and denouncing "that insolent and ignorant slanderer [Vesalius] who has treasonably attacked his teachers with violent mendacity and time and again distorted the truth of nature" (quoted in O'Malley, p. 247). In response another one of Sylvius's students, Renatus Henerus, issued the pro-Vesalian *Adversus Iacobi Sylvii depulsionum anatomicarum calumnias*, in which

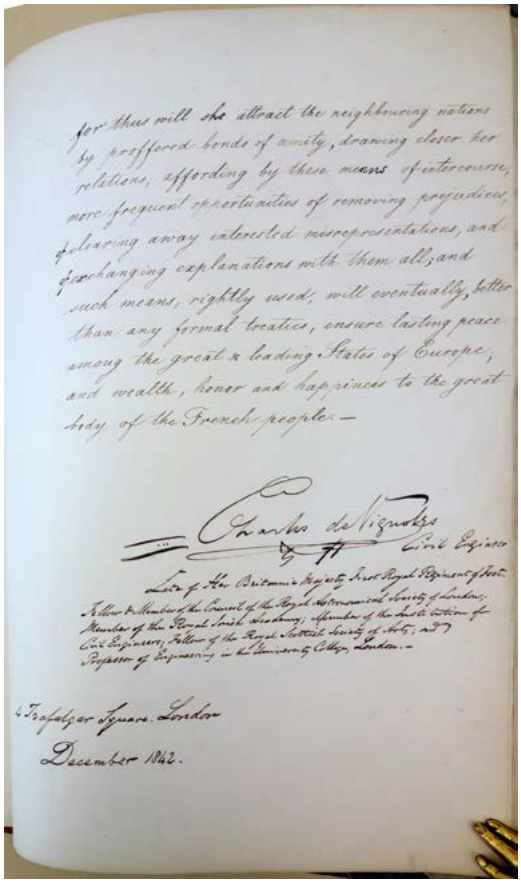
> after expressing his displeasure with Sylvian fanaticism and the cult of Galen, Henerus very sensibly remarked that Galen would have been one of the first to cry out against the authority his own name had acquired to the detriment of scientific advancement. Furthermore, it was foolish, he stated, to deny Galen's very words indicating that he had been restricted to research in nonhuman materials [such as apes, dogs and pigs] . . . Recognizing the fallibility of Galen as a matter of fact, Henerus proceeded point by point to refute Sylvius's arguments against the *Fabrica* as they had been presented in the *Vaesanus*. The defense was a clear-cut expression of the Vesalian victory that would henceforth permit a fairly consistent development of a scientific anatomy and physiology (O'Malley, p. 266).

O'Malley, *Andreas Vesalius of Brussels*, pp. 246-247; 265-266. 45025


Remarks upon the Railway System of France.

1.- It must be a subject of unfeigned gratification to all right-minded classes of the Community, not only in France, but in Great-Britain, that the Government of the former Country have at length seriously turned their attention, to the means of extending throughout France the benefits of Mechanical Transport, a gift to Man, long pointed out by science, which practical skill, led by this infallible guide, has of late so greatly perfected.-

2.- To the Engineer in particular, whose profession is presumed to unite the lessons taught by natural philosophy and mathematics, with the skill in mechanical appliances, only acquired by manipulation and practice, the prospect


for thus will she attract the neighbouring nations by proffered bonds of amity, drawing closer her relations, affording by these means of intercourse, more frequent opportunities of removing prejudices, of clearing away interested misrepresentations, and of exchanging explanations with them all; and such means, rightly used, will eventually, better than any formal treaties, ensure lasting peace among the great & leading States of Europe, and wealth, honor and happiness to the great body of the French people.—

Charles de Vignoles Civil Engineer

Late of Her Britannic Majesty's First Royal Regiment of Foot. Fellow & Member of the Council of the Royal Meteorological Society of London; Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts; and Professor of Engineering in the University College, London.-

