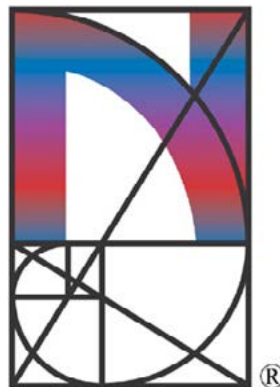


*Catalogue 69:
Mostly Recent Acquisitions*



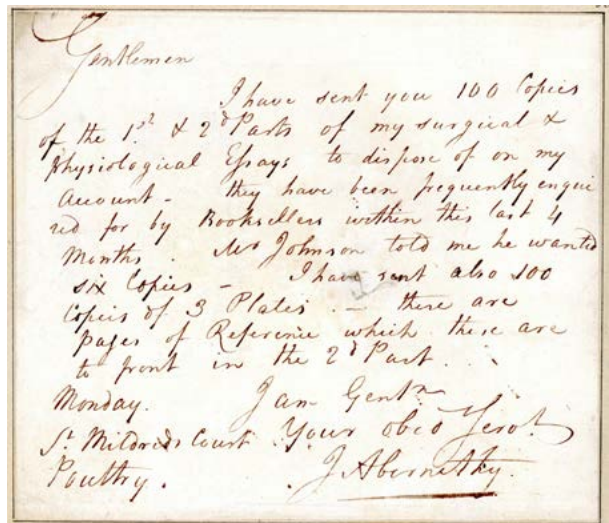
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No. 25 Geminus

1. Abernethy, John (1764-1831). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified correspondent (possibly the publishing firm of Cadell & Davies). London, n.d. [1797?]. 160 x 183 mm. Mounted. Small repair slightly affecting one word, but very good otherwise. \$650

From British surgeon John Abernethy, author of the first classification of tumors based on pathologic anatomy (Garrison-Morton.com 13225) and the first to ligate the external iliac artery for aneurysm (Garrison-Morton.com 2928). Abernethy's letter refers to his *Surgical and Physiological Essays* (1793-97), and was probably written to the London publishing firm of Cadell & Davies, which issued the third part of the *Essays* (1797) after the work's original publisher, James Evans, went bankrupt in 1795.

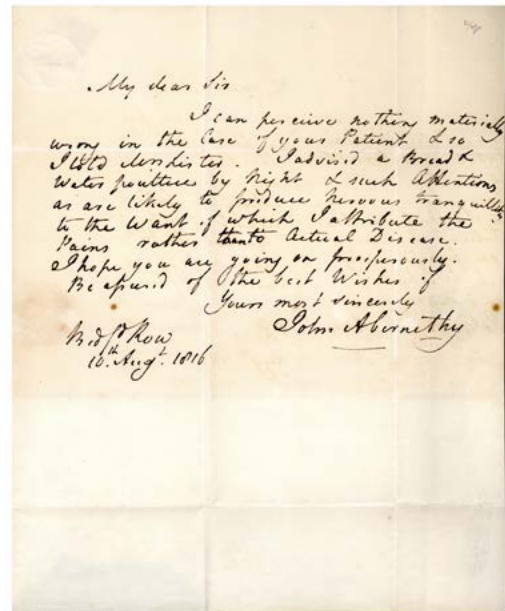


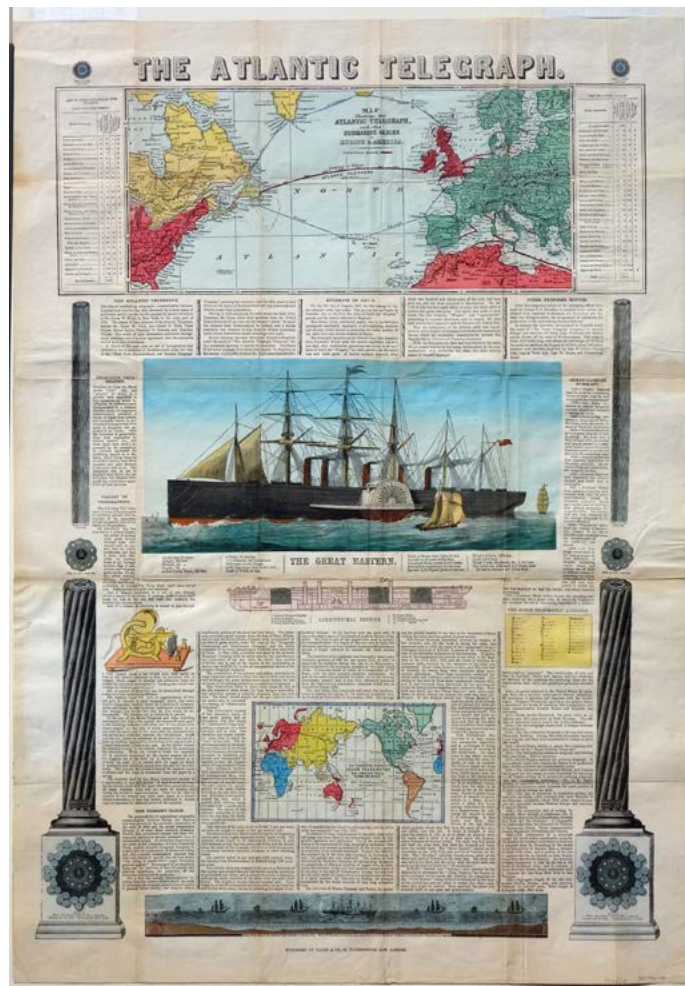
Gentlemen: I have sent you 100 copies of the 1st and 2^d Parts of my surgical & physiological Essays to dispose of on my account—they have been frequently enquired for by Booksellers within this last 4 Months. Mr. Johnson told me he wanted six copies. I have sent also 100 copies of 3 Plates—there are pages of reference which these are to front in the 2^d Part.

46412

2. Abernethy, John (1764-1831). Autograph letter signed to C. Wing, surgeon. 1 page plus integral address leaf. Bedford Row [London], 10 August 1816. 228 x 185 mm. Lacunae in address leaf, light soiling, traces of former mounting, but very good. \$450

Writing to a fellow surgeon, Abernethy states that “I can perceive nothing materially wrong in the care of your patient” and advises “a bread and water poultice by night,” which would likely “produce nervous tranquility, to the want of which I attribute the pains rather than to actual disease.” 46452



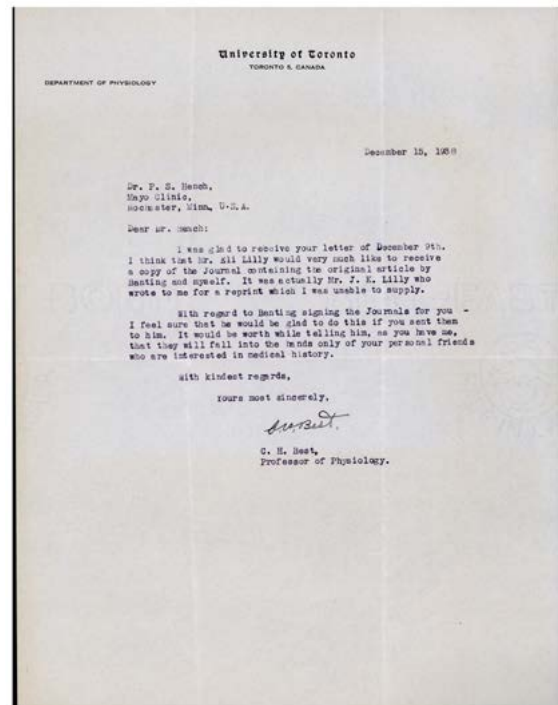
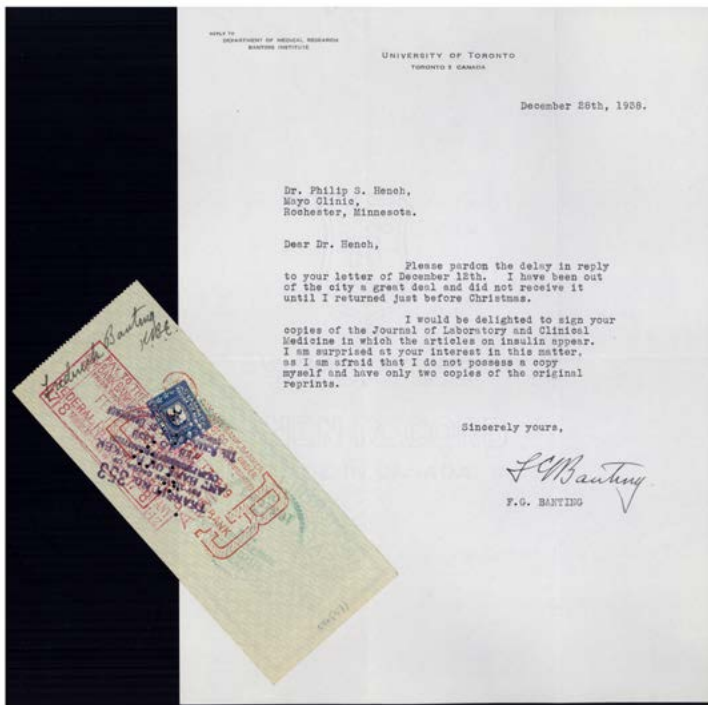


3. [Atlantic Cable.] The Atlantic Telegraph. Printed broadside, with hand-colored wood-engraved illustrations. London: Bacon & Co., [1865]. 83.6 x 58 cm. Two horizontal folds reinforced on verso, a few tiny lacunae slightly affecting a few words, marginal tear repaired, minor soiling, but very good. Matted. \$2750

A superb and amazingly detailed broadside commemorating the second attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable, issued by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, one of the sponsors of the venture. The first Atlantic Cable, laid in 1858, had ceased transmitting shortly afterwards; a subsequent investigation by the British government uncovered the design flaws in the cable and transmitting system, and took steps to correct them based on the recommendations of physicist William Thomson (later Lord Kelvin). In 1865 the second Atlantic Cable voyage was launched, this time aboard Isambard Kingdom Brunel's enormous steamship *Great Eastern*, which was the only vessel capable of transporting the extremely heavy cable and installation machinery. Unfortunately, the cable snapped and sank two-thirds of the way through, but the following year a third Atlantic Cable venture was successful: A new cable was laid and the cable lost the previous year was recovered. Rapid and reliable communication between North America and Europe was finally possible.

The present broadside, issued around the time of the *Great Eastern's* departure from Valentia, Ireland (the Atlantic Cable's eastern anchor), contains a wealth of detail about the Atlantic Cable's history, development and technological features, as well as information on the history and theory of telegraphy, proposed submarine cable routes and the machinery used to lay the cable. At the center of the broadside is a large image of the *Great Eastern* with a smaller cutaway view below; a map showing the routes of the Atlantic Cable and other submarine cables is at the top, and framing the broadside are exact-size images of the 1858 and 1865 cables.

43889



Banting, Best, and Eli Lilly Correspond with Philip Hench Regarding Signed Copies of the Publications Announcing the Discovery of Insulin

4. Banting, Frederick (1891-1941). (1) Typed letter signed to **Philip S. Hench** (1896-1965). 1 page on one sheet of University of Toronto letterhead. Toronto, 28 December 1938. (2) Paid check from Hench to Banting drawn on the First National Bank of Rochester, endorsed by Banting on the verso. Rochester, MN, 7 February 1939. (3) 3 typed letters (carbons) from Hench to Banting. 4pp. on 3 sheets. [Rochester, MN], 12 December 1938 - 28 February 1939. Together 5 items. Light offsetting onto carbons, check perforated and with bank / excise stamps on the verso, but on the whole fine.

With: Best, Charles Herbert (1899-1978). (1) 4 typed letters signed to **Philip S. Hench** (1896-1965). 4pp. on 4 sheets of University of Toronto letterhead. Toronto, 15 December 1938 – 20 March 1939. (2) 4 typed letters (carbons) of Hench's letters to Best. 4pp. on 4 sheets. 9 December 1938 – 28 February 1939. Together 8 items. 280 x 216 mm. Fine.

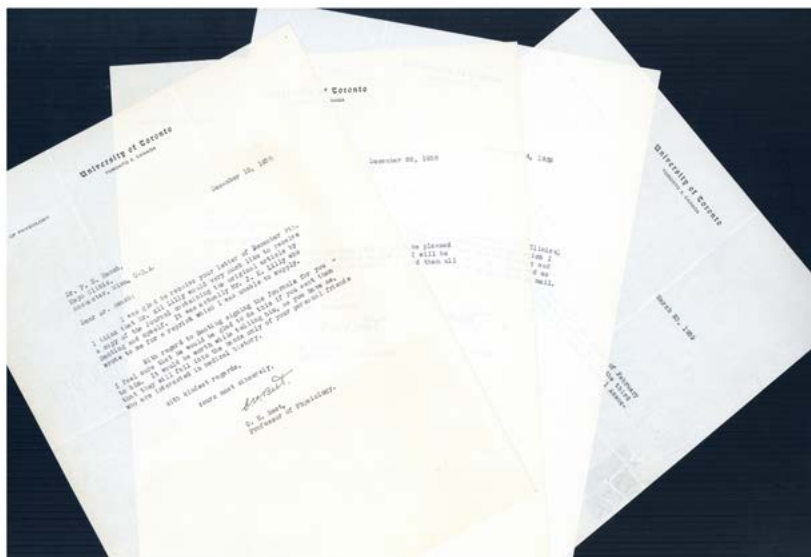
With: Lilly, Eli (1885-1977). Typed letter signed to **Philip S. Hench** (1896-1965). 1 page on 1 sheet, on Eli Lilly & Co. letterhead. Indianapolis, 30 December 1938. 268 x 185 mm. Fine. (2) Two typed letters (carbons) from Hench to Lilly. N.p. [Rochester, MN], 23 December 1938 and 17 February 1939. Together 3 items. 280 x 215 mm. Light fraying but very good.

Altogether 16 items.

\$5000

Fascinating group of correspondence featuring letters from Frederick Banting and Charles Best, co-discoverers of insulin. Banting autographs are *rare*; these are the first we have ever handled.

Banting received a share of the 1923 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for discovering insulin; Best was not included in the prize, but Banting split his prize money with Best to make up for the Nobel Committee's oversight. Also featured in this collection is Eli Lilly, president of the pharmaceutical company that first produced commercial insulin, and Philip Hench, who shared the 1950 Nobel Prize with E. C. Kendall and T.



Reichstein for discoveries relating to the hormones of the adrenal cortex.

Hench, at the time an associate professor at the Mayo Clinic, was an enthusiastic collector of materials relating to medical history. He had managed to acquire several copies of the journal issues containing Banting and Best's first articles on the discovery of insulin (see Garrison-Morton.com 1205), and in December 1938 he wrote to both authors asking if they would be willing to sign his copies. He also wrote to Eli Lilly, head of the drug company that introduced commercial insulin, to see whether Lilly would like a set of signed copies for his firm's library.



Banting and Best were happy to comply. Banting wrote:

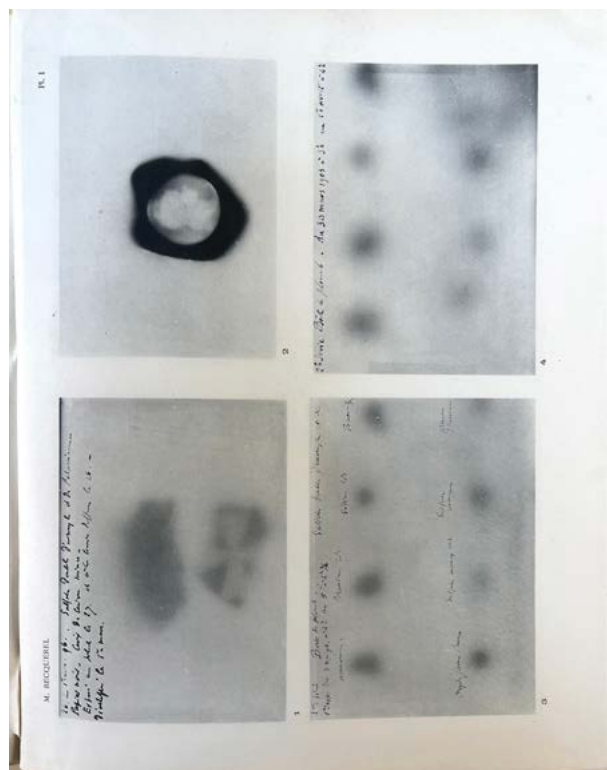
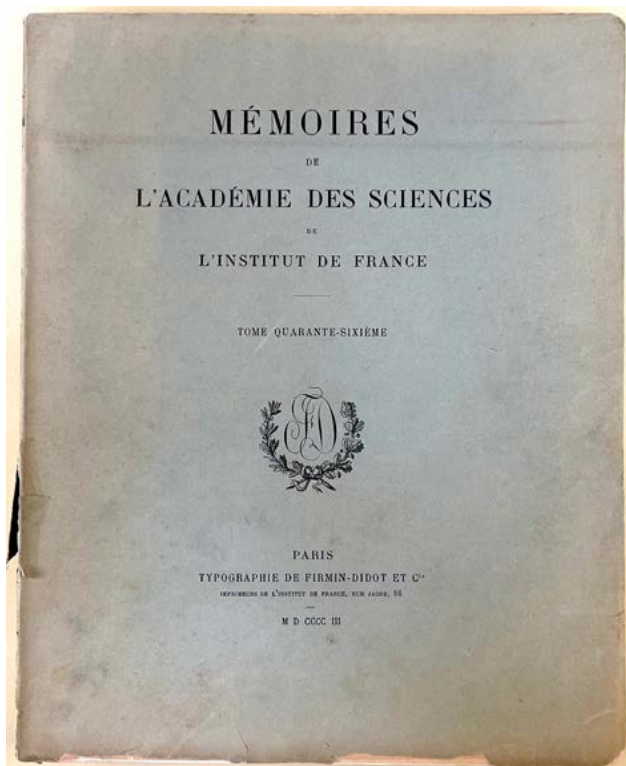
I would be delighted to sign your copies of the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine in which the articles on insulin appear. I am surprised at your interest in this matter, as I am afraid that I do not possess a copy myself and have only two copies of the original reprints.

Best wrote:

I think that Mr. Eli Lilly would very much like to receive a copy of the Journal containing the original article by Banting and myself . . . With regard to Banting signing the journals for you—I feel sure that he would be glad to do this if you sent them to him. It would be worthwhile telling him, as you have me, that they will fall into the hands only of your personal friends who are interested in medical history (15 December).

Lilly consented to Hench's offer with pleasure, writing that "our library reports that they do not have a copy of these two articles, and therefore we certainly shall be delighted to accept them if you do have a copy of each that you can spare. They would be greatly appreciated and treasured." On 17 February 1939 Hench wrote to Lilly that he had "just received from Drs.

Banting and Best the autographed copies of the February and May, 1922 issues of the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine. As I wrote to you I shall be delighted to send you one of these for your library . . . It so happens that one of the copies that I unearthed in some second-hand bookstore was originally the property of your own library and was discarded. It is indeed curious that it should now complete the cycle and return to you." 46537, 46539, 46542

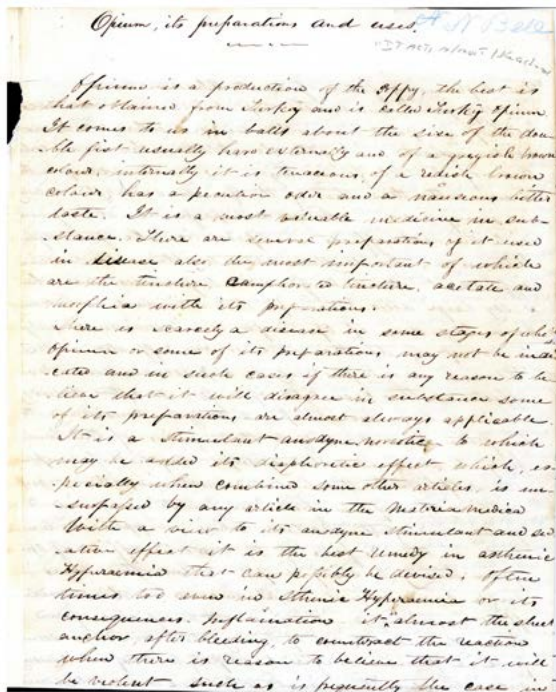


5. Becquerel, Henri (1852-1908). Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière . . . In: *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France* 46 (1903). Whole number. [4], 360, [4]pp. 71 photographic figures on 13 plates. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1903. 283 x 229 mm. (uncut and partly unopened). Original printed wrappers, a bit faded, spine and lower edge chipped, some small tears. Very good. \$1500

First Edition, journal issue of Becquerel's definitive memoir on his investigations into radioactivity. Becquerel had discovered this new property of matter in early 1896 while conducting a series of experiments on induced phosphorescence by X ray, sunlight, etc.; he found that uranium was able to "phosphoresce" and fog photographic plates without previous exposure to sunlight. Shortly afterwards, Becquerel "discarded phosphorescence completely and declared that the emanations [from uranium] constituted an entirely new and unsuspected property of matter, which . . . he named *radioactivité*" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). After publishing several papers on the subject, Becquerel wrote the present memoir describing all of his researches and conclusions to that point, and containing an extensive bibliography of works on radioactivity. It was published the same year that he and the Curies received the Nobel Prize in physics for their researches into radioactive phenomena.



