

Catalogue 57
Classics of Science & Medicine,
Including Neuroscience



HistoryofScience.com

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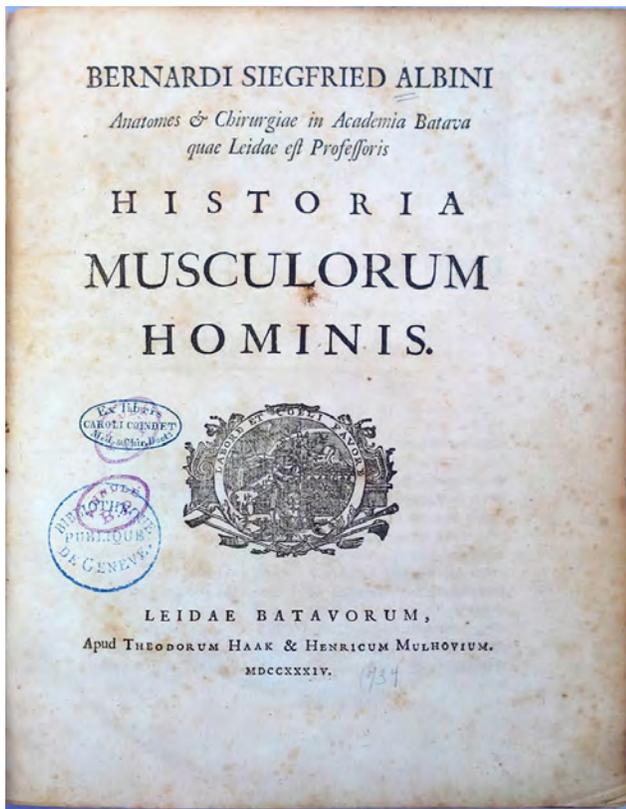
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References to Garrison-Morton.com in this catalogue are to the online interactive version at Garrison-Morton.com and HistoryofMedicine.com. Since the bibliography went online in 2015 I have corrected hundreds of mistakes that remained in the 5th printed edition, and have extensively improved hundreds of old entries and added hundreds of new ones across many subject areas. There is a new subject index to more than 600 subjects. The old G-M numbers to entries in the 5th printed edition have been retained, but for accuracy and functionality the online version supersedes all printed editions.

Jeremy Norman

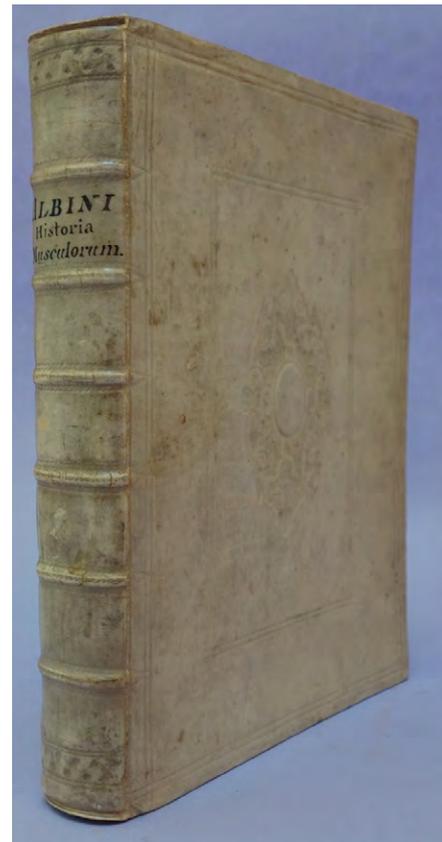
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Classic of Hand Anatomy

I. Albinus, Bernhard Siegfried (1697-1770). *Historia musculorum hominis*. 4to. 696pp. 4 plates of the hand, each with outline, drawn & engraved by Jan Wandelaar. Leiden: Haak & Mulhovius, 1734. 255 x 198 mm. Blind-tooled vellum ca. 1734, title inked on spine, covers a bit warped. Some foxing & uneven browning, but still very good. Stamp of Swiss surgeon and psychiatrist [Jean] Charles [Walker] Coindet (1796-1876) on title, gift inscription to Coindet on front free endpaper; stamps and withdrawal stamp of the Bibliothèque Publique de Genève. \$1500

First Edition. Very detailed descriptions of all the muscles of the human body, with excellent illustrations depicting the muscles of the hand. The hand is shown life-size with all the muscles, tendons, ligaments, and bones; according to Punt, these were the first plates in which Wandelaar “applied the ‘architectonic’ procedure of ‘projective’ transposition of the objects to paper with the aid of a pair of compasses and a ruler” (Punt, *Albinus*, p. 7; also see pp. 1-6). Garrison-Morton.com 7552. Boyes, *On the Shoulders of Giants*, pp. 10-11, noting that Albinus’s anatomical studies are still quoted, especially in regard to the intrinsic muscles. Choulant / Frank 280. Norman 28. Roberts & Tomlinson, *Fabric of the Body*, p. 328. 44013



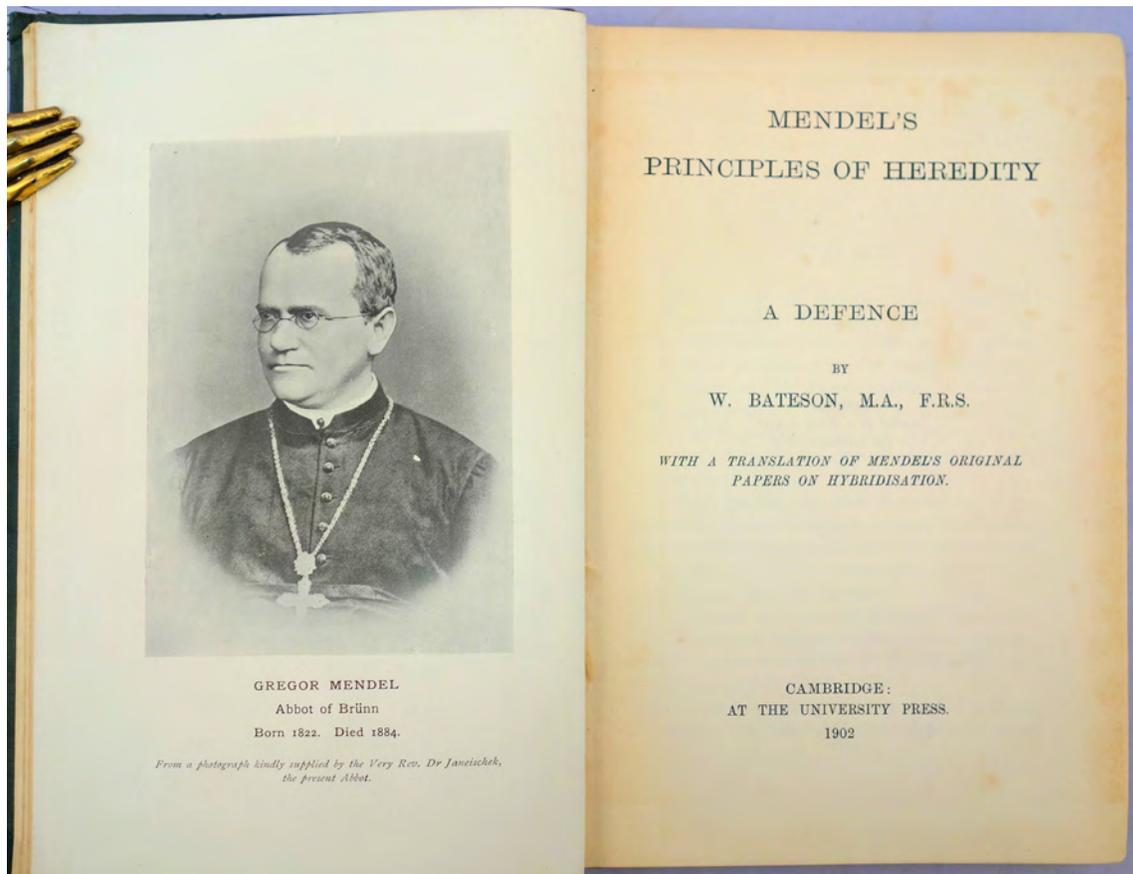


Rare Early Portrait of the Computer Pioneer

2. Babbage, Charles (1791-1871). Charles Babbage Esqr. Lucasian Professor of Mathematicks, Cambridge. Engraved portrait by John Linnell (1792-1882), printed in colors, enhanced with touches of hand-coloring. London: Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, 1 January 1833. Sheet size 323 x 249 mm.; platemark 278 x 203 mm.; image 134 x 154 mm. Light soiling, small nick in one margin but very good.

\$950

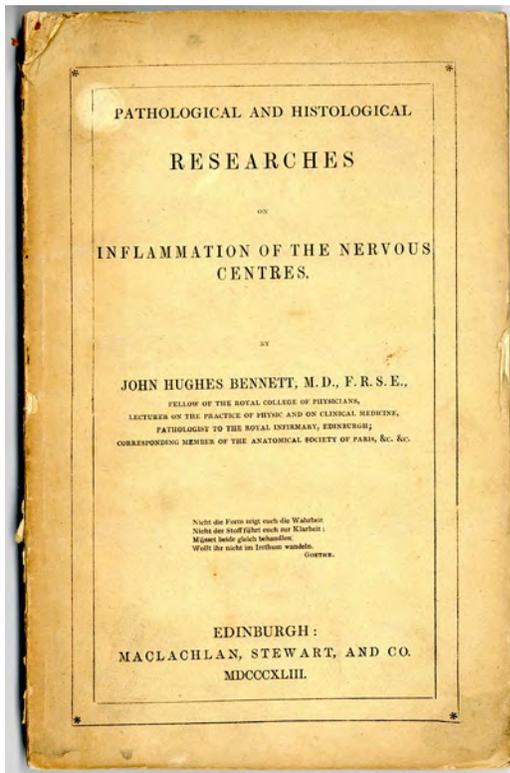
Rare engraved portrait of Babbage in his early forties, identifying him as Cambridge's Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, a post he held from 1828 to 1839. Babbage is of course best known as a pioneer of computing; He invented a Difference Engine for automatically generating mathematical tables, and originated the concept of a programmable computer in his design for what he called the Analytical Engine. This early portrait of Babbage is quite scarce; we have never before handled a copy. The half-length portrait shows Babbage in left profile, seated and holding a book or papers in his right hand; it is reproduced in Anthony Hyman's *Charles Babbage: Pioneer of the Computer* (1982), illustration no. 8. 43984



3. **Bateson, William** (1861-1926). Mendel's principles of heredity: A defence. xiv, [2], 212pp. Portrait frontispiece. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1902. 188 x 125 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine (a bit faded), light wear to extremities and corners. Very good copy. From the library of British biologist Frank Fortescue Laidlaw (1876-1963), with his pencil signature on the front pastedown. \$1250

First Edition. The first book on Mendelism in English, written in response to W. F. R. Weldon's attack (in *Biometrika* I [1902]) on the validity of Mendel's principles. The book includes the English translation of Mendel's "Versuche uber Pflanzenhybriden," previously published in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, and the first English translation of Mendel's 1870 paper on hieracium hybrids obtained by artificial fertilization. This copy was once owned by Frank Fortescue Laidlaw, an expert on malacology (the study of mollusks). *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Garrison-Morton.com 241. Norman 135. 43992

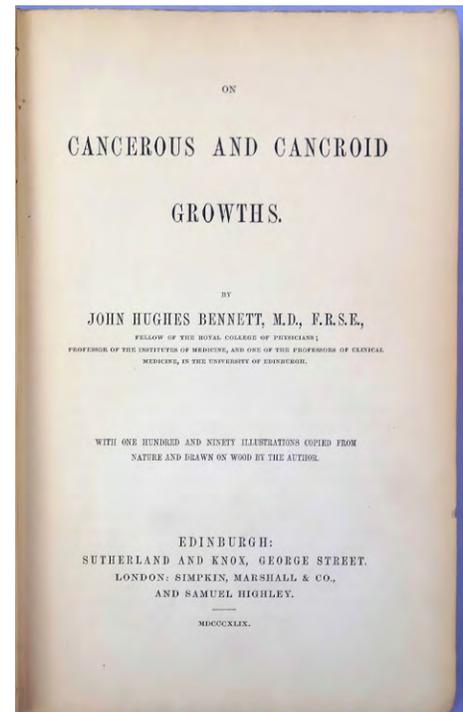
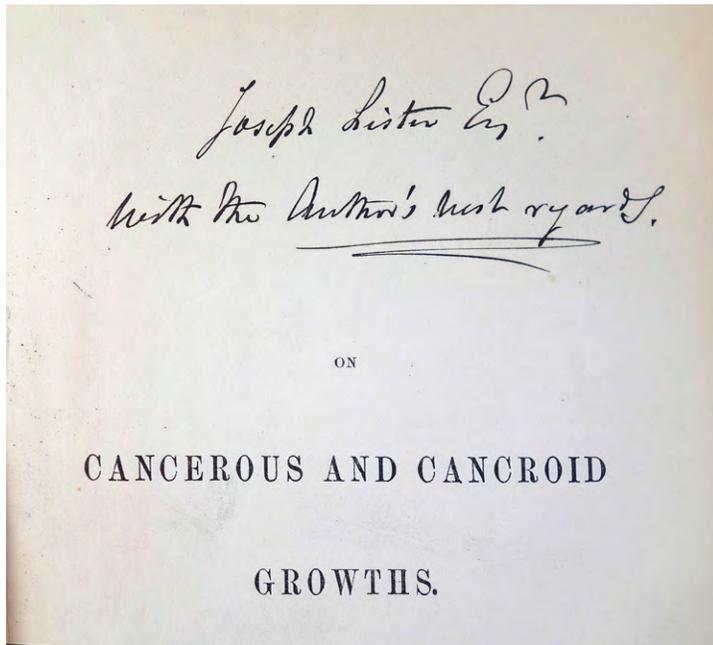




4. **Bennett, John Hughes** (1812-75). Pathological and histological researches on inflammation of the nervous centres. 83pp. 2 engraved plates, number V and VI. Edinburgh: Maclachlan, Stewart & Co., 1848. Original printed wrappers, back wrapper detached, a few chips. Upper portion of title cut away, light toning. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the title: "With the Author's regards"; recipient's name was likely inscribed on the cut-away portion of the title. With: Duplicate of pages 61-83 only, with separate title. Light toning and chipping. Good copies. \$950

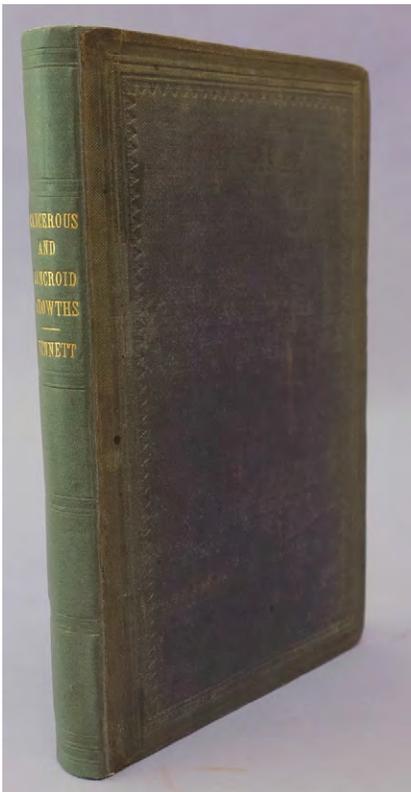
First Edition. Bennett, professor of the institutes of medicine at Edinburgh, helped to introduce a more science-based approach in medical education in the latter half of the 19th century. He was the first medical educator to institute practical classes in the teaching of physiology; also, unlike many of his colleagues, he embraced the microscope as a useful tool and was the first to teach its clinical use systematically, along with its uses in the teaching of pathology and physiology.

Bennett's *Researches* first appeared in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, as indicated on the separate title of the duplicate part. See Garrison-Morton.com 1858, Bennett's paper on cod liver oil; and 3061, his pioneering description of leukemia. 44049

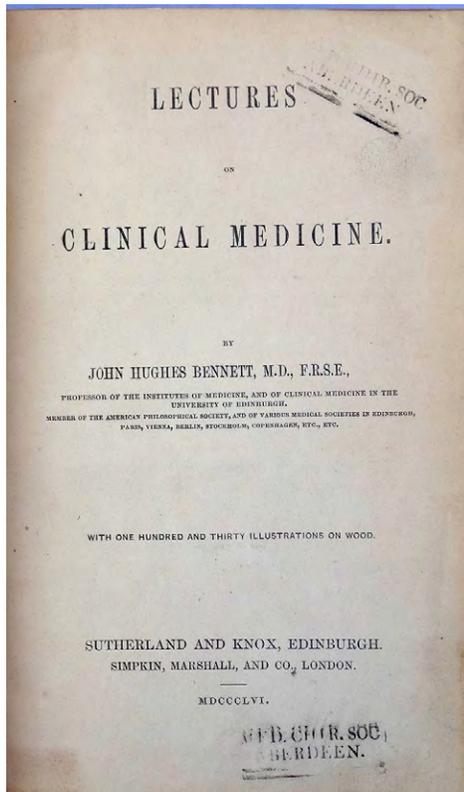


Inscribed to Joseph Lister

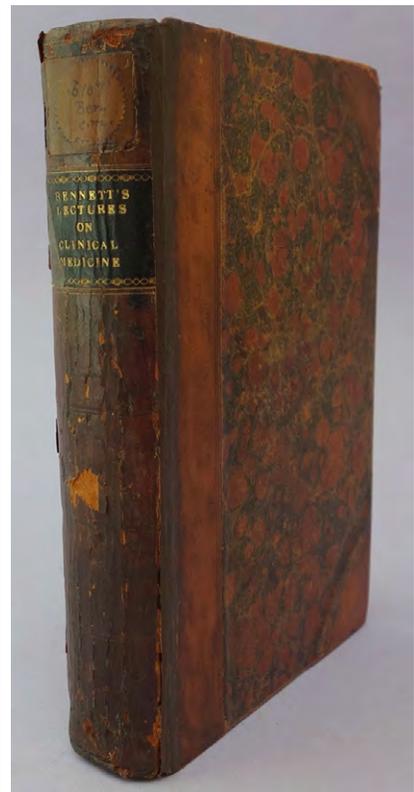
5. **Bennett, John Hughes** (1812-75). On cancerous and cancroid growths. xii, 260pp. Text illustrations. Edinburgh: Sutherland & Knox; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and Samuel Highley, 1849. 223 x 142 mm. Original cloth, rebacked, edges a bit faded, light wear to corners. Inner margins of



No. 5. Bennett



No. 6. Bennett



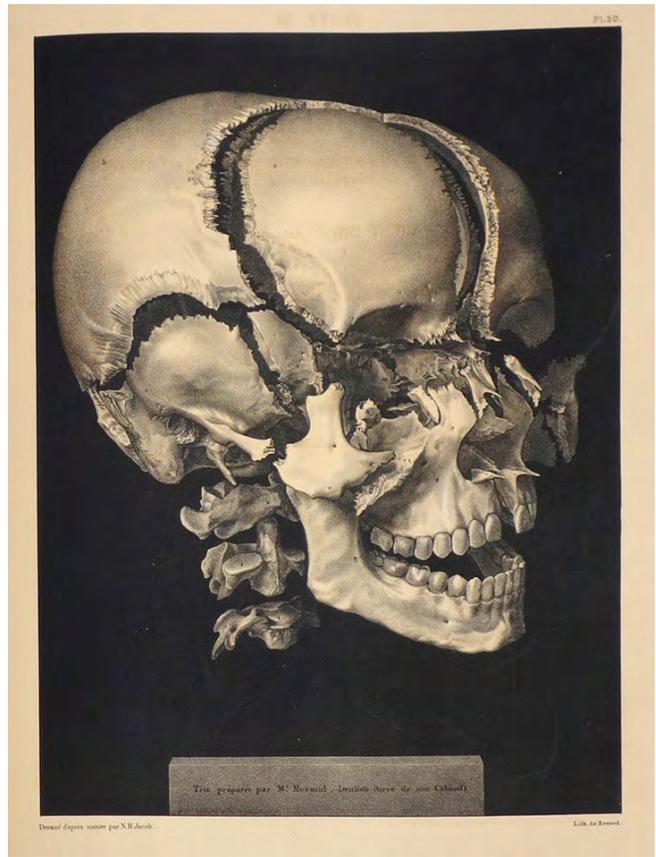
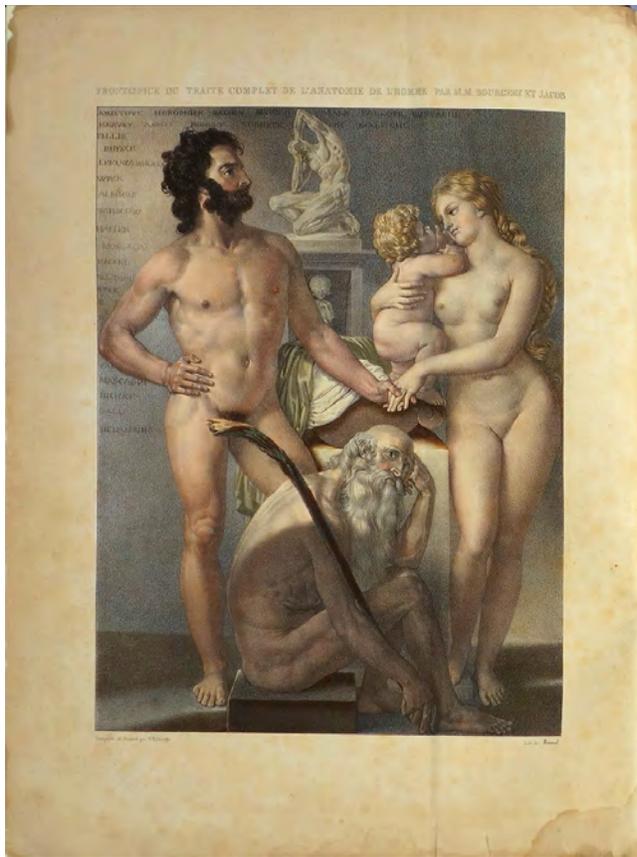
No. 6. Bennett

first 2 leaves splitting, light toning, but good to very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed to Joseph Lister (1827-1912) on the half-title: "Joseph Lister Esqr. with the Author's best regards." Later bookplate of Lord Lister's library and another library label and stamp on front endpapers. \$1750

First Edition. Bennett made extensive use of the microscope in this study of cancer, published four years after his landmark paper on leukemia (see Garrison-Morton.com 3061). Bennett presented this copy of his work to Joseph Lister, who introduced the antiseptic principle in surgery; see Garrison-Morton.com 5364, 5365. 44054

6. Bennett, John Hughes (1812-75). Lectures on clinical medicine. 504pp. 130 wood-engraved text illustrations. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox; London: Simpkin, Marshal & Co., 1856. 213 x 134 mm. 19th century half calf, marbled boards, rebaked, spine and corners worn (binder's ticket of J. Edmond, Aberdeen). Light toning, minor soiling and a few small marginal tears in first few leaves, but a good copy. Library stamps on title; modern bookplate. \$950

First Edition, and the only one published under this title; the second and subsequent editions were titled *Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*. The work was translated into several languages, including Russian and Hindi. 44050

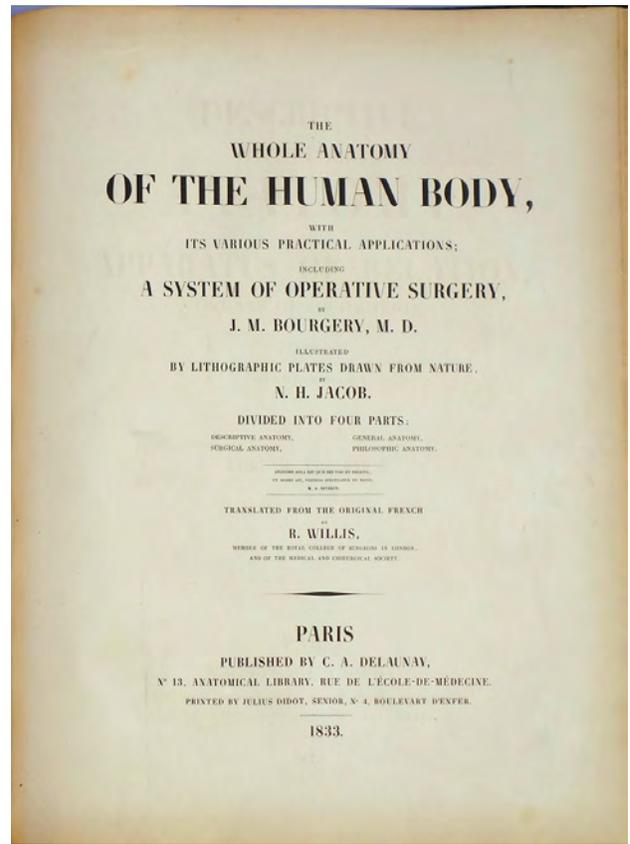
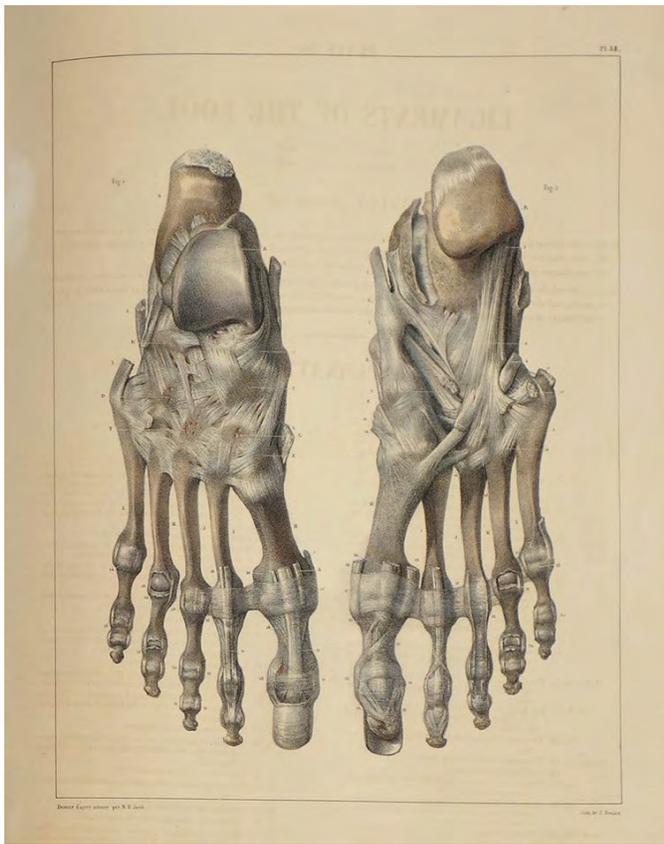


Extremely Rare English Translation

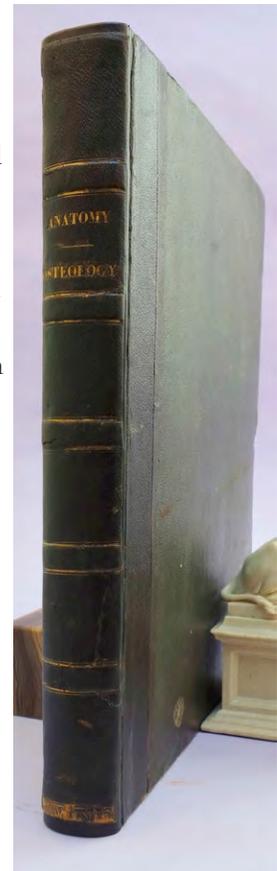
7. Bourguery, Jean-Baptiste Marc (1797–1849). The whole anatomy of the human body, with its various practical applications . . . Translated from the original French by R[obert] Willis. Vol. I only. [4], iv, xxiv, 170, [2, including errata]pp. Paris: C. A. Delaunay, 1833. Bound with: Atlas of the complete treatise on human anatomy comprising operative medicine . . . Osteology, syndesmology. Vol. I only. Hand-colored lithograph frontispiece and 59 plates mostly by Nicolas Henri Jacob (1782–1871), plus printed key for each plate. Paris: C. A. Delaunay, 1833. Together 2 vols. in 1, folio. 414 x 316 mm. Half morocco, cloth boards ca. 1833, rebacked preserving original spine, corners repaired, endpapers renewed. Plate 2 loose and with short margins, some toning and foxing, occasional minor dampstains, frontispiece creased, a few small marginal tears, but on the whole very good. Modern bookplate. \$1750

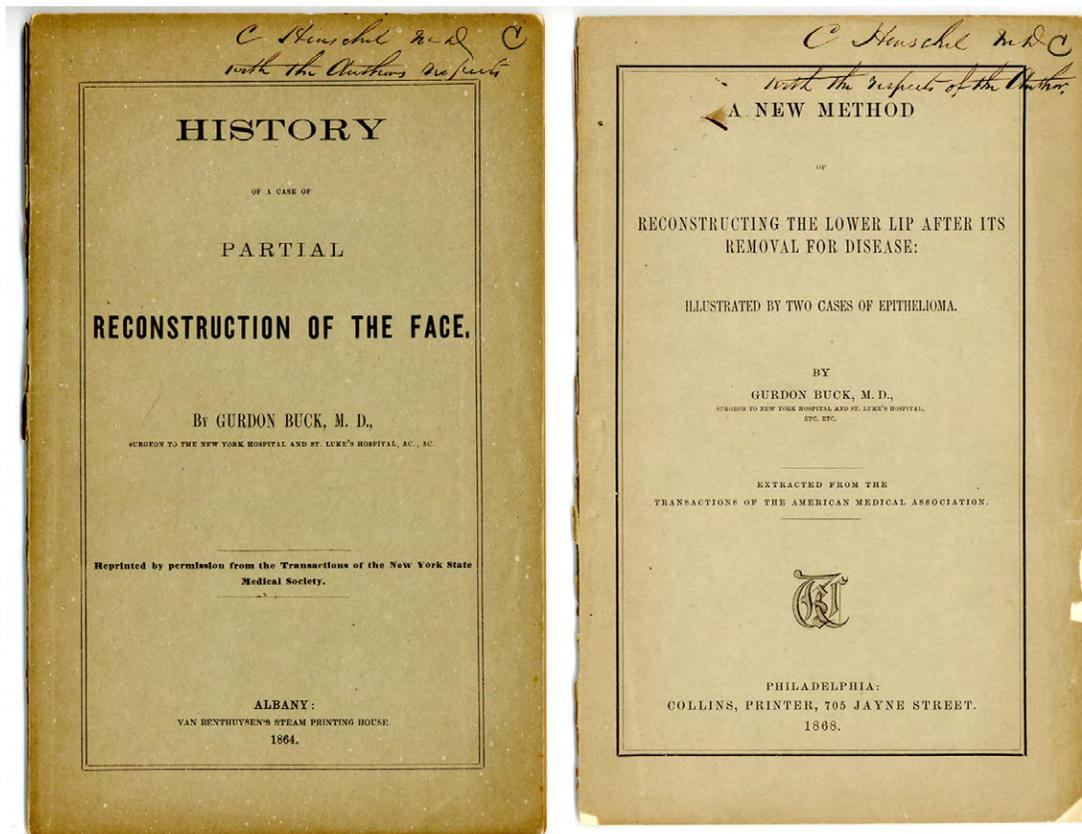
Very Rare First Edition in English of Volume I of Bourguery and Jacob's *Traité complet de l'anatomie de l'homme* (1831–54), the most comprehensive and arguably the most beautiful anatomical surgical atlas of the 19th century. Of the eight volumes of the French edition, only the first two (plus an eight-page fragment of Vol. IV) were translated into English. This is the first copy of any portion of the English edition that we have ever handled in more than 50 years of experience.

The original French edition of the *Traité complet* consists of eight folio volumes containing 726 spectacular lithographed plates, most of them by the classically trained artist Nicholas-Henri Jacob, a pupil of Jacques-Louis David. The English edition is illustrated with the original lithographed plates prepared for its French counterpart. Volume I, which we are offering here, describes the bones, joints and ligaments of the human body; it contains 59 plates plus an allegorical frontispiece showing the progression of human life from infancy to old age.



The French edition of the *Traité complet*, published in 70 parts over 23 years, was an enormously ambitious and expensive undertaking and Bourguery's publisher, C.-A. Delaunay, most likely undertook to prepare an English translation of it in order to attract more buyers. The English version appears never to have advanced much beyond the trial stage, however: While the French edition was issued in large numbers and is still fairly common on the market, the English translation is quite rare. OCLC cites only six copies of Vol. I in libraries, four in the U. S. (Columbia, Northwestern, Johns Hopkins, U. Maryland, Bibliothèque Nationale, U. Otago). Vol. II, issued in 1837, is even scarcer, with copies cited only at Johns Hopkins and the Bibliothèque Nationale; the eight-page fragment of Vol. IV is recorded only at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Garrison-Morton. com 7246. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 536-39, plates 115-16 (French ed.). Le Minor & Sick, "The atlas of anatomy and surgery by J. M. Bourguery and N. H. Jacob—A monumental work of the 19th century," in Bourguery and Jacob, *Atlas of Human Anatomy and Surgery: The Complete Coloured Plates of 1831-1854*, pp. 20-33. 44090





Buck's Greatest Reconstructive Triumph, Inscribed

8. Buck, Gurdon (1807-77). (1) History of a case of partial reconstruction of the face. Offprint from *Transactions of the New York State Medical Society* (1864). 16pp. 7 fine lithographed plates. 234 x 146 mm. Albany: Van Benthuysen, 1864. (2) A new method of reconstructing the lower lip after its removal for disease. Offprint from *Transactions of the American Medical Association* (1868). 10pp. 6 lithographed plates (4 partly hand-colored). 229 x 143 mm. Philadelphia: Collins, 1868. Together, 2 pamphlets, 8vo. Original printed wrappers, spines & some edges chipped. A little light browning. Very good copies.

\$1750

First Separate Editions, each inscribed by Buck on front wrapper to C. Henschel, M.D. No. (1) is Buck's classic contribution to repair of the face, his detailed and finely illustrated account of the series of five operations performed on Carleton Burgan, a soldier with mercury poisoning who had the right superior maxilla removed, and subsequent extensive repair to the mouth, cheek, and nose, including prostheses of vulcanized rubber created by T. B. Gunning. Burgan's case "is considered Buck's greatest reconstructive triumph" (Rutkow, *The History of Surgery in the United States 1775-1900*, I, GS83, citing Buck's 1876 *Contributions to Reparative Surgery*; see also Rutkow II, PSp27, citing his *History of a Case in Which a Series of Plastic Operations was Successfully Performed for the Restoration of the Right Half of the Upper Lip*. . .). Our original journal article is illustrated with fine lithographs; Buck used before and after photographs as the basis for his illustrations, and was one of the first to do so.

