Catalogue 92

Mostly Recent Acquisitions

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

ABTHL. II. KRANKHEITEN DER SCHILDDRÜSE. TAB. XXIX

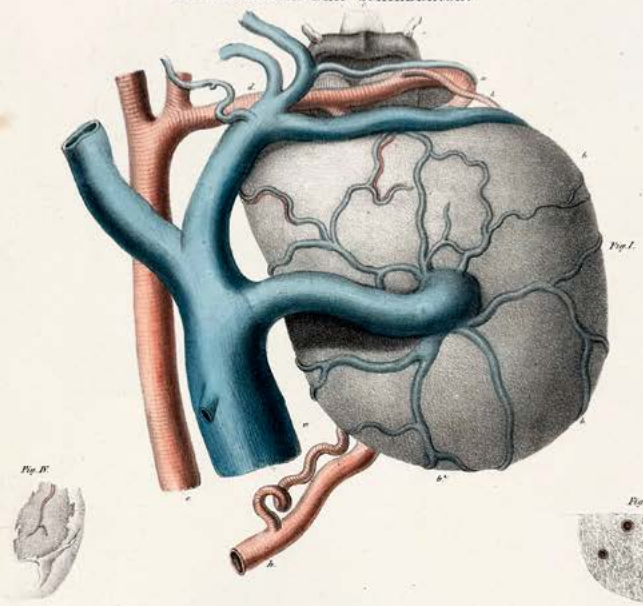


Fig. I.

Fig. IV.

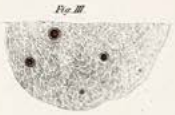


Fig. III.

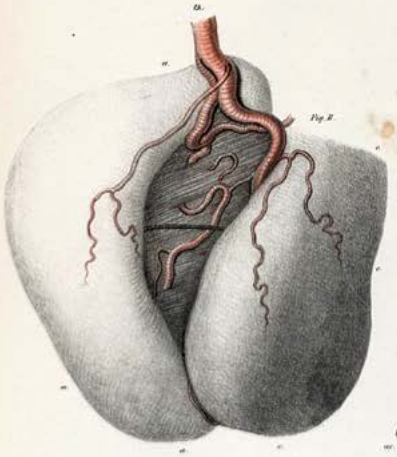


Fig. II.

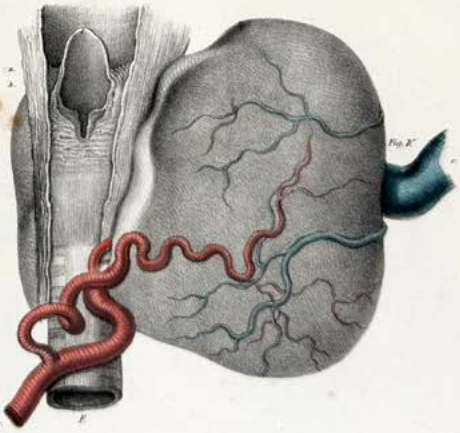
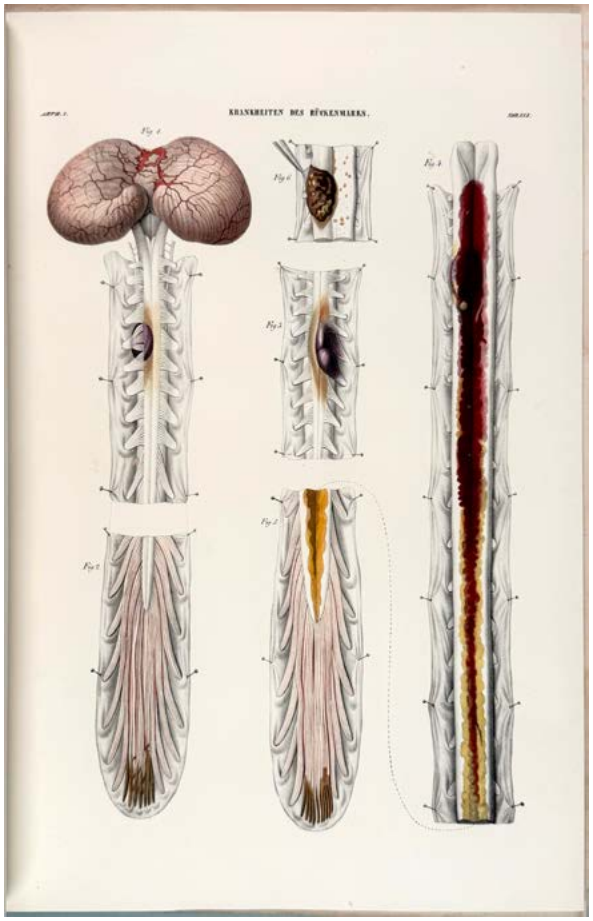
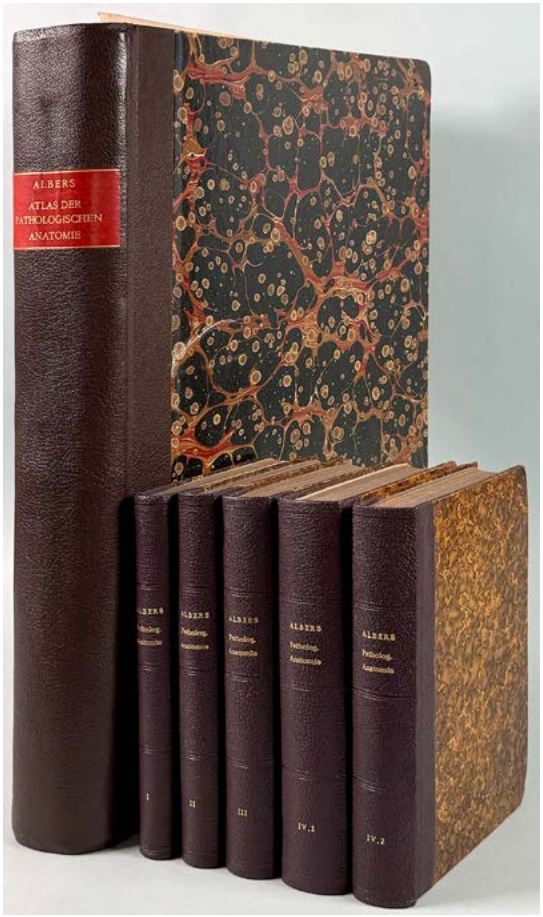


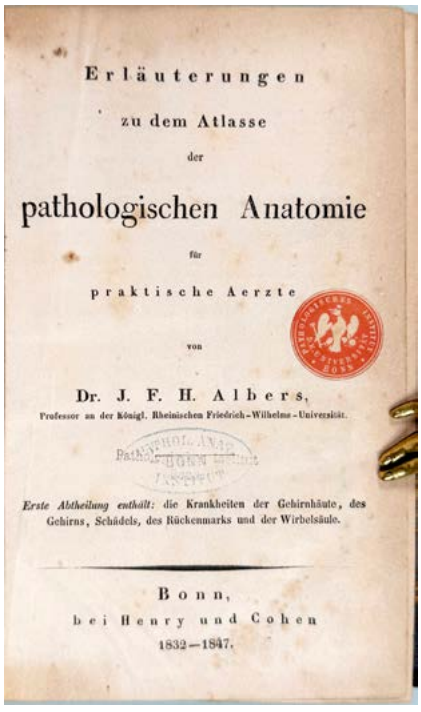
Fig. V.





With the Complete Text Published over 30 Years

1. Albers, Johann F. H. (1805-67). Atlas der pathologischen Anatomie für praktische Aerzte. 4 parts in 1. Lithographed title-pages for the 4 parts, 257 lithographed plates (93 hand-colored); plate II/15, supplied from another copy, laid in loosely. Bonn: Henry & Cohen, 1847-1842-1846-1862. 487 x 325 mm. Later half morocco, marbled boards. Minor foxing and dampstaining, some uneven toning but very good. With:


Erläuterungen

zu dem Atlasse

der

pathologischen Anatomie

für

praktische Aerzte

von

Dr. J. F. H. Albers,

Professor an der Königl. Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität.

Erste Abtheilung enthält: die Krankheiten der Gehirnhäute, des Gehirns, Schädels, des Rückenmarks und der Wirbelsäule.

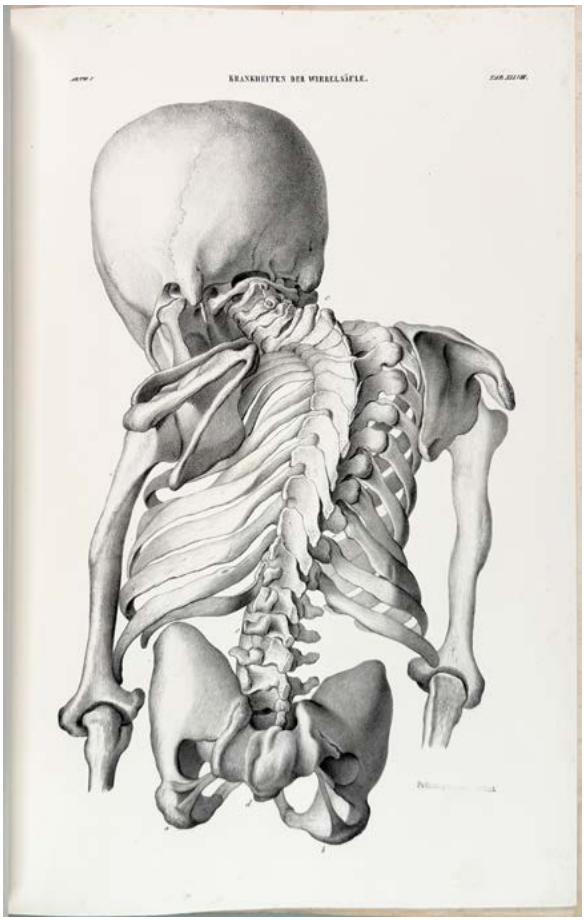
Bonn,

bei Henry und Cohen

1832—1847.

Albers. Erläuterung zu dem Atlasse der pathologischen Anatomie für praktischen Aerzte. 4 vols. in 5. Bonn: Henry & Cohen, 1832-62. 207 x 125 mm. Later quarter morocco, mottled boards, hinges of Vols. II, III and IV.1 reinforced with cloth tape. Some foxing but very good. Bookplate and stamp of the Pathologisches Institut Bonn in each volume. Bookseller's ticket in both text and atlas volumes. $9500

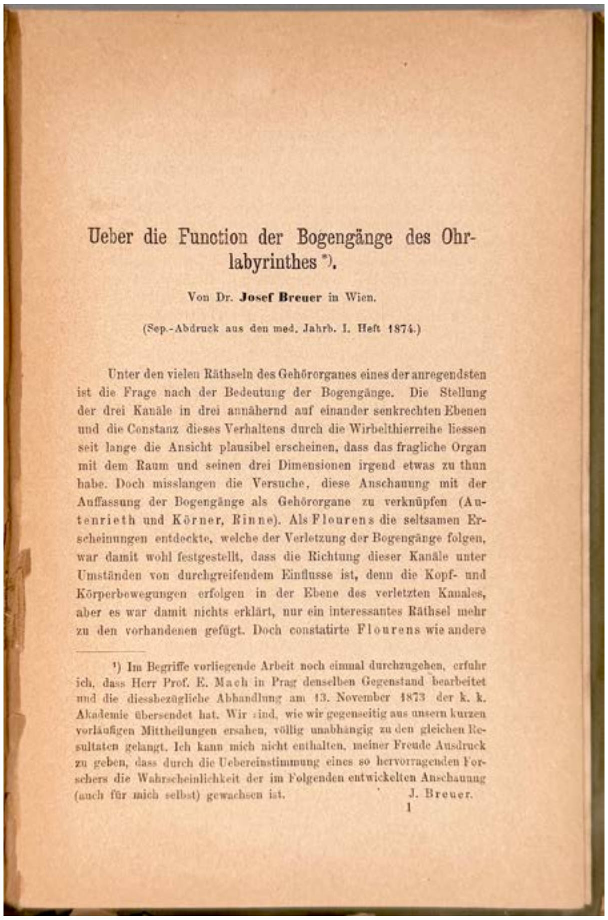
First Edition of Albers's Atlas of Pathological Anatomy, Including the *Extremely Rare Text Volumes*. The atlas was published over a period of 15 years, and even more significantly the text was published over no less than 30 years, explaining why it is nearly impossible to find. This is the only



copy with the text that we have handled in our more than 50 years in the trade, and only the second copy of the atlas that we have ever offered for sale. The atlas itself is *rare on the market,* with only two copies recorded by Rare Book Hub, and the text has no auction records.

Albers studied medicine at the University of Bonn, where he became a professor in 1831 and was named director of the university's pharmacological *Kabinett.* He published a number of works on pathology, pathological anatomy, pharmacology, psychiatry and clinical medicine; Hirsch notes that Albers' writings show "good observation skills, versatile utilization of clinical and experimental material and boast a worthy knowledge of the literature." His atlas of pathology covers diseases of the brain and spinal cord (Part 1), the throat (Part 2), the thorax (Part 3) and the abdomen (part 4); the five text volumes are subtitled "Diseases of the meninges, brain, 4toskull, spinal cord, and vertebral column," "Diseases of the neck," "Diseases of the chest," "Diseases of the stomach, intestinal tract, appendix, colon, rectum, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, adrenal glands, and urinary bladder," and "Diseases of the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, external female genitalia (female hermaphroditism), scrotum, testes, seminal vesicles and ducts, prostate, urethra, and penis (male hermaphroditism)."

Goldschmidt singles out several of Albers' plates as being of particular interest, including his illustrations of the parasitic worm *Distomum* (Part 4, plate 45), urogenital tuberculosis (Part 4, plate 53), tumor of the sinus and dura (Part 1, plate 3a), and tumors of the breast (Part 3, plates 44-53). Albers' atlas is a bit larger in format than Cruveilhier's. Goldschmidt, *Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologisch-anatomischen Abbildungen,* p. 171. Garrison-Morton.com 14348. 52333



Ueber die Function der Bogengänge des Ohrlabyrinthes *).

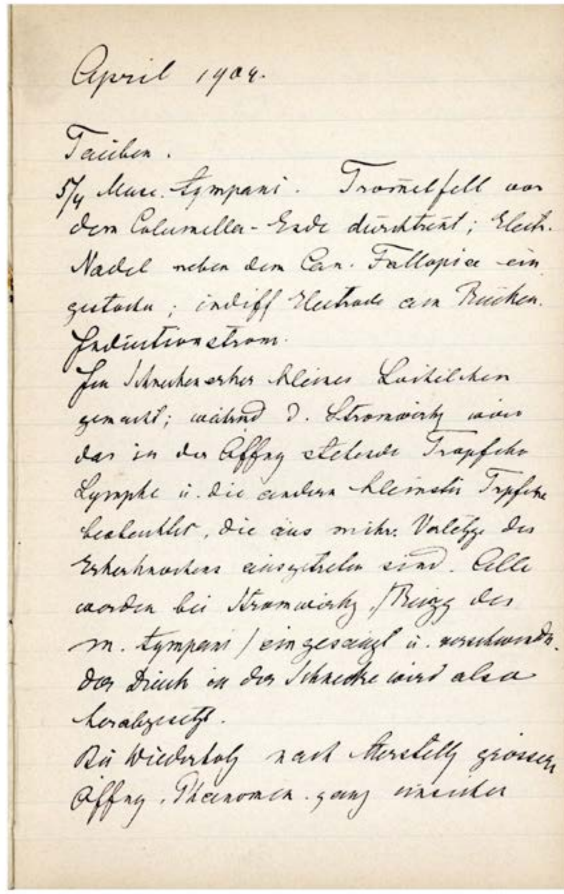
Von Dr. **Josef Breuer** in Wien.

(Sep.-Abdruck aus den med. Jahrb. I. Heft 1874.)

Unter den vielen Räthseln des Gehörorganes eines der anregendsten ist die Frage nach der Bedeutung der Bogengänge. Die Stellung der drei Kanäle in drei annähernd auf einander senkrechten Ebenen und die Constanz dieses Verhaltens durch die Wirbelthierreihe liessen seit lange die Ansicht plausibel erscheinen, dass das fragliche Organ mit dem Raum und seinen drei Dimensionen irgend etwas zu thun habe. Doch misslangen die Versuche, diese Anschauung mit der Auffassung der Bogengänge als Gehörorgane zu verknüpfen (Autenrieth und Körner, Rinne). Als Flourens die seltsamen Erscheinungen entdeckte, welche der Verletzung der Bogengänge folgen, war damit wohl festgestellt, dass die Richtung dieser Kanäle unter Umständen von durchgreifendem Einflusse ist, denn die Kopf- und Körperbewegungen erfolgen in der Ebene des verletzten Kanales, aber es war damit nichts erklärt, nur ein interessantes Räthsel mehr zu den vorhandenen gefügt. Doch constatirte Flourens wie andere

[1]) Im Begriffe vorliegende Arbeit noch einmal durchzugehen, erfuhr ich, dass Herr Prof. E. Mach in Prag denselben Gegenstand bearbeitet und die diessbezügliche Abhandlung am 13. November 1873 der k. k. Akademie übersendet hat. Wir sind, wie wir gegenseitig aus unsern kurzen vorläufigen Mittheilungen ersahen, völlig unabhängig zu den gleichen Resultaten gelangt. Ich kann mich nicht enthalten, meiner Freude Ausdruck zu geben, dass durch die Uebereinstimmung eines so hervorragenden Forschers die Wahrscheinlichkeit der im Folgenden entwickelten Anschauung (auch für mich selbst) gewachsen ist. J. Breuer.

1



April 1904.

Tauben.

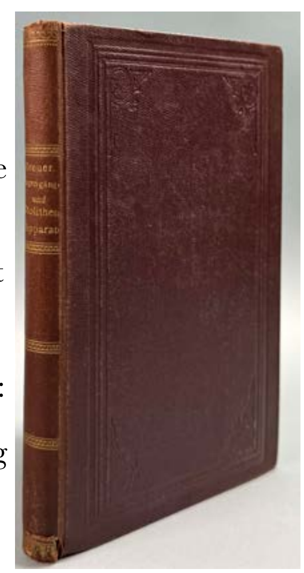
5/4 Musc. tympani. Trommelfell vor dem Columella-Ende durchtrent; Elect. Nadel neben dem Can. Fallopiae eingestochen; indiff. Electrode am Rücken. Inductionsstrom.

