Catalogue 89:

Medicine & the Life Sciences

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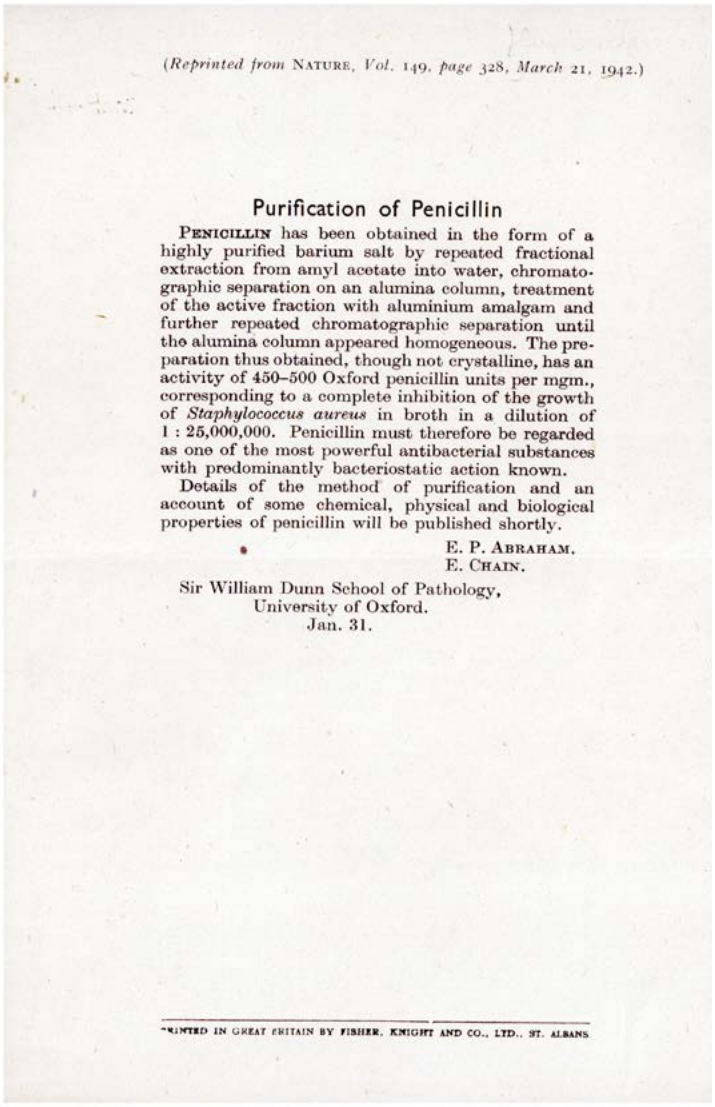


(*Reprinted from* NATURE, *Vol.* 149, *page* 328, *March* 21, 1942.)

Purification of Penicillin

PENICILLIN has been obtained in the form of a highly purified barium salt by repeated fractional extraction from amyl acetate into water, chromatographic separation on an alumina column, treatment of the active fraction with aluminium amalgam and further repeated chromatographic separation until the alumina column appeared homogeneous. The preparation thus obtained, though not crystalline, has an activity of 450–500 Oxford penicillin units per mgm., corresponding to a complete inhibition of the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* in broth in a dilution of 1 : 25,000,000. Penicillin must therefore be regarded as one of the most powerful antibacterial substances with predominantly bacteriostatic action known.

Details of the method of purification and an account of some chemical, physical and biological properties of penicillin will be published shortly.

E. P. ABRAHAM.
E. CHAIN.

Sir William Dunn School of Pathology,
University of Oxford.
Jan. 31.

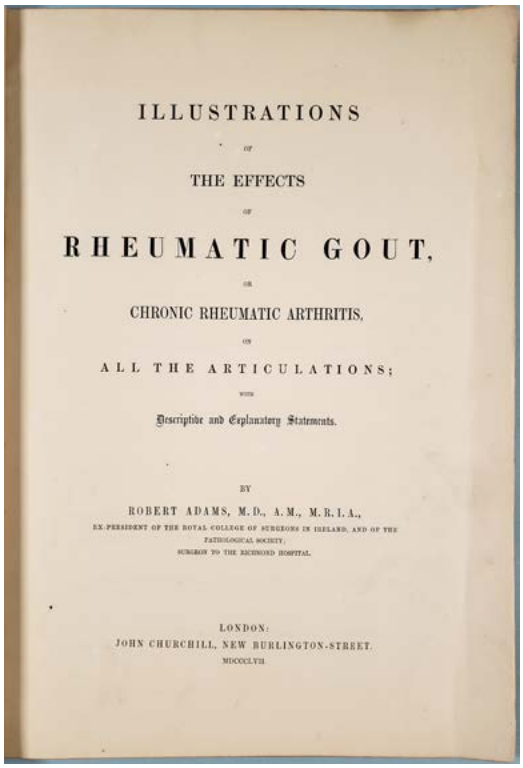
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY FISHER, KNIGHT AND CO., LTD., ST. ALBANS

Announcing the Purification of Penicillin

1. Abraham, Edward P. (1913-99) and **Ernst Boris Chain** (1906-79). Purification of penicillin. Offprint from *Nature* 149 (1942). Single sheet. 195 x 131 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Creased horizontally, but very good. $1500

First Edition, Offprint Issue. *Extremely rare!*

"Abraham and Chain first announced the purification of penicillin, a critical step before production of the drug could begin, in a two-paragraph paper published on a single page of *Nature* on March 21, 1942. The method, developed by biochemist Norman Heatley, extracted penicillin from huge volumes of filtrate coming off the production line by extracting it into amyl acetate and then back into water, using a countercurrent system. Then Edward Abraham, another biochemist, used the newly discovered technique of alumina column chromatography to remove impurities from the penicillin prior to clinical trials. The authors wrote in their announcement: 'The preparation thus obtained, though not crystalline has an activity of 450-500 Oxford penicillin units per mgm., corresponding to a complete inhibition of the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* in broth in a dilution of 1: 25,000,000. Penicillin must therefore be regarded as one of the most powerful antibacterial substances with predominantly bacteriostatic action known" (Garrison-Morton.com 14282). 51883



ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE EFFECTS

OF

RHEUMATIC GOUT,

OR

CHRONIC RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS,

ON

ALL THE ARTICULATIONS;

WITH

Descriptive and Explanatory Statements.

BY

ROBERT ADAMS, M.D., A.M., M.R.I.A.,

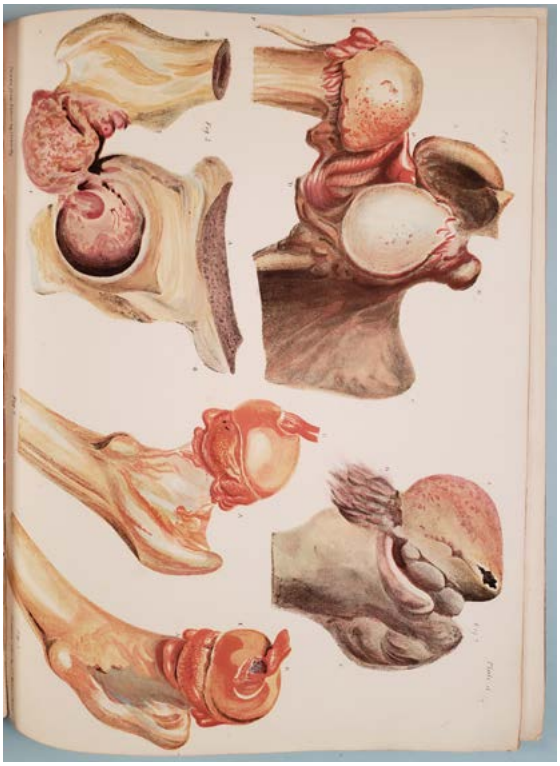
EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND, AND OF THE PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY;

SURGEON TO THE RICHMOND HOSPITAL.

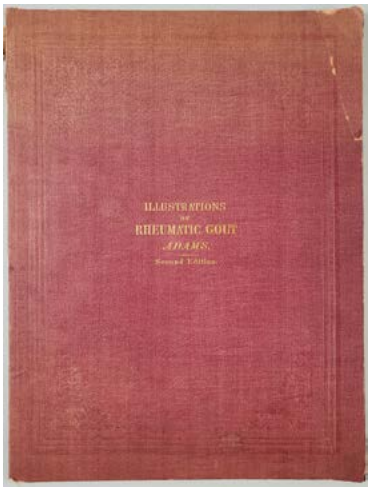
LONDON:

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

MDCCCLVII.



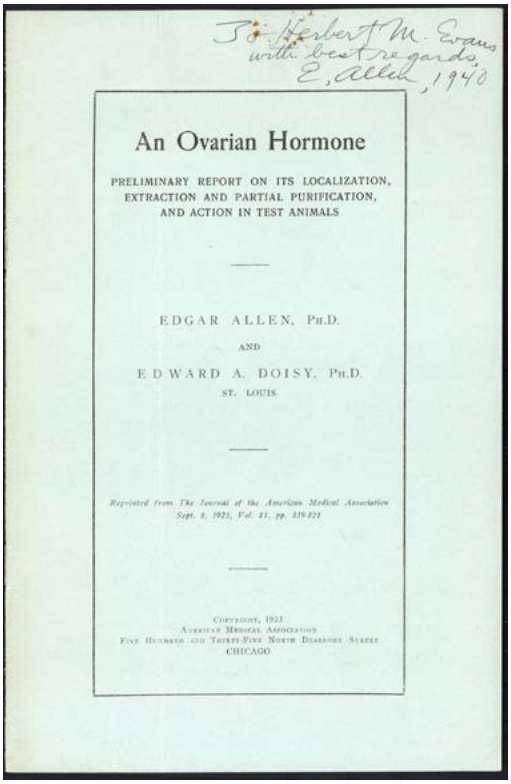
2. Adams, Robert (1791-1875). Illustrations of the effects of rheumatic gout, or chronic rheumatic arthritis, on all the articulations, with descriptive and explanatory statements. [4], 31pp. 11 lithographed plates (some in color). London: John Churchill, 1857. 370 x 279 mm. Original cloth over limp boards, minor fading and chipping, upper portion of spine worn and splitting, front cover corners bent. Minor foxing and offsetting but very good. $750



First Edition of the atlas accompanying Adams's *Treatise on Rheumatic Gout*, containing excellent and detailed illustrations of the effects of chronic rheumatic arthritis on the joints. The binding has "Second edition" stamped on the front cover, but the title-page is dated 1857, the year of the first edition. A second edition was issued in 1873. See Garrison-Morton.com 4496. 33598

Isolation of Estrogen

3. Allen, Edgar (1892-1943) and **Edward A. Doisy** (1883-1986). An ovarian hormone: Preliminary report on its localization, extraction and partial purification, and action in test animals. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 81 (1923). 6pp. 214 x 142 mm. Original printed wrappers, vertically creased, a few tiny rust spots. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Allen to **Herbert M. Evans** (1882-1971) on the front wrapper: "To Herbert M. Evans with best regards, E. Allen, 1940." Evans bookplate. $950


To Herbert M. Evans
with best regards,
E. Allen, 1940

An Ovarian Hormone

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ITS LOCALIZATION, EXTRACTION AND PARTIAL PURIFICATION, AND ACTION IN TEST ANIMALS

EDGAR ALLEN, PH.D.
AND
EDWARD A. DOISY, PH.D.
ST. LOUIS

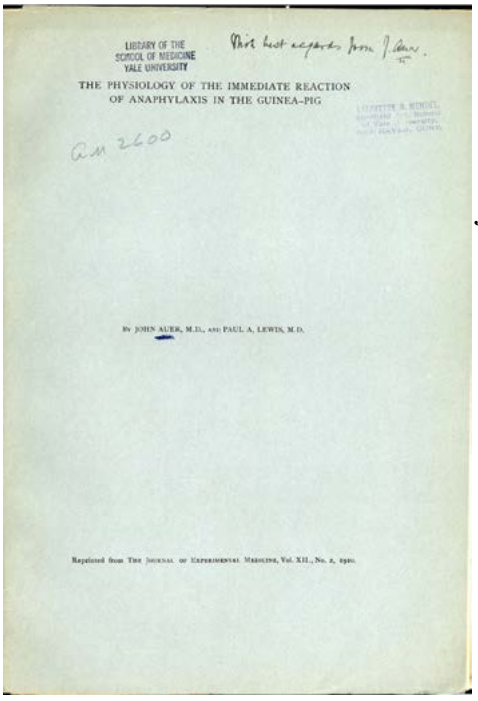
Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association
Sept. 1, 1923, Vol. LXI, pp. 819-821

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Garrison-Morton.com 1183: "Isolation of the active principle of the ovarian hormone (oestrin [i.e., estrogen])," the hormone responsible for development and regulation of the female reproductive system. At the time most scientists who studied sex hormones believed that the female reproductive cycle was controlled by a substance in the *corpus luteum*, but Allen instead focused on the follicles surrounding the ovum, leading to his discovery and isolation of estrogen. Allen's collaborator, Edward Doisy, discovered another female hormone, estrone, independently of Adolf Butenandt, who received the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1939 for his work on sex hormones. Doisy himself shared the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1943 for the discovery of vitamin K.

Allen presented this copy in 1940 to Herbert M. Evans, co-discoverer of vitamin E and another important researcher in the physiology of reproduction. Allen would die three years later at the age of fifty. 51876

First Adequate Account of the Physiology of Anaphylactic Shock

4. Auer, John (1875-1948) and **Paul. A. Lewis** (1879-1929). The physiology of the immediate reaction of anaphylaxis in the guinea-pig. Offprint from *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 12 (1910). 151-175pp. 4 folding plates numbered VI – IX. 265 x 183 mm. (uncut). Original printed wrappers, one or two tiny chips. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by Auer on the front wrapper: "With best regards John J. Auer." From the library of **Lafayette B. Mendel** (1872-1935), with his stamp on the front wrapper; Yale University School of Medicine library stamp also on front wrapper. $750


LIBRARY OF THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE YALE UNIVERSITY

With best regards from J. Auer.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE IMMEDIATE REACTION OF ANAPHYLAXIS IN THE GUINEA-PIG

QM 2600

By JOHN AUER, M.D., and PAUL A. LEWIS, M.D.

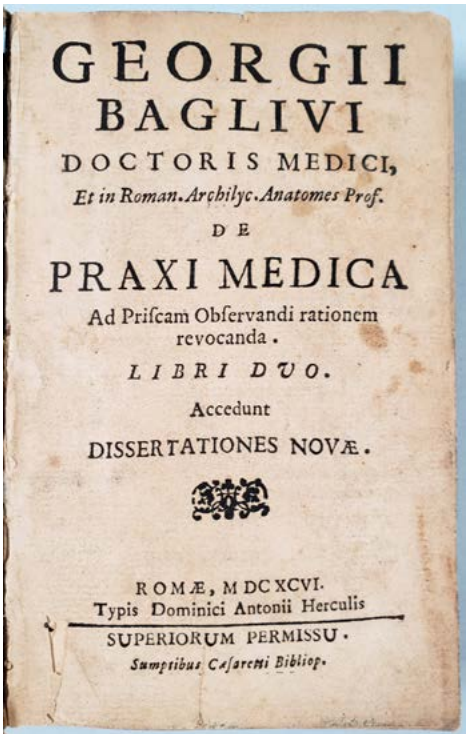
Reprinted from The Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. XII., No. 2, 1910.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Garrison-Morton.com 2600.

"John Auer and Paul Lewis were the first to recognize asphyxiation as the cause of death in anaphylaxis. Before Auer and Lewis's studies, it was believed that anaphylaxis was a reaction of the central nervous system. In pithing the guinea pigs used in their study, Auer and Lewis were able to show that the peripheral nervous system was responsible for the onset of anaphylaxis. They hypothesized that the asphyxiation observed was the result of bronchial spasms. Operating on this

idea, they administered atropine to suppress such spasms, and found this treatment to be effective" (Wikipedia article on Auer). Auer received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1902 and served as House Officer at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1902-3, where he spent time in Osler's ward.

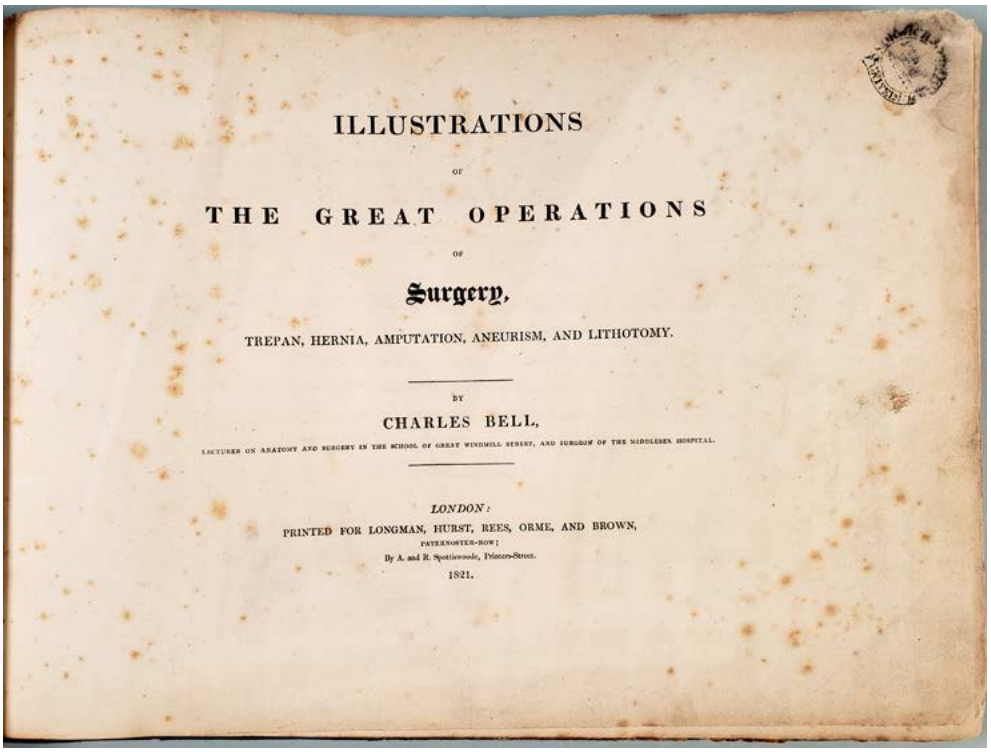
This inscribed copy is from the library of American biochemist Lafayette B. Mendel, discoverer of vitamin A. 51885


GEORGII
BAGLIVI
DOCTORIS MEDICI,
Et in Roman. Archilyc. Anatomes Prof.
DE
PRAXI MEDICA
Ad Priſcam Obſervandi rationem revocanda.
LIBRI DUO.
Accedunt
DISSERTATIONES NOVÆ.
ROMÆ, M DC XCVI.
Typis Dominici Antonii Herculis
SUPERIORUM PERMISSU.
Sumptibus Cæsaretti Bibliop.

5. Baglivi, Georgius (1668-1707). De praxi medica . . . accedunt dissertationes novae. [20], 259, 119pp. Plate. Rome: Domenico Antonio Hercules, 1696. 158 x 100 mm. Old paper over thin wooden boards, spine label with title in manuscript (worn), spine partly detached, some wear especially at corners. Uneven toning, occasional light staining but good to very good. $850

First Edition. Believing that the physicians of his time were slaves to medical philosophies and systems, Baglivi attacked these systems in *De praxi medica*, calling for a return to the Hippocratic principle of sound clinical observation. The three "Dissertationes" added to the main work include Baglivi's account of the tarantula, his experiments with the infusion of drugs into the veins and spinal canal, his study of the circulation of the frog, and his description of the post-mortem he performed upon his mentor Marcello Malpighi, in which he determined that Malpighi's death had been caused by cerebral apoplexy. Norman 103. 51915


PLATE XI.
C
A
B
D
C
B
A



ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE GREAT OPERATIONS

OF

Surgery,

TREPAN, HERNIA, AMPUTATION, ANEURISM, AND LITHOTOMY.

BY

CHARLES BELL,

LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND SURGERY IN THE SCHOOL OF GREAT WINDMILL STREET, AND SURGEON OF THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

PATERNOSTER-ROW;

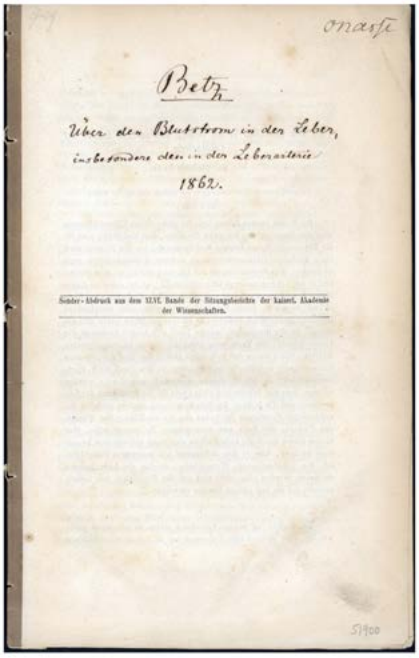
By A. and R. Spottiswoode, Printers-Street.

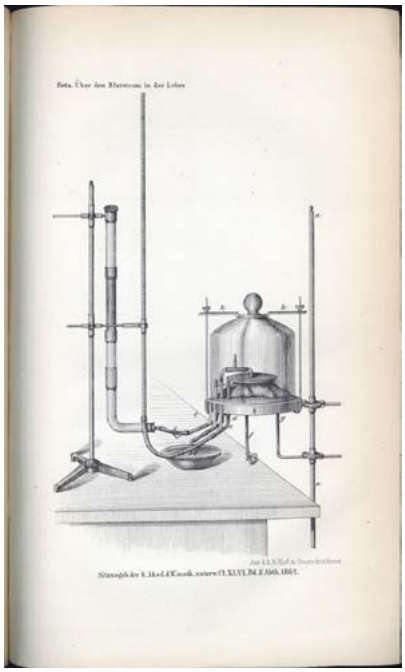
1821.

One of the Most Remarkable Illustrated Books in the History of Surgery

6. Bell, Charles (1774-1842). Illustrations of the great operations of surgery, trepan, hernia, amputation, aneurism, and lithotomy. Oblong folio. viii, 134pp. 20 plates printed in sepia, all but 3 hand-colored, engraved by Thomas Landseer after drawings by Bell; engraved text illustration. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1821. 270 x 376 mm. Original quarter sheep, cloth boards, rebacked, original leather label on front cover, some corner- and edgewear but sound. Some insect damage to rear endpapers, some wrinkling and marginal wear to front free endpaper, minor foxing, but very good. Bookplate and library stamp of the Norwich & Norfolk United Medical Book Society. $4000

First Edition, First Issue, with the title dated 1821 and the inclusion of "Hurst" in the list of publishers. One of the most remarkable illustrated books in the history of surgery, Bell's Great Operations was originally issued in parts from 1820-1821 and made its first appearance in book form in 1821. The work's large, vigorously drawn plates were prepared by Thomas Landseer (brother of Edwin Landseer, the popular Victorian painter of animal subjects) from drawings of operations Bell had made over the previous twenty years. Most copies have the plates printed in black, but some copies, like this one, have the plates in sepia. Garrison-Morton.com 5588. Gordon-Taylor 17. Norman 174. 51926





7. Betz, Vladimir Alexeyevich (1834-94). Über den Blutstrom in der Leber, insbesondere den in der Leberarterie. Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaft* 46 (1863). 238-254pp. Plate. 244 x 154 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Minor foxing and toning, traces of removal from bound volume present. Very good. Ownership signature on the first leaf. $750

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Betz, a Russian-Ukrainian histologist who studied under Carl Ludwig, was the first to observe the effect of changes in portal vein blood flow on arterial blood flow in the liver. W. Lautt, "Regulatory processes interacting to maintain hepatic blood flow constancy," *Hepatology Research* 37 (2007): 891-903. 51900

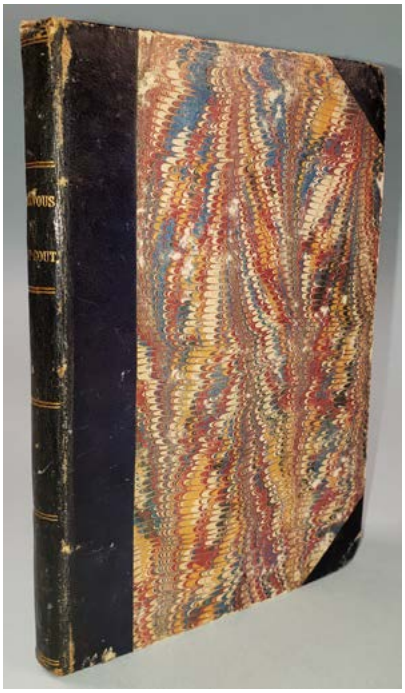
William MacEwen Delivers the First Lane Medical Lectures at Cooper Union Medical College in San Francisco

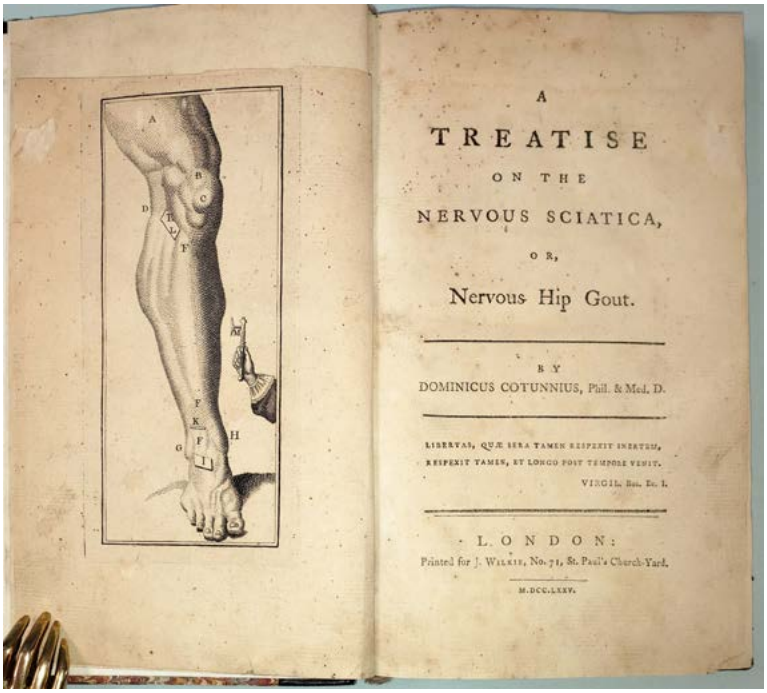
8. Cooper Medical College. Gelatin silver print photograph of the faculty of Cooper Medical College. N.p., 14 September 1896. 234 x 296 mm. Light rubbing at the margins where previously framed, a few other unobtrusive worn spots but very good. $1250

An extremely rare photograph of an historic event in California medical history. In September 1896 William MacEwen, the Scottish surgeon who founded neurosurgery, traveled to San Francisco to deliver the first Lane Medical Lectures, endowed by Levi Cooper Lane. Cooper Medical College, the forerunner of

Stanford University's School of Medicine, was the first medical school established on the West Coast of the United States. Originally part of the University of the Pacific, the school was founded in 1858 by Elias Samuel Cooper, who ran it from its inception until his death eight years later. After a period of decline the school was revived in 1870 by Cooper's nephew, Levi Cooper Lane, who renamed the school Cooper Medical College after its founder. After several decades of independent existence, Cooper Medical College was acquired by Stanford University; Stanford University's School of Medicine thus can trace its ancestry back to the first medical school founded on the West Coast.