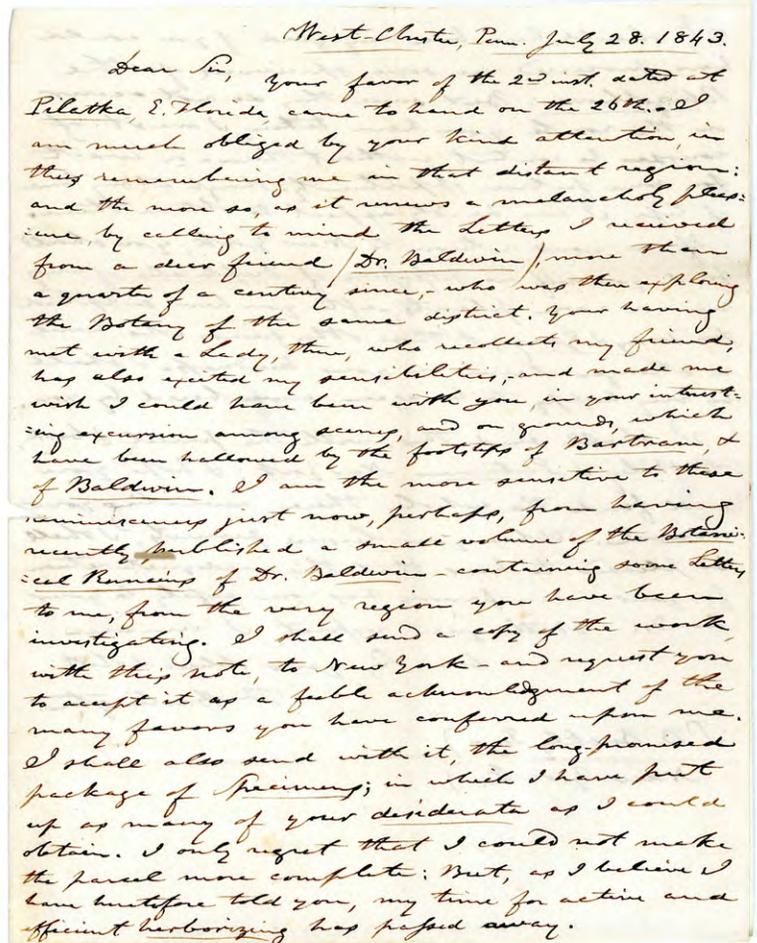
No. (2) reports Buck's method of reconstructing the lower lip, also finely illustrated with lithographed plates. Wallace, *The Progress of Plastic Surgery* (1982), pp. 33-37, quoting extensively from Buck's account and reproducing several illustrations, but from the later version in Buck's *Reparative Surgery*, rather than the rare original article. Patterson 75, apparently citing (1) as "Series of plastic operations successfully performed for the restoration of the right half of the upper lip and adjacent portions of the cheek and nose." 13195

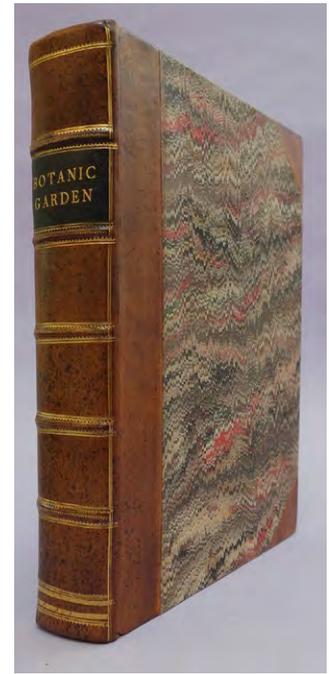
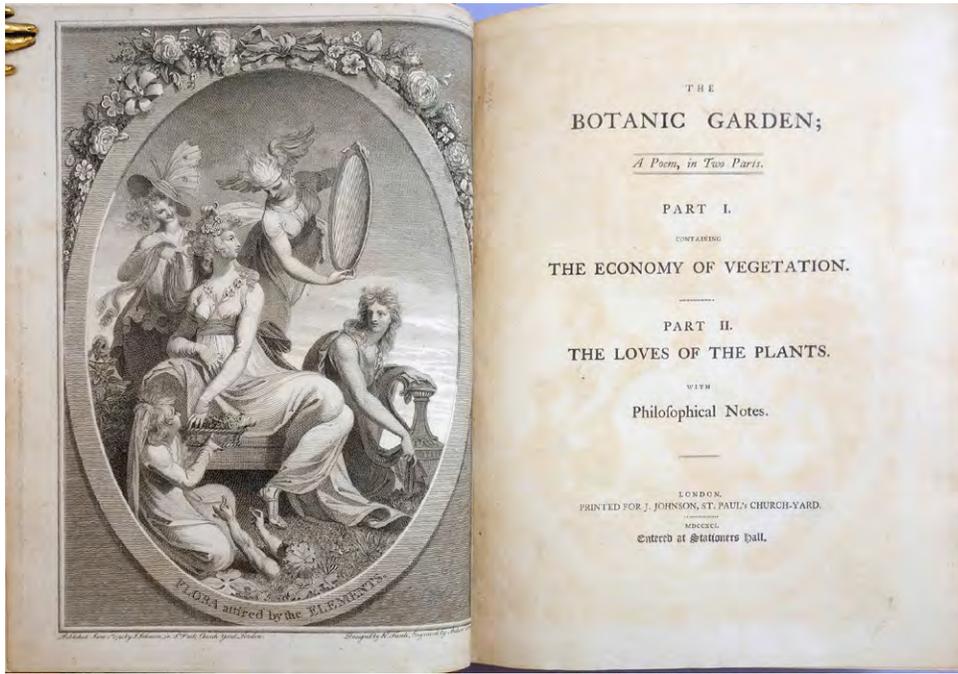
9. Darlington, William (1782–1863). Autograph letter signed to Samuel B. Buckley (1809–84). 2pp. plus integral address leaf. West Chester, Pennsylvania, 28 July 1843. 250 x 197 mm. Lacuna where seal was broken, not affecting text, light soiling along fold lines but very good. \$500

From William Darlington, American physician, botanist and member of the House of Representatives, to Samuel Botsford Buckley, best known for his investigations of the botany and natural history of the southern United States. Darlington published several works on botany and natural history, including *Flora Cestrica: An Attempt to Enumerate and Describe the Flowering and Filicoid Plants of Chester County in the State of Pennsylvania* (1837) and *Agricultural Botany* (1847); his *Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall* (1849) and *Reliquiae Baldwinianae: Selections from the Correspondence of the Late William Baldwin* (1843) memorialized the lives of three important early American botanists. Darlington touches on this last work, and on his friendship with William Baldwin (1779–1819), in the present letter:

Your favor of the 2nd inst. dated at Pilatka [i.e., Palatka], E. Florida, came to hand on the 26th. I am much obliged by your kind attention, in thus remembering me in that distant region: and the more so, as it renews a melancholy pleasure by calling to mind the letters I received from a dear friend (Dr. Baldwin), more than a quarter of a century since, who was there exploring the botany of the same district. Your having met with a lady, there, who recollects my friend, has also excited my sensibilities, and made me wish I could have been with you, in your interesting excursion among scenes, and on grounds, which have been hallowed by the footsteps of Bartram, & of Baldwin. I am the more sensitive to these reminiscences just now, perhaps, from having recently published a small volume of the Botanical Remains of Dr. Baldwin, containing some letters to me from the very region you have been investigating . . .

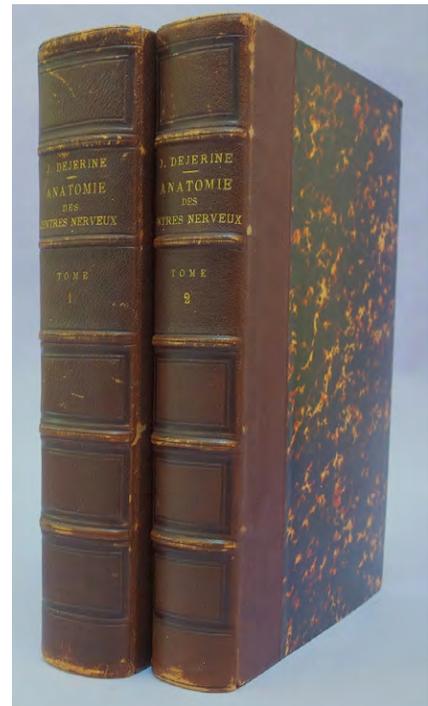
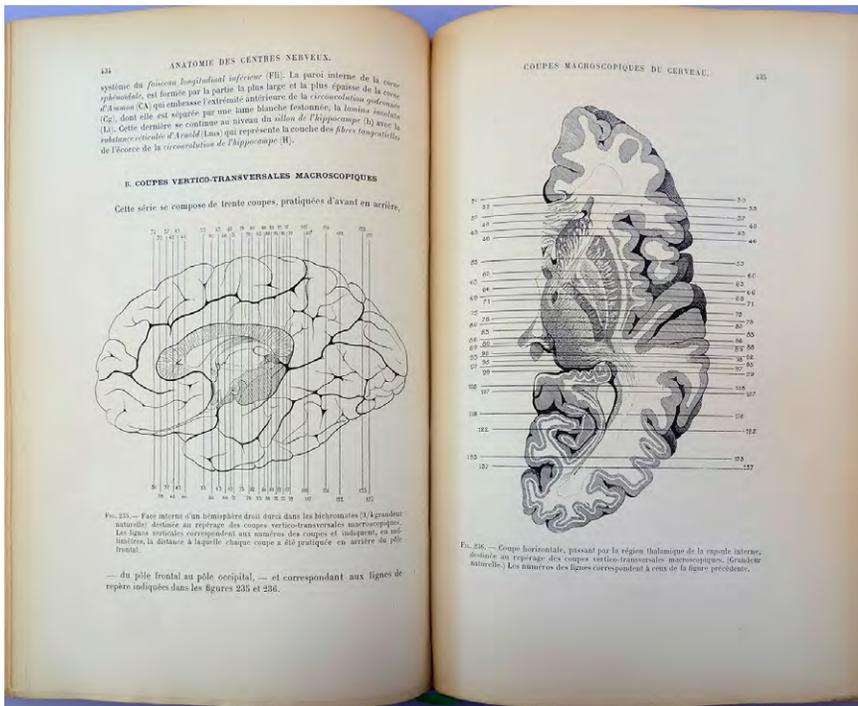
After promising to send Buckley a copy of the *Reliquiae*, along with “the long-promised package of specimens; in which I have put up as many of your desiderata as I could obtain,” Darlington laments that “my time for active and efficient herborizing has passed away.” Even so, he still expresses interest in obtaining “some specimens of the *Rhizophora*” [i.e., mangrove], and in receiving “duplicates, of any new or rare plants, after you have supplied Drs. Torrey & Gray, & those other friends who have a stronger claim on your kindness.” “Torrey” refers to botanist John Torrey (1796–1873), who named the California pitcher plant *Darlington californica* in Darlington’s honor; “Gray” refers to the eminent American botanist Asa Gray (1810–98), to whom Darlington had given several of Baldwin’s botanical letters to aid in the preparation of Gray’s *Monograph of the North American Species of Rhynchospora* (1834). 44092





10. Darwin, Erasmus (1731-1802). The botanic garden: A poem, in two parts . . . 4to. xii, 214, 126, [2]; [2], ix, 197 [1] pp. General title-leaf misbound before title-leaf to Part II. 20 engraved plates, **including 5 by William Blake** (1757-1827); 2 of the plates are after drawings by John Henry Fuseli (1741-1825). London: J. Johnson, 1791. 275 x 207 mm. Half calf gilt, marbled boards in period style. Minor foxing and offsetting, small marginal stains on two or three plates not affecting the images, marginal tears in signature S and one plate repaired, but very good. \$3750

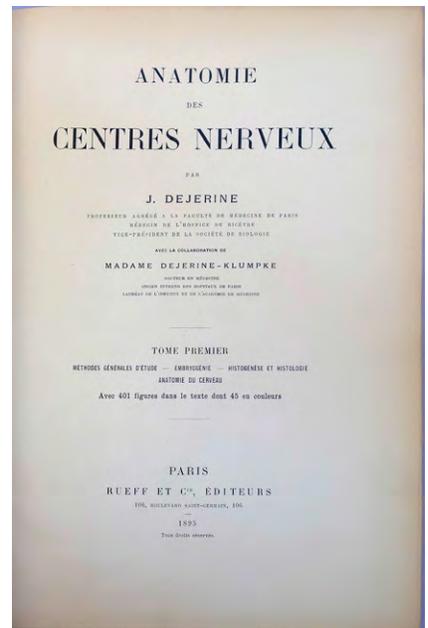
First Edition of Part I; third edition of Part II, containing two more plates than the first edition of 1789. Darwin's first major literary work, and the chief source of his fame during his lifetime. "The Botanic Garden, an annotated scientific poem in Augustan couplets, appeared in two parts, of which the second, *The Loves of the Plants* (1789), was published before the first, *The Economy of Vegetation* (1791). Darwin decided to publish the second part of the work first because it was better suited 'to entertain and charm.' The first part of the work is more ambitious than the second, covering all natural philosophy, and embodying many of the researches and inventions of Wedgwood, Watt, Boulton, and others. The design of the totality was, Darwin wrote, 'To enlist Imagination under the banner of Science . . . to induce the ingenious to cultivate the knowledge of botany . . . and recommending to their attention the immortal works of the celebrated Swedish naturalist—Linnaeus'" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). *The Botanic Garden* is also important for the five plates in Vol. I engraved by William Blake: four engravings of the Portland vase, and the "Fertilization of Egypt," after a design by Fuseli. Keynes, *Blake*, 103. King-Hele, *Erasmus Darwin*, pp. 97-119. 43999

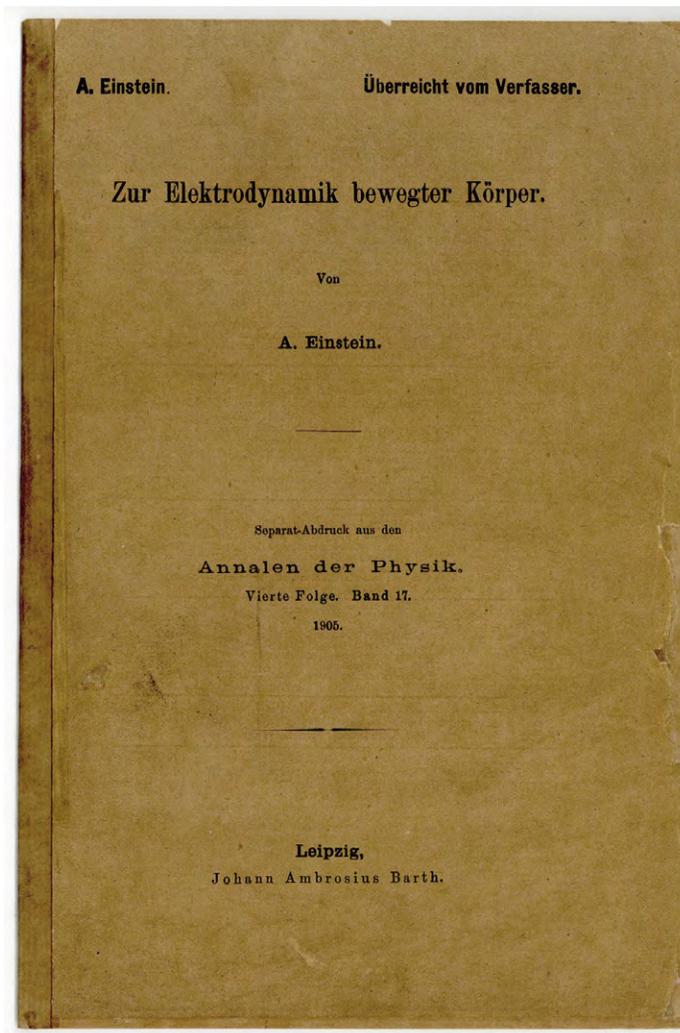


II. Dejerine, Joseph Jules (1849-1917) and Augusta Dejerine-Klumpke (1859-1927). *Anatomie des centres nerveux*. 2 vols. (Vol. II subtitled “Fascicule 1” but no more published). [4], iii, 816; [4], 720, [8]pp. 866 text illustrations. Paris: Rueff et Cie., 1895. 276 x 192 mm. Quarter morocco, mottled boards ca. 1895, light wear. Minor toning but very good. Ownership stamp on flyleaves of both volumes.

\$1250

First Edition. “Classic summary of neuroanatomy at the end of the nineteenth century—comprehensive, beautifully illustrated, and scholarly. It is a goldmine of historical information with an outstanding bibliography” (Garrison-Morton.com 1424). The co-author, a native of San Francisco, was the first woman to be appointed “interne des hôpitaux.” “Joseph Jules Dejerine, like Wernicke, contributed significantly to the field of clinical neurology by describing a number of clinical syndromes. In 1895 he published his enduring anatomical work, *Anatomie de système nerveux* [sic], in which he described the association fiber pathways in detail and included scholarly account of the historical development of notions concerning the fiber systems. He used myelin-stained normal human material and the Marchi technique to study degeneration in clinicopathological cases to understand which areas of cortex these pathways connect. Dejerine’s concepts of the white matter systems have been the preminent authority on this topic for over a century” (Schmamann and Pandya, *Fiber Pathways of the Brain*, pp. 30-31). 44011



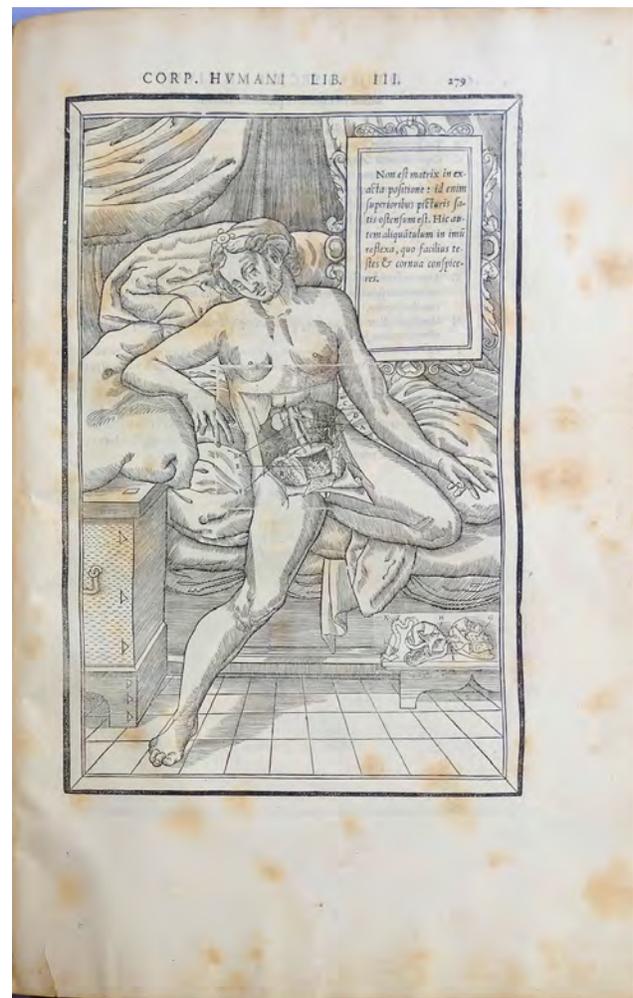
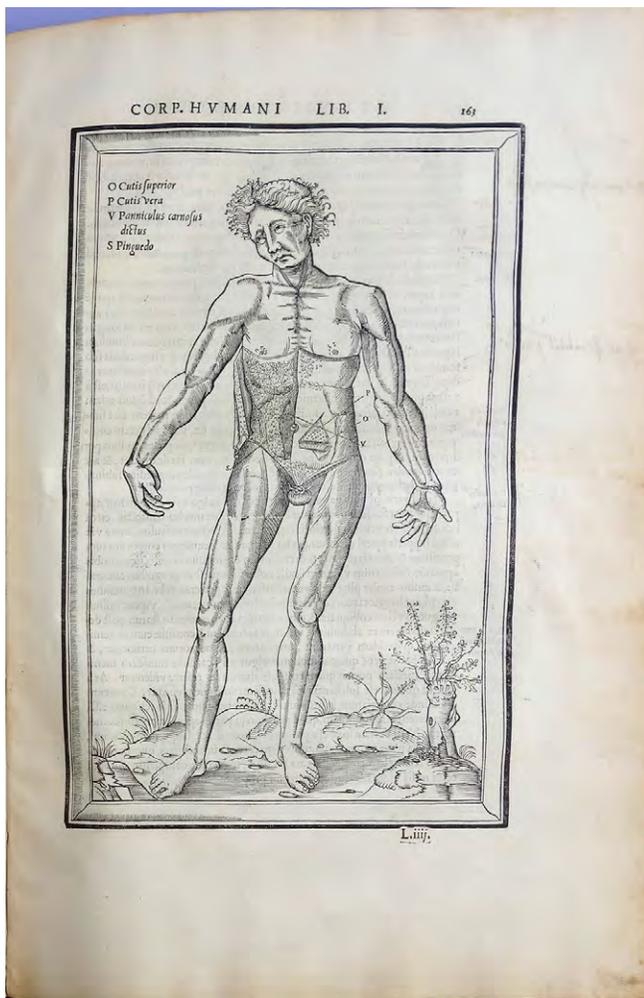


*Special Relativity—
The Extremely Rare Offprint*

12. Einstein, Albert (1879–1955) *Zur Dynamik bewegter Körper*. Offprint from *Annalen der Physik*, vierte Folge, 17 (1905). 8vo. 891–921pp. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, [1905]. 222 x 146 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine restored, wrappers de-acidified and archivally mounted on very thin transparent Japanese tissue; preserved in a cloth box. Publisher's advertisements on inner front and back wrappers. Fine copy. Sold.

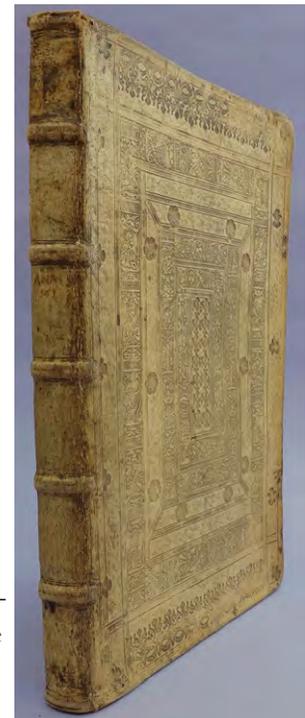
First Separate Edition of Einstein's first paper on the subject of special relativity. Two revolutionary conclusions were reached: first, that all motion was relative to the inertial system in which it was measured; and second, that matter and energy are equivalent ($e = mc^2$). The presentation of these theories, which were proved some years later, constituted nothing less than a radical reinterpretation of the universe, dethroning the Newtonian view which had ruled for over two centuries. So original was this paper that Einstein cited no prior literature.

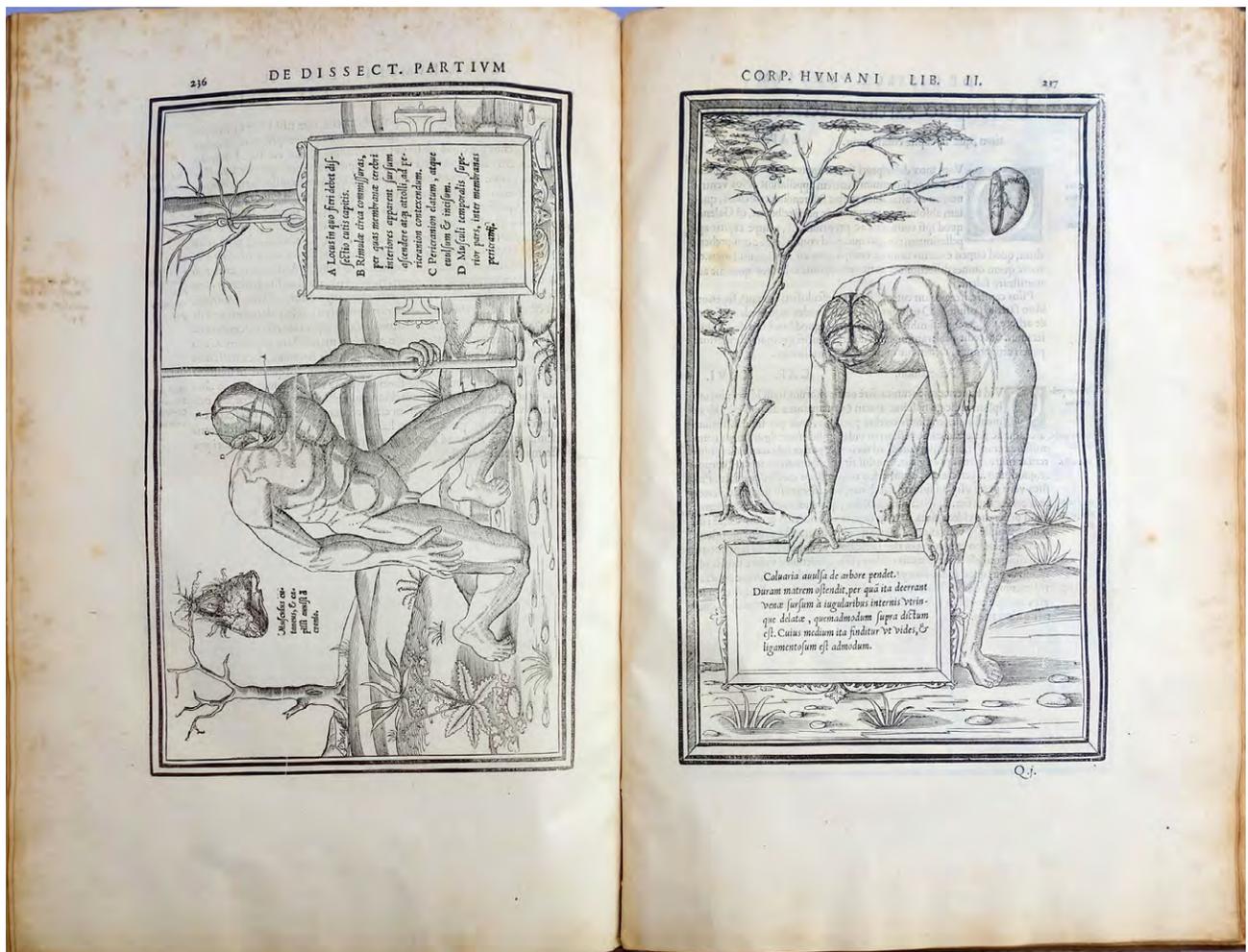
While the paper used for printing the text of Einstein's paper was of good quality the printed wrappers were printed on thin acidic paper which usually requires repair and de-acidification. The offprint version of Einstein's paper has become extremely rare; the last copy in original wrappers to appear at auction was sold in 2002. Dibner 167. Horblit 26b. Norman 691. Weil 9. 44081



Exceptional Copy of One of the Great 16th-Century Illustrated Anatomical Works

13. Estienne, Charles (ca. 1505–1564). *De dissection partium corporis humani libri tres*. Folio. [24]. 379 (misnumbered 375)pp. 62 full-page and 101 small text woodcuts; one of the full-page cuts signed “S. R.” (for Stephanus Riverius) and 7 others signed by François (Jean) Jollat, either with his name or with the sign of Mercury; 6 of the Jollat blocks and one other block have the cutter’s signature mark of the Lorraine cross, associated with the atelier of Geoffroy Tory. The criblé initials appearing throughout the work were used as early as 1526, and have been attributed to Tory. Paris: Simon de Colines, 1545; Colines’s “Tempus I” device on the title. 391 x 258 mm. German binding ca. 1545 of blind-tooled pigskin with panel design made up of floral elements and religious figures, minor defects expertly repaired (restorer’s note describing the repairs tipped to rear pastedown). Lower corner of title-leaf repaired, minor foxing and soiling, but a fine, tall large-paper copy. Numerous sixteenth-century annotations in the margins, inscription in what appears to be the same hand on title. From the library of medical historian Edgar Goldschmid (1881–1955), with his bookplate; see Garrison-Morton.com 2316. \$75,000



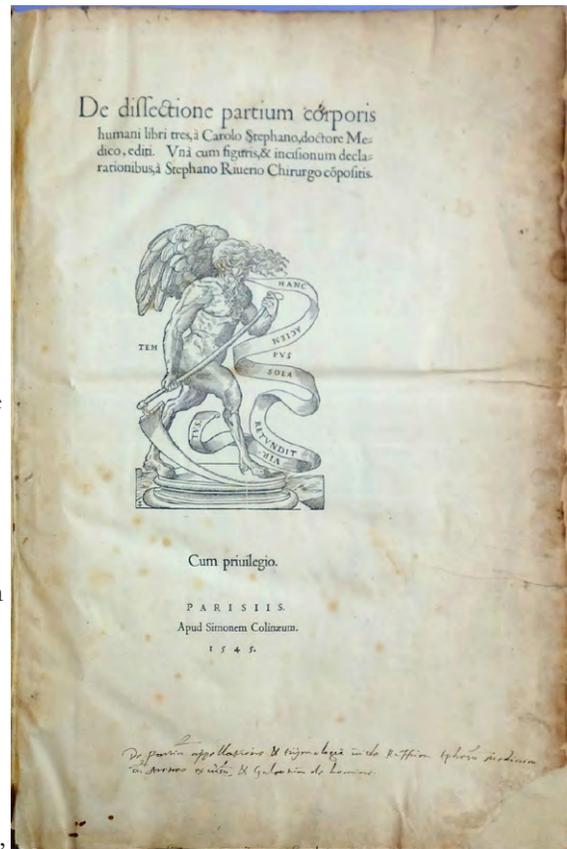


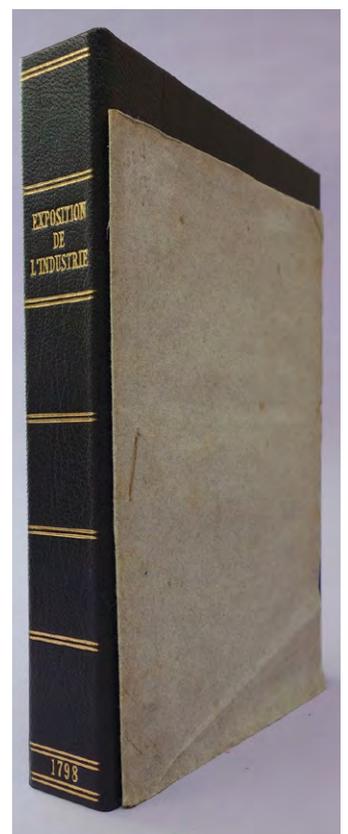
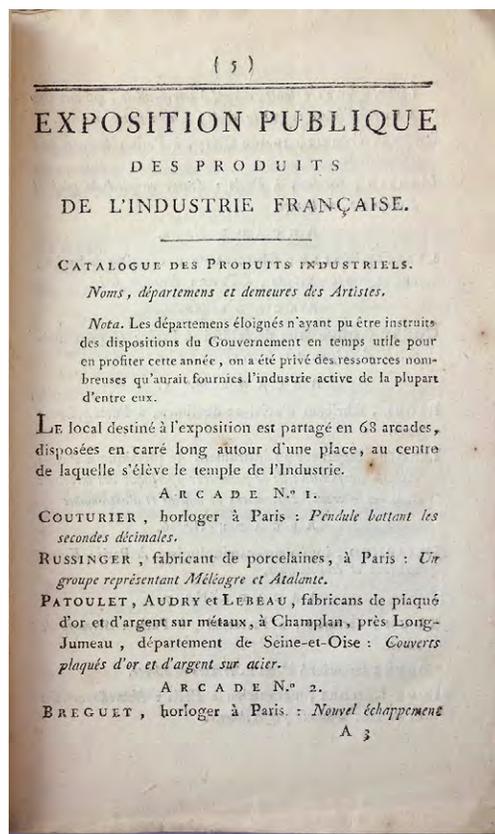
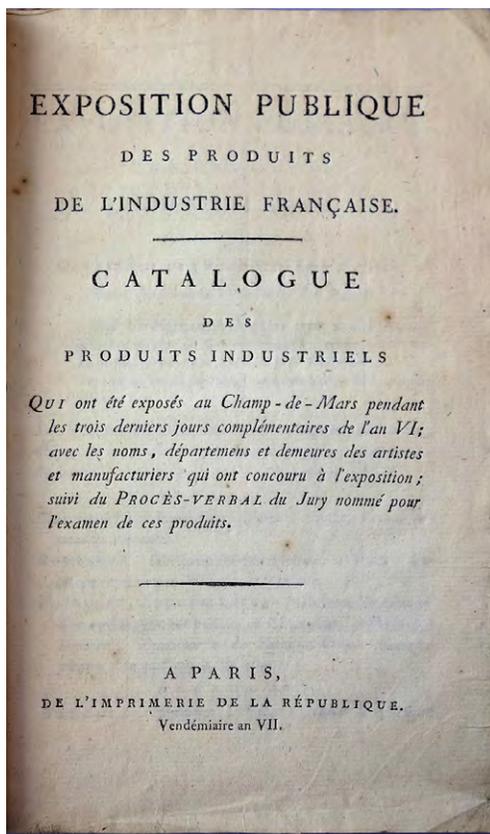
First Edition. An exceptional copy of one of the great 16th-century illustrated anatomical works, second only to Vesalius's *Fabrica* (1543), which it may have in fact inspired (see below). This copy, which we previously handled in 1971, is virtually the same size as the Norman copy, which measures 392 x 260 mm. compared to this copy's 391 x 258 mm.; both can be described as large-paper copies. The Norman copy was bound in 16th-century quarter vellum over vellum boards; this copy, unusually for a medical book, is in a pigskin binding tooled with religious images (saints, Virgin and child, etc.). Both this and the Norman copy are the finest copies to appear on the market that we know of.

Estienne studied medicine in Paris, completing his training in 1540; in 1535, during his course of anatomical studies under Jacobus Sylvius, he had Andreas Vesalius as a classmate. At the time the only illustrated manuals of dissection available were the writings of Berengario da Carpi, and the need for an improved, well-illustrated manual must have been obvious to all students of anatomy, particularly the medical student son of one of the world's leading publishers. Estienne did not hesitate to fill this need. The manuscript and illustrations for *De dissectione* were completed by 1539, and the book was set in type halfway through Book 3 and the last section, when publication was stopped by a lawsuit brought by Étienne de la Rivière, an obscure surgeon and anatomist who had attended lectures at the Paris faculty during 1533-1536, overlapping the time of Estienne's medical study in Paris. According to some accounts, Estienne may have attempted to plagiarize a manuscript of Étienne de la Rivière which the latter had turned over to him for translation from French into Latin. In the eventual settlement of the lawsuit, Estienne was required to credit Rivière for the various anatomical preparations and for the pictures of the dissections. "This six-year interval gave Vesalius the opportunity to publish his pioneering *Fabrica*, in 1543 . . . however, as we have seen, Estienne's work was ready for the press by 1539, and most of the illustrations had been completed considerably earlier . . . lending support to the belief that Vesalius became acquainted with Estienne's work during his stay in Paris, in 1533-1536" (Schreiber, *Simon de Colines*, p. 186).