Im Schneckenrohr kleines Luftbläschen gemacht; während d. Stromwirkg wird das in der Öffng stehende Tröpfchen Lymphe u. die andern kleinsten Tröpfchen [illegible], die aus mikr. Verletzg des Schneckenrohres ausgetreten sind. Alle wurden bei Stromwirkg (Reizg des m. tympani) eingezogen u. verschwanden. Der Druck in der Schnecke wird also herabgesetzt.

Bei Wiederholg nach Herstellg grösserer Öffng. Phaenomen ganz [illegible]

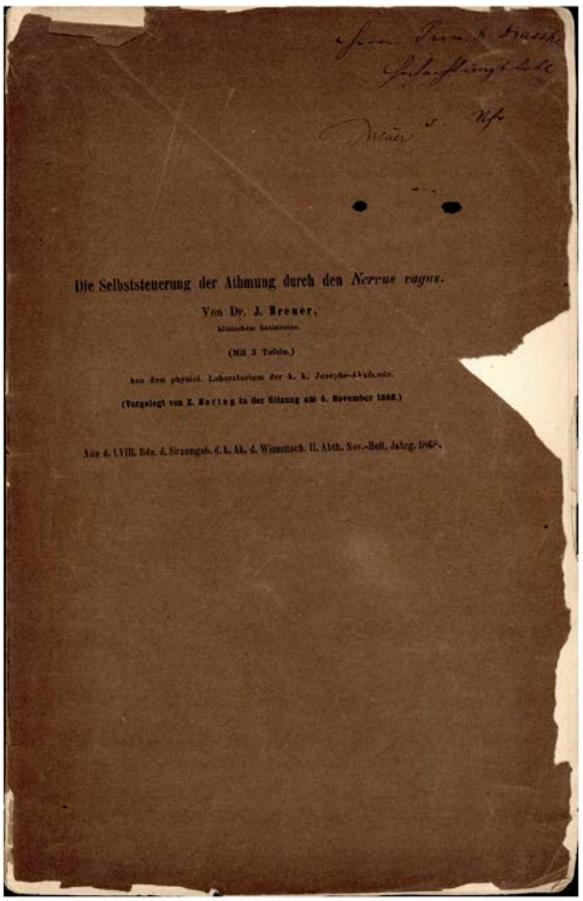
From the Library of Robert Breuer: Joseph Breuer's Pioneering Research on the Balance Organs of the Inner Ear, Plus a Presentation Offprint of His Classic Paper on the Hering-Breuer Reflex and an Autograph Manuscript

2. Breuer, Josef (1842-1925). (1) Die Selbststeuerung der Athmung durch den *Nervus vagus.* Offprint from *Sitzungsberichten der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften* 58 (1868). 29pp. 3 folding plates. 246 x 158 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped, detached. (Garrison-Morton.com 942). Inscribed by Breuer to Anton Drasche (1826-1904) on the front wrapper: "Herrn Prim. Dr. Drasche hochachtungsvoll d. Verf." Signature of Breuer's son, Dr. Robert Breuer (1869-1936), on the front wrapper. With:



(2) **Breuer.** Ueber die Function der Bogengänge des Ohrlabyrinthes. Offprint from *Wien. Medizinische Jahrbücher* 4 (1874). 53pp. 212 x 137 mm. (Garrison-Morton.com 14350). Without wrappers; bound in volume of Breuer offprints (19th-century cloth, gilt-stamped spine, a bit worn, extremities chipped). With:

(3) **Breuer.** Untitled autograph manuscript booklet on lined paper, containing notes on a series of experiments on birds. 4pp. plus several blank leaves. April 1904. 202 x 126 mm. Very good. With:


Die Selbststeuerung der Athmung durch den *Nervus vagus*.

Von Dr. J. Breuer,

(Mit 3 Tafeln.)

(4) **Breuer.** Collection of 14 offprints, including *five of Breuer's most significant papers on the physiology of the vestibular system* (marked with *), as listed below . Various places, 1875-1928. Overall good to very good; see list for detailed condition statements. From the library of Breuer's oldest son, Robert Breuer (1869-1936), with his signature on several offprints. $15,000

First Editions, Offprint Issues, except for the autograph manuscript notebook. These items are from the library of Breuer's oldest son, Robert Breuer, who followed his father in pursuing a medical career; they have remained in the Breuer family until the present.

The first item listed above is Breuer's classic paper on the Hering-Breuer reflex (Garrison-Morton.com 942), the physiological mechanism that triggers expiration in order to avoid over-inflation of the lungs; common to all mammals, the Hering-Breuer reflex "is an essential mechanism for respiratory control and protection" (Vadhan and Tadi). As can been seen by the eponym, Breuer shared credit for this discovery with Ewald Hering (1834-1918), with whom he worked at the University of Vienna during the early part of his medical career. Breuer inscribed this copy of his paper to Anton Drasche, physician-in-chief ("Primarius") at Vienna's Rudolfspital.

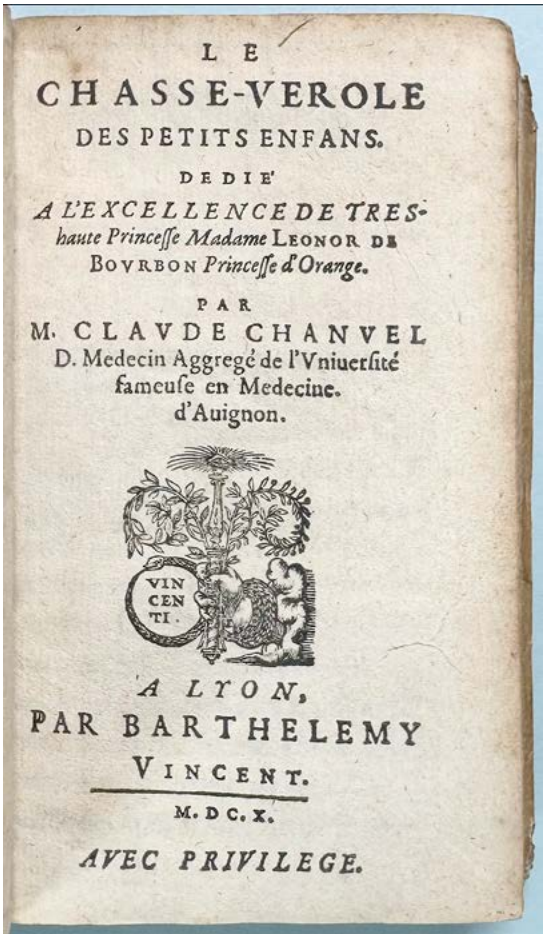
After Hering left Vienna in 1870, Breuer began his pioneering research on the vestibular system, the part of the inner ear that controls balance. Over time he succeeded in developing a basic concept of how the inner ear's balance system works, one that has withstood the test of time. "**His body of work on the physiology of the vestibular system is probably greater than that of any other single investigator. With the exception of only a few minor details, his findings published more than 150 years ago are still considered valid by modern-day researchers.** Even more remarkable is the fact that all of his work on the inner ear was conducted while he was maintaining a busy private practice. He worked in a few small rooms at home in the evenings and during the night using equipment purchased from the fees of his medical practice" (Baloh, p. 29; emphasis ours).

Breuer's "Ueber die Function der Bogengänge des Ohrlabyrinthes" (Garrison-Morton.com 14350), describing his initial investigations on the vestibular system, was his first detailed paper on the subject, preceded only by a preliminary communication published in 1873. "[Breuer's] basic premise was that the semicircular canals sense angular movement of the head by movement of the fluid (endolymph) within them. The endolymph moves relative to the walls of the canals because of its inertia. Because the three semicircular canals are approximately at right angles to each other, the canals sense movement on all possible planes" (Baloh, p. 31). Breuer based these conclusions on his extensive studies of pigeons, whose whole heads oscillate in response to rotations along the planes of the semicircular canals, as well on as a series of experiments with human subjects, who experience involuntary eye movements during the same types of rotation. In this paper Breuer also emphasized that the inner ear's gravity-sensing otolith organs also serve as sensory receptors for linear acceleration, which, coupled with the semicircular canals, provide the brain with "a complete set of orienting signals" (Baloh, p. 34).

Breuer continued to research and publish on the vestibular system over the next 35 years, dissecting the inner ears of hundreds of animals; some of his experimental observations are contained in an autograph manuscript notebook (no. 4 above) included in this collection, dated April 1904. Breuer refined his experimental techniques to include mechanical, electrical and thermal stimulation of single nerves in the semicircular canals (no. 2 below). He described the tiny hair cells projecting from sensory patches of cells called maculae, located in the base of each semicircular canal (nos. 4 and 7 below), and developed the concept of "slip" to describe how the otolithic membrane bends against these hair cells when the head is tilted (no. 3 below). Working with Czech physiologist Alois Kreidl, who had developed a special rotatory chair, Breuer conducted a series of experiments on human subjects (no. 5 below) to measure eye rotations associated with vertical tilt during centrifugal acceleration; "as Breuer predicted, they were able to document rotation (torsion) of the eye when the subjects were rotated off-center with the head facing either forward or backward . . . Breuer and Kreidl used the analogy of an ice skater racing around a sharp corner who fully compensates for the centrifugal acceleration by leaning inward" (Baloh, p 59).

Also included in this collection is Breuer's brief autobiography, written at the end of his life; two obituary notices of Breuer; and an offprint co-authored by Robert Breuer and Otto Marburg. Baloh, *Vertigo: Five Physician Scientists and the Quest for a Cure,* pp. 29-62. Vadhan and Tadi, "Physiology, Hering Breuer reflex," *StatPearls [Internet]*. 52348

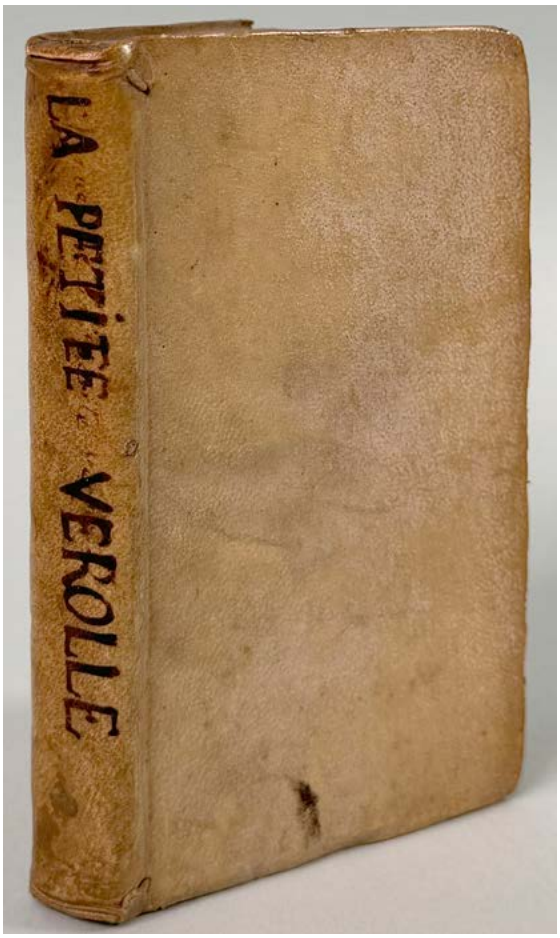
1. Beiträge zur Lehre vom statischen Sinne (Gleichgewichtsorgan, Vestibularapparat des Ohrlabyrinths). Offprint from *Medizinische Jahrbücher* 1 (1875). 70pp. 212 x 140 mm. Without wrappers; bound in volume of offprints.
2. *Neue Versuche an den Ohrbogengängen. Offprint from *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie* 44 (1888). 135-152pp. 218 x 150 mm. Original printed front wrapper present (chipped), back wrapper lacking; bound in volume of offprints.
3. *Ueber die Function der Otolithen-Apparate. Offprint from *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie* 48 (1890). 195-306pp. 3 folding plates. 218 x 150 mm. Original printed front wrapper present, back wrapper lacking; bound in volume of offprints.
4. *Ueber Bogengänge und Raumsinn. Offprint from *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie* 68 (1897). 596-648pp. 234 x 161 mm. Original printed wrappers, vertically creased. Signature of Robert Breuer on the front wrapper.
5. Berichtigung. Offprint from *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie* 72 (1898). 216-220pp. 238 x 164 mm. Original printed wrappers. Signature of Robert Breuer on the front wrapper.
6. *(with Alois Kreidl). Über die scheinbare Drehung des Gesichtsfeldes während der Einwirkung einer Centrifugalkraft. Offprint from *Archiv für die ges. Physiologie* 70 (1898). 494-510pp. 237 x 161 mm. Original printed wrappers. Signature of Robert Breuer on the front wrapper.
7. *Studien über den Vestibularapparat. Offprint from *Sitzungsberichten der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, mathem.-naturw. Klasse,* 112 (1903). 80pp. 2 folding plates. 244 x 158 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped, spine perished. Stamp of Viennese physician Hans Abels (1873-1942) on the front wrapper.
8. Über den Galvanotropismus (Galvanotaxis) bei Fischen. Offprint from Sitzungsberichten der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, mathem.-naturw. Klasse, 114 (1905). 30pp. 244 x 160 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped, front wrapper detached. Signature of Robert Breuer on the front wrapper.
9. Über das Gehörorgan der Vögel. Offprint from Sitzungsberichten der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, mathem.-naturw. Klasse, 116 (1907). 44pp. 3 plates (2 folding). 244 x 160 mm. Original printed wrappers, chipped, back wrapper detached. Signature of Robert Breuer on the front wrapper.
10. Über Ewalds Versuch mit dem "pneumatischen Hammer" (Bogengangapparat). Offprint from Zeitschrift für Sinnesphysiologie 42 (1908). 373-378pp. 231 x 158 mm. Original printed wrappers. Signature of Robert Breuer on the front wrapper.
11. Dr. Joseph Breuer 1842-1925. 30pp. Frontispiece and 3 plates. [Vienna: Vienna Academy of Sciences, n.d.] 194 x 159 mm. Original printed wrappers.
12. Breuer, Robert (169-1936) and Otto Marburg (1874-1948). Zur Klinik und Pathologie der apoplectiformen Bulbärparalyse. *Arbeiten aus dem Neurologischen Institute (Institut für Anatomie und Physiologie des Centralnervensystems) an der Wiener Universität*, vol. 9. 70pp. Text illustrations. Leipzig and Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1902. 246 x 165 mm. Original printed wrappers, spine chipped and with some small splits.
13. Kleyn, A. de. Josef Breuer 1842-1925. Offprint from *Acta oto-laryngologica* 10 (1926). 167-171pp. Frontispiece. 243 x 162 mm. Original printed wrappers. Typescript English translation included.
14. Meyer, Hans Horst. Josef Breuer 1842-1925. Extract from *Neue österreichische Biographie* 5 (1928). 30-47pp. Plate. 236 x 161 mm. Plain wrappers, title in ink on front wrapper. Signature of Breuer's daughter Hanna Breuer on the first leaf.



LE
CHASSE-VEROLE
DES PETITS ENFANS.
DEDIE'
A L'EXCELLENCE DE TRES-
haute Princeſſe Madame LEONOR DE
BOVRBON Princeſſe d'Orange.
PAR
M. CLAVDE CHANVEL
D. Medecin Aggregé de l'Vniuerſité
fameuſe en Medecine.
d'Auignon.

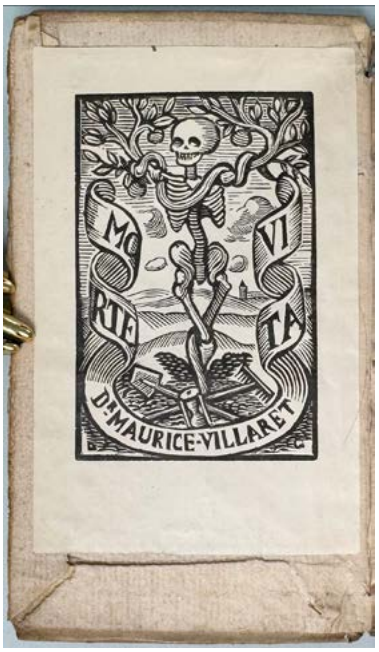
VIN
CEN
TI.

A LYON,
PAR BARTHELEMY
VINCENT.
M. D C. X.
AVEC PRIVILEGE.

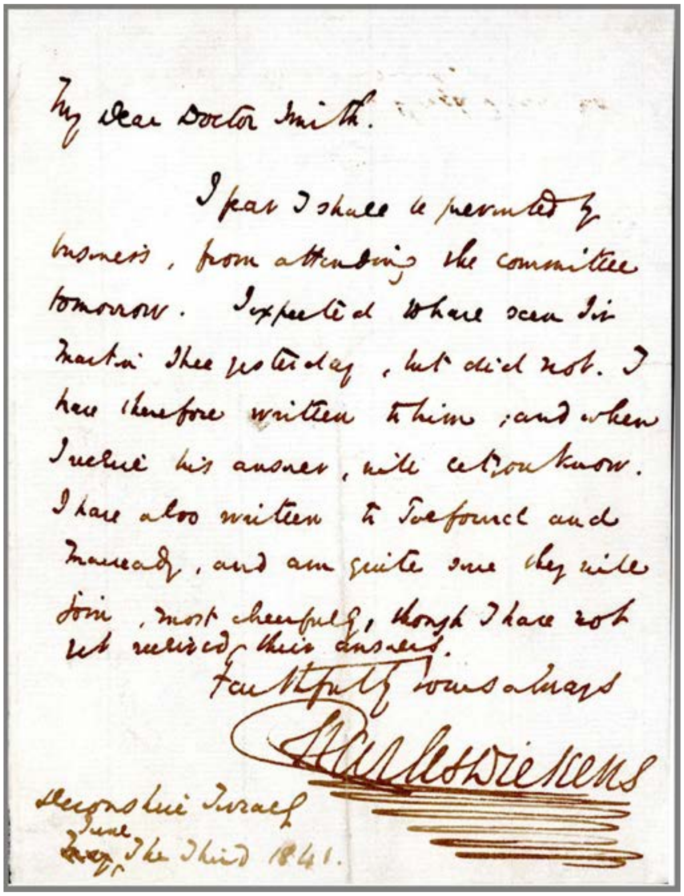


Very Early Work on Smallpox in Children

3. Chanuel, Claude. Le chasse-verole des petits enfans. [24], 193, [13]pp. Without frontispiece portrait as in some copies. Lyon: Barthelemey Vincent, 1610. 138 x 85 mm. Vellum ca. 1610, title in ink on spine, slight wear at corners. Light toning but very good. 20th-century bookplate of French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877-1946), discoverer of Villaret's syndrome (see Garrison-Morton.com 4719). $750



First Edition, and *very rare,* with Rare Book Hub listing only one copy (presumably this one) sold in the past 90 years. Chanuel, a physician in Avignon, wrote this treatise on smallpox in children in the vernacular for the general public. The work is divided into four parts: The first describes the causes, symptoms and progression of the disease; and the remaining three deal with the care and cure of the afflicted child. Chanuel cautioned against bleeding, particularly in young children, and outlined remedies for the effects of the disease. This copy does not have the frontispiece portrait, which is not present in all copies, including the one in the Wellcome Library. 52329



My Dear Doctor Smith.