The photograph shows, from left to right, Drs. Lane, Joseph Hirschfelder, Adolph Barkan, visiting professor William MacEwan, and T. Stillman. Keller, "Sir William Macewen's visit to California as the First Lane Medical Lecturer. A centennial celebration," *Western Journal of Medicine* 165 (1996): 279-281. 51925



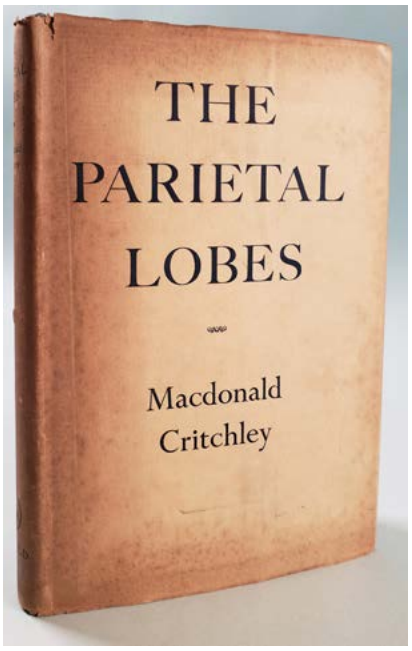


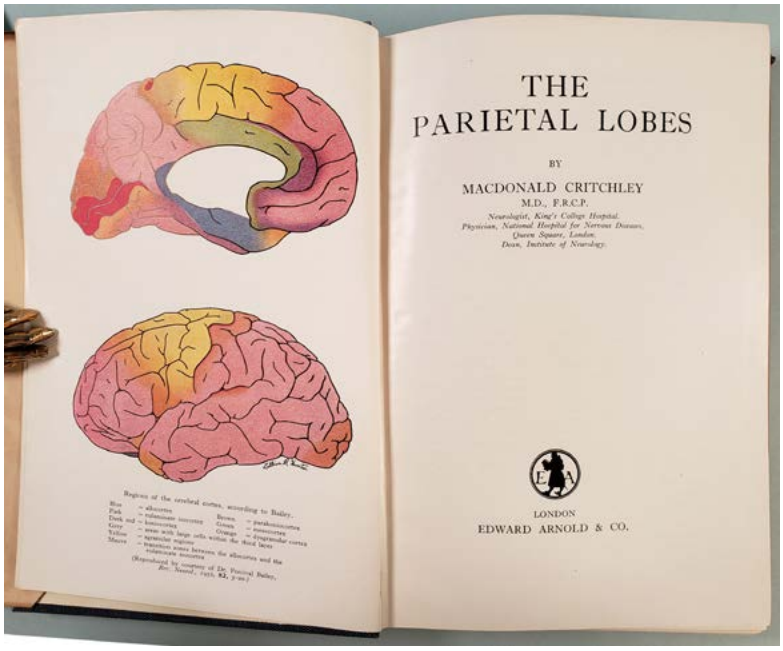
Extremely Rare English Translation of the Classic Description of Sciatica

9. Cotugno, Domenico (1736-1822). A treatise on the nervous sciatica, or, nervous hip-gout. xx, 172pp. London: J. Wilkie, 1775. 206 x 130 mm. Mid-19th century American binding of half black sheep, spine gilt-ruled and lettered, marbled boards, light wear at edges and hinges, corners a bit bumped. Portion trimmed from upper margin of plate, not affecting image, but very good. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. $4500

First Edition in English. "Cotugno published a classic description of sciatica, which is useful even today. He recognized two types—arthritic and nervous; the latter has been called 'Cotugno's disease,' and his book is confined to that type. It includes the first clear description of the association of edema with proteinuria" (Garrison-Morton.com 1382, referring to the 1764 Italian edition). Cotugno differentiated arthritic from nervous sciatica, which is located in the sciatic nerve itself. He also distinguished the posterior or true sciatica from disease of the anterior crural nerve.

Valsalva in 1692 briefly mentioned the cerebrospinal fluid, but "Cotugno was the first to describe the fluid surrounding the spinal cord and to suggest that it was in continuity with the ventricular and cerebral subarachnoid fluids. However, his concept of the cerebral and spinal fluid, which is the beginning of its modern physiology, remained in obscurity until rediscovery by Magendie some sixty years later" (Clarke & O'Malley). The first English edition of this work is *extremely rare*. Norman 523. 51918



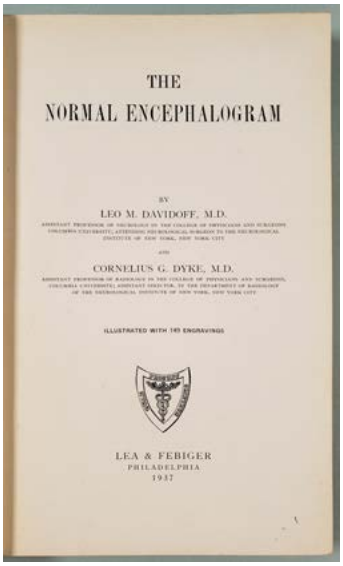


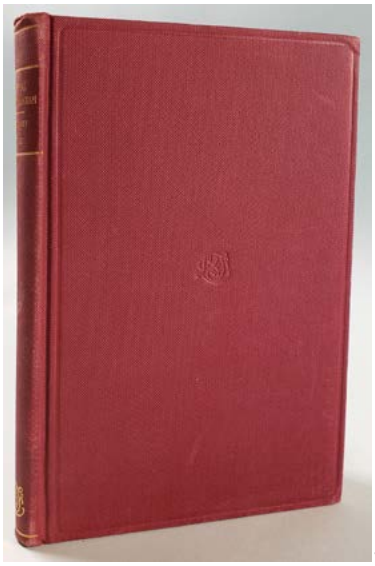
10. Critchley, Macdonald (1900-1997). The parietal lobes. vii, 480pp. Text illustrations. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1953. 231 x 150 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (browned and spotted, light wear and chipping). Very good to fine. Ownership signature; bookplate. $500

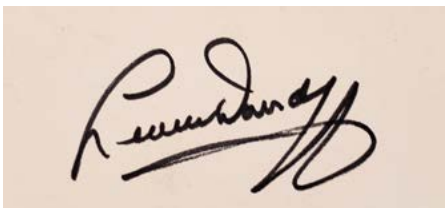
First Edition. "Defines for the first time the various functions of the parietal lobes" (Garrison-Morton.com 4615.3). 51769

Signed by Davidoff

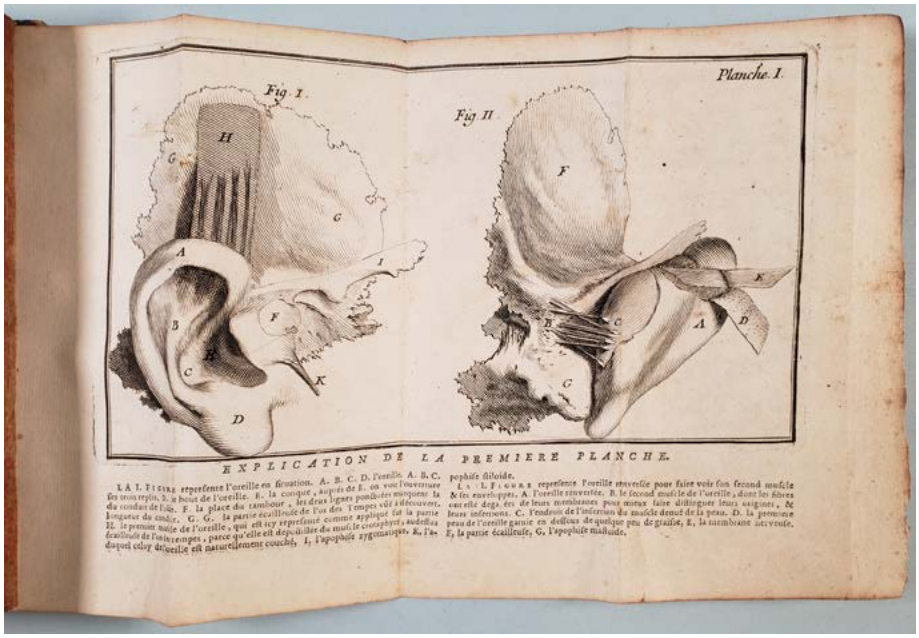
11. Davidoff, Leo M. (1898-1975) and **Cornelius G. Dyke** (1900-1943). The normal encephalogram. 224pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1937. 236 x 150 mm. Original cloth, slight wear. Very good. *Signed by Davidoff* on the front free endpaper. Ownership signature. $750

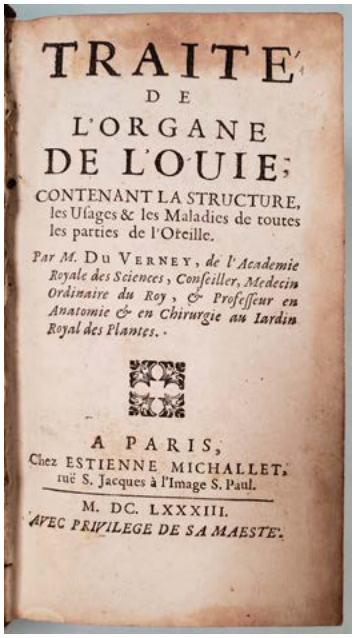






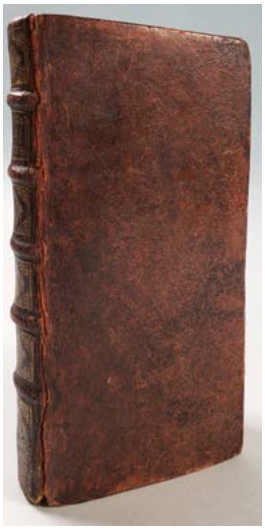
First Edition. Davidoff and Dyke developed lumbar encephalography in 1932, publishing a paper on it the same year. "In 1937 the authors published a monograph on the subject entitled *The Normal Encephalogram*. After Dyke's premature death in 1943 Davidoff collaborated with radiologist Bernard S. Epstein (1908-1978) on a follow-up monograph entitled *The Abnormal Pneumoencephalogram* (1950). Davidoff was the only Jewish resident that Harvey Cushing trained" (Garrison-Morton.com 4611.3, citing Davidoff and Dyke's 1932 paper). 51767




TRAITE
DE
L'ORGANE
DE L'OUIE;
CONTENANT LA STRUCTURE, les Uſages & les Maladies de toutes les parties de l'Oreille.
Par M. Du Verney, de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, Conſeiller, Medecin Ordinaire du Roy, & Profeſſeur en Anatomie & en Chirurgie au Jardin Royal des Plantes.
A PARIS,
Chez ESTIENNE MICHALLET, ruë S. Jacques à l'Image S. Paul.
M. DC. LXXXIII.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DE SA MAESTE.

First Scientific Study of the Ear

12. Duverney, Guichard-Joseph (1648-1730). Traité de l'organe de l'ouie, contenant la structure, les usages & les maladies de toutes les parties de l'oreille. [24], 210pp. 16 folding engraved plates with explanations printed in letterpress on the plate leaves. Paris: Estienne Michallet, 1683. 164 x 92 mm. Mottled calf, gilt spine ca. 1683, front hinge cracked but holding, light rubbing and edgewear, front free endpaper not present. Fore-edges of plates a bit frayed, but very good.
$3000



First Edition. The first thoroughly scientific study of the structure, function and diseases of the ear. Duverney was the first to depict the arteries, veins and nerve branches of the auricle, the first to demonstrate that the bony part of the external auditory meatus originates from the annulus tympanicum, and the first to describe and illustrate the communication between the tympanic cavity and the cells of the mastoid process. He corrected a long-standing error by stating that the Eustachian tube was not an organ of breathing or hearing but simply the channel through which the air of the tympanum was renewed. His excellent account of the bony labyrinth included the first accurate description of the five vestibular openings of the semicircular canals, and a new description of the auditory nerve. Duverney believed the organs of sound perception to be the cochlea, semicircular canals and spiral lamina, and was the first to suggest the resonance theory of hearing that was later developed by Helmholtz. He also pointed out that persons afflicted with certain types of deafness can hear sound through bone conduction and gave what is believed to be the first description of a cholesteatoma (mastoid / middle ear tumor). Garrison-Morton.com 1545. Norman 674. 51913

13. Duverney, Guichard-Joseph (1648-1730). A treatise of the organ of hearing: Containing the structure, the uses, and the diseases of all the parts of the ear. xii, 145, [15]pp. 16 folding engraved plates. London: Samuel Baker, 1737. 167 x 98 mm. Quarter calf, marbled boards in period style, spine a bit faded. Minor foxing but very good. $1500

First Edition in English. 51914

14. Estienne, Charles (ca. 1505-1564). Seven leaves with full-page woodcut illustrations extracted from *La dissection des parties du corps humain* (1546). [Paris: Simon de Colines, 1546.] Approx. 377 x 235 mm. Paper toned, a few marginal tears, some repairs; see list below for detailed condition descriptions. Individually priced.

Seven anatomical illustrations extracted from the 1546 French edition of Estienne's *De dissectione partium corporis humani tres* (1545), one of the great 16th-century illustrated anatomical works, second only to Vesalius's *Fabrica* (1543). Two of the images (nos. 4 and 7) include the separately cut insertions characteristic of many of Estienne's anatomical woodcuts.

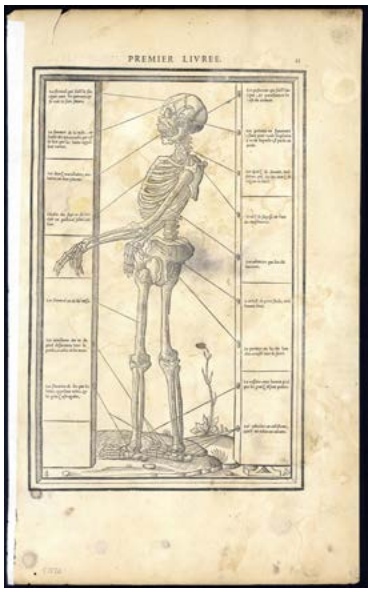
Premier livre

14A. Leaf A6 $300

Recto (p. 11): Side view of full human skeleton with key lines to various captions.

Verso (p. 12): Dorsal view of full human skeleton, caption beginning "Le derriere de corps / monstrant la forme des os qui nont peu apparoir . . ."

One margin strengthened, some spotting, creasing and dampstaining, small wormhole in lower margin. 51820

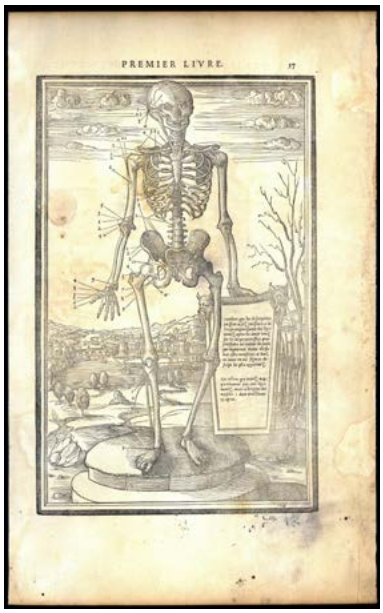


14B. Leaf C3 $300

Recto (p. 37): Frontal view of full human skeleton, caption beginning “Combien que les descriptions puissant assez satisfaire a la vraye congnoissance les ligamentz . . .”

Verso (p. 38): Dorsal view of full human skeleton, caption beginning “Les ligamentz de lespine . . .”

One margin strengthened, some spotting and dampstaining, small wormhole in lower margin. 51819



14C. Leaf H1 $300

Recto (p. 113): Dorsal view of human skeleton, caption beginning “Les nombres cy marquez repo[n]dent a ceulx de la figure suyvante . . .”

Verso (p. 114): Dorsal view of musculature of the human body, caption beginning “Le derriere du corps revestu de ses muscles . . .”

One margin strengthened, some spotting and dampstaining, small wormhole in lower margin. 51817

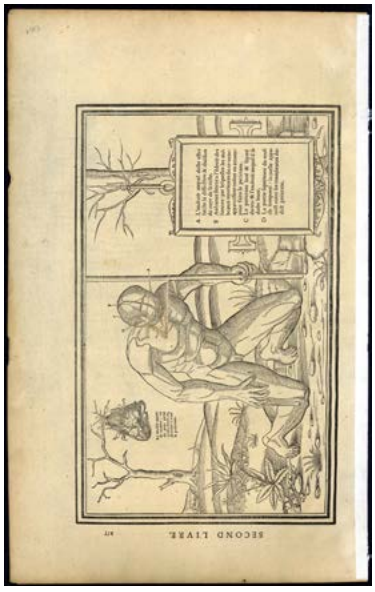
Second livre

14D. Leaf Q8 $600

Recto (p. 255): Kneeling male figure with scalp removed and hung on a tree branch, caption beginning “A. L’endroit auquel doibt estre faicte la dissection & division du cuyr de la teste . . .”

Verso (p. 256): Stooping male figure with top portion of skull removed and hung on a tree branch, caption beginning “Ce qui pend a cest arbre, est le tez ou cabasset de la teste . . .”

One margin strengthened. 51816



14E. Leaf R1 $500

Recto: no image

Verso (p. 258): Seated male human figure with top of skull removed and placed on the seat next to the figure, caption beginning "A. L'origine de la dure mere qui est a l'endroit de ce pertuys . . ."

One margin strengthened. 51818

14F. Leaf R8 $500

Recto (p. 271): Seated male human figure with top of skull removed, caption beginning "A. La dure mere escorchée & separée . . ."

Verso: no image

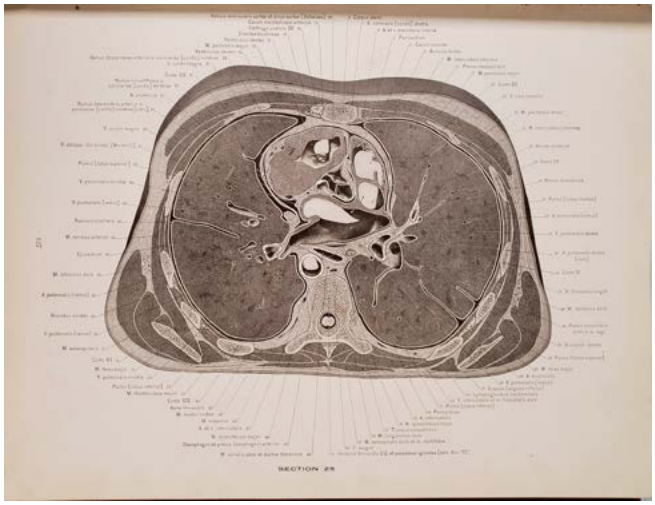
One margin strengthened, tears repaired. 51815

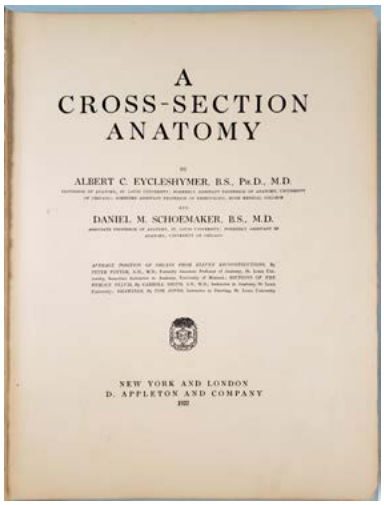
14F. Leaf S2 $500

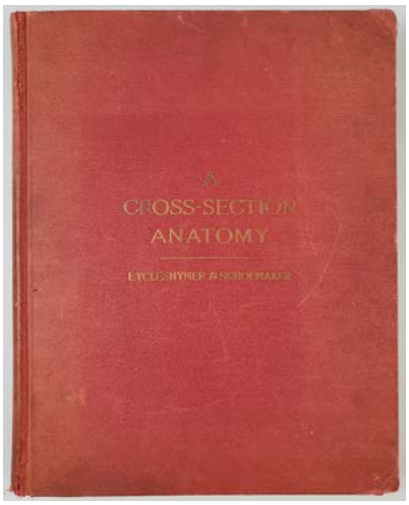
Recto (p. 275): Prone male human figure with top of skull removed, caption beginning "Entends que tout ce qui estoit comprins dens les os de la teste . . ."

Verso: no image

One margin strengthened, small tear in lower margin, light staining. 51814





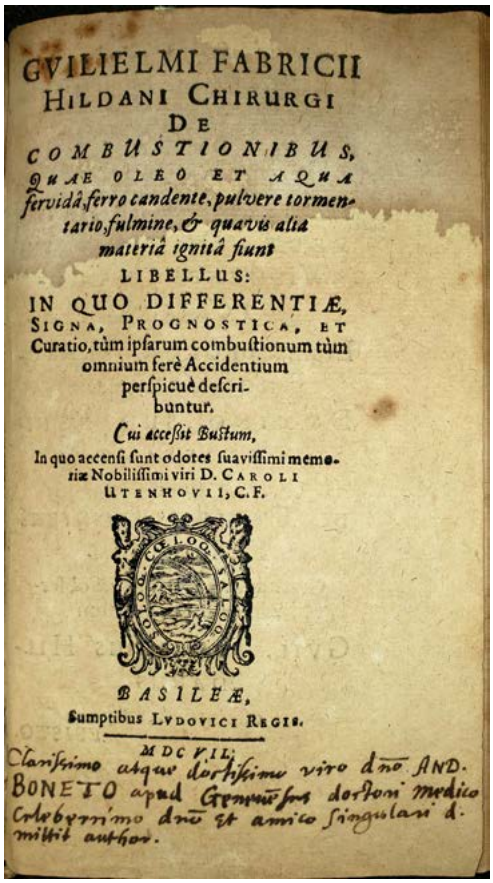


15. Eycleshymer, Albert C. (1867-1925) and **Daniel M. Schoemaker** (1867-1951). A cross-section anatomy. xvi, 373pp., including 89 full-page plates (some in color). New York & London: D. Appleton & Co., 1922. 370 x 282 mm. Original cloth, worn, shaken, text block cracked between pp. 98-99. Good copy. $200

Second printing of Garrison-Morton.com 7644, originally published in 1911. The historical introduction includes a bibliographical history of cross-sectional anatomies from frozen sections.

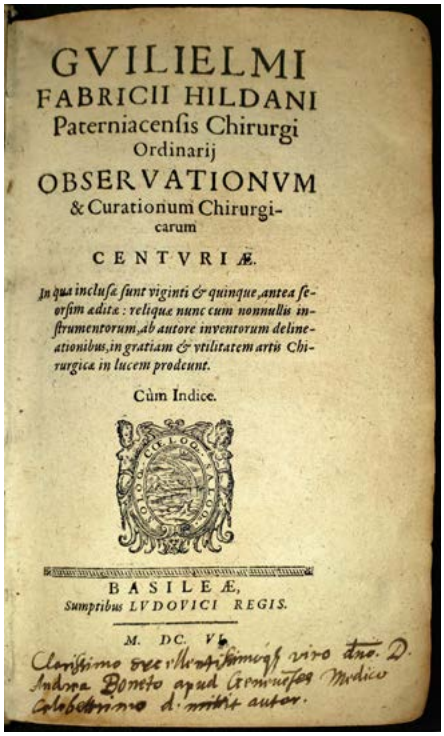
Presentation Copy of the First Book Devoted Entirely to Burns

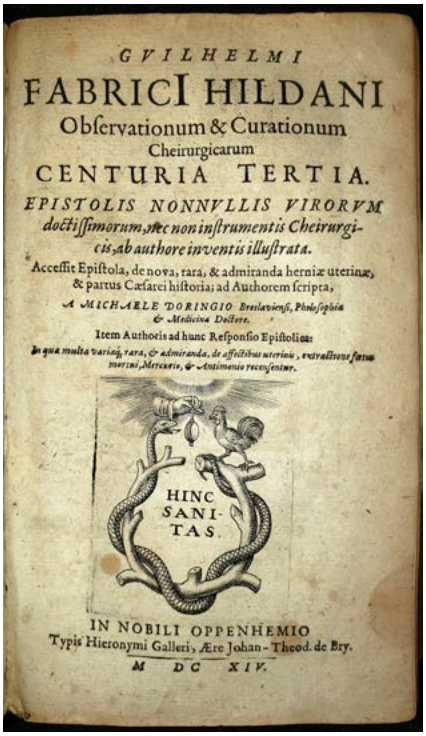
16. Fabry von Hilden, Wilhelm (1560-1634). (1) De combustionibus quae oleo et aqua fervida, ferro candente, pulvere tormentario, fulmine, & quavis alio materia ignita fiunt libellus. [16], 107, [4, blank]pp. Woodcut illustrations. Basel: Sumptibus Ludovici Regis, 1607. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author to André Bonet on the title: "Clarissimo atque doctissimo viro dno. And. Boneto apud genovenses medico celeberrimo et amico singulari d. missit author." Bound with:

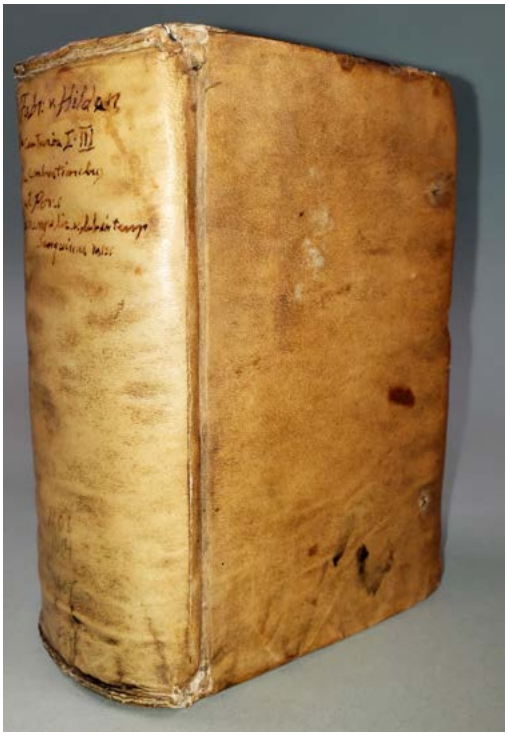

GVILIELMI FABRICII
HILDANI CHIRURGI
DE
COMBVSTIONIBVS,
QVAE OLEO ET AQVA
feruidâ, ferro candente, pulvere tormentario, fulmine, & quavis alia materiâ ignitâ fiunt
LIBELLVS:
IN QVO DIFFERENTIÆ, SIGNA, PROGNOSTICA, ET Curatio, tùm ipsarum combustionum tùm omnium ferè Accidentium perspicuè describuntur.
Cui accessit Bustum,
In quo accensi sunt odores suauissimi memoriæ Nobilissimi viri D. CAROLI UTENHOVII, C.F.
BASILEÆ,
Sumptibus LVDOVICI REGIS.
MDCVII.
Clarissimo atque doctissimo viro dno AND. BONETO apud Genuenses doctori medico Celeberrimo dno et amico singulari d. missit author.

(2) **Fabry von Hilden.** Observationum & curationum cheirurgicarum centuria tertia. 557pp. plus integral blank. Engraved and woodcut illustrations. Oppenheim: Typis Hieronymi Galleri, aere Johan-Theod. de Bry, 1614. Bound with:

(3) **Fabry von Hilden.** Observationum & curatorium chirurgicarum centuriae. [16], 298, [6]pp. Woodcut illustrations. Basel: Sumptibus Ludovici Regis, 1606. *Presentation Copy, inscribed by the author* on the title to Swiss physician André Bonet (b. 1556): "Clarissimo & excellentissimo viro dno. D. Andrea Boneto apud genovenses medico celeberrimo d. missit autor." Bound with:


GVILIELMI
FABRICII HILDANI
Paterniacensis Chirurgi
Ordinarij
OBSERVATIONVM
& Curationum Chirurgi-
carum
CENTVRIÆ.
In qua inclusæ sunt viginti & quinque, antea seorsim editæ: reliquæ nunc cum nonnullis instrumentorum, ab autore inventorum delineationibus, in gratiam & vtilitatem artis Chirurgicæ in lucem prodeunt.
Cùm Indice.
BASILEÆ,
Sumptibus LVDOVICI REGIS.
M. DC. V[illegible]
Clarissimo ... viro ... D. Andreæ Bonetto apud Genevrenses Medico Celeberrimo ... autor.


GVILHELMI
FABRICI HILDANI
Observationum & Curationum
Cheirurgicarum
CENTURIA TERTIA.
EPISTOLIS NONNVLLIS VIRORVM doctissimorum, nec non instrumentis Cheirurgicis, ab authore inventis illustrata.
Accessit Epistola, de nova, rara, & admiranda herniæ uterinæ, & partus Cæsarei historia; ad Authorem scripta,
A MICHAELE DORINGIO Brevilavensi, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore.
Item Authoris ad hanc Responsio Epistolica:
In qua multa varia, rara, & admiranda, de affectibus uterinis, extrahitque fœtus mortui, Mercurio, & Antimonio recensentur.
HINC SANITAS
IN NOBILI OPPENHEMIO
Typis Hieronymi Galleri, Ære Johan-Theod. de Bry.
M DC XIV.



