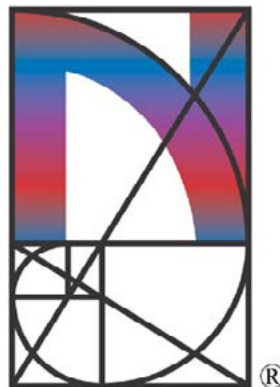
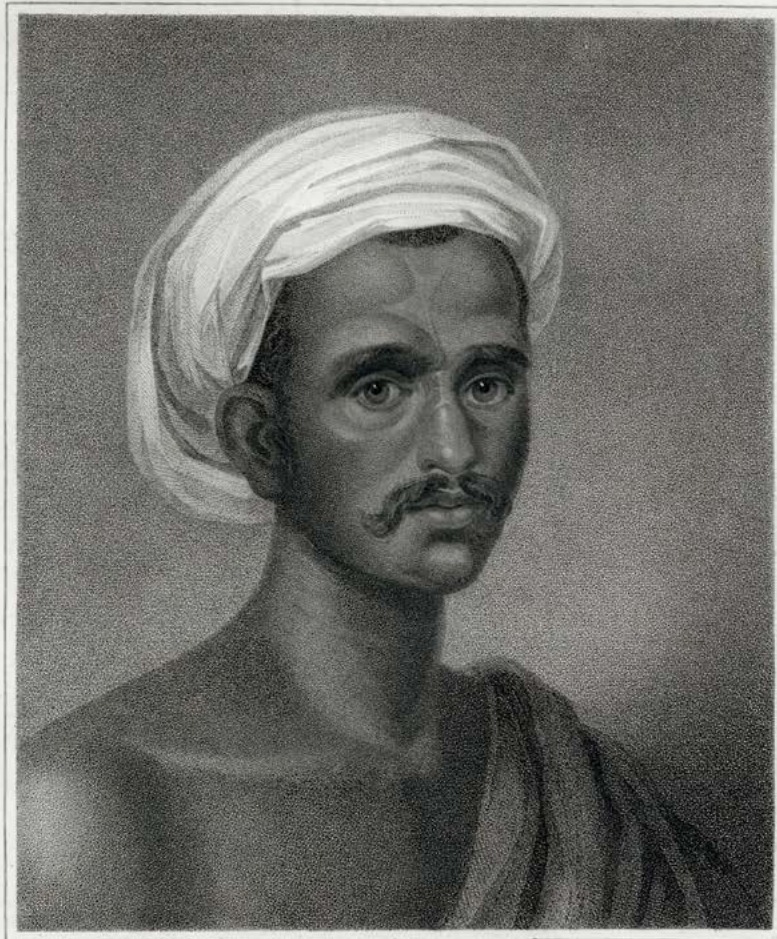


# *Catalogue 65: Mostly Recent Acquisitions*



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Painted by J. Watts, Bombay, and

Engraved from Original Picture by H. Audley.

## A SINGULAR OPERATION.



The Plate of wax when flattened.

1. Figure of the Skin taken from the forehead.

2. and 3. form the Alle of the new nose.



4. The Septum of the new nose.

5. The slip left undivided.



The Plate of wax in the form of the Nose.

666. The Incision into which the edge of the skin is engrafted.

**COWASJEE** A. Mahatta of the Cast of Hindustan. He was a bullock driver with the English Army, in the War of 1702, and was made a prisoner by Tippoo, who cut off his nose, and one of his hands. In this state he joined the Bombay Army near Seringapatam, and is now a pensioner of the H. E. I. Company. For above 12 months he remained without a nose, when he had a new one put on by a Mahatta Surgeon, a Jaimar near Poona. This operation is not uncommon in India, and has been practised for some immemorial time of the Medical Gentlemen, M. Tho' Cause, and, M. James Froulay, of the Bombay Presidency have seen it performed, as follows. A thin plate of wax is fitted to the stump of the nose, so as to make a nose of a good appearance; it is then flattened and laid on the forehead. A line is drawn round the wax which is then of no further use, and the operator then defects off as much skin as it covered leaving undivided a small slip between the Eyes. This slip preserves the circulation, till an union has taken place between the new and old parts. The Crest of the stump of the nose is next pared off, and immediately behind this raw part an emision is made thro' the skin, which passes round both Alle, and goes along the upper lip. The skin is now brought down from the forehead, and being twisted half round, its edge is inserted into this incision, so that a nose is formed with a double hold above, and with its Alle and septum below fixed in the incision. A little Terra Japonica is softened with water, and being spread on slips of cloth five or six of these are placed over each other, to secure the joining. No other dressing but this oment is used for four days. It is then removed, and cloths dipped in (specie kind of butter) are applied. The connecting slip of skin is divided about the 25<sup>th</sup> day, when a little more distention is necessary to improve the appearance of the new nose. For five or six days after the operation the Patient is made to lie on his back, and on the 10<sup>th</sup> day bits of soft cloth are put into the nostrils to keep them sufficiently open. This operation is always successful. The artificial nose is secure and looks nearly as well as the natural one, nor is the scar on the forehead very observable after a length of time. The Picture, from which this Engraving is made, was painted in Jan<sup>y</sup> 1794, ten months after the operation.

Published Jan<sup>y</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1795 by James Wiles of Bombay, at A. R. Gibbs, Currier & Gilber 25<sup>th</sup> Hallmark, London.

No. 51: Rare post-operative portrait of the rhinoplasty patient reported in the famous "B.L." letter of 1794; see Garrison-Morton.com 5735.1

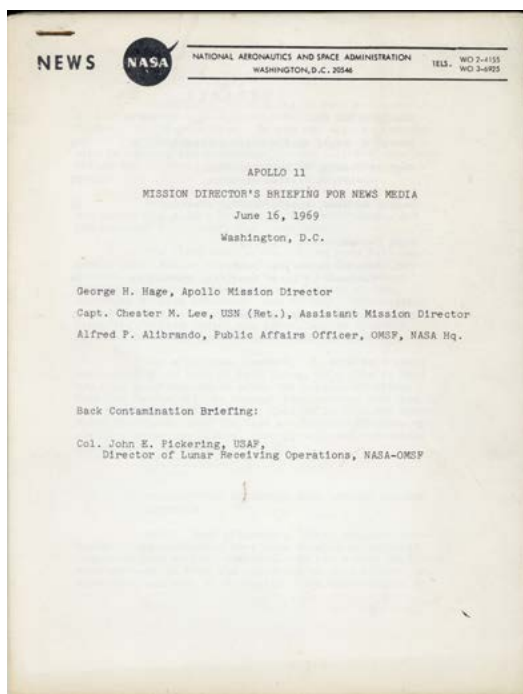


### *The First Medical Illustrations Printed by Three-Color Process*

**I. Albinus, Bernhard Siegfried** (1697-1770). *Dissertatio secunda de sede et caussa coloris aethiopum et caeterorum hominum*. 4to. 16, [2]pp. Folding plate with tipped-on color mezzotint by Jan Ladmiral (1698-1773). Leiden: apud Theodorum Haak; Amsterdam: apud Jacobum Graal, & Henricum de Leth, 1737. 256 x 203 mm. Vellum ca. 1737, gilt-lettered spine, library stamp of the Birmingham Medical Institute in gilt on front cover; preserved in a cloth slipcase. Moderate foxing and toning, faint library stamps on title and margin of plate mount, but very good. \$12,500

**First Edition** of Albinus's treatise on the "seat and cause" of human skin color. This extremely rare pamphlet was the second of six remarkable three-color anatomical mezzotints produced by Jan Ladmiral for Albinus between 1736 and 1741 to illustrate pamphlets by Albinus on different specialized subjects in anatomy. These plates represent the first application of the three-color printing process to medical book illustration. The three-color process, which uses three separate plates inked in red, yellow and blue, was invented by German artist Jacob Christoph le Blon, but it was Ladmiral who was responsible for developing the process for the purpose of anatomical illustration (only one anatomical three-color plate produced by le Blon is known: a separate plate of the male genitalia issued in 1721 which is virtually impossible to find.)

Ladmiral's plate for the *Dissertatio secunda* contains three figures illustrating Albinus' preparations of two dissected portions of skin and a thumbnail, all taken from an African woman. The first figure shows Albinus' division of the skin into two layers, the superficial epidermis and the deeper reticulum. Albinus found that the reticulum was the source of human skin color, but also noted that the epidermis, although of lesser brightness, was colored in proportion to the intensity of coloration in the reticulum. He viewed the human nail as "a continuation of the epidermis, with the reticulum beneath it in the area of transition" (Punt, *Bernhard Siegfried Albinus (1697-1770): On "Human Nature,"* p. 89). Albinus also speculated on the historical causes of the colors of the various human races, citing both ancient and scriptural authorities. Garrison-Morton.com 7507. Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration* (tr. Frank), p. 268. Meijer, Miriam C. "Albinus, Bernard Siegfried (1697-1770)." PetrusCamper.com, 12 Aug. 2009. Web. 25 May 2012. 42505

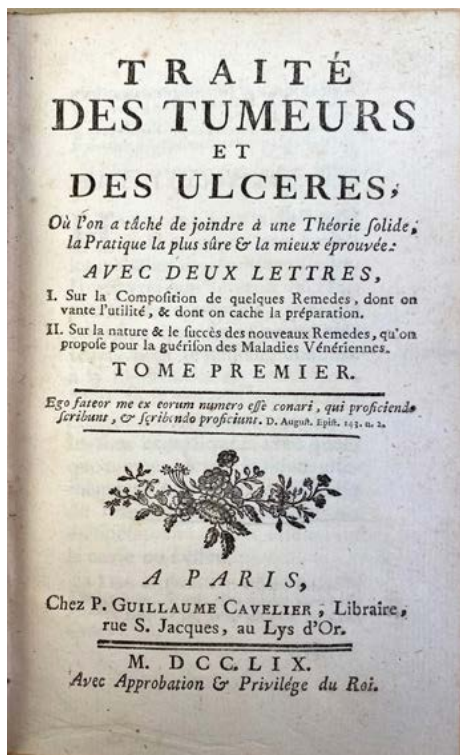


## Apollo II Pre-Flight Briefing

2. [Apollo II.] Hage, George H. (1925–2008). Apollo II mission director's briefing for news media. Reproduced typescript. 78pp. (irregularly numbered), including diagrams. Washington, DC: NASA, 16 June 1969. 268 x 205 mm. Unbound (stapled). Some damage from paper clips on a few leaves, including rust stains and small marginal tears, minor spotting, but very good. \$500

**First Printing.** On 16 June 1969, one month before the launch of the historic Apollo II spaceflight to the moon, George Hage, the Apollo mission's director, held a lengthy and detailed briefing on the project for the news media. The briefing's main purpose was to calm the public's fear—stoked by inflammatory stories in the press—that the Apollo II astronauts might bring back to Earth some unknown deadly lunar disease. “One month before the Apollo II liftoff, a media briefing was held in Washington to describe the details of the mission and . . . allay any fears that the first landing and return from the Moon's surface posed

any danger to life on Earth. The final portion of the briefing was conducted by Air Force colonel John Pickering, who had served on the Interagency Committee on Back Contamination and now held the title director of lunar receiving operations . . . He went to great lengths to describe the procedures that would be followed, from collecting and packaging the samples on the Moon through recovery and transport of the samples and astronauts to the LRL [Lunar Receiving Laboratory] . . . This openness and attention to detail defused this issue for most of the media, and it never surfaced again as a major public concern” (Beattie, *Taking Science to the Moon: Lunar Experiments and the Apollo Program*, p. 261). 45278



## The Earliest French Work on Dermatology & Dermatopathology

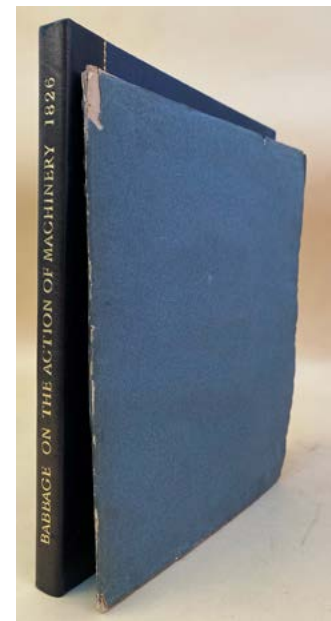
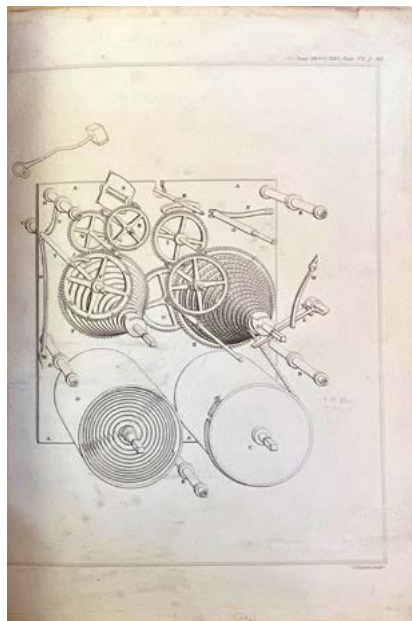
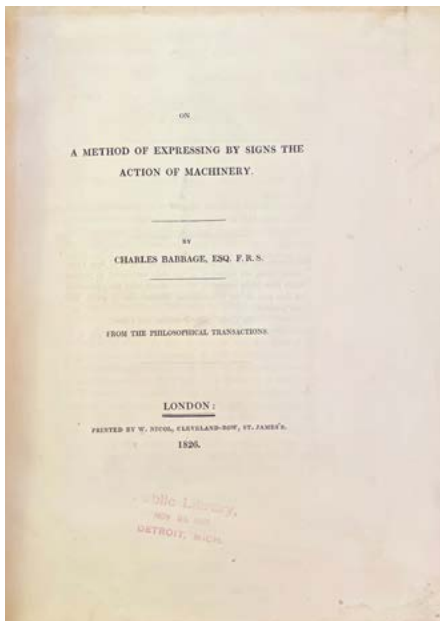
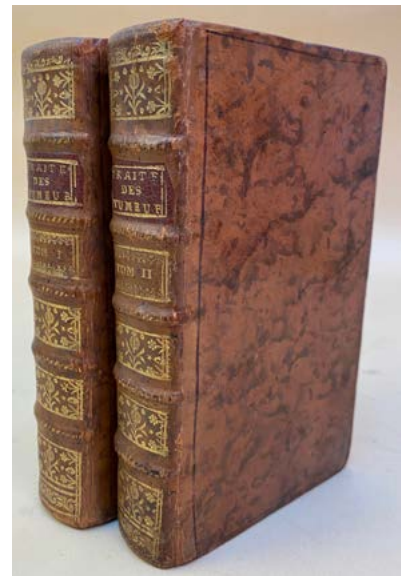
3. [Astruc, Jean (1684–1766).] *Traité des tumeurs et des ulcères*. 2 vols., 12mo. xvii, [3], 478; [4], 454, [2], 115pp. Paris: P. Guillaume Cavelier, 1759. 165 x 96 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spines ca. 1759, scuff-mark on the back cover of Vol. I. Fine, crisp copy. Early ownership inscription (“J. Havard des Côtis Docteur en Médecine”) on the flyleaves of both volumes. \$750

**First Edition.** “The earliest French work on dermatology, and one of the earliest works in dermatopathology, including tumors of the skin” (Garrison-Morton.com 11137). Astruc, a professor of medicine at Montpellier and Paris, wrote authoritatively on skin diseases, venereal disease and cancer; the present work includes chapters on erysipelas (skin rash caused by streptococcus bacteria), skin ulcers, abscesses, gangrene, scirrhus tumors, hydatid cysts, sarcoma and remedies for venereal disease. He was the first to distinguish hydatid cysts from cancer.

Regarding cancerous tumors, Astruc held

that lymphatic abnormality led to the formation of scirrhus, from which cancer developed . . . He separated true tumors from cysts, which he considered to be dilated lymphatics. Astruc performed what [Jacob] Wolff called a naïve experiment, recorded on pages 69 and 70 in the second volume of his treatise on tumors and ulcers. Astruc took a piece of cancerous breast, and a piece of beefsteak, incinerated these in retorts and found no difference in taste between the two. He thus disproved that cancer had bitter or salty materials in excess of those of normal meat. This wrote off both the black bile and the excess acid theories of cancer as far as he was concerned. Astruc can well be designated as the first biochemist to compare cancerous with normal tissue” (Shimkin, *Contrary to Nature*, p. 98).

Wolff, *The Science of Cancerous Disease from Earliest Times to the Present*, pp. 52–53. 45246



### *Analogous to the First Programming Language: Extremely Rare Offprint*

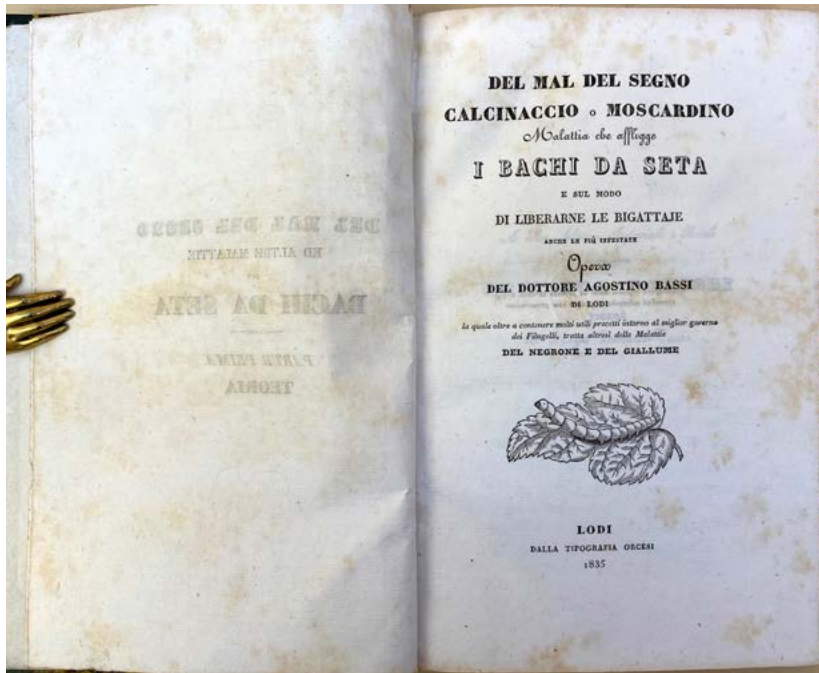
**4. Babbage, Charles** (1791–1871). On a method of expressing by signs the action of machinery. Offprint from *Philosophical Transactions* 116, pt. 3 (1826). [2], 16pp. 4 plates. 298 x 229 mm. Original plain blue wrappers, spine split, a few chips; preserved in a quarter morocco drop-back box. Edges a bit frayed, minor spotting and staining, one folding plate backed with linen, but very good. Stamp of the Detroit Public Library on title and 1 or 2 leaves; small date-stamp on title verso. \$5000

**First Edition, Offprint Issue**, published prior to the journal version, of Babbage’s first publication of his system of mechanical notation that enabled him to describe the logic and operation of his Difference and Analytical Engines on paper as they would be fabricated in metal. Babbage’s system was an entirely new formal engineering tool, akin to a programming language—“a language of signs meant to represent not just the physical form of a machine but its more elusive properties: its timing and its logic” (Gleick, *The Information*, p. 102). Babbage later stated that

Without the aid of this language I could not have invented the Analytical Engine; nor do I believe that any machinery of equal complexity can ever be contrived without the assistance of that or of some other equivalent language. The Difference Engine No. 2 . . . is entirely described by its aid” (Babbage, *Passages from the Life of a Philosopher* [1864], p. 104).

Babbage considered his mechanical notation system to be one of his finest inventions and thought it should be widely implemented. It was a source of frustration to him that no other machine designer adopted it, probably because no other engineer during Babbage’s time attempted to build machines as logically and mechanically complex as his. More than one hundred years later, in the 1930s, when developments in logic were applied to switching systems in the earliest efforts to develop electromechanical calculators, Claude Shannon demonstrated that Boolean algebra could be applied to the same types of problems for which Babbage had designed his mechanical notation system.

The offprint of Babbage’s paper was issued prior to its publication in Vol. 116 of the *Philosophical Transactions*. A notice printed on the title verso requests that “Gentlemen who are indulged with separate copies of their communications” refrain from having them reprinted “till a month after the publication of that part of the *Philosophical Transactions* in which they are inserted.” *Origins of Cyberspace* 37 (journal issue). Van Sinderen 1980, no. 27. 45288



## Foundation of the Germ Theory of Disease

**5. Bassi, Agostino** (1773–1856). *Del mal del segno calcinaccio o moscardino malattia che affligge i bachi da seta e sul modo de liberarne le bigattaje anche le piu infestate.* 2 vols. in 1. [8], v–xi, 67; xiv, 60pp. Lodi: Tipografia Orcesi, 1835–36. 218 x 140 mm. 19th century half morocco, gilt spine, marbled boards, light edgewear. Mild foxing on first and last few leaves, but near fine otherwise. 19th-century engraved armorial bookplate of Baron Bizzini. \$4750

**First Edition.** Bassi was the first to prove that a fatal disease—the silkworm disease known as muscardine or calcinaccio—was caused by a microorganism. His pioneering and influential work, which preceded Pasteur’s by over two decades, helped to destroy the notion of spontaneous generation and laid the foundation for the germ theory of disease.

This work was probably printed in a small edition and has been rare on the market for many years. This is the first copy we have handled in more than fifty years of experience. The work is not in the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*, the *Bibliotheca Walleriana*, John Martin's *Heirs of Hippocrates*, the catalogue of Harvey Cushing's library or the H. F. Norman library catalogue.

A lawyer with a strong interest in science, Bassi spent over twenty years studying muscardine, which is characterized by a white efflorescence or dust that appears on the bodies of infected silkworms. Accepting at first the common belief that the disease originated spontaneously, Bassi conducted numerous experiments to discover whether it was caused by environmental factors such as type of feed, atmospheric conditions, breeding methods or excessive acidity. After ruling these factors out, Bassi concluded that muscardine was caused by some external agent, and through a series of microscopic investigations was able to determine that this agent was a parasitic fungus (*Beauvaria bassiana*), transmitted by contact or by infected food. "Bassi reproduced the muscardine by inoculating healthy worms with the white dust, or with matter from diseased worms. He infected caterpillars of other species and then, in turn, produced the same disease in silkworms again . . . The fine efflorescence, which usually appeared after the death of the animal, was composed of a multitude of minute plants bearing the 'seeds,' and only when they developed did the disease become infectious" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Bassi published his results in *Del mal del segno*, in which he proposed the theory that some contagious diseases, including those affecting humans, had their source in the "germs" of plant or animal parasites.