4 Trafalgar Square. London

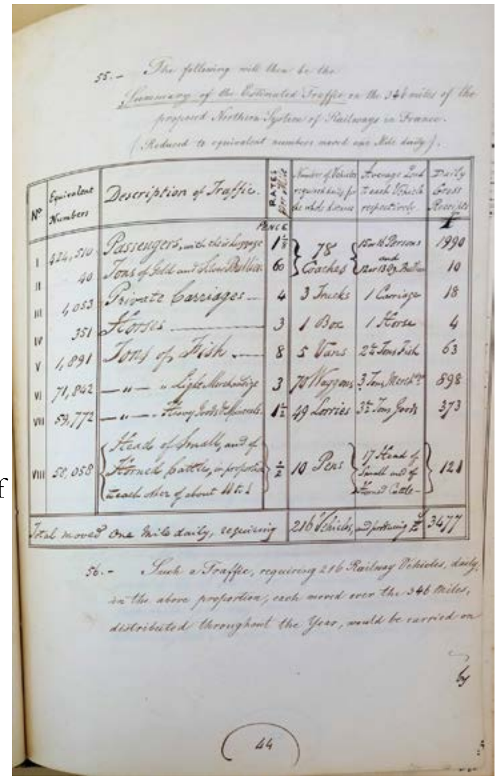
December 1842.

31. Vignoles, Charles Blacker (1793-1875). Remarks upon the railway system of France. Manuscript document in a secretarial hand, signed by Vignoles on the last text leaf (f. 71). [2, blank], 71, [2, blank]ff. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, December 1842. 323 x 210 mm. Original plain wrappers, spine and corners chipped; preserved in a 19th-century portfolio (boards, cloth backstrip), slightly worn. Fine. $5000

Unpublished Book-Length Document on Railways by Charles Vignoles, an influential British engineer and pioneer of railway construction. In the 1820s Vignoles worked with the Rennies on the London & Brighton and Liverpool & Manchester railways; in the 1830s he helped to build Ireland's first railway system; and in the 1840s and 1850s he was employed by several European governments to oversee the construction of various railway lines and bridges. In 1836 Vignoles introduced to Britain the "Vignoles rail," a flat-bottomed flanged rail designed by American inventor Robert L. Stevens; this type of rail is now used worldwide.

Vignoles's manuscript "Remarks," a detailed economic analysis of the French railway system, was prepared in response to the French government's adoption in 1842 of the "Thiers Plan" to conduct a much-needed expansion and improvement of the country's railways. France had built its first railway in 1823, but for various political and economic reasons the French were slow to embrace this new form of transport, and by the early 1840s France had only 300 miles of railways in operation compared to Britain's 1900. In the 1830s the French government

consulted Vignoles about a proposed London-to-Paris railway, during which time he met often with Adolphe Thiers (author of the Thiers Plan), who was then serving as France's Minister of the Interior. Vignoles advised Thiers extensively on railroad construction and funding, advocating for government involvement in both to correct some of the defects in the free-market system that had spawned Britain's complicated rail network.


55.– The following will then be the Summary of the Estimated Traffic on the 346 miles of the proposed Northern System of Railways in France. (Reduced to equivalent numbers moved one Mile daily).

No.	Equivalent Numbers	Description of Traffic	Rates per Mile (Pence)	Number of Vehicles required daily for the whole Traffic	Average Load to each Vehicle respectively	Daily Gross Receipts (£)
I	424,510	Passengers, with their luggage	1½	78 Coaches	[illegible]	1990
II	40	Tons of Gold and Silver Bullion	60			10
III	4,053	Private Carriages	4	3 Trucks	1 Carriage	18
IV	351	Horses	3	1 Box	1 Horse	4
V	1,891	Tons of Fish	8	5 Vans	2½ Tons Fish	63
VI	71,842	" " Light Merchandize	3	70 Waggons	3 Tons Merch.	898
VII	59,772	" " Heavy Goods & Minerals	1½	49 Lorries	3½ Tons Goods	373
VIII	58,058	Head of Small, and of Horned Cattle, in proportion to each other of about 4 to 1	½	10 Pens	17 Head of Small and of Horned Cattle	121
Total moved One Mile daily, requiring				216 Vehicles,	and producing £	3477