Becquerel's memoir appeared in two forms: as Volume 46 of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France*, with title-page reading "Mémoires . . . Tome quarante-sixième," and as a separate publication with title reading "Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière." The journal article is further distinguished from the separate publication by the presence of "T. XLVI" in addition to the signature number on the first leaf of each signature. Dibner 163. *Printing and the Mind of Man* 393. *En français dans le texte* 332. Norman 158. 46480

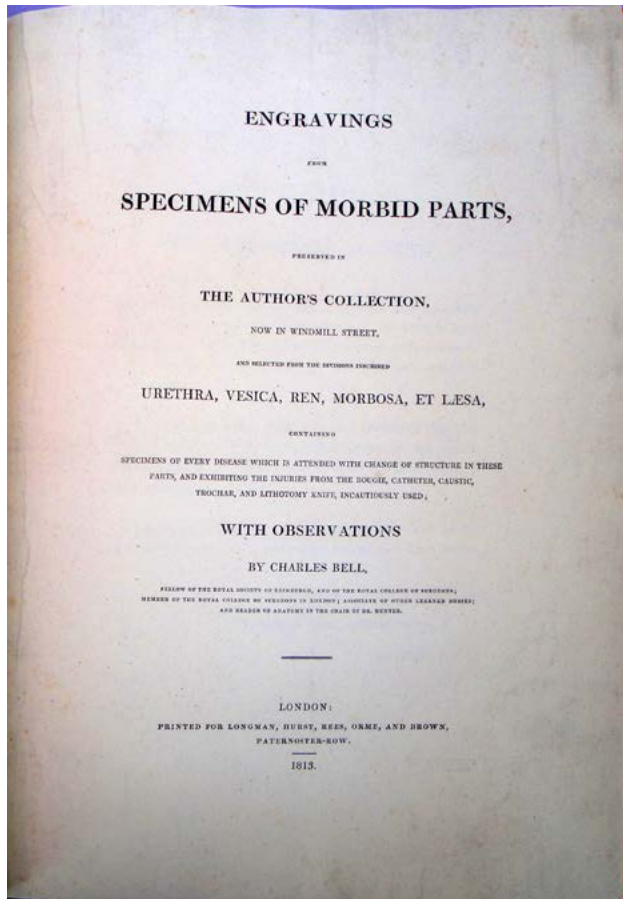


6. Bell, A. N. Opium, its preparations and uses. Manuscript document signed. Bifolium. 4pp. N.p., n.d. [1830s?]. 251 x 204 mm. A few marginal tears, lacuna along central fold affecting a few words, but very good. \$450

Nineteenth-century document, apparently unpublished, on the preparation and uses of opium in medicine: "Opium is a production of the poppy, the best is that obtained from Turkey and is called Turkey opium. It comes to us in balls about the size of the double fist . . . There is scarcely a disease in some stages of which opium or some of its preparations may not be indicated . . . It is a stimulant anodyne narcotic to which may be added its diaphoretic effect, which, especially when combined [with] some other articles, is unsurpassed by any article in the Materia Medica . . ." The author, a physician whom we have not been able to further identify, recommended opium's use in cases of inflammation, gout, tetanus, "typhus or typhoid fevers," rheumatism, childbirth, etc. 45225

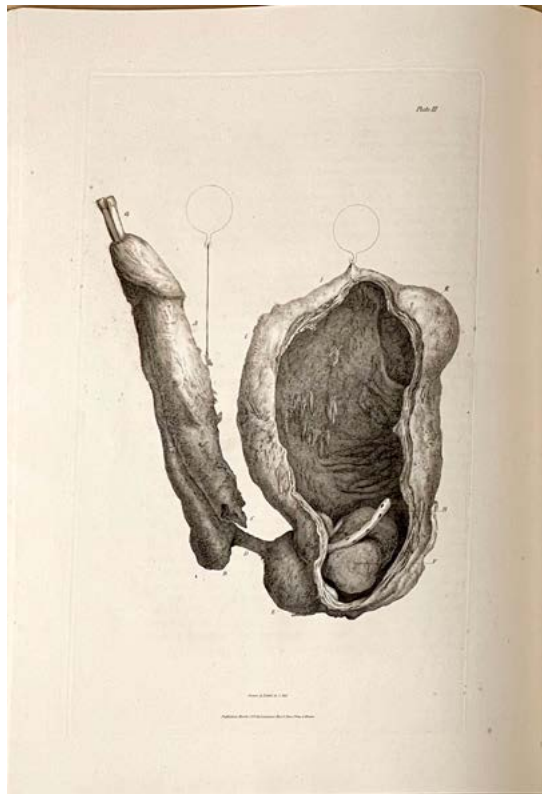
One of Bell's Rarest Works

7. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). Engravings from specimens of morbid parts . . . urethra, vesica, ren, morbosa, et laesa . . . [Fasciculus I—all published.] Folio. vii, 45pp. 12 plates after Bell, some engraved by him, others by Stewart. London: Longman . . . , 1813. 454 x 324 mm. Quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Faint offsetting from plates, but very good. \$2500

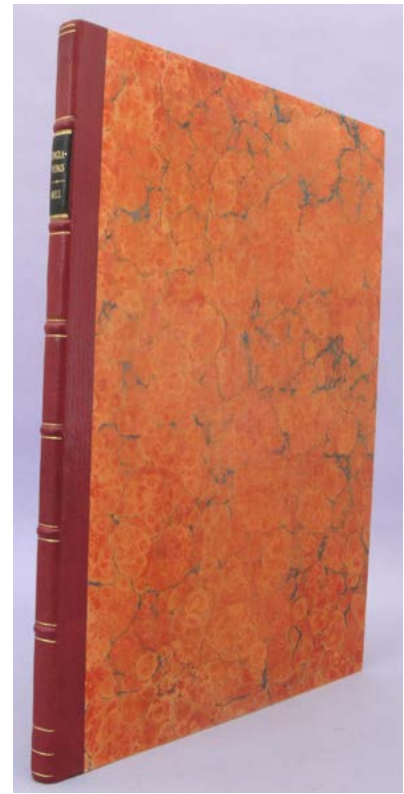


First Edition. Probably the rarest of Bell's publications after his *New Idea*, and one of the finest publications on its subject, with life-size plates from Bell's drawings, many etched by Bell himself. Goldschmid (103) described the twelve plates as "of the very greatest accuracy."

In 1811 Bell had published his *Diseases of the Urethra* and classified strictures of the urethra. He was one of the few nineteenth century surgeons to give precedence to pathology over complicated instruments in the treatment of strictures. Murphy 463-64. Gordon-Taylor 12. Hirsch. 34987



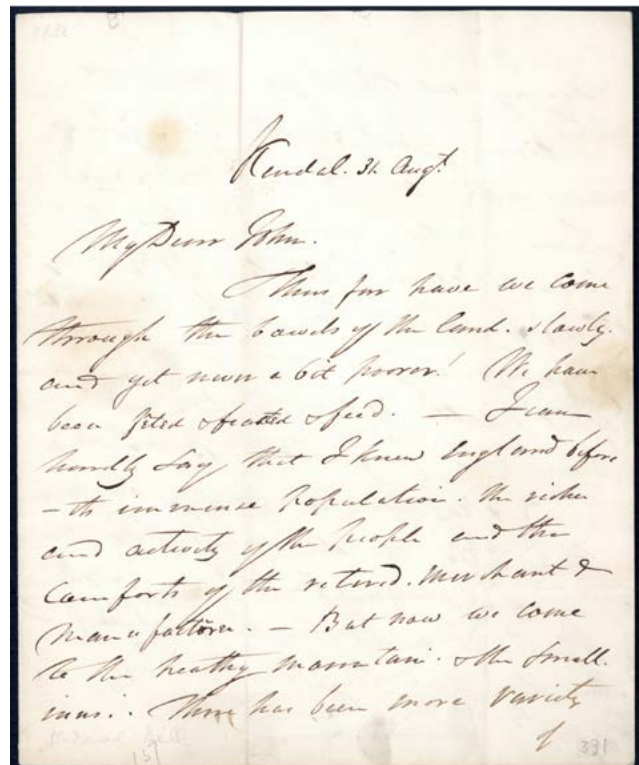
No. 7 Bell

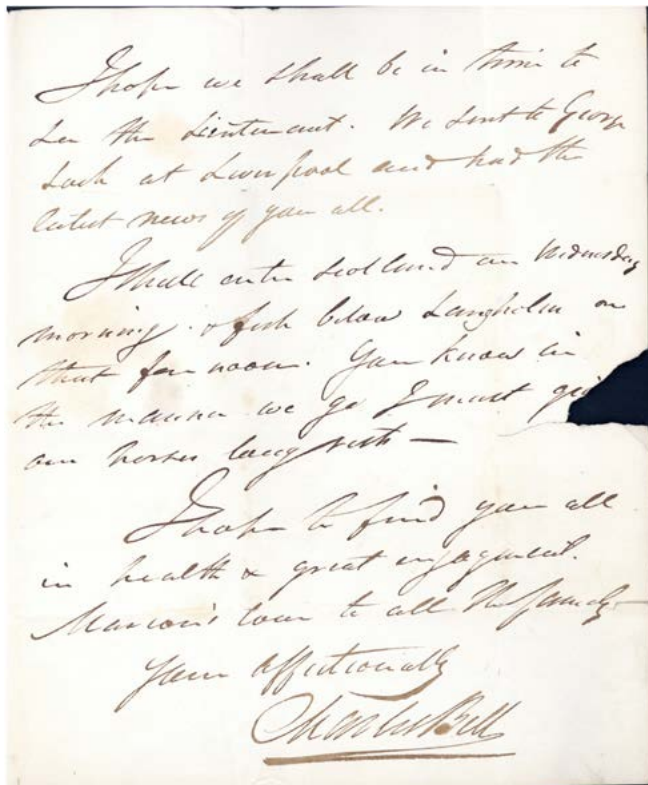


*Written to John Richardson,
One of His Closest Friends*

8. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). Autograph letter signed to John Richardson (1780-1864). 3pp. plus address. Kendal [England], 31 August 183[4?]. 230 x 187 mm. Light foxing and soiling, small lacuna where seal was broken slightly affecting one word, tiny chips in upper margin of first leaf, but very good. Transcription included. \$1250

Chatty letter from Scottish surgeon and anatomist Charles Bell, whose pioneering experiments in neuroanatomy led to the discovery of the Bell-Magendie law (stating that the anterior branch of spinal nerve roots contain only motor fibers and the posterior roots contain only sensory fibers), as well as the first description of Bell's palsy (facial paralysis due to a lesion of the facial nerve). The recipient was Bell's lifelong friend and fellow countryman John Richardson, a lawyer who, like Bell himself, had left Scotland to seek a more prosperous career in London. Richardson was currently staying at his estate of Kirklands in Roxburghshire, Scotland, and it is more than likely that Bell planned to visit him there.





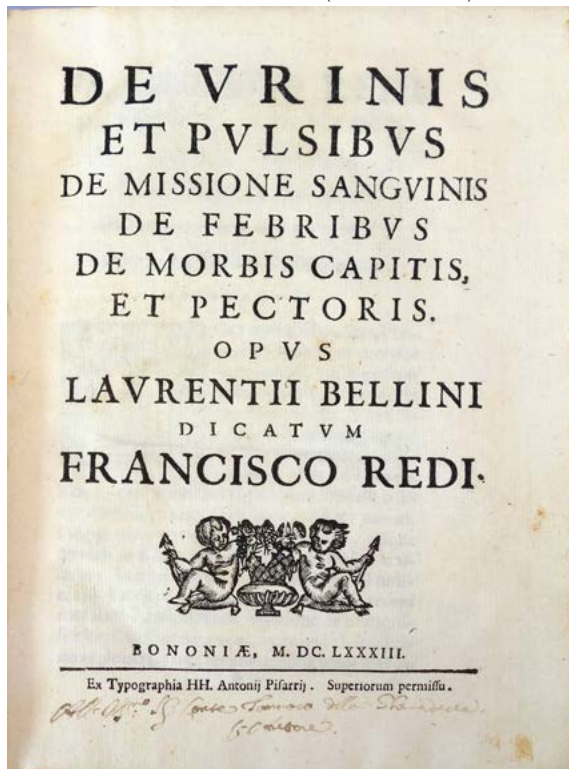
Bell wrote this letter while traveling with his family through England's famed Lake District:

Thus far have we come through the bowels of the land, slowly, and yet never a bit poorer! We have been fêted & feasted & feed [sic]. I can hardly say that I knew England before—the immense population, the riches and activity of the people and the comforts of the retired merchant & manufacturer . . . There has been more variety of engagement than you can well believe. Yesterday the family we were with carried us up the Lune [River] some miles, where we saw the loveliest scenes possible. I threw my line for four hours & by this mode of expression you may think with what result. Yet to the eye the river was perfection. But I despaired altogether on coming on your true Otter [fisherman], an old shrunk man who had fished there for 40 years & when I forced him to exhibit his product of the day, one tiny trout! . . .

An avid angler, Bell also touched on his plan to “fish below Langholm” upon entering Scotland the following Wednesday. 46453

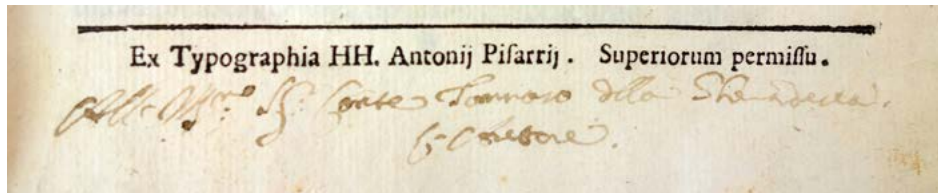
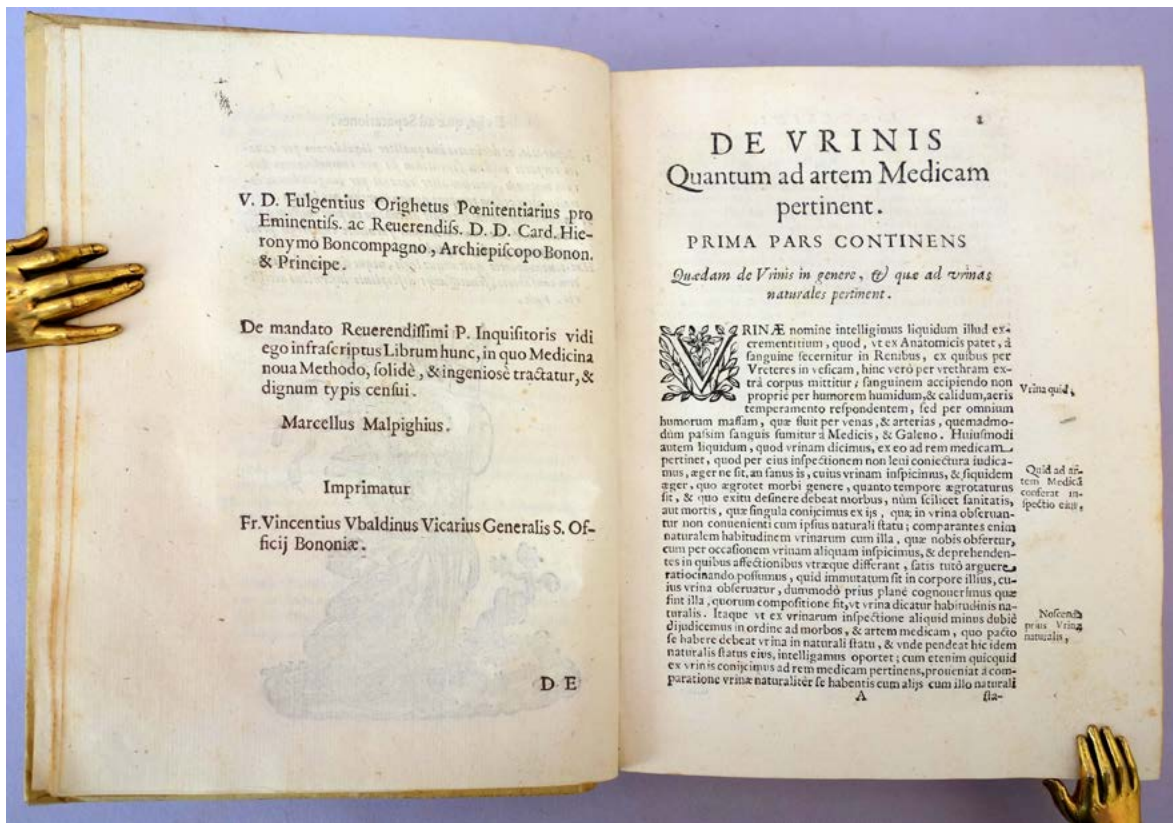
*Inscribed Presentation Copy of a Seventeenth-Century Cardiology Classic—
Exceptionally Rare*

9. Bellini, Lorenzo (1643-1704). *De urinis et pulsibus de missione sanguinis de febris de morbis capitis, et pectoris*. 4to. [20], 606 [i.e., 608]pp.



Woodcut ornaments. Bologna: ex typographia HH. Antonij Pisarrj, 1683. 216 x 161 mm. Vellum c. 1683, title hand-inked on spine. Leaf Aaaa2 torn and repaired at an early date without loss of text, otherwise a fine copy. *Presentation copy from the author, inscribed at the foot of the titlepage: “All’ Illmo Conte Tommaso della Gherardesca. l’Autore.”* \$9500

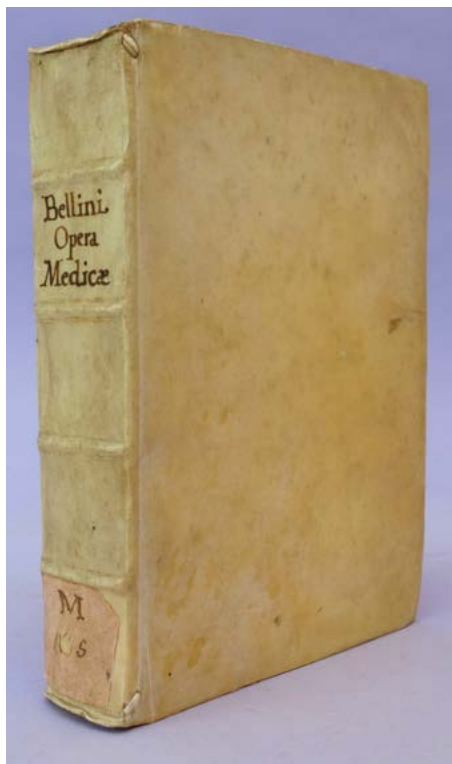
First Edition, inscribed by the author. This is the first inscribed copy of a major seventeenth century medical classic that has been on the market in at least 20 years. Bellini, professor of anatomy and medical theory at Pisa, was one of the Italian founders of iatromechanics, a system that framed physiologic events such as the circulation of the blood in terms of mathematical and physical principles. Bellini’s *De urinis et pulsibus* represents one of the first attempts to systematically apply iatromechanics to medical theory. “William Harvey’s theory of the circulation was of fundamental importance to Bellini and other proponents of iatromechanism. Bellini asserted that good health depended on optimal function of the circulation of the



blood, and that disease was a manifestation of an inefficient circulation. Rejecting ancient humoral pathology, he viewed blood as a physical fluid with specific properties that could be interpreted in terms of mathematical and physical principles . . . Bellini emphasized that disease was often due to alterations in the elasticity or ‘tone’ of the solids, or in the density of the fluids which hindered their motion. This, in turn, could cause local congestion or stagnation. Bellini’s enthusiastic support of therapeutic bleeding reflected this pathophysiologic concept. He tried to prove that this phlebotomy increased the velocity of the circulation, thereby washing away ‘morbid matter’ and restoring health” (Fye, pp. 181-82).

