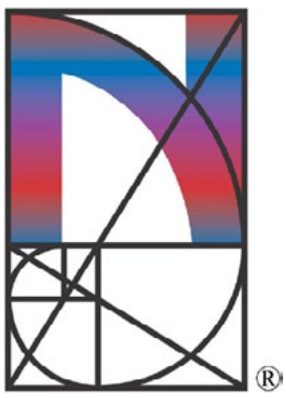
Catalogue 66:

Rare Books & Autograph Letters in Medicine & Science
Offered for Sale During Covid-19



HistoryofScience.com
Jeremy Norman & Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 867
Novato, CA 94948
Voice: (415) 892-3181
Cell: (415) 225-3954
Email: orders@jnorman.com

Catalogue 66: Rare Books & Autograph Letters in Medicine & Science Offered for Sale During Covid-19

Several months into the Covid-19 pandemic we can report that the antiquarian book business is adapting to the travel restrictions and social distancing required to limit the spread of infection. The items in this catalogue were mostly acquired during the pandemic, with the exception of three prints purchased at the February book fair in Pasadena held before the pandemic was recognized in the U.S. A few of the autograph letters were also acquired prior to that event.

We are issuing this catalogue just after my 75th birthday, during my 56th year in the antiquarian book trade. This is also the 36th year in which I have benefitted from my working association with Diana Hook, who is responsible for this catalogue. Fortunately, both Diana and I remain in excellent health, and we hope that our many friends and clients also remain in good health throughout this crisis.

Admittedly, I have been frustrated by my inability to travel during Covid-19. We have also been impacted by restrictions placed on auction houses such that books acquired and paid for at a New York auction in February have not yet reached us in July. Yet in spite of these issues this catalogue contains many remarkable items, nearly all of which are associated with stories. I will mention a few:

- Item No. 64, a beautiful copy of the extremely rare *Epitome* by Vesalius (1543) is the fourth copy of this extremely rare work that I have handled over the past more than 50 years. I owned my first copy briefly in association with Warren Howell of John Howell—Books during my first or second year operating my own business, starting in 1971. After that I did not handle a second copy until about 40 years later. The present copy is the third that I have handled during the past decade. My experience does not indicate that the book has become more common; it is only a reflection of the serendipitous nature of book collecting.
- Item No. 32, Massa is the first work by this much under-appreciated author that we have handled in more than fifty years. Coincidentally, Massa's work published in 1536, was assigned the item number 1536 starting in Leslie T. Morton's second edition of "Garrison-Morton" published in 1954. Inexplicably, when Leslie added the work to the bibliography he categorized it only under otology, and for the next almost 70 years Massa's general handbook on anatomy and dissection, replete with several other major anatomical discoveries, remained buried in the bibliography and mostly ignored by book collectors and the book trade. During the roughly 40 years that I have been associated with Garrison-Morton I cannot think of another work of similar significance that was so seriously misconstrued in the bibliography for so long. One of the few collectors astute enough to appreciate it was Jean Blondelet, a great French non-practicing physician and connoisseur, who once owned our copy. Massa's book, which now takes its place in Garrison-Morton.com in the sequence of great and famous anatomical works beginning the modern study of anatomy in the first half of the 16th century, is exceptionally rare, with only one copy appearing in the nearly 10 million book auction records searchable at RareBookHub.com.
- Item No 35, Milankovitch, published in Serbia during World War II, is a legendary work for which I have searched off and on for decades without success until the present copy appeared. Most probably much of the edition was destroyed in the various bombings of Serbia during and after the war. This may be a reason why no copy appears in the auction records. Serendipitously, the beautiful copy we are offering just appeared on the market.
- Item No. 10, the Darwin-Wallace papers, in nearly mint condition in the original printed wrappers, is probably one of the copies that I obtained around 1972 from the estate of Paul B. Victorius, a print dealer and Darwin collector/dealer from Charlottesville, Virginia who did much of his buying during the 1950s. The 4 or 5 copies that I

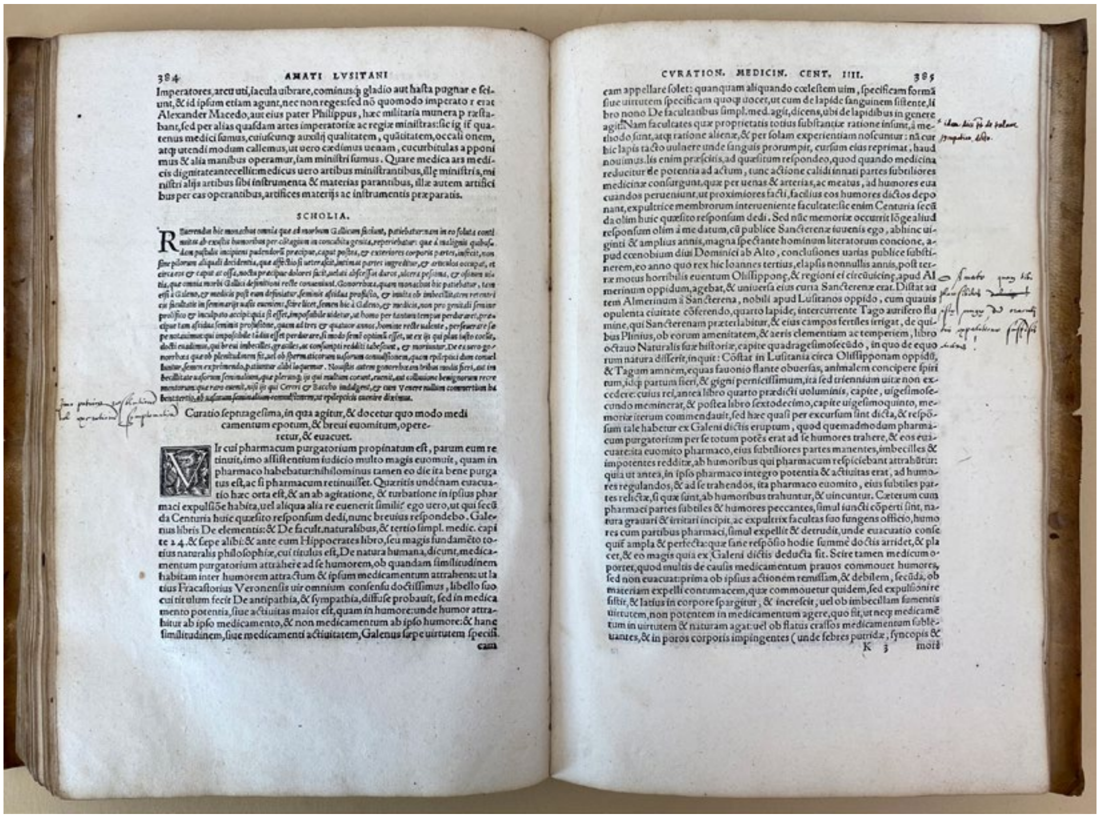
obtained from the Victorius estate, along with many other great Darwin rarities, were dispersed decades ago. It is a pleasure have such a beautiful copy of this fantastically famous and significant work pass through our hands again.

- Item No. 21, Hilbert, one of the most famous works on the foundations of mathematics, was issued in an edition of only seventy copies for students who attended Hilbert's original lecture. No copy of this edition ever appeared at auction.
- Item No. 1, Amatus Lusitanus is the first work by the greatest Jewish medical author of the 16th century that I have ever handled. He is another major author who tends to be overlooked by the book trade.

Students of our prior catalogues may recognize that this catalogue contains relatively few works that we have ever catalogued before. Having collected and traded in medicine and science for so many years, my preference is to focus on the exceptionally rare, and especially the unfamiliar. After more than fifty years in business the excitement of finding and learning about significant items that are new to me, or the thrill of finding items for which I have been searching for many years, continue to drive my passion for the antiquarian book trade!

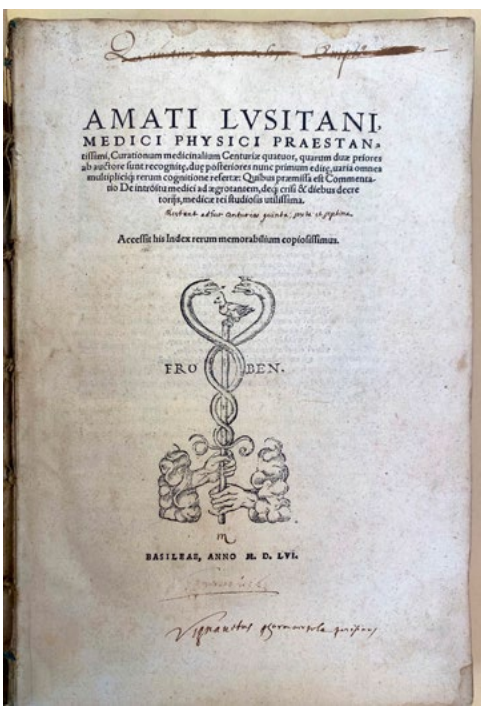
Jeremy M. Norman

July 2020

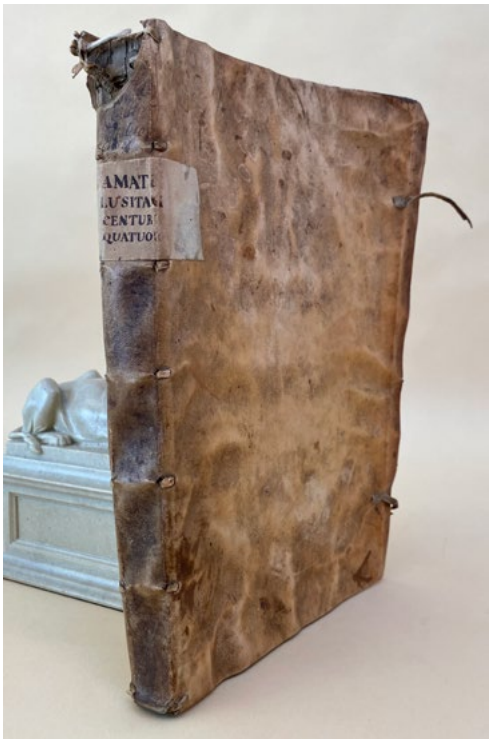


First Recorded Description of Purpura; Discovery of the Valve in the Azygos Vein

1. Amatus Lusitanus [Rodrigues de Castelo Branco, João] (1511-68). Amati Lusitani, medici physici praestantissimi, curationum medicinalium centuriae quatuor . . . Folio. [16], 406, [34] pp. Basel: Froben, 1556. 305 x 203 mm. Limp vellum ca. 1556, remains of leather ties, upper extremity of spine chipped, light wear. Very good copy. Inscriptions in an early hand on the title (crossed out) and leaf a8v (dated 1558) indicating that this copy was once in the library of the monastery at Quintin in Brittany; "Vignanitus pharmacopoeia parisiensis" in a different early hand at the foot of the title. Annotations in several early hands in the text. $7500



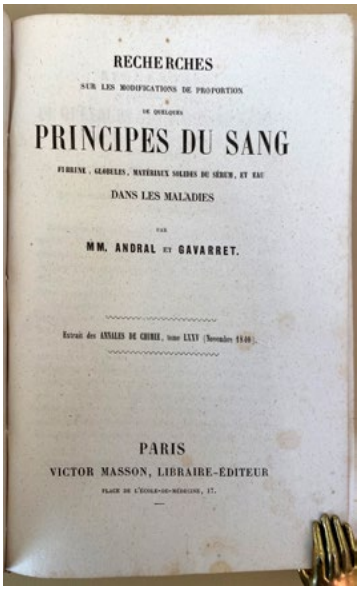
Amatus Lusitanus (also known as João Rodrigues de Castelo Branco) was probably the most significant Jewish physician of the 16th century, although he remains one of the lesser-known medical authors of that era. A native of Castel Branco in Portugal, he was a descendant of a Jewish family named Chabib (beloved), which translates into Latin as Amatus; the second part of his Latin name, Lusitanus, means "of Portugal." His parents were Marranos—Spanish or Portuguese Jews forced to convert to Christianity—but Amatus was apparently raised in the Jewish faith, which he professed openly in the last years of his life. He practiced medicine in Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy and Greece, building a reputation as one of the most skilled physicians of his day—a remarkable accomplishment for a Jew in an era marred by anti-Semitism and religious persecution.

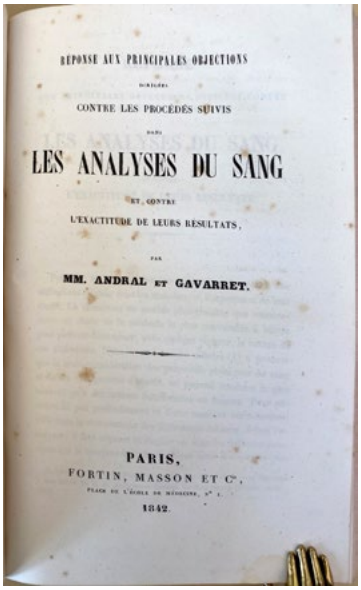


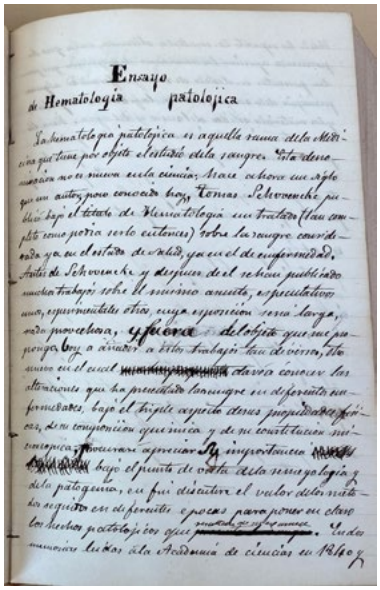
In 1551 Amatus published the first of his "Centuriae," a collection of 100 case histories taken from his medical practice; the seventh and final "Centuria" appeared in 1561. The 1556 Basel edition we are offering contains the **First Editions** of A matus's third and fourth "Centuriae," and is also the **First Collected Edition** of the first through fourth "Centuriae." The bibliographical history of the "Centuriae" is complicated, as the later collections were usually published with reissues of the earlier ones. This copy of *Curationum medicinalium centuriae quatuor* is from a 16th century French monastic library and contains annotations in several early hands. Rare—This is the first work by Amatus that I can recall handling in more than 50 years of trading.

The 70th case history in Amatus's third "Centuria" contains the first recorded case of purpura as a separate entity, not associated with fever (Garrison-Morton.com 3049). Purpura is a skin condition that may be associated with platelet disorders, vascular disorders, coagulation disorders, typhus, meningitis, and other causes.

The 52nd case history in the first "Centuria" (see Garrison-Morton.com 12945) contains Amatus's famous account of his discovery of the valve in the azygos vein, which took place (probably in 1547) while he was conducting anatomical research with Giambattista Canano at the University of Ferrara. This case history represents "the first publication bearing on the important discovery of the valves of the veins, in the 16th century" (Friedenwald, p. 626), and marks an important step in the path leading to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Amatus noted that "the azygos vein does not return the blood which it receives from the vena cava; on the contrary it is so constructed at the orifice where it joins the vena cava, that there is a definite valve here, which holds back the blood . . . if you blow air into the lower part of the azygos, the vena cava will not be inflated; it is not possible for the air to escape on account of the valve or operculum mentioned" (quoted in Friedenwald, p. 625). Neither Amatus nor Canano recognized the significance of this discovery, as both subscribed to Galen's erroneous theory of blood flow. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. H. Friedenwald, "Amatus Lusitanus," *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine* 5 (1937): 603-653. 45525

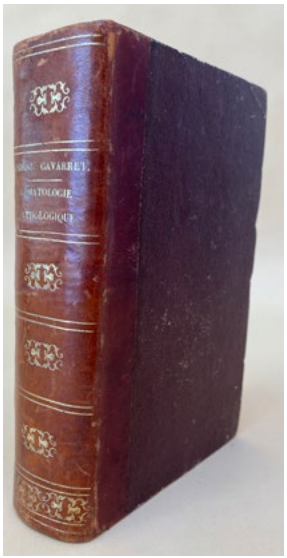

RECHERCHES
SUR LES MODIFICATIONS DE PROPORTION
DE QUELQUES
PRINCIPES DU SANG
FIBRINE, GLOBULES, MATÉRIAUX SOLIDES DU SÉRUM, ET EAU
DANS LES MALADIES
PAR
MM. ANDRAL ET GAVARRET.
Extrait des ANNALES DE CHIMIE, tome LXXV (Novembre 1840).
PARIS
VICTOR MASSON, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR
PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE-DE-MÉDECINE, 17.


RÉPONSE AUX PRINCIPALES OBJECTIONS
FAITES
CONTRE LES PROCÉDÉS SUIVIS
DANS
LES ANALYSES DU SANG
ET CONTRE
L'EXACTITUDE DE LEURS RÉSULTATS,
PAR
MM. ANDRAL ET GAVARRET.
PARIS,
FORTIN, MASSON ET C^ie^,
PLACE DE L'ÉCOLE DE MÉDECINE, N° 1.
1842.


Ensayo
de Hematologia patologica

Including Rare Offprints on Hematology and Unfinished Translation into Spanish

2. Andral, Gabriel (1797-1876). (1) Essai d'hématologie pathologique. [4], 186pp. Paris: Fortin, Masson & Cie., 1843. (2) **Andral** and **Louis Denis Jules Gavarret** (1809-90). Recherches sur les

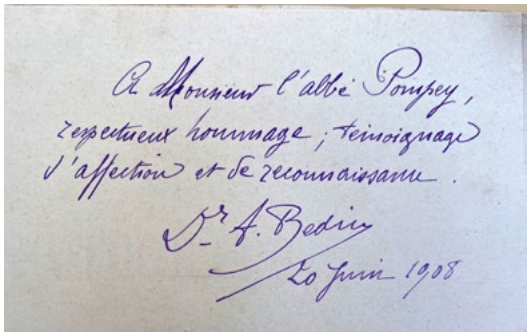


modifications de proportion de quelques principes du sang fibrine, globules, matériaux solides du sérum, et eau dans les maladies. Offprint from *Annales de chimie* 75 (1840). Paris: Victor Masson. [4], 98pp. (3) **Andral** and **Gavarret.** Réponse aux principales objections dirigées contre les procédés suivis dans les analyses du sang et conger l'exactitude de leurs résultats. [4], 87pp. Paris: Fortin, Masson et Cie., 1842. (4) **Andral.** Ensayo de hematologia patologica . . . Manuscript document. [21]ff. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1843]. Together 4 items, bound together in quarter morocco gilt, boards, vellum corners ca. 1843, light edge-wear. Minor scattered foxing, but very good. $1500

First Editions of nos. (1) – (3), plus what appears to be an **Unpublished** incomplete Spanish translation of the 1843 *Essai*. Andral is considered to be the founder of scientific hematology, and his *Essai d'hématologie pathologique* [no. (1) above] is the first monograph on hematology in its modern sense. Together with his colleague, Jules Gavarret, Andral performed extensive studies of blood composition such as those described in their *Recherches* [no. (2)], demonstrating that blood composition varies in different pathological conditions. Their findings showed the importance of blood chemistry as a means of confirming diagnosis.

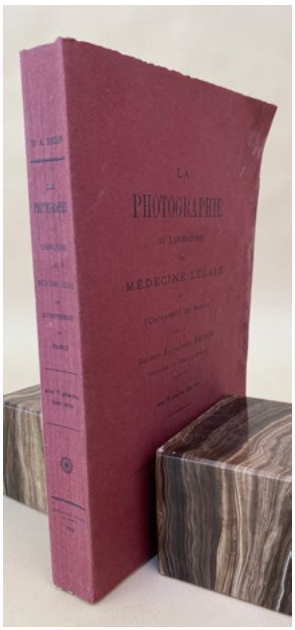
The three published works in this collection are bound with an anonymous unpublished Spanish translation in manuscript of the first 47 pages of Andral's *Essai*, followed by ca. 100 blank lined sheets. OCLC does not cite any Spanish translations of the *Essai*. Garrison-Morton.com 3060 (*Essai*). 45336

Early Work on Forensic Photography



3. Bedin, Alphonse (1878-). La photographie au laboratoire de médecine légale de l'Université de Nancy. 132pp. 77 photographic plates. Nancy: Imprimeries Réunies de Nancy, 1908. 254 x 167 mm. (uncut). Very unusual dark red original printed wrappers, outer margin of front wrapper a bit stained and with one small chip. Very good. **Presentation Copy, Inscribed by the Author** on the front flyleaf: "A Monsieur l'abbé Pompey, respectueux hommage; teimoinage d'affection et de reconnaissance, Dr. A. Bedin 20 juin 1908." $850

First Edition of Bedin's unusually finely printed thesis on the then-nascent science of forensic photography; scarce, with only 5 copies in U. S. libraries cited in OCLC (Univ. Chicago, Columbia, N.Y. Acad. Med., Harvard& Yale). Typically, the author of a medical thesis had to pay for the its printing. This medical thesis, printed on fine paper and containing 77 finely reproduced plates, is about the most expensively produced one I have ever seen.

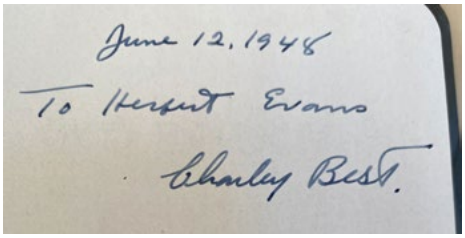


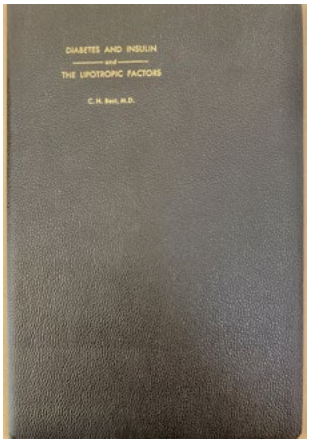
Bertin was a student of Pierre Parisot (1854-1938), professor of legal medicine at the University of Nancy, who had brought the use of forensic photography into the university's medico-legal laboratory around 1905. Bertin's thesis, illustrated with 77 remarkable and beautifully printed photographs, describes the methods and practices of forensic photography developed at Nancy between 1905 and 1908. The work is divided into two parts: The first part contains four chapters discussing the history and bibliography of forensic photography, its usefulness as an investigative tool, its employment at crime scenes, laboratories and hospitals, and methods of classifying and presenting forensic photographs. The second part, consisting of three chapters, describes the forensic photography techniques developed at the Nancy laboratory. The accompanying plates include photographs of murder weapons, gunshot wounds, strangulation marks, damaged organs, incinerated corpses, exhumations, footprint casts, bloodstains and fingerprints.

At the time Bertin published his thesis, forensic photography was still in its infancy. Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914), inventor of the elaborate method of identification known as *bertillonage*, was the first to use photography in a systematic way as a tool for criminal investigation, introducing what we now call the "mugshot" in 1888. Despite its obvious usefulness, police departments were slow to adopt photography as a forensic tool: Although Bertin's thesis appeared twenty years after Bertillon's pioneering work, a contemporary review of *La photographie au laboratoire de médecine légale* noted that forensic photography was still not a widespread practice (see *Le pays lorrain* 5 [1908]: 412). Garrison-Morton.com 12898. 45329

Inscribed to Herbert M. Evans

4. Best, Charles Herbert (1899-1978). Diabetes and insulin and the lipotropic factors. [6], 40, [4]pp. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1948. 215 x 140 mm. Original limp leatherette, lettered in gilt on the front cover. Fine. **Presentation Copy, Inscribed by the Author to Herbert M. Evans** (1882-1971) on the half-title: June 12, 1948 / To Herbert Evans / Charley Best." $475

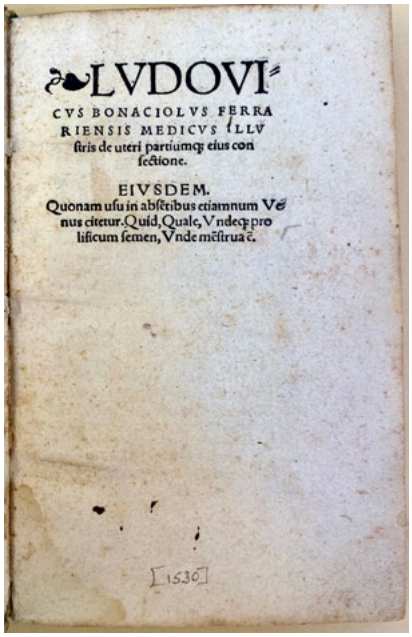




First Edition, inscribed by Best, the co-discoverer of insulin, to Herbert M. Evans, the co-discoverer of Vitamin E. The present work is the text of Best's Beaumont Lecture delivered before the Wayne County [Michigan] Medical Society; it is divided into two parts: "Diabetes and insulin—past, present and future," and "The lipotropic factors in the protection of liver and kidneys." The latter part describes Best's investigation of the harmful effects—such as fatty or cirrhotic livers—of diets low in choline or choline-producing substances. 45479

Classic of Gynecology

5. Bonaccioli, Ludovico (1475-1536). De uteri partiumque eius confectione. Eiudsem. Quonam usu in absentibus etiamnum Venus citetur. Quid, quale, undeque prolificium semen, unde menstrua etc. 8vo. [72]ff. (signatures A – I^{8}). Strasburg: H. Sybold, n.d. [1530]. 156 x 98 mm. Vellum ca. 1530, spine repaired, traces of worming on front and rear endpapers. Minor foxing and dampstaining, but very good. $4500


LVDOVI
CVS BONACIOLVS FERRA
RIENSIS MEDICVS ILLV
stris de uteri partiumq; eius con
fectione.
EIVSDEM.
Quonam usu in absẽtibus etiamnum Ve
nus citetur. Quid, Quale, Vndecq; pro
lificum semen, Vnde mẽstrua ẽ.
[1530]

First Separate Edition of the first three chapters of Bonaccioli's *Enneas muliebris*, first published in 1502. The 1502 edition, which was the first significant book on gynecology, is extremely rare. Bonaccioli, who taught philosophy and medicine at the University of Ferrara, was one of the first to write about the clitoris and the hymen, which he appears to have been the first to describe accurately. He followed Galen and Mondino's error regarding the anatomy of the uterus, describing it as seven-celled.

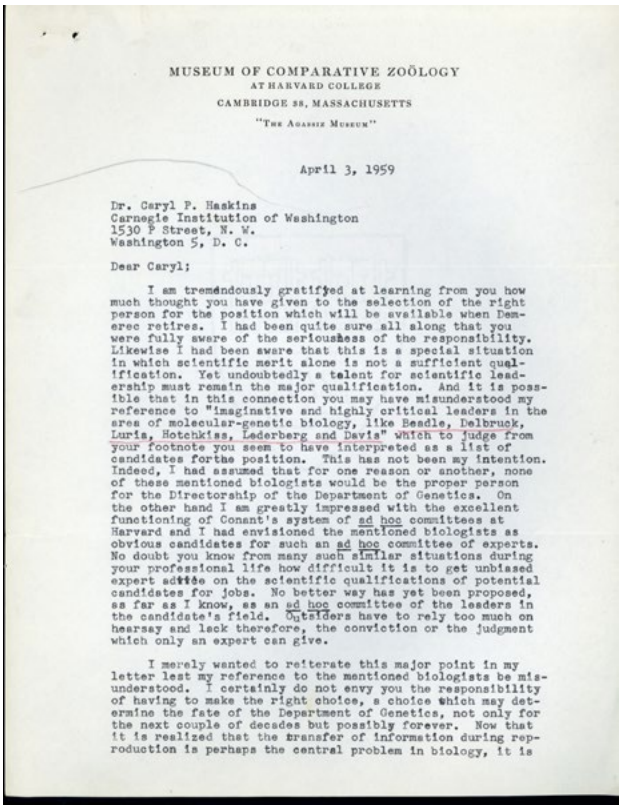
Bonaccioli was Lucrezia Borgia's personal physician, and he dedicated the *Enneas muliebris*—his only published work—to her. "An entirely new composition, [Bonaccioli's work] was unusual not so much in being dedicated to a woman . . . but in eschewing a therapeutic focus for a more discursive, compendious survey of scientific opinion on generation" (Green, *Making Women's Medicine Masculine*, p. 266). This edition of *De uteri partiumque* also contains another tract on reproduction, *Aristoteles de signis quae puerorum seminis emissionem, puellarumque viripotentiam preveniunt.* Leonardo, *History of Gynecology*, pp. 189, 278. 45498

The Largest and Best Portrait of Buckland

6. Buckland, William (1784-1856). Mezzotint portrait by Samuel Cousins (1801-87) after the painting by Thomas Phillips (1770-1845). London: Molteno & Graves, 20 May 1833. 430 x 332 mm. (platemark); sheet measures 585 x 435 mm. Minor foxing but a fine example in a very fancy French mat. $750

A striking portrait of British geologist William Buckland, founder of the English school of geology. Buckland was the author of the best-selling Reliquiae diluvianae (1823), which set forth his catastrophist "flood geology" in opposition to the uniformitarian theory of James Hutton; he was also the first to publish a full account of a true dinosaur (Megalosaurus), and in 1826 he discovered the "Red Lady of Paviland," the oldest human remains found in Great Britain to date.

The present portrait contains several visual references to Buckland's 1821 exploration of Yorkshire's Kirkdale Cave, the second fossil cave discovered in England. This cave contained the bones of extinct elephants, hyenas, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, bison, giant deer and a number of smaller animals, prompting Buckland to interpret the site as a former den of large extinct hyenas, occupied during a geologically recent period. In the portrait Buckland holds the skull of an extinct cave hyena, and behind his head can be seen part of Buckland's map of Kirkdale Cave. A pair of fossil ammonites sits on a table to Buckland's left. 45326



MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY
AT HARVARD COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS
"THE AGASSIZ MUSEUM"

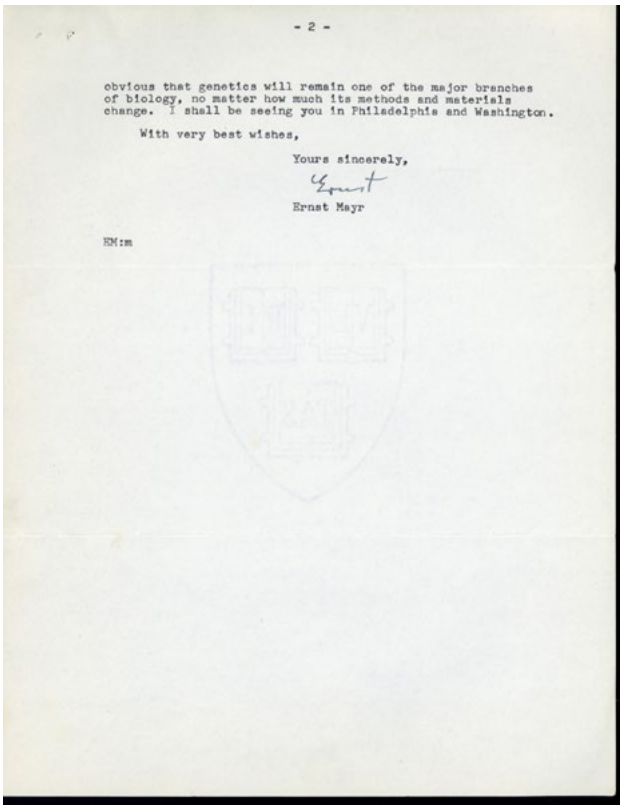
April 3, 1959

Dr. Caryl P. Haskins
Carnegie Institution of Washington
1530 P Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Caryl;

I am tremendously gratified at learning from you how much thought you have given to the selection of the right person for the position which will be available when Demerec retires. I had been quite sure all along that you were fully aware of the seriousness of the responsibility. Likewise I had been aware that this is a special situation in which scientific merit alone is not a sufficient qualification. Yet undoubtedly a talent for scientific leadership must remain the major qualification. And it is possible that in this connection you may have misunderstood my reference to "imaginative and highly critical leaders in the area of molecular-genetic biology, like Beadle, Delbruck, Luria, Hotchkiss, Lederberg and Davis" which to judge from your footnote you seem to have interpreted as a list of candidates for the position. This has not been my intention. Indeed, I had assumed that for one reason or another, none of these mentioned biologists would be the proper person for the Directorship of the Department of Genetics. On the other hand I am greatly impressed with the excellent functioning of Conant's system of ad hoc committees at Harvard and I had envisioned the mentioned biologists as obvious candidates for such an ad hoc committee of experts. No doubt you know from many such similar situations during your professional life how difficult it is to get unbiased expert advice on the scientific qualifications of potential candidates for jobs. No better way has yet been proposed, as far as I know, as an ad hoc committee of the leaders in the candidate's field. Outsiders have to rely too much on hearsay and lack therefore, the conviction or the judgment which only an expert can give.

I merely wanted to reiterate this major point in my letter lest my reference to the mentioned biologists be misunderstood. I certainly do not envy you the responsibility of having to make the right choice, a choice which may determine the fate of the Department of Genetics, not only for the next couple of decades but possibly forever. Now that it is realized that the transfer of information during reproduction is perhaps the central problem in biology, it is



- 2 -

obvious that genetics will remain one of the major branches of biology, no matter how much its methods and materials change. I shall be seeing you in Philadelphia and Washington.

With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Ernst Mayr

EM:m

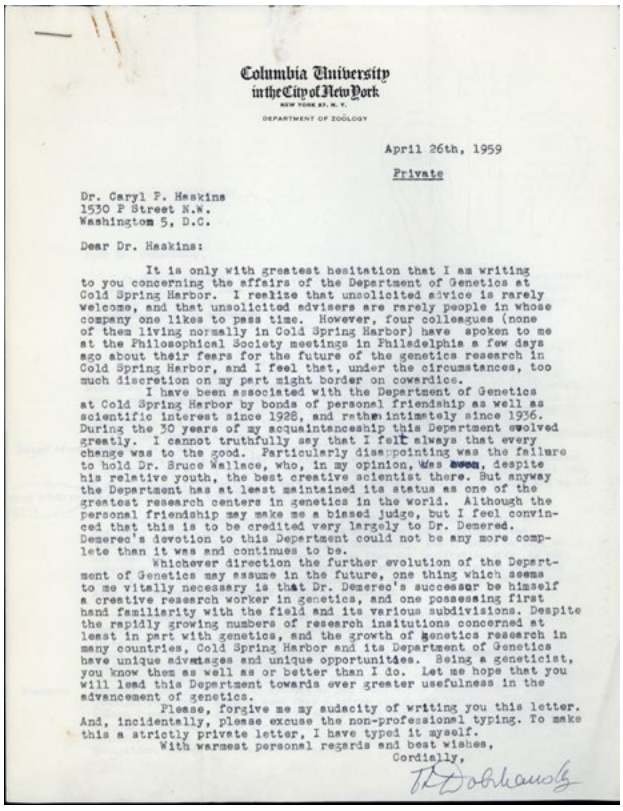
Letters from Four Nobel Prize Winners plus Mayr & Dobzhansky

7. Cold Spring Harbor. Collection of 25 Autograph / Typed Letters Signed, including letters from **Theodosius Dobzhansky** (1900-1975), **Ernst Mayr** (1904-2005), **Milislav Demerec** (1895-1966) and Nobel Laureates **Arthur Kornberg** (1918-2007), **Renato Dulbecco** (1914-2012), **Alfred Hershey** (1908-97) and **Cyril Hinshelwood** (1897-1967), plus 8 typescript drafts. 41 pages total. 4 April 1959 – 4 October 1965. Various sizes. A few rust marks from paper clips, but very good. Complete list available. $3000

Remarkable group of correspondence relating to the famous biological research institute at Cold Spring Harbor, written by some of the most distinguished scientists of the mid-twentieth century. The collection features letters from:

- Ernst Mayr, one of the 20th century's leading biologists, whose work contributed to the development of the modern evolutionary synthesis and the biological species concept;
- Theodosius Dobzhansky, another contributor to the modern evolutionary synthesis, who helped to establish the fruit fly Drosophila subobscura as a favorable model organism in evolutionary biological studies;
- Milislav Demerec, prominent bacterial geneticist, who served as director of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory from 1941 to 1960; under his leadership CSH became one of the major research centers in the development of molecular biology;
- Arthur Kornberg, who shared the 1959 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for isolating the first DNA polymerizing enzyme;
- Renato Dulbecco, who shared the 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on viruses that cause cancer (oncoviruses) and their interaction with the genetic material of the cell;
- Alfred Hershey, who shared the 1969 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discoveries concerning the replication mechanism and genetic structure of viruses;

- Cyril Hinshelwood, president of the Royal Society, who shared the 1956 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his researches into the mechanism of chemical reactions;
- George Streisinger (1927-80), who spent four years at Cold Spring Harbor doing pioneering research in bacterial genetics, and was the first to clone a vertebrate (the zebrafish);
- Berwind P. Kaufmann (1897-1975), a member of the permanent staff at Cold Spring Harbor, who did important work on the biochemical composition of animal and plant chromosomes and succeeded Milislav Demerec as head of CSH.



Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

April 26th, 1959

Private

Dr. Caryl P. Haskins
1530 P Street N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Dr. Haskins:

It is only with greatest hesitation that I am writing to you concerning the affairs of the Department of Genetics at Cold Spring Harbor. I realize that unsolicited advice is rarely welcome, and that unsolicited advisers are rarely people in whose company one likes to pass time. However, four colleagues (none of them living normally in Cold Spring Harbor) have spoken to me at the Philosophical Society meetings in Philadelphia a few days ago about their fears for the future of the genetics research in Cold Spring Harbor, and I feel that, under the circumstances, too much discretion on my part might border on cowardice.

I have been associated with the Department of Genetics at Cold Spring Harbor by bonds of personal friendship as well as scientific interest since 1928, and rather intimately since 1936. During the 30 years of my acquaintanceship this Department evolved greatly. I cannot truthfully say that I felt always that every change was to the good. Particularly disappointing was the failure to hold Dr. Bruce Wallace, who, in my opinion, was [redacted], despite his relative youth, the best creative scientist there. But anyway the Department has at least maintained its status as one of the greatest research centers in genetics in the world. Although the personal friendship may make me a biased judge, but I feel convinced that this is to be credited very largely to Dr. Demerec. Demerec's devotion to this Department could not be any more complete than it was and continues to be.

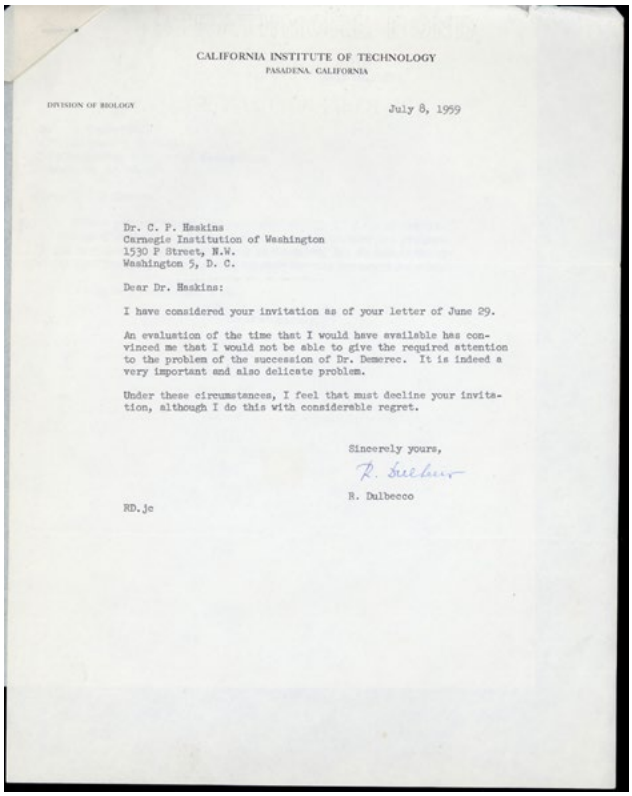
Whichever direction the further evolution of the Department of Genetics may assume in the future, one thing which seems to me vitally necessary is that Dr. Demerec's successor be himself a creative research worker in genetics, and one possessing first hand familiarity with the field and its various subdivisions. Despite the rapidly growing numbers of research insitutions concerned at least in part with genetics, and the growth of genetics research in many countries, Cold Spring Harbor and its Department of Genetics have unique advantages and unique opportunities. Being a geneticist, you know them as well as or better than I do. Let me hope that you will lead this Department towards ever greater usefulness in the advancement of genetics.

Please, forgive me my audacity of writing you this letter. And, incidentally, please excuse the non-professional typing. To make this a strictly private letter, I have typed it myself.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes,

Cordially,

Most of the signed letters in this collection were written to Caryl P. Haskins (1908-2001), pioneering ant entomologist and founder of Haskins Laboratories, who served as president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington between 1956 and 1971. Up until 1962 CSH was part of the Carnegie Institution, serving as the Institution's Department of Genetics. The bulk of our archive's correspondence, written in the spring and summer of 1959, concerns the search for a replacement for CSH's longtime director, Milislav Demerec, who was due to retire in 1960. Haskins, as president of the Carnegie Institution, was responsible for finding Demerec's successor.



CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY

July 8, 1959

Dr. C. P. Haskins
Carnegie Institution of Washington
1530 P Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Dr. Haskins:

I have considered your invitation as of your letter of June 29.

An evaluation of the time that I would have available has convinced me that I would not be able to give the required attention to the problem of the succession of Dr. Demerec. It is indeed a very important and also delicate problem.

Under these circumstances, I feel that must decline your invitation, although I do this with considerable regret.

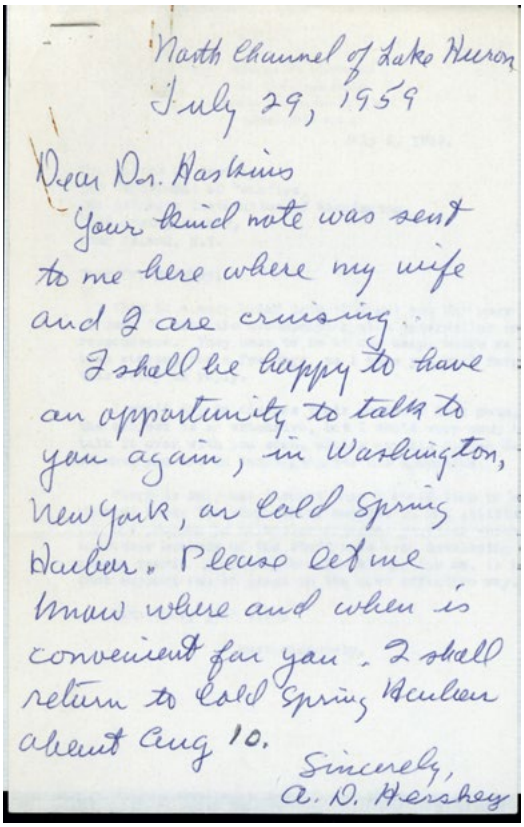
Sincerely yours,

R. Dulbecco

RD.je

Demerec had presided over CSH since 1941; during his tenure he shifted the laboratory's focus to the genetics of microbes, thus positioning CSH to become one of the major players in the development of molecular genetics and molecular biology. Finding a suitable replacement was a daunting task, and during the search Haskins corresponded on the subject with several prominent scientists, including Nobel Laureates Renato Dulbecco and Arthur Kornberg and renowned evolutionary biologists Ernst Mayr and Theodosius Dobzhansky. Mayr's letter to Haskins of 3 April reads:

> I am tremendously gratified at learning from you how much thought you have given to the selection of the right person for the position which will be available when Demerec retires. I had been quite sure all along that you were fully aware of the seriousness of the responsibility. Likewise I had been aware that this is a special situation in which scientific merit alone is not a sufficient qualification. Yet undoubtedly a talent for scientific leadership must remain the major qualification. And it is possible that in this connection you may have misunderstood my reference to "imaginative and highly critical leaders in the area of molecular-genetic biology, like Beadle, Delbruck, Luria, Hotchkiss, Lederberg and Davis" which to judge from your footnote you seem to have interpreted as a list of candidates for the position. This has not been my intention. Indeed, I had assumed that for one reason or another, none of these



North Channel of Lake Huron
July 29, 1959

Dear Dr. Haskins

Your kind note was sent to me here where my wife and I are cruising.

I shall be happy to have an opportunity to talk to you again, in Washington, New York, or Cold Spring Harbor. Please let me know where and when is convenient for you. I shall return to Cold Spring Harbor about Aug 10.

Sincerely,
A. D. Hershey

mentioned biologists would be the proper person for the Directorship of the Department of Genetics . . .

I merely wanted to reiterate this major point in my letter lest my reference to the mentioned biologists be misunderstood. I certainly do not envy you the responsibility of having to make the right choice, a choice which may determine the fate of the Department of Genetics, not only for the next couple of decades but possibly forever . . .

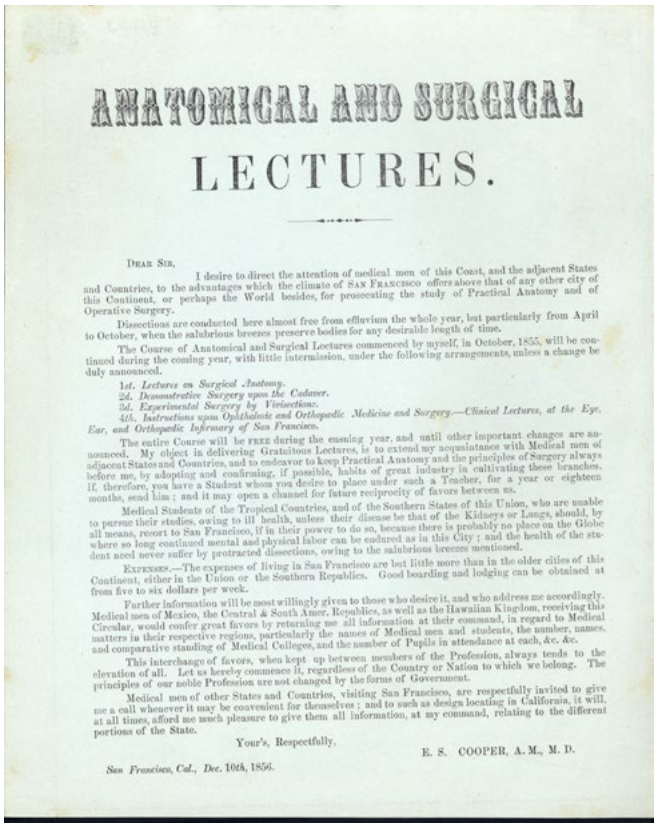
Dobzhansky's letter to Haskins of 26 April reads:

It is only with the greatest hesitation that I am writing to you concerning the affairs of the Department of Genetics at Cold Spring Harbor. I realize that unsolicited advice is rarely welcome, and that unsolicited advisors are rarely people in whose company one likes to pass time. However, four colleagues (none of them living normally in Cold Spring Harbor) have spoken to me at the Philosophical Society meetings in Philadelphia a few days ago about their fears for the future of genetics research in Cold Spring Harbor . . .

Whichever direction the further evolution of the Department of Genetics may assume in the future, one thing which seems to me vitally necessary is that Dr. Demerec's successor be himself a creative research worker in genetics, and one possessing first hand familiarity with the field and its various subdivisions. Despite the rapidly growing number of research institutions concerned at least in part with genetics, and the growth of genetics research in many countries, Cold Spring Harbor and its Department of Genetics have unique advantages and unique opportunities . . .

Among the remaining correspondence on the CSH succession are: 1) a letter from Nobel laureate C. N. Hinshelwood to Richard Brooke Roberts (1910-80), a biophysicist at the Carnegie Institution ("I was much interested in your news that your President is proposing to nominate a distinguished biochemist and physiologist as head of Cold Spring Harbor . . . If it is not presumptuous on my part I would like very much to ask you when you see the President to convey to him my congratulations on this very imaginative move . . ."); 2) a letter to Alfred Hershey from George Streisinger (". . . The creation of what would essentially amount to a new institution would need someone with stature who is a good administrator and who at the same time knows biology and biologists, but first and foremost someone with scientific insight. Dr. [Leo] Szilard would be an excellent choice from all these points of view . . ."); and 3) a letter to Hershey from Demerec's eventual successor, Berwind Kaufmann (". . . As you know, I am heartily an agreement with your suggestion that both institutions might profit immensely if our present efforts in the field of genetics were extended to the area that is now designated as molecular biology . . ."). Several other letters support the appointment of Ellis T. Bolton as Director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories. 45547

Probably the First California Imprint on Medical Education, Precursing the Founding of California's First Medical School



ANATOMICAL AND SURGICAL

LECTURES.

Dear Sir,

I desire to direct the attention of medical men of this Coast, and the adjacent States and Countries, to the advantages which the climate of San Francisco offers above that of any other city of this Continent, or perhaps the World besides, for prosecuting the study of Practical Anatomy and of Operative Surgery.

Dissections are conducted here almost free from effluvium the whole year, but particularly from April to October, when the salubrious breezes preserve bodies for any desirable length of time.

The Course of Anatomical and Surgical Lectures commenced by myself, in October, 1855, will be continued during the coming year, with little intermission, under the following arrangements, unless a change be duly announced.

1st. *Lectures on Surgical Anatomy.*
2d. *Demonstrative Surgery upon the Cadaver.*
3d. *Experimental Surgery by Vivisection.*
4th. *Instructions upon Opithalmic and Orthopedic Medicine and Surgery.—Clinical Lectures, at the Eye, Ear, and Orthopedic Infirmary of San Francisco.*

The entire Course will be free during the ensuing year, and until other important changes are announced. My object in delivering Gratuitous Lectures, is to extend my acquaintance with Medical men of adjacent States and Countries, and to endeavor to keep Practical Anatomy and the principles of Surgery always before me, by adopting and confirming, if possible, habits of great industry in cultivating these branches. If, therefore, you have a Student whom you desire to place under such a Teacher, for a year or eighteen months, send him; and it may open a channel for future reciprocity of favors between us.

Medical Students of the Tropical Countries, and of the Southern States of this Union, who are unable to pursue their studies, owing to ill health, unless their disease be that of the Kidneys or Lungs, should, by all means, resort to San Francisco, if in their power to do so, because there is probably no place on the Globe where so long continued mental and physical labor can be endured as in this City; and the health of the student need never suffer by protracted dissections, owing to the salubrious breezes mentioned.

Expenses.—The expenses of living in San Francisco are but little more than in the older cities of this Continent, either in the Union or the Southern Republics. Good boarding and lodging can be obtained at from five to six dollars per week.

Further information will be most willingly given to those who desire it, and who address me accordingly. Medical men of Mexico, the Central & South Amer. Republics, as well as the Hawaiian Kingdom, receiving this Circular, would confer great favors by returning me all information at their command, in regard to Medical matters in their respective regions, particularly the names of Medical men and students, the number, names, and comparative standing of Medical Colleges, and the number of Pupils in attendance at each, &c. &c.

This interchange of favors, when kept up between members of the Profession, always tends to the elevation of all. Let us hereby commence it, regardless of the Country or Nation to which we belong. The principles of our noble Profession are not changed by the forms of Government.

Medical men of other States and Countries, visiting San Francisco, are respectfully invited to give me a call whenever it may be convenient for themselves; and to such as design locating in California, it will, at all times, afford me much pleasure to give them all information, at my command, relating to the different portions of the State.

Your's, Respectfully,

E. S. COOPER, A. M., M. D.

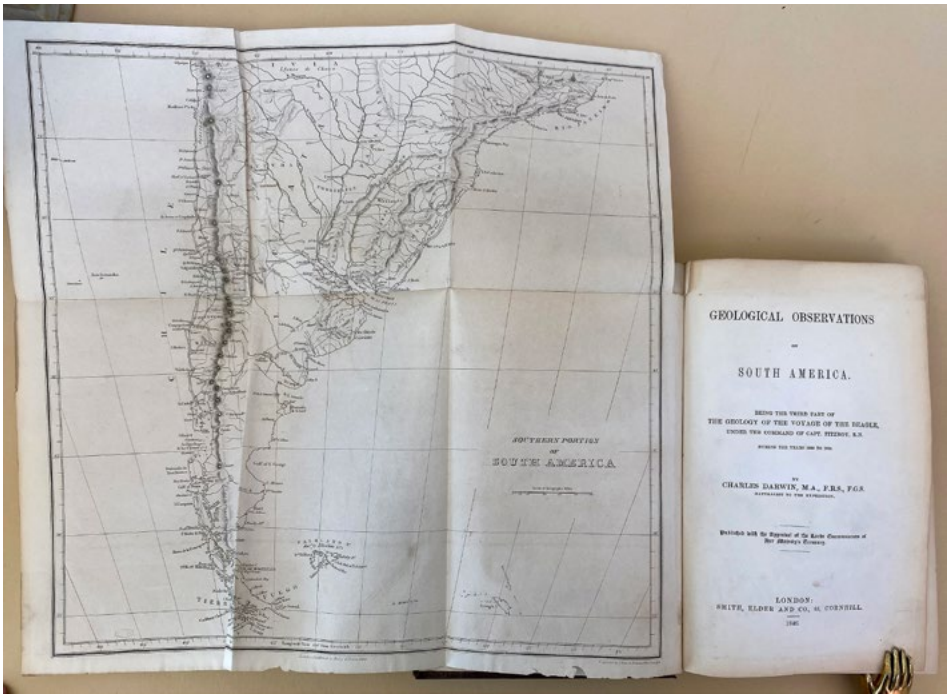
San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10th, 1856.

8. Cooper, Elias Samuel (1820-62). Anatomical and surgical lectures. Advertising circular. 1 page plus integral blank. San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1856. 270 x 217 mm. Small embossed stamp with initials "F. J. B." in upper left corner. Minor foxing, small stain in upper margin of blank leaf, but very good. $950

Elias S. Cooper, founder of California's (and the West Coast's) first medical school, came to San Francisco in May 1855 and immediately embarked on an ambitious program to advance the status of medicine in the state. He not only established his own medical and surgical practice in the city (which he promoted vigorously, to the dismay of some of his rivals), but also began his own private medical teaching program (advertised in the present circular), agitated for improvements in the teaching of anatomy, helped to found both the San Francisco County Medico-Chirurgical Association and the California State Medical Society, began publishing the prestigious *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal,* and in 1858 founded California's first medical school, attached to the University of the Pacific. The medical school's faculty originally consisted of Cooper and six others; Cooper's nephew, Levi Cooper Lane, joined the faculty in 1859. Cooper served as professor of anatomy and surgery at the school from its inception until his death eight years later.

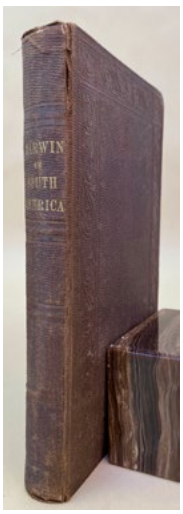
After Cooper's death his school went into decline, being eclipsed by the foundation in 1864 of the rival Toland Medical College, ancestor of the University of California's medical school. In 1870 Cooper's school was revived by Levi Cooper Lane and Henry Gibbons, and in 1882 it was renamed Cooper Medical College after its founder. After several decades of independent existence Cooper Medical College was acquired by Stanford University.

In the present circular, advertising Cooper's first course of private lectures in San Francisco, Cooper praised the advantages of San Francisco's temperate climate "for prosecuting the study of Practical Anatomy and of Operative Surgery. Dissections are conducted here almost free from effluvium the whole year, but particularly from April to October, when the salubrious breezes preserve bodies for any desirable length of time . . . there is probably no place on the Globe where so long continued mental and physical labor can be endured as in this City; and the health of the student need never suffer by protracted dissections, owing to the salubrious breezes mentioned." Harris, *California's Medical Story,* pp. 131-32, 147, 365-69. 45480

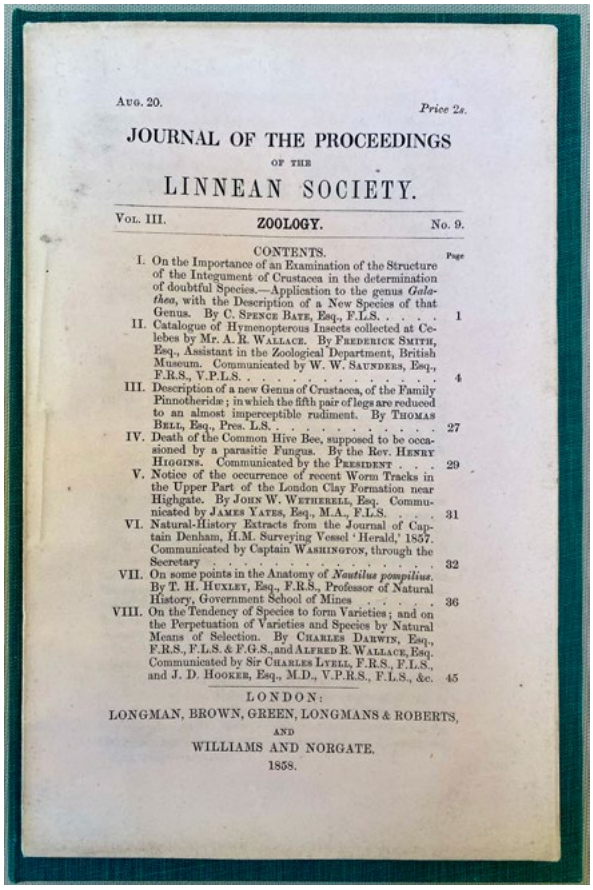


Darwin's Geology of the Voyage of the "Beagle"

9. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Geological observations on South America. Being the third part of the geology of the voyage of the Beagle. 8vo. vii, [1], 279, [1] pp., uncut and partially unopened. Advertisements on T4v. Frontispiece folding engraved map by J. Dower, five folding plates numbered I-V; wood-engraved text illustrations. Plate I lithographed by Reeve Bros., plates II-V engraved by George Brettingham Sowerby, Jr. (1812-1884); wood-engraved text illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, 1846. Original brown morocco-grain cloth (not recorded in Freeman), gilt-lettered spine, front inner hinge skillfully repaired, light wear at spine, small splits at extremities. Some dampstaining on last four plates, fore-edge of one plate frayed, but very good. $12,500



First Edition of the third, last, and rarest of Darwin's three geological volumes on the *Beagle* voyage. In it he described the pampas, the plateaus and the Andes, showing how they had been gradually pushed up in the way that Lyell surmised without the introduction of catastrophic events. The descriptions of secondary fossil shells from South America, illustrated in Sowerby's plates, are by Edward Forbes. Of the three volumes of geological writings that Darwin published after the voyage of the *Beagle*, this volume is by far the rarest. Most probably the printing was smaller than the first two volumes. Freeman 273 (noting only purple or blue bindings for this title). Norman 587. 45541



Aug. 20. *Price 2s.*

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY.

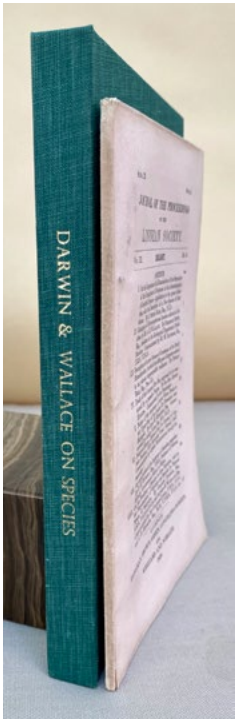
Vol. III. **ZOOLOGY.** No. 9.

CONTENTS.

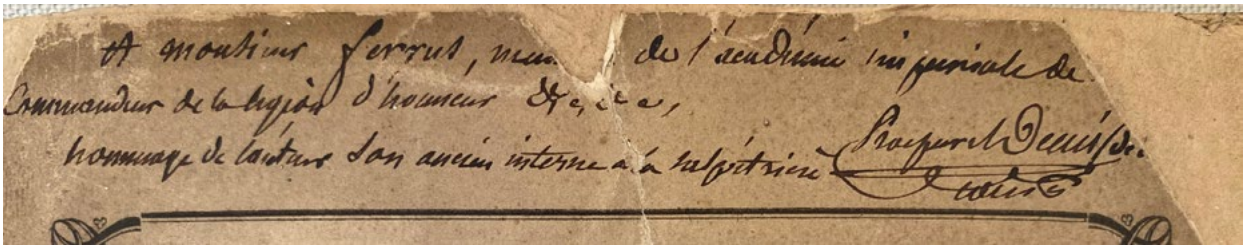
LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS & ROBERTS,
AND
WILLIAMS AND NORGATE.
1858.

10. Darwin, Charles (1809-82) & **Alfred Russel Wallace** (1823-1913). On the tendency of species to form varieties; and on the perpetuation of varieties and species by natural selection. In *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society* (Zoology) 3 (1858): 45-62. 223 x 144 mm. Original printed pink wrappers; preserved in a cloth drop-back box. Very fine copy, with parts of the wrappers very slightly dusty. $75,000

A Beautiful Very Fine Copy of the First Printing of the first printed exposition of the theory of evolution by natural selection—one of the most famous documents in the history of science. Darwin had developed the essential elements of his theory by 1838 and set them on paper in 1844; however, he chose to keep his work on evolution unpublished for the time, instead concentrating his energies first on the preparation for publication of his geological work on the *Beagle* voyage, and then on an exhaustive eight-year study of the barnacle genus Cirripedia. In 1856, at the urging of Charles Lyell, Darwin began writing a vast encyclopedic work on natural selection, but it is possible that the extremely cautious Darwin might never have published his evolutionary theories during his lifetime had not Alfred Russel Wallace, a New Zealand naturalist, independently developed his own theory of natural selection. Wallace conceived the theory in February 1858 while working in Indonesia and sent a manuscript summary to Darwin, who feared that his discovery would be pre-empted. "In the interest of justice Hooker and Lyell suggested joint publication of Wallace's paper, 'On the tendency of varieties to depart indefinitely from the original type,' prefaced by a section of a manuscript of a work on species written by Darwin in 1844, when it was read by Hooker, plus an abstract of a letter by Darwin to Asa Gray, dated 1857, to show that Darwin's views on the subject had not changed between 1844 and 1857" (Garrison-Morton 119). The two papers were read by Lyell before the Linnean Society on 1 July 1858 and published together on 20 August.

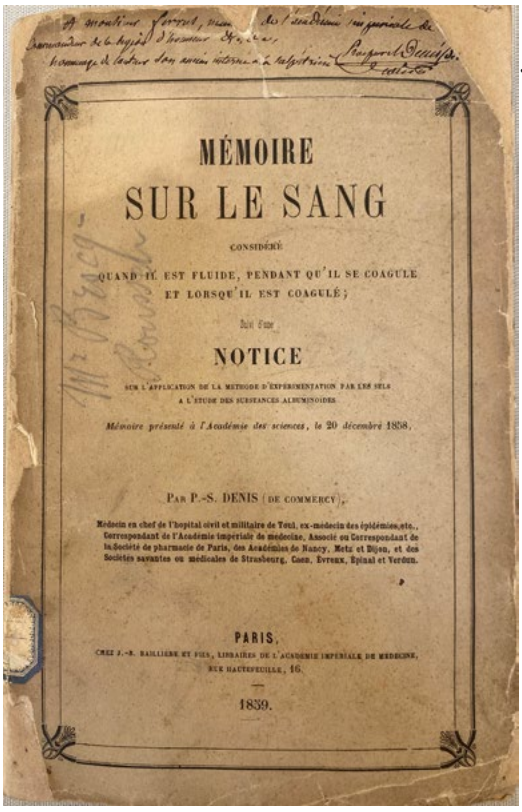


Owing to the idiosyncracies of the way the *Journal of the Linnean Society* was published, there are five forms in which this paper appeared: 1) journal issue, botany and zoology (blue wrappers); 2) journal issue, zoology papers only (pink wrappers); 3) journal volume, zoology and botany papers; 4) journal volume, zoology papers only; and 5) authors' offprint (buff wrappers). Only a handful of copies of the offprint are recorded; none are in private hands. The two variants of the separate journal issue clearly take priority over the journal volume. Both versions of the journal issue were issued simultaneously. Both have become exceptionally rare in their original printed wrappers. De Beer, *Charles Darwin*, pp. 149-151. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Freeman 346. Horblit 23a. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 344a. Norman 591. 45494



Fibrinogène, Inscribed

11. Denis, Prosper Sylvain (1799-1863). Mémoire sur le sang quand il est fluide, pendant qu'il se coagule et lorsqu'il est coagulé. [4], viii, 208pp. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1859. 230 x 150 mm. Recent wrappers, original printed front wrapper (chipped, affecting a few words in Denis's presentation inscription) laid on. Some foxing and toning but very good. Boxed. **Presentation Copy,** inscribed by the author to Guillaume M. A. Ferrus (1784-1861) on the front wrapper: "A Monsieur Ferrus maî[tre] de l'Académie impériale de [médecine] Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur &c. &c. hommage de l'auteur son ancien interne à la Salpêtrière Prosper S Denis." Library stamp on half-title. $2250


MÉMOIRE

SUR LE SANG

CONSIDÉRÉ

QUAND IL EST FLUIDE, PENDANT QU'IL SE COAGULE ET LORSQU'IL EST COAGULÉ;

SUIVI D'UNE

NOTICE

SUR L'APPLICATION DE LA MÉTHODE D'EXPÉRIMENTATION PAR LES SELS A L'ÉTUDE DES SUBSTANCES ALBUMINOÏDES.

Mémoire présenté à l'Académie des sciences, le 20 décembre 1858,

PAR P.-S. DENIS (DE COMMERCY),

Médecin en chef de l'hopital civil et militaire de Toul, ex-médecin des épidémies, etc., Correspondant de l'Académie impériale de médecine, Associé ou Correspondant de la Société de pharmacie de Paris, des Académies de Nancy, Metz et Dijon, et des Sociétés savantes ou médicales de Strasbourg, Caen, Evreux, Epinal et Verdun.

PARIS,

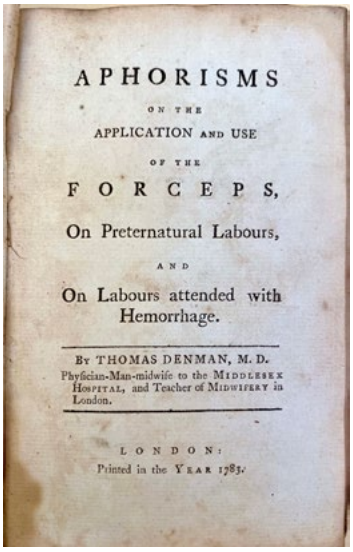
CHEZ J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS, LIBRAIRES DE L'ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DE MÉDECINE, RUE HAUTEFEUILLE, 16.

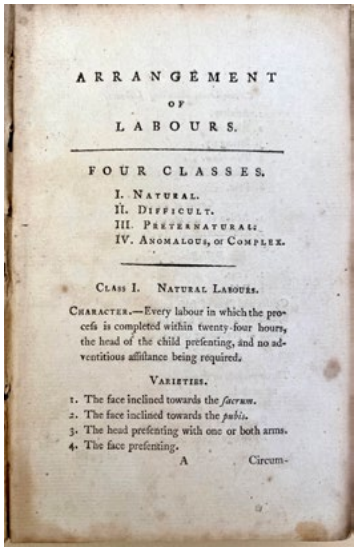
1859.

First Edition. The first attempt to isolate and describe fibrinogen, the blood protein essential for clotting. "Prosper-Sylvain Denis, in his *Mémoire sur le sang* (1859), was the first to recognize that plasma contained a clottable substance, not defined as a liquid fibrin, but different from fibrin, and he attempted to purify and characterize this protein. He independently proposed the name fibrinogène" (Rosenfeld, *Four Centuries of Clinical Chemistry*, p. 438). Denis was also the first to use magnesium sulfate as a protein precipitant, reporting that only albumin remained in solution after blood plasma was saturated with this neutral salt. "The systematic application of salting-out by Denis in the late 1850s provided the earliest indications of the multiplicity of the serum proteins (Rosenfeld, p. 418).

Denis inscribed this copy to his former professor at the Salpêtrière, French psychiatrist Guillaume M. A. Ferrus, a pupil of Pinel who later became chief physician of the insane at Paris's Bicêtre Hospital. Garrison-Morton.com 12874. 45516

12. Denman, Thomas (1733-1815). Aphorisms on the application and use of the forceps, on preternatural labours, and on labours attended with hemorrhage. [6], 95pp. Interleaved; interleaves blank. London: N.p., 1783. 156 x 98 mm. Late 18th or early 19th century boards, cloth backstrip, remains of paper label, front hinge splitting, some edgewear. Minor foxing and toning but very good. Ownership inscription of Joseph Floyd of Soham on the front endpaper; annotations in a contemporary hand on pp. 22, 25 and 47. $850


APHORISMS
ON THE
APPLICATION AND USE
OF THE
FORCEPS,
On Preternatural Labours,
AND
On Labours attended with Hemorrhage.
BY THOMAS DENMAN, M. D.
Physician-Man-midwife to the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, and Teacher of MIDWIFERY in London.
LONDON:
Printed in the YEAR 1783.

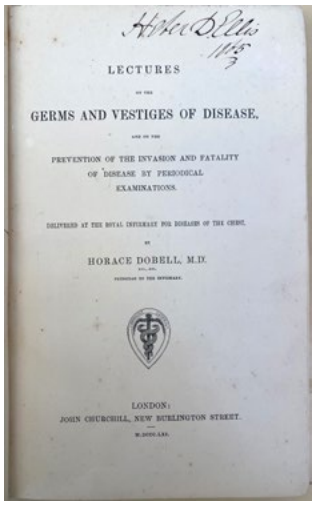

ARRANGEMENT
OF
LABOURS.
FOUR CLASSES.
I. NATURAL.
II. DIFFICULT.
III. PRETERNATURAL.
IV. ANOMALOUS, or COMPLEX.
CLASS I. NATURAL LABOURS.
CHARACTER.—Every labour in which the process is completed within twenty-four hours, the head of the child presenting, and no adventitious assistance being required.
VARIETIES.
1. The face inclined towards the *sacrum*.
2. The face inclined towards the *pubis*.
3. The head presenting with one or both arms.
4. The face presenting.
A Circum-

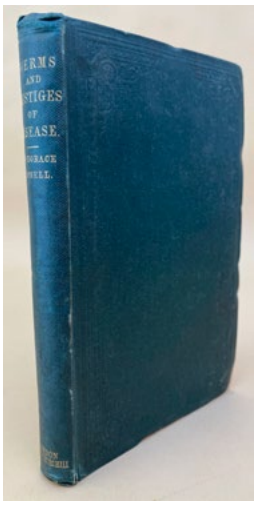
First Edition. Denman, the leading 18th-century British obstetrician after the death of William Hunter, was "the first physician whose authority made the practice general in England of inducing premature labor in cases of narrow pelvis and other conditions, in which the mother's life is imperiled by the attempt to deliver at the full time" (Dictionary of National Biography). His handbook of aphorisms on the use of the forceps went through nine editions, the last published in 1836; it was also translated into French.