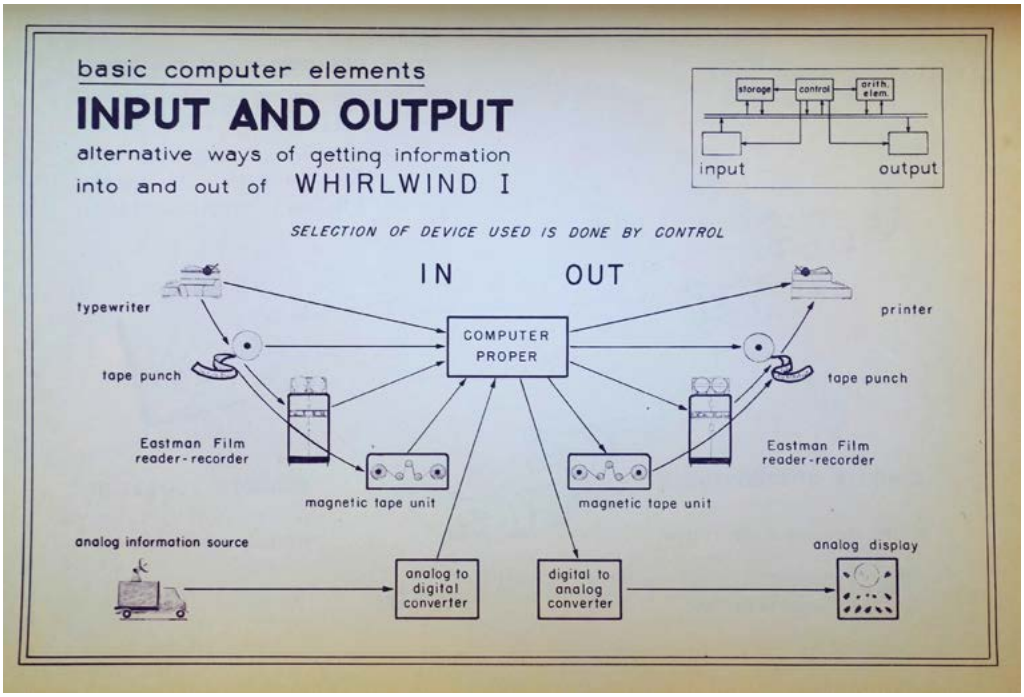
56.– Such a Traffic, requiring 216 Railway Vehicles, daily, in the above proportion, each moved over the 346 Miles, distributed throughout the Year, would be carried on

44

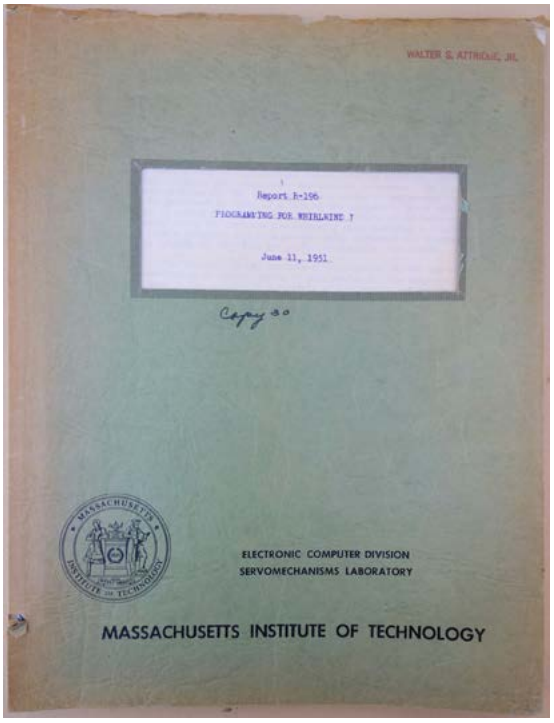
Thiers evidently heeded Vignoles's advice, as his 1842 plan called for a combination of public subsidies and private investment: The French government would supply the land, pay for infrastructure and own the rail system, while private railway companies would cover operating costs and furnish track, stations and rolling stock. The scheme was unfortunately contradictory and confusing, leading to conflict between public and private interests and delays in the development of French regional rail networks. Vignoles described the current state of France's railway project in his "Remarks":

> France has shaken off the apathy and indifference, that seemed, at one time, to have closed her public mind against appreciating the boon in store for her, and has seized the favourable moment for executing the long-delayed project of her railways . . . With reference to the broad enquiry into the principles and system, on which these new lines of intercourse should be established, in any country, the very first questions must be, "Are Railways to be considered in the light of mere Mercantile transactions, not to be undertaken, except with the prospect of a remunerating profit? Or, are they to be regarded as great and beneficial works, to be constructed for the improvement of a Country, and to be sustained by the hand of Government, when private means are insufficient?" It has already been answered officially in France, in favor of the latter principle, and yet it would seem, by the encouragement held out to private Speculators, that there were efforts still making, to unite these two distinct objects; and I cannot help surmising, that between attempting both, the great gift of Railway intercourse, for many parts of France, may be indefinitely postponed . . .