In the book’s section on diseases of the chest, Bellini reported “several forms of heart disease, especially of the syncopal type . . . in his book *De urinis et pulsibus*, Bellini discusses the state of the coronary arteries and admits that the condition which he calls ‘pressio’ is dangerous and may cause the contraction of the heart to be abolished (p. 541). He also has in mind external pressure by tumors, fat and so on. However, an intra-arterial coronary impediment of blood-flow by calcification was clearly described by this author. Bellini reported of a patient who died of a condition similar to the clinical picture of coronary disease as we now understand it, in whose coronary arteries he found a ‘stone.’ It seems quite reasonable to deduce that Bellini saw in the post-mortem a coronary occlusion” (Leibowitz, *History of Coronary Heart Disease*, p. 71).

Bellini’s work is also important in the history of urology, as it marks the first important contribution to the chemical analysis of urine. Recognizing the value of urine as a diagnostic aid, Bellini insisted on its chemical analysis in pathologic conditions.



Bellini presented this copy of *De urinis et pulsibus* to Count Tommaso della Gherardesca (1654-1721), a distinguished member of an important Tuscan aristocratic family and as such a likely patron of scientific and medical research at the time. Gherardesca was appointed bishop of Fiesole in 1702 and archbishop of Florence in 1703; he also founded the Seminario Maggiori di Firenze in 1712. The rarity of this inscription by Bellini cannot be overestimated. This is the first inscribed book by Bellini we have seen on the market in more than 50 years and it is also the first inscribed copy of a major seventeenth century classic on any aspect of medicine that we have seen on the market in more than a decade, possibly longer. In addition, this copy is clearly in the original binding in which it was presented, and with the exception of one leaf, which was inexplicably torn through and repaired, the copy is in fine, even very fine condition for a work of this period. Garrison-Morton 762.1, 4162. Fye, "Lorenzo Bellini," *Clinical Cardiology* 20 (1997): 181-82. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Willius & Dry, *History of the Heart and the Circulation*, p. 64. Murphy, *History of Urology*, pp. 147-48. 40699



*Boerhaave Exchanges Botanical Specimens with Philip Miller,
Chief of the Chelsea Physic Garden*

10. Boerhaave, Herman (1668-1738). Autograph letter signed, in somewhat irregular French, to Philip Miller (1691-1771). 1 page plus integral address leaf. Leiden, 16 June 1729. 210 x 165 mm. Light soiling and wear along folds, repairs where seal was broken and at lower corner of address leaf, traces of former mounting, but very good. \$2850

Rare autograph letter from the renowned Dutch scientist Herman Boerhaave, professor of medicine and botany at Leiden University, founder of clinical teaching and of the modern academic hospital, and author of one of the earliest modern textbooks of physiology (*Institutiones medicae in usus annuae exercitationis domesticos digestae* [1708]; see Garrison-Morton.com 581). His correspondent, Philip Miller, was the author of the highly popular *Gardener's Dictionary* (1731 and many later editions) and longtime chief gardener at the Chelsea Physic Garden, established in 1673 for the purpose of growing medicinal plants. In his letter, Boerhaave presents Miller with several plant specimens and asks for a few botanical favors in exchange:

Monsieur Miller, mon ami, Voici les plantes, que vous avez désiré; à scavoir celles, que j'avois. Les autres recevrez vous si tot, que je les aurais.

Ayez la bonté de favoriser mon dessin pour les arbres tant que vous pouvez. Votre catalogue sur les plantes vendibles en Angleterre, quand est-ce que je verrais? il me servirait bien pour mon jardin.

[Mr. Miller, my friend, Here are the plants that you want, that is, those that I had. You will receive the others as soon as I get them.

Have the kindness to promote my design for the trees whenever you can. Your catalogue of plants for sale in England, when can I see [it]? it will be of great help for my garden.]

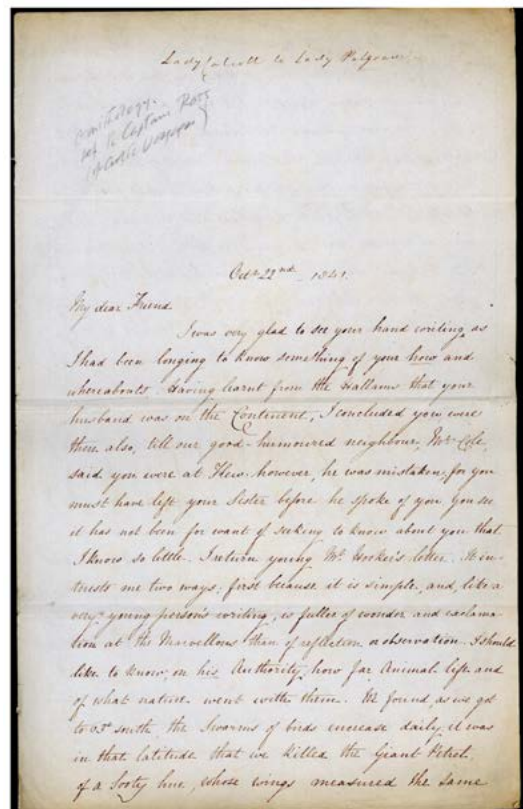
Among his other duties, Boerhaave was the head of Leiden University's botanical garden, a laboratory for medicinal plants that he expanded and improved during his time at the University, adding over 2000 plants between 1710 and 1720 and publishing a catalogue of the garden (see Garrison-Morton.com 11628). When he retired from the University in 1729, Boerhaave acknowledged Miller as one of the botanists who had helped him enrich the University's garden. Lindeboom, *Herman Boerhaave*, pp. 165-166. Autograph letters by Boerhaave are *very rare on the market*. 46454

Comparing Joseph Dalton Hooker's Observations with her Own

11. Callcott, Maria (1785-1842). Letter, likely in the hand of an amanuensis, to Lady [Elizabeth] Palgrave (1799-1852). 4pp. N.p., 22 October 1841. 322 x 202 mm. Light dust-soiling, a few tiny holes along central fold but very good. Written on paper watermarked "1841." \$1000

From Maria Callcott, traveler, writer and keen devotee of natural history. At the time she wrote this letter Callcott was a confirmed invalid, suffering from the effects of a ruptured blood vessel and possibly tuberculosis. It is likely that she was too unwell to write herself and employed an amanuensis. The letter appears to be unpublished.

Callcott is perhaps best known for her controversial but correct observation that earthquakes can alter the surface of the land. She had been in Chile in 1822 when the devastating Valparaiso earthquake struck. Her eyewitness account of the disaster, in which she noted that large areas of land had risen from the sea, was included in Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology* (1830) and became the center of a dispute over the role of earthquakes in mountain formation. Callcott defended her position vigorously, with the eventual support of Charles Darwin, who had seen the same phenomenon while aboard the *Beagle* during Chile's earthquake of 1835.



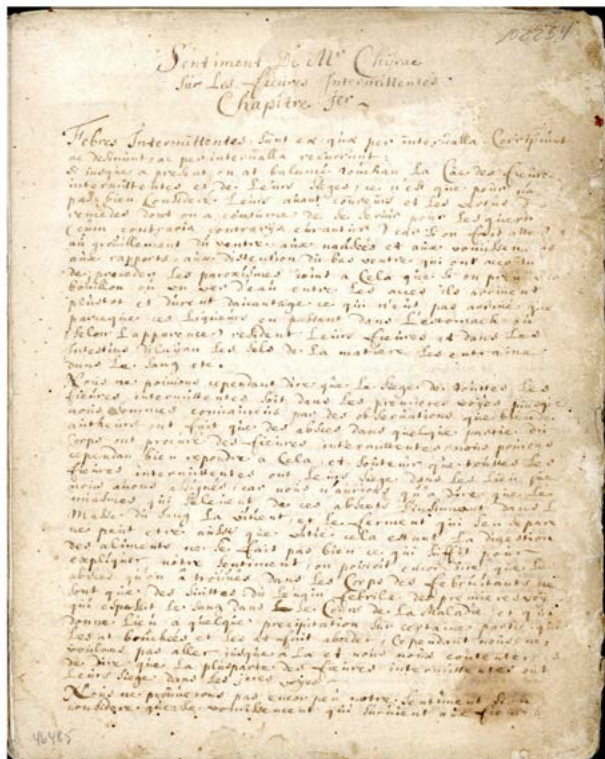
Callcott's correspondent was Elizabeth Palgrave, wife of historian Sir Francis Palgrave (1788-1861) and aunt of naturalist Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817-1911). Hooker at the time of this letter was serving aboard H.M.S. *Erebus* as part of Captain James Clark Ross's expedition to the Antarctic (1839-43), and Palgrave had forwarded Callcott one of Hooker's letters from the voyage. Callcott compared some of his natural history observations with her own recollections:

I return young Mr. Hooker's letter. It interests me two ways; first because it is simple, and, like a very young person's writing, is fuller of wonder and exclamation at the marvelous than of reflection or observation. I should like to know, on *his* authority, how far animal life and of what nature went with them. We found, as we got to 63° south, the swarms of birds increase daily; it was in that latitude that we killed the Giant Petrel of a sooty hue, whose wings measured the same from tip to tip as one of our largest Albatrosses. Where did they lose the Penguin? or did they lose it? The most I saw was off Staten land—but the petrels and albatrosses abounded among Ice Islands and storms to the south. The Albatrosses had always weed of some sort in their crops, and universally two or three small pebbles, from 1/8 to 1/2 an inch long, well smoothed and rounded. So seaweed at any rate was to be grazed on there. I say I should like to know about these things on *his* authority; for I have an old standing belief in Capt Ross's possessing the very longest bow that Sailor ever had; and I never read one word of his without distrust. He was long a shipman of Capt Graham [Callcott's first husband], who was truth itself; and *he* taught me to distrust Ross . . .

“To draw a long bow” means to lie or exaggerate. Later in the letter Callcott mentioned noted botanist Robert Brown (1773-1858) of “Brownian motion” fame: “I have been very anxious during the late gales of wind about my dear friend, Dr. Robert Brown: he ought to be on his return from the South. I know not whether he would embark at Seville, Gibraltar, or Liston, but no time of the year is so blank to me as that of his yearly holiday. Well may the Botanists of the Continent with one voice proclaim him, as they do, Princeps Botanicorum . . .” 46540

Unpublished Lectures

12. Chirac, Pierre (1657-1732). Sentiment de Mr. Chirac sur les fièvres intermittentes. Manu-



script document in a neat and legible hand, likely that of a scribe. 56pp. (possibly incomplete). N.p., n.d. [late 17th – early 18th century]. 247 x 194 mm., except for last 4 leaves which measure 255 x 180 mm. Unbound. Edges frayed, last 4 leaves with marginal tears and damage affecting several lines of text, some toning and spotting but very good.

\$1500

Contemporary manuscript notes of Chirac's unpublished lectures on intermittent fevers, most likely taken by a student attending Chirac's medical courses at the University of Montpellier. Chirac taught at Montpellier from 1687 to 1708, then relocated to Paris where he enjoyed great success, becoming physician to Philippe d'Orléans and later to Louis XV. He worked to establish an academy of medicine in Paris, one that would draw on the observations and expertise of physicians both in France and abroad, but his plan aroused the professional jealousy of the Faculté de Paris and was abandoned after his death.

Chirac published little during his lifetime, so manuscript records such as these provide valuable insight into his teachings and into the medical practices and beliefs of his day. Our manuscript, written in a mixture of French and Latin, is divided into 16 sections discussing various types of intermittent fevers—including the tertian and quartan forms of malaria, hectic fevers, malignant fevers, etc.—and their treatment. 46485

About Sir Arthur Keith and Darwin's Down House

13. Cushing, Harvey (1869-1939). Typed letter signed to Sir Buckston Browne (1850-1945). 1 page, on Yale University School of Medicine letterhead. New Haven, 21 July 1939. 280 x 217 mm. Fine. \$1500

From pioneering neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing to British surgeon and urologist Buckston Browne, written several weeks before Cushing's death on 7 October 1939.

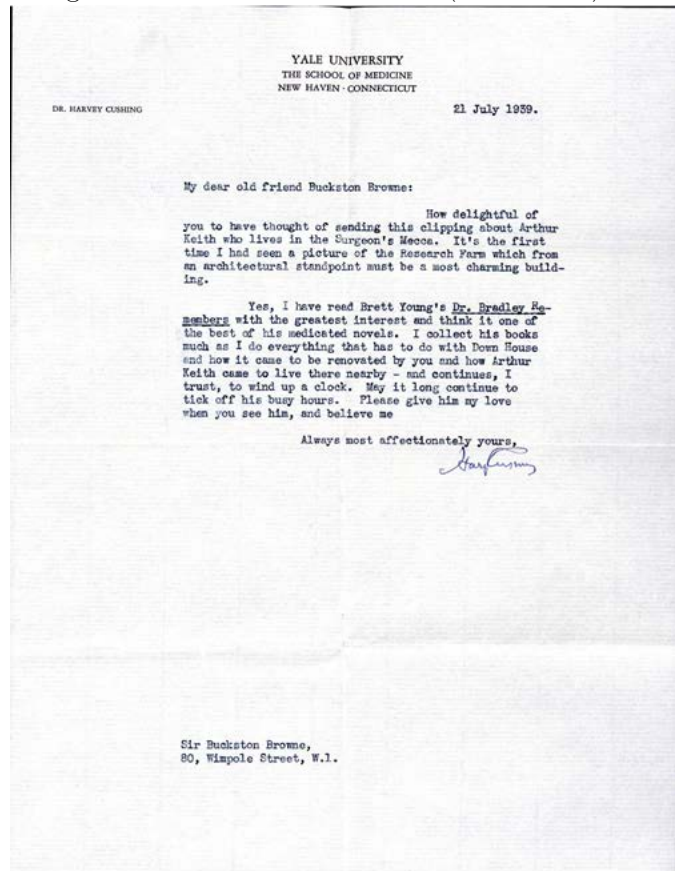
How delightful of you to have thought of sending this clipping about Arthur Keith who lives in the Surgeon's Mecca. It's the first time I had seen a picture of the Research Farm . . .

Yes, I have read Brett Young's Dr. Bradley Remembers with the greatest interest and think it one of the best of his medicated novels. I collect his books much as I do everything that has to do with Down House and how it came to be renovated by you and how Arthur Keith came to live there nearby—and continues, I trust, to wind up a clock. May it long continue to tick off his busy hours . . .

Arthur Keith (1886-1955), an eminent anatomist, paleoanthropologist and writer on human evolution, is best known for his strong support of "Piltdown Man," the archeological hoax purported to be the "missing link" between apes and humans. Cushing's letter refers to an encounter with Keith and Browne in 1930, after he had arrived in England to deliver the Lister Lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons. During his time in London Cushing had

gone out to Down with Sir Arthur Keith and Mr. Buckston Browne to see the Darwin relics. In 1928 Buckston Browne, on retiring from surgical practice at the age of seventy-eight, had purchased Darwin's house and presented it to the nation. Sir Arthur Keith had established himself there in a nearby cottage and was in the process of setting up an experimental laboratory for the Royal College of Surgeons. Learning that the cottage needed a timepiece, Cushing again "sanctified" his Lister Lecture fee by presenting Lady Keith with an attractive mahogany clock. Later Sir Arthur wrote that H. C. had commissioned Buxton Browne to get the clock, "all unbeknownst to my wife and me, and it still keeps time at the cottage (Fulton, *Harvey Cushing*, p. 597).

Brett Young (1884-1954) was a British novelist and playwright who had trained as a physician. 46461



with
1867
 John
 Downes
 Print. S. C.
 Mar 27.
 Dear Sir
 I write a line merely to
 thank you for your letter & to say
 that I do not care which photograph
 is engraved. As soon as I hear
 from you that you are going to
 write to Mr Murray about the
 wood cut I will write myself, &
 that will produce a better effect
 than my writing some time before.
 Dear Sir
 yours faithfully
 Ch. Darwin
over

P S when next you write
 to Prof. Carus, please
 tell him that I hope
 in a few weeks to
 get for him specimens of
Eozoon Canadense.

About the Pseudofossil "Eozoon canadense"
Cited in the 4th Edition of "On the Origin of Species"

14. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Letter signed (body of letter in Emma Darwin's hand), with autograph postscript in Charles Darwin's hand, to an unidentified correspondent [Christian Friedrich Schweizerbart (1805-79)]. Bifolium (separated), on Darwin's Down House letterhead. 2pp. Down, 27 March [n.y. but 1867]. 202 x 126 mm. Light soiling, small tears in second leaf not affecting text, faint rust-stains from paper clip in upper corner, but very good. Docketed. \$15,000

An excellent letter, mentioning the famous pseudofossil *Eozoon canadense* referred to in the fourth and later editions of Darwin's *Origin*, as well as Darwin's German translator, Julius Victor Carus (1823-1903). The letter is almost certainly Darwin's response to the 22 March 1867 letter to him from his German publisher Christian Friedrich Schweizerbart, of E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, cited in the University of Cambridge's Darwin Correspondence Project as letter no. 5454. **The letter we are offering, which has been in a private collection since the 1950s, is not listed in the Darwin Correspondence Project.**

Dear Sir, I write a line merely to thank you for your letter & to say that I do not care which photograph is engraved. As soon as I hear from you that you are going to write to Mr. Murray about the woodcuts I will write myself, & that will produce a better effect than my writing some time before. Dear Sir, yours faithfully Ch. Darwin. (over).

[in Darwin's hand] P S when next you write to Prof. Carus please tell him that I hope in a few weeks to get for him specimens of Eozoon Canadense.

“Eozoon canadense,” a distinctive green and white layered limestone, was discovered in Canada in 1858 and originally identified as the fossil remains of a pre-Cambrian single-celled protistan—a remarkable “find,” since at the time scientists had not been able to discover any fossil evidence of pre-Cambrian life. Darwin, who knew that the lack of a pre-Cambrian fossil record posed a serious argument against his theory of evolution (see *Origin* [1859], p. 306), embraced “Eozoon canadense” as a partial solution, citing its great age and primitive protozoal relations in the fourth and subsequent editions of the *Origin*. “Eozoon canadense” is now known to be a metamorphic rock composed of limestone and serpentine, with no evolutionary significance whatsoever.

In his 22 March letter Schweizerbart had asked Darwin to choose between two photographic portraits of himself to reproduce as the frontispiece for the upcoming German translation of the fourth edition of the *Origin*, which was to be issued in 1868. Since Darwin had no preference (“I do not care which photograph is engraved . . .”), Schweizerbart went with the photograph taken by Darwin’s son William Erasmus in 1864 (see note 8 to Darwin Correspondence Project, “Letter no. 5454,” accessed on 11 August 2021, <https://www.darwinproject.ac.uk/letter/DCP-LETT-5454.xml>). J. W. Schopf, “Solution to Darwin’s dilemma: Discovery of the missing Precambrian record of life,” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 97 (June 20, 2000): 6947-6953. 46431

October 23 1880

DOWN,
BECKENHAM, KENT.
(RAILWAY STATION
ORPINGTON, S.E.R.)

Dear Sir

I am much obliged for your courteous letter of Oct. 8th.—

I have no difficulty in answering your questions; but I cannot see how my answers can be of interest to anyone.—

I was born on Feb. 12th 1809.—

On my return home after the voyage of the Beagle, I opened my first note-book for facts

bearing on the origin of species in July 1837.

In June 1842 I wrote a brief sketch of the notions then arrived at; & this was enlarged in 1844 into a sketch of 230 M.S. pages.

The Origin of Species was published near the close of 1859.—

Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Charles Darwin

*Summarizing Key Steps Leading to
"On the Origin of Species"*

15. Darwin, Charles (1809-82). Autograph letter signed to an unidentified recipient. Bifolium, on Down House letterhead. 2pp. Down, 23 October 1880. 200 x 127 mm. Light soiling and wear along folds, minor toning but very good. \$25,000

Excellent letter in which Darwin summarizes the key steps leading up to *On the Origin of Species*:

Dear Sir, I am much obliged for your courteous letter of Oct. 8th—I have no difficulty in answering your questions; but I cannot see how my answers can be of interest to anyone.

I was born on Feb. 12th 1809. On my return home after the voyage of the Beagle, I opened my first note-book for facts bearing on the origin of species in July 1837. In June 1842 I wrote a brief sketch of the notions then arrived at; & this was enlarged in 1844 with a sketch of 230 M.S. pages.