This copy was interleaved for a former owner—perhaps Joseph Floyd, a Wesleyan Methodist minister from Soham (Cambridgeshire), whose signature appears on the front flyleaf. The interleaves are all blank, but there are a few manuscript annotations on pages 22, 25 and 47. Garrison-Morton.com 12164. Hibbard, *The Obstetrician's Armamentarium*, pp. 47-48. 45496

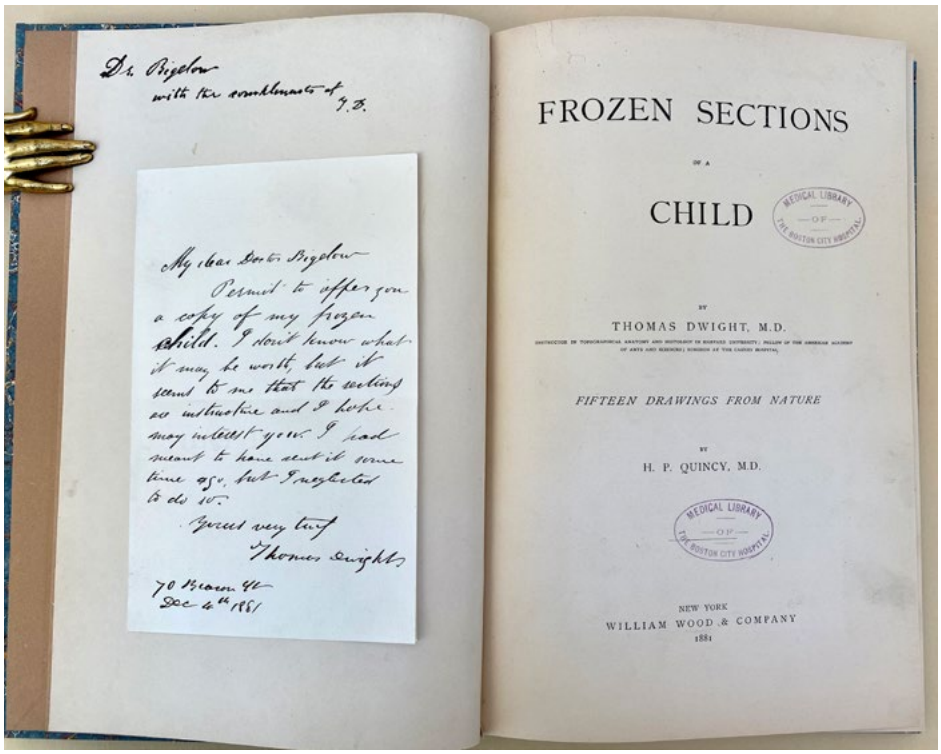
Proposing Periodical Health Exams as Preventive Medicine

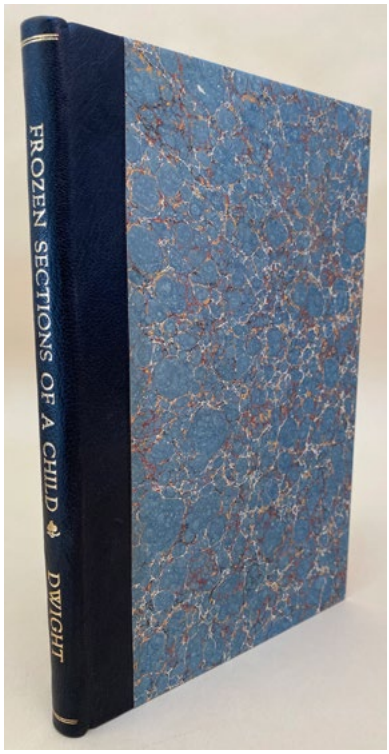
13. Dobell, Horace Benge (1827-1917). Lectures on the germs and vestiges of disease, and on the prevention of the invasion and fatality of disease by periodical examinations. xii, 198, [2]pp., plus 32-page publisher's catalogue. Errata slip bound before p. 1. London: John Churchill, 1861. 222 x 141 mm. Original blind-stamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, slight wear at extremities. Very good. Ownership inscription dated 1865 of British physician Heber D. Ellis; 19th-century bookseller's ticket of Henry Kimpton. $650


LECTURES
ON THE
GERMS AND VESTIGES OF DISEASE,
AND ON THE
PREVENTION OF THE INVASION AND FATALITY
OF DISEASE BY PERIODICAL
EXAMINATIONS.
DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
BY
HORACE DOBELL, M.D.
LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.



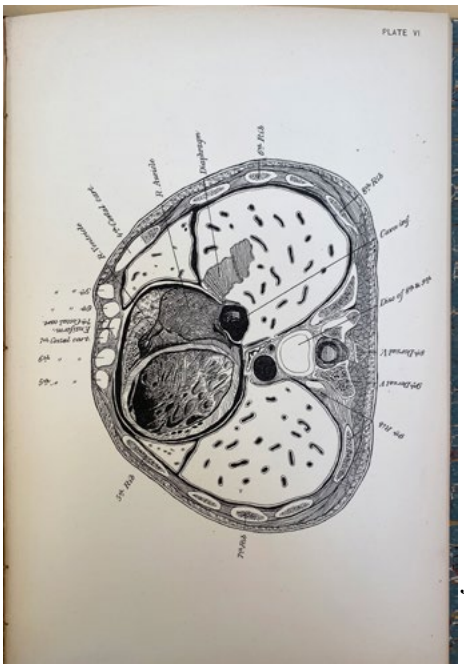
First Edition. "Dobell was the first physician to propose periodic health examinations" (Garrison-Morton.com 11583). In order to catch diseases early and prevent their spread, Dobell recommended that both private physicians and hospitals institute "a system of periodical examination, to which all persons should submit themselves" (p. 155), including such now-standard practices as taking a patient's personal and family history of disease, examining the "secretions and fluids of the body," noting the patient's occupation and habits, etc. Dobell was consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest and an occasional correspondent with Charles Darwin, with whom he discussed regeneration, heredity and related issues. 45320





Inscribed to Henry Jacob Bigelow, with an Autograph Letter

14. Dwight, Thomas (1843-1911). Frozen sections of a child. Fifteen drawings from nature by H[enry] P[arker] Quincy [1833-99]. 66pp. 15 plates. New York: William Wood & Co., 1881. 273 x 182 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in antique style. Very good. **Presentation Copy**, inscribed by Dwight to Dr. [Henry Jacob] Bigelow (1818-90) on the front flyleaf: "Dr. Bigelow with the compliments of T. D." Tipped to the same leaf is an **Autograph Presentation Letter signed** from Dwight to Bigelow, dated 4 December 1881. Bookplate of the Boston Medical Library; library stamps on title and one other leaf. $1500

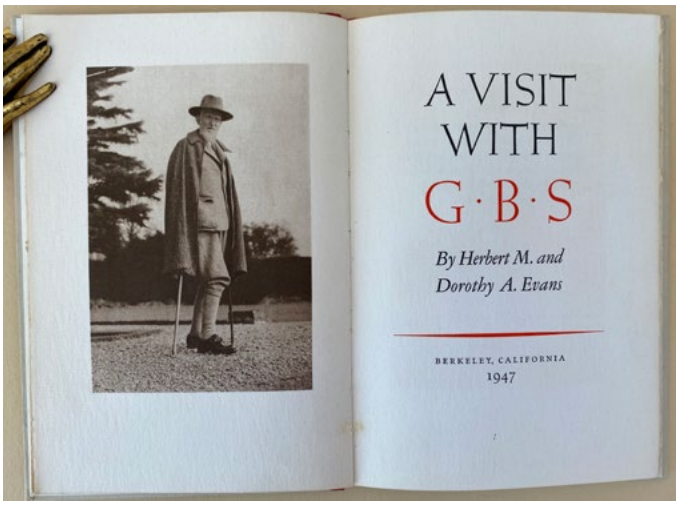


First Edition of "the first cross-sectional anatomy published in the United States" (Garrison-Morton.com 7645), illustrating some of the first frozen sections in use in this country. The technique of slicing frozen cadavers into crosswise sections, an ancestor of computerized tomography, was introduced in the late 19th century as a method of illustrating transverse anatomy. Dwight, a grandson of Boston surgeon John Warren, published the present work when he was an instructor in topographical anatomy and histology at Harvard Medical School; the following year he was appointed Harvard's Parkman Professor of Anatomy, "ushering in a new dynamic phase of education and research" ("Thomas Dwight," Onview: Digital Collections and Exhibits, Center for the History of Medicine at Countway Library of Medicine).

Dwight presented this copy to Henry Jacob Bigelow, professor of surgery at Harvard and a dominating figure in 19th-century Boston medicine. Bigelow is best known for his pivotal role in announcing the discovery of

ether anesthesia (see Garrison-Morton.com 5651), and he would have had a special connection with Dwight, whose grandfather, John Warren, was the first to perform surgery on a patient anesthetized with ether. Dwight's presentation letter reads: "My dear Dr. Bigelow, Permit [me] to offer you a copy of my frozen child. I don't know what it may be worth, but it seems to me that the sections are instructive and I hope may interest you. I had meant to have sent it some time ago, but I neglected to do so. Yours very truly Thomas Dwight." 45291

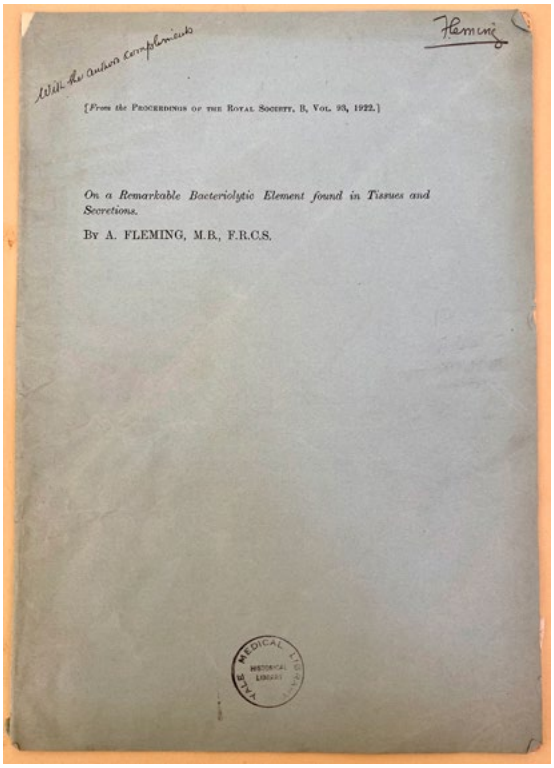
With Autograph Letters by Both Herbert and Dorothy Evans



15. Evans, Herbert M. (1882-1971) and **Dorothy A. Evans.** A visit with G. B. S. One of 250 copies printed; one of 60 copies intended for members of the Roxburghe Club. [4], 18, [2]pp., including frontispiece. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1947. 188 x 129 mm. Original boards, cloth backstrip, front cover printed in red and gold, slight wear at extremities. Fine. Laid in are two Autograph Letters signed from Evans and his wife, Dorothy, respectively, to Lee Lawrence Stopple. Stopple's bookplate on the front pastedown.$500

First Edition. "The following account of a visit with Bernard Shaw is based upon a diary kept by H. M. E. while on an air trip to Europe, December 7, 1946 – January 13, 1947, primarily to attend the December Séance Solonelle of the University of Paris" (prefatory note). Evans is best known as the co-discoverer of Vitamin E and human growth hormone (see Garrison-Morton.com 1055 and 1163), and as an inveterate bibliophile who helped pioneer collecting books on the sciences.

This copy is from the library of bibliophile Lee Lawrence Stopple, a member of the Roxburghe Club and a friend of Evans and his wife, Dorothy. Laid in are a letter from Evans to Stopple, dated Dec. 7, 1955, saying that he was "distressed to learn of [Stopple's] illness but must confess I would malinger to have the care of your wonderful wife . . . I regret that the Mens Faculty Club [at U. C. Berkeley] here has its Christmas dinner the exact night of the next Roxburghe and that I will not see you there . . . You were generous to speak about our exchange of books as you did; every good horse trader, as we are, believes he got the best of the bargain. I know I did." The letter from Dorothy Evans, dated only "July 30th," expresses regret at having missed the opportunity to visit the Stopples before their departure. Autograph letters by Herbert Evans are unusual; this is the first letter by Mrs. Evans that I have ever seen. 45536


With the author's compliments

Fleming

[From the Proceedings of the Royal Society, B, Vol. 93, 1922.]

On a Remarkable Bacteriolytic Element found in Tissues and Secretions.

By A. FLEMING, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Discovery of Lysozme, One of the Body's Defenses Against Infection

16. Fleming, Alexander (1881-1955). (1) On a remarkable bacteriolytic element found in tissues and secretions. Offprint from Proc. Roy. Soc. B 93 (1922). [306]-317pp. Plate. Orig. printed wrappers, tear in rear wrapper mended with tape, some creasing. **Presentation Inscription** on front cover: "With the author's compliments." Rear wrapper stamped "H. C." (for Harvey Cushing?). Stamp of Yale Med. Hist. Lib. (2) Collection of 17 offprints of papers describing Fleming's investigations of lysozyme and sulfonamides. Various sizes (largest is 249 x 185 mm.). All in original wrappers or without wrappers as issued. 11 of the 17 offprints are presentation copies, with the author's stamp. Together 18 offprints. Very good set. Complete listing available.

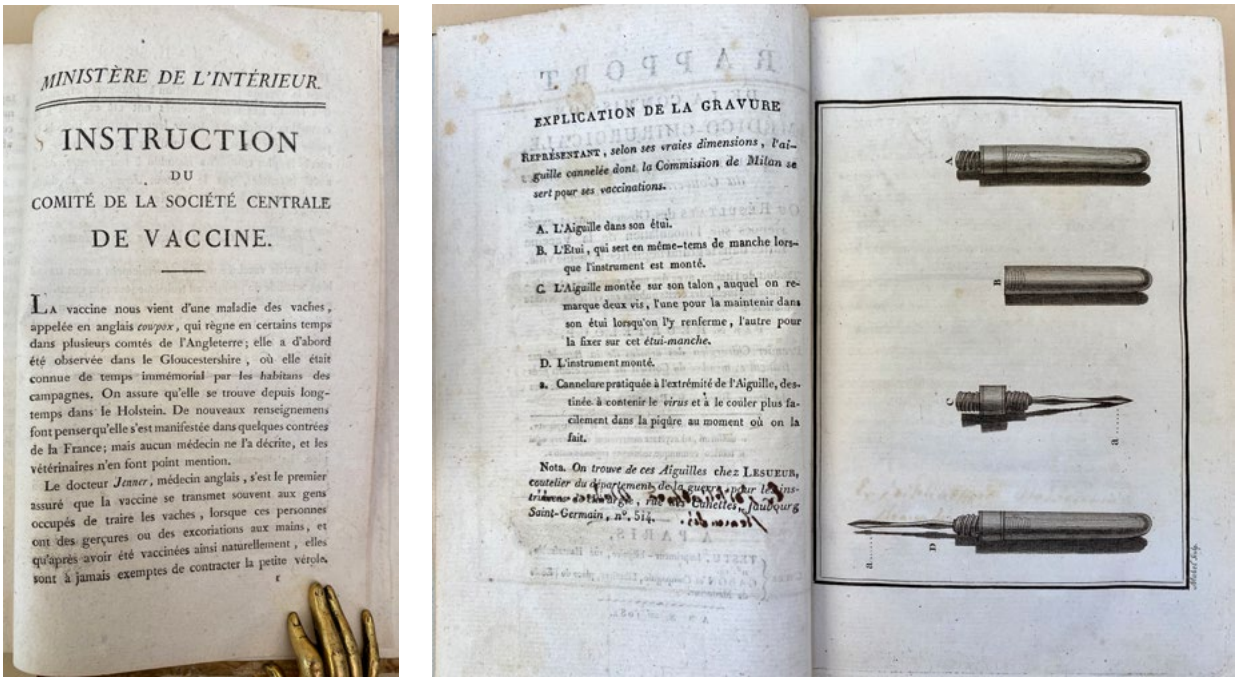
$4500

First Separate Editions. Fleming, who shared the Nobel Prize in 1945 for his discovery of penicillin, devoted most of his career to investigating antibacterial mechanisms in the human body. This group of offprints—two-thirds of which are presentation copies—highlights Fleming's investigations of lysozyme, and of the antibacterial properties of sulfonamides.

Lysozyme, one of the body's defenses against bacterial infection, was discovered by Fleming in 1921 during a search for agents that slowed bacterial growth but were not—unlike most chemical antiseptics—too toxic to take internally. One day, when he had a cold, he added a drop of mucus to a bacterial culture and found, to his surprise, that it dissolved the bacteria. Upon investigation Fleming found that the active agent was present not only in nasal mucus but in tears, blood serum, milk and saliva. His first paper on lysozyme, which we are offering above, was published in 1922.

Lysozyme was one of Fleming's two outstandingly important antibacterial discoveries, the other, of course, being penicillin (a copy of the extremely rare offprint of Fleming's 1929 paper on penicillin sold in 2001 for $126,750, the highest price ever recorded for a 20th-century medical offprint). Although of limited use pharmacologically, lysozyme deserves pride of place as the first discovered antibiotic, and it has also proved valuable in studies of bacterial cytology due to its specific disruptive action on the cell walls of certain gram-positive organisms.

After the publication of Gerhard Domagk's landmark paper on Prontosil, the first of the "sulfa" drugs, Fleming began researching the antibacterial properties of sulfonamides. Sulfonamides were the first chemically based drugs to show only minimal toxicity; effective against a range of microbes, they were the "wonder drugs" prior to the stabilization and purification of penicillin (by Florey and Chain) in 1940. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography.* Garrison.Morton.com 1910.1 (no. [1]). 38345


MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR.

INSTRUCTION

DU

COMITÉ DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CENTRALE

DE VACCINE.

La vaccine nous vient d'une maladie des vaches, appelée en anglais *cowpox*, qui règne en certains temps dans plusieurs comtés de l'Angleterre; elle a d'abord été observée dans le Gloucestershire, où elle était connue de temps immémorial par les habitans des campagnes. On assure qu'elle se trouve depuis long-temps dans le Holstein. De nouveaux renseignemens font penser qu'elle s'est manifestée dans quelques contrées de la France; mais aucun médecin ne l'a décrite, et les vétérinaires n'en font point mention.

Le docteur *Jenner*, médecin anglais, s'est le premier assuré que la vaccine se transmet souvent aux gens occupés de traire les vaches, lorsque ces personnes ont des gerçures ou des excoriations aux mains, et qu'après avoir été vaccinées ainsi naturellement, elles sont à jamais exemptes de contracter la petite vérole.

EXPLICATION DE LA GRAVURE

Représentant, *selon ses vraies dimensions, l'aiguille cannelée dont la Commission de Milan se sert pour ses vaccinations.*

A. L'Aiguille dans son étui.

B. L'Etui, qui sert en même-tems de manche lorsque l'instrument est monté.

C. L'Aiguille montée sur son talon, auquel on remarque deux vis, l'une pour la maintenir dans son étui lorsqu'on l'y renferme, l'autre pour la fixer sur cet *étui-manche*.

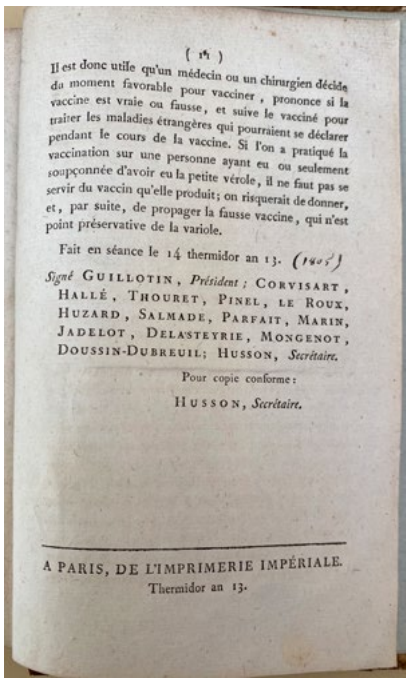
D. L'instrument monté.

a. Cannelure pratiquée à l'extrémité de l'Aiguille, destinée à contenir le *virus* et à le couler plus facilement dans la piqûre au moment où on la fait.

Nota. *On trouve de ces Aiguilles chez* Lesueur, *coutelier du département de la guerre, pour les instituteurs de la vaccine, rue des Fossés-Saint-Germain, n°. 514.*

Guillotin and Colleagues Promote Vaccination

17. [**Guillotin, Joseph-Ignace** (1738-1814), **Henri Marie Husson** (1772-1853) *et al.*] Comité médicale pour l'inoculation de la vaccine. Lettre écrite aux maires des douze arrondissemens de Paris. 8vo. 7pp. Paris: P. Plassan, an 9 [1801]. Without wrappers; bound in a collection of 5 other French publications on vaccination (listed below) in quarter sheep, paste paper boards, spine rubbed and chipped, hinges cracked but holding. Scattered foxing, uneven toning but very good. $950


(18)

Il est donc utile qu'un médecin ou un chirurgien décide du moment favorable pour vacciner, prononce si la vaccine est vraie ou fausse, et suive le vacciné pour traiter les maladies étrangères qui pourraient se déclarer pendant le cours de la vaccine. Si l'on a pratiqué la vaccination sur une personne ayant eu ou seulement soupçonnée d'avoir eu la petite vérole, il ne faut pas se servir du vaccin qu'elle produit; on risquerait de donner, et, par suite, de propager la fausse vaccine, qui n'est point préservative de la variole.

Fait en séance le 14 thermidor an 13. (1805)

Signé Guillotin, *Président*; Corvisart, Hallé, Thouret, Pinel, le Roux, Huzard, Salmade, Parfait, Marin, Jadelot, Delasteyrie, Mongenot, Doussin-Dubreuil; Husson, *Secrétaire.*

Pour copie conforme:

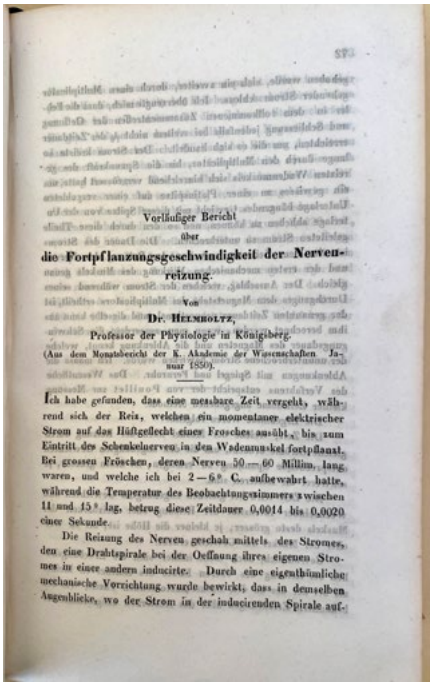
Husson, *Secrétaire.*

A PARIS, DE L'IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE.
Thermidor an 13.

First Edition of one of the earliest French publications to promote smallpox vaccination. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin, the French physician who gave his name to the guillotine, was among the first in France to support Jennerian vaccination, which conferred immunity to smallpox through injections of material from patients with cowpox, a related but much milder disease. "Guillotin welcomed the new practice as a safer alternative to variolation [inoculating patients with material from smallpox lesions] and soon set up the Committee for Vaccination to promote it. He chaired the physicians' subcommittee and lobbied for support from journalists, government officials and priests" (Bloch). In 1803 Guillotin persuaded Napoleon to vaccinate all the troops of the Grande Armée, and in 1804 he convinced Pope Pius VII of the benefits of vaccination, gaining the powerful support and bully pulpit of the Catholic Church. "Although intermittent smallpox epidemics recurred in Europe through the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries, the increasing public acceptance of vaccination steadily reduced the incidence of this disease. Guillotin and his committee deserve much credit for this effort in France" (Bloch). Bloch, *Healers and Achievers: Physicians who Excelled in Other Fields and the Times in Which They Lived* (2012). 45332

This copy is bound with five other contemporary French works on smallpox vaccination, as listed below:

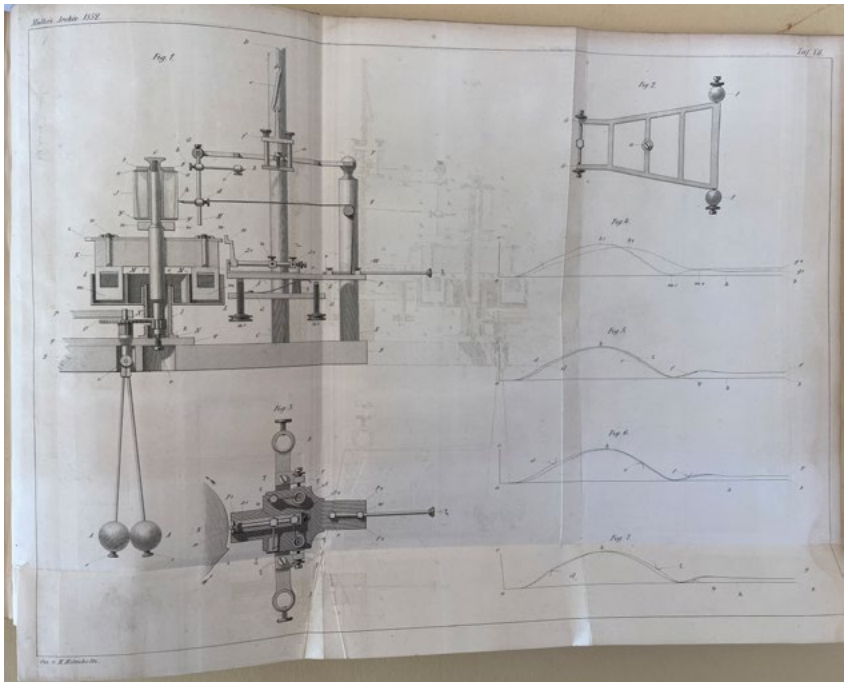
- Heurteloup, Nicolas. Rapport de la Commission medico-chirurgicale, instituée à Milan, en vertu des orders du gouvernement cisalpin, ou résultats des observations et expériences sur l'inoculation de la vaccine faites dans le grand hôpital de la même ville. xx, 268pp. Plate. Paris: Testu; Gabon et. Cie., 1802.
- Hufeland, Christoph Wilhelm (1762-1836). Apperçu des expériences sur l'inoculation de la vaccine faites à Hanovre, à Vienne et à Berlin. Traduit de l'allemand. 45pp. N.p., n.d. [1801].
- Blanche, Antoine-Louis. Recherches historiques sur l'ancienneté de la vaccine, et sur son application à l'espèce humaine . . . viii, 114pp. Rouen: L'Imprimerie des Arts, an X [1802].
- Colon, François. Observations critiques, sur le rapport du Comité centrale de vaccine. viii, 32pp. Paris: N.p., 1803.
- [Guillotin et al.] Comité de la Société centrale de vaccine. Ministère de l'intérieur. Instruction. du Comité . . . 11pp. Paris: Imprimerie impériale, an 13 [1805].



Vorläufiger Bericht
über
die Fortpflanzungsgeschwindigkeit der Nervenreizung.
von
Dr. Helmholtz,
Professor der Physiologie in Königsberg.
(Aus dem Monatsbericht der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften. Januar 1850).

Ich habe gefunden, dass eine messbare Zeit vergeht, während sich der Reiz, welchen ein momentaner elektrischer Strom auf das Hüftgeflecht eines Frosches ausübt, bis zum Eintritt des Schenkelnerven in den Wadenmuskel fortpflanzt. Bei grossen Fröschen, deren Nerven 50—60 Millim. lang waren, und welche ich bei 2—6° C. aufbewahrt hatte, während die Temperatur des Beobachtungszimmers zwischen 11 und 15° lag, betrug diese Zeitdauer 0,0014 bis 0,0020 einer Sekunde.

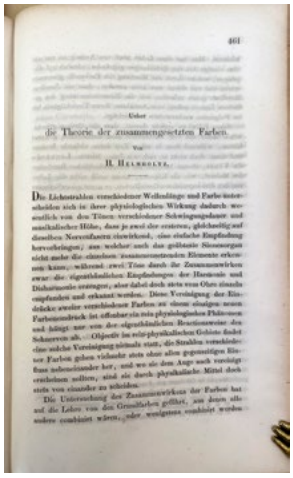
Die Reizung des Nerven geschah mittels des Stromes, den eine Drahtspirale bei der Oeffnung ihres eigenen Stromes in einer andern inducirte. Durch eine eigenthümliche mechanische Vorrichtung wurde bewirkt, dass in demselben Augenblicke, wo der Strom in der inducirenden Spirale auf-



Measuring the Speed of the Nerve Impulse, With Other Key Discoveries

18. Helmholtz, Hermann von (1821-94). (1). Vorläufiger Bericht über die Fortpflanzungsgeschwindigkeit der Nervenreizung. In *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin* (1850): 71-73. (2). Messungen über den zeitlichen Verlauf der Zuckung animalischer Muskeln und die Fortpflanzungsgeschwindigkeit der Reizung in den Nerven. In *Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin* (1850): 276-364; (1852): 199-216. Two whole volumes. vi, 70, 632pp.; 22 plates (1850); v, 126, 569pp.; 16 plates (1852). 207 x 128 mm. 19th-century quarter morocco, marbled boards, skillfully rebacked. Very good. Harvard College Library bookplates in both volumes (gift of William Gray, class of 1829). $1750

First Edition, journal issue of no. 2, Helmholtz's first major paper on the speed of nerve conduction; second edition, journal issue of no. 1. Helmholtz's first significant scientific contribution was his investigation



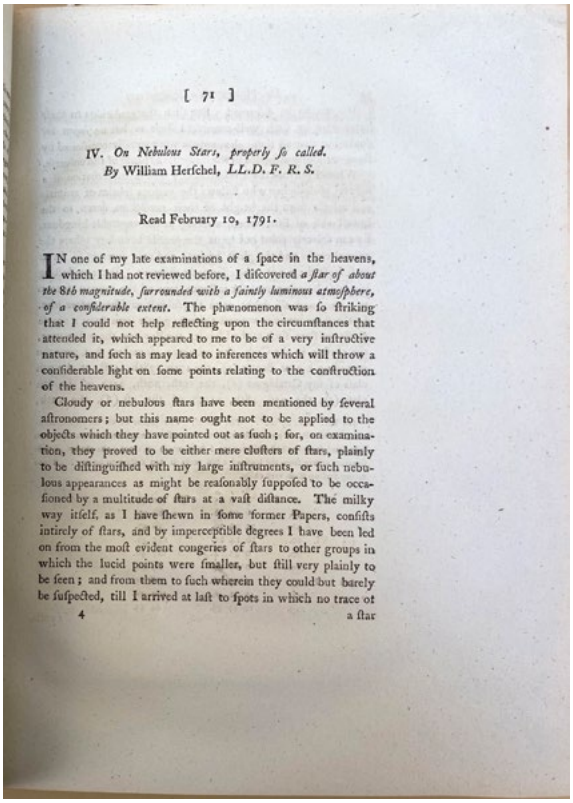

of the speed of nerve impulses, which he undertook shortly after being appointed extraordinary professor of physiology at the University of Königsberg in 1849. His work in this field represents a significant advancement in the ability to precisely measure physiological processes.

Wishing to disprove the notion that nerve impulses were either instantaneous or too fast to be measured, Helmholtz invented a pendulum-myograph—a machine for recording muscle responses—and stimulated motor nerve fibers from a frog's leg at varying distances from the attached muscle. He discovered that "the muscular response followed more quickly when the motor nerve was stimulated closer to the muscle than when it was stimulated farther away from the muscle. By subtracting one reaction time from the other, he concluded that the nerve impulse travels at a rate of about 90 feet per second (27.4 meters per second). Helmholtz then turned to humans, asking his subjects to respond by pushing a button when they felt their leg being stimulated. He found that the reaction time was slower when the toe was stimulated than when the thigh was stimulated; he concluded, again by subtraction, that the rate of nerve conduction in humans was between 165 and 300 feet per second (50.3 – 100.6 meters per second). This aspect of Helmholtz's research was significant because it showed that nerve impulses are indeed measurable . . . This was taken as further evidence that physical-chemical processes are involved in our interactions with the environment instead of some mysterious process that was immune to scientific scrutiny" (Hergenhahn, Introduction to the History of Psychology, p. 238). As mentioned above, Helmholtz observed varying rates of nerve impulse conduction, a phenomenon that puzzled him; we now know that impulse conduction speed is dependent on the diameter of the nerve.

Helmholtz issued five brief preliminary reports of his findings in early 1850. The first of these to be published was "Vorläufiger Bericht über die Fortpflanzungsgeschwindigkeit der Nervenreizung" (no. 1), which Johannes Müller read before the Berlin Akademie der Wissenschaften on 21 January; this version appeared in the Akademie's Monatsbericht and was republished in the 1850 volume of Müller's Archiv für Anatomie, Physiologie und wissenschaftliche Medicin, which we are offering here. On 19 July Helmholtz presented the final results of his researches before the Berlin Physikalische Gesellschaft, which were published in full in "Messungen über den zeitlichen Verlauf der Zuckung animalischer Muskeln und die Fortpflanzungsgeschwindigkeit der Reizung in den Nerven" (no. 2). Garrison-Morton.com 1265 (no. 1). Cahan, ed., *Hermann von Helmholtz and the Foundations of 19th-Century Science*, p. 89. The 1852 volume contains no fewer than four other Garrison-Morton citations, several at least as significant as Helmholtz's paper:

- Garrison-Morton.com 1508. Helmholtz's theory of color vision.
- Garrison-Morton.com 116. Remak's paper pointing out that growth of new tissues is accomplished by the division of existing cells.
- Garrison-Morton.com 812. Stannius's demonstration of the pacemaker in the heart.
- Garrison-Morton.com 811. Bidder's discovery of the ganglion cells at the auriculo-ventricular junction.

11300



[71]

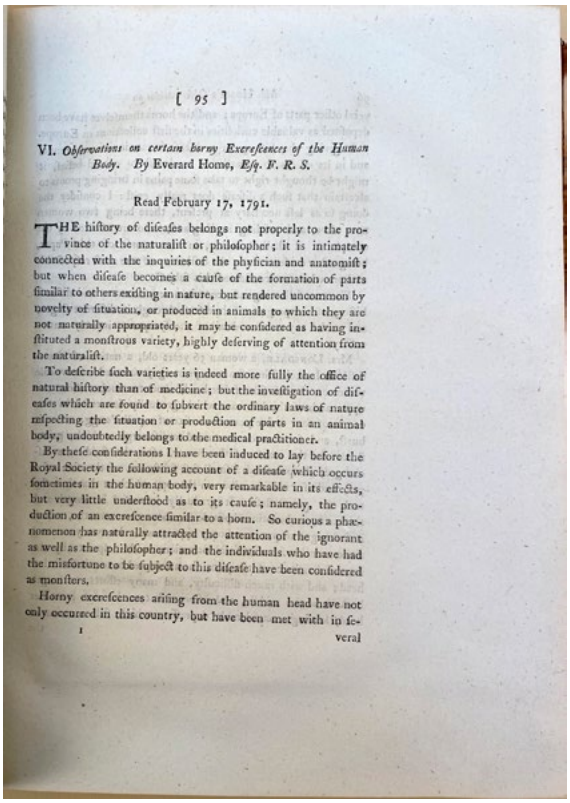
IV. *On Nebulous Stars, properly ſo called.*
By William Herſchel, *LL.D. F. R. S.*

Read February 10, 1791.

IN one of my late examinations of a ſpace in the heavens, which I had not reviewed before, I diſcovered *a ſtar of about the 8th magnitude, ſurrounded with a faintly luminous atmoſphere, of a conſiderable extent.* The phænomenon was ſo ſtriking that I could not help reflecting upon the circumſtances that attended it, which appeared to me to be of a very inſtructive nature, and ſuch as may lead to inferences which will throw a conſiderable light on ſome points relating to the conſtruction of the heavens.

Cloudy or nebulous ſtars have been mentioned by ſeveral aſtronomers; but this name ought not to be applied to the objects which they have pointed out as ſuch; for, on examination, they proved to be either mere cluſters of ſtars, plainly to be diſtinguiſhed with my large inſtruments, or ſuch nebulous appearances as might be reaſonably ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a multitude of ſtars at a vaſt diſtance. The milky way itſelf, as I have ſhewn in ſome former Papers, conſiſts entirely of ſtars, and by imperceptible degrees I have been led on from the moſt evident congeries of ſtars to other groups in which the lucid points were ſmaller, but ſtill very plainly to be ſeen; and from them to ſuch wherein they could but barely be ſuſpected, till I arrived at laſt to ſpots in which no trace of

4 a ſtar



[95]

VI. *Obſervations on certain horny Excreſcences of the Human Body.* *By* Everard Home, *Eſq. F. R. S.*

Read February 17, 1791.