(4) **Pons, Jacques** (1538-1612). De nimis licentiosa ac liberaliore intempestivaque sanguinis missione, qua hodie pleriq[ue] abutuntur, brevis tractatio. [18], 115pp., plus integral blank. Lyons: Apud Paulum Frellon et Abraham Cloquemin, 1596.

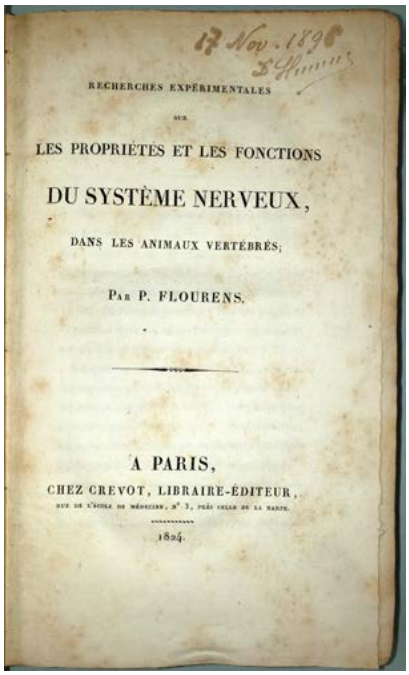
Together 4 works in 1, 8vo. 166 x 95 mm. Vellum ca. 1614, titles hand-lettered on spine, some darkening, light edgewear. Uneven toning due to paper quality, minor marginal worming, occasional dampstaining but overall very good. $7500

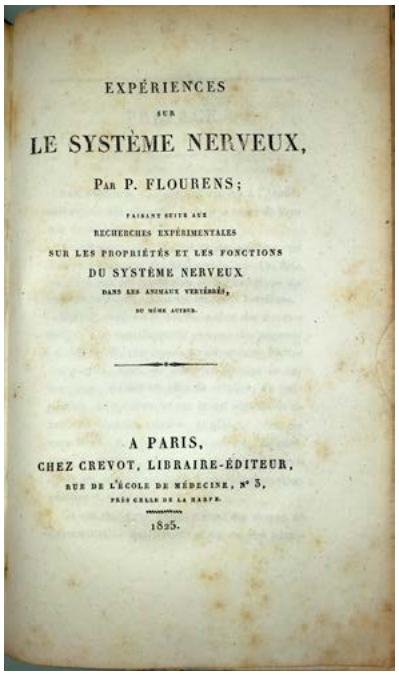
First Editions of all four works, from the library of Swiss physician André Bonet (b. 1556), whose son Théophile (1620-89) was the founder of pathological anatomy (see Garrison-Morton.com 2274).

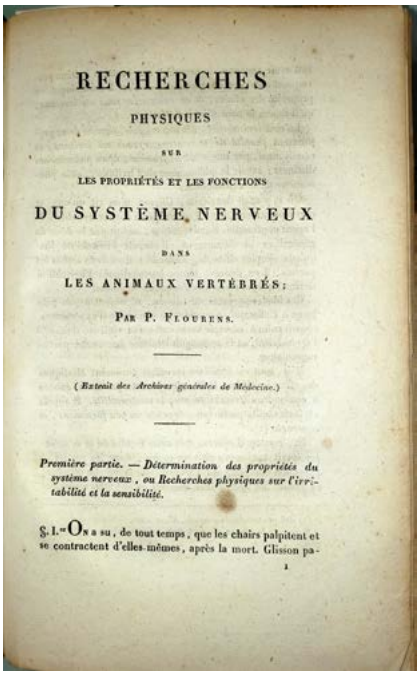
This remarkable volume includes a presentation copy of Fabry von Hilden's *De combustionibus*, "the first book entirely devoted to burns" (Garrison-Morton.com 2245); Fabry developed the first classification system for burns and developed methods for treating the various problems associated with burn healing, "such as the application of splints to minimize the contraction of scarred skin and the insertion of pieces of linen cloth or lead foil to avoid the adherence of delicate parts such as the lips or eyelids" (P. Santoni-Ruigu and P. J. Sykes, *A History of Plastic Surgery*, p. 43).

Also included here are the first and third volumes of Fabry's famous *Centuriae* (see Garrison-Morton.com 5570), the first bearing Fabry's presentation inscription to Bonet. Published in six volumes between 1606 and 1641, Fabry's *Centuriae* represent the best collection of surgical case records of the 17th century. The *Centuriae* were assembled from Fabry's detailed notes of his own cases and from information supplied by the physicians and surgeons with whom he corresponded. The case histories cover the entire field of surgery and show Fabry to be a bold, skillful and inventive practitioner: He operated on selected carcinomas of the breast, performed one of the first amputations through the thigh, used a magnet to extract an iron splinter from the eye of a patient (a procedure suggested by his wife, an obstetrician and surgeon in her own right), and designed many specialized surgical instruments, a number of which he illustrated in his *Centuriae*.

The final work in this volume is Jacques Pons's treatise against the excessive use of bloodletting in his day. Pons was dean of the medical faculty at the Collège du Médecin at Lyons, and also served as physician in ordinary to the French king. 50564


RECHERCHES EXPÉRIMENTALES
SUR
LES PROPRIÉTÉS ET LES FONCTIONS
DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX,
DANS LES ANIMAUX VERTÉBRÉS;
PAR P. FLOURENS.
A PARIS,
CHEZ CREVOT, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR,
1824.


EXPÉRIENCES
SUR
LE SYSTÈME NERVEUX,
PAR P. FLOURENS;
FAISANT SUITE AUX
RECHERCHES EXPÉRIMENTALES
SUR LES PROPRIÉTÉS ET LES FONCTIONS
DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX
DANS LES ANIMAUX VERTÉBRÉS,
DU MÊME AUTEUR.
A PARIS,
CHEZ CREVOT, LIBRAIRE-ÉDITEUR,
1825.


RECHERCHES
PHYSIQUES
SUR
LES PROPRIÉTÉS ET LES FONCTIONS
DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX
DANS
LES ANIMAUX VERTÉBRÉS;
PAR P. FLOURENS.
(Extrait des Archives générales de Médecine.)
Première partie. — Détermination des propriétés du système nerveux, ou Recherches physiques sur l'irritabilité et la sensibilité.
§. I. — On a su, de tout temps, que les chairs palpitent et se contractent d'elles-mêmes, après la mort. Glisson pa-

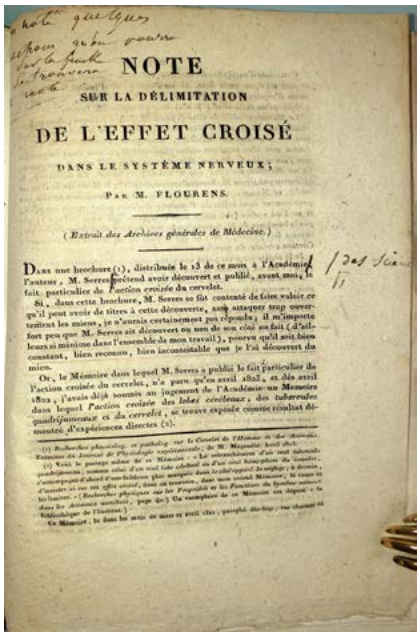
Possibly Unique Copy with Three Offprints and Proofs Corrected by Flourens

17. Flourens, Pierre (1784-1867). (1) Recherches expérimentales sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux, dans les animaux vertébrés. [4], xxvi, 331, [3] pp. Paris: Crevot, 1824. 212 x 132 mm. Bound with:

(2) **Flourens.** Expériences sur le système nerveux . . . faisant suite aux *Recherches expérimentales sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux dans les animaux vertébrés*. [4], iv, 53, [3]pp. Paris: Crevot, 1825. Bound with:

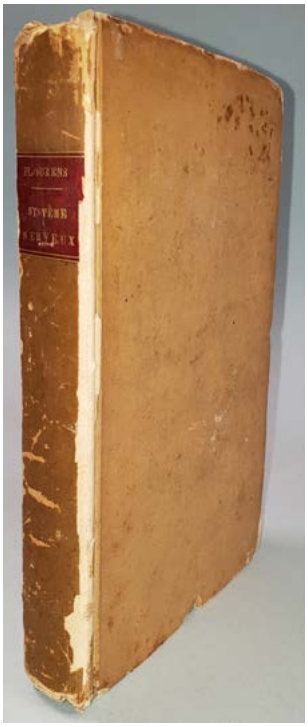
(3) **Flourens.** Recherches physiques sur les propriétés et les fonctions du système nerveux dans les animaux vertébrés [caption title]. Offprint from *Archives générales de médecine* 2 (1823). [Paris: Migneret, 1823.] Bound with:

(4) **Flourens.** Note sur la délimitation de l'effet croisé dans le système nerveux. Offprint from Archives générales de médecine 3 (1823). 6pp. *Proof copy*, with corrections in the author's hand and his autograph note: "J'ai note quelques corrections qu'on pourra faire sur la feuille ou se trouvera ce note."


NOTE
SUR LA DÉLIMITATION
DE L'EFFET CROISÉ
DANS LE SYSTÈME NERVEUX;
PAR M. FLOURENS.
(Extrait des Archives générales de Médecine.)

Together 4 works in one volume. 212 x 132 mm. Boards ca. 1825, hinges worn, light edgewear, minor spotting. Minor foxing and toning but very good. The Haskell F. Norman copy, with his bookplate. $5000

An **exceptionally rare, possibly unique volume** containing the first edition of Flourens's famous classic on cerebral function together with three extremely rare offprints by Flourens on the same subject, one of which is a proof copy with Flourens's autograph corrections. It is possible that this was Flourens's own copy, or a copy belonging to an unidentified close associate.

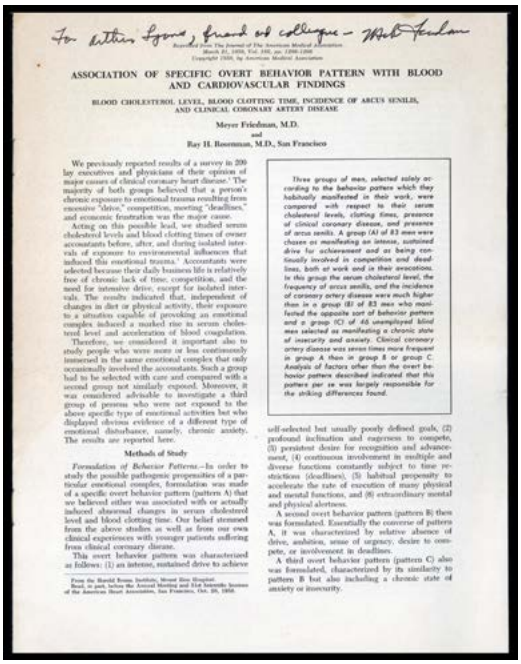


(1) **First Edition**, variant with leaf 221 ("Table des matières") bound after leaf c1. An expansion of Flourens's first paper on cerebral function (no. 3 below), containing his experimental proof that vision depends on the integrity of the cerebral cortex Garrison-Morton.com 1493. McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology*, pp. 190-193. Norman 804.

(2) **First Edition.** Three physiological memoirs communicated to the Académie des Sciences on 27 December 1824: "Expériences sur l'encéphale des poisons" "Extrait des recherches sur la cicatrisation des plaies du cerveau," and "Recherches sur les conditions fondamentales de l'audition, et sur les diverses causes de la surdité." The last marks the beginning of Flourens's important researches on the inner ear of birds, in which he discovered that lesions of the semicircular canals produced loss of equilibrium, vertigo and convulsive movements of the head and eyeballs. Norman 807 (different copy).

(3) **First Edition, Offprint Issue.** Flourens's first paper on cerebral function. Flourens was one of the chief opponents of Gall's doctrine of cerebral localization and devised several experiments to refute it. He conducted a series of experiments on pigeons, in which he selectively removed either the cerebral lobes or the cerebellum in order to demonstrate their roles in brain physiology. The pigeons deprived of their cerebral lobes retained their sense of equilibrium but lost all sense of volition and showed no sensory awareness of their surroundings; in contrast, those deprived of their cerebellums lost all ability to coordinate their muscular motions but retained their ability to initiate movement and process sensory information. Flourens concluded from these experiments that the cerebral lobes were the seat of intelligence and perception, while the faculty of muscular coordination resided in the cerebellum; however, he insisted that the entire brain acted as a whole with respect to each of its functions. Flourens later expanded his observations in *Recherches expérimentales.* Clarke & O'Malley, pp. 483-488; 656-660. Garrison-Morton.com 1391. Norman 803.

(4) **First Edition, Offprint Issue.** A response to the claim made by the French anatomist Antoine E. R. A. Serres that he had preceded Flourens in discovering the "crossed effect"; i.e., that lesions in the quadrigeminal lobes, cerebral lobes and cerebellum in one hemisphere of the brain affect the opposite side of the body. Norman 802. 51919



For Arthur Lyons, friend & colleague – Mike Friedman

ASSOCIATION OF SPECIFIC OVERT BEHAVIOR PATTERN WITH BLOOD AND CARDIOVASCULAR FINDINGS

BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL, BLOOD CLOTTING TIME, INCIDENCE OF ARCUS SENILIS, AND CLINICAL CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE

Meyer Friedman, M.D.
and
Ray H. Rosenman, M.D., San Francisco

We previously reported results of a survey in 200 lay executives and physicians of their opinion of major causes of clinical coronary heart disease.[1] The majority of both groups believed that a person's chronic exposure to emotional trauma resulting from excessive "drive," competition, meeting "deadlines," and economic frustration was the major cause.

Acting on this possible lead, we studied serum cholesterol levels and blood clotting times of owner accountants before, after, and during isolated intervals of exposure to environmental influences that induced this emotional trauma.[2] Accountants were selected because their daily business life is relatively free of chronic lack of time, competition, and the need for intensive drive, except for isolated intervals. The results indicated that, independent of changes in diet or physical activity, their exposure to a situation capable of provoking an emotional complex induced a marked rise in serum cholesterol level and acceleration of blood coagulation.

Therefore, we considered it important also to study people who were more or less continuously immersed in the same emotional complex that only occasionally involved the accountants. Such a group had to be selected with care and compared with a second group not similarly exposed. Moreover, it was considered advisable to investigate a third group of persons who were not exposed to the above specific type of emotional activities but who displayed obvious evidence of a different type of emotional disturbance, namely, chronic anxiety. The results are reported here.

Three groups of men, selected solely according to the behavior pattern which they habitually manifested in their work, were compared with respect to their serum cholesterol levels, clotting times, presence of clinical coronary disease, and presence of arcus senilis. A group (A) of 83 men were chosen as manifesting an intense, sustained drive for achievement and as being continually involved in competition and deadlines, both at work and in their avocations. In this group the serum cholesterol level, the frequency of arcus senilis, and the incidence of coronary artery disease were much higher than in a group (B) of 83 men who manifested the opposite sort of behavior pattern and a group (C) of 45 unemployed blood men selected as manifesting a chronic state of insecurity and anxiety. Clinical coronary artery disease was seven times more frequent in group A than in group B or group C. Analysis of factors other than the overt behavior pattern described indicated that this pattern per se was largely responsible for the striking differences found.

Methods of Study

Formulation of Behavior Patterns.—In order to study the possible pathogenic propensities of a particular emotional complex, formulation was made of a specific overt behavior pattern (pattern A) that we believed either was associated with or actually induced abnormal changes in serum cholesterol level and blood clotting time. Our belief stemmed from the above studies as well as from our own clinical experiences with younger patients suffering from clinical coronary disease.

This overt behavior pattern was characterized as follows: (1) an intense, sustained drive to achieve self-selected but usually poorly defined goals, (2) profound inclination and eagerness to compete, (3) persistent desire for recognition and advancement, (4) continuous involvement in multiple and diverse functions constantly subject to time restrictions (deadlines), (5) habitual propensity to accelerate the rate of execution of many physical and mental functions, and (6) extraordinary mental and physical alertness.

A second overt behavior pattern (pattern B) then was formulated. Essentially the converse of pattern A, it was characterized by relative absence of drive, ambition, sense of urgency, desire to compete, or involvement in deadlines.

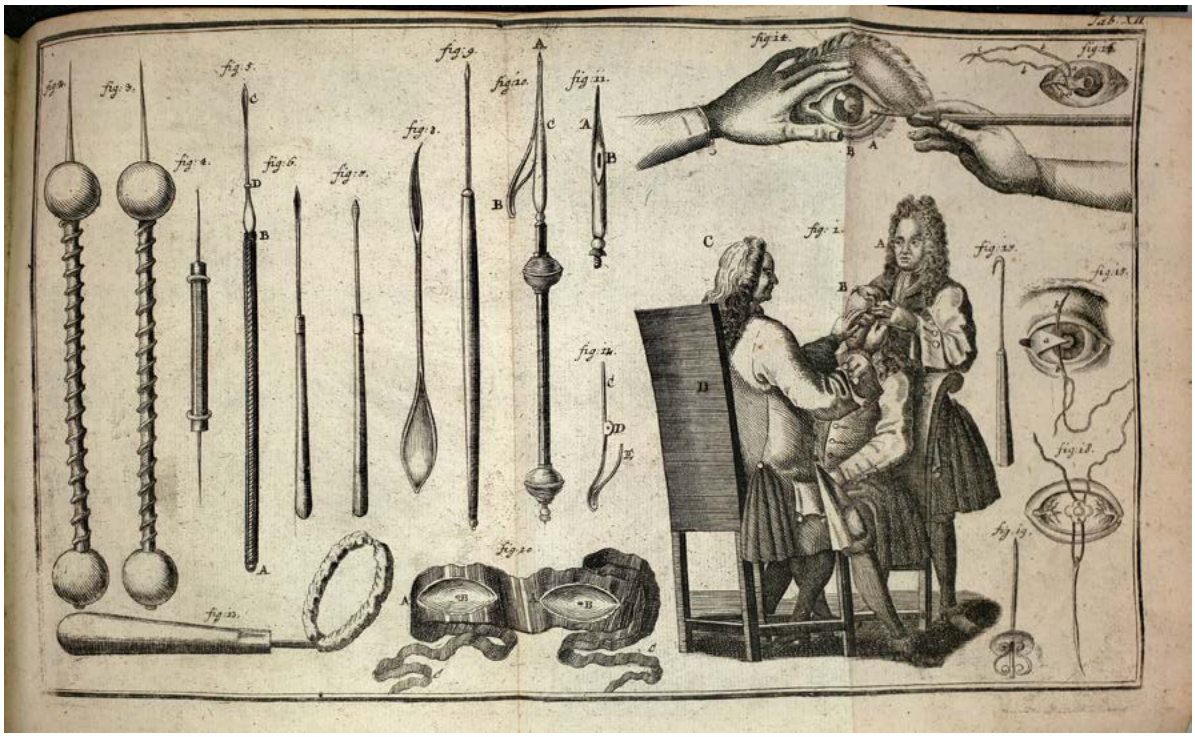
A third overt behavior pattern (pattern C) also was formulated, characterized by its similarity to pattern B but also including a chronic state of anxiety or insecurity.

From the Harold Brunn Institute, Mount Zion Hospital.
Read, in part, before the Annual Meeting and 41st Scientific Session of the American Heart Association, San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1958.

"Type A" Personality

18. Friedman, Meyer (1910-2001) and **Ray H. Rosenman** (1920-2013). Association of specific overt behavior pattern with blood and cardiovascular findings. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 169 (1959). 1286-1296pp. 280 x 214 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Creased horizontally, small marginal tear in first leaf, but very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed by Friedman on the first leaf: "For Arthur Lyons, friend and colleague—Mike Friedman." $750

First Edition, Offprint Issue of Friedman and Rosenman's classic paper on "Type A" personality and its associated cardiovascular risks. This paper and continuing follow-up research became the basis for Friedman and Rosenman's controversial popular book, *Type A Behavior and Your Heart* (1974). Garrison-Morton.com 14230. 51785



Remarkable Surgical Plates

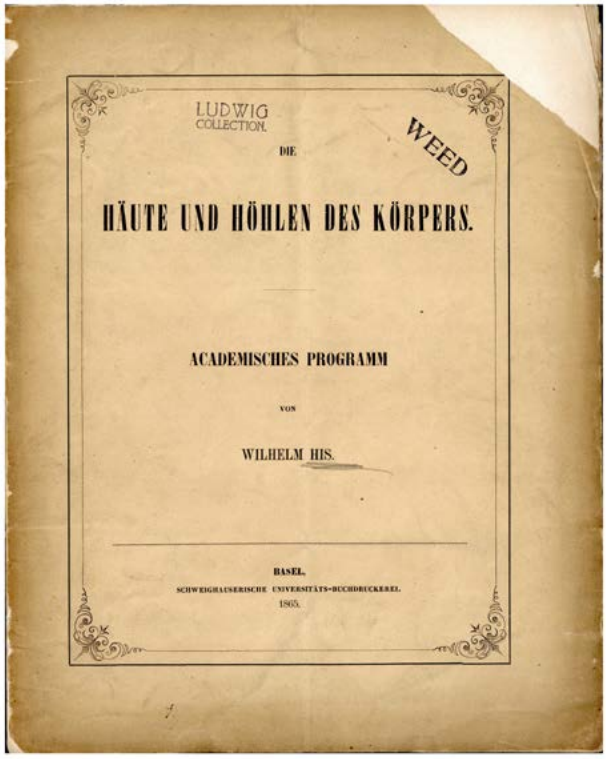
19. Heister, Lorenz (1683-1758). Chirurgie, in welcher alles was zur Wund-Artzney gehöret . . . [22], 753, [23]pp. Engraved frontispiece and 22 folding plates. Nürnberg: Johann Hoffmann, 1719.203 x 167 mm. Vellum ca. 1719, title in pencil on the spine, back cover painted black and front cover with black shield, initials "K. M." and date "1877" stenciled on the front cover, paint flaking, top of spine darkened, rear endpapers renewed. Leaves in last signature repaired, frontispiece coming loose, upper margins of some plates trimmed affecting plate numbers, some soiling and foxing, but on the whole very good. Old ownership signatures on title, ownership stamp on front free endpaper. $4000


D. LAVRENTII Heisters/
Anatom. Chirurg. ac Theor. Prof. Publ.
CHIRURGIE,
In welcher Alles/
Wund-Artzney
gehöret/
Nach der neuesten und besten Art/
In vielen Kupffer-Tafeln die neuerfun-
Instrumenten,
Nürnberg/ bey Johann Hoffmanns sel. Erben.
Im Jahr MDCCXIX.

First Edition. The most graphically illustrated general treatise on surgery published in the 18th century. Heister's surgery was "the standard work on surgery in the eighteenth century, becoming one of the most translated, most used, and most respected texts ever written . . . still used as a standard text at Vienna as late as 1838. Heister had a sweeping knowledge of surgery, and the . . . illustrations of braces and bandages were long followed and are the prototypes of those still in use" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 505, citing English edition). The work's numerous folding plates include the finest 18th-century engravings of surgical instruments and operative techniques. Heister made the first post-mortem section of appendicitis and introduced the term "tracheotomy." Garrison-Morton.com 5576. Zimmerman & Veith, pp. 413-23. 51917

His's Important Classification of Tissues Based on Histogenesis
From the Libraries of Carl Ludwig and Lewis Weed

20. His, Wilhelm (1831-1904). Die Häute und Höhlen des Körpers. 34pp. Basel: Schweighausersche Universitäts-Buchdruckerei, 1865. 273 x 218 mm. Original printed wrappers, front wrapper detached and with loss to upper corner, vertical crease, marginal dust-soiling. Internally very good. . From the library of physiologist Carl Ludwig (1816-95), with "Ludwig Collection" stamp on front wrapper; later from the library of anatomist Lewis Weed (1886-1952), with his stamp on the front wrapper.



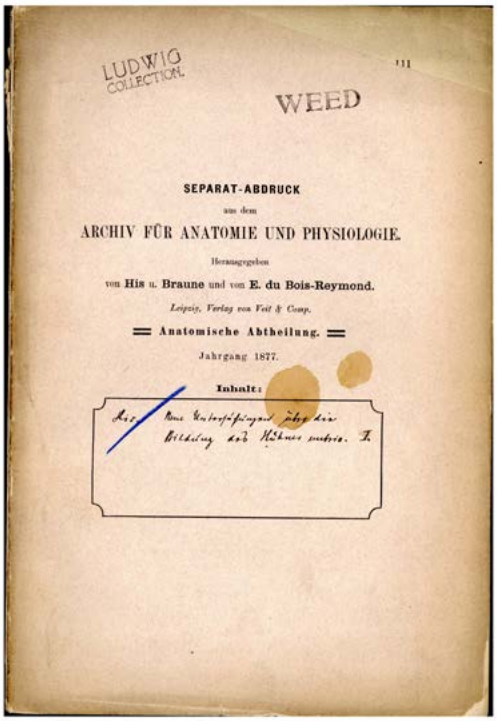
$1750

First Edition. Garrison-Morton.com 490: "A new classification of tissues based on histogenesis."

"In his paper 'Membranes and cavities' [Häute und Höhlen], His coined the name 'endothelia' for epithelia that arise from the mesoderm, and which come to line body cavities, and the blood and lymphatic vessels. This paper contains highly original speculations on developmental mechanisms . . . His noted that embryonic cavities develop from splits in the mesoderm, and suggested that this splitting might be mediated by mechanical forces . . . Further, His argued that mechanical forces in the matrix might actually influence cell behavior . . . His also speculated that ectoderm and endoderm might provide a chemical signal to the mesoderm which stimulates growth and blood vessel development. His challenged Remak's view that the peripheral nervous system develops from the mesoderm, arguing (in agreement with data available today) that it develops from the ectoderm" (Richardson & Keuck).

This copy was once owned by physiologist Carl Ludwig, whose work as both a researcher and teacher had a revolutionary influence on the development of that science in the 19th century. The copy was later owned by anatomist Lewis H. Weed, a student of Harvey Cushing, who spent the majority of his career at Johns Hopkins; he served as dean of the Hopkins school of medicine from 1923 to 1929 and director of the medical school from 1929 to 1946. Richardson and Keuck, "The revolutionary developmental biology of Wilhelm His, Sr.," *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* 97 (2022): 1131-1160. 51889

21. His, Wilhelm (1831-1904). Neue Untersuchungen über die Bildung des Hühnerembryo. I. Offprint from *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie* (1877). 112-187pp. 2 folding plates. 235 x 159 mm. Original printed wrappers, corner cut from front wrapper, spine split resulting in separation of first signature, minor chipping, staining and soiling. Internally very good. From the library of physiologist Carl Ludwig (1816-95), with "Ludwig Collection" stamp on front wrapper; later from the library of anatomist Lewis Weed (1886-1952), with his stamp on the front wrapper. $750

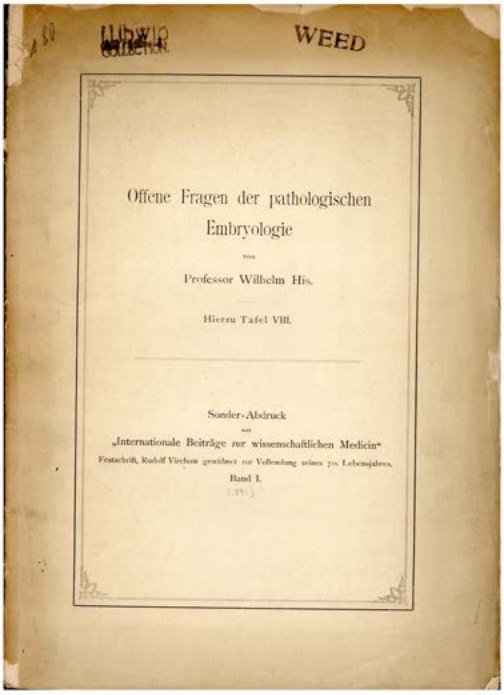


First Edition, Offprint Issue. "Swiss-born embryologist Wilhelm His, Sr. (1831–1904) was the first scientist to study embryos using paraffin histology, serial sectioning and three-dimensional modelling. With these techniques, His made many important discoveries in vertebrate embryology and developmental neurobiology, earning him two Nobel Prize nominations. He also developed several theories of mechanical and evolutionary developmental biology" (Richardson & Keuck).