The Origin of Species was published near to close of 1859. Dear Sir, Yours faithfully Charles Darwin.

This letter has been in a private collection since the 1950s. The University of Cambridge's Darwin Correspondence Project cites but does not transcribe the letter, stating that it forms part of the Robert M. Stecher Collection at the Cleveland Health Sciences library (Allen Memorial Library, Case Western Reserve University); however, this is certainly an error, since the letter is not listed in the online catalogue of the Stecher Collection. The Darwin Correspondence Project cataloguers cannot have seen the letter in person, as

they give the letterhead address as “London, Bryanston St., no. 4” instead of Down, Kent. For Darwin’s 1837 and 1842 notebooks see P. Barrett et al., eds, *Charles Darwin’s Notebooks 1836-1844* (1987). Darwin Correspondence Project, “Letter no. 12771,” accessed on 11 August 2021, <https://www.darwinproject.ac.uk/letter/DCP-LETT-12771.xml>. 46430

Extremely Rare First Separate Edition of Daviel’s First Publication on Cataract Extraction

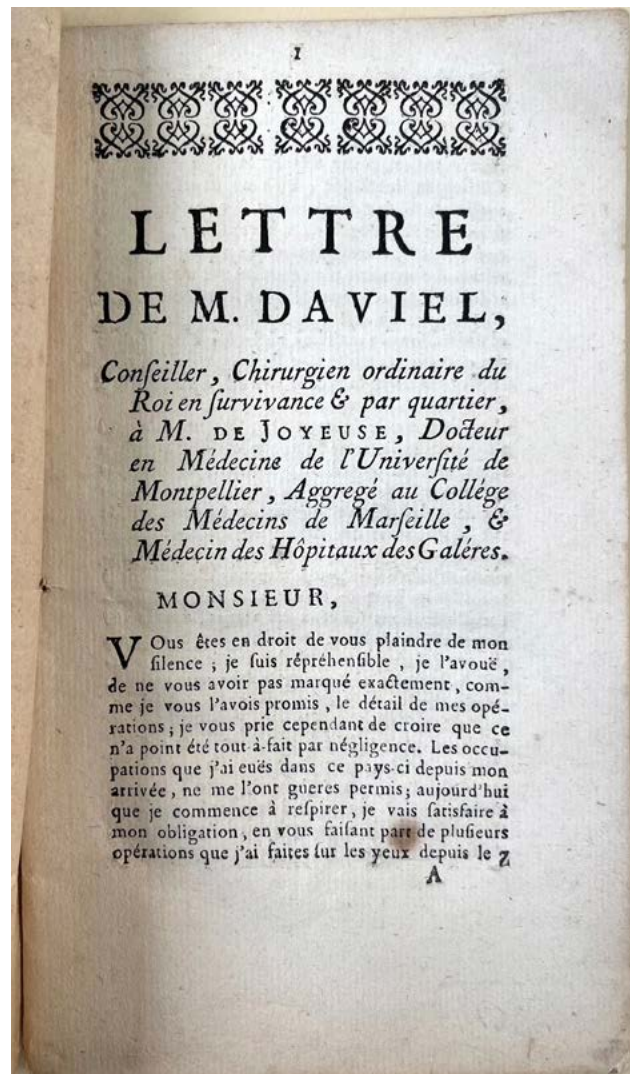
16. Daviel, Jacques (1696-1752). Lettre de M. Daviel, conseiller, chirurgien ordinaire du roi en survivance & par quartier, à M. de Joyeuse, docteur en médecine de l’Université de Montpellier . . . 12mo. 24pp. [Paris:] J. Bullot, 1748. Original blank wrappers; preserved in a modern folding case. One or two small spots but fine otherwise. \$8500

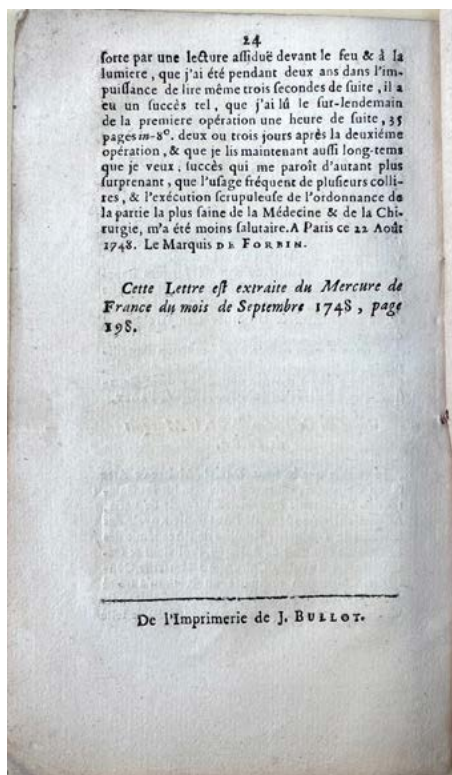
Extremely Rare First Offprint Edition of Daviel’s First Account of Cataract Extraction.

Prior to this copy, this original (probably private) printing of this work appears to have been unknown to scholars.

This small pamphlet was printed in a different setting of type from the journal version published on page 198 of the *Mercur de France* in September 1748 (even that version has typically been overlooked by historians of ophthalmology). Our printing is **not recorded** in either OCLC or the Karlsruhe library database, both of which cite only two digital reproductions of the journal article. This is the first copy we have seen in our five-plus decades in the trade, and the work appears to have been unfamiliar to historians of ophthalmology, leading to some errors—Blodi, whom we quote below, wrongly states that Daviel performed his first cataract extraction in 1750, and Garrison-Morton.com 5829 until recently cited only Daviel’s 1753 report to the French Academy of Surgery.

Daviel originated the modern method of treating cataract by extraction of the lens, a technique he perfected between April and September 1745. Prior to Daviel, the ancient practice of couching—pushing the clouded lens back into the eye using a sharp object—was the only way to treat cataracts. “It remained for a French surgeon, Jacques Daviel, to change the situation suddenly and dramatically . . . When one of his patients, a one-eyed eremite, became blind in his second eye after Daviel had dislocated the lens, this conscientious surgeon realized that another surgical approach had to be found. Accepting the new concept that the lens is the site of the cataract, Daviel began to experiment on autopsy eyes and animals. As soon as he was convinced that the lens could be extracted, he performed this operation . . . on the living human eye. Daviel used a corneal incision to cut into the cataract and extract it. The incision was usually semicircular, often close to the limbus forming a ‘corneal flap’” (Blodi, pp. 167-168).





In the *Lettre* Daviel gave a detailed account of how he came to develop his method of cataract extraction, and described a successful operation (his seventh) performed in Marseilles on 18 October 1745. He also wrote of his continuing success after relocating to Paris:

Depuis mon arrivée à Paris, j'ai été consulté par près de quatre cens malades, & j'ai fait plus de deux cens opérations, tant de cataracts, qu'autres affections des yeux, avec tout le succès qu'on peut attendre dans des maladies aussi délicates . . . De 75 opérations que j'ai faites pour la cataracte à Paris, la plupart à des malades de mauvais tempérament, avec des yeux peu favorables pour l'opération . . . j'ai eu le bonheur de réussir à soixante & une (p. 7).

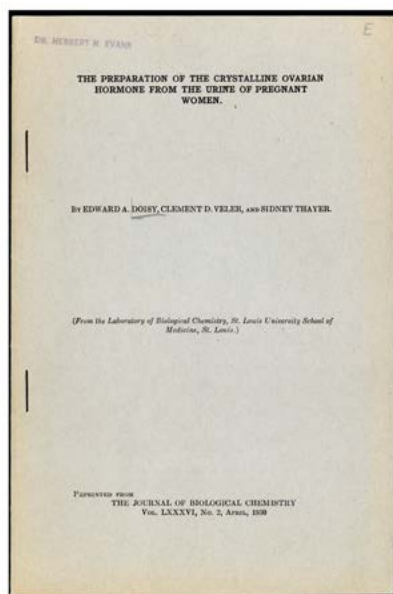
[Since my arrival in Paris, I have been consulted by nearly four

hundred patients, and I have performed more than two hundred operations, both for cataracts and other afflictions of the eyes, with all the success that one might expect in such delicate diseases . . . Of the 75 cataract surgeries I have done in Paris, mostly on patients with poor constitutions and eyes ill-suited to the operation. . . I had the good fortune to succeed at sixty-one.]

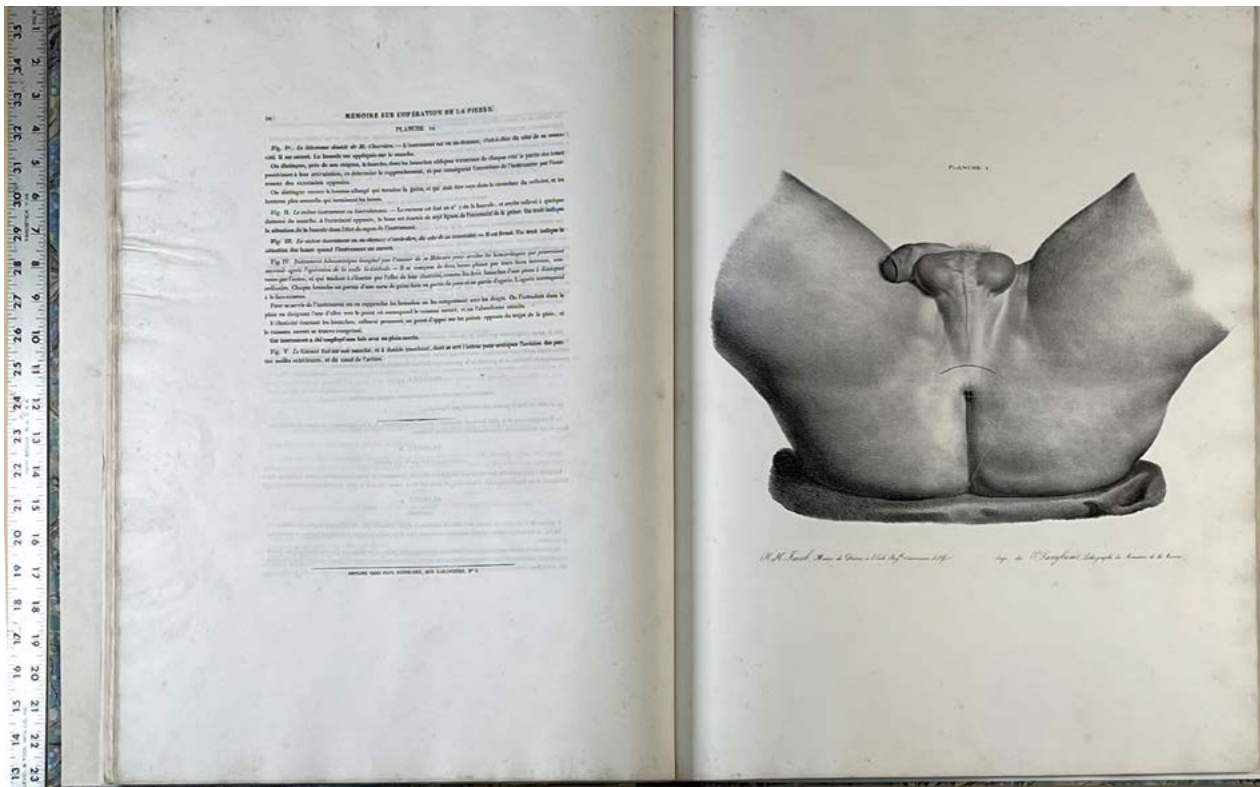
At the end Daviel listed 28 brief case histories, all with good outcomes. Blodi, "Cataract surgery," in D. Albert & D. Edwards, eds., *The History of Ophthalmology*, pp. 165-175. See Garrison-Morton.com 5829, citing Daviel's 1753 report, and 13777 citing the 1748 edition. 46460

17. Doisy, Edward A. (1893-1986); **Clement D. Veler;** **Sidney Thayer.** The preparation of the crystalline ovarian hormone from the urine of pregnant women. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 86 (1930). 499-509pp. Text illustrations. 221 x 150 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), co-discoverer of Vitamin E, with his stamp on the front wrapper.

\$450

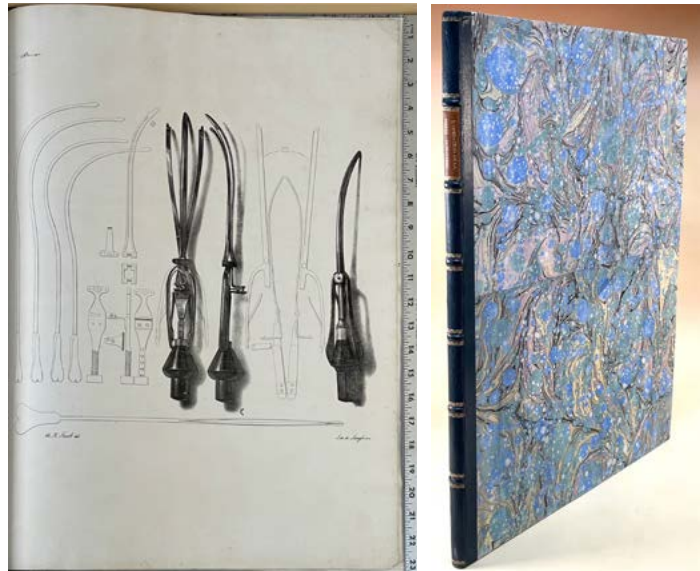


First Edition, Offprint Issue. "Isolation for the first time of a pure crystalline hormone (estrone). Doisy shared the Nobel Prize with Dam in 1943" (Garrison-Morton.com 1193). 44685



Remarkable Life-Size Plates

18. Dupuytren, Guillaume (1777-1835). *Memoire sur une manière nouvelle de pratiquer l'opération de la pierre* . . . Terminé et publié par J. L. Sanson et par L. J. Begin . . . Folio. [4], 50pp. 10 lithographed plates (9 by N. H. Jacob, 1 by A. Chazal, printed by Langlume). Paris: Baillière, 1836. 589 x 437 mm. (uncut). Quarter morocco gilt in 19th century style. 2 small repairs to title margin, minor ink staining in upper margin of title & 1 or 2 plates, a little soiling, ink notation on 2nd leaf, but very good. \$1500

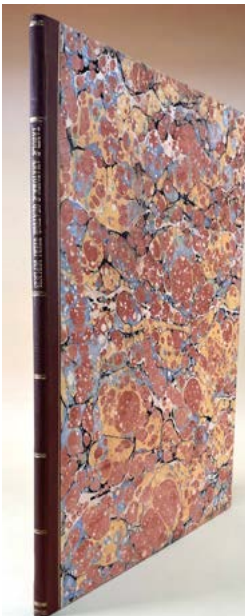


First Edition. “Posthumously published by Sanson, whose method of rectovesical lithotomy is considered here along with the controversial method of lithotripsy. Dupuytren tried both but dropped them in favor of continuing the method of bilateral lithotomy, which he invented in 1812, and which was adopted as the normal procedure, with later modifications” (Garrison-Morton.com 4290.1). The work is remarkable for its life-size plates, boldly drawn by Jacob, illustrator of J. B. Bourguery’s magnificent *Traité complet de l’anatomie de l’homme* (1831-54). 11371



The Bipartite and Double Uterus

19. Eisenmann, Georg Heinrich (1693-1768). *Tabulae anatomicae quatuor uteri duplicis observationem rariorem sistentes*. . . . Large folio. [7]ff. Four engraved plates by P. I Lutherberg after I. M. Weis. Strassburg: Ex officina libraria Amandi Königii, 1752. 460 x 328 mm. Modern quarter morocco, marbled boards. Margins of 6 leaves skillfully repaired, minor soiling and spotting, otherwise a very good copy. \$1500



First Edition in Latin. Eisenmann's atlas of bipartite and double uterus. "A notable event in the [eighteenth] century was the publication of G. H. Eisenmann's *Tabulae Anatomicae Quatuor Uteri* in Strasbourg. His Atlas of the Uterus was an important advance in the history of gynecological anatomy" (O'Dowd and Philipp, *History of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, p. 64, misstating the publication date as 1725). The work was published in a French edition

the same year. Eisenmann was a professor of medicine and pathology at Strassburg. Hirsch gives the *Tabulae* as Eisenmann's only publication; OCLC also cites several collections of dissertations under Eisenmann's name. Garrison-Morton.com 6018. 38139

Discovery of Vitamin E

20. Evans, Herbert M. (1882-1971) and Katharine Scott Bishop (1889-1975). On the existence of a hitherto unrecognized dietary factor essential for reproduction. Offprint from *Science* 56 (1922). 4pp. 256 x 159 mm. Original printed wrappers. Faint creasing, ink notation on the front wrapper, but very good. Stamp of physiologist Jesse Francis McClendon (1880-1976) on the front wrapper. \$750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Announcing the discovery of Vitamin E. "In 1922, during feeding experiments on rats, [Evans and Bishop] discovered that rats did not reproduce when fed a semi-synthetic purified diet in which lard was the sole source of fat. They observed that a 'substance X' in lipid extracts of various grains would correct the fertility defect. The same year these findings were published in *Science* magazine in a joint article entitled 'On the existence of a hitherto unrecognized dietary factor essential for reproduction'" ("Katharine J. Scott Bishop [1889-1975]").

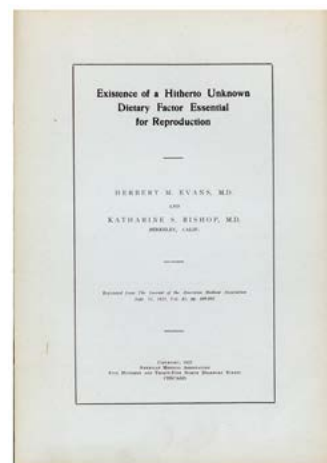
This copy was once owned by American physiologist Jesse F. McClendon, best known for being the first to measure the pH of the human stomach *in situ*; he also made important contributions to nutrition science, including pointing out the role of iodine in human health. Garrison-Morton.com 1055. "Katharine J. Scott Bishop (1889-1975)." *A History of UCSF*, University of California, San Francisco. Accessed 4 January 2022. 46532



Follow-Up to Vitamin E

21. Evans, Herbert M. (1882-1971) and Katharine Scott Bishop (1889-1975). Existence of a hitherto unknown dietary factor essential for reproduction. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 81 (1923). 8pp. 255 x 178 mm. Original printed wrappers. Very good to fine. \$450

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Evans's and Bishop's follow-up to their 1922 paper announcing the discovery of Vitamin E, detailing their further researches. Garrison-Morton.com 1055 (note). 46533