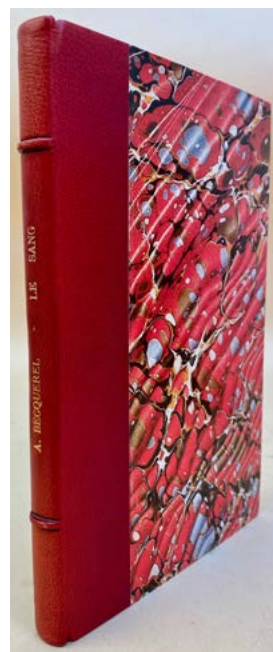
Our copy of Bassi's work includes his three-page dedication to the Arciduca Ranieri, not present in a number of copies, including the one in original wrappers at the Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon. Some copies of Bassi's work also include a leaf headed "Al coltivatori dei bachi da seta"; this leaf is not present here. Bulloch, *History of Bacteriology*, pp. 159-161. Garrison-Morton.com 2352. 45256

## Hematology—Inscribed to Gay-Lussac

**6. Becquerel, Louis Alfred** (1814-62) and **Alexandre Rodier** (1811-). *Recherches sur la composition du sang dans l'état de santé et dans l'état de maladie.* 127, [1]pp. Paris: Fortin, Masson et Cie., 1844. 227 x 145 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style; original printed wrappers bound in. Margins of first few leaves expertly repaired, light dampstaining to first few leaves, a few ink spots on front wrapper but very good. *Presentation Copy, inscribed to Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac (1778-1850) on the front wrapper:* "à M. Gay-Lussac hommage des auteurs." \$1750

**First Edition.** Becquerel, a physician and medical researcher, was the oldest son of physicist Antoine César Becquerel; his brother was physicist Edmond Becquerel and his nephew was Nobel Laureate Henri Becquerel, discoverer of radioactivity. His treatise on the chemical composition of blood in health and disease, written with Alexandre Rodier, was published a year after Gabriel Andral's *Essai d'hématologie pathologique* (1843), which established the field of hematology. Becquerel and

Rodier analyzed the blood components present in various diseases including typhoid fever, tuberculosis, Bright's disease, anemia, heart disease and syphilis, as well as in pregnancy and childbirth. Their statistical analyses of blood's iron, fibrin and ash content were still being referred to well into the 20th century.

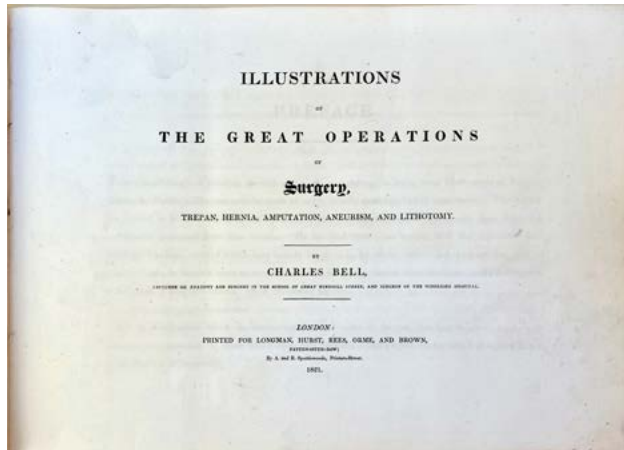


Becquerel and Rodier presented this copy of their work to chemist and physicist Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac, formulator of Gay-Lussac's law (the pressure of an enclosed gas is directly proportional to its temperature); he is also known for having discovered (together with his friend Alexander Humboldt) that water is composed of two parts hydrogen to one part oxygen. Garrison-Morton.com 11521. 45212



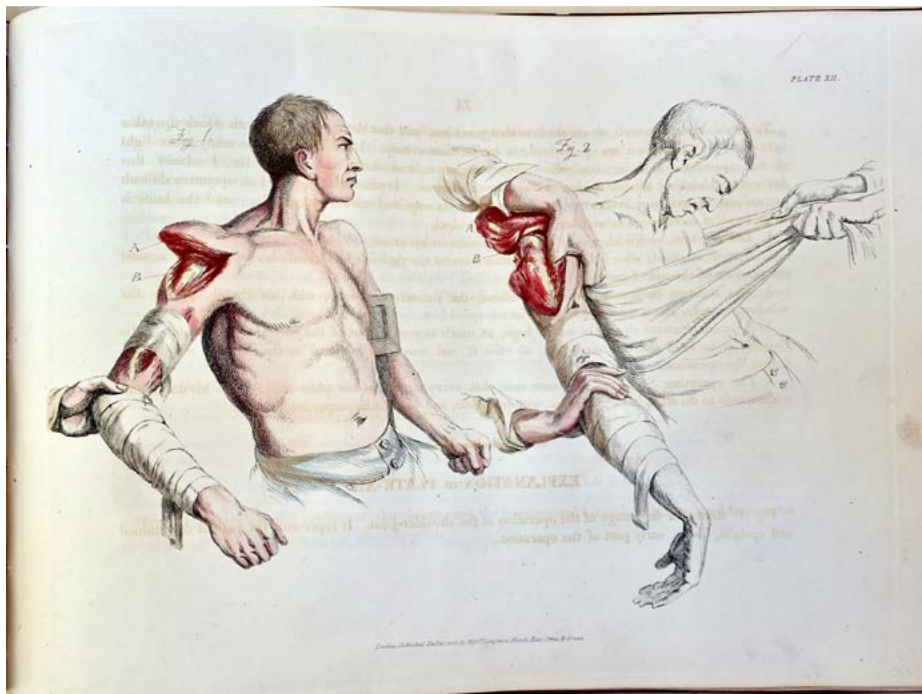
*Remarkable Surgical Illustrations, in a Very Early Cloth Binding*

7. **Bell, Charles** (1774-1842). Illustrations of the great operations of surgery. Trepan, hernia, amputation, aneurism, and lithotomy. Oblong folio. viii, 134pp. 20 plates—17 hand-colored, 12 printed in sepia—engraved after Bell's drawings by Thomas Landseer (1795-1880). London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1821. 262 x 372 mm. Plum-colored moiré cloth ca. 1820s, rebacked, front cover faded as is usual with this color, edges a bit worn, minor spotting. Free endpapers creased, scattered foxing, minor dust-soiling on one leaf, but very good. 19th-century bookseller's ticket of Henry Hampton of London, "Medical Bookseller & Dealer in Osteology." \$4500

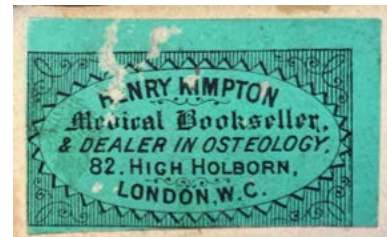


**First Edition, First Issue**, with the integral title-leaf dated 1821. In a *very early cloth binding*—cloth did not come into general use for bookbinding until 1821, when William Pickering began binding his "Diamond Classic" series in reddish-brown calico. Andrea Krupp, in her "Bookcloth in England and America 1823-50," notes that moiré or watered patterns are "among the earliest bookcloth grains" (p. 28).





One of the most remarkable illustrated books in the history of surgery, Bell's *Great Operations* represents the work of a gifted artist as well as a gifted surgeon; his large and vivid drawings of the “great operations” are uniquely realized and effective. The work was originally issued in parts in 1820–21 and made its first appearance in book form in 1821; a second issue, with undated cancel title, was published ca. 1830.



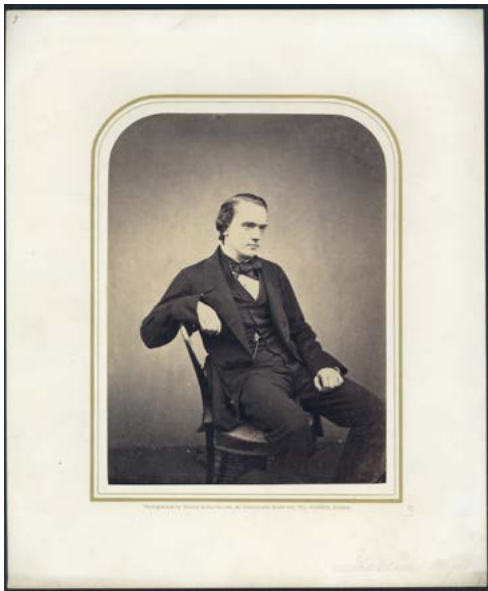
The plates for Bell's *Great Operations* were engraved by Thomas Landseer, brother of Edwin Landseer, the popular Victorian painter of animal subjects. Copies of this work vary in their plates: These can be hand-colored or uncolored, and printed in black, sepia or a combination of the two. Of the 20 plates in our copy, 17 are hand-colored and 12 printed in sepia or sepia/black. Zimmerman & Veith, *Great Ideas in the History of Surgery*, pp. 410–23, citing the introduction to the *Great Operations* as the quintessential expression of Bell's attitude toward his profession. Garrison-Morton.com 5588. Gordon-Taylor 17. Krupp, “Bookcloth in England and America 1823–50,” *Papers of the Bibliographic Society of America* 100 (2006): 25–87. Norman 174 (2nd issue). Waller 857. 45299

**8. Bowman, William** (1816–92). Portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank. [London: Maull & Polyblank,] n.d. [ca. 1860]. 200 x 147 mm. (image); 299 x 253 (mount). Lower corner of mount a bit soiled, traces of mounting on the verso, but very good. Subject identified in pencil in the lower margin.

\$950

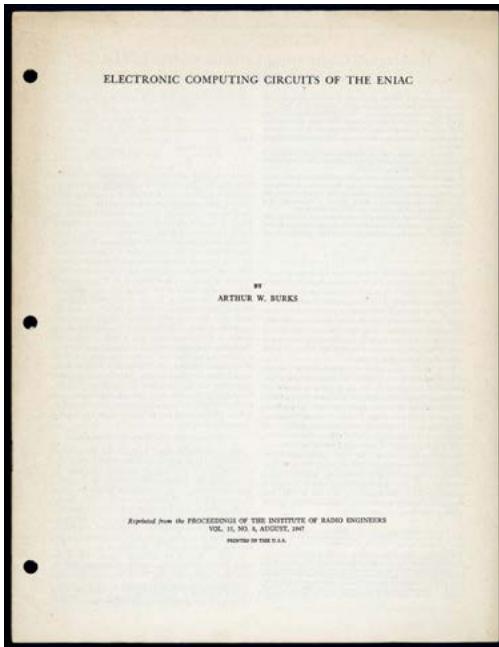
Portrait of British surgeon, anatomist and histologist William Bowman, best known for identifying “Bowman's capsule” in the kidney (Garrison-Morton.com 1231) and for his important contributions to ophthalmic surgery (Garrison-Morton.com 1505), including an operation for artificial pupil (Garrison-Morton.com 5867). The portrait is by the noted London photographic studio of Maull and Henry Polyblank, established in 1856. 45208





**9. Bright, Charles T.** (1832–88). Portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank. London: Maull & Polyblank, n.d. [ca. 1865]. 200 x 147 mm. (image); 299 x 253 (mount). Traces of mounting on the verso, but very good. Subject identified in pencil in the lower margin. \$750

Portrait of electrical engineer Charles Bright, who oversaw the laying of the first transatlantic telegraph cable (Ireland to Newfoundland) in 1858. The portrait is by the noted London photographic studio of Maull and Henry Polyblank, established in 1856. 45207

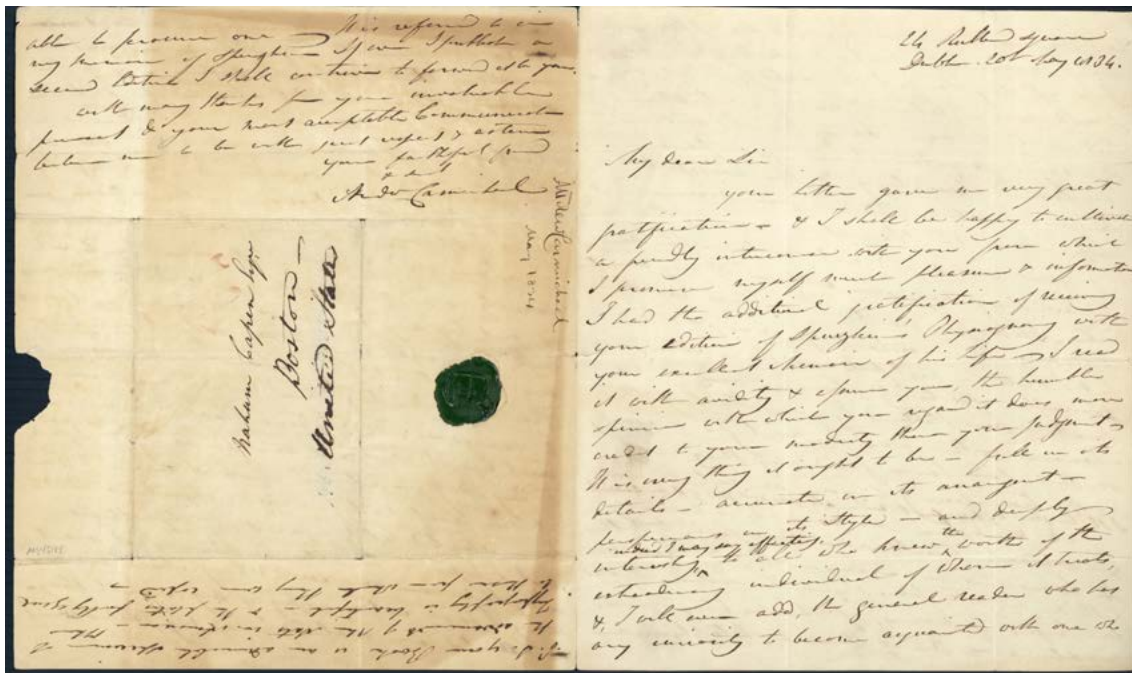


**10. Burks, Arthur W.** (1915–2008). Electronic computing circuits of the ENIAC. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers* 35 (August 1947). 756–767pp. Text diagrams. Original printed self-wrappers. Lightly creased in one corner, small tear in first leaf, but very good. \$1500

**First Edition, Offprint Issue.** Burks was a senior engineer on the team that developed the world's first general-purpose electronic computer, the ENIAC, which became operational in February 1946. Burks' paper, which was one of the first publications to discuss the computing circuits of an electronic computer, contains a discussion of the basic types of computing circuits used in the ENIAC, including memory circuits (flip-flops) and adding circuits (counters). "The ENIAC performs the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, square-rooting, and the looking up of function values automatically. . . . The technique of combining the basic electronic circuits to perform these functions is illustrated by three typical computing circuits: the addition circuit, a programming circuit, and the multiplication circuit" (p. 756). Rare! See *Origins of Cyberspace* 512 for a later reprint of this paper. 45284

**11. Carmichael, Andrew.** Autograph letter signed to Boston publisher Nahum Capen (1804–86). Bifolium. 4pp., including address leaf. Dublin, 20 May 1834. 231 x 193 mm. Light browning especially to address leaf, a few small marginal tears, lacuna where seal was broken affecting 1 or 2 words, but very good otherwise. Docketed. \$500

Excellent letter on phrenology from Andrew Carmichael, former president of the Phrenological Society of Dublin and one of the earliest supporters of phrenology in the United Kingdom, to publisher and fellow phrenologist Nahum Capen, founder of the Boston Phrenological Society, whose publishing firm (Marsh, Capen & Lyon) had issued the American edition of Carmichael's *Memoir of the Life and Philosophy of Spurzheim* (1833).



Carmichael became a phrenology enthusiast in 1815 after attending a lecture by Johann Spurzheim, the discipline's co-founder. Capen, a later convert, embraced phrenology in 1832 after meeting Spurzheim in Boston during the latter's American lecture tour, cut short by Spurzheim's unfortunate death from typhoid the same year.

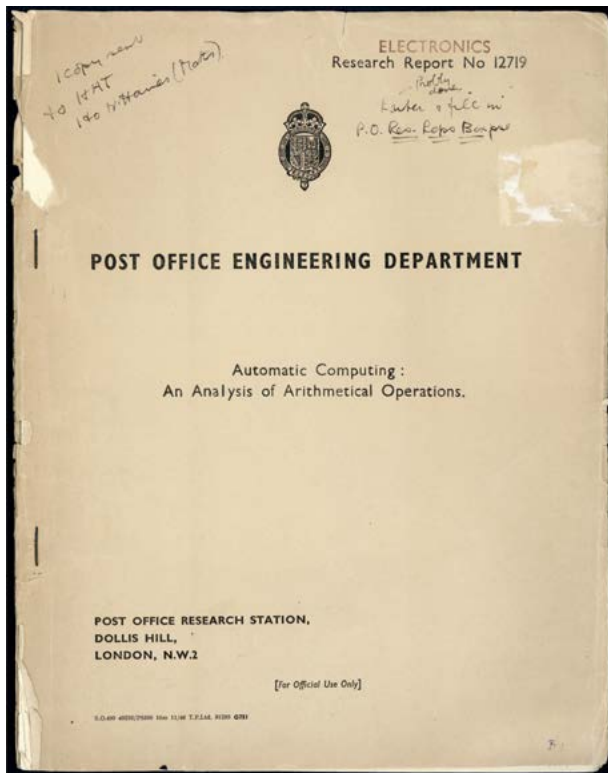
... I shall be happy to cultivate a friendly intercourse with you from which I promise myself much pleasure & information. I had the additional gratification of receiving your edition of Spurzheim's *Physiognomy* with your excellent Memoir of his life. I read it with avidity & assure you, the humble opinion with which you regard it does more credit to your modesty than your judgment. It is every thing it ought to be—full in its details—accurate in its arrangement—perspicacious in its style—and deeply interesting, indeed I may say affecting, to all who knew the work of the extraordinary individual of whom it treats, & I will even add, the general reader who has any curiosity to become acquainted with one who has done so much to benefit his species ...

Marsh, Capen & Lyon had published the first American edition of Spurzheim's *Phrenology, in Connection with the Study of Physiognomy* in 1833; the edition was prefaced by Capen's biography of the author.

... I am glad to find that your Phrenological Society is in so flourishing a condition—ours is not by any means so numerous—it is not well managed, yet the subject excites so much interest that whenever we have a public meeting our rooms are crowded to excess. The ladies flock to us in great numbers. I am preparing a sequel to my essay on sleep which I mean to read at our next meeting. Some objections have been started lately against my hypothesis, but I hope to be able to shew that it is not altogether an ungrounded conjecture ...

Carmichael refers here to his "Essay on dreaming, including conjectures on the proximate cause of sleep," published in the *Philosophical Magazine* in 1819. In that essay he had suggested that the brain requires sleep in order to repair itself and flush out waste products, a hypothesis supported by modern neurological research. 45188

**12. Coombs, Allen W. M.** (1911-95); **William W. Chandler; Thomas H. Flowers** (1905-88); **W. Gordon Radley.** Research report no. 12719. Automatic computing: An analysis of arithmetical operations. Mimeograph typescript. 29pp., including diagrams. Dollis Hills, London: Post Office Research Station, August 1946. 281 x 219 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped and frayed at spine, traces of label removal on right margin of front wrapper, ink inscriptions and stamp ca. 1946 on front wrapper. Very good. Bookplate of Erwin Tomash. \$2750

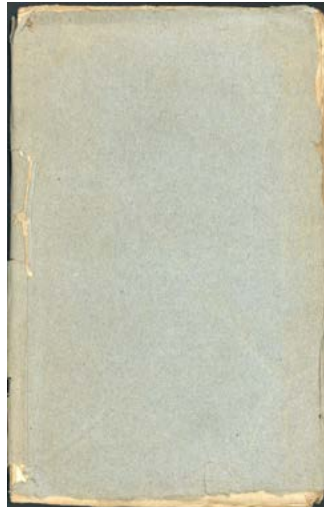
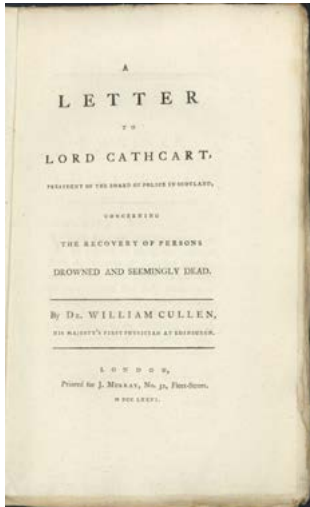


**First Edition** of one of the extremely rare early reports on the ACE computer that Alan Turing began designing for the National Physical Laboratory in late 1945. In early 1946 Tommy Flowers, designer of the Colossus, the code-breaking computer built at Bletchley Park during World War II, was chosen to organize the construction of Turing's ACE (Automatic Computing Engine) at the Post Office Research Station at Dollis Hills, with Coombs and Chandler as the other members of the team. Flowers, Coome and Chandler had worked with Turing at Bletchley Park, where they served as leaders of the secret wartime codebreaking project that in 1943 produced the Colossus Mark I, the world's first electronic digital computer.

Flowers initially believed that a basic version of the ACE could be ready by August or September 1946; however, the project was considerably delayed due to manpower shortages and Turing's numerous revisions of the computer's logical design. The Pilot Model ACE, a smaller version of Turing's original design, went on line on 10 March 1950. Coombs and Chandler went on to build a second and more powerful ACE computer, the MOSAIC (Ministry of

Supply Automatic Integrator and Calculator), which became operational in early 1955.

All of the early Post Office Research Station computing reports are rare. This is the first one we have handled in more than 50 years of experience. Copeland, *The Essential Turing*, pp. 395-396. 45227



**13. Cullen, William** (1710-90). A letter to Lord Cathcart, president of the Board of Police in Scotland, concerning the recovery of persons drowned and seemingly dead. [4], 45, [3, including publisher's ads] pp. London: J. Murray, 1776. 227 x 145 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers, a little worn at spine, extremities chipped. Very good.