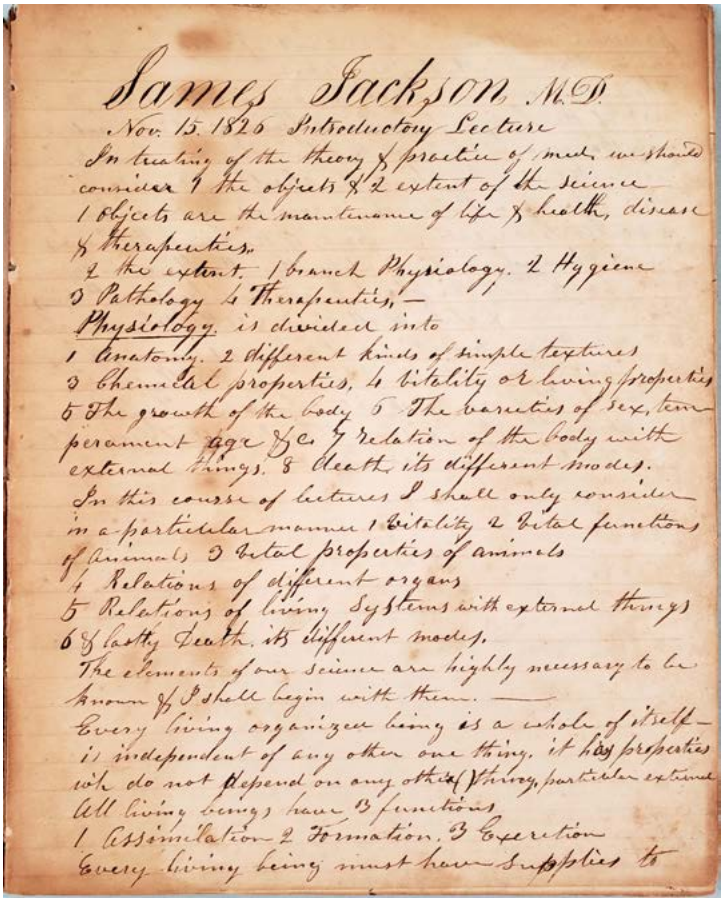
His's studies of the chicken embryo (*Hühnerembryo*) in the 1860s and 1870s established his reputation as an embryologist. One of his goals during this time was to establish an exact topography of the chicken embryonic disc, as described in the present paper. Richardson and Keuck, "The revolutionary developmental biology of Wilhelm His, Sr.," *Biological Reviews of the Cambridge Philosophical Society* 97 (2022): 1131-1160. 51887

From the Libraries of Carl Ludwig and Lewis Weed

22. His, Wilhelm (1831-1904). Offene Fragen der pathologischen Embryologie. Offprint from Internationale Beiträge zur wissenschaftlichen Medicin, *Festschrift, Rudolf Virchow gewidmet zur Vollendung seines 70. Lebensjahres*, vol. 1 (1891). 17pp. Photogravure plate; text illustrations. His's facsimile signature on p. 17. 265 x 191 mm. Original printed wrappers chipped and with a few marginal tears. Toned due to acidic paper, but good to very good. From the library of physiologist Carl Ludwig (1816-95), with "Ludwig Collection" stamp on front wrapper; later from the library of anatomist Lewis Weed (1886-1952), with his stamp on the front wrapper. $500

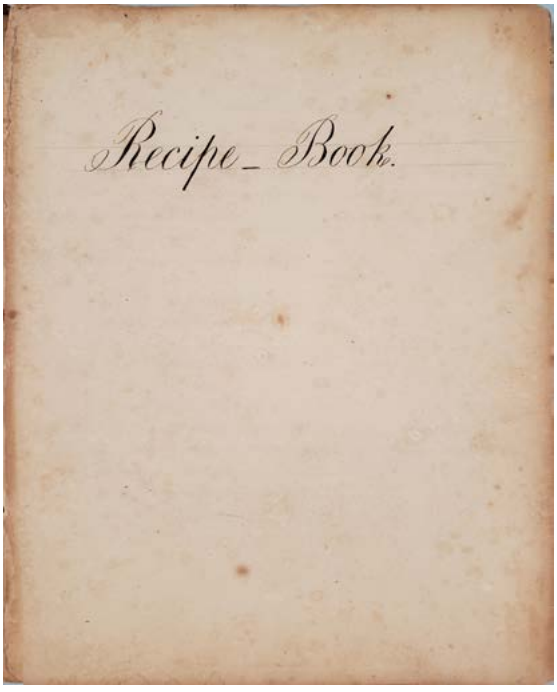


First Edition, Offprint Issue. His's paper on open questions in pathological embryology was among the papers included in Rudolf Virchow's 70th birthday festschrift. The plate shows a sagittal section through the midplane of an 8-millimeter human embryo. 51888


James Jackson M.D.
Nov. 15. 1826 Introductory Lecture
In treating of the theory & practice of med. we should
consider 1 the objects & 2 extent of the science
1 objects are the maintenance of life & health, disease
& therapeutics.
2 the extent. 1 branch Physiology. 2 Hygiene
3 Pathology 4 Therapeutics, —
Physiology is divided into
1 Anatomy. 2 different kinds of simple textures
3 chemical properties. 4 vitality or living properties
5 The growth of the body 6 The varieties of sex, tem-
perament age &c 7 relation of the body with
external things. 8 death its different modes.
In this course of lectures I shall only consider
in a particular manner 1 vitality 2 vital functions
of animals 3 vital properties of animals
4 Relations of different organs
5 Relations of living Systems with external things
6 & lastly Death its different modes.
The elements of our science are highly necessary to be
known & I shall begin with them. —
Every living organized being is a whole of itself —
it is independent of any other one thing. it has properties
wh do not depend on any other living particular external
All living beings have 3 functions
1 Assimilation 2 Formation. 3 Excretion
Every living being must have Supplies to

Rare Manuscript Record of the Lectures of Early American Physician James Jackson

23. [**Jackson, James** (1777-1867).] **Yale, Leroy Milton** (1802-47). (1) Manuscript notebook in Yale's hand containing notes on Jackson's medical lectures from 15 November 1827 to 7 January 1828, plus clinical notes headed "Mass. Gen. Hosp. 1827 Oct 18 Dr. Jackson." 68 manuscript leaves plus 15 blank leaves (83 leaves total). N.p. [Cambridge, MA], 1827-28. 207 x 162 mm. Original half sheep, marbled boards, worn, covers detached. Minor foxing and toning, otherwise good to very good. "Leroy M. Yale So. Reading Leroy M. Yale" inscribed faintly in pencil on the (detached) front free endpaper, above two pencil sketches.


Recipe_ Book.

(2) **Yale, Leroy Milton** (1802-49). Recipe-book. 92 numbered pages in Yale's and at least two other hands, plus 7-page index at the end, with 35 blank leaves between; two manuscript leaves laid in. [Holmes Hole (later Vineyard Haven), MA], n.d. [1830s]. 205 x 163 mm. Original half sheep, marbled boards, covers detached. Some foxing and dampstaining but good to very good.

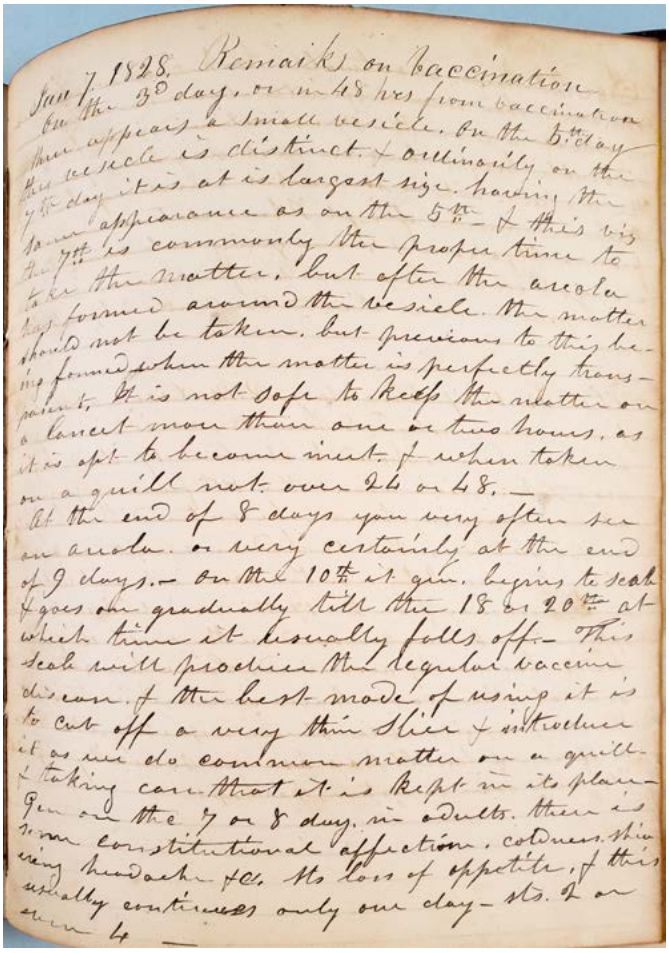
Together 2 items. $5000

(1) A rare manuscript record of the medical lectures delivered in the 1827-28 academic year by James Jackson, Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic at Harvard University and one of the founders of Massachusetts General Hospital. We know of eleven other manuscript notebooks recording Jackson's lectures: Nine at Harvard's Countway Library, dated 1814-15, 1816-17, 1817-19, 1820-21, 1822, 1824-25, 1828, 1831 and 1834; one at the Yale Medical Library, dated 1824-25; and one at the *USS Constitution* Museum, dated 1813.

Yale's pencil signature can be seen at the upper left of the page

Jackson was instrumental in reforming the teaching of medicine at Harvard, where he was appointed a professor of medicine in 1810, tasked with delivering "courses of clinical lectures, to point out at the bedside of such sick persons when cases may be suitable for the purpose, the symptoms of the disease under which they may labor, and the indications of cure and methods of treatment" (Harvard University Archives). He also helped to pioneer the practice of vaccination in America and was the first physician in the United States to describe the effects of peripheral alcoholic neuritis (see Garrison-Morton.com 4521).

The notebook we are offering records over 50 lectures given by Jackson between 15 November 1827 and 7 January 1828 on physiology and the practice of medicine. Included here are two pages headed "Dr. Jackson's mode of examining patients," covering such issues as onset and duration of illness, symptoms, and the state of the patient's "general system." At the end of the notebook is a section containing case histories of patients at Massachusetts General Hospital, presumably recorded under Jackson's supervision. The notes end with a page

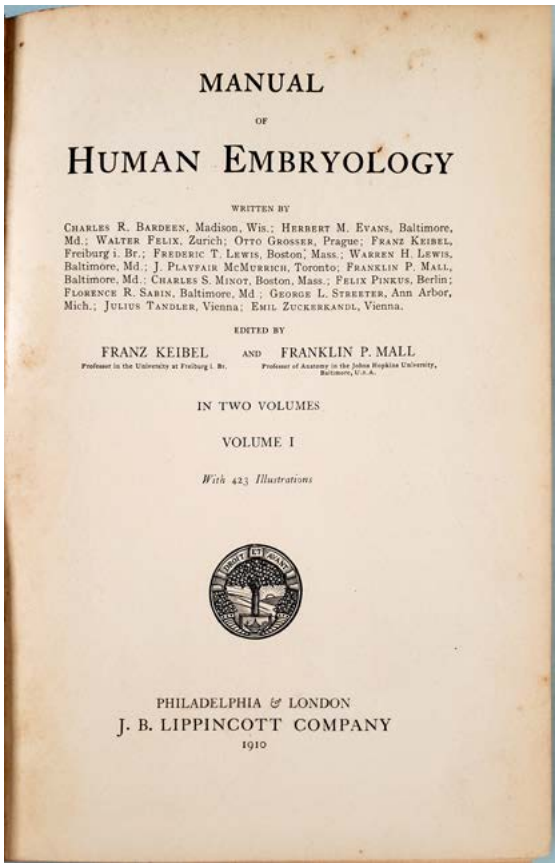

Jan 7 1828. Remarks on Vaccination
On the 3d day, or in 48 hrs from vaccination there appears a small vesicle. On the 5th day the vesicle is distinct & ordinarily on the 7th day it is at its largest size. bearing the same appearance as on the 5th — & this is the 7th is commonly the proper time to take the matter, but after the areola has formed around the vesicle. the matter should not be taken. but previous to this being formed when the matter is perfectly transparent. It is not safe to keep the matter on a lancet more than one or two hours, as it is apt to become inert. & when taken on a quill not over 24 or 48. —
At the end of 8 days you very often see an areola. or very certainly at the end of 9 days. — on the 10th it gen. begins to scab & goes on gradually till the 18 or 20th at which time it usually falls off. This scab will produce the regular vaccine disease. & the best mode of using it is to cut off a very thin slice & introduce it as we do common matter on a quill. & taking care that it is kept in its place. Gen on the 7 or 8 day. in adults. there is some constitutional affection. coldness shivering headache &c. Its loss of appetite. & this usually continues only one day — sts. 2 or even 4 —

of "Remarks on vaccination" describing the typical course of the procedure: "On the 3d day, or in 48 hrs from vaccination there appears a small vesicle. On the 5th day the vesicle is distinct . . . At the end of 8 days you very often see an areola . . . On the 10th it gen[erally] begins to scab and goes on gradually till the 18 or 20th at which time it usually falls off. This scab will produce the regular vaccine . . ."

The writer of these notes was Leroy M. Yale, who began his medical training in Boston in 1826 as an apprentice to Dr. Francis Kittredge (1758-1837) and later registered as a pupil of both Dr. Jackson and Dr. Walter Channing (1786-1876). Yale grew up in South Reading, Massachusetts (hence the "So. Reading" included with his signature) and later practiced medicine in Holmes Hole (later Vineyard Haven), a town on the island of Martha's Vineyard, where he died in 1849 at the age of 47. His son, Leroy M. Yale Jr. (1841-1906) studied medicine in New York and became a specialist in pediatrics, writing two books on the subject. He was also a talented printmaker who co-founded the New York Etching Club in 1877.

(2) Yale's manuscript "Recipe-book" contains directions for compounding over 100 pills, ointments, "balsams," "nostrums," etc.; these are indexed at the back of the book. Laid in are two manuscript slips, one containing a prescription and the other what appears to be an abbreviated recipe. The recipes are mostly in Yale's hand, but a few pages, such as pp. 60-61, contain entries in other hands.

Included with Yale's two notebooks is an undated 19th-century manuscript commonplace book which the anonymous compiler filled with extracts concerning Napoleon Bonaparte and other subjects. A carte-de-visite photograph of Napoleon, a few manuscript sheets and several 19th-century newspaper clippings are laid in. "Collection: Records of the Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic Kept by James Jackson," Hollis *for Archival Discovery*, Pusey Library, Harvard, hollisarchives.lib.harvard.edu/repositories/4/resources/4301. Accessed 6 Aug. 2024. Leroy M. Yale, "Dr. Leroy Milton Yale, Sr.," *The Biography of Dr. Leroy Milton Yale, Sr.*, history.vineyard.net/leroy.htm. Accessed 6 Aug. 2024. 51905


MANUAL

OF

HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY

WRITTEN BY

CHARLES R. BARDEEN, Madison, Wis.; HERBERT M. EVANS, Baltimore, Md.; WALTER FELIX, Zurich; OTTO GROSSER, Prague; FRANZ KEIBEL, Freiburg i. Br.; FREDERIC T. LEWIS, Boston, Mass.; WARREN H. LEWIS, Baltimore, Md.; J. PLAYFAIR MCMURRICH, Toronto; FRANKLIN P. MALL, Baltimore, Md.; CHARLES S. MINOT, Boston, Mass.; FELIX PINKUS, Berlin; FLORENCE R. SABIN, Baltimore, Md.; GEORGE L. STREETER, Ann Arbor, Mich.; JULIUS TANDLER, Vienna; EMIL ZUCKERKANDL, Vienna.

EDITED BY

FRANZ KEIBEL AND FRANKLIN P. MALL

IN TWO VOLUMES

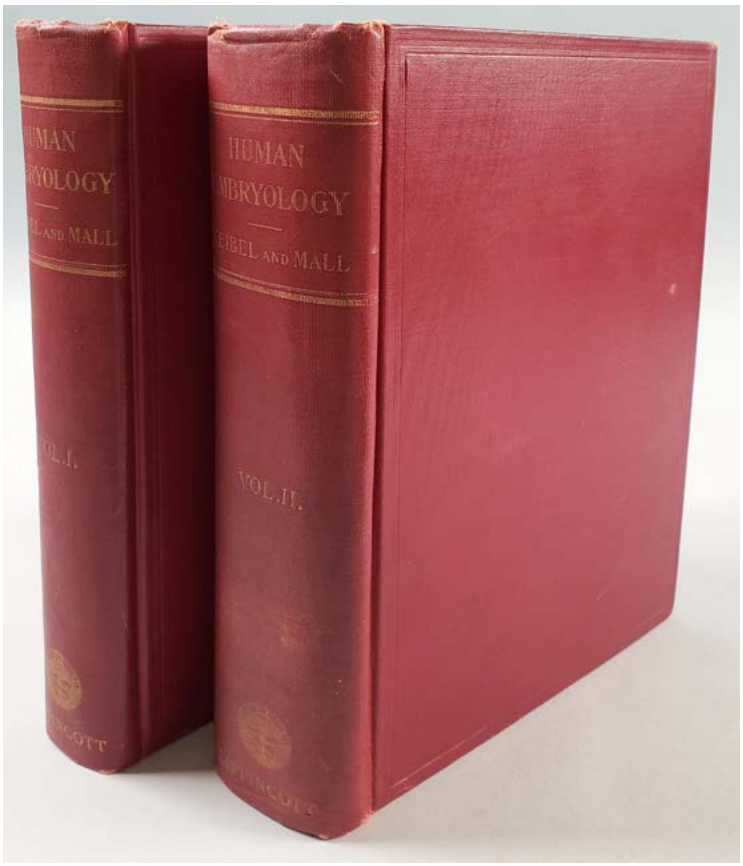
VOLUME I

With 423 Illustrations

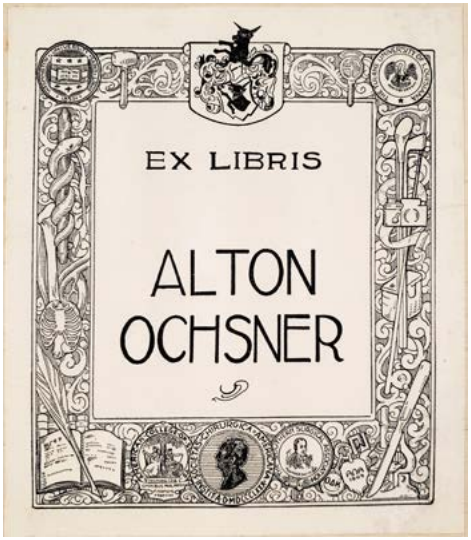
PHILADELPHIA & LONDON

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

1910



Classic of Embryology

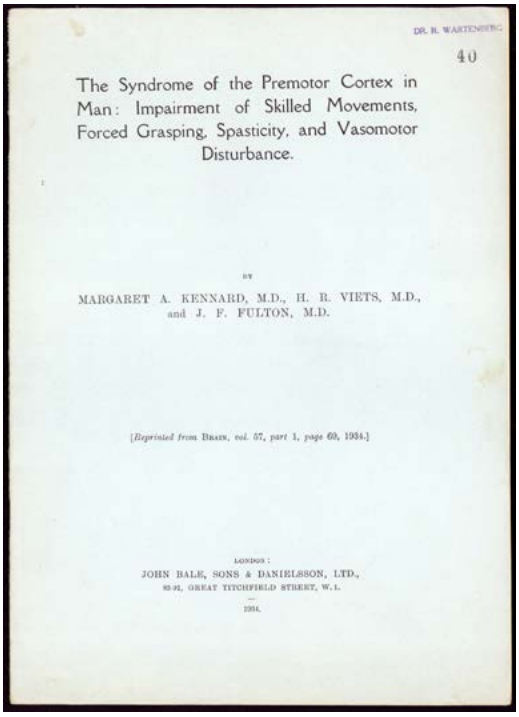


24. Keibel, Franz (1861-1929) & **Franklin P. Mall** (1862-1917), editors. Manual of human embryology. 2 vols. iii-xviii, 548; viii, 1032pp. Text illustrations. Philadelphia & London: J. B. Lippincott, 1910-12. 260 x 176 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spines, shaken, inner hinges in Vol. II splitting, minor edgewear. Light foxing and toning but very good. From the library of Alton Ochsner (1896-1981), with his bookplate in both volumes and his signature in Vol. II. $950

First Edition in English. The important studies on human embryos originated by Wilhelm His were carried on by his pupils, Keibel and Mall, in their *Manual of Human Embryology*. This classic work written by fifteen American and German experts "has not yet been superseded" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, late 20th century). The set was published "simultaneously" in German and English, though the German edition of the second volume was dated 1911. J. Playfair McMurrich translated the chapters written in German into English for the English language edition while Franz Keibel translated the chapters written in English into German for the German edition.

This copy is from the library of Alton Ochsner, founder of the Ochsner Clinic (now the Ochsner Medical Center) in New Orleans. The Ochsner Clinic was one of the first to document the connection between cancer and cigarette use; "[Ochsner's] leadership in exposing the hazards of tobacco and its link to lung cancer remains one of his most important contributions" (Wikipedia). Garrison-Morton.com 526. Norman 1203. 51825

25. Kennard, Margaret A. (1899-1975); **Henry R. Viets** (1890-1969); **John F. Fulton** (1899-1960). The syndrome of the premotor cortex in man: Impairment of skilled movements, forced grasping, spasticity, and vasomotor disturbance. Offprint from *Brain* 57 (1934). 69-84pp. Text illustrations. 252 x 180 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit spotted. Very good. Stamp of neurologist Robert Wartenberg (1887-1956) on the front wrapper. $375


DR. R. WARTENBERG.

40

The Syndrome of the Premotor Cortex in Man: Impairment of Skilled Movements, Forced Grasping, Spasticity, and Vasomotor Disturbance.

BY

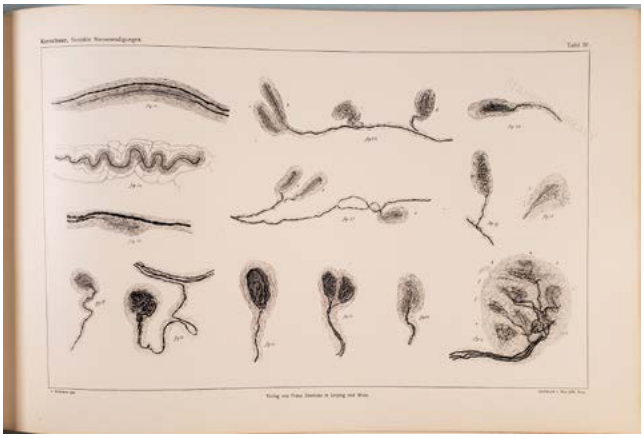
MARGARET A. KENNARD, M.D., H. R. VIETS, M.D., and J. F. FULTON, M.D.

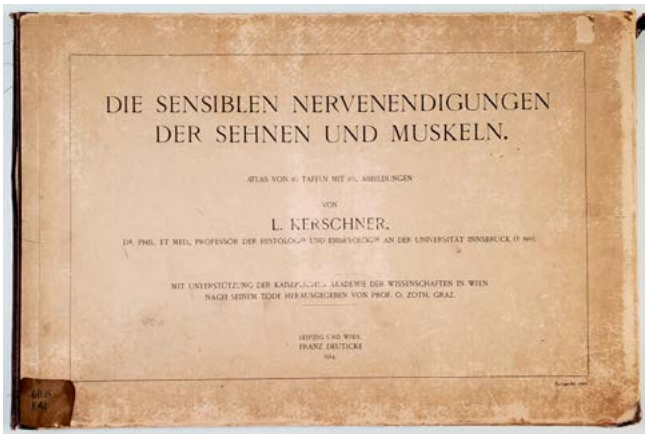
[*Reprinted from* BRAIN, *vol. 57, part 1, page 69, 1934.*]

LONDON:
JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.,
83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, W.1.

1934.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Kennard specialized in studying the effects of neurological damage in primates, often in collaboration with John Fulton. In 1936 she became the first to observe that young brains reorganize more effectively than adult brains after suffering injury, and that there is a negative correlation between age and the brain's ability to compensate for damage (the "Kennard principle"). Wartenberg, the former owner of this copy, made many significant discoveries in clinical neurology; see Garrison-Morton.com 5014. 51786




DIE SENSIBLEN NERVENENDIGUNGEN DER SEHNEN UND MUSKELN.

ATLAS VON 16 TAFELN MIT 76 ABBILDUNGEN

VON

L. KERSCHNER.

DR. PHIL. ET MED., PROFESSOR DER HISTOLOGIE UND EMBRYOLOGIE AN DER UNIVERSITÄT INNSBRUCK (1 WORD)

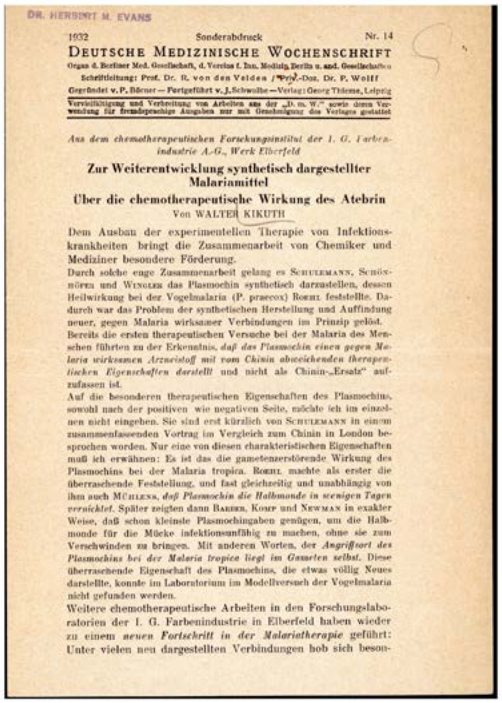
MIT UNTERSTÜTZUNG DER KAISERL. AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN WIEN
NACH SEINEM TODE HERAUSGEGEBEN VON PROF. O. ZOTH, GRAZ

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE
1914.

26. Kerschner, Ludwig (1859-1911). Die sensiblen Nervenendigungen der Sehnen und Muskeln. [10]pp. 16 photogravure plates, each with separate printed key. Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1914. 327 x 500 mm. Original boards, cloth backstrip, worn, a bit shaken. Perforated library stamps on first two leaves and every plate. Good copy. Library bookplate and withdrawal stamp. $300

First Edition. A photographic atlas of the sensory nerve endings in the tendons and muscles. 13801

27. Kikuth, Walter (1896-1968). Zur Weiterentwicklung synthetisch dargestellter Malariamittel. Über die chemotherapeutische Wirking des Atebrin. Offprint from *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* 58 (1932). 4pp. 212 x 149 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Light toning but very good. From the library of Herbert M. Evans (1882-1971), with his stamp on the first page. $250


DR. HERBERT M. EVANS

1932 Sonderabdruck Nr. 14

DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT

Zur Weiterentwicklung synthetisch dargestellter Malariamittel

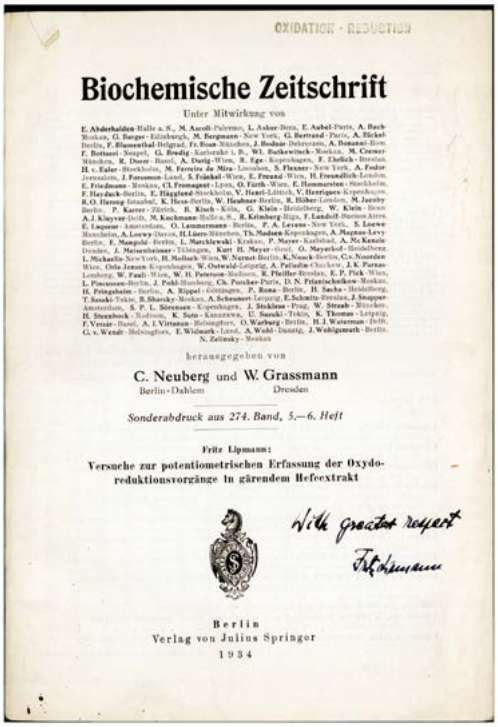
Über die chemotherapeutische Wirkung des Atebrin

Von WALTER KIKUTH

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Kikuth, a German tropical medicine specialist at Bayer, developed a number of chemotherapeutic agents for the treatment of tropical diseases, including the antimalarial drug Atebrin (mepacrine, quinacrine). Kikuth's paper marks the introduction of Atebrin, which was widely used for many decades to treat malaria; although it has since been superseded as an antimalarial, the drug has shown promise in the treatment of cancer and certain viral infections.

