Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:



BOOTH NO. 419

THE PATH TO DIVINITY

1. « AZRAEL »

The book of Azrael: teachings by the Great White Brotherhood. Santa Barbara: J.F. Rowny Press, ca. 1960. 8vo. 93 pp. Original gilt blue velvet wrappers (sunned). Subscription slip for the title laid in. A remarkably fresh survival.

First edition, first issue, of this "volume of messages…received clairaudiently from a discarnate member of the Great White Brotherhood." The book assumes that there is a very real spiritual world beyond the realm of matter where souls are cleansed of sin and sorrow accrued during life on Earth. Azrael, the eponymous prophet, lives in this spirit world and has sent the messages contained in this volume for followers to gain understanding of how to achieve divinity, wherein the soul is wrapped in light and is initiated into the Great White Brotherhood. The chapters describe the journey of the soul from death to reincarnation in the spiritual realm, and provides meditations on karma, humility, suffering, power, and love for the living to consider in preparation for death.

The Great White Brotherhood was/is a New Age sect akin to Theosophy that formed in the 1950s from the dribs and drabs of the Spiritualist movement in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. It is also sometimes called the Great White Lodge. This title was later expanded to a four-volume set.

\$ 950.00

OCLC records no other copies of this first edition.

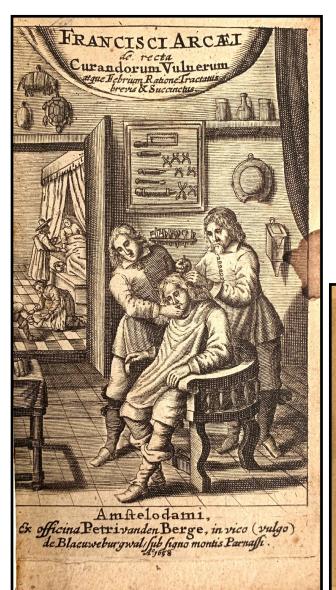
TEACHINGS BY THE GREAT WHITE BROTHERHOOD



THE AMBROISE PARÉ OF SPAIN

2. ARCEO, Francisco

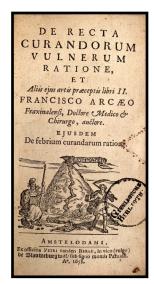
De recta curandorum vulnerum ratione, et aliis sius artis praeceptis libri II . . . Eiusdem de febrium curandarum ratione. Amsterdam: Petri vanden Berge, 1658. 12mo. [xxiv], 311 pp. With separate engraved title, woodcut on general title, and a full-page engraved plate.



Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, rebacked; interior excellent.

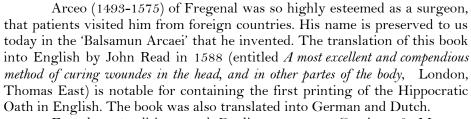
Second edition of this rare and valuable treatise by Spain's most outstanding surgeon of the sixteenth century. First printed by christophe Planin in 1574, this work on curing wounds in the head and other parts of the body was notable in improving the conditions, as well as educating and reforming the technique and ethics, of his profession.

In treating wounds and physical deformities, the author provides information on fevers and various treatments for illnesses, including drug-related remedies. Arceo "believed in healing by first intention, described an operative technique for removal of the breast for cancer, and discusses the treatment of

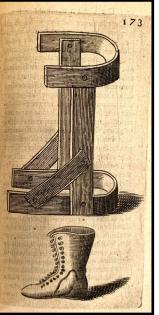


talipes with a special shoe of his design" (Leonardo). In addition, he describes a new rhinoplastic method and was the inventor of a special balm.

Of particular interest is the chapter devoted to what was later called clubfoot. Arceo provides the details of a case in which he operated on a child's lame foot by dislocating it and replacing the foot in the correct position. Following the operation the foot is placed in a specially-designed boot which the author invented and which is pictured in the engraved plate. Apparently the procedure worked.



For the 1st edition, seed Durling, 240; see Garrison & Morton, 1757.90; Leonardo, *History of Surgery*, p. 147; Palau, 15444; Waller, 449; Wellcome, I, 370. \$950.00

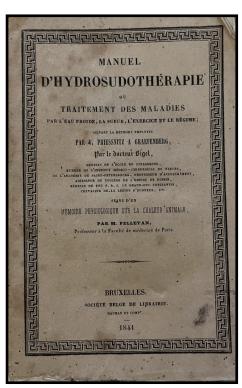


SCARCE OCCULT SERIAL

3. BIGEL, Joseph

Manuel d'hydrosudothérapie. Brussels: Hauman and Co., 1841. 8vo. [iv], 330 [ie, 230] pp. Original printed wrappers, spine strip worn but sewing cords holding. A fine, unopened copy.

Second edition of this balneology manual for treatment of illness. First published in Paris the prior year, the text describes bathing therapy for the exterior and interior of the body, cold and hot water treatments, and water injections. It also gives instructions for using hydrotherapy to treat 63 specific illnesses, such as menstrual cramps, cancer, and broken



bones. One chapter is dedicated to veterinary hydrotherapy. The author incorporates and transcribes letters and case studies from contemporary experts on balneology.

Bigel (b. 1769), a graduate from Strasbourg University, wrote an early thesis on the work of Samuel Hahnemann, the first French publication on homeopathy. A major adherent, he wrote a number of texts on homeopathy and applied it in his daily practice. He was president of the oldest homeopathic medical society in France (Société Française d'Homéopathie). \$950.00

4. BLAVATSKY, Helen; BESANT, Annie

"Lucifer." In *The Theosophical Publication Society*, Vol. VI, No. 31-36 and Vol. X, No. 55-60. London: Theosophical Society, March-August 1890 and March-August 1892. Two volumes. 4to. Each bound volume with 6 issues of the serial publication. Modern cloth with original graphic wrappers of every issue bound in. Line illustrations and charts throughout. An excellent set.

First editions of 12 issues of a scarce occult serial journal edited by women and created "to bring to light the hidden things of darkness." Each issue includes editorials, question-and-answer with the editors, fictional stories, reviews of theosophical and occult publications, reports from Theosophical Society lodges, advertisements, and articles that explore the intersections of mysticism, philosophy, occultism, and science. Some of these articles include "Numbers, their Occult Power and Mystic Virtues", "Black Magic in Science", "Evolution—A Problem", and "Zodiacal Symbology."

Helen Blavatsky, who founded the magazine and edited it until her

death in 1891, was a Russian-born theosophist who sought to bring her understanding of Eastern spiritual wisdom to the West. She purported to be clairvoyant and under the protection of an invisible Hindu master. She traveled extensively in search of spiritual enlightenment, even disguising herself to infiltrate Tibet. In 1875 she founded the Theosophical Society,

The first issue of *Lucifer* appeared in September 1887 and it ran until 1897, when it was renamed *The Theosophical Review*.

OCLC records only 3 American institutions with any volumes of this publication (UCLA, Yale, and Penn State). \$ 2500.00



GAME OF THE GOOSE, THE OCCULT VERSION

5. [BOARD GAME]

Grand jeu du sorcier. Nancy: Imagerie Réunies de Jarville, ca. 1900. Broadside. 388 x 524 mm (image area 367 x 505 mm). Woodcut game board in contemporary hand color, heightened in gold. Old tape repair to one margin, no loss. In very good condition.

An occultist take on the Game of the Goose. Richly illustrated with cunning folk, demons, animals, and talismans, this board game guides players through a magical maze in which they are penalized for encountering sorcerers and witches. The instructions for the game are printed in the center of the board. Made up of 63 squares in a spiral formation, players throw dice to determine their starting position, then the sum of their dice throws on each turn is how far they advance (think Chutes and Ladders). However, some of the numbered squares contain sorcerers and witches that make players lose turns or go back spaces. Other squares have good outcomes and land the player further ahead. The player who gets to the center of the board, or the Garden of the Sorcer-er, first, wins.

While the Game of the Goose dates back to the fifteenth century, this occult variation demonstrates the Victorian appeal to magic and witchcraft. A remarkable survival. \$1250.00



ASTROLOGY AND DISEASE

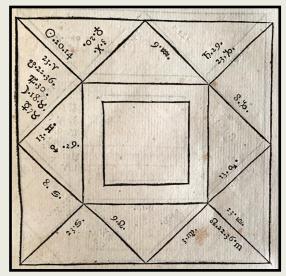
6. BODERIUS, Thomas; HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, attr.

De ratione & usu dierum criticorum opus recens natum [bound with] De decubitu infirmorum. Paris: Andreas Wechel, 1555. Two works in one. 4to. 56 ff. With 1 nearly full-page woodcut astronomical chart and 57 half-page letterpress star charts, letterpress diagram. Modern wrappers. Contemporary manuscript highlighting and annotations throughout.

First edition of two important astronomical texts. The first, a work on iatromathematical medicine, advocates for the use of horoscopes and start charts in the diagnosis and prognosis of disease. It employs a chart drawn by Ptolemy to predict important days over the course of the illness. Using 57 examples charted from 1549 to 1554, the author identifies the exact hour of infection and the ultimate outcome.

The second text, here in its *edition princeps*, addresses the role of the planets on physiology and gives calculation instructions for determining when the moon is in each astrological sign.

OCLC locates 5 copies in America (Folger, Harvard, NLM, Penn, Wisconsin); Caillet I: 1267; Thorndike V: 301-2. \$2800.00



DE LASTROLOGIE JUDICIAIRE ENTRETIEN CURIEUX.

Où l'on répond d'une maniére aisée & agréable à tout ce qu'on peut dire en fa faveur, & où l'on fait voit en même tems la fuperfititeule vanité de fa pratique, & la dangéreule faufleté de fes prédictions.

Par Monsieur BORDELON, P. P.



SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS

7. BORDELON, Laurent

De l'astrologie judiciare, entretien curieux. Paris: Louis Lucas, 1689. 12mo. [xxii], 147, [9 pp.] Nineteenth-century half Russian morocco over marbled boards. Bookplates of Jay Gould. A fine copy.

First edition of this uncommon treatise on judicial astrology. Written in the form of a dialogue, this text questions the role of celestial bodies in determining events on Earth. The interlocutors, Dorante and Alcidon, debate whether astrology could have predicted the death of Henry III, the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the New World, comets, and more. They note the success of Alexander the Great, Nostradamus, the Chinese, and the ancient philosophers who used astrology to guide their movements, and they attempt to classify the sex of planets and constellations. They also recommend talismans to one another based on common annoyances, like snakes. An important reflection of 17th-century thought about astrology, both as a general subject and in more specific, detailed terms.

Caillet 1419; Dorbon 426.

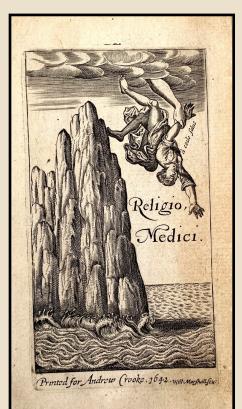
\$ 1450.00

"A DOCTOR'S RELIGION"

8. [BROWNE, Thomas]

Religio medici. [London]: Printed for Andrew Crooke, 1642. 8vo. [ii], 159 pp. Engraved title by William Marshall. Beautiful nineteenth-century maroon straight-grain gilt-ruled morocco by the English bookbinder Francis Bedford (1799-1883), spine in compartments with elaborate gilt design, marbled pastedowns and endpapers. From the library of the author George Walter Steeves 1845-1915) with his small bookplate. Among other works Steeves wrote the consummate biography of Francis Bacon.

First edition, first printing, of one of the most famous and influential treatises in the English language. The *Religio medici (A doctor's religion)* repre-



sents Browne's attempt to arrive at a vital concept of faith, one with tolerance, humor and dignity. Browne's work immediately drew attention, and the first edition of *Observations upon Relgio medici* by Sir Kenelm Digby (1603-1665), an English virtuoso and a lover of new trends in natural philosophy, came out in 1643.

There were two printings in 1642, this and a 190-page publication, both of which are referred to as the "unauthorized" texts. The 190-page printing had always been regarded as the true first until Keynes, in his Browne bibliography, argued for a reversal of the traditional order.

Keynes, 1 (2nd ed.); Pforzheimer, 112 (repeating Keynes' error); *Printing* & the Mind of Man, 131; Wing, D-5166. \$ 7000.00

INTRODUCING INVERTEBRATES TO CHILDREN

9. BUCKLEY, Arabelle

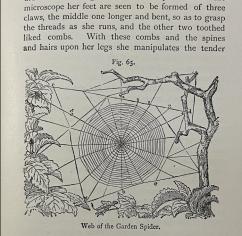
Life and her children. Glimpses of animal life from the amoeba to the insects. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1884. 8vo. xii, 312 pp., including half-title and index, plus 10 pages publisher's advertisements. With frontispiece and an additional full-page plate plus 94 text illustrations. Original publisher's cloth, the front board and spine decorated in black and gilt. An excellent copy with an ownership inscription in pencil on the first blank.

First American edition of Buckley's work on invertebrates. Buckley's intention here is to acquaint young people with the structure and habits of the lower forms of life, but in doing so to remind them of the family bond that connects all living things, including sea life and insects. She details everything from anatomy to environment for sponges, starfish and sea-urchins, "mantle-covered" animals such as snails and mollusks, snakes, insects and other life forms in her usual clear and concise language accompanied by numerous text illustrations. A wonderful scientific introduction to lower life forms whose purpose is to attract and immerse the inquisitive child. \$450.00

THE SNARE WEAVERS

drawn out and guided on its way? Under the

But when the thread is made, how is it to be



thread as it oozes from her body and does with it what she will.

And now let us watch her at her work. Running hither and thither, she first selects a spot (c) to start from, and pressing her spinnerets against it leaves there a little lump of sticky silk. Then standing quite still she gives out from her spinnerets a light floating thread. Longer and longer it grows and

THE VERY RARE FIRST EDITION

10. BUCKLEY, Arabella

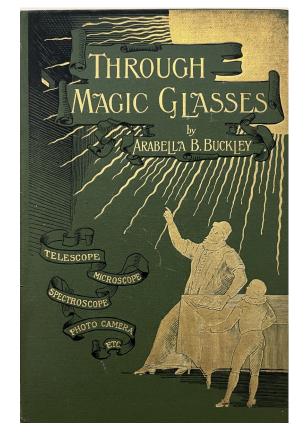
The fairy-land of science. London: Edward Stanford, 1878. 8vo. viii, 244 pp., including half-title, plus the extremely rare leaf of publisher's advertisement for Buckley's *A short history of natural science* and a further 32-page publisher's catalogue. Frontispiece of a glacier and illustrated throughout with 63 delicate wood engravings. Publisher's original cloth decorated with fairies in gilt on front cover and spine. Ownership inscription on the fly-leaf dated 1879. An absolutely perfect copy of an especially rare children's book.