I fear I shall be prevented by business, from attending the committee tomorrow. I expected to have seen Sir Martin Shee yesterday, but did not. I have therefore written to him; and when I receive his answer, will let you know. I have also written to Talfourd and Macready, and am quite sure they will join, most cheerfully, though I have not yet received their answers.

Faithfully yours always

Charles Dickens

Devonshire Terrace
June The Third 1841.

Very Rare Medical Letter
Not Published in "The Letters of Charles Dickens"

4. Dickens, Charles (1812-70). (1) Autograph letter signed to Dr. [Thomas Southwood] Smith (1788-1861). 1 page. Devonshire Terrace [London], 3 June 1841. 154 x 117 mm. Traces of mounting on blank verso, light soiling along folds but very good. With:

(2) Carte-de-visite photograph of Dickens by J. Gurney & Son. New York, 1867. 107 x 64 mm. Photographer's logo on verso discolored and faded, a few tiny spots but very good.

Together 2 items. $7500

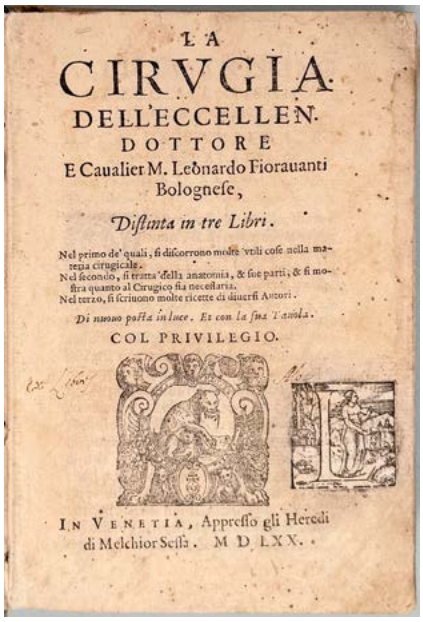
To his friend Thomas Southwood Smith, physician and sanitary reformer, regarding Smith's plan for founding a subscription sanatorium for middle-class Londoners; Dickens was an early supporter of Smith's scheme and served as a member of the Sanatorium's committee. Dickens letters relating to medicine are *rare;* this is the first one we have ever handled. This letter was *not seen* by the editors of Dickens's correspondence, who were able only to record its existence from a listing in a 1909 dealer's catalogue; see House and Storey, *The Letters of Charles Dickens,* Vol. 2, p. 294.

The letter reads:

> My Dear Dr. Smith, I fear I shall be prevented by business, from attending the committee tomorrow. I expected to have seen Sir Martin Shee yesterday, but did not. I have therefore written to him; and when I receive his answer, will let you know. I have also written to Talfourd and Macready, and am quite sure they will join, most cheerfully, though I have not yet received their answers. Faithfully yours always Charles Dickens.

Smith's Sanatorium, described in its prospectus as "a self-supporting establishment for the lodging, nursing and cure of sick persons of the middle classes, of both sexes," opened at Devonshire House, York Gate (close to Dickens's house at Devonshire Terrace) in April 1842. As he noted in this letter, Dickens had written to the portrait painter Sir Martin Shee (1769-1850), president of the Royal Academy, to ask whether Shee would consider supporting Smith's venture; Shee readily agreed, for which Dickens thanked him in a letter dated 9 June (see the online Charles Dickens Letters Project). The present letter also mentions Dickens's good friends, judge and politician Thomas Noon Talfourd (1795-1854), to whom Dickens had dedicated *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,* and stage actor William Macready (1793-1873).

The letter is accompanied by an 1867 carte-de-visite photograph of Dickens by J. Gurney & Son of New York, most likely taken during Dickens's second American tour. 52327


LA
CIRVGIA
DELL'ECCELLEN.
DOTTORE
E Caualier M. Leonardo Fioravanti
Bolognese,
Distinta in tre Libri.
Nel primo de' quali, si discorrono molte vtili cose nella materia cirugicale.
Nel secondo, si tratta della anatomia, & sue parti, & si mostra quanto al Cirugico sia necessaria.
Nel terzo, si scriuono molte ricette di diuersi Autori.
Di nuouo posta in luce. Et con la sua Tauola.
COL PRIVILEGIO.
In Venetia, Appresso gli Heredi
di Melchior Sessa. M D LXX.

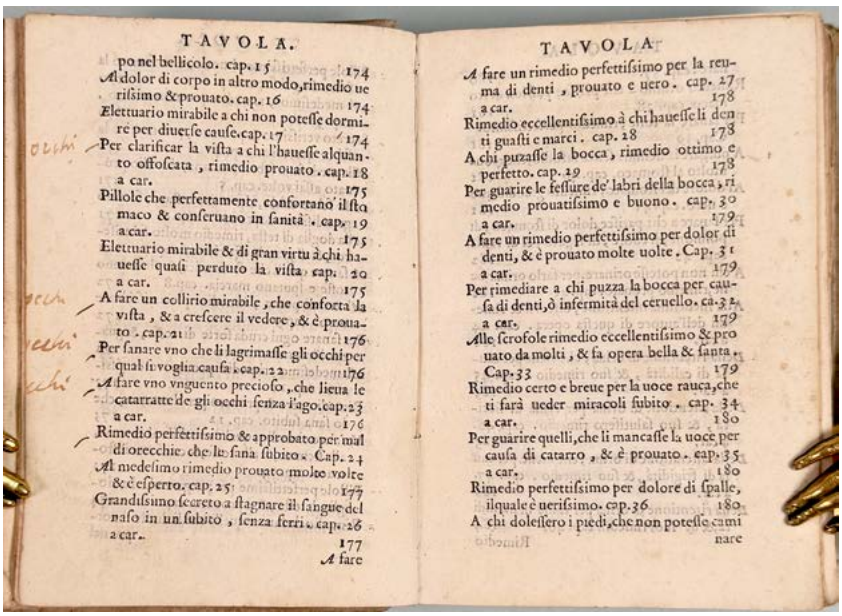


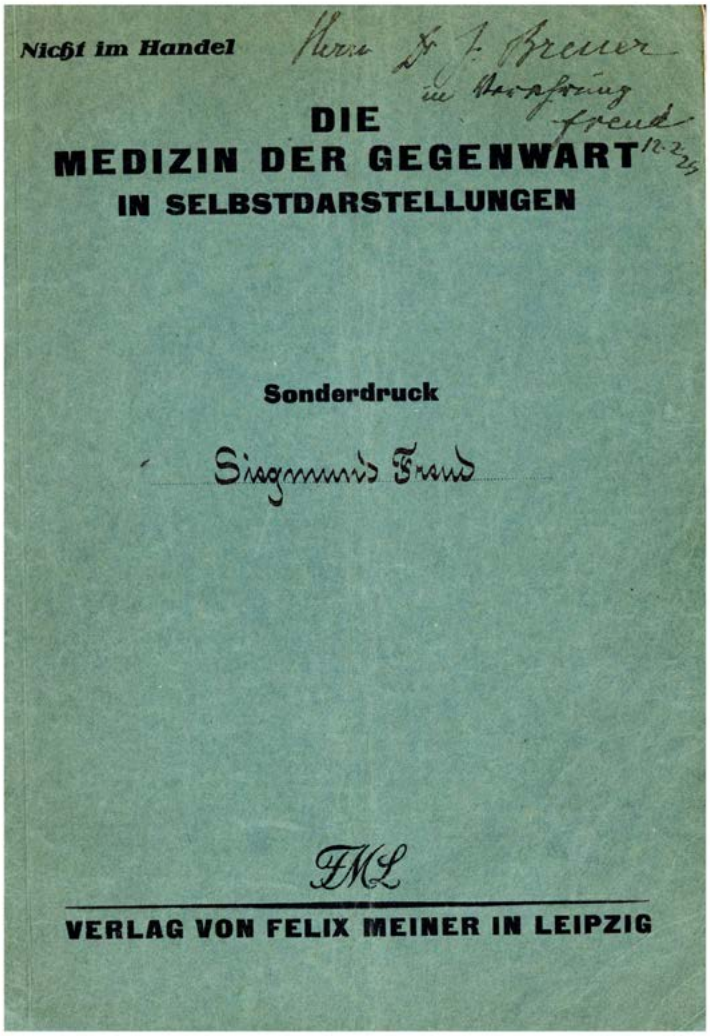
TAVOLA.
po nel bellicolo. cap. 15 174
A dolor di corpo in altro modo, rimedio ue
rissimo & prouato. cap. 16 174
Electuario mirabile a chi non potesse dormi
re per diuerse cause. cap. 17 174
Per clarificar la vista a chi l'hauesse alquan
to offoscata, rimedio prouato. cap. 18
a car. 175
Pillole che perfettamente confortano il ste
maco & conseruano in sanità. cap. 19
a car. 175
Electuario mirabile & di gran virtu à chi ha
uesse quasi perduto la vista. cap. 20
a car. 175
A fare un collirio mirabile, che conforta la
vista, & a crescere il vedere, & è proua
to. cap. 21 176
Per sanare vno che li lagrimasse gli occhi per
qual si voglia causa. cap. 22 176
A fare vno vnguento precioso, che lieua le
catarratte de gli occhi senza l'ago. cap. 23
a car. 176
Rimedio perfettissimo & approbato per mal
di orecchie, che le sana subito. Cap. 24
Al medesimo rimedio prouato molte volte
& è esperto. cap. 25 177
Grandissimo secreto a stagnare il sangue del
naso in un subito, senza ferri. cap. 26
a car. 177
A fare

TAVOLA
A fare un rimedio perfettissimo per la reu
ma di denti, prouato e uero. cap. 27
a car. 178
Rimedio eccellentissimo à chi hauesse li den
ti guasti e marci. cap. 28 178
A chi puzasse la bocca, rimedio ottimo e
perfetto. cap. 29 178
Per guarire le fessure de' labri della bocca, ri
medio prouatissimo e buono. cap. 30
a car. 179
A fare un rimedio perfettissimo per dolor di
denti, & è prouato molte uolte. Cap. 31
a car. 179
Per rimediare a chi puzza la bocca per cau
sa di denti, ò infermità del ceruello. ca. 32
a car. 179
Alle scrofole rimedio eccellentissimo & pro
uato da molti, & sa opera bella & santa.
Cap. 33 179
Rimedio certo e breue per la uoce rauca, che
ti farà ueder miracoli subito. cap. 34
a car. 180
Per guarire quelli, che li mancasse la uoce per
causa di catarro, & è prouato. cap. 35
a car. 180
Rimedio perfettissimo per dolore di spalle,
ilquale è uerissimo. cap. 36 180
A chi dolessero i piedi, che non potesse cami
nare

5. Fioravanti, Leonardo (1517-88). La cirugia dell' eccelen. dottore e cavalier M. Leonardo Fioravanti Bolognese, distinta in tre libri. [24], 200ff. Venice: Appresso gli Heredi di Melchior Sessa, 1570. 144 x 99 mm. Vellum ca. 1570, minor worming to the spine, corners slightly worn, a bit shaken. Title and last leaf a bit soiled/stained, faint marginal dampstaining in a few leaves, but very good. A few early annotations in the text; woodcut initial "L" pasted to title. $950

First Edition. Fioravanti, like his near-contemporary Paracelsus, achieved celebrity in his day for his new approach to therapeutics. Rejecting the established Galenic humoral medicine then practiced by most physicians, Fioravanti relied instead on the empirical "natural" remedies used in folk medicine and on his own secret alchemical preparations (often featuring mercury), which he used to treat everything from gunshot wounds to syphilis and promoted widely in his many publications. He became famous throughout Europe for his cures but also aroused the ire of the medical establishment, which accused him—with some justification—of poisoning his patients.

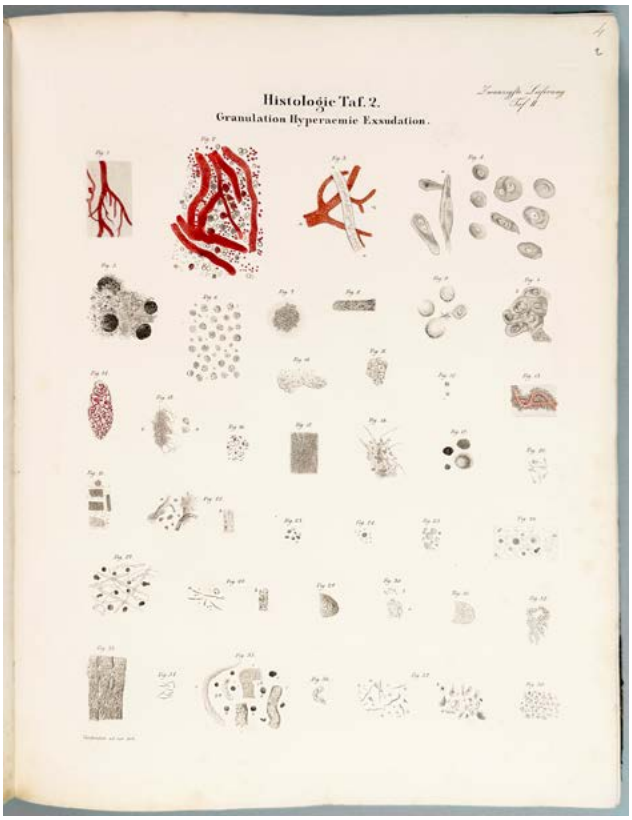
Fioravanti is best known for his first-hand account of the arm-flap rhinoplasty operations performed by Sicilian surgeons Vincenzo and Pietro Vianeo, which he published in *Il tesoro della vita humana* (1570). He later brought this technique to the attention of Giulio Aranzi and to Aranzi's pupil Gaspare Tagliacozzi, who published his famous illustrated account of it in *De curtorum chirurgia per insitionem* (1597). George Dunea, "The hectic life of Leonardo Fioravanti." *Hektoen International - An Online Medical Humanities Journal*, 12 Aug. 2024, hekint.org/2020/11/19/the-hectic-life-of-leonardo-fioravanti/. 52328

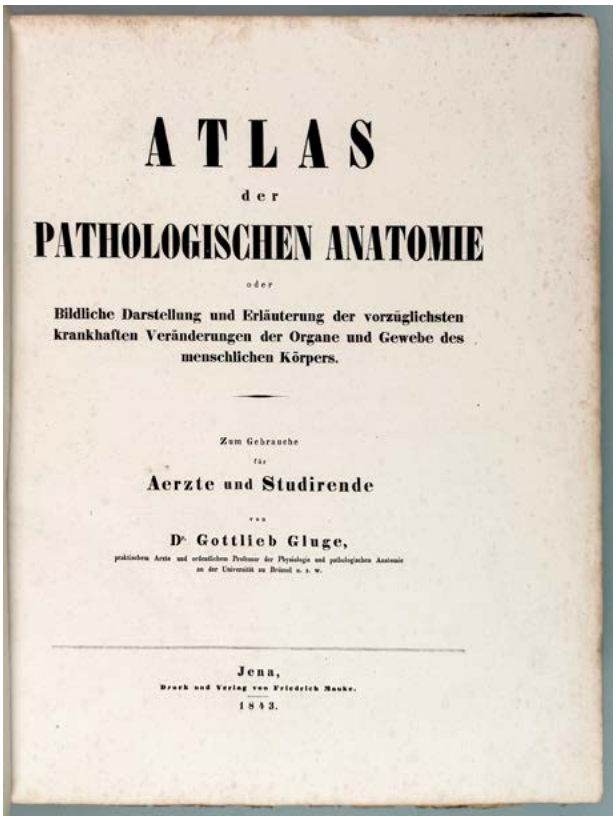


Inscribed by Freud to Josef Breuer, Co-Author of "Studien über Hysterie"

6. Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939). Selbstdarstellung. Offprint from *Die Medizin der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen* 4 (1925). 52pp. Frontispiece portrait. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, [1925]. 233 x 160 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit limp, creased vertically, some wear. Very good. *Presentation Copy, Inscribed by Freud to Josef Breuer* (1842-1925) on the front wrapper: "Herrn Dr. J. Breuer in [illeg.] Freud 12-2-25." $8500

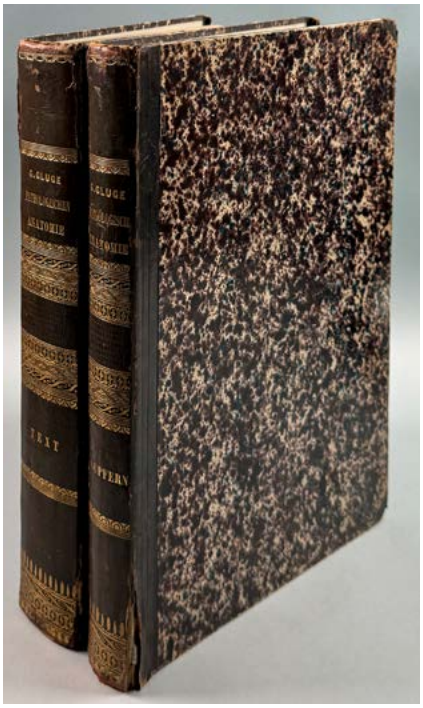
First Edition, Offprint Issue, and an Extraordinary Presentation Copy, inscribed to Josef Breuer, who collaborated with Freud on the foundation work of psychoanalysis, *Studien über Hysterie* (1895; see Garrison-Morton.com 4978). Freud's "Selbstdarstellung," his autobiographical essay written for L. R. Grote's multi-volume *Die Medizin der Gegenwart in Selbstdarstellungen* (1923-28), covers the history of psychoanalysis from the early days of developing the "cathartic method" with Breuer up to the time of writing. Breuer chose not to keep working with Freud on the research that led up to the creation of psychoanalysis, and there is some controversy over whether Freud gave Breuer enough credit for his contributions, but it is clear from this presentation copy that Freud held his former collaborator in respect and esteem. Freud inscribed this copy to Breuer on 2 February 1925, a little over four months before the latter's death on 20 June. Grinstein, *Sigmund Freud's Writing,* 209. 52347