This copy is from the library of Herbert M. Evans, co-discoverer of vitamin E and human growth hormone. Garrison-Morton.com 5257. 51880

28. Lipmann, Fritz Albert (1899-1986). Versuche zur potentiometrischen Erfassung der Oxydo-reduktionsvorgänge in gärendem Hefeextrakt. Offprint from *Biochemische Zeitschrift* 274 (1934). 329-340pp. 229 x 157 mm. Original printed wrappers, small tear in front wrapper. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author on the front wrapper: "With great respect Fritz Lipmann." Carbon typescript abstract in English of Lipmann's paper laid in. $500


OXIDATION - REDUCTION

Biochemische Zeitschrift

Unter Mitwirkung von

herausgegeben von

C. Neuberg und W. Grassmann

Berlin-Dahlem Dresden

Sonderabdruck aus 274. Band, 5.—6. Heft

Fritz Lipmann:

Versuche zur potentiometrischen Erfassung der Oxydoreduktionsvorgänge in gärendem Hefeextrakt

With greatest respect

Fritz Lipmann

Berlin

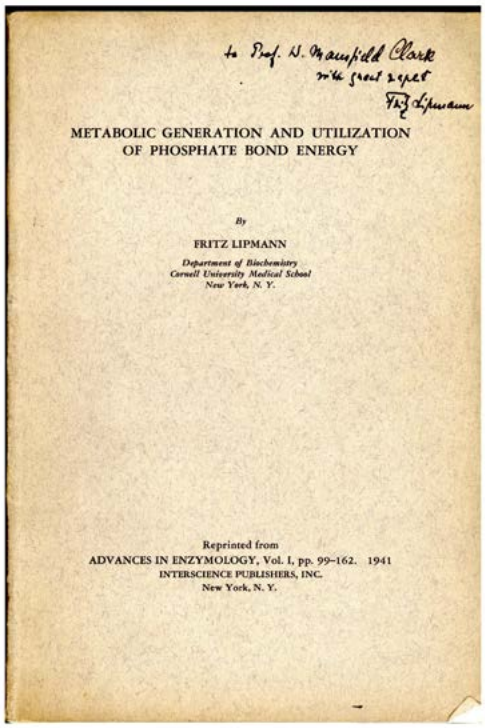
Verlag von Julius Springer

1934

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Lipmann received a share of the 1953 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discovery of coenzyme A, an important catalytic substance involved in the cellular conversion of food into energy. The present paper describes Lipmann's experiments on the potentiometric evaluation of oxidation reduction processes in fermenting yeast extract. Lipmann most likely presented this copy to William Mansfield Clark (1884-1964), a professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins who studied oxidation-reduction reactions. 51881

Lipmann's Landmark Paper Introducing the Term "Energy-Rich Phosphate Bond" and the Symbol "~"—Inscribed to William Mansfield Clark

29. Lipmann, Fritz Albert (1899-1986). Metabolic generation and utilization of phosphate bond energy. Offprint from *Advances in Enzymology*, vol. 1 (New York: Interscience Publishers, 1941). 99-162pp. 230 x 155 mm. Original printed wrappers, slightly spotted. Very good. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author to William Mansfield Clark (1884-1964) on the front wrapper: "to Prof. W. Mansfield Clark with great respect Fritz Lipmann." Clark's occasional marginal notes throughout. $750


to Prof. W. Mansfield Clark
with great respect
Fritz Lipmann

METABOLIC GENERATION AND UTILIZATION
OF PHOSPHATE BOND ENERGY

By

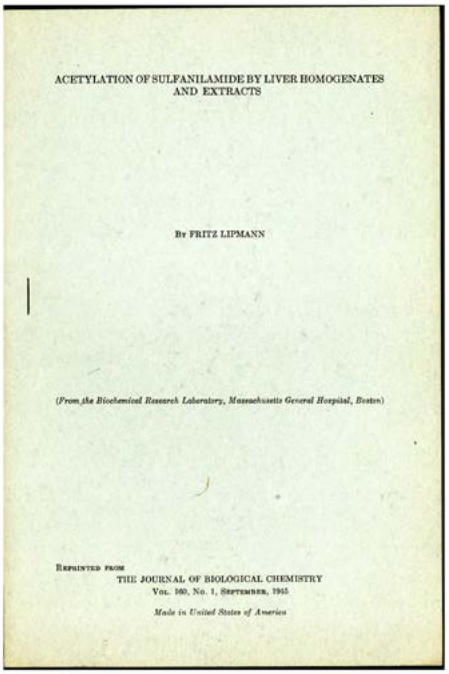
FRITZ LIPMANN

Department of Biochemistry
Cornell University Medical School
New York, N. Y.

Reprinted from
ADVANCES IN ENZYMOLOGY, Vol. I, pp. 99–162. 1941
INTERSCIENCE PUBLISHERS, INC.
New York, N. Y.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Garrison-Morton.com 6898. Lipmann, a 1953 Nobel Laureate, spent his career investigating the biochemical processes involved in metabolism, beginning in the 1930s when he deduced that acetyl phosphate was the "missing link" in pyruvic acid oxidation, a key component of cell respiration. "Lipmann continued to think about the role of acetyl phosphate in metabolism and the fact that it not only contained an energy-rich phosphoryl radical but also an energy-rich acetyl. This prompted him to write a landmark paper [this one] about group potential and the transfer of acetyl and phosphoryl groups in which he proposed that acetyl phosphate acted as an acetyl door in the biosynthesis of essential metabolites and that ATP functioned as a generalized energy carrier. In this essay he also introduced the term 'energy-rich phosphate bond' and the squiggle to denote this distinction (~P)" (Kresge et al., p. 164).

Lipmann presented this copy to William Mansfield Clark (1884-1964), a professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins. Kresge, Simoni and Hill, "Fritz Lipmann and the discovery of coenzyme A," *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 280 (2005): 164-166. 51882


ACETYLATION OF SULFANILAMIDE BY LIVER HOMOGENATES
AND EXTRACTS

By FRITZ LIPMANN

(From the Biochemical Research Laboratory, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston)

Reprinted from
THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY
Vol. 160, No. 1, September, 1945
Made in United States of America

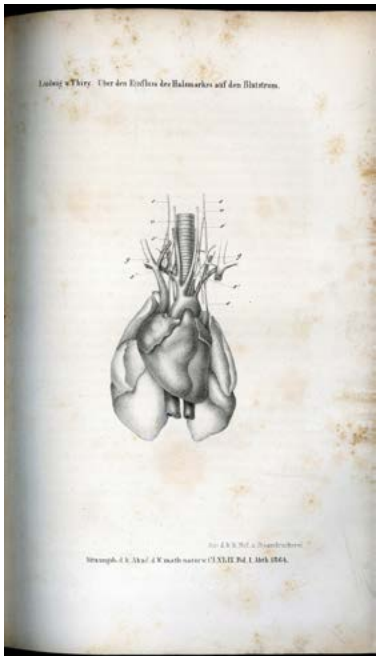
Lipmann's Nobel Prize-Winning Coenzyme A Research

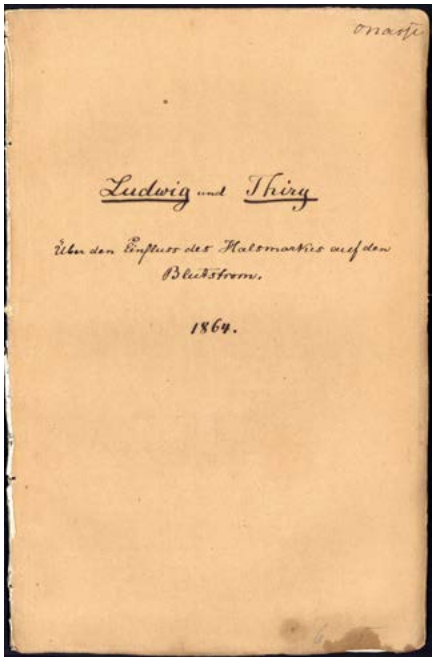
30. Lipmann, Fritz Albert (1899-1986). Acetylation of sulfanilamide by liver homogenates and extracts. Offprint from *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 160 (1945). 173-190pp. 229 x 158 mm. Original printed wrappers. Fine. $500

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Garrison-Morton.com 14284. The record of Lipmann's work on coenzyme A begins with the present paper describing the experimental work on acetylation that first led him and his co-researchers to "[become] aware of the participation of a heat-stable factor which disappeared from our enzyme extracts on aging or dialysis. The co-factor was present in boiled extracts of all organs, as well as in microorganisms and yeast. It could not be replaced with any other known co-factor. Therefore, it was suspected that we were dealing with a new coenzyme" (Lipmann, p. 418). A year later, Lipmann and Nathan Kaplan isolated the new co-factor and named it coenzyme A.

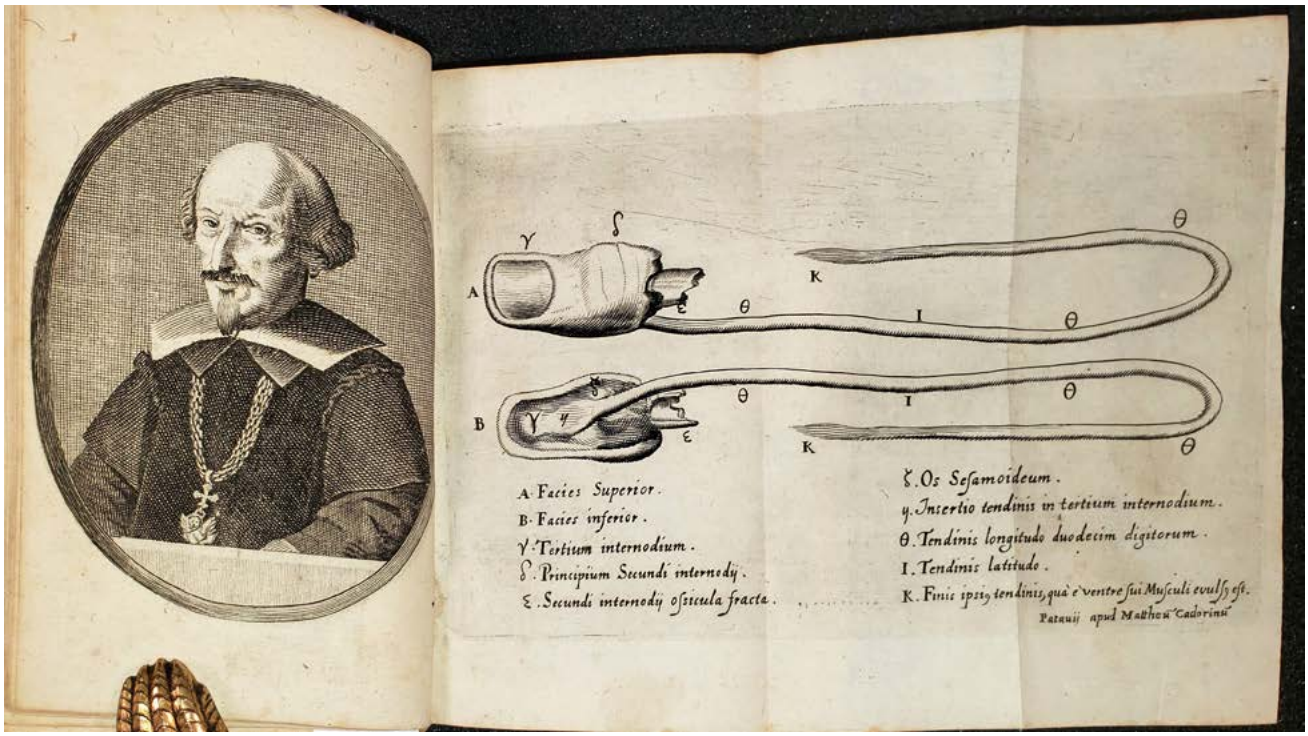
In 2005, the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* selected Lipmann's "Acetylation of sulfanilamide" for their centennial volume "celebrating 100 years of biochemistry and molecular biology." Kresge, Simoni and Hill, "Fritz Lipmann and the discovery of coenzyme A," Journal of Biological Chemistry 280 (2005): 164-166. Lipmann, "Development of the acetylation problem: A personal account," *Nobel Lectures: Physiology or Medicine* (1964): 413-438. 51884

31. Ludwig, Carl (1816-95) and **Ludwig Thiry** (1817-97). Über den Einfluss des Halsmarkes auf den Blutstrom. Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaft* 49 (1864). 34pp. Plate. 246 x 158 mm. Original plain front wrapper, back wrapper lacking, traces of removal from bound volume present. Minor foxing but very good. Signature of German physician and univeristy professor Otto Nasse (1839-1903) on the front wrapper. $750





First Edition, Offprint Issue. Ludwig and Thiry's paper "revealed Ludwig's recognition that the brain and spinal cord had a direct influence on the blood pressure. Many experiments in animals after section of the spinal cord convinced Ludwig to continue this work, and by 1871 he had located the vasomotor center in the medulla" (M. Brazier, *A History of Neurophysiology in the 19th Century,* p. 103). 51899



"Many Valuable Observations on Surgery"

32. Marchetti, Pietro de (ca. 1589-1673). Observationum medico-chirurgicarum rariorum sylloge. [16, incl. initial blank, eng. title & portrait], 188pp., 2 blank leaves at end. Fold. engraved plate. Padua: Typis Matthaei de Cadorinis, 1664. With:


PETRI
DE MARCHETTIS
Philosophi ac Medici Patauini
EQVITIS D. MARCI
Et in Patria Gymnasio Chirurgiæ olim
nunc verò Anatomes Professoris
OBSERVATIONVM
MEDICO CHIRVRGICARVM
RARIORVM SYLLOGE
SERENISSIMO
FERDINANDO II
MAGNO ETRVRIÆ DVCI
DICATA
PATAVII Typis Matthæi de Cadorinis Superiorum permissu
et Privilegio M DC LXIV.

(2) **Brunacci, Gaudenzio** (1631-68). De cina cina, seu pulvere ad febres syntagma physiologicum. 150 [2, blank] pp. Venice: apud Nicolaum Pezzana, 1661. With:

(3) **Fehr, Johann Michael** (1610-88). Anchora sacra, vel scorzonera, ad normam & formam Academiae Naturae Curiosorum elaborata. [16] 204 [12]pp. Added eng. title and 4 plates. Jena: Typis Joh. Jacobi Bauhoferi, impensis Viti Jacobi Trescher [1666?]. With:

(4) **Johnson, William** (d. 1665). Lexicon chymicum . . . Lib. secundus [only]; part 1 not present. [24], 72 [12]pp. London: G.D. et prostant venales apud L. Sadler, 1660.

Together 4 works in 1 vol., 8vo. 154 x 101 mm. Vellum c. 1664, a little soiled, remains of linen ties. Some foxing and browning, as is common in books of this period, but very good. $3000

(1) **First Edition**, with all blanks and the bizarre folding plate (often lacking) illustrating the tendons of the thumb. Marchetti's treatise contains 53 "valuable observations" (Garrison-Morton.com) in surgery, including 37 on the head, sense organs and neck. Marchetti discusses cases of skull fractures and other head trauma (including that of a 7-year-old boy clawed by a bear), syphilitic disorders of the head, migraine, tumors, etc. The remaining observations deal with injuries and afflictions of the thorax, abdomen, urethra and extremities; among these is Marchetti's case history of a man who, while trying to subdue a horse, had his thumb bitten off at the first joint and the flexor tendons torn out (illustrated in the folding plate). Following the 53 observations are three chapters on anal fistula, ulcers and fistulae of the urethra, and spina ventosa.

Marchetti was born in Padua, where he seems to have spent his entire life. His writings on surgery maintained their influence for two centuries after their publication—the *Nouvelle biographie générale*, published in 1860, states that Marchetti's writings "are still consulted today." Krivatsy cites 3 other 17th-century editions including a German translation (remarkably, all of them imperfect); Blake cites a London, 1729 edition; and the NBG cites an edition printed in Naples in 1779. Garrison-Morton.com 5572. Krivatsy 7417 (imperfect). Norman 1436 (without folding plate).

(2) **First Edition.** An early treatise on the medical uses of cinchona (quinine), which had been introduced to Europe in 1640. Includes the author's experiments in curing malaria with preparations of cinchona bark in alcohol. Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 337. Krivatsy 1873.

(3) **First Edition.** On the medical uses of scorzonera (black salsify), a plant believed to be a specific against the bites of snakes and other venomous creatures. Ferguson (*Bib. Chemica* I, p. 266) notes that Fehr was founder and second president of the Academia Naturae Curiosorum, and that he wrote numerous works on medical and pharmaceutical subjects. Waring, *Bibl. Therapeutica*, p. 676. Krivatsy 3972.

(4) Second edition of the second part of Johnson's *Lexicon chymicum*, first published in 1652-53. Includes a life of Paracelsus and a key to chemical / alchemical symbols. Ferguson I, p. 439. Krivatsy 6238. Wing J-857. 51923

Heel- en Genees-konstige
De ſtuxkens been en hebben wy niet
nen naalaaten de Leeſer aldus te vermo

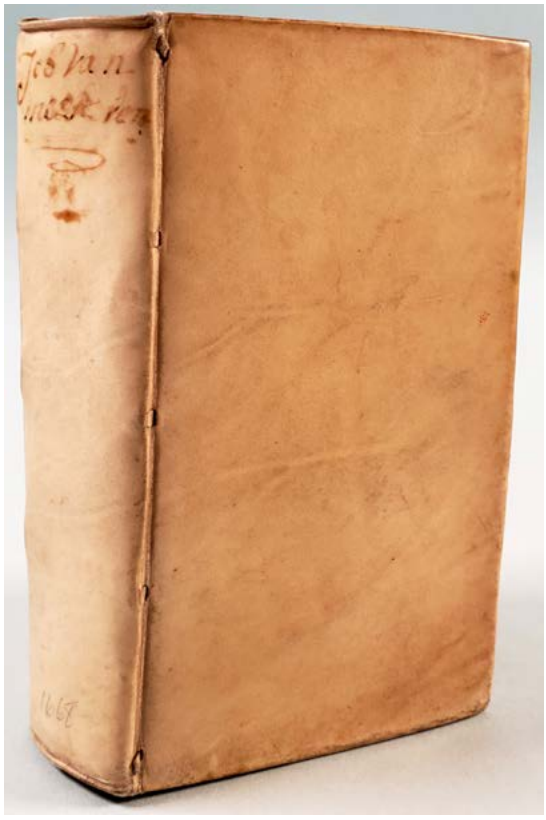
Dog eer wy van deeſe ſtollen en dolle
der bekkeneels beenderen ſcheyden: zo
zullen wy de Konſtlievers een aanmerkking
die ons de Godgeleerde *Engebert Sloot*, Be
dienaar des Goddelijkke Woort in zijn Ge
meente tot *Slooterdijk*, heeft meede-gedeelt
meede-deelen: Juyſt gelijk die, de voor
noemde *Sloot*, van *Johannes Kraanwinkel*,
verkondiger des blyde-boodſchaps, onde
de Duytſe Kriſtenen tot *Moſcou*, in het La
tijn geſchreven zijnde, was vergemeen
ſchapt, noopende, een ſtuk, door een houw
geſcheyde beens, van ſeeker Edelmans
hoofd, 't geen wederom door een *mooy*
beens

AANMERKKINGEN. 7

beens, genoomen uyt een honds-kop, is
gevult en geheelt geworden. Dog wy zul
len 'et, behoudens and're haar vryigheyt, by
de goude plaatmeeſters, die plaaten goudts
en ſchellen van kauwoerden in d'uytgehol
den, en ſtuk verloorende bekkeneelen, wee
ten in te klampen, en by de kameniers tand,
die ſy uyt haar mond, in de tand-gebreekige
tand-kas van ſeek're Princes liet plaatzen,
inſetten. Gelijk *Ambroſ. Paræus* tot waar- *Lib.* 17.
ſchouwing, om zig van ſulke bedriegers *cap.* 26.
en bygeloovige te wagten, gewaarſchout
heeft. Ontfang, niet te min, een uyttrek- *Extract.*
zel uyt de voornoemde brief ontoogen,
't geen uyt het Latijn ontkleed, en aldus
luydende is:

My komt nu te vooren, U E. bekendt te *Excom-*
maaken een belaggelijkke Ban, *welke de Ruſ-* *munica-*
ſiſche Prieſters hebben geoeffent over ſeek're *tio.*
Edelman genaamt Butterlijn; *wiens hoofd in*
een ſlag, door een Tarter, met een zabel zooda-
nig was gewondt, dat een moote beens van
zijn pan met huyd en hayr was afgekeylt, in dier
voegen, dat het bekkeneel gaapte; de Heelmee-
ſter, om het gewonde deel te ſluyten en te heelen,
had een diergelijkke ſtuk been, genoomen uyt
een doodgeſlaagen honts kop, booven op het ga-
pende bekkeneel geleyt en ingevoegt: het welke
zaamen geheelt en met het panne-ſwoort
overgetrokken zijnde; de voornoemde Heer
Butterlijn *zijne voorige geſontheyt heeft doen*

A 4 *be-*



First Record of a Bone Graft

33. Meekeren, Job Janszoon van (1611-66). Heel- en geneeskonstige aanmerkingen. [24], 430, [2], [431]-495, [13]pp. Engraved title, engraved and woodcut text illustrations. Amsterdam:Casparus Commelijn, 1668. 157 x 98 mm. Vellum ca. 1668, title in ink on spine. Very good. Bookplate.

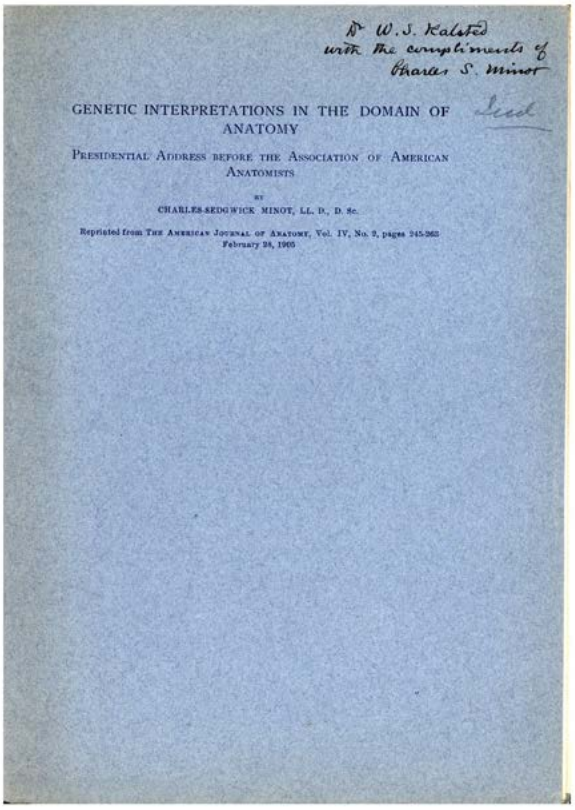
$5000

HEEL- en GENEES-
KONSTIGE
AANMERKKINGEN,
Van
JOB VAN MEEK'REN,
in ſijn leven Heelmeeſter der Stadt,
Admiraliteyt en 't Gaſthuys bin-
nen AMSTERDAM.
Met koopere Plaaten verçiert.

t'AMSTERDAM,
By *Caſparus Commelijn*, op 't Water, in de Waar-
heyt. ANNO 1668.
Met Privilegie.

First Edition. Garrison-Morton.com 5735: "Van Meekeren was first to record a bone graft. He states (Chap. 1) that he read a report of it in a letter received by the Rev. Engebert Sloot of Slooterdijk from John Kraanwinkel, a missionary in Russia, where the operation had been performed. It consisted of the transplantation of a piece of bone from a dog's skull into a cranial defect in a soldier." The wound healed perfectly, but the Church later excommunicated the patient for having an animal bone in his body. When the patient returned to the surgeon to have the offending graft removed, the surgeon was unable to do so as the graft had taken too well! 51912

Inscribed to William Stewart Halsted


Dr W. S. Halsted
with the compliments of
Charles S. Minot

GENETIC INTERPRETATIONS IN THE DOMAIN OF ANATOMY

Presidential Address before the Association of American Anatomists

by

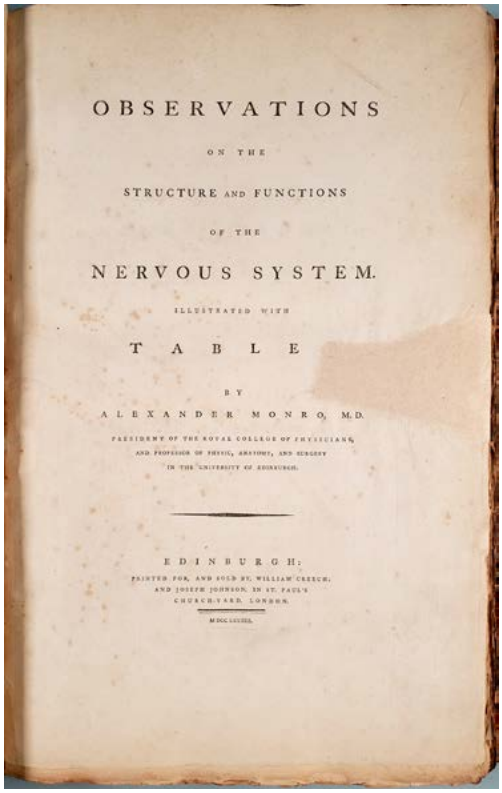
CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, LL. D., D. Sc.

Reprinted from The American Journal of Anatomy, Vol. IV, No. 2, pages 245-263
February 28, 1905

34. Minot, Charles Sedgwick (1852-1914). Genetic interpretations in the domain of anatomy. Offprint from *American Journal of Anatomy* 4 (1905). 245-263pp. 252 x 180 mm. (unopened). Original printed wrappers, slightly sunned. Fine. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author to William S. Halsted (1852-1922) on the front wrapper: "Dr. W. S. Halsted with the compliments of Charles S. Minot." $500

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Minot, a student of Louis Agassiz and Carl Ludwig, was the James Stillman Professor of Anatomy at Harvard University and the author of several important works on anatomy and embryology, including *Human Embryology* (1897) and *The Problem of Age, Growth and Death* (1908; Garrison-Morton.com 132). Minot was known for coining technical terms, and in the present work—his presidential address before the American Association of Anatomists—he listed five that he proposed for adoption: Cytogenic glands, cytomorphosis, false glands, lymphaeum and mesepatium.