Had *De dissectione* been published in 1539, there is no question that it would have stolen much of the thunder from Vesalius's *Fabrica*: It would have been the first work to show detailed illustrations of dissection in serial progression, the first to discuss and illustrate the total human body, the first to publish instructions on how to mount a skeleton, and the first to set the anatomical figures in a fully developed panoramic landscape, a tradition begun by Berengario da Carpi in his *Commentaria*. Nonetheless, Estienne's work still contained numerous original contributions to anatomy, including the first published illustrations of the whole external venous and nervous systems, and descriptions of the morphology and purpose of the "feeding holes" of bones, the tripartate composition of the sternum, the valvulae in the hepatic veins and the scrotal septum. In addition, the work's eight dissections of the brain give more anatomical detail than had previously appeared.

The anatomical woodcuts in *De dissectione* have attracted much critical attention due to their wide variation in imagistic quality, the oddly disturbing postures of the figures in Books 2 and 3, the obvious insertion in many blocks (again, in Books 2 and 3) of separately cut pieces for the dissected portions of the anatomy, and the uncertainty surrounding the sources of the images. The presence of inserts in main blocks would suggest that these blocks were originally intended for another purpose, and in fact a link has been established between the gynecological figures in Book 3, with their frankly erotic poses, and the series of prints entitled "The loves of the gods," engraved by Gian Giacomo Caraglio after drawings by Perino del Vaga and Rosso Fiorentino. (It has also been conjectured that the male figures in Book 2 are from blocks cut for an unpublished book of anatomical designs after Rosso Fiorentino's studies of bodies disinterred from the burial grounds at Borgo; however, this speculation remains insufficiently supported by evidence.) A possible explanation of this interesting connection between pornography and anatomy is that the engraver of the female nude woodcuts did not have access to a model, and for the sake of expediency copied the general outlines of the female nudes from "The loves of the gods," eliminating the male figures from the erotic illustrations. Another wood engraver, perhaps Rivière, would then have prepared the anatomical insert blocks showing the internal organs. Economic reasons may also have been a factor, as commissioning entirely new woodcuts would certainly have cost more in time and money than adapting existing artwork, and after the enforced delay imposed by Rivière's lawsuit, both time and money may well have been in short supply. Choulant, pp. 152-155. *En français dans le texte* 48. Garrison-Morton.com 378. Herlinger, pp. 87-101. Kellett, "Perino del Vaga et les illustrations pour l'anatomie d'Estienne," *Aesculape* 37 (1955), pp. 74-89. McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 40. Norman 728. 44104





Catalogue of the First National Industrial Exposition

14. Exposition publique des produits de l'industrie française. Catalogue des produits industriels qui ont été exposés au Champ-de-Mars pendant les trois derniers jours complémentaires de l'an VI . . . 25pp. Paris: Imprimerie de la République, Vendémiaire an VII [1798]. 199 x 129 mm. Original plain blue-gray wrappers, lower corner of front wrapper lightly creased; boxed. Minor foxing but fine otherwise. \$4750

First Edition of the catalogue of the **First Official Public National Industrial Exposition**, the forerunner of all subsequent “World’s Fairs” and international expositions. In 1797 the Marquis d’Avèze, an official of the French Republican government, visited the factories of Sèvres (china), Gobelins (tapestries) and Savonnerie (carpets), and was appalled to find the factory workshops deserted, their artisans starving and their warehouses filled with luxury goods that had no commercial outlet. “It then occurred to the marquis that if these and other objects of industry of the national manufactures could be collected together in one large exhibition, a stimulus might be given to the native industry, and thus relief be afforded to the suffering workmen. The plan was approved by M. François de Neufchâteau, the Minister of the Interior” (Tomlinson, p. ii). Due to political difficulties the exhibition was not held until the following year. After a highly successful preliminary showing at the Maison d’Orsay the French government built a “Temple of Industry” on the Champ de Mars, surrounded by 60 arcades filled with useful and decorative objects by French manufacturers. “The Exhibition remained open only during the last three complimentary days of the year VI, of the Republic; but it excited the greatest enthusiasm throughout the country. The merits of the several exhibitors were entrusted to the decision of a jury composed of nine men, distinguished in science and in art; and this plan was found to work so well, that it was continued in subsequent Expositions” (Tomlinson, p. iii). *Rare*—OCLC cites only three copies, all in French libraries. A second issue of the catalogue, expanded to 30 pages, was issued at Grenoble in the same year. Tomlinson, *Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts* (1852), I, pp. ii-iii. 43772

Major Contribution to Evolutionary Biology—Very Rare Offprint, Inscribed

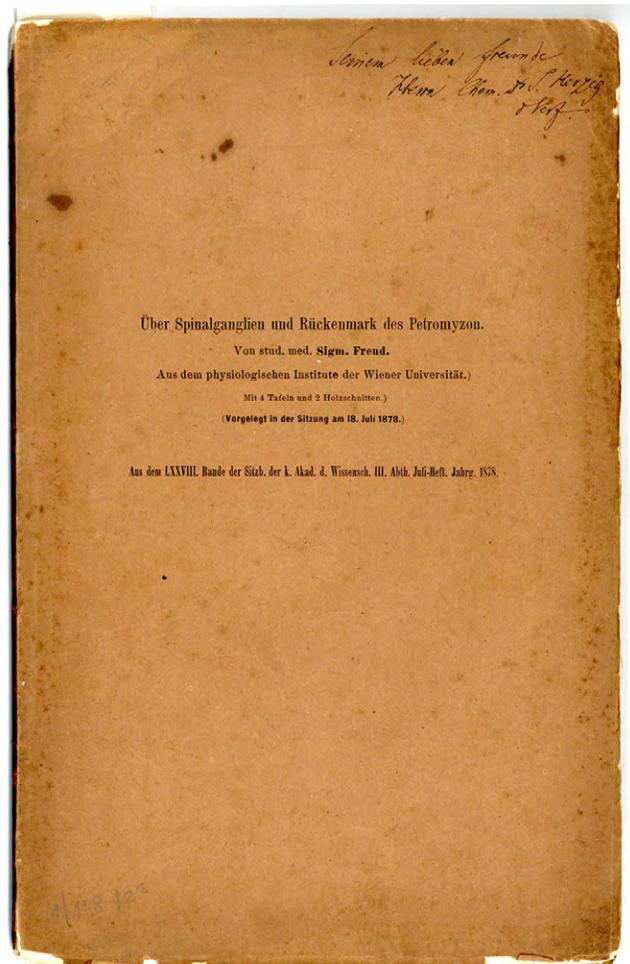
15. Freud, Sigmund (1856–1939). Über Spinalganglien und Rückenmark des Petromyzon. Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 3 Abth., 78 (1878). [Vienna: K.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1878.] 87pp. 4 folded lithographed plates by F. Schima after Freud. 247 x 158 mm. Original brown printed wrappers, edges and extremities a bit chipped, tear in corner of back wrapper. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Freud to Josef Herzig (1853–1924) on the front wrapper: “Seinem lieben Freunde Herrn Chem. Dr. J. Herzig d. Verf.” The Haskell E. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$4000

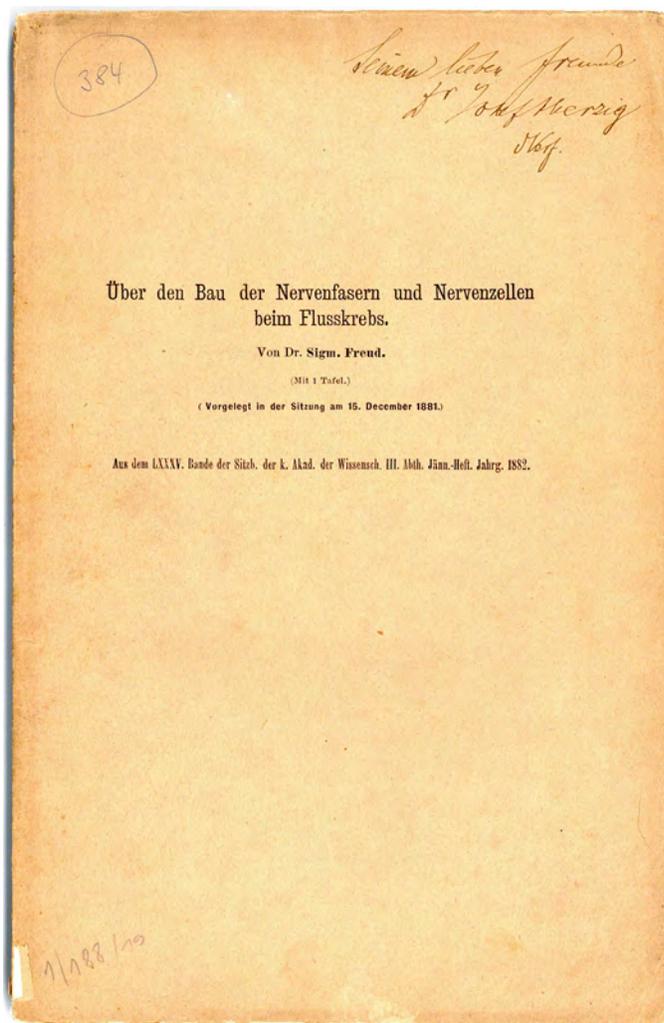
First Edition, Rare Offprint Issue. In 1876, three years after entering the University of Vienna as a medical student, Freud joined the laboratory of the eminent physiologist Ernst Brücke, where he began studying the histology of nerve tissue, a subject that would occupy him for the next ten years. During this time Freud published his earliest scientific papers, in which he made several significant contributions to our knowledge of the structure of nerve cells and took some first steps toward the theory of the neuron.

Freud’s first assignment at Brücke’s lab was to clarify the structure of the so-called Reissner cells, a large type of nerve cell found in the spinal cord of the lamprey (*Petromyzon*), a primitive species of fish. “Within a few weeks, Freud reported to Brücke that he could not only trace peripheral sensory nerves to their origins from Reissner’s cells, but he could also see fibers in the dorsal (sensory) roots that arose from these same cells and passed centrally into the spinal cord. This led to his first scientific papers, in which he concluded that Reissner’s cells ‘are nothing else than spinal ganglion cells which, in those low vertebrates, where the migration of the embryonic neural tube to the periphery is not yet completed, remain within the spinal cord’” (Shepherd, *Foundations of the Neuron Doctrine: 25th Anniversary Edition*, pp. 66–67).

Freud’s first paper on *Petromyzon* appeared in 1877. In his second *Petromyzon* paper, which we are offering here, Freud made a major contribution to evolutionary biology by showing that the spinal ganglion cells of *Petromyzon* represent a transition between the bipolar cells of lower and the unipolar cells of higher vertebrates. “In other words, the observations in *Petromyzon* enabled one to construct an evolutionary sequence for dorsal root ganglion cells, from the bipolar form, to transitional forms that are either bipolar or unipolar, to strictly unipolar forms as seen in the higher vertebrates” (Shepherd, p. 67).

Freud presented this copy to Josef Herzig, professor of chemistry at the University of Vienna and one of Freud’s lifelong friends. Gay, *Freud: A Life for our Time*. Grinstein 34. Jones I, pp. 52–53. Norman F3. 44067





Two Significant Contributions to Neurology—Very Rare Offprint, Inscribed

16. Freud, Sigmund (1856–1939). Über den Bau der Nervenfasern und Nervenzellen beim Flusskrebs. Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 3 Abth., 85 (1882). 37pp. Folding lithographed plate by F. Schima after Freud. [Vienna: K.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1882]. 242 x 155 mm., unopened. Original brown printed wrappers, small chip at foot of spine, small stain on back wrapper. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Freud to Josef Herzig (1853–1924) on the front wrapper: “Seinem lieben Freunde Dr. Josef Herzig d. Verf.” The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$4000

First Edition, Rare Offprint Issue. Freud made two significant contributions to neurology in his paper on nerve cells in crayfish, which Shepherd characterizes as “Freud’s most mature work on the microscopic structure of nerve cells” (Shepherd, *Foundations of the Neuron Doctrine: 25th Anniversary Edition*, p. 67). First, Freud was able to demonstrate that the nerve fiber, which we now call the axon, is an outgrowth of the cell body; this is illustrated in the folding plate, which reproduces Freud’s drawings

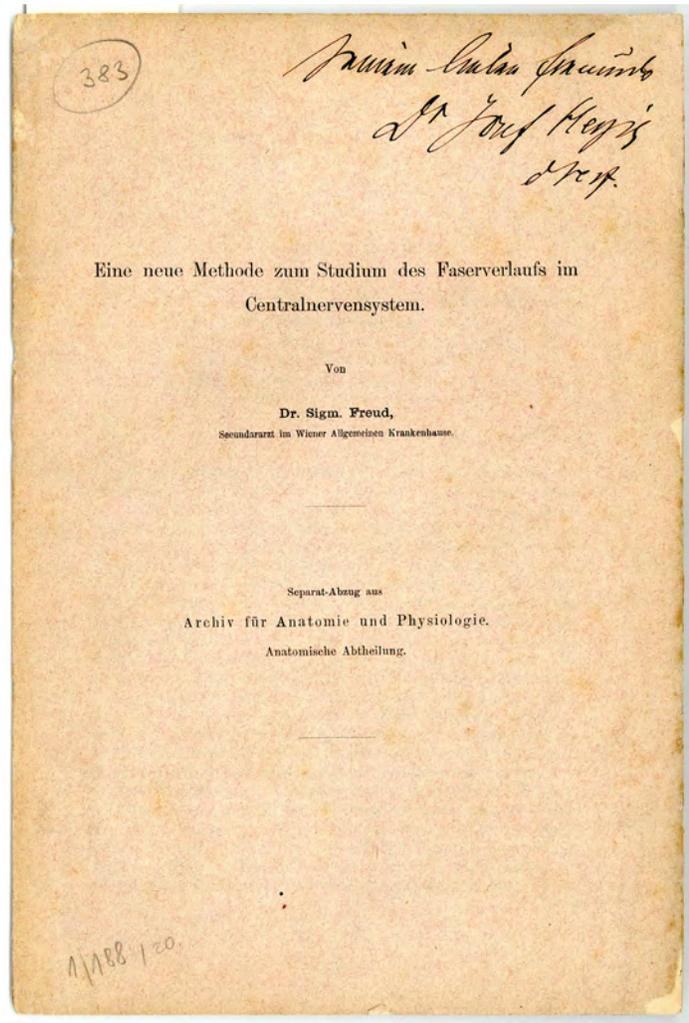
of the structures in question. “Freud thus became a pioneer of neurobiology, and of crustacean neurobiology in particular” (Wiese, *Frontiers in Crustacean Neurobiology*, p. 4). Second, Freud was able to confirm Robert Remak’s observations of the delicate fibrils in the axon of the nerve cell, the existence of which had been disputed since the publication of Remak’s paper on them in 1844. “Freud was able to discern separate fine fibrils following straight courses within the nerve fibers, as well as concentric loops of striae surrounding the nuclei and converging towards the processes of the cell bodies in crayfish nervous tissue . . . Electron microscopy of the crustacean nervous system confirmed Freud’s main points, which in turn vindicated those of Remak. Both researchers were looking at small bundles of microtubules, and thus they were among the first to picture the lacy intracellular framework that future cell biologists would call the cytoskeleton” (Frixione, “Sigmund Freud’s contribution to the history of the neuronal cytoskeleton [abstract],” *Journal of the History of the Neurosciences* 12 [2003]: 12–24).

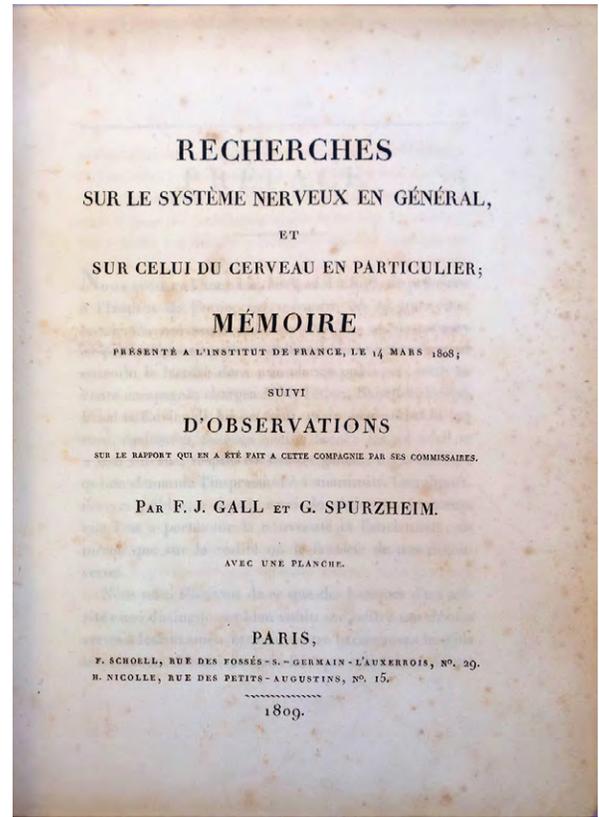
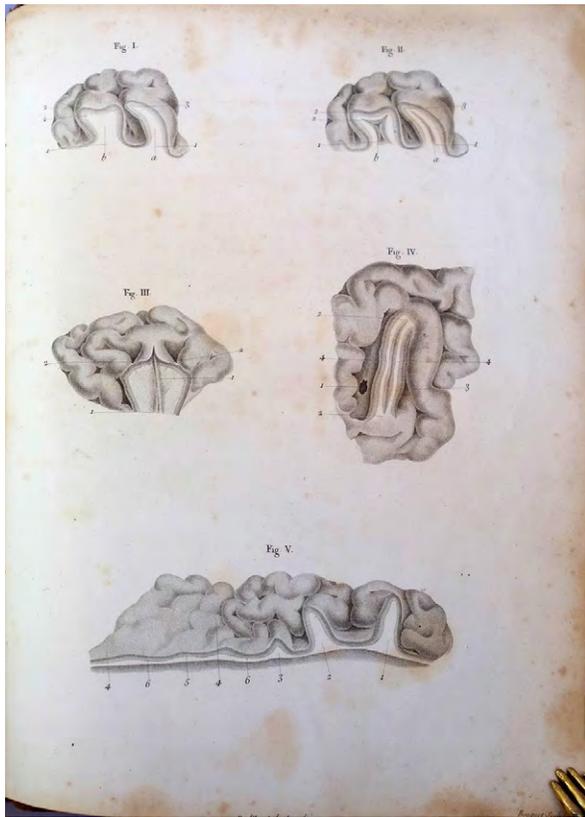
Freud presented this copy to his lifelong friend Josef Herzig; see no. 15 for further information. Gay, *Freud: A Life for our Time*. Grinstein 5. Jones I, pp. 53–54. Norman F5. 44066

*Freud's Method of Staining Nerve Tissues with Gold Chloride—
Very Rare Offprint, Inscribed*

17. Freud, Sigmund (1856–1939). Eine neue Methode zum Studium des Faserverlaufs im Centralnervensystem. Offprint from *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie, Anatomische Abth.* (1884). 453–460pp. 234 x 157 mm. Original pink printed wrappers, edges a bit chipped, cardboard slip stamped “383” tipped to back wrapper. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Freud to Josef Herzig (1853–1924) on the front wrapper: “Seinem lieben Freunde Dr. Josef Herzig d. Verf.” The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. \$4000

First Edition, Rare Offprint Issue. Freud's full account of his method of staining nerve tissue with gold chloride, a technique that has (with modifications) been recently revived after falling out of favor in the early part of the 20th century. “In 1884 [Freud] published three works on a simple gold chloride stain which he described as a modification of an unreliable procedure, given by Flechsig (1876) but later abandoned by him . . . After months of laborious efforts to modify Flechsig's protocol, Freud published the method in a short preliminary paper; a similar, short English version simultaneously appeared in *Brain*. A much more detailed paper [this one] appeared later that year in the *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie, Anatomische Abteilung* . . . Freud was delighted in his discovery, and described his excitement and the enthusiasm of his colleagues in his letters to his fiancée” (Quinn and Graybiel, p. 36). Freud presented this copy to his lifelong friend Josef Herzig; see no. 15 for further information. Gay, *Freud: A Life for our Time*. Grinstein 30. Jones I, p. 223. Norman F6. Quinn and Graybiel, “Myeloarchitectonics of the primate caudate-putamen,” in Percheron et al., eds., *The Basal Ganglia IV: New Ideas and Data on Structure and Function* (2012), pp. 35–41. 44069





18. Gall, Franz Joseph (1758–1828) & Johann Caspar Spurzheim (1776–1832). *Recherches sur le système nerveux en général, et sur celui du cerveau en particulier . . .* 4to. [2], vii, 277pp. Engraved plate by Bouquet after J. Prêtre. Paris: F. Schoell; H. Nicolle, 1809. 293 x 222 mm. Tree sheep ca. 1809, gilt spine, corners worn, some rubbing but sound. Occasional minor foxing, library shelf-mark on half-title, library stamp on half-title and one other leaf, card pocket tipped to front flyleaf, one or two minor marginal tears but very good.

\$1750

First Edition. Gall and Spurzheim's first joint publication was this memoir on the anatomy of the brain and nervous system, which they submitted to a committee of the Institut de France (chaired by psychiatrist Philippe Pinel) in 1808. In 1810 the *Recherches* was republished as part of the first volume of Gall and Spurzheim's *Anatomie et physiologie du système nerveux* (1810–12), the work that introduced the theory of localization of cerebral function.

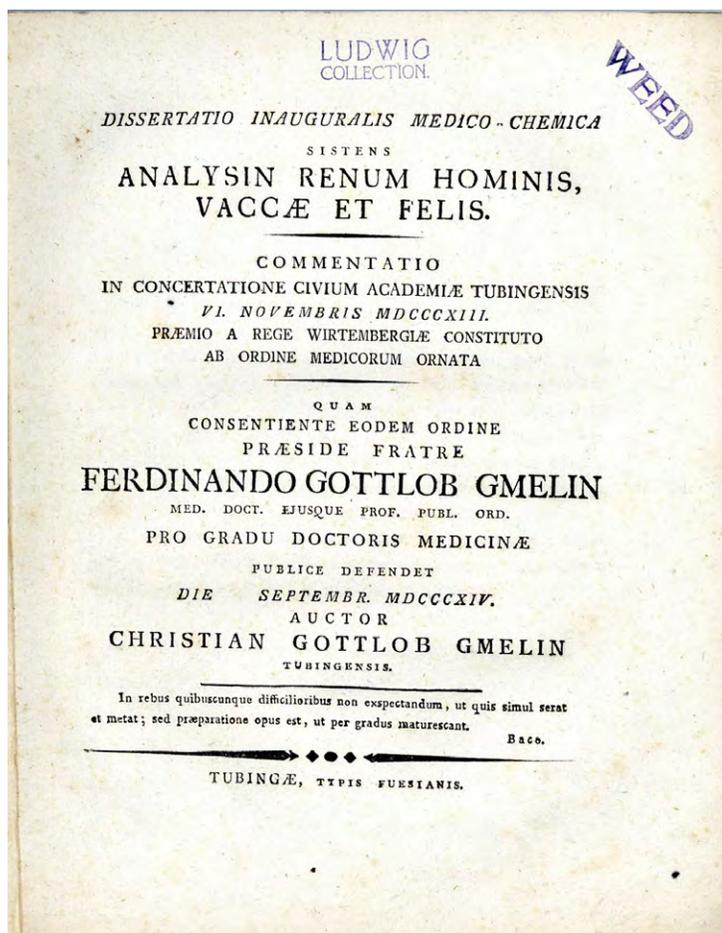
“Beginning in 1800, with the assistance of Spurzheim, Gall made a number of important neuro-anatomical discoveries . . . The unifying theme in his neuroanatomical work was the conception of the nervous system as a hierarchically ordered series of separate by interrelated ganglia designed on a unified plan. Higher structures developed from lower ones, receiving reinforcement from other nerve pathways along the way. . . [Gall] also discovered the origins of the first eight cranial nerves and traced the fibers of the medulla oblongata to the basal ganglia. In the cerebellum he described the systems of fibers now known as projection and commissural. In the cerebral cortex he finally established the contralateral decussation of the pyramids and drew attention to the detailed anatomy of the convolutions. Gall and Spurzheim's investigations



gave considerable impetus to the study of neuroanatomy, and both their findings and their general conceptions proved very important when they were later integrated with an evolutionary view of the nervous system and with the neuron theory" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). McHenry, in *Garrison's History of Neurology*, notes that "Gall and Spurzheim established the fact that the white matter of the brain consists of nerve fibers and that the gray matter of the cerebral cortex represents the organs of mental activity. They were the first to demonstrate that the trigeminal nerve was not merely attached to the pons, but that it sent its root fibers as far down as the inferior olive in the medulla" (p. 146). Norman 861. 44002

19. Gmelin, Christian Gottlob (1792–1860). *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chemica sistens analysin renum hominis, vaccae et felis*. 46, [2]pp. Tübingen: Typis Fuesianis, 1814. Original plain wrappers, a few water-spots on front wrapper. Fine copy. Stamp of the Ludwig collection, formed by physiologist Carl Ludwig (1816–95), on front wrapper and title; also stamp of neuroanatomist Lewis H. Weed (1886–1952). \$750

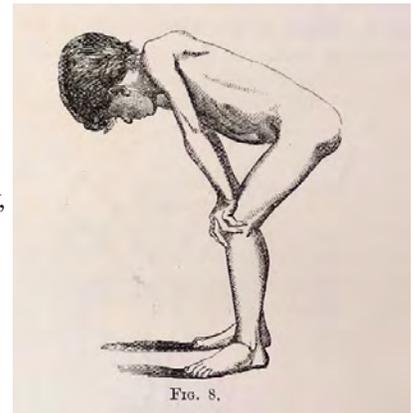
First Edition of Gmelin's inaugural dissertation, a medico-chemical analysis of human, bovine and feline kidneys. Gmelin, a cousin of the famous German chemist Leopold Gmelin, was professor of chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Tübingen; he is best known for being one of the first to invent a process for the artificial manufacture of ultramarine blue pigment, and for being the first to observe that lithium salts burn with a bright red flame. This copy of Gmelin's dissertation is from the library formed by Carl F.W. Ludwig (see numerous Garrison-Morton.com references), the first professor of physiology at the University of Leipzig and founder of the physiological institute that now bears his name. The copy was later owned by neuroanatomist Lewis H. Weed, director of the Johns Hopkins Medical School from 1929–46; Weed discovered the origin of the cerebrospinal fluid and mapped its circulation (see Garrison-Morton.com 1439). 32536





William Richard Gowers (1845-1915)

Gowers, physician to London's National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, was described by Macdonald Critchley as "probably the greatest clinical neurologist of all time." An accurate, meticulous and painstaking observer, Gowers published the results of his neuropathological investigations in numerous monographs, many illustrated with his own excellent drawings. "Gowers' contributions to neurology, based on tremendous clinical experience, included the recognition of a number of salient, novel and clinicopathological features of nervous disease . . . To Gowers we owe the earliest and in many cases the original descriptions of many disorders, including dystrophica myotonia, encephalitis periaxialis diffusa, ataxia paraplegia, vasovagal attacks, musicogenic epilepsy, paramyoclonus multiplex, the syndrome of subfrontal tumors, sleep paralysis, local panatropy and palatal myoclonus. His studies on posthemiplegic movement disorders (1876), pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy (1879) and distal myopathy (1902) are classic" (McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, p. 312). Gowers's most important contribution to neurological science was his *Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System* (1886-1888); dubbed the "Bible of Neurology," it was the most ambitious treatment of the subject written in any language up to that time.

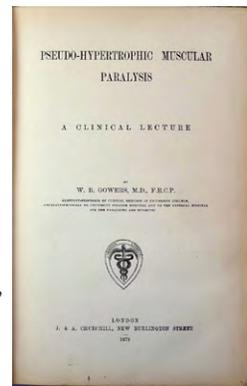


No. 20: "Gowers' sign"

We are offering below a selection of Gowers's most significant neurological works:

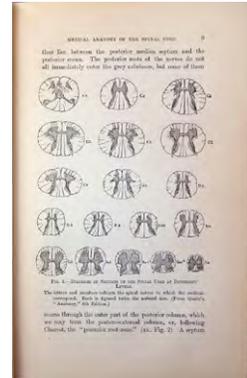
20. Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. vi, [2], 66, [2]pp., 24pp. publisher's adverts. Plate, text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1879. 221 x 140 mm. Original olive cloth, gilt-lettered spine, light wear. Some marginal marks in ink by a former owner, light toning, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$600

First Edition. Classic account of "Gowers's sign" in pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy. "Gowers (1879) collected 220 cases and gave a clear presentation of the disorder, pointing out that the child must rise from the sitting position, by climbing up on his legs (Gowers's sign)" (McHenry, pp. 439-440). 44064



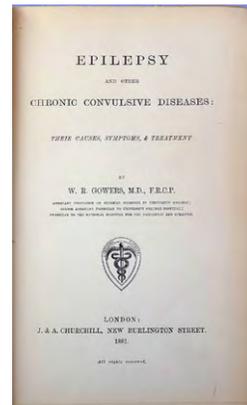
21. The diagnosis of diseases of the spinal cord. viii, 80pp., 24pp. publisher's adverts. Plate, text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1880. 222 x 142 mm. Original olive cloth, gilt-lettered spine. Light toning but a fine copy. Modern bookplate. \$950

First Edition. "In his *Diagnosis of Diseases of the Spinal Cord* (1880) [Gowers] illustrated from a dissection with Horsley for the first time the relationship of the spinal segments to the vertebral bodies, and demonstrated the dorsal spinocerebellar tract (Gowers tract). In this work he introduced the terms myotatic and knee-jerk which he elicited with the rubber edge of his stethoscope or a 'percussion hammer'" (McHenry, p. 315). Garrison-Morton.com 4562. Norman 919. 44053



22. Epilepsy and other chronic convulsive diseases: Their causes, symptoms, & treatment. xiv, 309pp., 16pp. publisher's adverts. Text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1881. 222 x 140 mm. Original olive cloth, gilt-lettered spine, light wear at extremities. Light toning, ownership stamps and bookplate, but very good. \$950

First Edition. "Gowers left a classic account of epilepsy, a book which today is still one of the most important on the subject. He was first to note the tetanic nature of the epileptic convulsion" (Garrison-Morton.com 4818). 44061



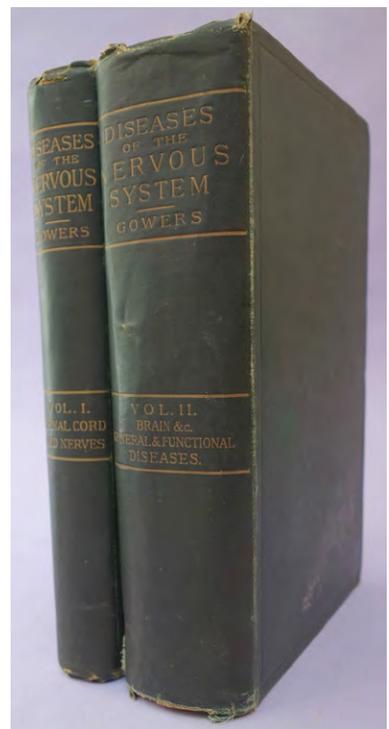
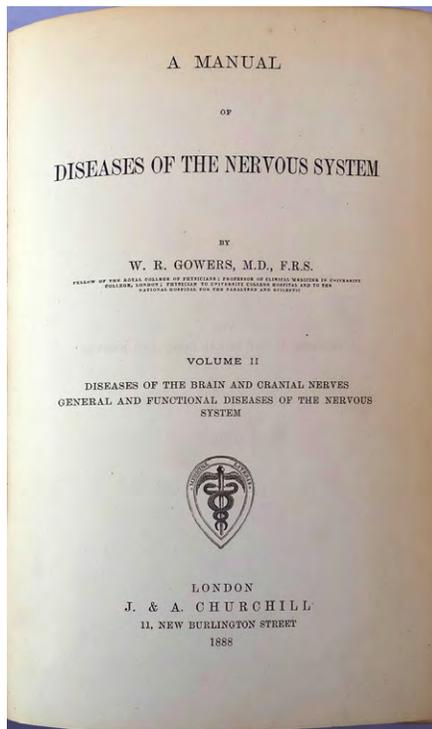
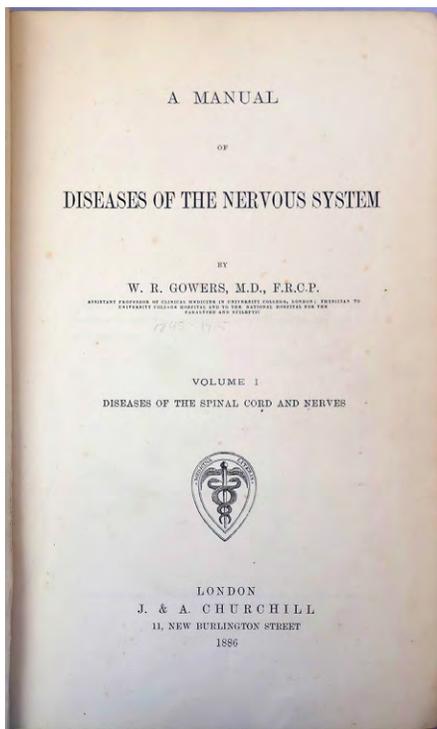
23. The same, but second edition. xxiv, 320pp., 16pp. publisher's adverts. Text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1901. 217 x 144 mm. Original green cloth, gilt-lettered spine. Light toning but very good. Modern bookplate. \$375

Second edition. 44062

24. Lectures on the diagnosis of diseases of the brain. vii, 246, [2], [16, adverts.]pp. Text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1885. 221 x 142 mm. Original cloth, rebaked preserving original spine, light wear. Occasional spotting, small tear in one leaf slightly affecting two words, but very good. \$950

First Edition. Garrison-Morton.com 4568. Norman 920. 44045





“The Bible of Neurology”

25. A manual of diseases of the nervous system. 2 vols. xv, 463, [1]; viii, 975pp. Text illustrations, many after Gowers’s drawings. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1886–1888. 235 x 150 mm. Original green cloth, light wear at extremities and corners, inner hinges cracking. Faint scattered foxing, minor finger-soiling, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$1250

First Edition. “Shrewdly observed, carefully documented and sagely appraised” (McHenry, p. 315). Garrison-Morton.com 4569; 4751. Norman 921. 44041

26. A manual and atlas of medical ophthalmoscopy. xi, 330, [2]pp., 16pp. publisher’s adverts. 12 chromolithographed plates, text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1890. 228 x 147 mm. Original olive cloth, a bit shaken, light wear, small split in front hinge, library shelfmark on spine. Minor finger-soiling, but very good. Library bookplate. \$200

Third edition, revised. 44051

27. Syphilis and the nervous system. 131pp. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1892. 198 x 133 mm. Original cloth, a few small marks on covers. Very good. Modern bookplate. \$450