First edition of this illustrated educational book for young people. Filled with fine engravings that capture a child's world of fantasy and imagination, it treats sunlight, the atmosphere, precipitation, geological formations, botany, and bees in a maternal, storybook tone that makes the complicated approachable. Buckley's insistence throughout the text is that the natural world is as fantastic as a magical realm. "Science is full of beautiful pictures, of real poetry, and wonder-working fairies," she wrote. Her pictures -- of flowers and stalactites, of geologic faults and ocular optics -- tell us she was serious about her fairies. They speak the magic she'd seen where we forget to look for magic: in lenses, clouds, and crystals -- in the gossamer tracery of the whole living world around us.

 $\begin{array}{c} Buckley \ (1840\mathchar`-1929) \ started \\ her \ career \ as \ secretary \ to \ the \ renowned \ scientist \ Charles \ Lyell \ . \end{array}$

\$ 3500.00

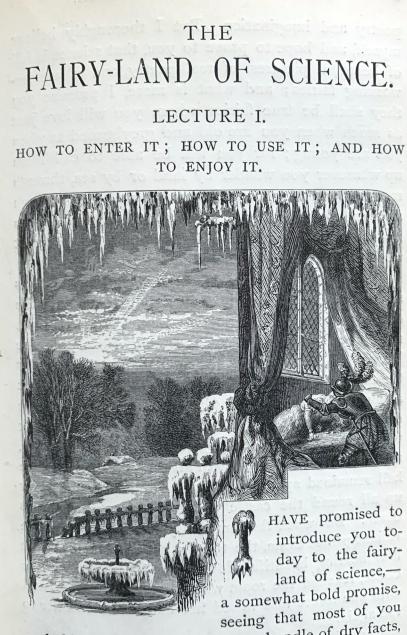


OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS TO AMAZE THE FAMILY

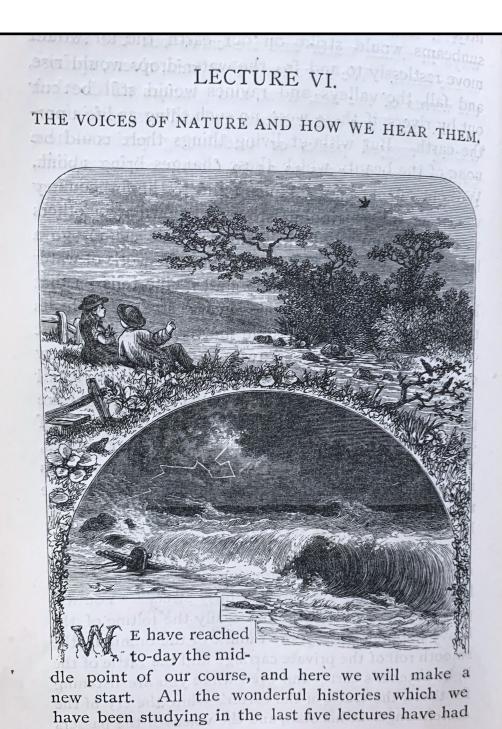
11. BUCKLEY, Arabelle

Through magic glasses and other lectures. A sequel to the Fairyland of science. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1890. 8vo. xiv, 234 pp., plus 4 pages publisher's advertisements. With frontispiece and 83 text illustrations. Publisher's cloth decorated in gilt on front cover and spine; frontispiece a bit spotted, otherwise an excellent copy.

First American edition published the same year as the London edition. In her scientific introduction to optical instruments, Buckley describes the function and uses of the magnifying glass, the telescope, the microscope, the spectrascope and the camera, all within the environment and from the point of view of a magican's lair. She tells her readers that they, too, can become magicians by exploring both distant space and the world of infinitesimal realms. Within the book we explore the geography of the moon on the night of an eclipse, a human eye, fungi growing in a "fairy dell", a lava stream, and a pool of sea water where we meet the inhabitants thereof, among other journeys. And like all of Buckley's works, the illustrations help to fire the imagination of readers of all ages. \$450.00



probably look upon science as a bundle of dry facts, while fairy-land is all that is beautiful, and full of B



RAMBLINGS OF A VERY INTERESTING PERSON

12. CARROLL, Lewis

Notes by an Oxford chiel. Oxford: James Parker and Co., 1874. 8vo. [iv], 16; 24; 29; 23, [1]; 37, [1]; 15, [1] pp. Publisher's cloth, title in gilt within gilt border on front cover; flyleaf detached. From the library of William Buller Heberden with his bookplate on the paste-down and signature dated January 1875 on the flyleaf.

First collected edition and first printing under this title. This work comprises a group of Carroll's pamphlets printed between 1865-1874. The six parts are for the most part good natured satires, usually of a local political nature written in Carroll's well-known nonsensical writing. For example, the first part, "The new method of evaluation as applied to π " is a comment on religion within the Oxford University, a work of simple logic. The other works include "The dynamics of a parti-cle"; "Facts, figures, and fancies, relating to the elections to the Hebdomadal Council, the offer of the Clarendon Trustees, and the proposal to convert the parks into cricket-grounds"; "The new belfry of Christ Church, Oxford"; "The vision of the three T's, a Threnody"; and "The blank cheque, a fable".

William Buller Heberden (1838-1922) was born in Broadhembury, Devon, England , the oldest child of the Rev. William Heberden, son of Thomas Heberden, and Susannah Catherine Buller, the daughter of James Buller and Anne Buller.

Williams, Madan, Green, 98.

\$ 750.00

CONTENTS.

1865. THE EVALUATION OF π . 1865. THE DYNAMICS OF A PARTI-CLE. 1866—1868. FACTS, FIGURES, AND FANCIES, 1872. THE NEW BELFRY.

1873. THE VISION OF THE THREE T'S.

1874. THE BLANK CHEQUE.

OXFORD:

JAMES PARKER AND CO.

1865-1874.

"A Chiel's amang ye takin' notes, And, faith, he'll prent it."

Potes

by

an Orford Chiel.

Potes by an Oxford Chiel.

FIRST ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BOOK ON AERONAUTICAL BALLOONING

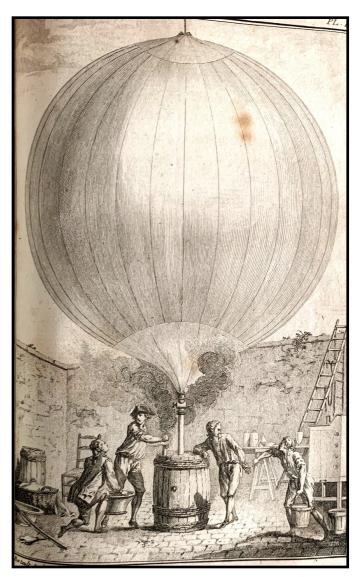
13. CAVALLO, Tiberius

The history and practice of aerostation. London: the Author, 1785.

[Bound with]

Description, and use, of the telescopical mother-of-pearl micrometer. London: the Author, 1793. Two works in one. 8vo. viii, 326, [8]; [iv], 41 pp. First work with 2 folding engraved plates, and extra-illustrated with 3 additional full-page engraved plates from Saint-Fond's Description des expériences de la machine aérostatique (published 1783-1784). Second work with letterpress tables. Contemporary tree calf, expertly rebacked. Armorial bookplate. In excellent condition.

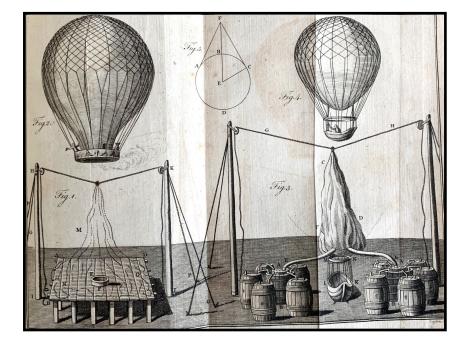
First edition. Published just two years after the first successful balloon flight over Paris in 1783, this treatise first records all of the flights to date be-



fore delving into the theory and practice behind balloon travel. Cavallo (1749-1809), an Italian-born physicist who emigrated to England at age 22, explores flight from both a scientific and philosophical point of view. He distinguishes between the chemistry and flight experience of hot-air and hydrogen balloons, describes different materials and methods of construction, and suggests navigation capabilities by using air currents. He stresses his opinion that ballooning would fundamentally alter humankind's ideas about transportation and communication. In the final chapter, he lists some potential applications of this new technology, including weather prediction, geographical and airspace research, mail carriage, reconnaissance missions, and rescue operations. This copy includes three tipped-in illustrations of the very first balloon flight.

The second text is Cavallo's uncommon description of the mother-of-pearl micrometer he invented for telescopic research. He gives step-by-step instructions using the device to measure the size and distance of celestial bodies and charting their courses.

ESTC, T121745; Holmes, Falling Upwards, ch. 8; Wolf, The Library of Benjamin Franklin 563. \$4500.00

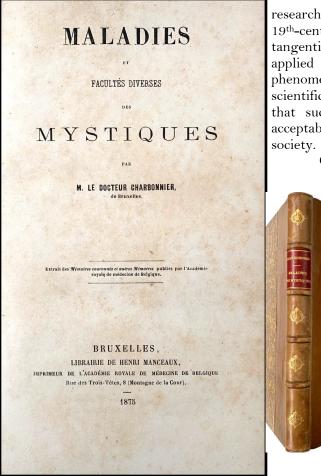


THE TRUTH BEHIND THE BEHAVIOR OF MYSTICS

14. CHARBONNIER-DEBATTY, Nestor

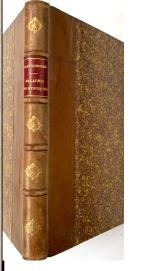
Maladies et facultés diverses des mystiques. Brussels: Henri Manceaux, 1875. 8vo. xvi, 286, [1] pp. Slightly later calf-backed boards, original printed blue wrappers bound in. A very good, fresh copy.

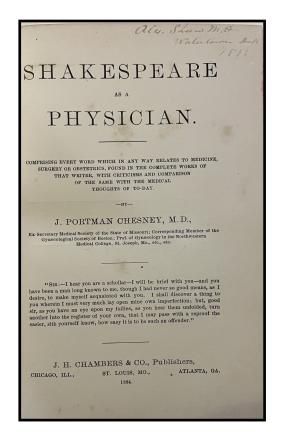
First separate edition of this curious physiological study of mystics. The author, a clinical physician, contends that the attributes of medieval and early modern mystics—melancholy, meditativeness, ecstasy, hallucinations were not divinely ordained, but rather that the mystics were just very hungry. Fasting and self-denial were hallmarks in every well-known mystic's life, leading to malnutrition and deficiency in vital proteins and vitamins. Furthermore, the appearance of stigmata-like wounds is consistent with malnutritionrelated illnesses.



The field of psychiatric research was booming in the late 19th-century, and an interesting tangential line of questioning applied its findings to religious phenomena. It is evidence of the scientific progress of the period that such reasoning would be acceptable in a largely Catholic society

Caillet I: 2205. \$ 750.00



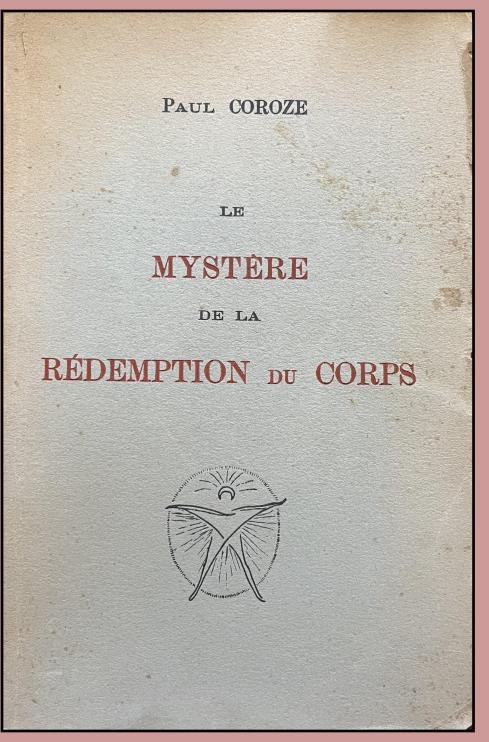


MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SHAKESPEARE

15. CHESNEY, J. Portman

Shakespeare as a physician. Chicago: J.H. Chambers & Co., 1884. 8vo. 226 pp. Wood-engraved frontispiece portrait of Shakespeare and Aesculapius and 16 wood-engraved vignettes in the text. Original gilt and embossed green publisher's cloth. Bookplate and ownership inscription of Dr. William Shaw dated 1886. A perfect copy.

Second edition (first published the year before) of this compilation of all medical references in Shakespeare's works. The text is divided into nine chapters: obstetrics, psychology, neurology, pharmacology, etiology, dermatology, organology, surgery, and miscellany. Written by a physician and dedicated to fellow physicians, each reference of this book culled from Shakespeare's corpus includes medical explanations based on contemporary understanding of the field. A remarkable effort for a niche audience.



ARE WE INTELLECTUALLY COMPLEX ENOUGH FOR SPIRITUAL FULFILLMENT?

16. COROZE, Paul

Le Mystère de la rédemption du corps. Paris: La Science Spirituelle, 1948. 8vo. 188 pp. Original printed wrappers (faded). An excellent copy.

First edition of this strange attempt to reconcile anthroposophy with Christian esoterism. Followers of anthroposophy believe in a comprehensive spiritual realm that can be accessed by humankind through nonsensory independent thought. Here Coroze asserts that the same kind of mental exercise can be applied to Christian teachings. The text argues that the mainstream human experience is not intellectually complex enough to fathom the full Biblical paradigm, and thus it can only be understood through esoteric spiritual encounters. Coroze goes on to align the Biblical narrative of resurrection of souls with the theosophical theories of the spirit realm.

