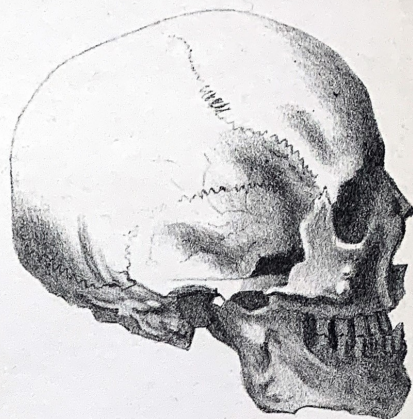
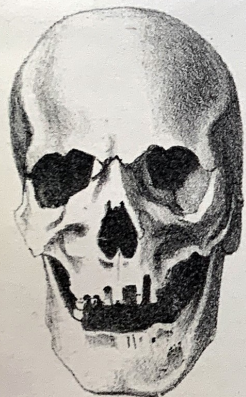


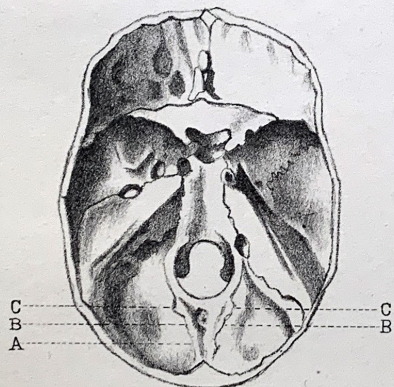
TAVECCHIO voleur



ARNIONI brigand

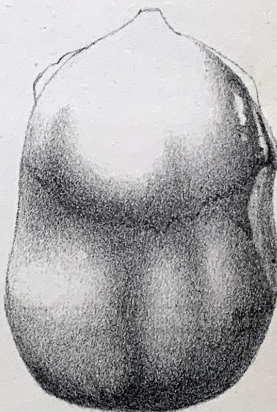


GATTI incendiaire



VILLELLA

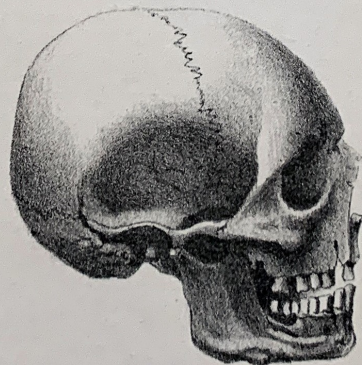
- A. Fosseite occipitelle moyenne
- B. Crêtes limitantes de la fosseite
- C. Tubercules osseux de ces crêtes



ARNIONI brigand



CHIESI assassin, espion



MACCHI voleur

Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

The Boston Virtual Book Fair Catalogue

November 18-20, 2021
abaa.org/vbf

DREAMS INTERPRETED

1. ARTEMIDORUS, Daldianus

Artemidori Daldiani & Achmetis Sereimi F. Oneirocritica. Astrampsychi & nicephori versus etiam oneirocritici. Paris: Marcum Orry, 1603. 4to. [xii], 269, [20]; 20; 65; 275, [26] pp. General title printed in red and black, text printed in Latin and Greek. Beautiful contemporary red russia, covers with double-gilt, author and title in gilt on spine; interior fine.

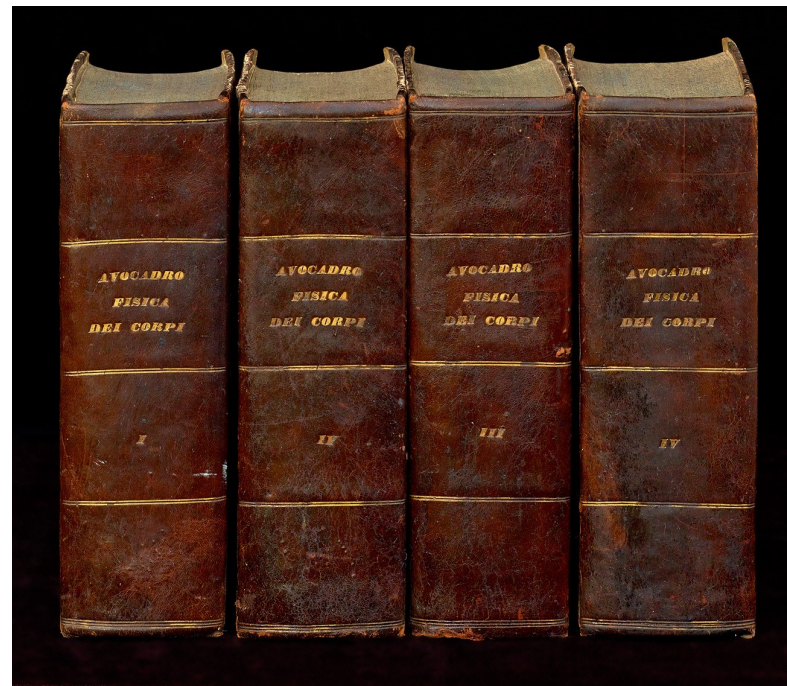
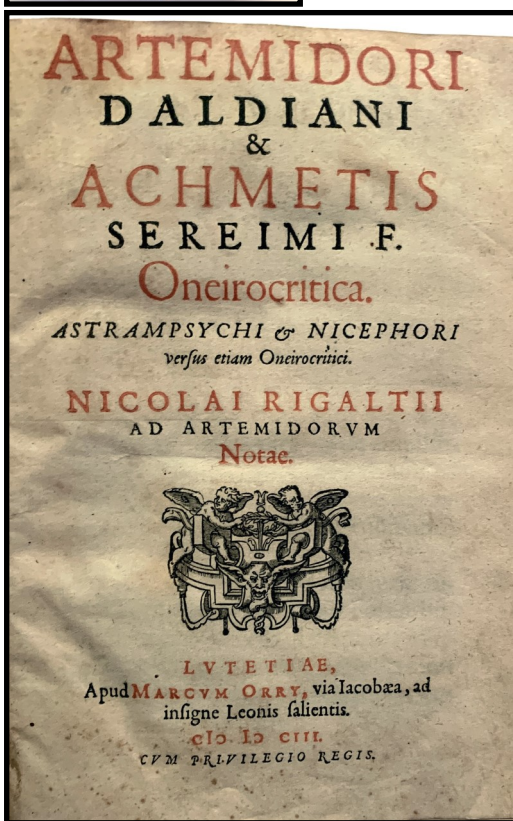
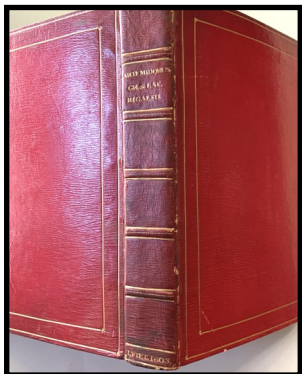
First collected edition. *Oneirocritica* (*The interpretation of dreams*) is

an ancient Greek treatise on dream interpretation written by Artemidorus in the 2nd century AD. The first three of five books, intended for the general public, provide an encyclopedic treatment of the subject matter of dreams, which are themselves divided into various groups. The first is dedicated to the anatomy and activity of the human body, interpreting dreams of head size, eating and sexual activity. The second and third treat objects and events in the natural world such as animals, weather and sea creatures. The remaining two books were written for the private use of the author's son, a

novice dream interpreter, which was a thing in those early days (remember Joseph!). Apparently dream interpreters need to know the full background of the dreamer and how the subject feels about each component of the dream. A number of examples are provided for practice.

Freud discussed the work in the historical introduction to *Die Traumdeutung* and included two German translations in the bibliography, including one devoted to dreams with erotic significance.

Krivatsy, 438. \$ 4500.00



DETERMINING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ATOMS AND MOLECULES

2. AVOGADRO, Amedeo

Fisica de'corpi ponderabili ossia trattato della costituzione generale de'corpi. Torino: Stamperia Reale, 1837-1841. Four volumes. 8vo. [iv], xxxi, 910; [iv], xv, 980; [iv], xiii, 932; [iv], xiii, 926, liii pp., including index. Complete with half-titles, 18 folding plates, errata and all blank leaves. Uniformly bound in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards. An exceptionally fine and clean set.

First and only edition of Avogadro's major work, and the first systematic compendium of theoretical physics to be published in Italy. The famous hypothesis which bears the author's name provided the key to distinguishing between atoms and molecules. Avogadro's law still governs chemical research, and is an indispensable aid in the determination of the molecular weights of many chemical compounds (see Zeitlinger).

Avogadro (1776-1856) held the first chair of mathematical physics in Italy. He was largely responsible for the introduction of the metric system in Piedmont, but he and his work were for the most part unknown to the rest of Europe. Complete sets of this work are now of great rarity.

Gregory, *Short History of Atomism*, pp. 108-10; Partington, IV, 213-17; Zeitlinger, S1, 3018.

\$ 24,000.00

AMERICA'S FIRST NATIVE BOTANIST

3. BARTRAM, John

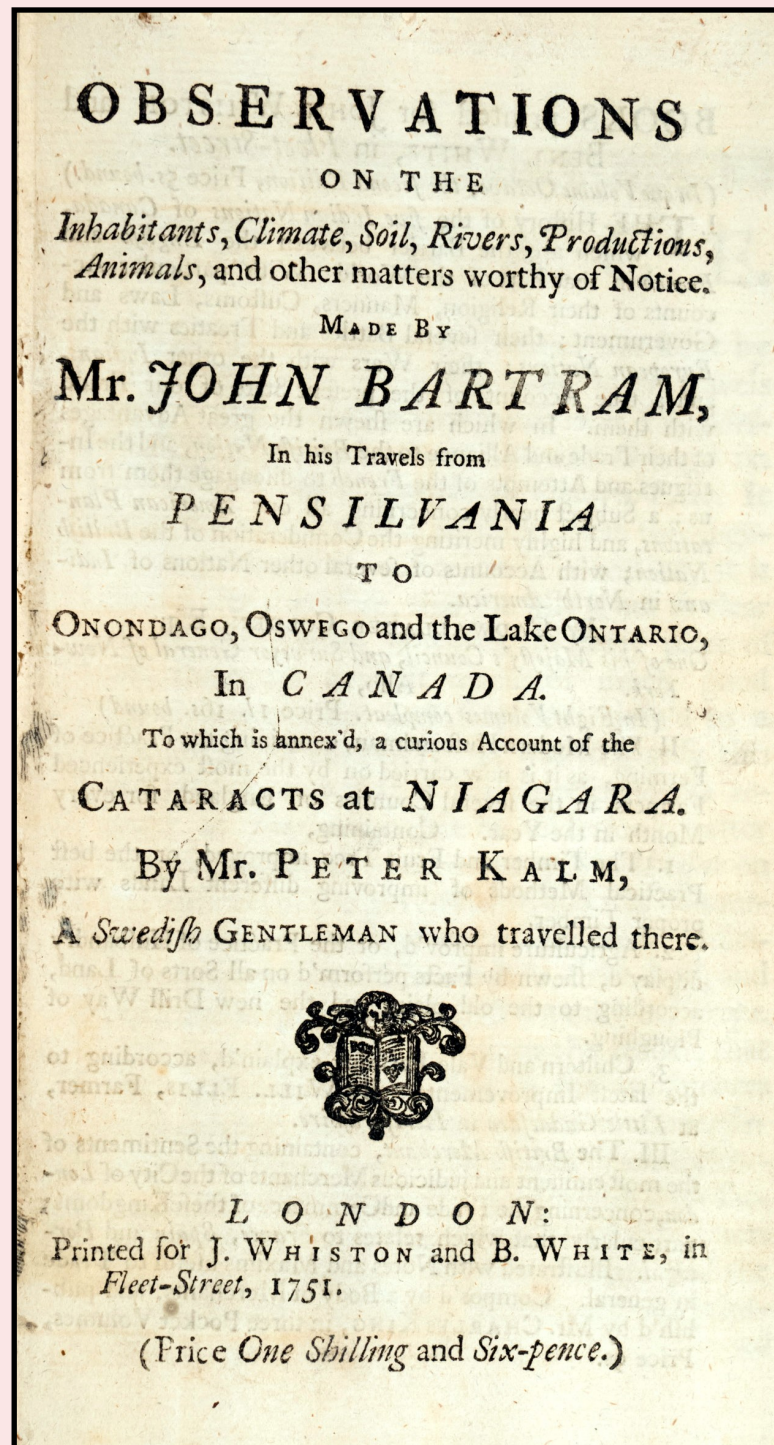
Observations on the inhabitants, climate, soil, rivers, productions, animals, and other matters worthy of notice. Made by Mr. John Bartram, in his travels from Pennsylvania to Onondago, Oswego and the Lake Ontario, in Canada. To which is annex'd, a curious account of the cataracts at Niagara. By Mr. Peter Kalm, a Swedish gentleman who travelled there. London: J. Whiston and B. White, 1751. 8vo. [ii], 94 pp. Folding engraved frontispiece map of the town of Oswego which includes a plan of an Iroquois long house. Linen-backed boards, title in gilt on spine; interior very good.

First edition of this landmark journal. Bartram made this journey with Conrad Weiser, Indian agent of Pennsylvania, and cartographer Lewis Evans. Weiser's plan was to hold a friendly conference with the Iroquois. While Bartram's intention was primarily to study the flora of the country, his journal is most important for its thoughtful descriptions of the customs and manners of the peoples of the Six Nations. His labors were rewarded with the possession of a great variety of new, beautiful and useful trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. Kalm's account of the cataracts provide the first scientific description in English of Niagara Falls.

Bartram (1699-1777), the first native American botanist, was, in the opinion of Linnaeus, the greatest contemporary "natural botanist" in the world. From the outset he was a lover of living plants, a gatherer and distributor of them. In his garden on the banks of the Schuylkill he began what were probably the first experiments on hybridizing in America. His celebrated correspondence with Peter Collinson, the English botanist, forms a delightful chapter in the history of American horticulture, and soon Bartram was illustrious in Europe, corresponding with Linnaeus, Dillenius of Oxford, Gronovius of Holland and Philip Miller of Chelsea. In America, Bartram became the admiration of Linnaeus' friends and correspondents, John Clayton, John Mitchell, Gov. Cadwallader Colden and Dr. Alexander Garden. Benjamin Franklin and George Washington came often to Bartram's garden to rest and philosophize. In search of wider and fresher fields, Bartram made many journeys to the frontiers. He gave his attention to other matters besides botany, collecting shells, birds, insects, fishes and turtles; geology, too, and the science of the soil fired his imagination. His stand against slavery was forthright in an age when abolition was unpopular.

Church, 977; Field, 92; Howes, B222; Sabin, 3868; Streeter 2:869.

\$ 12,500.00



MILESTONE IN HUMAN GENETICS

4. BELL, Julia (1879-1979)

The treasury of human inheritance, Volume IV: nervous diseases and muscular dystrophies.

I: *Huntington's chorea.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1934. [iv], [1]-67 pp, 12 plates.

II: *On the peroneal type of progressive muscular atrophy.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1935. [iv], [69]-139 pp, [1], 9 plates.

III: *On hereditary ataxia and spastic paraplegia.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1939. [iv], [141]-281 pp, 14 plates.

IV: *On pseudohypertrophic and allied types of progressive muscular dystrophy.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1943. [iv], [283]-341 pp, 12 plates.

V: *Dystrophia myotonica and allied diseases.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1947 [iv], [343]-410 pp, 17 plates.

VI: *Nervous diseases and muscular dystrophies.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1948. vii, [411]-420 pp.

Six sections; the entire volume. 4to. All in original printed wrappers.

First editions. This volume is one of a number of seminal works in human genetics produced by the Galton Laboratory in London between 1909 and 1956. All stand as milestones in genetics research; this work covers a range of nervous diseases and disorders, amply illustrated by numerous plates. A vital addition to any collection on genetics.

Julia Bell was a pioneering British geneticist and one of the most important figures in human genetics research of the 20th century. Originally studying statistics under the renowned Karl Pearson, she turned to medicine and was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1938. Working as a member of the permanent staff of the Galton Laboratory, Bell performed vital work in documenting the familial nature of many diseases. Her 1937 article with J.B.S. Haldane on color-blindness and hemophilia formed a key step toward the mapping of the human genome. \$ 500.00



Fig. 7. Mother of the affected sisters and their brother, aged 7.

FOUNDATIONAL WORK ON PROBABILITY

5. BERNOULLI, Jakob

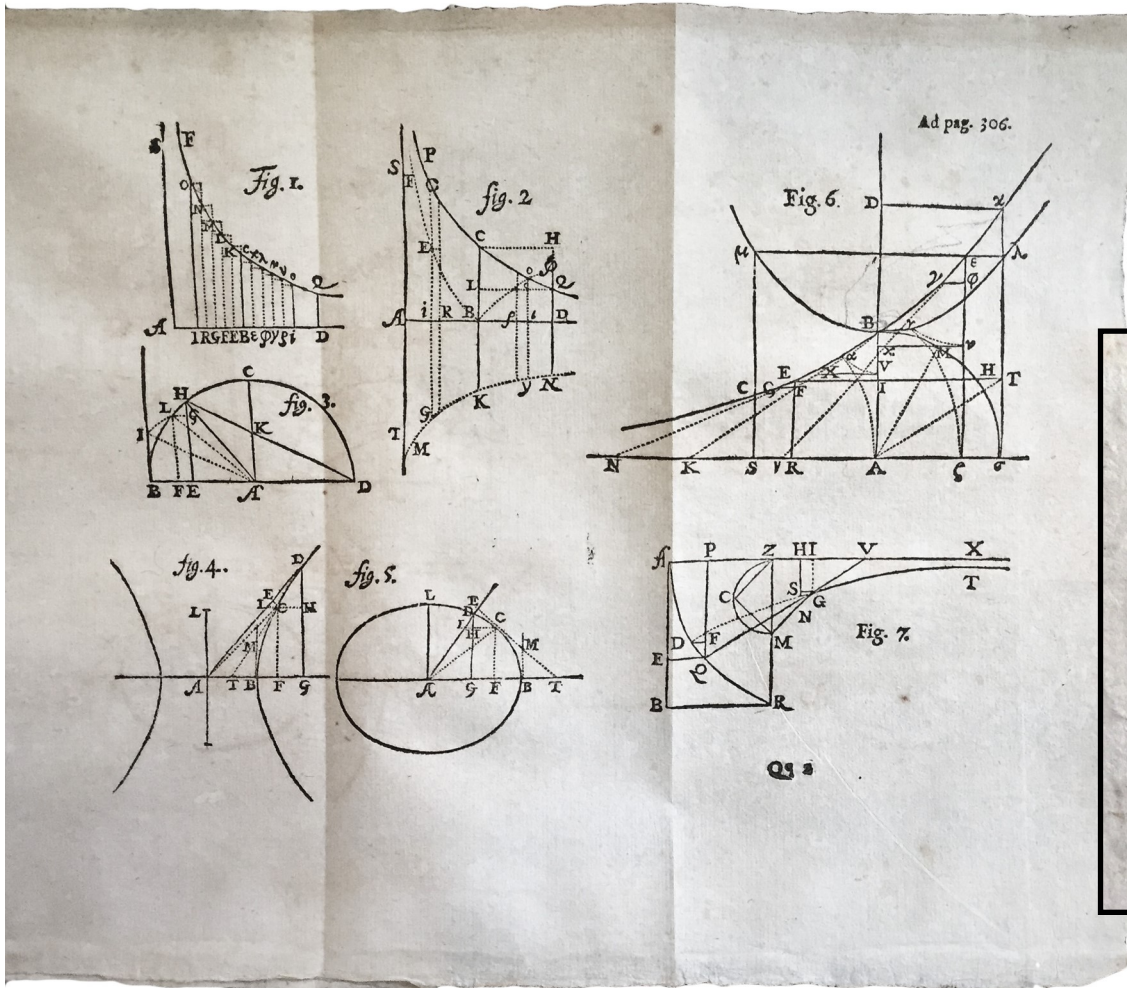
Ars conjectandi, opus posthumum. Basel: Thurnisiorum, Fratrum, 1713. 4to. [iv], 306, 35, [1] pp. With 2 folding charts, 1 folding plate and errata. Contemporary pasteboards, marbled paper spine; an excellent uncut copy with wide margins, library stamp on title and some minor browning.