Vignoles's manuscript includes several tables analyzing railway construction and operating costs, projected receipts for carrying passengers and various types of freight, and other pertinent economic data. 44856

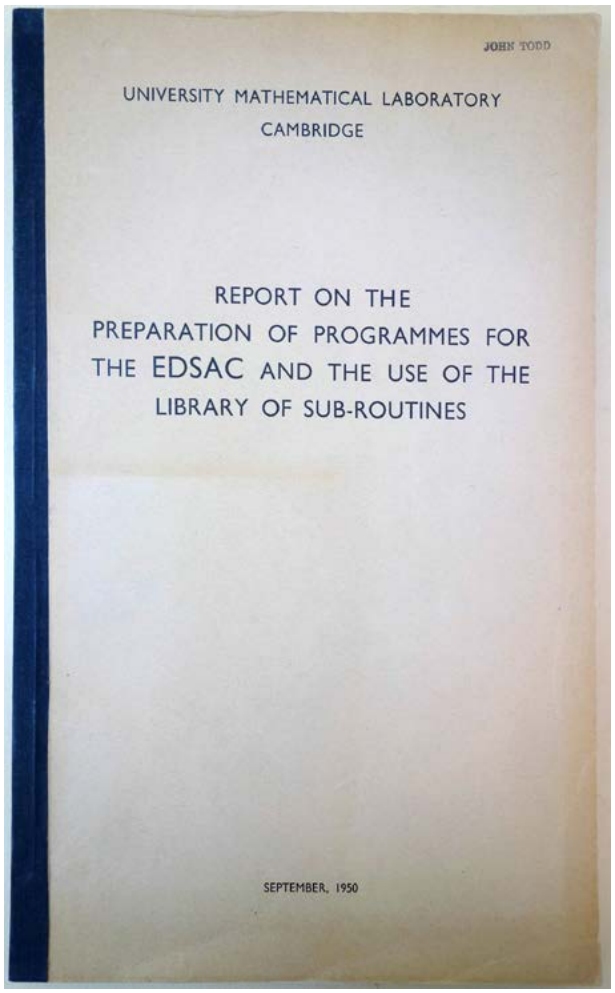


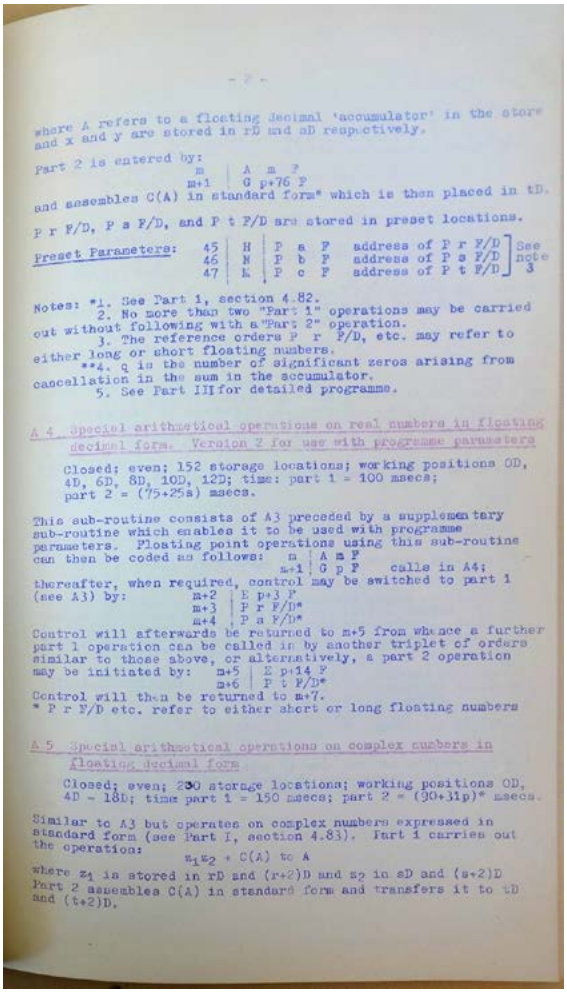
32. **[Whirlwind I.]** **Saxenian, Hrand** (1924-2014). Report R-196. Programming for Whirlwind. Sponsored by the Office of Naval Research. Mimeographed document. [1], 61, ix ff. 8 plates. Cambridge: Electronic Computer Division, Servomechanisms Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 11, 1951. 280 x 218 mm. Original soft-cover printed binder, labeled "Copy 30" in manuscript; uneven fading, top edges a bit frayed, small chip in lower spine. Very good. Stamp of Walter S. Attridge, Jr. on the front cover. $2750