This volume is the Spring 1948 publication in the series *Les Documents Anthroposophiques*, which promoted the theosophical work of Rudolf Steiner.

OCLC records one copy in America (NY Public). \$450.00

LEWIS CARROLL'S ONLY TEXTBOOK

17. DIRAC, P[aul] A[drien] M[aurice]

The principles of quantum mechanics. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1930.



8vo. x, 257, [1] pp. Original cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; an excellent copy.

First edition of a classic work which confirmed Dirac's stature as a twentieth-century Newton in the minds of many physicists. Dirac here incorporated the previous work of Werner Heisenberg on matrix mechanics and of Erwin Schrödinger on wave mechanics into a single mathematical formalism that associates measurable quantities to operators acting on the Hilbert space of vectors that describe the state of a physical system. The book also introduced the delta function. He proposed that the theoretically possible negative energy solutions for the electron exist as states, but these states are filled with particles of negative energy. He predicted the existence of the positron and other antipartcles, and that an electron meeting a positron can give mutual annihi-

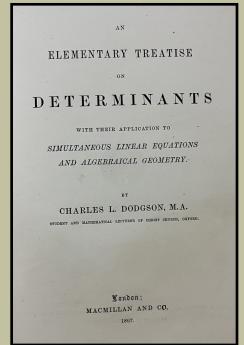
lation, releasing energy as a photon (light).

Dirac (1902-1984), a brilliant theoretical physicist, held the Lucasian professorship in mathematics at Cambridge. For his contributions to the rapid development of quantum mechanics, he received the Nobel Prize for physics in 1933. \$ 6500.00

18. DODGSON, Charles L.

An elementary treatise on determinants with their application to simultaneous linear equations and algebraical geometry. London: Macmillan, 1867. 4to. viii, 143 pp. Contemporary (publisher's?) cloth, author and title in gilt on spine, head and foot a bit worn. Overall a wonderful copy from the libraries of John S [turgeon] Mackay (1843-1914), Scottish mathematics teacher who was first president of the Edinburgh Mathematical Society and J. Steele of the Coldstream Guards, the oldest continuing regular service regiment in the British army, with their separate book labels on the front paste-down.

First edition of Dodgson's only full mathematics textbook, which presents his ingenious method for computing the determinant of a square matrix, greatly simplify-



ing what was until then a tedious process of multiple computations. Determinants are useful in the analysis and solution of linear equations. Emerging in connection with the theory of equations, by the nineteenth century determinants had become an increasingly significant area of mathematical study.

In addition to his books published under his Lewis Carroll pseudonym, Dodgson (1832-1898) was a logician and lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church, Oxford.

Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XXII, Supplement, pp. 567-569. \$5500.00

HOSPITAL ACCOUNTABILITY

EMBRACING THE ASTRAL LIGHT

19. DULAURENS, Joseph Michel

Essai sur les établissemens nécessaires et les mois dispendieux pour rendre le service des malades. Paris: Royez, 1787. 8vo. [xvi], 158, [1] pp. With 2 large folding letterpress tables. Nineteenth-century calf-backed boards; spine rubbed, occasional light foxing, but otherwise a good, complete copy.

First edition of this economic guide to hospitals. Here Dulaurens (1726-1789), a military and port physician, sets out the services that must be offered at a medical facility along with the cheapest way of providing them. He describes the proper furniture and rooms that should be built as well as pharmacies, chaplains, and staff. The final part of the text calls for a standardized educational program for doctors. The two folding letterpress tables serve as boilerplate charts that Dulaurens insists hospitals should keep in order to maintain accountability and streamline prognoses. The

ESSAI SUR les établissemens nécessaires et les moins dispendieux pour rendre le service des malades dans les Hôpitaux vraiment utile à l'humanité. PAR M. DULAURENS, Ancien Médecin des Camps, Armées et Marine du Roi. A PARIS, Chez ROYEZ, Libraire, Quai des Augustins, près le Pont-Neuf. M. DCC. LXXXVII. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

first lists one day of patient registrations at the Hôpital Royal de la Marine de Rochefort, where Dulaurens was a physician, and their names, date of entry, symptoms, medications given, dietary regime, observations after treatment, number of bloodlettings, and number of purgatives. The second chart repeats the first, but in a shorthand format for quicker work.

OCLC records 6 copies in America (Yale, NLM, Ohio State, Amherst, Hagley, Michigan).

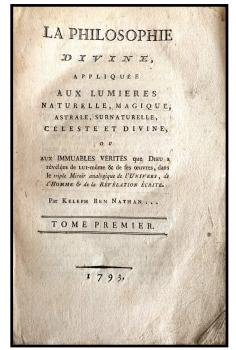
Wellcome II: 496; Blake 128. \$ 1250.00

20. [DUTOIT-MEMBRINI, Jean-Philippe] KALEPH BEN NA-THAN

La philosophie divine, appliqée aux lumieres naturelle, magique, astrale, surnaturelle, céleste et divine. n.p. [but Lyon]: n.p., 1793. Three volumes. 8vo. xvi,

384; 364; 280 pp. Contemporary pastepaper wrappers lined with printing waste (rear panel of Vol III detached). In excellent original condition, uncut.

First edition of this strange work of mystical theology and "astral light." The author, who Brunet calls a madman, rambles almost incoherently about the fall of man and the resulting supernatural forces that operate in and around humanity. He claims that Adam's sin caused faith to be at odds with reason, and the "abuse" of reason further distances humans from God. His focus is on the different degrees of light in the universe-natural, magical, astral, supernatural, celestial, and divine—and how to harness them for good. He encourages the pious to reject materiality and "gross bodies" and seek truth in the magnetism and



light abounding within the spirit realm. Amidst this intangible theosophizing, he interjects some radical dogmatic opinions, including the nonexistence of hell and the immaculate conception of Mary.

Dutoit-Membrini (1721-1793) was a Swiss pastor and founder of the mystical quietist cult of Inner Souls in Lausanne. His life was marked by periods of debilitating sickness, after each of which he emerged progressively more committed to Catholic mysticism. He finished this book shortly before his death, which may explain its narrative quality.

OCLC locates 6 copies in America (NYPL, Yale, Chicago, Harvard, Michigan, Texas); Quérard, *Les supercheries littéraires dévoilées* II: 449; Brunet, *Les Fous* 62-63; Caillet 3480; Dorbon 1432. \$1750.00

RURAL CURATE'S MANUAL, INCLUDING INSTRUCTIONS FOR MIDWIVES

21. ÉGLISE CATHOLIQUE DIOCÈSE (Narbonne, Aude)

Manuel contenant la pratique des sacrements, les bénédictions sans chant, les formules des différents actes, &c.; a l'usage des paroisses du diocèse de Narbonne. Narbonne: Jean-Baptiste Augustin Decampe, 1789. 12mo. vii, [i], 393, [3], xv, [1] pp. Contemporary mottled sheepskin, spine tooled in gold, marbled edges and endpapers; Episcopal arms on the title page, lightly foxed, but overall a fine copy of a rare work.

A manual for priests, curates, vicars, and other ecclesiastics serving the diocese of Narbonne in southern France. In addition to providing complete instructions for the administration of sacraments, which occupy the bulk of the manual, it contains a trove of illuminating administrative guidance: how to register baptisms and marriages; the text for midwives' oaths and how to record their registration; recording confirmations, first communions and confessions; the publication of an excommunication; numerous pieces on handling marriages; and much more.

Ownership inscription on title page of Fabre de Pechredon, curate at Celeiran, located just northeast of Narbonne. Celeiran was a property (in



the most cheerful position, a very extensive park plantyed with vigorous trees, immense vegetable gardens, a picturesque garden tastefully designed and decorated with a lovely gothic chapel, a superb view of the coursan plains anad Narbonne, view of the Pyrenees, Corbières, and the mountains of Saint-Pons" (Trouvé).

OCLC locates 2 copies, both in France; Trouvé, *Description générale et* statistique du départment de l'Aude (Paris, 1818), II, p. 304. \$ 650.00



"Über einer die Erzeugung und Verwandlung betreffenden des Lichtes heuristischen Geischtspunkt." (with) "Über die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen." (with) "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper." Three articles in Annalyn der Physik, 4. Folge, Bank. 17, 1905, pp. 132-148, 549-560, 891-921. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1905. 8vo. viii, 1020 pp. Lineblock and halftone text illustrations, one folding table, 3 halftone plates, 1 collotype plate. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, title and date in gilt on spine; an excellent copy with the small stamp of the University of Basel on the fly-leaf, preserved in a clamshell box.

THREE OF EINSTEIN'S MOST



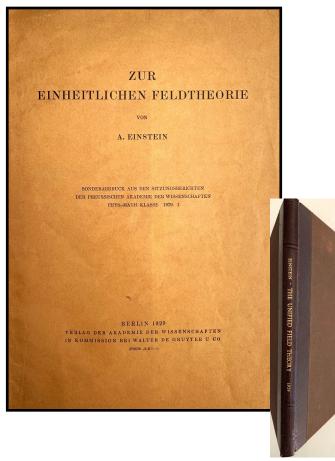
eine Bewegung der Erde relativ zum "Lichtmeilum" zu kontatieren, führen zu der Vernutung, daß dem Begriffe der absolaten Ruhe nicht nur in der Mechanik, sondern auch in der Elektrodynamikkenes Eigenschaften der Erscheidungen entsprechen, sondern daß vielnnehr für alle Koortinatensysteme, für welche dies mechanischen Gielchungen gelten, auch die gleichen elektrodynamischen und optischen Gesetze gelten, wie dies für die Greiche erster Orlnung bereits erwissen ist. Wir willen diese Veramtung (deren Inhalt im folgenden "Prinzip der Relativität" genannt werden wird) zur Vonaussetung erbehen und auferlehen die mit ihm uur scheinhar unverträgliche

First edition, journal issues. In the first paper, "Einstein suggested that light be considered a collection of independent particles of energy, which he called 'light quanta.' Such a hypothesis, he argued, would provide an answer to the problem of black-body radiation where classical theories had failed, and would also explain several puzzling properties of fluorescence, photoionization and the photoelectric effect" (Norman). It was for this paper, together with one of the photoelectric effect ("Zur theorie der Lichterzeugung und Lichtabsorption"), published in 1906, that Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

The second paper proved that "according to the molecular theory of heat, bodies of dimensions of the order of 1/1000 mm. suspended in liquid experience apparent random movement due to the thermal Brownian molecular movement (quoted by R.W. Clark, *Einstein*, New York, 1984, p. 87). Experimental verification of the predictions made in this paper contributed to proving the physical reality of molecules.

The third paper, on the electodynamics of moving bodies, was Einstein's first statement of the special theory of relativity. In it he argued that all motion is relative to the inertial system in which it is measured, and that matter and energy are equivalent. As he himself remarked, "it modifies the theory of space and time."

I: Weil, 6; Norman, 689; II: Weil, 8, Norman 690; III: Weil, 9, Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 167; Grolier/Horblit, 26b, Norman, 691A. \$35,000.00



THE UNIFIED FIELD THEORY

23. EINSTEIN, Albert

"Zur einheitlichen Feldtheorie." Original offprint from *Sonderabdruck aus den Sitzungsberichten der Preussischen*. Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1929. 4to. 8 pages. Original printed orange wrappers; a fine copy, unopened, and bound into morocco-backed cloth boards, spine labeled in gilt.

First edition, first issue, in the rare author's offprint form with a newly set title-page. One of Einstein's last important scientific works, this publication of the unified field theory caused quite a sensation. It was the first separate printing of one of a series of five papers published between 1925 and 1929 in which Einstein attempted to develop a unified field theory, reconciling in a single formula the laws of electromagnetism and gravitation.

Weil, 165; Printing & the Mind of Man, 418. \$ 1500.00

THE FIRST AMERICAN BOOK ON MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

24. ELWELL, John J.

A medico-legal treatise on malpractice and medical evidence, comprising the elements of medical jurisprudence. New York: John S. Voorhies, 1860. 8vo. 588 pp. A 4page publisher's advertising circular bound in before the title page. Later calf -backed cloth boards, spine lable; text leaves somewhat toned but overall an excellent copy.

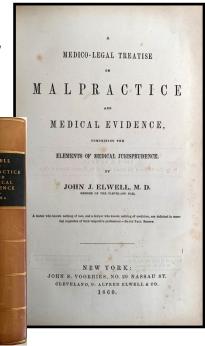
First edition of the first treatise on malpractice in the United States. It is the earliest work to provide observations on the physician as an expert witness in malpractice actions. Elwell emphasizes how basic knowledge of the law is essential for physicians and proceeds to focus on specific areas that are more prone to malpractice suits such as amputation, fractures and dislocations, and ophthalmic surgery. He summarizes case facts and law related to these areas, as well as for drugs and pharmacists. Of particular interest are his discussions on criminal malpractice. Included is a chapter on abortion. The second part of the book treats the malpractice action and the role of the physician as an expert witness.

Elwell was a physician who decided to study law, an early practitioner of both professions.

The first treatise on malpractice in America. It went through four editions and became a standard work in the U.S., Canada and Great Britain.

Elwell (1820-1900), both physician and lawyer, was a professor of medical jurisprudence having practiced both medicine and law in Ohio. An officer in the Union Army, he also published the *Western Law Monthly*.