Folio Atlas with 94 Plates, Mostly in Color

7. Gluge, Gottlieb (1812-98). Atlas der pathologischen Anatomie oder bildliche Darstellung und Erläuterung der vorzüglichsten krankhaften Veränderung der Organe und Gewebe des menschlichen Körpers. 2 vols. (text and atlas). Text: Approximately 588pp., variously paginated; 3 folding tables. Atlas: iv pp. plus 94 lithographed plates, mostly in color, and 9 mostly hand-colored engraved plates. Jena: Friedrich Mauke, 1843-50. 384 x 298 mm. (both vols.). Half calf, marbled boards ca. 1850, worn, hinges cracking. Minor foxing to the plates, a few leaves of the text volume a bit frayed, but on the whole very good. 20th century bookplate of Dutch physician and artist Adolf Melchior (1898-1962). $1500



First Edition. Gluge was a professor of physiology at the Free University of Brussels and also served as personal physician to Leopold I, King of the Belgians. He was one of the first physicians to examine diseased tissues with the microscope in order to learn more about the primary causes of disease, and his *Atlas der pathologischen Anatomie*, done in the style of Cruveilhier, includes nine excellent engraved plates containing 264 histological illustrations, two of which depict cell formation in cancer and two more that illustrate glands and epithelial tissue in typhoid, scarlet fever and cholera. The work was originally published in parts. Goldschmid, *Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologisch-anatomischen Abbildung*, pp. 186-187. 52340

No. 8. Gosse

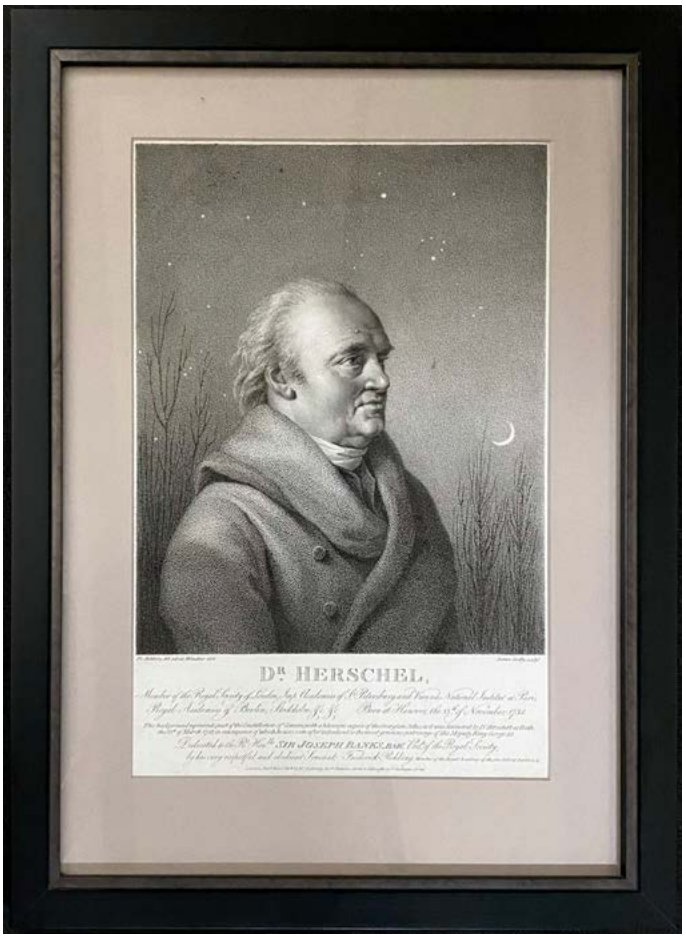
No. 9. Herschel

8. Gosse, Philip Henry (1810-88). Portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank of Gosse, seated holding a book. Ca. 1855-60. Matted and framed. 362 x 310 mm. (frame); 208 x 160 mm. (visible portion of image). *Very rare.* $5000

British naturalist Philip Henry Gosse is best known as the author of *Omphalos: An Attempt to Untie the Geological Knot* (1857), in which he tried to reconcile Biblical chronology with the growing body of geological evidence as to the earth's age by arguing that God had created the world complete with fossils and geological strata. He also invented the salt-water aquarium. 40632

9. Herschel, John (1792-1871). Carte-de-visite photograph by **Julia Margaret Cameron** (1815-79). N.p., n.d. (ca. 1867). 100 x 64 mm. Some spotting, slight wear to one corner, but very good. *Signed by Herschel* in the lower margin. Archivally framed (frame measures 243 x 207 mm.). $4500

Rare Carte-de-Visite Version of one of Cameron's most famous photographs—her iconic portrait of British scientist John Herschel, known for his contributions to astronomy, mathematics and photography. Carte-de-visite versions of Cameron's photographs are very rare, and this example is especially noteworthy in that it bears the signature of Herschel below Cameron's signature stamp. Cameron did not have the equipment for reducing her photographs and it is not known who made this reduction of her Herschel portrait. From the collection of Marvin Sadik, former curator of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC. 42713



10. Herschel, William (1738-1822). Stipple-engraved portrait by James Godby after Friedrich Rehberg (1758-1835). London: F. Rehberg, 1 November 1814. Archivally matted and framed; frame measures 430 x 317 mm. Insignificant scattered foxing but very good. $500

An excellent portrait of German-British astronomer William Herschel, commemorating his discovery in 1781 of the planet Uranus. According to the print's caption, "the background represents part of the constellation of Gemini, with a telescopic aspect of the Georgium Sidus [Uranus], as it was discovered by Dr. Herschel at Bath, the 13th of March 1781, in consequence of which, he was soon after introduced to the most gracious patronage of His Majesty, King George III." Herschel had named the new planet "Georgium sidus" [Georgian star] in honor of the king, but his choice found little favor outside of Britain; in 1782 German astronomer Johann Bode suggested the planet's present name, a Latinization of *Ouranos*, the Greek god of the sky. 41970

11. Hershey, Alfred Day (1908-97) and **Martha Chase** (1927-2003). Independent functions of viral protein and nucleic acid in growth of bacteriophage. Offprint from *Journal of General Physiology* 36 (1952). 39-56pp. 256 x 175 mm. Wrappers not present. Bound with 27 other offprints by Hershey in library buckram, gilt-lettered spine. Very good. **SOLD**

First Edition, Offprint Issue. This classic paper reported the famous "Waring blender" experiment that demonstrated that DNA was the carrier of genetic information in virus reproduction. This marked a major turning point in the development of molecular biology comparable to that represented by the Watson / Crick model of DNA structure. Hershey shared the 1969 Nobel Prize for physiology / medicine with S. E. Luria and Max Delbrück for his investigations into viral genetic structure and replication mechanisms. Brock, *The Emergence of Bacterial Genetics*, pp. 149-54. Garrison-Morton.com 256. Judson, p. 108. 52317

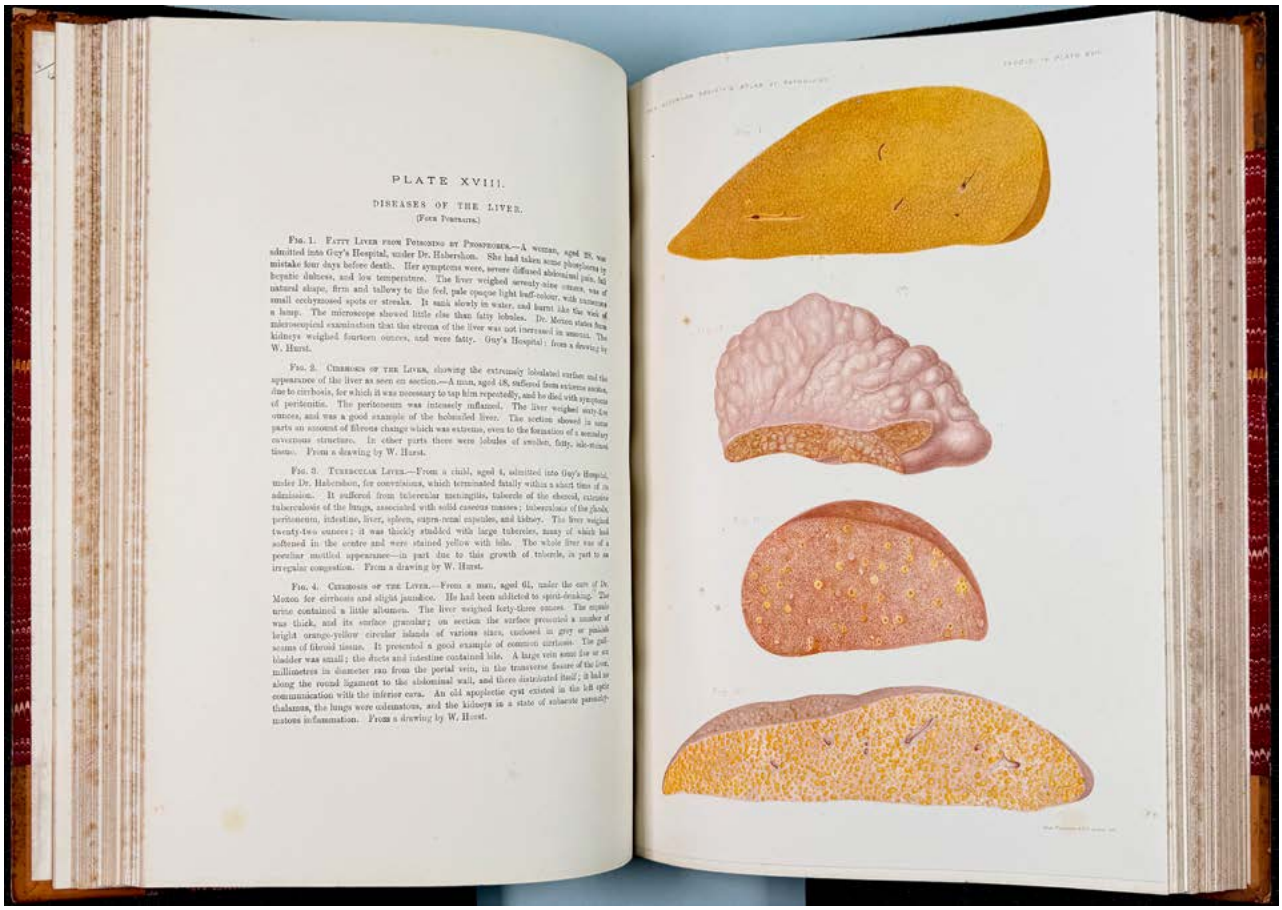


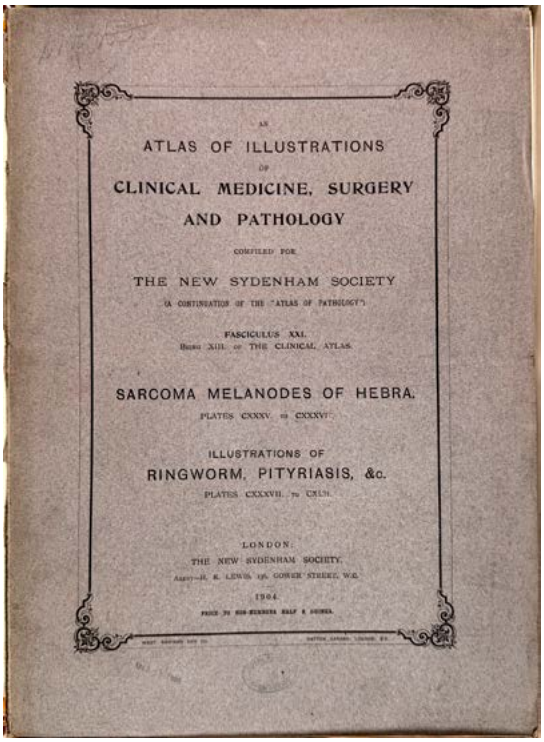
PLATE XVIII.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

(Four Portraits.)

Extremely Rare Complete Set
Published Over 30 Years

12. Hutchinson, Jonathan (1828-1913) *et al.* An atlas of illustrations of pathology [and] An atlas of illustrations of clinical medicine, surgery and pathology . . . a continuation of the "Atlas of Pathology." 30 fascicules, variously paginated, numbered I – XXIV, XXIV*bis,* XXIV*ter,* XXV, XXV*bis*, XXVI – XXVII; duplicates of fascicules XV and XVIII included in the set. Approximately 414 plates, either chromolithograph or photographic. London: New Sydenham Society, 1877-1907. 395 x 284 mm. Fascicules I – XII bound together in 19th century half calf, marbled boards, front hinge repaired, light wear; remaining fascicules in the original wrappers, some detached, some with spines repaired, some chipping, fraying and splitting as might be expected, a few plates loose, but overall very good. Old library stamp in the bound volume. Preserved in 4 matching half calf drop-back boxes. $6000



ATLAS OF ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
CLINICAL MEDICINE, SURGERY
AND PATHOLOGY

COMPILED FOR
THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY
(A CONTINUATION OF THE "ATLAS OF PATHOLOGY")

FASCICULUS XXI.

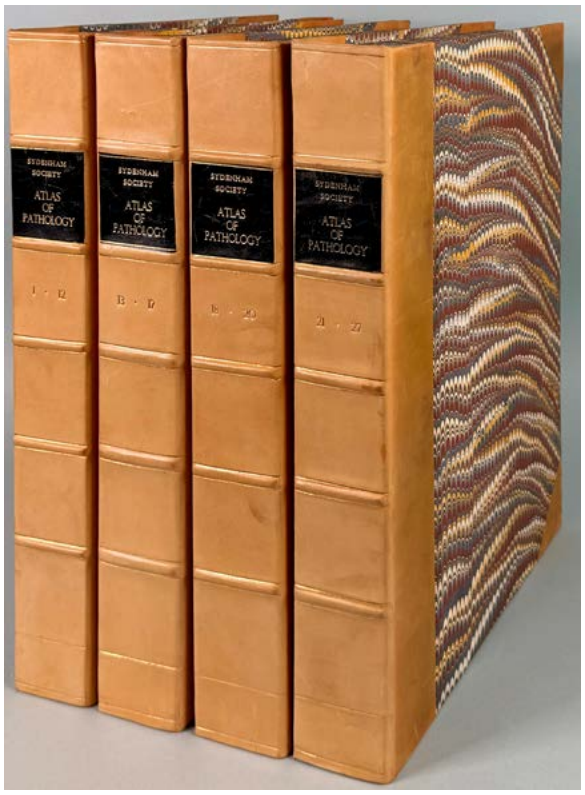
SARCOMA MELANODES OF HEBRA.
PLATES CXXXV. to CXXXVI.

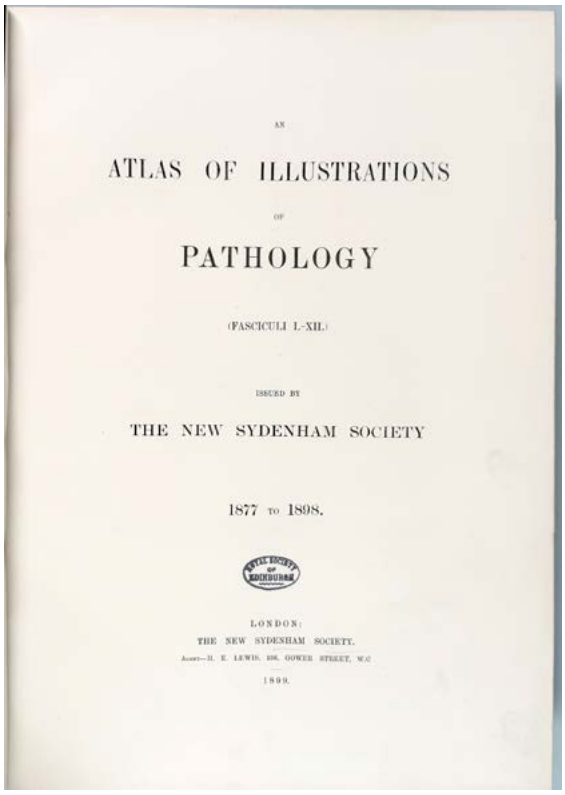
ILLUSTRATIONS OF
RINGWORM, PITYRIASIS, &c.
PLATES CXXXVII. to CXLIX.

LONDON:
THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY.
1904.

Fig. I.

Fig. II.





AN

ATLAS OF ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

PATHOLOGY

(FASCICULI I.-XII.)

ISSUED BY

THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY

1877 TO 1898.

LONDON:
THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY.
1899.

Extremely Rare Complete Set of the New Sydenham Society's *Atlas of Illustrations of Pathology* (fascicules I – XIII) and its continuation, *An Atlas of Illustrations of Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Pathology.* (fascicules XIV – XXVII). Published over 30 years, it is nearly impossible to find a complete set of this work; this is the first one we have ever handled.

The guiding spirit behind both *Atlases* was Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, general secretary of the New Sydenham Society, and the Victorian / Edwardian era's foremost authority on dermatology and syphilis. Hutchinson "was a multi-dimensional medical genius, whose accomplishments have yet to be equaled. He worked in London from 1851 to 1883 as a surgeon, dermatologist, neurologist and ophthalmologist, as well as being the first outstanding syphilologist" (Löser *et al.*, p. 506). Hutchinson was the author of over 1200 medical articles, many of which included classic descriptions of dermatological and syphilitic conditions such as arsenical keratoses, Hutchinson's triad (associated with late congenital syphilis), lentigo maligna, hydroa vacciniforme, genital herpes and infective angioma (for further details see the ten entries for Hutchinson in Garrison-Morton.com).