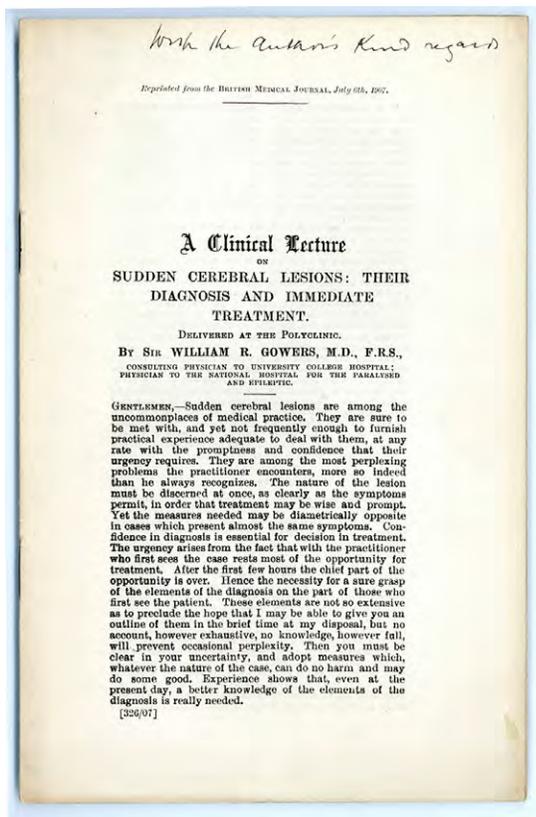
First Edition. A revised reprint of Gowers’s Lettsomian lecture of 1890. 44060

28. Clinical lectures on diseases of the nervous system. 279pp. Text illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1895. 211 x 140 mm. Original cloth, inner hinge splitting, light wear to extremities. Very good. Ownership signature on half-title; owner’s notes on rear free endpaper. \$600

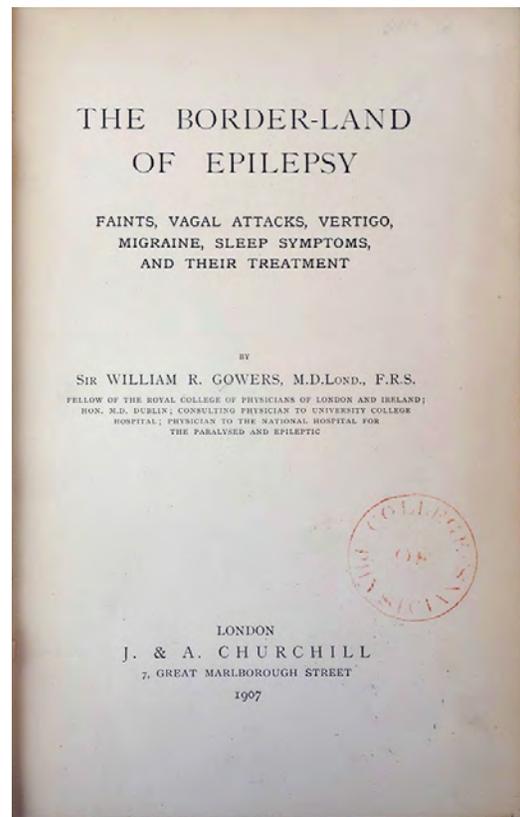
First Edition. 44059

29. A case of paralysis of the fifth nerve. Offprint from *Edinburgh Medical Journal* (1897). 37–45pp. 223 x 145 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine a bit chipped, number written in grease pencil on front wrapper. Very good. \$275

First Edition, Offprint Issue. 44058



No. 32



No. 33

30. The prognosis and treatment of syphilitic disease of the nervous system. Offprint from *British Medical Journal* (1903). 15pp. 212 x 138 mm. Original printed wrappers, a few traces of former Sammelband binding on spine, number written in grease pencil on front wrapper. Some underlining in the text, but very good. \$275

First Edition, Offprint Issue. 44057

31. Subjective sensations of sight and sound, abiotrophy, and other lectures. 250pp., 32pp. publisher's adverts. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1904. 205 x 139 mm. Original cloth, light wear at extremities. Very good. Bookplate and pencil signature of American neuropsychiatrist Nathan Savitsky (1902-53). Modern bookplate. \$450

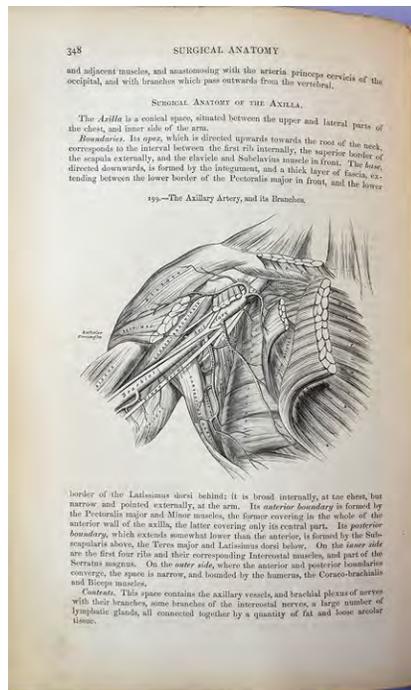
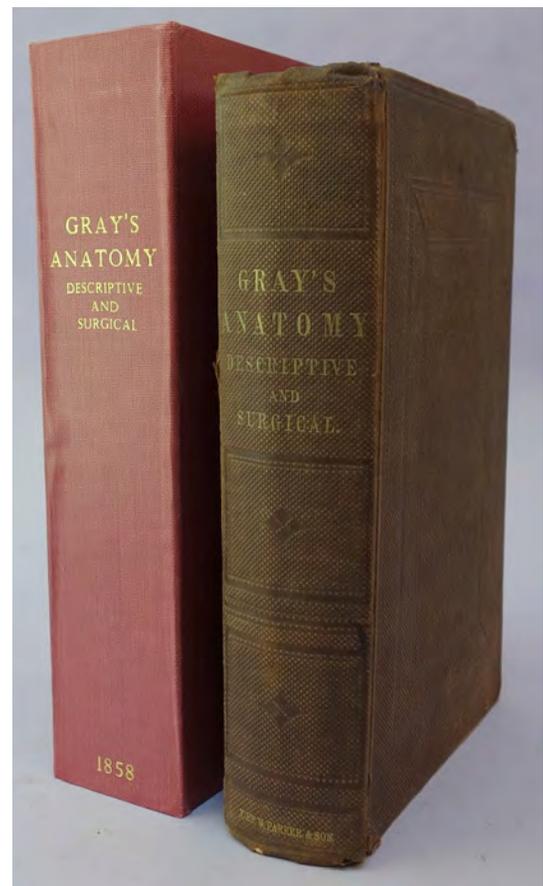
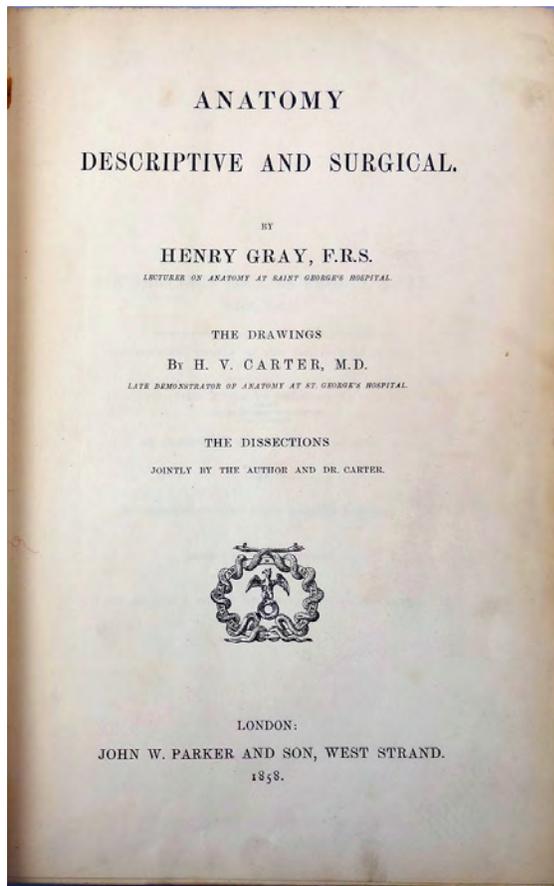
First American Edition, published in London the same year. 44055

32. A clinical lecture on sudden cerebral lesions: Their diagnosis and immediate treatment. Offprint from *British Medical Journal* (1907). 16pp. 215 x 138 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Light vertical crease, but very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed on the first page: "With the author's kind regards." Address written in pencil on last page. \$375

First Edition, Offprint Issue. 44056

33. The border-land of epilepsy: Faints, vagal attacks, vertigo, migraine, sleep symptoms, and their treatment. vi, 121pp., 16pp. publisher's adverts. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1907. 218 x 138 mm. Original green cloth, front hinge a little weak, paper label pasted to spine. Very good. College of Physicians library stamp on title. \$950

First Edition. Garrison-Morton.com 4821. 44044

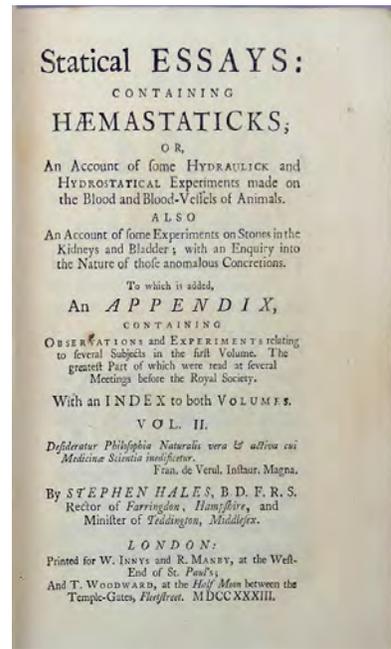
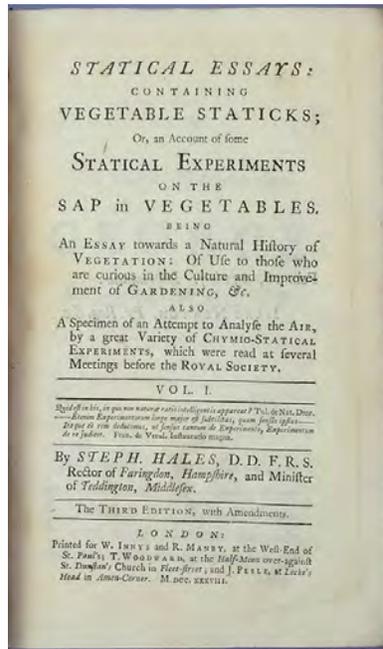
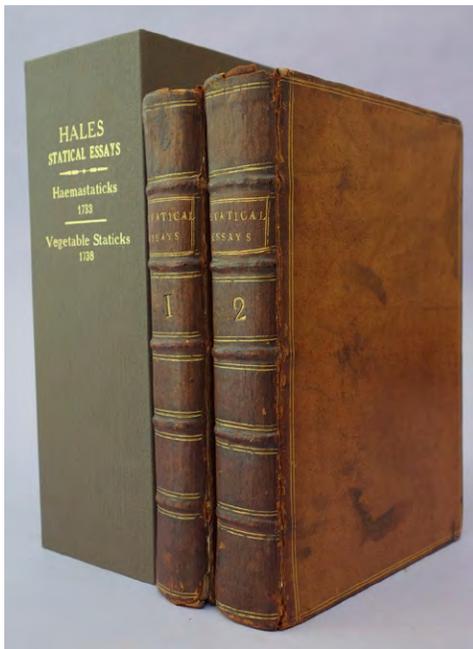


In the Original Cloth, Unrestored

34. Gray, Henry (1825–61). *Anatomy descriptive and surgical*. 8vo. xxxii, 750pp., adverts. leaf. 363 text wood-engravings after Henry Vandyke Carter. London: John W. Parker & Son, 1858. 256 x 161 mm. Original cloth, a little worn, hinges cracked; preserved in a cloth folding box. Some light soiling in text, but a very good to fine copy in its original publisher's brown cloth binding, unrestored.

\$7500

First Edition. The standard handbook on anatomy in English, and one of the best-known medical books in the English language. Gray's anatomy, which continues to be published in revised editions, has endured for over a century and a half on account of its superior arrangement of a mass of detailed description, clear illustrations by the physician Carter based on dissections by Gray and Carter, and sections on the surgical anatomy of defined areas, such as the axilla, the elbow, the politeal space, the perineum, the laryngotracheal region, etc. Garrison-Morton.com 418. [LeFanu], *Notable Medical Books in the Lilly Library*, p. 211. *Heirs of Hippocrates* 1025. Norman 939. 44071

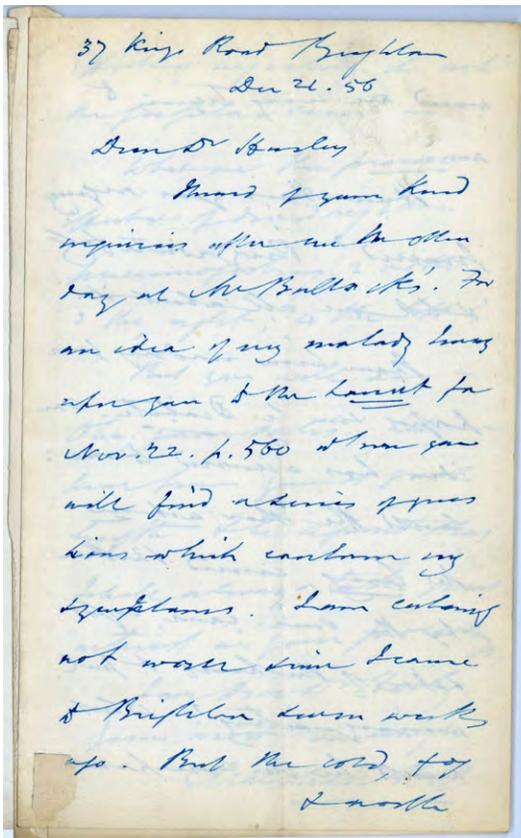


35. Hales, Stephen (1677-1761). (1) *Statical essays: Containing vegetable staticks . . .* The third edition, with amendments. 8vo. [6], x, [4], 376pp. 19 engraved plates. London: W. Innys; R. Manby; J. Peele, 1738. (2) *Statical essays: Containing haemastaticks. . . .* 8vo. xxii, [26], 361, [23]pp. London: W. Innys. . . , 1733. Together 2 volumes. Speckled calf, gilt-ruled spine ca. 1738, front hinges cracked, rear hinges tender; preserved in a cloth folding box. 195 x 123 mm. Front free endpaper loose in Vol. I, otherwise a very good, crisp copy. \$3000

First Edition of Vol. II, *Haemastaticks*; third edition of Vol. I, as often. Hales initiated a new stage in physiological experimentation with his “statical” methods, which were characterized by precise quantitative measurements, repetition and the used of controls, and were based on the assumption that that the known laws of matter operated in the bodies of plants and animals as well as in non-living materials. In his investigations of plant physiology, described in the first volume, Hales studied the movement of water in plants, determining that leaf suction is the main force by which water is raised through a plant, and showing that plants lose water constantly via transpiration through their leaves. He also demonstrated that plants do not have a true circulation, and developed techniques to measure the varying rates of growth in different plant structures.

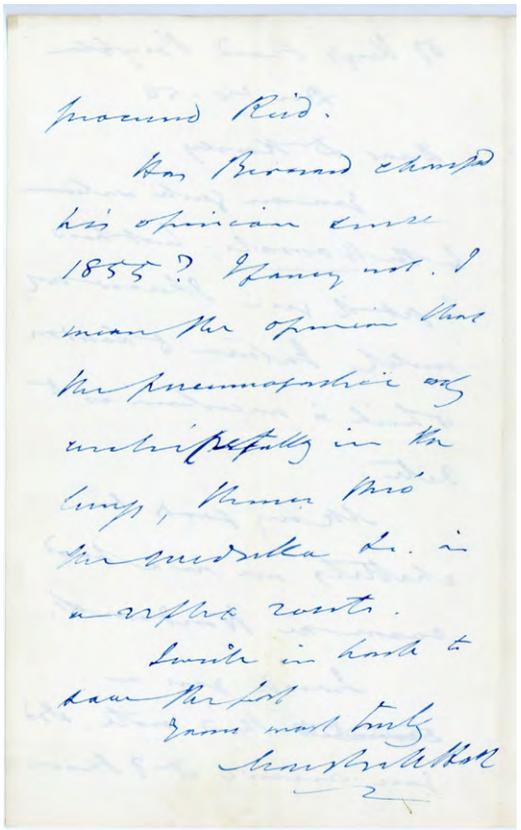
The first volume of Hales’s *Statical Essays* was originally published in 1727 under the title *Vegetable Staticks*; the second volume, *Haemastaticks*, appeared in 1733 (the title *Statical Essays* was first applied to the whole work on the publication of the second edition [1731] of Vol. I). *Haemastaticks*, which was published to accompany the second edition of Hales’ *Vegetable Staticks*, records “Hales’ invention of the manometer, with which he was the first to measure blood-pressure. His work is the greatest single contribution to our knowledge of the vascular system after Harvey, and led to the development of the blood-pressure measuring instruments now in universal use” (Garrison-Morton.com 765). In the course of his work Hales indirectly discovered vasodilatation and vasoconstriction. Concluding that the force of the arterial blood in the capillaries could not be sufficient to produce muscular motion, he suggested a force regulated by the nerves, and perhaps electrical. “Hales was therefore the first physiologist to suggest, with some evidence to support it, the role of electricity in neuromuscular phenomena” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Horblit 45b (*Haemastaticks*). *Printing and the Mind of Man* 189. Dibner 26. Henry 777. Morton, *Hist. Bot.*, pp. 246-54. 44017

Exceptional Scientific Correspondence



36. Hall, Marshall (1790–1857). Four autograph letters signed to George Harley (1829–96). The first letter dated March 13, 1856, from 11 Princes Street, Hanover Square, London; the remaining letters dated December 24, 26 and 27, 1856 from 37 King's Road, Brighton. 8vo. 12pp. total. 191 x 117 mm. Creased where previously folded, light soiling along folds, otherwise very good. \$2000

A series of letters on medical and scientific subjects from the British neurologist Marshall Hall, author of seminal works on reflex action and epilepsy (Garrison-Morton.com 1359 & 4812), to Dr. George Harley, who published the classic description of paroxysmal hemoglobinuria (“Harley’s disease”; Garrison-Morton.com 4171) in 1865. The letters refer to Harley’s physiological experiment on a cat and what appears to be a course of investigations on the nerves using the poison woorali (a source of one of the constituents of curare); Hall agreed to supply Harley with woorali, and posed many questions and suggestions as to how Harley might proceed. Also mentioned are Claude Bernard’s investigations of the pneumogastric [i.e., vagus] nerve, the work of the French physiologist Charles Brown-Séguard, and the investigations of Regnault and Reiset on respiration (Garrison-Morton.com 932). Some excerpts:



March 13, 1856: . . . I was much pleased with your experiment. It was doubtless an Epileptoid affection induced by a morbid condition of incident nerves. Many such cases in the human subject are on record. Have you seen the (English) work of M. Brown-Séguard published in the United States? [possibly a reference to Garrison-Morton.com 1322, Brown-Séguard’s paper, “Experimental researches applied to physiology and pathology,” *Med. Exam.* 8 (1852): 481–504]

May I publish your experiment omitting the part respecting the cat’s death by worrying—with?—or without?—your name?

December 24, 1856: You are quite welcome to the Woorali; but how to get it [to] you I know not, until I return to London, which is uncertain as to date . . .

Has [Claude] Bernard changed his opinion since 1855? I fancy not. I mean the opinion that the pneumogastric ends [illeg.] in the lungs, [illeg.] thro’ the medulla [illeg.] in a reflex route . . .

December 26, 1856: . . . I have been reading your paper sur le Diabete. One idea has occurred to me: Could the Ether act in the lung, carried thither by the vena cava, right side of the heart and [3 words, illeg.]? What would be the corresponding effect of injecting it into the jugular vein?

What are the precise effects of dividing 1. [illeg.] pneumogastris; 2. both; 3. the right; 4. the left? . . .

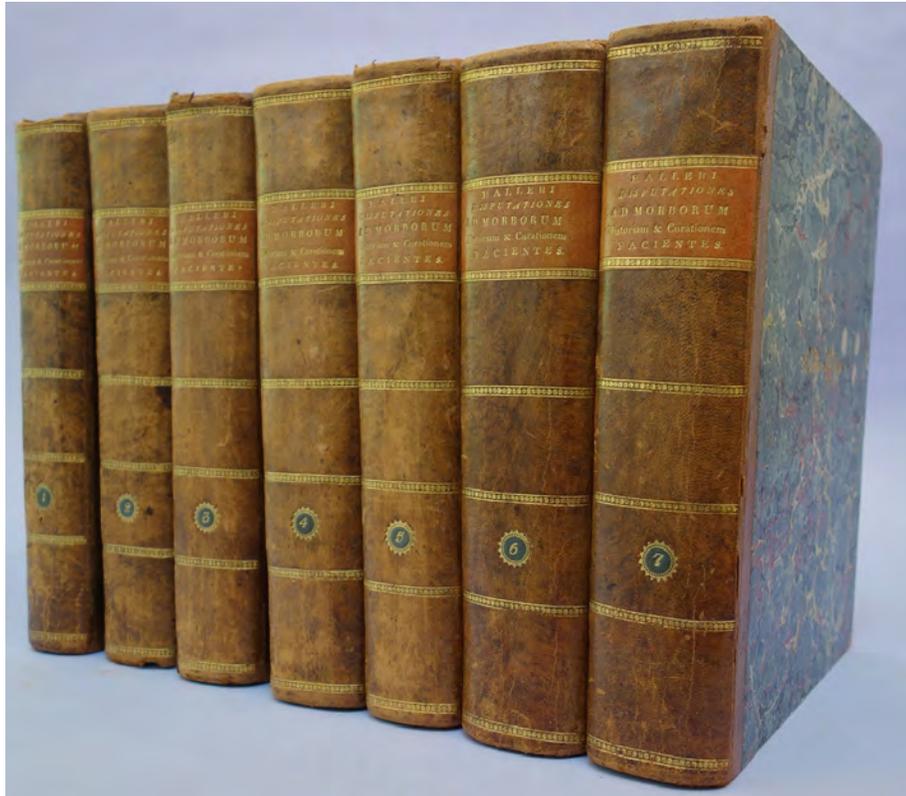
December 27, 1856: It has occurred to me that on leaving London, I gave the vial containing the Woorali poison to Mr. Lloyd Bullock (15

Hanover Street) for safe keeping. Pray call on him and ask if this be so and then it is very much at your service. Mr. Bullock will give it to you on showing him this poisons document! . . .

What I want to know is whether Bernard has changed his opinion as expressed in his 8vo volume p. that the excitation of the pneumogastric by [illeg.] air in the lung is a cause of the formation of sugar in the liver.

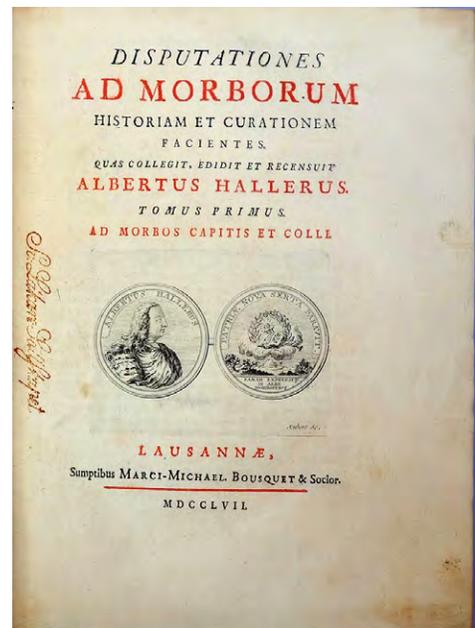
Where is Regnault and Reiset's paper on respiration? What was the [illeg.] in your investigation? . . .

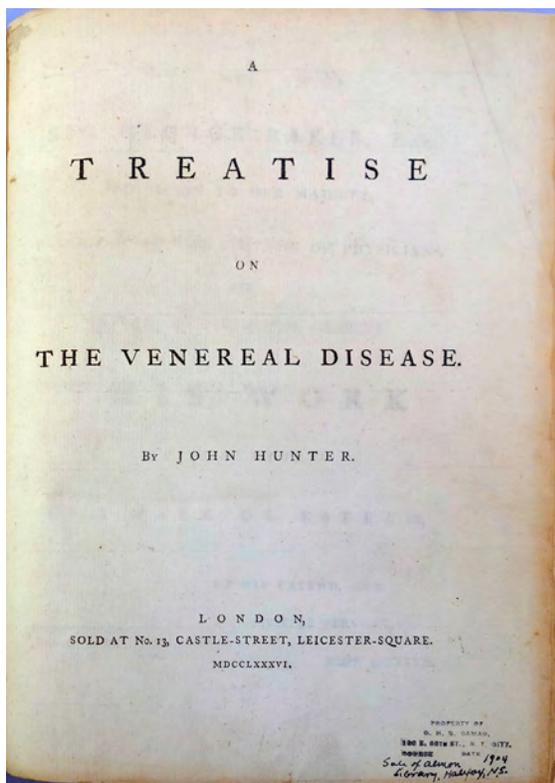
38114



37. Haller, Albrecht von (1708-77), ed. *Disputationes ad morborum historiam et curationem facientes*. Multi-vol. set. 4to. 7 vols. containing over 5300pp. total. 34 engraved illustrations, title vignettes. Lausanne: Bousquet, 1757-60 [Vol.VII has imprint of Sigismund d'Arnay]. 260 x 202 mm. 18th century half sheep, marbled boards, light wear. Fine, crisp set. Gilt stamp of the Svenska Läkarsällskapet (Swedish Society of Medicine) on front covers, ink stamp of the Society on titles, library withdrawal tickets tipped to inside front covers. \$1500

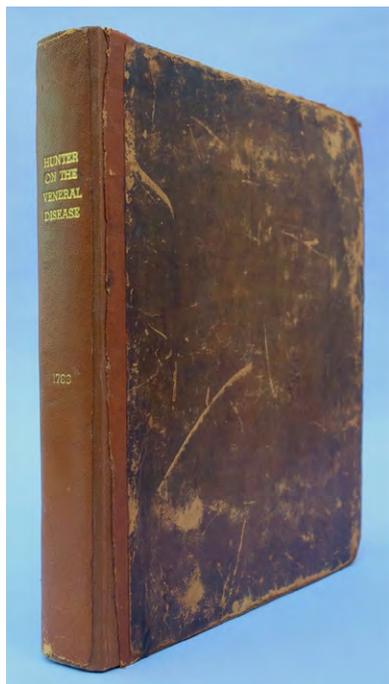
First Collected Edition of these 273 medical theses, including ones by Linnaeus, G. E. Stahl, R. J. Camerarius, J. Astruc, P. F. Gmelin, etc. The unsigned preface in Vol. I is probably by Haller. Vol. I is devoted to diseases of the head and neck, Vol. II to diseases of the chest, Vols. III-IV to abdominal diseases, Vol.V to fevers, Vol.VI to systemic diseases and Vol.VII to "auxilia." Lundsgaard-Hansen-von Fischer, *Haller*, 705. Waller 3998. 44010





38. Hunter, John (1728–93). A treatise on the venereal disease. [12], 398, [12]pp. 7 plates, each with tissue guard and explanation leaf. London: Sold at No. 13, Castle Street, Leicester Square, 1786. 266 x 210 mm. Old calf, rebaked in cloth retaining part of a later calf back-strip, endpapers renewed, extensive rubbing and wear. Light toning, and minor foxing, a few ink smudges, light offsetting from plates, but, except for the binding, very good. Ownership stamp on title and one other leaf of Dr. Charles N. B. Camac (1868–1940), pupil and friend of William Osler; see Cushing, *Life of Sir William Osler*, pp. 576, 699, 704, 1172. \$2250

First Edition. The progress of knowledge and treatment of venereal diseases received a setback with the publication of Hunter's treatise, which supported the old theory, current since the sixteenth century, that syphilis and gonorrhoea were manifestations of the same venereal pathogen. Hunter's erroneous conclusion was based upon an experiment designed to test this theory in which an unknown subject was inoculated with infectious matter taken from a gonorrhoeal patient who, unbeknownst to Hunter, had also contracted syphilis. When the subject developed syphilitic symptoms Hunter interpreted this result as validation of the theory, as eighteenth-century medical doctrine did not recognize the possibility of mixed infection.

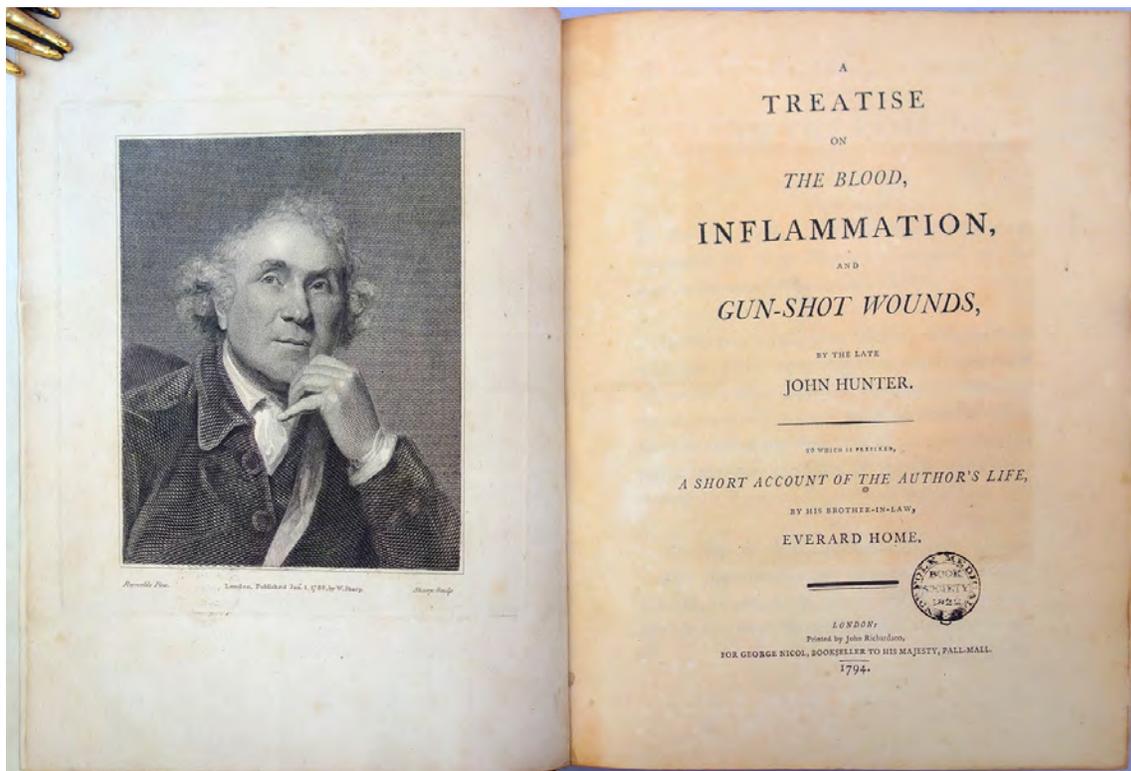


Qvist, in his biography of Hunter, has effectively debunked the myth that Hunter performed the above-mentioned experiment on himself, a myth first publicized in D'Arcy Power's Hunterian Oration of 1925. As evidence for the untruth of this myth, Qvist cites the report of the autopsy performed on Hunter, which did not list any pathological changes that might have been caused by syphilis, but rather indicates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Hunter died from coronary artery disease of atheromatous origin. Qvist also mentions the fact that Hunter never described himself as the subject of this experiment or as a sufferer from venereal disease (this in contrast to the vividly personal accounts he left of his other ailments), and points out that Hunter subscribed to the common eighteenth-century medical practice of performing experiments on other human subjects.

The *Treatise on the Venereal Disease* was the first book issued from Hunter's private press, which he established in 1786 at his house on Castle Street in an attempt to prevent the unauthorized publication of cheap and foreign editions of his works. 1,000 copies of the first edition were printed. Crissey & Parrish, *Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 81–83.

Garrison-Morton.com 2377. Qvist, *John Hunter*, pp. 42–53. Robb-Smith, "John Hunter's private press," *Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences* 25 (1970), pp. 262–269. Norman 1117. 43997

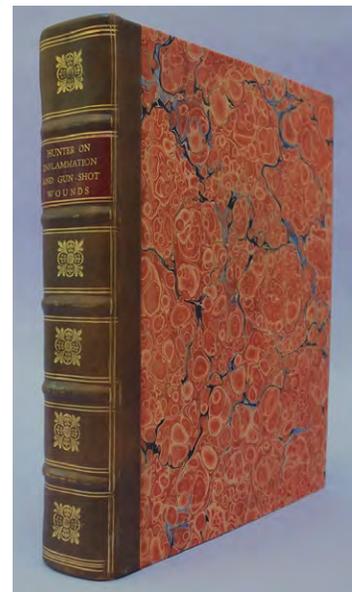
39. Hunter, John (1728–93). A treatise on the blood, inflammation, and gun-shot wounds . . . to which is prefixed, a short account of the author's life, by his brother-in-law, Everard Home. 4to. lxxvii [1], 575 [1]pp. Engraved portrait frontispiece by William Sharp (1749–1824) after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92), 9 engraved plates by William Skelton. London: John Richardson for

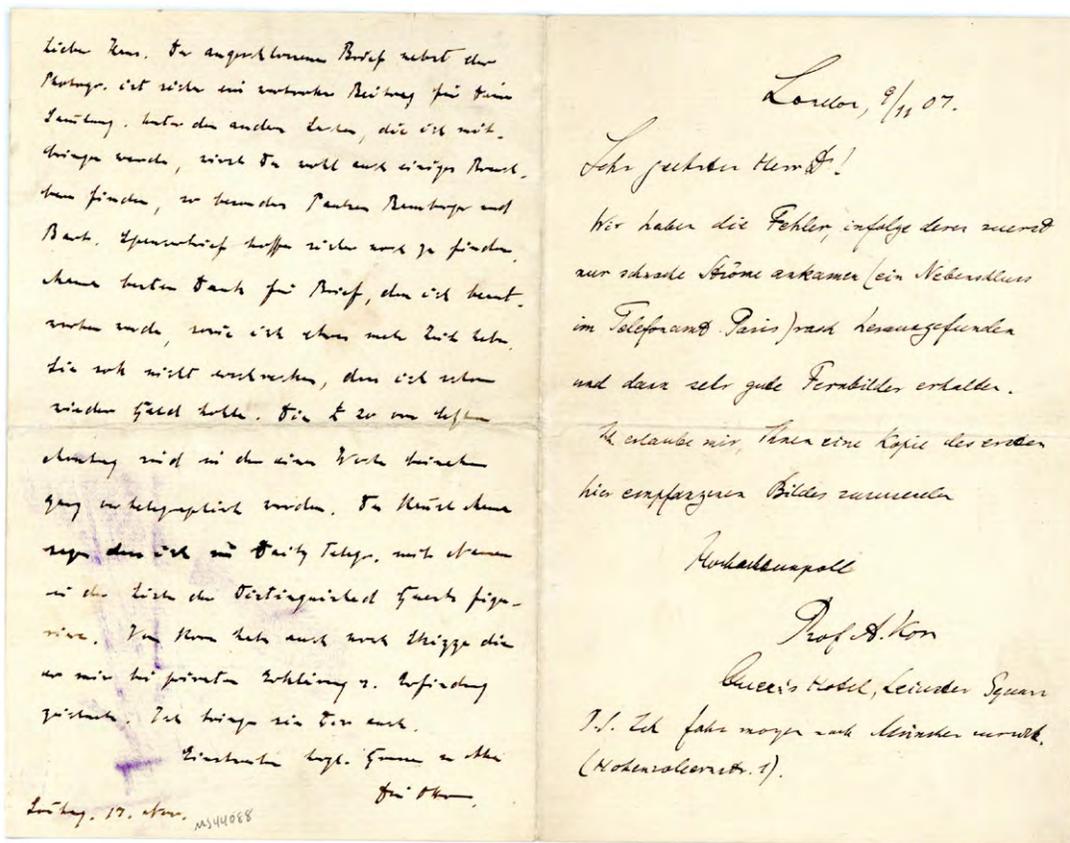


George Nicol, 1794. 257 x 204 mm. Quarter calf gilt, marbled boards in period style. Some foxing and toning, otherwise very good. Small library stamp on title. \$5000

First Edition. Hunter's epoch-making last work, in which he published for the first time his observations on war injuries made during the Seven Years' War 32 years before, along with his studies of inflammation, which were of prime importance to pathology. Hunter was ahead of his time in recognizing and describing the three basic factors of wound pathology: (1) that an external agent in the air, and not the air itself, is a factor in wound inflammation; (2) that a good blood supply is essential in maintaining the natural defenses of the body; and (3) that the presence of devitalized tissue in a gunshot or other deep and contused wound prevents the wound from healing and promotes sepsis. He advocated a conservative system of deep wound management in which the natural functions of suppuration and drainage would be allowed to operate; this policy made sense in the context of 18th-century surgical practice, in which the causes of infection were unknown and antiseptic practices unheard-of. With regard to inflammation, Hunter recognized it as one of the most widespread phenomena in pathology and classified it into three types: (1) adhesive, in which adherence of contiguous parts causes localization of disease; (2) suppurative, in which pus is formed; and (3), ulcerative, in which tissue loss occurs through the action of the lymphatics.