Brittain, p. 55; DAB, 6, 122; Nemec, Highlights in medicolegal relations, 426. \$ 500.00





See the Bold-Shadow of Vrania's Glory Immortall in His Race, no lefse in Story : An Artist without Error, from whofe Lyne, Both Earth and Heavins, in sweet Proportions Behold Great EUCLID 'But, behold Him well.' For tis in Fim Divinity doth dwell . / Call The fourth Booke of Euclides Elementes. Let your or showing for the transfer of P is equitariant, and by the solution finding controls. Now then the output control P does not be a solution of the s dramen right lines touching the circle, then shall there be deferibed about the circle an Hexagon figure equilater and equitangle, which may be deferibing of a Pentagon about a circle bene floken of the deferibing of a Pentagon about a circle. And moreouer by those thinger which have ben floke of Penright angles (by the 32, of effill) forafmuch as the an- $e F B \mathcal{A}$, and the two fides two fides A B and B F, the tagons we may in a Hexagon geuen either describe or circum-Gribe a circle : which was required to be done. gle FBC is angle CFD The 16. Probleme. The 16. Proposition. In a circle geuen to describe a quindecagon or figure of fiftene And form are equall to two right angles erefore (by the 14. of the firft) angles, equilater and equiangle. D is one righ diameter of the circle . Wherefore if the other many equall partes as the femicircle ABCD ppofe that the circle genen be A B C D. It is required in the circle A Project but the circle genus be A DC. DLits requires a the circle A BC. Dto define a figure of fifteen aspice configure of quality fifteen and of capalit angles. Definition the circle A BC D the filtee of an e-guidant errounge, and let the filme be A C, and in Sar & A C define to filted an equilator participant and the filme A (B. Naw then of field o-tro filted by the whole circle, A BC D constants of Higher, of full participant 1/p, the circumference A BC being the third part of the circle full cantergue on figure to be inferibed in the circle : which He or the halfe of the whole angle B is equal to t single : for me that our the first angle which was required to be done. Note that the second secon fue. And the circumference A B being the So Correlary fift part of circle shall contain thre. Hereby it is maniwherefore the refidue BC fest, that the fide of an Hexagon figure described in a circle Shall containe two. Denide (by the 30. of the first) the arke BC into two equall partes in the is equall to a right line drawen fro the cetre of the faid circlevnto the circumpoint E.When ference . And if by fore either of the pointes A, B, C, D, E, F, be forences BE & ECis the fiftene part of the circle ABC D.If therfore there be drawn right Hh.y lines drawen

INTRODUCTION OF EUCLID INTO ENGLISH

25. EUCLID

The elements of geometrie of the most auncient philosopher Euclide of Megara. London: John Daye, [1570]. Folio. [xxvi], 203, 205-464 leaves; complete with the normal pagination errors. Frontispiece portrait of John Dee, large printer's device on verso of final leaf, illustrated throughout with diagrams; there are no overlays in Book XI (it appearing as if overlays were never included), and the folding table "The ground-plat of the mathematical preface of Mr. John Dee" in excellent facsimile. Overall a fine copy, the interior being clean and sharp throughout. Bound in modern calf, covers blindtooled with gilt fleurons, spine in compartments with morocco label.

First edition of the first complete English translation of Euclid's Elements. The importance of Euclid in the development of mathematics cannot be overstated, and nor can the impact of the present work, bringing into the English vernacular one of the foundation works of philosophy. This full translation is by Sir Henry Billingsley, a successful London merchant who later became Lord Mayor he undoubtedly benefited from the involvement of John Dee who not only wrote the 'very fruitfull preface' but contributed many annotations and additional theorems. 'This Preface, which set out systematically the many derivatives and practical applications of arithmetic and geometry... established Dee's intellectual leadership

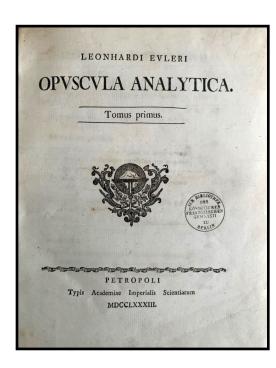
Fol. 124.

among English mathematical practitioners for three generations or more' (Taylor). The printing by John Day (1522-1584) of such a large folio was a monumental task, and his portrait is included both on the colophon and possibly as the bearded figure of Mercury at the foot of the title-page.

STC 10560; Thomas-Stanford 41. \$ 22,500.00

26. EULER, Leonhard

Opuscula analytica. Petropoli: Typis Academiae Imperialis Scientiarum, 1783-85. Two volumes in one. 4to. [iv], 363, [1]; [iv], 346 pp. With 2 folding plates of figures. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, spine label; a



clean and crisp copy with the small book label of the Physikalische Biblioteek der Königl. Landesschule on the pastedown.

First edition, rare. This collection of 28 of Euler's papers was published posthumously by the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg and includes his important works on the theory of numbers, explanations of the theories of Fermat and Lagrange, the Methodus inveniendi formulas integrales, as well as a number of other works. The most important is "Observationes circa divisionem quadratorum per numeros primos", read at the St. Petersburg Academy in 1772, which gives the first clear statement of the "law of

quadratic

reciprocity" called the "golden theorem" by Gauss who gave its first proof in his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* (1801). Euler (1707-83), described by Bell as the most prolific mathematician in history, introduced the now current abbreviations for trigonometric functions and developed the calculus of finite differences. His work on infinite series culminated in the creation of the theory of definite integrals, known as Eulerian integrals. A student of Johann Bernoulli, he later went to St. Petersburg to teach mathematics and physics.

Cajori, *History of Mathematics*, p. 241; Poggendorff, I, 690; Zeitlinger, SSI, 118. \$ 15,000.00



27. FER DE LA NOUERRE, Nicolas

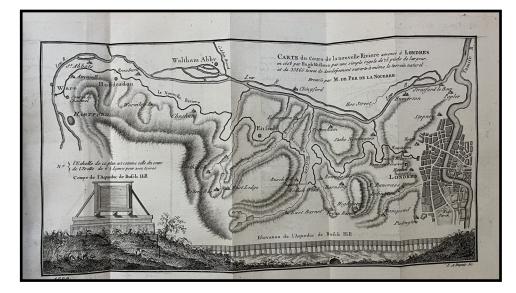
De la possibilité de faciliter l'établissement générale de la navigation intérieure du royaume. Paris: the Author, 1786. Two volumes in one. 8vo. 224, [4]; xix, 229-468, [7] pp. With 3 folding engraved plates. Contemporary gilt green morocco-backed boards, edges sprinkled red, pink silk marker. A very good, fresh copy.

First edition, a self-published attempt to economize and streamline the commercial routes of France. Here the author, a civil engineer, proposes a plan for maintaining and repairing existing roads without disrupting trade, digging new canals, and replacing the corvée (mandatory labor on public roads) with a usage toll. He also suggests diverting the Yvette and Bièvre rivers into one waterway, lessening the need for excess bridges. The plates illustrate this ambitious project and show a similar, successful diversion undertaken in 1608 in London. He advocates for an active and well-funded Public Works program. Pricing breakdowns and extrapolation charts run throughout the text.

Fer de la Nouerre (1740-1794) worked as Inspector of Bridges and Roads in France. He published multiple books on sanitation, traffic, and commercial navigation.

Sotheran, Bibliotheca Viatica 666.

\$ 1250.00



FANTASTIC EXPOSE OF ITALIAN CHARLATANS

28. FRIANORO, Rafaele (pseud. for NOBILI, Giacinto de)

Il vagabondo overo sferza de bianti, e vagabondi. Venice: G. A. Remondini, [1650]. 8vo. 87 pp. Contemporary vellum-backed binder's boards; bottom right corner of final leaf gnawed, affecting half a dozen words. Bibliographical notes on the verso of the front panel, old manuscript pen trials on the title and verso of final leaf.

Later edition, first printed in or around 1621. A biting exposé of the types of vagrants, charlatans, swindlers, and cheats you may meet on the streets of Italy. Adapted from a Latin manuscript written by Teseo Pini around 1485, this book describes 34 archetypes and lists their crimes with the hopes of protecting readers from their manipulations. Many of the scoundrels exploited religious devotees: the "bianti" sold fake indulgences, and the "falsi bordoni" claimed to be collecting money for a pilgrimage to

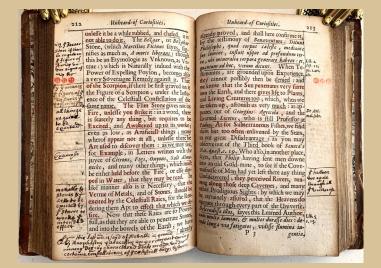


the Holy Land. Others feigned illness to get alms: "accapponi" covered themselves in animal blood and tissue to look like lepers, while "accadenti" fell down and pretended to have epileptic seizures.

Not much is known about Nobili, who lived during the second half of the sixteenth century. He entered the Dominican Order in the convent of S. Maria in Gradi in Viterbo in 1594. This work was extremely popular and went through multiple translations and editions.

De Bernardinis, "DE NOBILI, Giacinto (Rafaele)" in *Biographical Dictionary of Italians*, 38.

\$ 2800.00



ANOTHER INFLUENTIAL CONDEMNED WORK HEAVILY ANNOTATED

29. GAFFAREL, James

Unheard-of curiosities: concerning the talismanical sculpture of the Persians, the horoscope of the patriakes, and the reading of the stars. London: G.D. for Humphrey Moseley, 1650. 8vo. [xl], 433, [1] pp. Facing the title is the leaf of testimony in both French and English given by Leo Allatius in his *Apes Urbanaeplus* concerning this book, and printer's license at the end. With 2 large folding plates of the celestial constellations, and numerous text woodcuts. Contemporary boards backed in morocco, spine in compartments with designs in blind and author, title and date in gilt. An excellent copy, nearly every leaf with heavy underlining and annotations.

First edition in English, translated by Edmund Chilmead. The work is divided into four parts: Gaffarel first defends the Hebrews and Orientals against Christian charges. He deals with talismans, charms and amulets, including the talismanic sculpture of the Persians, which is closely connected with natural magic. The third part treats horoscopes and astrology of the ancients, and the last part discusses astronomy, with star clusters forming Hebrew letters on two plates, after the system of Hamahalzel.

Gaffarel (1601-81), a Hebrew scholar and orientalist was librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, and a well-known cabalist. Upon its publication, this work was condemned by the theology faculty of Paris, and

the author denounced. It had a great influence on Gassendi, Descartes, Johann Chrysostom Magnenus, and many others.

Wing, G105; Thorndike, VII, 304-09.

\$ 1750.00

Vnhcard-of

CURIOSITIES

TALISMANICAL

TheHOROSCOPE

the PATRIARKES;

READING of the STARS.

Written in French, by JAMES GATPAREL.

Englished by EDMUND CHILMEAD Mr. of Arts, and Chaplaine of Christ-Church OXON.

LONDON, ted by G. D. for Humphrey Mofeley, and ar to be fold at his Shop, at the Princes Armes in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1650,

And the

of the PERSIAN



GALILEO'S MASTERPIECE

30. GALILEI, Galileo

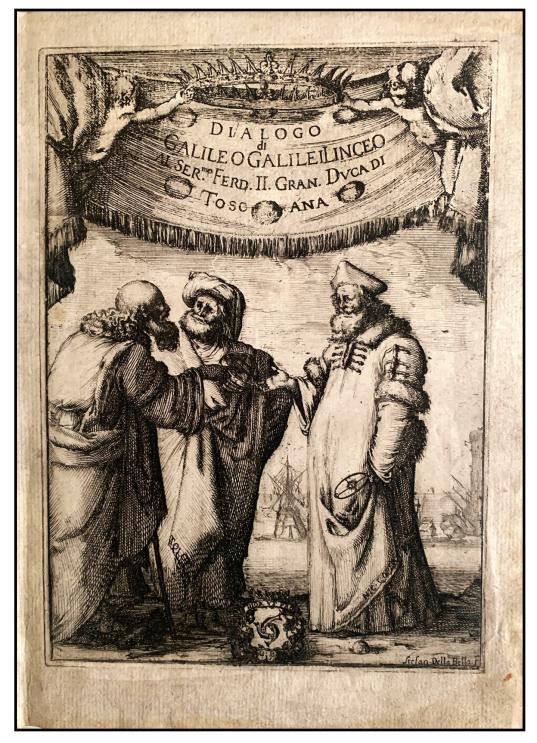
Dialogo sopra i due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo Tolemaico, e Copernicano. Florence: Giovanni Battista Landini, 1632. 4to. [viii], 458, [32] pp. Engraved frontispiece by Stefano della Bella depicting Aristotle, Ptolemy and

Copernicus in discussion surmounted by the Medici arms, woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, headpieces and diagrams; frontispiece repaired, possibly with a portion from another copy, lacking final blank. Bound in an early antiphonal leaf. A fine wide-margined copy with only a few leaves browned.

First edition of Galileo's statement and defence of the Copernican system of heliocentrism, which directly led to his trial for heresy in Rome in 1633. The *Dialogo* was designed both as an appeal to the great public and as an escape from silence. In the form of an open discussion between three friends – intellectually speaking, a radical, a conservative, and an agnostic – it is a masterly polemic for the new science.

Cinti, 89; Dibner, 8; Riccardi I, 511. \$

\$ 120,000.00



ALL THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST MAKEUP

31. GAUDEN, John

A discourse of artificial beauty, in point of conscience, between two ladies. London: Royston, 1662. 8vo. [x], 262 pp. With a frontispiece showing the virtuous and the painted lady in debate. Extra-illustrated with 6 engraved plates by Vinkeles, from LaFontaine, plates dated 1772, plus another engraved plate on the rear paste -down. Early full calf, blind-tooled, red morocco spine label; a fine copy with the large illustrated bookplate of Ethel Norah Godfrey Pike on the front paste-down, another interesting bookplate on the verso of the fly-leaf, small ex libris stamp of JGJ.

First edition, at least under this title; Gauden published *A discourse of auxiliary beauty, or artificial handsomeness* in 1656. Here the author argues that painting the face is unlawful (against scripture) and quotes Jezebel's sad fate. It is also in violation of the seventh commandment, which forbids adultery, and indicates a mark of pride, arrogance and hypocrisy.

Gauden (1605-1662) was Bishop of Worcester and was assumed to be the author of *Eikon Basilika*, published within ten days after the beheading of Charles I on January 31, 1649.

Wing, G353.



\$ 850.00

AN INFAMOUS STOREHOUSE OF BLACK MAGIC

32. [GRIMOIRE]

Enchiridion Leonis Papae. Rome [but France], 1660 [but ca. 1810]. 12mo. [ii], 168 pp. Woodcut title and 9 woodcut plates. Later orange morocco, gilt spine title. Old bookplate of Bibliotheca Ludovico. Uncut.