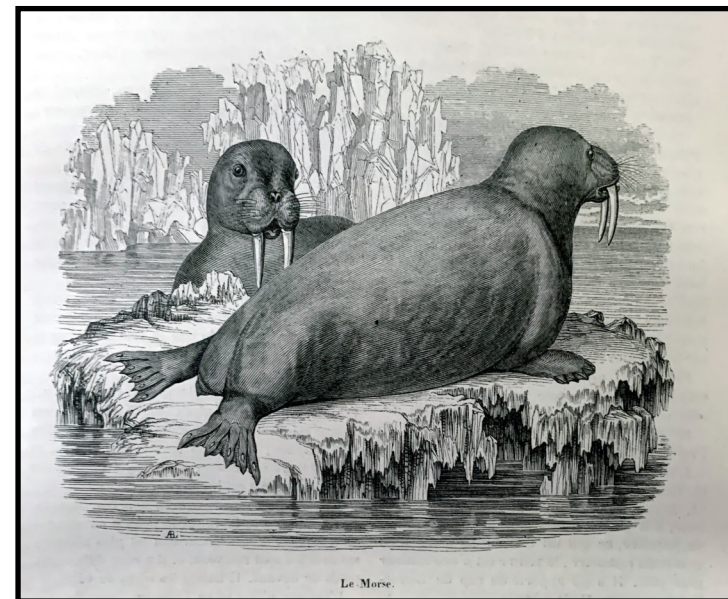
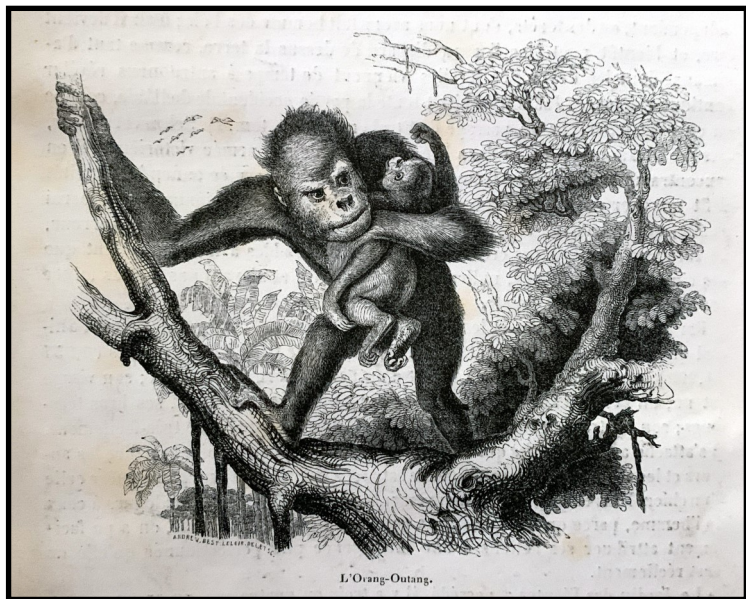
First edition of a milestone in the history of mathematics. Although left unfinished, it affords abundant evidence of the ability of one of history's greatest mathematicians. Especially notable is the theorem which "places the theory of probability in a more commanding position than it had hitherto occupied" (Todhunter). Bernoulli here uses the terms *a priori* and *a posteriori* to distinguish two ways of deriving probabilities: deduction without experience (*a priori*) is possible with some devices such as dice but otherwise it is possible to make a deduction from various observed results of similar events. At the end we find the epistle *Lettre a' un ami, sur le parties du Jeu de Paume* where the probability calculation is applied to one of the most significant cultural and social phenomena in the Renaissance, the sports game of *jeu de paume*. "It is still the foundation of much modern practice in all fields where probability is concerned — insurance, statistics and mathematical heredity tables" (PMM).

Jakob Bernoulli (1654-1705) was the eldest in a family of celebrated mathematicians. He occupied the chair in mathematics at the University of Basel until his death.

Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 110; Horblit, 12; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 179; Todhunter, *History of the Mathematical Theory of Probability*, pp. vi, 56-77.

\$ 30,000.00





BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC GUIDE TO THE PARIS ZOO

6. BOITARD, Pierre; JANIN, Jules

Le jardin des plantes description et mœurs des mammifères. Paris: J.J. Dubochet, 1842. 4to. [iv], lxvi, 472 pp. With 57 full-page etched plates (4, of birds, in vibrant contemporary hand color), folding etched plan of the garden, 211 wood engravings in the text. Later half gilt-ruled brown morocco over buckram; some foxing and marginal dampstaining, but a fine copy.

First edition, a densely illustrated guide to the mammals kept at the zoo of the Natural History Museum in Paris. Both a scientific reference and a travel manual, the plates show buildings and sites one can visit on the museum campus. Arranged according to the mammalian order, the hundreds of animal descriptions include name etymology, origins, habitat, diet, and other customs as well as information about the specific ones housed at the zoo. Each entry features delicate, dynamic illustrations, often showing the creature in the act of hunting or being hunted. A lengthy preface about the establishment and history of the museum precedes the main text.

Boitard (1787-1859) was a French botanist and geologist. In addition to his scientific and fictional publications, he is famous for classifying the Tasmanian devil.

\$1500.00

CORNERSTONE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

7. BONET, Theophile

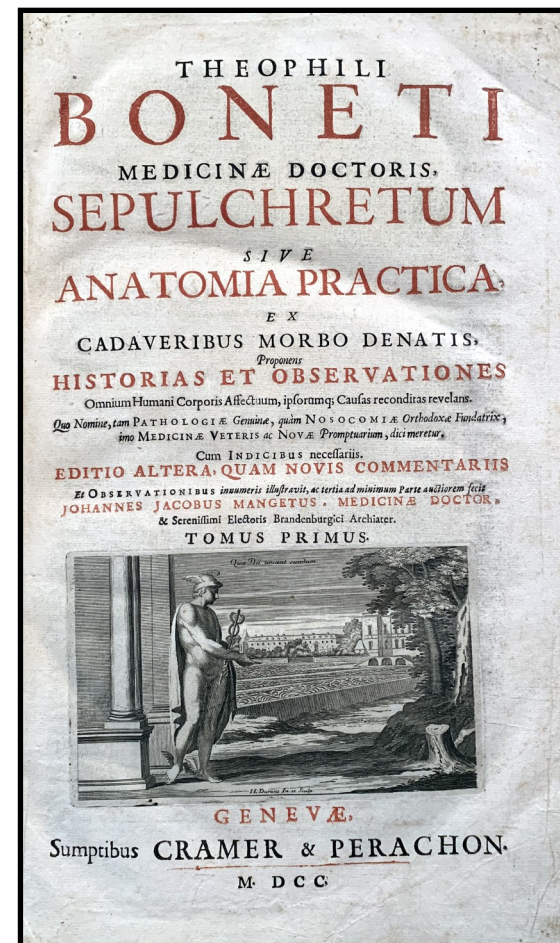
Sepulchretum sive anatomia practica. Geneva: Cramer and Perachon, 1700. Three volumes. Folio. [xiv], 916; 704, 640 pp. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, title in red and black with engraved vignette, woodcut head- and tailpieces. Modern vellum-backed boards; foxed, but a nice, complete, uncut set.

Second edition, the first collection of systematized pathological anatomy. In this monumental work, Bonet collated the reports of over 3,000 autopsies dating from the time of Hippocrates up to the present day, classified by the major symptom or body part affected. It was a foundational text for the study of pathology and the work on which Morgagni based his *De sedibus*.

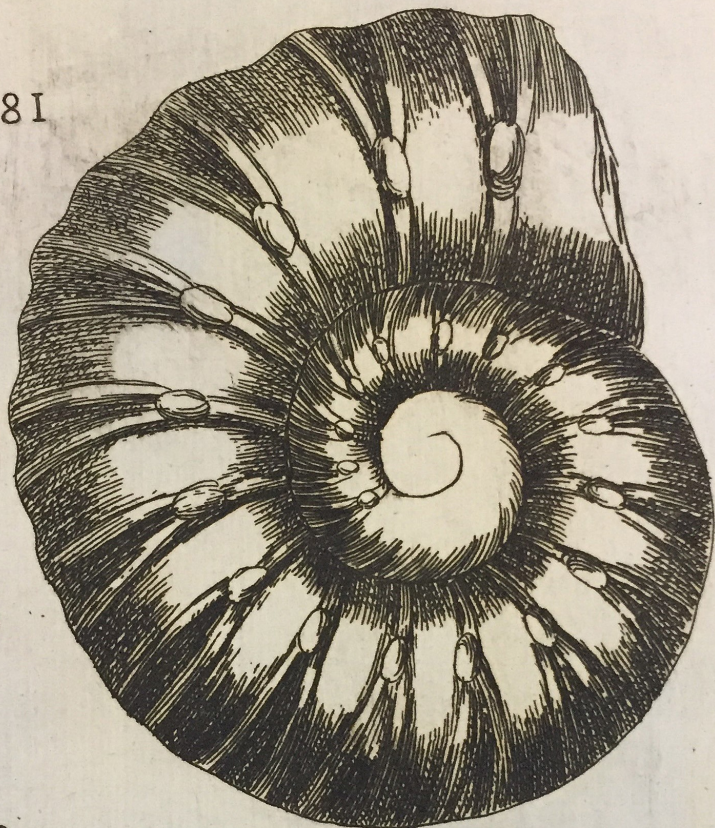
Bonet (1620-1689) was a Swiss physician and author. He worked as a city doctor for about 30 years before becoming deaf, at which time he dedicated his life to writing.

Garrison & Morton, 2274; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 528 (both 1st ed.).

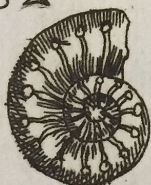
\$ 1650.00



281



282



283



284



285



MANUAL OF PALEONTOLOGY

8. [BOURGUET, Louis]

Traité des pétrifications. Paris: Briasson, 1742. Two parts in one. 4to. [iii], iv-xvi, 163; [iii], 4-91, [3] pp., including half-title to second part, approbation and errata. With engraved chapter vignettes and 60 folding plates. Contemporary tree calf, elaborate gilt-decorated spine (slightly chipped at head and foot); endpapers printed in purple floral pattern, occasional browning in text and on edges of plates, heavier on preliminaries. Contemporary signature of Dav. Christoph. Schobingen M.D. on flyleaf, and bookplate on front paste-down, contemporary annotations to the errata leaf, possibly for a later edition. From the Furstenberg library at Donaueschingen.

First edition. This indispensable manual of paleontology was the earliest of its kind to be published in French. It consists of two parts; the first is a compilation of letters relating to Bourguet's previous work, *Lettres philosophiques*, wherein he compares the processes of the mineral world, such as crystallization, to processes of the living world. The second part contains an atlas of sixty exquisite plates of fossils, including those unearthed by the author mostly from Switzerland or taken from the works of Lang and Scheuchzer. The illustrations are accompanied by concise explanatory text, a comprehensive bibliography of paleontology, and a list of international areas where fossils have been found.

Bourguet (1678-1742), affectionately referred to among his friends as the Pliny of Neuchâtel, traveled extensively, constantly adding to his store of knowledge and collection of specimens and fossils. He sought to arrange all mineral and organic species in a single line, from the simplest to the most complex, illustrating the concept of the Great Chain of Being. He had many correspondents, including Leibniz, and played an important role in the diffusion of ideas at the time.

DSB, XV, pp. 52-59; Hoover, 160; Zittel, p. 21. \$ 5000.00

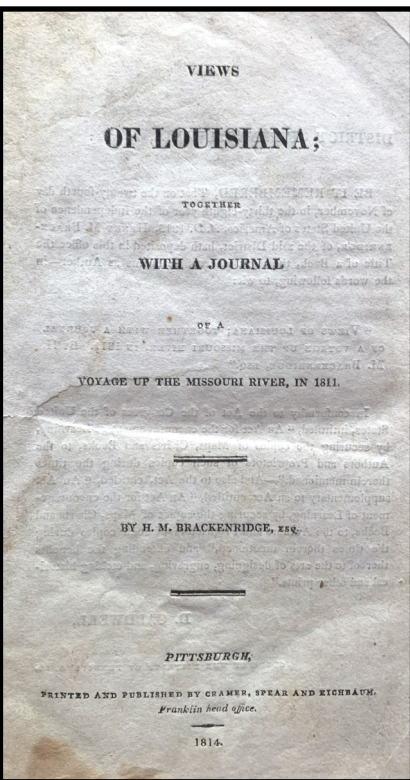
DEBUT OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY PURCHASE

9. BRACKENRIDGE, H.M. [Henry Marie]

Views of Louisiana; together with a journal of a voyage up the Missouri River, in 1811. Pittsburgh: Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, 1814. 8vo. 304 pp. Original linen-backed blue-paper boards, quite worn, original spine label; interior with some minor staining and foxing. Overall a wonderful copy.

First edition. Brackenridge (1786–1871) was an American writer, lawyer, judge, and politician. He traveled extensively in both North and South America due to his various roles in the U.S. government, often serving as a diplomat. The first section of his travel account consists of a description of the newly acquired territory of Louisiana. Brackenridge details the history of the territory, including the Native Americans indigenous to the area, as well as the natural history and resources there. His expertise on the region earned him the position of district attorney in the Orleans territory. The second section is a journal of his expedition with fur trader Manuel Lisa up the Missouri River in 1811. He describes the fur trade as well as the founding of the Missouri Fur Company. Overall, Brackenridge's text was one of the earliest descriptions of the area after the Louisiana Purchase and provides insight as to the early years of western settlement.

Clark II, 136; Howes, B688; Raines, p. 30; Sabin 7177; Streeter, 1776; Wagner-Camp, 12 -:1. \$ 2000.00



PHYSIOLOGY FOR CHILDREN

10. [BULLAR, Anne]

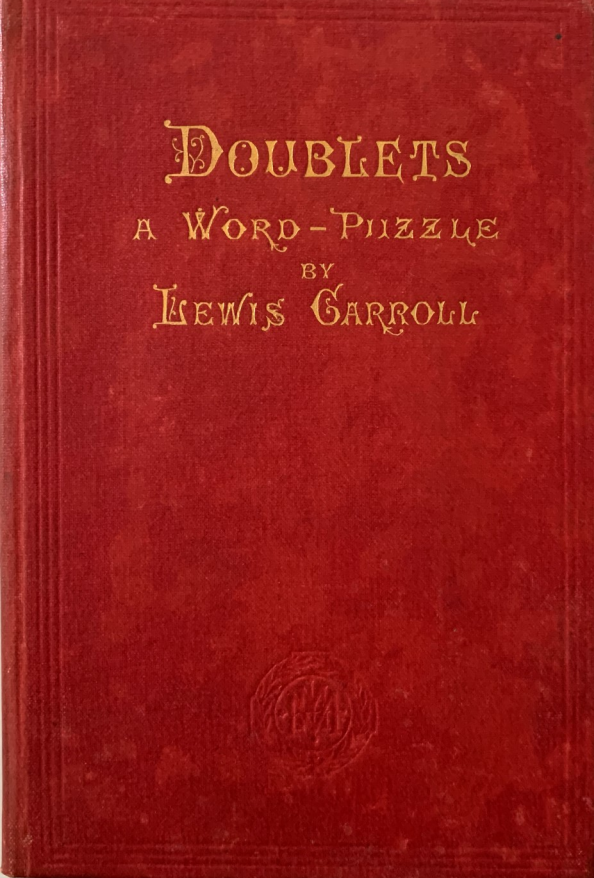
Every-day wonders illustrated; or, facts in physiology which all should know. Philadelphia: American Sunday-School Union, 1853. 12mo. 188 pp. With 42 small text engravings, engraved tail-pieces. Original green blindstamped publisher's cloth, spine tooled and lettered in gilt (though somewhat faded); lightly browned. With the library stamp of the Sunday School of Olney St Church, Providence, R.I. on the title. A fine copy.

Uncommon second expanded American edition (first American, 1851 under the title *Every-day wonders; or facts in physiology*) of this appealing medical work written for children. The author treats subjects that should be recognized by young adults such as air and gases which form air, breathing, circulation, heart, blood, how food affects the body, growth, nerves, bones, muscles, skin, teeth, the senses, instruction of the deaf and dumb and on the connection of the spirit to the body.

Attributed to the English author Anne Bullar (1813-1856), one of a number of instructional works for children written anonymously by her. A paragraph has been added at the end of the preface to the present edition of this popular volume has been contributed by a distinguished member of the medical profession in the United States, and the whole work has been carefully revised for permanent usefulness; three chapters were also added.

OCLC locates copies located at the Library Company of Philadelphia, Harvard, Yale, Rochester, UCSF, Oklahoma, and Houston; Atwater, 1095 (first American edition of 1851). \$ 350.00





GAME NIGHT CRAZE

11. CARROLL, Lewis
[DODGSON, Charles Lut-
widge]

Doublets: a word-puzzle. London: Macmillan and Co., 1879. 12mo. 39 pp. Original red publisher's cloth paneled in blind, gilt title on upper cover, slight dampstaining. An excellent copy with printed dedication inscription to "Julia and Ethel" on recto of title. From the library of William Dixson with his engraved armorial bookplate on the front pastedown.

First edition, first issue of this most popular word puzzle, invented by Carroll, that became a parlor

craze in its time. "The rules of the puzzle are simple enough. Two words are proposed, of the same length; and the Puzzle consists in linking these together by interposing other words, each of which shall differ from the next word in one letter only." Beginning as a series of single problems which appeared in *Vanity Fair* on March 29, 1879, these games were collected by Macmillan and published here for the first time in book form. There are thirteen puzzles dated between March 29 and June 21, 1879. The name "doublets" was adopted after a passage in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Dodgson (1832-98), lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church College from 1855 to 1881, purportedly invented the game for Julia and Ethel Margaret Arnold, two little girls who "found nothing to do."

Gardner, *The Universe in a Handkerchief: Lewis Carroll's Mathematical Recreations, Games, Puzzles, and Word Plays*, pp. 83-122; Watson, *New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, III, pp. 977-79; Williams, Madan, Green, 130. \$ 1200.00

CELEBRATE YOUR BIRTHDAY WITH ALICE

12. CARROLL, Lewis; LEATHES, E. Stanley

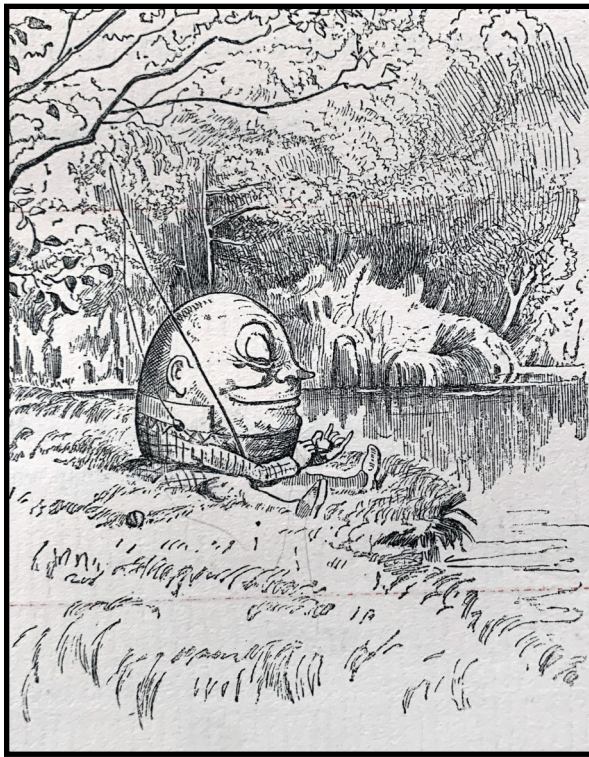
Alice's Wonderland birthday book, compiled by E. Stanley Leathes from Alice in Wonderland and Alice through the looking glass by permission of the author, illustrated JPM. London: Griffith & Farran, 1884. 4to. Frontispiece plus illustrated title page and 12 full-page illustrations for each month of the year, engraved text illustrations. Original red pictorial cloth. Numerous contemporary manuscript entries of names under various dates.

First edition. Compiled by Leathes from Lewis Carroll's most famous stories, this work comprises a quotation for each day of the year with space on the facing page for birthdays to be noted in. For example, on Lewis Carroll's own birthday of January 27, a quote from *Alice in Wonderland* notes "I never was so ordered about before in all my life, never!"

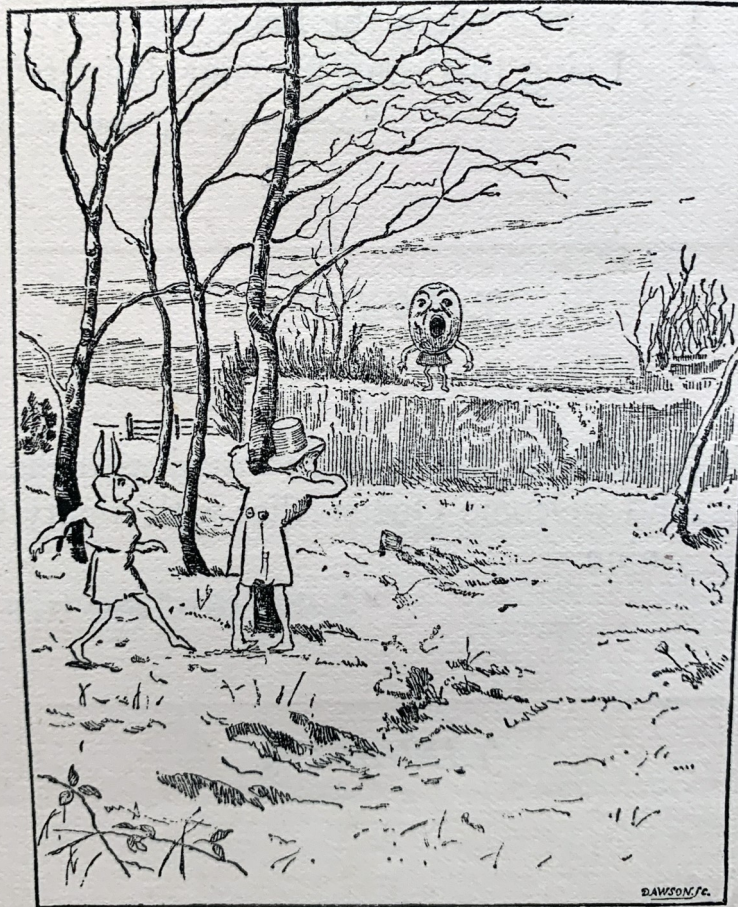
This work is somewhat rare; OCLC locates only 9 copies in America. Sotheby's sold a presentation copy from Lewis Carroll with his name inscribed on his own birth date in their sale of 10 November 1998, lot 78, £5200.

not in Williams, Madan, Green. \$ 1250.00





JANUARY.