THE hiſtory of diſeaſes belongs not properly to the province of the naturaliſt or philoſopher; it is intimately connected with the inquiries of the phyſician and anatomiſt; but when diſeaſe becomes a cauſe of the formation of parts ſimilar to others exiſting in nature, but rendered uncommon by novelty of ſituation, or produced in animals to which they are not naturally appropriated, it may be conſidered as having inſtituted a monſtrous variety, highly deſerving of attention from the naturaliſt.

To deſcribe ſuch varieties is indeed more fully the office of natural hiſtory than of medicine; but the inveſtigation of diſeaſes which are found to ſubvert the ordinary laws of nature reſpecting the ſituation or production of parts in an animal body, undoubtedly belongs to the medical practitioner.

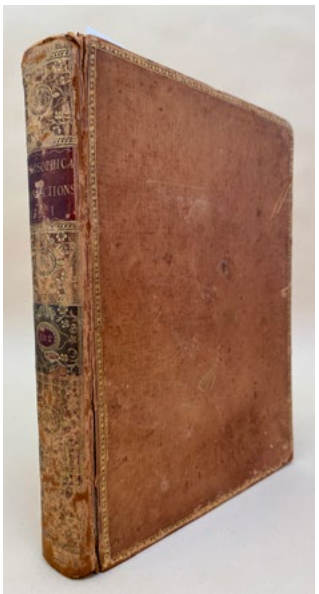
By theſe conſiderations I have been induced to lay before the Royal Society the following account of a diſeaſe which occurs ſometimes in the human body, very remarkable in its effects, but very little underſtood as to its cauſe; namely, the production of an excreſcence ſimilar to a horn. So curious a phænomenon has naturally attracted the attention of the ignorant as well as the philoſopher; and the individuals who have had the misfortune to be ſubject to this diſeaſe have been conſidered as monſters.

Horny excreſcences ariſing from the human head have not only occurred in this country, but have been met with in ſe-

1 veral

Astronomy and Dermatology

19. Herschel, William (1738-1822). On nebulous stars, properly so called. In *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 81, part 1 (1791): 71-88. With: **Home, Everard** (1756-1832). Observations on certain horny excrescences of the human body. In *ibid*.: 95-105. Whole volume, 4to. vi, [2], 127, [1], 26, iv, 129-438, [2, incl. errata]pp. 10 engraved plates. 275 x 215 mm. Calf gilt ca. 1791, spine rubbed, hinges cracked, corners worn. Very good, clean copy. Engraved bookplate of John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury (1721-1807).



$2000

First Editions, journal issues. Herschel's paper records his observation in 1790 of the planetary nebula now known as NGC 1514, which caused him to reconsider his hypothesis that all nebulae were in fact star clusters disguised by distance. NGC 1514 "is so close to Earth that William was able to see the central star that in fact is always present in a planetary nebula. Accordingly, William classified the object as a nebulous star. Marveling at what he saw, he accepted the evidence before his very eyes, even though it contradicted the theory he had argued . . . He had to accept that the spherical glow around the star could not be a distant globular cluster that by pure chance lay in exactly the same direction as the star: it must be 'true nebulosity' out of which the star was condensing" (M. Hoskin, *William and Caroline Herschel: Pioneers in Late 18th-Century Astronomy*, pp. 40-41).

Home's paper contains the original description of *cornu cutaneum*, a dermatological condition that produces unusual keratinous skin tumors with the appearance of horns. Garrison-Morton.com 4017. 45511

Defending Against Accusations of Adultery

20. Hicks, John Braxton (1823-97). (1) 4 Autograph Letters signed to Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80). 11pp. total, on one bifolium and 4 single sheets. London, 11 February – 28 March 1877. 177 x 113 mm. (2) Group of 7 documents, including 4 in Taylor's hand, pertaining to the case discussed in Hicks' letters to Taylor; complete listing available. 2 February – 19 March 1877. Various sizes. Minor soiling, occasional fraying, sheets creased where previously folded, but very good. $950

(1) From British obstetrician John Braxton Hicks, the first to describe the painless uterine contractions during pregnancy known as "Braxton Hicks contractions" (see Garrison-Morton.com 6189), to Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century.

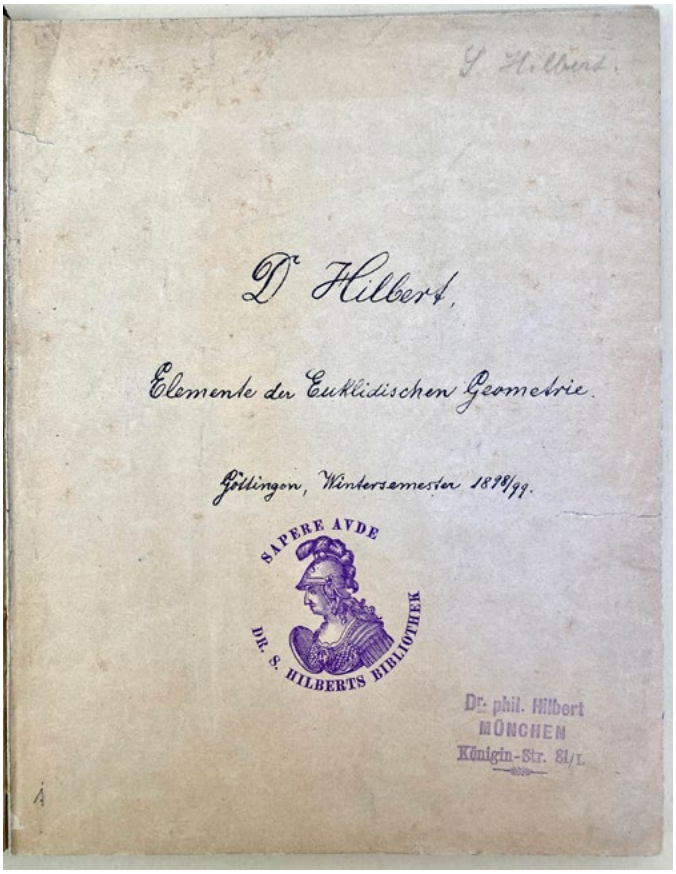
John Braxton Hicks, obstetric physician at Guy's Hospital in London, was one of the pioneers of scientific midwifery, with over 130 medical publications to his name. In addition to his paper on Braxton Hicks contractions, he published the first description of bipolar version of the fetus (Garrison-Morton.com 6186), and wrote on the use of sodium phosphate as an anticoagulant during blood transfusion (Garrison-Morton.com 2017.1). His correspondent, Alfred Swaine Taylor, held the professorship of medical jurisprudence at Guy's Hospital from 1831 until 1877 and was the author of several books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence* (first ed. 1865). The latter, one of the most important textbooks of forensic medicine, continued to be published in revised editions until 1984; it includes several case descriptions contributed by Hicks.

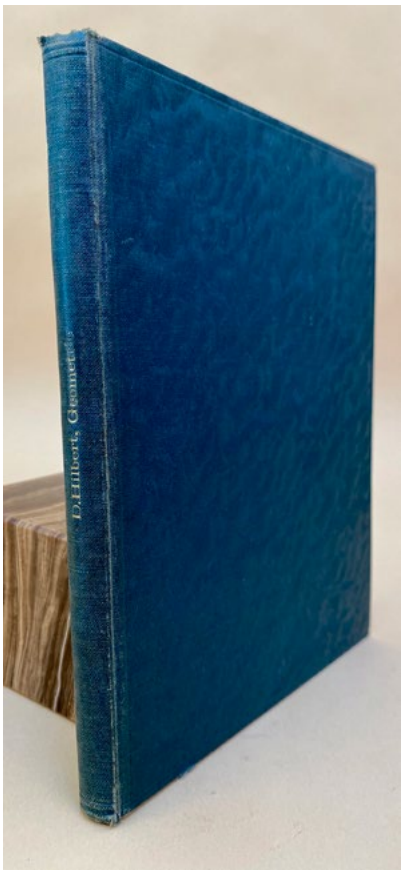
Hicks' correspondence has to do with the case of a married woman accused of adultery by her husband. The woman, a Mrs. Macpherson, had been in India with her husband until mid-September 1866, when she left India to return to England. During the voyage home Mrs. Macpherson allegedly had sexual intercourse with one of the men on board the ship. She experienced light menstrual periods in the last months of 1866 so was not aware that she was pregnant until February 1867; she gave birth on 26 June 1867. Her husband, believing that the child was not his, asked Drs. Taylor and Hicks (nearly ten years after the fact!) to give their opinions on the medical aspects of the case.

In his letter to Taylor of 28 March 1877, Hicks stated:

> I have written to Mrs. Macpherson, and enclose copy of her answer. I called on Mrs. Hodges [the midwife who certified the birth] and found that she could say but little except that the baby was full sized. Now if she did not fall pregnant till after the menses ceased, it must have been the other Person but then it would have been only a 5 or 6 months size which Mrs. Hodges says it was not; but a full time only, as far as can be judged in the matter. Hence I think we may say that 1st the time between the leaving her husband and the birth does not exclude the husband from the paternity. That if it be true which she says it is highly probable that she was pregnant when she left India and that she menstruated slightly as some do . . .

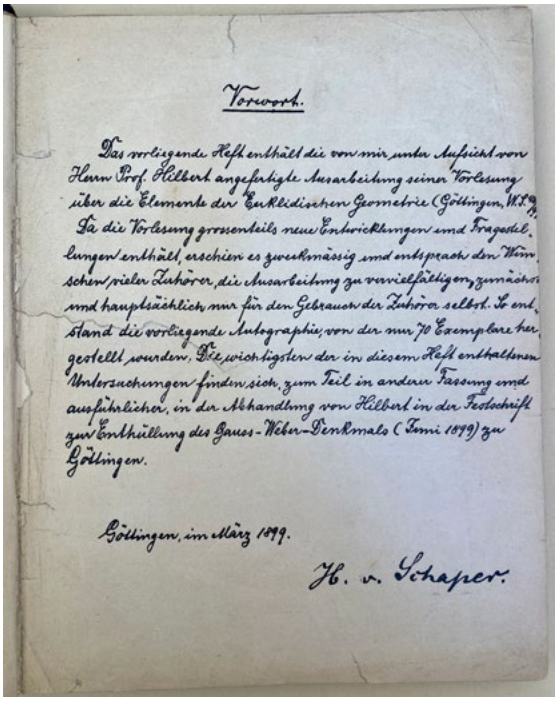
Included with Hicks's letters is a group of documents (no. [2]) pertaining to this case, including four in Alfred Swaine Taylor's hand. 45514





Pre-Publication Printing of Hilbert's Classic Lecture on the Foundations of Geometry, Limited to 70 Copies

21. Hilbert, David (1862-1943). Elemente der Euklidischen Geometrie. Göttingen, Wintersemester 1898/99. Mechanically reproduced manuscript in a professional copyist's hand, one of 70 copies. [4], 175pp. Text diagrams. Göttingen: N.p., 1899. 214 x 161 mm. Cloth ca. 1899, gilt-lettered spine, light wear. First two leaves repaired, light toning, a few margins closely trimmed but very good. From the library of one of Hilbert's doctoral students, Karl Sigismund Hilbert (b. 1868; no relation to David), with his signature on the front free endpaper and ownership stamps on the front endpaper, title and last leaf; pencil notes presumably his in the margins of a few leaves. **[With:]** Supplemental materials as listed below. $9500

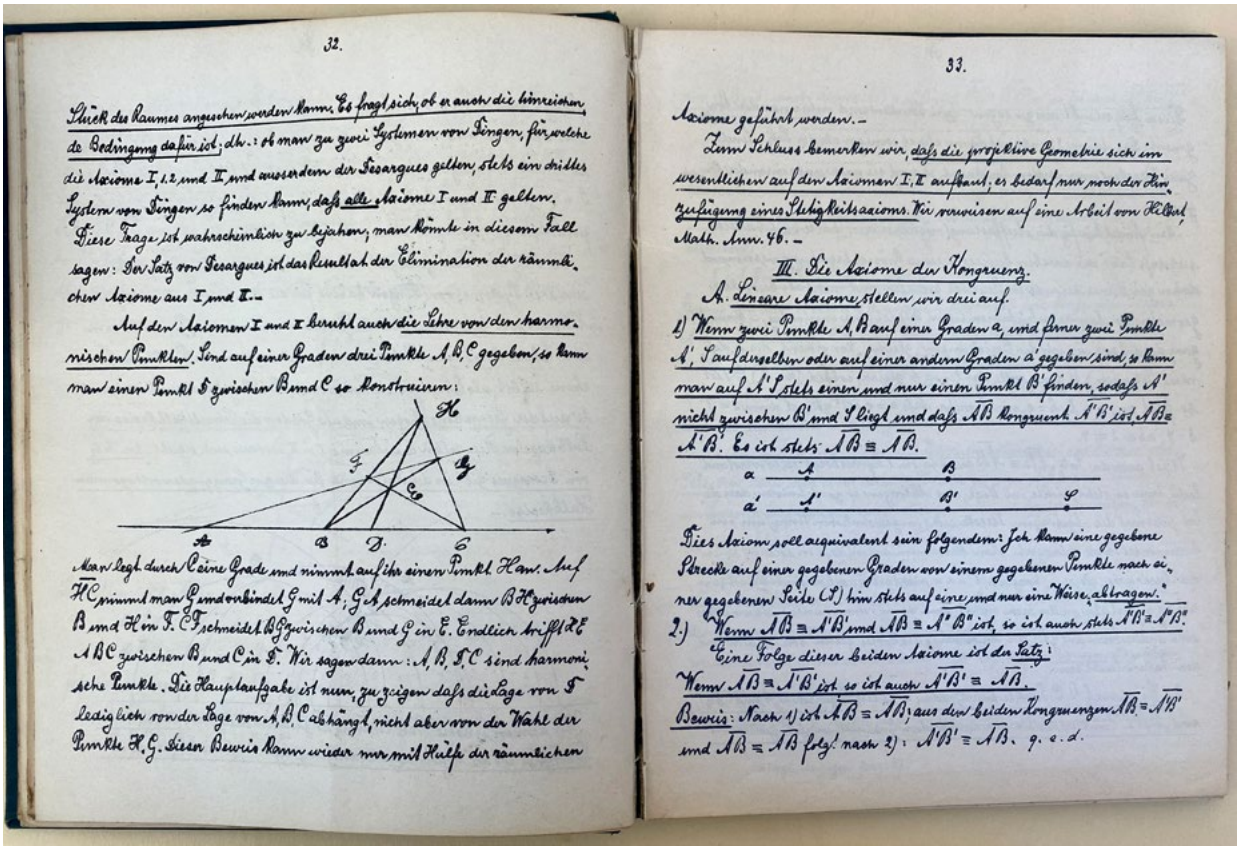

Vorwort.

Das vorliegende Heft enthält die von mir unter Aufsicht von Herrn Prof. Hilbert angefertigte Ausarbeitung seiner Vorlesung über die Elemente der Euklidischen Geometrie (Göttingen, WS 9[illegible]). Da die Vorlesung grossenteils neue Entwicklungen und Fragestellungen enthält, erschien es zweckmässig und entsprach den Wünschen vieler Zuhörer, die Ausarbeitung zu vervielfältigen zunächst und hauptsächlich nur für den Gebrauch der Zuhörer selbst. So entstand die vorliegende Autographie, von der nur 70 Exemplare hergestellt wurden. Die wichtigsten der in diesem Heft enthaltenen Untersuchungen finden sich, zum Teil in anderer Fassung und ausführlicher, in der Abhandlung von Hilbert in der Festschrift zur Enthüllung des Gauss-Weber-Denkmals (Juni 1899) zu Göttingen.

Göttingen, im März 1899.

H. v. Schaper.

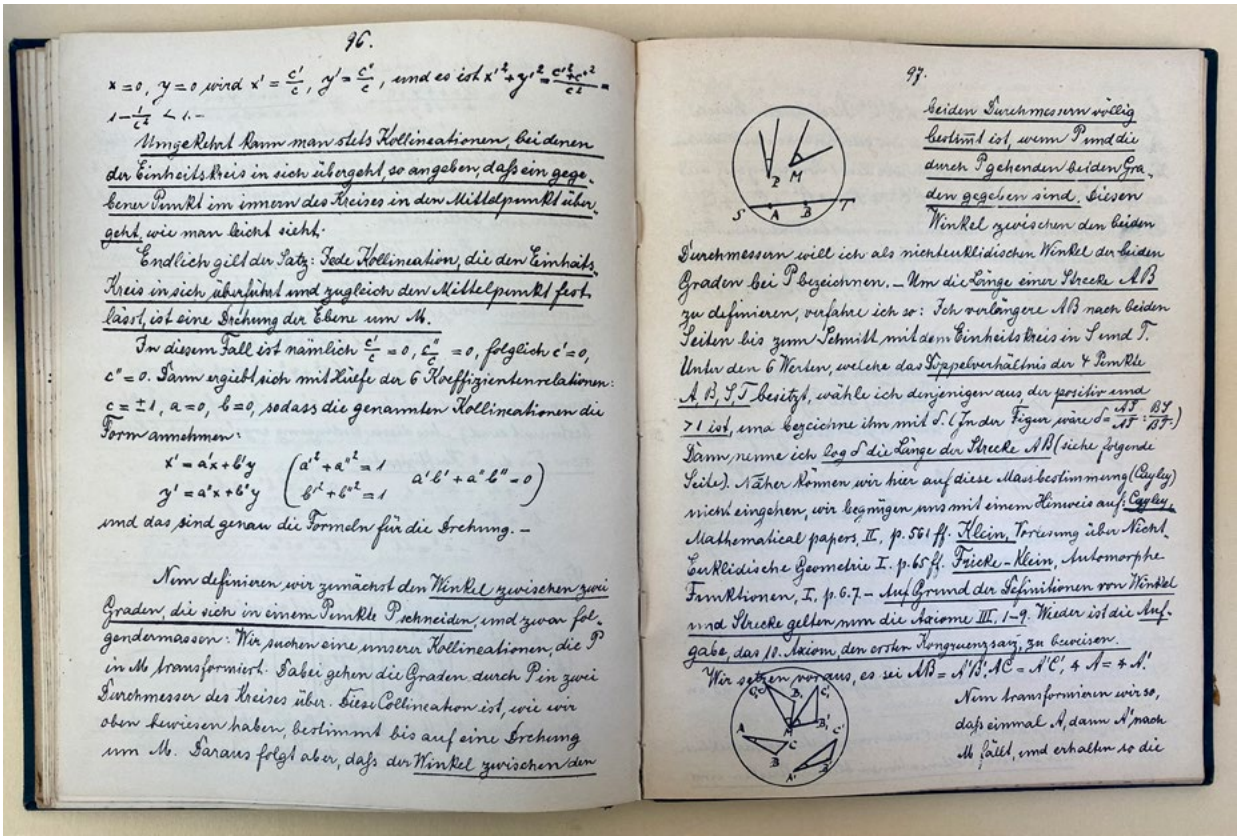
First Printing of Hilbert's classic lecture on the foundations of geometry, delivered during the 1898-99 winter semester at Göttingen. It precedes the revised and expanded published version, retitled "Grundlagen der Geometrie," that was included in the F*estschrift zur Feier der Enthüllung des Gauss-Weber-Denkmals in Göttingen* (1899). This prepublication version,



reproduced from a professionally prepared manuscript, was privately printed in an edition of 70 copies under the direction of Hans von Schaper, one of Hilbert's doctoral students; as noted in von Schaper's introduction (p. [ii]), it was intended primarily for the benefit of those who attended Hilbert's mathematical lectures. *Extremely rare!*—Rare Book Hub records no auction sales for this title, and we have noted only five copies in U. S. libraries (East Carolina U., Dartmouth, Brown, Notre Dame, Washington State U.).

Hilbert's work on the foundations of geometry represents the most successful attempt to establish a complete set of axioms from which Euclidean geometry can be derived. "Hilbert's idea was to begin with three undefined terms, point, straight line, and plane, and to define their mutual relations by means of the axioms . . . The importance of Hilbert's work lay not so much in his answering the various objections to parts of Euclid's deductive scheme, but in reinforcing the notion that any mathematical field must begin with undefined terms and axioms specifying the relationships among the terms . . . There were many axiom schemes developed in the late 19th century to clarify various areas of mathematics. Hilbert's work can be considered the culmination of this process, because he was able to take the oldest such scheme and show that, with a bit of tinkering, it had stood the test of time. Thus the mathematical ideas of Euclid and Aristotle were reconfirmed at the end of the 19th century as still the model for pure mathematics" (Katz, *History of Mathematics,* pp. 719-721).

This initial printing of Hilbert's *Elemente der Euklidischen Geometrie* is what is known to Hilbert scholars as an *Ausarbeitung*, a more polished written version of a lecture Hilbert had previously given at Göttingen's Mathematisches Institut. "As a rule, the *Ausarbeitungen* came about as follows. Hilbert would ask one of his assistants or collaborators (generally his own graduate students, but sometimes advanced students, doctoral students of other professors, or other collaborators) to take notes of his lectures and then work them up into a polished finished product. Hilbert himself would generally supervise this process closely, first discussing the lectures in advance with the *Ausarbeiter*, and later correcting the written product, usually before its mimeograph reproduction . . . Somewhere between ten and twenty of these official *Ausarbeitungen* were deposited during Hilbert's lifetime in the *Lesezimmer* [reading room] of the Mathematical Institute where they were freely accessible to



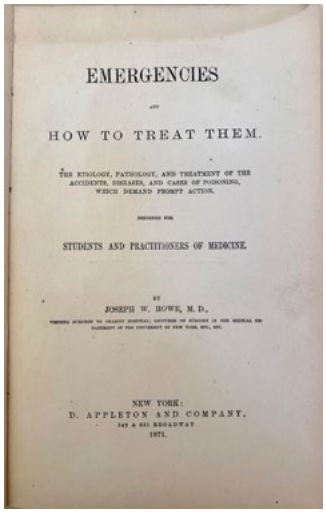
students" (Hallett & Majer, p. xiii). Hilbert's original manuscript notes for the present lecture have been preserved, but the lecture's *Ausarbeitung* presents a much more complete view of his conception of the foundations of geometry: "it often contains fully worked out versions of proofs which are only sketched in the notes . . . and without question gives a more complete picture of Hilbert's intentions" (Hallett & Majer, p. 189). Occupying a middle position between Hilbert's original lecture and the final published version, *Elemente der Euklidischen Geometrie* provides valuable insight into the evolution of Hilbert's mathematical thought.

This copy of *Elemente der Euklidischen Geometrie* originally belonged to one of Hilbert's doctoral students, Karl Sigismund Hilbert (no relation), who obtained his Ph.D. in mathematics from Göttingen in 1900. The following materials are offered with it:

- Hilbert, Karl Sigismund. Das allgemeine quadratische Reciprocitätsgesetz in ausgewählten Kreiskörpern der 2hten Einheitswurzeln. Inaugural-Dissertation . . . Göttingen: Dieterich'sen Universitäts-Buchdruckerei, 1900. iv, 72, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers. Front wrapper inscribed by the author: "Herrn Professor Dr. Hälder überreicht vom Verf."
- Hilbert, Karl Sigismund. Die Philosophie der geistigen Schöpfung. Weimar: Panses Verlag, 1930. 54pp. Original printed wrappers. Title-page inscribed by the author: "Frau Käte Rautenstrauck, Trier überricht vom Verfasser (Dez. 1930)."
- Toepell, Michael. On the origins of David Hilbert's "Grundlagen der Geometrie." Offprint from *Archive for the History of Exact Sciences* 35 (1986). 329-344pp. Without wrappers.

M. Hallett & U. Majer, *David Hilbert's Lectures on the Foundations of Geometry 1891-1902*, pp. xi-xxviii; 186-196; text of the *Elemente der Euklidischen Geometrie* reproduced on pp. 302-395. Reid, *Hilbert,* ch. VIII. 45539

Pioneering Emergency Medicine


EMERGENCIES

AND

HOW TO TREAT THEM.

THE ETIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, AND TREATMENT OF THE ACCIDENTS, DISEASES, AND CASES OF POISONING, WHICH DEMAND PROMPT ACTION.

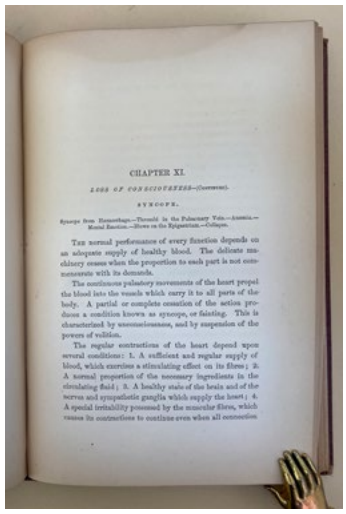
DESIGNED FOR

STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

BY

JOSEPH W. HOWE, M. D.,

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
549 & 551 BROADWAY
1871.


CHAPTER XI.

LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS—(Continued).

SYNCOPE.

Syncope from Hemorrhage.—Thrombi in the Pulmonary Vein.—Anæmia.—Mental Emotion.—Shock in the Epileptiform.—Collapse.

THE normal performance of every function depends on an adequate supply of healthy blood. The delicate machinery ceases when the proportion to each part is not commensurate with its demands.

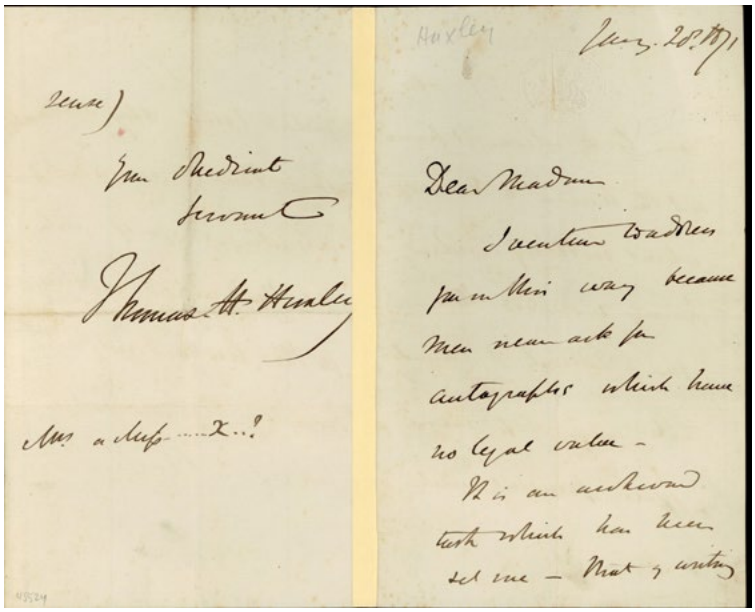
The continuous pulsatory movements of the heart propel the blood into the vessels which carry it to all parts of the body. A partial or complete cessation of the action produces a condition known as syncope, or fainting. This is characterized by unconsciousness, and by suspension of the powers of volition.

The regular contractions of the heart depend upon several conditions: 1. A sufficient and regular supply of blood, which exercises a stimulating effect on its fibres; 2. A normal proportion of the necessary ingredients in the circulating fluid; 3. A healthy state of the brain and of the nerves and sympathetic ganglia which supply the heart; 4. A special irritability possessed by the muscular fibres, which causes its contractions to continue even when all connection

22. Howe, Joseph W. (1843-90). Emergencies and how to treat them: The etiology, pathology, and treatment of the accidents, diseases, and cases of poisoning, which demand prompt action. 265pp. plus 6pp. adverts. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1871. 220 x 147 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine (faded; slight wear at extremities), minor edgewear. Faint staining in upper margins, but very good. Later owner's booklabel. $500

First Edition of this "guide in the treatment of cases of emergency occurring in medical, surgical, or obstetrical practice" (p. 3), covering such topics as hemorrhage, burns, loss of consciousness, asphyxia, sunstroke, poisoning and complications of labor. Howe was clinical professor of surgery at Bellevue Hospital in New York. Garrison-Morton.com 12899. 45313

Writing "About Nothing . . ."


Huxley

Jany. 20. 71

Dear Madam

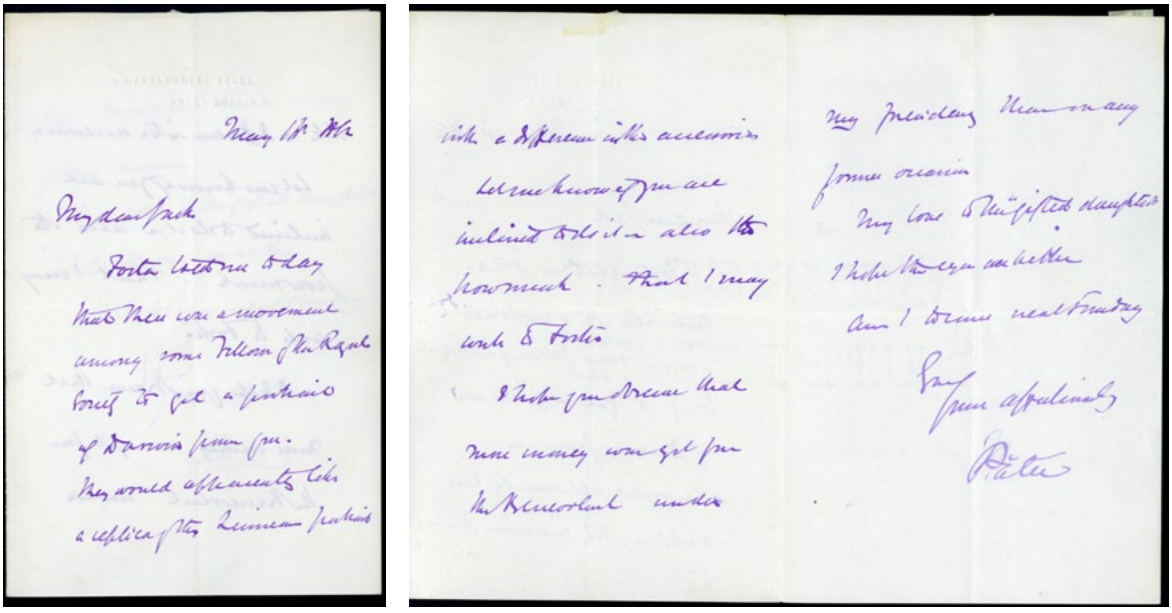
I venture to address you in this way because men never ask for autographs which have no legal value -

It is an awkward task which has been set me - that is writing to a lady whom I have not the honour to know, about nothing - And, having succeeded thus far, I think I cannot take any path more wise, prudent and indeed, I may say, statesmanlike, than that of immediately subscribing myself, with all that respect one has for the unknown (and possibly unknowable but not in Mr. Spencer's sense), your obedient servant, Thomas H. Huxley.

23. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent ("Dear Madam"). 4pp. (bifolium). [London], 20 January 1871. 181 x 112 mm. Minor foxing, remains of mount present (partly obscuring last letter of Huxley's large and bold signature). Very good. $850

Huxley's bitingly humorous response to an autograph seeker: "Dear Madam, I venture to address you in this way because men never ask for autographs which have no legal value. It is an awkward task which has been set me—that is writing to a lady whom I have not the honour to know, about nothing—And, having succeeded thus far, I think I cannot take any path more wise, prudent and indeed, I may say, statesmanlike, than that of immediately subscribing myself, with all that respect one has for the unknown (and possibly unknowable but not in Mr. Spencer's sense), your obedient servant, Thomas H. Huxley." The signature is unusually large and bold.

The letter's last sentence includes a sly dig at Herbert Spencer's doctrine of "the Unknowable," a term Spencer used to refer to the "absolute reality" underlying all phenomena in the universe. Both Spencer and Huxley were agnostics, but Huxley rejected religious faith completely while Spencer sought to reconcile religious belief with science. 45524



To His Son-in-Law John Collier Referring to Collier's Famous Portrait of Darwin

24. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). Autograph letter signed ("Pater") to his son-in-law, John ["Jack"] Collier (1850-1934). Bifolium. 3pp. London, 18(?) May 1882. 173 x 104 mm. Slight soiling along folds, traces of mounting on blank verso of second leaf, but fine otherwise. **With:** Cabinet photograph of Huxley by W. & D. Downey, mounted on printed card. N.p., n.d. [1890]. Light spotting but very good. $950

From "Darwin's bulldog" Thomas Huxley to his son-in-law, pre-Raphaelite painter John Collier, regarding the possibility of Collier making a copy of his 1881 portrait of Charles Darwin. Darwin had died in April 1882, and some members of the Royal Society were interested in commissioning a copy of the 1881 portrait, which Collier had painted for the Linnean Society.

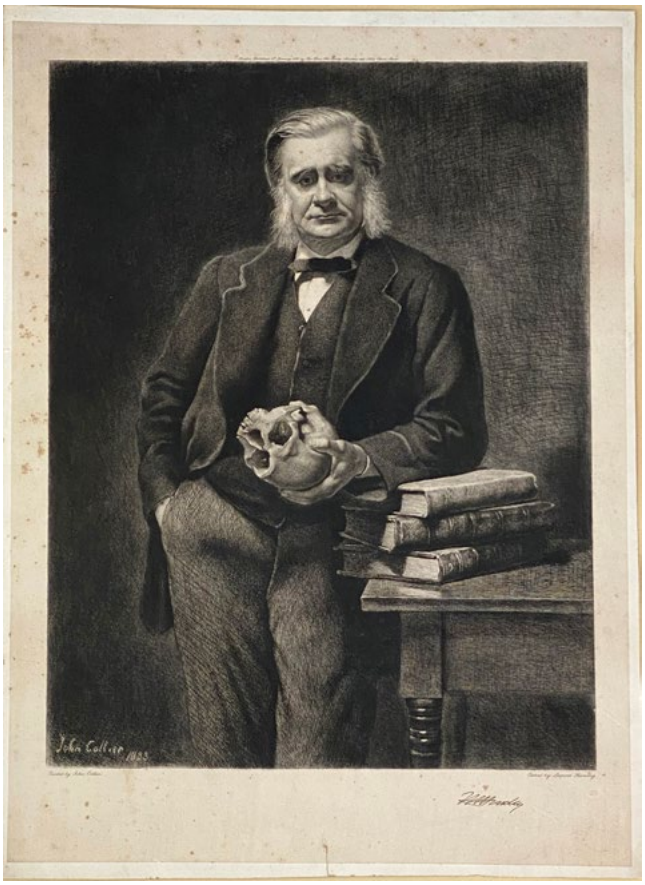
> My dear Jack, Foster told me today that there was a movement among some Fellows of the Royal Society to get a portrait of Darwin from you. They would apparently like a replica of the Linnean portrait with a difference in accessories.
>
> Let me know if you are inclined to do it—also [illeg.] how much that I may write to Foster.
>
> I hope you observe that more money was got for the Benevolent under my presidency than on any former occasion.
>
> My love to the "gifted daughter." I hope the eyes are better.
>
> Am I to come next Friday.
>
> Ever yours affectionately, Pater

"Foster" refers to Michael Foster (1836-1907), professor of physiology at Trinity College, Cambridge and Huxley's longtime friend and associate. Foster's request bore fruit, as Collier did make a copy of the Linnean Society's Darwin portrait; the painting, finished in 1883, is now in the National Portrait Gallery. "Benevolent" refers to the Artists Benevolent Institution; Huxley had presided over the Institution's anniversary dinner on 13 May 1882, where he helped raise £1600 to aid impoverished artists and their families. The "gifted daughter" was Huxley's daughter Marian, known as Mady, who had married Collier in 1879; like her husband, she was a talented painter who exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. Mady unfortunately suffered from mental illness, and in the spring of 1882 she had a nervous breakdown, temporarily losing her sight. Mady died in 1887, and two years later Collier married her younger sister, Ethel Huxley.