\$375

**First Edition.** Cullen, Professor of Medicine at Edinburgh University, was the foremost British clinical teacher of his time (see Garrison-Morton.com 2204). In response to a request from Lord Cathcart, president of Scotland's Board of Police, Cullen explained in the present pamphlet the physiological reasons for attempt-

ing resuscitation of the apparently drowned: "[I]n men, and other animals, life does not immediately cease upon the cessation of the action of the lungs and heart, and the consequent ceasing of the circulation of the blood . . . the living state of animals does not consist in that alone, but especially depends upon a certain condition in which the nerves, and muscular fibres, by which they are sensible and irritable, and upon which the action of the heart itself depends" (pp. 2-3). Cullen argued that this "certain condition," which he called "the vital principle," can persist for some time after the heart stops beating, and as long as it is present "all the functions of life may also, though they have many of them long ceased, be again entirely restored" (p. 3). He therefore recommended that efforts should always be made to revive victims of drowning. Cullen also described current

methods of resuscitation, both useful and not; he recommended artificial respiration, keeping the victim warm and dry, and blowing tobacco smoke into the rectum. France, "Some eighteenth century authorities on the resuscitation of the apparently drowned," *Anaesthesia* 30 (1975): 530-538. 45190

**14. Daubeny, Charles** (1795-1867). Portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank. [London: Maull & Polyblank,] n.d. [late 1850s]. 200 x 147 mm. (image); 299 x 253 (mount). Traces of mounting on the verso, but very good. Subject identified in pencil in the lower margin. \$850

Portrait of geologist and botanist Charles Daubeny, professor of chemistry at Oxford and an early supporter of Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. The portrait is by the noted London photographic studio of Maull and Henry Polyblank, established in 1856. 45209

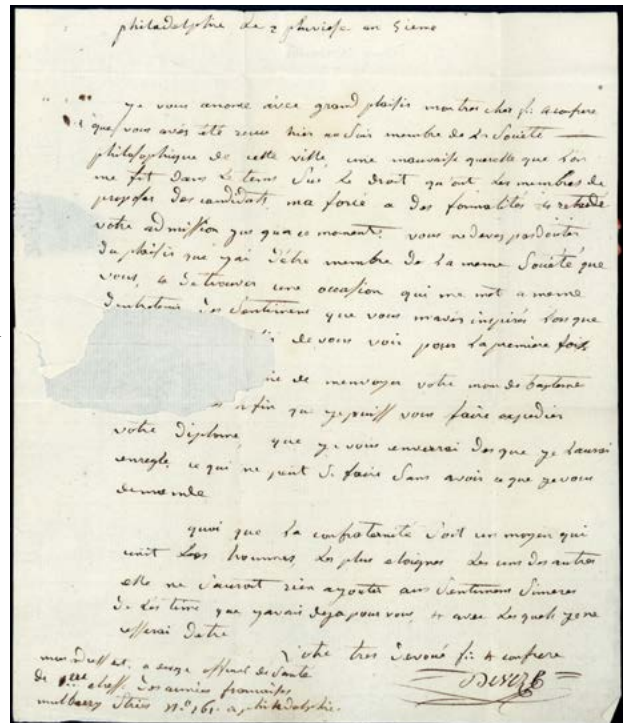


*“You Were Elected a Member of this City’s Philosophical Society”*

**15. Devèze, Jean** (1753-1826?). Autograph letter signed, in French, to Theodore Charles Mozard (1755-1810). Philadelphia, 2 pluviöse, an 5 (January 24, 1797). 1 page plus integral address leaf. 230 x 188 mm. Portion of letter (approx. 40 x 80 mm.) torn away from left margin when opened, affecting 4 lines of text, smaller portion of address leaf torn away when seal was broken, not affecting text. Very good otherwise. \$950

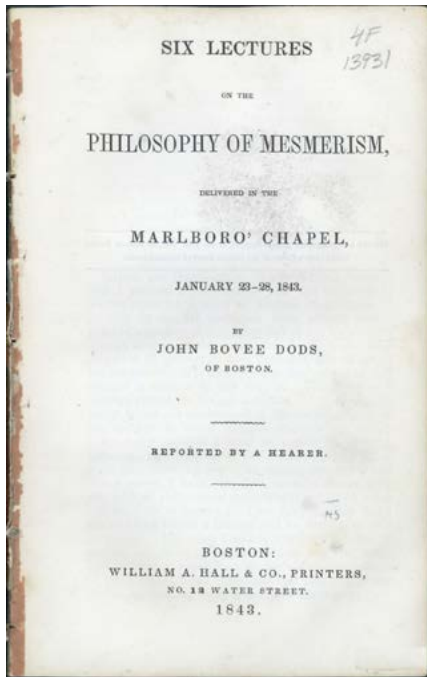
Rare autograph letter from French émigré physician Jean Devèze, best known for his feud with Benjamin Rush over the treatment of yellow fever during Philadelphia epidemic of 1793, to Theodore Charles Mozard, regarding the latter's admission to the American Philosophical Society. Devèze was then chief physician of a French military hospital established in Philadelphia; he had been admitted to the American Philosophical Society the year before. His letter can be translated in part as follows:

It is with great pleasure, my dear son and confrere, that I announce to you that you were elected a member of this city's Philosophical Society yesterday evening. An unfortunate quarrel between me and another over a member's right to propose candidates forced me to observe formalities and delayed your admission until this moment. You should not doubt my pleasure in being a member of the same society as yourself . . . [I beg you] to send me your baptismal name . . . so that I can expedite your diploma, which I will send you as soon as I have it in hand . . .



Devèze had arrived in Philadelphia from Santo Domingo (now Hispaniola) in the summer of 1793, during the yellow fever epidemic that was then devastating the city. Because of his extensive experience with the disease on Santo Domingo, he was immediately appointed head of Bush Hill, a yellow fever hospital in Philadelphia, where he treated patients by keeping them comfortable and clean and administering quinine and stimulants. Devèze’s conservative treatment regimen contrasted sharply with that of Benjamin Rush, who advocated extensive bloodletting to combat the disease. Both Devèze and Rush published accounts of the yellow fever epidemic in 1794, but Devèze’s went largely ignored for sixty years, until brought to light in La Roche’s *Yellow Fever Considered in its Historical, Pathological and Therapeutical Relations* (1855).

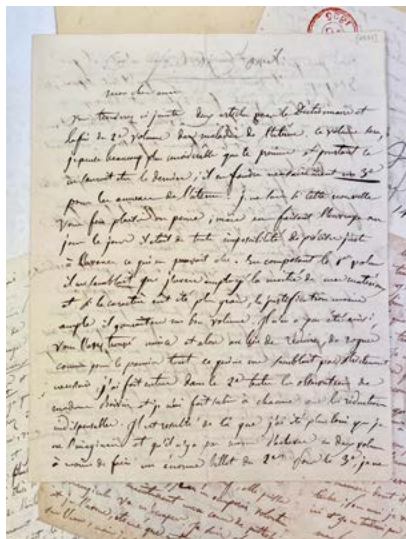
Devèze’s correspondent, Theodore Mozard, was Consul of the French Republic at Boston. Unlike Devèze, who ended up settling in the United States (where his descendants changed their name to Dewees), Mozard left the country in 1798 after having his consulship revoked by President John Adams. Myrsiades, *Medical Culture in Revolutionary America* (2009), pp. 94-99. 40916



**16. Dods, John Bovee** (1795-1872). Six lectures on the philosophy of mesmerism, delivered in the Marlboro’ Chapel . . . 68pp. Boston: William A. Hall & Co., 1843. 180 x 113 mm. Disbound. First and last leaves a bit soiled, but very good. \$500

**First Edition.** Dods’ enormously popular and often reprinted Six Lectures, together with his numerous public appearances, helped to spread the “gospel” of mesmerism throughout the eastern United States in the 1840s. “Dods expresses his belief in the power of the agent discovered by Mesmer, but rejects the term magnetism in favor of ‘mental electricity’ or even ‘spiritualism’ . . . Dods describes six degrees of mesmerism, the sixth being clairvoyance. He also mentions surgical uses for mesmerism” (Crabtree, *Animal Magnetism, Early Hypnotism and Psychical Research 1766-1925*, no. 473). Dods believed that electricity was the connecting link between mind and matter, and that magnetized subjects could be placed into an “electropsychological” state (which Dods distinguished from mesmeric sleep) in order to effect cures. Gault, *A History of Hypnotism*, pp. 186-188. 45230

“The Last Part of the Second Volume on *Maladies of the Uterus*”



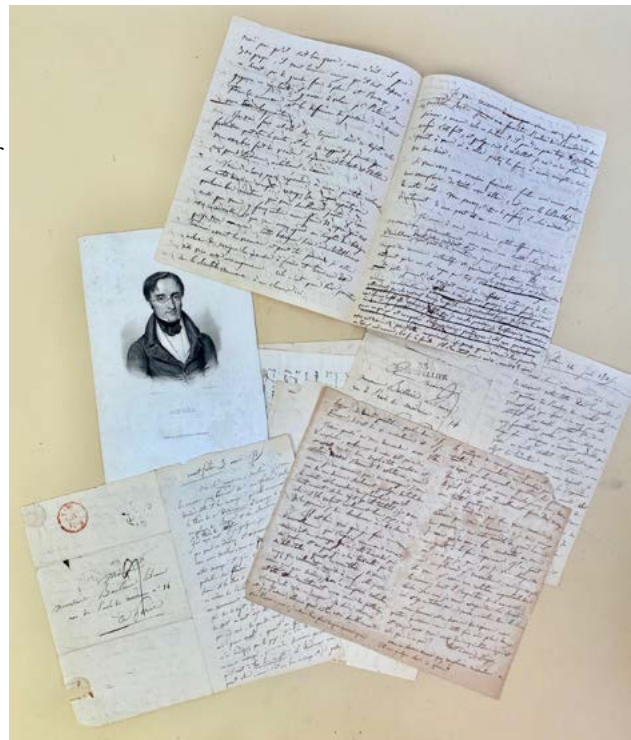
**17. Dugès, Antoine Louis** (1797-1838). 7 autograph letters signed and one autograph letter without signature, in French, to publisher Jean-Baptiste Baillièrre (1797-1885), plus engraved portrait of Dugès by Hopwood after Laurens; click [here](#) for calendar of the correspondence. 24pp. total. Montpellier, 8 March 1825 – 5 April 1833. Various sizes; the largest measuring 238 x 188 mm. Minor toning, some letters with lacunae where seals were broken. Very good. \$5000

Remarkable series of letters from French obstetrician and zoologist Antoine Dugès to his publisher, Jean-Baptiste Baillièrre. Dugès, professor of obstetrics at the University of Montpellier, was a close associate of two of France’s most skilled and famous female obstetricians: His aunt, Marie-Louise Lachapelle (1769-1821), whose three-volume *Pratique des accouchements* (Baillièrre, 1821-25; Garrison-Morton.com 6170) he posthumously edited; and Lachapelle’s student Marie Boivin (1773-1841), with whom he

co-authored the *Traité pratique des maladies de l'utérus et de ses annexes* (Baillière, 1833; Garrison-Morton.com 6028). This latter work contains the classic description of Boivin and Dugès's pioneering amputation of the cervix for chronic ulceration, as well as the first recorded case of cancer of the female urethra. Dugès refers to this work in his letter to Baillière of 5 April 1833:

Vous trouverez ci-jointe deux articles pour le Dictionnaire et la fin du 2e volume des maladies de l'utérus. Ce volume sera, je pense, beaucoup plus considerable que le premier et pourtant ce ne saurait être le dernier; il en faudra necessairement un 3e pour les annexes de l'utérus (You will find enclosed two articles for the Dictionary and the last part of the second volume on maladies of the uterus. This volume, I think, will be much larger than the first and yet it will not be the last; it will be necessary to add a third on the uterine appendages).

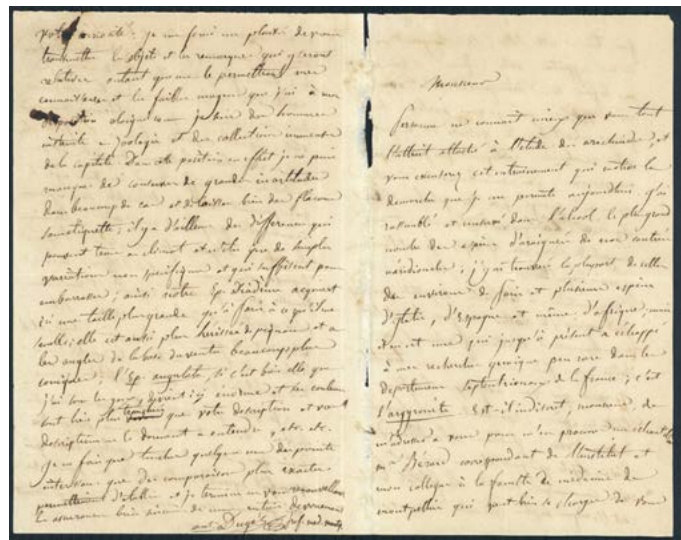
The present correspondence hints at the extent of Dugès's scientific interests: Jean Cruveilhier, the noted anatomist and pathologist, is mentioned several times, along with embryologist Johann Meckel, pioneer in the study of birth defects. In one letter Dugès complains that he had not yet been sent six volumes of Buffon and Lacépède's *Histoire naturelle* "avec les livraisons de planches correspondantes." Dugès's interest in amphibians is also touched on—in his letter of 8 November 1830, he asks Baillière whether a M. Rocca has kept his promise to send a copy of Mauro Rusconi's *Développement de la grenouille* (1826). His own treatise on amphibians, *Recherches sur l'ostéologie et la myologie des batraciens*, was published by Baillière in 1834. 45294



**18. Dugès, Antoine Louis (1797-1838).**

Autograph letter signed, in French, to an unidentified scientific correspondent. 4pp. N.p., n.dn [Montpellier, ca. 1835]. 191 x 120 mm. Light toning, a few small lacunae due to removal from mounting, slightly affecting a few words, but very good. \$750

From French naturalist and obstetrician Antoine Dugès, co-author (with Henri Milne Edwards) of the section on arachnids in the third edition of Cuvier's monumental *Le règne animal distribué d'après son organization* (1836) and author of important works on mites, worms and the osteology and myology of amphibians, as well as the influential *Traité de physiologie comparée de l'homme et des animaux* (1838), dedicated to Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. The present letter, written to one of Dugès's scientific colleague, is entirely devoted to his researches on spiders, and most likely relates to the work he was doing on Cuvier's *Le règne animal*:

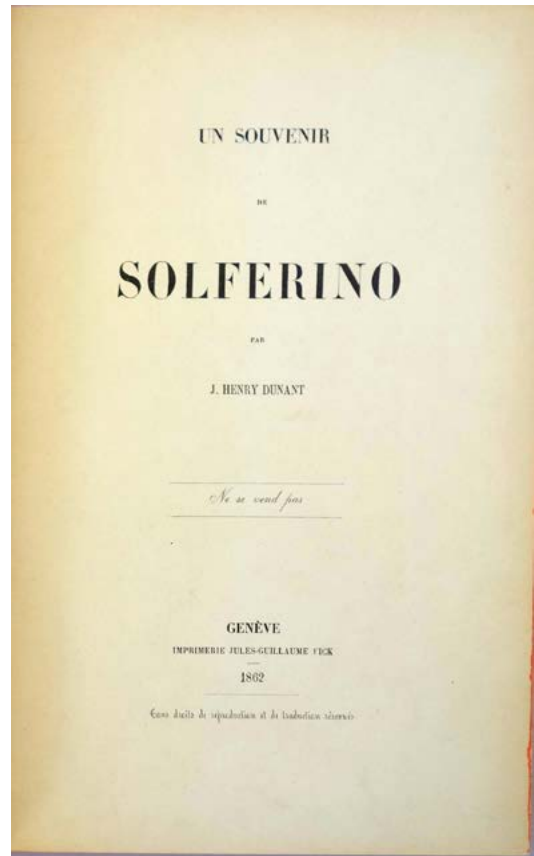
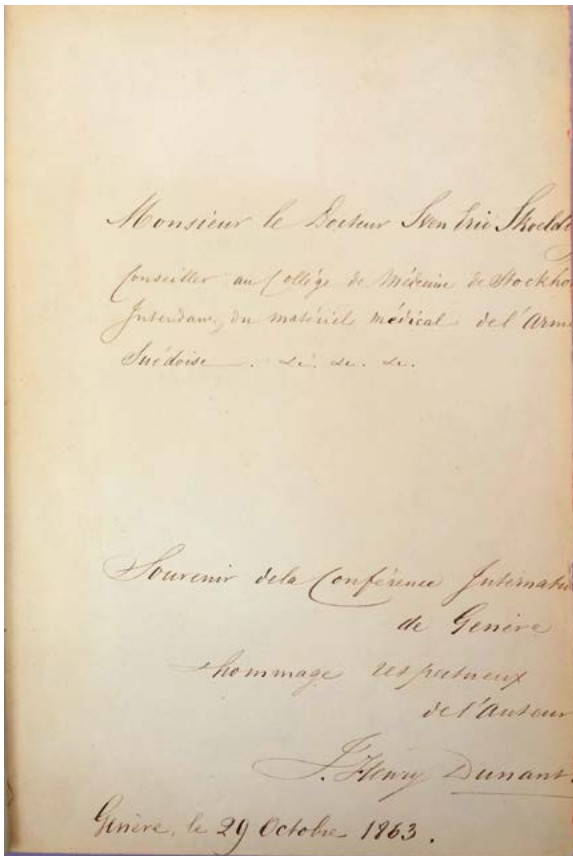


No one knows better than you everything relating to the study of arachnids, and you will excuse the enthusiasm that motivates the request I would like to make today. I have collected and preserved in alcohol a very large number of spider species from our southern region; I found most of them in the environs of Paris and several species from Italy, Spain and even Africa, but there is one that has until now escaped my search although

not rare in the northern regions of France; it is the argyroneta [water spider]. Is it rude, sir, for me to approach you in the hope of a specimen? M. Bérard, a correspondent of the Institute and my colleague at Montpellier's Faculté de Médecine, who has volunteered to deliver you this letter, would also take care to bring me your gift if you could do this for me without troubling yourself . . .

. . . I venture to send you several specimens and various things that may possibly have not yet been communicated to you. The Filistata bicolor is the most common spider in Montpellier and its surroundings, however the male is rare . . . I send it to you in two states, prepubertal and pubertal . . . the length of the legs and of the mandibles is so different at these two stages that one could doubt their identity without the incontestable proof that I have of it . . .

43372



*Foundation of the Red Cross  
Historically Significant Elaborately Inscribed Copy*

**19. Dunant, Jean Henri** (1828–1910). *Un souvenir de Solferino*. [4], 115pp. Double-page map. Geneva: Imprimerie Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1862. 267 x 173 mm. 19th century half cloth, marbled boards, spine perished and covers loose, light edgewear. Internally very good. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author* to Sven Erik Sköldberg (1806–84) on a leaf bound before the half-title: “Monsieur le Docteur Sven Erik Skoeld[berg]/Conseiller au Collège de Médecine de Stockho[lm]/Intendant de matériel medical de l’Armée/Suédoise &c. &c. &c./Souvenir de la Conférence Internatio[nale]/de Genève/Hommage respectueux/de l’Auteur/J. Henry Dunant/Genève le 29 Octobre 1863.” The inscription, which fills the entire page, was slightly trimmed by the binder in the right margin.

\$25,000



**First Edition** of the work that led to the foundation of the International Red Cross, inscribed by the author to one of the future organizers of the Swedish Red Cross. Dunant's ten-line presentation inscription, which fills the entire page, is far more significant than the copy with a three-line inscription exhibited in the Grolier Club's *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*. This is the only inscribed copy of this classic that we have handled in fifty years of trading.

According to *En français dans le texte*, 1,600 copies of *Un souvenir de Solferino* were printed in November 1862 for private distribution. Of these only 400 were actually sent out; these copies, constituting the original issue, have a title-page stating "Ne se vend pas" over the imprint. The positive reception of the few copies sent out encouraged Dunant to publish a second edition of 1,000 copies without "Ne se vend pas" on the title page.

On 24 June 1859 the Battle of Solferino—one of the bloodiest of the nineteenth century—was fought between the Austrians and the French-Piedmontese alliance. Dunant, a Swiss philanthropist, witnessed the battle and its dreadful aftermath, in which the nearly 40,000 casualties were left to die with no medical treatment except what he and the local inhabitants could provide them. Upon returning to Geneva Dunant published *Un souvenir de Solferino*, an account of the horrors he had seen coupled with an appeal for "some international principle, with the sanction of an inviolable convention, which . . . might constitute a basis for Societies for the relief of the wounded in the various countries of Europe." The wide interest generated by Dunant's book led to an international conference in Geneva in October 1863, which led to the foundation of the International Red Cross and to the establishment of the Geneva Convention. At this conference Dunant inscribed this copy to Dr. Sköldberg. Dunant shared with Frédéric Passy the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.

The dedication in the present copy was written in connection with the 1863 Geneva conference, which Sven Eric Sköldberg attended as a representative for Sweden. Sköldberg was a physician and a gynecologist, and counselor in medical matters to the Swedish government. In 1864 he published a book, *Sårades vård i fält. Internationella konferensen i Genève oktober 1863 och dess resultater*, in which he supported Dunant's ideas. Sköldberg took part in the foundation of the Swedish Red Cross, but had diverging thoughts on how it should be organized, and therefore received no position in the Swedish organization. *En français dans le texte* 284. Garrison-Morton.com 2166. Grolier Club, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 73. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 350. Norman 670. 44335

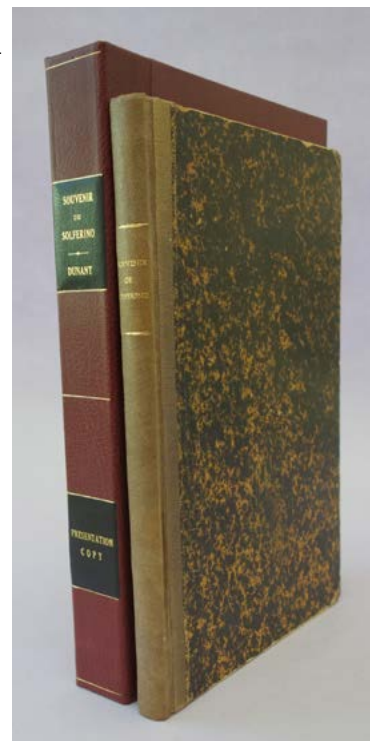


Tabelle I.

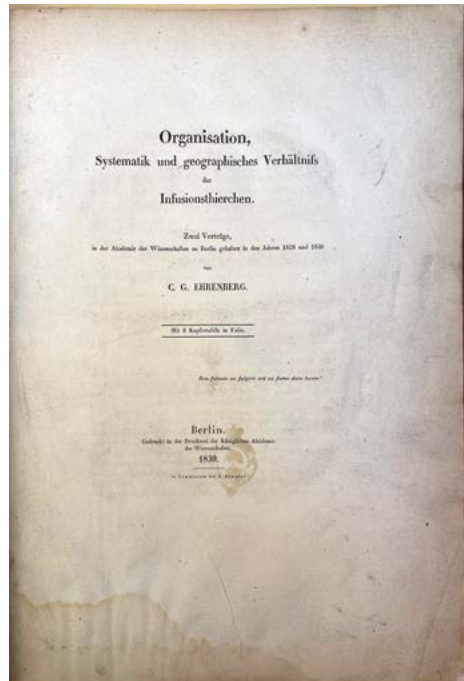
Verzeichniß der in Nord-Afrika und West-Asien in den Jahren 1820 bis 1826 auf meiner mit Dr. Hemprich unternommenen Reise beobachteten Infusorien.