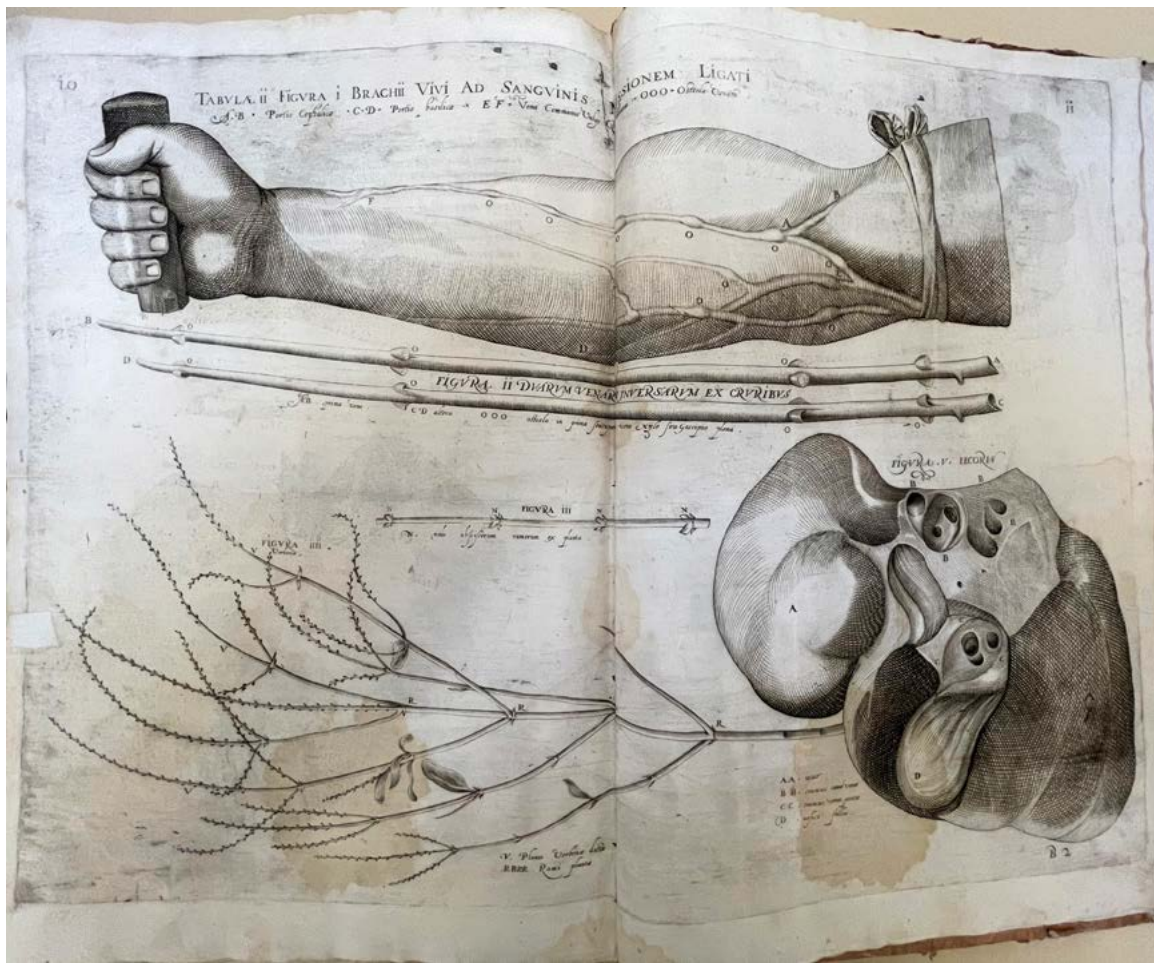


Discovery of Vitamin F

22. Evans, Herbert M. (1882-1971); Samuel Lepkovsky (1899-1984); Elizabeth A. Murphy. Vital need of the body for certain unsaturated fatty acids. IV. Reproduction and lactation upon fat-free diets. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 106 (1934). 431-440pp. 227 x 149 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine copy. \$450

First Edition, Offprint Issue. The isolation of "Vitamin F," i.e. the fatty acids alpha-linoleic acid and linoleic acid, which are essential to health and reproduction. Garrison-Morton.com 1070. 46534





Discovery of the Venous Valves

23. Fabrici, Girolamo [Fabricius ab Aquapendente] (1533-1619). *De venarum ostiolis*. Folio. [2], 23, [1]pp. *Last leaf (Tabula VIII) in facsimile*. 8 full-page engraved plates in the text (Tabula VIII in facsimile as noted). Patavia [Padua]: Ex typographia Laurentij Pasquati, 1603. 423 x 280 mm. Quarter morocco in antique style. Minor marginal worming, a few early repairs, some fraying at edges, some offsetting from plates but on the whole very good. \$18,500



Rare First Edition. In *De venarum osteolis* Fabrici first described the structure, distribution and position of the valves and noted that they opposed the backflow of the blood; however, he believed erroneously that the valves did not completely close, and that their function was to slow blood flow and maintain an even distribution of blood in the body. It was left to Fabrici's pupil William Harvey to grasp the true significance of the valves and to elucidate this discovery in *De motu cordis* (1627), illustrated with a drastically reduced copy of the double-page plate in *De venarum osteolis* showing the veins of inner surface of the arm. Franklin, "Valves in veins: An historical survey," *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* 21 (1927), pp. 1-33. Garrison-Morton.com 757. Norman 750. 46468

Feynman on Quantum Electrodynamics

24. Feynman, Richard (1918-88). A relativistic cut-off for classical electrodynamics. In *The Physical Review* 74 (1948): 939-94. Whole number. 851-990pp. 267 x 197 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine. \$1500

First Edition, journal issue of Feynman's paper proposing a modification of classical electrodynamics to a form suitable for quantization. Feynman received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1965 (sharing it with Shinichiro Tomonaga and Julian Schwinger) for his fundamental work in quantum electrodynamics.

In the spring of 1948, prior to publishing any of his work on quantum electrodynamics, Feynman was invited to give a talk at the Pocono Conference on the problems of fundamental physics, which afforded him the first opportunity to present his ideas on QED to an audience of fellow physicists. By this time "Feynman had reworked almost all of quantum electrodynamics by his new technique of space-time diagrams. He had reached the most important part of his new results: namely, the relativistic formulation of quantum electrodynamics and, especially, perturbation theory, the relativistic cutoff and the renormalization of mass, closed expressions for the transition of amplitude and causal propagators, a new operator calculus . . . However, before the Pocono Conference, Feynman had not published anything on quantum electrodynamics and he did not have the mathematical proofs of all his results" (Mehra & Rechenberg, 6, p. 1051).

Unsurprisingly, Feynman's unorthodox approach to QED baffled the attendees of the Pocono Conference, which included such titans of quantum physics as Niels Bohr and Paul Dirac. Feynman had such difficulty explaining his ideas that, as he recalled later "I said to myself, I'll just have to write it all down and publish it, so that they can read it and study it, because I know it's right!" (quoted in Mehra & Rechenberg, 6, p. 1057). In June 1948 Feynman published the present paper, which "dealt largely with the action-at-a-distance formulation he had worked on before getting involved with the war effort, but now with a density of field quanta playing the role of a regulator, so that the energy of a particle was made finite" (Mehra & Rechenberg, 6, p. 1092). Ezhela et al., *Particle Physics: One Hundred Years of Discoveries*, pp. 99-100. Mehra & Rechenberg, *Historical Development of Quantum Theory*, 6, pp. 1051-1093. 46173

PHYSICAL REVIEW VOLUME 74, NUMBER 4 OCTOBER 13, 1948

A Relativistic Cut-Off for Classical Electrodynamics

R. P. FEYNMAN
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
(Received June 8, 1948)

Ordinarily it is assumed that interaction between charges occurs along light cones, that is, only where the four-dimensional interval $s^2 = t^2 - r^2$ is exactly zero. We discuss the modifications produced if, as in the theory of F. Bopp, substantial interaction is assumed to occur over a narrow range of s^2 around zero. This has no practical effect on the interaction of charges which are distant from one another by several electron radii. The action of a charge on itself is finite and behaves as electromagnetic mass for accelerations which are not excessive. There also results a classical representation of the phenomena of pair production in sufficiently strong fields.

QUANTUM electrodynamics is built from a classical counterpart that already contains many difficulties which remain upon quantization. It has been hoped that if a classical electrodynamics could be devised which would not contain the difficulty of infinite self-energy, and this theory could be quantized, then the problem of a self-consistent quantum electrodynamics would be solved. For this reason many successful attempts have been made to produce such a classical theory. The field equations can be made non-linear,¹ the fields produced by or acting on an electron can be redefined,^{2,3} or one may resort to some averaging of the fields over space or time.⁴ These theories have, however, met with considerable difficulties when an attempt has been made to quantize them. In this paper a consistent classical theory is described which the author believes can be quantized. Some preliminary results of the quantization of this theory will be discussed in a future paper. Some of the physical ideas of the classical form

of the theory are sufficiently interesting in themselves to warrant their discussion first in a separate paper.

The potential at a point in space at a given time depends on the charge at a distance r from the point at a time previous by $t = r$ (taking the speed of light as unity). Speaking relativistically, interaction occurs between events whose four-dimensional interval, s , defined by $s^2 = t^2 - r^2$, vanishes. There results, however, an infinite action of a point electron on itself. The present theory modifies this idea by assuming that substantial interaction exists as long as the interval s is time-like and less than some small length, a , of order of the electron radius. When s is large since $\Delta(s^2) = 2s \cdot \Delta s$ this means a spread in the time of arrival of a signal of amount of order $a^2/2s$. For charges separated by many electron radii there is, therefore, essentially no effect of the modification. For the action of an electron on itself, however, there is a considerable modification. The result is to reduce the infinite self-energy to a finite value. For accelerations which are not extreme, the action of an electron on itself appears simply as an electromagnetic mass. If desired in the classical theory, all the mass of an electron may be represented as electromagnetic. (In the quantum theory this cannot be done in a reasonable way as the electromagnetic mass comes out quite small under reasonable assumptions for a .) We have, therefore, a consistent classical theory which does not disagree with classical experience.

In the remainder of the paper we formulate this idea mathematically, and draw one or two simple consequences. We then discuss a curious

939

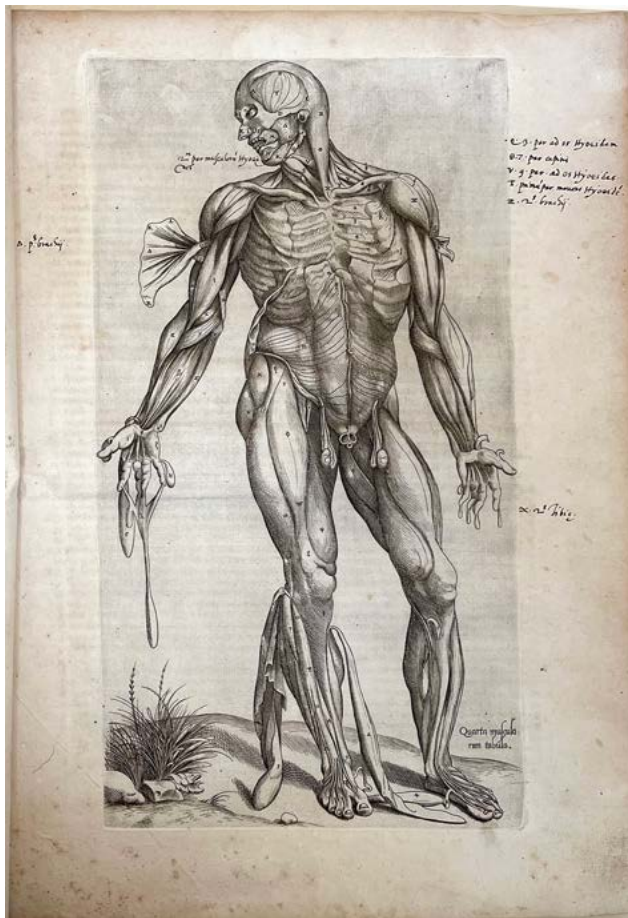


“The First Engraving of Any Artistic Importance Produced in England”—A. R. Hind

25. Geminus, Thomas (c. 1510-1562). *Compendiosa totius anatomie delineatio*. Folio. 44 leaves, unpaginated. Engraved title and 40 plates by Geminus after the woodcut illustrations in Vesalius’s *Fabrica* and *Epitome*; **first and last plates in facsimile**. London: [John Herford, October 1545 (colophon)]. 396 x 290 mm. Full calf in period style. Engraved title skillfully, almost invisibly repaired, some foxing and staining, but a very good copy apart from the facsimile plates. Annotations in an early hand on 17 plates and several text leaves. \$28,500

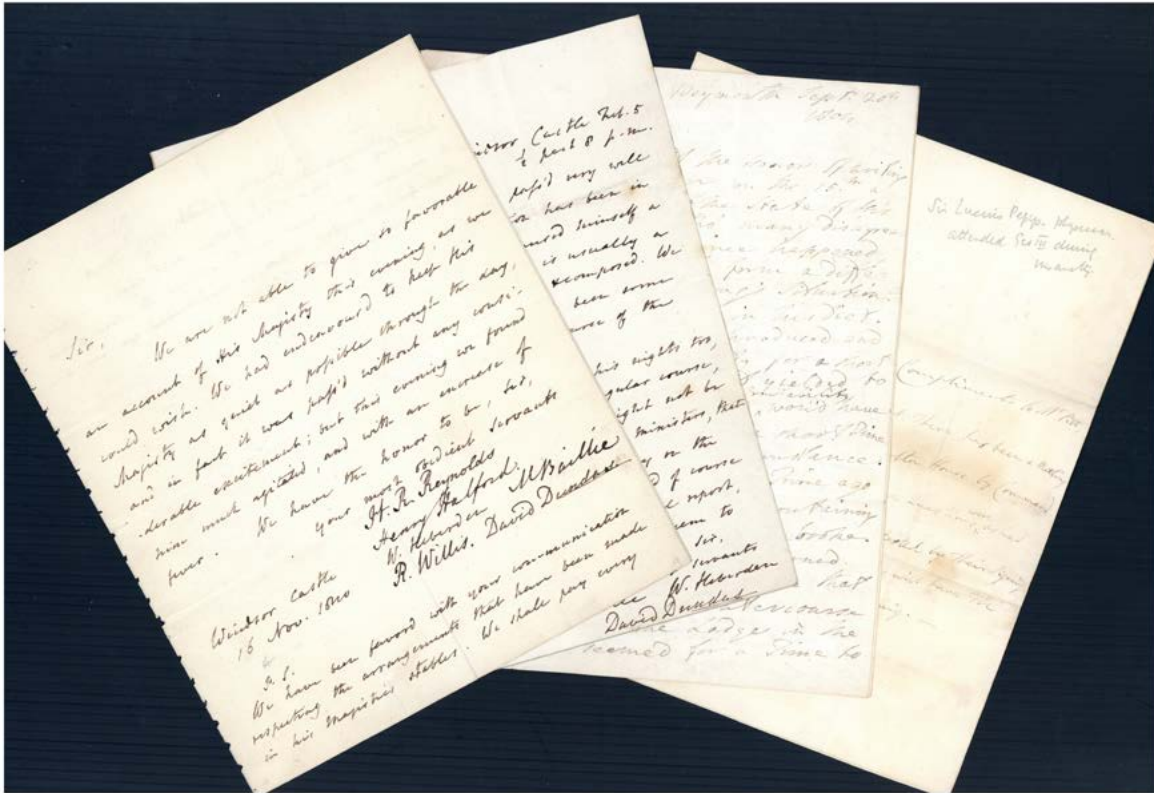


First Edition of the rarest and most famous of the plagiarisms of Vesalius, which introduced Vesalian anatomy to England. Geminus published a slightly abridged version of Vesalius’s *Epitome* illustrated with copperplate engravings of figures from both the *Fabrica* and the *Epitome*. The *Compendiosa* filled an important need by providing a summary view of Vesalius’s anatomical discoveries more complete than the *Epitome*, less bulky and expensive than the *Fabrica*, and illustrated-- via the new medium of copperplate engraving--with a clarity of line impossible even for the highly skilled



Venetian wood engravers employed by Vesalius. However, its publication was not authorized by Vesalius, who complained about it bitterly in his *China-Root Epistle*, so that even though Geminus declared Vesalius's authorship in the headline on leaf A1, the *Compendiosa* has always been considered the first of the many plagiarisms of Vesalius's anatomical works.

Geminus, whose family name was Lambert or Lambrit, emigrated to England about 1540, where he practiced the arts of engraving, printing and instrument making, and also served (despite his lack of formal training) as royal physician to Henry VIII. He introduced to the English the use of copperplate engraving for book illustration, a technique he probably brought with him from his native Belgium. A few months before the publication of the *Compendiosa*, Geminus produced the first engraved book illustrations published in England: Two small copperplates, also copied from Vesalius, made for Thomas Raynalde's 1545 revision of *The Byrth of Mankynde*. The *Compendiosa*, with its forty copperplates, was the second English book illustrated with copperplates, and the first to contain an engraved title-page. Hind called this elaborate and elegant plate the "first engraving of any artistic importance produced in England." Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, p. 193. Cushing, *Bio-Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius*, VI.C-2. Garrison-Morton.com 376.1. Hind, *A History of Engraving and Etching from the 15th Century to the Year 1914*, pp. 39-55. Norman 886. 46482



*George III's Physicians Report
on His Dramatic and Mysterious Mental Illness*

26. [George III (1738-1820).] Four autograph letters signed from several of his physicians, including **Francis Milman** (1746-1821), **Matthew Baillie** (1761-1823), **William Heberden** the younger (1767-1845) and **David Dundas** (1749-1826), regarding the king's mental illness. 7pp. total, plus integral blanks. Vp. [London, Windsor Castle, Weymouth], 1804 – ca. 1811. Approx. 225 x 185 mm. Stitch-holes in the left margin of one letter, another letter faded but still legible, minor soiling, traces of former mounting on two letters, but very good. Transcript of Dr. Milman's letter included. \$2750

Few illnesses of historic personages have been followed so closely and documented so well as the insanity of George III, king of Great Britain from 1760-1820. The king suffered five separate episodes of mental illness during his long reign, the first in 1765 and the last in 1810; the final breakdown, which ended only with the king's death ten years later, resulted in the appointment in February 1811 of the Prince of Wales (the future George IV) as Regent. Our letters pertain to two of these episodes: The period between February and July in 1804, and the king's final relapse in the autumn of 1810.

The first of our letters, dated 15 July 1804, was sent by physician Sir Lucius Pepys to Prime Minister William Pitt, reporting "that there has been a meeting of His Majesty's Physicians today at Carlton House by command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and some questions were asked to which written answers were required & attested to by their signatures . . ." This letter speaks to the political tensions between Pitt's party, the Tories, which supported the king, and the Whig opposition, which favored setting up the Prince of Wales as Regent.

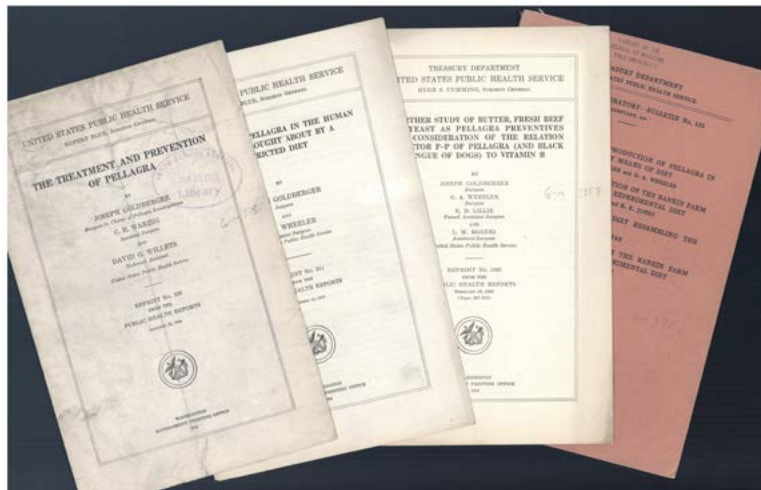
The second and longest letter, dated 20 September 1804, is from Dr. Francis Milman to an unidentified correspondent (probably a government official), and goes into great detail about the king's state of health just after his recovery in 1804. Milman attributes the king's "increase in irritability" not to a return of his illness but to sexual frustration: His advances to a "Lady P" have been rebuffed, and the Queen will not allow him

to be alone with her. “You well know the sanguine habit of the King and the force of his constitution, which, notwithstanding his age incline him to physical wants which in persons less stout at his period of life often cease . . . After supper every night, His Majesty with the Princesses attend the Queen up stairs to the dressing room, but the Princesses are never suffered to leave her till the King goes down to his own apartments . . . I have made direct and personal applications, I have used every argument, I have availed myself of every channel of influence which I could discover in order to get that familiar intercourse and those confidential communications restored between the greatest Personages, which used to subsist, and which would promise so much advantage to the King at this moment. But I am sorry to say that my efforts have been fruitless . . .”

The third letter, dated 16 November 1810, is signed by six of the king’s physicians: Henry R. Reynolds (1745-1811), Henry Halford (1766-1844), William Heberden (1767-1845), Matthew Baillie (1761-1823), Robert Willis (1760-1821) and David Dundas (1744-1826). “We are not able to give so favorable an account of His Majesty this evening, as we would wish. We had endeavoured to keep His Majesty as quiet as possible through the day, and in fact it was pass’d without any considerable excitement; but this evening we found him much agitated, and with an increase of fever . . .” The fourth letter, dated only “Feb. 5” but written in 1811 or after, is signed by Baillie, Heberden and Dundas. “This day has generally pass’d very well with His Majesty. His conversation has been in a quiet manner, & he has amused himself a good deal with his flute, which is usually a sign of his mind being tranquil & composed . . .” Both letters appear to be in Heberden’s hand, and were probably sent to members of a Parliamentary committee charged with monitoring the king’s health.