First Printing of the programming manual for the Whirlwind I, MIT's first digital computer. **Rare**—OCLC lists only two copies (MIT and Minuteman Library Network), and we catalogued one other in *Origins of Cyberspace.*

The Whirlwind I, developed by Jay Forrester and his team at MIT between 1944 and 1953, was the fastest machine of its day, and the first machine capable of real-time computations Designed with a revolutionary bit-parallel architecture—the ancestor of our modern computer architecture—the Whirlwind was responsible for many advances in computer technology: Magnetic core random-access memory (introduced in 1953), self-checking procedures, sophisticated visual display facilities, feedback control loops, and techniques for sending digital data over telephone lines. Most importantly, the Whirlwind I was the first to use a three-dimensional random-access magnetic core memory (introduced in 1953), which represented "a fundamental turning point in the development of computer architectures" (Williams, *History of Computing Technology*, p. 386). 44862



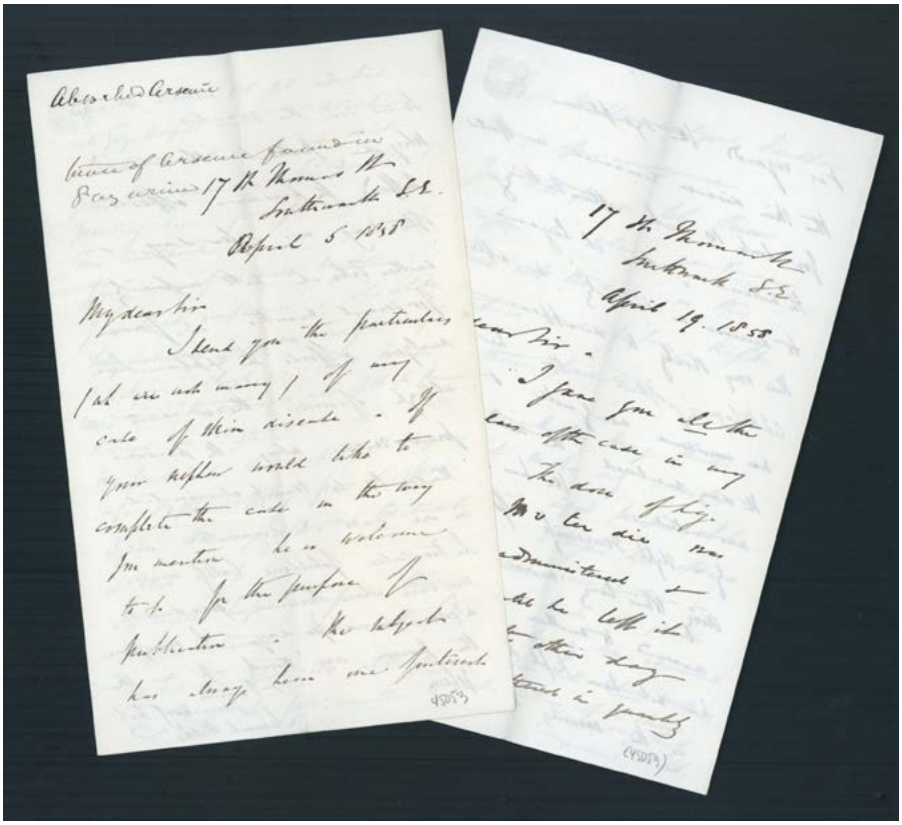


First Report on Programming an Operational Digital Computer

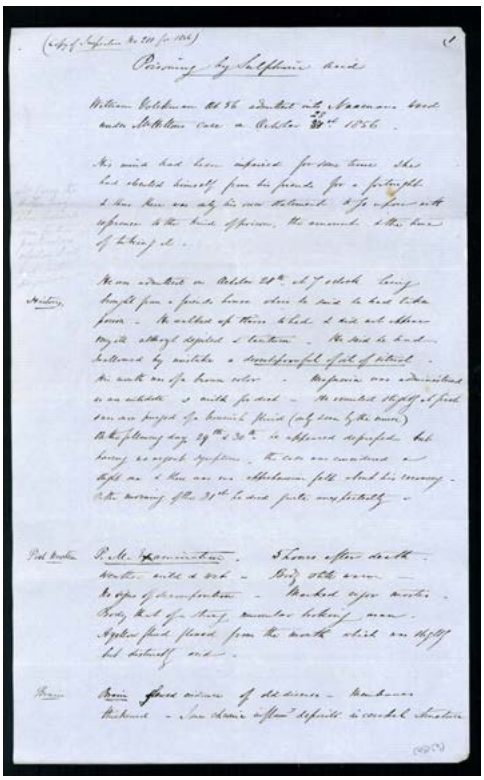
33. Wilkes, Maurice (1913-2010) et al. Report on the preparation of programmes for the EDSAC and the use of the library of subroutines. Dittoed document in two colors. [3], 40 [2], 26, 39, xi ff. 323 x 201 mm. N.p., September 1950. Original tan printed wrappers, cloth spine. Fine. Stamp of John Todd (1911-2007) on the front wrapper. $15,000

First Edition, One of No More Than 100 Copies Issued. The first report on how to program an operational stored-program computer—Cambridge University's EDSAC, the world's second stored-program computer and the first to be truly usable for large-scale operations. The machine was constructed at the University's Mathematical Laboratory (now the Computer Laboratory) by Maurice Wilkes, who was inspired by John von Neumann's account of the EDVAC; it ran its first program on 6 May 1949. The Report on the Preparation of Programmes for the EDSAC was prepared by Wilkes and a fifteen-man team of researchers at the Mathematical