The accompanying portrait photograph, by Victorian studio photographers William and Daniel Downey, was published in 1890; in it, the white-haired Huxley stands facing the camera, a carved table to his right, holding a small object in his hands (see "Thomas Henry Huxley." National Portrait Gallery, www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portrait/mw121794). Desmond, *Huxley,* p. 522. 45323

Large Portrait of Huxley by John Collier

25. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95). Etched portrait (mounted) by Leopold Flameng after the 1883 portrait by John Collier (1850-1934), signed in the plate by Huxley. London: The Fine Art Society, 1 January 1885. 583 x 423 mm.; mount measures 604 x 440. Scattered foxing, small tear in lower margin not affecting image, but very good. Small embossed stamp in lower right corner. $950



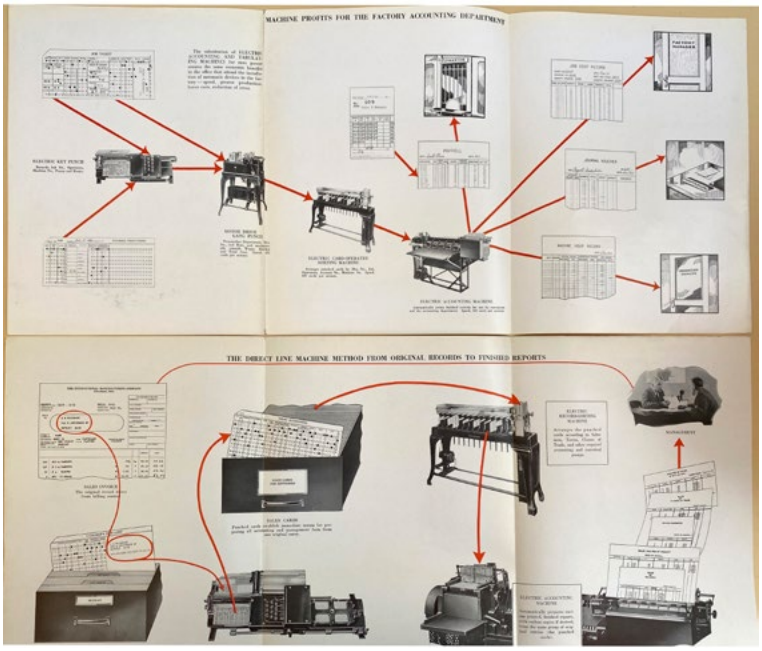
From the portrait of Huxley painted in 1883 by his son-in-law, pre-Raphaelite painter John Collier. This version of the print is very scarce; this is the first copy we have seen or handled in over 50 years. Based on the large brow ridges shown on the skull that Huxley is holding in the portrait, it is probable that Huxley is holding a Neanderthal skull, the significance of which he originally publicized in his *Man's Place in Nature* (1863).

Collier was married to two of Huxley's daughters—first to Marian (Mady), a talented painter in her own right; and after Mady's death to her younger sister, Ethel. The original of Collier's portrait now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. 45325

IBM Advertises Electric Punch Card Tabulating During the Depression

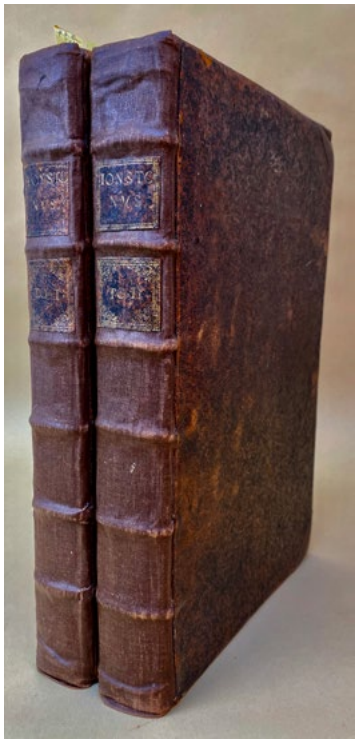
26. IBM. (1) Machine profits! Gatefold brochure. 6pp. (2) International electroprint: The only fully automatic time stamp pays its own way. 4pp. (3) Managed inventories. Gatefold brochure. 6pp. (4) This manager knew! Gatefold brochure. 6pp. (5) Get out from under inventory worries: Use electric tabulating and accounting machines. 4pp. (6). Certified accuracy for your payroll. Broadsheet folded in 4. 4pp. plus full-sheet illustration on verso. (7) Recorded protection after hours. 4pp. (8) 2974.5743 x 9508 . . . a machine can now do this multiplication and record the answer in less time than you can state the problem. 4pp. (9) A new deal in time buying and selling. Broadsheet folded in 4. 4pp. plus full-sheet illustration on verso. Together 9 items, illustrated. New York: IBM, ca. 1933-34. 281 x 212 mm. Slight wear along folds, occasional light soiling but very good.

$450



Rare Depression-Era Advertising Brochures issued by IBM during the period just before the invention of the electronic computer, when the company dominated the market for punch-card tabulators and other calculating and data-processing machines. The brochures shed light on how IBM marketed its tabulators and other products to businesses, promising more efficient inventory control, better time management, payroll accuracy, speedy and reliable calculation, etc. 45544

Illustrated by Matthäus Merian



27. Jonston, John (1603-75). Historiae naturalis de quadrupedis [de avibus; de piscibus et cetis; de exsanguibus aquaticis; de insectis, de serpentibus et draconibus; de serpentibus]. 6 works in 2 volumes, folio. Pagination and plates as follows:

De quadrupedis: 164, [3]pp., engraved title and 80 plates;

De avibus: [12], 160pp., engraved title and 62 plates;

De piscibus et cetis: [8], 160pp., engraved title and 48 plates;

De exsanguibus aquaticis: 58, [2]pp., 20 plates

De insectis, de serpentibus et draconibus: [8], 148pp., [8], 148pp, engraved title and 28 plates;

De serpentibus: 38pp., 12 plates.

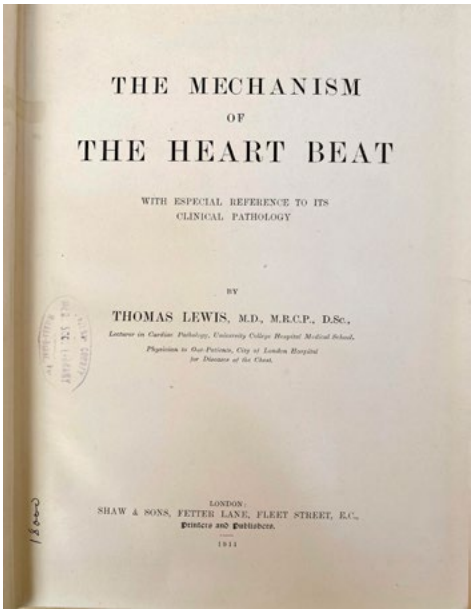
Amsterdam: apud Joannem Jacobi Fil. Schipper, 1657. 374 x 230 mm. Calf. ca. 1657, rebacked and recornered in cloth, rear endpaper in first volume renewed, minor rubbing. Fore-edges a bit frayed, light toning and foxing, plate LIV in *De quadrupedis* replaced with a smaller copy presumably from another edition, tear in plate 45 of *De avibus* repaired. Good copy. Early owners' inscriptions on the title of *De quadrupedis*: (1) [property of] the Benedictine Monastery of the Blessed Mary, congregation of St. Maur; (2) gift of Dom Docteur Pierre Jean Gentil, priest [1713]; long inscription noting the exchange of this copy in 1716 for a manuscript on the history of the Old Testament, and the purchase of this copy by M. Chevillard in 1732. Bookplate. $5000

Reissue of the first edition, which was published in Frankfurt in 1650-53. Jonston was a Polish scholar and physician descended from Scottish nobility. He received an extensive education while traveling in Ger-

many, Great Britain and Holland, attending the universities at St. Andrews, Cambridge, Leiden and Frankfurt and obtaining medical degrees from both Cambridge and Leiden. "Jonston's widespread education is reflected in his prolific and wide-ranging writings, which comprise natural history, medicine and miscellaneous works. Commentators on his books have tended to dismiss them as mere compilations, exhibiting more learning than judgment . . . But that Jonston's works failed to reach the standard of critical organization set by some of his contemporaries should not overshadow the significant contribution his works made to the growing interest in natural history during the first half of the seventeenth century. For example, four of his dictionary-style works on fish, birds, quadrupeds and insects—published between 1650 and 1653 with excellent illustrations—were widely read and translated" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). See Garrison-Morton.com 13025. Nissen, *Zoologische Buchillustration*, nos. 2131-2135. 45482

One of the Greatest Classics of Electrocardiography

28. Lewis, Thomas (1881-1945). The mechanism of the heart beat with especial reference to its clinical pathology. xvi, 295pp. 6 folding plates, text illustrations. Errata slip bound before p. 1. London: Shaw & Sons, 1911. 247 x 184 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine and front cover, a bit shaken, slight wear at extremities. Very good. Ownership signature of Dr. Charles H. Miner (d. 1959), dated 29 January 1912, on the front free endpaper. $1000


THE MECHANISM
OF
THE HEART BEAT

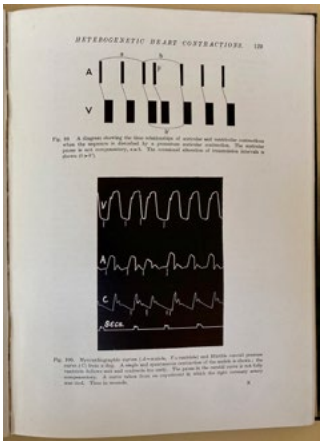
WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS
CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

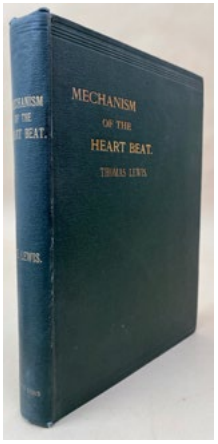
BY

THOMAS LEWIS, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.Sc.,

LONDON:
SHAW & SONS, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.,
Printers and Publishers.

1911


HETEROGENETIC HEART CONTRACTIONS.

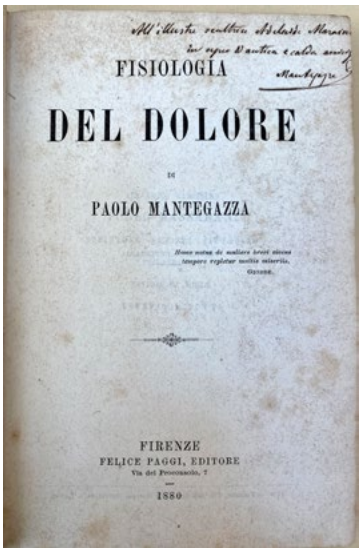


First Edition. Lewis was a pioneer in the application of electrocardiography to clinical medicine, having introduced the use of Einthoven's string galvanometer in a clinical setting in 1908. His Mechanism of the Heart Beat is "a remarkable book that deals with every aspect of the investigation and analysis, or as he liked to call it, the clinical pathology, of the heart beat. Having shown how the normal cardiac rhythm, the 'cardiac mechanism,' may be analyzed from the point of view of the arterial pulse, he then goes on to describe individual arrhythmias using these methods of investigation . . . The pacemaker of the heart, and the transmission of the impulse to the ventricle are carefully described. There are full accounts of paroxysmal tachycardia and heart block, with separate chapters on the vagus and the Adams-Stokes syndrome. The chapters on atrial fibrillation, naturally, are comprehensive . . . Mechanical recordings of the pulse, apex beat and venous pulse are often described and illustrated, but the important emphasis of the book was on electrocardiography" (Hollman). Lewis's book is also a valuable bibliographical resource for the literature on electrocardiography published to that time. This copy was once owned by Dr. Charles H. Miner of Wilkes-Barre, PA, a pioneer in the treatment of tuberculosis patients. Garrison-Morton.com 2851. Hollman, *Sir Thomas Lewis: Pioneer Cardiologist and Clinical Scientist* (2012). 43338

29. Linnaeus, Carl (1707-78). Linnaeus in his Lapland dress. Mezzotint portrait, hand-colored, by Robert Dunkarton after the painting by Martin Hoffman. London: Published by Dr. Thornton, 1 June 1805. 505 x 351 mm. (platemark); 565 x 459 mm. (sheet). A few small chips and marginal tears not affecting image, traces of former mounting in upper corners, but very good. $950

Striking hand-colored mezzotint portrait of Linnaeus at age 30 from the 1737 painting by Martin Hoffman, engraved by Robert Dunkarton for inclusion in R. J. Thornton's Temple of Flora (1805). In the words of Linnaeus's early biographer, Dietrich Heinrich Stoever, the portrait showed Linnaeus "with boots of reindeer-skin, about his body a girdle, from which was suspended a Laplander's drum, a needle to make nets, a straw snuffbox, a cartridgebox and a knife; his neck was bare; his head was covered with a grey round hat [colored red in the present engraving]; his hair was of a stiff brown colour; over his hand he wore Laplander's gloves; and in his right hand he held a plant, red from within and white from without" (Stoever, *The Life of Sir Charles Linnaeus* [1794], quoted in Blunt, *Linnaeus: The Compleat Naturalist*, p. 117). The plant was twinflower, which Linnaeus observed while exploring Lapland and subsequently adopted as a sort of emblem. "[Linnaeus's] teacher Jan Frederik Gronovius took notice of his student's fondness for the plant and, perhaps because of Linnaeus's entreatment, renamed twinflower *Linnaea borealis* in honor of his student… Linnaeus reveals the story in his book Species plantarum: '*Linnaea* was named by the celebrated Gronovius and is a plant of Lapland, lowly, insignificant and disregarded, flowering but a brief space—from Linnaeus who resembles it'" (Stetter, p. 21). T. Stetter, "Meeting twinflower [*Linneae borealis*]," in P. Cenki, ed., *Nature and Culture in the Northern Forest*, pp. 17-27. 45324

30. Mantegazza, Paolo (1831-1910). Fisiologia del dolore. 443pp. Text illustrations. Florence: Felice Paggi, 1880. 178 x 118 mm. Half vellum, gilt-ruled spine, marbled boards ca. 1880, leather spine label, light edgewear. Minor foxing but very good. **Presentation Copy,** inscribed by the author to sculptor Adelaide Maraini (1836-1917): "All'illustre scultrice Adelaide Marain[i] in segno d'antica e calda amici[zia] Mantegazza." Inscription slightly cropped affecting 2 words. $375


FISIOLOGIA

DEL DOLORE

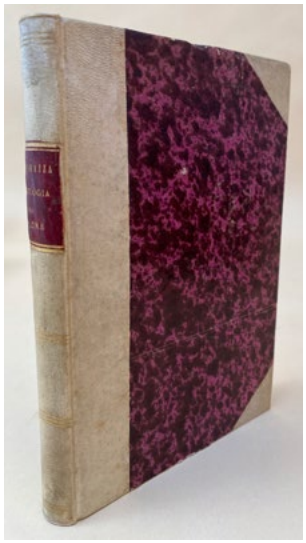
DI

PAOLO MANTEGAZZA

FIRENZE

FELICE PAGGI, EDITORE

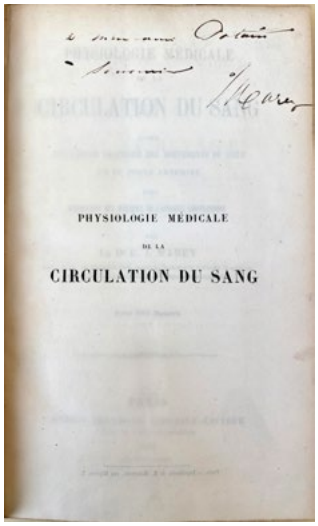
1880



First Edition. Mantegazza, professor of general pathology at the University of Pavia, performed pioneering research into the physiology of pain at his experimental laboratory. His work marks the beginning of algometry, the scientific measurement of responses to pain stimuli.

Mantegazza invented an "algometer," a device for measuring the physiological effects of pain in laboratory animals, and also investigated the facial expressions of individuals subjected to painful stimuli. His pain researches, conducted during the 1860s and 1870s, are summarized in his *Fisiolgia del dolore*. "The first part of *Physiology of Pain* retraced the studies he had done on the influence of pain on animal hearts, and the motions of the heart, and on respiration, digestion and nutrition. Mantegazza also dealt with the impact of pain on the muscles and the nervous system. He pointed out that prolonged physical pain could also weaken the brain, but, in the strongest individuals, also be a source of inspiration . . . Mantegazza analyzed different responses to pain in men and women, attributing to the latter a greater capacity for resistance to physical pain as well as greater suffering in the field of 'moral pains,' those related to the affections . . . The second part of the book focused on the 'special pains' deriving from the organs of sense, caused for example by hunger, pleasure or fear" (Cani, p. 256).

Mantegazza inscribed this copy of *Fisiologia del dolore* to his friend Adelaide Maraini, a noted Swiss-Italian sculptor. V. Cani, "The dawn of algometry: Paolo Mantegazza's research on pain," *Functional Neurology* 33 (2018): 254-257. Garrison-Morton.com 12884. 45517


PHYSIOLOGIE MÉDICALE

DE LA

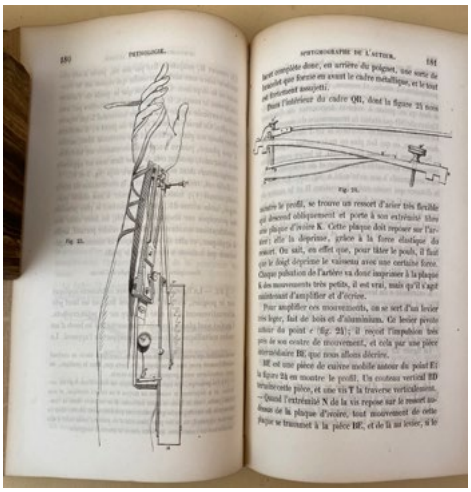
CIRCULATION DU SANG

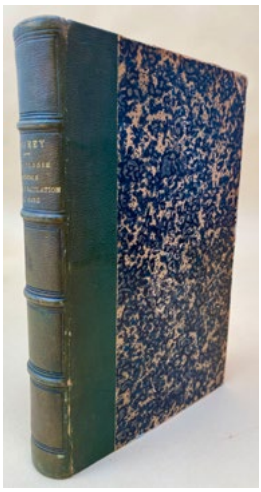
Atrial Fibrillation Recorded—Inscribed to Potain

31. Marey, Etienne Jules (1830-1904). Physiologie médicale de la circulation du sang basée sur l'étude graphique des mouvements du coeur et du pouls artériel avec application aux maladies de l'appareil circulatoire. viii, 568pp. Text illustrations. Paris: Adrien Delahaye, 1863. 213 x 134 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards, cloth corners ca. 1863, gilt-lettered spine (faded, hinges a bit rubbed), light edgewear. Light toning but very good. **Presentation Copy, Inscribed by Marey** to cardiologist Pierre Potain (1825-1901): "à mon ami Potain souvenir E Marey." $1750

First Edition. "Marey first recorded atrial fibrillation in this work in which he used pulse tracings to establish the interrelationship of heart rate and blood

pressure. The work also includes the first detailed description of the technique of cardiac catheterization that Marey developed with Jean Baptiste Chauveau" (Garrison-Morton.com 1690). Marey pioneered the use of graphical recording in the experimental sciences, using instruments (many of his own invention) to capture and display data impossible to observe with the senses alone, and to record visually the progression of such data over time. He began by applying graphical recording methods to problems in physiology, using machines to investigate the mechanics of the circulatory, respiratory and muscular systems; in 1863, the same year that *Physiologie médicale* was published, he and Chauveau conducted the world's first cardiographic recording. Marey's graphical recording methods, at first looked on askance by the French medical establishment, eventually led to his election to the Académie des Sciences, where he occupied the chair in the medical and surgical section once held by Claude Bernard.

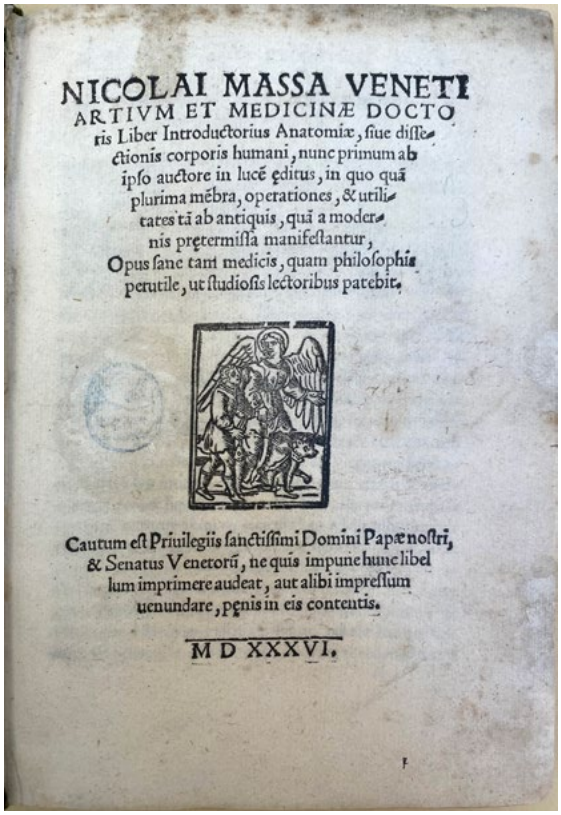




Marey presented this copy of *Physiologie médicale* to Pierre Potain, one of the leading cardiologists of his day. Potain published classic studies of the heartbeat and of the movements and murmurs of the jugular veins (see Garrison-Morton.com 2766, 2777), developed a portable sphygmomanometer to measure 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. 45331

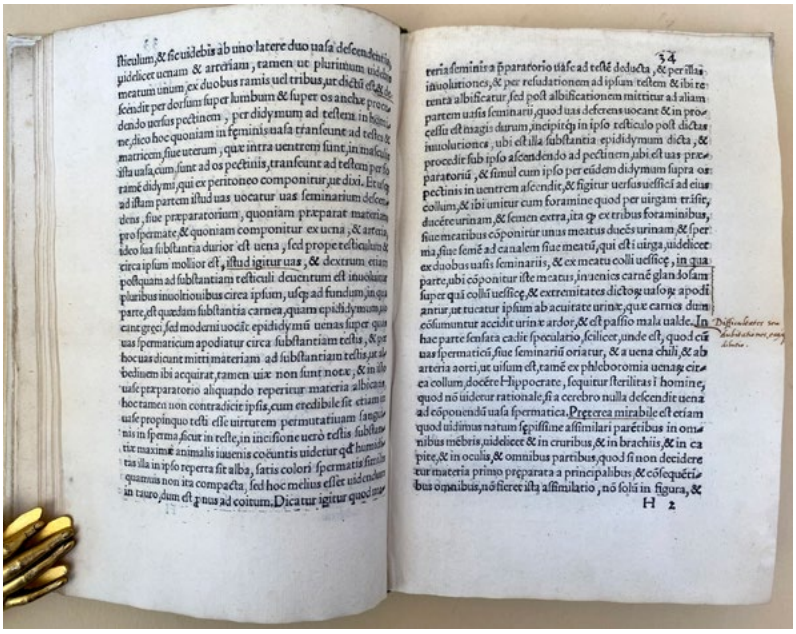
Very Rare Renaissance Dissection Manual

32. Massa, Nicolo (1489-1569). Liber introductorius anatomiae, sive dissectionis corporis humani . . . 4to. 198ff. Venice: Francesco Bindoni & Maffeo Pasini, 1536 [colophon]. 215 x 147 mm. Old (probably 17th-century) vellum. Old library stamp partially erased from title, title a bit spotted, but fine. From the library of Jean Blondelet, with his cipher on the rear pastedown. $22,500


NICOLAI MASSA VENETI
ARTIVM ET MEDICINÆ DOCTO
ris Liber Introductorius Anatomiæ, siue disse-
ctionis corporis humani, nunc primum ab
ipso auctore in lucẽ ęditus, in quo quã
plurima mẽbra, operationes, & utili-
tates tã ab antiquis, quã a moder-
nis prętermissa manifestantur,
Opus sane tam medicis, quam philosophis
perutile, ut studiosis lectoribus patebit.
Cautum est Priuilegiis sanctissimi Domini Papæ nostri,
& Senatus Venetorũ, ne quis impune hunc libel
lum imprimere audeat, aut alibi impressum
uenundare, pęnis in eis contentis.
M D XXXVI.

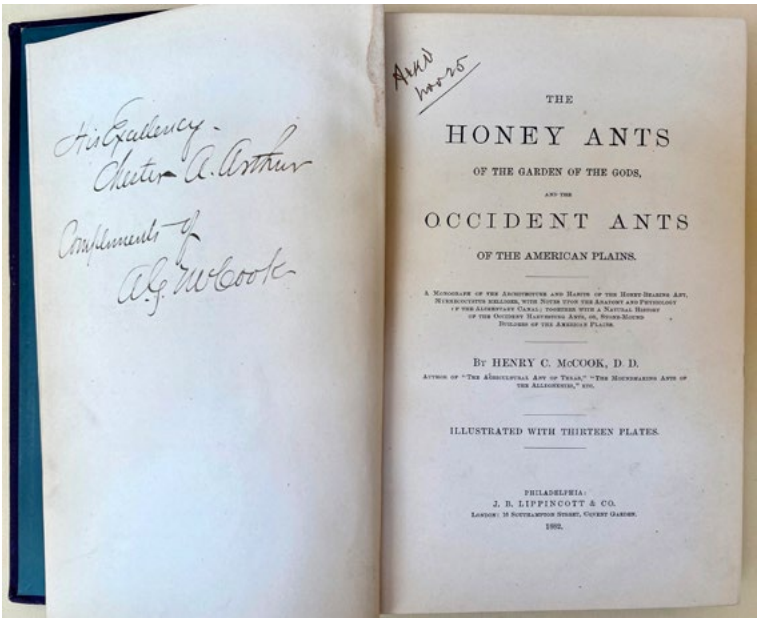
First Edition, and *rare*, with only one copy appearing in the nearly ten million book auction records searchable at RareBookHub.com. Worldcat records no copies in West Coast libraries. This is the first work by Massa that we have handled in over fifty years in the trade.

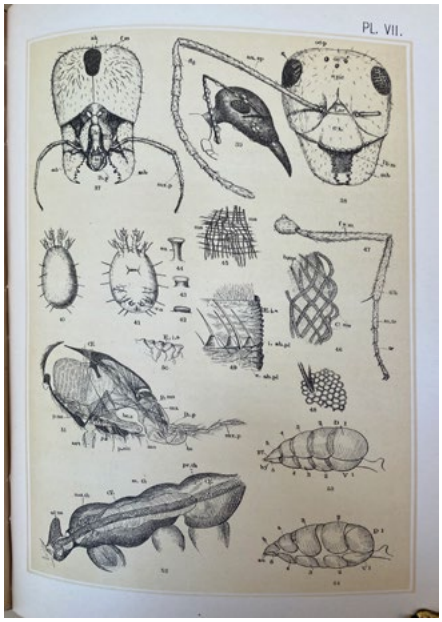
Massa's *Liber introductorius anatomiae*, published seven years before Vesalius's *Fabrica*, "remained the best brief textbook of anatomy until Colombo's treatise in 1559" (O'Malley, p. 122). Drawing on Massa's own experience as a dissector, *Liber introductorius* "was a practical textbook for students, showing how to carry out an anatomy from the first incision onwards . . . which promised to reveal parts, functions, and uses of the body overlooked by others" (Palmer. p. 395). Massa's work contains the first description of the cerebrospinal fluid and the



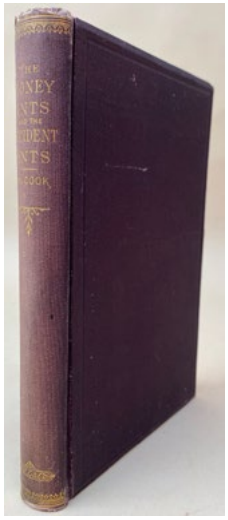
first account of the action of the ossicles of the ear; also noteworthy is Massa's "introduction of the term panniculus carnosus . . . his account of the abdominal wall, intestinal canal, and appendix, the observation that the size of the spleen varied in those suffering from certain ailments, the discovery of the prostate gland, his denial of the seven-celled uterus, his reference to the malleus and incus, and his statement that the interventricular septum was a 'dense and hard substance without a cavity,' perhaps a denial of Galen's interventricular pores and a hint towards the pulmonary circulation of the blood . . . [*Liber introductorius*] is full of hints such as the use of probes to examine cavities, and pipes, syringes, and bellows to inflate organs such as the bladder, kidneys, stomach and womb to show their capacity and explore their function. It also contains useful suggestions such as boiling the liver as a preliminary to studying its veins. The treatise amply justifies L. R. Lind's assessment of it as a 'remarkably clear account of the human body by a skilled dissector who was proud of his ability'" (Palmer, p. 395-396).

Given the number of anatomical discoveries contained in Massa's *Liber introductorius anatomiae*, it has remained surprisingly underappreciated among collectors and book dealers in medicine and science. The book has been listed in Garrison-Morton since that bibliography's second edition (1954), but inexplicably Morton classified the work only under otology, ignoring its other major contributions to medical knowledge. During the roughly 40 years that I have been associated with Garrison-Morton I cannot think of another work of similar significance that was so seriously misconstrued in the bibliography for so long. One of the few collectors astute enough to appreciate it was Jean Blondelet, the great French non-practicing physician and connoisseur, who once owned our copy. Palmer, "Nicolò Massa, his family and his fortune," *Medical History* 25 (1981): 385-410. O'Malley, *Andreas Vesalius of Brussels*, pp. 122-123. Lind, *Pre-Vesalian Anatomy*, pp. 167-173; English translation of Massa's work on pp. 174-253. 45549





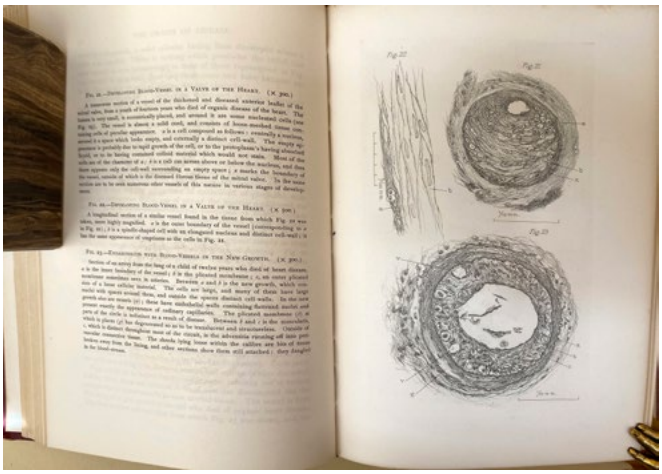
Inscribed to President Chester A. Arthur



33. McCook, Henry C. (1837-1911). The honey ants of the Garden of the Gods, and the occident ants of the American plains: A monograph of the architecture and habits of the honey-bearing ant, *Myrmecocystus melliger* . . . 188, [2] pp., including 13 full-page illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1882. 223 x 144 mm. Original cloth, gilt spine (a bit faded), light wear to extremities, small split in front inner hinge, evidence of bookplate removal. Very good. Inscribed to President Chester A. Arthur (1829-86) on the front flyleaf by McCook's brother, Congressman Anson G. McCook (1835-1917): "His Excellency, Chester A. Arthur Compliments of A. G. McCook." $500

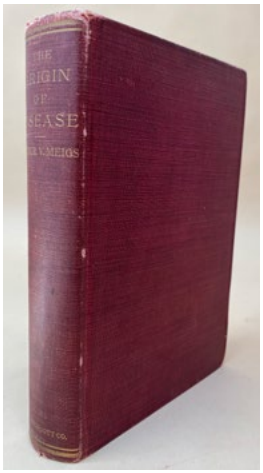
First Edition. McCook, a Presbyterian minister and naturalist, was the first to document honey ants, publishing his observations in the present work. Honey ants, which are found in several ant genera including *Myrmecocystus* and *Camponotus*, have specialized workers called "repletes" that store large amounts of nectar in their swollen abdomens; other ants in the colony then extract this nectar by stroking the replete's antennae. McCook noted the presence of these ants in the American plains and in Colorado's "Garden of the Gods," a natural landmark near Colorado Springs.

McCook belonged to an Ohio family known as the "Fighting McCooks," which sent a total of fifteen men to serve as officers in the Union Army during the Civil War. One of his brothers, Anson G. McCook, became a politician after the war, serving three terms as a congressman and developing close relationships with several leading Republicans. Anson's ties to the Republican Party no doubt prompted him to inscribe this copy of his brother's book to President Chester A. Arthur. 45537



Exceptionally Fine Steel-Engraved Histological Illustrations

34. Meigs, Arthur Vincent (1850-1912). The origin of disease, especially of disease resulting from intrinsic as opposed to extrinsic causes. xiv, 229pp. 137 steel-engraved figures on 65 plates, each with printed guard leaf. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1897. 225 x 153 mm. Original cloth, front hinge cracked but holding, light edgewear. Very good. Bookseller and ownership stamps on front endpapers and title. $475



First Edition. Meigs, the son and grandson of physicians, obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania and went on to have a distinguished career in Philadelphia, serving on the faculties or boards of several of the city's institutions and presiding over both the College of Physicians and the Philadelphia Pathological Society. The most valuable feature of his textbook on the origin of disease is its series of exceptionally fine and delicate steel-engraved histological illustrations, printed on thick paper and accompanied by detailed captions. Meigs described the illustration process in his preface:

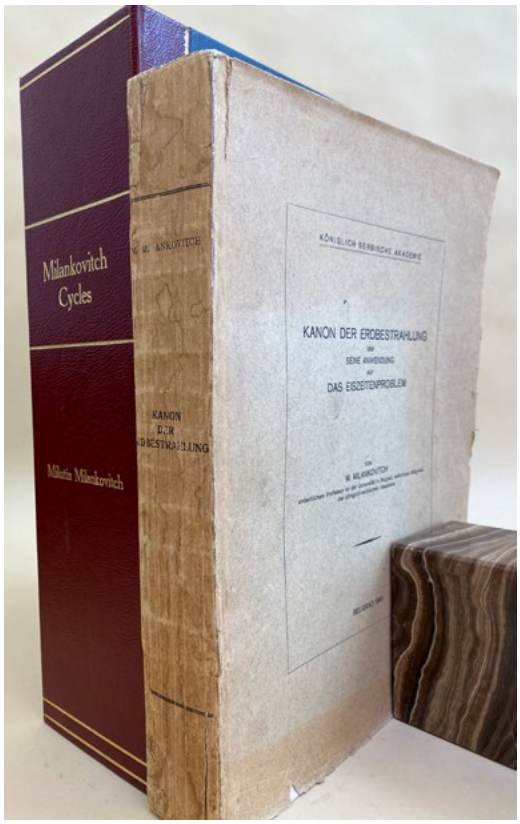
> The one hundred and thirty-seven illustrations are all original, and were made by Mr. Hermann Faber and Mr. Erwin F. Faber. It would be impossible to exaggerate the faithfulness and skill with which they have performed their work . . . The drawings were made with the camera lucida, the outlines, dimensions and relations of parts being thus kept true to nature. With each picture is a scale, magnified to the same extent as the tissues, which enables anyone to ascertain the enlargement. The method, as concerns the etchings, has probably been seldom if ever previously employed. The reflection of the magnified object was thrown by the camera lucida upon the steel plate and traced directly with the needle by the etcher, thus obviating the necessity for the intermediate sketch which is ordinarily used in etching. For accuracy this method cannot be surpassed (p. vi).