The two atlases together represent the most elaborate and expensive production of the New Sydenham Society, a company set up to publish translations and original medical works by subscription. The atlas's 27 parts are as follows:

I. Diseases of the kidney; text prepared by Drs. Gee, Green, Moxon, Sutton, Holmes and Hutchinson. 1877.

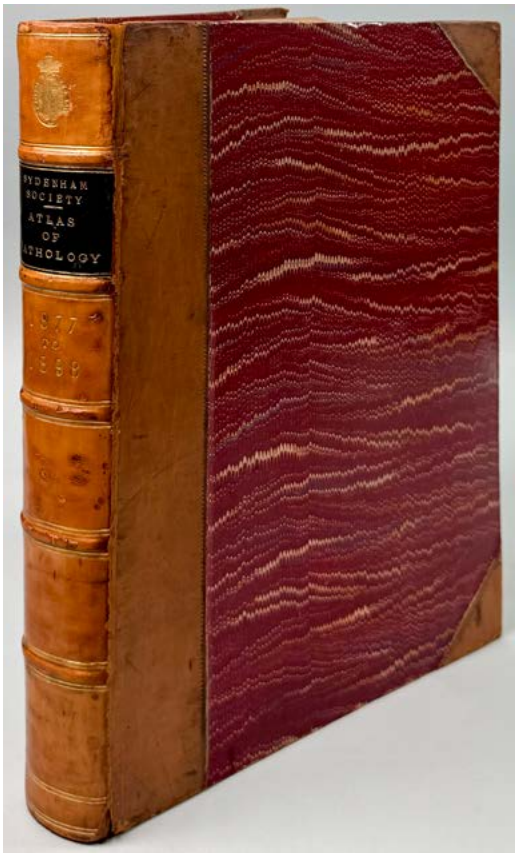
II. Diseases of the kidney, supra-renal capsules and spleen, with pathological summaries by Dr. Greenfield and Dr. Goodhart. 1879.

III. Diseases of the liver. 1880.

IV. Diseases of the liver, including one figure of spleen . . . with pathological summary by Dr. Goodhart. 1882.

V. Diseases of the liver (chiefly of the gall bladder and larger bile ducts) . . . with pathological summary by Dr. Goodhart. 1883.

VI. Hydatid disease of liver. Urinary calculi . . . with descriptive letterpress, compiled by Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S. 1888.



VII. Urinary calculi and gall-stones. Enlargement of the prostate gland. Enlargement of prostate, urinary calculi, &c. Osteitis deformans (Paget's disease). 1889.

VIII. Diseases of brain and spinal cord. 1891.

IX. Diseases of the testis (part I). 1894.

X. Diseases of the testis (part II). With additional letterpress by J. Hutchinson, Jr. 1895.

XI. A treatise on the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of neuroma, by Robert W. Smith. Reprint of the original large folio edition (Dublin, 1849; Garrison-Morton.com 4529), with plates reduced by half. The original edition of Smith's work was printed in only 200 copies. 1898.

XII. Infective disease of the lymphatic system: Lymph-adenoma, or Hodgkin's malady. The plates in this part were copied from drawings by Sir Robert Carswell; some were seen by Hodgkin and recognized as cases of lymph-adenoma while he was preparing his original description of this condition (Garrison-Morton.com 3762). 1898.

XIII. Gout and rheumatic gout. 1900.

XIV. Frambœsial syphilis (yaws and parangi). 1902.

XV. Xanthelasma and xanthoma with especial reference to their association with functional and organic diseases of the liver. 1902.

XVI. Coxa vara; miscellaneous. 1903.

XVII. Xanthelasma and xanthoma; changes in the skin caused by arsenic; pemphigus and its variants; fractures and dislocations; miscellaneous. 1903.

XVIII. Eruptions, &c. caused by arsenic; urticaria pigmentosa; illustrations of the phenomena of leprosy. 1903.

XIX. Illustrations of herpetiform morphœia; radiographs illustrating Colles' fracture. 1904.

XX. Miscellaneous; radiographs illustrating fractures and dislocations. 1904.

XXI. Sarcoma melanoides of Hebra; illustrations of ringworm, pityriasis, &c. 1904.

XXII. Leucoderma; myxœdema; miscellaneous; eruptions caused by drugs. 1905.

XXIII. Drug eruptions. 1905.

XXIV. Drug eruptions, &c. (continued). 1905.

XXIV*bis*. Fractures and dislocations of the upper extremity, illustrated chiefly by radiographs. 1905.

XXIV*ter.* Elephantiasis in English practice; symmetrical lupus vulgaris, the potato-like tumour of neck, schistosoma Cattoi, and other subjects. 1906.

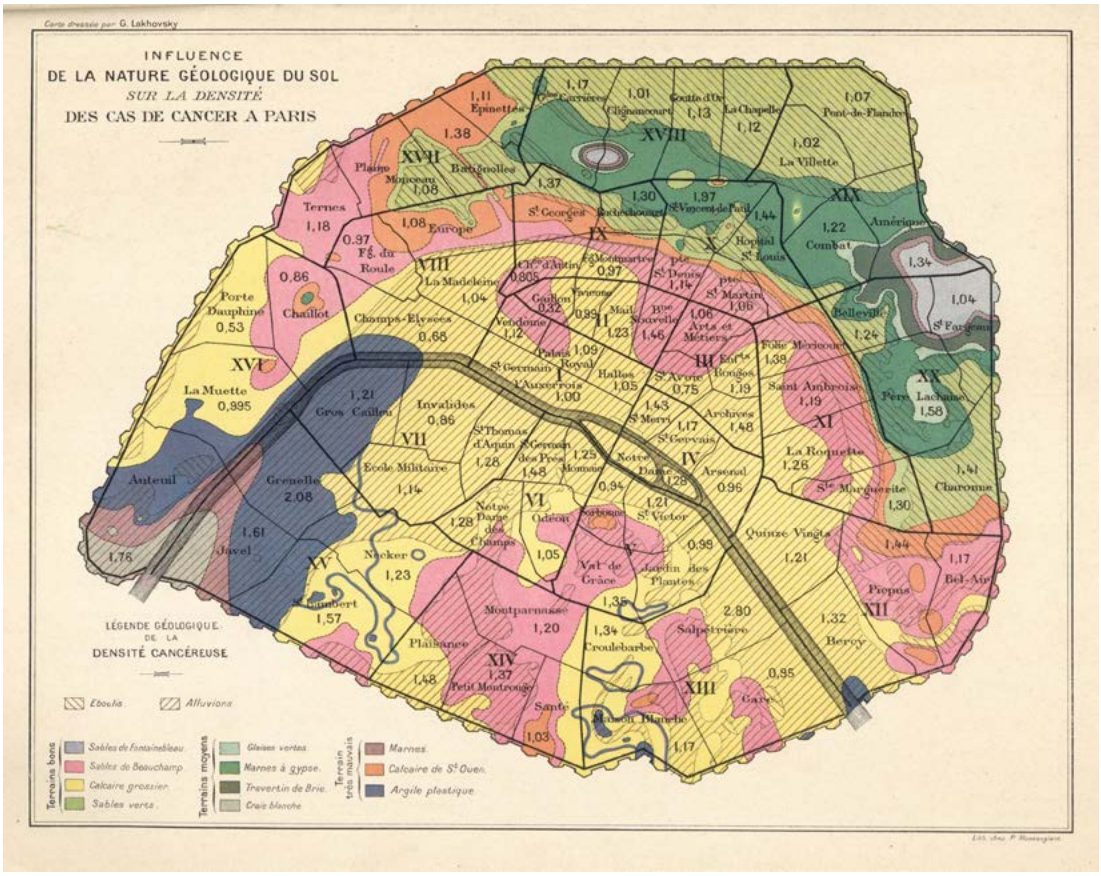
XXV. Small-pox. 1906.

XXV*bis.* Variola, vaccinia & varicella. 1906.

XXVI. Eczema, lichen and tinea, gout tophi, Darier's dermatosis, &c. 1907.

XXVII. Diseases of ovary, fallopian tube, uterus, &c. 1907.

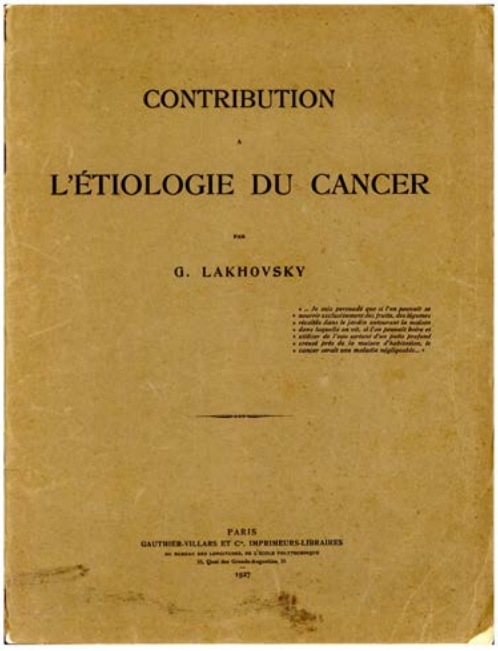
Löser *et al.*, *Pantheon of Dermatology*, 506-522. Meynell, *The Two Sydenham Societies*, pp. 91-95. Garrison-Morton.com 14349. 52345



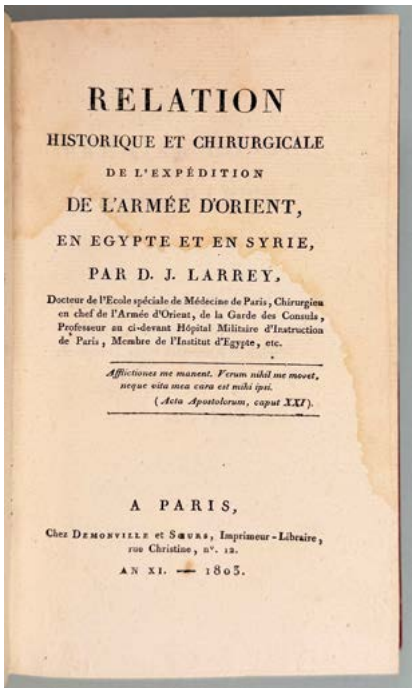
Mapping the Distribution of Cancer Cases in Paris

13. Lakhovsky, Georges (1870-1942). Contribution à l'étiologie du cancer. 12pp. 4 colored maps (2 folding). Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1927. 315 x 243 mm. Original printed wrappers, a bit soiled and creased, small splits at spine, small chip in lower corner of front wrapper. Very good.

$650



First Edition. Lakhovsky, a Russian-French engineer, believed that cosmic rays and other forms of radiation were a major factor in the etiology of cancer. The present monograph, according to its subtitle, examines "the influence on the nature of soil on cosmic rays and the development of cancer"; it is illustrated with four maps showing the distribution of cancer cases in Paris and other regions of France. Lakhovsky is best known for inventing the Multiple Wave Oscillator, an electrical device used in the treatment of cancer that supposedly filtered out harmful cosmic rays. 52336


RELATION

HISTORIQUE ET CHIRURGICALE

DE L'EXPÉDITION

DE L'ARMÉE D'ORIENT,

EN EGYPTE ET EN SYRIE,

PAR D. J. LARREY,

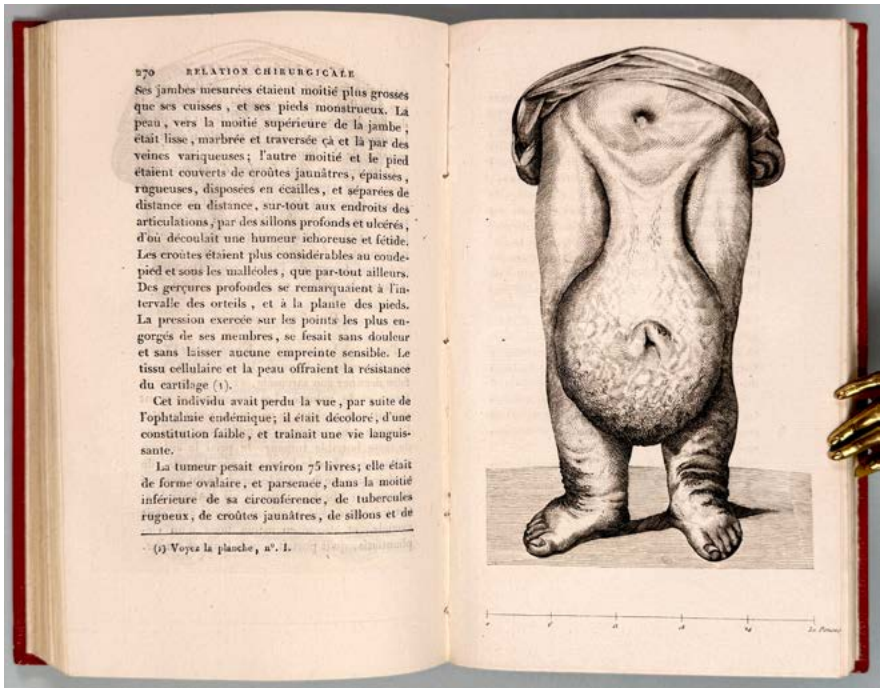
Docteur de l'Ecole spéciale de Médecine de Paris, Chirurgien en chef de l'Armée d'Orient, de la Garde des Consuls, Professeur au ci-devant Hôpital Militaire d'Instruction de Paris, Membre de l'Institut d'Egypte, etc.

Afflictiones me manent. Verum nihil me movet, neque vita mea cara est mihi ipsi.
(*Acta Apostolorum, caput XXI*).

A PARIS,

Chez Demonville et Sœurs, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Christine, n°. 12.

AN XI. — 1803.


270 RELATION CHIRURGICALE

Ses jambes mesurées étaient moitié plus grosses que ses cuisses, et ses pieds monstrueux. La peau, vers la moitié supérieure de la jambe, était lisse, marbrée et traversée çà et là par des veines variqueuses; l'autre moitié et le pied étaient couverts de croûtes jaunâtres, épaisses, rugueuses, disposées en écailles, et séparées de distance en distance, sur-tout aux endroits des articulations, par des sillons profonds et ulcérés, d'où découlait une humeur ichoreuse et fétide. Les croûtes étaient plus considérables au coude-pied et sous les malléoles, que par-tout ailleurs. Des gerçures profondes se remarquaient à l'intervalle des orteils, et à la plante des pieds. La pression exercée sur les points les plus engorgés de ses membres, se fesait sans douleur et sans laisser aucune empreinte sensible. Le tissu cellulaire et la peau offraient la résistance du cartilage (1).

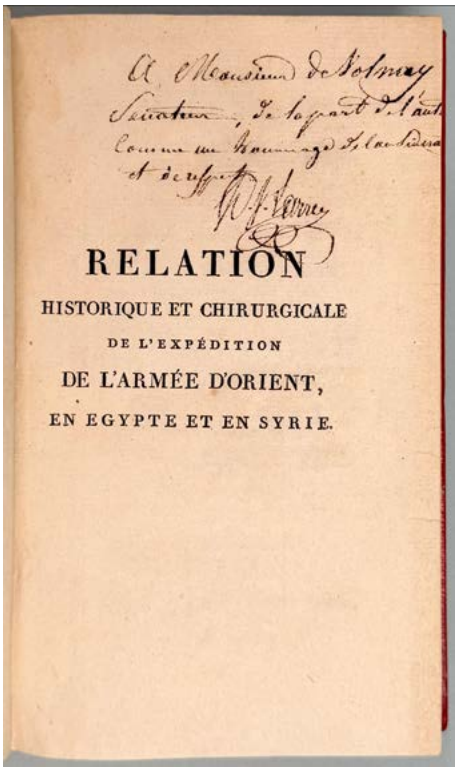
Cet individu avait perdu la vue, par suite de l'ophtalmie endémique; il était décolore, d'une constitution faible, et trainait une vie languissante.

La tumeur pesait environ 75 livres; elle était de forme ovalaire, et parsemée, dans la moitié inférieure de sa circonférence, de tubercules rugueux, de croûtes jaunâtres, de sillons et de

(1) Voyez la planche, n°. I.

Inscribed to the Historian, Explorer and Orientalist, Comte de Volney

14. Larrey, Dominique Jean (1766-1842). Relation historique et chirurgicale de l'expédition de l'Armée d'Orient, en Egypte et en Syrie. 10, [2], 480pp. 2 engraved plates. Paris: Demonville et Soeurs, An XI—1803. 204 x 125 mm. 19th-century red boards, gilt spine (a bit faded), slight edgewear. Faint marginal dampstaining on some leaves, especially the title, but very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed on the half-title: "A Monsieur de Volnay [*sic*] Senateur, de le part de l'aut[eur] comme un homage de considera[tion] et de respect. — D.J. Larrey" (portions in brackets trimmed). One-line addition to the errata leaf in what appears to be Larrey's hand. $3500


A Monsieur de Volnay
Sénateur, de le part de l'aut
comme un homage de considera
et de respect
D.J. Larrey

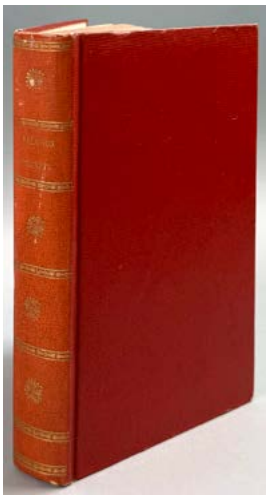
RELATION

HISTORIQUE ET CHIRURGICALE

DE L'EXPÉDITION

DE L'ARMÉE D'ORIENT,

EN EGYPTE ET EN SYRIE.



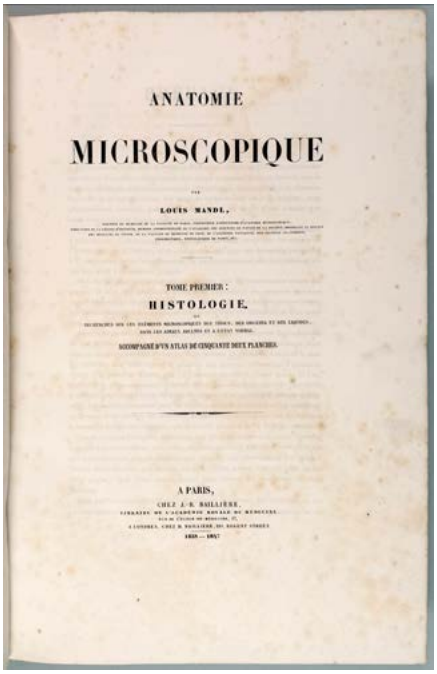
First Edition of Larrey's medical report of Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt and Syria contains the revised second edition of his classic description of trachoma, in which he was the first to point out the contagious nature of the disease (see Garrison-Morton.com 5837). For all practical purposes this is the *first obtainable version* of Larrey's account of trachoma—the first edition, a pamphlet of 17 pages printed at Napoleon's press in Cairo, is extremely scarce, with Rare Book Hub recording only one copy (the Haskell F. Norman copy) having sold.