		Größe nach Pariser Liniem.
1. <i>AMBLYURA serpentulus?</i> ( <i>Fibrio serpentulus</i> Symb.)	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{50}$
2. <i>ANGUILLULA fluviatilis.</i> ( <i>Fibr. fluviat. lybic.</i> Symb.)	Oase des Jupiter Ammon (Siwa) .....	$\frac{1}{3}$
	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{30}$
3. _____ <i>inflexa</i> . nov. spec. ( <i>Fibrio fluo. nilotic.</i> Symb.)	Dongala .....	$\frac{1}{4}$
4. _____ <i>dongalana</i> . n. sp.	Dongala .....	$\frac{1}{4}$
5. <i>BACILLARIA Cleopatrae</i> . n. sp.	Mittelmeer bei Alexandrien .....	$\frac{1}{40}$
6. _____ <i>Ptolemaei</i> . n. sp.	Mittelmeer bei Alexandrien .....	$\frac{1}{300}$
7. <i>BACTERIUM simplex</i> . n. sp.	Ägypten (Bulak) .....	$\frac{1}{180}$
8. _____ <i>triloculare</i> . n. sp.	Oase des Jupiter Ammon (Siwa) .....	$\frac{1}{250}$
9. _____ <i>scintillans</i> . n. sp. ( <i>Encheleya micros.</i> Symb.)	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{300}$
10. <i>CLOSTERIUM lunula</i> Nitzsch.	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{12}$
11. _____ <i>multistriatum</i> . n. sp. ( <i>Bacillar. multistr.</i> Symb.)	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{12}$
12. <i>COCCONEMA cistula</i> . ( <i>Bacillaria cistula</i> Symb.)	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{24}$
13. <i>CYCLIDIUM? inane</i> . n. sp.	Oase des Jupiter Ammon .....	$\frac{1}{500}$
14. _____ <i>glaucoma?</i> ( <i>Bursaria ovalum</i> Symb.)	Sinai (Wadi Esle) .....	$\frac{1}{150}$
	Tor am Sinai (in Pfefferaufgufs) .....	$\frac{1}{100}$
15. _____ <i>lendiforme</i> . n. sp.	Dongala .....	$\frac{1}{265}$
16. _____ <i>planum</i> . n. sp.	Dongala .....	$\frac{1}{210}$
17. <i>CYCLOGLENA elegans</i> . n. sp.? ( <i>Typhlina furca</i> Symb. n. 1.)	Dongala .....	$\frac{1}{16}$



Introducing the Term “Bacterium”

**20. Ehrenberg, Christian Gottfried** (1795–1876). Organisation, Systematik und geographisches Verhältniß der Infusionsthierchen. Zwei Vorträge, in der Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin gehalten in den Jahren 1828 und 1830. Folio. [2], 108pp. 8 hand-colored engraved plates after the author’s drawings. Berlin: Druckerei der Königlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1830. 363 x 261 mm. 20th century library buckram. Light dampstaining, title a bit soiled, a few lower corners frayed, but very good. 19th-century stamp on verso of title; Royal Institution stamp on front free endpaper. \$2750



**First Edition** of Ehrenberg’s first treatise on his classification of microscopic organisms (*Infusoria*), in which he introduced the term bacterium (pl. bacteria) as the name for a certain type of single-cell organism. Ehrenberg’s classification is normally associated with his *Die Infusionsthierchen als vollkommene Organismen* (1838). However, the discovery was first published in the first of these two lectures, “Die geographische Verbreitung der Infusionsthierschen in Nord-Afrika und West-Asien, beobachtet auf Hemprich und Enrenbergs Reisen,” read on January 10, 1828. In it he set out his findings from travels through north Africa and Arabia in 1820–1825, during which he accumulated some 34,000 zoological and 46,000 botanical specimens. Considering

the enormous amount of material accumulated, it must have taken Ehrenberg a few years to organize and summarize some of the findings. Much of the information in the present work was reprinted in Ehrenberg's *Die Infusionsthierchen*.

Ehrenberg's second paper, read on March 4 and 18, 1830, was "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Organisation der Infusorien und ihrer geographischen Verbreitung, besonders in Sibirien." In this lecture he recounted findings during his travels through Russia, which were patronized by Alexander von Humboldt, and financed by Czar Nicholas I.

The class of *Infusoria*, as described by Cuvier, consisted of an eclectic group including bacteria, all single-celled animals, many-celled rotatoria and several worms. Ehrenberg was the first to make a systematic study of these creatures, taking advantage of recent improvements in microscopy that for the first time permitted the construction of high-power microscopes. "[Ehrenberg's] descriptions of the infusoria incited lively discussions among botanists, zoologists, and paleontologists. They pondered the true nature of the infusoria and how they ought to be classified" (Sapp, *The New Foundations of Evolution*, p. 18). It was through Ehrenberg's writings that Charles Darwin learned of the extremely high reproductive rate of protozoa; see Mayr, *Growth of Biological Thought*, p. 482. Garrison-Morton.com 11452. 45279

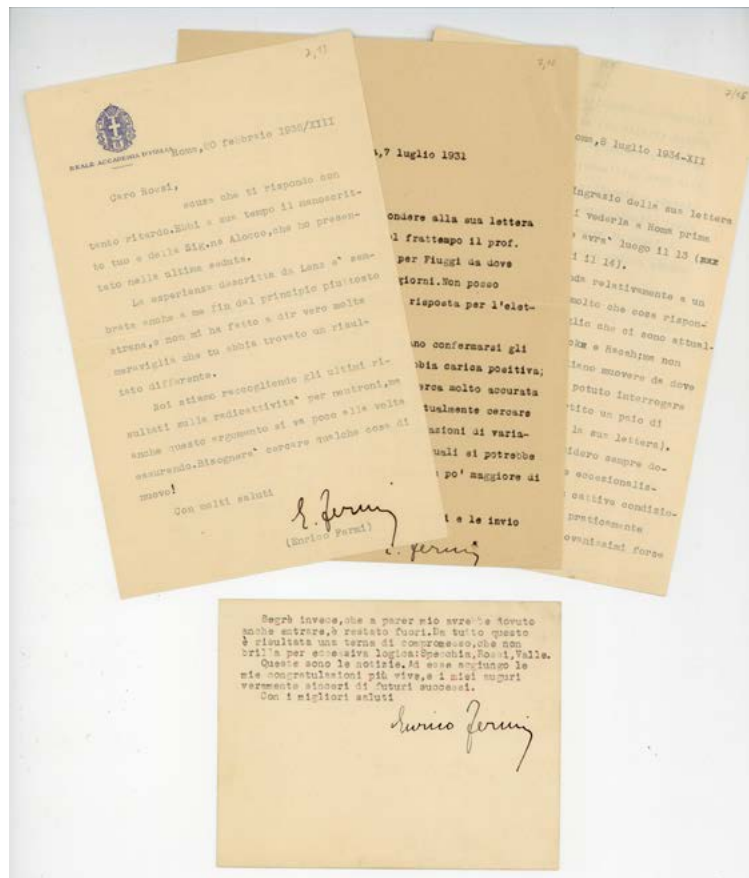
## Archive of Cosmic Ray Physics formed by Bruno Rossi During the Great Period from 1930-1936

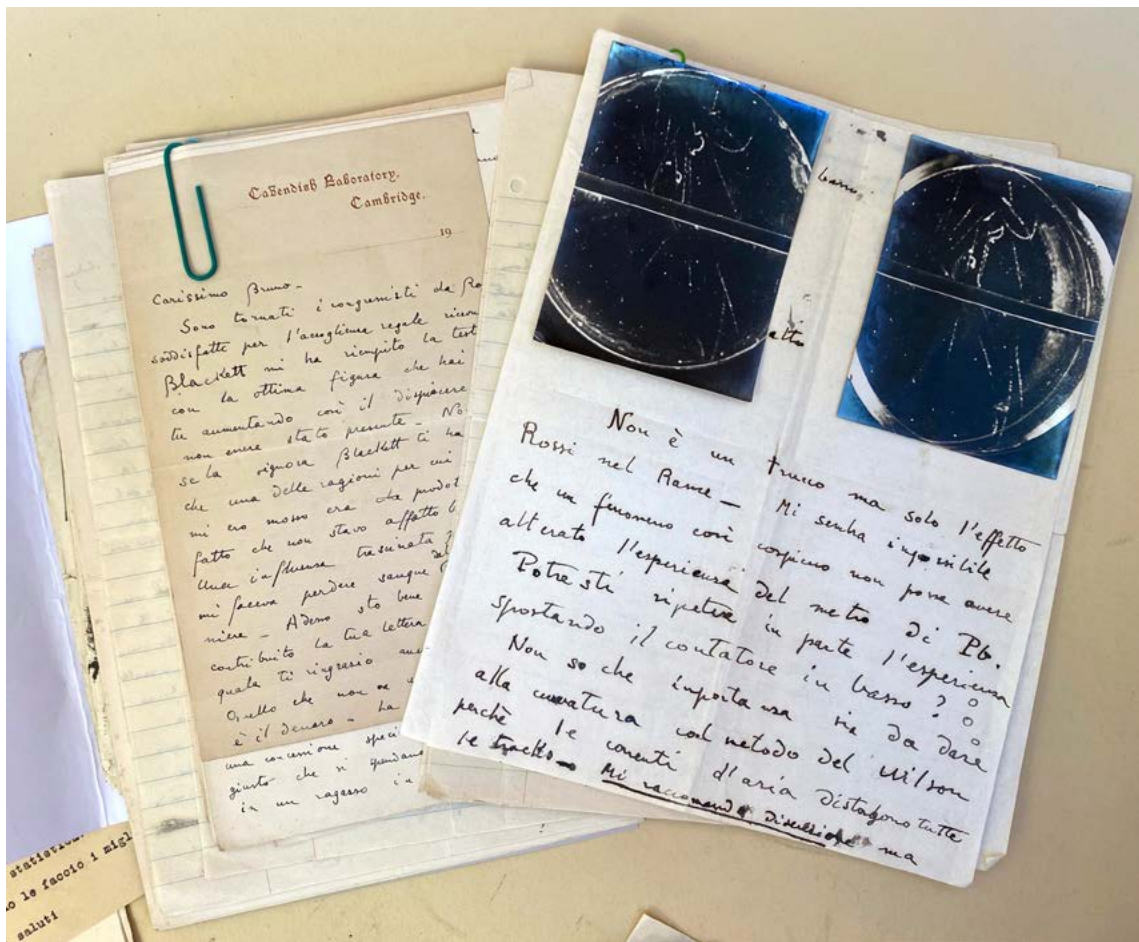
### 21. Fermi, Enrico (1901-54) et al.

Archive of scientific correspondence to Bruno Rossi (1905-93) plus related materials; click [here](#) to view the full description and calendar of items. 68 items total. 1930-36. Various sizes. Rust-stains from paper clips on some items, a few minor chips and marginal tears, but very good. \$37,500

An extraordinary archive of scientific correspondence, written to Italian experimental physicist Bruno Rossi, one of the founders of the study of cosmic rays and a major contributor to particle physics. In addition to four letters from Fermi, the archive includes correspondence from Nobel laureates **Hans Bethe**, **Patrick Blackett**, **John D. Cockcroft**, and **Emilio Segrè**, as well as letters from **Lise Meitner**, **Hans Geiger**, **Homi J. Bhabha**, **Yoshio Nishina**, and Rossi's student **Giuseppe Occhialini**. The materials in the archive date from the period 1930 to 1936, the time when Rossi did some of his most important and fruitful work on cosmic radiation.

As a young physics professor at the University of Florence, Rossi read Walther Bothe and Werner Kollhörster's 1929 paper announcing the existence of charged cosmic ray particles that could penetrate gold by more than four centimeters—far more than any other form of radiation known at the time. Inspired by this astonishing discovery, Rossi decided to devote his career to studying cosmic radiation. In 1930, using





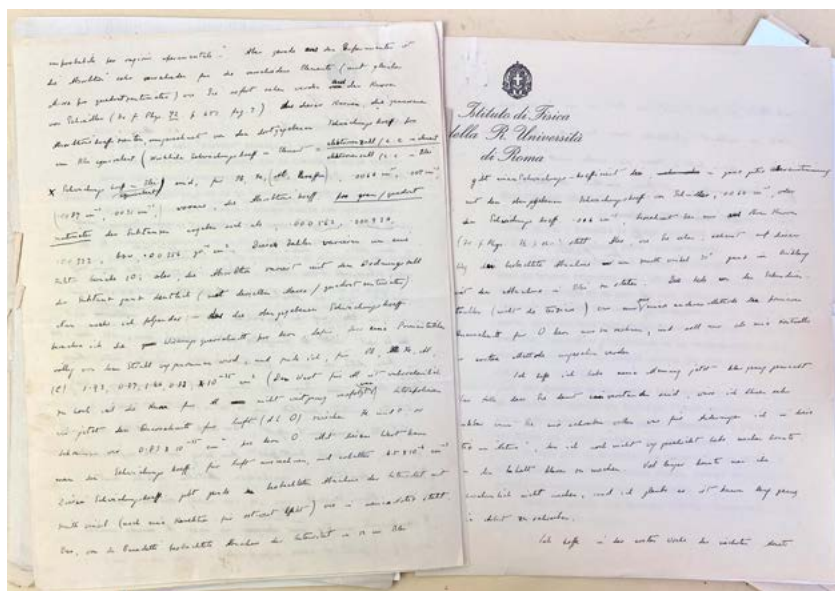
triode vacuum tubes, Rossi invented an electronic coincidence circuit for detecting charged cosmic particles, a vast improvement over the cumbersome apparatus used by Bothe.

Rossi and his student Giuseppe Occhialini used the new device, in conjunction with the improved Geiger-Müller particle detector, to confirm Bothe's investigations and to perform important new research.

In 1930, Bruno Rossi used electronic valves to register coincident pulses from the Geiger counters. He arranged the detectors in a triangle so that the cosmic rays could not transverse all three counters. In 1932 he found that 60% of the cosmic rays that pass through the 25 cm piece of lead could also traverse a full metre of lead. This was the first demonstration of the production of showers of secondary particles. Rossi also demonstrated that the cosmic ray flux contains a soft component easily absorbed in a few millimeters of lead and a hard component of charged particles with energies above 1 GeV. This ended Millikan's theory that the cosmic rays consisted of gamma rays.

Rossi demonstrated that the Earth's magnetic field bends incoming charged particle showers so that if they are more negative, more come from the east than from the west and vice-versa. In 1933, Rossi and others demonstrated an east-west effect that showed that the majority of cosmic rays were positive ("CERN Accelerating Science." Bruno Rossi: Cosmic Rays Are Positive Charged Particles, CERN [web]).

The most illustrious of the physicists represented in the Rossi archive is **Enrico Fermi**, who received the Nobel Prize in 1938 for his work on induced radioactivity by neutron bombardment, and four years later built the world's first man-made nuclear reactor, which made possible the development of the atomic bomb. The earliest of the Fermi letters in this collection, dated 7 July 1931, deals with Rossi's cosmic ray research (all translations ours):



... I am pleased to hear that the indications that penetrating radiation has a positive charge seem to be confirmed; of course, a very careful search for possible systematic errors should still be made; and possibly try to mechanize as much as possible the operations of variations in the counters' potential, to which one could attribute the causes of a consistency a bit greater than the purely statistical ...

Fermi's postcard of 30 October 1932, together with the telegram dated the following day, congratulated Rossi for being one of three winners of the science competition sponsored by the University of Ferrara, in which Fermi was one of the judges:

I am pleased to inform you that the Ferrara competition, which was virtually decided yesterday evening, had a favorable outcome for you, who came in second, having had two votes for first place ... On the other hand, Segrè, who in my opinion should have also gotten in, was left out ...

In his letter of 8 July 1934, Fermi responded to Rossi's request for suitable theoretical physicists to fill positions at the University of Padua's new Physics Institute, which Rossi was overseeing:

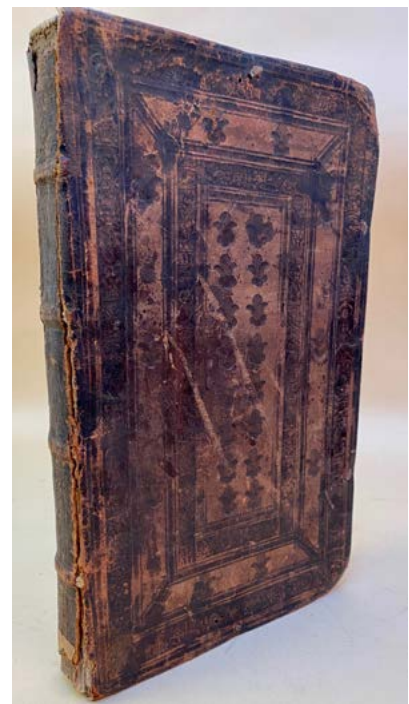
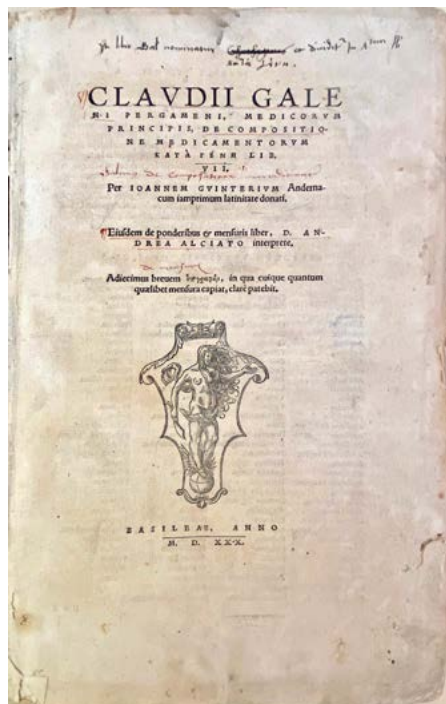
... As far as being asked about a theoretical physicist, I don't know what to answer. In my opinion the best that are currently on the market are [Gian Carlo] Wick and [Giulio] Racah; but I wouldn't believe they want to move from where they are, although I haven't been able to ask them about it ... Ettore Majorana, whom I always consider to have very exceptional attitudes, has been in poor health this year ... Among the very best perhaps the best of those I know is Eugenio Fubini ...

The fourth Fermi letter, dated 20 February 1935, refers to a paper by Rossi and Giulia Alocco, as well as an experiment by physicist Wilhelm Lenz and Fermi's own work on slow neutrons:

... The experiment described by Lenz seemed to me from the beginning to be rather strange, and it did not surprise me very much that you found a different result.

We are collecting the latest results on neutron radioactivity, but this topic is also gradually being exhausted. We will have to look for something new!

Another highlight of the Rossi archive is a series of 13 detailed scientific letters (some illustrated with photographs or drawings) from his first graduate student, Giuseppe Occhialini (1907-93), describing the research Occhialini was doing under Patrick Blackett at Cambridge University's Cavendish Laboratory. Occhialini spent three years (1931-34) at the Cavendish, during which he performed important work on cloud chambers and cosmic radiation; in 1932, under Blackett's leadership, Occhialini collaborated in the discovery of the positron in cosmic rays. Occhialini was an important protagonist in the use of photographic methods to study nuclear processes, most notably in 1946 when he collaborated with Cecil Frank Powell and César Lattes in the discovery of the pion. 45179



22. **Galen** (129 – ca. 216). Claudii Galeni Pergamini, medicorum principis, de compositione medicamentorum kata gene Lib.VII. Per Ioannem Guinterium Andernacum iamprimum latinitate donat.



Eiusdem de ponderibus & mensuris liber, D. Andrea Alciato interprete. Folio. [4], 99, [3]ff. Basel: Andreas Cratander, 1530. **Bound with: Barbaro, Hermolao** (1454-93). In Dioscoridem corollarioru[m] libri quinque. Folio. [1], 6, [1], 7-78ff. Cologne: Apud Ioan. Soterem, 1530. Together 2 items. 313 x 198 mm. Blind-tooled paneled calf ca. 1530, worn, front hinge cracked but holding, remains of leather ties, some worming. Moderate toning, portion of 4th leaf torn away affecting some text, minor worming in first and last leaves. Overall good to very good. Occasional marginal annotations in an early hand. \$3500

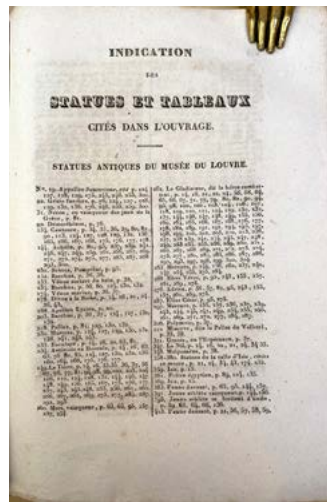
**First Separate Edition in Latin** of Galen's *On the*

*Composition of Medicaments According to their Kind*, translated by Johann Guinter von Andernach (1505-74); the work also includes a Latin translation by Andrea Alciato (1492-1550) of Galen's treatise on weights and measures. *De compositione medicamentorum kata gene* deals with topical medications such as plasters, ointments, topical agents for fractures, specifics for various types of ulcers, antiputrescents, dissolving and extracting agents, poultices, special salves, etc. Guinter von Andernach, one of Vesalius's teachers at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, was a leading Greek scholar of his day, responsible for most of the Latin translations of the Galenic corpus. This copy is bound with a later edition of Barbaro's commentary on Dioscorides' *De materia medica* (1st ed. 1510). Adams G-59 (Galen); B-176 (Barbaro). Garrison-Morton.com 11083. 45244

**23. Gerdy, Pierre Nicolas** (1797-1856). Anatomie des forms extérieures du corps humain, appliquée à la peinture, à la sculpture et à la chirurgie. 8vo. [4], xxxiii, [1], 363pp. 3 plates. Paris: Cécet jeune; Brussels: Dépôt de Librairie Médical Française, 1829. 215 x 134 mm. (uncut). Original plain wrappers, title in ink on spine, hinges splitting but holding, minor soiling. Minor worming, occasional foxing, but very good.

\$275

**First Edition** of this unusual artist's anatomy of the body's exterior forms, "having particular reference to existing pictorial and sculptural representations" (Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomical Illustration*, p. 347). Gerdy cited numerous artworks in European museums and galleries, which are listed in a detailed index at the end of his book. Gerdy was a professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery at the Faculté de Médecine; his name is associated with several anatomical eponyms, including "Gerdy's tubercle" (lateral tubercle of the tibia). Garrison-Morton.com I1162. 45298

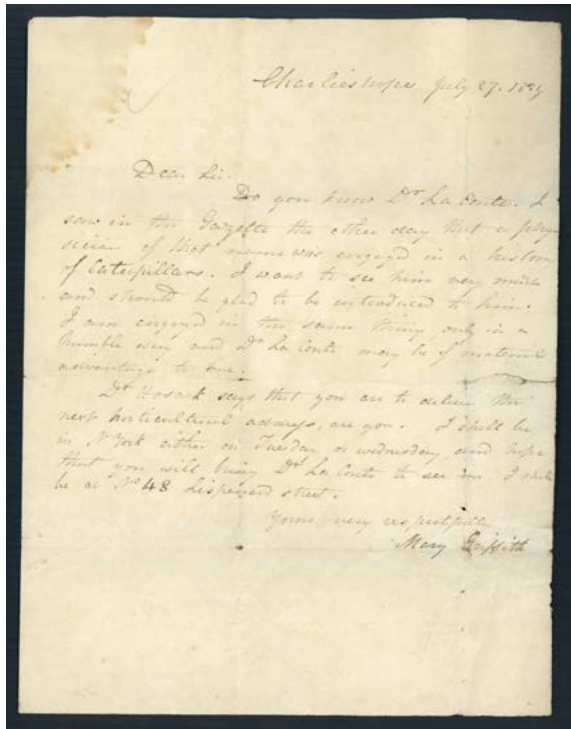


**24. [Gillray, James** (1757-1815)]. Metallic tractors. Hand-colored engraving. [London] McCleary, n.d. [ca. 1800]. 239 x 312 mm. Matted. Fine apart from light wear to lower left corner. \$1250

A fine fresh impression, with original hand-coloring, of Gillray's caricature satirizing the metallic tractors invented by the American Elisha Perkins (1741-99). The tractors consisted of a brass and an iron rod which were stroked alternately over an afflicted body part to cure everything from rheumatism to epilepsy. "Perkinism" was for a while extremely popular, not only in the United States but in England, where Perkins's son Benjamin had gone in 1795 to establish a market for his father's invention. Perkinism met its end five years later with the publication of John Haygarth's *Of the Imagination as a Cause and as a Cure of Diseases of the Body* (1800), in which Haygarth reported that he had achieved as many cures with painted wooden tractors as with Perkins's metallic ones.