Garrison-Morton.com 11875. 45485

Milankovič Cycles: One of the Great 20th-Century Rarities in Science

35. Milanković, Milutin (1879-1958). Kanon der Erdbestrahlung und seine Anwendung auf das Eiszeitenproblem. xx, 633pp. Text diagrams. Belgrade: Royal Serbian Academy, 1941. 316 x 240 mm. Original printed wrappers, a few small splits and chips; preserved (with its English translation; see below) in a quarter leatherette cloth box. Very good. Ownership signature "A. Brouwer" on the verso of the front wrapper, possibly that of Dutch geologist Hendrik Albertus Brouwer (1886-1973). [**With:**] Milancović. Canon of insolation and the ice-age problem. Belgrade: Zavod za Udzbenike, 1998. 638pp. Cloth. Fine copy. $9500

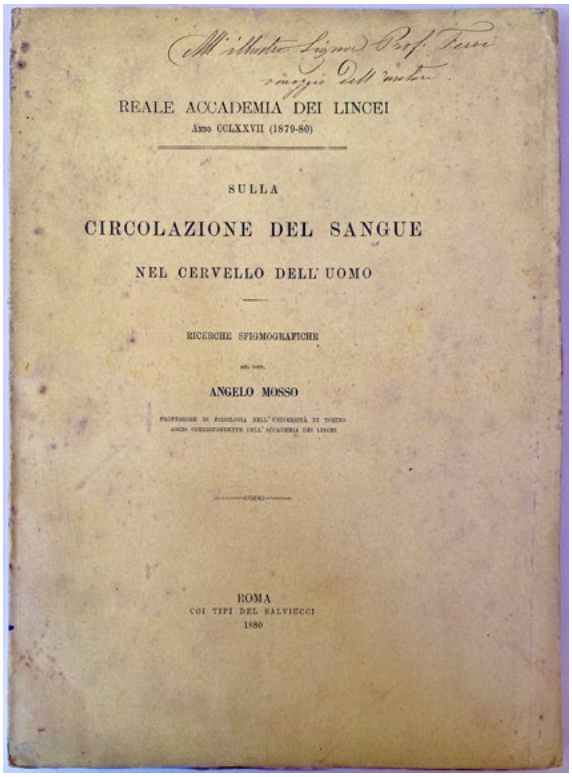
First Edition of Milanković's masterwork on his astronomical theory of climate, which brought together all the mathematical elements underlying the theory of "Milanković cycles." Milanković cycles are cyclical changes in a planet's climate caused by the variations in its orbit, which affect the amount of solar radiation (insolation) the planet receives. On Earth these variations have played a decisive role in initiating the growth of glaciers, leading to at least five major periods of significantly colder temperatures (ice ages).



"Milanković revolutionized the understanding of climate dynamics. He put the astronomical theory of climate on a firm mathematical basis and founded cosmic climatology by calculating the temperature conditions on planets of the inner solar system, and the depth of atmosphere of the outer planets. In particular he calculated the impact of Earth's secular orbital cycles on climate changes and explained the origin of the Pleistocene ice ages. The perennial periodic orbital variations (eccentricity, obliquity, precession) considered in his canon of insolation, along with their influence on planets' climates, today are called 'Milancović cycles'" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

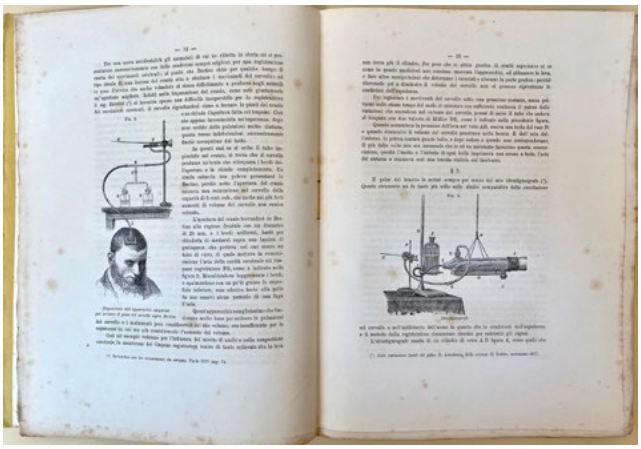
Milancović spent two years arranging and writing the Kanon der Erdbestrahlung, which contained the results of his nearly four decades of mathematical climate research. He submitted the manuscript to the printer on 2 April 1941, four days before the Germans began the bombing of Belgrade. During the German attack the firm printing the *Kanon* was destroyed; however, reportedly most of the printed sheets for the work remained undamaged in the printer's warehouse. After the Germans' successful occupation of Serbia on 15 May 1941, two German officers who had studied geology visited Milancović's home to bring him greetings from Wolfgang Sörgel, professor of geology and paleontology at Freiburg. Milanković gave the officers what was then the only complete printed copy of the *Kanon* to send to Sörgel, to make sure that his work would be preserved."

How many copies of the original edition survived is unknown. The printed sheets might have survived the 1941 bombing of Belgrade, but there were, of course, numerous other opportunities for the edition to be destroyed or damaged, including the Allied bombing in 1944 and the Balkan wars of the 1990s. The work has been very rare on the market. There are no auction records in the database of nearly 10 million records in RareBookHub.com, and we cannot recall another copy on the market in our experience. Worldcat cites three copies in Europe and five in the U.S. 45548



Measuring Blood Circulation of the Brain to Assess Brain Function

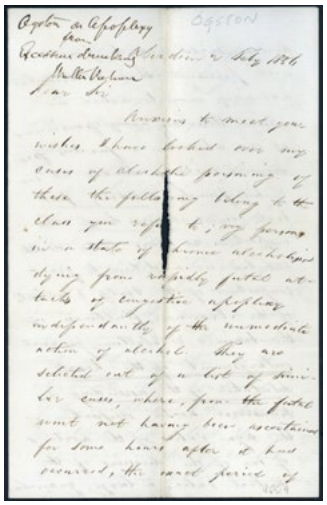
36. Mosso, Angelo (1846-1910). Sulla circolazione del sangue nel cervello dell'uomo. Ricerche sfigmografiche. Reale Accademia dei Lincei. Memorie, 3rd series, 5 (1879-80). 127pp. 2 lithographed plates, 7 double-page charts, text illustrations. Rome: Tipi del Salviucci, 1880. 300 x 223 mm., uncut and unopened Original printed wrappers, spine repaired, a bit spotted. Light foxing and offsetting but very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed by Mosso to criminologist Enrico Ferri (1856-1929) on the front wrapper: "Al illustre Signore Prof. Ferri omaggio dell'autore." $3250

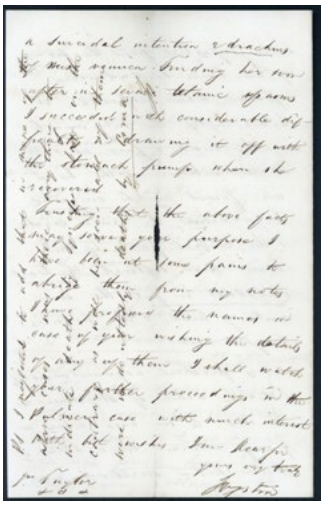


First Edition. Mosso discovered that blood circulation in the brain increases in certain discrete areas during mental activity; the machine he invented to record these changes paved the way for modern-day brain imaging techniques such as CT scans, PET scans and magnetic resonance imaging. "Italian physiologist Angelo Mosso was the first to experiment with the idea that changes in the flow of blood in the brain might provide a way of assessing brain function during mental activity. Mosso knew that, in newborn children, the fontanelles—the soft areas on a baby's head where the bones of the skull are not yet fused—can be seen to pulsate with the rhythm of the heartbeat. He noticed similar pulsations in two adults who had suffered head injuries that left them with defects of the skull, and observed, in particular, a sudden increase in the magnitude of those pulsations when the subjects engaged in mental activities" (Kolb & Whishaw, p. 132). Mosso devised a graphic recorder to document these pulsations, demonstrating that blood pressure changes in the brain caused by mental exertion occur independently of any pressure changes in the rest of the body. Mosso concluded that brain circulation changes selectively in accordance with mental activity, stating that "we must suppose a very delicate adjustment whereby the circulation follows the needs of the cerebral activity. Blood very likely may rush to each region of the cortex according as it is most active" (quoted in Shepherd, p. 185).

Mosso presented this copy to sociologist and criminologist Enrico Ferri, a student of Cesare Lombroso, the founder of the Italian school of criminology. In 1878, two years before the publication of Sulla circolazione, Mosso had used an instrument called a plethysmograph to detect changes in blood pressure in response to certain stimuli, a technique foreshadowing the invention of the polygraph. In 1895 Lombroso became the first to use this technique during the interrogation of a suspected criminal. Kolb & Whishaw, *Fundamentals of Human Neuropsychology*, pp. 132-133. Shepherd, *Creating Modern Neuroscience*, pp. 185-186. 45533

37. Ogston, Francis (1803-87). Autograph letter signed to Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80). 8pp. on 2 bifolia. Aberdeen, 2 July 1856. 183 x 115 mm. Some rodent damage along central fold affecting a few lines but not obscuring the sense. Very good. Docketed by Taylor. $500

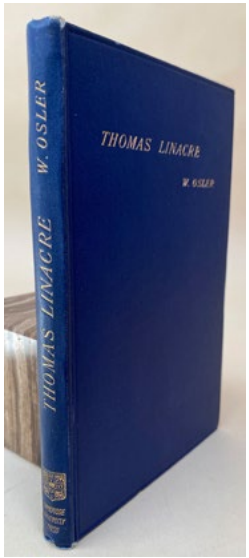




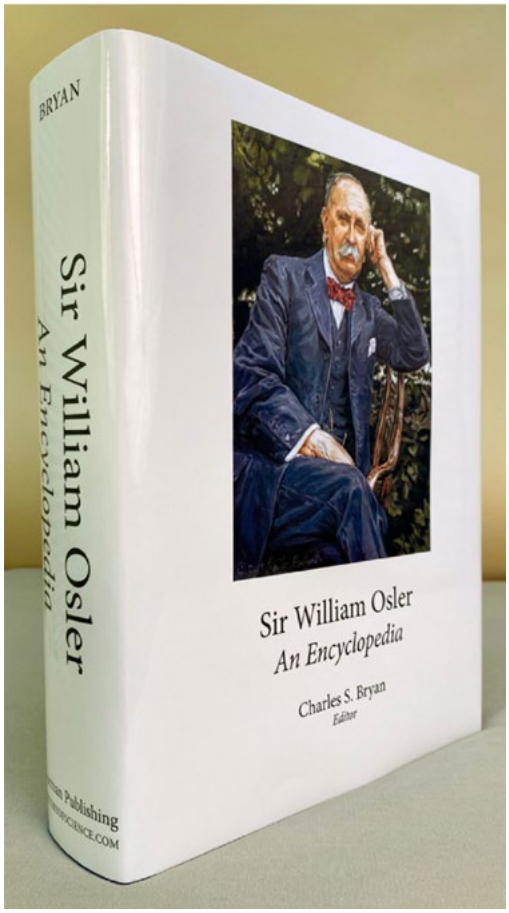
From Francis Ogston, professor of medical logic and jurisprudence at the University of Aberdeen, to Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and author of several classic books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence* (1st ed. 1848). Taylor referred to a number of Ogsten's cases in his medico-legal textbooks. Ogsten himself was a writer on forensic medicine, publishing several papers on specific medico-legal topics as well as a collection of *Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence* (1878). Some of Ogston's children had notable careers as well: His son Alexander Ogston (1844-1929) discovered and named the *Staphylococcus* bacterium, and his daughters Helen and Constance were active in the women's suffrage movement in the early part of the 20th century.

Taylor had written to Ogston asking for information on cases of apoplexy caused by excessive drinking. Ogsten's reply contains detailed descriptions of four cases of "persons in a state of chronic alcoholism dying from rapidly fatal attacks of congestive apoplexy independently of the immediate action of alcohol." In a postscript Ogston added that "in none of the above cases was there anything to indicate death by syncope but on the contrary as will be seen all of them were undoubtedly deaths by coma." 45519

38. Osler, William (1849-1919). Thomas Linacre. [6], 64pp. 11 plates, including frontispiece. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1908. 187 x 121 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered front cover and spine, light edgewear. Uniform toning but very good. $375



First Edition of Osler's lecture on the life and work of physician and humanist scholar Thomas Linacre (1460-1524), delivered at St. John's College, Cambridge in 1908. This was one of the most finely produced and illustrated of Osler's published lectures. Golden & Roland, *Sir William Osler: An Annotated Bibliography*, 981. 45340

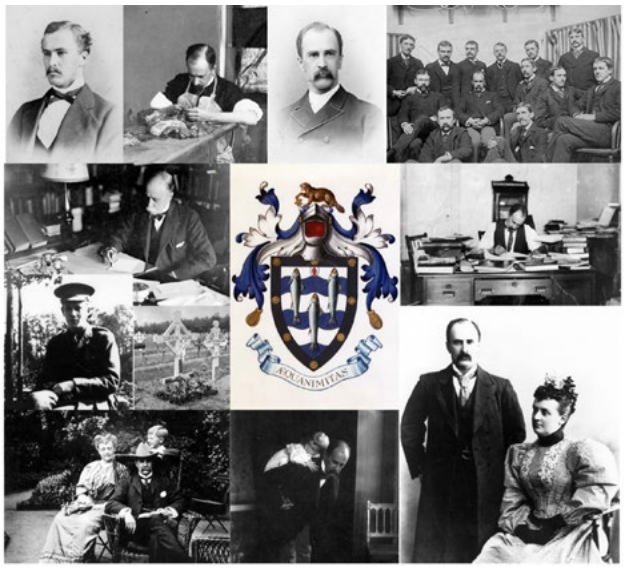


39. Osler, William (1849-1919). Sir William Osler: An encyclopedia. Edited by Charles S. Bryan. 970 pages plus 22 pages of front matter, 8.5 x 11 inch format, two-sided color frontispiece, 624 images, full cloth binding, laminated dust jacket. Novato: Norman Publishing in association with the American Osler Society, 2020. ISBN 978-0-930405-91-5.

$125

Sir William Osler (1849–1919) was the most famous and bestloved physician in the English-speaking world during the early twentieth century. Osler was voted "the most influential physician in history" in a 2016 survey of North American doctors, but his interests and influence transcend medicine. This volume offers the first comprehensive reference to Osler's personality, character, life, times, and thinking about a broad range of issues relevant to the human condition.

". . . a tour de force that reflects the editor's passion, persistence, and productivity. William Osler's career and contributions have been kept alive by four generations of physicians and scholars, such as Richard Golden, John McGovern, Earl Nation, and Charles G. Roland. Bryan was already a member of that group, having published more than thirty articles about Osler over the past three decades. His crowning achievement, the Osler Encyclopedia, is (and will always be) an indispensable source for insight into Osler's career, colleagues, contemporaries, and context, pertinent primary and secondary sources"—W. Bruce Fye, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota.

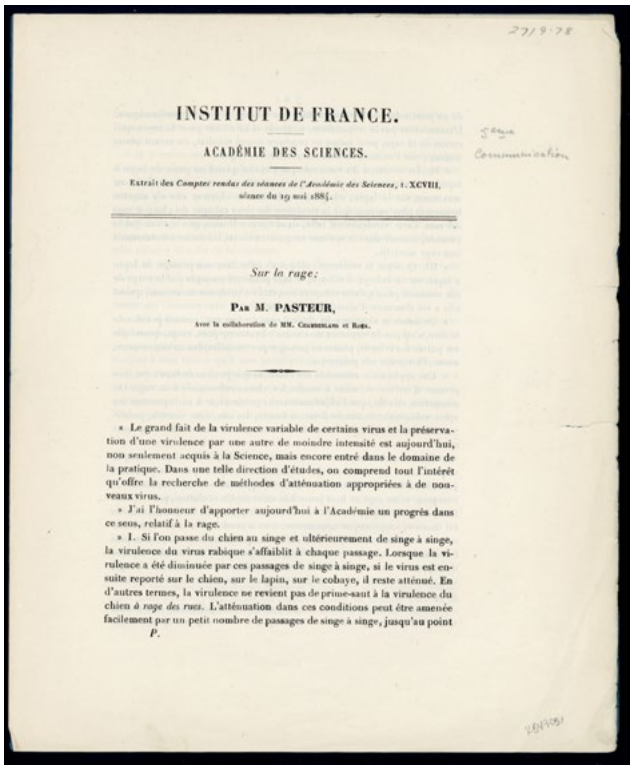


"A comprehensive encyclopedia on the most iconic physician in the history of American medicine . . . Physicians and scholars will find it engaging, as well as general readers interested in the culture of American medicine. A monumental contribution." —Kenneth E. Ludmerer, Professor of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri.

"In an era when medicine is focused on concepts of professionalism and the inclusion of medical humanities in medical education and practice, the writings and approach of Osler and his life in medicine are increasingly relevant. Dr. Bryan and his army of Oslerian scholars have produced a remarkable work of scholarship on the life, work, colleagues and times of Sir William Osler." —T. Jock Murray, Dean Emeritus, Dalhousie University School of Medicine, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"Everything you always wanted to know about Sir William Osler has taken a quantum leap forward. Dr. Charles Bryan and 135 contributors have assembled *Sir William Osler: An Encyclopedia* which contains facts, reminiscences, essays, addresses, photos, and other memorabilia about Osler. It provides an unequaled resource for medical history and the humanities. A monumental achievement!" —Marvin J. Stone, Founding Director, Sammons Cancer Center, Baylor University Medical Center, Dallas, Texas.

Pasteur on Rabies: A Rare Offprint



INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES.

Extrait des *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, t. XCVIII, séance du 19 mai 1884.

Sur la rage;

PAR M. PASTEUR,

Avec la collaboration de MM. CHAMBERLAND et ROUX.

« Le grand fait de la virulence variable de certains virus et la préservation d'une virulence par une autre de moindre intensité est aujourd'hui, non seulement acquis à la Science, mais encore entré dans le domaine de la pratique. Dans une telle direction d'études, on comprend tout l'intérêt qu'offre la recherche de méthodes d'atténuation appropriées à de nouveaux virus.

» J'ai l'honneur d'apporter aujourd'hui à l'Académie un progrès dans ce sens, relatif à la rage.

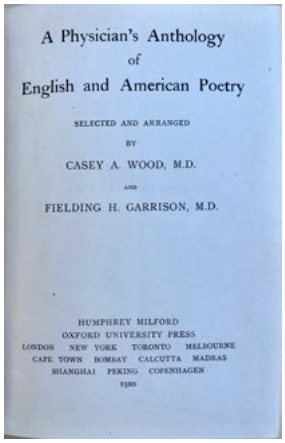
» I. Si l'on passe du chien au singe et ultérieurement de singe à singe, la virulence du virus rabique s'affaiblit à chaque passage. Lorsque la virulence a été diminuée par ces passages de singe à singe, si le virus est ensuite reporté sur le chien, sur le lapin, sur le cobaye, il reste atténué. En d'autres termes, la virulence ne revient pas de prime-saut à la virulence du chien *à rage des rues*. L'atténuation dans ces conditions peut être amenée facilement par un petit nombre de passages de singe à singe, jusqu'au point

P.

40. Pasteur, Louis (1822-95). Sur la rage. Offprint from Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Sciences 98 (1884). 4pp. 271 x 223 mm. Original plain wrappers, stitching loose, spine splitting but still holding together. Very good. $2750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Pasteur began investigating the rabies virus in 1881 (see Garrison-Morton 5481.4), and by 1884 had developed experimental methods of rendering dogs resistant to the disease. In the present paper, written with his associates Charles Chamberland and Pierre P. E. Roux, Pasteur gave a detailed account of his methods, describing how he weakened the rabies virus by passing it successively from an infected dog to a series of monkeys. "After a few such passages through monkeys, he claimed, the rabies virus became so attenuated that its hypodermic injection into dogs never resulted in rabies . . . At some point in its serial passage through monkeys, the rabies virus lost its virulence for dogs and began instead to protect them from the effects of somewhat more virulent strains of the virus, which in their turn acted as vaccines against still more virulent strains until eventually dogs could be rendered immune to even the most lethal virus" (Geison, *The Private Science of Louis Pasteur*, p. 191). Pasteur first successfully used the rabies vaccine on a human subject the following year; see Garrison-Morton 5483. 43051

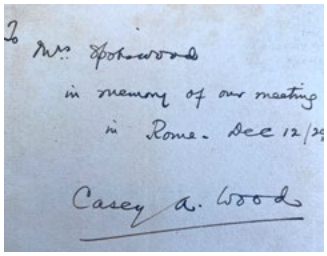
Inspired by Osler



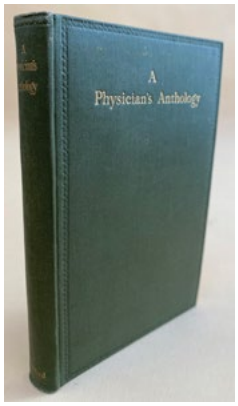
A Physician's Anthology
of
English and American Poetry

SELECTED AND ARRANGED
BY
CASEY A. WOOD, M.D.
AND
FIELDING H. GARRISON, M.D.

HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE
CAPE TOWN BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS
SHANGHAI PEKING COPENHAGEN
1920



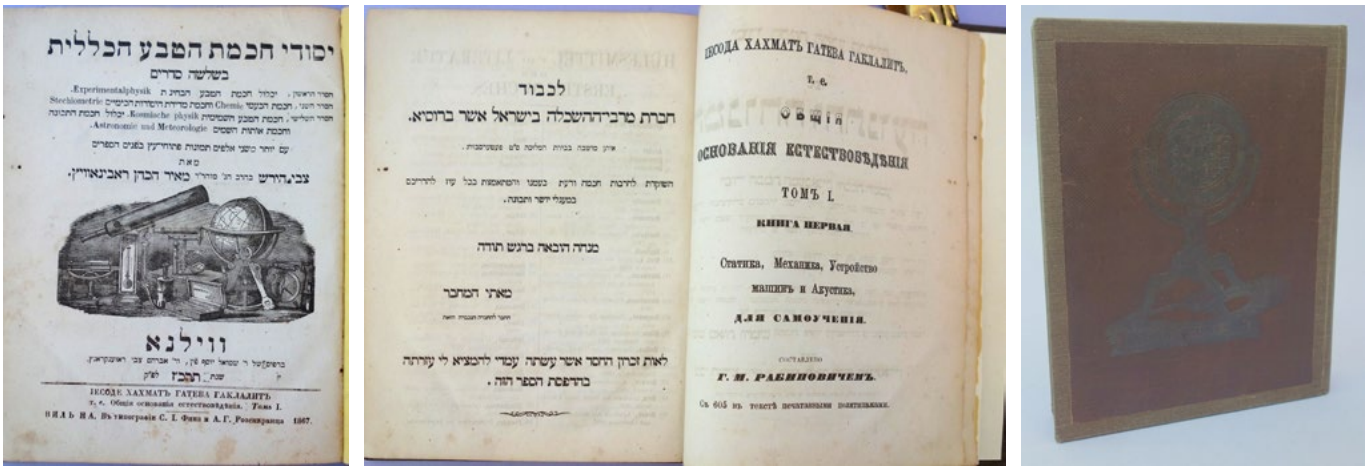
Mrs Spotiswood
in memory of our meeting
in Rome. Dec 12/29
Casey A. Wood



A
Physician's Anthology

41. A physician's anthology of English and American poetry. Edited by Casey A. Wood (1856-1942) and Fielding H. Garrison (1870-1935). xxiii, 346pp. London: Oxford University Press, 1920. 165 x 110 mm. Original cloth, very slight wear at extremities. Fine. **Presentation Copy,** inscribed by Wood on the front free endpaper: "To Mrs. Spotiswood in memory of our meeting in Rome. Dec. 12/29. Casey A. Wood." $350

First Edition. "This volume was originally intended as a birthday present to Sir William Osler by one of his old Montreal students and by another American 'pupil' in a far different sense. Too late for the festal ceremonies in honour of his seventieth birthday, it was in the hands of the publishers when less than five months later (December 29, 1919) the 'Chief' was taken from us; but the verses herein collected had already passed through his hands and met with his approval" (p. vii). Wood, a noted ophthalmologist and comparative anatomist, had served as a clinical clerk under Osler while a medical student at McGill, and the two enjoyed a lifelong friendship enlivened by their mutual interest in book collecting. Garrison (of "Garrison-Morton" fame), librarian and medical historian, was another friend who shared Osler's bibliographical interests; after Osler's death he revised Osler's Silliman Lectures for publication as *The Evolution of Modern Medicine.* Garrison-Morton.com 11295. 43337

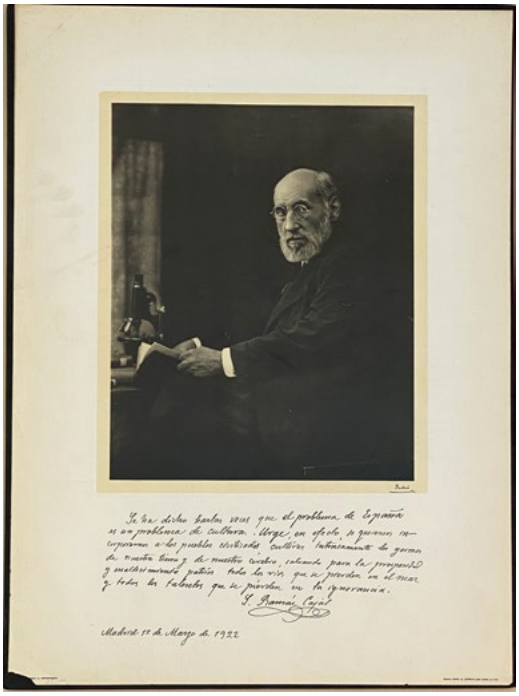


Hebrew Science Encyclopedia from Vilnius

42. Rabinowitz, Hirsch (1832-89). [In Hebrew:] Yesode hokhmat ha-teva' ha-kelatit. Vol. 1 [of 4], but complete in itself. 4to. xxiv, 408pp. Wood-engraved text illustrations. Vilnius, Lithuania: Sh. Y. Fin, A. Ts. Rosenkrantz, 1867. 198 x 154 mm. Modern cloth, original yellow printed wrappers bound in, portion of original cloth binding pasted to back cover. Minor browning, a few small chips and tears in wrappers. $1500

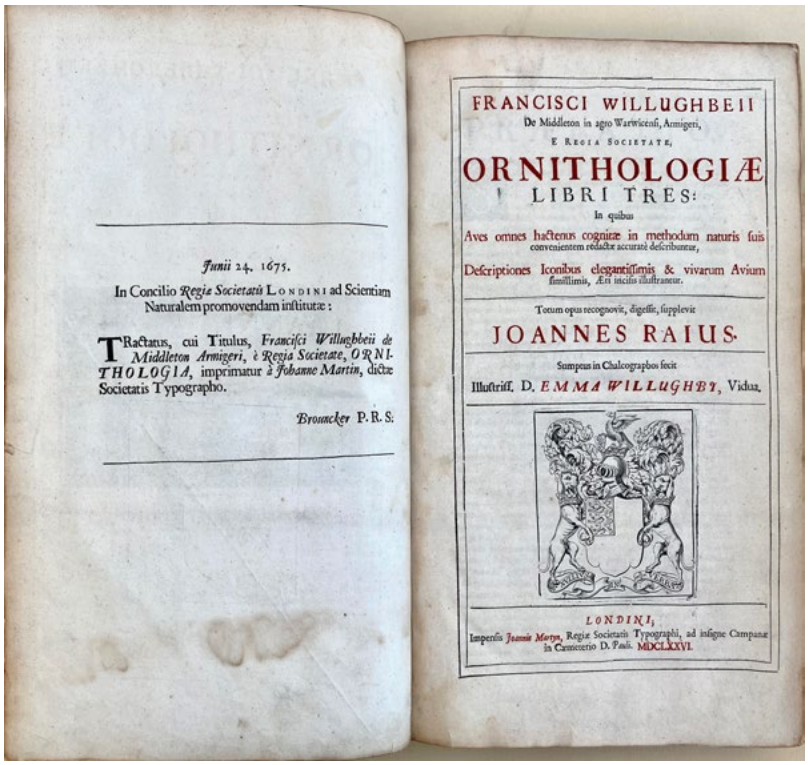
First Edition of this Hebrew textbook of experimental physics, chemistry, mechanics, astronomy, meteorology and acoustics, designed for self-study. A Russian title-page follows the Hebrew one, and the back wrapper contains an added general title in German. 38167

43. Ramón y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). Photographic portrait by Fadró, signed in the mount by the photographer. N.p. [Madrid?], ca. 1922. 365 x 284 mm., on mount measuring 652 x 466 mm. Lower left corner of mount chipped, tiny tear in left margin, a few faint smudges on mount, but very good. $750



Fine, large portrait of Ramón y Cajal, the founder of modern neuroscience, who laid the histological foundations of our present knowledge of the nervous system. Ramón y Cajal received half of the 1906 Nobel Prize in Physiology / Medicine for his work on the structure of the nervous system, becoming the first person of Spanish origin to win this prestigious honor.

The lower margin of the mount contains a facsimile of a signed autograph statement in Spanish by Ramón y Cajal, dated Madrid, 1 May 1922: "Se ha dicho hartas veces que el problema de España es un problema de cultura. Urge, en efecto, si queremos incorporarnos a los pueblos civilizados, cultivar intensamente los yermos de nuestra tierra y de nuestro cerebro, salvando para la prosperidad y enaltecimiento patrios todos los ríos que se pierden en el mar y todos los talentos que se pierden en la ignorancia" [It has been said many times that the problem of Spain is a problem of culture. Indeed, it is urgent, if we want to join civilized peoples, to intensely cultivate the wastelands of our land and our brains, saving for the prosperity and uplifting of the country all the rivers that are lost in the sea and all the talents that are lost in ignorance]. 45500



Foundation of Scientific Ornithology

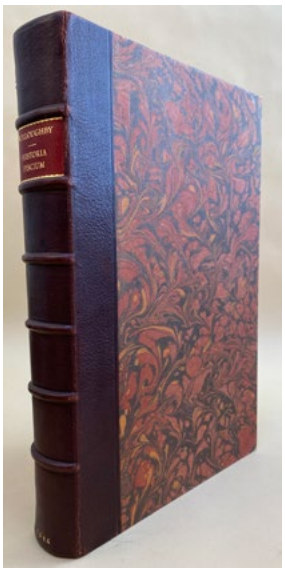
44. Ray, John (1627-1705) & **Francis Willughby** (1635-1672). Francisci Willughbeii . . . ornithologiae libri tres, in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitae in methodum naturis suis convenientem redactae accurate describuntur . . . Folio. [12], 307, [5]pp. 77 engraved plates, 2 fold. tables. London: J. Martyn, 1676. 358 x 230 mm. Paneled calf ca. 1676, rebacked, corners repaired, endpapers renewed, a few scratches. Minor dampstaining and toning, margin of one plate repaired, but on the whole good to very good. Engravings of "The Welch bridge at Shrewsbury" and "Chiswick House" tipped to the front pastedown and front flyleaf respectively. 20th century bookplate of Nils Rosén. $4500

First Edition of the work that laid the foundation of modern scientific ornithology. Ray and Willughby were the first ornithologists to discard the Aristotelian principles of classification by function, replacing them with a morphological system based on beak form, foot structure and body size that reflected the true relationships even better than Linnaeus's "natural system" of sixty years later. The credit for this system almost certainly belongs to Ray, who prepared the final version of the *Ornithologia* from notes left at Willughby's death, and who had done the major part of the observations and records during their years of partnership. In an attempt to bring order out of the chaos of tradition, Ray collated his and Willughby's observations against those recorded by all previous writers, eliminating duplicate species, species vaguely described or reported on hearsay, and species that were clearly fabulous. An English version, which Ray also prepared, was published in 1678. Keynes, *Ray*, no. 38. Raven, *John Ray*, ch. 12. Wing W-2879. Garrison-Morton.com 7089. 45483


FRANCISCI WILLUGHBEII Armig.
DE
HISTORIA PISCIUM
LIBRI QUATUOR,
Jussu & Sumptibus Societatis Regiæ
Londinensis editi.
TOTUM OPUS
Recognovit, Coaptavit, Supplevit,
Librum etiam primum & secundum integros adjecit
JOHANNES RAIUS e Societate Regia.
OXONII,
E THEATRO SHELDONIANO, Anno Dom. 1686.

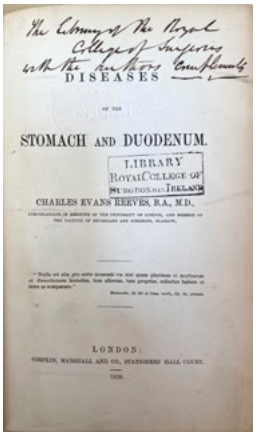
Foundation of Scientific Ichthyology

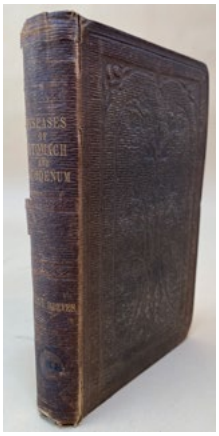
45. Ray, John (1627-1705) & **Francis Willughby** (1635-1672). De historia piscium libri quatuor. Folio. [8], 343, [1], 30, [14]pp. Engraved frontispiece by Paul van Somer; 187 engraved plates. Oxford: Sheldonian Theatre, 1686 [engraved title dated 1685]. 378 x 238 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards., front hinge a bit worn. Title-leaf repaired in inner margin, uniform toning, a few small marginal tears in plates, but good to very good. Signature of Richard C. Rudolph (1909-2003) on title; embossed library stamp. $7500



First Edition, First Issue. Like the *Ornithology*, the *History of Fishes* was almost completely the work of Ray, who compiled it using his and Willughby's notes and the published writings of a number of authorities on fish, particularly Guil-laume Rondelet and Ippolito Salviani. The work begins with an introductory essay on the definition of a fish: Ray rejected previous definitions that had indiscriminately encompassed all types of water-living animals but did include cetaceans with fishes despite their obvious affinities with viviparous quadrupeds. This essay is followed by others discussing the anatomy and physiology of fishes: Ray affirmed that fishes could hear, wrote extensively on the air-bladder, gave an account of the reproductive organs and denied that fish could reproduce through spontaneous generation. He rejected Rondelet's classification by locality in favor of Aristotle's system of Cetacei, Cartilaginei and Spinosi, which he then subdivided. The book was published by the Royal Society, many of whose members subscribed money for the plates; the greatest benefactor in this regard was the Society's president Samuel Pepys, whose contribution covered the cost of seventy-nine plates. The engravings were produced in London while the text was printed at Oxford; these are sometimes found bound in two separate volumes, with the engraved title prefacing the volume of plates. This copy once belonged to Richard C. Rudolph, onetime professor of Chinese literature and archeology at UCLA. Keynes, Ray, 46. Nissen (zoology) 4471. Raven, John Ray, ch. 13. Wing W-2879. Garrison-Morton.com 7088. 45484

46. Reeves, Charles Evans. Diseases of the stomach and duodenum. xv, [1], 354, [2]pp. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1856. 198 x 125 mm. Original blindstamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine, some wear at hinges and extremities. Moderate toning but very good. **Presentation Copy,** inscribed by the author on the title: "The Library of the Royal College of Surgeons with the authors compliments." Ink- and embossed stamps of the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. $450

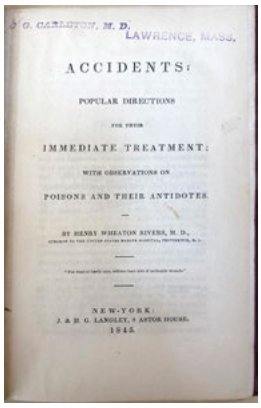

DISEASES
OF THE
STOMACH AND DUODENUM.
LIBRARY
ROYAL COLLEGE OF
SURGEONS IRELAND
CHARLES EVANS REEVES, B.A., M.D.
LONDON:

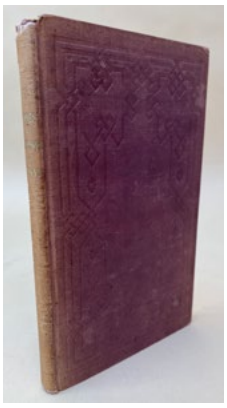


First Edition. Reeves, a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, later emigrated to Australia where he wrote *Heart Studies in Australia*, the first book on its subject written by an Australian physician and published in Australia (see Garrison-Morton.com 11749). 45335

First American Handbook of Emergency Medicine

47. Rivers, Henry Wheaton (1814-67). Accidents: Popular directions for their immediate treatment; with observations on poisons and their antidotes. 108pp. Text illustrations. New York: J. & H. G. Langley, 1845. 191 x 118 mm. Original blindstamped cloth, gilt-lettered spine (faded, extremities chipped). Title-leaf repaired at inner margin, occasional spotting but very good. Ownership signature and stamps on front and rear endpapers. $450

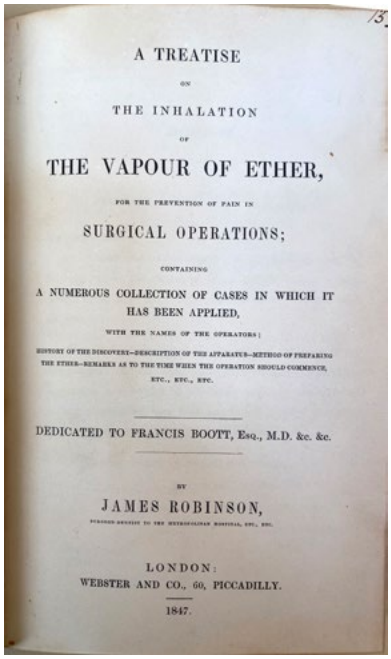

LAWRENCE, MASS.
ACCIDENTS:
POPULAR DIRECTIONS
FOR THEIR
IMMEDIATE TREATMENT;
WITH OBSERVATIONS ON
POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.
NEW-YORK:
1845.