In Winter when the fields are white
I sing this song for your delight.

"Looking-glass," chap. vi. p. 130.

APRIL.



I passed by his garden, and marked with one eye.
How the owl and the oyster were sharing a pie.



NAMING THE STATE OF OREGON

13. CARVER, Johnathan

Travels through the interior parts of North-America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768. London: for the Author, 1778. 8vo. [xx], xvi, [17]-543, [1] pp. Complete with all blanks. With 2 folding engraved maps and 4 engraved plates. Half-morocco and marbled boards; interior excellent. A beautiful, uncut large-paper copy.

First edition. Carver's work, a classic of American travel, is one of the earliest and best accounts of pre-Revolution exploration. He "penetrated farther into the West than any other English explorer before the Revolution" (Howes). Part of a small expedition to map uncharted territory west of the Mississippi, he visited many of the Native American groups residing in the area. "His positive, though generalized, portrayal of their manners and customs helped dispel the eighteenth-century image of Indians as savages. In some cases Carver's is the earliest description published of the Sioux and Chippewa groups he encountered" (Mary B. Davis, Huntington Free Library). In addition to his comments on the natural history and the Native Americans of the West, this work contains the first published mention of the word "Oregon." Carver's book helped to stimulate curiosity about routes to the Pacific.

Carver (1710-1780) was an explorer, mapmaker, author, and one of the first white men to explore and map areas of Minnesota and Wisconsin, including what later became Carcer Country. He kept a detailed journal account of his expedition to discover a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean which became the focal point of his writing. After failing to find money to publish his journal, Carver went to London. He left his wife and seven children never to see them again. Although his journal was received with praise and popularity, he never received any money for his book and died in poverty.

Howes, C215; Sabin, 11184; Vail, 654.

\$ 5500.00



THE GENESIS OF THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION
A VERY COOL ASSOCIATION COPY

14. DARWIN, Charles, FITZROY, Robert, & KING, P. Parker

Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. . . . London: Henry Colburn, 1839. Four volumes (3 and an appendix). 8vo.



Collation complete (Freeman, 10, pp. 38-39). With 44 lithographed plates, 4 charts and maps inserted, 8 charts and maps loose in cover pockets, text woodcuts. Original cloth, skillfully rebaced with original spines laid down; a superb set with an occasional waterstain. Preserved in a cloth box. From the library of Henry William Poor (1844-1915), railroad magnet and financial adviser (Standard's partner). This copy was purchased from Poor by Henry Huntington.

First edition, first issue, recording the historic voyage of the *Beagle*, including Darwin's *Journal* which forms the third volume of the *Narrative*. This set contains Darwin's first published book, the beginning of a whole new conception of the origin and evolution of the various species of life on earth.

Captain Robert Fitzroy (1805-1865) commanded the five-year expedition, during which time the *Beagle* visited Brazil, Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Chili, Peru, the Galapagos Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and other countries and islands on the way. Darwin's account of the voyage is one of the most important records of natural history exploration ever written, and provided a foundation for the entire structure of modern biology.



see Dibner 199; Freeman, 10; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 344; see Sparrow, *Milestones of Science* p. 38.

\$ 75,000.00

HEREDITY

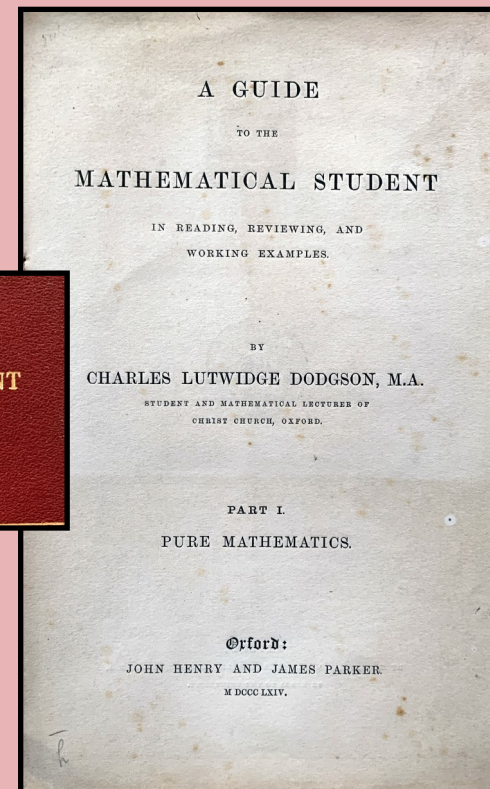
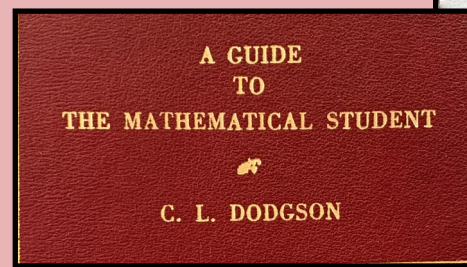
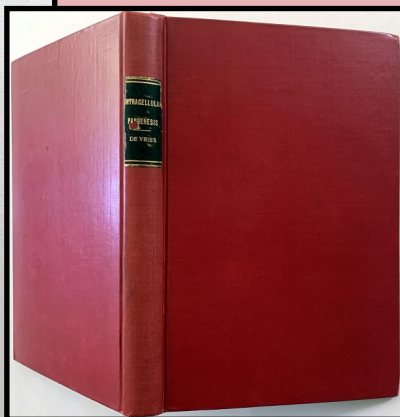
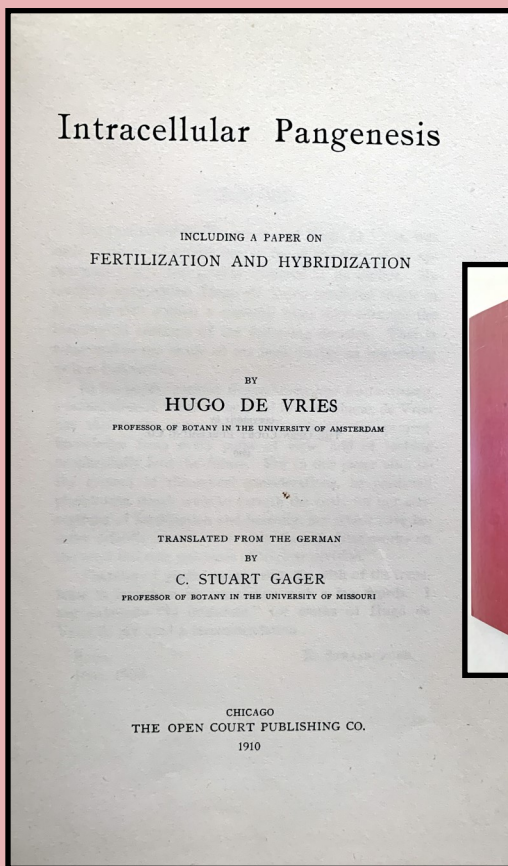
15. DE VRIES, Hugo

Intracellular pangenes including a paper on fertilization and hybridization. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co., 1910. 8vo. [xiv], 270 pp. An excellent copy in original red cloth.

First edition in English. First published in German in 1899, this work contains de Vries' theory of the pangene, a morphological structure carrying hereditary material. It was from here that the word "gene" was derived by Johannsen. This edition of "one of the most important books in the history of genetics" (DSB) was translated by C. Stuart Gager.

DSB, XIV, pp. 95-101.

\$ 350.00



STUDY GUIDE

16. DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge

A guide to the mathematical student in reading, reviewing, and working examples. Part I. Pure mathematics [all published]. Oxford: John Henry & James Parker, 1864. 8vo. [iv], 27 pp. Unbound and stab-stitched as issued, preserved in a slipcase, author and title in gilt on a morocco label on the front. An excellent copy with the small morocco book label of Alfred Sutro attached to the verso of the title page.

First and only edition. "Dodgson here tabulates by subject the whole of Pure Mathematics, in twenty-six divisions and about 500 subdivisions; and prints on pp. 19-27 an ingenious cycle of over 1,600 numbers which supplies a scheme for a sequence of working examples for students."

Rare; OCLC locates 6 copies in America (Morgan, NYU, Claremont, Harvard, Princeton, Texas); Williams, Madan, Green, 38.

\$ 3500.00

17. FERNEL, Jean

Therapeutices universalis. Frankfort a.M.: Claude de Marne and Jean Aubry, 1593. 8vo. 562, [44] pp. Woodcut portrait of the author on the verso of title, woodcut title vignette, headpiece and initials.

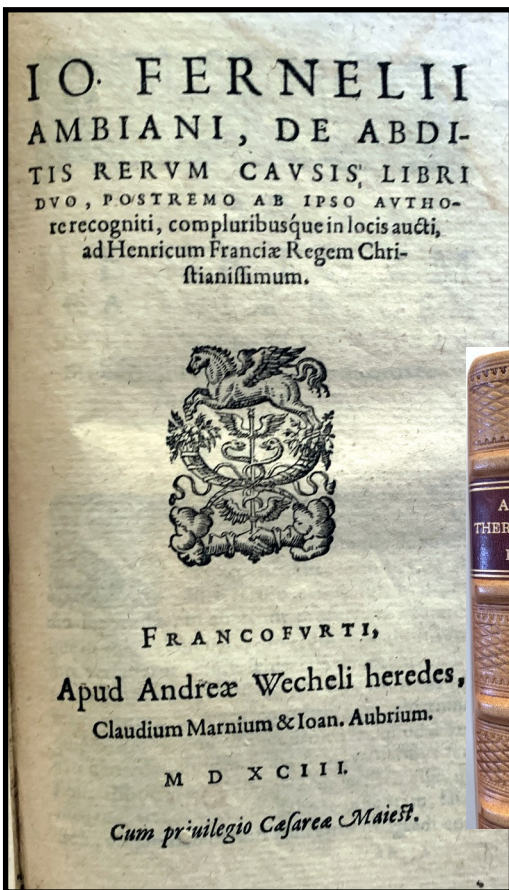
[Bound with:]

De abditis rerum causis. Frankfort a.M.: Claude de Marne and Jean Aubry, 1593. 8vo. 272, [24] pp. Woodcut portrait of the author. Two works. Modern morocco-backed boards; some dampstains and minor marginal worming especially to the last few quires.

Early collected volume of two medical treatises by Fernel (1506-1558), the renowned French surgeon who mentored Vesalius. The *Therapeutices* was the third part of Fernel's crowning achievement, the *Universa Medicina*, the first systematic treatise on pathology first printed in 1554. It covers the treatments of diseases in seven books, including recipes for pharmaceuticals, instructions for setting fractures, and information about draining wounds.

The second part, *De Abditis rerum causis*, is a theoretical exposition about the nature of scientific thought at the time. It addresses God, the soul, medicine, and matter, and suggests a dimension of incorporeal beings that exists between Earth and Heaven, with one chapter dedicated to angelology and demonology. Both works conclude with an alphabetical index.

DSB, IV: 584-586.
\$ 1500.00



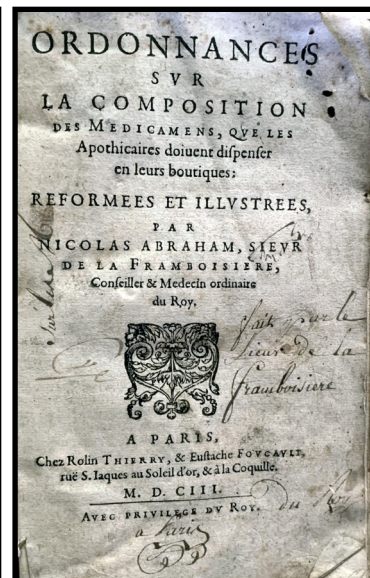
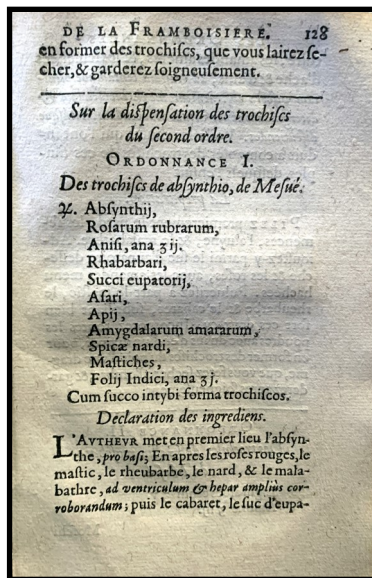
18. FRAMBOISIÈRE, Nicolas-Abraham la

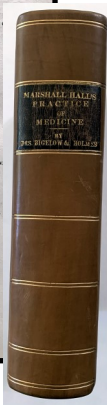
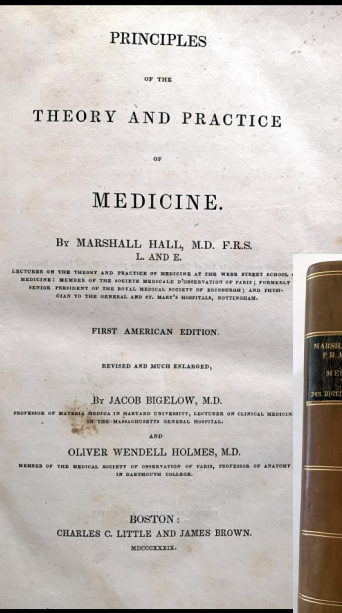
Ordonnances sur la composition des medicamens. Paris: Rolin Thierry and Eustache Foucault, 1603. 8vo. 193 pp. Contemporary limp vellum over printer's waste; contemporary manuscript foliation on the table, old pen trials on the title, final recto, and paste-downs, some marginal wormtrails and trimming, not affecting text, leaf A² trimmed close, shaving a marginal note. A good copy of a scarce work, in original condition, with the contemporary ownership inscription of "Cabanié."

First and only edition, a practical guidebook for Parisian apothecaries and perfumers. As stated in the preface, the author ambitiously compiled the work in order to systemize confusing and under-stocked pharmacies. The text is divided into two parts; the first covers medications taken into the body (conservatives, syrups, opiates, tablets, pills, purgatives) and the second is on topical substances (oils, unguents, and plasters). The author writes in both Latin and French, employing Latin when addressing doctors only and French when speaking to a broader audience. Each recipe includes a list of ingredients and the method of preparation, and, where applicable, the appropriate dispensation and use of the medicine.

Framboisière (1560-1636) was a French physician and son of an esteemed surgeon. He served as a doctor in the French army before becoming a medical advisor to King Louis XIII.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (NY Academy of Medicine, Lloyd Library, NLM); USTC, 6000355; Krivatsy, 6569; not in BnF or Wellcome.
\$ 3200.00





OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL PRACTICE

19. HALL, Marshall; BIGELOW, Jacob; HOLMES, Oliver Wendell

Principles of the theory and practice of medicine. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1839. 8vo. iv, 724 pp., including index. With numerous text illustrations. Recent calf-backed marbled boards; other than very minor spotting, an excellent copy.

First American edition, revised and much enlarged by Jacob Bigelow and Oliver Wendell Holmes. An important work utilized by medical schools as well as practitioners, Hall treats the whole of medical practice including observation, symp-
toms of dis-
disease, and then a more focused attention to specific ailments of various parts of the body.

tomies of disease, and then a more focused attention to specific ailments of various parts of the body. Holmes, in a letter written to Dr. W.W. Gerhard of Philadelphia, explains that “the last two thirds of the book were put to press during his (Hall’s) absence, when he was teaching at Dartmouth, and [he] apologizes for certain omissions and mistakes, including the absence of chapters of tuberculous meningitis and chronic hydrocephalus.” “It is reasonable to suppose that those passages which relate to self-limiting diseases and which draw upon a knowledge of botany are by Jacob Bigelow, while those which refer to the work of the French clinicians . . . are by Holmes.” Holmes is also responsible for sections on neuralgia and skin diseases.

Hall (1790-1857) graduated from Edinburgh Medical School, and later worked in Paris, Göttingen and Berlin. He set up a laboratory in his own home, and for over twenty-five years conducted experiments on the physiology of the reflex. Although he wrote on many medical subjects, his major contribution was to neurophysiology in providing a basis for the concept of neural arc in the spinal cord.

Currier & Tilton, *A Bibliography of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, 30; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1465. \$ 550.00

WISDOM OF BOSTON’S STAR PHYSICIAN/PHILOSOPHER

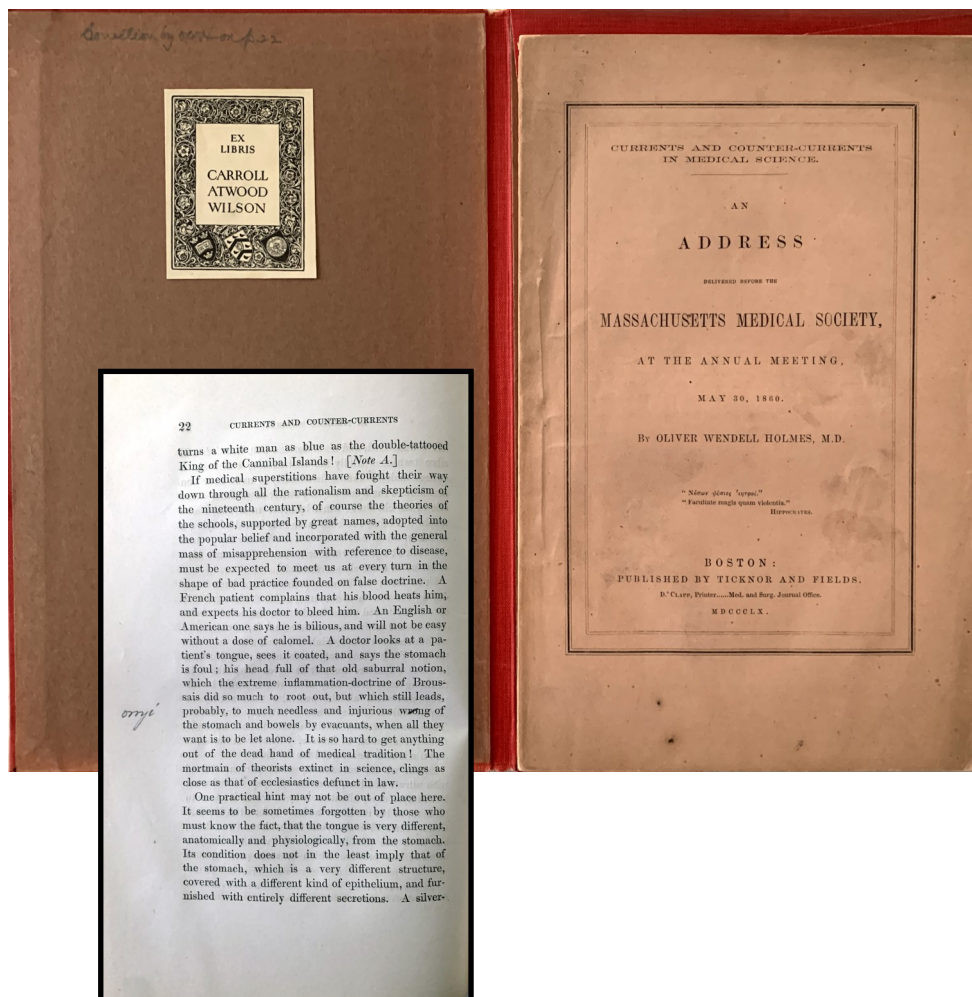
20. HOLMES, Oliver Wendell

Currents and counter-currents in medical science. An address delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society, at the annual meeting, May 30, 1860. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1860. 8vo. 48 pp. Original printed wrappers. Save for some small chips at extremities of spine, and some light soiling, a fine copy. From the library of Carroll Atwood Wilson, with his bookplate. Housed in a red cloth folding case.

First edition, with the manuscript correction at page 22, found in copies of the first and second editions, presumed to be in Holmes’ hand.

C&T, 86; BAL, 8794.