"An infamous storehouse of black magic." (Waite) Legend states that this compilation of prayers, invocations, psalms, and rituals was given to Charlemagne the Great by Pope Leo III at his coronation in the year 800 (a likely story). The first printed edition of the text appeared in 1523, but it did not immediately gain traction as a magic book. More of a religious talisman, it would supposedly grant divine protection against all evils to whomever carried it and read it aloud each day. The chapters contain quotations from the Gospels, litanies of the saints, and writings of Jerome and Augustine. It contains prayers for conjuring and spells for curing disease, fixing a bad marriage, and ousting demons.

The late 18th and early 19th century in post-Revolutionary France saw a dramatic dechristianization and rise of superstition and occultism. Printers and booksellers began making inexpensive magic books *en masse* to meet middle class demand, and France became the epicenter of grimoire production. These proletariat spellbooks came to be known as *Bibliothèque bleue*, comparable to the English chapbook. Like that offered here, most were published with a false, early imprint date, most likely give credence to these relatively new texts that purport to be based on ancient wisdom.

Caillet, 3620; Davies, pp. 96-97; Waite, Book of Ceremonial Magic, pp. 39-45.



THE LATEST MODELS OF GLOBES AVAILABLE

33. HARRIS, Joseph

The description and use of the globes, and the orrery. To which is prefix'd by way of introduction, a brief account of the solar system. London: Printed by John Rivington,



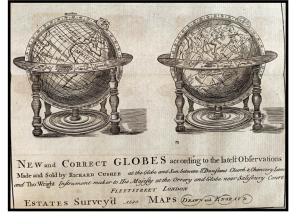
1783. 8vo. viii, 220 pp., plus a 4-page publisher's catalogue of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments with prices. With 7 engraved folding plates, including the frontispiece of Thomas Wright's Great Orrery (priced), and the plate of "New and Correct Globes" engraved by Richard Cushee plus 5 numbered plates. Modern full calf, new endpapers; interior excellent.

\$ 2500.00

Stated twelfth edition of an important and popular work on mathematical and astronomical instruments which went through many editions, the first printed in 1731. Harris (1702-1764), Assay Master at the

Royal Mint, was the author of a number of papers relating to astronomy, optics, and magnetic observations which appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*. In addition he wrote a valuable essay on money and coins, as well as treatises on navigation and on plane trigonometry. He here introduces the latest models of globes, celestial and terrestrial, and demonstrates how to use the globes in order to solve many problems, some of which includes finding latitude and longitude as well as the position of the sun at any given place and day of the year.

ESTC, T128051; Taylor, Mathematical Practitioners, 1714-1840, pp. 115-16, 195-96. \$450.00



EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED

34. HODGES, Richard Manning

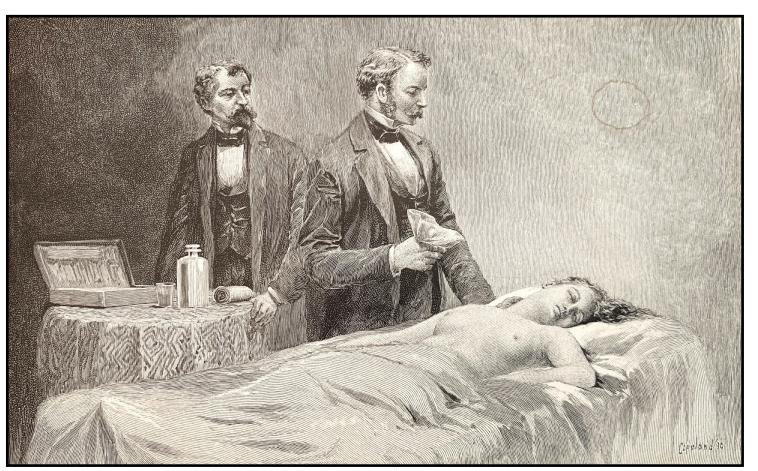
A narrative of events connected with the introduction of sulphuric ether into surgical use. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1891. 8vo. 159 pp. Frontispiece and extra-illustrated with the insertion of 39 prints (see below). Half dark-red calf and marbled baords, spine with beautiful gilt illustration; other than a small waterstain at the top corner of the first 4 text leaves, an excellent copy.

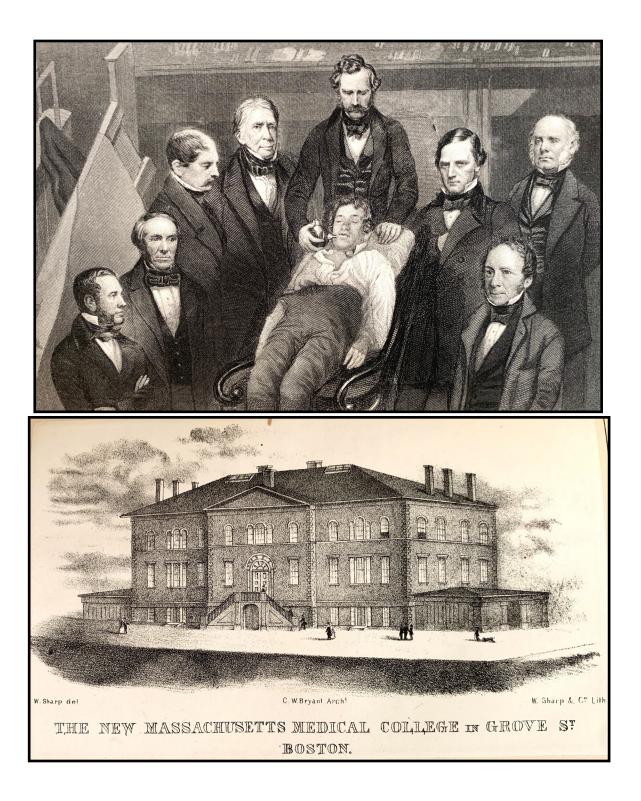
First and only edition. The story of the first use of sulphuric ether in surgery is well-known. Hodges (1827-1896), a surgeon and professor of surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital, writes a first-hand account of the lead-up and execution of the procedure. He provides a background discussion of Dr. William Morton's work as well as Horace Wells' use of nitrous oxide. Morton's interview with Charles Jackson is delineated as is the demonstrations, the surgery and the aftermath, including the controversies involving Morton and Jackson.

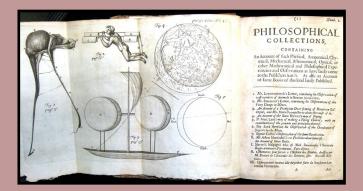
This copy has 39 prints inserted, including portraits of Morton, Faraday, Joseph M. Wightman, Dr. John C. Warren, (mezzotint), Augustus A. Gould, Dr. J. C. Warren, (as a young man), Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen, S. F. B. Morse, (mezzotint), Amos Kendall, Rev. Thomas Chalmers, Eli Whitney, Velpeau, Nathan Appleton, Edward Everett, Louis Agassiz, (fine india proof), Horace Wells, Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Winfield Scott, Howell Cobb, Amos Lawrence, N. I. Bowditch, Jefferson Davis, Henry J. Bigelow and Robert C. Winthrop, (mezzotint). The miscellaneous engravings inserted include views of Harvard Medical School, Bartlett's Statue of Wells, Massachusetts Gen. Hospital, Wm. T. G. Morton, M. D., making the first public demonstration of

etherization at the Massachusetts Gen. Hospital, surrounded by the medical staff, Dr. Morton administering ether preparatory to performing the operation by which he first discovered and demonstrated the powers of ether in surgery, The new Massachusetts Medical College in Grove St., Group portraits of Chas. T. Jackson, W. T. G. Morton, and Horace Wells, Medal awarded Dr. Moron by the French Academy, Massachusetts Gen. Hospital.

Our search of auction records reflects the sale of this copy at a Goodspeed auction in 1908 for \$25. \$550.00







RARE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

35. [HOOKE, Robert, ed.]

Philosophical collections, containing an account of the physical; anatomical, chymical, mechanical, astronomical, optical, or other mathematical and philosophical experiments and observations as have lately come to the publisher hands. . . . London: [John Martyn], Moses Pitt, and Richard Chiswell, 1679-82. Seven issues (all published) in one volume. 4to. 44; [ii], 48, [2]; 43-210 pp. With 7 engraved plates. Bound together in contemporary marbled boards.

First edition of the complete *Philosophical collections*, printed in a very small edition, and now exceptionally rare. The death of the Royal Society's secretary, Henry Oldenburg, in 1677 interrupted the publication of the *Philosophical transactions*. These scientific papers, edited by Hooke, were issued to fill the void in the Royal Society publication from the last number of the *Philosophical transactions* in 1679 until it resumed again in 1682/3. Hooke, who was also Curator of Experiments, contributed a couple of important papers, including *An optical discourse*, which proposed treatment for near-sightedness, and *A mechanical discourse*.... Other landmark papers include: Leeuwenhoek's announcement of the "discovery of spermatozoa"; Lana's "flying chariot"; Borelli's *De motu musculorum*; Tyson's *Anatomy of a porpess* (sic); and astronomical observations by Hevelius, Flamsteed, and Cassini on the eclipse of Jupiter by the moon in 1679 and 1681. In addition, discoveries by Moxon, Malpighi, Thomas Burnett, Edmund Halley, Bernoulli, and Leibniz are included.

The plates illustrate Bernier's flying machine, Borelli's underwater breathing apparatus, and a new lamp invented by Robert Boyle. William Brigg's *A new theory of vision*, a discussion of the optic nerves, is accompanied by a plate illustrating a dissected eye; this detailed physiological study of vision motivated Newton to republish it in 1685 with his own introduction.

\$ 24,000.00

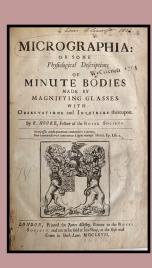
Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, 24.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF MICROSCOPICAL OBJECTS

36. HOOKE, Robert

Micrographia: or some physiological descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glasses, with observations and inquiries thereupon. London: Jo. Martyn, 1667. Folio. 2 ff., [32], 246, [10] pp. With 38 folding plates; arms of the Royal Society on title. Half-calf over contemporary boards, marbled paste-downs and endpapers; a very good copy from the library of W. Cracroft with his signature dated 1804 and small stamp on title.

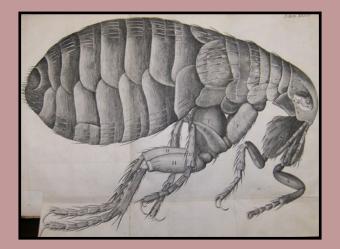
First edition, second issue. This issue is the same as the first except that the licence-leaf and the title page were both reset, and plate 5 was re-engraved in reverse. This was the first book printed in English on the microscope, and is of great value for the history of chemistry, physics, biology and astronomy. It contains the invention of the compound microscope and of the wheel ba-



rometer, an explanation of the twinkling of the stars, important investigations on the refraction of light, a theory of heat and the real nature of combustion.

The beautiful engraved plates of this, the first large work to illustrate microscopical object, are all the work of the author himself. Included is the famous plate of a flea, a louse, gnat, and many varieties of flies with details of their anatomy magnified, thousands of times.

Keynes, 7; *Printing & The Mind of Man*, 50 (1665 edition); Wing H-2621A. \$ 60,000.00



142. SEQUOIA GIGANTEA, DECSN. Big Tree, Giant Redwood, Redwood of the Mountains.



10 VOLUMES OF AMERICAN TREE SAMPLES- A RARE EXHIBITION OF NATURE

37. HOUGH, Romeyn Beck

The American woods, exhibited by actual specimens and with copious explanatory text. Lowville, N. Y.: By the Author, 1892-1904. Ten volumes. Each volume includes a booklet in original wrappers and a number of loose plates, each with 3 identified samples. Complete with a total of 254 plates containing 762 samples. Each volume bound into a portfolio of pebbled cloth and encased in the original cloth box with clasps.

First editions (other than the first two volumes which are in second edition). Hough's intention was to create "an exhibition of nature itself." After seeing a work of cross-sections of European trees, Hough

decided to create his own representing American woods, and published these volumes over a 25-year period. He developed and patented a veneer cutter capable of slicing wood to a thickness of 1/1200 in. Each tree is thoroughly described in the booklets including its botanical and physical properties, habitat, general and medicinal uses, and other aspects with names in four languages.

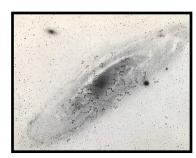
Hough (1857-1924) was a physician and botanist. These volumes (14 were published in total) were widely well received and acclaimed for their scientific information, beauty and usefulness to everyone interested in forestry and botany, including professionals. In 1908 he won the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal for his contribution to the understanding and uses of American woods, and *American Woods* won the top prizes at the 1889 Exposition Universelle in Paris, the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, and the 1909 Alaska–Yukon–Pacific Exposition in Seattle. "For antiquarian booksellers *American Woods* is 'one of the most sought-after sets of the 20th century'. In 2000 art auction house Christie's sold a complete set for \$92,100" (Wikipedia).

BM, Natural History, II, p. 880; Stafleu & Cowan, Taxonomic Literature, II, p. 341. \$ 17,500.00

DISTANCE TO THE ANDROMEDA NEBULA

38. HUBBLE, Edwin

"A spiral nebula as a stellar system, Messier 31." Offprint from *Astrophysical Journal*, Vol. LXIX, 1929. 8vo. 55 pp. With 6 plates, 10 text illustrations and 8 tables.



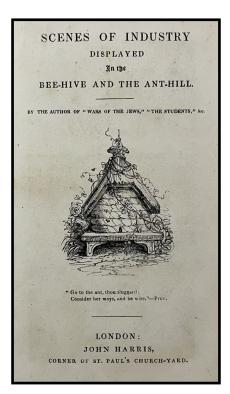
Original printed wrappers. A fine copy from the library of Herbert McLean Evans, with his book label.

First printing, part of *Contributions from the Mount Wilson Observatory*, No. 376. Hubble studied the Andromeda nebula (M31 on the Messier list) with the largest telescope of his day, the 100-inch reflector at the Mount Wilson Observatory. His research revealed that the Andromeda nebula was 800,000 light years away from Earth, eight times the distance of the farthest star of our own galaxy.