Laboratory, and distributed to no more than one hundred people—"everyone we thought would be interested, both in the United Kingdom and abroad" (Wilkes, *Memoirs of a Computer Pioneer,* p. 149). The material in this dittoed report was published with very few changes in Wilkes, Wheeler, and Gill's *Preparation of Programs for an Electronic Digital Computer* (1951).

This copy bears the ownership stamp of mathematician John Todd, professor of mathematics at Caltech and pioneer of numerical analysis and high-speed computer programming. *Origins of Cyberspace* 1027. 44861



34. Wilks, Samuel (1824-1911). Two autograph letters signed to Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80), dated 5 April and 19 April 1858, plus autograph document signed titled "Poisoning by sulphuric acid." 10pp. total. [London], 1856-1858. 181 x 112 mm. (letters); 326 x 202 mm. (document). Very good. Docketed by Taylor. $750



From British physician Samuel Wilks, author of classic accounts of visceral syphilis, myasthenia gravis, alcoholic paraplegia and bacterial endocarditis (see Garrison-Morton.com 2389, 4745, 4539, 2769), and coiner of the term "Hodgkin's disease" (see Garrison-Morton.com 3764). His correspondent was Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology, expert on poisons, and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century (see above under Taylor). Both men were associated with Guy's Hospital.

Wilks's letters discuss a case of exzema treated with *liquor arsenicalis* and the varying effects of the drug in different patients: "The subject has always been of interest to us in the wards—why one patient should suffer the poisonous effects of the drug in a few days, & another take it with impunity for several months . . . In two cases of children lately under my care when arsenic produced a cure in a few days, I imagine the poison was stored up in the system" (letter of 5 April). The accompanying three-page case history, docketed as "Copy of Inspection no. 211 for 1856," describes a postmortem examination on the body of a 56-year-old man who died after being treated for swallowing "a dessert spoonful of oil of vitriol"; i.e., sulfuric acid. 45053