\$ 450.00



MILESTONES OF SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT, ILLUSTRATED

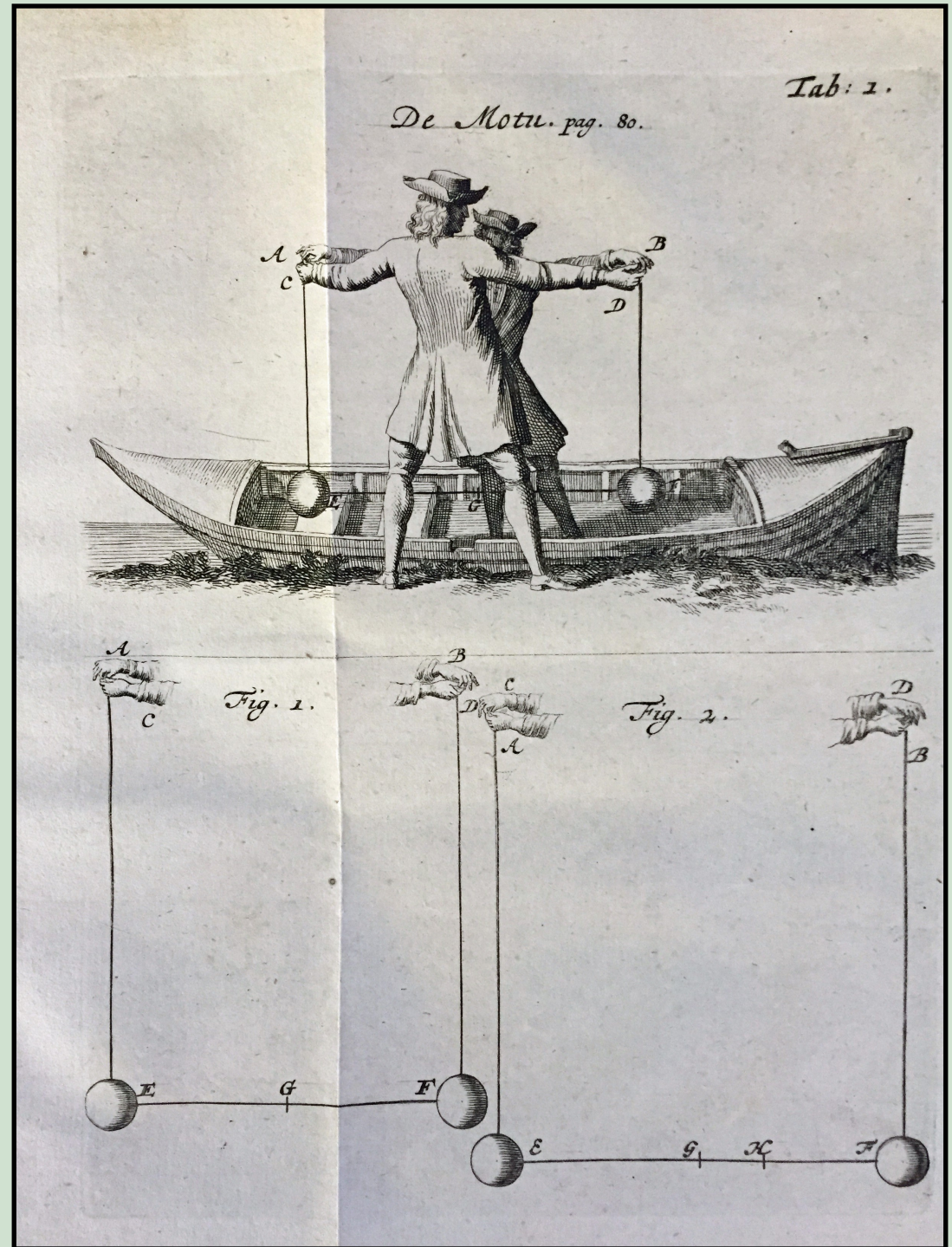
21. HUYGENS, Christian

Opera reliqua. (with) *Opera posthuma.* Amsterdam: Janssonio-Waesbergios, 1728. Two works in one (first work in 2 parts). 4to. 10, [24], 315, [1]; [xxii], 226; [ii], 184 pp. Titles in red and black. With 58 folding engraved plates. Contemporary calf; some occasional browning and offsetting of plates, otherwise a very nice wide-margined copy.

First edition, edited by 'sGravesande. This set represents one of the most comprehensive collections of works by the great Dutch scientist Huygens. The present volumes contain his works on gravity and accelerated motion, the laws of elastic bodies, and the undulatory theory of light, perhaps his most important achievement. Also included are his tracts on optics, instructions on grinding lenses for telescopes, and a description of the Planetary Automate machine he constructed portraying the movements of the solar system. This machine, as well as a number of other innovations and discoveries, are all depicted in the finely engraved illustrations.

Huygens (1629-1695), Dutch astronomer and physicist, was one of the greatest scientists of his century. He successfully used the pendulum to regulate clocks, improved the telescope, and developed a wave theory of light, which was first recognized and credited by Young a full century later. Huygens' light theories were opposed to Newton's corpuscular theory of propagation, and remained unaccepted for a century until they were successfully used to explain optical interference. The combined ideas of Huygens and Newton have been applied to the quantum theory by physicists such as Planck, Einstein, and de Broglie.

Houzeau & Lancaster, I, pt. 1, 3428, 3429; Zeitlinger, I, 2058, 2061. \$ 7000.00





MEASURING THE EARTH FROM THE EQUATOR

22. LA CONDAMINE, [Charles Marie de]

Journal du voyage fait par l'ordre du roi, à l'équateur, servant d'introduction historique à la mesure des trois premiers degrés du méridien. (offered with) Mesure des trois premiers degrés du méridien dans l'hémisphère Austral, tirée des observations de M. de l'Académie royale des sciences, envoyés par le roi pour l'équateur. Paris: De L'Imprimerie Royale, 1751 Two separate volumes. 4to. [ii], xxxvi, 280, xv, [1]; [xii], 266, x, viii pp. With 6 engraved plates (5 folding), including the map of Quito, in the first work, and 3 folding plates in the second work. Engraved headpieces. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt in compartments with morocco labels, upper front cover of both books with mild stain; some minor marginal waterstain to a few leaves of the second volume, otherwise a clean and wide-margined set.

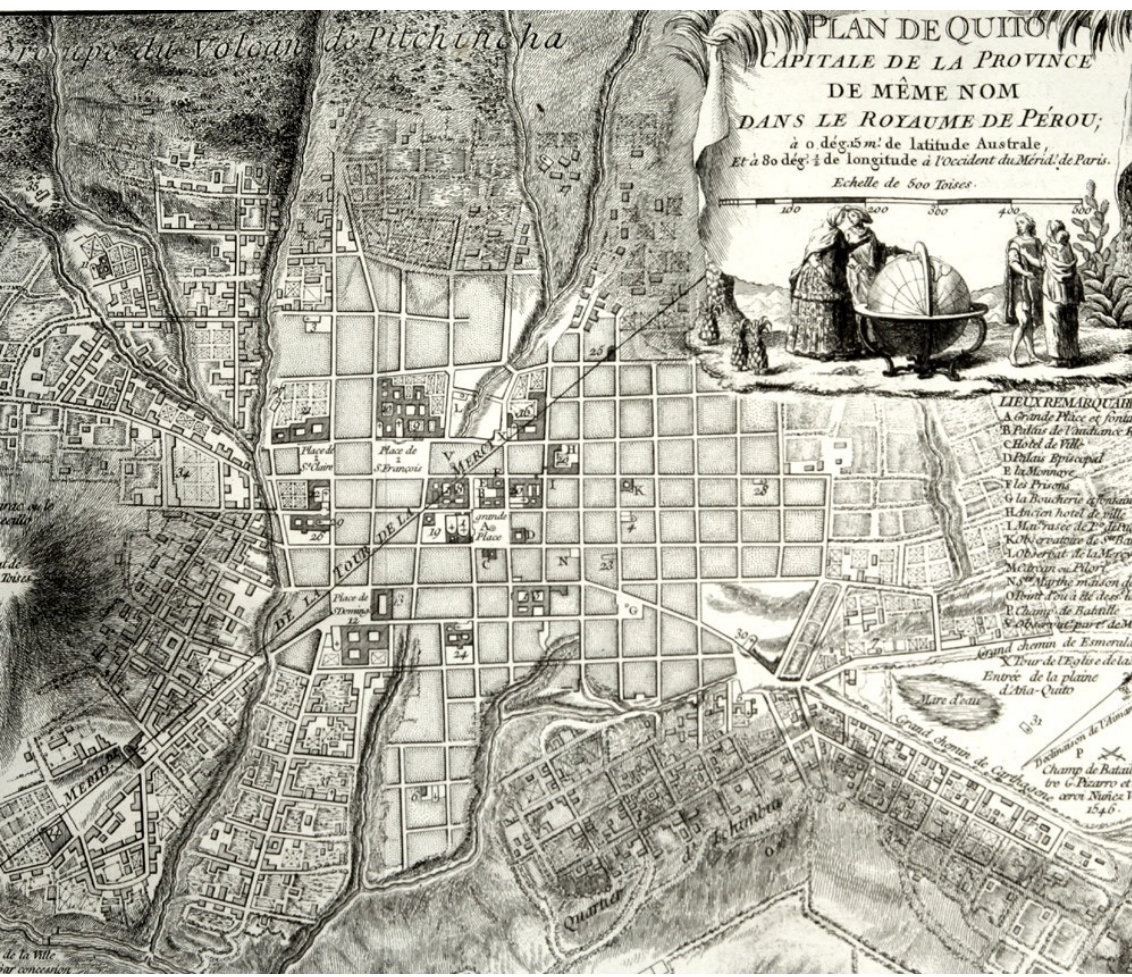
First edition of the account of the scientific expedition to the equator sponsored by the Academie des Sciences. The French Academy sent out two expeditions in 1735, the purpose of which was to measure an arc of the meridian in order to settle a controversy over the shape of the earth. La Condamine, along with Bouger and Godin, traveled to Ecuador, while the second expedition consisting of Maupertuis, Clairaut and Le Monnier went to Lapland to measure several degrees of meridian at the arctic circle.

La Condamine ultimately split from his group and traveled alone to Quito. Thereafter he journeyed down the Amazon, and thus became the first to undertake a scientific exploration of that part of South America. He returned to Paris where he published this work, two years after Bouger published his own account of the results of the group's experiments.

The original controversy between the two sides regarding the shape of the earth (oblate ellipsoid according to Newton and Huygens, and prolate ellipsoid according to Descartes and the Cassinis) was quite polemical. Comparing the measurements taken during the expeditions of the French Academy ultimately verified Newton's theories.

DSB, XV, p. 270; Norman, 1250.

\$ 7500.00



THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

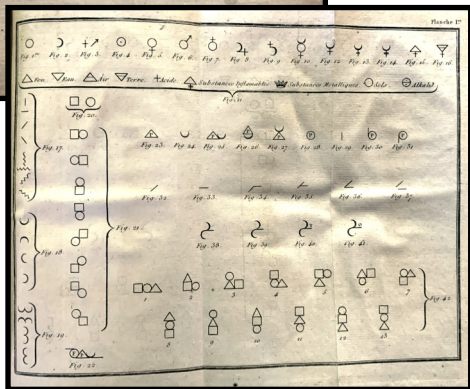
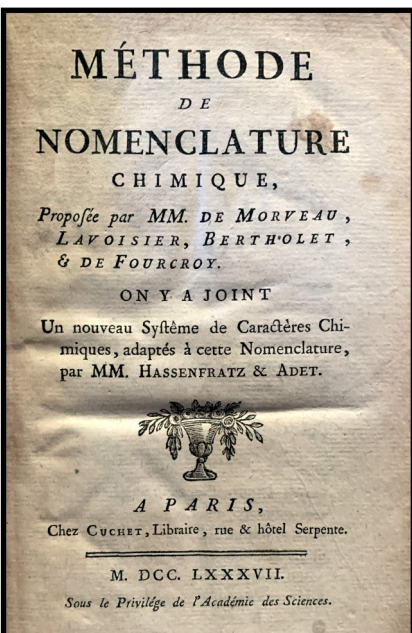
23. LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent, et al.

Méthode de nomenclature chimique, proposée par MM. de Morveau, Lavoisier, Bertholet, et de Fourcroy. On y a joint un nouveau système de caractères chimiques, adaptés à cette nomenclature, par MM. Hassenfratz & Adet. Paris: Chez Cuchet, 1787. 8vo. [iv], 314 pp. With half-title, 6 large folding copperplates, and 1 large folding table, title vignette, woodcut headpiece above first text leaf, pages 257-272 misnumbered. Contemporary tree calf, spine label, very small crack at top of spine and rear cover, otherwise an excellent copy printed partially on blue paper from the library of Melchet Court Romsey and a small book label with the heraldic motto “virus in arduis” on the paste-down.

First edition of one of the most important works in the history of modern chemistry. Lavoisier’s discoveries brought about a critical need to develop a new chemical nomenclature. Its importance was first recognized by Guyton de Morveau, an adherent of the phlogiston theory. De Morveau was invited to join a group of the leading anti-phlogistonists to discuss the possibility of applying his nomenclature to Lavoisier’s chemistry, and in the process, was converted to Lavoisier’s doctrines. The result of this collaboration of Bertholet, Fourcroy, de Morveau, Lavoisier, and others, is contained in this volume, and marks the foundation of modern chemical nomenclature.

Cole, *Chemical Literature 1700-1860*, 566C (under Guyton de Morveau); Duveen, 126; Duveen & Klickstein, p. 127; Norman, 1291; see *Printing & the*

Mind of Man, 238; Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 125. \$ 3200.00



PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL BEAUTY

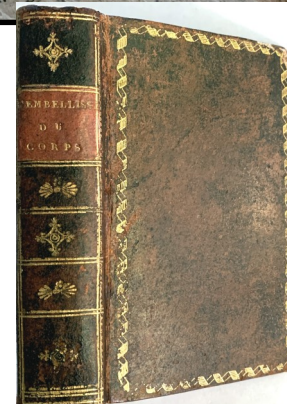
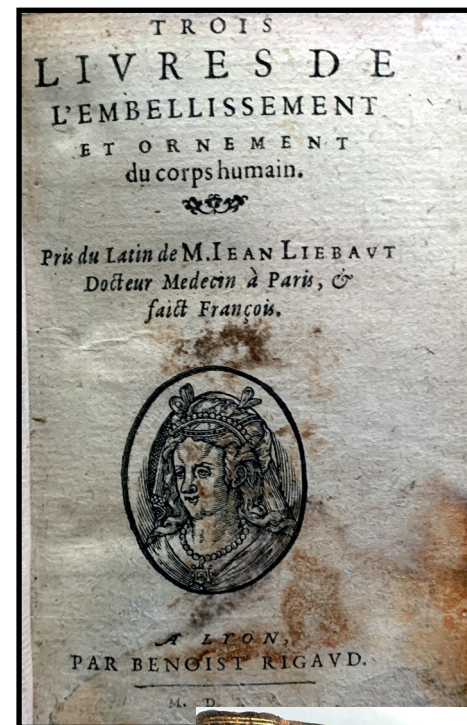
24. LIEBAUT, Jean

Trois livres de l'embellissement et ornement du corps humain. Paris: Benoît Rigaud, 1595. 16mo. 586, [22] pp. Contemporary gilt-ruled calf, spine label, marbled edges, pink silk marker; title stained, old binding prices on the flyleaves. A fine copy from the libraries of Lord Northwick and Max Cointreau with their bookplates and an ownership inscription on final blank “A. Wheatley & Co. 12 Dec. 1625.”

Second French edition of this uncommon treatise on female beauty. Divided into three books, the first addresses the skin of the face and how to achieve milky paleness; the second and third more broadly focuses on how to achieve beauty in specific parts of the body: hair, eyes, ears, nose, teeth, nails, shoulders, neck, hands, feet, ankles, etc. For example, one should adorn her ears with jewelry, bleach her hands, and resist from drooping her shoulders even when tired. The author, a physician by training, also attends to more medically relevant questions of beauty, including the prevention of varicose veins, treating body odor, obesity, lancing pustules, and ameliorating excessively smelly bowel movements. He provides recipes for cosmetic powders, creams, and perfumes and explains how to use them. Much of the text was compiled from Giovanni Marinelli’s *Ornamenti delle donne* (Venice, 1562), adapted for a French audience.

Liebaut (or Liebault, 1535-1596) was a French doctor and agronomist who married into the prestigious Estienne printing and publishing family. He also wrote books on women’s health and farming.

Graesse, IV: 205. \$ 2800.00



THE ORIGINATOR OF CRIMINOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

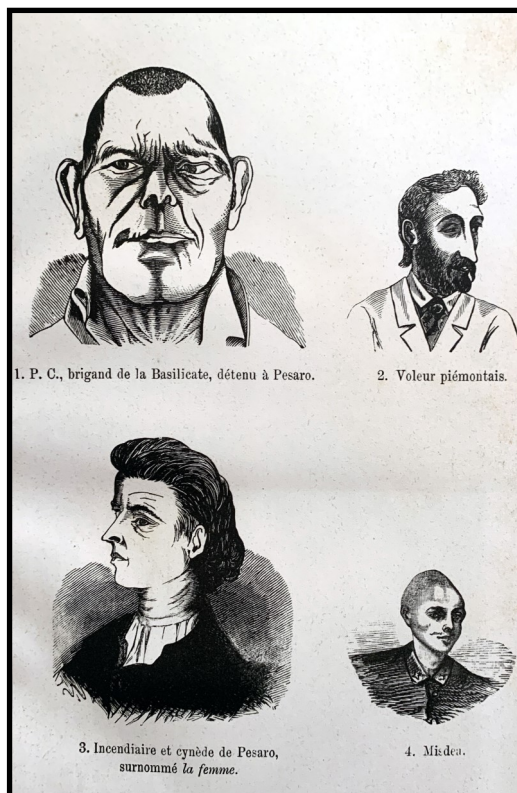
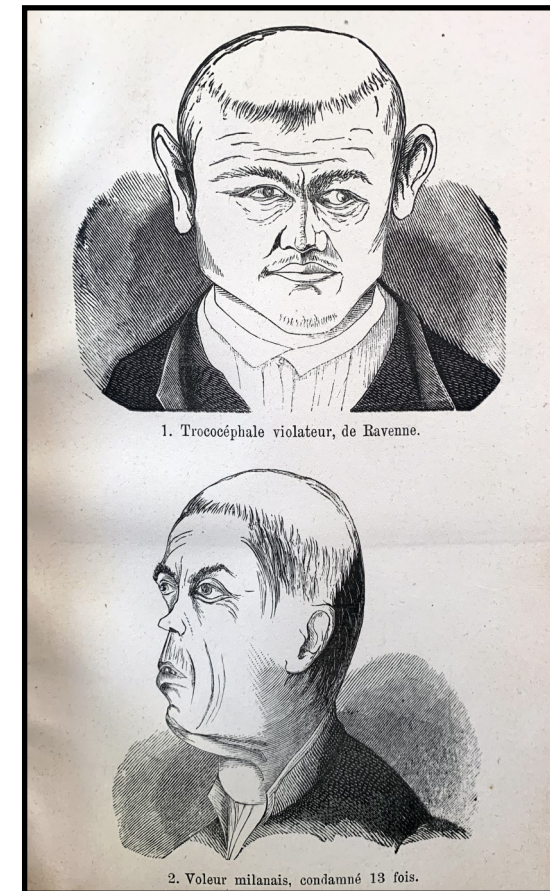
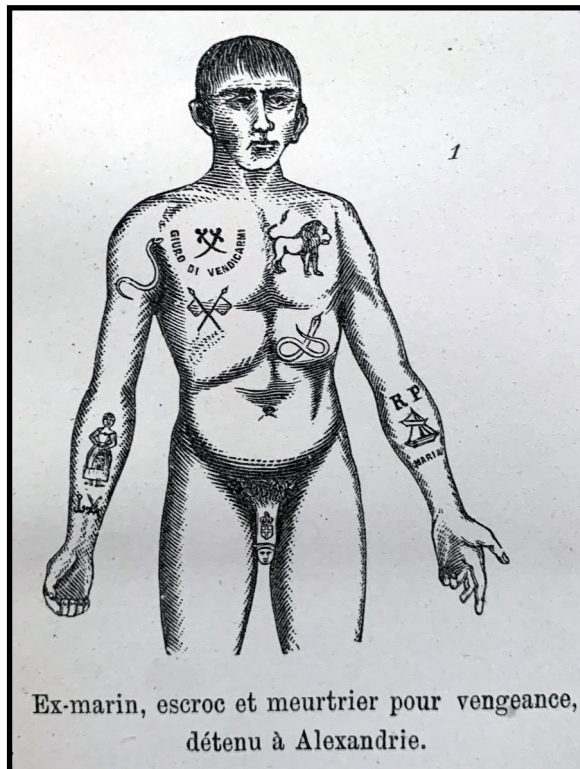
25. LOMBROSO, Cesare

L'homme criminel. Criminel-né – fou moral – épileptique. Etude anthropologique et médico-légale. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1887. Two volumes. 8vo. (text) and 4to. (atlas). Text: [iv], xxiv, 682, [1] pp., including errata, plus 32-page publisher's catalogue dated July, 1886. Original printed wrappers bound into contemporary half morocco and marbled boards. Atlas: 13 pp. With 32 plates, many folding. Original printed boards. Overall an excellent set.