“Gillray’s most enduring work [as an artist] was done as a caricaturist, and as a caricaturist pure and simple he holds a foremost place in that division of English graphic art. . . . It is impossible not to admire his inexhaustible fertility of fancy, the frequent grandeur of his conception, the reckless audacity of his attack, and his skill in selecting the vulnerable side of his victims” (*Dictionary of National Biography*). The present caricature shows Perkins’s tractors being applied to the red inflamed nose of a drunkard; on the patient’s left is a large jug of whiskey, while on the table to his right are the ingredients for making alcoholic punch and a newspaper with headline reading “Perkins in all its glory—being a certain cure for all disorders, red noses, gouty toes, windy bowels, broken legs, humpbacks.” Gillray was well acquainted with the symptoms of alcohol abuse, being himself an alcoholic whose death at the age of 58 was brought about at least in part by his intemperate habits. See Hunter & Macalpine, p. 574 for Perkins. 33392

### Mentioning John LeConte and David Hosack



**25. Griffith, Mary** (1772–1846). Autograph letter signed to Dr. Francis of New York. Bifolium. 1 page plus integral address leaf. Charlieshope [New Brunswick, N.J.], 27 July 1829. 250 x 190 mm. Some tiny holes along folds, tears along folds mended including where seal was broken, small dampstain, address leaf soiled, but good to very good. \$800

From Mary Griffith, probably the first American woman to publish on scientific subjects other than materia medica or childcare (see Garrison–Morton.com 11415). After her husband’s death in 1815 Griffith devoted herself to scientific pursuits, performing investigations in horticulture, natural history, economic entomology, earth sciences, epidemiology and optics at her New Jersey estate, and publishing her results in scientific and literary journals and newspapers. She also wrote short stories and novels, including *Three Hundred Years Hence* (1836), the first utopian science fiction novel by an American woman.

In her letter Griffith mentions two well-known American naturalists: John Eatton Le Conte (1784–1860), author of

*Histoire générale et iconographie des lepidoptères et des chenilles de l’Amérique septentrionale* (1833); and David Hosack (1769–1835), founder and first president of the New York Horticultural Society and creator of the Elgin Botanic Garden, the first public botanic garden in the United States.

Do you know Dr. La Conte [sic]. I saw in the Gazette the other day that a physician of that name was engaged in a history of caterpillars. I want to see him very much and should be glad to be introduced to him. I am engaged in the same thing, only in a humble way . . . Dr. Hosack says that you are to deliver the next horticultural address . . .

45276



## *The Hamming Codes—the First Error-Correction Codes*

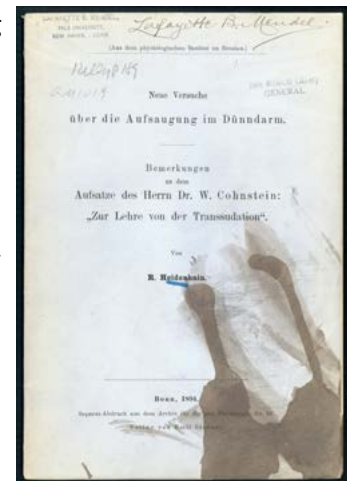
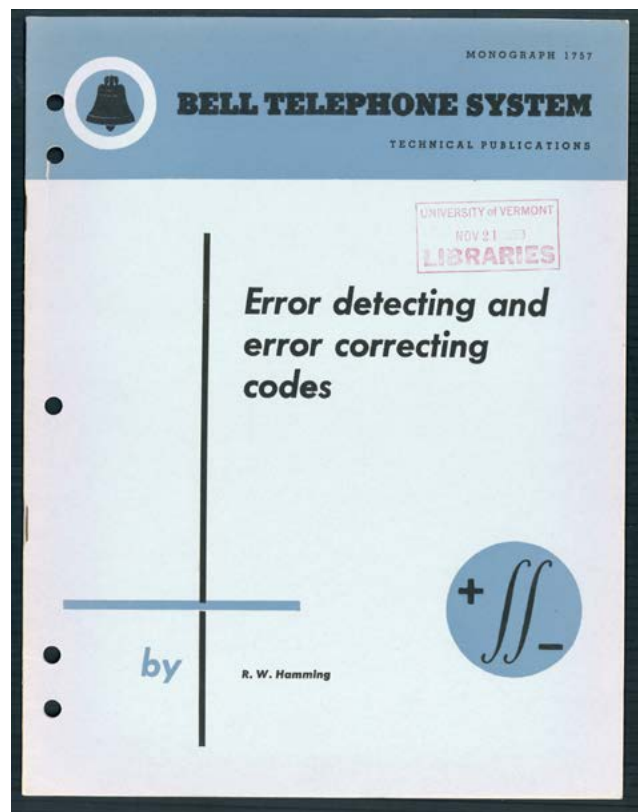
**26. Hamming, Richard Wesley** (1915–98). Error detecting and error codes. Bell System Technical Publications, Monograph 1757. 14pp. New York: Bell Telephone Laboratories, October 1950. 277 x 214 mm. Original printed wrappers, perforated for ring binder as issued. Near fine. Library stamp on front wrapper. \$1500

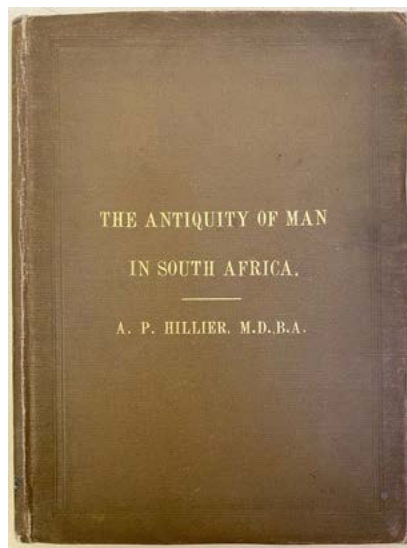
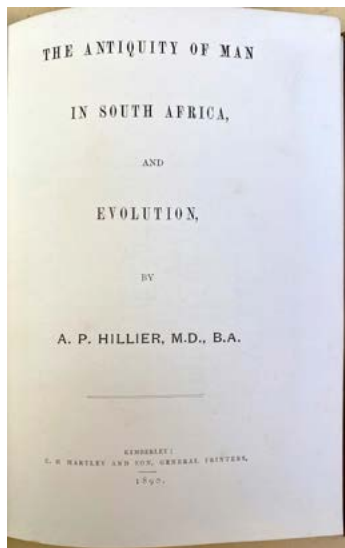
**First Separate Edition.** Hamming was the first coding theorist to attract widespread interest in his work. He received his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Illinois in 1942, and after a stint at Los Alamos, where his job was to keep the Manhattan Project's IBM relay computers functioning, he went to work at Bell Telephone Laboratories, joining the recently hired Claude Shannon in the mathematics department. In 1947, frustrated when a failure in one of Bell Lab's relay computers had spoiled a run of data, Hamming began developing the first error-correction codes (now known as Hamming codes), which enabled computers to find and correct single errors in a stretch of data, as well as to discover double errors. Error correction has since been developed into a scientific discipline.

Hammond's paper first appeared in Vol. 29 of the *Bell System Technical Journal*, issued in April 1950; the separate monograph version was published six months later. *Origins of Cyberspace* 646. 45224

**27. Heidenhain, Rudolf** (1834–97). Neue Versuche über die Aufsaugung im Dünndarm. Bemerkungen zu dem Aufsätze des Herrn Dr. W. Cohnstein: "Zur Lehre von der Transsudation." Double offprint from Pflüger's Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie 56 (1894). 579–640pp. 236 x 160 mm. Original printed wrappers, ink stain in lower corner affecting both wrappers and the corner margins of the text. Small loss in blank last leaf, but very good. From the library of Yale physiologist Lafayette B. Mendel (1872–1935), with his signature and stamp on the front wrapper and occasional notations in the margin and on the back wrapper. \$375

**First Edition, Offprint Issue.** Heidenhain, professor of physiology at the University of Breslau, devoted nearly 30 years to researching the physiology of glands and of the secretory and absorption process, making important contributions to the knowledge of gastric physiology. The present paper discusses Heidenhain's investigations on the absorption process of the small intestine, particularly the role of the intestine's epithelial cells. Garrison-Morton.com 1019. 45200





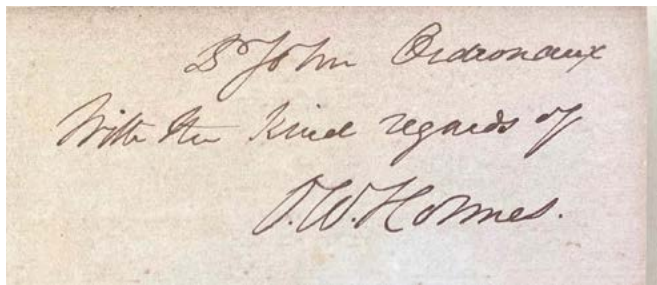
**28. Hillier, Alfred Peter** (1858–1911). The antiquity of man in South Africa, and evolution. 26pp. Kimberley, [South Africa]: C. H. Hartley and Son, 1890. 201 x 143 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered front cover, light edgewear, tiny hole in lower part of spine. Very good. \$500

**First Separate Edition.** The first separate publication on human origins in South Africa to be published in South Africa. As is well known, it was in South Africa that the first fossil remains of *Australopithecus africanus*, a possible early hominin ancestor of modern humans, were discovered in 1924.

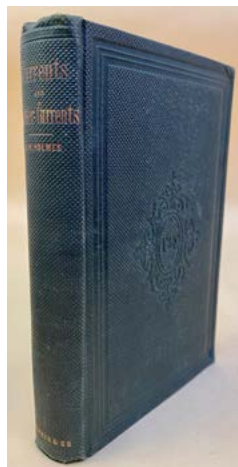
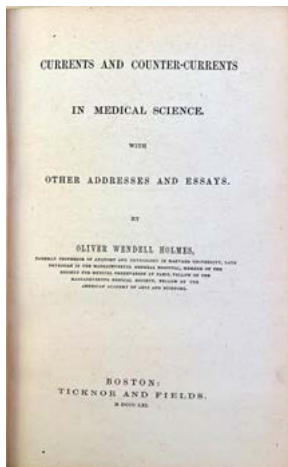
Hillier was an English physician who spent his early years in South Africa, returning to London in 1897. Hillier discusses several types of paleolithic stone tools found in gravel deposits in the Cape Colony, “not however made of flint, which substance is nowhere to be found in this district, but of a hard sub-crystalline rock found in the immediate vicinity of the greenstone dykes so numerous in South Africa.” Hillier also speculated on the evolution of the various South African races, concluding that “the Bushmen, and probably also the Hottentots, are the true aboriginal inhabitants of Central and Southern Africa.” Hillier’s paper was read on his behalf before the Eastern Province Literary and Scientific Society in Grahamstown, South Africa, and published in the *Grahamstown Journal* on 23 and 25 November 1886. 45295

*Inscribed to Civil War Surgeon John Ordronaux*

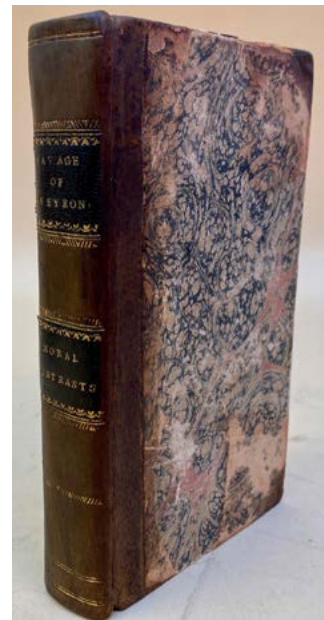
**29. Holmes, Oliver Wendell** (1809–94). Currents and counter-currents in medical science. ix, [3], 406, [2, ads.]pp. Dedication leaf inserted after title, 16-page publisher’s catalogue in the back. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1861. 195 x 126 mm. Original blindstamped cloth. Endpapers a bit foxed, light uniform toning, but a very good, tight copy. Inscribed by Holmes to John Ordronaux (1830–1908) on the front flyleaf: “To John Ordronaux with the kind regards of O. W. Holmes.”



\$1250



**First Collected Edition** of these medical essays, inscribed by Holmes on the flyleaf to Civil War surgeon John Ordronaux, author of *Hints on the Preservation of Armies* (1861). The collection reprints Holmes’s classic “Puerperal fever” (1843, 1855), in which he established the contagiousness of childbed fever; see Garrison-Morton.com 6274, 6276. Currier & Tilton 97–99. 39690

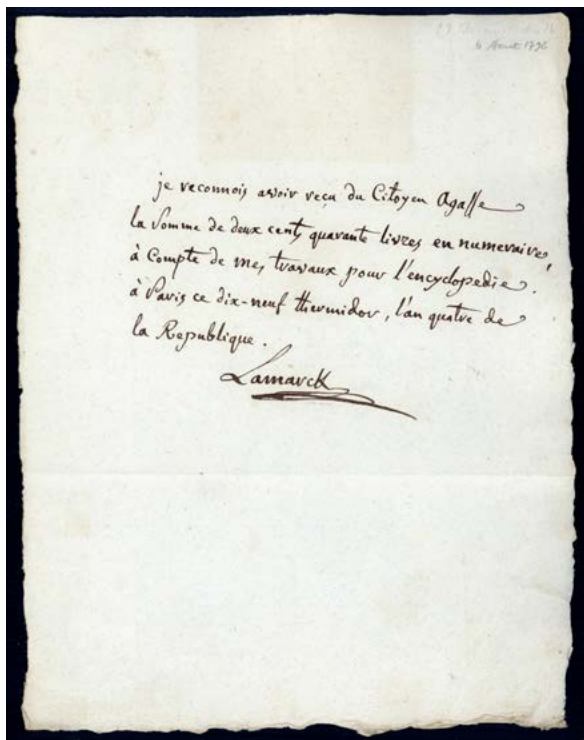


**30. Itard, Jean Marie Gaspard** (1774–1838). An historical account of the discovery and education of a savage man, or of the first developments, physical and moral, of the young savage caught in the woods near Aveyron. 148pp. Frontispiece. London: Richard Phillips, 1802. Bound with: **Gilpin, William** (1724–1804). *Moral contrasts: Or, the power of religion exemplified under different characters.* viii, 226, [2]pp. Lymington: Printed by J. B. Butter, and sold by Messrs. Cadell and Davies, in the Strand, London, 1798. Together 2 items. 164 x 96 mm. Half calf, marbled boards ca. 1802, spine renewed, minor wear and rubbing. Light foxing and toning, but very good. Booksellers' labels on front pastedown, including one noting that this copy was once owned by Ed Grabhorn at the Grabhorn Press. \$1500

**First Edition in English** of Itard's *De l'education d'un homme sauvage* (1801), describing his role as mentor and teacher of the "Wild Boy of Aveyron." The close and complex relationship between Itard and his "savage" pupil, whom Itard named Victor, was beautifully portrayed in François Truffaut's 1970 film, *The Wild Child*.

In 1799 a young boy who had lived since infancy entirely apart from human contact was captured in the Caune woods near Saint-Sernin. This boy was brought to Paris, where, after achieving a brief notoriety as the "Sauvage de l'Aveyron," he was consigned to the care of the otologist Jean Itard, who undertook the difficult task of teaching him language and social mores. Itard's methods were based on the philosopher Condillac's analytical approach to the acquisition of knowledge, which had been used with success in the teaching of deaf-mutes, but in adapting this approach to the needs of his extraordinary pupil Itard created an entirely new system of pedagogy. "It was Itard who first broke with traditional subject-matter instruction and implemented the education of the individual child through interaction with a carefully-prepared environment. It was Itard who first called for a scientific pedagogy based on philosophy and medicine, employing the technique of observation . . . It was Itard who spent long hours watching for the spontaneous expressions of his pupil in nature as in society, and he who, following the precepts of mental medicine, tailored the child's environment to accommodate and shape his needs. And it was Itard who took Condillac's model of the development of the intellect and first created a program of sensory education" (Lane, *The Wild Boy of Aveyron*, p. 283). Itard's pedagogical methods were adopted by his student Edouard Séguin, who applied them successfully to educating the mentally retarded, and by Maria Montessori, who applied them to childhood education in general.

The English edition of Itard's work curiously gives his name on the title as "E. M. Itard." This copy is bound with a copy of the first edition of Gilpin's *Moral Contrasts*, a religious work. See Garrison-Morton.com 4969.1 and Norman 1144. 45297



**31. Lamarck, Jean Baptiste** (1744-1829). Auto-graph receipt signed. 1 sheet. Paris, "19 thermidor, l'an quatre de la république" [6 August 1796]. 250 x 194 mm. Stamp (possibly that of a notary) on verso. Traces of former mounting, but fine otherwise. \$1250

Rare signed document by Lamarck, best known as an early evolutionary theorist, and particularly for his belief that an animal's environment could stimulate it to acquire certain physical characteristics (such as a neck made long by stretching it to eat from trees) that would then be passed on to subsequent generations. Lamarck here acknowledges receipt of 240 livres in cash for his work on the *Encyclopédie methodique*:

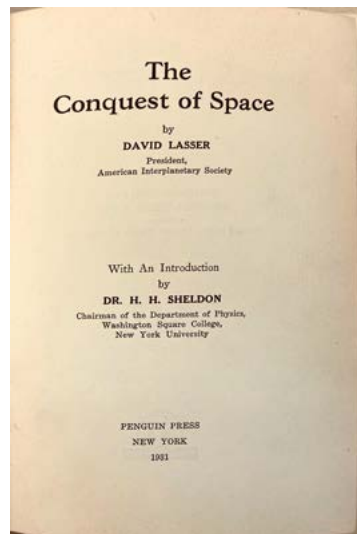
Je reconnois avoir reçu du Citoyen Agasse la somme de deux cent quarante livres en numéraires, à compte de mes travaux pour l'encyclopédie, à Paris ce dix-neuf thermidor, l'an quatre de la République. Lamarck.

The *Encyclopédie methodique*, a greatly expanded and reorganized version of Diderot and d'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*, was published between 1781 and 1832 by Charles Joseph Panckouke (1736-98) and his daughter and son-in-law, Thèrese-Charlotte and Henri Agasse. Lamarck's contribution to the

*Encyclopédie* consisted of vols. 1-3 and half of vol. 4 of the 8-volume *Dictionnaire de botanique* (1783-95), along with the 3-volume *Illustration des genres* (1791-1800). 45301

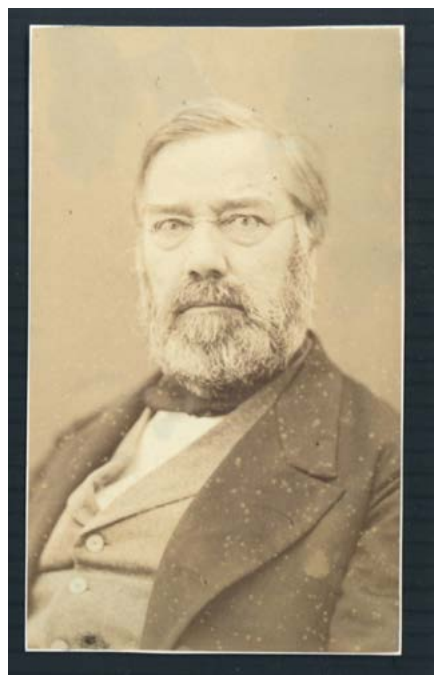
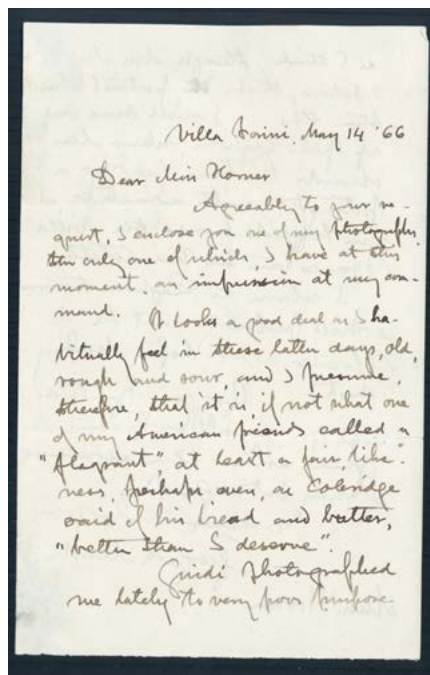
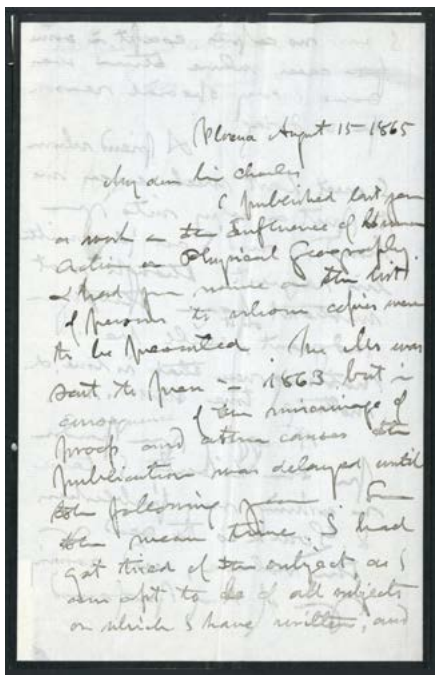
### *The First English-Language Non-Fiction Book on Space Flight*

**32. Lasser, David** (1902-96). *The conquest of space*. [6], 271pp. 4 plates, including frontispiece; text illustrations. New York: Penguin Press, 1931. 201 x 137 mm. Original gilt-stamped cloth, printed dust-jacket (worn and chipped as usual for this title; repaired), spine lettering darkened and rubbed, lettering on front cover partly rubbed, but very good. \$1250



**First Edition** of the first non-fiction book in English to address the notion of spaceflight as a serious possibility. The work includes discussions of the rocketry researches of Robert Goddard and Hermann Oberth, and its artwork was clearly inspired by Oberth's rocket designs. *The Conquest of Space* inspired a generation of science-fiction writers, including Arthur C. Clarke, who acknowledged his debt to Lasser in an introduction to the 2002 reprint of Lasser's book.

This book is rarely found with its dust jacket preserved. Though the jacket on this copy is worn and repaired it is about as good as any copies of the original jacket that have survived. 40926



*The Great American 19th Century Pioneer in Ecology  
Presents his Book to Sir Charles Lyell*

**33. Marsh, George Perkins** (1801-82). (1) Autograph letter signed to Charles Lyell (1797-1875). Bifolium (2+ pp.) 15 August 1865. 212 x 136 mm. Small marginal losses to second leaf, not affecting text, traces of mounting, light creasing but very good. (2) Autograph letter signed to Miss Horner, with (3) accompanying carte-de-visite portrait photograph. Bifolium (2pp.) Villa Forini, 14 May 1866. 180 x 115 mm. (letter); 100 x 60 mm. (photograph). Marginal losses to blank second leaf, photograph a bit spotted, but very good. Together three items. \$950

(1) From George Perkins Marsh, pioneering environmentalist and author of *Man and Nature* (1864; see Garrison-Morton.com 145.59), to Sir Charles Lyell, one of the founders of modern geology. Marsh's *Man and Nature*, which argues that humans have played an active role in shaping the environment, is considered to be one of the most significant advances in geography, ecology and resource management of the nineteenth century. Marsh's book has been called "the fountainhead of the conservation movement" (Mumford, *The Brown Decades*, p. 78); it had a significant influence on conservation efforts both in the United States and in Europe.