Hubble (1889-1953) was best known for Hubble's Law, the proportionality of distance and radial velocity of galaxies, indicating an expanding universe. Written in conjunction with this paper, Hubble's work on the velocity-distance relation "represented a giant step in modern cosmology. In place of a static picture of the cosmos, it seemed to many that the universe must be regarded as expanding, the rate of the mutual recession of its parts increasing with their relative distance" (Christianson). Hubble's discovery "made as great a change in man's conception of the universe as the Copernican revolution 400 years before" (DSB).

Evans (1882-1971), anatomist, embryologist, endocrinologist, histologist, and a distinguished bibliophile, made substantial contributions to the fields of science, including co-discovery of Vitamin E. \$550.00





CHILDREN'S PHILOSOPHY ON ROLES OF BEES AND ANTS

39. [JOHNSTONE, Christian Isobel]

Scenes of industry displayed in the bee-hive and the ant-hill. London: John, Harris [1827]. 8vo. xii, 212, [4] pp. With 6 full-page engraved plates, each with 3 scenes. Original sheep-backed printed boards, spine and title gilt; plates a little foxed, but otherwise a nice copy in original condition.

First edition of this detailed guide to bees and ants for children. The text is written as a fictional narrative in the first person of a beekeeper on a country ramble, encountering students and educating them about hives, bee colonies, life cycles, and different bee roles. In the second part of the book, the beekeeper decides to study ants out of boredom and becomes fascinated by their copious species, ingenuity, and cooperation. The whimsical illustrations are each assigned to a specific page and feature the characters harvesting honey, relocating the bees to new hives, and invasive species at the hives.

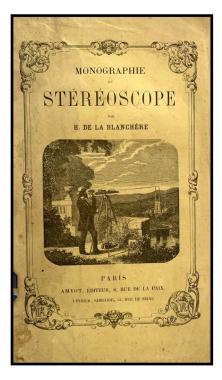
Moon, John Harris's books 417(3); Osborne Collection I:204. \$ 1450.00

THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES

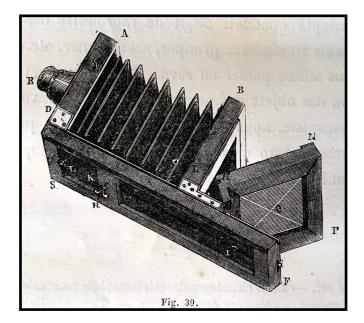
40. LA BLANCHERE, Henri de

Monographie de stéréoscope. Paris: Moussin for Amyot, [1861]. 8vo. Wood engraved illustrations throughout. Original printed yellow wrappers bound into modern boards.

First edition, a comprehensive treatise on the newly developed stereoscope, a technology whereby the viewer uses a two-lens device to see left and right images at the same time, creating a threedimensional scene. This nine-part study covers the history of binocular viewing from Euclid to Brewster before discussing contemporary improvements and progress, theory, construction and materials, preparation of photographic slides, and applications. The final chapter suggests recently developed add-on lenses for further uses, such as microscopy. This monograph is an



important snapshot of the pivotal technology that bridged the gap between the first photographs and motion pictures. \$1250.00







MECHANICS AND MECHANICAL DEVICES

41. LAMY, Bernard

Traitez de mechanique, de l'equilibre des solides et des liqueurs. Paris: André Pralard, 1679. 12mo. [ii], 163, [1] pp. Folding engraved plate, woodcut diagrams throughout. Contemporary mottled calf, expertly rebacked. An excellent copy with the gilt stamp of the John Crerar Library on the front panel, bookplate of Patrick Hume on the title verso, inscription signed "Hume" on the flyleaf.

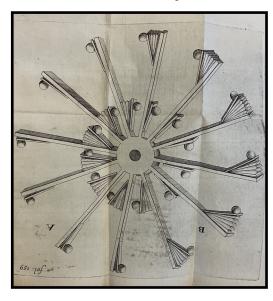
First edition of this groundbreaking work on "the mechanics of solid bodies and liquids; mechanical powers; machines based on axles and wheels, screws, and pulleys, as well as pumps." Rooted in demonstrations and copiously illustrated, the text poses questions about forces and answers

them in simple language, then extrapolates the information as it applies to mechanics and machines. It begins with a list of definitions and presuppositions necessary to understand the rest of the book. It is a practical textbook and "the work of a good teacher and not of a researcher" (DSB). Greatly influenced by Descartes and Pascal, Lamy here presents the rule of the parallelogram of forces (at nearly the same time as Varignon and Newton).

Lamy (1640-1715) was a French priest, philosopher, and mathematician. He was an advocate of Cartesian philosophy and often exiled for teaching its theories.

Roberts-Trent, Bibliotecha Mechanica, p. 195.

\$ 2200.00





Il entra dans l'église ; on achevait le Gloria in excelsis. JEAN PATYE s'approcha du pupitre pour lire l'épître.

Au même instant, un enfant de chœur vint se pencher à son oreille. Le Chanoine reconnut avec effroi la voix de Satan.

— La ville est dépavée, Maître Jean.

- Eh bien! va la repaver, dit PATYE.

Le diable se mordit les lèvres et jura en s'en allant qu'il aurait raison du rusé Chanoine. Il ne lui

SATANIC MEANS OF AVOIDING DEBT

42. LAVALLEY, Gaston

Un chanoine enlevé par le diable. Paris: Ch. Mendel, [1911]. Folio. [vi], 7, [4] pp. With 16 photographic illustrations. Original lithographed vellum wrappers (separated from text block, a little stained). Ex-libris occult collector Michel Collée. A lovely piece.

Only edition of this photographically-illustrated Norman legend, Number 143 of 350 copies printed. According to the tale, in 1537 a canon of the Bayeux Cathedral owed a substantial debt that he could not pay. He summoned Satan by opening a grimoire and flew to Rome on his back to avoid his creditor.

The text contains photographs by an amateur photographer "Magron." It is organized like a graphic novel, with dramatic actors and sets illustrating the nearby text. The resulting book is a deluxe production very ahead of its time.

OCLC locates only 2 copies worldwide (Belgium and BNF).

ASTRONOMIE NAUTIQUE LUNAIRE,

Où l'on traite de la Latitude & de la Longitude en mer, de la Période ou Saros, des parallaxes de la Lune avec des Tables du Nonagéfime fous l'Équateur & fous les Tropiques, fuivies d'autres Tables des mouvemens du Soleil & des Étoiles fixes, auxquelles la Lune fera comparée dans les voyages de long cours.



A NEW TECHNIQUE IN ASTRONOMICAL NAVIGATION

43. [LE MONNIER, Pierre Charles]

Astronomie nautique lunaire. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1771. 8vo. [vi], xxiv, 112, [3] pp. Letterpress tables. Contemporary pastepaper boards (spine strip lacking, but revealing the rather sexy sewing structure); unopened and uncut. A genuine copy in original condition.

First edition, a manual to maritime navigation using lunar tables. The booming sea trade of the late 18th century necessitated precision in planning and executing routes of passage. Le Monnier here proposes a system of calculating longitude and latitude using the Saros, a period of 223 lunations (about 18 years and 11 days). He rightly assumed that irregularities in the moon's position would repeat themselves, a view also espoused by Edmond Halley. Thus, he began recording the positions in 1753 so that this publication would provide a comprehensive Saros outlook.

Le Monnier (1715-1799) was a French astronomer. He was responsible for introducing many top-of-the-line instruments to Paris observatories due to his frequent communication with British colleagues. The moon crater Le Monnier is named for him.

OCLC locates 3 copies in the U.S. (Cornell, NY Public, and Smithsonian); Houzeau & Lancaster 10757; Poggendorff I: 1420; Conlon 71: 1115. \$ 2500.00

TREATISE ON THE PENIS

44. LEALI, Leale

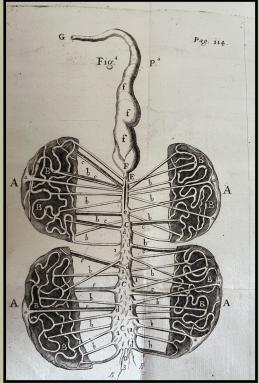
De Partibus semen conficientibus in viro. Padua: Cadorinum, 1686. 12mo. [vi], 148, [2] pp. With 2 engraved plates on 1 sheet, folded. Contemporary binder's boards, manuscript spine title. A fine copy in original condition.

Rare first edition of only the second book published about the male reproductive system (the first being de Graaf's *De virorum organis generationi* in 1668, which is quoted here on p. 20.) The text describes function and physiology of the testicles and sperm. The plates illustrate the testes and the vas deferens, with each part identified and explained in the preceding pages.

Leali (d. 1726) was an Italian professor who taught surgery, botany, and practical medicine. This is his only extant publication.

The two plates appear as one uncut sheet in this copy; most others have them cut and bound separately.

OCLC records only 4 copies in America (Johns Hopkins, Penn, NLM, Harvard); Rép. Gén. des sciences médicales 29: 90. \$ 5200.00



EFFECTIVE DOWSING PRACTICES

45. [LEBRUN, Pierre]

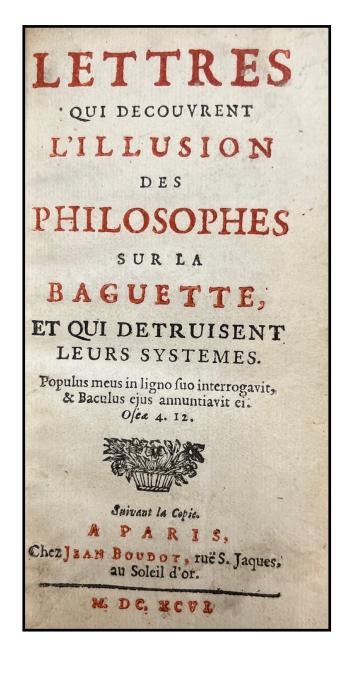
Lettres qui decouvrent l'illusion des philosophes sur la baguette. Paris: Jean Boudot, 1696. 12mo. [xxviii], 255 pp. With 2 full-page engraved plates and 1 text woodcut. Later vellum-backed boards. A good, fresh copy.

Second edition of this dowsing manual compiled from ancient and contemporary sources. This text draws together written accounts and instructions for using divining rods to find groundwater, criminals, precious metals, stolen property, and relics. Lebrun explores the effectiveness of the rod in each of these applications and denounces some dowsers he considered imposters. He includes transcriptions of letters written to him by philosophers in support of divining.

Barbier II: 1287; see Caillet 6323.

\$ 1350.00





THE BEGINNING OF MICROBIOLOGY



46. LEEUWENHOEK, Antoni van

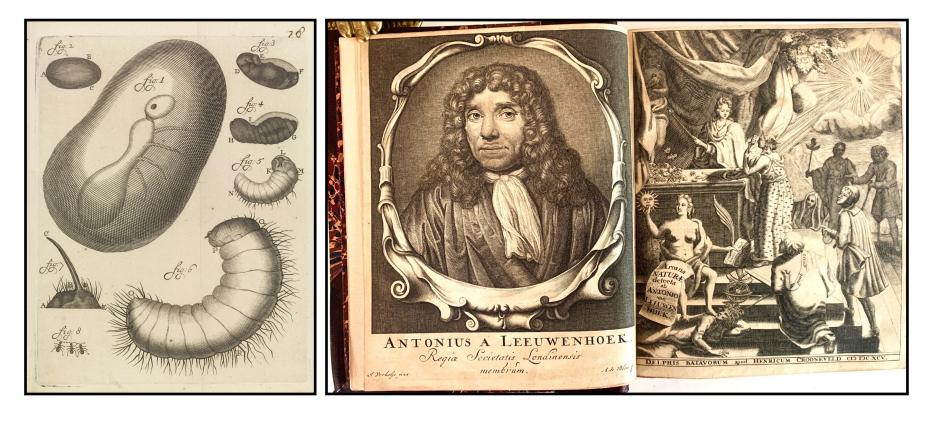
Arcana naturae detecta; Continuatio arcanorum naturae detectorum Delft: Apud Henricum a Krooneveld, 1695; 1697. Two volumes in one. 4to. [viii], 568, [14]; [ii], 192 pp., plus 8 pages of index. Engraved allegorical title by Jeremias van Schaak, frontispiece portrait of author, index and errata, plus 34 engraved plates (26 folding) and numerous text illustrations. Nineteenth century half-morocco and marbled boards; plates are very sharp and the text very clean. An excellent copy from the library of Charles F. Cox.

First edition of the *Arcana* and first edition in Latin of the *Continuatio*. Leeuwenhoek's most important discoveries are contained in this celebrated series of letters to the Royal Society of London, to Robert Hooke, Christopher Wren and Christian Huygens. Leeuwenhoek communicates his epoch-making experiments with the microscope, revealing to his contemporaries a previously unknown and fascinating aspect of nature -- the world of microorganisms.

Among the remarkable discoveries described in the present text are the first reasonably accurate account of red blood corpuscles in vertebrates and invertebrates, the first fully described spermatozoa and protozoa, infusoria and rotifera, and proof that living organisms are always the product of pre-existing parents of their own species. His work and Hooke's "raised problems on the concepts of creation, sexual generation, genetics, the structure of plants and animals and their relations, which they themselves could not solve. Though one can say with truth that protozoology, bacteriology and microbiology begin with Leeuwenhoek."

The first work contains the ninety-two letters through 1695; the second is a continuation and contains the remaining fifteen letters.

Dobell, 25, 26; Osler, 1020, 1021; Printing & the Mind of Man, 166; Singer, History of Biology, pp. 166-69; Sparrow, Milestones of Science, p. 19; Wolf, History of Science, II, pp. 420-22. \$ 18,500.00

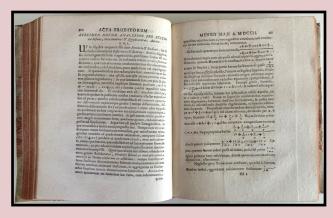


THE FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM OF ALGEBRA

47. LEIBNITZ, G.W.

"Specimen novum analyseos pro scientia infiniti, circa summas & quadraturas." In: *Acta eruditorum anno MDCCII publicata*. Lipsiae [Leipzig]: Gross, Frisch and Groschuf, 1702. 4to. [ii], 566 pp. (entire volume). With a total of 9 folding engraved plates. Leibnitz' article covers pages 210-219 and includes 1 folding plate. Contemporary half-vellum and marbled boards, red speckled edges; very minor spotting, overall an excellent copy.