The cause of George III’s mental illness has been disputed. In the mid-twentieth century the psychiatrists Richard Hunter and Ida Macalpine argued that the king suffered from porphyria, a hereditary liver disorder that can affect the brain and nervous system. Recent scholarship has suggested that the king was in fact bipolar, a diagnosis that accords far better with the historical record. T. Peters, “King George III, bipolar disorder, porphyria and lessons for historians,” *Clinical Medicine* 11 (2011): 261-264. 46457

27. Goldberger, Joseph (1874-1929). (1) [with **C. H. Waring** and **David G. Willets**]. The treatment and prevention of pellagra. Offprint from United States Public Health Service, *Public Health Reports* (1914). 2821-2825pp. 232 x 143 mm. Original printed wrappers. (2) [with **G. A. Wheeler**]. Experimental pellagra in the human subject brought about by a restricted diet. Offprint from United States Public Health Service, *Public Health Reports* (1915). 6pp. 232 x 143 mm. Original printed wrappers. (3) [with **G. A. Wheeler**]. The experimental production of pellagra in human subjects by means of diet.



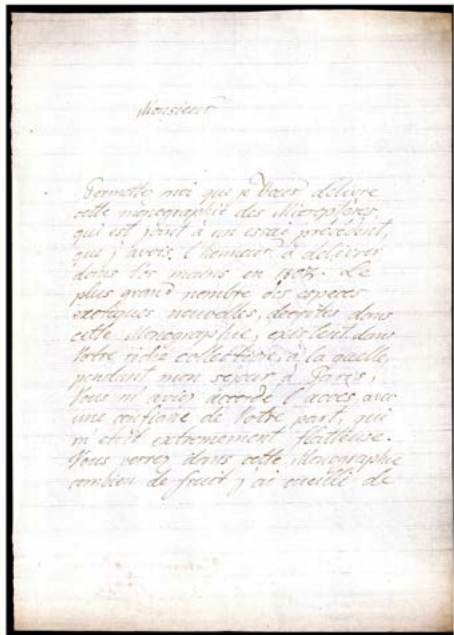
In United States Public Health Service, *Hygienic Laboratory—Bulletin no. 120* (1920): 7-116. Whole number. 233 x 151 mm. Original printed wrappers. (4) [With **G. A. Wheeler**, **R. D. Lillie** and **L. M. Rogers**]. A further study of butter, fresh beef and yeast as pellagra preventives with consideration of the relation of factor P-P of pellagra (and black tongue of dogs) to Vitamin B. Offprint from United States Public Health Service, *Public Health Reports* (1926). 22pp. 232 x 143 mm. Original printed wrappers. Together 4 items. Some dust-soiling especially to no. (1), no. (1) vertically creased, spine of no. (3) chipped, but very good otherwise. Library stamps of the Yale School of Medicine and Johns Hopkins Hospital.

\$1500

First / First Offprint Editions. Goldberger was a pioneer in the study and treatment of pellagra, demonstrating its experimental production and its prevention by proper diet. He found that supplementing nutrition-poor diets with eggs, milk, meat and yeast prevented and cured the disease, and in 1926 he speculated that the “P-P” (pellagra-preventative) factor was the same as Vitamin B2. Garrison-Morton.com 3755, 3753, 1057. 46545

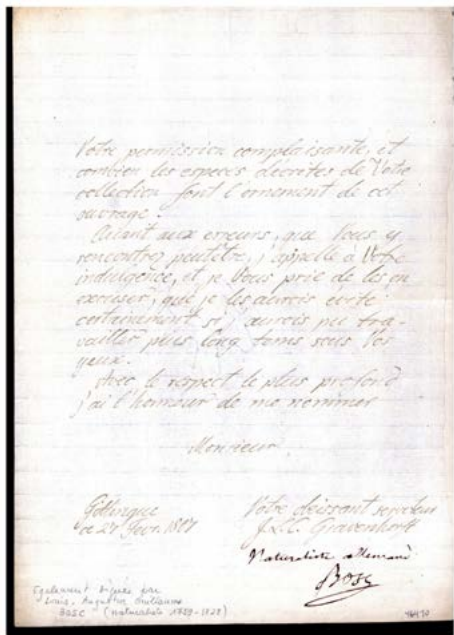
Presenting his Monograph on Coleoptera

28. Gravenhorst, Johann Ludwig (1777-1857). Autograph letter signed, in French, to an unidentified French naturalist, probably Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc (1759-1828), whose signed note appears beneath Gravenhorst’s signature. 2pp. on one sheet. Göttingen, 27 February 1807. 254 x 181 mm. Slight soiling but fine otherwise. \$500



unidentified French naturalist, probably Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc (1759-1828), whose signed note appears beneath Gravenhorst’s signature. 2pp. on one sheet. Göttingen, 27 February 1807. 254 x 181 mm. Slight soiling but fine otherwise. \$500

From German entomologist and herpetologist J. L. Gravenhorst, author of *Monographia coleopterum micropterorum* (1802), *Coleoptera micropterum brunsvicensia nec non exoticorum quotquot exstant in collectionibus entomologorum brunsvicensium* (1806) and *Ichneumologia europaea* (1826), the last of which contains his important studies of parasitic wasps. His correspondent was most likely the French botanist and zoologist L. A. G. Bosc, who amassed significant collections of insects, birds, reptiles and fish; he also published the first systematic examination of the mushrooms of the southern United States (*Mémoire sur quelques espèces des champignons des parties méridionales de l’Amérique septentrionale* [1811]). Bosc signed his name and wrote “Naturaliste allemande” [German naturalist] after Gravenhorst’s signature.



Written in somewhat imperfect French, Gravenhorst’s letter presents Bosc with a copy of his 1806 monograph on coleoptera, qui est joint à un essai précédent, que j’avois l’honneur à delivrer dans vos mains en 1802. Le plus grand nombre des espèces exotiques Nouvelles, décrites dans cette monographie, existent dans votre riche collection, à laquelle, pendant mon séjour à Paris, vous m’avez accordé l’accès avec une confiance de votre part, qui m’étoit extrêmement flatteuse. Vous verrez dans cette monographie combien de fruit j’ai cueilli de votre permission complaisante, et combien les espèces décrites de votre collection font l’ornement de cet ouvrage.

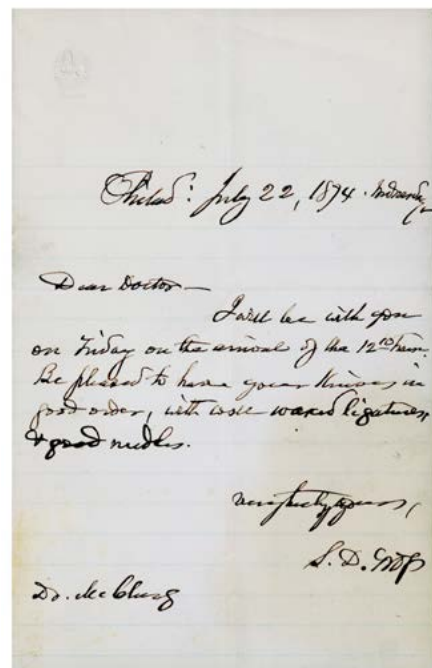
[which is linked to a preceding work that I had the honor of delivering into your hands in 1802. The majority of the new exotic species described in this monograph exist in your rich collection, to which you granted me access during my stay in Paris, with a confidence on your part that was extremely flattering to me. You will see in this monograph how much fruit I have gathered with your kind permission, and how many species described in your collection adorn this work.]

Gravenhorst spent time in Paris in 1802, where he met with a number of French naturalists including Cuvier; it was at this time, according to our letter, that he visited Bosc and examined Bosc’s collections. 46470

“Be Pleased to Have your Knives in Good Order . . .”

29. Gross, Samuel David (1805-84). Autograph letter signed to Dr. McClurg. 1 page plus integral blank. Philadelphia, 22 July 1874. 182 x 117 mm. Light soiling along folds but fine otherwise. \$950

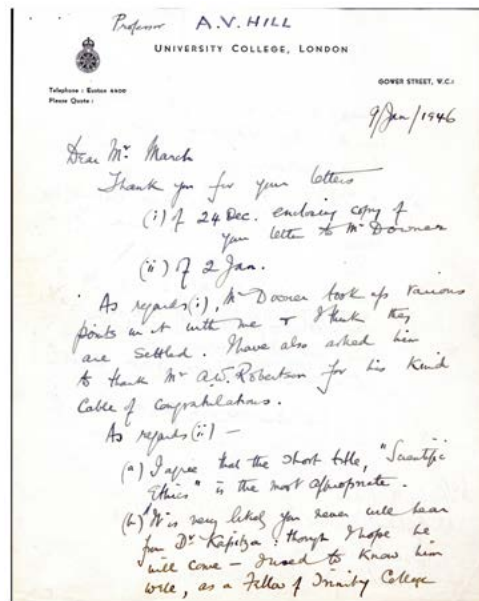
From Samuel D. Gross, the most famous American surgeon of his era, author of the first American treatise on orthopedics (Garrison-Morton.com 4316.1) and the first exhaustive systematic study of pathological anatomy in English (Garrison-Morton.com 2292). Writing to a surgical colleague about an upcoming operation, he states: “I will be with you on Friday on the arrival of the 12.10 train. Be pleased to have your knives in good order, with well waxed ligatures & good needles.” We have not been able to further identify Dr. McClurg, the recipient of this letter. 46458



Referencing General Marshall, Eisenhower, Churchill and Kapitza.

30. Hill, Archibald Vivian (1886-1977). Autograph letter signed, with cover (reused by Hill), to Stanley R. March. 2pp. on one sheet with University College, London letterhead. London, 9 January 1946. 254 x 203 mm. Tiny staple-holes in upper left corner, one or two small marginal tears, but very good otherwise. \$650

From British physiologist A. V. Hill, one of the founders of biophysics, who received half of the 1922 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for elucidating the production of heat and mechanical work in muscles. His correspondent, Stanley March, was secretary of the George Westinghouse Educational Foundation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a nonprofit organization established by one of the founders of the electrical industry in the United States. To celebrate the centennial of Westinghouse’s birth the Foundation organized a three-day forum held in May 1946 on the topic of “Science and Life in the World,” inviting Hill to be one of the participants. Hill ended up delivering the Forum’s opening address, on “Scientific Ethics.”

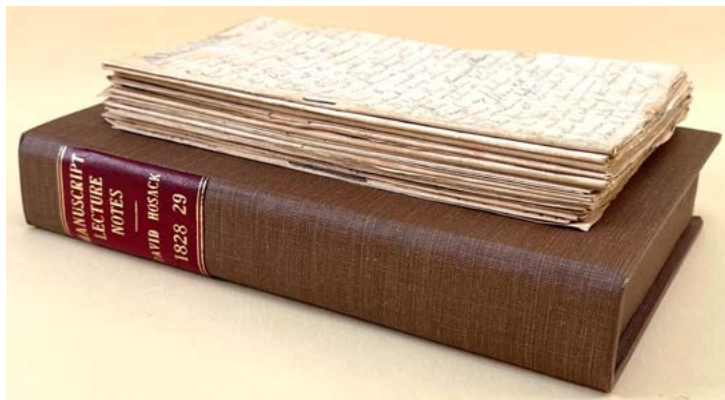


Hill’s letter discusses some of the arrangements for the upcoming Forum. After agreeing that “the short title, ‘Scientific Ethics,’ is the most appropriate,” he notes that “it is very likely you will never hear from Dr. Kapitza [i.e., Russian physicist and Nobel laureate Pyotr Kapitsa]: though I hope he will come—I used to know him well, as a Fellow of Trinity College . . . My expectation is that the Soviet authorities will not let him go away!” He laments that “General [George C.] Marshall cannot be there” and suggests that “if Mr. Churchill cannot accept what about General Eisenhower?—he is universally admired & liked.” Hill may have known these last three men personally, as he played a key role in coordinating British and American scientific research during World War II. 46450



Lectures at Rutgers by a Founder of the Rutgers Medical School

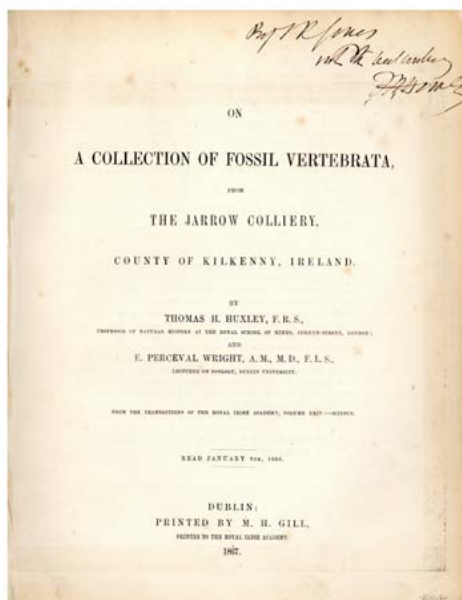
31. Hosack, David (1769-1835). Manuscript notes of Hosack's lectures at Rutgers Medical College, taken by John Ansley. 100 sheets, in ink and pencil, mostly stab-bound in groups of 4 or 8. N.p., 1828-29. 168 x 101 mm. In a modern cloth case. Light foxing and toning, a few old ink stains but very good. \$1250



David Hosack, now best known as the physician who treated Alexander Hamilton's injuries after Hamilton's fatal duel with Aaron Burr, was a prominent American physician, botanist and educator who in fact was family doctor to both the Hamilton and Burr families. In 1801 he established the Elgin Botanic Garden, the first public botanical garden in the United States, where he conducted some of the earliest pharmaceutical research in this country. He also facilitated the merger of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia University, and helped to found the medical college at Rutgers University.

These notes were taken between 27 November 1828 and 28 January 1829 by John Ansley,

whose signature appears several times throughout. The notes cover a range of topics including treatment of fevers (including yellow fever), the use of various drugs, inflammation, etc. 46417



Inscribed by Huxley; Offprint Issued Four Years before the Journal Volume

32. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-95) and **E. Perceval Wright** (1834-1910). On a collection of fossil vertebrata from the Jarrow colliery, County of Kilkenny, Ireland. Offprint from *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* 24 (1867). [2], 19pp. 5 lithographed plates (2 folding) by Joseph Dinkel. Dublin: M. H. Gill, 1867. 275 x 215 mm. Disbound. Minor marginal fraying to first 2 or 3 leaves, occasional foxing but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Huxley to Thomas Rupert Jones (1819-1911) on the title: "Prof. T R Jones with the best wishes T H Huxley."

\$750

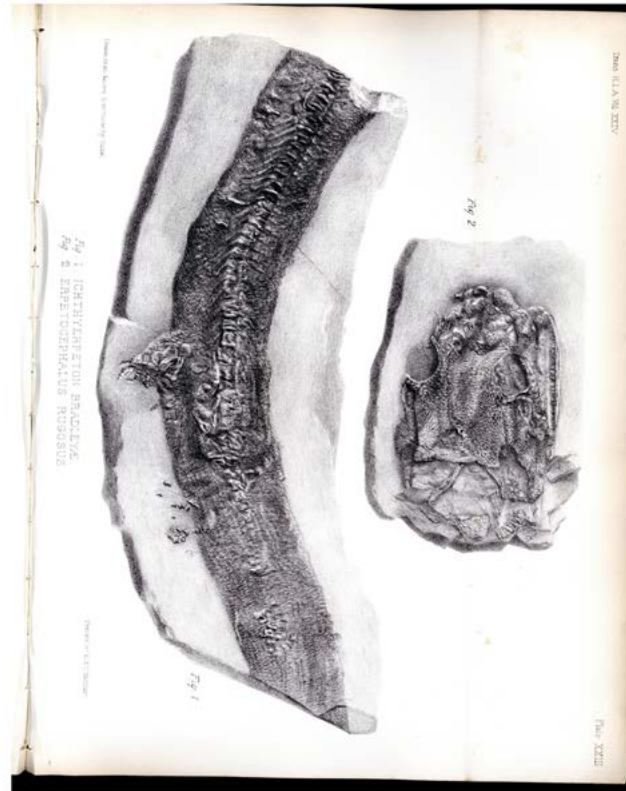
First Edition, Offprint Issue, issued *four years before the journal volume* which was not published until 1871. Huxley presented this

copy to British geologist and paleontologist Thomas Rupert Jones, author of important works on fossil microorganisms.

Huxley and Wright's paper, read before the Royal Irish Academy on 8 January 1866, published and illustrated seven completely new genera and species of Carboniferous amphibians discovered in a coal field in Ireland. This work bridged a significant gap in the fossil record and supplied further support for Darwin's theory of evolution.

The amphibians from Jarrow were the oldest fossils of their group in the world, and that record remained for over a century. They filled an important void in the fossil record between fish and the evolution of tetrapods (that is, all four-limbed vertebrates and descendant forms with reduced or absent limbs and represented among extant taxa by crown-group amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) at a time when Darwin's theory was spreading through scientific circles (DeArce, Monaghan and Jackson).

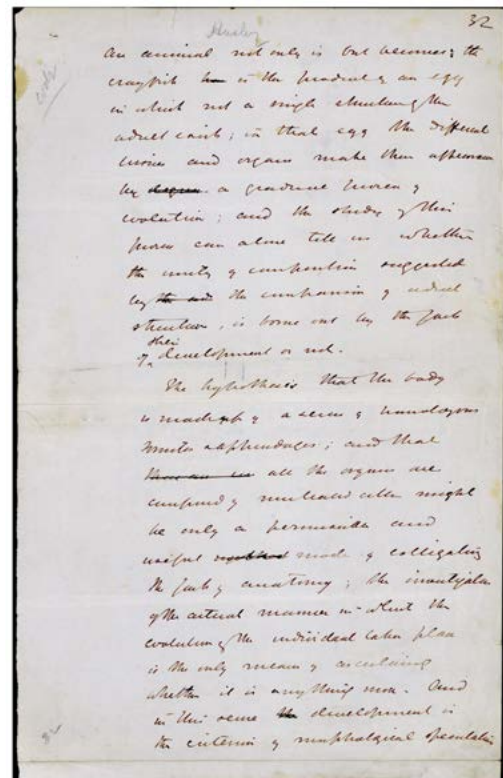
Huxley, the internationally recognized authority on fossil amphibians, wrote the descriptions of each specimen, while Perceval supplied a geological report of the Jarrow site. The plates were drawn and lithographed by Joseph Dinkel (1806-91), the foremost illustrator of fossils of his day. M. DeArce, N. Monaghan and P. Jackson, "The uneasy correspondence between T. H. Huxley and E. P. Wright on fossil vertebrates found in Jarrow, Co. Kilkenny (1865-67)," *Notes and Records: The Royal Society Journal of the History of Science* 65 (2011). Accessed 18 January 2022. 46462

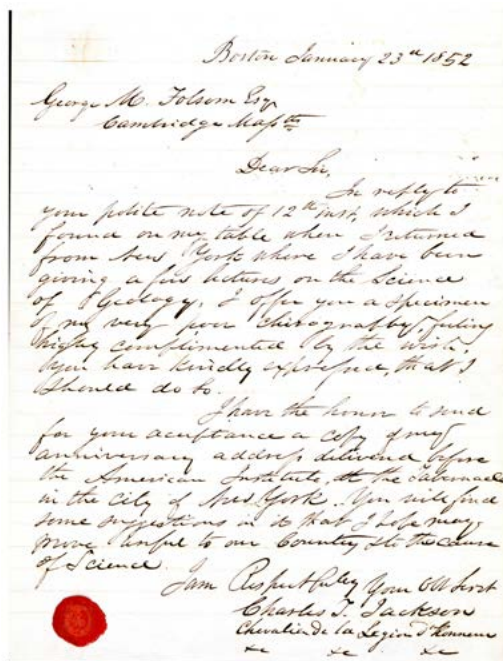


An Autograph Manuscript Leaf

33. Huxley, Thomas Henry (1925-95). Autograph manuscript leaf from *The Crayfish: An Introduction to the Study of Zoology* (1879). 1 page, numbered "32" in the upper corner. N.p., n.d. [1878/79]. 328 x 202 mm. Light soiling, a few ink-stains on the blank verso, 3 old repairs to the margin visible only on the verso, but very good. \$950

Leaf of Huxley's manuscript for *The Crayfish*, first published in 1879 and followed by several more editions and reprints in both Britain and the United States. The text is from Chapter IV, subtitled "The morphology of the common crayfish; the structure and the development of the individual"; it begins with "An animal not only is but becomes: the crayfish is the product of an egg . . ." and ends with "And in this sense development is the criterion of morphological speculation." The wording and punctuation differ only slightly from the published version. Leaves from Huxley manuscripts very rarely appear on the market. This is the first that we have ever handled. 46456