First Edition of what appears to be the first handbook of emergency medicine by an American author published in the United States. Rivers was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital in Providence, R.I. Garrison-Morton.com 11698. 45341

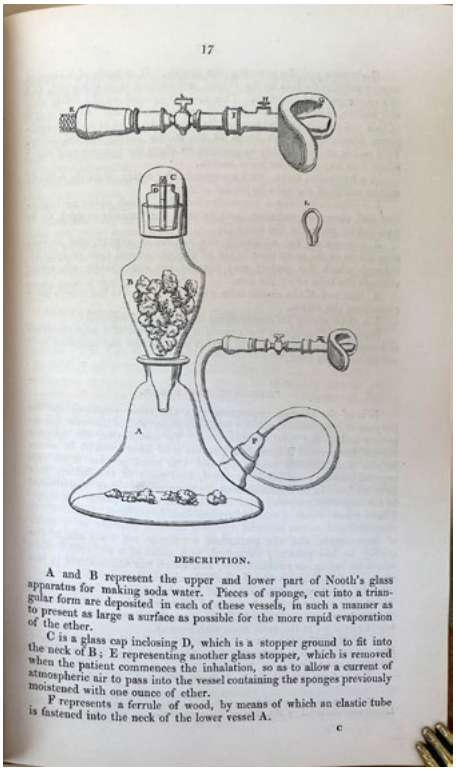
First Textbook of Ether Anesthesia

48. Robinson, James (1813-62). A treatise on the inhalation of the vapour of ether, for the prevention of pain in surgical operations . . . [6], 63pp.; lacking half-title. Text illustration. London: Webster & Co., 1847. 203 x 128 mm. Half morocco gilt, marbled boards in period style, all edges gilt. One or two marginal notes in a contemporary hand. Fine copy apart from the missing half-title. $4500


A TREATISE
ON
THE INHALATION
OF
THE VAPOUR OF ETHER,
FOR THE PREVENTION OF PAIN IN
SURGICAL OPERATIONS;
CONTAINING
A NUMEROUS COLLECTION OF CASES IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN APPLIED,
WITH THE NAMES OF THE OPERATORS;
DEDICATED TO FRANCIS BOOTT, Esq., M.D. &c. &c.
BY
JAMES ROBINSON,
LONDON:
WEBSTER AND CO., 60, PICCADILLY.
1847.

First Edition of the First Textbook of Ether Anesthesia, preceding John Snow's *On the Inhalation of the Vapour of Ether in Surgical Operations* by five months. Rare on the market, with no auction records going back to the 19th century. This is the first copy we have handled in our 50+ years in the trade

The first public demonstration of ether anesthesia, as is well known, was made on October 16, 1846 by William T. G. Morton, who administered ether during a surgical operation at Massachusetts General Hospital. Rob-


17

DESCRIPTION.

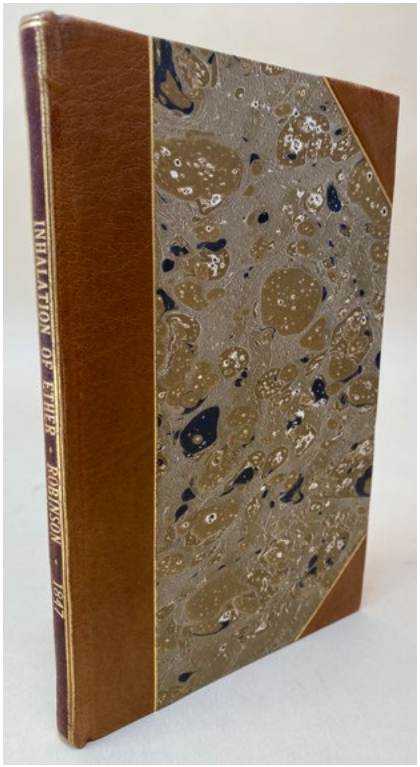
A and B represent the upper and lower part of Nooth's glass apparatus for making soda water. Pieces of sponge, cut into a triangular form are deposited in each of these vessels, in such a manner as to present as large a surface as possible for the more rapid evaporation of the ether.

C is a glass cap inclosing D, which is a stopper ground to fit into the neck of B; E representing another glass stopper, which is removed when the patient commences the inhalation, so as to allow a current of atmospheric air to pass into the vessel containing the sponges previously moistened with one ounce of ether.

F represents a ferrule of wood, by means of which an elastic tube is fastened into the neck of the lower vessel A.

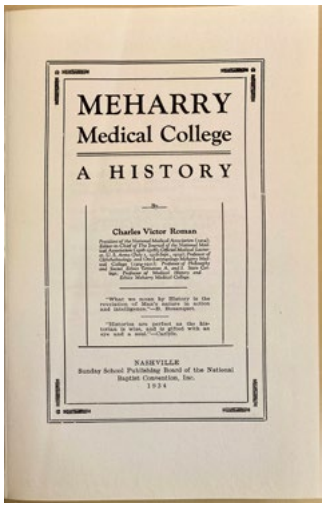
c

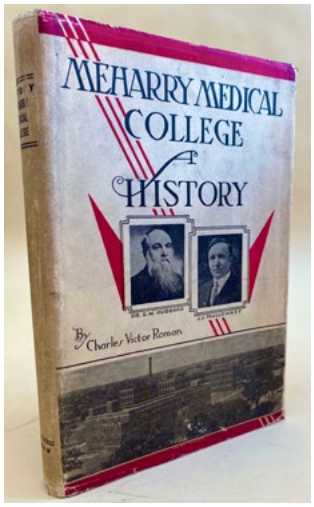
inson, a prominent British dentist, learned of this momentous event from his friend and neighbor Dr. Francis Boott, who in early December had received a letter from American physician Jacob Bigelow giving an account of "the new anodyne process lately introduced here" (p. 1). Boott and Robinson immediately began conducting their own experiments with ether inhalation, and on December 19, using an inhaler of his own design, Robinson administered ether to a patient before painlessly removing her diseased molar, thus becoming the first in England to use ether as an anesthetic agent. Two days later Robert Liston and William Squire, who had witnessed Robinson's demonstrations of ether anesthesia, conducted the first major surgical operation performed under ether in Britain, amputating a man's leg at what is now University College Hospital in London. Within a few weeks ether anesthesia became generally accepted in Britain, with Robinson playing a prominent role in assuring its success. Armed with an improved version of his inhaler (illustrated on p. 17 of the Treatise), "Robinson became adept at giving ether for dentistry and for more prolonged surgical operations. He demonstrated ether anesthesia to hundreds of medical and lay onlookers at his own practice, and a number of London's leading hospitals . . . [being] called in to anesthetize patients when the attempts of others had failed. By so doing he was able to dispel the doubts about ether's efficacy" (Ellis, p. x).



In early 1847, seven weeks after performing his initial etherization, Robinson published his *Treatise on the Inhalation of the Vapour of Ether*, the world's first anesthesia textbook. "The introduction consists of Boott's famous letters to *The Lancet* [of December 21, 1846] announcing the discovery of anesthesia. There follow sixteen pages of original text to which are appended 38 pages of case reports . . . The sixteen pages of original text comprise the only lengthy account of the earliest days of anesthesia in Britain to be written at the time when the events described were actually happening by one of those who was most closely involved. They merit the closest study" (Ellis, p. x). Ellis, "Preface to the facsimile edition," in Robinson, *A Treatise on the Inhalation of the Vapour of Ether* (1983), pp. vii-xi. Fulton and Stanton, *Centennial of Anesthesia*, 130. Garrison-Morton.com 5657.1. 44202

The First History of an African-American Medical School

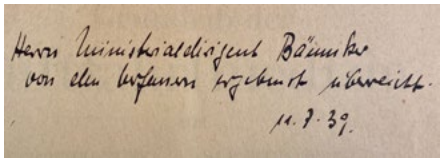




49. Roman, Charles Victor (1864-1934). Meharry Medical College: A history. 224pp. 33 plate leaves. Nashville: Sunday School Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention, 1934. 230 x 152 mm. Original black-stamped patterned cloth, printed dust-jacket (some wear and chipping at spine and edges of the dust jacket but with the original cloth in virtually mint condition). Bookplate. $500

First Edition. "The first history of an African-American medical school written by an African-American. Meharry Medical College, founded in 1876 as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, was the first medical college for African-Americans in the South" (Garrison-Morton.com 12990). Meharry Medical College is now the largest private historically Black institution in the United States devoted exclusively to educating health care professionals and scientists. Roman, a graduate of Meharry, was the first North American physician of African ancestry to train as both an ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist; he founded the Department of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology at Meharry and served as its first director. 45534

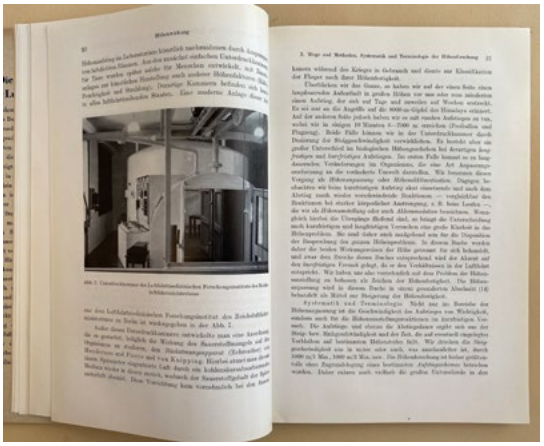
Aerospace Medicine During the Nazi Regime, Inscribed to the Head of Research at the Luftwaffe



50. Ruff, Siegfried (1907-89) & **Hubertus Strughold** (1898-1986). Grundriß der Luftfahrtmedizin. viii, [2], 190pp. Text illustrations. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1939. 231 x 1157 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (a bit soiled and chipped). Very good. Presentation Copy, Inscribed on the front free endpaper: "Herrn Ministerialdirigent Bäumker von den Verfassern ergebenst überreicht. 11.7.39." Bookplate of urologist Noble Suydam Rustum Maluf (1913-2011). $1500

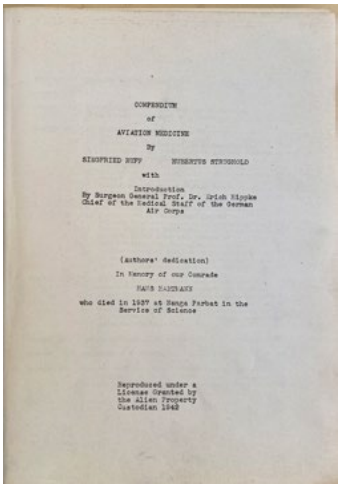
First Edition. A compendium of aerospace medicine during the Nazi regime. This copy was presented to Adolf Bäumker (1891-1976), chief of research and development at the Luftwaffe when it was published in 1939. After World War II Bäumker turned over a complete history of German rocket development to the U.S. government and became an American citizen, emigrating to the U.S. under Project Paperclip.

Ruff and Strughold both held important positions in the Nazi government, Ruff serving as director of the Aviation Medicine Department at the German Experimental Institute for Aviation, and Strughold as chief of aeromedical research for the Luftwaffe. After World War II Ruff remained in Germany but Strughold came to the United States as part of Project Paperclip, holding a series of high-ranking positions with



both the U.S. Air Force and NASA. He played an important role in designing the pressure suit and the onboard life support systems used by both the Gemini and Apollo astronauts, and became known as the "Father of Space Medicine" for his role in pioneering the study of the physical and psychological effects of manned space flight.

Such was the reputation of both authors that *Grundriß der Luftfahrtmedizin* went through three editions, the last in 1957—highly unusual for a publication that originated in Nazi research centers. Garrison-Morton.com 7174. 45486


COMPENDIUM
of
AVIATION MEDICINE
By
SIEGFRIED RUFF HUBERTUS STRUGHOLD
with
Introduction
By Surgeon General Prof. Dr. Erich Hippke
Chief of the Medical Staff of the German
Air Corps
(Authors' dedication)
In Memory of our Comrade
HANS HAIDMANN
who died in 1937 at Nanga Parbat in the
Service of Science
Reproduced under a
License Granted by
the Alien Property
Custodian 1942

Very Rare English Translation

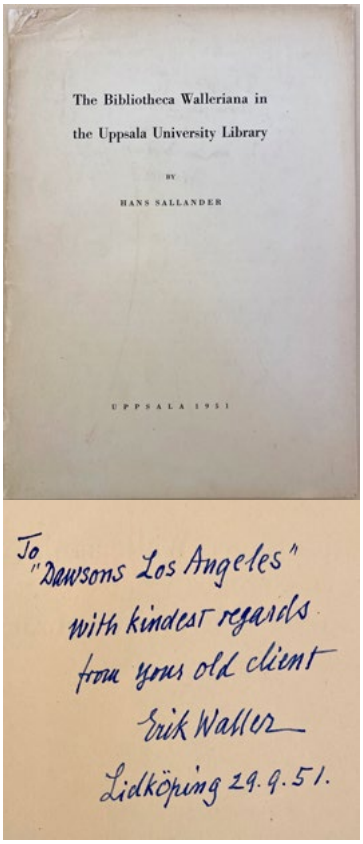
51. Ruff, Siegfried (1907-89) & **Hubertus Strughold** (1898-1986). Compendium of aviation . . . reproduced under a license granted by the Alien Property Custodian. Mimeographed typescript. [4], 126ff., printed on rectos only. Text illustrations. N.p., 1942. 280 x 227 mm. Stiff cardboard covers with cloth backstrips ca. 1942, bound with metal fastener. Bookplate of urologist Noble Suydam Rustum Maluf (1913-2011). $1250

First English Translation of the above, made by the U.S. government's Alien Property Custodian, an agency established by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1942. The Germans were at least twenty years ahead of the U.S. in most aspects of aerospace research, so this English translation would have been read with care by the few U.S. researchers lucky enough to see a copy of what was undoubtedly a very small printing. Very scarce; this is the first copy of this translation that we have ever seen or heard of on the market. 45488


S. RUFF / H. STRUGHOLD
Grundriß der
Luftfahrtmedizin
ZWEITE AUFLAGE

52. Ruff, Siegfried (1907-89) & **Hubertus Strughold** (1898-1986). Grundriß der Luftfahrtmedizin. vi, [2], 249pp. Text illustrations. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, 1944. 232 x 156 mm. Original quarter cloth, printed boards. Endpapers a little foxed, but fine. $200

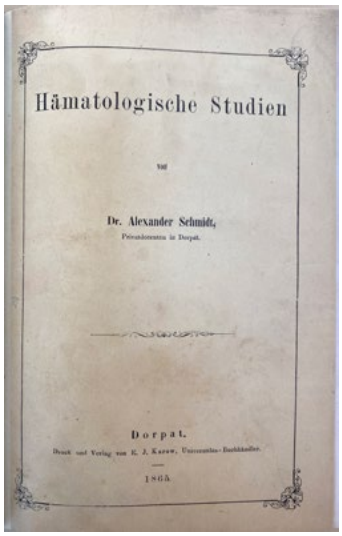
Second edition Ruff and Strughold's work, revised and expanded to incorporate the advances in aviation medicine gained during World War II. 45487



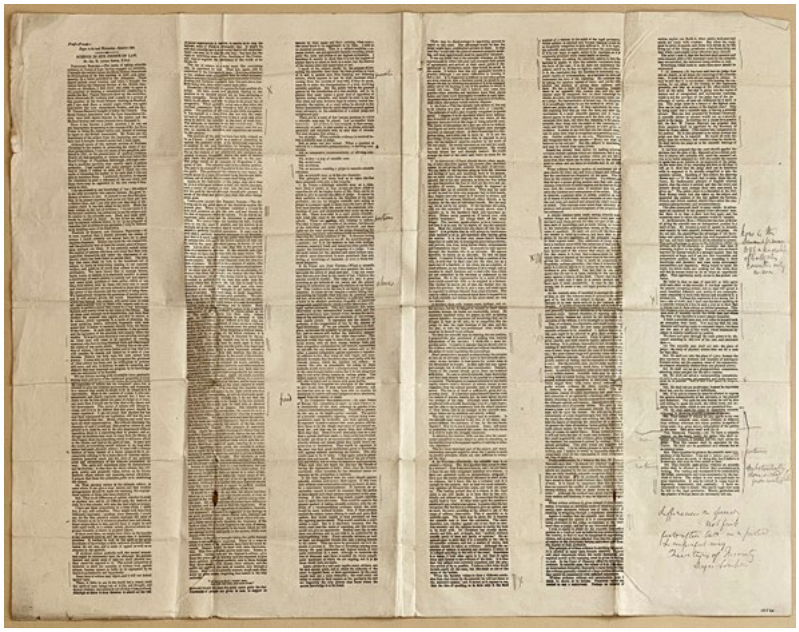
53. Sallander, Hans (1903-83). The Bibliotheca Walleriana in the Uppsala University Library. Offprint from Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen 2 (1951). 26pp. Text illustrations. 260 x 183 mm. Original printed wrappers, one upper corner bent. Very good. **Presentation Inscription** by Erik Waller (1875-1955), creator of the *Bibliotheca Walleriana*, on the inside front wrapper: "To 'Dawsons Los Angeles' with kindest regards from your old client Erik Waller Lidköping 29.9.51." $175

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Waller, one of Sweden's leading book collectors and bibliophiles, donated his massive collection of rare books in medicine and the sciences to Uppsala University in 1950. The collection was catalogued by Hans Sallander, who published this brief account of Waller's library four years before the publication of the two-volume *Bibliotheca Walleriana* (1955). Waller inscribed this copy to Dawson's Book Shop in Los Angeles, signing himself "Your old client." This is the first evidence that Waller, who collected from Uppsala so extensively between the two world wars, purchased books from a California antiquarian firm. 45546

54. Schmidt, Alexander (1831-94). Hämatologische Studien. [6], 127, [1, errata]pp. Dorpat; E. J. Karow, 1865. 215 x 138 mm. Recent marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine label; original printed front wrapper bound in. Minor foxing and staining but very good. $1250



First Edition. Schmidt obtained his medical degree from the University of Dorpat in 1858 and did postgraduate study in Berlin under Felix Hoppe-Seiler, the noted physiological chemist and hematologist. While in Berlin Schmidt did important research on blood clotting, which he summarized in the present monograph on oxidation processes in the blood. The work is divided into five chapters: "Hematoglobulin as an oxygen pathogen"; "Relationship of excited oxygen to fiber coagulation"; "Oxidation of hematoglobulin"; "Behavior of hydrogen peroxide on albunioid substances"; and "Relationship of animal electricity to metabolism." Schmidt is best known for demonstrating that the transformation of fibrinogen into fibrin during blood clotting is the result of an enzymatic process; see Garrison-Morton.com 869 and 888. 45328



Unusually Large Pre-Publication Proof

55. Smith, Robert Angus (1817-84). Science in our courts of law. Proof with several manuscript corrections in pencil, presumably by Smith. 6 columns printed on large bifolium. N.p., n.d. [1860]. 512 x 339 mm. Unbound. Some small losses along folds affecting a few words, light soiling, edges a bit frayed but very good. From the library of Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-80), docketed in his hand.

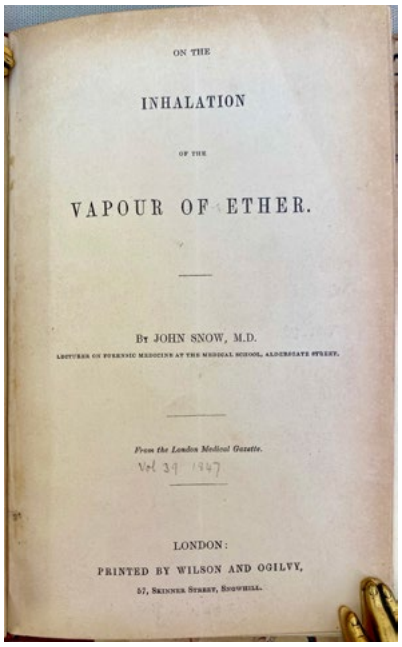
$950

Pre-Publication Proof with Manuscript Corrections of Smith's important paper on the role of expert scientific testimony in legal affairs. The proof is from the library of Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medico-legal expert of his day, who worked with Smith to reform the British legal system's handling of scientific evidence.

Angus Smith was an analytical chemist who investigated numerous environmental issues in 19th-century industrial Britain; he is best known for discovering what we now know as "acid rain," a term he coined. In 1857 Smith was an expert witness in a nuisance case against an alum factory owner in Manchester, who had been accused of allowing noxious gases to pollute the surrounding area. During the trial the lawyers for each side bent and shaped the scientific evidence to support their opposing arguments, a process that Smith found both repugnant and antithetical to the impartial nature of scientific inquiry. He joined with several other scientists, including Taylor, to call for changes in the way that the legal system dealt with scientific evidence, delivering the present paper before the Royal Society of Arts on 18 January 1860 and publishing it in vol. 7 (1860) of the Society's *Journal*.

> Smith had three primary objections to the current use of expert evidence. The first concerned the supposed conflict in the expert evidence by the opposing parties: there was often no conflict, but where it existed it was manipulated by counsels who had little or no understanding of the evidence and were prepared to distort it for their own selfish advantage. The second issue was at the heart of the evidence itself and the role of science in public affairs: if the evidence could be challenged at every stage, then, Angus Smith argued, "science would effectively be prevented from providing useful guidance in public affairs." The third issue was the overriding concern of the antipathy between science and the advocacy of the law, comparing a scientist and a barrister [trial lawyer]. While a barrister in practice may be required to take a biased role, for the scientist it was different" (P. Reed, *Acid Rain and the Rise of the Environmental Chemist in Nineteenth-Century Britain*, pp. 89-90).

45520


ON THE

INHALATION

OF THE

VAPOUR OF ETHER.

By JOHN SNOW, M.D.

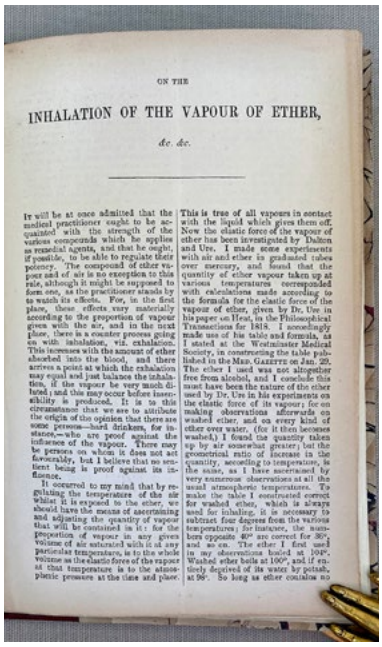
LECTURER ON FORENSIC MEDICINE AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, ALDERSGATE STREET.

From the London Medical Gazette.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILSON AND OGILVY,

57, Skinner Street, Snowhill.


ON THE

INHALATION OF THE VAPOUR OF ETHER,

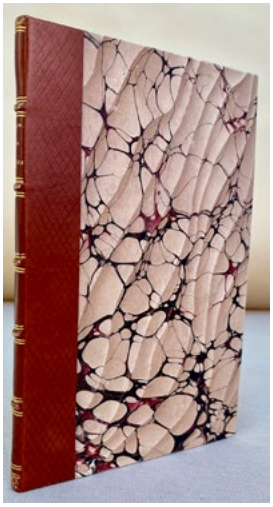
&c. &c.


DR. SNOW ON THE INHALATION OF THE VAPOUR OF ETHER.

1, Cup which unscrews to admit the air to 2, Metal pipe.
3, Entrance of ditto into
4, Spiral chamber.
5, Star closing aperture for putting in or pouring out ether.
6, Two-way top.
7, External opening of ditto.
8, Flexible tube.
9, Ebony tube, containing ball valves of cedar wood.
10, Portion of flexible tube to admit of change of position of
11, Mouth-piece, with soft cushion, &c.

Interior of spiral chamber, the bottom being removed.
N.B.—The spiral tin plate is soldered to the top, and reaches nearly to the bottom.

Snow's First Publication on Ether Anesthesia; Extremely Rare Offprint

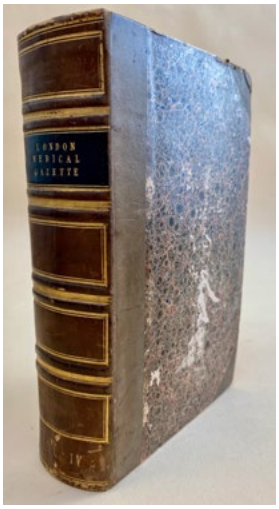


56. Snow, John (1813-58). On the inhalation of the vapour of ether. Offprint from *London Medical Gazette*, n.s., 4 (1847). 10pp. Text illustrations. 203 x 131 mm. Recent quarter diced calf, gilt spine, marbled boards. Vertically creased, minor toning, but very good. $5000

First Edition, Extremely Scarce Offprint Issue of Snow's first real paper on ether anesthesia, containing the first illustration of his regulating ether inhaler, the earliest such device to control the amount of ether vapor received by the patient. Snow's paper, published on 19 March 1847, appeared prior to his separately published pamphlet *On the Inhalation of the Vapour of Ether in Surgical Operations* (October 1847); it was preceded only by three small tables on ether saturation of air that Snow published in the *Medical Times, London Medical Gazette* and *The Pharmaceutical Journal* in January and February 1847.

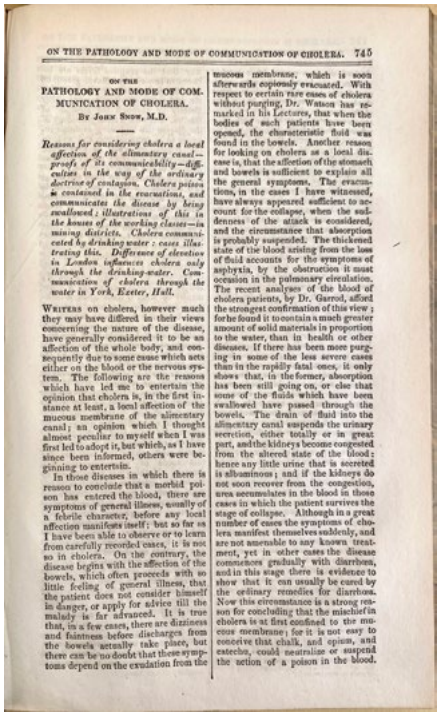
The offprint of Snow's paper is extremely scarce—this is the only copy we have handled in our more than five decades in the trade. The journal version of the paper appeared in two parts (see below); the offprint keeps the same setting of type except for the last two lines in the first paragraph but rearranges the column breaks to fit on the offprint's 10 pages.

When ether anesthesia was introduced to England in late 1846 Snow immediately began experimenting with the process; he eventually became the first physician to limit his practice to anesthesiology. As the earliest specialist in clinical anesthesiology, Snow was also the first to perform experiments on the physiology of the anesthetized state, the results of which laid the foundations for the development of anesthesiology as a science. In the present paper Snow included an updated version of his table of the proportion of ether to air, at temperatures ranging from 38 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Garrison-Morton.com 12954. "John Snow's Published Works," The John Snow Archive and Research Companion, Michigan State University (web). Shephard, *John Snow*, p. 301. 45529



57. Snow, John (1813-58). On the inhalation of the vapour of ether. In *London Medical Gazette*, n.s., 4 (1847): 498-502; 539-542. Whole volume. [2], 1142pp. Text illustrations. 214 x 145 mm. 19th-century half calf, marbled boards, light rubbing and wear. Very good. $750

First Edition, journal issue. Garrison-Morton.com 12954. Shephard, *John Snow*, p. 301. 45543



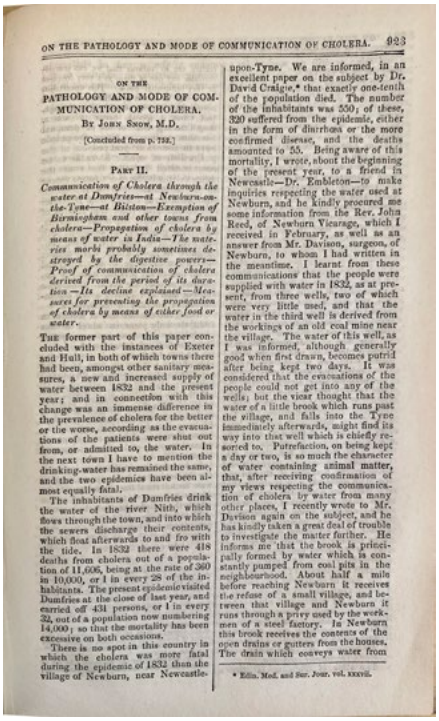
ON THE PATHOLOGY AND MODE OF COMMUNICATION OF CHOLERA. 745

ON THE
PATHOLOGY AND MODE OF COMMUNICATION OF CHOLERA.
By John Snow, M.D.

Reasons for considering cholera a local affection of the alimentary canal—proofs of its communicability—difficulties in the way of the ordinary doctrine of contagion. Cholera poison is contained in the evacuations, and communicates the disease by being swallowed; illustrations of this in the houses of the working classes—in mining districts. Cholera communicated by drinking water: cases illustrating this. Difference of elevation in London influences cholera only through the drinking-water. Communication of cholera through the water in York, Exeter, Hull.

Writers on cholera, however much they may have differed in their views concerning the nature of the disease, have generally considered it to be an affection of the whole body, and consequently due to some cause which acts either on the blood or the nervous system. The following are the reasons which have led me to entertain the opinion that cholera is, in the first instance at least, a local affection of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal; an opinion which I thought almost peculiar to myself when I was first led to adopt it, but which, as I have since been informed, others were beginning to entertain.

In those diseases in which there is reason to conclude that a morbid poison has entered the blood, there are symptoms of general illness, usually of a febrile character, before any local affection manifests itself; but so far as I have been able to observe or to learn from carefully recorded cases, it is not so in cholera. On the contrary, the disease begins with the affection of the bowels, which often proceeds with so little feeling of general illness, that the patient does not consider himself in danger, or apply for advice till the malady is far advanced. It is true that, in a few cases, there are dizziness and faintness before discharges from the bowels actually take place, but there can be no doubt that these symptoms depend on the exudation from the mucous membrane, which is soon afterwards copiously evacuated. With respect to certain rare cases of cholera without purging, Dr. Watson has remarked in his *Lectures*, that when the bodies of such patients have been opened, the characteristic fluid was found in the bowels. Another reason for looking on cholera as a local disease is, that the affection of the stomach and bowels is sufficient to explain all the general symptoms. The evacuations, in the cases I have witnessed, have always appeared sufficient to account for the collapse, when the suddenness of the attack is considered, and the circumstance that absorption is probably suspended. The thickened state of the blood arising from the loss of fluid accounts for the symptoms of asphyxia, by the obstruction it must occasion in the pulmonary circulation. The recent analyses of the blood of cholera patients, by Dr. Garrod, afford the strongest confirmation of this view; for he found it to contain a much greater amount of solid materials in proportion to the water, than in health or other diseases. If there has been more purging in some of the less severe cases than in the rapidly fatal ones, it only shows that, in the former, absorption has been still going on, or else that some of the fluids which have been swallowed have passed through the bowels. The drain of fluid into the alimentary canal suspends the urinary secretion, either totally or in great part, and the kidneys become congested from the altered state of the blood; hence any little urine that is secreted is albuminous; and if the kidneys do not soon recover from the congestion, urea accumulates in the blood in those cases in which the patient survives the stage of collapse. Although in a great number of cases the symptoms of cholera manifest themselves suddenly, and are not amenable to any known treatment, yet in other cases the disease commences gradually with diarrhœa, and in this stage there is evidence to show that it can usually be cured by the ordinary remedies for diarrhœa. Now this circumstance is a strong reason for concluding that the mischief in cholera is at first confined to the mucous membrane; for it is not easy to conceive that chalk, and opium, and catechu, could neutralize or suspend the action of a poison in the blood.



ON THE PATHOLOGY AND MODE OF COMMUNICATION OF CHOLERA. 923

ON THE
PATHOLOGY AND MODE OF COMMUNICATION OF CHOLERA.
By John Snow, M.D.
[Concluded from p. 755.]

Part II.

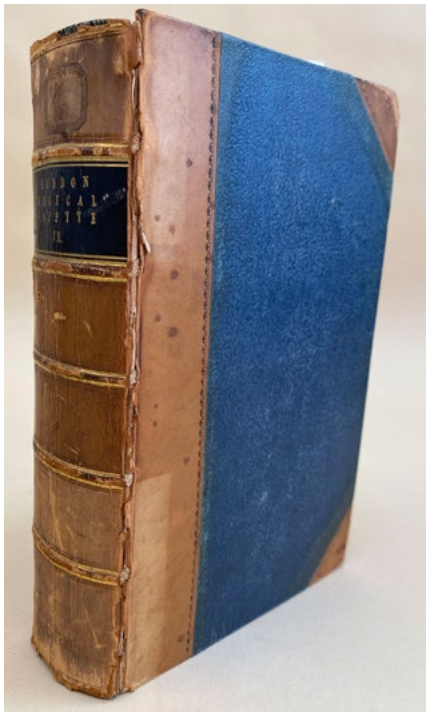
Communication of Cholera through the water at Dumfries—at Newburn-on-the-Tyne—at Bilston—Exemption of Birmingham and other towns from cholera—Propagation of cholera by means of water in India—The materies morbi probably sometimes destroyed by the digestive powers—Proof of communication of cholera derived from the period of its duration—Its decline explained—Measures for preventing the propagation of cholera by means of either food or water.

The former part of this paper concluded with the instances of Exeter and Hull, in both of which towns there had been, amongst other sanitary measures, a new and increased supply of water between 1832 and the present year; and in connection with this change was an immense difference in the prevalence of cholera for the better or the worse, according as the evacuations of the patients were shut out from, or admitted to, the water. In the next town I have to mention the drinking-water has remained the same, and the two epidemics have been almost equally fatal.

The inhabitants of Dumfries drink the water of the river Nith, which flows through the town, and into which the sewers discharge their contents, which float afterwards to and fro with the tide. In 1832 there were 418 deaths from cholera out of a population of 11,606, being at the rate of 360 in 10,000, or 1 in every 28 of the inhabitants. The present epidemic visited Dumfries at the close of last year, and carried off 434 persons, or 1 in every 32, out of a population now numbering 14,000; so that the mortality has been excessive on both occasions.