First edition in French of the author's revolutionary study of the morally depraved individual. It is in this work that Lombroso unfolds his theory that criminal behavior is based upon genetic predisposition and physical abnormalities. He established the distinction between criminals who inherited their characteristics and those whose behavior results from physical corruption. These theories initiated a branch of psychiatric research which exerted a powerful influence on the question of criminal responsibility and the insanity plea. The amazing plates show images of criminals including the shape of various body parts (head, ears, forehead, etc.), skulls, actual pictures of both men and women criminals, tattoos, signature and writing samples and other fascinating aspects which indicate probable criminal behavior.

Lombroso (1836-1909) was an Italian anthropologist, physician and professor of forensic medicine and psychiatry at Turin. Previously a director of a lunatic asylum in Pesaro, he became a noted authority on insanity and crime. At Turin, he became the first holder of the Chair of Criminal Anthropology, which was founded for him. "Lombroso believed that society could be preserved and protected by applying naturalistic and anthropological methods in criminology. He had many supporters, but also many adversaries. Physicians and students from all over the world came to Turin to study his doctrine. He dedicated his life to the ultimate aim of preserving the rights of individuals."

History of Physical Anthropology, I, pp. 618-19; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 364 (1st ed., 1876); Garrison & Morton, 174 (1st ed.). \$ 1250.00

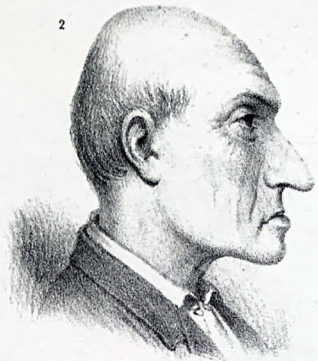


TYPES DE CRIMINELS

Pl. VI



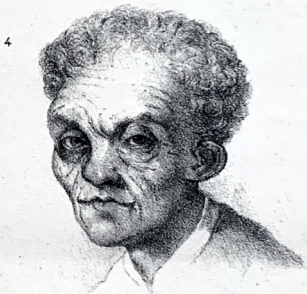
P.R. Voleur napolitain



B.S. Faussaire Piemontais



BOGGIA assassin



CARTOUCHE



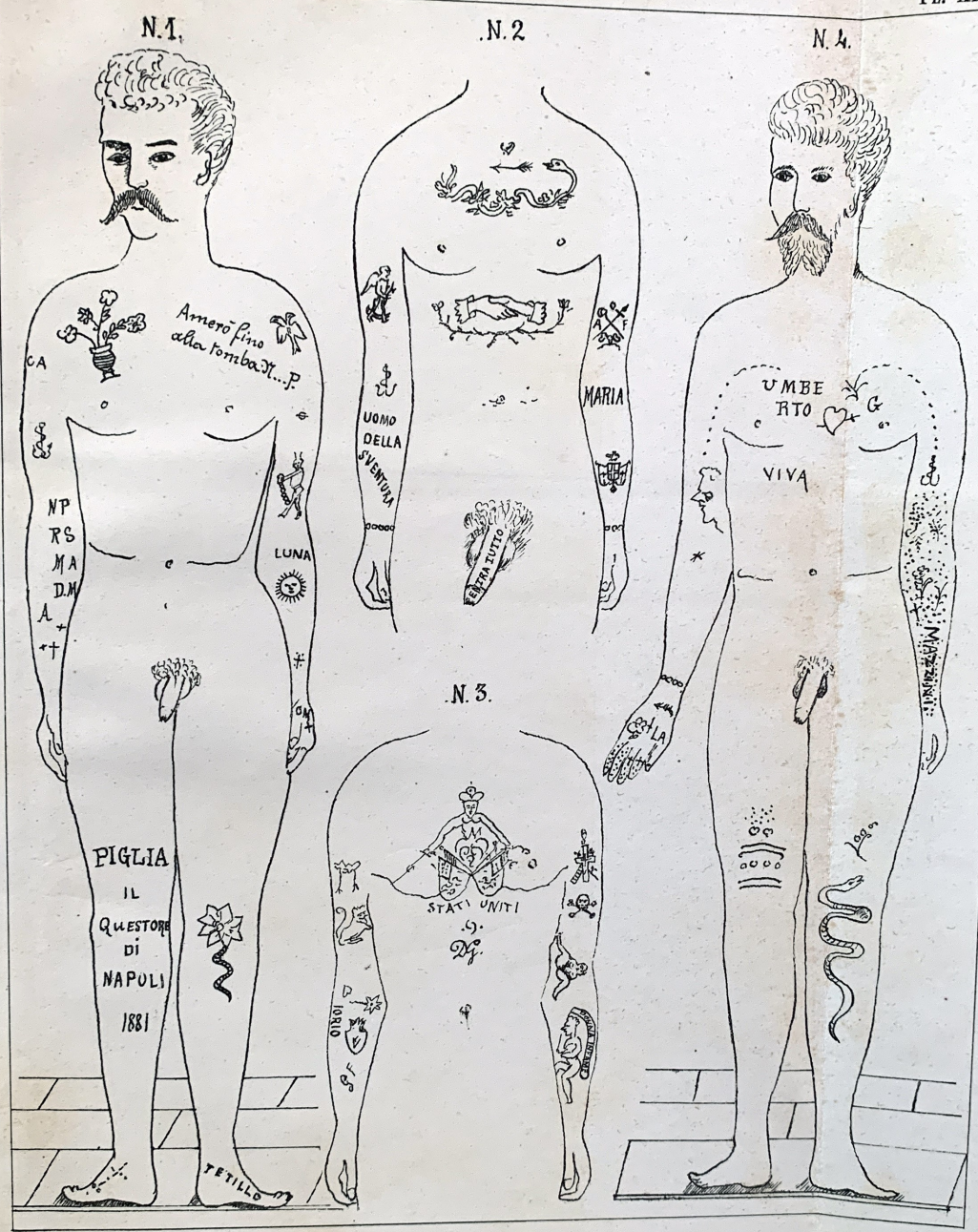
G. MARINI femme de brigand



DESRUES empoisonneur

C. LOMEROSO — *L'Homme criminel.*

Pl. XXXII



TATOUAGES DE SOLDATS CRIMINELS (BOSELLI)

FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE FIRST
MAYOR OF BOSTON

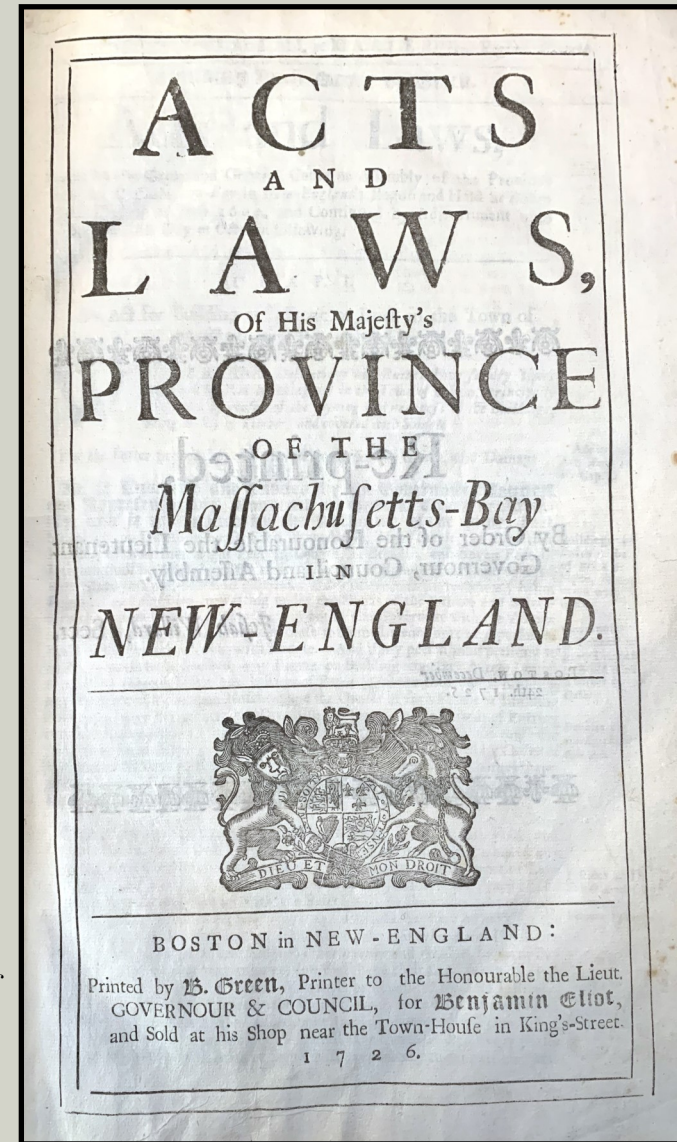
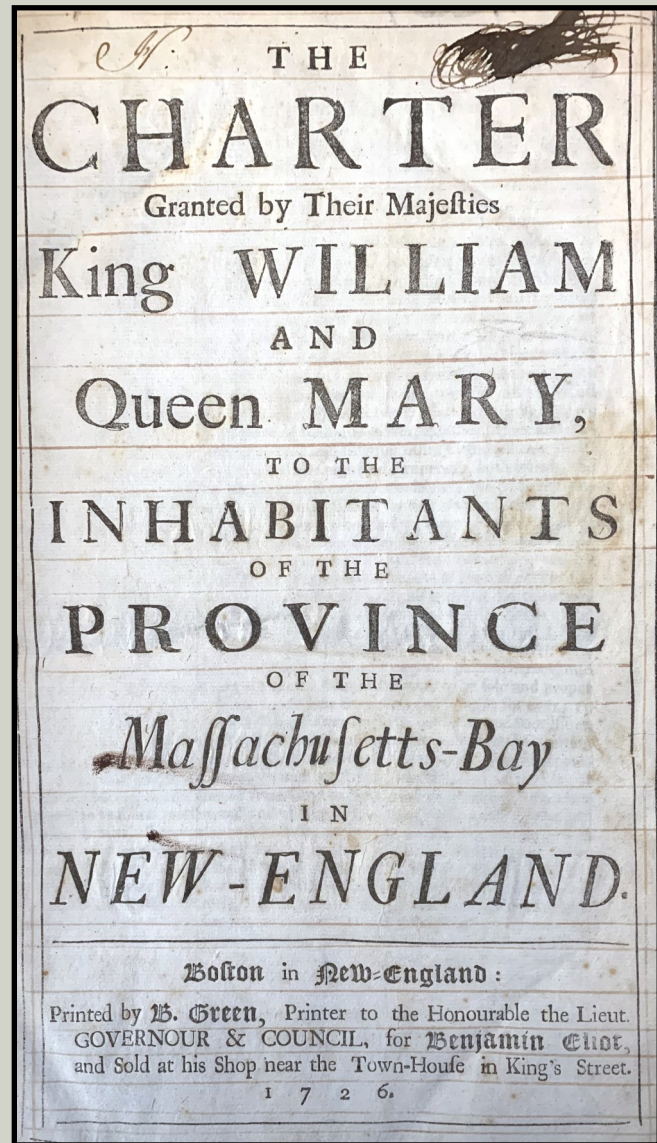
26. MASSACHUSETTS COLONY

The charter granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary to the inhabitants of the province of Massachusetts-Bay in New England. Boston: Printed by B. Green, for Benjamin Eliot, 1726-1731. Folio. [ii], 14, 17; [ii], 476 pp. Title to the Charter within ruled borders of red and black, separate title to the Acts and laws (dated 1725 on verso). Woodcut initial. Contemporary calf, rebaked, boards with stains and early signatures (front board); much of the interior is foxed on the edges, some staining. Contemporary annotations and ownership inscriptions to fly-leaf, including that of John Phillips (1770-1823) of Boston, public prosecutor, state senator, and the first mayor of Boston from 1822-1823, as well as contemporary annotations in the Table.

First edition. This Charter for Massachusetts-Bay was first enacted on May 14, 1692 and severely curtailed the Colony's autonomy. Of significance is that this text includes the "Explanatory Charter" issued by King George in January 1726 printed here for the first time (see pp. 13-14). The Explanatory Charter went even further in limiting the Colony's independence. The King increased the power of the Colony's governor giving him control over the House of Representatives and the right to veto the nomination of Speaker. The King's radical alterations to the Charter was a major point of contention among the colonies, and a significant event leading up the American declaration of independence in 1776.

Following the Charter are the *Acts and laws of His Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England*. This copy also contains supplementary sections of the *Acts and laws* "passed by the Great and General Court or Assembly of His Majesty's Province" through 1731.

Cushing, *Mass. Laws*, 343; Evans, 2762, etc.; Sabin, 45568. \$ 9500.00



THE BASIS OF EINSTEIN'S THEORY OF RELATIVITY

27. MAXWELL, James Clerk

A treatise on electricity and magnetism. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1873. Two volumes. 8vo. xxix, [iii], 425, [5] (including a blank leaf); xxiii, [1], 444, [2] pp. Complete with both half-titles and all blanks. With 20 plates and 15 pages publisher's advertisements (unopened). Rebound in modern cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; interior excellent. From the library of W[illiam] [H[enry] Dines (1855-1927), British meteorologist who was the leading inventor of meteorological instruments to measure atmospheric properties, with his small bookplate on both pastedowns.

First edition, first issue of this classic work on the electromagnetic theory of light by Maxwell (1831-79), probably the greatest theoretical physicist of the nineteenth century. Here he demonstrates that electromagnetism travels through space in transverse waves similar

to those of light and having the same velocity, advancing the hypothesis that light and electricity are the same in their ultimate source. "A generation later Einstein's work on relativity was founded directly upon Maxwell's celebrated contribution to electro-magnetic theory; it was this that led him to equate Faraday with Galileo and Maxwell with Newton" (PMM).

Norman characterizes this copy as the first issue of the first edition in that it does not contain the errata.

Dibner, *Ten Founding Fathers of the Electrical Sciences*, pp. 45-46; Horblit, 72; Norman, II, 1466; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 355.

\$ 18,500.00

UPDATING THE FIELD OF FORENSIC MEDICINE

28. METZGER, Johann Daniel

Gerichtlich medicinische Abhandlungen. Königsberg: Göbbels and Unzer, 1803. Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, 206; viii, 190 pp. Contemporary patterned paper boards. An excellent copy.

First edition of this supplement to the author's *Kurzgefaßtes System der gerichtlichen Arzneywissenschaft*, a concise treatment of forensic medicine. This addenda was published 10 years later and covers fatal injuries, autopsy methods, stillbirths, lung sampling, hermaphrodites, hospitals, poisoning, and the characteristics of a murderer. The text also includes expert opinions by contemporary forensic doctors and newly enacted laws pertaining to hospitals and medical institutions in Königsberg. Metzger (1739-1805) was a German physician and medical examiner.

\$ 450.00

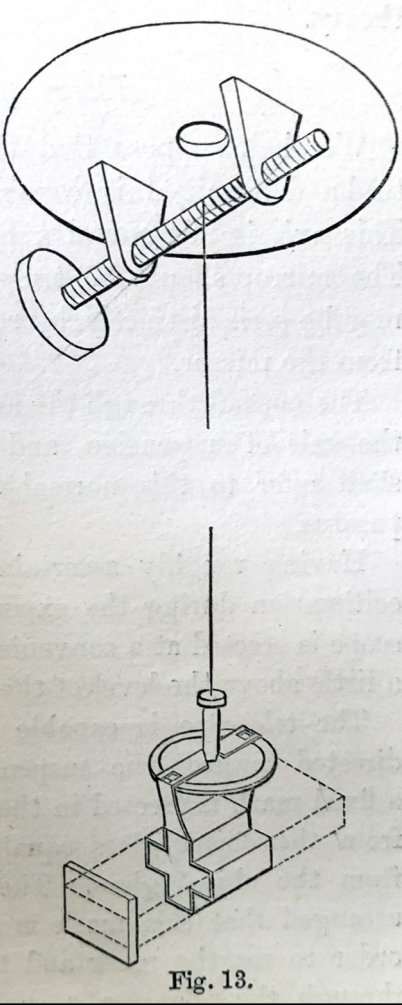
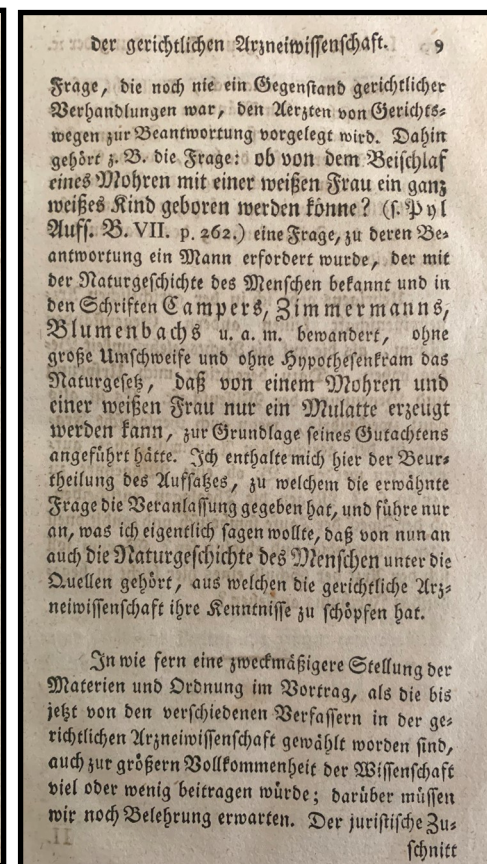
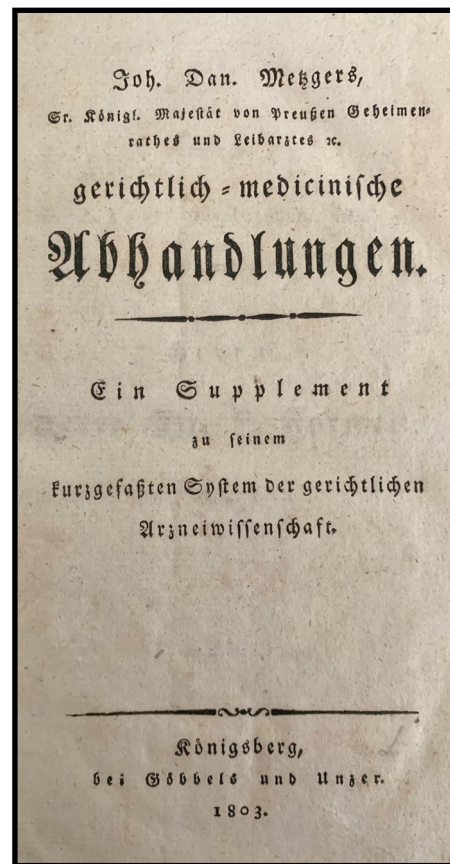


Fig. 13.





ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF WONDERS

29. NAUSEA, Friedrich

Libri mirabilium septem. Cologne: Peter Quentel, 1532. 4to. [vi], lxxvi ff. Wood and metalcut initials, 26 woodcut vignettes by Anton Woensam (9 lines tall, full page wide), 1 full-page woodcut vignette of the Pope and King Ferdinand observing Halley's Comet, repeated twice. Modern vellum-backed marbled boards; title leaf repaired, some marginal staining. A very good copy.

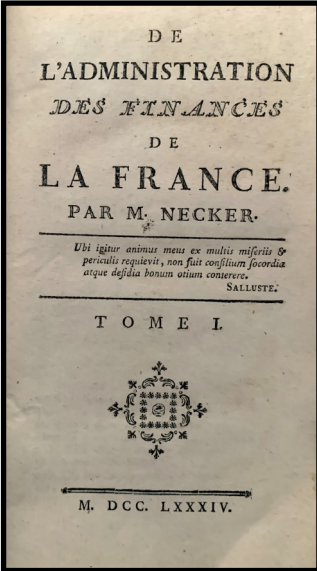
First and only edition of this book on celestial and terrestrial phenomena, the first post-Reformation wonder book. The events described include the 1528 earthquake in Mainz, the 1531 appearance of Halley's Comet, "bloody" rain, virgin birth, conjoined twins, rainbows, apparitions, a sighting of three suns in the sky, a shower of black bread, and more. Although the text explores ostensibly supernatural prodigies, the author provides Biblical examples of similar occasions and attempts to reconcile the marvels with Christ's will. He argues that prodigious events signal disaster and concludes that the end of the world is near.

Nausea (c.1495-1552) was a German bishop. A humanist, he advocated for church reform and unity and took part in the Counter-Reformation movement.

Thorndike, VI: 491; Caillet, III:7931; VD16, N-250; Panzer, VI:417; Zinner, 1498.