Minot presented this copy of his address to surgeon William S. Halsted, one of the "Big Four" founding professors at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. 51877


OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

OF THE

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

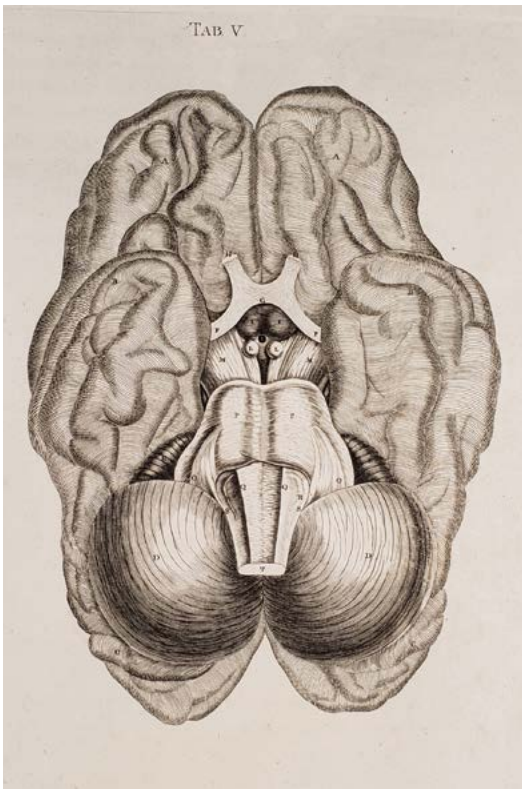
ILLUSTRATED WITH

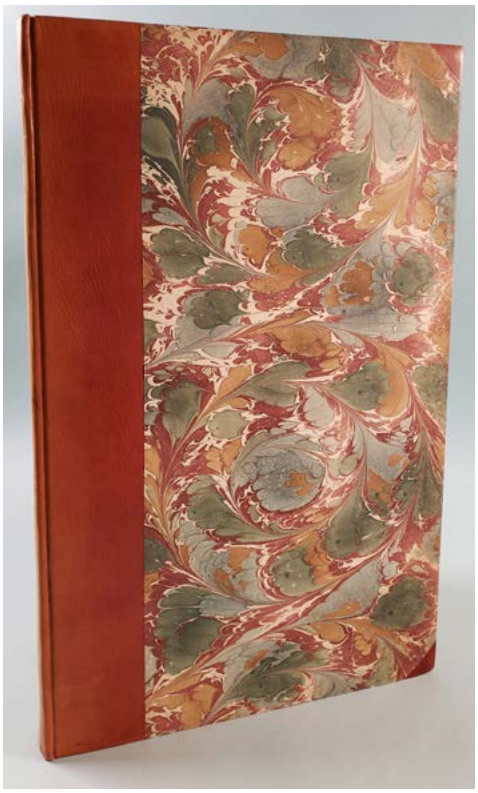
TABLE

BY

ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D.

EDINBURGH:

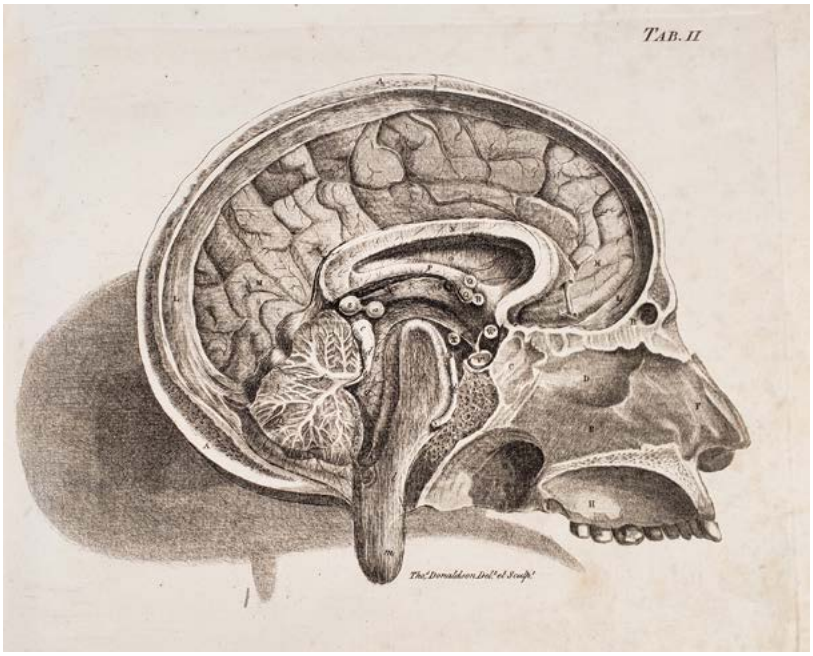


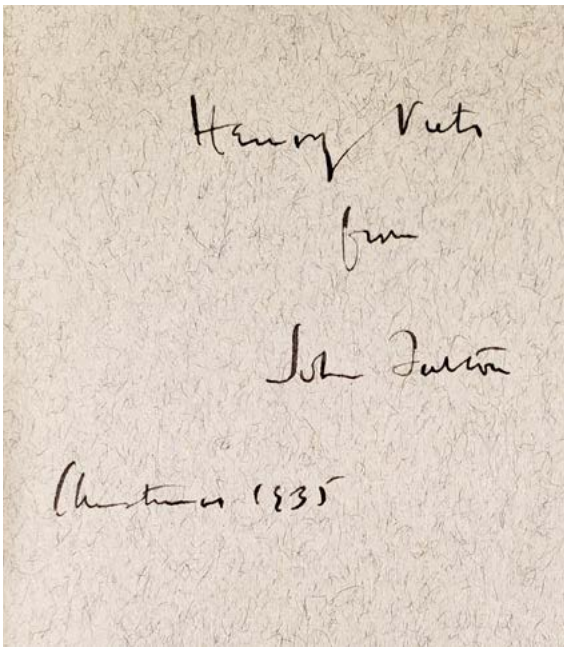


Monro's Most Famous Work, Inscribed to Henry Viets by John Fulton

35. Monro, Alexander, *secundus* (1733-1817). Observations on the structure and functions of the nervous system. [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. 505 x 305mm. (uncut). Half morocco, marbled boards in period style, spine faded and with a few small stains. Front margin of title-leaf repaired affecting one word, minor foxing and toning as in all copies, edges a bit frayed but very good. *Presentation Inscription* from John F. Fulton (1899-1960) to Henry R. Viets (1890-1969) on front flyleaf: "Henry Viets from John Fulton Christmas 1935." $4500

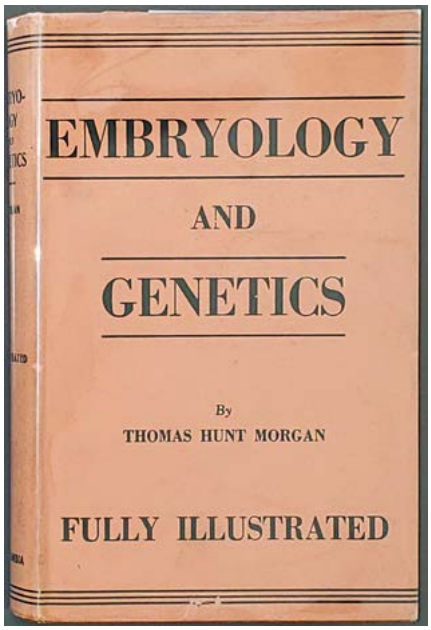
First Edition of Monro *secundus*'s most famous work. Monro's study of the interior and exterior anatomy of the brain includes his description of the "foramen of Monro," the intraventricular foramen between the lateral and third ventricles; the structure had been described earlier by Galen, Leonardo 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).



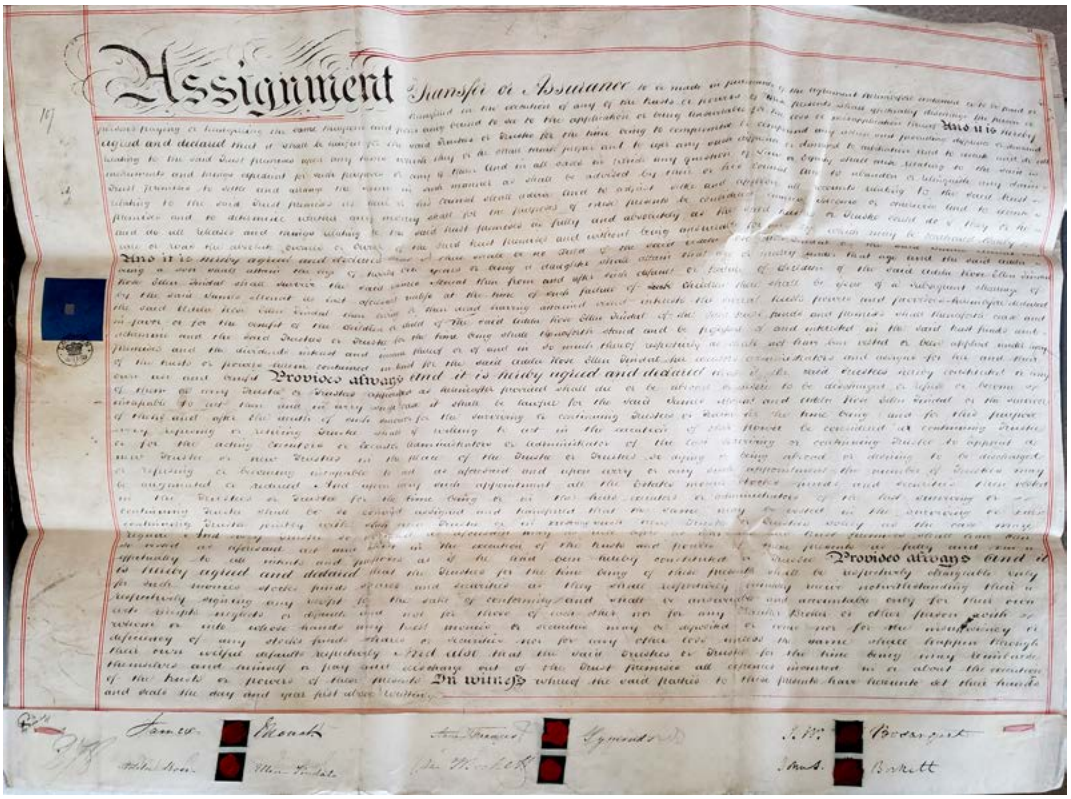


This copy is inscribed by John F. Fulton, noted American physiologist and historian of medicine, to neurologist and fellow bibliophile Henry R. Viets (see Garrison-Morton.com 9535, 10333). Clarke & O'Malley, *The Human Brain and Spinal Cord,* pp. 174-177. Garrison-Morton.com 1385. Norman 1538. 51927

36. Morgan, Thomas Hunt (1866-1945). Embryology and genetics. vii, [3], 258pp. Text illustrations. New York: Columbia University Press, 1934. 216 x 141 mm. Original cloth, dust-jacket (small chip in upper spine, small closed tears in lower margin of d.j. front). Very good to fine. $350



First Edition, Scarce in Dust-Jacket. Morgan received the 1933 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his discoveries elucidating the role that chromosomes play in heredity. 51944



Marriage Settlement of James Mouat, the First Medical Officer to Receive the Victoria Cross

37. Mouat, James (1815-99). Settlement upon the marriage of James Mouat Esquire and Miss Adela Rose Ellen Tindal. Manuscript legal document on vellum. 6 sheets, stitched together at the bottom margin with linen tape. London, 5 October 1859, with addendum dated 8 December 1899. Approx. 570 x 690 mm. (unfolded). With 8 seals, 6 rubber stamps, revenue and stationer's stamps. Signatures of Mouat, Tindal and Tindal's mother, Anne Frances Symonds, as well as various lawyers, notaries, etc. Some rubbing at folds, verso of last leaf age-soiled, some fading and rubbing to the text on the verso of the last leaf. Very good.

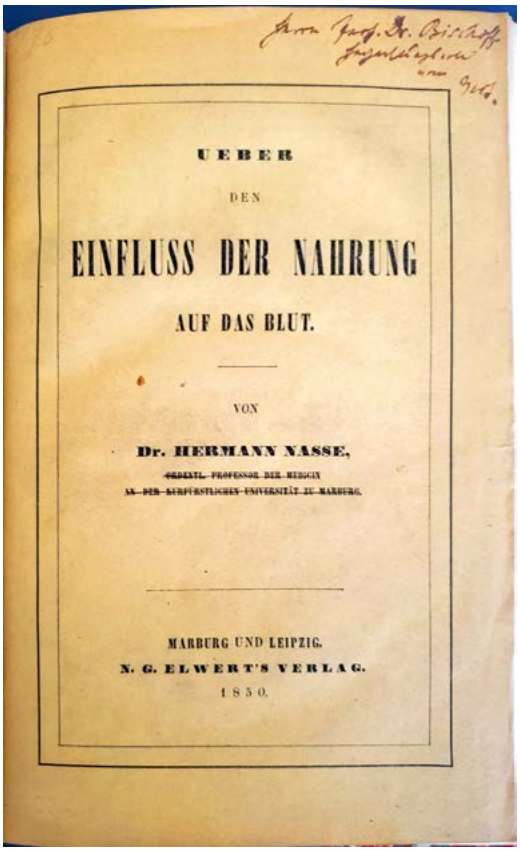
$950

A unique record of the marriage settlement enacted on behalf of James Mouat and Adela Tindal, whom Mouat married in 1859, together with an indenture and promise to grant an annuity of 50 pounds to Anne Frances Symonds, Adela's mother; and another indenture and promise to fulfil the will of Adela's father, Nicholas Tyndal, and to fulfill duties and distribute funds to various members of the Tindal family. The verso of the last leaf contains a memorandum added on 8 December 1899, eleven months after Mouat's death; the document bears Adela Mouat's signature.

Mouat, an army surgeon, served with the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons during the Crimean War. On 26 October 1854, after the disastrous Charge of the Light Brigade, Mouat saved the life of a dangerously wounded British officer who had been left in an exposed position after the retreat of the Light Cavalry. For this act of bravery he was awarded the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest and most prestigious award for gallantry in the face of the enemy; he was the first medical officer to receive this honor. After his marriage Mouat served with distinction during the New Zealand wars, then retired to England and became Inspector General of Hospitals, a position he held until his retirement in 1876. In 1888 he was appointed honorary surgeon to Queen Victoria.

The purpose of a marriage settlement such as this one was to establish a trust supporting the married life of a couple: The bride and bridegroom's parents would contribute land or other assets (such as a dowry), serve as trustees, and remain legal owners of the assets during their lifetimes. At a time when married women were not allowed to own or control assets in their own right, marriage settlements provided for a woman's financial support throughout her marriage and widowhood, as well as for the support of any children resulting from the marriage. 51719

38. Nasse, Hermann (1803-92). Ueber den Einfluss der Nahrung auf das Blut. 99, [3]pp. Marburg: Elwert'sche Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1850. 231 x 149 mm. Modern marbled boards, original printed front wrapper bound in. Fine. *Presentation Copy*, inscribed by the author to "Prof. Dr. Bischoff" (possibly Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von Bischoff [1807-82]): "Herrn Prof. Dr. Bischoff freundschaftlichst vom Verf." $1250


UEBER

DEN

EINFLUSS DER NAHRUNG

AUF DAS BLUT.

VON

Dr. HERMANN NASSE,

ORDENTL. PROFESSOR DER MEDICIN

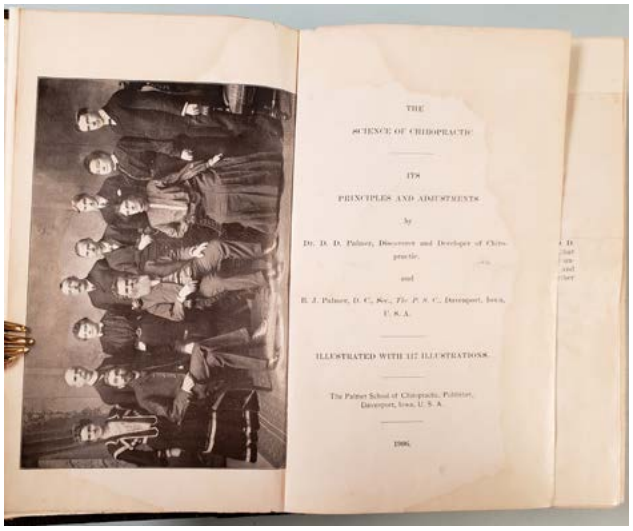
AN DER HESSISCHEN UNIVERSITÄT ZU MARBURG.

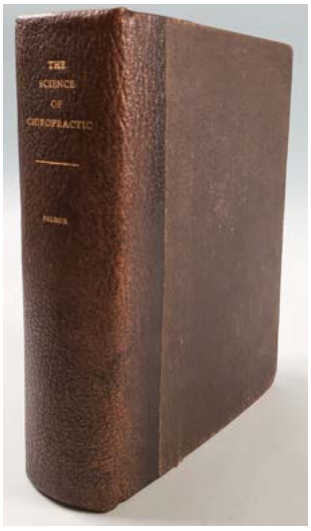
MARBURG UND LEIPZIG.

N. G. ELWERT'S VERLAG.

1850.

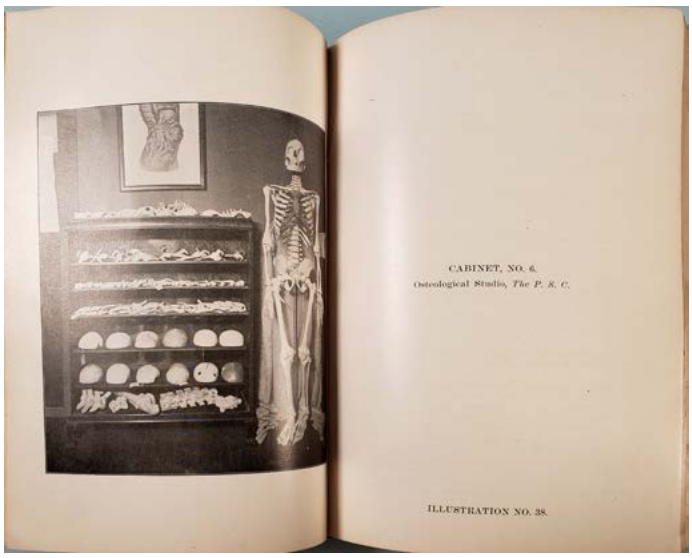
First Edition of a pioneering work on the influence of nutrition on the blood. Nasse, professor of physiology at the University of Marburg, is best known for giving the first clear description of anemia in pregnancy (1836; see Garrison-Morton.com 3115) and for being one of the first to observe blood platelets. The present work on food's influence on the blood is regarded as one of Nasse's chief publications. The recipient of this presentation copy may have been Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von Bischoff, a German biologist and physician who made important contributions to embryology. "Death of Professor Hermann Nasse," *Lancet* (16 July 1892), p. 175. 51946



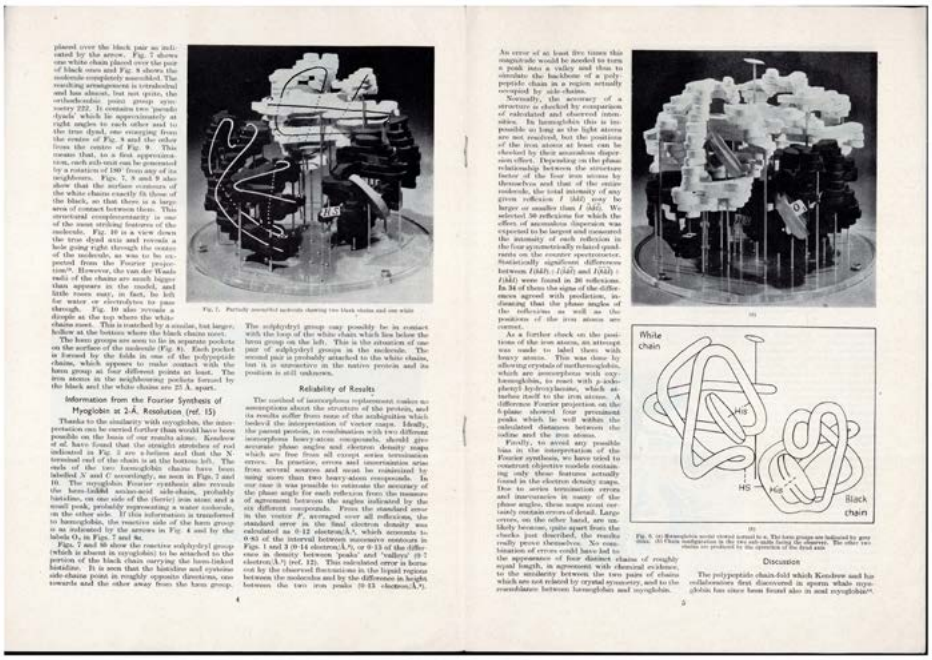


Founding Work of Chiropractic—Very Rare!

39. Palmer, Daniel David (1845-1913) and **Bartlett Joshua Palmer** (1882-1961). The science of chiropractic: Its principles and adjustments. [20, of 22] 413, [9]pp. 105 leaves of plates, each with separate printed keys (plate 21 misbound before the title), original photograph of D. D. Palmer pasted to preliminary leaf as in all copies, 4 halftone portraits, D. D. Palmer's facsimile signature opposite his photo. *Lacks one preliminary leaf.* Davenport, IA: Palmer School of Chiropractic, 1906. 20th-century quarter morocco, cloth boards, light wear, spine a bit faded. Upper margin of Palmer portrait leaf repaired, minor dampstaining, one preliminary leaf coming loose. Good copy. $1500



First Edition of the founding work of chiropractic, an alternative medicine based on the notion that nearly all diseases are caused by spinal "misalignment" and can be treated by spinal manipulation. D. D. Palmer began practicing chiropractic in the 1890s and founded the Palmer College of Chiropractic in 1897. Palmer's son, B. J. Palmer, expanded on his father's creation, becoming known as the "Developer" of chiropractic. Garrison-Morton.com 6989. 51763



Perutz Solves the Structure of Hemoglobin

STRUCTURE OF HÆMOGLOBIN

A THREE-DIMENSIONAL FOURIER SYNTHESIS AT 5·5-A. RESOLUTION, OBTAINED BY X-RAY ANALYSIS

40. Perutz, Max (1914-2002) *et al.* Structure of haemoglobin: A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis at 5.5-Å resolution, obtained by x-ray analysis. Offprint from *Nature* 185 (1960). 6, [1]pp. Text illustrations. 267 x 192 mm. Without wrappers as issued. Creased horizontally, light toning but very good.

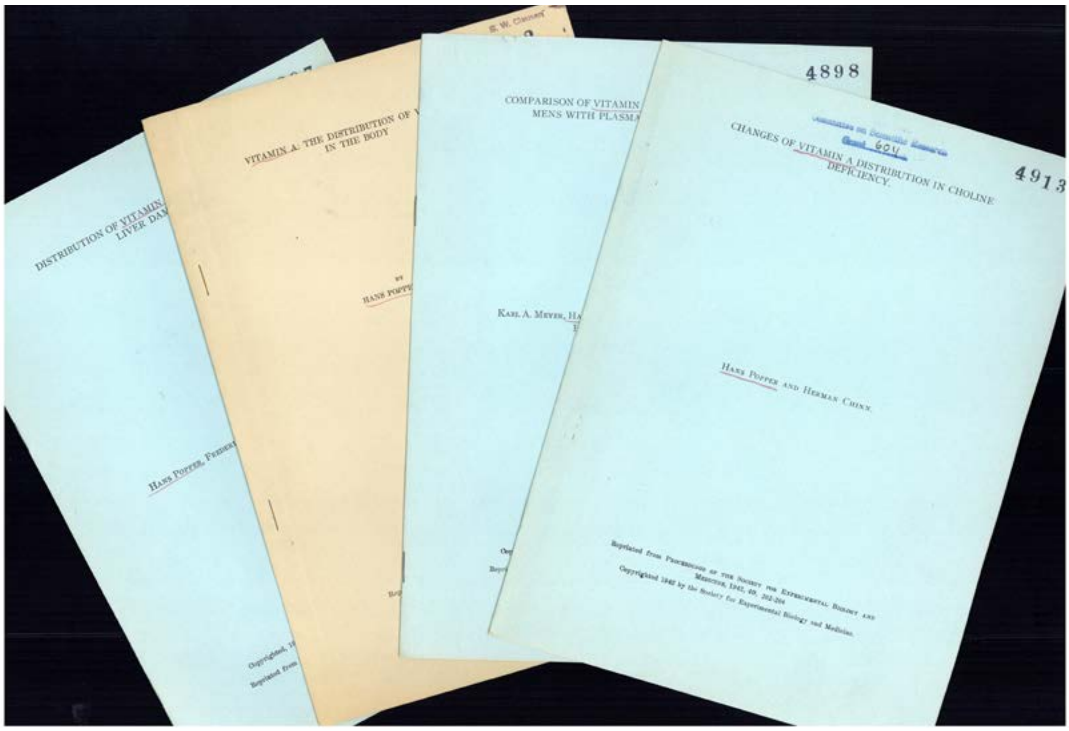
$7500

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Garrison-Morton.com 14283: "Solution of the structure of hemoglobin, a protein with 10,000 atoms." *Very rare.*

In 1960, two years after his student John Kendrew determined the three-dimensional molecular structure of myoglobin, Perutz and his team did the same for hemoglobin, a protein twice as large as myoglobin and with four heme groups compared to myoglobin's one. Perutz's achievement, the result of over two decades of research, earned him the 1962 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, which he shared with Kendrew "for their studies of globular proteins."

Like Kendrew, Perutz and his team relied on Cambridge University's EDSAC computers to calculate the Fourier synthesis for hemoglobin. Protein molecules, which contain, at minimum, thousands of atoms, have enormously convoluted and irregular formations too complex to deduce by x-ray analysis alone. It was not until 1951, when Kendrew introduced high-speed electronic computing into computational biology, that it was possible to perform the thousands of calculations necessary to solve a protein's structure.

The 5.5-Å resolution obtained in Perutz's initial analysis was high enough to reveal the external shape of the molecule and to allow Perutz to construct a basic model of its structure, but it was not high enough to give many clues about the relationship between molecular structure and function. Eight years later Perutz solved the Fourier synthesis of hemoglobin at the higher resolution of 2.8-Å and built an atomic model of its structure; see Garrison-Morton.com 6913. 51879



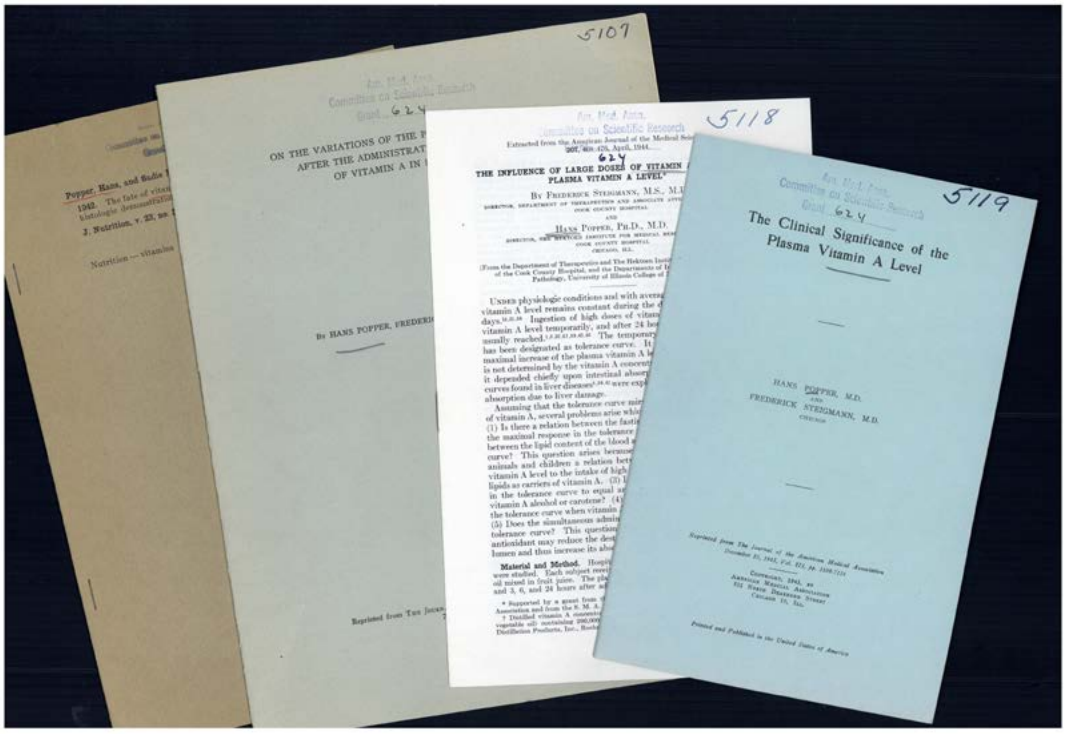
Popper on Vitamin A and Liver Disease

41. Popper, Hans (1903-88). Eight offprints on vitamin A's relation to liver disease, as listed below. 1942-44. Various sizes, the largest measuring 269 x 200 mm. Original printed wrappers except where indicated. Very good to fine; see below for more condition information. All offprints numbered in the upper right corner; some bear the stamp of Dr. Samuel W. Clausen, the first chairman of the pediatrics department at the University of Rochester. $500

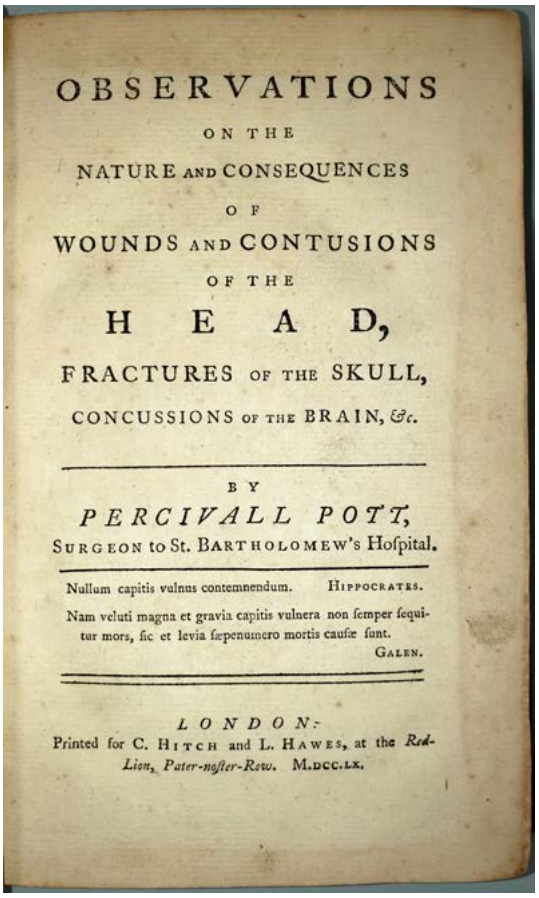
First Editions, Offprint Issues. Popper, a distinguished and prolific researcher on liver disease at Chicago's Cook County Hospital, performed pioneering studies of tissue vitamin A in humans and animals during the early 1940s. "He was particularly intrigued by the pathological role of chemical toxins and nutritional deficiencies, such as fat-soluble vitamins and lipotropic substances, in both patients and experimental animals. Among his many scientific reports, the classic observations on vitamin A deficiency-induced liver damage are especially noteworthy" (Schmid, p. 296).