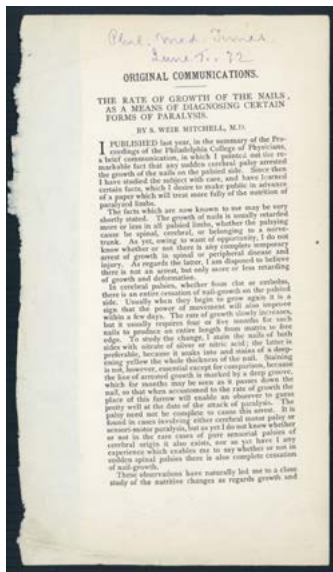
In his letter to Lyell, Marsh presents Lyell with a copy of his recently published work:

I published last year a work on the Influence of Human Action on Physical Geography & had you on the list of persons to whom copies were to be presented. The Ms was sent to press in 1863 but in consequence of the miscarriage of proofs and other causes the publication was delayed to the following year. In the mean time, I had got tired of the subject, as I am apt to do of all subjects on which I have written, and I sent no copies, except in some few cases where there was some very special reason for so doing.

A friend whom I met last week urges me to put a copy into your hands, and I comply with his request, though not without fear that your judgment on it will be: nothing new that is true & nothing true that is new . . .

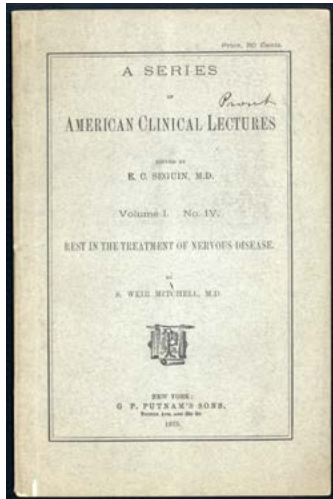
(2) Marsh's letter to Miss Horner (whom we have not been able to further identify) encloses a small portrait photograph (no. [3]):

Agreeably to your request, I enclose you one of my photographs, the only one of which I have at this moment . . . It looks a great deal as I habitually feel in these latter days, old, rough and sour, and I presume, therefore, that it is, if not what one of my American friends called "flagrant," at least a fair likeness, perhaps even, as Coleridge said of his bread and butter, "better than I deserve . . ."



**34. Mitchell, Silas Weir** (1829–1914). The rate of growth of the nails as a means of diagnosing certain forms of paralysis. Offprint (?) from *Philadelphia Medical Times* (June 1872). 2pp. 219 x 124 mm. Some marginal fraying and tears, right margin of second leaf short, but good to very good. Inscribed in Mitchell's hand on the first leaf: "Phil. Med. Times June T. v. 72." \$450

**First Separate Edition.** Mitchell observed that "in all sudden cerebral palsies [i.e., those caused by stroke or nerve injury] the nails cease to grow. In hysterical palsies of one limb, or both, whether paraplegic or hemiplegic, the rate of nail growth is unaltered." 34614



**35. Mitchell, Silas Weir** (1829–1914). Rest in the treatment of nervous diseases. [2], 83–102, [2, adverts.].pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1875. 228 x 150 mm. Original gray printed wrappers, front wrapper partially split. Very good. \$375

**First Edition.** The first account of the "Weir Mitchell" rest cure treatment for nervous diseases, including neuralgia and what was then known as "nervous exhaustion." Mitchell's rest cure, a regimen involving isolation, bed rest, heavy feeding, massage and exercises, was long accepted as standard therapy for psychoneurosis, especially for "hysterical" women. The work forms Vol. I, no. 4 of *A Series of American Clinical Lectures*, edited by Edward Constant Seguin (1843–1898), and issued in monthly parts from January 1875 to December 1877. Garrison–Morton. com 4553. Norman 1522. 45202

## Vaccination in the Napoleonic Empire

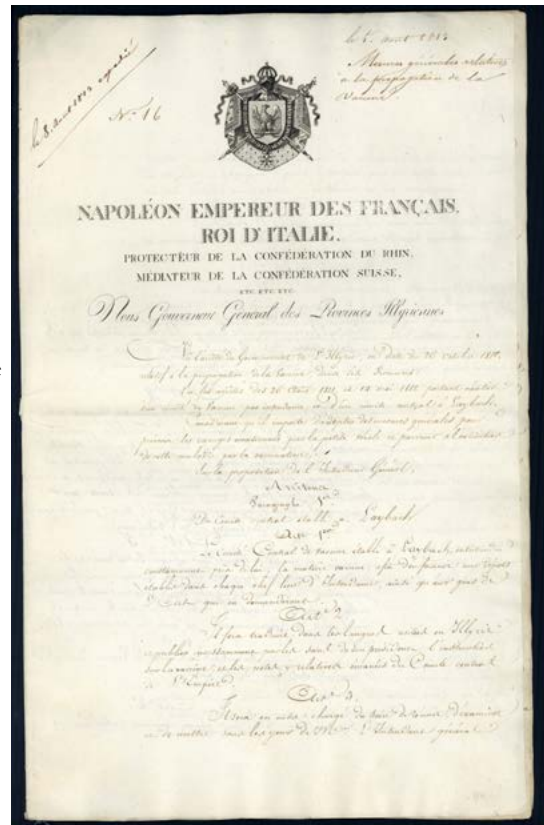
**36. [Napoleon I (1769–1821).] Office of the Governor-General of the Illyrian Provinces.** Mesures générales relatives à la propagation de la vaccine [docket identification]. Manuscript government document with engraved heading, signed [illegibly] by an official at the Illyrian Governor-General's office. [8]pp., plus 2 blank leaves (6 bifolia total), tied together with linen tape in the lower left corner. Laybach [Ljubljana], 5 August 1813. 403 x 258 mm. Creased horizontally. Fine. \$1250

The official government decree establishing a program of smallpox vaccination in the Napoleonic Empire's Illyrian provinces, encompassing what is now Croatia, Slovenia, Gorizia and parts of Austria. The Napoleonic smallpox vaccination program, which extended throughout the Empire, was the most significant public health measure undertaken by Napoleon's government.

The Napoleonic authorities created the vaccination system, including the laws, administration and personnel designed to enforce the vaccination policy . . . They proclaimed decrees, dispatched numerous letters inducing and promoting vaccination at the local level, exerted efforts to overcome resistance and educate the public,

turned clergy into civil servants in order to convince people to follow the law, gathered statistical information on vaccination performance, and took measures to isolate cases of smallpox and prevent the disease from spreading (Grab).

The elements of the Illyrian program are set out in the present government document, signed by an official at the Governor-General's palace in Laybach (modern-day Ljubljana). As noted in the document's opening paragraph, the Napoleonic government's intention was to wipe out smallpox entirely—"il importe d'adopter des mesures générales pour prévenir les ravages occasionnés par la petite vérole et parvenir à l'extinction de cette maladie par la vaccination"—a laudable goal that would not be reached until the latter half of the 20th century. A. Grab, "Smallpox vaccination in Napoleonic Italy [1800-1814], *Napoleonica. La revue* 3 (2017): 38-58. doi:10.3917/napo.030.0038.45255



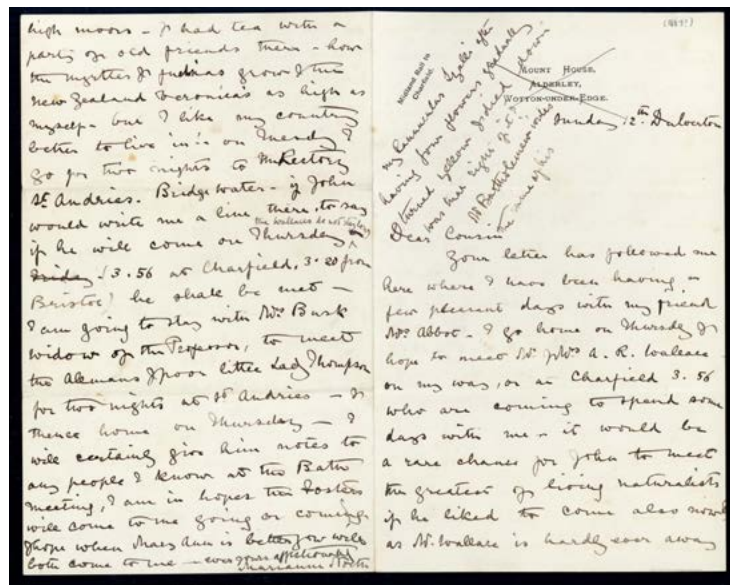
### Referring to Alfred R. Wallace and Francis Galton

**37. North, Marianne** (1830-1890). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent ("Dear Cousin"). Bifolium (4pp.). Dulverton, "Sunday 12th" [1887?]. Minor foxing, but very good.

\$1000

A long and chatty letter from noted naturalist and botanical artist Marianne North, best known for her paintings of the flora of the world made during her extensive travels around the globe. Between 1871 and 1885 North traveled to sixteen countries on five continents, where she painted plants in their natural habitats and discovered several species previously unknown to Europeans. Her botanical paintings, remarkable for their scientific accuracy, are now on permanent display at the Marianne North Gallery of Botanic Art in Kew Gardens. Four plant species have been named in her honor, as well as a plant genus, *Northia*.

Marianne North knew and corresponded with some of England's most renowned scientists, including Charles Darwin, Alfred Russel Wallace and Francis Galton. The latter two are mentioned in this letter:



"... I go home on Thursday & hope to meet Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Wallace on my way . . . who are coming to spend some days with me—it would be a rare chance for John to meet the greatest of living naturalists if he liked to

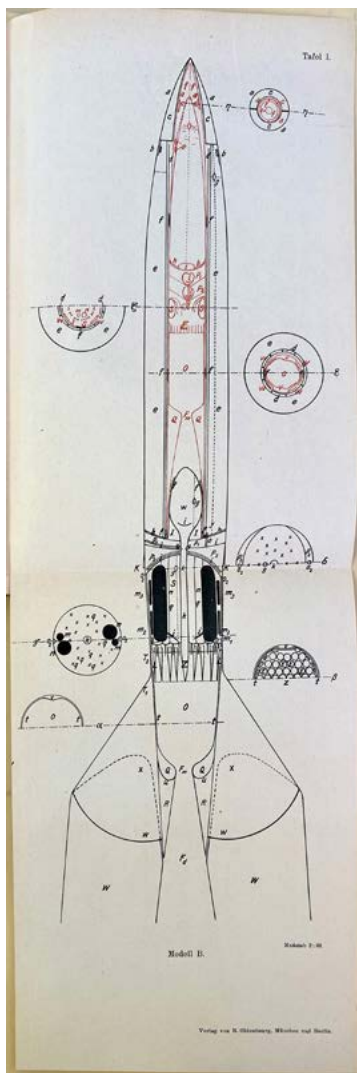
come also now as Mr. Wallace is hardly ever away from home—he went on a lecture tour to America to make some money for his children, & came down quite broken in health, & means to retire in the West Countrie [sic] instead of Surrey, & now talks of Chepstow. Francis Galton & his wife return to me on Saturday & if your son liked to come & meet these two pairs I think he would enjoy himself!

North here refers to the ten-month lecture tour of North America that Wallace embarked on in 1886 after suffering some financial reverses. In a postscript she touches on her botanical interests: “My *Ranunculus Lyalli* [sic] after having four flowers gradually turned yellow & died down was that right of it? Mr. Bartholemew writes the same of his.” *Ranunculus lyallii* is a flowering plant native to New Zealand.

Letters from Marianne North are scarce on the market. “Marianne North Gallery,” Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. N.p., n.d. Web. 45223

## Oberth's First Book on Rocketry

**38. Oberth, Hermann** (1894–1989). *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen*. 8vo. 92pp. 3 folding lithographed plates. Munich & Berlin: R. Oldenbourg, 1923. 254 x 175 mm. Original wrappers, uncut, wrappers a little worn & chipped, minor repairs to spine and the edge of rear cover; boxed. Occasional minor foxing, but very good. \$7500



**First Edition** of Oberth's pioneering treatise on rocketry. *Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen* began as Oberth's doctoral thesis on the use of rockets in interplanetary space, which he submitted to the University of Heidelberg in 1922. In his thesis Oberth set out to prove four propositions: (1) that the technology of the time permitted the building of machines capable of rising above the earth's atmosphere; (2) that these machines could attain velocities sufficient to prevent their falling back to earth, or even to escape the earth's gravitational



pull; (3) that such machines could be built to carry human beings; and (4) that under certain conditions, their manufacture might be profitable. Oberth demonstrated that a rocket can operate in a vacuum and that it can surpass the velocity of its own exhaust; he also pointed out the superiority of liquid fuels in producing maximum exhaust velocity.

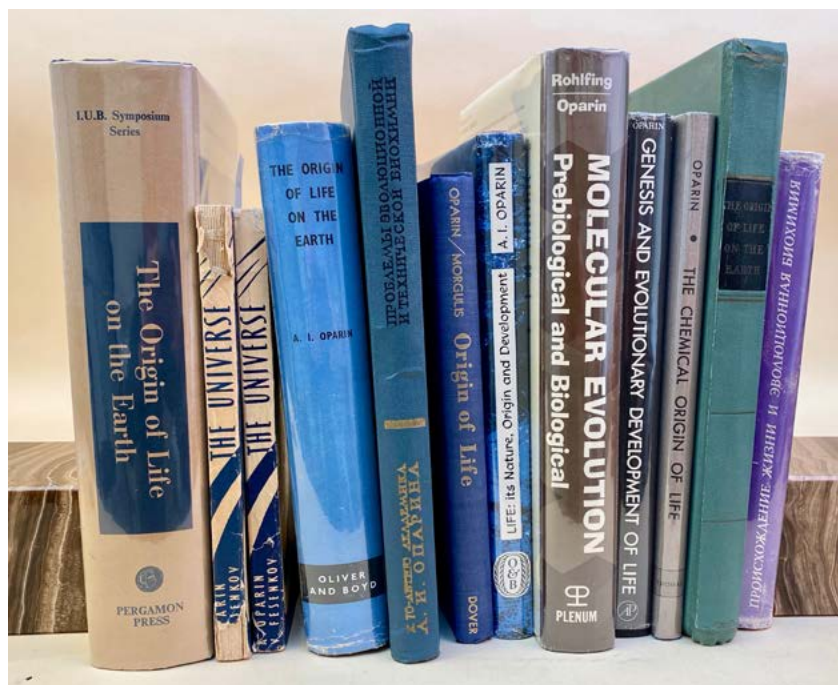
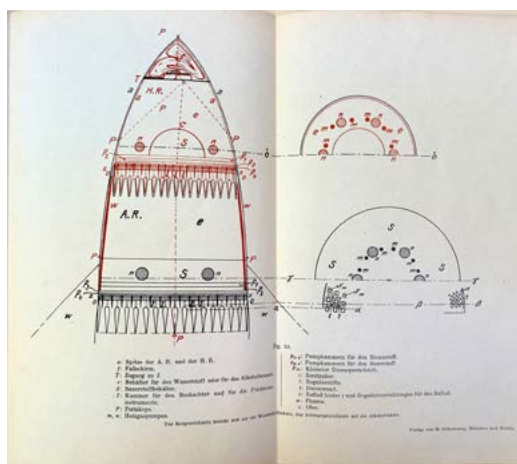
Oberth's thesis was rejected as “utopian” by the University of Heidelberg, so he had it published commercially in 1923 at his own expense. A second, slightly enlarged edition was issued in 1925, and in 1929 Oberth published a greatly expanded version under the title *Die Wege zur Raumschiffahrt*.

Some of Oberth's findings were anticipated by those of Goddard and of Tsiolkovsky; however, their work went largely unheralded, while Oberth's was greeted enthusiastically in Germany by a band of devotees that eventually became the Verein für Raumschiffahrt (Society for Space Travel). This in part explains why, when war came in 1939, Germany was able to quickly organize an efficient and



competent rocketry research team capable of producing advanced weapons such as the V-2. After the war German rocket technology was transplanted into the United States' rocketry and space programs, greatly enhancing their development.

The title-page of Oberth's *Rakete* calls for only two plates; however, this copy has three—two numbered plates at the end of the work, and an unnumbered plate inserted after page 80. Blosset, "Robert Esnault-Pelterie: Space Pioneer," in Durant & James, *First Steps toward Space* (1974), pp. 5-21. Oberth, "My Contributions to Astronautics," in *ibid.*, pp. 129-140. Von Braun & Ordway, *Hist. Rocketry & Space Travel*, pp. 57-59. 30344



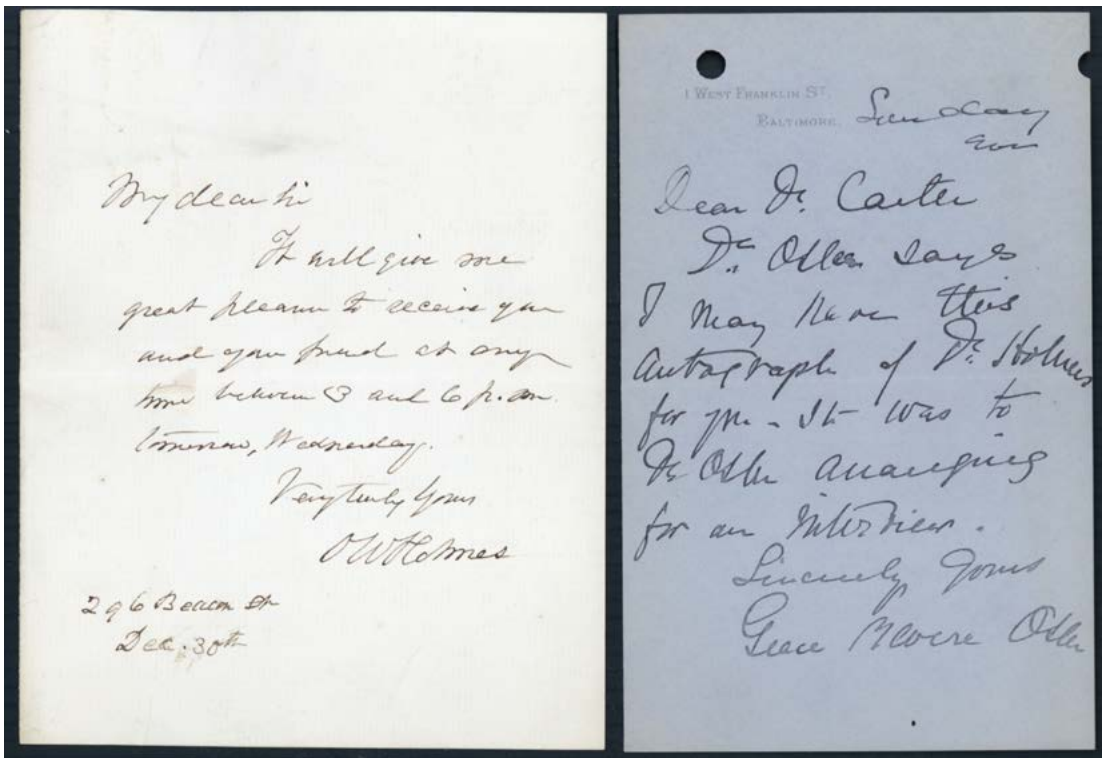
### On the Origin of Life—Books Inscribed to Melvin Calvin

**39. Oparin, Alexander Ivanovich** (1894-1980). Collection of 11 books by Oparin, together with the festschrift issued in honor of Oparin's 80th birthday, as listed below. From the library of **Melvin Calvin** (1911-97), 1961 Nobel Laureate in chemistry. Includes six books inscribed by Oparin to Calvin, and seven books with Calvin's ownership signature. V.p., 1953-75. Very good; see list for condition details. \$1250

**First Editions** or **First Editions in English** unless otherwise specified. Oparin was the first to propose the heterotrophic or "primordial soup" theory of the origin of life on Earth. In *Proiskhozhedenie zhizni* (1924), his first book on the subject, Oparin hypothesized that life arose from the organic compounds formed on the planet's surface during its early history. "Oparin's central thesis was that the first organisms to emerge in the anaerobic environment of the primitive Earth must have been heterotrophic bacteria. He proposed that life had been preceded by a lengthy period of abiotic syntheses and accumulation of organic compounds that had led to the accumulation he called the primordial soup" (Garrison-Morton.com 7384).

This collection of Oparin materials is from the library of Melvin Calvin, who received the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1961 for discovering the process now known as the “Calvin cycle” of photosynthesis, by which plants convert carbon dioxide and other compounds into glucose. Calvin was also deeply interested in the chemical origins and evolution of life on Earth, publishing a book on the subject in 1969. In 1973 both men were honored by the International Society for the Study of the Origin of Life for their pioneering studies on the subject. 45296

1. The origin of life. Translated with annotations by Sergius Morgulis. xxv, [3], 270pp. New York: Dover, 1953. Original cloth. Second edition in English. Melvin Calvin's signature, dated 2 December 1953, on the front pastedown.
2. (With V. Fesenkov). The universe. 231, [3]pp. Text illustrations. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1957. Original soft covers, spine a bit worn and chipped. Author's signed presentation inscription in Russian to Melvin Calvin, dated 7 April 1959.
3. Another copy, with Melvin Calvin's signature, dated 6 April 1959, on the front cover. Spine extremities chipped, light sunning.
4. The origin of life on the Earth. Translated from the Russian by Ann Synge. xviii, [2], 495pp. Text illustrations. Edinburgh & London: Oliver and Boyd, 1957. Original cloth, dust-jacket. Third edition, revised and expanded, of Garrison-Morton.com 7384. Author's signed inscription in Russian, dated 4 November 1976, on the title. Melvin Calvin's signature, dated August 1957, on the front pastedown.
5. The origin of life on the Earth. Reports on the International Symposium, August 1957, Moscow. 390, [2] pp. 2 plates, 2 folding charts, text illustrations. Moscow: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, [1957]. Original cloth, inner front hinge cracked. Melvin Calvin's signature, dated 31 July 1957, on the front pastedown.
6. Proceedings of the first international symposium on the origin of life on the Earth held at Moscow 19-24 August 1957. English-French-German edition. xv, 691pp. 13 plates, folding charts, text illustrations. New York: Pergamon Press, 1959. Original cloth, dust-jacket. Melvin Calvin's signature, dated 3 June 1960, on the front pastedown.
7. Life: Its nature, origin and development. xi, 207pp. 8 plate leaves, text illustrations. Edinburgh & London: Oliver and Boyd, 1961. Original cloth, dust-jacket. Author's inscription to Melvin Calvin, dated 3 November 1976, on the title. Calvin's signature, dated 28 November 1961, on the front pastedown. Author's compliments slip laid in (tape stains on margins and on front free endpaper where slip was originally taped).
8. Problemy evolyutsionnoy i tekhnicheskoy biokhimii [Problems of evolutionary and technical biochemistry]. In Cyrillic. 364pp. Frontispiece, text illustrations. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1964. Original cloth. Author's signed presentation inscription in Russian to Melvin Calvin, dated 3 March 1964.
9. The chemical origin of life. Translated from the Russian by Ann Synge. xxvii, 124pp. Text illustrations. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1964. Original cloth, dust-jacket. Author's signed presentation inscription in Russian to Melvin Calvin, dated 4 November 1976.
10. Genesis and evolutionary development of life. Translated from the Russian by Eleanor Maass. vii, [3], 203pp. Text illustrations. New York & London: Academic Press, 1968. Original cloth, dust-jacket. Author's signed inscription in Russian to Melvin Calvin, dated 13 May 1969, on the front free endpaper.
11. (With Duane L. Rohlfs) Molecular evolution pre-biological and biological. A volume commemorating the sixtieth birthday of Sidney W. Fox. xix, 481pp. New York & London: Plenum Press, 1972. Edited by Oparin and Rohlfs. Melvin Calvin's signature, dated 4 January 1973, on the front pastedown.
12. Proiskhozhdeniye zhizni i evolyutsionnaya biokhimiya. Sbornik nosvyashcheye 80-letiyu akademika A. I. Oparina i 50-letiyu vykhoda v svet yego knigi "Proiskhozhdeniye zhizni." [Origin of life and evolutionary biochemistry. Collection for the 80th birthday of A. I. Oparin and the 50th anniversary of the publication of his book "The Origin of Life"]. In Cyrillic. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka," 1975. Original cloth, dust-jacket (a bit worn).