\$ 3500.00





REFORMING FRANCE'S FINANCIAL HEALTH

30. NECKER, [Jacques]

De l'administration des finances de la France. [n.p.: n.p.], 1784. Three volumes. 8vo. iv, ciii, [i], 234; [iv], 374, including errata on verso of table of contents (p. iv); [iv], 332, including errata at bottom of final text leaf. Woodcut chapter headings, folding table. Contemporary calf-backed boards, gilt spines; an excellent set.

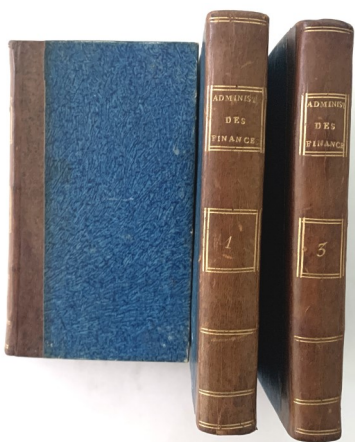
First edition, possibly the first printing, of Necker's famous work on the financial health of France. A very interesting and possibly unique copy, bibliographically. The collation differs from every copy we have examined. These volumes

were printed from a smaller set of type and thus contain fewer leaves though the text is exactly the same in virtually all other copies of the first edition found. It is also an earlier printing as many of the other copies we looked at have the few errata items corrected.

Necker (1732-1804) was opposed to raising taxes and instituted loans at high interest rates to help with the French debt. At the time of the American revolution, which was very popular with nearly all the French population, Necker warned against the consequences of use of government bonds to fund its assistance to the Colonies, a very unpopular position. Nevertheless he was blamed for France's high debt. With the massive amounts spent by the royal family, Necker asked to be brought into the royal council, but was rebuffed because of his Calvinist leanings. It was in 1781 that he published the country's budget, unheard of at the time, especially under a monarchy. He was

then dismissed as minister of finance, which upset a large segment of the people because of his popularity. He spent the next few years writing this book, which sold thousands of copies, pointing out how France had accumulated so much debt and his suggestions for reform. Prior to the French Revolution, Necker made numerous attempts at reforming the financial health of the country.

Goldsmith, 12732; Kress, B752.
\$ 2500.00



THE FIRST CONTINENTAL EDITION OF NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA

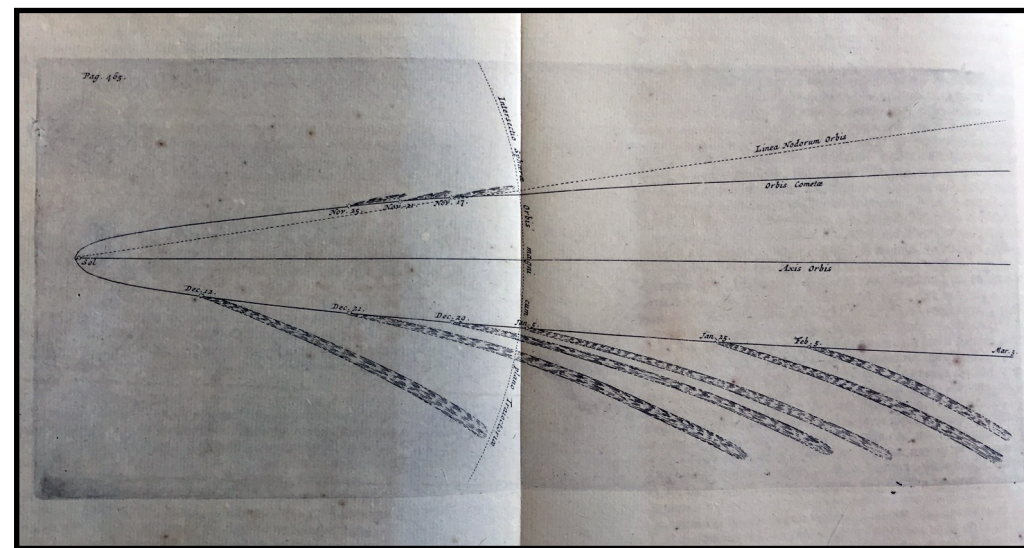
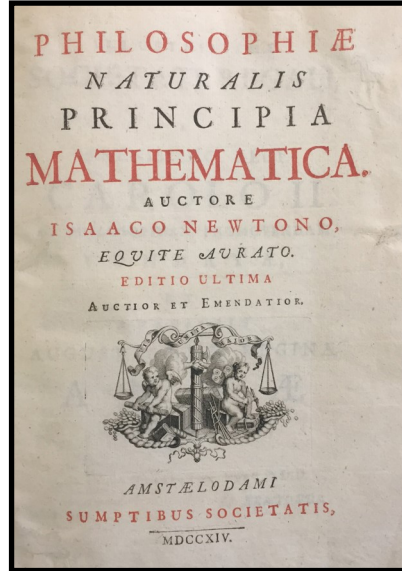
31. NEWTON, Sir Isaac

Philosophiæ naturalis principia mathematica . . . editio ultima auctior et emendator. Amsterdam: Sumptibus Societatis, 1714. 4to. [xxviii], 484, [8] pp. With folding engraved plate of cometary orbit facing p. 465, numerous woodcut diagrams in the text. Title printed in red and black with an engraved device. Contemporary vellum over boards; a few wormholes in the spine, preliminary and endleaves, otherwise a very nice copy.

First Amsterdam edition of Newton's epoch-making work, taken from the second printed edition (1713). It is in this edition of the *Principia* that Newton's famous additions to the theory of the motion of the moon and the planets appear, as well as many other important additions and corrections.

This rare printing includes Newton's prefaces of May 8, 1686 and March 28, 1713, as well as the preface of the editor, Roger Cotes. This entire edition was reset in Amsterdam and the text corrected according to the Corrigenda. The woodcuts and plates were also re-engraved. (Gray, p. 10).

Babson, *Supplement*, p. 4; Wallis, *Newton and Newtoniana*, 11.
\$ 16,500.00



DESCRIPTION OF ANCIENT GREECE

32. PAUSANIAS

[Greek:] *Pausaniou Tes Hellados periegesis. Hoc est, Pausaniae graeciae descriptio accurata, qua lector ceu manu per eam regionem circumducitur; cum latina Romuli Amasaei interpretatione, Accesserunt Gul. Xylandri & Frid. Sylburgii annotationes, ac novae notae Ioachimi Kuhnii.* Leipzig: Thomas Fritsch, 1696. Folio (330 x 210 mm). [xxvi], 898, 899-943 col., [76] pp., including two half-titles and index. Title in red and black with engraved printer's device, woodcut chapter initials, head- and tailpieces. Text in Greek and Latin in parallel columns. Bound in full period calf, spine elaborately gilt in compartments; minor worm-

hole running through margin of second half of text (slightly larger towards end); light age toning, still an exceptionally bright and crisp copy. From the library of the eminent Shakespeare scholar Charles Tyler Prouty, with his bookplate, as well as those of the accomplished palaeographer and classical historian Ellis H. Minns and Sir George W. Denys. Contemporary inscription to fly-leaf as well as some occasional Greek and Latin marginalia.

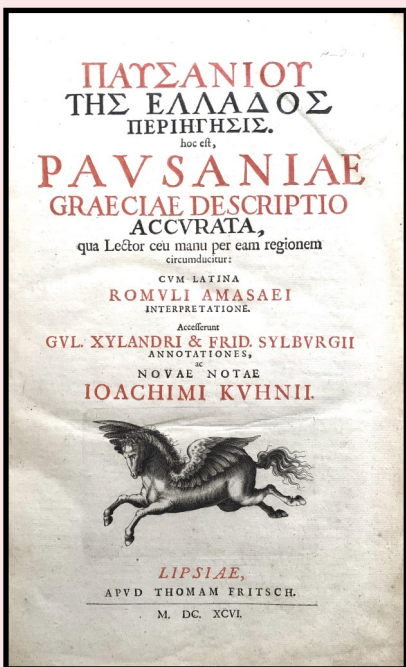
Originally printed in 1516, this valuable edition of Pausanias' description of Greece is considered by many to be the best edition. It is especially noteworthy for the detailed descriptions and broad array of information on ancient Greece, including its history, geography, and architecture, and has been exceptionally useful in the archaeological exploration of a number of ancient cities, including Olympia, Athens, Delphi and Argolis. Without Pausanias' monumental achievement, our modern understanding of clas-

sical culture, especially in the areas of religious cults, mythology, folk-lore and, above all, Greek art, would not be the same.

Of major significance is Joachim Kühn's (1647-97) editing based upon notes he found in the margins of the original Aldine text belonging to Isaac Casaubon (1559-1614). Casaubon, a French Huguonot and son-in-law of printer-scholar Henri Éstienne, was widely considered to be the most learned classical scholar of his time.

Brunet, III, p. 661; Graesse, V, p. 177; Peck, *Harper's Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities*, pp. 1186-87; Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, I, pp. 311-12.

\$ 2250.00



RARE GRIMOIRE FOR THE WORKING CLASS

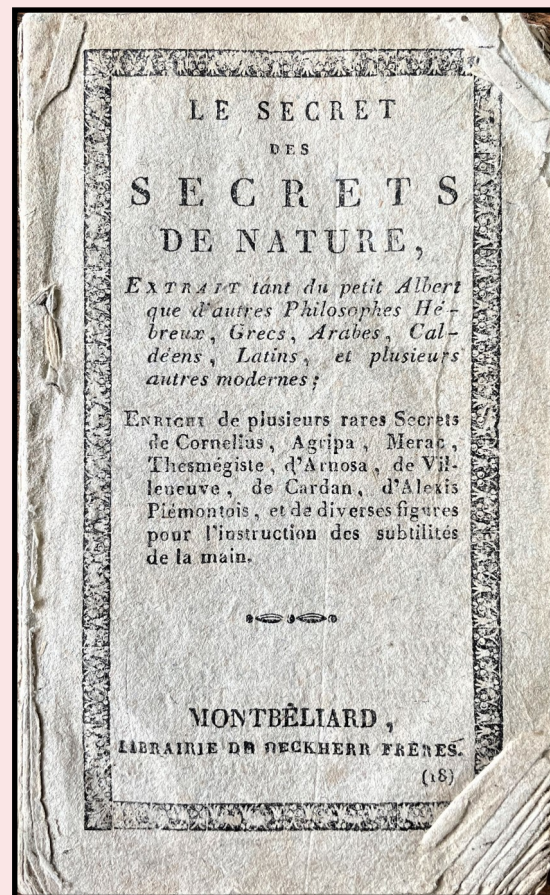
33. [PETIT ALBERT]

Le Secret des secrets de nature, extrait tant du petit Albert que d'autres philosophes. Montbéliard: Théophile-Frédéric Deckherr, about 1812. 16mo. 72 pp. Stabbed as issued. First and final leaf a little worn. An honest, genuine copy of an exceedingly rare printing.

A remarkable witness to bourgeois witchcraft: the third copy known. A chapbook truncation of the bestselling Petit Albert grimoire, this little book was printed cheaply and practically for the working class. The text includes an antidote for love, methods for controlling dogs, instructions for maintaining a productive flock of sheep, magic tricks, incantations for youth and beauty, alchemical processes, secrets for growing fruit all year round, preparations for making and preserving wine, and recipes for topical and ingestible medicines, inks, and dyes.

We have located two other copies of this printing: one in Switzerland and one in France.

\$ 1650.00



FINALLY — PROOF OF GOD'S EXISTANCE

34. PHIN, John

The evolution of the atmosphere as a proof of design in creation and of the existence of a personal god. New York: The Industrial Publishing Co., 1908. 8vo. 191 pp., including index. Publisher's purple cloth, author and title in gilt on spine and in white lettering on front cover.

First edition. The author sub-titles this work "A simple and rigorously scientific reply to modern materialistic atheism." Phin considers the present "great contest" as between Christian theists and materialistic atheists over the very nature and heart of all religions as it relates to the affirmation or denial of the existence of God. And that question turns upon the presence or absence of design in creation. The purpose of his work here is to provide the argument that the earth was created as a result of intelligent design. Following preliminary chapters on the personality of God, anthropomorphism, creation by law as distinguished from creation by fiat, and evolution which he explains away, a more scientific discussion of the atmosphere is made. The chemical makeup as well as properties of components are treated, as is the process of diffusion of gases. Of particular interest are Phin's arguments relating to the adaptation of the atmosphere to plant and animal life, and whether this adaptation was brought about by chance (accident, coincidence, complex combinations) or intelligent design.

Phin (1832-1913) was a prolific author, a Shakespeare scholar, and a science teacher. He wrote a number of books on the microscope and Shakespeare, though he is best known for his theistic publications such as this title as well as *The seven follies of science* and *A natural history of hell - A discussion of the relations of to modern science*.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, IV, p. 764. \$ 300.00

THE EVOLUTION
OF THE
ATMOSPHERE
AS A PROOF OF
DESIGN IN CREATION
PHIN

MANSPLAINING AT ITS FINEST

35. PIERCE, Dr. V. M.

Dream book, bridal superstitions. Buffalo: World's Dispensary Medical Association, [1920s]. Small ephemeral booklet 5 ½ x 4" 32pp. plus two tear-out pages, one to order *The peoples common sense medical adviser* and the other for the reader to fill out seeking

a free medical consultation. Staple binding, slight toning, covers and some pages detached. An adorable booklet with some questionable advice.

Rare informational booklet advertising Dr. Pierce's expertise in both explaining feminine ailments (such as not finding a suitor) and the advertising of his pharmaceuticals. Everything from dream interpretation ("To dream of domestic animals means a happy return of absent friends. Reconciliation of quarrels. Wild animals mean secret enemies"), "a girl's complexion," "the girl developing into womanhood needs Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription," and old-time bridal superstitions is interpreted in this booklet. Mini-articles such as "Women who over-work and lift often need favorite prescription," and "Was confined to bed four weeks - now does housework easily" along with advertisements for their medicines. Little anecdotes are also sprinkled throughout: "A superstition about how a girl can find out if she will soon marry, is as follows: She must find a green pea-pod with exactly nine peas in it, and hang it over the door of a room or entry-way without letting anybody know about it; she must then watch the door and see who goes through first. If it is an unmarried young man, or a bachelor, she will positively be married before the current crop of peas is disposed of; if it is a woman, she will have to sigh in single-blessedness another year" (page 7).

Pierce (1865-1941) was the son of Dr. R. V. Pierce, the inventor of "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," a medicine that can cure everything from coughing to constipation. He took over his father's hospital (Pierce Invalid Home in Buffalo) at the turn of the century and was president of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, along with being the first president of the Auto Club of Buffalo.

\$ 175.00



Women Who Over-Work and Lift Often Need Favorite Prescription

Kawkawlin, Mich.—“Just four years ago this spring I was troubled with functional disturbances and would have pains that were something awful and it kept on for about a year. One day I got a little pamphlet that spoke very highly of Dr. Pierce's medicines so I said to myself, if it has helped so many others, it may help me too, and by the time I had finished half of the second bottle the pains had ceased. I was told by a doctor that it was caused from over-work and heavy lifting for I am a great worker.”—Mrs. Dorothy Festerling, Rural Route 1.



Send 10c to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a trial package of Prescription Tablets

Mrs. Vincent Says Anuric Acts Gently on the Kidneys and One Begins to Feel Better Right Away

Wichita, Kans.—“Since taking Dr. Pierce's Anuric I am convinced it is a very superior medicine. After suffering for a long time with my kidneys, I was advised to try 'Anuric' and soon after starting to take it I had no more trouble. I believe the 'Anuric Tablets' will do all that is claimed. I find that they act gently on the kidneys and one begins to feel better right away.”—Mrs. Lizzie Vincent, 1633 Palisade.

Drink plenty of water between meals and take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets before each meal. Get Anuric at any drug store. This is a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys, the creation of Dr. Pierce, Pres. the famous Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y. Send 10c there for a trial package. Write for free advice.

Dr. Pierce's Ointment is for use in cases of Piles, or Hemorrhoids, internal or external, blind or protruding, and usually benefits cases amenable to medical treatment. Price, 65 cents per box, by mail.

Nervous, Sick, Sleepless, Favorite Prescription Restored Her Health

Savannah, Mo.—“I really believe I would now be in my grave had it not been for Dr.

Pierce's Favorite Prescription. At one time the doctors had given me up and the 'Favorite Prescription' pulled me thru. At another time I was so nervous and sick I had not slept well for three weeks. Finally it occurred to me to try the 'Favorite Prescription' again. Since then, whenever I feel a little off in health, I get a bottle of the 'Favorite Prescription.' Sometimes I take the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'”—Mrs. Jesse Griggs. Fluid or tablets. All druggists.



Send 65c to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y., for Anuric if not at drug store

Was Confined to Bed Four Weeks—Now Does Housework Easily

Willow Springs, Mo.—“A severe attack of the 'flu' left me with a persistent fever, kidney trouble, night sweats and in a terribly weakened condition. I was confined to my bed four weeks and though I obeyed general health rules and physician's aid very carefully, I grew steadily weaker.

“As a desperate experiment (experiment I thought it was) I discontinued all other medicine and took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Anuric Tablets.' Within a week I gained so that I could walk from the bed to a chair, gaining five pounds per week until now I do all my housework quite easily.”—Mrs. Geo. F. Hemstreet, Box 13.

An Emergency Medicine

In those ailments, the symptoms of which are sudden attacks of diarrhoea, summer complaint, colicky pains, intestinal cramps, or acute attacks of indigestion, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smartweed usually brings quick relief from the agony they cause. Price, 35 cents; large size, 65 cents, at drug store or by mail.

A Mother's Love

In ye olden tyme prospective mothers never failed to take that reliable tonic; DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION, to strengthen the body, nourish the nerves, and prepare the whole system for the coming event. The modern mother is taking it too. She knows that thru its use her grandmother kept her health and good looks in spite of a growing family.

Read what these women of today say about this famous medicine:

Edgar, Nebr.—“About two years ago I suffered with very severe pains in my right side, had functional disturbances, was weak, nervous and rundown. Doctors said I could never be a mother. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—took eight bottles in all—and today I have a fine healthy boy, and enjoy better health. I cannot say enough in favor of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.”—Mrs. Maude Bailey.

Winter, Wis.—“More than a year ago I started taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after using two bottles felt able to do all my work and also gardening, milking, etc. About the middle of that summer Dr. Pierce advised me to use the 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I used only one large size bottle of each and felt fine, able to do all my housework, dig potatoes, etc. The middle of November a large baby boy arrived. I felt real strong after motherhood and my baby was the strongest and, I believe, the healthiest of any of my babies. I believe any woman at such times should use 'Favorite Prescription.'”—Mrs. Kathryn E. Smith, Route 1.

Every baby brings its cheer—babies all are sweet and dear.



THE ORIGIN OF CRITICAL RACE THEORY

36. PRICHARD, James Cowles

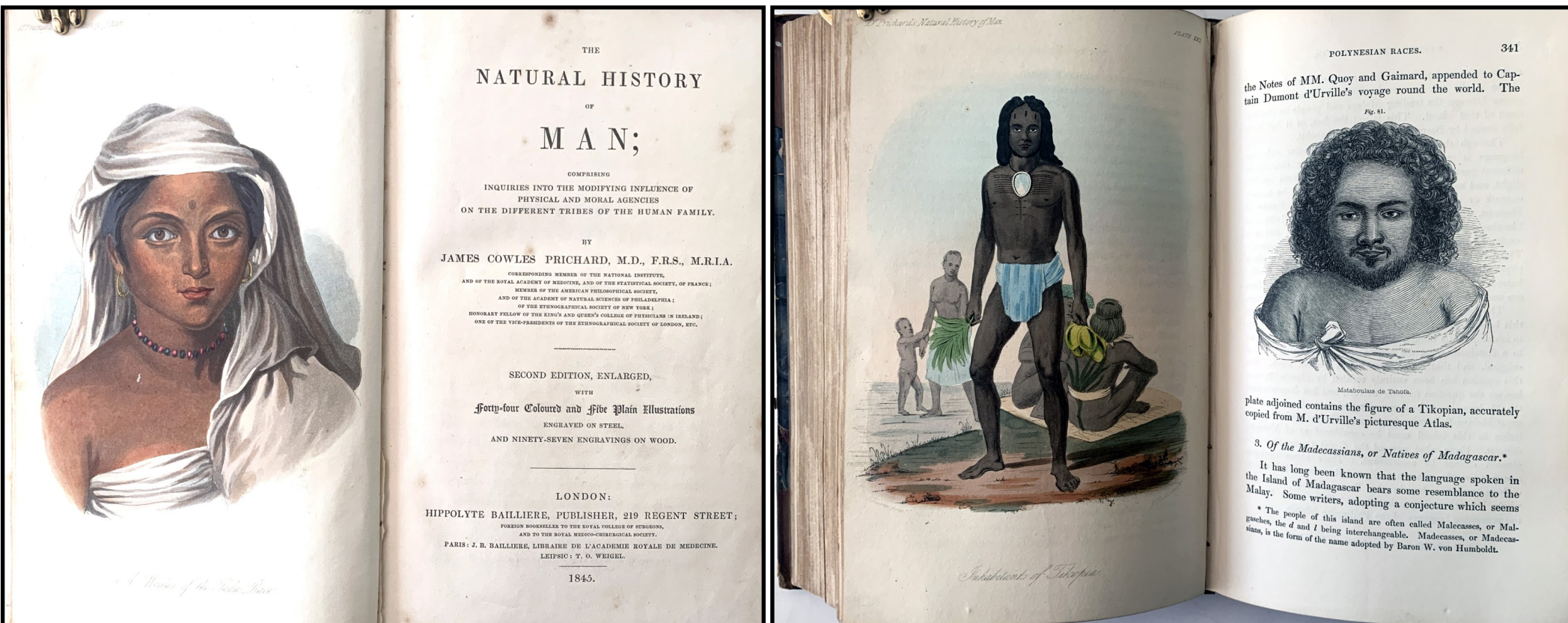
The natural history of man; comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies on the different tribes of the human family. London: H. Bailliere, 1845. 8vo. xvii, 596, [1] pp. Hand-colored engraved frontispiece, 49 engraved plates (44 hand-coloured) and 97 text wood engravings. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with morocco spine labels; occasional light foxing, but a fine copy.