We are offering eight offprints on this subject from this fruitful period of Popper's research. Some of them bear the stamp of Dr. Samuel W. Clausen, the first chairman of the pediatrics department at the University of Rochester and another well-known investigator of vitamin A. Schmid, *Hans Popper 1903-1988: A Biographical Memoir* (1994). 51809

1. Vitamin A: The distribution of vitamin A in the body. Offprint from *Journal of the Mount Sinai Hospital* 7 (1940). 119-132pp. Original printed wrappers. Clausen's stamp on front wrapper.
2. (with Sadie Brenner) The fate of vitamin A stores during depletion. Value of the histologic demonstration of vitamin A. Offprint from *Journal of Nutrition* 23 (1942). 431-441pp. Plate. Original printed wrappers. Stamps on front wrapper.
3. (with Herman Chinn) Changes of vitamin A distribution in choline deficiency. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* 49 (1942). 202-204pp. Original printed wrappers. Stamps on front wrapper.



4. (with Karl A. Meyer, Frederick Steigmann, William H. Walters and Sol Zevin) Comparison of vitamin A of liver biopsy specimens with plasma vitamin A in man. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* 49 (1942). 589-591pp. Original printed wrappers. Clausen's stamp on front wrapper.
5. (with Frederick Steigmann and H. A. Dyniewicz) Distribution of vitamin A in experimental liver damage. Offprint from *Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine* 50 (1942). 266-268pp. Original printed wrappers. Clausen's stamp on front wrapper.
6. (with Frederick Steigmann) The clinical significance of the plasma vitamin A level. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 123 (1943). 21pp. Original printed wrappers. Stamp on front wrapper.
7. (with Frederick Steigmann and Sol Zevin) On the variations of the plasma vitamin A level after the administration of large doses of vitamin A in liver disease. Offprint from *Journal of Clinical Investigation* 22 (1943). 775-783pp. Original printed wrappers. Stamp on front wrapper.
8. (with Frederick Steigmann) The influence of large doses of vitamin A upon the plasma vitamin A level. Offprint from *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* 207 (1944). [9]pp. Without wrappers as issued. Stamp on first page.



OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES

OF

WOUNDS AND CONTUSIONS

OF THE

HEAD,

FRACTURES OF THE SKULL,

CONCUSSIONS OF THE BRAIN, &c.

BY

PERCIVALL POTT,

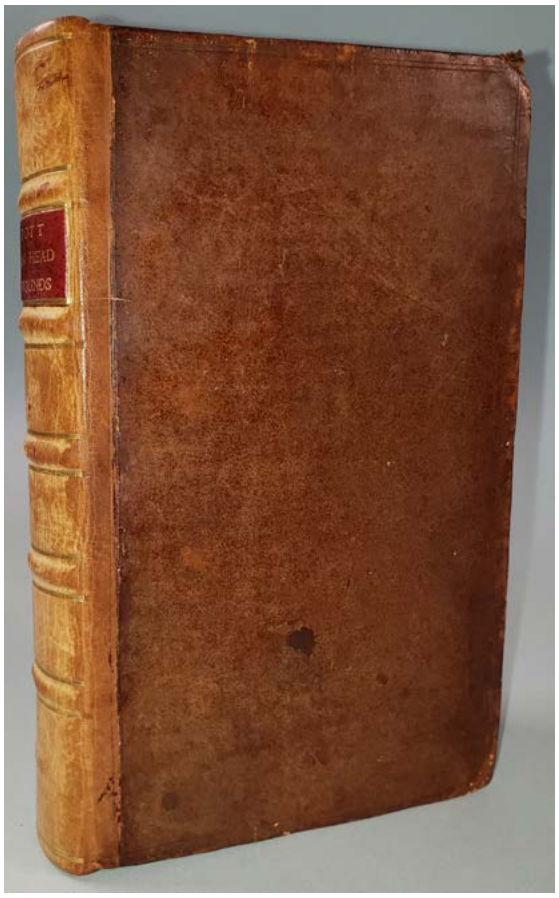
SURGEON to St. BARTHOLOMEW's Hospital.

Nullum capitis vulnus contemnendum. HIPPOCRATES.

Nam veluti magna et gravia capitis vulnera non semper sequitur mors, sic et levia sæpenumero mortis causæ sunt.
GALEN.

LONDON:

Printed for C. HITCH and L. HAWES, at the *Red-Lion, Pater-noster-Row.* M.DCC.LX.



Systematizing the Treatment of Head Wounds

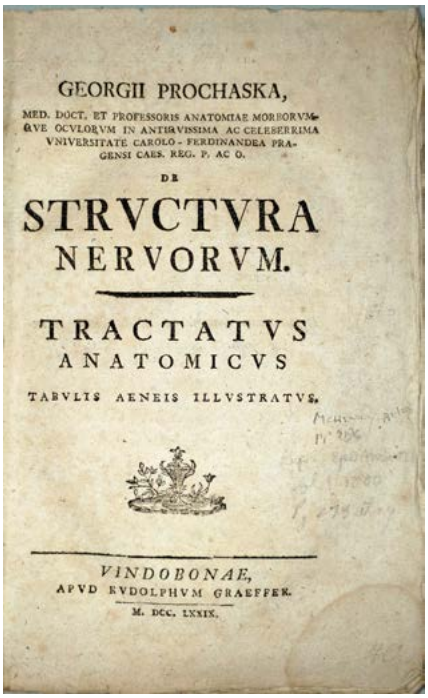
42. Pott, Percivall (1714-88). Observations on the nature and consequences of wounds and contusions to the head, fractures of the skull, concussions of the brain, &c. xxxii, 182pp. London: C. Hitch & L. Hawes, 1760. With:

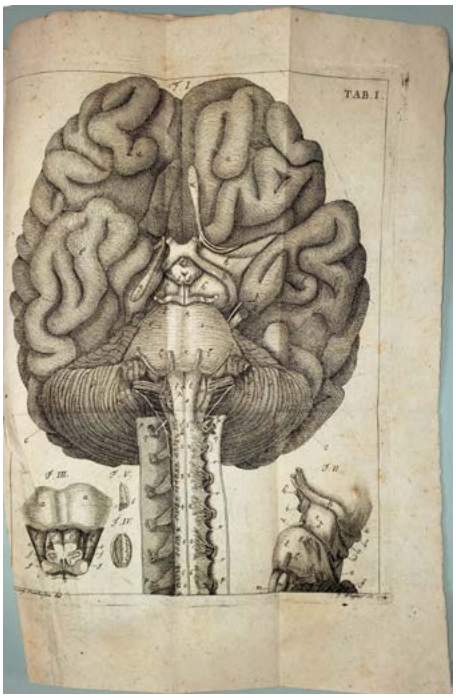
Pott. Observations on that disorder of the corner of the eye, commonly called fistula lachrymalis. vii, 70, [2]pp. London: L. Hawes & Co., 1763.

Together 2 works in 1. 206 x 125 mm. 18th-century speckled calf, gilt-tooled edges, rebacked, corners worn. Minor toning but very good. $2000

First Edition of the first work; second edition of the second. Pott succeeded Cheselden as the greatest surgeon of his day. His treatise on head injuries, which shows his extensive knowledge of surgical literature, systematized the treatment of wounds to the head, and described the variety of head injuries that could be sustained even before the advent of the train and automobile. Included is the first description of "Pott's puffy tumor" (subperiosteal abscess associated with osteomyelitis), and discussions of the various effects of extradural and subdural hemorrhages.

Pott's treatise on fistula lachrymalis, first published in 1858, is one of the earliest texts on lacrimal (tear duct) disorders. Garrison-Morton.com 4850.5. 51911

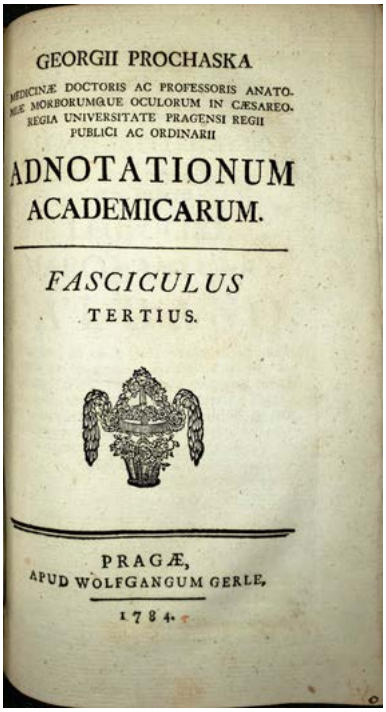

GEORGII PROCHASKA,
MED. DOCT. ET PROFESSORIS ANATOMIAE MORBORVMQVE OCVLORVM IN ANTIQVISSIMA AC CELEBERRIMA VNIVERSITATE CAROLO-FERDINANDEA PRAGENSI CAES. REG. P. AC O.
DE
STRVCTVRA
NERVORVM.
TRACTATVS
ANATOMICVS
TABVLIS AENEIS ILLVSTRATVS.
VINDOBONAE,
APVD RVDOLPHVM GRAEFFER.
M. DCC. LXXIX.



43. Procháska, Georg [Jiří] (1749-1820). De structura nervorum. Tractatus anatomicus tabulis aeneis illustratus. [8], 137pp. 7 folding engraved plates. Vienna: Rudolph Graeffer, 1779. 214 x 133 mm. (uncut and partly unopened). Original paste paper wrappers, light rubbing, edges fraying. Minor toning, foxing and dampstaining but very good. Bookplate. $2750

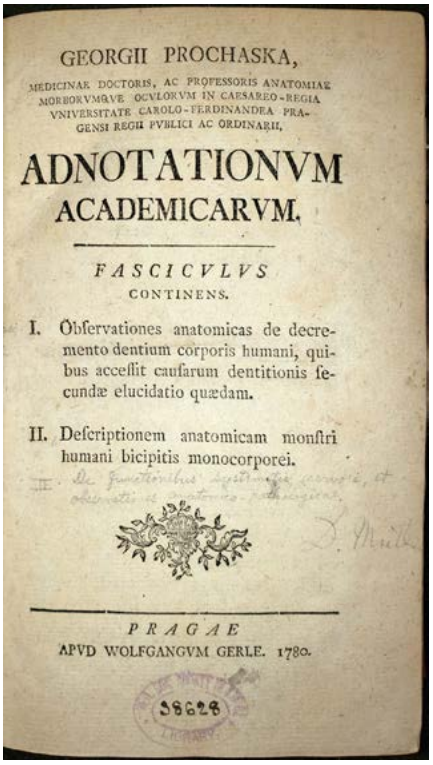
First Edition. "After grinding parts of nervous tissue between glass plates, [Procháska] suggested that the fundamental structures of nervous tissue were globules of various size" (McHenry, p. 106). Procháska included this suggestion in his *De structura nervorum,* a work that "contained a number of new observations" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology,* pp. 106, 120. 51910

"Sensorium Commune"


GEORGII PROCHASKA
MEDICINÆ DOCTORIS AC PROFESSORIS ANATOMIÆ MORBORUMQUE OCULORUM IN CÆSAREO-REGIA UNIVERSITATE PRAGENSI REGII PUBLICI AC ORDINARII
ADNOTATIONUM
ACADEMICARUM.
FASCICULUS
TERTIUS.
PRAGÆ,
APUD WOLFGANGUM GERLE.
1784.

44. Procháska, Georg [Jiří] (1749-1820). Adnotationum academicarum. 3 parts in 1. 81, 141, [3], [8], 223pp. 17 engraved plates. Prague: Wolfgang Gerle, 1780-84. 204 x 123 mm. 20th-century full morocco, gilt spine, spine faded. Minor foxing but very good. $2750

First Edition. Procháska, a professor of anatomy, physiology and ophthalmology at the University of Prague, was a pioneer in neurophysiology and psychology. In the third part of his *Adnotationum academicarum,* Procháska introduced the idea for which he is best known: The concept of a "sensorium commune" in the central nervous system coordinating all impressions that pass to the individual nerve centers. "Procháska surmised that reflex action operated directly through the ganglia and nerve filaments. Physical and psychic stimuli act upon the ascending nerves and are reflected thence from the *sensorium commune.* He thus occupies an important position in the history of psychology for his introduction of the conception of a *sensorium commune*; i.e., the region of the central nervous system which reflects to the motor nerves the sensory impressions received by the brain" (McHenry, p. 120).


GEORGII PROCHASKA,

MEDICINAE DOCTORIS, AC PROFESSORIS ANATOMIAE MORBORVMQVE OCVLORVM IN CAESAREO-REGIA VNIVERSITATE CAROLO-FERDINANDEA PRAGENSI REGII PVBLICI AC ORDINARII,

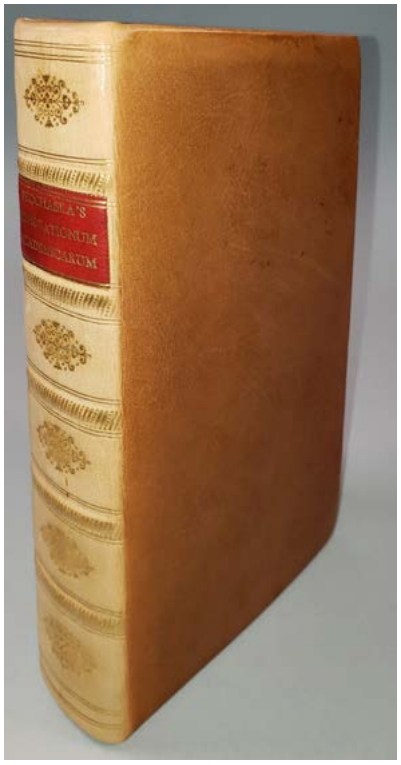
ADNOTATIONVM ACADEMICARVM.

FASCICVLVS CONTINENS.

I. Obſervationes anatomicas de decremento dentium corporis humani, quibus acceſſit cauſarum dentitionis ſecundæ elucidatio quædam.

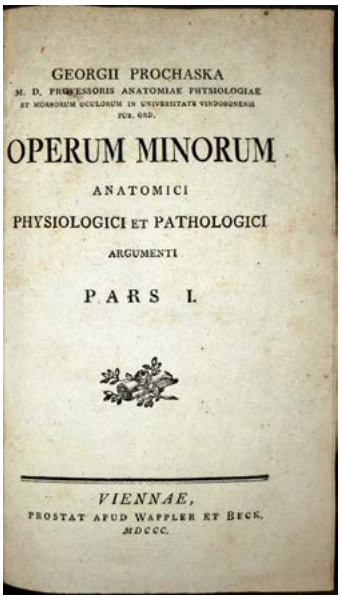
II. Deſcriptionem anatomicam monſtri humani bicipitis monocorporei.

PRAGAE APVD WOLFGANGVM GERLE. 1780.



In the second part of *Adnotationum academicarum* Procháska set out his views on embryology, based on his own observations of monstrous births. Opposing the then-current notion of embryonic preformation, he instead "champion[ed] the view offered by C. F. Wolff, whereby the fetus develops progressively by differentiation from uniform tissues with the emergence of organs and parts that had not existed previously. Procháska went on to point out that such epigenesis offered the best explanation for the development of monsters, an idea that was taken up and elaborated only forty years later" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Garrison-Morton.com 1386. 51924

45. Procháska, Georg [Jiří] (1749-1820). Operum minorum anatomici physiologici et pathologici argumenti. 2 vols. x, 404; 406pp. 23 engraved plates, variously numbered. Vienna: Wappler & Beck, 1800. 200 x 125 mm. 19th-century quarter calf, gilt spines, paste paper boards, slight edgewear. Minor foxing but very good. $950


GEORGII PROCHASKA

M. D. PROFESSORIS ANATOMIAE PHYSIOLOGIAE ET MORBORUM OCULORUM IN UNIVERSITATE VINDOBONENSI PUB. ORD.

OPERUM MINORUM

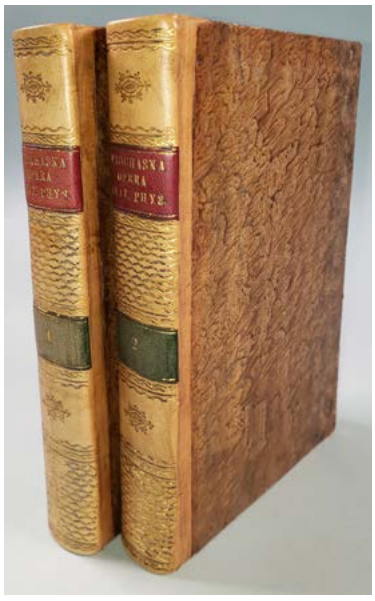
ANATOMICI

PHYSIOLOGICI ET PATHOLOGICI

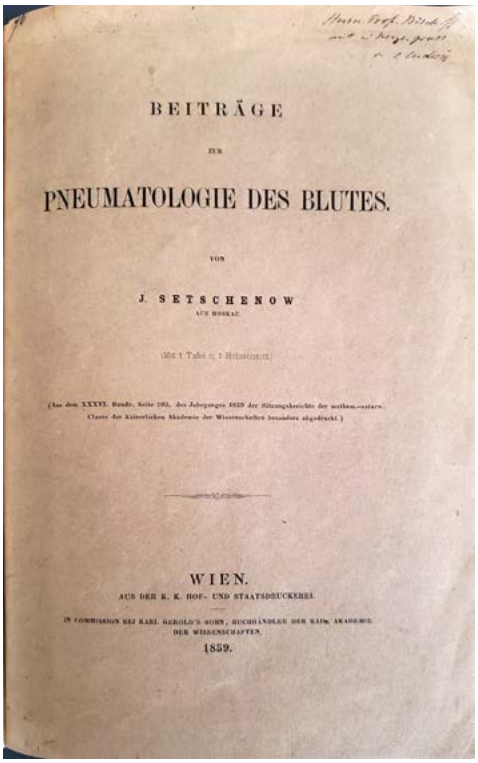
ARGUMENTI

PARS I.

VIENNAE, PROSTAT APUD WAPPLER ET BECK. MDCCC.



First Collected Edition. Includes a reprint of part three of *Adnotationum academicarum* (1784), in which Prochaska introduced the "sensorium commune" concept; see Garrison-Morton.com 1386. 51921


BEITRÄGE

ZUR

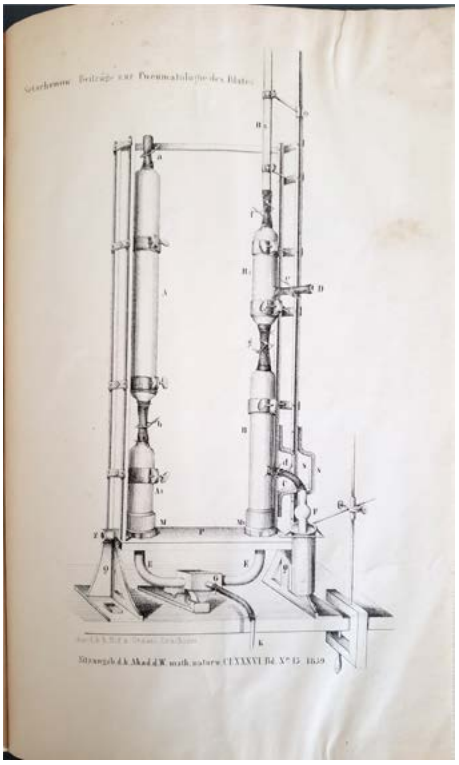
PNEUMATOLOGIE DES BLUTES.

VON

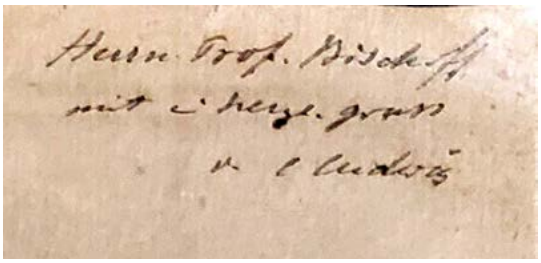
J. SETSCHENOW

WIEN.

1859.



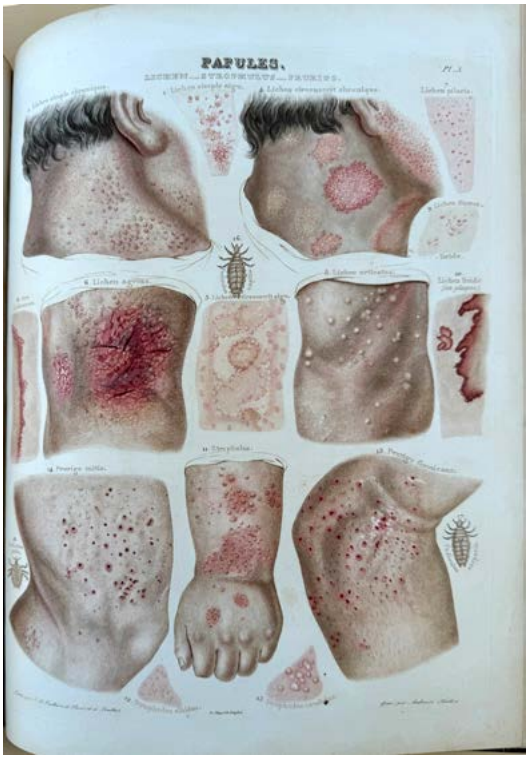
Reliable Measurements of Blood Gases—Inscribed by Carl Ludwig


Herrn Prof. Bischoff
mit v. herzl. Gruss
v. C. Ludwig

46. Sechenov, Ivan Mikhailovich (1829-1905). Beiträge zur Pneumatologie des Blutes. Offprint from *Sitzungsberichte der mathem.-naturw. Classe der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaft* 36 (1859). 29pp. Plate. 237 x 151 mm. Modern marbled boards, original printed front wrapper bound in. Very good. *Presentation Inscription* from **Carl Ludwig** (1816-95), one of the founders of modern physiology, to "Prof. Bischoff" (possibly Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von Bischoff [1807-82]): "Herrn Prof Bischoff mit v. herzl. Gruss v. C. Ludwig." $2750

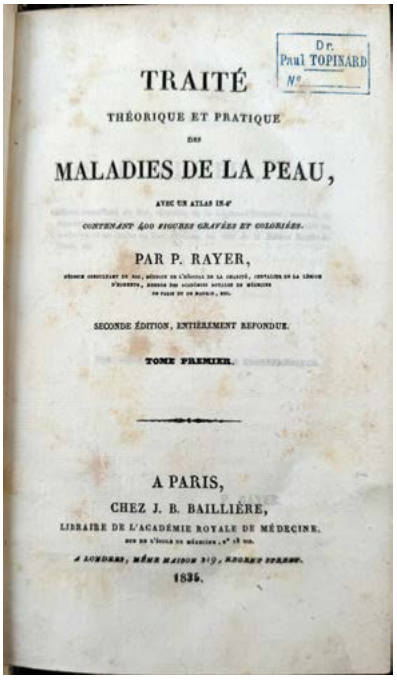
First Edition, Offprint Issue of Sechenov's first important medical paper, *inscribed by Sechenov's teacher Carl Ludwig*, who may have been a co-author. Sechenov, the founder of Russian physiology, was a student under Ludwig when he published the present work describing investigations of blood gases he and Ludwig had performed in 1858 following the publication of Meyer's *Die Gase des Blutes* (1857). "In 1858 Carl Ludwig and his then student, Ivan Sechenov, constructed a pump based on a Torricellian vacuum (a vacuum above a column of mercury in a barometer) to liberate the gases from the blood. This pump was one of the first to give accurate, reliable measurements that later proved to be largely correct. The manually operated 'blood-gas pump' required considerable exertion to operate, with up to 20 extraction cycles performed to complete the process" (Ball and Featherstone, p. 419). The pump is illustrated in the plate. P. Astrup and J. W. Severinghaus, "Blood gas transport and analysis," in J. B. West, ed., *Respiratory Physiology: People and Ideas,* pp. 75-107. C. M. Ball and P. J. Featherstone, "Blood gas analysis: From laboratory to bedside," *Anaesthesia and Intensive Care* 49 (2021): 419-421.

The recipient of this presentation copy may have been Theodor Ludwig Wilhelm von Bischoff, a German biologist and physician who made important contributions to embryology. 51898



Best Edition of a Dermatology Classic, from the Library of Paul Topinard

47. Rayer, Pierre François Olive (1793-1867). Traité théorique et pratique des maladies de la peau . . . 3 vols. plus atlas. Text vols: xlii, 741, [3, incl. errata]; [4], 500; [4], 501-986pp. Atlas: 11pp. plus 26 hand-colored plates by Ambroise Tardieu (numbered I – V, V*bis*, VI – VII, VII*bis*, VIII – XI, XI*bis*, XII – XIX, XIX*bis*, XX-XXII), with separate printed keys. Paris: J. B. Baillière, 1835. 210 x 128 mm. (text); 358 x 280 mm. (atlas). Quarter calf gilt, marbled boards ca. 1835, light edgewear, atlas hinges a bit rubbed. Minor foxing but a very good, crisp set. Stamp of French physician and anthropologist Paul Topinard (1830-1911) on the title-page of each volume. $1750

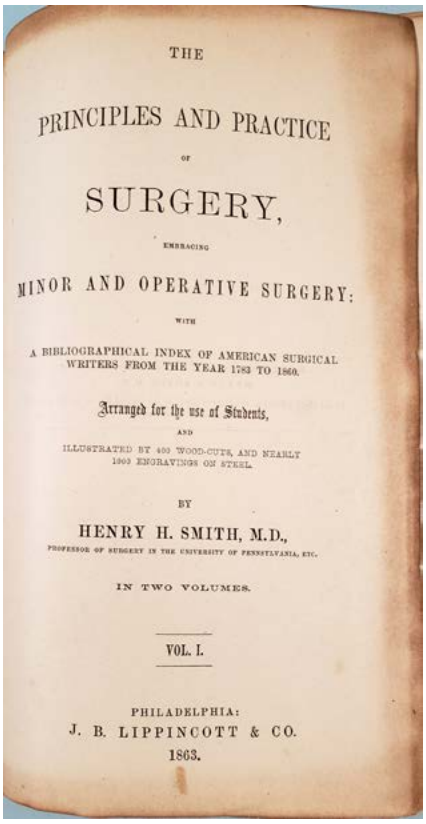


Second and **Best Edition**, greatly expanded from the two-volume first edition of 1826-27, with an additional third volume of text and a much-enlarged atlas of colored plates increasedin size from octavo to folio. In the preface to this edition, Rayer noted that

> I have revised all the descriptions in order to make them more exact and complete . . . Important additions have been made to the history of several diseases, in particular to that of smallpox and vaccinal eruptions; to that of scabies, syphilides, purpura, lupus, cutaneous scrofula and artificial inflammations. I have also given a more complete history of skin diseases peculiar to certain countries and of some animal diseases capable of being transmitted to man (Vol. 1, pp. xii – xiii; translation ours).