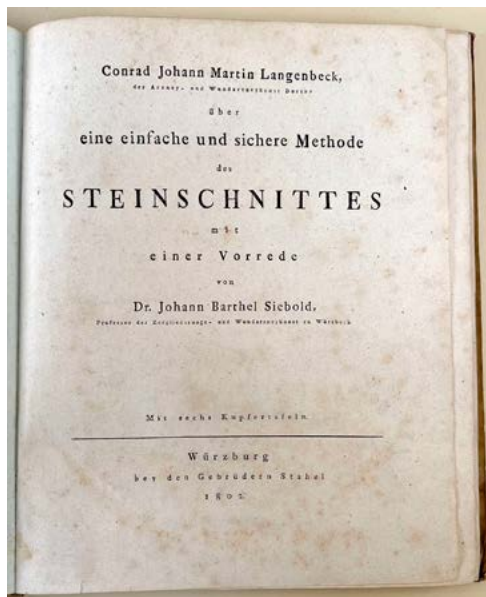


Jackson Apologizes for his “Chirography”

34. Jackson, Charles T. (1805-80). Autograph letter signed to George M. Folsom, with Jackson’s wax seal in the lower left corner. 1 page plus integral blank. Boston, 23 January 1852. 244 x 187 mm. Creased where previously folded, but fine otherwise. \$1250

From Charles T. Jackson, discoverer of ether anesthesia and noted American geologist, to George M. Folsom, probably George McKean Folsom (1837-82), a Unitarian minister in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Writing shortly after returning from New York, “where I have been giving a few lectures on the Science of Geology,” Jackson “offer[s] . . . a specimen of my very poor chirography, feeling highly complimented by the wish, you have kindly expressed, that I should do so.” Jackson also sent Folsom “a copy of my anniversary address delivered before the American Institute, at the Tabernacle in the City of New York,” containing “some suggestions . . . that I hope may prove useful to our Country & to the cause of Science.” Jackson’s address, delivered on 16

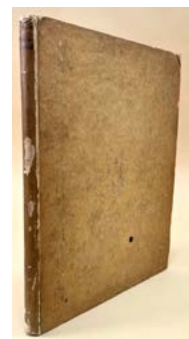
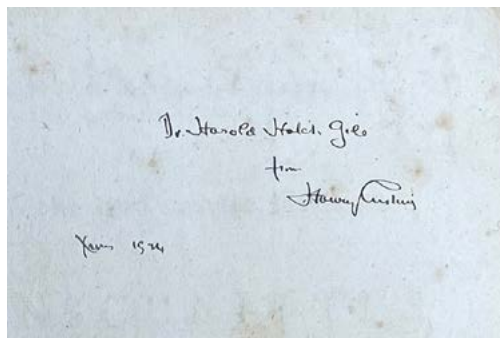
October 1851, was published on pages 228-246 of the *Annual Report of the American Institute of the City of New York* (1852); interestingly, it included a recommendation that the United States establish a national academy of sciences. 46451



Inscribed by Cushing

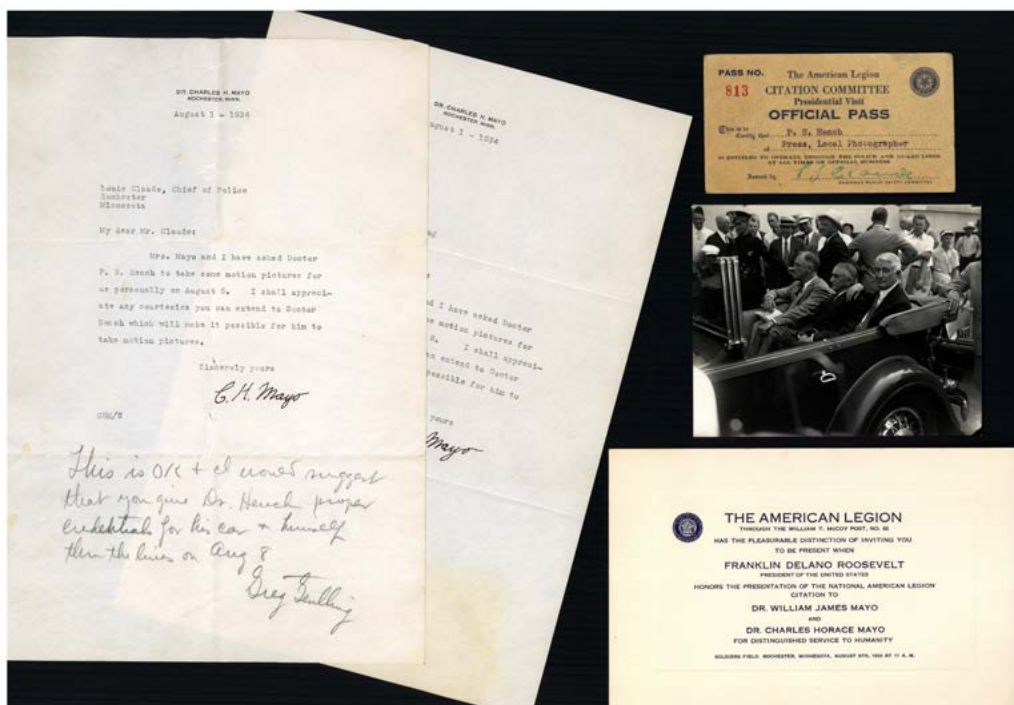
35. Langenbeck, Konrad Johann Martin (1776-1851). Über eine einfache und sichere Methode des Steinschnittes mit einer Vorrede von Dr. Johann Barthel Siebold. xxxvi, 71, [1]pp. 6 engraved folding plates. Würzburg: bey den Gebrüderern Stahel, 1802. 257 x 211 mm. Original boards, light soiling and staining, spine and edges a bit worn and rubbed. Very good. *Inscribed by*

Harvey Cushing (1869-1939) to Dr. Harold Hatch Gile (1893-1976) on the front free endpaper: "Dr. Harold Hatch Gile from Harvey Cushing Xmas 1924." \$1750



First Edition of Langenbeck's treatise on his method of removing bladder stones via perineal lithotomy, *inscribed by celebrated neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing* to Harold H. Gile, professor of urology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Langenbeck was professor of anatomy and surgery at Göttingen, where he founded a clinic for surgery and ophthalmology in 1807. He is remembered for inventing an operation for constructing an artificial pupil; see Garrison-Morton.com 5841.46421

Langenbeck was professor of anatomy and surgery at Göttingen, where he founded a clinic for surgery and ophthalmology in 1807. He is remembered for inventing an operation for constructing an artificial pupil; see Garrison-Morton.com 5841.46421

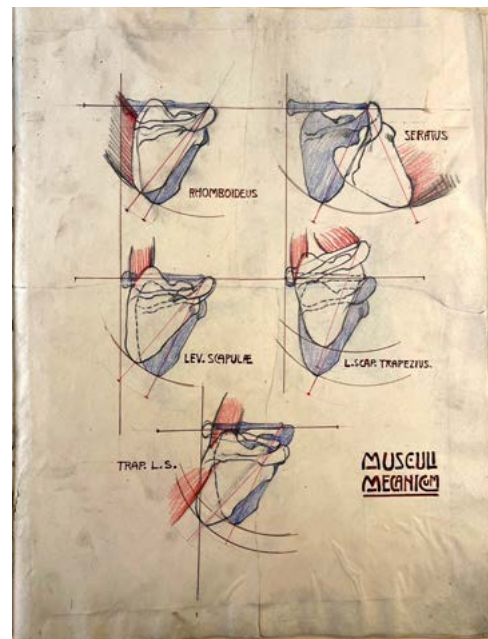


For Philip Hench, Charles Mayo Provides Credentials to Film the Visit of President Roosevelt to the Mayo Clinic

36. Mayo, Charles H. (1865-1939). (1) Typed letter signed, with cover, to Gregory Gentling. 1 page on one sheet of Mayo's letterhead. Rochester (Minnesota), 1 August 1934. 261 x 181 mm. (2) Typed letter signed, with cover, to Louis Claude, with pencil note signed by Gentling. 1 page on one sheet of Mayo's letterhead. Rochester, 1 August 1934. 261 x 181 mm. (3) Invitation and official press pass issued by the American Legion to **Philip S. Hench** (1896-1965) for the presentation of the National American Legion Citation to Charles and William Mayo, an event attended by President Franklin Roosevelt. 2 items. Rochester, 8 August 1934. 112 x 172 mm.; 59 x 116 mm. (4) Black and white photograph of FDR seated in an open car with William and Charles Mayo. N.p., 8 August 1934. 97 x 122 mm. Altogether 5 items. Light wear to press pass, but very good to fine otherwise. \$1500

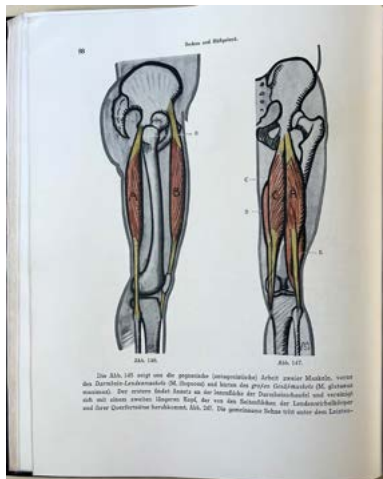
Two signed letters from Charles H. Mayo, one of the founders of the famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, plus materials relating to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's visit to Rochester on 8 August 1934 to attend the American Legion's presentation of their National American Legion Citation to Charles and William Mayo.

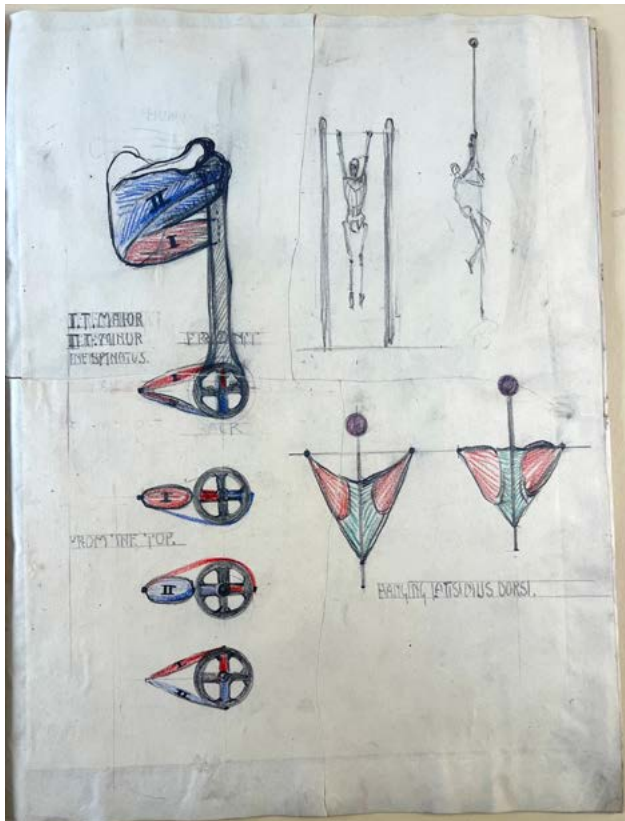
Charles Mayo had asked Philip Hench, a physician at the Mayo Clinic and future Nobel laureate, to film the American Legion ceremony. Mayo's two identically worded letters of 1 August, one to Rochester's police chief (Claude) and one to the head of the local NBC affiliate (Gentling), ask for "any courtesies you can extend to Doctor Hench which will make it possible for him to take motion pictures." At the foot of the letter to Claude, Gentling wrote "This is OK & I would suggest that you give Dr. Hench proper credentials for his car & himself thru the lines on Aug. 8." Hench's invitation and press pass to the event are included in this group of materials, along with a photograph—likely by Hench—of Roosevelt and the two Mayo brothers seated in an open car. Hench shared the 1950 Nobel Prize with E. C. Kendall and T. Reichstein for their discoveries relating to the hormones of the adrenal cortex. 46538



Inscribed by Artist Hermann Sachs, with 22 of his Original Anatomical Drawings

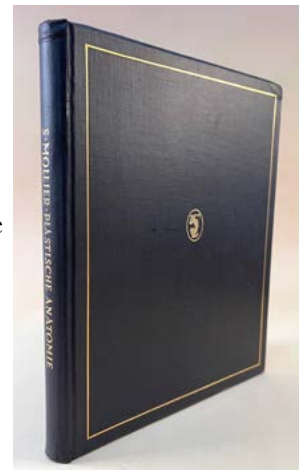
37. Mollier, Siegfried (1866-1954). *Plastische Anatomie: Die konstruktive Form des menschlichen Körpers*. Illustrated by Mollier and **Hermann Sachs** (1883-1940). vii, 296pp. Munich: J. F. Bergmann, 1924. 285 x 225 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (somewhat worn and chipped, with a few tears, tape stains and tape repairs). *Presentation Inscription* from Sachs to Italian-American artist Pasquale Giovanni Napolitano (1901-2001) on the title: "With compliments to P. G. Napolitano Herman Sachs 1926." Napolitano's signature on the front free endpaper. **With: Sachs, Hermann.** 22 sheets of his original drawings for Mollier's work, in 2 gatherings of 12 and 10 sheets, plus circa 65 torn fragments of anatomical drawings on tissue, in manila envelope addressed to Mrs. P. G. Napolitano. Pencil and colored pencil with captions in ink. Gatherings measure approx. 310 x 240 mm. Some smudging, marginal tears in several leaves. Very good. \$2750





First Edition. Mollier trained at the Munich Anatomical Institute, eventually becoming its director. He taught the Institute’s anatomy course for artists for over four decades, and in 1924 published his *Plastische Anatomie*, “a sophisticated, groundbreaking work . . . which even today makes its claim to leadership not only for art students but also for medical professionals. Epoch-making were [Mollier’s] precise functional analyses of the movements of the human shoulder girdle, the opening movement of the mouth and the structure of the anterior abdominal wall” (Deutsche Biographie; translation ours).

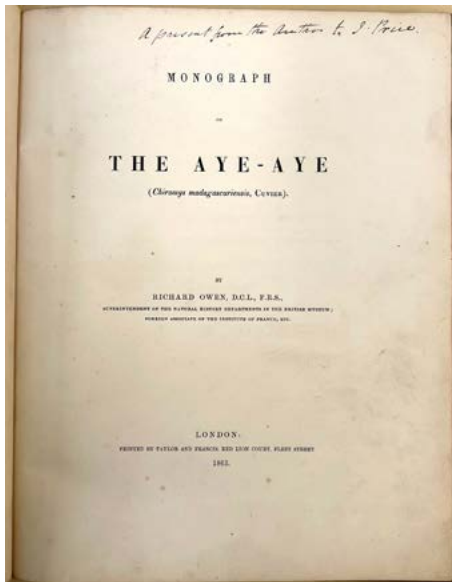
Hermann Sachs, the illustrator of Mollier’s work, was one of the leading German Expressionist artists of the first half of the 20th century. He spent the 1910s in Munich, where he founded the Munich School of Expressionists and no doubt became acquainted with Mollier. He moved to Los Angeles in 1925 and designed the interiors of many landmark Los Angeles buildings, including Union Station and the Los Angeles City Hall. Sachs presented this copy of *Plastische Anatomie*, along with the accompanying original drawings, to another well-known Southern California artist, Pasquale Giovanni Napolitano. Garrison-Morton.com 13680. “Mollier, Siegfried.” *Deutsche Biographie*, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, 14 Jan. 2022. 46483





Owen's First Comprehensive Summary of his Evolutionary Beliefs

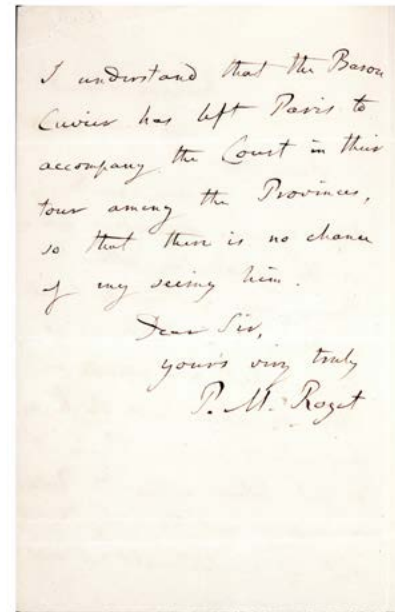
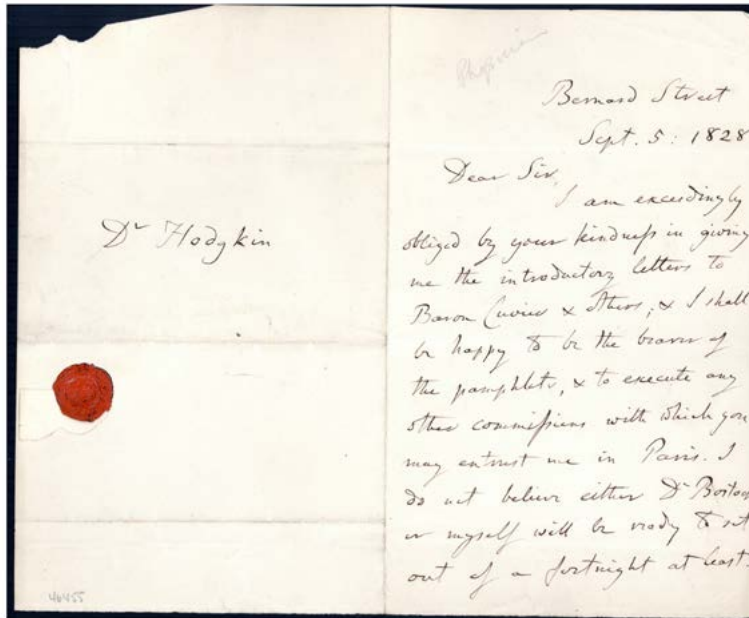
38. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Monograph on the aye-aye (*Chiromys madagascariensis* Cuvier).



Offprint from *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*. 4to. [2], 72pp. 14 lithographed plates (some folding), mostly by J. Erxleben. London: Taylor & Francis, 1863. 315 x 243 mm. Modern cloth. Some foxing. Very good copy, with Owen's presentation inscription on the title: "A present from the author to J. Price." \$2500

First Separate Edition. Owen's beautifully illustrated monograph on the aye-aye was expanded from an address delivered before the British Association in which Owen used the aye-aye's singular characteristics—most particularly its strong incisor teeth and long, attenuated middle

fingers—as a means of testing the Lamarckian and Darwinian hypotheses of the transmutation and origin of species. "This most remarkable of the Malagasy lemurs . . . provided Owen with a unique opportunity to test hypotheses of the origin of its peculiar adaptations and to elucidate his own views. . . . Owen explicitly and lucidly stated that he subscribed to the 'derivative hypothesis' of the origin of life by spontaneous generation, and of species by organic descent" (Rupke, pp. 243-44). **This was Owen's first comprehensive summary of his evolutionary beliefs.** *Rare on the market.* 37624



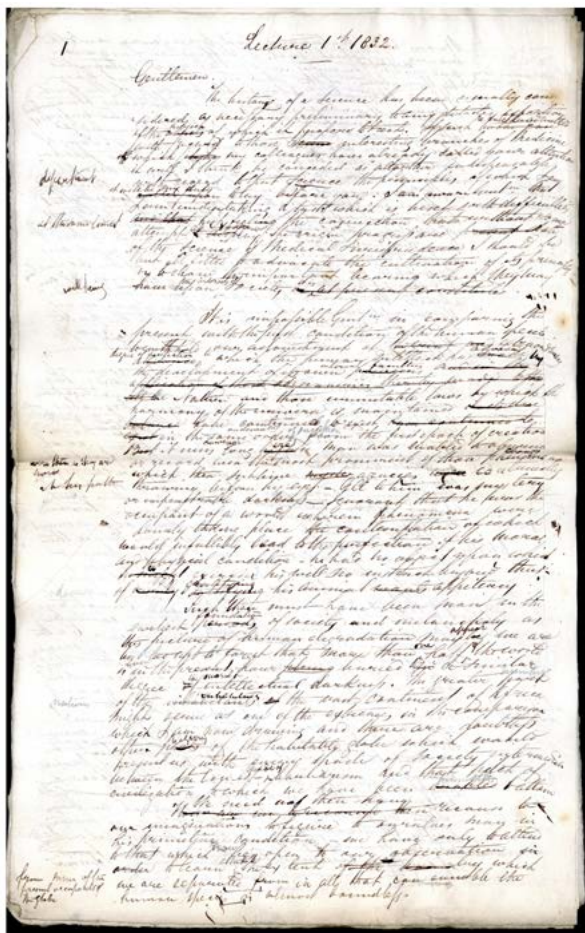
Roget and Bostock Attempt to Visit Baron Cuvier

39. Roget, Peter Mark (1779-1869). Autograph letter signed to Dr. Hodgkin [probably **Thomas Hodgkin** (1798-1866)]. 2pp. plus integral address leaf. Bernard Street [London], 5 September 1828. 187 x 114 mm. Lacuna in one corner where seal was broken, light soiling along folds but very good. \$450

From lexicographer and physician P. M. Roget, author of “Roget’s Thesaurus,” to “Dr. Hodgkin,” most likely pathologist Thomas Hodgkin, best known for giving the first description of the blood disease now known as “Hodgkin’s lymphoma”; see Garrison-Morton.com 3762. Roget was planning a trip to Paris together with Dr. Bostock (probably chemical pathologist John Bostock [1773-1846]; see Garrison-Morton.com 2582), and Hodgkin had given him letters of introduction to naturalist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832) and other French notables.