992 copies of the first edition of Hunter's Treatise were printed. This was the last of Hunter's works to be produced at his private press at Castle Street; Hunter was in poor health when the work went to press, and died after correcting only one third of the proofs. The remainder of the work's publication was supervised by the author's nephew Matthew Baillie (1761-1823) and brother-in-law Everard Home (1756-1832). Garrison-Morton.com 2283. Norman 1122. Long, *History of Pathology*, pp. 90-92. Qvist, *Hunter*, pp. 76-77; 146-53. Robb-Smith, "John Hunter's Private Press," *Journal of the History of Medicine and the Allied Sciences* 25 (1970): 262-69. 43998





The First "Wire Service" Image Sent Across the English Channel

40. Korn, Arthur (1870-1945). (1) Original photograph of the first image (a portrait of Edward VII) transmitted by wire to a British newspaper. N.p., n.d. [1907]. 121 x 83 mm. Lightly creased horizontally, but very good. Inscribed by Korn in the margin: "mit fal. Grüssen Arthur Korn." (2) Accompanying autograph letter signed, in German, to an unidentified correspondent. London, November 9, 1907. 1 page, plus integral leaf containing a draft of the recipient's response dated Sunday, November 17 [1907]. A few smudges, but very good. \$3750

Korn invented telephotography, the first practical method of scanning and transmitting images over electrical wires. His system used a light-sensitive selenium photocell to convert the different tones of an image into a varying electrical current; at the receiving end the transmitted image was reconstituted and recorded on photographic film. Korn

invented his device in 1902; by 1906 his equipment was being put into regular service for transmission of newspaper photographs between Munich and Berlin via telegraph circuits.

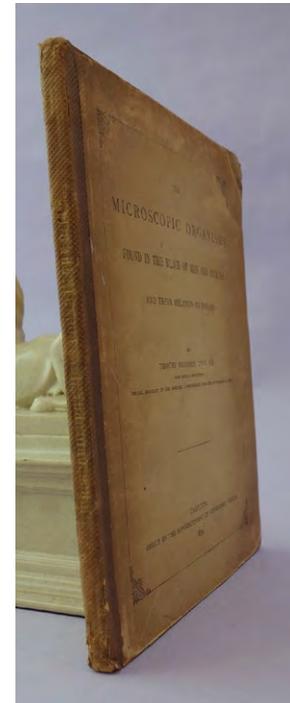
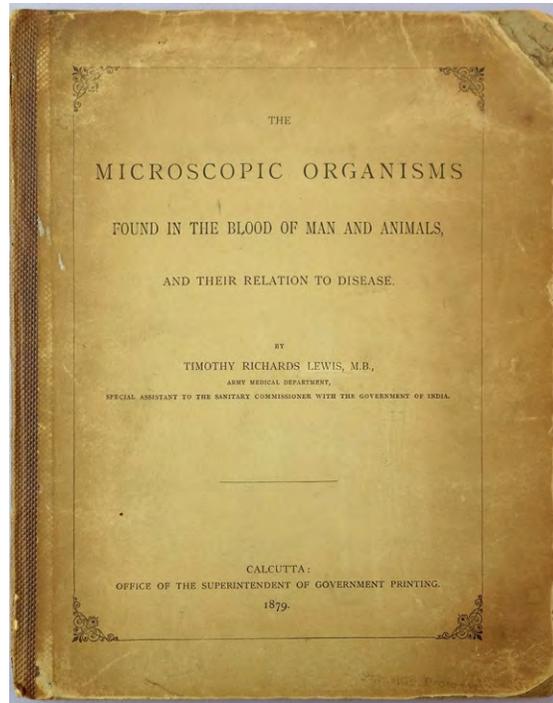
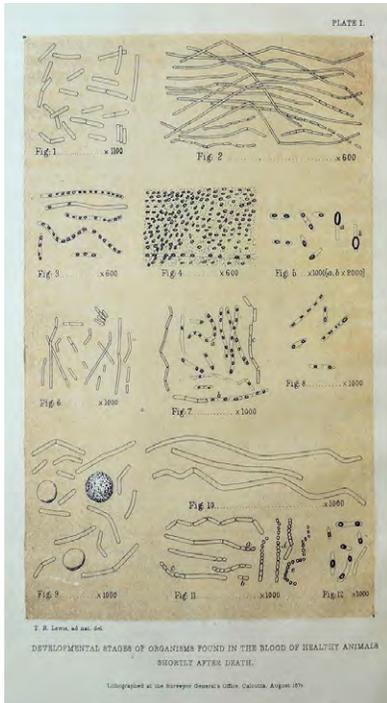
Korn's inscribed photograph and the accompanying letter commemorate the first "wire service" image sent to a British newspaper. "In November [1907] Korn's system crossed the English Channel. The *Daily Mirror*, which in 1904 became the world's first newspaper illustrated only by photography, received a photograph of King Edward VII from Paris, exciting the paper's editors and readers. Faxing saved the *Daily Mirror* a day—a lifetime in the

newspaper business—publishing photographs from Manchester or Paris” (Coopersmith, *Faxed: The Rise and Fall of the Fax Machine*, p. 32). Korn’s letter touches on some of the problems encountered during this landmark event:

We quickly discovered the error, which had been caused by initial transmission over weak currents (a bypass in the Paris telephone exchange), and then got very good clear images.

I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the first image received.

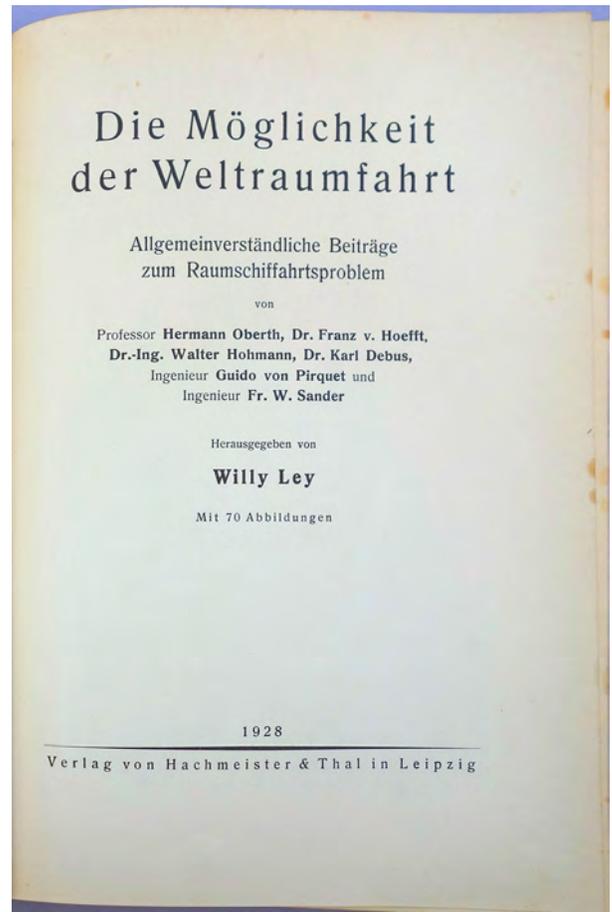
The draft letter on the last leaf was written in German by the recipient in a small crabbed hand and is very difficult to read; we can make out only a few words and phrases, including the date. It appears to be a response to Korn’s letter. 44088



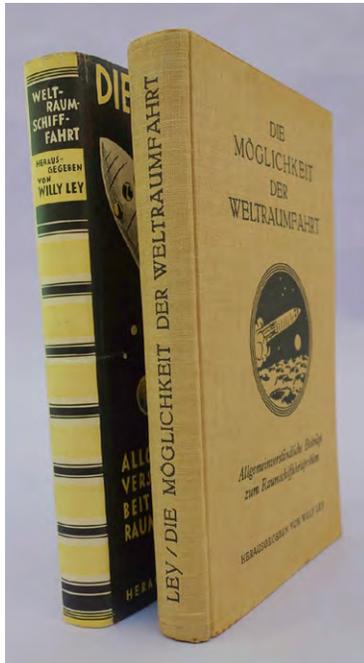
Printed in Calcutta

41. Lewis, Timothy Richards (1841-86). The microscopic organisms found in the blood of man and animals, and their relation to disease. 4to. v, [1], 90pp. 3 plates (2 lithographed, one autotype). Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1879. 246 x 195 mm. Original printed boards, cloth backstrip, a little worn especially at corners, hinges weak. Lightly browned, but very good. Modern bookplate. \$1250

First Edition in Book Form, originally published as the appendix to the *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India* (1878). Includes the first description of a trypanosome in the blood of a mammal; the parasite was later named *Trypanosoma lewisi* in Lewis’s honor. “[Lewis’s] detailed descriptions of the blood parasites of man and animals constitute his most significant contribution to knowledge and exercised a fundamental influence over the attitude of his contemporaries to the etiology of disease” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Garrison-Morton.com 5270.1; see also Garrison-Morton.com 5344.8, Lewis’s pioneering account of microfilariae in human blood. 19221

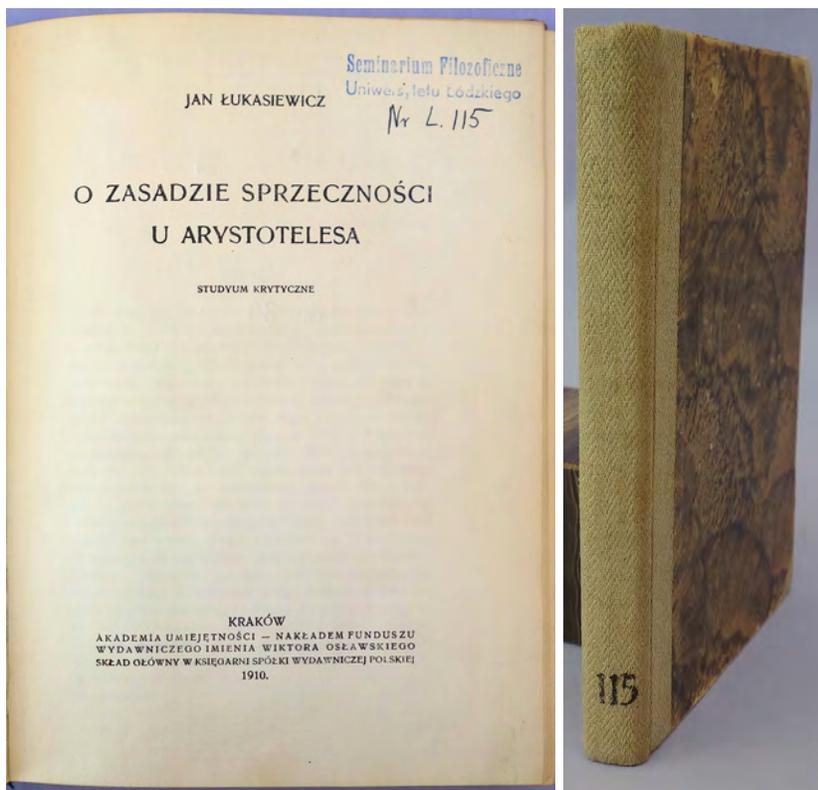


*With the Very Rare Highly Graphic Dust-Jacket
In Nearly Mint Condition*



42. Ley, Willy (1906-1969). *Die Möglichkeit der Weltraumfahrt*. viii, 344pp. 2 plates, text illustrations. Leipzig: Hachmeister & Thal, 1928. 232 x 155 mm. Original cloth (lower edges a bit spotted), in the original pictorial dust-jacket (a few tiny marginal tears). Very fine in very fine dust-jacket. Ownership signature ("G. de Koningh") on front endpaper. \$1500

First Edition of this pioneering collection of papers on the possibility of space travel, edited by Willy Ley, one of the founders of Germany's influential Verein für Raumschiffahrt (Rocketry Society) and a highly effective popularizer of spaceflight in the first half of the twentieth century. The collection includes contributions from Karl Debus, Hermann Oberth, Walter Hohmann, Guido von Pirquet and Fr. W. Sander-Wesermünde. 43989



Rarity of Mathematical Logic

44. Łukasiewicz, Jan (1878–1956). *O zasadzie sprzeczności u Arystotelesa*. Studium krytyczne. [4], 210, [2]pp. Krakow: Akademia Umiejetności, 1910. 199 x 140 mm. Half cloth, paste paper boards ca. 1913, number stamped on spine, label and deaccessioning stamp of the University of Lodz's Biblioteka Instytutu Filozofii. Library stamps / markings on title, verso title and one other leaf, but very good. \$4500

First Edition, and very scarce on the market, with no copies in auction records. Łukasiewicz's first book, on the principle of contradiction in Aristotle's writings, marks his earliest attempt to "open up on logic vistas comparable to those opened in geometry by the introduction of non-Euclidian systems"

(McCall, *Polish Logic*, 1920–1938, p. 2). Łukasiewicz, a Polish logician and philosopher, introduced mathematical logic into Poland and was one of the principal founders, architects and teachers of the Warsaw school of logic.

"[Łukasiewicz's] most famous achievement was to give the first rigorous formulation of many-valued logic. He introduced many improvements in propositional logic, and became the first historian of logic to treat the subject's history from the standpoint of modern formal logic . . .

"Of all the works Łukasiewicz published before World War I, one most clearly anticipated his later concerns. This was the 1910 monograph *On the Principle of Contradiction in Aristotle*. It marked a crucial turning point in the development of the Lwów-Warsaw school. For Łukasiewicz it represented the first sustained questioning of the assumptions of traditional Aristotelian logic.

"Łukasiewicz introduces the project of his monograph, a critical investigation of the legitimacy of the Principle of Contradiction (PC) as variously formulated by Aristotle, in the context of its critique by Hegel and the opportunity to re-examine the PC in the light of the development of mathematical logic from Boole to Russell . . .

"Łukasiewicz distinguishes three different, non-equivalent versions of PC in Aristotle: an ontological version, a logical version, and a psychological version, as follows:

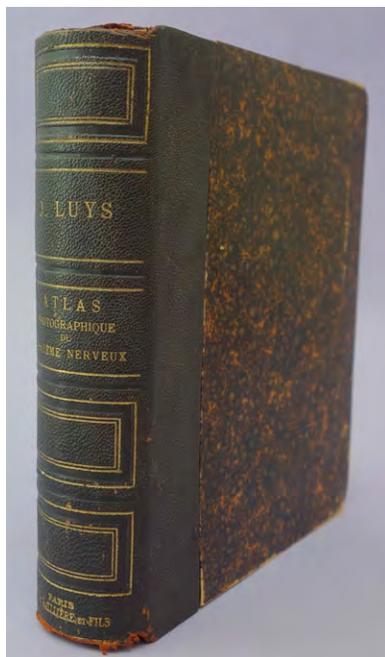
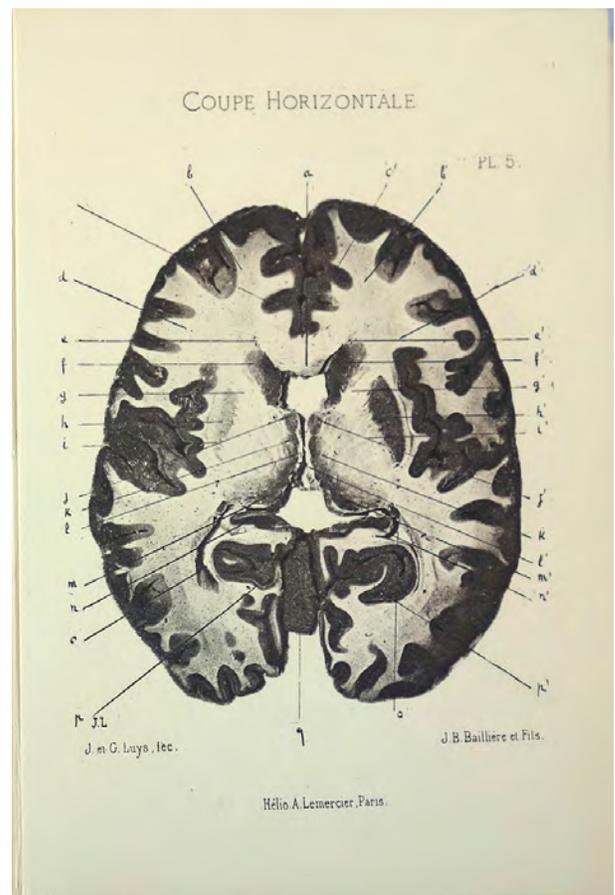
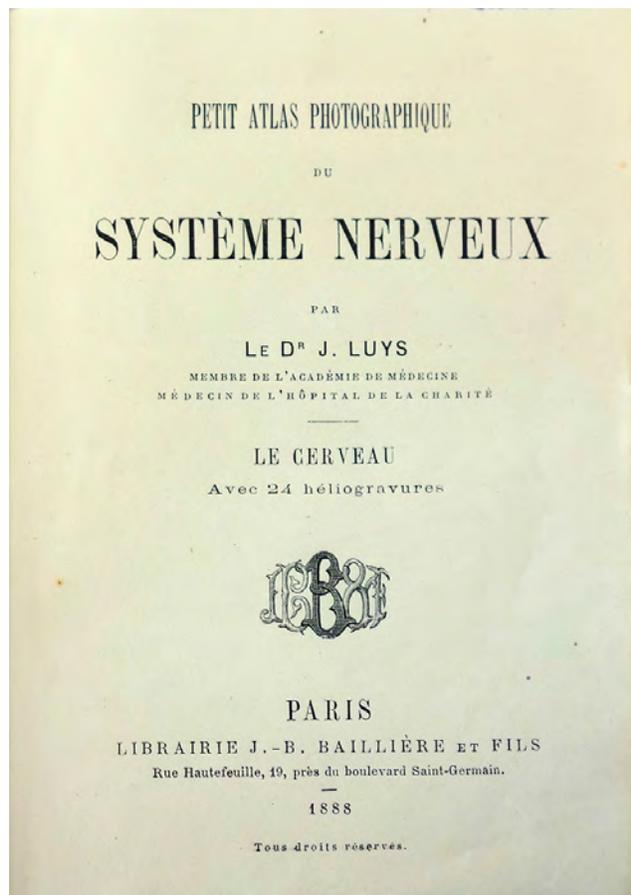
Ontological (OPC): No object may at the same time possess and not possess the same property.

Logical (LPC): Contradictory statements are not simultaneously true.

Psychological (PPC): No one can simultaneously believe contradictory things.

"Łukasiewicz criticises Aristotle for on the one hand claiming PC cannot be proved, and on the other hand attempting an indirect or pragmatic 'proof' . . . Łukasiewicz described himself later as attempting in the monograph to devise a 'non-Aristotelian logic' but admits that he did not succeed, principally because at this stage he was not prepared to reject the principle of bivalence" (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). Rare in commerce.

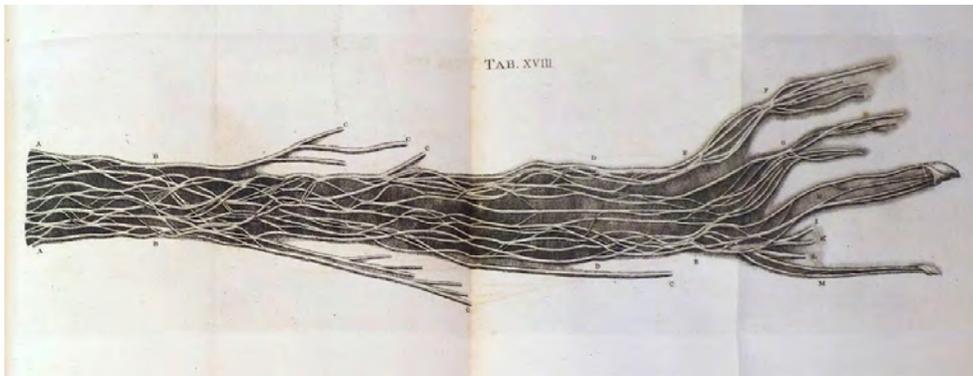
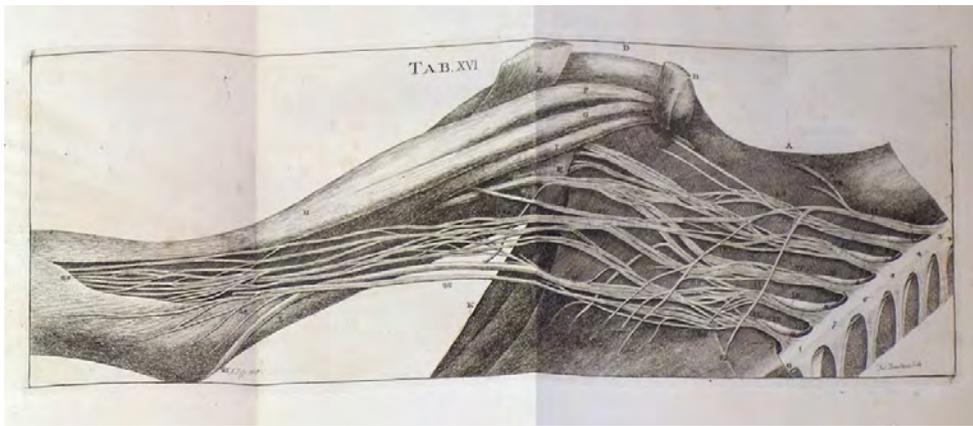
44095



46. Luys, Jules Bernard (1828–97). *Petit atlas photographique du système nerveux*. 8vo. [4], 121, [5]pp. (advert.). 24 photographic plates (heliogravures) by Lemercier after J. & G. Luys, each with attached text leaf. Paris: Baillière, 1888. 165 x 113 mm. Loose as issued in publisher's quarter morocco slipcase designed to resemble a book when placed on the shelf. A little rubbed, top of slipcase cracked but the text and plates in fine condition. Ownership signature on half-title.

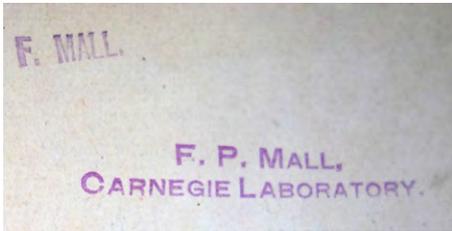
\$3750

First Edition of the reduced-size version of Luys's *Iconographie photographique des centres nerveux* (1873, Garrison-Morton.com 1406.01), which was the first large-scale photographic atlas of the anatomy of the brain. The publisher's advertisement at the end of the reduced-size version indicated that the original was still available for the impressive sum of 150 francs. Luys made important contributions to neuroanatomy, the best known being his classic description of the subthalamic nucleus (sometimes referred to as the corpus Luysii) and the pathways connecting this body to the cerebral cortex and the globus pallidus. 44047



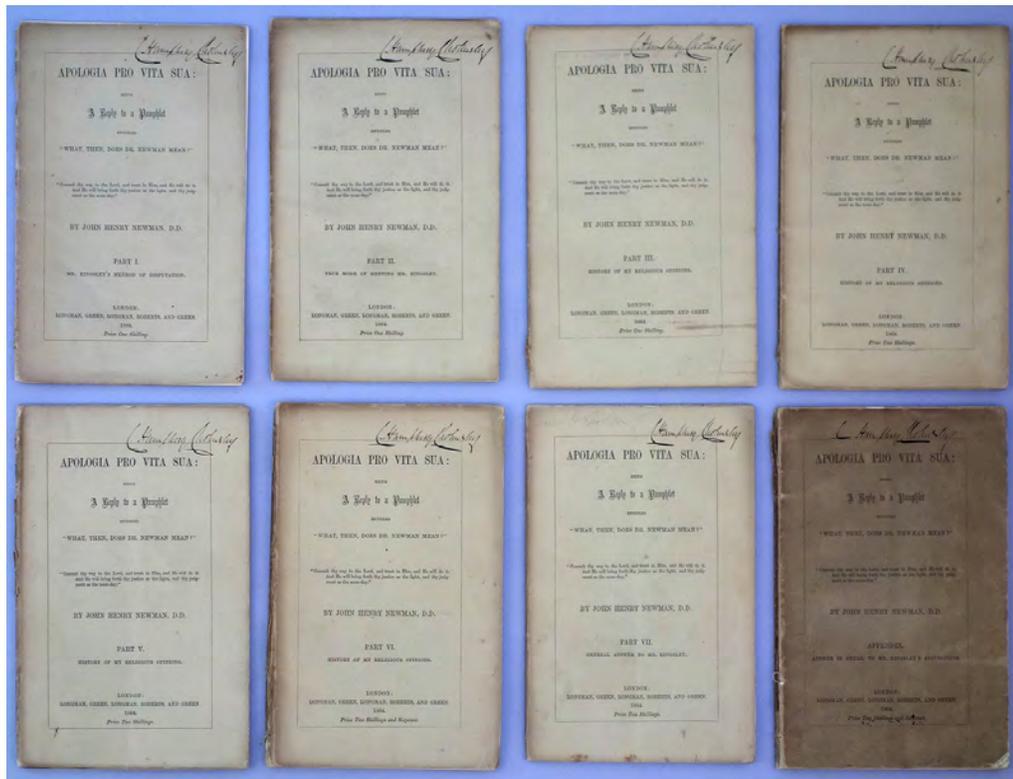
The Greatest Work of the Greatest Monro

47. Monro, Alexander, secundus (1733–1817). Observations on the structure and functions of the nervous system. Folio. [6], [v]–x, 176pp. 50 engraved plates, drawn by Thomas Donaldson, Alexander Battoni and A. Fyfe, and engraved by Donaldson, Battoni and G. Cameron. Plates numbered i–viii, viii*, viii**, ix–xxvi, xxvi*, xxvii–xlvii, on 41 sheets (plates xv, xvi and xviii double-page). Edinburgh: William Creech; London: Joseph Johnson, 1783. 479 x 296 mm. Old boards rebaked in morocco, light edgewear and rubbing. Minor foxing and toning as in all copies, but very good to fine. From the library of anatomist and embryologist Franklin P. Mall (1862–1917), with his stamps on the front free endpaper. \$5500



First Edition of Monro *secundus*'s most famous work. Monro's study of the interior and exterior anatomy of the brain includes his description of the "foramen of Monro," the intraventricular foramen between the lateral and third ventricles; the structure had been described earlier by Galen, Leonardo da Vinci, Berengario and other authors, but Monro's description was more detailed (although not completely accurate). The work also contains Monro's first statement of what is now known as the Monro-Kellie hypothesis of intracranial pressure: The cranial compartment is incompressible and its volume is fixed, thus the cranium and its constituents (blood, cerebral spinal fluid and brain tissue) create a state of volume equilibrium, such that any increase in volume of one of the cranial constituents must be compensated by a decrease in volume of another. Monro, the youngest son of Alexander Monro *primus*, succeeded his father in the chair of anatomy at the University of Edinburgh; he is recognized as "the greatest of the three Monros" (Garrison-Morton.com).

This copy is from the library of Franklin P. Mall, the first department head of anatomy at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and the founder and first chairman of that school's department of embryology. Mall co-founded the *American Journal of Anatomy*, and was influential in reforming the teaching of anatomy in the United States. Clarke & O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 174–177. Garrison-Morton.com 1385. Norman 1538. 44003

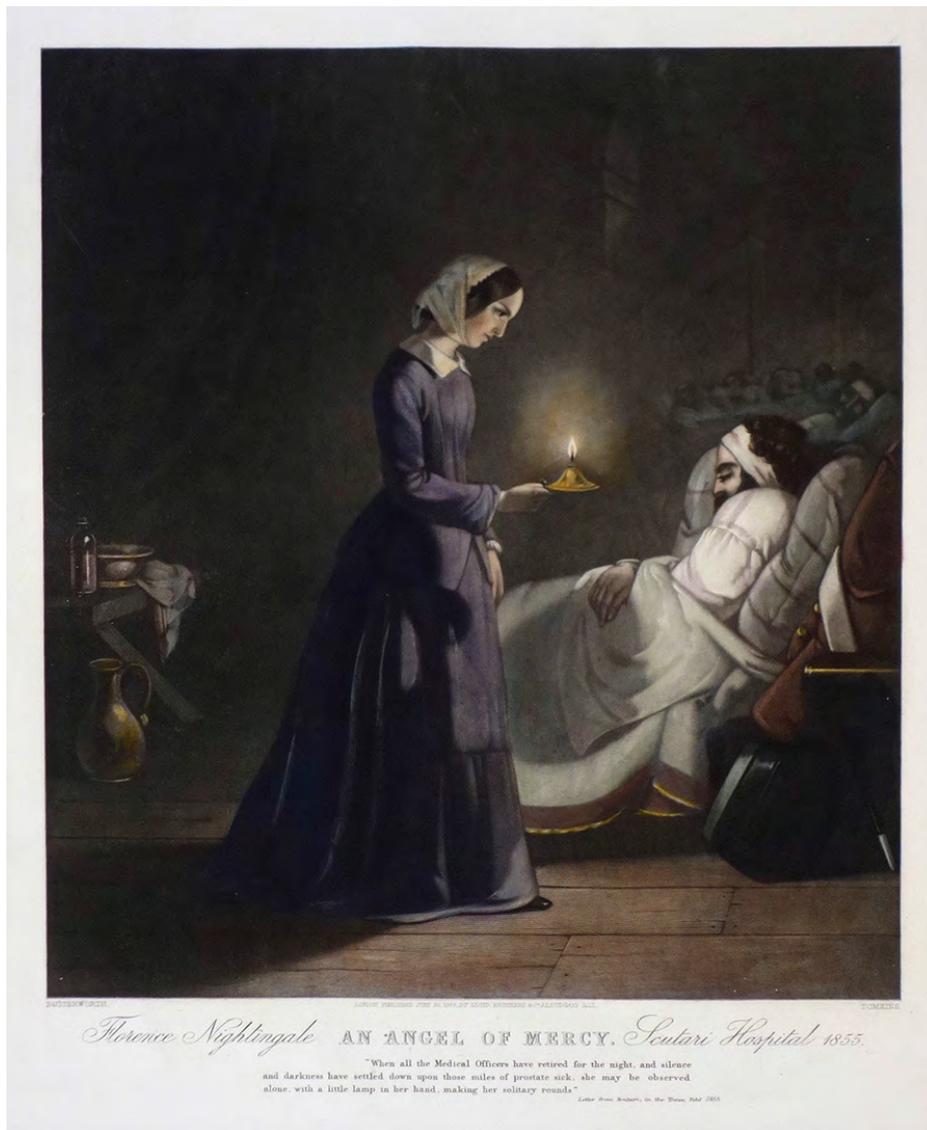


In the Very Rare Original Fascicules

48. Newman, John Henry (1801–90). (1) *Apologia pro vita sua*: Being a reply to a pamphlet entitled “What, then, does Dr. Newman mean?” 8 parts. 430, 127, iv pp. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, 1864. 221 x 140 mm. Original printed wrappers, a little worn and chipped, wrappers on parts 1 and 5 detached but present, wrappers on last part browned. Very good set. (2) *Mr. Kingsley and Dr. Newman: A correspondence on the question whether Dr. Newman teaches that truth is no virtue?* 34pp. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, 1864. 212 x 142 mm. Original printed wrappers, back wrapper lacking, spine repaired with gummed paper. Light spotting but very good. Together 2 items. Ownership signature of Charles Humphrey Cholmeley (d. 1895), vicar of Dinton and later rector of Beaconsfield, on front wrappers. \$3750

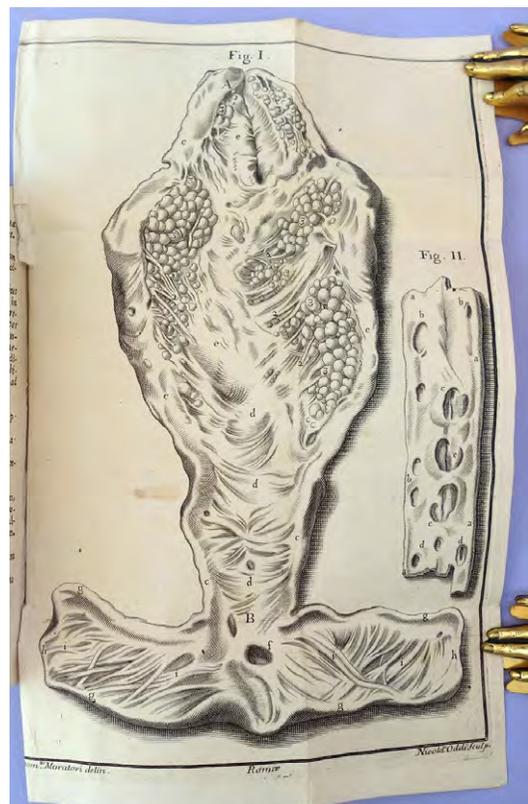
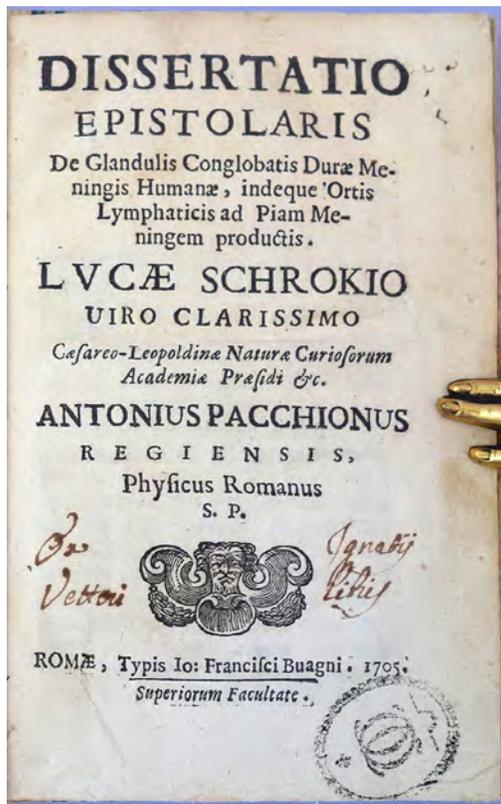
First Edition, Rare in Original Parts, of the *Apologia*; **First Edition** of the *Correspondence*. Newman, one of the key figures in the religious history of 19th-century England, was a leader of the Oxford Movement, a group of Anglican clergymen who objected to what they saw as the Church of England’s increasing theological liberalism and argued for the restoration of many pre-Reformation Christian beliefs and liturgical practices. In 1845, after a period of soul-searching, Newman left the Church of England and was received into the Roman Catholic Church; after being ordained as a priest, he continued to exert influence through his sermons, lectures and writings. He was created a cardinal by Pope Leo XIII in 1879.