Rayer's pathologic-anatomic textbook of dermatology included detailed coverage of diseases slighted by other writers (such as warts, skin cancer and glanders), and documented each section with references to the latest medical reports, thus providing a summary of the dermatological literature of the period. Rayer was the first to describe adenoma sebaceum and xanthoma multiplex, and to distinguish between acute and chronic exzema. He also gave definitive clinical descriptions of ecthyma, cheilitis exfoliativa, and lingua nigra.

This copy is from the library of French physician and anthropologist Paul Topinard, a student of Paul Broca, who later succeeded Broca as director of the École d'Anthropologie. He introduced the measurements "Topinard's angle" and "Topinard's line" in physical anthropology. Crissey & Parrish, *The Dermatology and Syphilology of the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 118-21. Garrison-Morton.com 3989 (note). 51943


THE

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

OF

SURGERY,

EMBRACING

MINOR AND OPERATIVE SURGERY:

WITH

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF AMERICAN SURGICAL WRITERS FROM THE YEAR 1783 TO 1860.

Arranged for the use of Students,

AND

ILLUSTRATED BY 400 WOOD-CUTS, AND NEARLY 1000 ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

BY

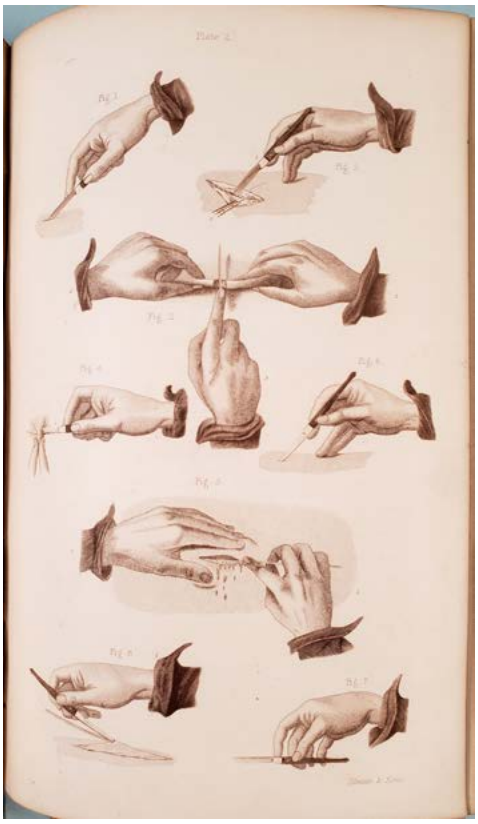
HENRY H. SMITH, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

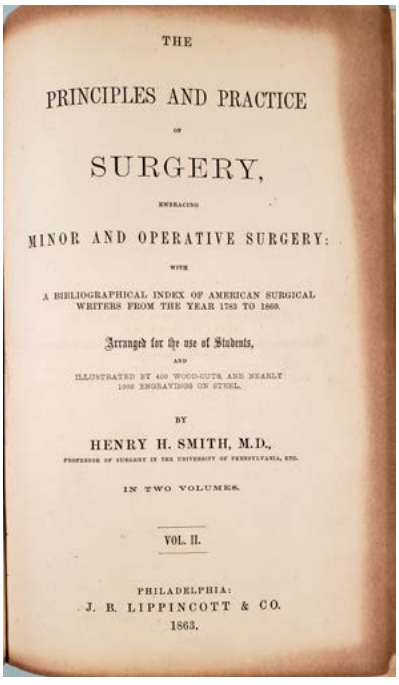
VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1863.



Most Extensively Illustrated American Manual of Surgery Issued During the Civil War

48. Smith, Henry Hollingsworth (1815-90). The principles and practice of surgery, embracing minor and operative surgery: With a bibliographical index of American surgical writers from the year 1783 to 1860. 2 vols. xx, 33-826; xlviii, 49-769pp. 80 steel-engraved plates; text illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1863. 231 x 148 mm. Quarter calf, marbled boards in period style. Moderate toning, a few edges frayed, some browning to the page edges but a good to very good copy. Library stamps. $1500


THE

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

OF

SURGERY,

EMBRACING

MINOR AND OPERATIVE SURGERY:

WITH

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF AMERICAN SURGICAL WRITERS FROM THE YEAR 1783 TO 1860.

Arranged for the use of Students,

AND

ILLUSTRATED BY 400 WOOD-CUTS AND NEARLY 1000 ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

BY

HENRY H. SMITH, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

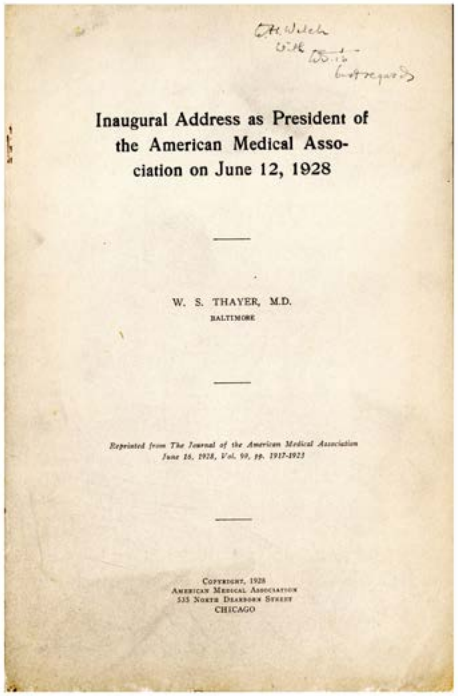
IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
1863.

First Edition. The most extensively illustrated American manual of surgery issued during the U.S. Civil War, which includes a bibliographical index of American surgical writings from 1783 to 1860. Smith was the first American surgeon "to organize in a systematic and chronologic manner the details of the history of surgery in America" (Rutkow, "Henry Hollingsworth Smith and his bibliographical index and historical record," *Annals of Surgery* 263 [2016]). Garrison-Morton.com 14228. 51752

49. Thayer, William S. (1864-1932). Inaugural address as president of the American Medical Association on June 12, 1928. Offprint from *Journal of the American Medical Association* 90 (1928). 19pp. 215 x 141 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit soiled and spotted. Very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed by the author to **William H. Welch** (1850-1934) on the front wrapper: "W. H. Welch with WST's best regards." $500

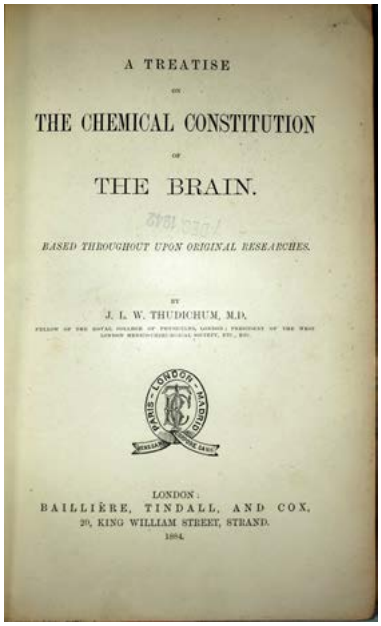

Inaugural Address as President of the American Medical Association on June 12, 1928

W. S. THAYER, M.D.
BALTIMORE

Reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association
June 16, 1928, Vol. 90, pp. 1917-1923

Copyright, 1928
American Medical Association
535 North Dearborn Street
CHICAGO

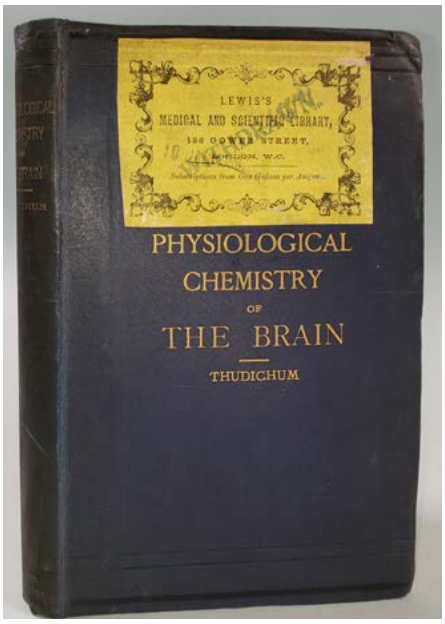
First Edition, Offprint Issue. Thayer was professor of clinical medicine at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; he is best known for his work in documenting gonococcal endocarditis (see Garrison-Morton.com 5212). Thayer presented this copy of his AMA inaugural address to William H. Welch, one of the "Big Four" founding professors at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, who served as the first dean of the Hopkins School of Medicine. 51878


A TREATISE
ON
THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUTION
OF
THE BRAIN.

BASED THROUGHOUT UPON ORIGINAL RESEARCHES.

BY
J. L. W. THUDICHUM, M.D.

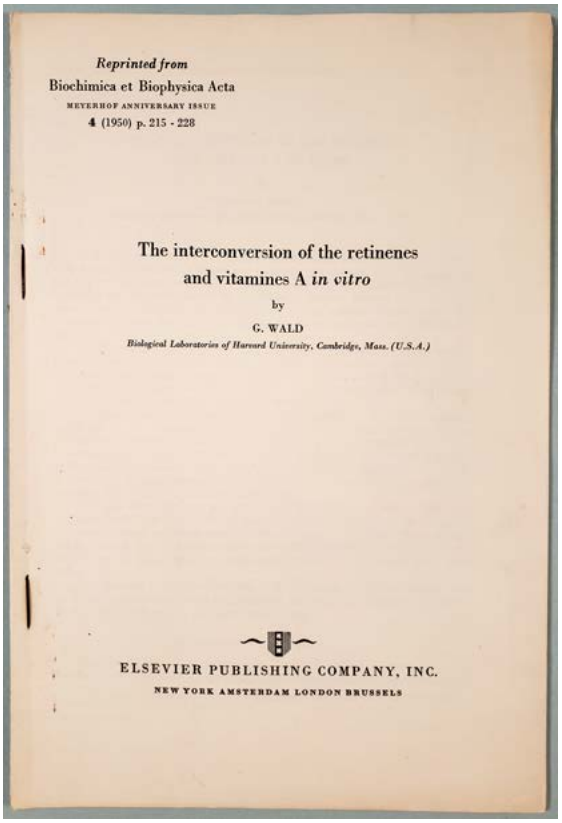
LONDON:
BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL, AND COX,
20, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
1884.

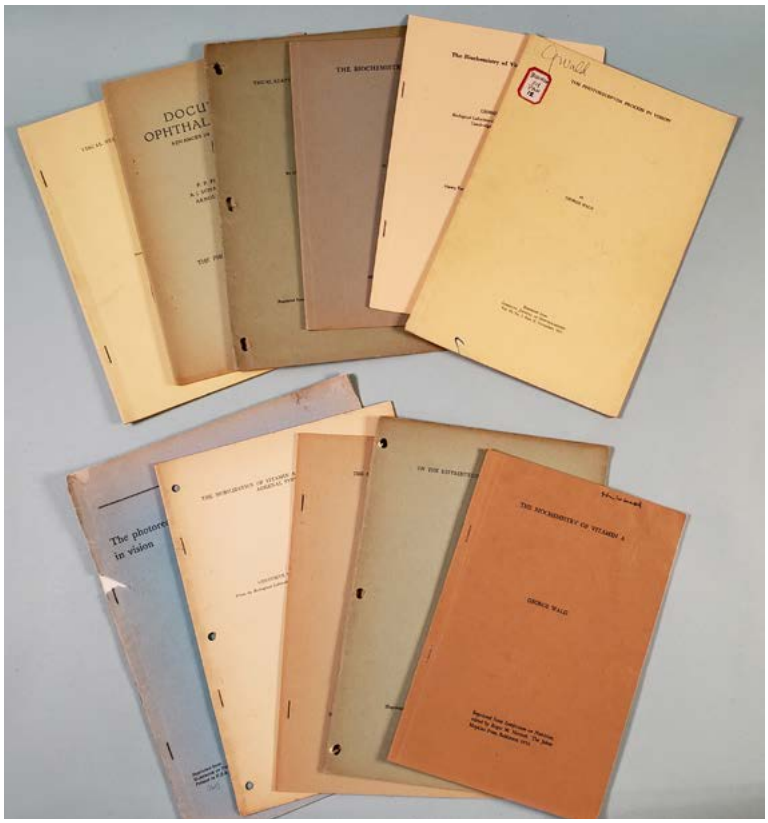


Chemistry of the Brain

50. Thudichum, Johann Ludwig Wilhelm (1829-1901). A treatise on the chemical constitution of the brain. xxiii, 262, [4]pp., plus 40-page publisher's catalogue. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1884. 220 x 140 mm. Original cloth, gilt-lettered spine and front cover, recased, extremities of spine repaired, 19th-century medical library label on front cover. Very good. $3000

First Edition. Garrison-Morton.com 1415.1: "Thudicum, a German emigré, discovered cephalins and myelins in brain tissue." Thudicum, one of the founders of brain chemistry, conducted chemical analyses of over one thousand human and animal brains, isolating and characterizing such compounds as sphingomyelin, galactose, lactic acid and sphingosine. The importance of his work was not recognized until after his death. 51916





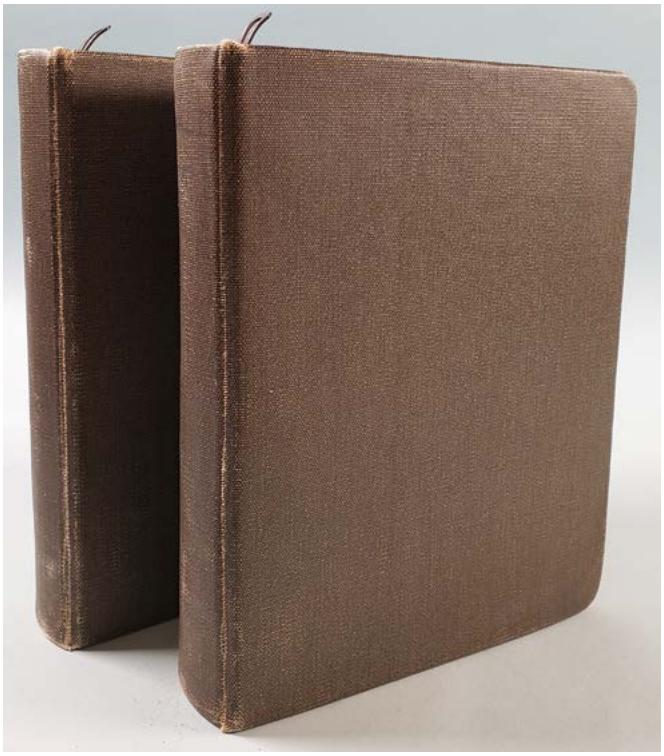
Wald's Nobel-Prize Winning Researches on Vitamin A and Vision
Offprints from the Library of Wald and his Wife, Ruth Hubbard

51. Wald, George (1906-97). (1) The interconversion of the retinenes and vitamines A *in vitro*. Offprint from *Biochimica et biophysica acta* 4 (1950). 215-228pp. 251 x 170 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit sunned. Garrison-Morton.com 14277. With:

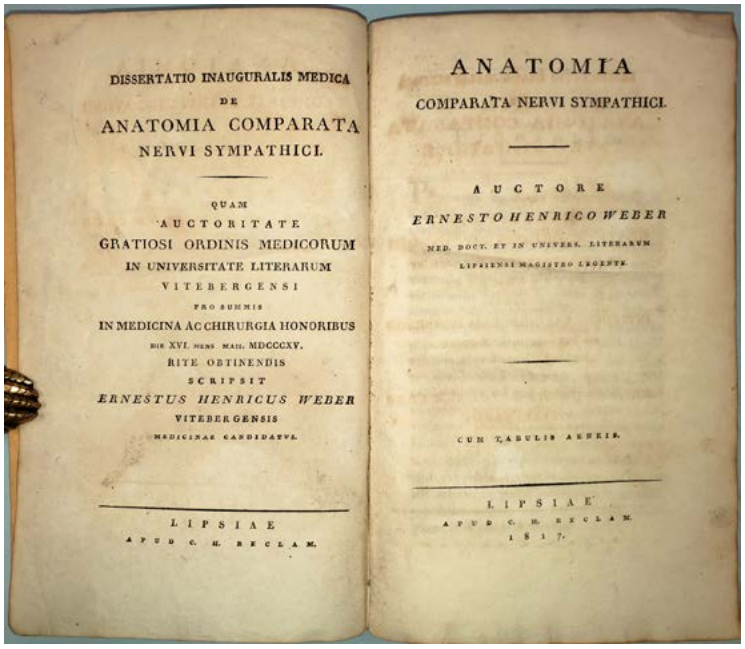
(2) **Wald.** Collection of 41 offprints and other materials on vitamin A and vision as listed below, including two binders of offprints from Wald's library labeled "Collected Papers" and several other offprints from the library of Wald or his wife, biochemist **Ruth Hubbard** (1924-2016), some with their signatures. V.p., 1935-71. Various sizes. Most in original printed wrappers. Offprints in binder hole-punched and with some left margins bent. Overall very good. Listing available here. $4750

(1) **First Edition, Offprint Issue.** Wald's personal copy of one of his key papers on vitamin A and vision, in which he "deciphered the interconversion of rhodopsin to retinene to vitamin A" (Garrison-Morton.com 14277). Wald received the Nobel Prize in 1967 for his fundamental discoveries concerning the primary physiological and chemical visual processes in the eye, particularly the role of vitamin A.

> Wald unraveled the nature of the light-sensing molecules found in photoreceptor cells and was the dominant force in his field for over forty years. Beginning with postdoctoral research in the early 1930s, Wald showed that the visual pigment molecules consist of a protein (termed opsin) to which is bound a derivative of vitamin A (vitamin A aldehyde, now termed retinal). Retinal serves as chromophore for these molecules, absorbing the light and initiating conformational changes in the protein that lead eventually to the excitation of the photoreceptor cells. Wald's findings represented the **first instance that a biochemical role for a fat-soluble vitamin was established** [emphasis ours] and were widely recognized. Wald was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1950 and was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1967 for his monumental contributions to our understanding of the molecular basis of photo-reception" (Dowling, p. 299).



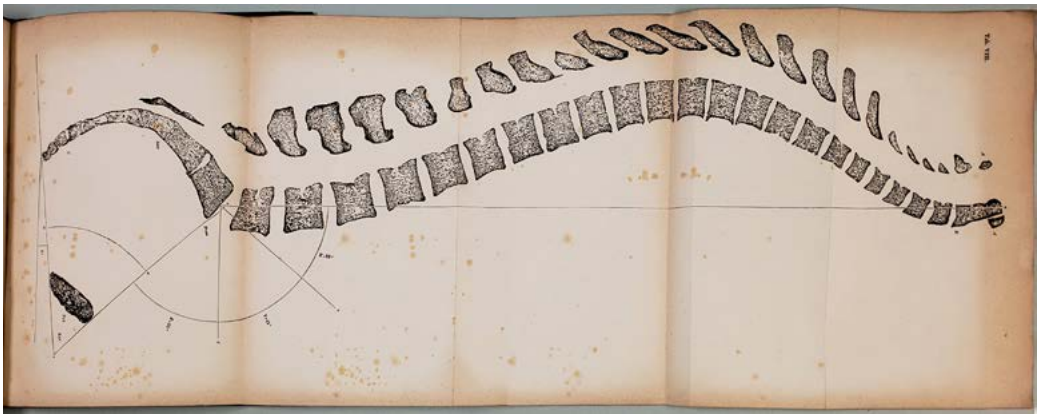
(2) **First Editions, Offprint Issues** (except for one photocopy and one **First Edition**). We are also offering a collection of offprints (and one book) documenting Wald's vision research from the mid-1930s to the end of the 1950s. Chief among these are two binders of offprints **from Wald's library** labeled "Collected Papers," prefaced with a typed "Foreword" by Wald explaining the organization of the papers into five groups. Also included are several other offprints and one book from Wald's library, some **signed by Wald** or by his wife and collaborator, biochemist **Ruth Hubbard**, best known for her discovery that visual excitation is initiated by a chemical rearrangement of the visual pigment called a *cis-trans isomeration*. Highlights of the collection include papers detailing Wald's early investigations of frog, fish and chicken retinas, which led to his discovery of retinine (retinal) and vitamin A_2 and the visual pigments porphyropsin and iodopsin. Dowling, *George Wald November 18, 1906 – April 12, 1997*, National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Biographical Memoirs* 78 (2000). 51810


DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS MEDICA
DE
ANATOMIA COMPARATA
NERVI SYMPATHICI
QUAM
AUCTORITATE
GRATIOSI ORDINIS MEDICORUM
IN UNIVERSITATE LITERARUM
VITEBERGENSI
PRO SUMMIS
IN MEDICINA AC CHIRURGIA HONORIBUS
DIE XVI. MENS. MAII. MDCCCXV.
RITE OBTINENDIS
SCRIPSIT
ERNESTUS HENRICUS WEBER
VITEBERGENSIS
MEDICINAE CANDIDATUS.
LIPSIAE
APUD C. H. RECLAM.
ANATOMIA
COMPARATA NERVI SYMPATHICI
AUCTORE
ERNESTO HENRICO WEBER
MED. DOCT. ET IN UNIVERS. LITERARUM
LIPSIENSI MAGISTRO LEGENTE.
CUM TABULIS AENEIS.
LIPSIAE
APUD C. H. RECLAM.
1817.

One of the Earliest Monographs on the Sympathetic Nervous System

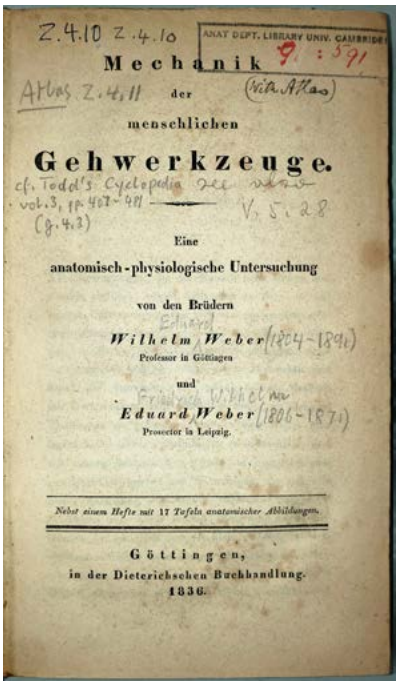
52. Weber, Ernst Heinrich (1795-1878). Anatomia comparata nervi sympathici. [2], 182pp. 5 folding plates drawn and engraved by the author. Leipzig: C. H. Reclam, 1817. 208 x 122 mm. Original green limp boards, light wear and spotting, lower spine chipped. Minor toning but very good. $950

First Edition of Weber's first published work, one of the earliest monographs on the sympathetic nervous system. The work originally served as Weber's thesis for his medical degree, which he received from the University of Wittenberg in 1815; the title-page for the thesis is bound at the front of the volume, and a 39-page gratulatory address by Burkhard Wilhelm Seiler, the dean of the university's medical faculty, is bound between pages 110 and 111. Garrison-Morton.com 1316. McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology,* p. 208. 51920



Pioneering Study of Human Locomotion

53. Weber, Wilhelm Eduard (1804-91) and **Eduard F. W. Weber** (1806-71). Mechanik der menschlichen Gehwerkzeuge. Text volume plus atlas. xxvi, 429pp. (text); 10pp. and 17 plates (atlas). Göttingen: Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1836. 202 x 120 mm. (text); 258 x 210 mm. (atlas). Later boards, spine and rear free endpaper of atlas repaired. Some foxing and offsetting in the atlas plates,


Z.4.10 Z.4.10 ANAT DEPT. LIBRARY UNIV. CAMBRIDGE
Mechanik
Atlas Z.4.11 der (via Atlas)
menschlichen
Gehwerkzeuge.
cf. Todd's Cyclopedia vol. 3, pp. 402-411 (8.4.3)
V. 5. 28
Eine
anatomisch-physiologische Untersuchung
von den Brüdern
Wilhelm Weber (1804-1891)
Professor in Göttingen
und
Eduard Weber (1806-1871)
Professor in Leipzig.
Nebst einem Hefte mit 17 Tafeln anatomischer Abbildungen.
Göttingen,
in der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung.
1836.

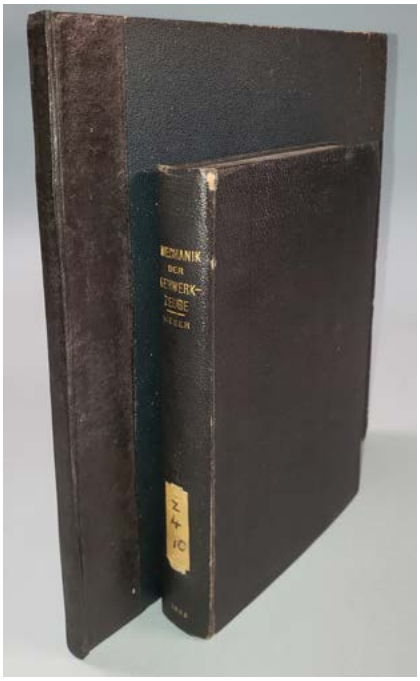
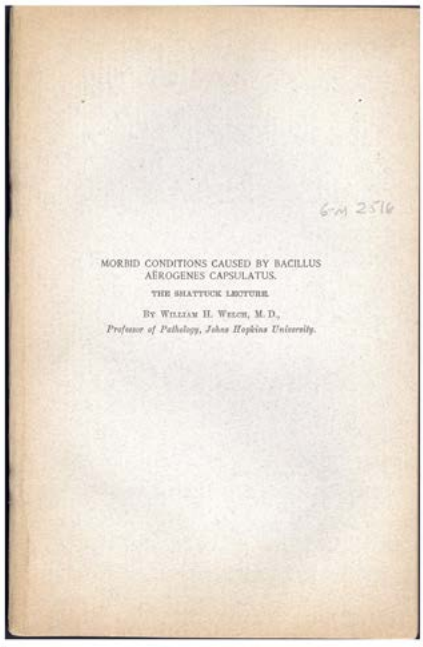

MECHANIK DER GEHWERK-ZEUGE WEBER
Z 4 10


Fig 1

library stamps and notations on titlepages of both volumes, former owner's signature and bookplate in the atlas, minor toning, but very good. $1500

First Edition. A pioneering study of the physiology and biomechanics of human motion and locomotion. "It contains an anatomical discussion of the joints used in walking and running, measurements made on living subjects, and a mathematical theory relating to the length and duration of a step to anatomical parameters . . . Among other results, the work corrected misconceptions about posture and recommended its conclusions to the attention of artists" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography*). Some of the plates in the atlas were printed from actual human bones embedded in the printing plates. Garrison-Morton.com 604. 51921

54. Welch, William Henry (1850-1934). Morbid conditions caused by Bacillus aërogenes capsulatus. The Shattuck lecture. Offprint from *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin* 11 (1900). 57pp. 234 x 151 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit sunned, some dampstaining on back wrapper. Very good. $500


6-M 2516
MORBID CONDITIONS CAUSED BY BACILLUS AËROGENES CAPSULATUS.
THE SHATTUCK LECTURE.
By William H. Welch, M.D.,
Professor of Pathology, Johns Hopkins University.

First Edition, Offprint Issue. Garrison-Morton.com 2516: "Welch grouped together the diseases caused by *Cl. perfringens*, earlier discovered by him in association with Nuttall." Variant offprint issues of Welch's paper were published in the same year by the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* and the *Phladelphia Medical Journal.* Welch, a pathologist and bacteriologist, was one of the "Big Four" founding professors at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; he also served as the first dean of the Hopkins School of Medicine, and founded the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, the first school of public health in the United States. 51886