### Osler and Oliver Wendell Holmes

40. [Osler, William (1849-1919).] (1) **Holmes, Oliver Wendell** (1809-94). Autograph letter signed to Osler. Bifolium. 1 page plus integral blank. [Boston] 296 Beacon St., 30 December [no year but probably either 1884 or 1890]. 155 x 124 mm. (2) **Osler, Grace Revere** (1854-1928). Autograph letter signed to [Franklin] Carter (1837-1919), confirming Osler as the recipient of Holmes's letter. Bifolium. 1 page plus integral blank. 1 West Franklin St., Baltimore, n.d. ("Sunday eve"). 155 x 99 mm. Together 2 items. Holes punched in the upper margin of Mrs. Osler's letter, not affecting text. Very good.

\$2750

Remarkable testament to the acquaintance between two great medical humanists, William Osler and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Holmes's letter reads:

My dear Sir, It will give me great pleasure to receive you and your friend at any time between 3 and 6 p.m., tomorrow, Wednesday. Very truly yours, O.W. Holmes.

Accompanying this letter is one from Osler's wife, Grace Revere Osler, to Franklin Carter, president of Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, confirming the letter's provenance:

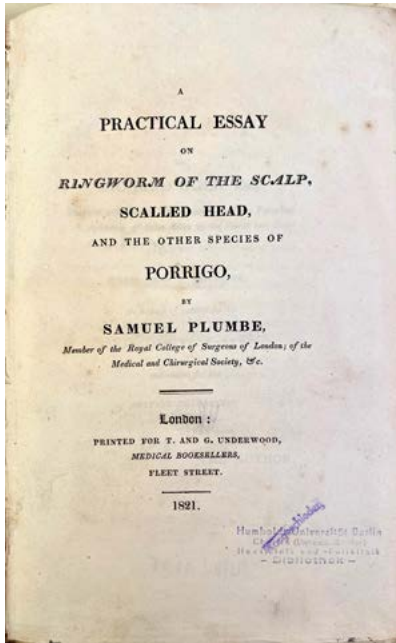
Dear Dr. Carter, Dr. Osler says I may have this autograph of Dr. Holmes for you. It was to Dr. Osler arranging for an interview. Sincerely Yours, Grace Revere Osler.

Osler greatly admired Holmes as both a physician and as a man of letters; his moving tribute to Holmes, delivered one week after the latter's death, is reprinted in *An Alabama Student*. In his elegy Osler described a memorable interaction between the two of them:

Some years ago in an editorial note I commented upon a question which Dr. Holmes had asked in his *Hundred Days in Europe*. Somewhere at dinner he had sat next to a successful gynecologist who had saved some hundreds of lives by his operations, and he asked, "Which would give the most satisfaction to a thoroughly humane and unselfish being, of cultivated intelligence and lively sensibilities: to have written all the plays which Shakespeare has left as

an inheritance for mankind, or to have snatched from the jaws of death more than a hundred fellow-creatures, and restored them to sound and comfortable existence?" I remarked that there was nobody who could answer this question so satisfactorily as the Autocrat [i.e., Holmes], and asked from which he derived the greater satisfaction, the *Essay on Puerperal Fever*, which had probably saved many more lives than any individual gynecologist, or the *Chambered Nautilus*, which had given pleasure to so many thousands. The journal reached Dr. Holmes, and I read you his reply to me, under date of January 21, 1889 . . . (Osler, *An Alabama Student* [1909], pp. 64-65).

It is possible that this interaction led to the meeting between the two men that Holmes graciously agreed to in the note we are offering. 45304



**41. Plumbe, Samuel** (1795-1837). A practical essay on ringworm of the scalp, scalded head, and the other species of porrigo. [12], 104, [2]pp., plus 8-page publisher's catalogue. 2 hand-colored engraved plates. London: T. and G. Underwood, 1821. 226 x 142 mm. 19th-century half cloth, boards, paper label on spine, front hinge cracked, light wear at extremities, corners a bit bumped. Light toning but very good. German library stamps/markings on title (recto and verso) and 2 or 3 other leaves, library label on spine, ownership stamp on front endpaper. \$950



**First Edition.** The first major dermatological treatise by Samuel Plumbe, who was the first in his field to attempt an etiological or cause-based classification of skin diseases. Plumbe was an outspoken critic of Willan and Bateman, and his opposition to their morphology-based classification of skin diseases is clearly expressed in the present treatise on diseases of the scalp (porrigo), published three years before his best-known dermatological work, *A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin* (1824). Plumbe correctly concluded that the entire family of scalp diseases Willan had classed under the term porrigo were in fact different manifestations of *Tinea capitis*; his innovative treatment for the disease—removing individual infected hairs by hand—was a vast improvement over earlier methods, which involved coating the afflicted scalp with tar and ripping out the patient's entire head of hair. Crissy & Parrish, *The Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 34-37. Löser et al., *Pantheon of Dermatology*, pp. 884-888. 45235

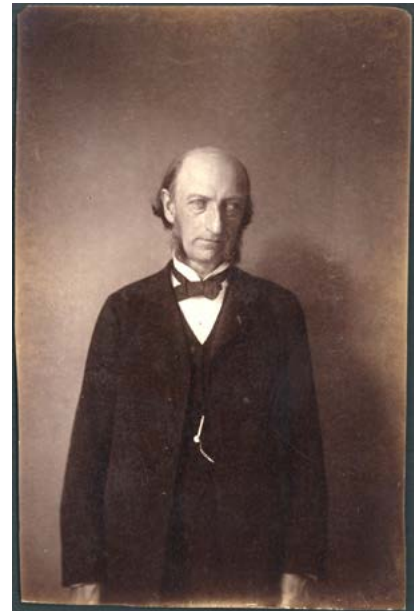
**42. Potain, Pierre C. E.** (1825-1901). Cliniques du Dr. Potain. Manuscript notebook in the hand of medical student Alfred Dessois. [2], 93, [104, blank], 8pp. Some text drawings. [Paris], 1874-77. 186 x 150 mm. Original quarter cloth, boards, hinges worn, some rubbing. Endpapers a bit foxed, but very good. \$750

Rare manuscript notebook written by one of Potain's medical students, containing extensive notes taken during Potain's clinical lectures at the Hôpital Necker in Paris. Potain was one of the leading cardiologists of his day: He published classic studies of the heartbeat and of the movements and murmurs of the jugular veins (see Garrison-Morton.com 2766, 2777), developed a portable sphygmomanometer to measure blood pressure (Garrison-Morton.com 2798), perfected an apparatus to count red blood cells, and co-invented (with his intern, Georges Dieulafoy) a pleural aspirator with vacuum apparatus. He served on the staffs of the Hôpital Sainte-Antoine, Hôpital de la Charité and Hôpital Necker; became an associate professor at the Faculté de Médecine de Paris in 1861; and in 1876 was appointed professor of pathology at the University of Paris.

The first and most important section of Dessois's notebook, written in 1877, contains 44 observations spread over 93 pages; the first sheet corresponds to the title and the table of contents. Several observations relate to cardiology: Anemic murmur, aortic aneurysm, beating of the liver (valvular heart disease), dilation of the heart, tricuspid insufficiency, aortic insufficiency, extracardiac murmur, etc. Other observations relate to various subjects: Tuberculosis, diabetes, hysteria, lead poisoning, melancholy, pneumothorax, rheumatism, dizziness, etc. The final 8 pages, written in 1874, contain notes on hemiplegia and tuberculous meningitis taken at lectures by Dr. August Millard (1830-1915), one of the discoverers of Millard-Gübler syndrome (unilateral lesion of the pons). Dessois defended his medical thesis in 1878. Willius and Keys, *Cardiac Classics*, pp. 531-532. 45240

**43. Potain, Pierre C. E.** (1825-1901). Cabinet-size portrait photograph by Dr. Eisbach, captioned in manuscript on the verso. N.p., 1889. 165 x 109 mm. Fine. \$500

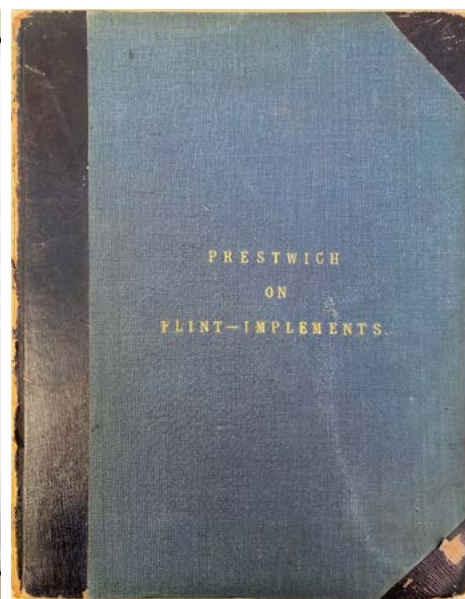
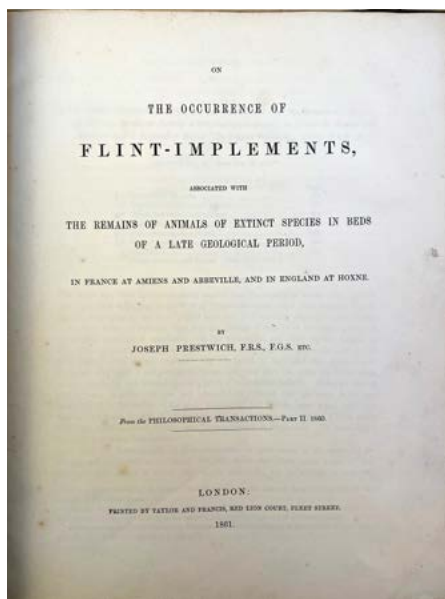
Excellent half-length portrait photograph of renowned French cardiologist Potain; see Garrison-Morton.com 2766, 2777, 2798. The manuscript caption on the verso reads: "Docteur Potain / Professeur des Hopitaux / de Paris / Mbre de l'Acadie de Médecine / Photographié par le Dteur Eisbach / Son Chef de Laboratoire à la Charité / 1889." 45189



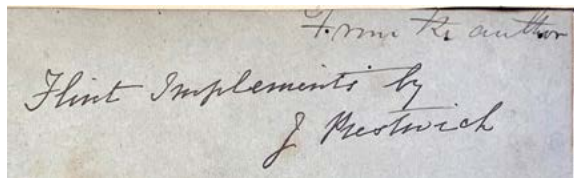
*"The Result of Design and the Work of Man"*

**44. Prestwich, Joseph** (1812-96). On the occurrence of flint-implements, associated with the remains of animals of extinct species in beds of a late geological period, in France at Amiens and Abbeville, and in England at Hoxne. Offprint from *Philosophical Transactions*, part 2 (1860). [2], 227-317, [1]pp. 5 lithographed plates (2 folding). London: Taylor & Francis, 1861. 291 x 228 mm. 19th century quarter morocco, cloth boards, some wear and chipping to spine, light wear to corners; original plain front wrapper bound in, inscribed "From the author." \$1750

**First Edition, Offprint Issue** of geologist Joseph Prestwich's paper confirming the antiquity of the prehistoric flint tools excavated by Boucher de Perthes in Abbeville, France in the 1840s and 1850s. This paper



is a key record of the early recognition of the antiquity of man by the scientific establishment. Having returned from a visit to Abbeville, France, in May 1859, where he viewed the evidence for the antiquity of man collected by Boucher de Perthes, Prestwich delivered a convincing argument for the validity of Boucher de Perthes' discoveries of flint implements in association with the remains of extinct animals. Prestwich also showed that the flint implements and bones from Abbeville were found in and contemporaneous with deposits laid down at an early stage in the development of the Somme Valley, and were thus of an age to be measured in tens of thousands of years.



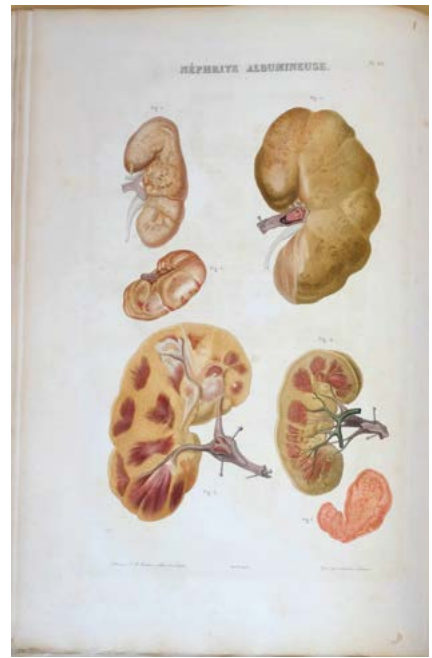
Prestwich's paper is very well documented with reproductions of flints, geological sections, and maps of locations of excavation sites. Since additional information kept being discovered Prestwich delayed publication of the paper; it did not appear in print until the publication in 1861 of the Philosophical Transactions for 1860. Various footnotes in the text are dated as late as November 1860.

At the end of his paper Prestwich concluded that "The flint-implements are the result of design and the work of man . . . they are found in beds of gravel, sand, and clay which have never been artificially disturbed . . . [and] they occur associated with the remains of land, freshwater, and marine Testacea, of species now living . . . and also with the remains of various Mammalia,—a few of species now living, but more of extinct forms." Garrison-Morton.com 7262. 45043

### *The Most Spectacular Book on Nephrology*

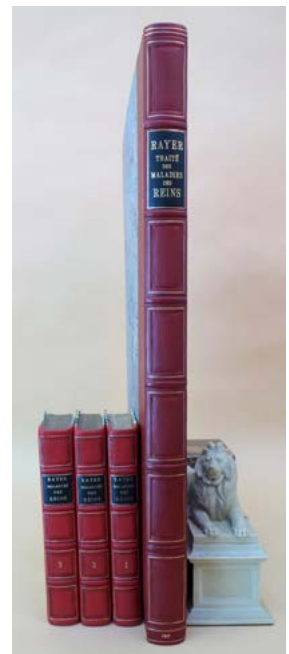
**45. Rayer, Pierre François Olive** (1793–1867). *Traité des maladies des reins et des altérations de la sécrétion urinaire . . .* 3 vols. 8vo, plus folio atlas. xvi, 638; [4], 620; [4], 810pp. (text); [6], 4, [86]pp. (atlas). 6 plates in the first text volume; 60 hand-colored plates in the atlas. Paris: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

**First Edition.** Rayer, the founder of French nephrology, began studying kidney disease in 1830 and published his magnificent atlas of kidney pathology seven years later, following it with his three-volume treatise on



the subject issued between 1839 and 1841. The atlas, which is still often cited, illustrated a wide range of kidney ailments including albuminous nephritis (Bright's disease), pyelo-nephritis, kidney stones, renal fistula, renal hypertrophy and atrophy, kidney malformations, cancer, and disorders of the bladder, ureters and suprarenal capsules. Many of the diseases depicted in the atlas had never before been described.

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



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

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



## Original Portrait by Adam-Salomon

**46. Rayer, Pierre François Olive** (1793–1867). Sepia-toned portrait photograph of Rayer in middle age, by Antoine Samuel Adam-Salomon (1818–81). 275 x 212 mm. Paris, circa 1860. Minor damage at corners due to removal from mounting, traces of former mounting on verso.

\$1500

Excellent, rare, and good-sized portrait photograph by Adam-Salomon of the dermatologist and pathologist Rayer, author of the classic *Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau* (1826–27; Garrison-Morton.com 3989). The photograph is typical of the work of Adam-Salomon, who originally worked as a sculptor, but

turned to portrait photography under the influence of the Munich photographer Franz Hanfstaengel. Adam-Salomon's antique poses, making much use of light and shade to give painterly effects, were inspired by Classical sculpture and painting and incorporated expensive fabrics and settings. He also favoured heavy retouching of the negatives, for which he was criticized by

some contemporaries. He was, however, much admired for the imposing character of many of his portraits . . .

Some of those hostile to photography, such as Lamartine, were persuaded to consider it as an art by the work of Adam-Salomon. He founded his studio in Paris in 1859, working on reproductions of works of art as well as portraits of the rich bourgeoisie, and he proposed working on a portrait gallery of European notables. He was made a member of the Société Française de Photographie in 1870 and received the Légion d'honneur the same year ("Antoine-Samuel Adam-Salomon," Answers.com).

The photograph shows Rayer dressed in brocade vest and frock coat and standing in front of a classical pillar or column, with a velvet-draped table next to him on which are stacked two old books. This rare photograph was purchased in an auction that contained a few items owned by Rayer's descendants. 34755



**47. [Roman Surgical Instruments.]** Collection of 6 bronze Roman medical / surgical instruments, mounted and framed. Ca. 2nd – 4th century A.D. 325 x 305 mm. (frame). Fine. Certificate of authenticity included.

\$1250

This attractively displayed framed collection contains three spoons or scoops, a scalpel, a spatula and a small probe, manufactured for the use of Roman physicians or surgeons between the second and fourth centuries A.D. The instruments are made of bronze and have survived the centuries with relatively little corrosion. The Romans also made surgical instruments out of steel, but these almost never survive due to the metal's susceptibility to rust. See Kirkup, *Evolution of Surgical Instruments*, fig. 168. 45199

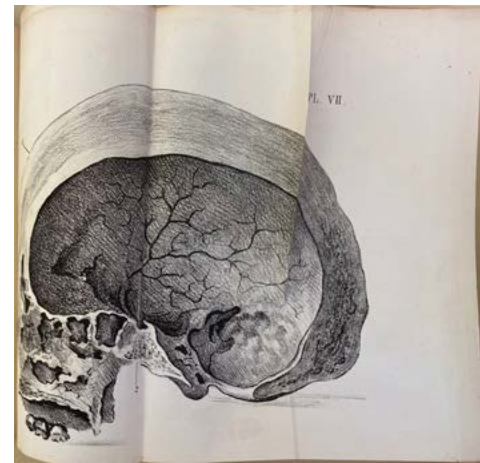
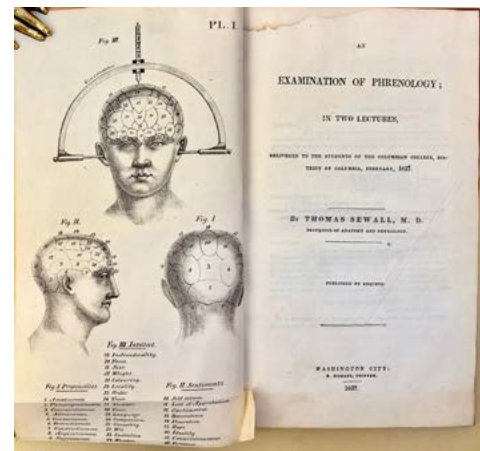


## Anti-Phrenology

**48. Sewall, Thomas** (1786 or 1787 – 1845). An examination of phrenology; in two lectures . . . 70, [2, blank]pp. 8 folding lithographed plates, including frontispiece. Washington City: B. Homans, 1837. 222 x 135 mm. 20th century cloth, library markings on spine, free endpapers removed, trace of card pocket removal on front pastedown. Light marginal dampstaining, edges of 2 or 3 plates a bit frayed, but overall good. \$500

**First Edition**, and scarce, with only four hard copies (British Library [2], Boston Public Library, University of Liverpool) cited in OCLC. This may be the earliest work incorporating anatomical images to be written in opposition to phrenology.

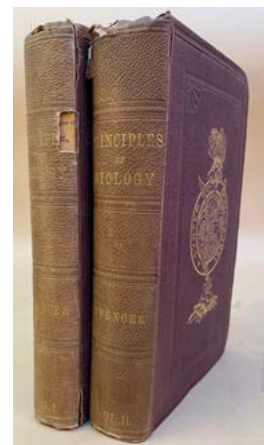
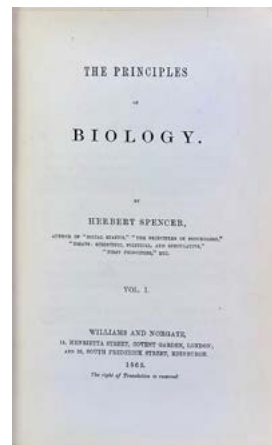
Sewall, a physician from New England, was a founding member of the medical department at Columbian College (now George Washington University) in Washington D.C., where he had relocated after being convicted of body-snatching in Massachusetts. A vocal opponent of phrenology, Sewall laid out his objections to this popular pseudoscience in the present work, based on two lectures delivered before the students of Columbian College in 1837. The work is illustrated with images of horizontal and vertical sections of the brain and skull, together with a diagram of the phrenological “organs” of the brain / mind. 45229

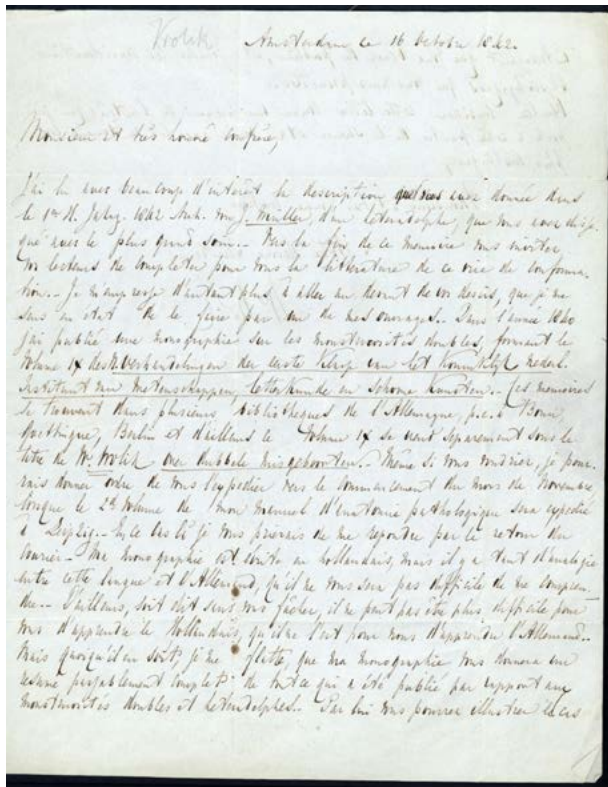


## “Survival of the Fittest”

**49. Spencer, Herbert** (1820–1903). The principles of biology. 2 vols. viii, 475; viii, 566pp. Text wood-engravings. London: Williams & Norgate, 1865–67. 221 x 142 mm. Original cloth stamped in gilt and blind, a little worn, shaken and faded, small splits in hinges, spine of Vol. I chipped. Minor spotting, but very good. \$750

**First Bound Edition** of Vol. I; **First Edition** of Vol. II. The phrase “survival of the fittest,” coined by Spencer, makes its first appearance on p. 444 of Vol. I: “This survival of the fittest, implies multiplication of the fittest . . . This survival of the fittest, which I have here sought to express in mechanical terms, is that which Mr. Darwin has called ‘natural selection,’ or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life.” “Spencer conceived that every species is endowed with its own type of physiological unit, each unit being capable, under certain circumstances, of reproducing the whole organism” (Garrison–Morton.com 119). Spencer’s work was originally published in parts, as he noted in the prefaces to each volume. 45191





**50. Vrolik, Willem** (1801–63). Autograph letter signed, in French, to German surgeon and anatomist Ferdinand Faesebeck (1809–1900). 1 – 1/2pp. plus integral address leaf. Amsterdam, 16 October 1842. 273 x 219 mm. Lacuna where seal was broken, not affecting text, slight soiling along folds, but very good.