In January 1864 the Rev. Charles Kingsley, an anti-Catholic, published a review of Froude’s *History of England* in *Macmillan’s Magazine* in which he accused Newman of advocating for deceit and untruthfulness in the Roman Catholic clergy. After an exchange of letters, collected and published in *Mr. Kingsley and Dr. Newman* (no. [2] above), Newman issued his landmark *Apologia pro vita sua*, a spiritual autobiography and defense of Catholicism against Kingsley’s criticisms. “From [this] time on his integrity was wholly vindicated, and his position both as a human being and as a member of the Roman Catholic Church became a great deal easier” (*Printing and the Mind of Man*, p. 190). We are offering the *Apologia* in the original eight parts, issued between April and June 1864; a revised book-form edition appeared in 1865. 44091



49. Nightingale, Florence (1820-1910). Florence Nightingale an angel of mercy. Scutari Hospital 1855. Hand-colored mezzotint engraving by Charles Tomkins after F. Butterworth. London: Lloyd Bros. & Co., June 30, 1855. 539 x 447 mm. (platemark measures 420 x 368 mm.; image measures 333 x 300 mm.). Fine. \$1250

Excellent hand-colored impression of what is most probably the first separately published image of Florence Nightingale as “The Lady of the Lamp.” The image shows Nightingale carrying a small lit oil lamp through a ward in the military hospital at Scutari (modern-day Üsküdar in Istanbul, Turkey), where she and 38 other women worked as volunteer nurses from 1854 to 1856 during the Crimean War. Beneath the image is the famous quotation from the *Times* of London (“Letter from Scutari,” February 1855) from which Nightingale’s “Lady of the Lamp” title was derived: “When all the medical officers have retired for the night, and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed alone, with a little lamp in her hand, making her solitary rounds.” 43983



Of Exceptional Rarity

50. Pacchioni, Antonio (1665-1726). *Dissertatio epistolaris de glandulis conglobatis duræ meningis humanæ . . . Lucae Schrokio viro clarissimo . . .* 8vo. 32pp. Folding engraved plate. Rome: Typis Io. Francisci Buagni, 1705. 160 x 106 mm. Later patterned carta rustica boards, light wear at spine. Fine copy. "Ex Ignatii Vettori libris" in 18th-century hand on title; old library stamp. \$30,000



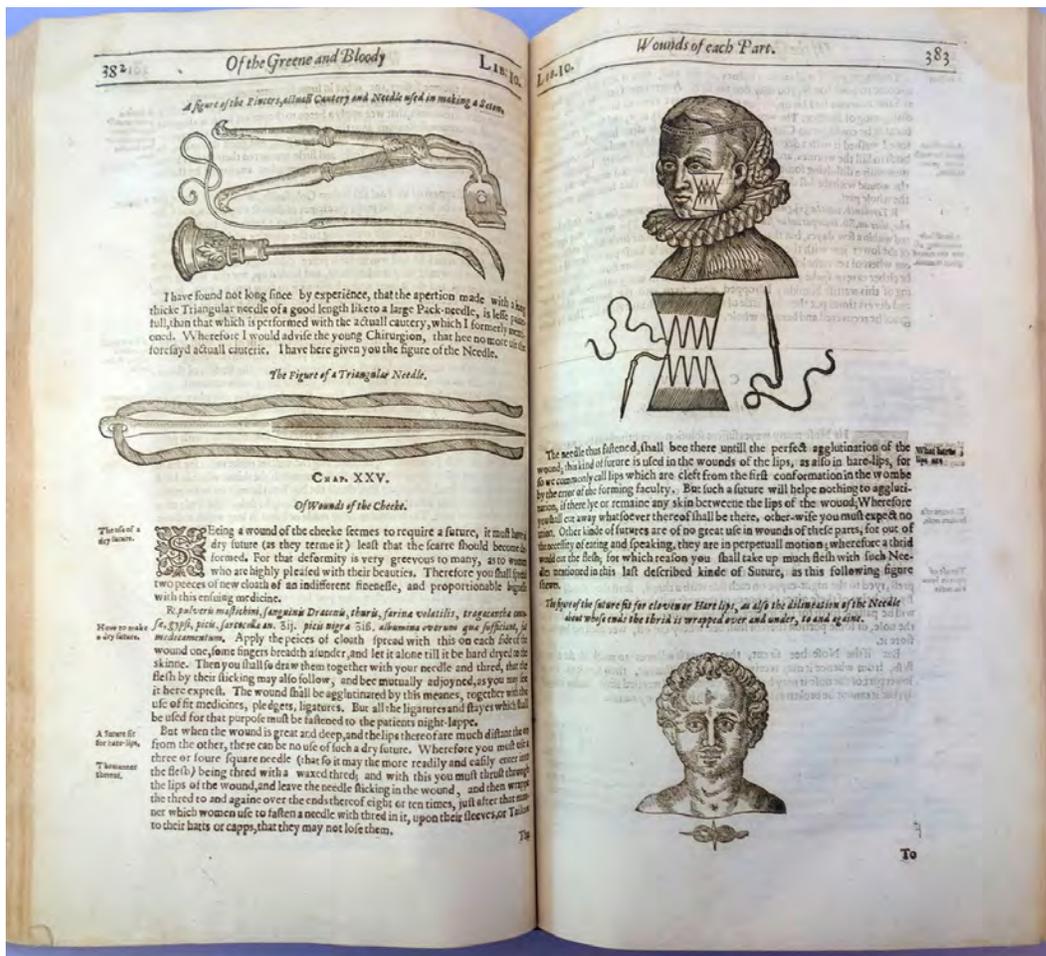
Francisci Buagni, 1705. 160 x 106 mm. Later patterned carta rustica boards, light wear at spine. Fine copy. "Ex Ignatii Vettori libris" in 18th-century hand on title; old library stamp.

Extremely Rare First Edition, with only two U. S. (Stanford, N.Y. Acad. Med.) and four European copies cited in OCLC. There are no copies in auction records going back to the 19th century.

Pacchioni's work contains his classic description and illustration of the Pacchionian bodies of the arachnoid tissue under the dura, which allow cerebrospinal fluid to exit the sub-arachnoid space and enter the blood stream. "The arachnoid granulations of villi had been seen by Vesalius and others, but the first adequate account of them was made by Antonio Pacchioni of Rome; his name is today associated with the very large villi which are few in number and present only in the adult. In his monograph (*Dissertatio epistolae . . .* [1705]) he claimed that the villi were lymph-producing glands" (Clarke and O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, p. 740).

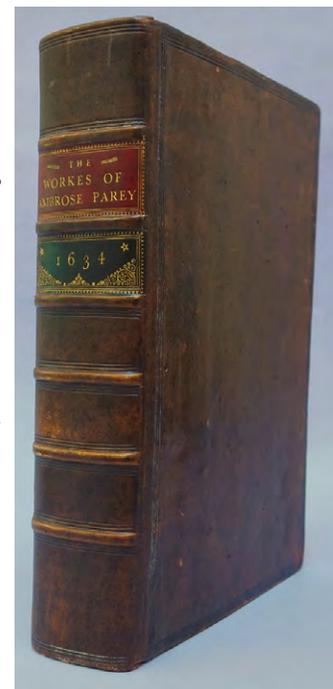
There are two issues of this work, one with the title reading as above and the other with title reading *Dissertatio epistolaris ad Lucam Schroeckium de glandulis conglobatis duræ meningis humanæ*. Both are very rare. Brunori et al., "Antonio Pacchioni (1665-1726):

Early studies of the dura mater," in *Journal of Neurosurgery* 78 (1993): 515-518. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Garrison-Morton.com 1380. 44046

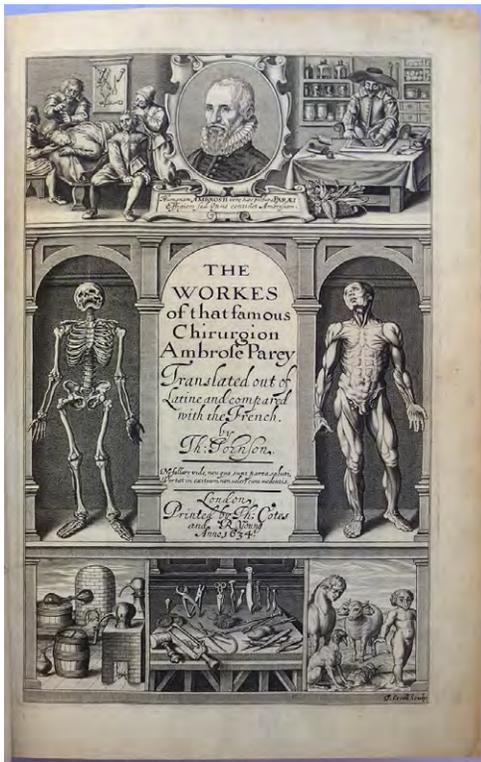


Paré's Collected Works; First Edition in English

51. Paré, Ambroise (ca. 1510 – 1590). The workes of that famous chirur-
 gion Ambrose Parey translated out of Latine and compared with the French
 . . . Translated by Thomas Johnson. Folio. Engraved title by T. Cecil, [12], 487,
 553–1083, 1093–1173, [23]pp. Over 300 woodcut illustrations, some full-page.
 London: Thomas Cotes & R. Young, 1634. 333 x 211 mm. Calf ca. 1634,
 expertly rebaked. Repairs to both free endpapers and blank corner of last
 leaf, minor toning in a few leaves, light marginal waterstaining on a few
 leaves, but on the whole a fine, crisp copy. \$40,000



First Edition in English. Paré's collected works, first published in French in
 1575, represent the greatest and most influential book in Renaissance surgery, and
 the first original surgical writing in Europe since the Middle Ages. Paré's innova-
 tions in treatment are extraordinarily comprehensive, ranging from his opposition
 to boiling oil in gunshot wounds and ligature instead of cautery in amputations to
 his revival of podalic version in obstetrics. He popularized the truss in hernia, and
 ushered in the modern age of prostheses and brace-making, using armorers, whose
 trade was disappearing with the advent of gunpowder, to manufacture his devices.
 "Paré used rope and windlass traction for femoral fractures and was able to distin-
 guish hip dislocation from fracture of the femoral neck. He confirmed the cord compression in vertebral frac-
 tures that had been recognized by the Egyptians and Hippocrates . . . Paré used appliances and methods rather



like those of Hippocrates for reducing hip and shoulder dislocations, and one or two special to himself. He describes displacement of the ‘appendices’ (i.e. epiphyses) of the long bones, to be restored if deformity is to be avoided, and reduced neck dislocations by manipulation and traction . . .” (Le Vay, *History of Orthopedics*, pp. 224–25; also 222–230). Paré anticipated Andry in pointing out the role of bad posture in scoliosis, was the first to use corsets to correct spinal deformities, and invented boots for clubfoot. His surgical and orthopedic devices are amply illustrated in the English first edition of his work, which contains over 300 fine woodcut illustrations.

Most of Johnson’s English translation was based on the first Latin edition of 1582, made from the second edition of the French *Oeuvres* (1579); however, the “Apologie and treatise,” not having yet appeared in Latin, was translated directly from the French. It has been debated whether the translator was the same Thomas Johnson who edited Gerard’s *Herball*; Doe suggests that Johnson may have revised an earlier translation of the surgical books made by George Baker, adding to it his own translation of the medical books (see Doe, pp. 172–181, for a full discussion of the evidence). The woodcuts were probably copies of those in the 1582 Latin *Opera*, except for those illustrating the anatomical books, which were taken from the Helkiah Crooke’s *Microcosmographia* (1615; 1631), a translation of Gaspard Bauhin’s *The-*

atrum anatomicarum (1605). This copy contains what is thought to be the earlier version of the dedication to Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in which he is given the title “Knight of the Garter” and addressed as “Sir” (see Doe, p. 171). Doe, *A Bibliography of the Works of Ambroise Paré*, no. 51. Norman 1640. S.T.C. 19189. 44042

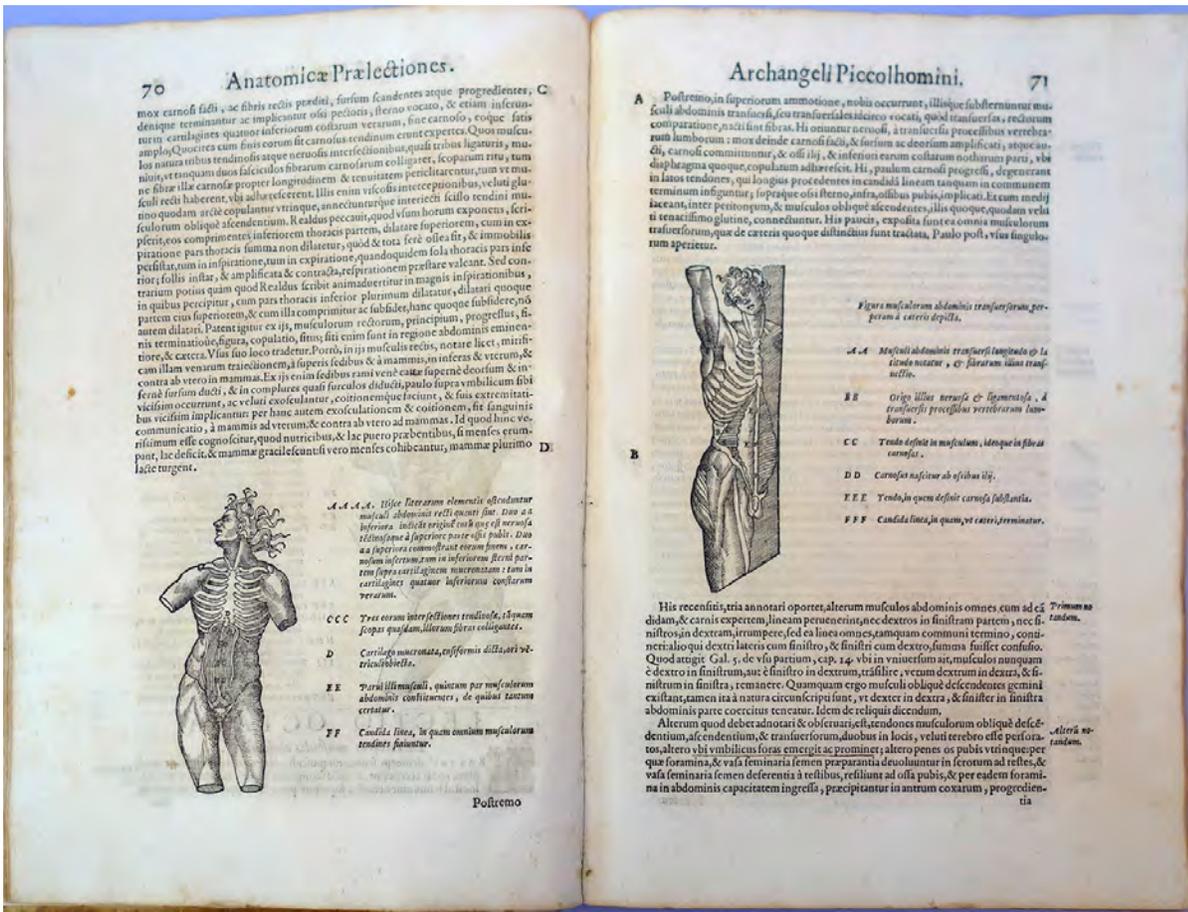


52. [Paré, Ambroise (ca. 1510–1590).] Mélingue, Etienne Marin (1808–75). Bronze statue of Ambroise Paré cast after Mélingue, signed in the base, foundry stamp of Susse Frères. Third quarter of the 19th century (1850–75). 25 cm. high; base measures approximately 52.5 cm. in diameter. Fine.

\$2750

Mélingue’s statue shows Paré seated by a table holding a volume on which is inscribed his famous saying “Je le pansai, Dieu le guérit” (I bandaged him, God cured him). Etienne Mélingue studied under Odelli and Bochard, exhibiting at the Salon between 1852 and 1855, where he won a third class medal. He also became famous as an actor, and many of his sculptures are busts and statuettes of contemporary actors and playwrights. Benezit. 5894



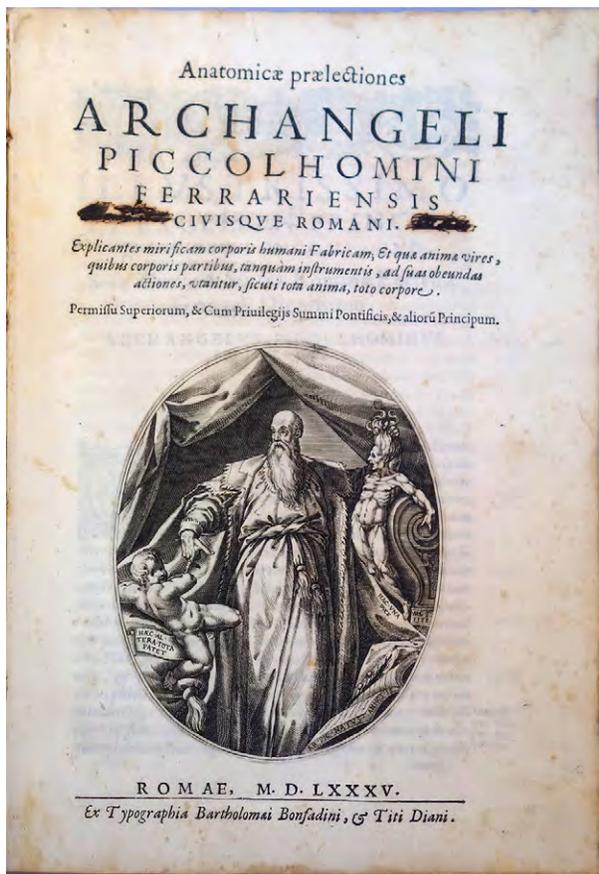


One of the Rarest 16th Century Anatomical Works, Publishing Major Anatomical Discoveries, Including the First Distinction Between “Gray and White Matter” and the First Attempt to Illustrate the Brain in a Sagittal View

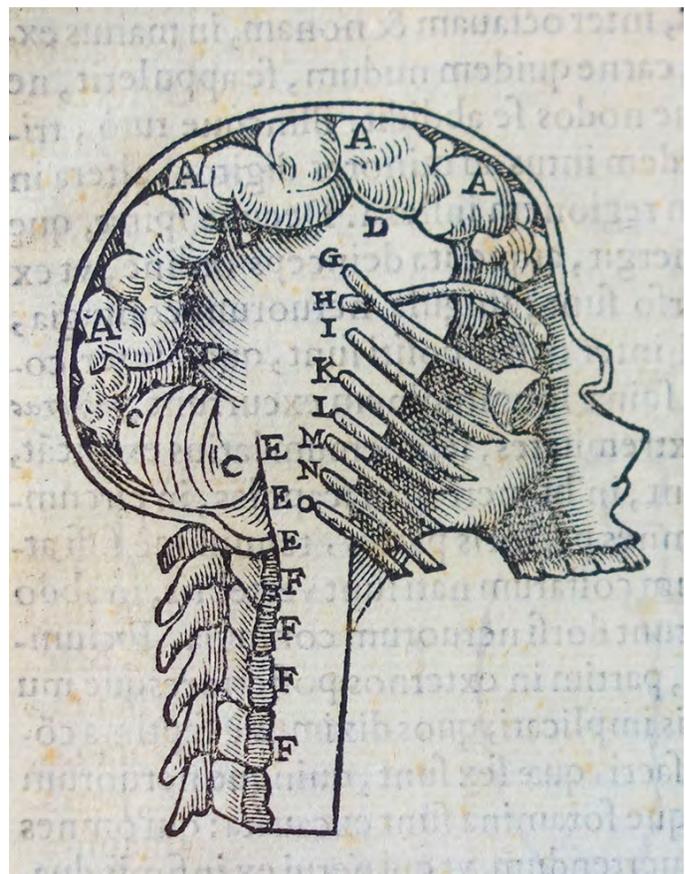
53. Piccolomini, Archangelo (1525–86). *Anatomicae praelectiones*. Folio. [12], 280 [i.e., 278], [2]pp. Engraved portrait of Piccolomini on title signed “M. G. F.” and dated 1585; 9 anatomical woodcuts in the text. Rome: Ex typographia Bartholomaei Bonfadini, & Titi Diani, 1585. 328 x 225 mm. Limp vellum ca. 1585, title inked on spine, front cover separating at hinge, a few small holes along outer front hinge, some stains. Some browning and foxing, particularly in signatures G, V and X, early owner’s name crossed out on title, but a fine copy. Several marginal notes in an early hand throughout. 18th-century ownership inscription on front flyleaf: “Mei Emanuellis Baptistae Riccii,” probably referring to Emanuele Ricci d’Albegna, member of an important Ligurian family. Long manuscript note titled “De polsi, e loro differenze,” probably written by Ricci, on back flyleaf. From the library of Jean Blondelet. \$15,000

First Edition, Extremely Rare First Issue, with title dated 1585, engraved full-length portrait of Piccolomini showing him dramatically holding up a corpse by the hair, and dedication to Jacopo Boncompagni, Duke of Sora (1548–1612). As far as we can tell, there are no copies of this issue in American libraries.





No. 53. First issue title-page



No. 53. Pioneering sagittal view of the brain (detail)

Piccolomini, papal physician from the early 1560s to his death in 1586 (serving Popes Pius IV, Pius V, Gregory XIII and Sixtus V), taught anatomy and medical practice at the Sapienza Hospital in Rome. In his *Anatomicae praelectiones*, based on his university course lectures, Piccolomini published several significant original observations. “Among his more noteworthy descriptions were those of the abdominal muscles, the termination of the acoustic nerve, the anastomoses of the fetal heart, and the differences between the male and female pelvis. He was the first anatomist after Salomon Alberti (1585) to describe the venous valves as a general phenomenon, although, like Alberti, Piccolomini probably learned of the valves from Fabrici, who had publicly announced the discovery at Padua in 1578 or 1579” (Jerome J. Bylebyl, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*).

Some of Piccolomini’s anatomical descriptions are illustrated in his book’s nine dramatic and original woodcuts, which, unlike most anatomical illustrations of this period, do not derive from the images in Vesalius’s *Fabrica*. The striking engraved portrait of Piccolomini, signed “M. G. F.,” is sometimes attributed to German engraver Matthias Greuter (ca. 1564/66 – 1638); this attribution cannot be correct, however, since Greuter was not in Italy at the time Piccolomini’s book was published (see “Matthias Greuter [biographical details].” British Museum. Trustees of the British Museum, n.d. Web).

Among Piccolomini’s most significant observations was the “first description of a clear separation between gray and white matter” (Catani, *Brain Renaissance: From Vesalius to Modern Neuroscience*, p. 191). According to Larry Swanson, professor of biological sciences, neurology and psychology at USC, Piccolomini

was the first to provide a clear distinction in the central nervous system between two basic substances, one being more compact, white, and medullary or fibrous (our white matter) and the other being softer, grayish, and glandular (our gray matter). Piccolomini went on to divide the brain as a whole into “cerebrum” and marrow, with the former being the gray or ash-colored and encompassing the rest—the marrow. In addition, he divided the marrow as a whole into one part in the skull and the other in the spinal column. In today’s terminology, his



cerebrum is equivalent to the cerebral cortex, whereas his medulla includes our basal ganglia (cerebral nuclei), brainstem, and spinal cord. This basic description was extremely influential well into the nineteenth century (it was adapted, for example, by Willis in 1664), and it was illustrated with an anatomical woodcut that was more schematic than anatomically accurate (on p. 265). *It appears to be the first attempt to illustrate the brain in a sagittal view.* . . He divided the intracranial part of the medulla into a globose part (medulla globosa), roughly our cerebral nuclei, interbrain, midbrain, and pons; and an intracranial oblong part (intracranial medulla oblongata), the *first indication of the term commonly applied to our medulla* [emphases ours] (Swanson, private communication).

A search of the library databases shows only five copies of the 1585 issue, all in Italian libraries; there appear to be no copies in North American institutions. The library databases cite eight copies of the 1586 issue in American libraries. The more common 1586 issue seems to represent a reissue of the sheets printed in 1585 with the preliminary leaves completely reset, substituting a new portrait of Piccolomini (also dated 1586) on the title, omitting Tito Diano's name from the imprint, and changing the dedicatee from Jacopo Boncompagni to Pope Sixtus V (1521–90), who ascended to the papacy in 1585. The dedication change was most likely done for political reasons: Boncompagni, Duke of Sora and leader of the papal army, was the illegitimate son of Sixtus's predecessor, Gregory XIII, whose influence had helped Boncompagni to become the most powerful man in central Italy. Boncompagni fell out of favor after Pope Sixtus V's election, however, and he was stripped of all of his charges in the Papal States. As physician to both Gregory and Sixtus, Piccolomini would naturally have wanted to stay on the good side of each; his dedication to Boncompagni would have flattered Gregory but displeased Sixtus, which is no doubt why he made the change. Garrison-Morton.com 7586. 44082

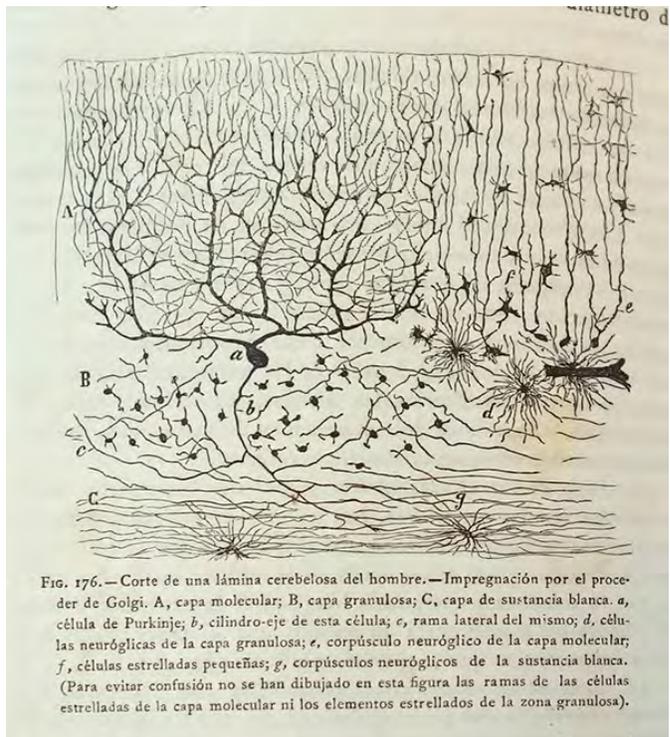
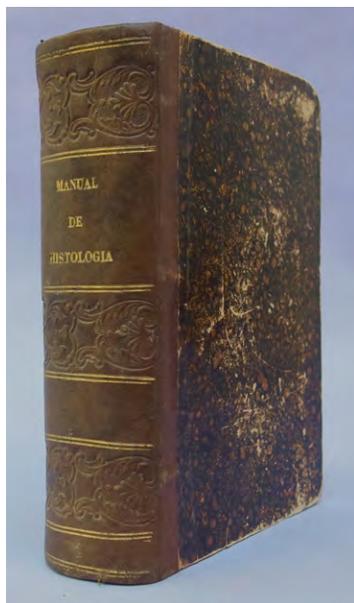


FIG. 176.—Corte de una lámina cerebelosa del hombre.—Impregnación por el proceder de Golgi. A, capa molecular; B, capa granulosa; C, capa de sustancia blanca. a, célula de Purkinje; b, cilindro-cabeza de esta célula; c, rama lateral del mismo; d, células neuróglícas de la capa granulosa; e, corpúsculo neuróglíco de la capa molecular; f, células estrelladas pequeñas; g, corpúsculos neuróglícos de la sustancia blanca. (Para evitar confusión no se han dibujado en esta figura las ramas de las células estrelladas de la capa molecular ni los elementos estrellados de la zona granulosa).



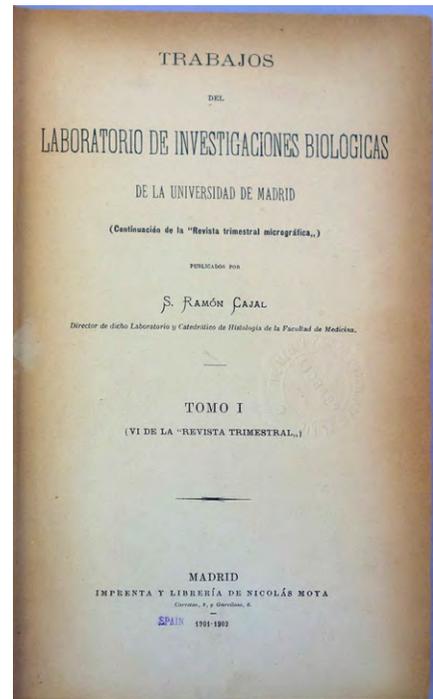
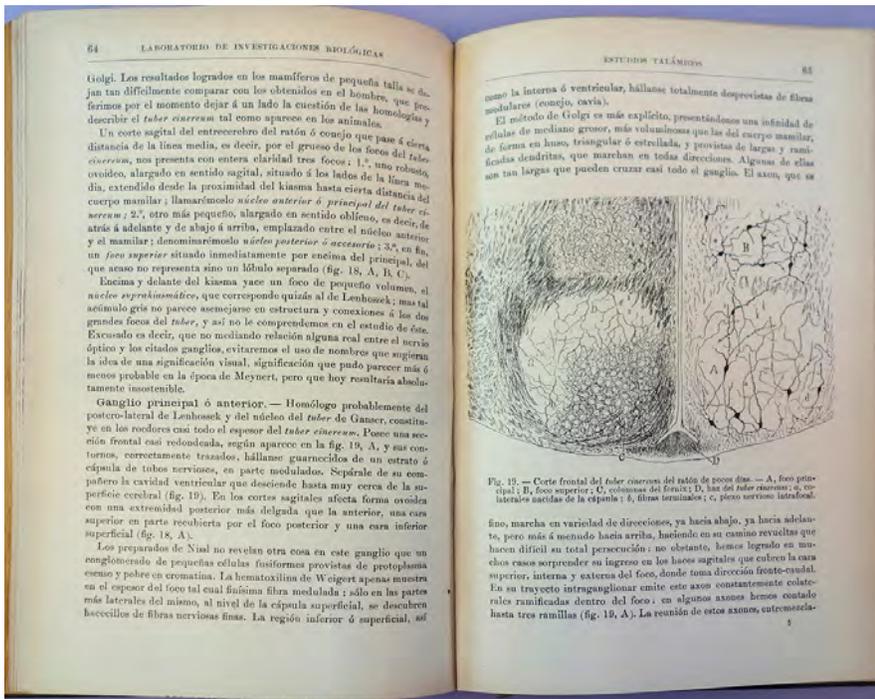
Ramon y Cajal's First Book

54. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). Manual de histología normal y técnica micrográfica. 8vo. 8, xi, [3] 15-692 [4, adverts.] pp. 203 text woodcuts. Valencia: P. Aguilar, 1889. 185 x 131 mm. Quarter morocco, mottled boards ca. 1889, spine tooled in gilt and blind, plain blue wrappers (?) bound in, some rubbing and edgewear. Bookseller's stamp on half-title, library stamps bleached from half-title and title, four large numerals (likely from a newspaper) pasted to half-title, minor foxing and bleed-through from dark illustrations, otherwise very good.

\$6000

Rare First Edition of Ramon y Cajal's first book, an extensive treatise on histology and microscopic technique that gained a world-wide reputation. Ramon y Cajal's brilliant studies of nerve cells, done with innovative staining techniques, confirmed the neuron doctrine and established the cytological and histological foundations of modern neurology. In 1906 he shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Camillo Golgi for his contributions to our knowledge of the structure of the nervous system.