First edition of Leibnitz' New specimen of the analysis for the science of the infinite about sums and quadratures, his investigation of the fundamental theorem of algebra. The fundamental theorem of algebra is the assertion that every polynomial with real or complex coefficients has at least one complex root. An immediate extension of this result is that every polynomial of degree n with real or complex coefficients has exactly n complex roots, when counting individually any repeated roots. Leibnitz here

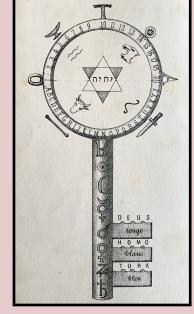


provides examples of calculating with infinite numbers, although erroneously said that no polynomial of the type $x4 + \alpha4$ (with α real and distinct from 0) can be written in such a way.

A first attempt at proving the theorem was made by d'Alembert in 1746, though his proof was incomplete. Other attempts were made by Euler (1749), de Foncenex (1759), Lagrange (1772), and Laplace (1795). It was finally proven in the nineteenth century by Argand, and more fully by Gauss.

Apart from Leibnitz' work, the present volume also includes medical texts by Bartholin and Cowper, an essay (with illustration) by Halley on Hooke's barometer, and articles by Lamy, Peletier and Locke among many others. \$1850.00

MAGICAL PHILOSOPHY



48. LÉVI, Éliphas

La clef des grands mystères. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1861. 8vo. [iv], iv, 598 [i.e. 498] pp. With 20 full-page lithographed plates, additional wood engravings in the text. Contemporary gilt red sheep-backed marbled boards; some minor foxing. A good, complete copy.

First edition of this classic of occult literature. The *Key of great mysteries* is the most complete treatise on magical philosophy to date, written by the very author who coined the term "occultism". Lévi does not divorce magical practice from Christian morality; rather, he seeks prophetic meaning in Biblical tradition. The text describes numerical symbolism, Paracelsian philosophy, Hermetic school of thought, invoking and conjuring spirits, black magic, Egyptian magic, divining, tarot, Mesmerism, alchemy, and Kabbalah. It explores the mysteries and intersections of science, religion, and nature with respect to magnetism, visions, and physical phenomena.

Lévi (1810-1875), born Alphonse Louis Constant, was a self-proclaimed sage. He penned over twenty esoteric titles and was imprisoned twice for their liminal nature. He was trained as a Catholic priest, but left the Church at age 26 to pursue his studies in the occult. His writings influenced many occult sects, including the Spiritualists, Hermeticians, Rosicrucians, and Freemasons.

Dorbon, 612; Caillet, 2567; Gardner, Bibliotheca Rosicruciana, 295.

\$ 2000.00



A NOBLE AND ARISTOCRATIC PROVENANCE

49. LIGNAC, Louis François Luc de

De l'homme et de la femme considérés physiquement dans l'état du mariage. Lille: C.F.J. LeHoucq, 1778-9. Three volumes. 12mo. viii, 378, [1]; [iv], 271, [1]; [iv], 254, [2] pp. Engraved title and 15 engraved plates printed on blue paper. Contemporary richly gilt half sheep over green marbled boards, edges sprinkled red, green silk markers. Bookplates of the Duchesse de Croy nee Arenberg, a fabulous provenance from a member of the two noble families, possibly Marie Ludmilla Rosa Sophie Antonie Gasparine de Ligne -Arenberg (1870-1953), or one of her relatives, who clearly relished this multi-volume text. A gorgeous set.

Enlarged edition of this sex manual for married couples. The text covers seduction, the act of copulation, sterility, sexual health, genital organs, puberty, virginity, menstruation, and childbirth. It also describes substances that affect sexual health, refutes common misconceptions about sex, and explores the sexual customs of foreign societies. The plates show the reproductive anatomy of men and women, hermaphroditism, and fetuses in utero. A chapter of explanatory text about the plates and an alphabetical index conclude the third volume.

Lignac (1740-1809) was a French physician turned journalist. See Gay-Lemmonyer, 813. \$ 700.00

THE SCIENCE OF PALM READING IN GAME FORM

50. LINDSAY, Gertrude Ann

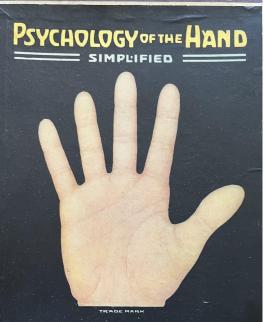
Psychology of the hand simplified. New York: Baker & Bennett Co., [1919]. Game consisting of 10 die-cut lithographed boards (5 with pop-out pieces), 5 colored halftone type sheets, and 2 instructional pamphlets, all housed in the original cardboard box with chromolithographed titular panel mounted on the top. All pieces in fine original condition.

The earliest psychological game: a woman's attempt to make palm reading a scientific discipline. According to the rules, there are five kinds of "pure" hands with corresponding personality types: Jupiter, Saturn, Apollo, Mercury, and Mars, each of which is described on illustrated sheets. There are five descriptive hand charts on boards, and five identical charts made up of pop -out pieces. Players match the descriptive sheet with its hand chart, then draw pieces from a pile of the pop-out parts that have been combined. If the piece a player draws does not fit his chart, he must return it to the pile and try again on his next turn. The first player to make a complete chart, wins. Variations on this game include making "abnormal" charts from the pop-out pieces and de-

scribing the personality that would correspond.

One of the instructional pamphlets describes three games that can be played with the included pieces, while the other gives an overview of the chirognomic nature of each part of the hand in general. Perhaps to legitimize her efforts, on many of the pieces Lindsay included Bible verses that hint at the divine intent of chirognomy, such as Job 37: "God has placed a sign in the hand of all men" and Psalms 119: "My soul is continually in my hand."

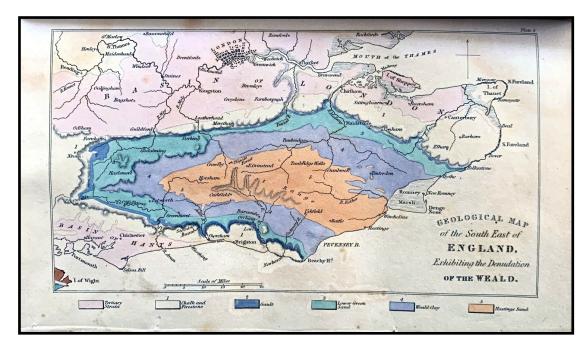
OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Wisconsin, UCLA, NY Historical Society). \$ 1950.00



AWONDERFUL AND COMPREHENSIVE LANGUAGE RESIDES IN THE HAND OF EACH INDIVIDUAL

COPYRIGHTED BY GERTRUDE ANN LINDSAY

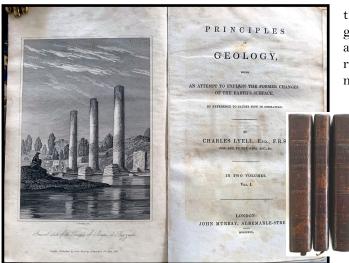




GEOLOGY FINALLY BECOMES A SERIOUS SCIENCE

51. LYELL, Charles

Principles of geology, being an attempt to explain the former changes of the earth's surface, by reference to causes now in operation. London: John Murray, 1830, 1832, 1833. Three volumes. 8vo. xv, [1], 511, [1]; xii, 330, [2]; xxxi, [1], 398, 109, [1] pp. (lacking only the half-titles of Volumes I and III), otherwise complete with appendix and glossary, 11 plates and maps (3 engraved frontispieces, 2 hand-colored; 3 maps, 2 folding and 2 hand-colored) and 135 text illustrations. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards. A handsome set in fine condition.

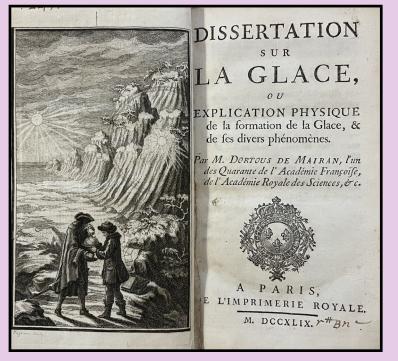


First edition of Lyell's classic of modern geology, in which he makes a comprehensive presentation of the uniformitarian theory of change. The work contains Lyell's investigation into the effects of geologic conditions on species variation, from which he concludes that the emergence of a new species is a steady process. This hypothesis, so important in the development of the Darwinian theory of evolution, replaced the cataclysmic theories of geologic change held by Cuvier and others, and led to one of the most revolutionary scientific ideas of the nineteenth century — that the age of the earth was enormously greater than had ever been supposed.

Lyell (1797-1875), outstanding English geologist, was an ardent opponent of Cuvier and the catastrophists. His *Principles* established geology as a science.

Dibner, Heralds of Science, 96; Horblit, 70; Sparrow, Milestones of Science, 140.

\$ 17,500.00



THE SCIENCE OF ICE CRYSTALLIZATION

52. MAIRAN, Jean-Jacque Dortous de

Dissertation sur la glace, ou explication physique de la formation de la glace, & de ses divers phénomènes. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1749. 12mo. xxix, [x], 384, xx pp. Engraved frontispiece and 5 folding engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled red, blue silk marker. A perfect copy.

First illustrated edition of this study of ice crystallization. Originally published as a 113-page dissertation in 1716, it uses Cartesian and Newtonian principles to explain the spontaneous and artificial formations of ice from different liquids and gases. The text explains the reasons for various crystalline structures, the process of freezing in bodies of water, and how to manipulate liquids to form specific frozen formations. A lengthy preface details the history of natural science in the Age of Enlightenment. The frontispiece shows two explorers consulting a globe in an arctic landscape, and the folding plates at the end of the volume illustrate snowflakes and ice crystals.

Mairan (1678-1771) was concerned with a wide variety of subjects, including heat, light, sound, motion, the shape of the earth and the aurora. He wanted to find physical mechanisms to explain phenomena. His theories were generally ingenious descriptions, which were sometimes mathematical and sometimes based on experiment" (DSB). His observations and experiments also inspired the beginning of what is now known as the study of biological circadian rhythms.

Duveen 386; Hoover Coll. 554.

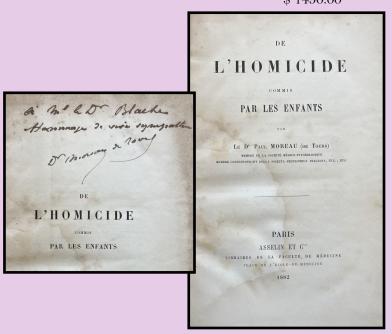
MURDEROUS MINORS

53. MOREAU, Paul

De l'homicide commis par les enfants. Paris: Asselin and Co., 1882. 8vo. [iv], 196 pp. Later cloth-backed marbled boards (stained); light dampstaining throughout, but still a good, complete copy with a presentation inscription from the author to Dr. Émile Blanche.

First edition, a curious occultist study of murderous minors. In the late 19th century, with the waning popularity of time-occupying apprenticeships and the influx of accessible media and popular culture, child crime became a problem and buzzword within European society (think Oliver Twist¹/₄). Cases in which sons and daughters killed their siblings or parents stood out because parricide was considered the gravest crime under French penal code. Here the author attempts a forensic analysis of the child perpetrator, seeking the psychological and physiological reasons one may decide to kill. He argues that children whose moral upbringings are not monitored may fall victim to demonism, witchcraft, and even lycanthropy, leading them to kill while under the delusion of possession. Other, less intriguing things that might lead kids to homicide include puberty, drug and alcohol abuse, mental illness, and heredity of criminal nature. Moreau also points out that perhaps children murder simply to achieve celebrity.

> Caillet III: 7739; Grandin, Bib. Gen. des sciences juridiques I : 563. \$ 1450.00



THE SURVIVING PRINTS

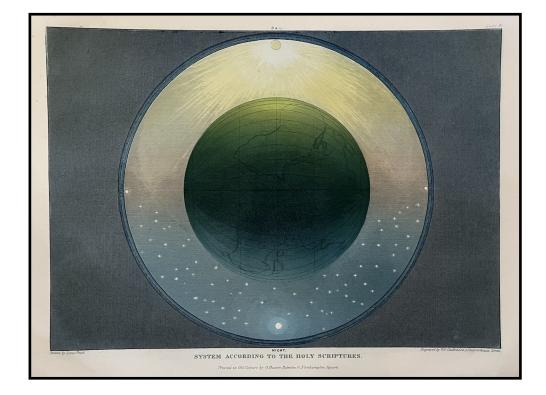
54. MUGGLETONIANS

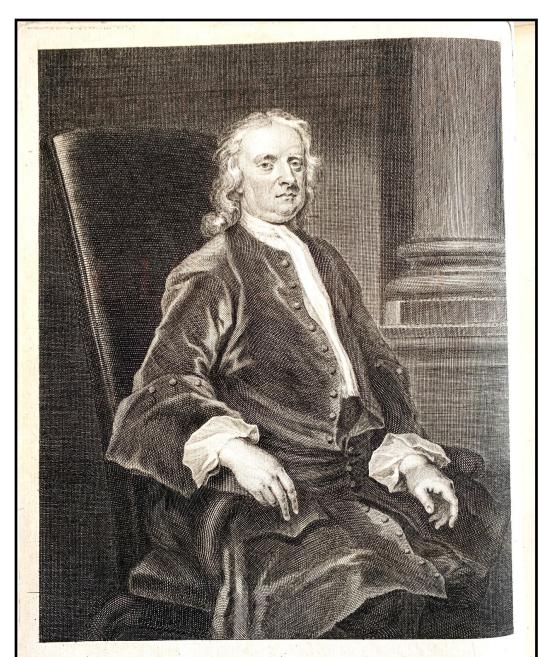
The Newtonian system of the universe [and] System according to the Holy Scriptures. [Set of six (6) Baxter astronomy prints—Plates 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10.] Northampton: G. Baxter, ca. 1846. Six broadsides. Each measures 318 x 255 mm (sheet), 277 x 196 mm (image). Each plate engraved by W.P. Clubbe & Son after drawings by Isaac Frost and printed in oil colors by George Baxter. In excellent condition.