\$750

From Dutch anatomist and pathologist Willem Vrolik, a pioneer in the field of vertebrate teratology. Vrolik was the author of several works on pathological anatomy, including the classic *Tabulae ad illustrandam embryogenes in hominis et mammalium tam naturalem quam abnormem* (1849; Garrison–Morton.com 1822), containing some of the most accurate and beautiful images of human and animal abnormalities ever published. He added significantly to the collection of anatomical and pathological specimens begun by his father, Gerardus Vrolik (1775–1859); this collection forms the basis of the University of Amsterdam’s Museum Vrolik, which contains one of the world’s largest collections of human deformities.

Vrolik’s correspondent, Ferdinand Faesebeck, was a dissector at the Anatomisch-Chirurgische Institut in Braunschweig.

In 1842 he published a paper in *Müller’s Archiv* titled “Ueber Doppelbildung,” in which he described his dissection of a fetus born with a parasitic conjoined twin (heteradelphus) and appealed to his readers for further literature on the subject. Vrolik responded to Faesebeck’s request in the present letter (translation ours):

I read with great interest the description you gave in [*Müller’s Archiv*] of a heteradelphus, which you dissected with the utmost care. Towards the end of this memoir you invite your readers to complete for you the literature on this deformity. I hasten all the more to meet your wishes, as I feel able to do so with one of my works. In the year 1840 I published a monograph on double monstrosities, forming Volume IX of the *N. Verhandelingen der eerste Klasse van het Koninklijk-Nederl. Instituut van Wetenschappen, Letterkunde en Schoone Kunsten*. These memoirs can be found in several libraries in Germany, for example in Bonn, Göttingen, Berlin; and elsewhere Volume IX is sold separately under the title of *W. Vrolik Over dubbele Misgeboorten*. If you would like, I could give orders to ship it to you towards the beginning of November, when the 2d volume of my pathological anatomy manual will be shipped to Leipzig. In that case I would ask you to reply by return mail . . . I flatter myself, that my monograph will give you a passably complete summary of all that has been published in relation to double and heteradelphus monstrosities . . .

45097

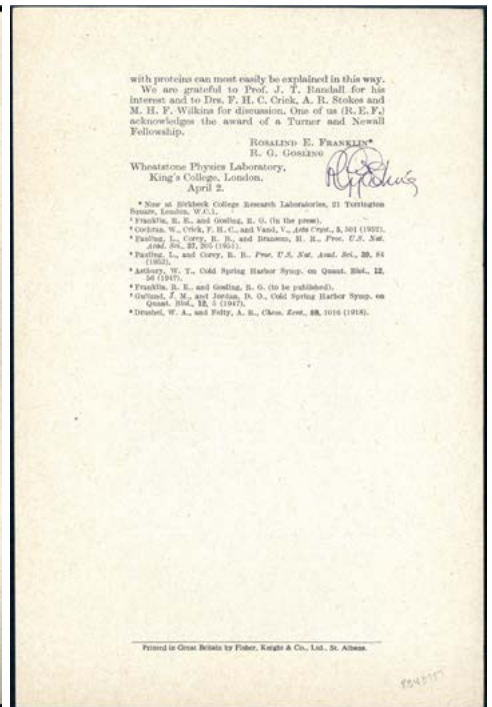
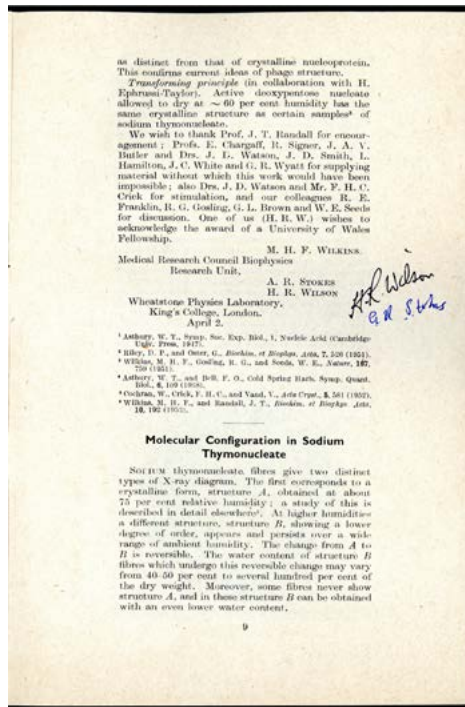
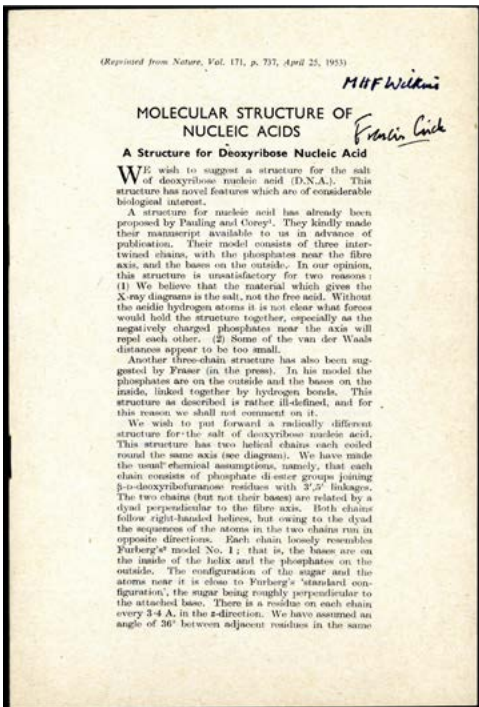
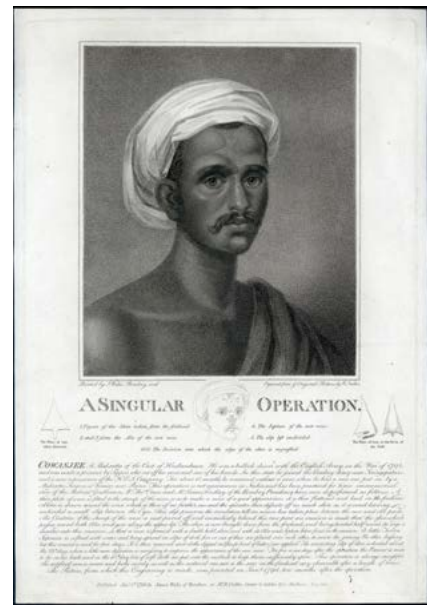
**51. Wales, James** (1746/47 – 1795). A singular operation. Mezzotint engraving by W. Nutter after Wales. London: James Wales . . . at Mr. R. Cribbs, Carver & Gilder, 1795. 378 x 261 mm. Traces of mount removal on verso, a few tiny spots, but fine otherwise.

\$5750

Striking and rare post-operation portrait of Cowasjee, the Hindu bullock driver whose rhinoplasty was reported in the famous “B. L.” letter published in 1794 in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* (see Garrison–Morton.com 5735.1). *Extremely Rare on the Market*; this is the first copy we have handled in our five decades in the trade.

Cowasjee, who worked for the British Army, had his nose and one of his hands cut off while a prisoner of Tipu Sultan during the third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92). In 1794 his nose was successfully reconstructed by an Indian surgeon using the traditional Indian or Hindu method, in which the surgeon builds a new nose from a live graft of skin cut from the patient's forehead but left attached at one end. Two British surgeons observed Cowasjee's operation and publicized the event in the local press. News of the operation first came to England via the "B. L." letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, whose author has been identified as British engraver Barak Longmate (1768-1836). The letter helped to revive European interest in reconstructive surgery.

Cowasjee's post-surgical portrait was painted by James Wales, a Scots artist who moved to India in the early 1790s. The engraved version by W. Nutter, published after the "B. L." letter, adds illustrations of the stages of the operation, together with a long description. An earlier engraving of the Wales portrait, by R. Mabon, was published in Bombay in 1794. Both the Nutter and Mabon versions are exceptionally rare. 45226



*The Double Helix—The “Three-Paper” Offprint, Signed by Five of its Authors*

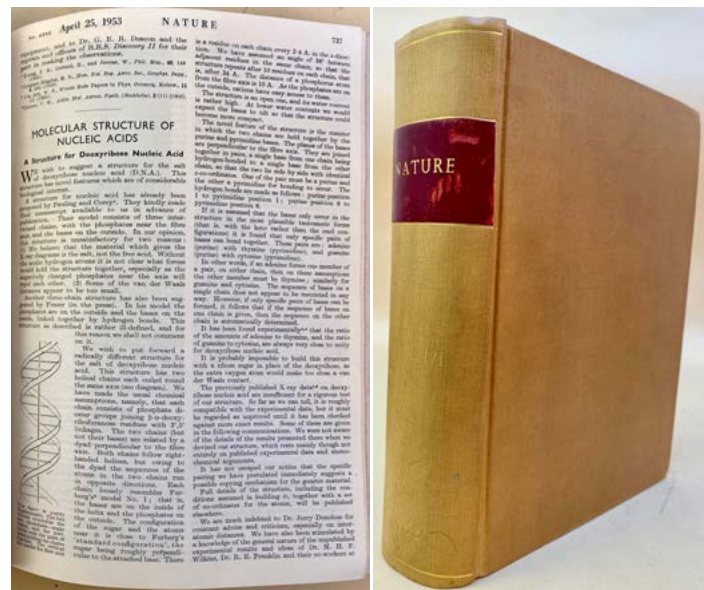
52. **Watson, James D.** (1928-) & **Francis H. C. Crick** (1916-2004). Molecular structure of nucleic acids. A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid. With: **Wilkins, Maurice** (1916-2004); **A. R. Stokes**; & **H. R. Wilson**. Molecular structure of deoxypentose nucleic acids. With: **Franklin, Rosalind** (1920-58) and **R. G. Gosling**. Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate. Together three papers in a single offprint from *Nature* 171, no. 4356 (April 25, 1953). 8vo. 13, [1]pp. 211 x 141 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Signed by Francis Crick and Maurice Wilkins on the first page, by H. R. Wilson and A. R. Stokes on p. 9, and by R. G. Gosling on the last page. Very good condition.

\$37,500

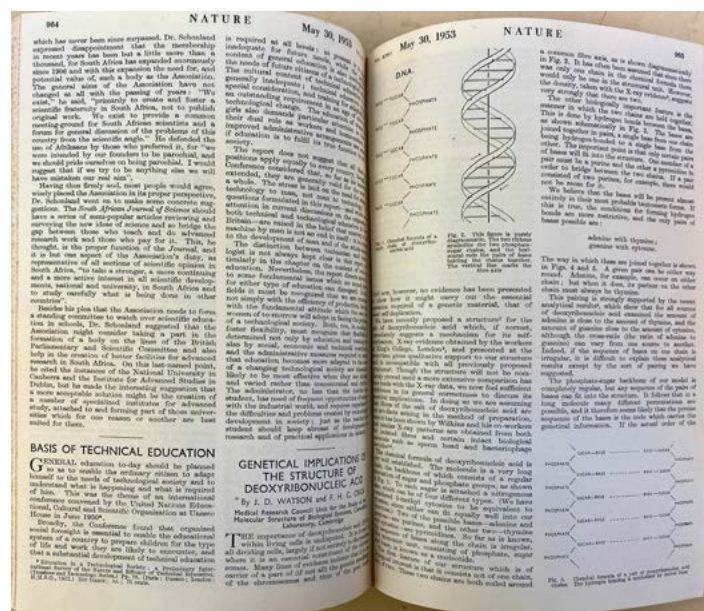
**First Edition, Offprint Issue.** Watson and Crick's discovery of the double-helical structure of DNA is the most important medical and biological discovery of the twentieth century. Their paper first appeared in the scientific journal *Nature*, grouped, under the general title "The molecular structure of nucleic acids," with two other seminal papers on DNA: "Molecular structure of deoxypentose nucleic acids," by Maurice Wilkins, A. R. Stokes and H. R. Wilson; and Rosalind Franklin and Raymond Gosling's "Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate," which contains Franklin's famous x-ray photograph of DNA. The journal publication of the three papers was followed by this "three-paper" offprint for distribution by the various authors. In 1962, Watson, Crick and Wilkins shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Because Franklin had died in 1958 she could not share in the Nobel Prize.

As much as the general educated public appreciates the discovery of the double helix today, when the papers were published in 1953 they were only understood and appreciated by the few workers in the field. Thus, Rosalind Franklin was never asked to sign a copy of this offprint, and none exist with her signature. This copy is signed by all participants except Franklin and Watson. Grolier, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 99. Judson, *Eighth Day of Creation*, pp. 145-56. Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 200. 43757

**53. Watson, James D. (1928- ) & Francis H. C. Crick (1916-2004).** Molecular structure of nucleic acids. A structure for deoxyribose nucleic acid.

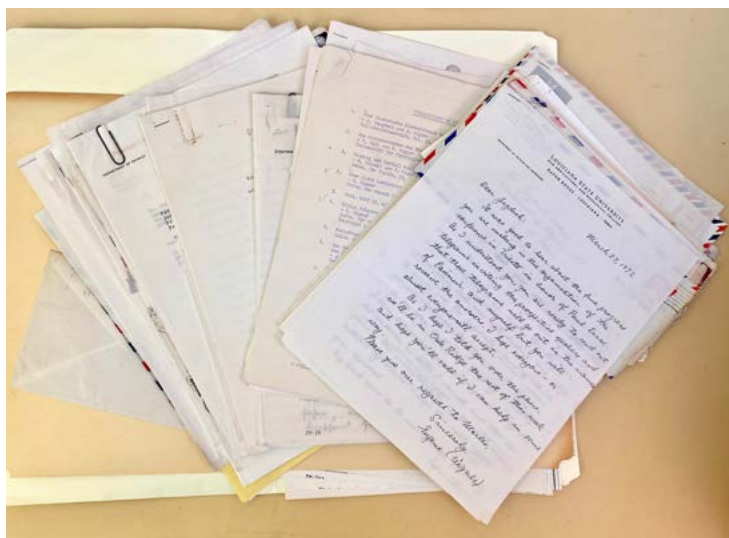


With: **Wilkins, Maurice** (1916-2004); **A. R. Stokes**; & **H. R. Wilson**. Molecular structure of deoxypentose nucleic acids. With: **Franklin, Rosalind** (1920-58) and **R. G. Gosling**. Molecular configuration in sodium thymonucleate. With: **Watson & Crick**. Genetical implications of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid. With: **Franklin & Gosling**. Evidence for 2-chain helix in crystalline structure of sodium deoxyribonucleate. With: **Wilkins et al**. Helical structure of crystalline deoxypentose nucleic acid. Together 6 papers. In *Nature* 171 (Jan.-June 1953): 737-738; 738-740; 740-741; 964-967; and 172 (July- Dec. 1953): 156-157; 759-762. 250 x 173 mm. Library buckram, leather spine label (scuffed). Very good. Library stamps on general title and front free endpaper. \$2750



**First Edition**, journal issue of the three key DNA papers, plus Watson and Crick's "Genetical implications of the structure of deoxyribonucleic acid," their second DNA paper, in which they proposed the molecule's means of replication. This discovery has been called as significant or possibly even more significant than the original discovery of the structure of DNA. Also included are Franklin and Gosling's "Evidence for 2-chain helix in crystalline structure of sodium deoxyribonucleate," containing the first independent confirmation of the Watson-Crick double-helix model, and "Helical structure of crystalline deoxypentose nucleic

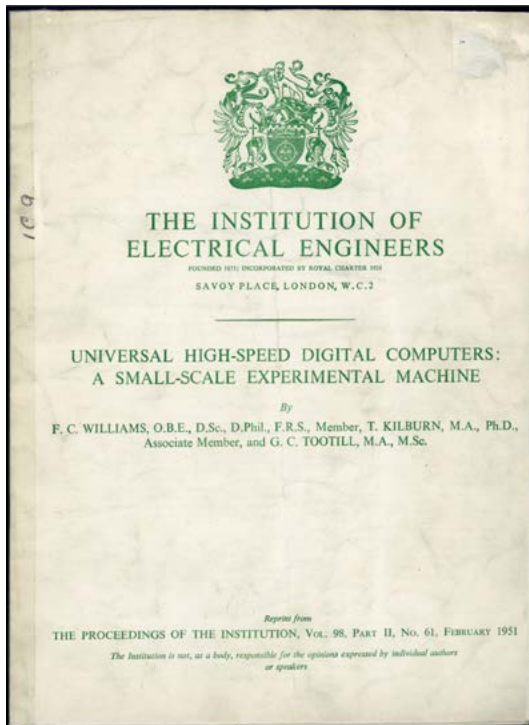
acid” by Wilkins, Stokes, Wilson and Seeds “suggest[ing] that proof is now available that dexoyribonucleic acid consists of two helical intertwined polynucleotide chains.” Garrison-Morton (online) 256.3 (Watson & Crick), 256.4 (Wilkins et al.). 45192



**54. Wigner, Eugene Paul** (1902–95). Archive of correspondence between Wigner and historian of physics Jagdish Mehra (1931–2008). 75 letters and other pieces, comprising ca. 135 pages. Oct. 14, 1969 – Aug. 31, 1989. Archive includes original autograph and typed letters signed, carbon typescripts and a few photocopies. Very good. Complete calendar of archive available [here](#). \$9500

A large group of correspondence between Nobel laureate Eugene Wigner, who received a share of the 1963 Nobel Prize in physics for his discovery and application of fundamental principles of symmetry to the theory of atomic nuclei particles, and historian of physics Jagdish Mehra, editor of Wigner’s *Philosophical Reflections and Syntheses* (1995) and *The Collected Works of Eugene Paul Wigner* (1993), and author of *The Historical Development of Quantum Theory* (1982–2002) and many other works. The correspondence includes 44 typed or autograph letters / notes signed from Wigner to Mehra, plus carbons of Mehra’s responses, a few of Mehra’s drafts of letters to Wigner, and related material. The letters deal primarily with the organization of scientific conferences; several are devoted to the symposium “The Physicist’s Conception of Nature,” held in Trieste in 1972 in honor of Paul Dirac’s 70th birthday, which Mehra organized and Wigner co-chaired. Other letters touch on Wigner’s retirement in 1971 and Mehra’s proposal to edit Wigner’s collected papers. Also included in the archive is an undated autograph document in Wigner’s hand, headed “Classical expression for Helmholtz function.”

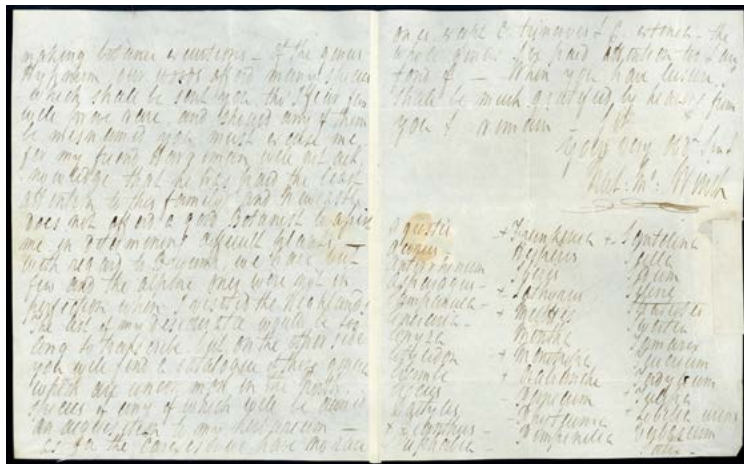
The Hungarian-born Wigner was a key player in the development of quantum and nuclear physics. He introduced the idea of parity as a conserved property of nuclear reactions (1927); developed (with his friend John von Neumann) the theory of energy levels in atoms on the basis of group theory (1928–32); devised the “Wigner function” of momenta and coordinates (1932), which has become a major tool in the study of quantum chaos; provided (with his student Frederick Seitz) a basis for solid state physics in their method of treating electron wave functions in a solid (1933); and worked out with Gregory Breit the “Breit-Wigner” formula (1936) explaining neutron absorption by a compound nucleus. He also played an important role in the United States’ development of the atomic bomb and nuclear reactors, working on the Manhattan Project during World War II and serving as director of the AEC Laboratory at Oak Ridge in 1946–47. 43473



**55. Williams, Frederic C.** (1911-77); **Tom Kilburn** (1921-2001); **Geoff C. Tootill** (1922-2017). Universal high-speed digital computers: A small-scale experimental machine. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Institution of Electrical Engineers* 98 (1951). 13-28pp. Text diagrams. 278 x 204 mm. Original printed wrappers, detached, somewhat soiled, spine repaired with clear tape. Offprint vertically creased, but overall good. Bookplate of Erwin Tomash. \$750

**First Edition, Offprint Issue.** One of the earliest scientific descriptions of the Manchester Baby computer, the world's first electronic stored-program computer. The "Baby," also known as the Small-Scale Experimental Machine, was designed by Williams, Kilburn and Tootill to test the Williams tube (the first random-access computer memory device); it ran its first program in June 1948. Although small and primitive, the "Baby" contained all the elements essential to a modern electronic computer. The "Baby" was developed into the Manchester Mark I (1949), which in turn served as the prototype for the Ferranti Mark I (1951), the world's first commercially available general-purpose computer. 45228

**56. Winch, Nathaniel John** (1768-1838). Autograph letter signed to Dawson Turner (1775-1858). Bifolium. 4pp. including address leaf. Spring Gardens [Newcastle], 24 December 1801. 229 x 188 mm. Mounting strip on left margin of first leaf, but very good. \$475



From botanist Nathaniel J. Winch, one of the first writers to take a scientific approach to the problem of geographical distribution. He amassed a herbarium containing some 12,000 botanical species, and published a number of works on the flowering plants and cryptogams (mosses, lichens, etc.) of northern England, including *Essay on the Geographical Distribution of Plants, through the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham* (1819), *Remarks on the Flora of Cumberland* (1825), and *Flora of Northumberland and Durham* (1831). His correspondent was botanist and antiquary Dawson Turner, author of *Synopsis of British Fuci* (1802)

and *Botanist's Guide through England and Wales* (1805); he was the father-in-law of William Jackson Hooker and grandfather to Joseph Dalton Hooker.

Winch alludes to Turner's interest in Fuci (seaweeds) in the present letter.

... Your polite letter of the 8th I acknowledge the receipt of & the reason I now write is to answer those parts which require a reply—we have very few Fuci & those generally are washed on shore much lacerated—besides living ten miles from the coast & being much engaged in business I have not frequent opportunities of making botanical excursions. Of the genus Hypnum [a type of moss] our woods afford many species which shall be sent you, tho' I fear few will prove rare, and should any of them be misnamed you must excuse me for my friend Harriman will not acknowledge that he has paid the least attention to this family, and Newcastle does not afford a good Botanist to assist me in determining difficult plants. With regard to the Bryums [another moss genus], we have but few and the Alpine ones were not in perfection when I visited the Highlands ...

Winch ended his letter with a list of botanical desiderata. 45205