The *Manual* was the first product of Ramon's most fruitful period of research (1886-1906), during which he laid the histological foundations of our present knowledge of the nervous system. "Cajal's motives in undertaking [the work] were fully realized. He gathered together into one volume all his original observations in the field, minor discoveries that had gone practically unnoticed. He disciplined his researches by making them fit into the rigid program demanded by a project of this sort. And, most of all, he satisfied his patriotic wish to show foreign scientists that something original and worthwhile could come out of Spain" (Cannon, p. 112). Approximately 75 pages of this work specifically concern neurohistology; however, much of the first 128 pages on microscopy and general histological technique are also of direct relevance to the history of neuroscientific research. Cannon, *Explorer of the Human Brain: The Life of Santiago Ramon y Cajal*, pp. 112-13. *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. 44048

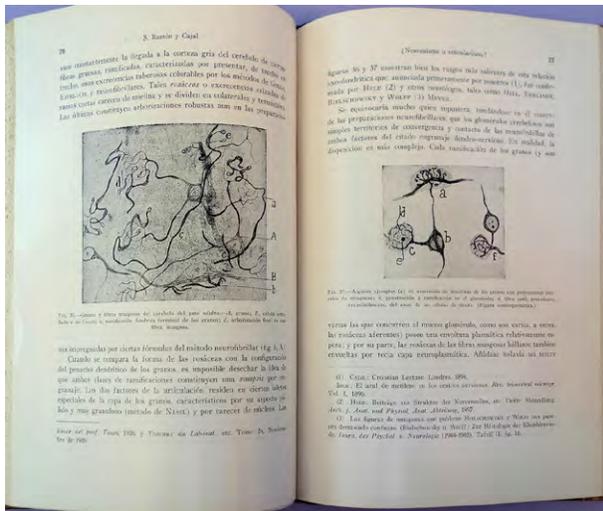
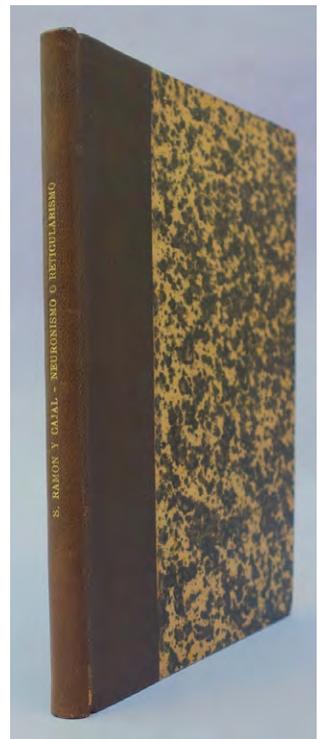
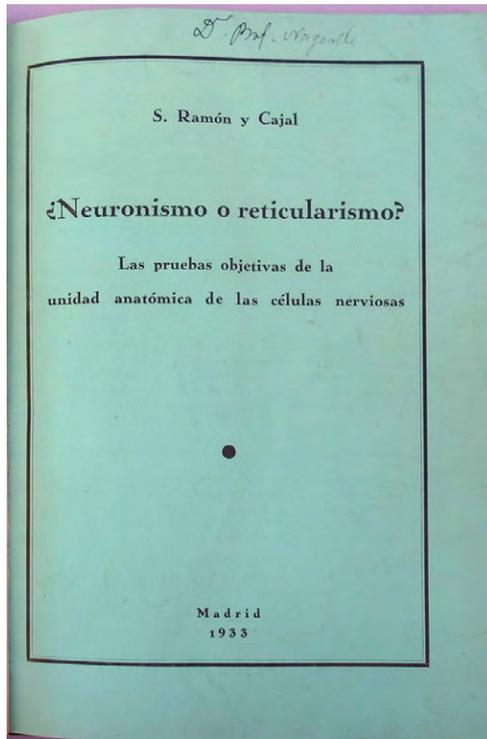
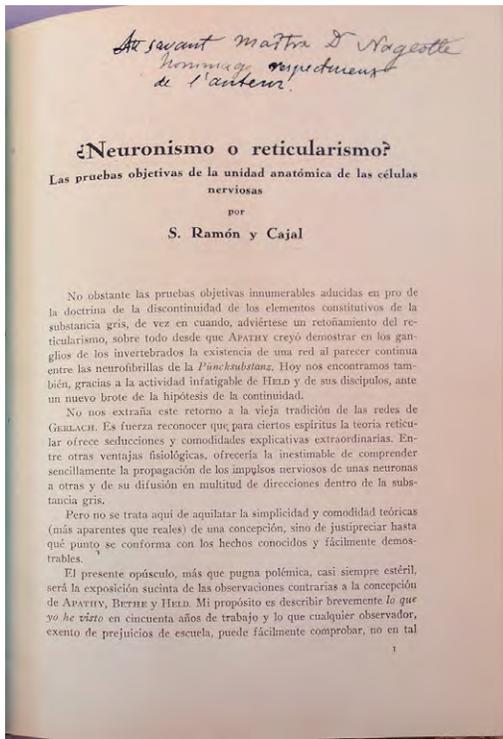


55. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). *Trabajos de Laboratorio de investigaciones biológicas de la Universidad de Madrid*. Vols. I – II only. [4], 227; [4], 225pp. Text illustrations. Madrid: Nicolás Moya, 1901-3. 234 x 155 mm. The two volumes bound together in library buckram, spine faded, extremities worn, “Phipps Clinic” [Johns Hopkins] stamped in white on front cover. Some browning and chipping especially in first volume, rear flyleaf loose, embossed library stamp on titles of both volumes. Library bookplate and withdrawal stamp; modern bookplate. \$5000

First Edition of Vols. I – II of the *Trabajos de Laboratorio de investigaciones biológicas de la Universidad de Madrid*, containing the first printings of several of Ramon y Cajal’s key papers on the human cerebral cortex. Established in 1901 and funded by the Spanish government, the *Trabajos* was the successor to Ramon y Cajal’s *Revista trimestral micrografica*, the periodical he had founded in 1897 to publish his neurological researches and those of his pupils at the University of Madrid. Volume I of the *Trabajos* consists of six papers by Ramon y Cajal, four of which—“Estructura de la corteza olfativa del hombre y mamíferos,” “Textura del lóbulo olfativo accesorio,” “Estructura del septum lucidum,” and “Sobre un ganglio especial de la corteza esfeno-occipital”—were translated into English and published together as *Studies on the Cerebral Cortex (Limbic Structures)* (1955). Volume II contains an additional eight papers by Ramon y Cajal, together with four by other authors. These papers were some of the first fruits of Ramon y Cajal’s researches on the human cerebral cortex undertaken in 1879-1900, in which he used advanced staining techniques to “[describe] and [classify] the various types of neurons in such a way, he believed, as to permit the ascribing of specific structural patterns to different areas of the cortex; hence he was able to place the concept of cerebral localization on firm histological foundations. His descriptions of the cerebral cortex are still the most authoritative” (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). 44040

INDICE

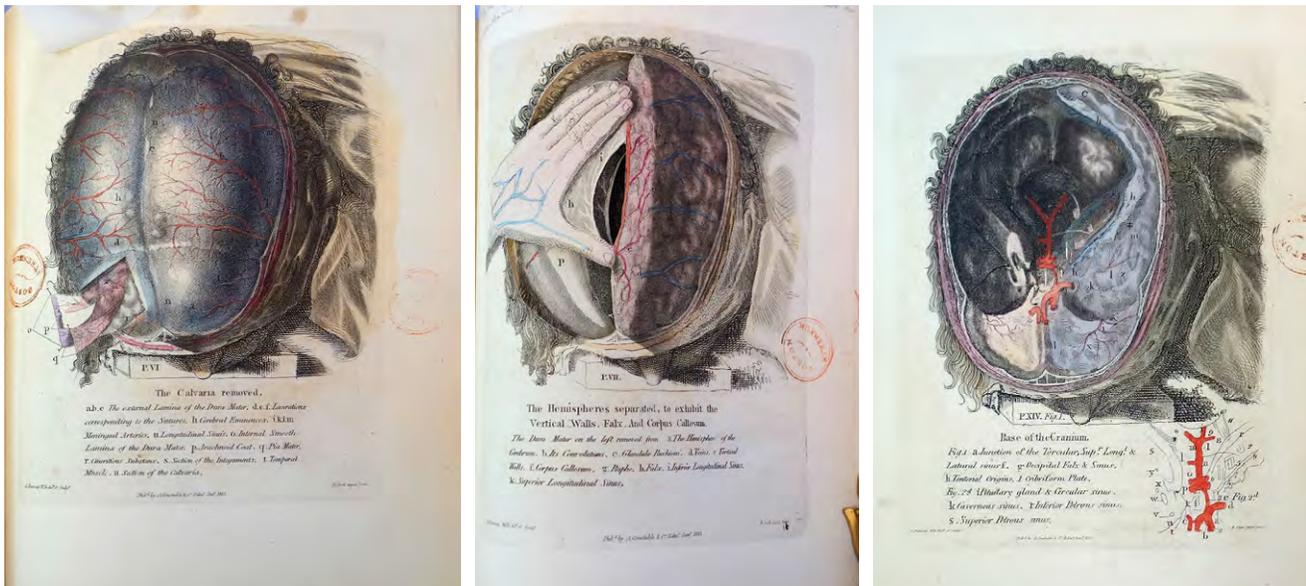
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S. Ramón y Cajal: Estructura del tubérculo cuadrigémino posterior, cuerpo geniculado interno y vías acústicas centrales (con 6 grabados).....	207



56. Ramon y Cajal, Santiago (1852-1934). ¿Neuronismo o reticularismo? Las pruebas objetivas de la unidad anatómica de las células nerviosas. 144pp. Text illustrations. Madrid: N.p., 1933. 229 x 162 mm. Quarter morocco, mottled boards ca. 1933, original printed wrappers bound in. Fine copy. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by Ramon y Cajal to French neuroanatomist Jean Nageotte (1866-1948) on the first page: "Au savant Maître Dr. Nageotte hommage respectueux de l'auteur." Dr. Nageotte's name inscribed in ink in Ramon y Cajal's hand on the front wrapper: "Dr. Prof. Nageotte."* \$3750

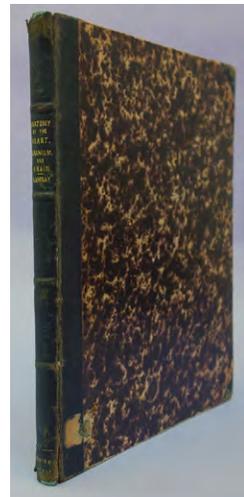
First Separate Edition, and surprisingly scarce, with only four copies cited in OCLC (UC Irvine, Wellcome, U. Bern, U. Complutense de Madrid). In the present work, written a year before his death, Ramon y Cajal "reassembled and re-evaluated his evidence for the integrity of the individual neuron and for his concept of the dynamic interdependence and interrelations of nerve cells at the synapse," discussing "the neuron theory, the history of its development and the evidence on which it is based" (Ramon y Cajal, *Neuron Theory or Reticular Theory* [1954], pp. xi – xii). Originally published as an article in *Archivos de Neurobiología* (Vol. 13), Ramon y Cajal's monograph was translated into French the same year; an English translation by Purkiss and Fox appeared in 1954.

Ramon y Cajal inscribed this copy to French neuroanatomist Jean Nageotte, for whom "Babinski-Nageotte syndrome" (a complex of symptoms associated with medullary lesions) is named; see Garrison-Morton.com 4589. He is also memorialized in the terms "Nageotte cells" (mononuclear cells in the cerebrospinal fluid) and "Nageotte's radicular nerve" (the initial lesion of tabes dorsalis). 44052

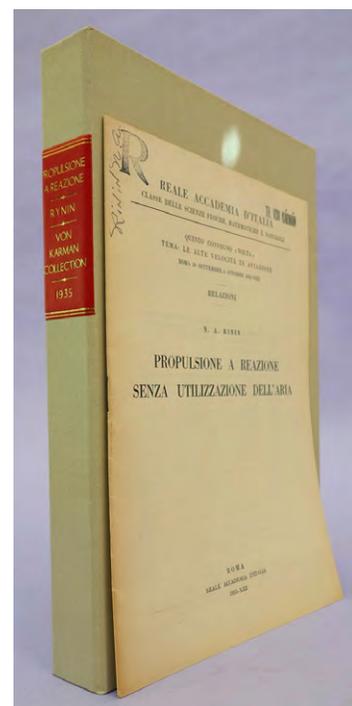
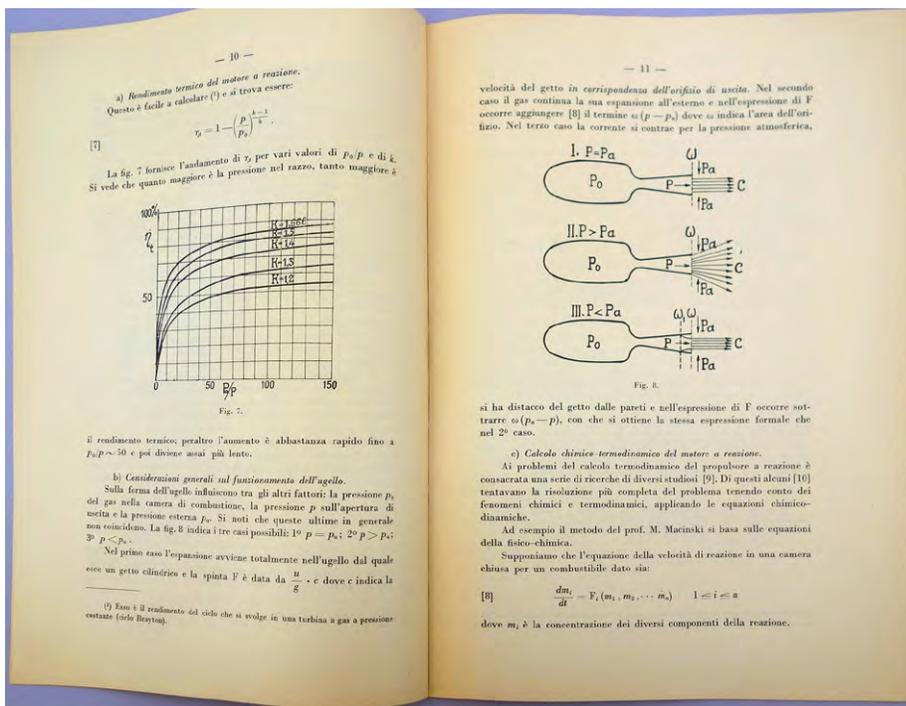


Plates with Cut-Out Sections Producing a Three-Dimensional Effect, As if One Were Looking Down in a Dissected Brain from the Top of the Head

57. Ramsay, Alexander (1754-1824). *Anatomy of the heart, cranium, and brain*, adapted to the purposes of the medical and surgical practitioner . . . With: A series of plates of the heart, cranium, and brain, in imitation of dissections. Together 2 vols. in 1. vi, 66; [2]pp. plus 15 hand-colored aquatint plates drawn by Ramsay and finished by Robert Scott (1777-1841); plates VII – XII with cut-outs for seeing through to the next plate, to give the effect of an actual brain dissection. Errata slip tipped to page 66 of Vol. I. Edinburgh: George Ramsay for Archibald Constable . . . and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London, 1813. 277 x 222 mm. 19th century half morocco, mottled boards, front hinge partially split, some edgewear. Some foxing and browning, a few faint marginal stains, small library stamp on titles and all plates, but overall very good. Bookplate of the Boston Athenaeum noting Ramsay's gift of this copy; withdrawal stamp; modern bookplate. \$3750



Second and Best Edition of Ramsay's remarkable engravings of the brain. revised and enlarged from a shorter treatise published the previous year. 14 of the 15 plates in the atlas depict in superb detail the various levels of the cranium and brain, plates VII-XII doing so in a series of views with cut-out sections producing a three-dimensional effect as if one were looking down into a dissected brain from the top of the head. Ramsay, a Scotsman, spent most of the last two decades of his life in America, where he taught anatomy at "the colleges of New York, Dartmouth and Brunswick," conducting anatomical dissections on bodies sent to him in barrels of rum! He also travelled from town to town giving public lectures in anatomy, and attempted (but failed) to establish a medical academy at the small town of Fryeberg, Maine. Roberts & Tomlinson, *The Fabric of the Body*, pp. 498-501. 44070



Extremely Rare Preprint

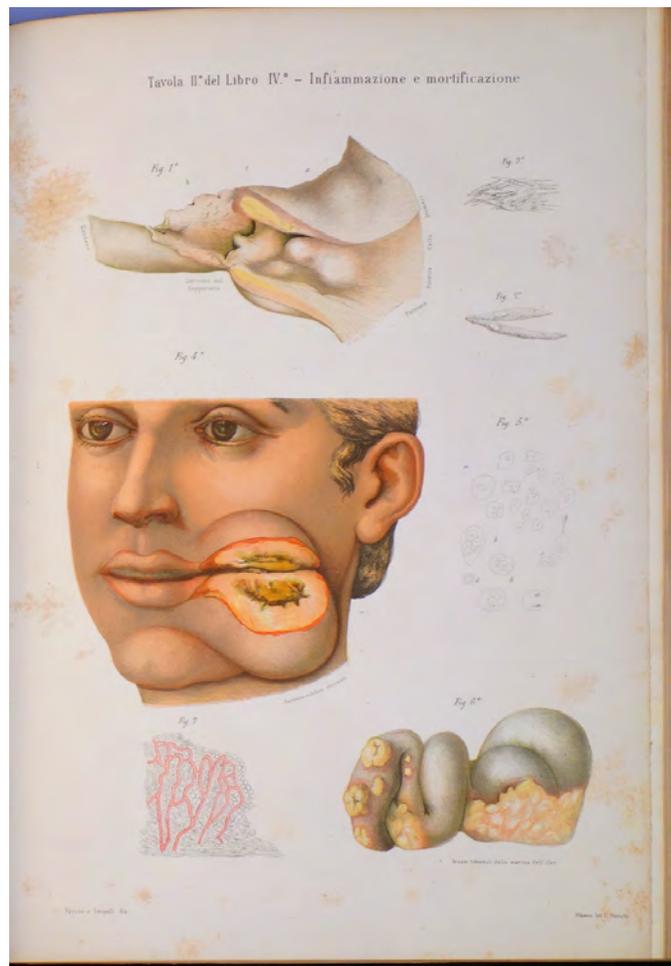
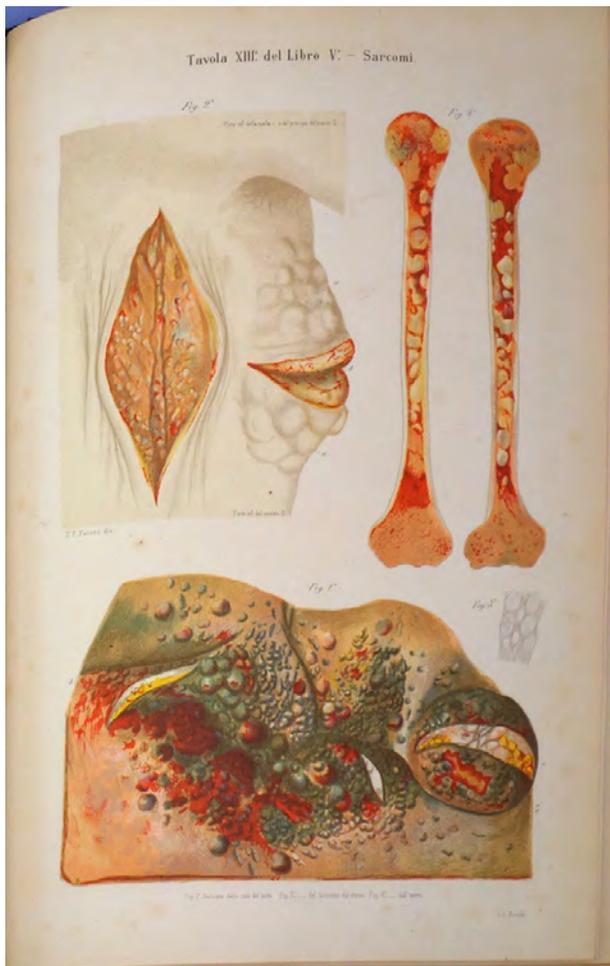
58. Rynin, Nikolai Alexseevich (1887–1942). Propulsione a reazione senza utilizzazione dell'aria. Preprint from Convegno di scienze, fisiche, matematiche e naturali, 30 settembre – 6 ottobre 1935–XIII: Tema, le alte velocità in aviazione (Rome: Reale Accademia d'Italia, 1935). 22pp. Text diagrams. 244 x 172 mm. Original printed self-wrappers; boxed. Fine copy, from the library of aviation and aerospace pioneer Theodore von Kármán (1881–1963), with his stamp and docketing on the front wrapper. \$3750

Extremely Rare Preprint, with no copies listed in OCLC.

Rynin (spelled “Rinin” here) was a Russian civil engineer, aerospace researcher and promoter of space travel. In 1929 Rynin helped to found the Leningrad branch of the USSR’s Gruppo Isutcheniya Reaktivno Dvisheniya (Group for the study of reaction motion; i.e. jet propulsion and rocketry), and between 1928 and 1932 he published his monumental nine-volume *Mezhplanetnye Soobschniya* (Interplanetary communications), the first encyclopedia of space flight. In 1935 Rynin was invited

to present a paper at the fifth Volta Conference in Rome, dedicated to the topic of “High velocity in aviation.” Rynin’s paper was on the subject of jet propulsion in the absence of air; it is illustrated with diagrams of rocket engines and related items.

According to a notice inside the front wrapper, this preprint (and others from the Volta Conference) was to be treated as a manuscript, for distribution to participants in the conference, with any reproduction strictly forbidden. Preprints from the Volta Conference are extraordinarily rare. This copy is from the library of aviation and aerospace pioneer Theodore von Kármán, founder of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, who was also a participant in the Volta Conference. Ciancone, *The Literary Legacy of the Space Age* (draft), no. 202. Von Braun & Ordway, *History of Rocketry and Space Travel* (3rd ed.), pp. 60–63. 43982



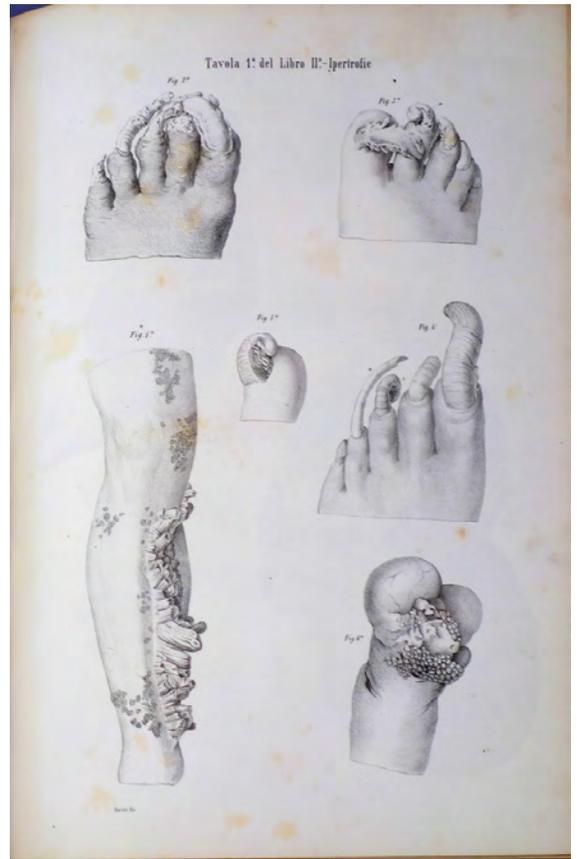
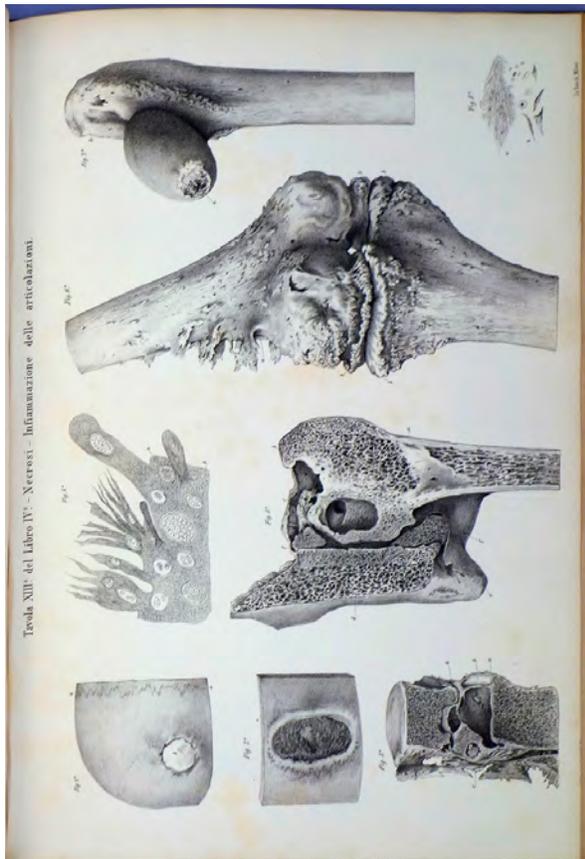
*Remarkable and Virtually Unknown
Large Folio Atlas of Pathology and Teratology*

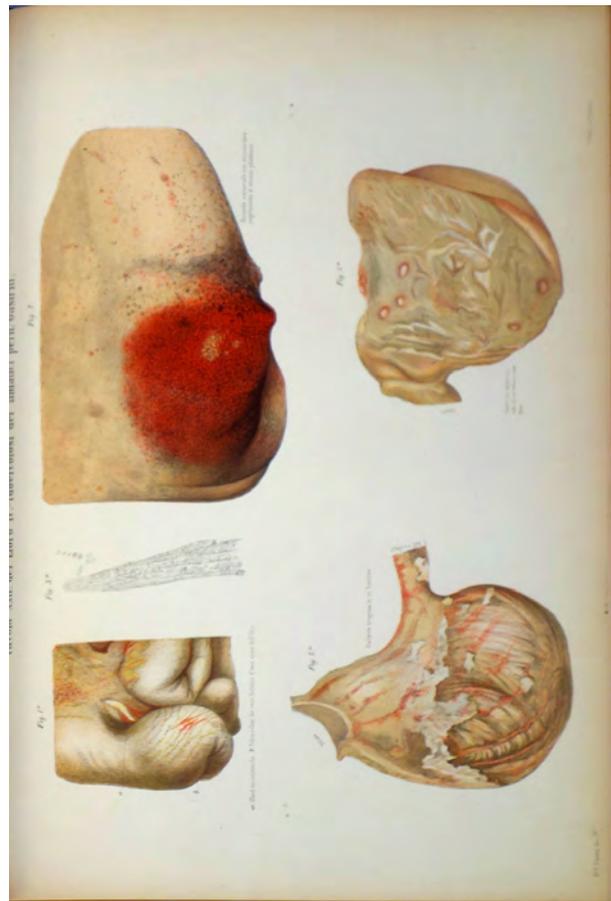
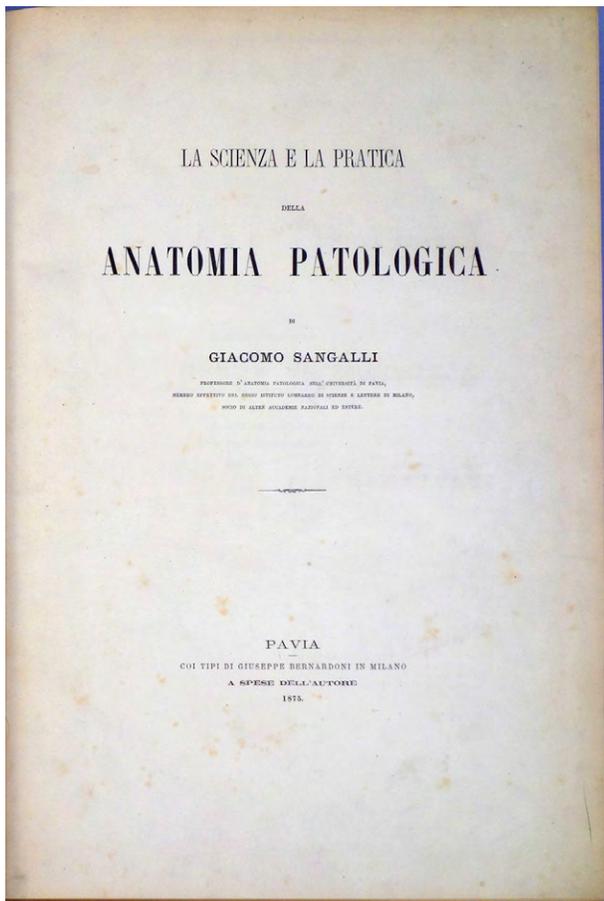
59. Sangalli, Giacomo (1821-97). *La scienza e la pratica della anatomia patologica*. Folio. 6 parts in one volume, variously paginated. 32, [2], 55-168; 76; 42, [4]; 328; 140; 41, [3]pp. 77 lithographed plates (including 14 chromolithographs), text illustrations. Pavia: Giuseppe Bernardoni, a spese dell'autore, 1875 [i.e., 1873-92]. 437 x 305 mm. Modern library buckram. Small library stamps on endpapers, verso title and a few margins, minor foxing and dust-soiling, guard sheet partially adhered to one chromolithographed plate, but a very good to fine, clean copy.

\$9500

First Edition of this monumental folio atlas of pathological anatomy and teratology, which seems to be virtually unknown to medical historians, bibliographers and the antiquarian book trade. Never before in our more than fifty years of experience have we encountered a massive and obviously significant major work not discussed in any of our references on the history of pathology or the history of medicine in general. More significantly, the work was unknown to Edgar Goldschmid (1881-1957) who attempted to describe all illustrated works in the history of pathology in his *Entwicklung und Bibliog-*







graphie der pathologisch-anatomischen Abbildung (1925). According to OCLC, the work is very scarce in the U. S., with copies recorded only at Smithsonian and Countway (Harvard); the National Library of Medicine also has a copy. No copies of this work are recorded in the auction records going back to the 19th century.

The obscurity of this work is especially remarkable in view of its physical size, the quality of its illustrations, and Sangalli's prominence in Italy as a much-decorated professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Pavia, and the author of over 20 works on pathology and related subjects (as recorded in the *Index-Catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office*); he also edited the *Giornale de anatomia e fisiologia patologica*. His atlas is divided into six parts, as follows:

Book I: Delle alterazioni di prima formazione (on teratology)

Book II: Delle ipertrofie

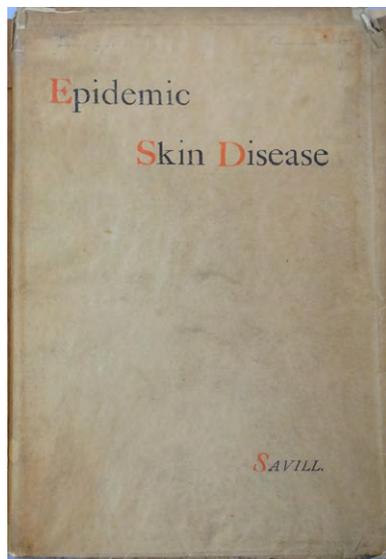
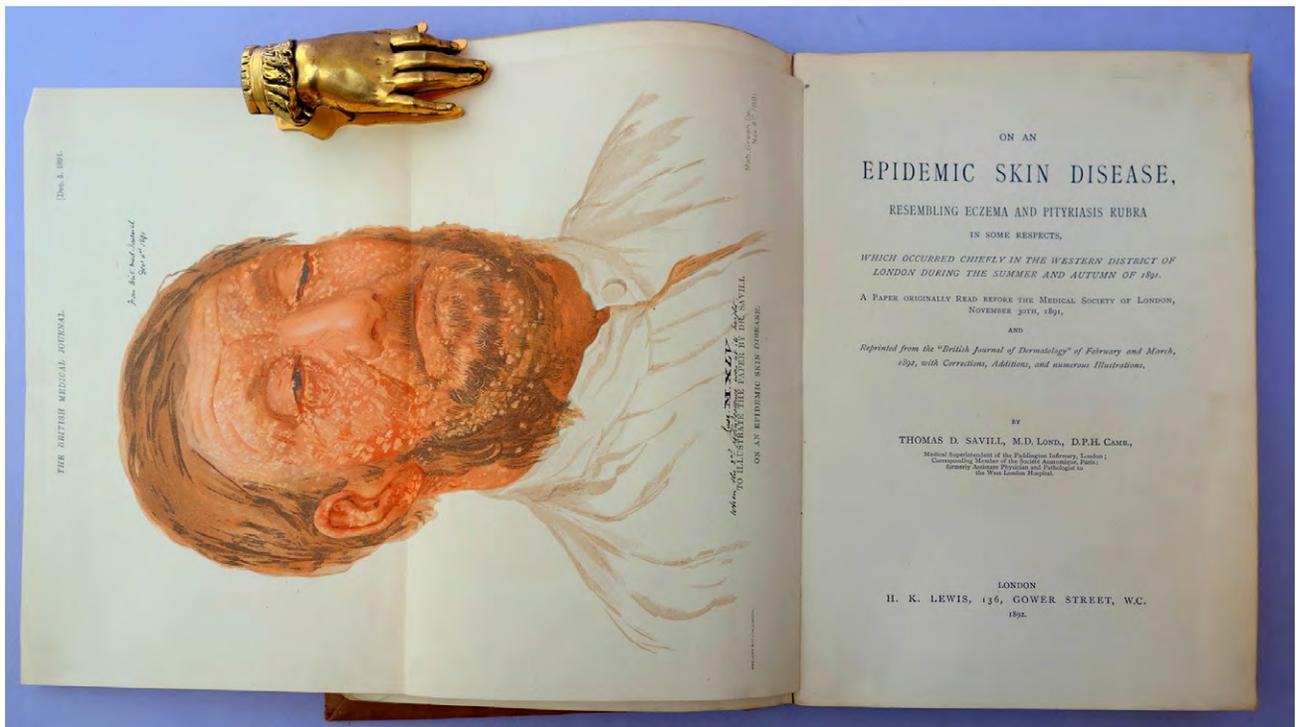
Book III: Delle atrofie

Book IV: Dell'inflammazione e della mortificazione

Book V: Dei tumori da tessuto morboso

Book VI: Dell degenerazione

The work appeared in fascicules between 1873 and 1892, with Book VI issued first and the remaining books following in numerical order. Book I, on teratology, contains 15 plates illustrating birth defects, conjoined twins, etc., including many very unusual specimens. Garrison-Morton.com 7473. 44094

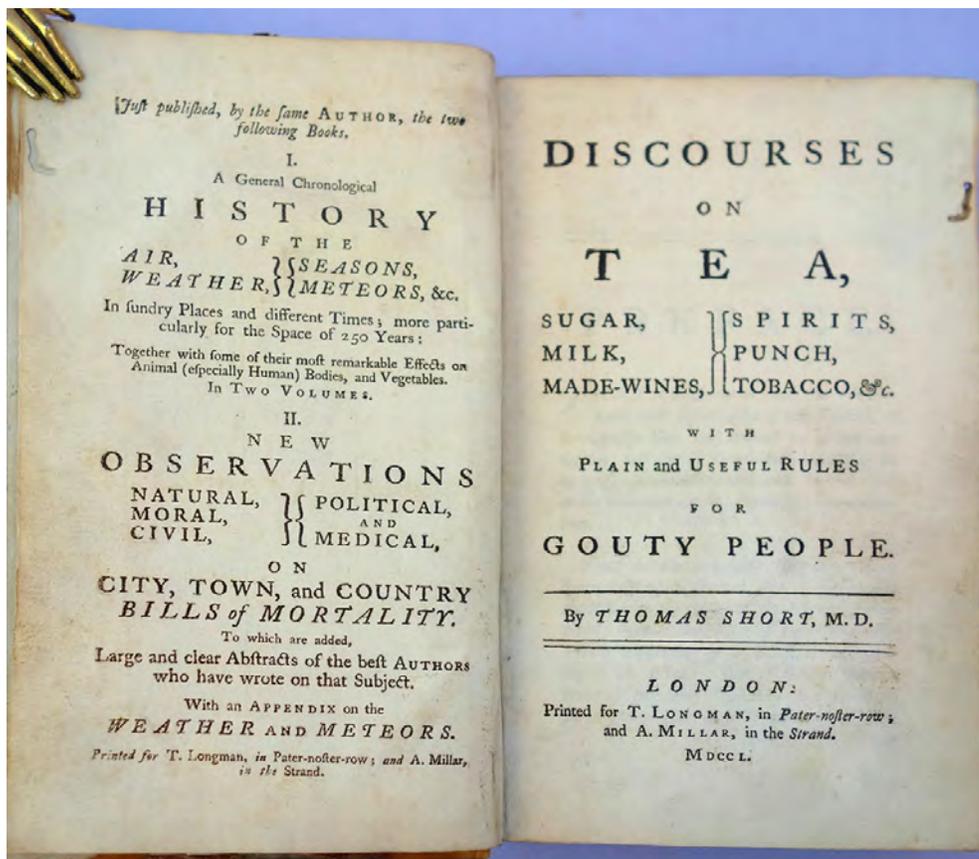


“Savill’s Disease”—Remarkable Dermatological Photographs

60. Savill, Thomas D. (1856–1910). On an epidemic skin disease, resembling eczema and pityriasis rubra in some respects . . . 64pp. 2 chromolithograph plates (1 folding), 5 full-page albumen print photographs, plate with three smaller circular silver prints, 1 sheet with 2 half-tone figures. London: H. K. Lewis, 1892. 237 x 160 mm. Original printed art velum over paper wrappers, a bit chipped and dust-soiled, in protective paper jacket. Photos a little faded, but very good.