I am exceedingly obliged by your kindness in giving me the introductory letters to Baron Cuvier & others, & I shall be happy to be the bearer of the pamphlets, & to execute any other commissions with which you may entrust me in Paris. I do not believe either Dr. Bostock or myself will be ready to set out of a fortnight at least. I understand that the Baron Cuvier has left Paris to accompany the Court in this tour among the Provinces, so that there is no chance of my seeing him.

46455



Extensive Early Manuscript on Medical Jurisprudence

40. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80). Lecture 1st 1832 [on medical jurisprudence]. Manuscript document in a secretarial hand, extensively edited by Taylor. 18pp. on 9 sheets. N.p., 1832. 402 x 250 mm. Outer leaves dust-soiled, a few stains and creases, but very good. Title on outer sheet reads: “Introductory Lecture Anno 1832-3.” \$1500

From the library of Alfred Swaine Taylor, founder of forensic toxicology and the leading medical jurist in England in the mid-nineteenth century. Taylor held the professorship post of medical jurisprudence at Guy’s Hospital from 1831 until 1877 and was the author of several books on forensic medicine, including *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence* (1836; Garrison-Morton.com 1738) and *On Poisons in Relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine* (1848). He appeared as an expert witness in several famous criminal trials—including that of William Palmer, the notorious “Rugeley Poisoner”—and served as the model for R. Austin Freeman’s fictional detective, Dr. Thorndyke.

We are offering the corrected draft, extensively annotated in Taylor’s hand, of one of his earliest lectures, an introduction to medical jurisprudence, delivered at Guy’s Hospital at the start of the 1832-33 academic year. The

wide-ranging text begins with an examination of his subject’s historical antecedents from ancient times to the reign of Henry VIII, then proceeds to a discussion of advances in the field in Germany, France and Britain, including the application of medical jurisprudence in cases of poisoning, infanticide and insanity. 46488

Poisonous Wallpaper: Samples and Notes

41. Taylor, Alfred Swaine (1806-80); **Henry Carr** (1817-88). Collection of materials on arsenical pigments in wallpaper and silk, consisting of 8 wallpaper samples, 5 silk samples (in envelope) and 8 copper testing strips (5 pinned to the silk samples), plus manuscript notes in Carr’s hand and cover addressed to Taylor, with Taylor’s autograph note reading “Patterns of Arsenical papers.” N.p., 1879. Various sizes. Very good. \$2500

Collection of materials on arsenic in wallpaper and silk sent by Henry Carr to Alfred Swaine Taylor. Taylor was one of the first medical experts to point out the toxicity of the popular “Scheele’s green” and other arsenic-based pigments used to color mid-nineteenth century wallpapers and other home goods. Even before the danger of these pigments was well understood, Taylor testified to their noxious effects both in person and in print, fighting an uphill battle against wallpaper manufacturers, furniture makers, cloth dyers and other interested parties. Carr, a retired civil engineer, devoted the last decade of his life to campaigning against arsenical dyes; he was the author of the pamphlets *Our Domestic Poisons* (1879) and *Poisons in Domestic Fabrics in Relation to Trade and Art* (1880).

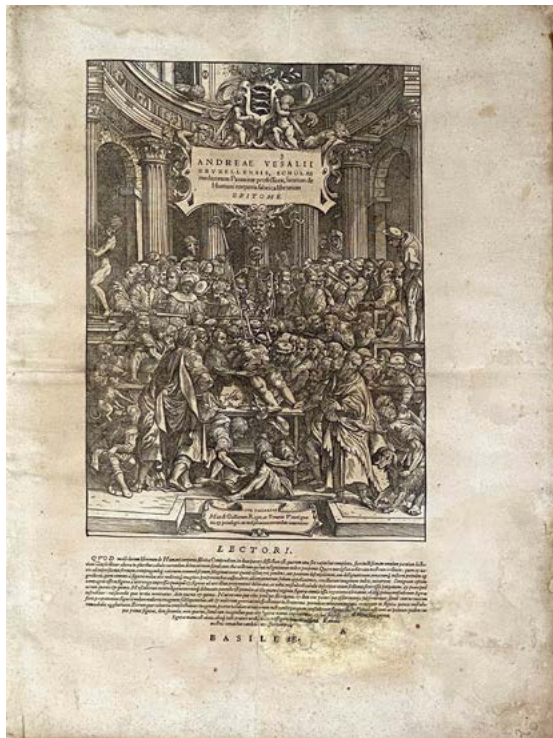
Carr tested most of the samples in this collection using Taylor's preferred method, the Reinsch test, in which a suspect material is placed into a hydrochloric acid solution and a copper strip added; the appearance of a dark coating on the strip indicates the presence of arsenic or another heavy metal. Our collection contains eight tested wallpaper samples ranging from "non-arsenical" to "slightly arsenical" to "arsenical," each with attached notes in Carr's hand. The note for an "arsenical" sample taken from the dining room of a Mr. Stubbs reads: "A bulfinch hung in this room ceased to sing in a fortnight—never sang for a year, except once when removed for a time to a neighbour's—now sings the paper being removed." Another note on a "slightly arsenical" sample rather alarmingly reads: "Spare bed room 21 Cedars Rd. not thought requisite to be changed for casual visitors occupying a short time." Two more samples of arsenical wallpaper show characteristic staining after being treated with "strong liquid ammonia." The silk samples in our collection, all non-arsenical, have copper strips pinned to them indicating the negative result. Barrell, *Fatal Evidence: Professor Alfred Swaine Taylor & the Dawn of Forensic Science*, pp. 152-154. Whorton, *The Arsenic Century: How Victorian Britain Was Poisoned at Home, Work & Play*, ch. 8. 46487



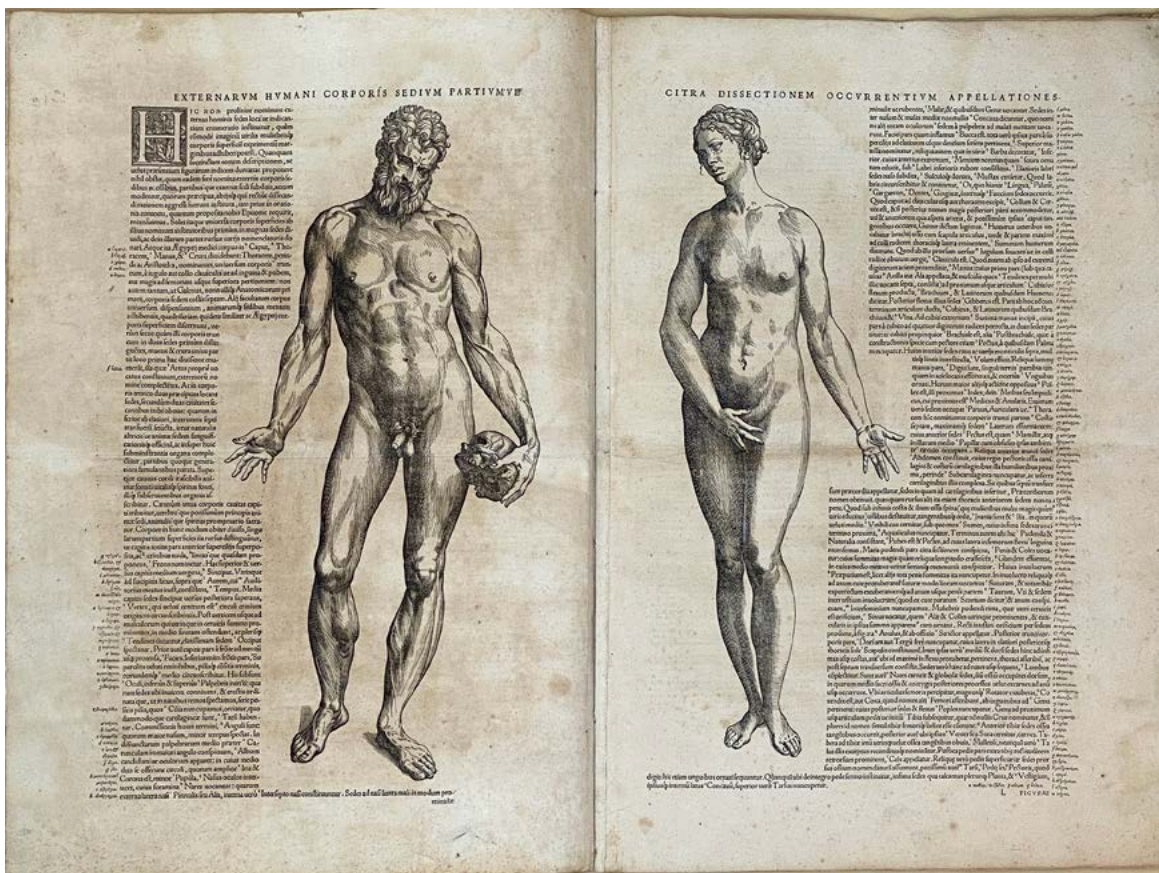


Completely Unrestored Copy of the Extremely Rare “Epitome”

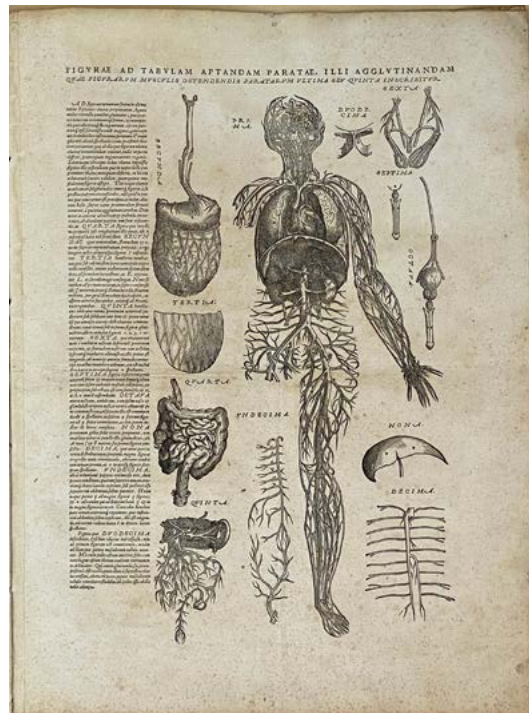
42. Vesalius, Andreas (1514-64). *Suorum de humani corporis fabrica librorum epitome*. Broad-sheet folio. [14]ff. signed A-M [N-O], with woodcut title, large woodcut portrait of Vesalius, 9 full-page anatomical woodcuts, 2 full-page figures of a nude male and female, 2 sheets of woodcut anatomical details 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, *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 encyclopedic 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.



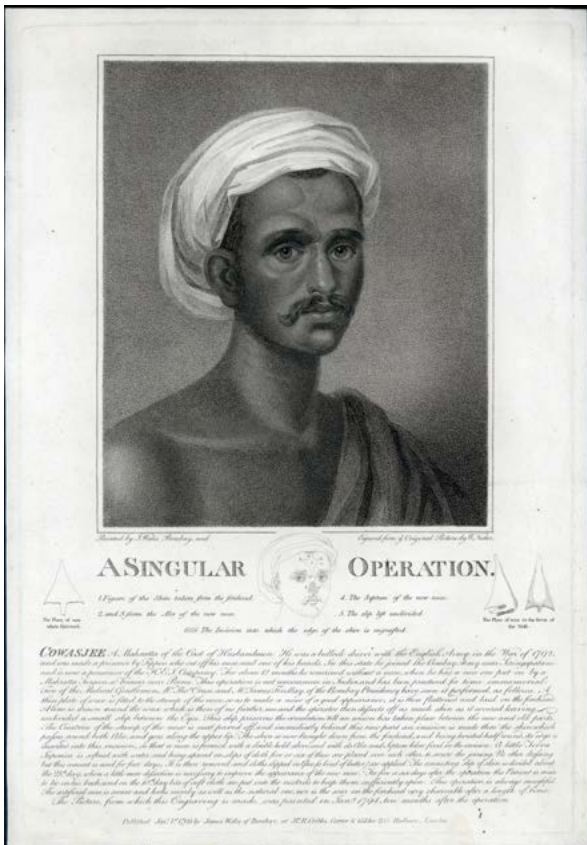


“Published in a larger format than the *Fabrica*, in the form of separate sheets to be used for wall charts, and not necessarily bound, the *Epitome* is considerably rarer than the *Fabrica* today. Many copies of the *Epitome* are incomplete, and the last two unsigned sheets ([N]1 and [O]1), printed 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. Cushing, *Vesalius*, VI B-1. Garrison-Morton.com 376. 45492

A Super Rarity of Plastic Surgery

43. Wales, James (1746/47 – 1795). A singular operation. Stipple engraving by W. Nutter after



Wales. London: James Wales . . . at Mr. R. Cribbs, Carver & Gilder, 1795. 378 x 261 mm. Traces of mount removal on verso, a few tiny spots, but fine otherwise. \$5750

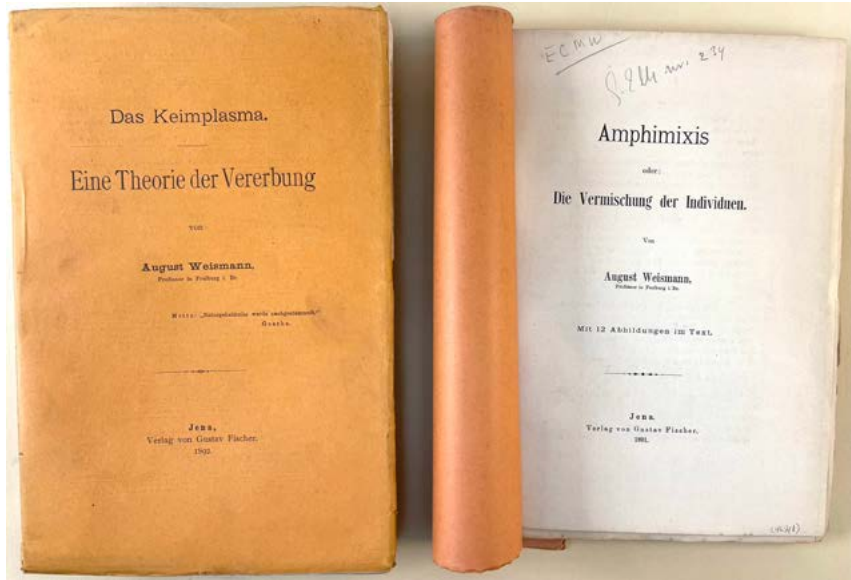
Striking post-operation portrait of Cowasjee, the Hindu bullock driver whose rhinoplasty was reported in the famous “B. L.” letter published in 1794 in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* (see Garrison-Morton.com 5735.1). *Extremely Rare*; this is the first copy we have handled in our five decades in the trade.

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

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

Two Classic Books and Ten Offprints

44. Weismann, August (1834-1914). (1) *Amphimixis oder: Die Vermischung der Individuen.* iv, [2], 176pp. Text illustrations. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1891. 235 x 163 mm. (uncut and unopened). Original plain wrappers, slightly dust-soiled and frayed. (2) *Das Keimplasma. Eine Theorie der Vererbung* von August Weismann. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1892. 246 x 162 mm. (uncut & unopened). Original printed wrappers, very slightly soiled and frayed. (3) Group of 10 offprints by Weismann on heredity, evolution and related subjects, all in original wrappers, uncut and unopened. Together 12 items. Overall fine; see [list](#) for detailed condition statements. \$1250

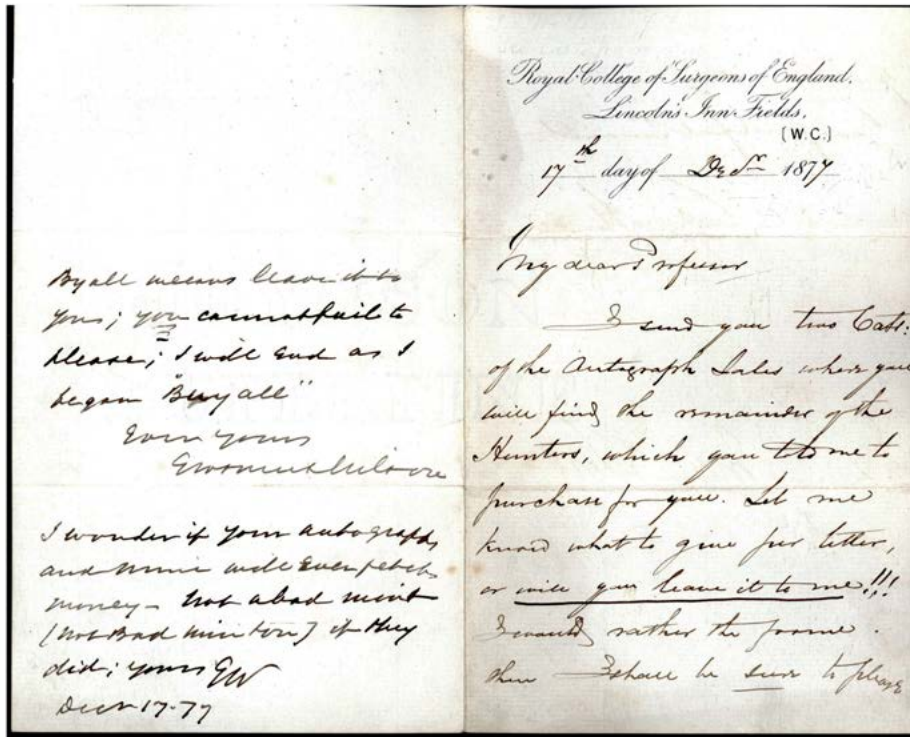


First Editions except as indicated. Weismann, a German evolutionary biologist, introduced the concept of “germ-plasm” (*Keimplasma*), which states that heritable information can be transmitted only by germ cells (i.e., sperm and ova) in the gonads of sexually reproducing organisms. He believed that the hereditary substance in the germ plasm remained constant and unaffected by external events, thus sexual reproduction (*Amphimixis*) was the principal source of heritable variation in the evolution of species by natural selection. Ernst Mayr, one of the developers of the modern evolutionary synthesis, ranked Weismann second only to Darwin among the evolutionary theorists of the 19th century.

Weismann developed the *Keimplasma* concept into a coherent explanation of inheritance, bringing it into agreement with new cytological discoveries. His *Keimplasma* theory anticipated to some extent the development of modern genetics, and his related theory that information cannot be transferred from somatic (body) cells to germ cells is an ancestor of molecular biology’s Central Dogma.

We are offering two of Weismann’s key monographs on germ-plasm theory (Garrison-Morton.com 234 and 236), plus ten other works [click [here](#) for list], all uncut and unopened in original wrappers. 46541





Erasmus Wilson as a Witty Autograph Collector

45. Wilson, Erasmus (1809-84). Autograph note signed to Thomas Madden Stone (fl. 1838-82). 1 page, on the blank leaf of Stone's letter to him. London, 17 December 1877 (both letter and note). 186 x 116 mm. A few minor spots but fine otherwise. \$750

From Erasmus Wilson, one of the leading British dermatologists of the nineteenth century (see Garrison-Morton.com 9921), who founded the chair and museum of dermatology at the Royal College of Surgeons; he also paid for the vast medical library at the RCS's Hunterian Museum. His correspondent, Thomas M. Stone, was the librarian at the RCS. Stone had sent Wilson "two Cat[alogues] of the Autograph Sales where you will find the remainder of the Hunters, which you told me to purchase for you. Let me know what to give per letter, or will you leave it to me!!!" Wilson replied: "By all means leave it to you; you cannot fail to please; I will end as I began 'Buy all'." In a punning postscript Wilson wondered "if your autographs and music will ever fetch money—Not a bad mint (not Badminton) if they did." 46459