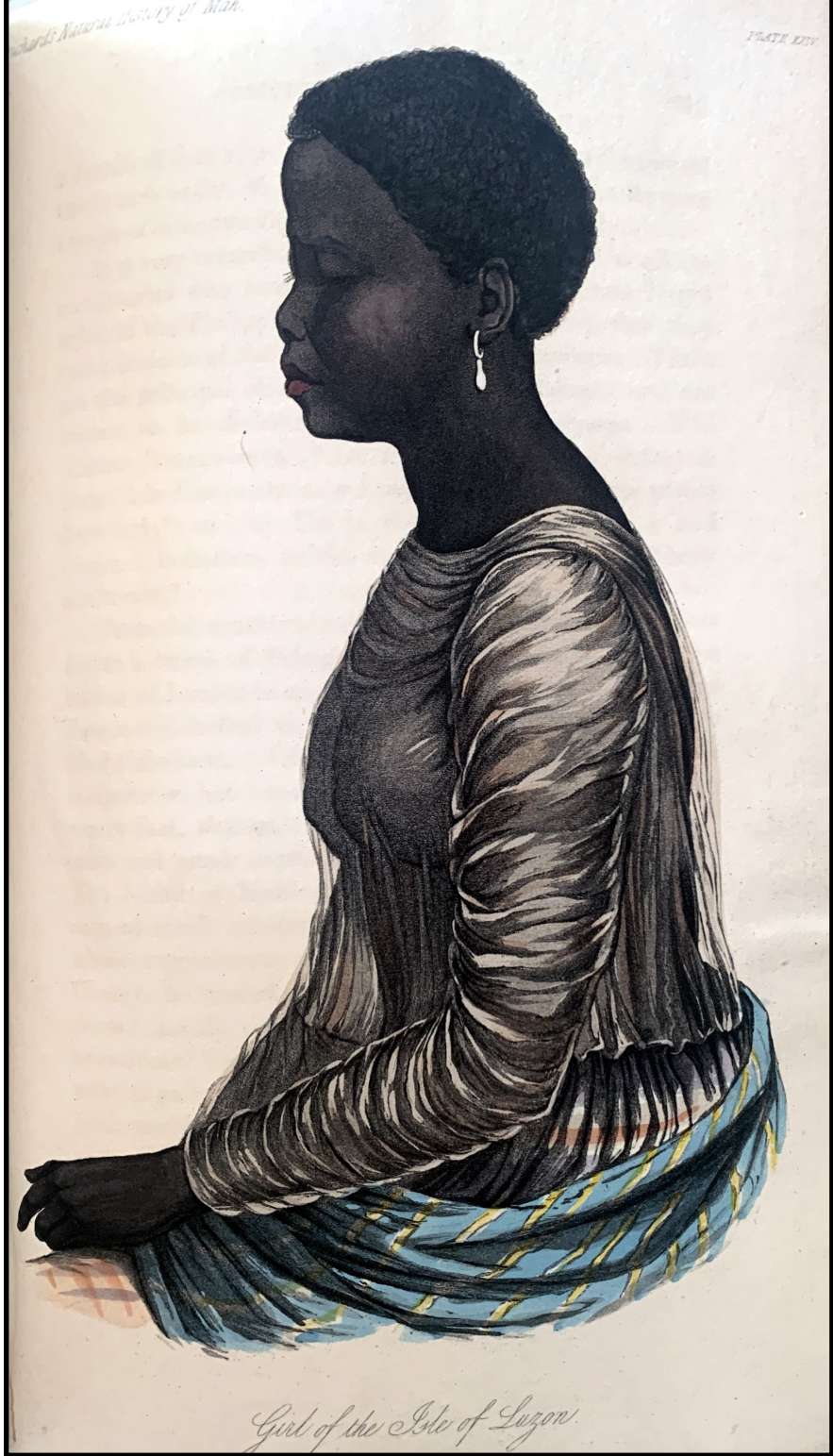
Second edition of the author's greatly enlarged condensation of his five-volume *Researches into the physical history of mankind* (1836-47). This important anthropological study was one of the most original contributions to the field of race history. Prichard recognized the operation of a force in nature like natural selection. His organized data on human population laid important groundwork for later research. Among the richly illustrated plates are several of North American Indians after George Catlin. The black tribes of California and natives of port San Francisco are of interest.

Prichard (1786-1848), physician, anthropologist and ethnologist, was a pioneer in the moral treatment of insanity, as seen in his chapter on the comparative psychology of different races.

Wellcome, IV, p. 435.

\$ 1200.00





OASES OF THE SAHARA DESERT

37. RICHARDSON, James

Travels in the great desert of Sahara, in the years of 1845 and 1846. Containing a narrative of personal adventures, during a tour of nine months through the desert, amongst the Touaricks and other tribes of Saharan people; including a description of the oases and cities of Ghat, Ghadames, and Mourzuk. London: Richard Bentley, 1848. Two volumes. 8vo. xxxi, [i], 440; [ii], 482 pp. With 3 engraved plates (2 of which are frontispieces) a large folding map, and 24 text woodcuts. Contemporary half morocco and marbled boards; foxing limited to endpapers, overall in excellent shape.

First edition of this account of Richardson's first expedition to Africa. The idea, to reach the "celebrated Oasis of Ghadames . . . amidst the most appalling desolations of the Great Saharan Wilderness," came to Richardson via the accidental reading of a brochure on a table in the Algiers public library. This glance resulted in a journey from Tunis and Tripoli in Libya to Ghadames and Ghat in the middle of the Sahara, chronicled in his *Travels in the treat desert of Sahara*. Readers travel with Richardson and his group through cities, trader routes and more oases, learning the language, the culture, and the religion of the people whom they encounter. It is as fascinating and rich as any nineteenth-century travel narrative.

A review in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* states: "These volumes are useful contributions to our knowledge of the interior of the imperfectly known regions of Northern Africa; and they describe some hundreds of miles of desert routes over which no Europeans had previously passed, as well as several of the cities of the Desert, of which we had not before received accounts from European visitors" (Vol. 18, p. lix). Indeed, Richardson returned to the area in 1850 to cross the elevated plain of the Hammada, the first European to ever do so. It was on that journey that he died of a mysterious illness.

Richardson (1806–1851) was an English explorer with an ambition to propagate Christianity and suppress slavery in Africa. He frequently refers to the trans-Saharan slave trade and the position of slaves in local Tuareg communities.

DNB, XVI, pp. 1112–1113. \$ 900.00

ORIGINAL OFFPRINTS OF THE INVENTION OF X-RAYS

38. RÖNTGEN, Wilhelm Konrad

– *Eine neue Art von Strahlen.* 8vo. 10, [2] pp., including final blank. Original printed yellow wrappers, with the ownership signature of Dr. H. Michaelis (?) on front wrapper. **(together with)**

– *Eine neue Art von Strahlen. II. Mittheilung (Fortsetzung und Schluss).* 8vo. 9 pp., plus 3 pages publisher's advertisements. Original orange printed wrappers.

Two separate papers. Original offprints from *Sitzungs-Berichten der Physikalisch-medicinischen.* Preserved in a folding clamshell box. Würzburg: Stahel, 1895; 1896.

First edition of the first published reports on the sensational discovery of X-rays – a form of light invisible to the eye which had never before been observed. With remarkable insight, Röntgen first suspected a new phenomenon while investigating the florescence produced near a Crookes tube in late 1895. He immediately began a thorough set of experiments that revealed the uses of the new ray for science and medicine. Hundreds of articles and books on the new Röntgen-rays were published in the year following their discoverer's announcement.

Röntgen (1845–1923), a German physicist, was awarded the first Nobel Prize in physics in 1901. His research spanned nearly all the branches of physics, from work with gases and solutions to investigations of the electromagnetic theory of Maxwell.

Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 171; Glasser (ed.), *The Science of Radiology*, p. 204; Horblit, 90; Klickstein, *On a New Kind of Rays. A Bibliographical Study*, 2; 10; Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 83; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 380; Sparrow, *Milestones in Science*, 45 (198, 199). \$ 15,000.00



RARE AND ESTEEMED MAPS OF THE AMERICAS

39. SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas

L'Amerique en plusieurs cartes nouvelles, et exactes; & en divers traictes de geographie, et d'histoire. Paris: chez l'Autheur, 1662. 4to. (245 x 175 mm). [82] pp. Complete with 15 double-page engraved maps hand-colored in outline. Contemporary mottled calf, small repair on corners; an excellent copy with only an occasional toning on a few text leaves.

Although deemed a second edition, this is actually a reissue of the first with a different title page. The maps of the American continent include: North America, New Canada, or New France, Florida, Mexico, Guadalajara, New Mexico, California, Audience of Guatimala, the Isles Antilles, & Les Lucayes et Les Caribes, South America, Terre Ferme Roy de Grenade, Guiane, Guiane et Caribane, Peru and the course of the Amazon, Chile, Brazil (whose coast is possessed by the Portuguese), Paraguay, Detroit de Magellan, Terre et Isles Magellaniques. Each map indicates that Sanson created it but bears the address of Pierre Mariete. The explanatory commentary contains information describing the country, customs, and more.

Just prior to publication of this series of works (which also included atlases of Europe and Africa), Sanson formed a partnership with Pierre Mariette, an engraver and printseller. Pursuant to their contract, Sanson drew the maps and Mariette engraved and printed them. Each maintained possession of half of the plates, and they were allowed to exchange and/or buy from one another. Some bore the address of Sanson, others Mariette. But Sanson allowed Mariette to store his plates, and Mariette without prior agreement started placing his address on Sanson's plates. In time, a lawsuit which had been prosecuted was settled when both died and their respective sons took over the business.

This atlas is a fine example of French mapping by the foremost French cartographer of the seventeenth century. Sanson (1600-1667), "Geographe Ordinaire du Roi" to Louis XIII, is considered the founder of French cartography and is generally acknowledged as the originator of the great age of French cartography.

Moreland & Bannister, *Antique Maps*, p. 128; Sabin, II, 470.

\$ 6500.00



EARLY MINING IN AMERICA

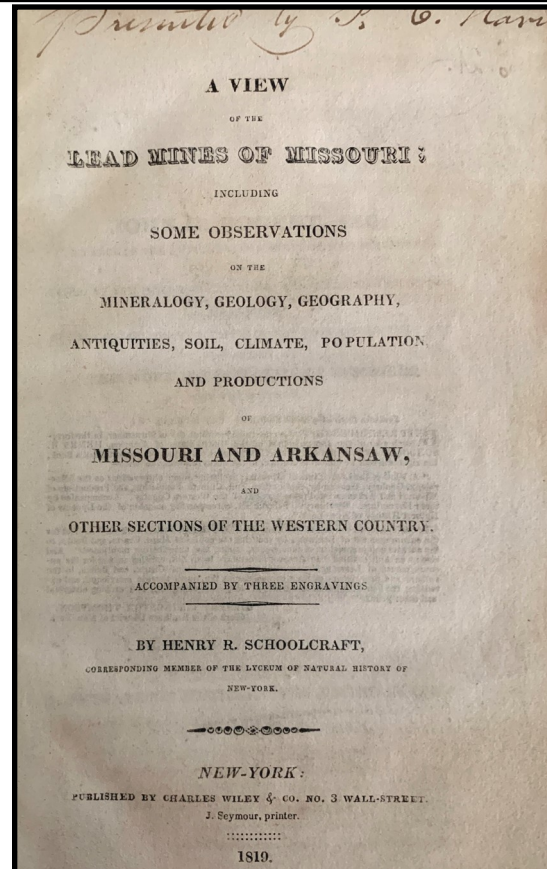
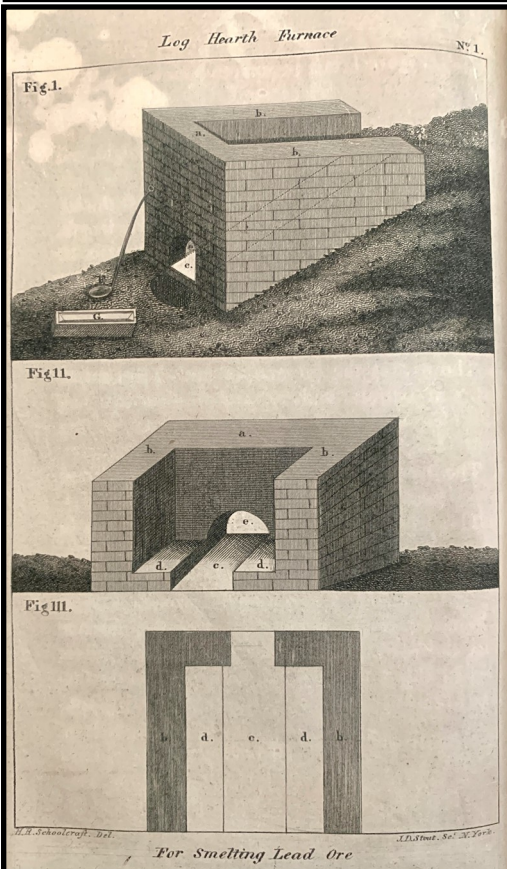
40. SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry R.

A view of the lead mines of Missouri; including some observations on the mineralogy, geology, geography, antiquities, soil, climate, population and productions of Missouri and Arkansas, and other selections of the western country. Accompanied by three engravings. New York: Published by Charles Wiley, 1819. 8vo. 299 pp. With 3 engraved plates, including frontispiece engraving of Potosi and 2 engravings of mining tools. Half-calf and linen boards, spine with title and decorations in gilt; new endpapers. Overall an excellent copy with an early ownership annotation on title (slightly cropped) and a faded stamp from a New York library on the fly-leaf.

First edition of Schoolcraft's first published work. This is the account of an expedition led by Schoolcraft between 1817 and 1818 to observe the lead mines in the Ozark region of southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. It was the first detailed description from a trained scientist of the Ozark uplands, as well as one of the first texts devoted to Missouri, published three years before its statehood.

Schoolcraft (1793–1864) was a noted American geographer, geologist, and ethnologist. He was best known for his studies of Native American culture, likely facilitated by his first wife Jane Johnston. Jane was the daughter of a fur trader and an Ojibwa woman, a prominent literary figure, and taught Schoolcraft the Ojibwe language. In 1832, Schoolcraft led an expedition searching for the source of the Mississippi River and in the 1850's he published an immense, six-volume study of Native Americans.

Clark, II:66; Graff, 3702; Howes, S194; Sabin 77881; Wagner-Camp, 15d:1. \$ 750.00



MIDWIFERY— AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY

41. [SIMPSON, James Young]

[Manuscript]. *Heads of lectures on midwifery*. University of Edinburgh. 1849-1850. Two parts in one. Total 810 pp. [1] (title), 15, 15a-15n, 16-55, 55a-55b, 56-86, 86a-86b, 87-147, [3] (blank leaves), [2] leaves; [2] (title), 1-417, 417a-417b, 418-486 pp. Part I written on rectos only (though many versos have notes), Part II written on both sides of each leaf. Bound in half-calf and contemporary boards, rebaked; an extraordinary and easily readable manuscript.

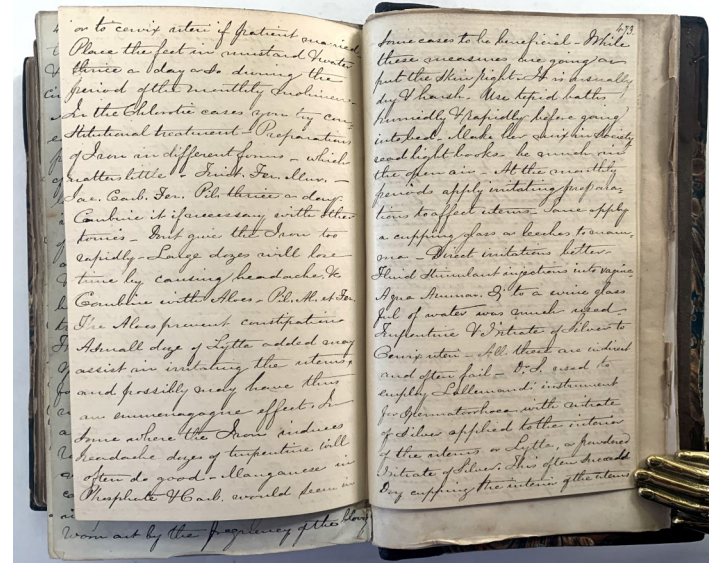
The full year of lectures in midwifery given by James Young Simpson at the University of Edinburgh. These notes, nearly verbatim, contain the lessons of Professor Simpson; the student likely took notes during class and re-wrote them in this book, as it includes perfectly placed clear and full statistical tables. The beginning of the manuscript notes the importance of midwifery to practitioners, which is illustrated by a chart of mortality rates of women and children between 1838 and 1842. The class is divided into general sections including the anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive organs; natural and morbid parturition; pathology of the puerperal state; special pathology of the female sexual organs; and hygiene and diseases of infancy and childhood.

Of particular importance is an immediate discussion of the facility of parturition differences between black and white women. Topics discussed include the human pelvis, including its morbid anatomy; impregnation and resulting changes in the body; the umbilical cord, placenta and foetus; diagnosing pregnancy; anaesthesia and its history; ovarian tumors; obstructions; instruments used; delivery, both natural and Caesarian section; premature labor; malpresentation of the foetus; puerperal convulsions and fever; hygiene of infancy and artificial feeding; proportions of infant skeletons at birth; abortion; premature birth; all aspects of labor and the birthing process, including various problems that may arise during labor; twins; and maternal complications among many other topics. At the end of the first part there is a short section entitled “Competition Questions” for the 1848-1849 sessions.

A major section in the second part deals with anaesthesia, including a statement that the “merits of discovery of properties of ether is due to Dr. Morton and not Dr. Jackson.” He treats aspects of anaesthesia in surgery, in midwifery, and in sleep; discusses objections, including religious, moral and medical; analyzes the chemistry of anaesthesia; references chloroform as well as animal magnetism; and details the uses of chloroform in midwifery.

The name of the student is not absolutely clear, however in the manuscript we found both a printed card and some plain contemporary wrappers with the name Charles Murchison. Murchison (1830-1879) was a British physician and a noted authority on fevers and diseases of the liver. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1847 and was sure to take Professor Simpson’s class on midwifery. In 1851 he graduated and received his M.D. with a dissertation on the pathology of tumors for which he was awarded a gold medal. One additional name, J.M. Cunningham, is mentioned as having taken some notes (page 416 of part two) but the handwriting does not change, which reinforces the notion that this manuscript was written from class notes. There are many references to doctors who have both published (contemporary and earlier) and lecture at Edinburgh, including Dr. Shekleton of the Dublin Maternity Hospital, D. Duncan, a lecturer at Edinburgh, Doctors Rigby, Churchill, Ramsbotham, Burns, Campbell, Dubois and Nagaeli. As stated above, there are a number of statistical tables throughout the manuscript.

Simpson (1811-1870) was a professor of midwifery at Edinburgh. In 1831 Simpson began assisting in the work of Edinburgh’s Royal Dispensary for the Poor. He completed his MD in 1832. During the ensuing years his skills in obstetrics surpassed every other obstetrician of the time. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1836. He began lecturing on obstetrics by 1838 and in 1840 Simpson was elected Professor of Midwifery at the University of Edinburgh succeeding James Hamilton. Simpson was the first to appreciate the value of chloroform as an anesthetic, having used it in an obstetrical case on November 8, 1847, when he administered it to a woman with a previous history of difficult labor; the baby was born without complications about twenty-five minutes after the first inhalation. Despite Simpson’s success with chloroform, he encountered a great deal of opposition from conservative doctors and clergymen. The medical establishment finally accepted his efforts when Queen Victoria chose to take chloroform for the birth of Prince Leopold in 1853.