Larrey presented this copy to Constantin-François Chassebœuf de la Giraudais, comte de Volney (1757-1820), a historian, explorer, and orientalist. De Volnay wrote *Voyage en Egypte et en Syrie* (1787) and later served as an advisor to Napoleon Bonaparte (who granted him the title of Count); he also served in the French Senate from 1798 to 1814. Garrison-Morton.com 12942. 52335

Superb Portrait of Lyell

15. Lyell, Charles (1797-1875). Portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank of Lyell, seated in profile and holding a book. Ca. 1855-60. Matted and framed. 364 x 310 mm. (frame); 203 x 155 mm. (visible portion of image. $6000

Portrait of the famous British geologist, best known for his *Principles of Geology* (1830-32), which revolutionized the science of geology. 52322


ANATOMIE

MICROSCOPIQUE

LOUIS MANDL,

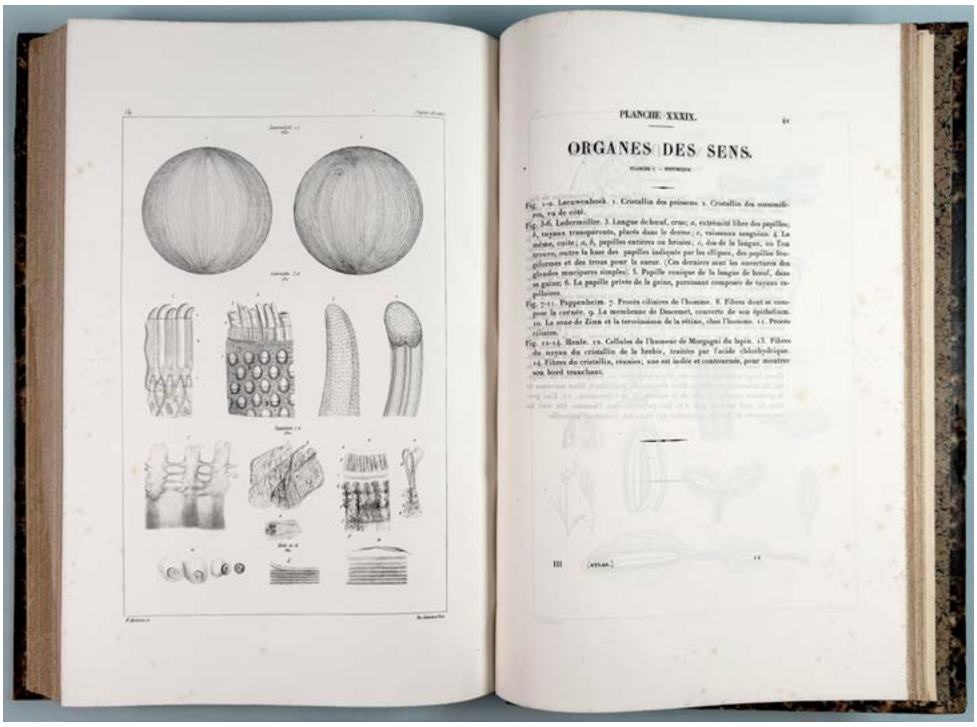
TOME PREMIER :

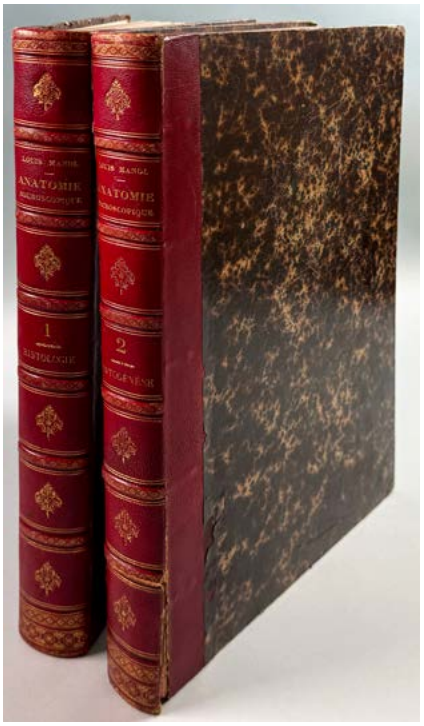
HISTOLOGIE.

A PARIS,

16. Mandl, Louis (1812-81). Anatomie microscopique. 2 vols. [2], 368, [2], 92, vi, [2], 54, [2]; viii, 412, vi, 40pp. 92 lithographed plates, 52 in Vol. I and 40 in Vol. II. Paris: Baillière, 1838-57. 443 x 297 mm. Quarter morocco gilt, mottled boards ca. 1857, hinges a bit worn, portion of spine in Vol. II separating. Some minor foxing to the plates, plates I.14 to I.18 in Vol. I browned, but very good. $3500

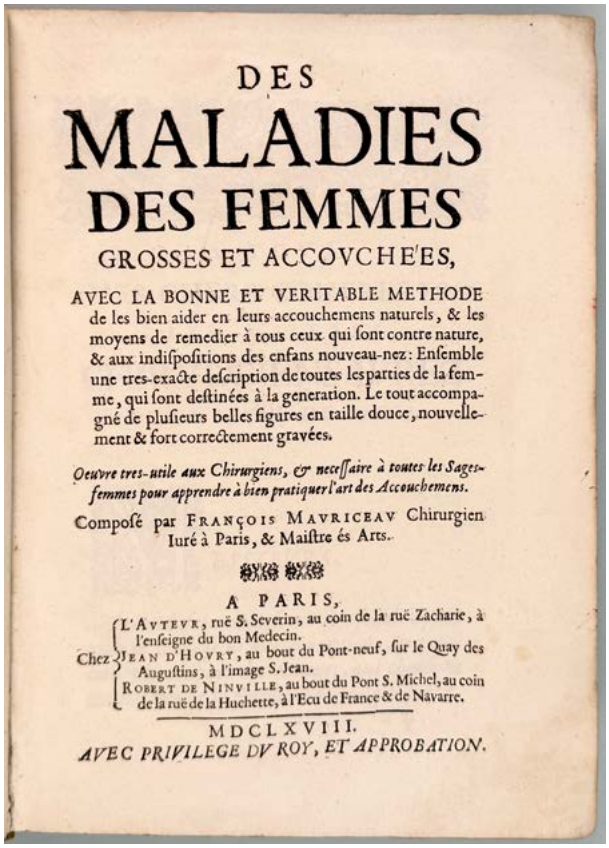
First Edition. Mandl, together with Lebert, Donné and fellow Hungarian David Gruby, "inaugurated the teaching of microscopy in formal and public as well as private settings in Paris and extended the microscope's applications from the natural sciences to medicine. They mapped out the field of early medical microscopy, their research suggesting in what areas of medicine the instrument could be useful, even indispensable, and where it was problematic owing to the state of scientific knowledge, the level of technological development, and the techniques of specimen preparation . . . Mandl, like Gruby, was in Paris by 1840,





disseminating Johannes Müller's work on the microscopical study of cancer which had been done within the context of Schwann's cell theory. Indeed, Mandl's own studies on the histogenesis of tumors were similar to Müller's" (La Berge, pp. 299; 307).

The first volume of Mandl's *Anatomie microscopique* is devoted to histology; it contains Mandl's investigations into the microscopic elements of the body's tissues, organs and fluids in their normal state. The second volume, on histogenesis, discusses the development, growth and reproduction of the microscopical elements of tissues and fluids in the egg, the embryo and the adult organism, in both normal and pathological states, including cancer. La Berge, "Medical microscopy in Paris, in La Berge & Feingold, eds., *French Medical Culture in the Nineteenth Century,* pp. 296-326. Garrison-Morton.com 11117. 52337



DES

MALADIES

DES FEMMES

GROSSES ET ACCOVCHE'ES,

AVEC LA BONNE ET VERITABLE METHODE de les bien aider en leurs accouchemens naturels, & les moyens de remedier à tous ceux qui sont contre nature, & aux indispositions des enfans nouveau-nez: Ensemble une tres-exacte description de toutes les parties de la femme, qui sont destinées à la generation. Le tout accompagné de plusieurs belles figures en taille douce, nouvellement & fort correctement gravées.

Oeuvre tres-utile aux Chirurgiens, & necessaire à toutes les Sages-femmes pour apprendre à bien pratiquer l'art des Accouchemens.

Composé par FRANÇOIS MAVRICEAV Chirurgien Iuré à Paris, & Maistre és Arts.

A PARIS,

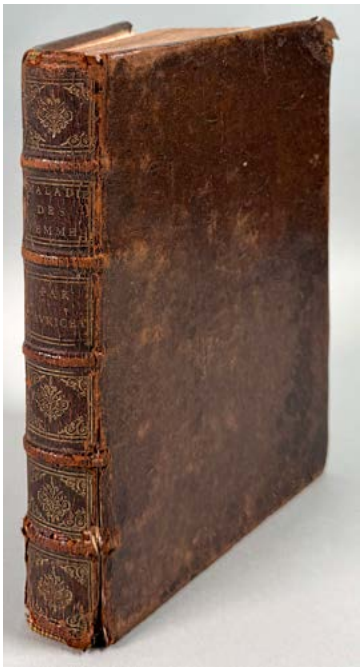
Chez L'AVTEVR, ruë S. Severin, au coin de la ruë Zacharie, à l'enseigne du bon Medecin.
JEAN D'HOVRY, au bout du Pont-neuf, sur le Quay des Augustins, à l'image S. Jean.
ROBERT DE NINVILLE, au bout du Pont S. Michel, au coin de la ruë de la Huchette, à l'Ecu de France & de Navarre.

MDCLXVIII.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY, ET APPROBATION.

17. Mauriceau, François (1637-1709). Des maladies des femmes grosses et accouchées. Avec la bonne et véritable méthode de les bien aider en leurs accouchemens naturels . . . [24], 536 pp., including 11 full or nearly full-page, 15 half-page and 3 quarter page engravings in text. Engraved frontispiece portrait by Guillaume Vallet after Antoine Paillet. Paris: Henault, d'Houry, Ninville, 1668. 242 x 173 mm. Mottled calf ca. 1668, gilt spine, some wear, small splits in lower hinges. Minor toning and foxing, light marginal dampstaining on several leaves, but very good.

$2000

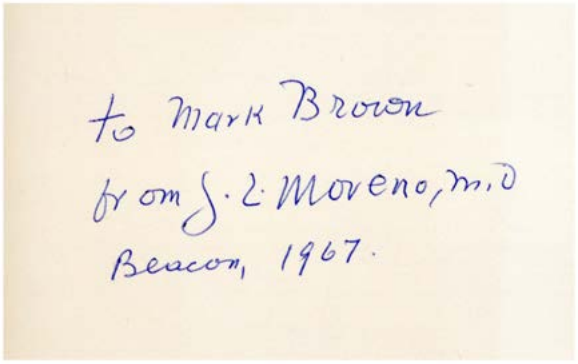


First Edition. "This book was without question the most practical, explicit and accurate of the then known treatises on midwifery" (Cutter & Viets, *A Short History of Midwifery*, p. 51). Mauriceau was "the first to write on tubal pregnancy, epidemic puerperal fever, and the complications that arise in labor from misplacement of the umbilical cord" (Le Fanu, *Notable Medical Books from the Lilly Library*, p. 85). For more than seventy years and through numerous translations and editions, *Des maladies des femmes grosses* contributed to the spread of good obstetric practice throughout Europe. Garrison-Morton.com 6147. *En français dans le texte* 107. Norman 1461. Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, no. 33. 52331

18. Moreno, Jacob Levy (1889-1974). Who shall survive? A new approach to the problem of human interrelations. xvi, 440pp. Text diagrams. Washington, DC: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co., 1934. 233 x 156 mm. Original cloth stamped in mustard yellow on the front cover and spine, recased, spine text faded, light edgewear. Very good. Former owners' stamped signature and bookplate. $500

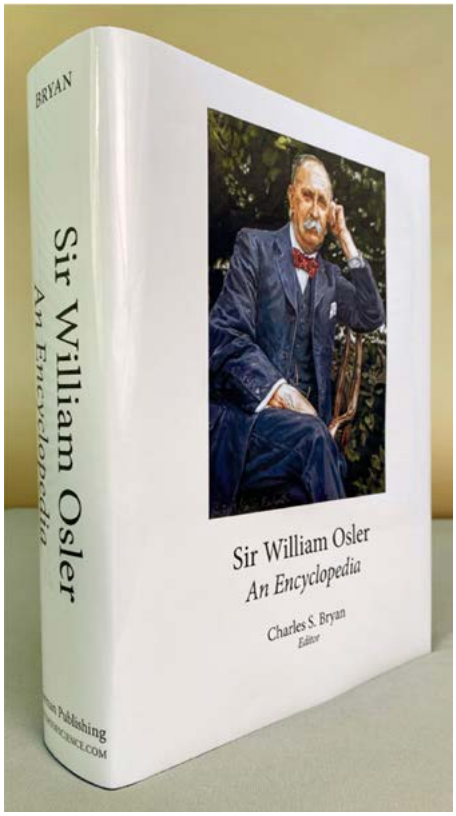
First Edition. "Moreno founded psychodrama, and pioneered group psychotherapy. Apart from its psychiatric and sociological significance, this work contained some of the earliest graphic depictions of social networks— data visualization methods later applied to numerous other disciplines. These images were later called sociograms" (Garrison-Morton.com 7700). Moreno was one of the founders of social network analysis, "the branch of sociology that deals with the quantitative evaluation of an individual's role in a group or community by analysis of the network of connections between them and others" (Wikipedia). 44163

19. Moreno, Jacob Levy (1889-1974). Who shall survive? Foundations of sociometry, group psychotherapy and sociodrama. cxiv, 763pp. Folding map, text diagrams. Beacon, NY: Beacon House Inc., 1953. 236 x 155 mm. Original gilt-stamped cloth, a bit shaken, lettering on spine faded, one corner bumped. Light finger-soiling, top edges a bit foxed but very good. *Presentation Copy,* inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: "To Mark Brown from J. L. Moreno, M.D. Beacon, 1967." $275



Second edition, revised and enlarged. Garrison-Morton 7700 (note). 43564

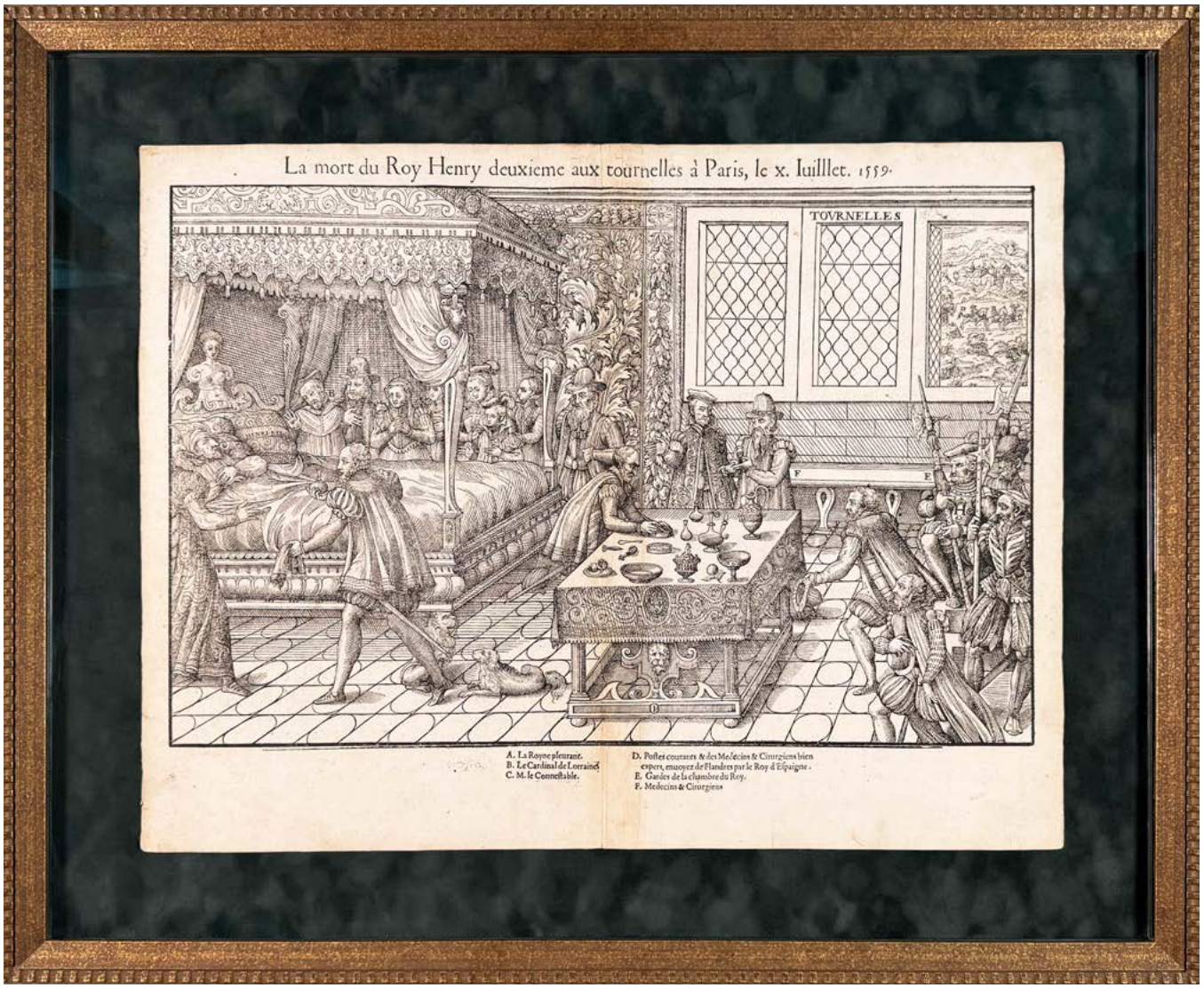
20. Osler, William (1849-1919). Sir William Osler: An encyclopedia. Edited by Charles S. Bryan. 970 pages plus 22 pages of front matter, 8.5 x 11 inch format, two-sided color frontispiece, 624 images, full cloth binding, laminated dust jacket. Novato: Norman Publishing in association with the American Osler Society, 2020. ISBN 978-0-930405-91-5. $125