There is no spot in this country in which the cholera was more fatal during the epidemic of 1832 than the village of Newburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We are informed, in an excellent paper on the subject by Dr. David Craigie,* that exactly one-tenth of the population died. The number of the inhabitants was 550; of these, 320 suffered from the epidemic, either in the form of diarrhœa or the more confirmed disease, and the deaths amounted to 55. Being aware of this mortality, I wrote, about the beginning of the present year, to a friend in Newcastle—Dr. Embleton—to make inquiries respecting the water used at Newburn, and he kindly procured me some information from the Rev. John Reed, of Newburn Vicarage, which I received in February, as well as an answer from Mr. Davison, surgeon, of Newburn, to whom I had written in the meantime. I learnt from these communications that the people were supplied with water in 1832, as at present, from three wells, two of which were very little used, and that the water in the third well is derived from the workings of an old coal mine near the village. The water of this well, as I was informed, although generally good when first drawn, becomes putrid after being kept two days. It was considered that the evacuations of the people could not get into any of the wells; but the vicar thought that the water of a little brook which runs past the village, and falls into the Tyne immediately afterwards, might find its way into that well which is chiefly resorted to. Putrefaction, on being kept a day or two, is so much the character of water containing animal matter, that, after receiving confirmation of my views respecting the communication of cholera by water from many other places, I recently wrote to Mr. Davison again on the subject, and he has kindly taken a great deal of trouble to investigate the matter further. He informs me that the brook is principally formed by water which is constantly pumped from coal pits in the neighbourhood. About half a mile before reaching Newburn it receives the refuse of a small village, and between that village and Newburn it runs through a privy used by the workmen of a steel factory. In Newburn this brook receives the contents of the open drains or gutters from the houses. The drain which conveys water from

* Edin. Med. and Surg. Journ. vol. xxxvii.



Demonstration that Cholera is Caused by "A Specific Living, Waterborne, Self-Reproducing Cell or Germ"

58. Snow, John (1813-58). On the pathology and mode of communication of cholera. In *London Medical Gazette*, n.s., 9 (1849): 745-755; 923-929. Whole volume. [2], 1129pp. Text illustrations. 214 x 133 mm. 19th century half calf, cloth boards, hinges split, some wear. Internally very good. Library bookplates. $3750

First Edition, journal issue. Snow first became interested in cholera at Newcastle-on-Tyne during the epidemic of 1831-1832, and recurrent outbreaks of the disease gave him the opportunity to investigate it in detail. His paper on cholera, published shortly after his (extremely rare) 31-page pamphlet *On the Mode of Communication of Cholera*, contained his first demonstration of the specific nature of the disease, which he defined

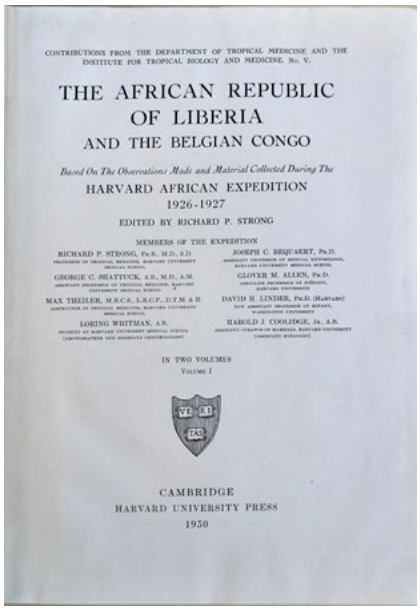
correctly as an infection of the alimentary canal transmitted by ingesting fecal matter from cholera patients, in most cases via contaminated water. Snow proved his theory of cholera transmission by collecting data on a large number of outbreaks and correlating them to local water supplies. He argued, based on his data, that cholera was caused by "a specific living, waterborne, self-reproducing cell or germ" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*)—a conclusion all the more remarkable in that it predated the germ theory of disease by over a decade.

Snow may have been motivated to contribute his paper to the *London Medical Gazette* because a review of his separately published pamphlet published in that journal on pp. 466-470 of the 1849 volume stated that he had not proved the contagious nature of cholera.

Snow's theory of cholera transmission aroused much controversy among physicians, many of whom still held the ancient belief that cholera and all other infectious diseases were carried by atmospheric "miasmas" emanating from noxious sources. Snow was vindicated a few years later, however, when, during the great London cholera epidemic of 1854, he located the source of infection at the Bow Street pump and persuaded local authorities to remove the pump's handle, causing a dramatic drop in the rate of infection. Snow's work on cholera greatly influenced sanitary reformers such as Sir Edwin Chadwick and provided critical support for the work of Pasteur and Koch in the 1860s and 1870s.

Collectors of John Snow's work on cholera have tended to focus on and drive up the prices of his 1849 pamphlet and his 1854 book, and to ignore the revolutionary conclusions that Snow drew in this paper of 1849. Garrison-Morton.com 5106. Shephard, *John Snow*, pp. 173-174; 303. 45527

Inscribed to Harvey Firestone, who Financed the Expedition


CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND THE INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE No. V.

THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE BELGIAN CONGO

Based On The Observations Made and Material Collected During The

HARVARD AFRICAN EXPEDITION 1926-1927

EDITED BY RICHARD P. STRONG

MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION

RICHARD P. STRONG, Ph.B., M.D., S.D. — JOSEPH C. BEQUAERT, Ph.D.

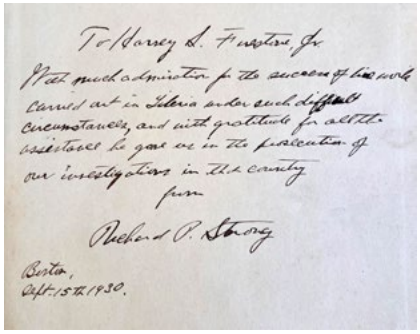
GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, A.B., M.D., A.M. — GLOVER M. ALLEN, Ph.D.

MAX THEILER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. — DAVID H. LINDER, Ph.D. (Harvard)

LORING WHITMAN, A.B. — HAROLD J. COOLIDGE, Jr., A.B.

IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME I

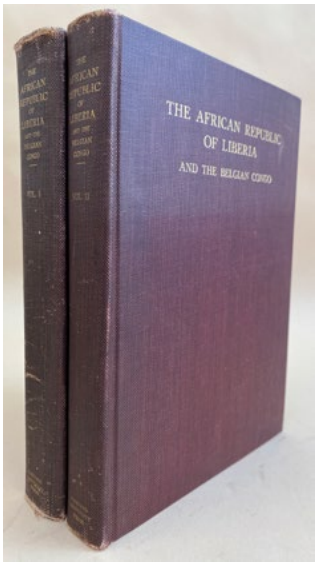
CAMBRIDGE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1930


To Harvey S. Firestone Jr
With much admiration for the success of the work
carried out in Liberia under such difficult
circumstances, and with gratitude for all the
assistance he gave us in the prosecution of
our investigations in that country
from
Richard P. Strong
Boston,
Sept. 15th 1930.

59. Strong, Richard Pearson (1872-1948), ed. The African republic of Liberia and the Belgian Congo. 2 vols. xxvi, 568; ix, 569-1064pp. 8 color plates; text illustrations and maps. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1930. 264 x 191 mm. Original maroon cloth, gilt-lettered spines and front covers, light edgewear and finger-soiling. Very good. Presentation Copy, inscribed by Strong to the dedicatee, Harvey S. Firestone Jr. (1898-1973) on the front free endpaper: "To Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. With much admiration for the success of his work carried out in Liberia under such difficult circumstances, and with gratitude for all the assistance he gave us in the prosecution of our investigations in that country from Richard P. Strong. Boston, Sept. 15th 1930." $450

First Edition. The detailed record of the findings of the Harvard Medical African Expedition of 1926-27 to Liberia and the Belgian Congo, led by Strong — Harvard's first professor of tropical medicine — and largely underwritten by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. We are offering the copy that Strong presented to Harvey S. Firestone junior, president of the Firestone Foundation, to whom the work is dedicated.

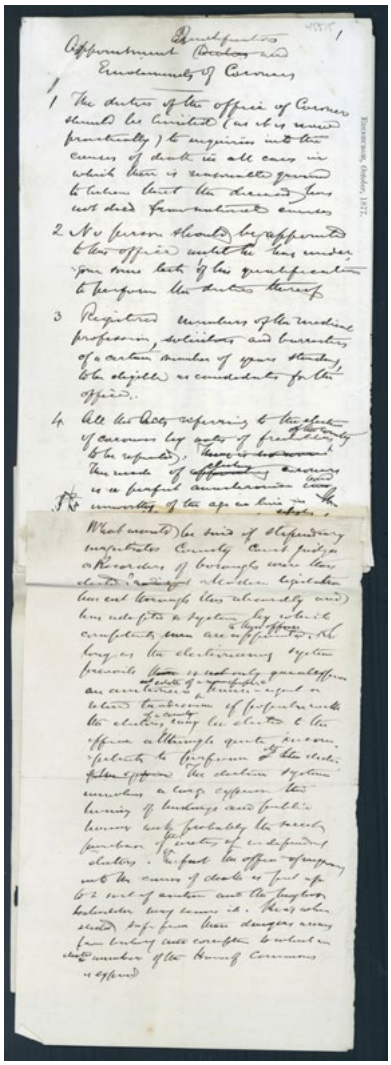
The primary purpose of the Harvard expedition was to conduct a medical and biological survey of Liberia, where Firestone intended to establish extensive rubber plantations to ensure a cheap and steady supply of raw materials for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. The Liberian interior was almost unknown to the West, so the Harvard team had to create accurate maps of the country's geographical features as the expedition



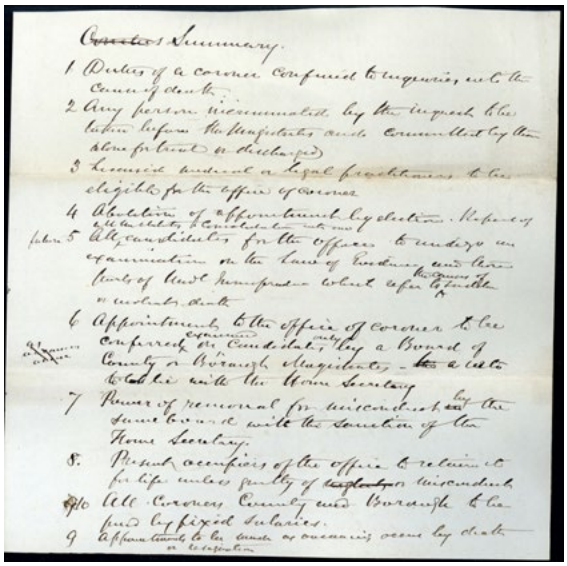
progressed. After exploring Liberia, the expedition crossed Africa from west to east through the Belgian Congo in order to make a comparative study of its Liberian findings. The expedition was a success, returning with an enormous number of biological specimens (including a gorilla, still on display at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology), and a wealth of information on local customs, indigenous diseases, native wildlife, etc. Garrison-Morton.com 12459. 45513

Taylor Recommends Qualifications for Coroners

60. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80). (1) Appointment qualifications and emoluments of coroners. Autograph document. 7pp. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1877]. On sheets of various sizes; largest measures 390 x 132 mm. (2) Summary. Autograph document. 2pp. N.p., n.d. [ca. 1877]. On 2 sheets; largest measures 200 x 202 mm. (3) Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association. Memorandum on coroners' inquests and on medical evidence. Bifoluim. [4]pp. London: N.p., 14 November 1877. (4) Collection of correspondence to Taylor (and one other) relating to Taylor's efforts to reform the coroner system in Great Britain, including 7 letters from Ernest A. Hart (1835-98), editor of the British Medical Journal. 15pp. total. Various sizes; largest measures 202 x 129 mm. Some rodent damage to a few letters and the "Memorandum," minor soiling and creasing, but very good. $1750



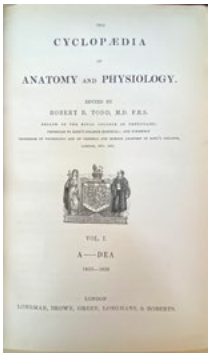
(1) Taylor's manuscript draft of an article he published in the *British Medical Journal* (Jan. 19, 1878) titled "On the appointment of coroners; their qualifications and duties," calling for reform of the laws regarding the selection and duties of British coroners. Taylor, the founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medico-legal expert of his day, had been concerned for many years about the need to update the antiquated system governing the appointment and duties of coroners in Britain. At the time Taylor wrote this document, British coroners were elected or appointed on a county-wide basis by local magistrates and landowners—a practice vulnerable to political corruption—and were not required to have any medical or legal training whatsoever, even though even though it was their job to investigate suspicious or violent deaths. Taylor recommended that "all the Acts for appointing coroners by charter, or election by freeholders of the county, should be repealed or consolidated into one Act, with new provisions for the appointment of fit and proper persons to the office." In 1880, the year of his death, Taylor was one of three men on a subcommittee formed to advise the Home Secretary on what would become the Coroner's Act of 1887.

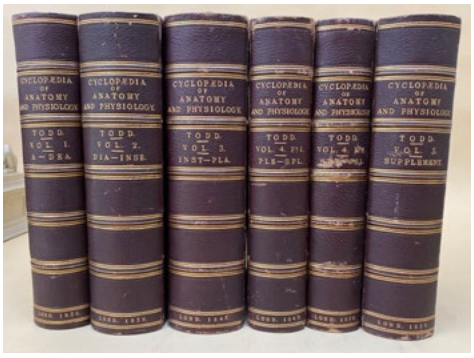


No. (2) appears to be a summary of the points Taylor covered in the longer manuscript. No. (3), identified as a "Private and confidential proof," is a printed memorandum recommending complete reform of Great Britain's coroner system that Taylor presented on 14 November 1877 to the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association.

No. (4) is a group of correspondence (complete listing available) addressed to Taylor relating to the coroner issue. Most of the letters are from Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*. One of Hart's letters refers to the West Haddon tragedy, a case of suspected poisoning (1873) in which the inquest was botched, leading to a false verdict of murder and the subsequent suicide of one of the suspects. Taylor, who was not directly involved in the case, published an article on in the Guy's Hospital Reports (1874) calling for complete reform of the coroner system. Another of Hart's letters mentions the so-called Penge mystery of 1876, in which a man, his lover and two accomplices were sentenced to death after being convicted of starving the man's wife to death to get her inheritance. Taylor's analysis of the medical evidence ended up partially exonerating the accused; three of the sentences were commuted to penal servitude and one prisoner was freed. Barrell, *Fatal Evidence: Professor Alfred Swaine Taylor and the Dawn of Forensic Science*, pp. 193-196. 45515

61. Todd, Robert Bentley (1809-60), editor. The cyclopaedia of anatomy and physiology. 5 vols. in 6, 8vo. Numerous wood-engraved text illustrations. London: Longman [etc.], 1835-59. 247 x 158 mm. Half morocco gilt c. 1859, some rubbing & wear. Very good set. Bookplate of the Woburn Abbey. $750

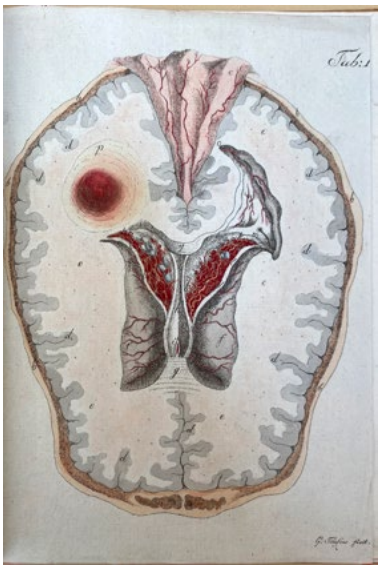

CYCLOPÆDIA
OF
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

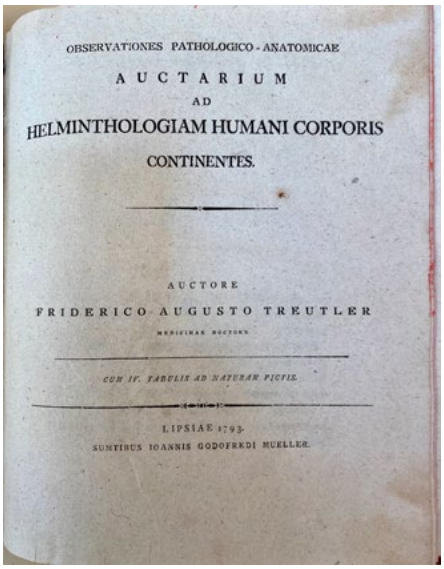


First Edition. "This cyclopaedia did more to encourage and advance the study of physiology and comparative and microscopic anatomy than any book ever published" (Dictionary of National Biography). The many distinguished contributors to this elegantly printed work included naturalists Richard Owen (1804-92) and Thomas Huxley (1825-95), and physicians James Paget (1814-99), James Young Simpson (1811-70) and William Bowman (1816-92). The Cyclopaedia was conceived and edited by Robert B. Todd, pioneer physiological anatomist and medical educator; he contributed many important articles to the work, particularly those on the heart, brain and nervous system. 45501

Parasitic Worms in the Brain

62. Treutler, Friedrich August (1766-1819). Observationes pathologico-anatomicae auctarium ad helminthologiam humani corporis continentes. 4to. [8], 43pp. 4 hand-colored engraved plates. Leipzig: Sumptibus Ioannis Godofredi Mueller, 1793. 225 x 186 mm. Half sheep, boards ca. 1793, a little rubbed and spotted. Outer margin of first plate trimmed affecting the plate number only, otherwise a very good, crisp copy. Inscription in a contemporary hand on the front free endpaper. $750




OBSERVATIONES PATHOLOGICO-ANATOMICAE

AUCTARIUM

AD

HELMINTHOLOGIAM HUMANI CORPORIS

CONTINENTES.

AUCTORE

FRIDERICO AUGUSTO TREUTLER

MEDICINAE DOCTORE

CUM IV. TABULIS AD NATURAM PICTIS.

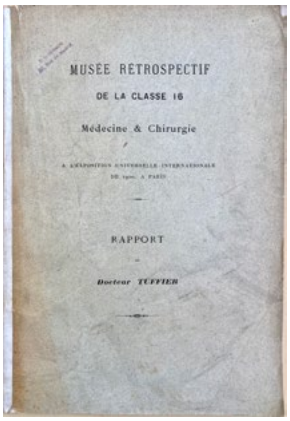
LIPSIAE 1793.

SUMTIBUS IOANNIS GODOFREDI MUELLER.

First Edition, a desirable example with hand-colored plates, which are not present in all copies. Treutler obtained his licentiate in medicine from the University of Leipzig with this thesis on parasitic worms, in which he identified some hitherto undescribed species (*Tenia albopunctata*, *Hamularia lymphatica* and *Hexathyridio pinguicula*) and discussed the diseases they cause in their human hosts. The hand-colored illustrations include a transverse section of a human brain infected with Tenia in the choroid plexus, a detailed view of the infected section, and dissections of several of the parasites described in Treutler's thesis. 45330

How a Physician Exhibited his Collection of Medical Classics at the Beginning of the 20th Century

63. Tuffier, Théodore (1857-1929). Musée retrospectif de la classe 16: Médecine & chirurgie à l'Exposition universelle internationale de 1900, à Paris. Rapport. 52, [2]pp. 2 plates, text illustrations. St. Cloud: Imprimerie Belin Frères, n.d. [1900]. 281 x 192 mm. Original printed wrappers, paper backstrip, some tears and creases. Very good. Owner's stamp on front wrapper. $275

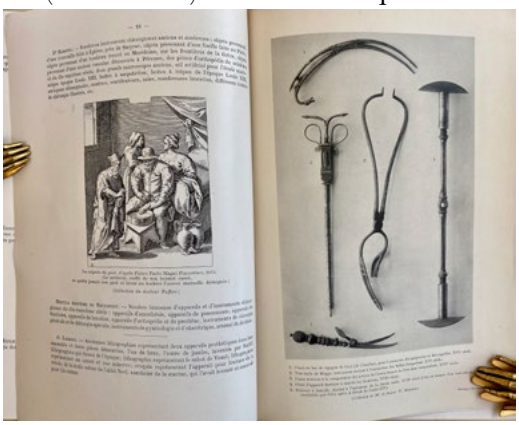

MUSÉE RÉTROSPECTIF

DE LA CLASSE 16

Médecine & Chirurgie

RAPPORT

Docteur TUFFIER



First Edition. An illustrated report on the History of Medicine exhibit at the 1900 Paris Exposition, highlighting the contributions of notable French-speaking physicians and surgeons to the development of modern medicine. Many of the illustrations in the report were from the collection of the report's author, Dr. Théodore Tuffier, a pioneer of pulmonary and cardiovascular surgery and of spinal anesthesia (see Garrison-Morton.com 3029, 3191, 3228, 4191.1). 45510

Extremely Rare "Epitome" in its Original Limp Vellum Binding

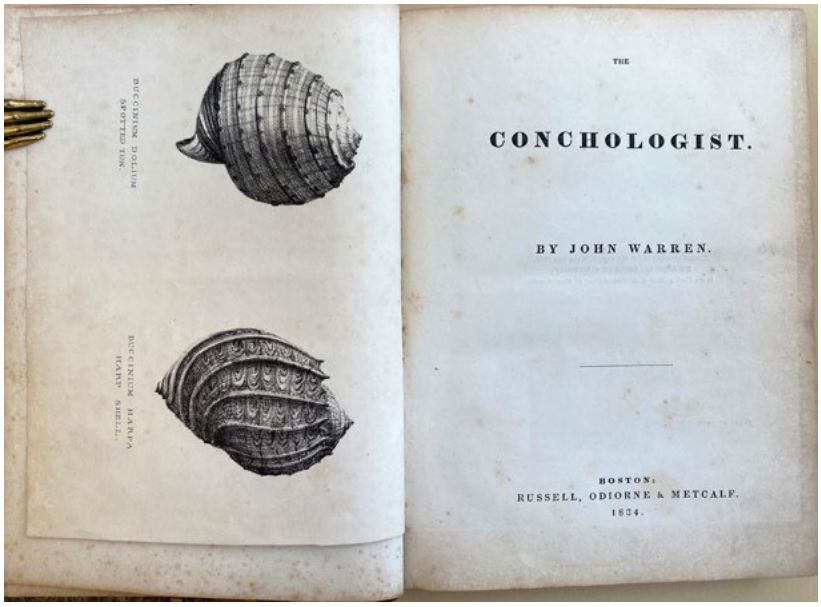
64. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome. Broadsheet folio. [14]ff. signed A-M [N-O],with woodcut title, large woodcut portrait of Vesalius, 9 full-page anatomical woodcuts, 2 full-page figures of a nude male and female, 2 sheets of woodcut anatomical details for cutting out & mounting, and several woodcut initials. Basel: Oporinus, June 1543. 553 x 407 mm. Original limp vellum creased horizontally and vertically, some staining; preserved in a cloth folding case. All sheets with horizontal fold-marks across center (as in all copies) as well as vertical fold-marks, repair on title-page affecting several words in the "Lectori" paragraph and the "Basileae" at the foot, with a few letters in ink facsimile, a few lacunae in the title-leaf and one or two other leaves, some staining and toning. Overall a very good, well-preserved and complete copy with large margins; except for the comparatively minor title repair, this copy is completely unrestored. $300,000

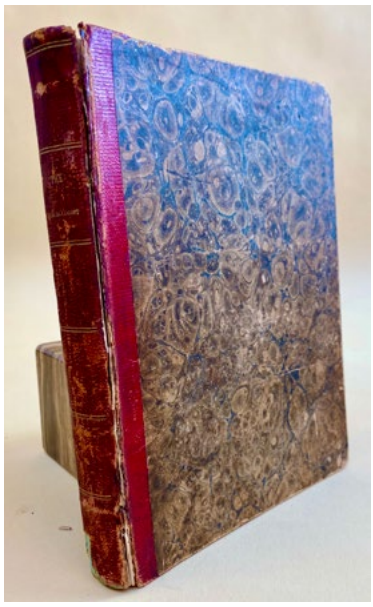
First Edition of the extremely rare *Epitome*. "[Vesalius's] Fabrica may be the only masterwork in the history of medicine and science that was published simultaneously with a synopsis prepared by the author. Vesalius designed his Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome to serve as a more affordable outline key to the encyclo-

pedic and expensive *Fabrica*. In his dedication to Prince Philip, Vesalius stated that 'I have made [the *Epitome*] to be as it were a foot-path beside the larger book, and as an index of what is set forth in it.' Unlike the *Fabrica*, however, which begins with the skeletal system and works outward, the *Epitome*'s approach to anatomy is topographical: That is, the muscles are first discussed, followed by a combined study of the vessels, nervous system and viscera. The various parts of the anatomy are illustrated in nine woodcuts, divided into two skeletal, four muscular, and two circulatory charts, plus a neurological chart. The skeletal, muscular and one of the circulatory plates are similar, but not identical, to plates found in the *Fabrica*: the *Epitome*'s plates are some sixty millimeters taller, the figures are in slightly different attitudes and less space is devoted to background scenery (leaf K1 duplicates the *Fabrica*'s thinking skeleton, but with the inscription on the pedestal changed). The remaining circulatory plate and the neurological plate are reproduced, with different text, on the two folding plates found in the *Fabrica* . . . In addition to these nine anatomical plates, the *Epitome* includes two woodcuts of a nude male and nude female figure, accompanied by long descriptions of the surface regions of the body; nothing like them appears in the *Fabrica*. The *Epitome*'s title-page woodcut and portrait of Vesalius are from the same blocks used in the larger work.

"Published in a larger format than the *Fabrica*, in the form of separate sheets to be used for wall charts, and not necessarily bound, the Epitome is considerably rarer than the *Fabrica* today. Many copies of the *Epitome* are incomplete, and the last two unsigned sheets ([N]1 and [O]1), printed with individual parts of the body to be cut out and assembled into two figures, male and female, are especially rare" (Norman / Grolier, *100 Books Famous in Medicine*, 18).

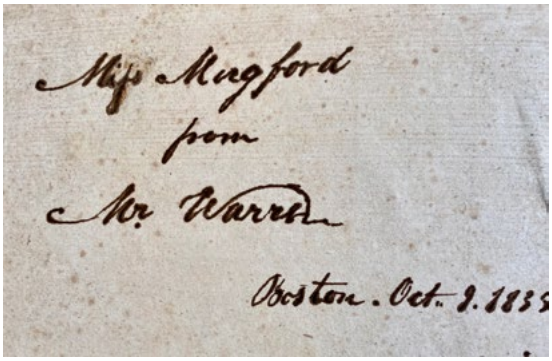
Cushing traced only 22 copies of the Epitome (2 of them printed on vellum), without, however, commenting on their completeness or otherwise. To these are to be added the three copies listed in Grolier, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, and Cockx Indestege's Belgian census. All copies of the *Epitome* (including the vellum copy in the British Museum) have sheets that bear traces of having been folded in half horizontally, as this is how the publisher sent the work's oversize single sheets to their recipients. Adams V607. Choulant-Frank, pp. 180-81. Cockx Indestege, *Vesalius*, 46 ("leaves L with the female nude and [O] with one set of figures to be cut out, wanting"). Cushing, *Vesalius*, VI B-1. Garrison-Morton.com 376. 45492





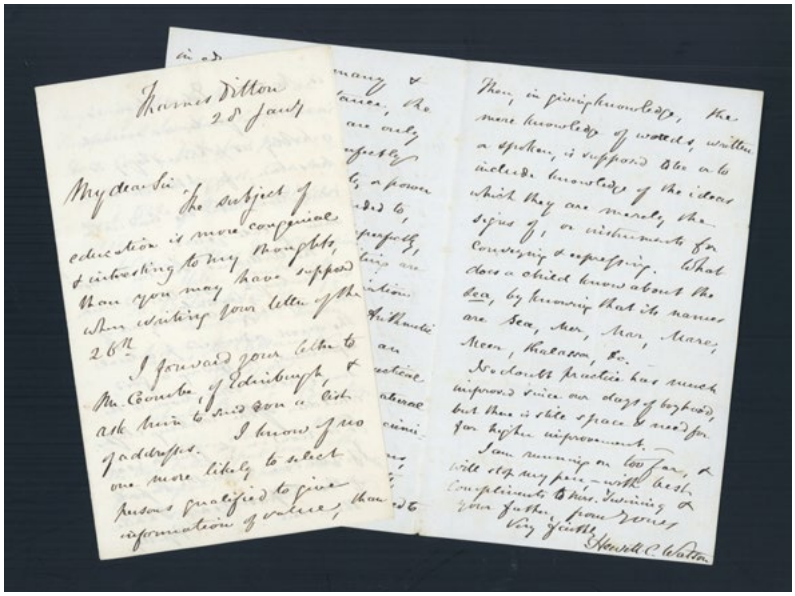
First American Manual on Conchology, Inscribed to Sarah Mugford

65. Warren, John. The conchologist. [4], 204pp. Lithographed frontispiece and 15 lithographed plates. Boston: Russell, Odiorne & Metcalf, 1834. 211 x 163 mm. Quarter sheep, gilt spine, marbled boards ca. 1834, hinges cracked, lower extremity of spine chipped, light edgewear. Occasional light spotting, two small holes in pp. 127-128 affecting a few letters (sense remains clear), but very good. **Presentation Copy**, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: "Miss Mugford from Mr. Warren Boston Oct. 9 1835." $1250



First Edition of the first American manual of conchology. The author, John Warren, was an Englishman who sold shells and other collectibles in Boston as well as to other collectors in the United States. His book organizes shells according to both the Linnean and Lamarckian systems of classification. The recipient of this copy was likely Sarah S. Mugford of Salem, an invalid poet, dressmaker and needlepoint artist; see S. M. Worcester, *Triumph in Trial: A Memorial of Sarah S. Mugford* (1862). 45499

66. Watson, Hewett Cottrell (1804-81). Autograph letter signed to [Thomas?] Twining. 7pp. on two bifolia. Thames Ditton, 28 January [no year; ca. 1850]. 185 x 115 mm. Fine. $375

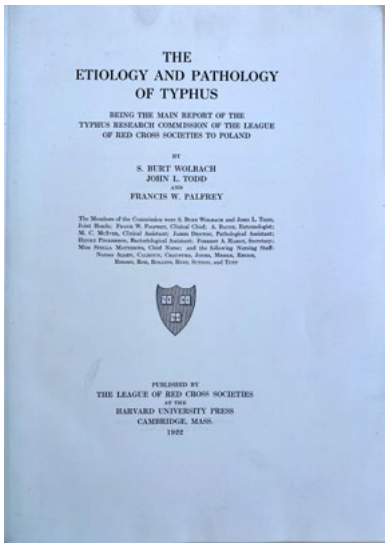


From Hewett Watson, British botanist, phrenologist and evolutionary theorist. Watson, the editor of the London Catalogue of British Plants from 1844 to 1874, was an expert on the geographical distribution of plants in the British Isles and a strong advocate for the use of statistical methods in scientific research. Charles Darwin corresponded with Watson and made use of Watson's botanical knowledge in his own evolutionary researches, acknowledging Watson as a vital source of scientific information in *On the Origin of Species*. Watson's correspondent here was most likely Thomas Twining, Jr. of Twickenham, who in 1846 had sponsored Watson's candidacy for a teaching post in Ireland, and who, like Watson, was interested in educational reform.

Watson's letter discusses the subject of education, particularly that of the working classes. He and Twining both supported the progressive educational ideas of fellow phrenologist George Combe, whom he mentioned in his letter—"I forward your letter to Mr. Combe, of Edinburgh, & ask him to send you a list of addresses. I know of no one more likely to select persons qualified to give information of value than is Mr. C. Education is with him quite as much a hobby as phrenology is or has been . . ." Watson mentioned the Williams Secular School in Edinburgh—"established under the auspices of Mr. Combe"— which, like William Ellis's Birkbeck Schools, was founded expressly for the purpose of teaching science, art and economics to working-class children and adults. Watson included Ellis's name in a list of contacts who might prove useful to Twining. 45327

Inscribed to the Sister of Howard Taylor Ricketts

67. Wolbach, Simeon Burt (1880-1954); John L. Todd (1876-1949); Francis W. Palfrey (1876-1953). The etiology and pathology of typhus. Being the main report of the Typhus Research Commission of the League of Red Cross Societies to Poland. x, 222pp. 13 plates in the text plus 34 plates, including 2 in color, at the end; text diagrams. Cambridge, MA: The League of Red Cross Societies at the Harvard University Press, 1922. 267 x 192 mm. Original cloth, some wear at spine and corners but sound. Very good. **Presentation Copy,** inscribed by Wolbach on the front free endpaper: "Miss Clara A. Ricketts with the compliments of S. B. Wolbach." Bound in is a typed presentation letter signed from Wolbach to Miss Ricketts dated 23 October 1922, with the postmarked cover laid in loosely. $450


THE
ETIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY
OF TYPHUS
BEING THE MAIN REPORT OF THE
TYPHUS RESEARCH COMMISSION OF THE LEAGUE
OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES TO POLAND
BY
S. BURT WOLBACH
JOHN L. TODD
AND
FRANCIS W. PALFREY
PUBLISHED BY
THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES
AT THE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
1922

First Edition of Wolbach's classic work identifying *Rickettsia prowazekii* as the pathogen causing epidemic typhus; **Presented by the Author to the Sister of Pathologist Howard Taylor Ricketts** (1871-1910), whose

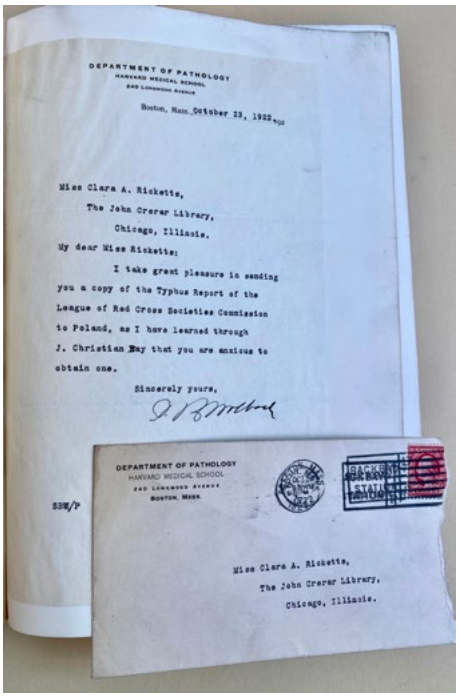
pioneering researches led to the identification of the *Rickettsia* genus of typhus- and Rocky Mountain spotted fever-causing bacteria.

Wolbach is best known for elucidating the infection vectors—lice and ticks, respectively—of typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever. In the present work, Wolbach and his co-authors definitively identified the human body louse as the vector for epidemic typhus. Working on behalf of the League of Red Cross Societies' Typhus Research Commission to Poland, Wolbach and parasitologist John Todd carried uninfected lice to Poland to demonstrate that these insects transmit the typhus-causing bacteria *Rickettsia prowazekii* to human subjects. "The carefully controlled experiments of Wolbach, Todd, and Palfrey eliminated all doubt that R. prowazekii was the causal agent in typhus" (Garrison-Morton.com 5393).

Wolbach's presentation letter to Clara Ricketts reads as follows:

> My dear Miss Ricketts: I take great pleasure in sending you a copy of the Typhus Report of the League of Red Cross Societies Commission to Poland, as I have learned through J. Christian Bay that you are anxious to obtain one. Sincerely yours, S. B. Wolbach.

Clara Ricketts, a senior assistant at the John Crerar Library in Chicago, would naturally have been interested in Wolbach's work, which built upon and extended her late brother's investigations. Jens Christian Bay (1871-1962), mentioned in Wolbach's letter, served as Chief Librarian at the Crerar Library from 1928 to 1947. 45478


DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
AND LONGWOOD AVENUE

Boston, Mass. October 23, 1928

Miss Clara A. Ricketts,
The John Crerar Library,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Miss Ricketts:

I take great pleasure in sending you a copy of the Typhus Report of the League of Red Cross Societies Commission to Poland, as I have learned through J. Christian Bay that you are anxious to obtain one.

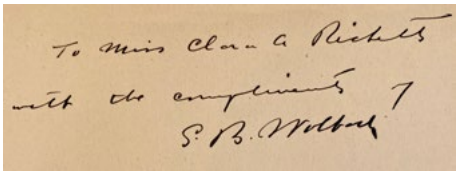
Sincerely yours,

S. B. Wolbach

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
240 LONGWOOD AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.

SBW/P

Miss Clara A. Ricketts,
The John Crerar Library,
Chicago, Illinois.


To Miss Clara A. Ricketts
with the compliments of
S. B. Wolbach