1. Rigby Midwifery.
2. Dr. Churchill -
3. Dr. Ramsbottom.
4. Dr. Burns -
5. Dr. Campbell.
6. Dubois translated by Prof. Bedford of Dr. W. Ford.
(Last three best for diseases of Women & Children).

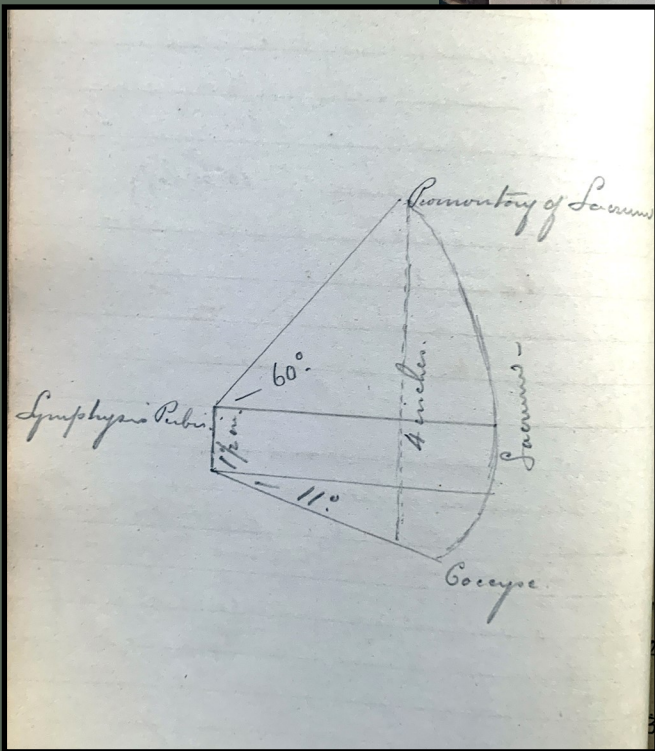
In Dublin Maternity Hospital
 In 1851. - 13 Women died in Childbirth out of 2069 delivered.
 - 1850. 15 " " " " " " 2000 -
 (Dr. Whell.)

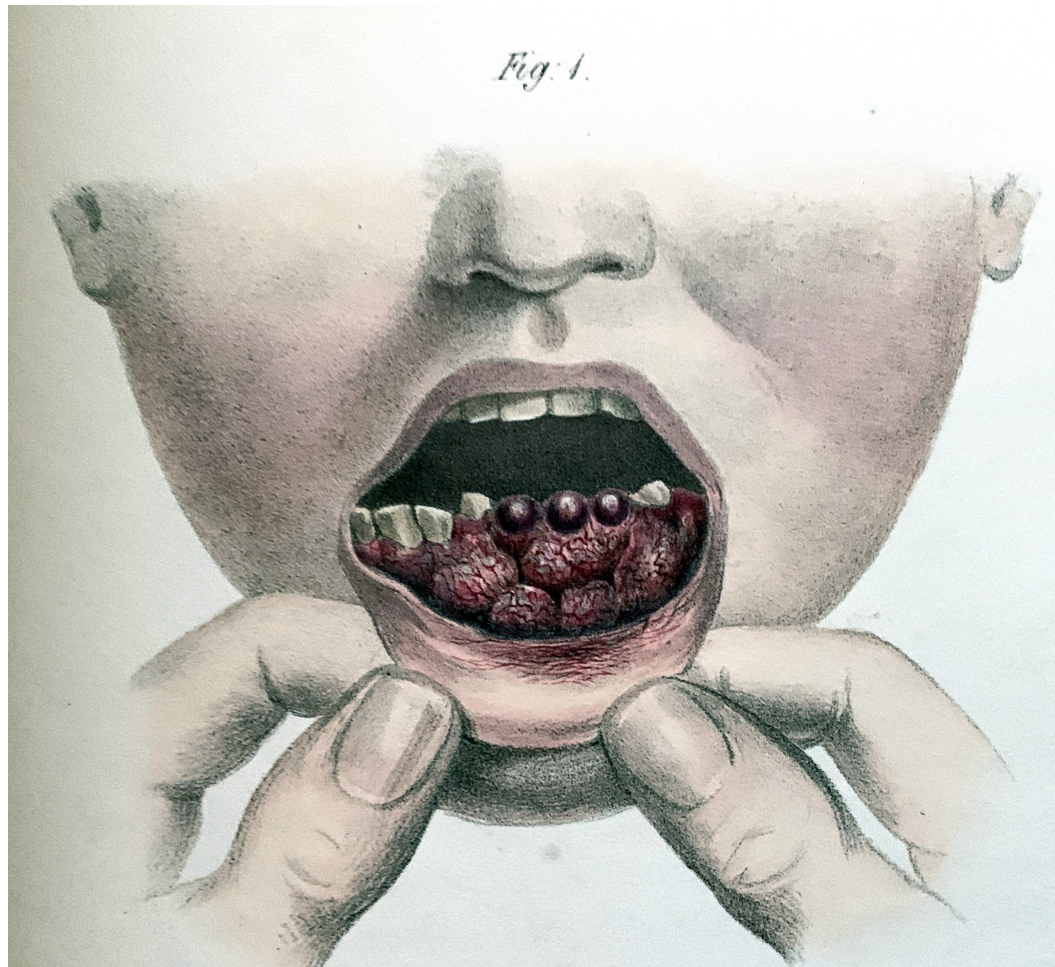
Importance of Midwifery to the General Practitioner illustrated by the great mortality in Childbearing Women, and Children (infants) as is seen by following table.
 Absolute and Proportional % of Deaths in Childbirth in England and Wales - 1838 to 1842.

Years.	% of Births	Deaths in Ch. Birth	Proportion of Deaths
1838.	465787	2811	1 in 165.
1839.	492571	2915	— 169
1840.	502305	2989	— 168
1841.	512158	3009	— 170
1842.	517739	2687	— 192
Total.	2488558	14411	1 in 172.

Midwifery also of importance from the mortality among women from diseases of Generative Organs - Mortality from Cancer as regulated by Sex.

Year of Report.	Total of Fatal Cases.	Female -	Male.
1838	2304	1717	587
1839	2549	1924	625
1840	2238	1656	582
1841	2215	1692	523
1842.	2356	1757	599.
	11662	8746	2916





THE ART OF BONE DISEASE

42. STANLEY, Edward

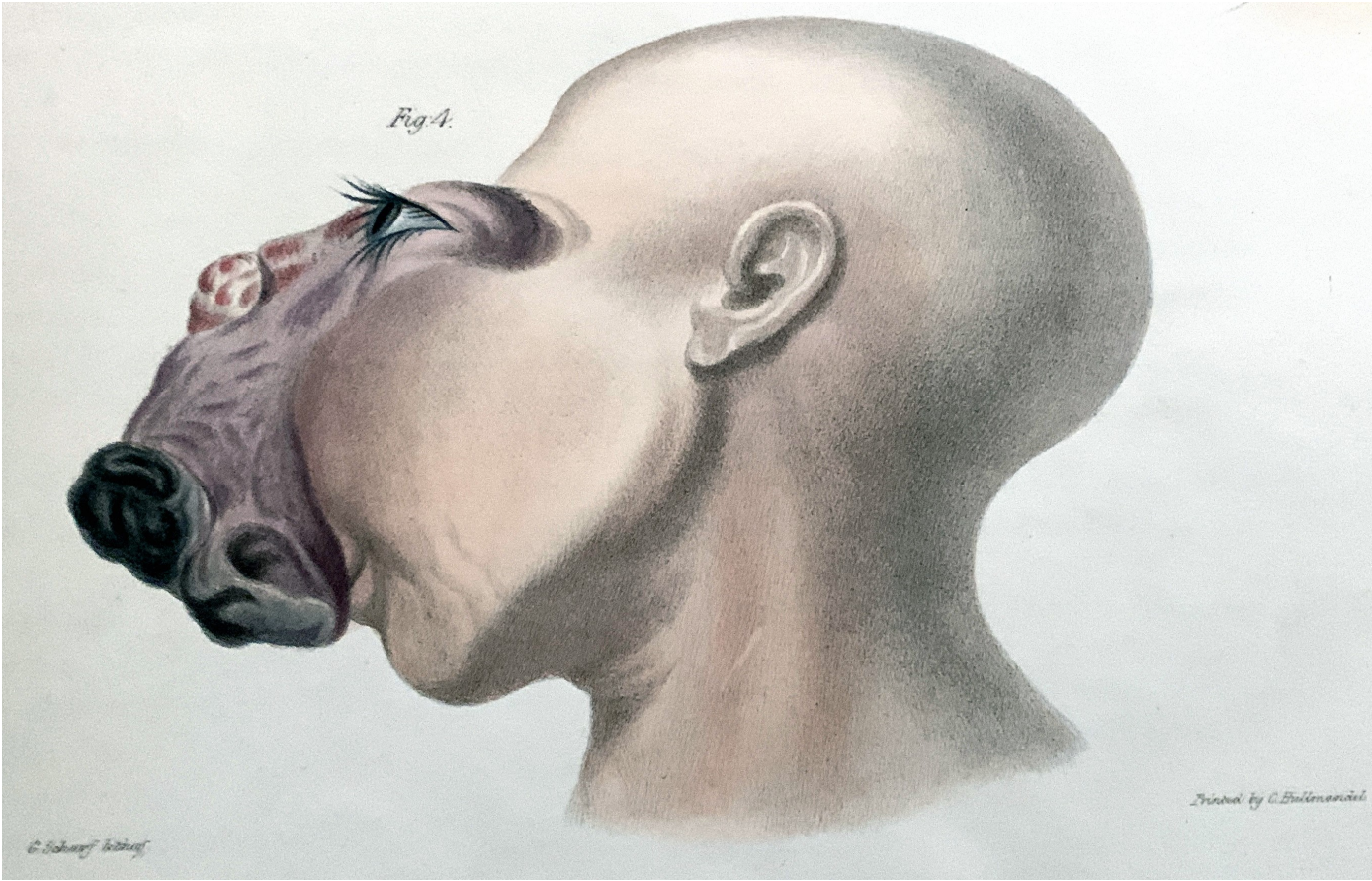
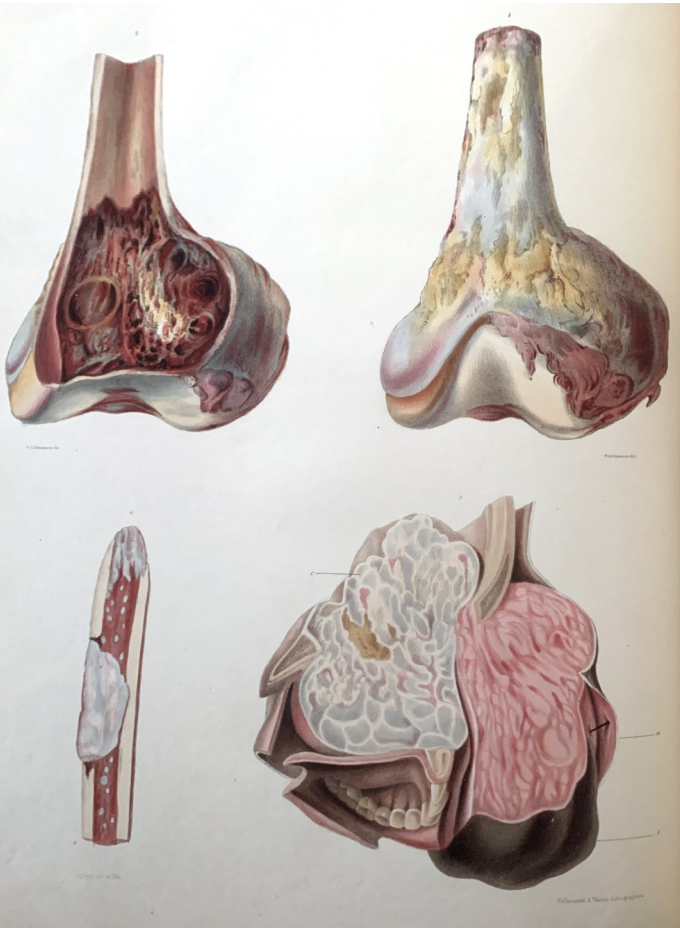
Illustrations of the effects of disease and injury of the bones. London: Gilbert & Rivington for Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1849. Folio. [iv], 29 pp. With 24 lithographed plates in vibrant contemporary hand-color. Original gilt embossed publisher's cloth (faded); edges of some text leaves a bit frayed, not affecting text, plates in excellent condition with tissue guards retained. Library stamps on the title and plate versos, book-plate of the Purple Collection presented to the Library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings.

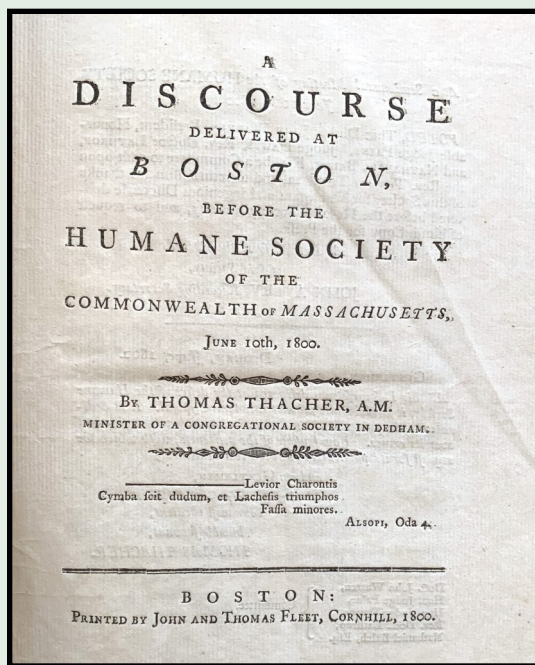
First edition, the first color-plate atlas on the subject of bone disease. Drawn from original anatomical preparations, the detailed and striking plates illustrate tumors, rickets, bone thickening, abscesses, ulceration, necrosis, cancer, cysts, fractures, and spinal disease. Explanatory text accompanies each plate.

Stanley (1793–1862) was a British surgeon and “one of the most sagacious teachers and judicious practitioners of his day” (DNB).

DNB, XVIII, p. 940; Wellcome V, p. 174.

\$ 1850.00





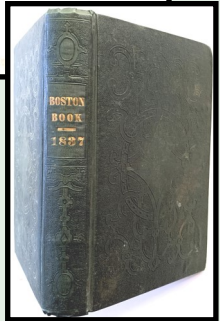
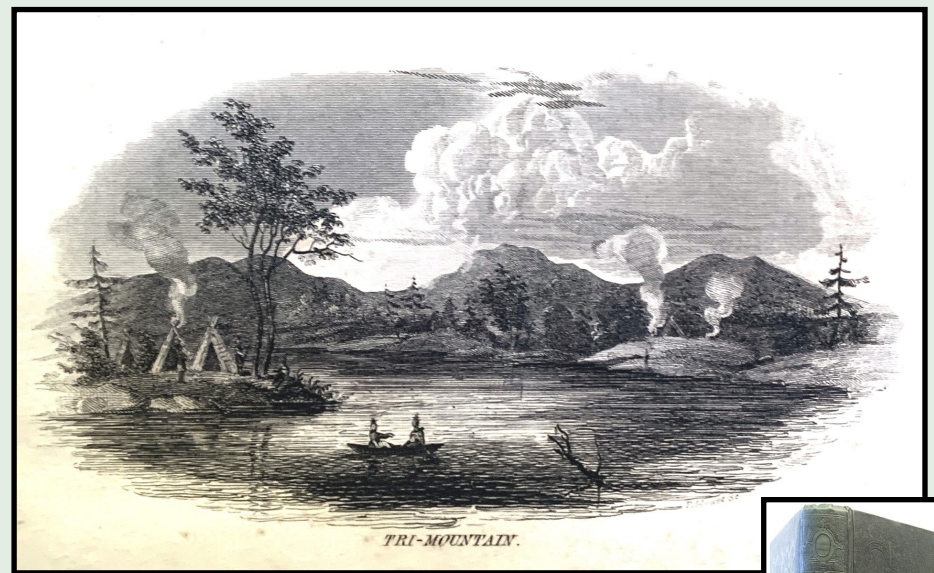
PHILANTHROPY IN DROWNING PREVENTION

43. THACHER, Thomas

A discourse delivered at Boston, before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 10th, 1800. Boston: John and Thomas Fleet, 1800. 8vo. [iv], 31 pp., including half-title, list of officers and members of the Society, and a very interesting section on the “resuscitative process.” Wrappers with title label on front; uncut, interior excellent with an inscription of D. Greenleaf on the half-title.

First edition of one of Reverend Thacher’s sermons delivered in Boston. Thacher (1756–1812) was a prominent preacher in Massachusetts, and many of his sermons were printed during his career. This sermon begins with a verse from Luke Ch. 12 and proceeds to discuss the themes of philanthropy and charity. The sermon fits with the mission of the audience. A group of Bostonians established the Humane Society in 1786 in order to find ways to prevent water-related deaths such as shipwrecks and drownings, an unfortunately common occurrence. They are largely responsible for introducing life-saving methods including lifeboats and rescue techniques to Massachusetts Bay. Thacher’s message of helping others would have resonated with the Humane Society in attendance, and offers additional insight into this fascinating group of people.

OCLC locates 2 real copies (NY Historical Society, Indiana); Evans, 38620. \$ 600.00



LITERATI OF BOSTON

44. THATCHER, B[enjamin] B[usey] (ed.)

The Boston book, being specimens of metropolitan literature.

Boston: Light & Stearns, 1837. 8vo. 360 pp. Engraved title and additional printed title. Original publisher’s blind-stamped cloth, title and date in gilt on spine, binding in exquisite condition; some browning and spotting.

First edition of the second of four anthologies under this title (the others being published in 1836, 1841 and 1850). Thatcher (1809–1840), although a lawyer like his father (who was also a representative to Congress from Massachusetts), devoted himself to literature, contributing several articles to journals critiquing American poets. Here he includes original works of poetry and literature by Edward Everett, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Richard Dana, John Greenleaf Whittier, Charles Sprague, Francis Wayland, John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, and his own work, among many others. Holmes contributed three poems including “Our Yankee Girls”, “Old Ironsides” and “The Comet.”

C&T, pp. 370, 560.

\$ 300.00

KINDNESS IN A HOSPITAL TRANSFORMS THE FORTUNES OF A SICK CHILD

45. WILBRAHAM, Frances M.

Hal, the barge boy. A sketch from life. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge; New York: E & J.B. Young and Co., [n.d. but 1883.] 12mo. 73 pp. plus 6 pages publishers' advertisements. Steel-engraved frontispiece and several illustrations. Original fine-grained decorative cloth; minor browning. Presentation inscription on front endpaper, "Aldburgh Church Sunday School. Awarded to Winifred Creasy. A prize for regular attendance and good conduct. December/97."

Seemingly the first edition of this uncommon didactic work in verse for young children, by the Victorian author Frances Maria Wilbraham. This moral tale combines common Victorian themes such as sick orphans, poverty, cruelty, and temperance. Various misfortunes befall young Hal, who is abused by some of the bargemen and so ends up recovering from a broken leg, fever, and malnourishment in Redford Hospital. His fortunes are improved through the charity and philanthropy of a visitor to the hospital. After a lengthy recovery, and the tender care of the nurses, he finds work on board a ship, and so escapes the dangers of his former canal life.

Wilbraham (1816–1905) wrote several historical novels beginning with *For and Against: or, Queen Margaret's Badge* (1858) set in her native Cheshire.

Though undated, the present work received a number of contemporary reviews in 1883, the presumed publication date. The inscription date on the present copy, together with a similarly dated presentation copy found in Florida, suggests that the work remained in circulation for some time.

OCLC locates 5 copies (only 1 in America at Florida and 4 in the UK).

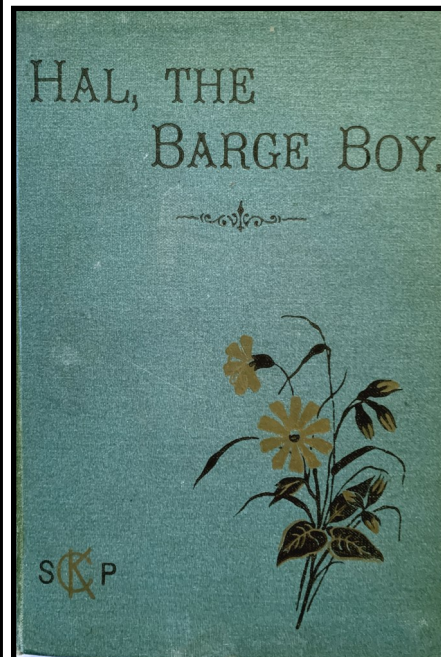
\$ 350.00



Frontispiece.

"WHAT AILED HIS RIGHT LEG?"

See p. 34.





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