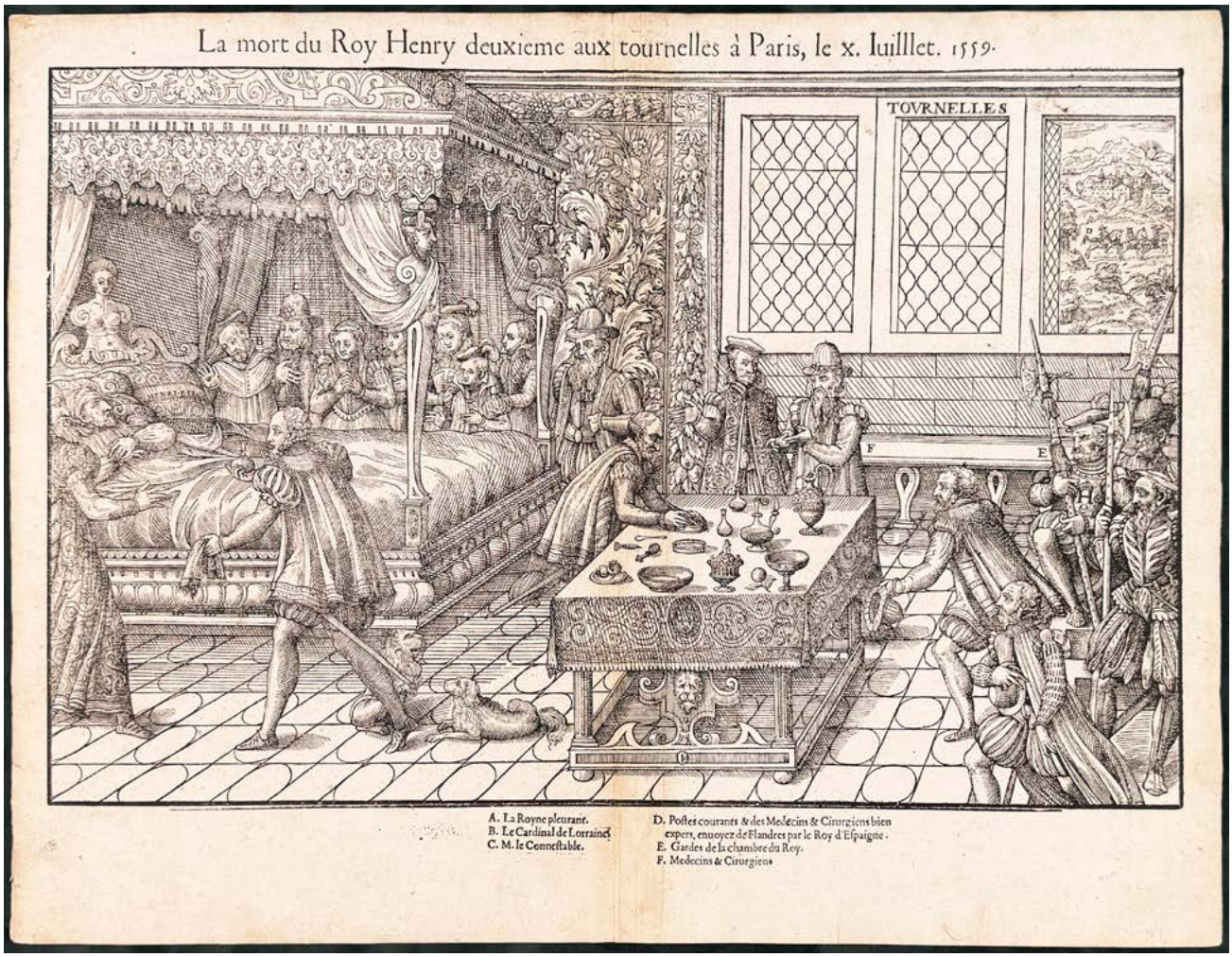
Sir William Osler (1849–1919) was the most famous and best loved physician in the English-speaking world during the early twentieth century. Osler was voted "the most influential physician in history" in a 2016 survey of North American doctors, but his interests and influence transcend medicine. This volume offers the first comprehensive reference to Osler's personality, character, life, times, and thinking about a broad range of issues relevant to the human condition. 45472

21. Owen, Richard (1804-92). Portrait photograph by Maull & Polyblank of Owen in an academic gown, standing, with his right hand on a crocodile skull. Ca. 1855-60. Matted and framed. 332 x 274 mm. (frame); 227 x 173 mm. (visible portion of image). $3000

Portrait photograph of paleontologist and zoologist Richard Owen, superintendent of the Natural History department of the British Museum, and one of Darwin's foremost adversaries. 42978



No. 27: Detail showing Vesalius and Paré at the deathbed of Henri II of France. Perrissin's print is the only 16th-century print to show these two famous physicians together.



Vesalius & Paré—Only 16th-Century Print of Them Together
Landmark of Early Pictorial Journalism

22. Perrissin, Jean (before 1546 – 1617) and **Jacques Tortorel.** La mort du roy Henry deuxieme aux tournelles a Paris, le x iuillet 1559. Woodcut. [Geneva: J. de Laon, ca. 1570.] Print measures 399 x 521 mm.; in archival frame measuring 543 x 678 mm. A few small marginal repairs, light soiling, vertical crease, but very good. $15,000

This large and rare print, the fourth image in Perrissin and Tortorel's *Premier volume, contenant quarante tableaux ou histoires diverses qui sont mémorables* (1569-70), is the only 16th-century image depicting the two greatest medical figures of that century—Andreas Vesalius and Ambroise Paré—together in the same scene. The two men are shown standing side by side at a table at the foot of the king's bed; Vesalius is on the left. An assortment of medical and surgical instruments can be seen on the table.

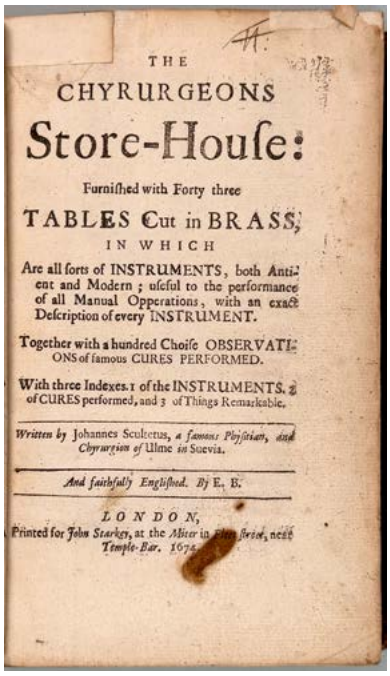
The woodcut depicts the deathbed of Henri II of France, who suffered a lance blow in his right eye in a tournament with the Count of Montgomery on June 30, 1559. In spite of the presence of many medical men in Paris, including Paré, the French court immediately sent a messenger to Flanders for Vesalius, who left for Paris on July 2. By the time Vesalius was able to examine Henri II, on July 3, the king's condition had deteriorated to the point where Vesalius judged he could not recover. The king died one week later, on July 10.

As noted above, this famous image forms the fourth in a series of 40 prints issued by Perrissin and Tortorel in their *Première volume*, only the first volume of which was published. The prints were apparently also issued separately. The series of prints is an important landmark in the history of pictorial journalism, in that "it is the first extended print series offering a pictorial account of recent events where the images do not simply illustrate a written history but carry the burden of telling the story themselves, and that was intended not to glorify a ruler's deeds but to show a broad general public the events of their time" (Benedict, *Graphic History: The Wars, Massacres and Troubles of Tortorel and Perrissin* [2007], p. 4). The previous print in the series (no. 3; not present here) shows the king at the tournament where he received his fatal wound. The prints were widely distributed, and exhibit captions in French, German, Italian or Latin. 52227


206 *Explanation of the use*

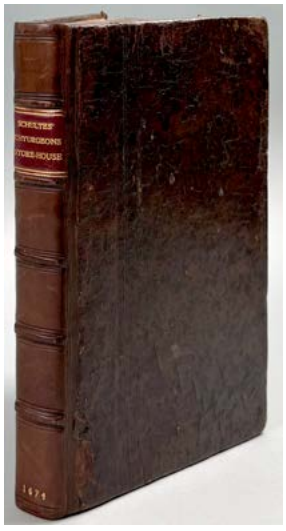
TABVLA XXXIII

Of Chyrurgical Instruments. 207

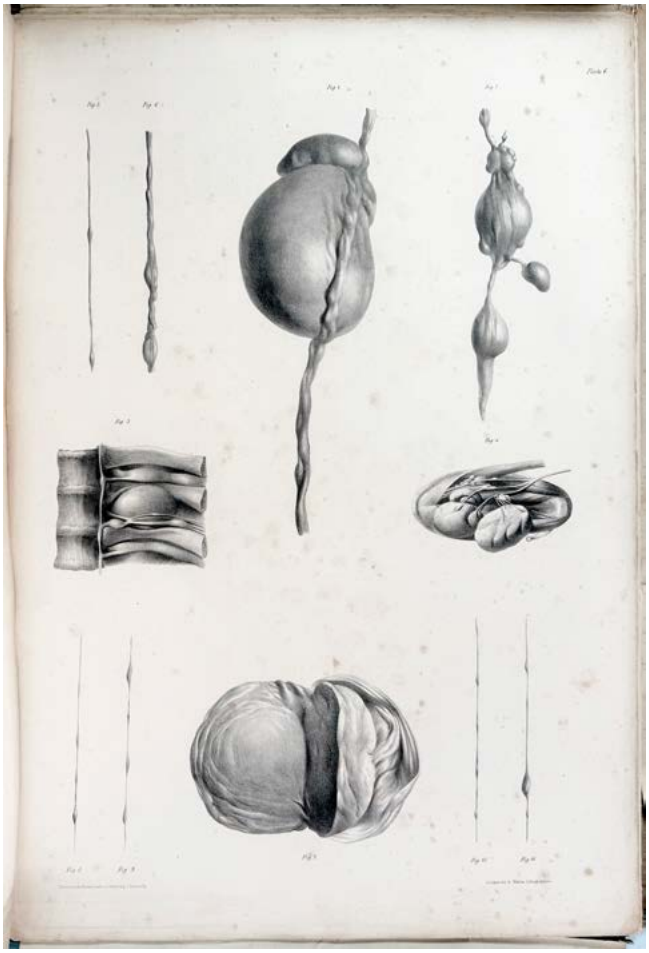

THE
CHYRURGEONS
Store-Houſe:
Furniſhed with Forty three
TABLES Cut in BRASS,
IN WHICH
Are all ſorts of INSTRUMENTS, both Antient and Modern; uſeful to the performance of all Manual Operations, with an exact Deſcription of every INSTRUMENT.
Together with a hundred Choiſe OBSERVATIONS of famous CURES PERFORMED.
With three Indexes. 1 of the INSTRUMENTS. 2 of CURES performed, and 3 of Things Remarkable.
Written by Johannes Scultetus, *a famous Phyſitian, and Chyrurgion of* Ulme *in* Suevia.
And faithfully Engliſhed. By E. B.
LONDON,
Printed for *John Starkey*, at the *Mitre* in [illegible] *ſtreet*, neer *Temple-Bar*. 1674.

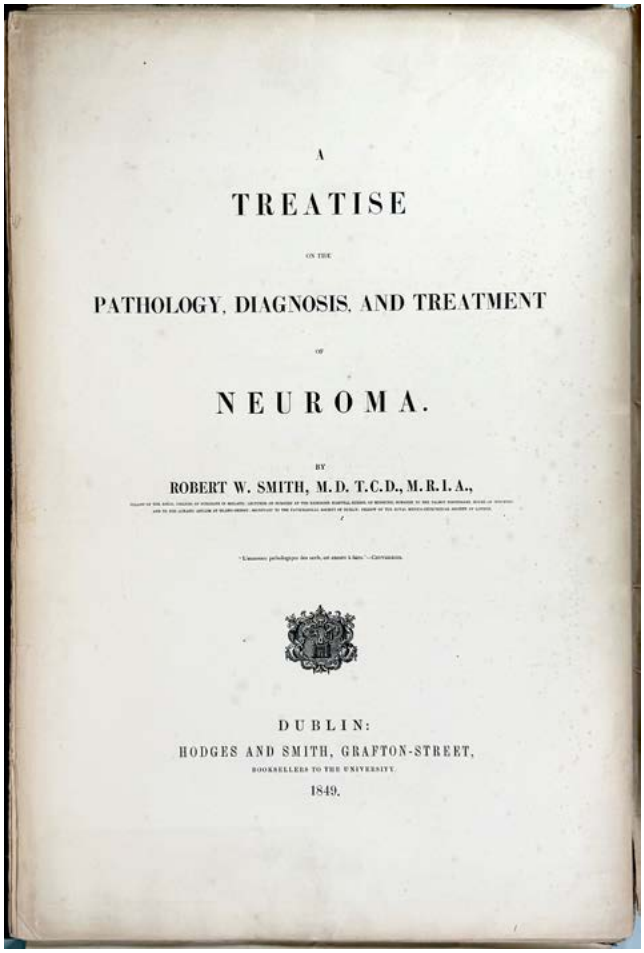
Extremely Rare English Translation

23. Scultetus, Johannes (1595-1645). The chyrugeons store-house: furnished with forty three tables cut in brass, in which are all sorts of instruments, both antient and modern; useful to the performance of all manual operations, with an exact description of every instrument . . . faithfully Englished by E. B. [16], 389, [11]pp. 43 engraved illustrations: 42 full-page engravings in the text, plate XXVII inserted after leaf E2. London: Printed for John Starkey, 1674. 203 x 127 mm. Calf ca. 1674, rebacked, new leather spine label, light wear at corners, some crackling, minor worming inside back cover. Old repairs to title and following leaf, small stain on title, minor toning but very good. $5000



Rare First Edition in English of Scultetus's *Χειροπλοθηκη seu armamentarium chirurgicum* (1655), the most popular and widely published surgical text of the 17th century. Scultetus's work, edited and published by his nephew nearly a decade after his death, comprised "a complete catalogue of all known surgical instruments of the period, of the methods of bandaging and splinting, and of a vast number of operative procedures" (Norman 1912, describing the first edition). It underwent numerous editions and translations, including this English edition, translated from an earlier Dutch edition. See Garrison-Morton.com 5571. 52334





A

TREATISE

ON THE

PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT

OF

NEUROMA.

BY

ROBERT W. SMITH, M. D. T.C.D., M.R.I.A.,

DUBLIN:

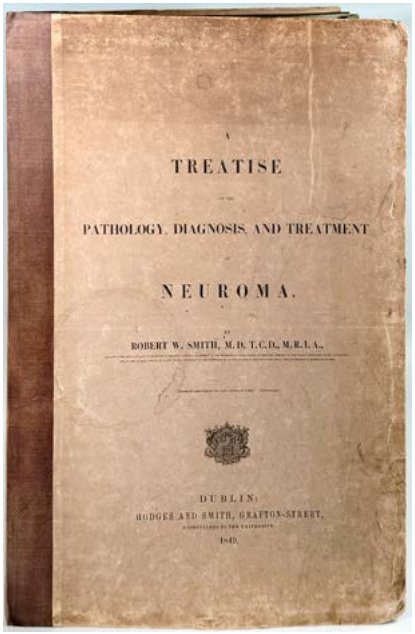
HODGES AND SMITH, GRAFTON-STREET,

BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

1849.

First Description of Neurofibromatosis—Very Large Folio

24. Smith, Robert W. (1807-73). A treatise on the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of neuroma. [2], 30pp. 15 lithographed plates. Dublin: Hodges & Smith, 1849. 683 x 460 mm. Loose in original portfolio of quarter cloth, boards, light wear and staining, small split in one inner flap, original ties lacking. Minor foxing and toning, small chip in lower corner of title leaf, but very good. $1500



A

TREATISE

ON THE

PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT

OF

NEUROMA.

BY

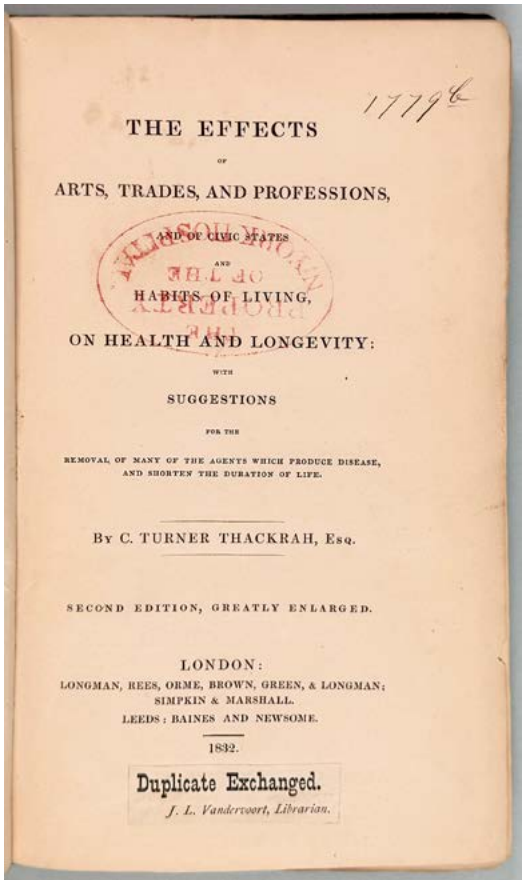
ROBERT W. SMITH, M.D. T.C.D., M.R.I.A.,

DUBLIN:

HODGES AND SMITH, GRAFTON-STREET,

1849.

First Edition. "Smith's large and beautifully illustrated atlas contains the first clear description and illustration of neurofibromatosis, published 33 years before von Recklinghausen's account of the disorder. This disease, which affects the skin and nerves, is characterized by light brown dermal spots and fibrous tumors associated with tumors of nerve trunks and fibrous bone lesions. Measuring about 67.5 x 46 cm., this atlas has been called the largest book from the standpoint of format published in Ireland up to this time" (Garrison-Morton.com 4529). Smith, the first professor of surgery at Trinity College, Dublin, is also known for his description of the eponymous "Smith's fracture" of the distal radius; see Garrison-Morton.com 4417.1. 52338



1779

THE EFFECTS

OF

ARTS, TRADES, AND PROFESSIONS,

AND OF CIVIC STATES

AND

HABITS OF LIVING,

ON HEALTH AND LONGEVITY:

WITH

SUGGESTIONS

FOR THE

REMOVAL OF MANY OF THE AGENTS WHICH PRODUCE DISEASE, AND SHORTEN THE DURATION OF LIFE.

By C. TURNER THACKRAH, Esq.

SECOND EDITION, GREATLY ENLARGED.