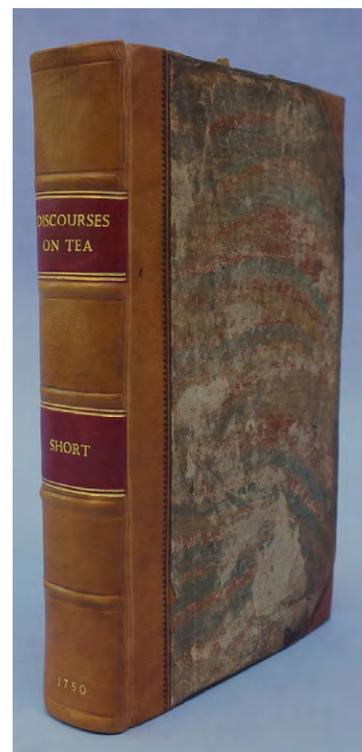
\$1750

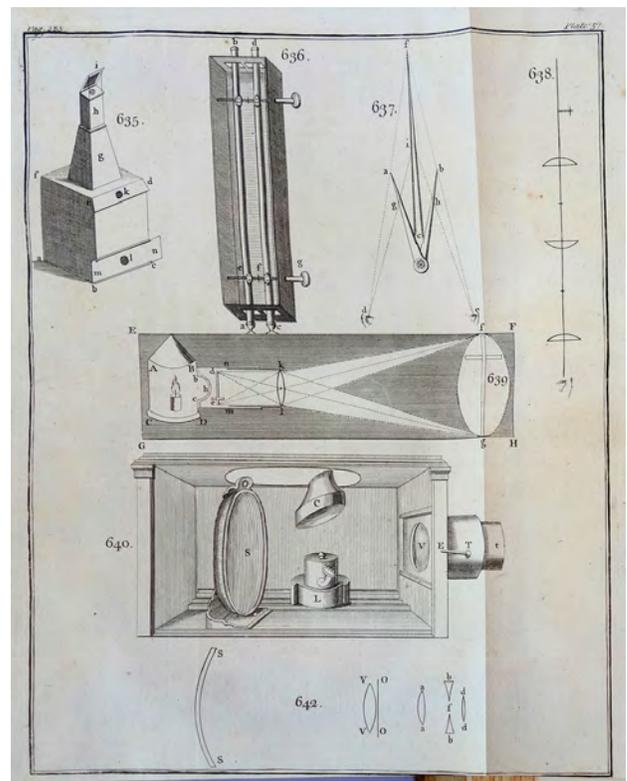
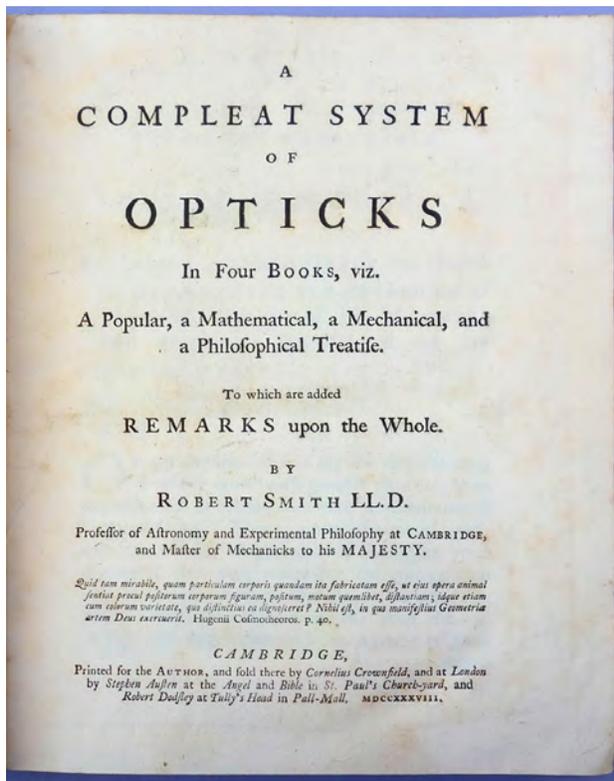
First Edition in Book Form, enlarged, of a paper “originally read before the Medical Society of London, November 30th, 1891, and reprinted from the *British Journal of Dermatology* of February and March, 1892, with corrections, additions, and numerous illustrations” (title). This is one of the rarest 19th-century dermatological works illustrated with original photographs. In it Savill described “Savill’s disease,” an epidemic inflammatory skin disease of unknown origin, characterized by “more or less generalized erythema and scaling” (Whonamedit), afflicting patients in London’s asylums and workhouses. The plates and photographs (some with manuscript captions) illustrate various stages of the disease as well as the microorganism Savill believed to be its cause. At the time Savill published this work he was serving as medical superintendent of the Paddington Infirmary, a hospital for the poor; he later was appointed physician to St. John’s Hospital for Diseases of the Skin and to the West End Hospital for Disease of the Nervous System. *Dictionary of National Biography*. 44098



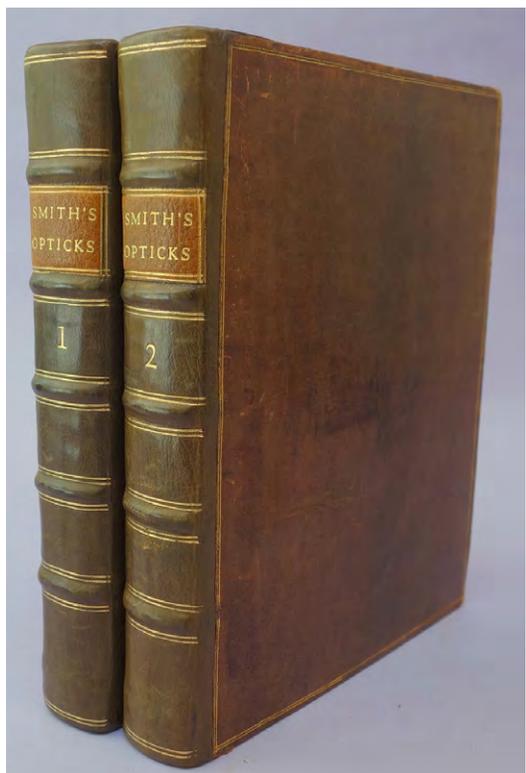
61. Short, Thomas (ca. 1690–1772). Discourses on tea, sugar, milk, made-wines, spirits, punch, tobacco, &c. with plain and useful rules for gouty people. 8vo. [2], vi, [4], 424, [2]pp. London: T. Longman, A. Millar, 1750. 202 x 122 mm. 18th century marbled boards, rebacked and recornered in calf, light rubbing and soiling. Small marginal wormhole in first few leaves, minor toning, but otherwise very good. \$950

First Edition. Scottish physician Thomas Short is best known as the author of the first monograph in English on obesity (see Garrison-Morton.com 7061). The present treatise, published 20 years after Short's Dissertation on Tea (1730), begins with a discussion on the history, cultivation, preparation and the good / bad effects of tea. This is followed by discourses on sugar, milk, "made-wines" (such as mead, cowslip wine, gooseberry wine, etc.), brandy, rum, arrack, punch, cider, tobacco, malt liquor, and the medicinal benefits of bathing. The work ends with a chapter on gout, a disease which Short claimed "if rightly managed, instead of a punishment and misfortune, is a means to lengthen life, and a sign of strong principles of health" (p. 405). 44015





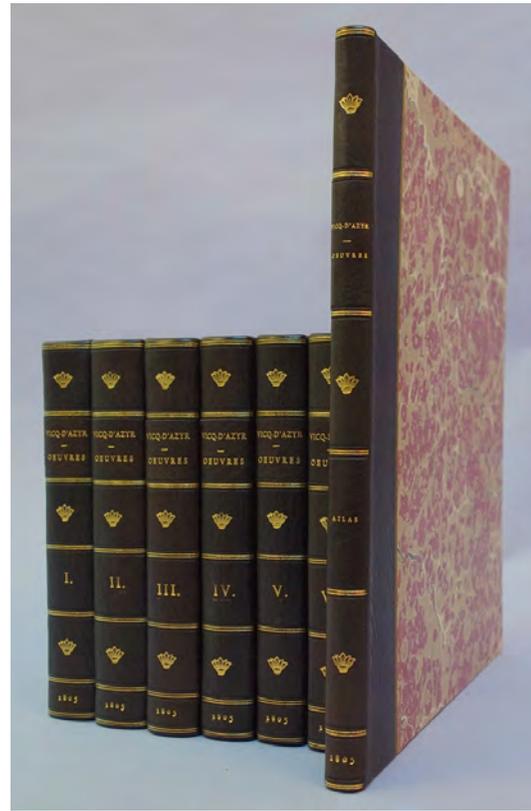
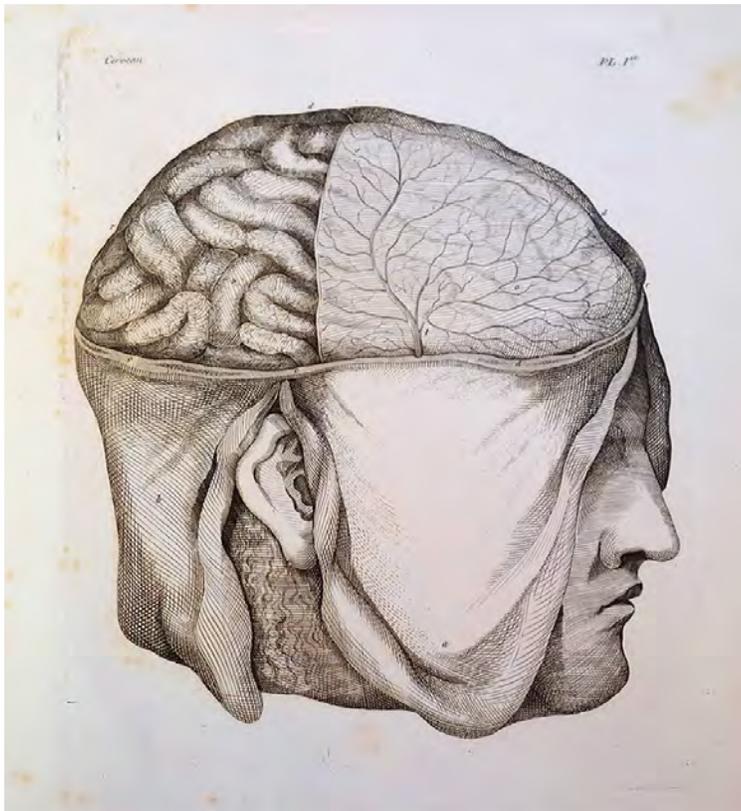
Most Influential 18th Century Work on Optics



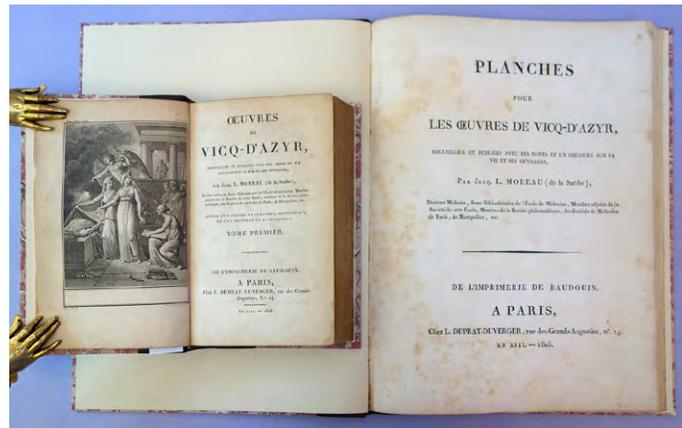
62. Smith, Robert (1689–1768). A compleat system of opticks. . . . 2 vols., 4to. [6], vi, [8], 280; [2], 281–455, [1], 171, [13]pp. Printed slip, “The BOOKBINDER is desired . . .,” tipped to verso of last leaf in Vol. II. 83 folding engraved plates. Cambridge: for the author, 1738. 250 x 200 mm. Gilt-ruled calf ca. 1738, rebacked, light edgewear, one corner bumped in Vol. I. Some plates toned, a few plate margins trimmed, small tear in Vol. II title, but a very good to fine, crisp copy. \$2000

First Edition. Smith held the Plumian professorship of astronomy at Cambridge from 1716 to 1760, and in 1742 he succeeded Richard Bentley as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Smith was in large part responsible for establishing Newtonian science at Cambridge, through both his teaching and his *Compleat System of Opticks*, which was probably the most influential text-book on its subject published in the 18th century. The work covers light, color, theory of vision, construction of microscopes and telescopes (including papers on refracting telescopes by Huygens and Molyneux), methods of grinding and polishing lenses, astronomical discoveries, and concluding with “An essay upon dis-

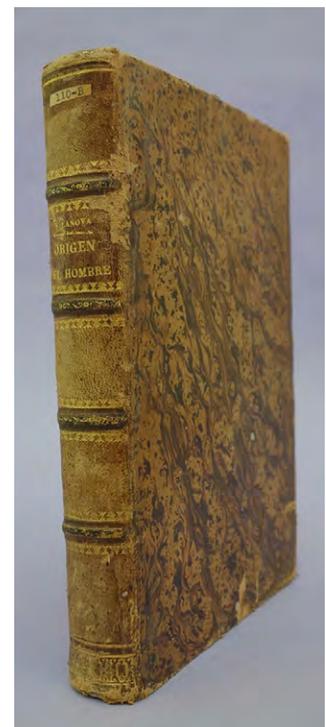
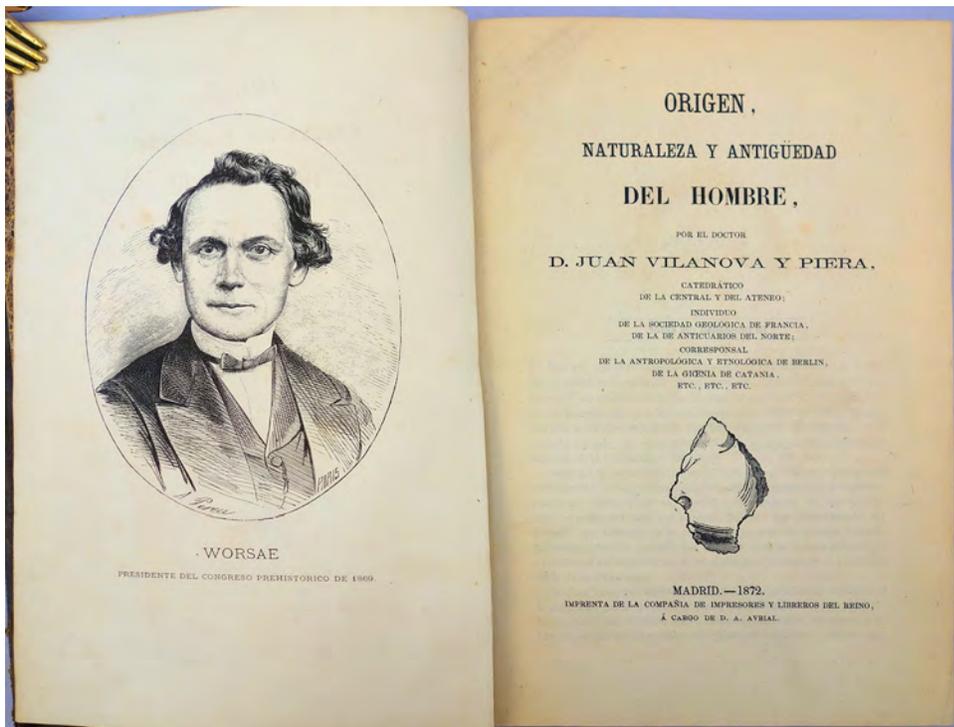
tinct and indistinct vision” by physician James Jurin (1684–1750, see Garrison–Morton 1689). It became widely recognized as the primary authority on Newtonian optics after Newton’s own work on the subject (1704), and was influential in establishing the corpuscular theory of light as the dominant theory of light in 18th-century Britain. Jungnickel, *Cavendish*, pp. 120–121. 43994



63. Vicq d'Azyr, Felix (1748-94). Oeuvres . . . recueillies et publiées avec des notes et un discours sur sa vie et ses ouvrages par Jacq. L. Moreau (de la Sarthe). 6 vols., 8vo, plus folio atlas containing 40 plates (some double-page). Engraved frontispiece in Vol. I; **lacking the printed folding table in Vol. IV**. Paris: Duprat-Duverger, An XIII-1805. 199 x 127 mm. (text); 336 x 257 mm. (atlas). Uniformly bound in quarter morocco, marbled boards in period style. Some foxing and browning, leaf repaired in Vol. I, otherwise very good apart from the missing table. 19th century ownership inscription in Vol. II of Olivier du Vivier, Belgian writer on botany. \$3750



Only Collected Edition. Physician to Marie Antoinette, Vicq d'Azyr was the greatest comparative anatomist of the 18th century. He identified for the first time many of the cerebral convolutions, along with various internal structures of the brain. He described the mammillothalamic tract, which still bears his name, as well as the central sulcus with the pre- and postcentral convolutions and insula, anticipating Reil's and Rolando's accounts by 20 years. Vicq d'Azyr died at the age of 46, having published only the first volume of his *Traité d'anatomie et de physiologie* (1786; Garrison-Morton 401.2), a work of the greatest rarity. Volume VI and the atlas of the *Oeuvres* contain the second edition of the *Traité* with some of the finest and most accurate views of the brain and nervous system to be found in neurological literature. Vols. I-III contain Vicq d'Azyr's *Eloges historiques* on the lives of great naturalists, chemists and physicians; Vols. IV-V contain his epochal studies in descriptive and comparative anatomy, including the famous works on the flexor and extensor muscles of man and animals, the vocal cords, and the structure of birds and quadrupeds. Vol. I also includes a biography and bibliography of Vicq d'Azyr. Garrison-Morton.com 313. Garrison / McHenry, pp. 104-5. Clarke & O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord*, pp. 269-70; 590-93. Waller 9951 (lacking the atlas). 44007

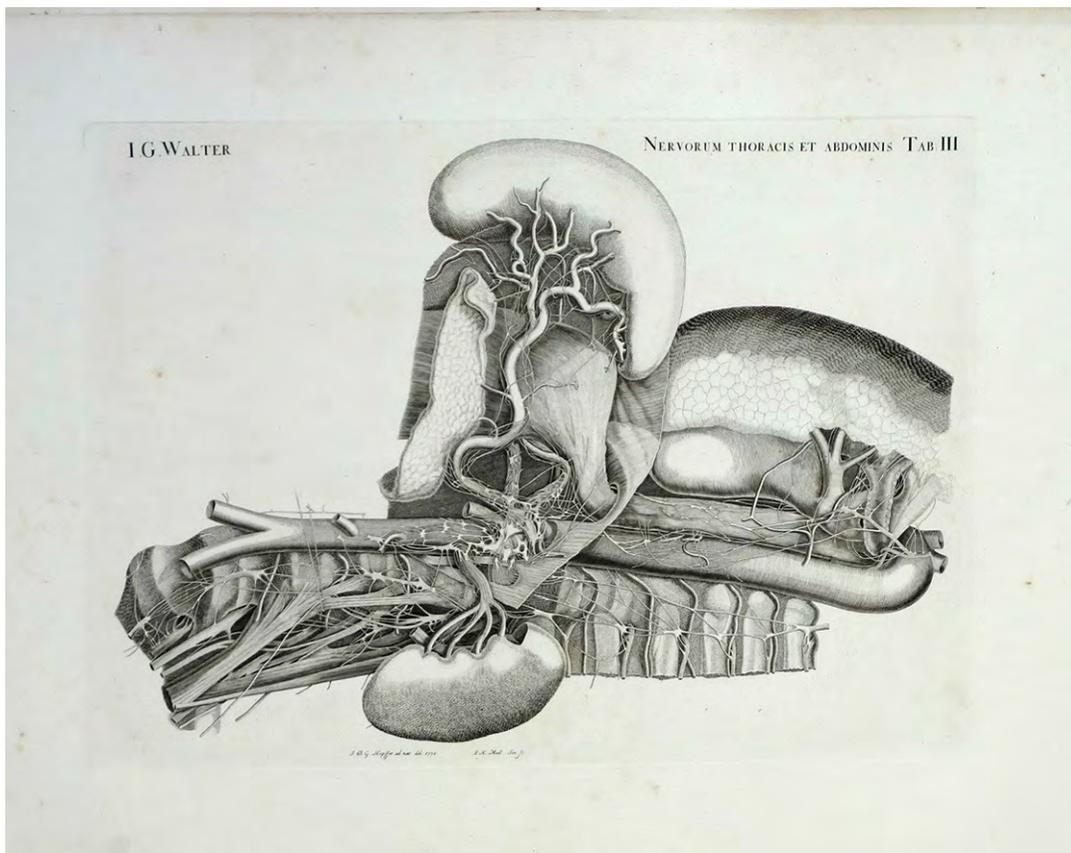


64. Vilanova y Piera, Juan (1821–93). *Origen, naturaleza y antigüedad del hombre*. [8], 446pp. Frontispiece, 9 plates, folding table. Madrid: Imprenta de la Compañía de Impresores y Libreros del Reino, 1872. 230 x 152 mm. Tree sheep ca. 1872, gilt spine, light wear at spine and extremities, front endpaper a bit loose. Light toning but very good. \$950

First Edition of the first monograph on the antiquity of man published by a Spanish author. Vilanova was the first professor of geology and paleontology at the Universidad Central in Madrid, and a founding member of the Spanish Society of Natural History. Like the majority of Spanish geologists in the latter part of the 19th century, Vilanova sought to reconcile recent paleontological and geological findings with the teachings of established religion. He took an anti-Darwinist position on the question of human antiquity.

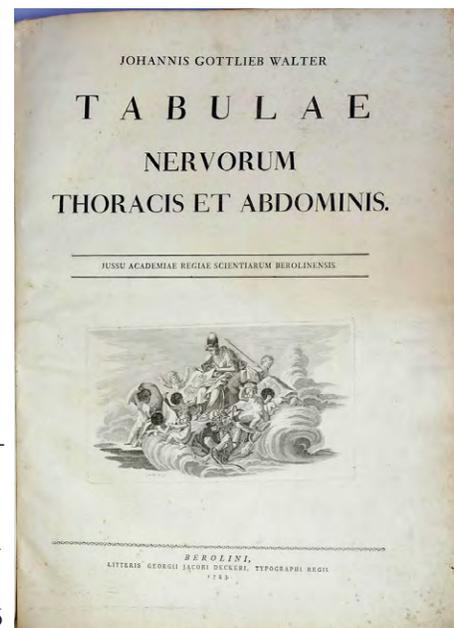
Vilanova is best known as the first archeologist to excavate the cave of Altamira after Marcelino Sanz de Sautuola discovered the cave's famous prehistoric paintings in 1879. Both he and Sanz de Sautuola believed that the paintings dated from the Paleolithic era, but the two

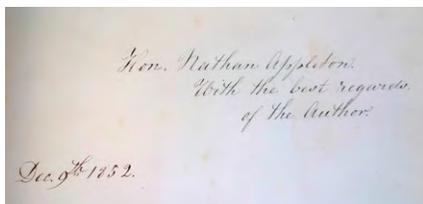
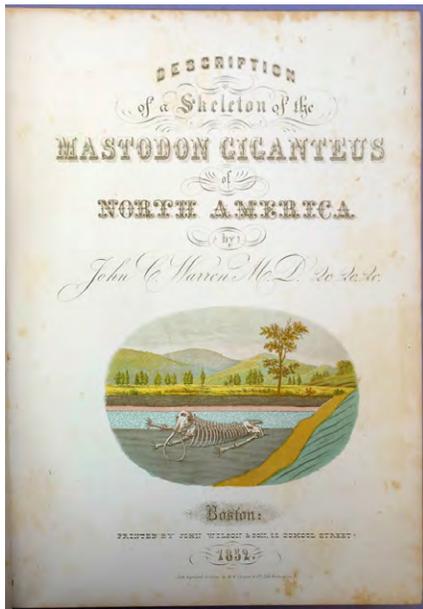
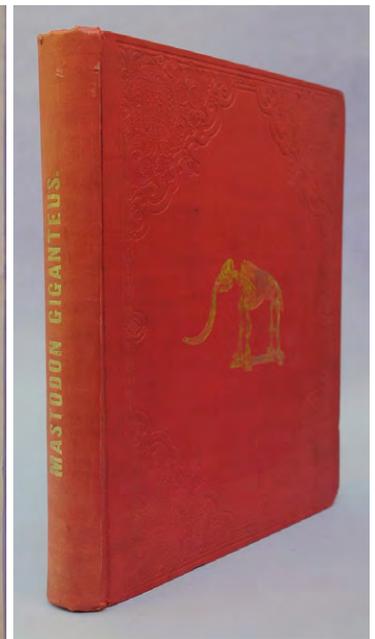
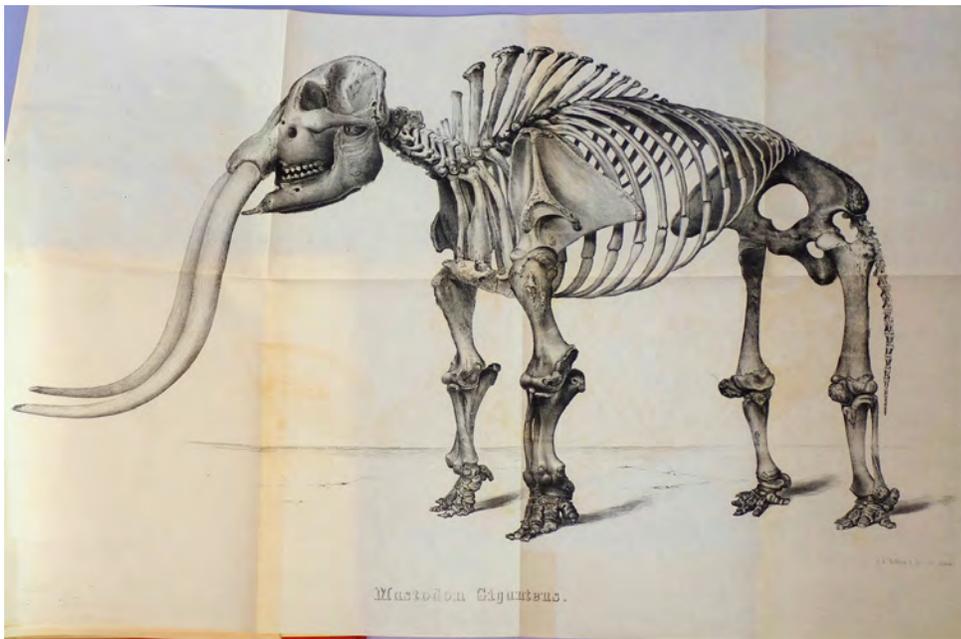
men's claims were forcefully rejected at the 1880 Prehistorical Congress, with many believing that the paintings were faked. The controversy over the authenticity of the Altamira cave paintings was not resolved until 1902, when French archeologist Emile Cartailhac, one of the most prominent of the doubters, retracted his opposition in an article titled "Mea culpa d'un sceptique" (*Anthropologie* 13 [1902]: 348–354). Garrison-Morton.com S7609. 43976



65. Walter, Johann Gottlieb (1734-1818). *Tabulae nervorum thoracis et abdominis*. Folio. [6], 17pp., printed on thick paper. 4 elegantly drawn plates, each with outline key, by J. H. Meil after J. B. G. Hoppfer. Berlin: G. J. Decker, 1783. 643 x 453 mm. Original boards, some wear, plates loose in the binding probably as intended. Minor foxing and soiling, insignificant marginal tears in one or two plates, but very good. \$2750

First Edition. “The four life-size plates in this large atlas realistically depict the autonomic nerve supply to the abdominal viscera. Each plate is accompanied by an exquisitely detailed outline drawing keyed to the text” (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 640). Walter studied anatomy in Berlin under Johann Friedrich Meckel the Elder, who appointed Walter prosecutor in the anatomical theater of the Medico-surgical College in 1760. After Meckel’s death in 1774 Walter became the college’s first professor of anatomy and obstetrics. He was also founder of the Museum der Berliner Hochschule, for which he made many anatomical preparations. See Garrison-Morton.com 2279 for Walter’s description of peritonitis. 44006





66. Warren, John Collins (1778–1856). Description of a skeleton of the Mastodon giganteus of North America. viii, 219pp. Additional chromolithographed title and 27 plates (1 folding). Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1852. 299 × 246 mm. Original red cloth stamped in gilt and blind, light edgewear. Minor toning and foxing but very good. *Inscribed by Warren to Nathan Appleton (1779–1861) on the front flyleaf: “Hon. Nathan Appleton. With the best regards of the Author. Dec. 9th 1852.”* \$2750

First Edition. One of the most remarkable American publications on paleontology published in the 19th century. Mastodon fossils were first found in North America in 1739 by Baron Charles de Longueuil, a major in the army of Louisiana. The mastodon was given its own scientific classification (Mastodon) by Cuvier, who distinguished it from other elephant species on the basis of its molars, which have distinctive cone-shaped projections (the word mastodon comes from the Greek *mastos*, breast, and *odous*, tooth). Mastodons and their relatives, the mammoths, coexisted in North America during the Pleistocene era.

John Collins Warren, a prominent American surgeon, is best known for his role in the first public demonstration of ether anesthesia in 1846. Towards the end of his life Warren became interested in geology and paleontology, serving as the president of the Boston Society of Natural History and procuring a mammoth skeleton for display in a private museum. Warren described the skeleton, discovered in 1845 in the vicinity of Newburgh, N.Y., in this elaborately produced book, the publication of which he undoubtedly paid for himself.

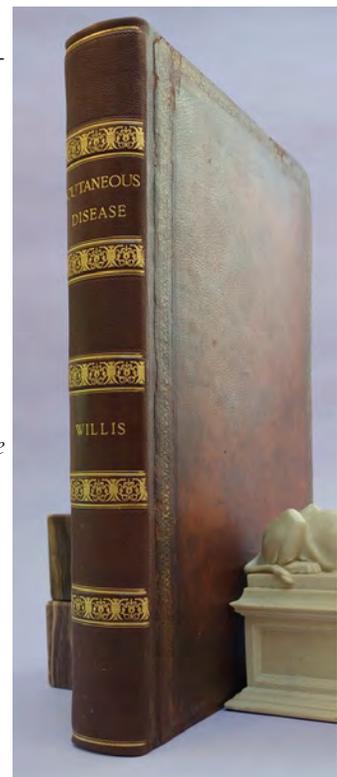
Warren presented this copy to Nathan Appleton, who helped introduce the power loom and large-scale cotton manufacture in the United States and also served in the House of Representatives from 1831 to 1833. 43991

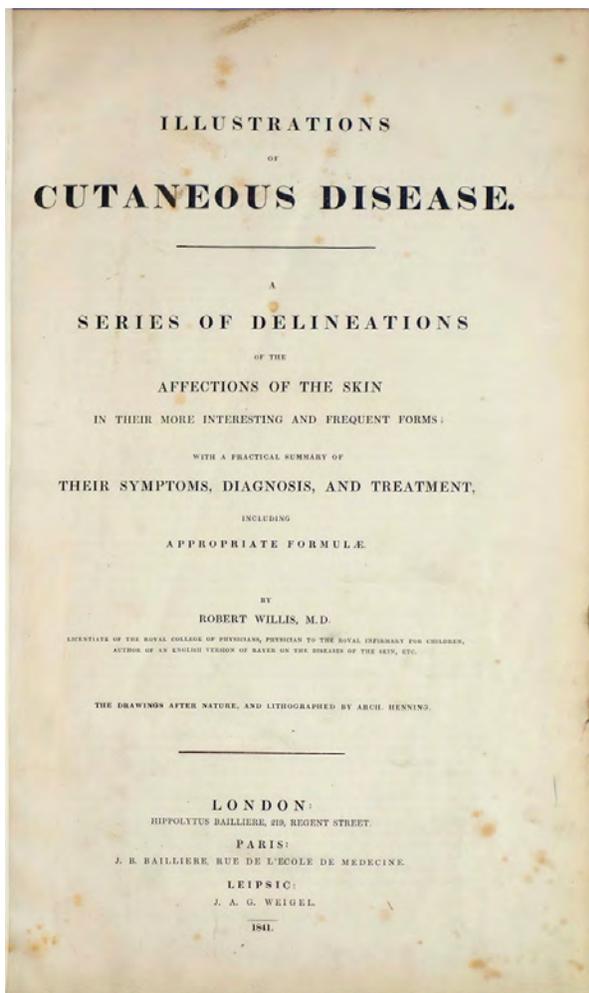


67. Willis, Robert (1799–1878). Illustrations of cutaneous disease: A series of delineations of the affections of the skin in their more interesting and frequent forms . . . Folio. [166]ff., unpaginated. 94 hand-colored lithographed plates by Arch[ibald] Henning (1805–64). London: Hippolyte Baillière; Paris: J. B. Baillière; Leipzig: J. A. G. Weigel, 1841. 431 x 271 mm. Morocco gilt ca. 1841, all edges gilt, rebacked, corners repaired, light edgewear. Minor foxing and dust-soiling, small library stamp on free endpapers, but very good. Engraved bookplate of William Edmund Image (1807–1903), surgeon and well-known stamp collector. \$4500

First Edition of Willis's beautifully illustrated atlas of skin diseases and syphilis, with plates drawn by Archibald Henning, best known as one of the first illustrators for the British humorous weekly *Punch*. Willis's *Illustrations of Cutaneous Disease* was inspired by the translation he had made in 1835 of Rayer's *Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau* (see Garrison-Morton.com 3989), as he states in the present work's "Advertisement":

Since I translated the excellent work of Dr. Rayer, which was begun in the year 1833, I have paid much attention to the subject of dermal pathology; and in the art of printing from stone, I have seen a means of realizing the objects which I imagine ought to be kept in view in every iconographic work—the union of pictorial representation with practical knowledge at a moderate expense. For some considerable time I have, therefore, engaged an artist to make drawings for me of those forms of





cutaneous disease that struck me as most interesting, which occurred either in the course of my own practice (especially at the Royal Infirmary for Children, where the opportunities of observing the diseases of the skin in childhood are all but unlimited,) or that were kindly recommended to my notice . . . I have confronted each plate with an account, in a brief terms as possible, of every particular of greatest importance in the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of the disease figured.

A graduate of the University of Edinburgh's medical school, Willis was the first librarian of the library at the Royal College of Surgeons, a post he held from 1827 to 1845. He also published original works on bladder stones and urinary tract disease, as well as a translation of Spurzheim's *Anatomy of the Brain*; his translation of the Latin works of William Harvey was published by the Sydenham Society in 1847. Ehring, *Skin Diseases*, p. 153. Garrison-Morton.com 7478. 44100