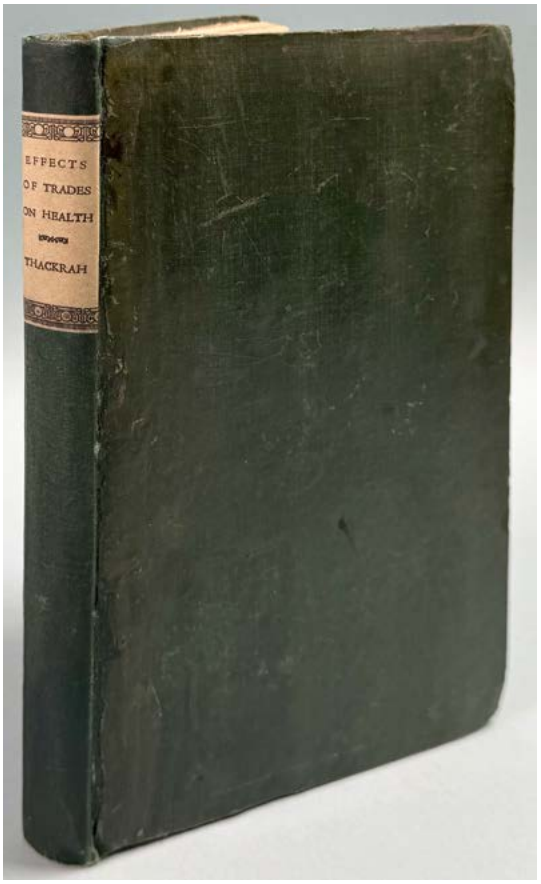
LONDON:

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMAN;
SIMPKIN & MARSHALL.

LEEDS: BAINES AND NEWSOME.

1832.

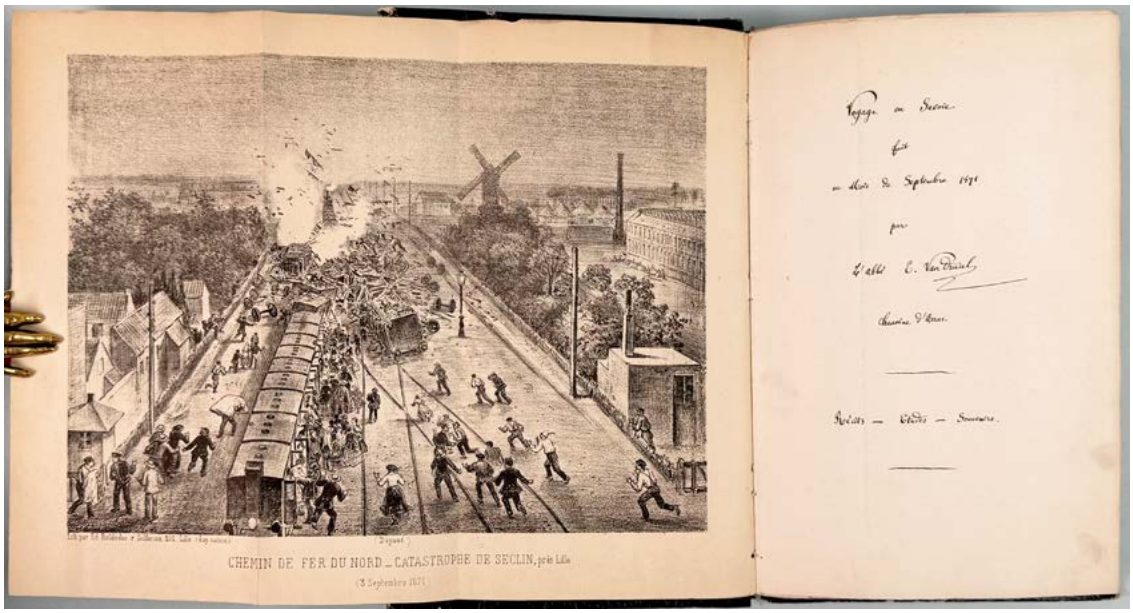
Duplicate Exchanged.
J. L. Vanderveort, Librarian.



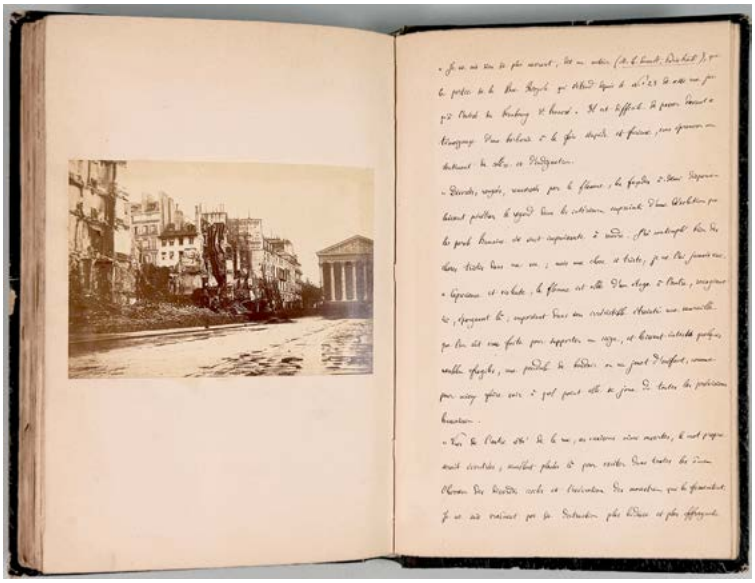
25. Thackrah, Charles Turner (1795-1833). The effects of arts, trades, and professions, and of civic states and habits of living, on health and longevity: with suggestions for the removal of many of the agents which produce disease, and shorten the duration of life. 8vo. viii, 238, [2, adverts.]pp. London: Longman. . . , 1832. 225 x 140 mm. Original cloth, rebacked with new paper spine label, light wear. Minor toning and spotting but otherwise very good. 19th-century stamp of the New York Hospital on the title and first page of text; "New York Hospital" in 19th-century hand on the flyleaf.

$750

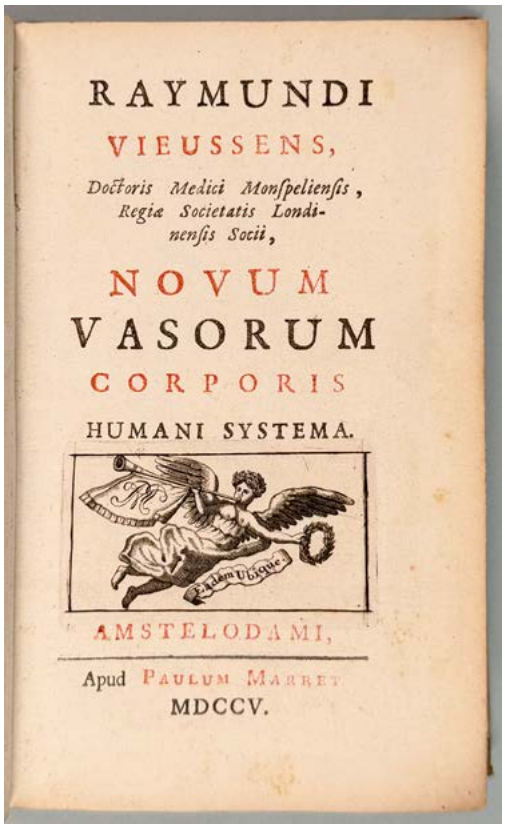
Second and Best Edition of Garrison-Morton.com 2123, the first English treatise on occupational medicine, which attracted attention from both medical men and laymen at the time of its original publication the year before and played an important part in stimulating the factory and health legislation that mitigated some of the worst features of the Industrial Revolution. The second edition was augmented by over 100 pages describing 120 occupations not covered in the first edition. Hunter, *Diseases of Occupations* (1957), pp. 116-21. Norman 2064A. Simon, *English Sanitary Institutions* (1890), pp. 125-27. 52232

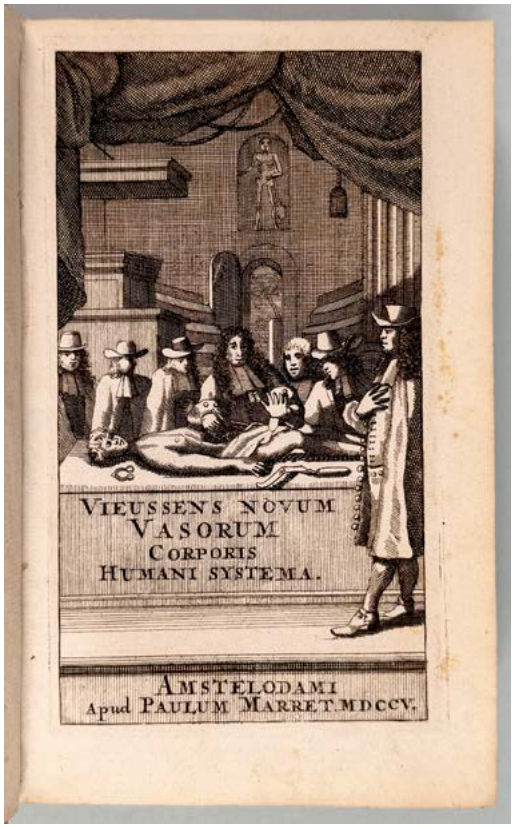


26. Van Drival, Eugène (1815-87). Voyage en Savoie fait au mois de septembre 1871 . . . récits—études—souvenirs. Manuscript volume in a small but legible hand, illustrated with numerous tipped-in printed documents, manuscript documents, images and photographs. 109 unnumbered leaves divided into 14 "feuilles,", written on rectos only. Arras, France, 29 March 1872. 247 x 160 mm. Original quarter green morocco, boards, spine tooled in gilt and black, spine a bit faded, light edgewear. Edges a bit frayed but very good. Van Drival's passport (1 sheet), signed and completed form letter from the Bishop of Arras, and the 19 September 1871 issue of the "Courrier des Alpes" newspaper laid in. $1250



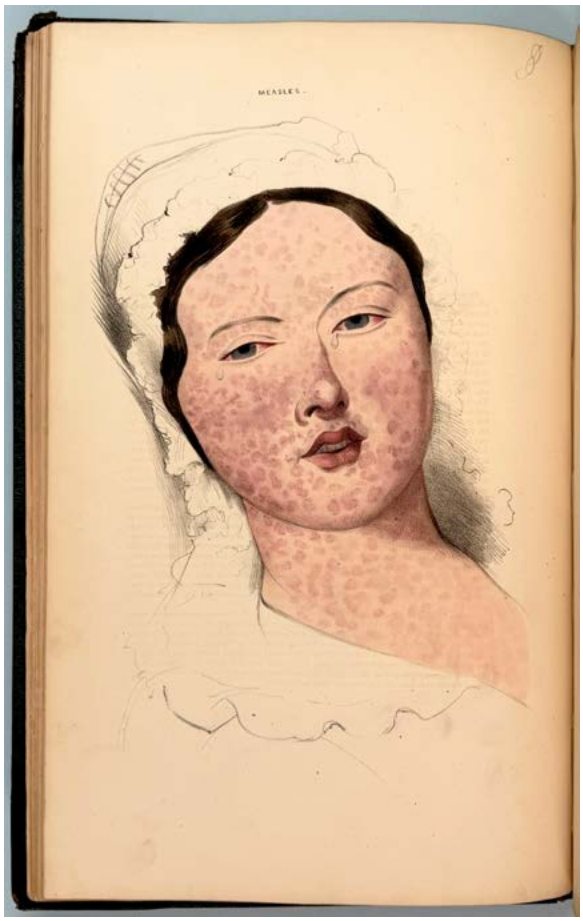
Eugène Van Drival, a Catholic priest living in the northern French city of Arras, was an erudite philologist, antiquarian, and author of over eighty scholarly works on history, archeology and languages. He served as director of the Grande Séminaire d'Arras, secretary general of the Arras Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts, and was a full member of the Society of Antiquaries of Morinie. The above unpublished manuscript is a detailed record of Van Drival's journey from Arras to the *Département* of Savoie in the French Alps, which took place from 11 September to 23 September 1871; it is augmented with numerous documents and images relating to the trip, including photographs, clippings, prints, maps, railroad timetables, etc. The first part of Van Drival's account is devoted to a description of the railway accident that occurred at Seclin station on 3 September 1871, which took the lives of 25 people including his cousin, Louis-François Allard (Brother Evergile). 52320

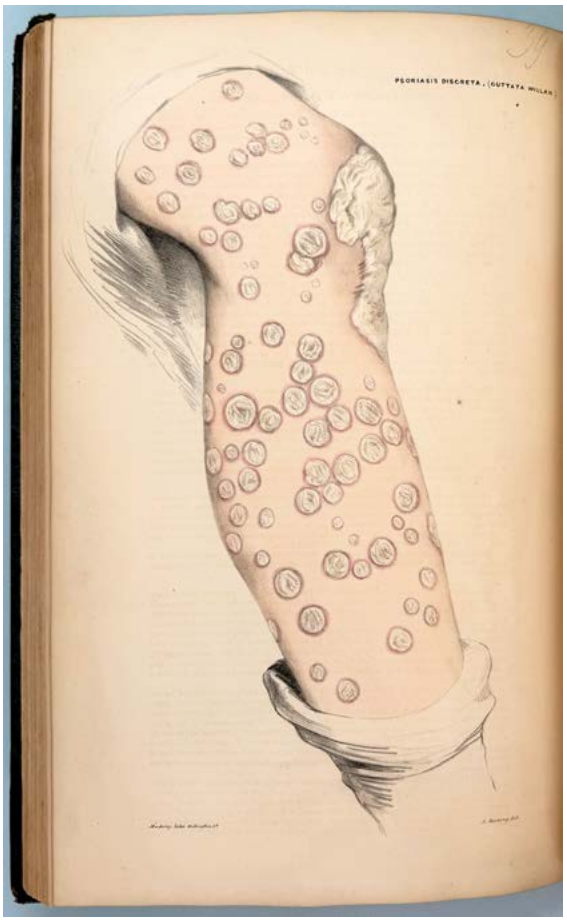

RAYMUNDI
VIEUSSENS,
Doctoris Medici Monspelienſis,
Regiæ Societatis Londi-
nenſis Socii,
NOVUM
VASORUM
CORPORIS
HUMANI SYSTEMA.
Fidem Ubique
AMSTELODAMI,
Apud PAULUM MARRET
MDCCV.


VIEUSSENS NOVUM
VASORUM
CORPORIS
HUMANI SYSTEMA.
AMSTELODAMI
Apud PAULUM MARRET. MDCCV.

27. Vieussens, Raymond (ca. 1635 – 1715). Novum vasorum corporis humani systema. [48], 260pp. Additional engraved title page, engraved title vignette and coat of arms, engraved plate. Amsterdam: Paul Marret, 1705. 161 x 100 mm. Vellum ca. 1705, title in ink on spine, a bit stained. Very good. $3500

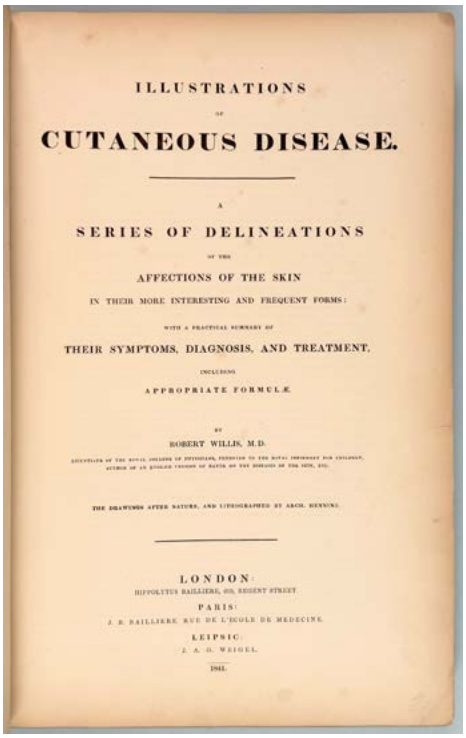
First Edition. "Vieussens was among the first to describe the morbid changes in mitral stenosis, the throbbing pulse in aortic insufficiency, and the first correctly to describe the structure of the left ventricle, the course of the coronary vessels, and the valve in the large coronary vein. He was the first to diagnose thoracic aneurysm during the life of the patient. Vieussens included a classic description of the symptoms of aortic regurgitation in his book" (Garrison-Morton.com 2729). 52330





Illustrated by Archibald Henning

28. Willis, Robert (1799-1878). Illustrations of cutaneous disease: A series of delineations of the affections of the skin in their more interesting and frequent forms . . . Folio. [168]ff., unpaginated, including 2 title-leaves dated 1839 and 1841. 94 hand-colored lithographed plates by Arch[ibald] Henning (1805-64). London: Hippolyte Baillière; Paris: J. B. Baillière; Leipzig: J. A. G. Weigel, 1839-41. 430 x 270 mm. Half morocco gilt, cloth boards, *text block split* (needs rebacking/rebinding; **sold as is**). Evenly toned throughout, minor foxing, some minor marginal tears. Old repairs to last 3 leaves. Good copy. $2500


ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
CUTANEOUS DISEASE.

A
SERIES OF DELINEATIONS
OF THE
AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN
IN THEIR MORE INTERESTING AND FREQUENT FORMS:
WITH A PRACTICAL SUMMARY OF
THEIR SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT.
INCLUDING
APPROPRIATE FORMULÆ.
BY
ROBERT WILLIS, M.D.
THE DRAWINGS AFTER NATURE, AND LITHOGRAPHED BY ARCH. HENNING.
LONDON:
PARIS:
LEIPSIC:
1841.

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

> Since I translated the excellent work of Dr. Rayer, which was begun in the year 1833, I have paid much attention to the subject of dermal pathology; and in the art of printing from stone, I have seen a means

> of realizing the objects which I imagine ought to be kept in view in every iconographic work—the union of pictorial representation with practical knowledge at a moderate expense. For some considerable time I have, therefore, engaged an artist to make drawings for me of those forms of cutaneous disease that struck me as most interesting, which occurred either in the course of my own practice (especially at the Royal Infirmary for Children, where the opportunities of observing the diseases of the skin in childhood are all but unlimited,) or that were kindly recommended to my notice . . . I have confronted each plate with an account, in as brief terms as possible, of every particular of greatest importance in the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of the disease figured.

A graduate of the University of Edinburgh's medical school, Willis was the first librarian of the library of the Royal College of Surgeons, a post he held from 1827 to 1845. He also published original works on bladder stones and urinary tract disease, as well as a translation of Spurzheim's *Anatomy of the Brain*; his translation of the Latin works of William Harvey was published by the Sydenham Society in 1847. Ehring, *Skin Diseases,* p. 153. 52339