A fine set of the six surviving prints from a series of eleven that were commissioned by the Muggletonians, a radical religious cult, to illustrate their privately published and circulated *Two Systems of Astronomy*. Members of the sect employed George Baxter to produce the illustrations using his patented method of printing using oil colors. Three of the images portray the Newtonian heliocentric view of the universe, and the other three show the Muggletonians' geocentric version, a theory honed by cult member Isaac Frost who drew these plates. Although the suite originally contained five more prints, they have never been recovered. The set offered here was sequestered in a private Muggletonian library in London that was shuttered in 1860 and rediscovered in 1983. It is thought that the five lost plates may have been destroyed in the London Blitz of 1941.

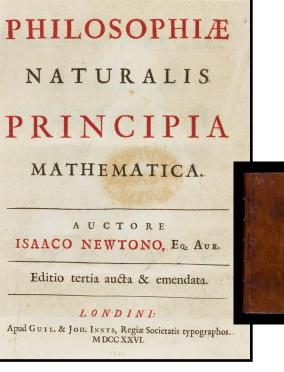
The Muggletonians were founded in the 1650s by cousins John Reeve and Lodowick Muggleton, who believed that they had been appointed by God to preach to the ungodly in Earth's final days. They were anti-Trinitarian and believed in an ambivalent God that cared little about the earthly realm, and thus they thought that piety and devotion were meaningless. While radical, their platform was largely tolerant of all lifestyles, and church services were often held in bars and taverns with members singing bizarre shanties. The group existed in some form until the mid-20th century.

George Baxter's process was prohibitively expensive, and few could afford his commissions. Surviving Baxter prints are quite rare and highly collectible. In 2001 a framed set of these same six plates sold at Christie's for \$4900.00. \$2500.00





ISAACUS NEWTON EQ. AUR. ÆT. 83. I. Vanderbank pinxit 1725 Geo. Vortue Sculpsit 3726.



A WONDERFUL COPY OF THE THIRD EDITION

55. NEWTON, Isaac

Philosophiae naturalis principia mathematica . . . editio tertia aucta \mathfrak{S} emendata. London: William & John Innys, 1726. 4to. [xxxii], 530, [6] pp., plus 2 pages publisher's advertisements following the index. Title in red and black. With the Royal privilege leaf and integral blank. Engraved frontispiece portrait, engraved illustration on p. 506, woodcut diagrams within the text. Contemporary calf, rebacked, boards a bit scuffed, corners repaired. From the Trinity College Library in Dublin with its gilt arms on front cover and book label on the paste-down, and with the large bookplate showing the award of this book to William Andrews in 1742.

This third edition was the last published during the author's lifetime and the basis of all subsequent editions. Edited by Henry Pemberton, it contains a new preface by Newton, the restoration of Halley's verses, and a large number of alterations, the most important being the scholium on fluxions, in which Leibniz's name is omitted. Newton was severely criticized for taking advantage of an opponent whose death prevented any reply.

Printing & the Mind of Man, 161; Wallis, 9; Babson, 13. \$ 24,500.00

To Marr -With great administrion and many Muniko -Rex Hamison. Hollywood. Xman 1961

THE BEST ASSOCIATION EVER

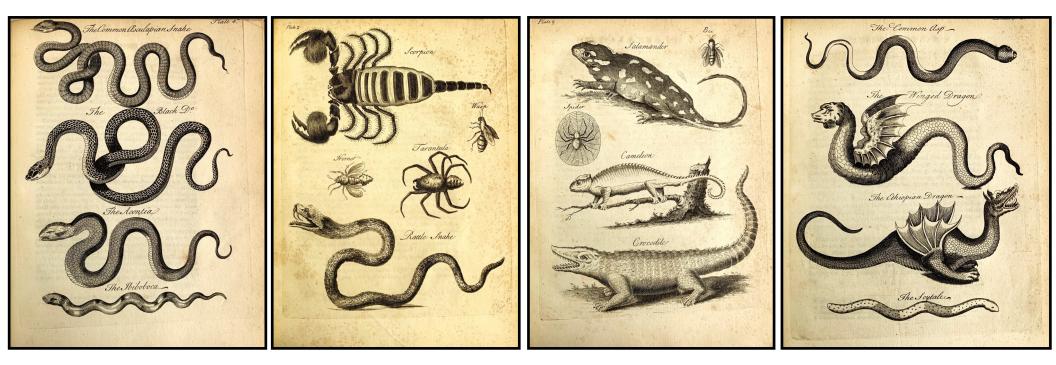
56. OWEN, Charles

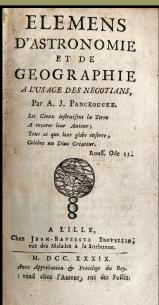
An essay toward a natural history of serpents: In two parts. London: For the author, 1742. 4to. xxiii, [i], 240, [12] pp., including index. With 7 full page illustrations, 15 page list of subscribers, errata, and directions to binder. Contemporary full calf, rebacked; a very clean, very wide-margined copy. Provenance: Inscribed by the famous actor Rex Harrison to the famous makeup artist Marv Westmore. Harrison played the original Doctor Doolittle; Westmore was the makeup artist on the film. The perfect gift!

First edition of a detailed study on serpents, spiders, snakes, and wasps. Owen (d. 1747) was a minister, political dissenter and naturalist. Although his writings were mainly of a historical and philosophical nature, this treatise is highly regarded for its early contribution to natural history.

Casey Wood, p. 509; Cole, 1470; Nissen, ZBB, p. 304.

1850.00





GEOGRAPHY FOR BUSINESSMEN

57. PANCKOUCKE, André Joseph

Elemens d'astronomie et de geographie a l'usage des negotians. Lille: Jean-Baptiste Brovellio, 1739. 12mo. iv, 636, [8] pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and red morocco label gilt, blue edges, blue silk marker. An excellent copy.

First edition of this ambitious geographical guide to both the heavens and the earth. Written primarily for the use of tradesmen, the text begins with a basic overview of astronomy, which the author deems necessary for understanding maps. The rest of the book addresses the geography, history, regions, customs, religions, trade, and governments of over 50 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia, and Africa. Each section includes information about valuable exports, conflicts and alliances

with other countries, colonies and territories, and currency. In his preface, the author, a Lillois bookseller, states that this information is vital for effective trading and negotiations in the global economy.



This text provides valuable insight not only into the French outlook on foreign nations, but also the international market that was emerging during the Enlightenment. As travel became more accessible and politics started to become separate from religion, European tradesmen developed inroads outside their immediate vicinity. Panckoucke (1703-1753), who lived his entire

life in the border city of Lille, addressed the need for knowledge and contextualization of the lives and histories of non-French trade partners. Both author and bookseller, Panckoucke was the first of his family to start what later became a successful publishing entity.

Rare, OCLC records 2 copies in America (Minnesota and Michigan); Danchin, *Lillois* 941; Houzeau & Lancaster 10939. \$ 3200.00

SIGNIFICANT TECHNICAL ILLUSTRATION

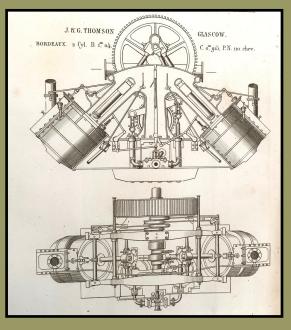
58. PARIS, Edmond

Traité de l'hélice propulsive. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1855. 4to. [iv], iv, 580 pp. Folding chromolithographed frontispiece, 10 folding letterpress tables, 15 folding engraved plates. Contemporary gilt red sheep-backed boards; some light foxing and ton-

ing but overall a fine copy.

First edition of this technical treatise on the screw propeller. Since the invention of the steam engine in the 18th century, nautical engineers had been trying to develop an efficient propeller to work with the new technology. Although many inventors sketched and tested primitive forms, it was not until 1836 that the singlethreaded common screw propeller was patented for widespread use.

The first part of the text comprises a historical account of the develop-

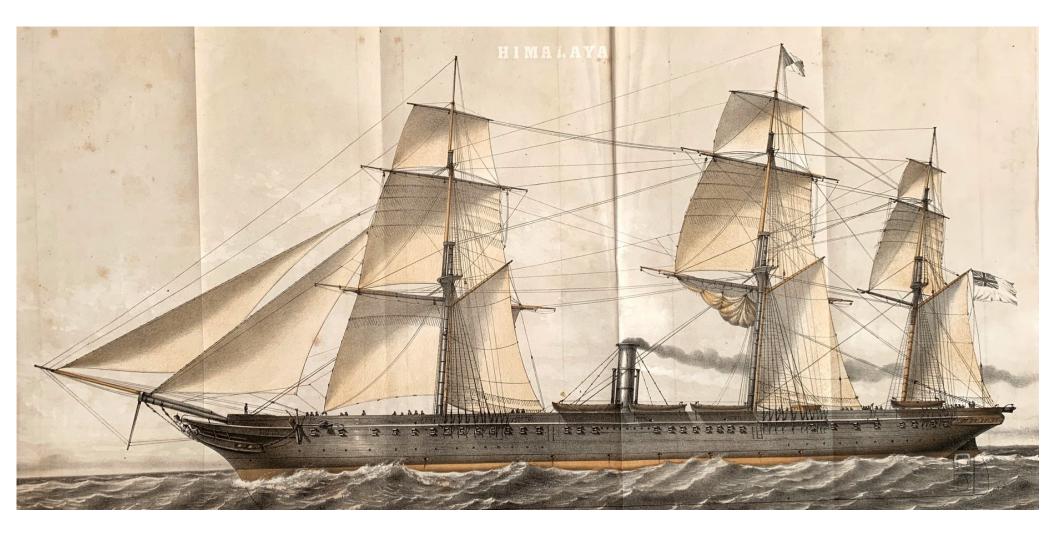


ment of propeller technology, comparisons of different models, effectiveness of the propeller on different kinds of watercraft, and a French translation of John Bourne's *Treatise on the screw propeller with various suggestions of improvement*. The second part is more practical; it covers installation, sea and weather conditions, calculations for costs, and timetables for common routes.

The plates are highly technical and show schematics for different ships and their propellers and models being produced by manufacturers at European shipbuilding cities. The frontispiece is a portrait of the SS Himalaya, a three-masted steamer built in 1853 that purported to be the largest ship ever built.

Polak 7322; Brunet VI: 501.

\$1500.00



UNRECORDED AND UNLOCATED ELSEWHERE

59. [PLAYING CARDS]

Etrennes Nouvelles composées de tous les costumes etrangers aec de jolies devises et bons mots. Paris?: [s.n., ca 1800]. Broadside. 287 x 207 mm sheet (plate mark 269 x 189 mm). Engraved plate on uncut sheet. Remnants of mounting adhesive on the verso, otherwise in excellent condition.

Apparently unrecorded sheet of 23 playing cards. Sixteen of the cards feature portraits of stage actors, singers, and dancers at the Paris Théatre Louvois, the Opéra-Comique, the Opéra de Paris, and the Comédie-Française. Their names appear in theater periodicals from around 1800. They were part of a game called "J'aime mon amant par A," wherein players must produce an adjective about the character on the card that begins with the letter in the upper right corner. For example, if a player holds the card with Madame Valine and the letter S, he/she may said "J'aime mon amant par S, parcequ'elle est Sympathique" (I love my friend by S, because she is nice").

Four of the cards are from an alphabetical deck depicting the seasons, and the other two are from a regular 4-suit deck that also feature men and women wearing the fashions of the world (England and France, here).

Of bibliographical interest, this sheet was printed from a single plate but contains cards from three different decks. This is likely an attempt to maximize space on the engraved copperplates for a printer who had several card sets in his repertoire, because the sheets would be cut up and collated before sale. Furthermore, even though this plate is unsigned and undated, it represents a snapshot of what was popular in parlor card games at the time.

I have not located any of these cards elsewhere.

\$ 1650.00

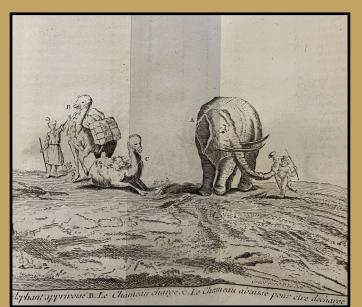


RICHLY ILLUSTRATED CHILDRENS' ENCYCLOPEDIA

60. PLUCHE, Noël Antoine

Le spectacle de la nature, ou entretiens sur les particularités de l'histoire naturelle. Paris: Knapen and Estienne, 1764-1789. Eight volumes in nine. 12mo. Engraved frontispieces at the beginning of each volume, 164 folding engraved plates, 37 full-page engraved plates. Early 19th-century calf-backed boards. A pristine set.

An impressive encyclopedia of nature and creation for the education of children.



LE SPECTACLE DE LA NATURE, OU ENTRETIENS SUR LES PARTICULARITÉS DE L'HISTOIRE NATURELLE, Quiont paru les plus propres à rendre les jeunes Gens curieux , et à leur former l'esprit. PREMIÈRE PARTIE, NTENANT CE QUI REGARDE LES ANIMAUX ET LES PLANTES. TOME PREMIER. man A PARIS, Chez KNAPEN, rue St. André-des-Arts, au bas du Pont St. Michel M. DCC. LXXXIX.

Spanning eight substantial volumes, the text describes and illustrates the natural world as a work of art to be admired. Although the work is presented as a natural history textbook (and often used as such), it relies very little on scientific facts and attempts to reconcile the living world with the narrative of Genesis. Composed mainly in dialogs among a noble youth, his parents, and a priest, it describes animals, plants, terrains, waterways, fossils, precious stones, astronomy, and more. The author extends his definition of nature to include mankind's manipulation and cultivation of it, and he dedicates long

sections to gardening and planting, pressing olives and grapes, water- and windmills, mechanical engineering, making textiles and weaving, fishing and boating, all with detailed illustrations of the apparatuses and their use. The final two volumes treat the artistry and mind of man: paleography, carpentry, masonry, sculpture, government, and religion.

The first edition of this text was published between 1732-1750, and it became an instant bestseller. Pluche (1688-1761) was a professor of rhetoric and theology ousted from his post in Reims for opposing a papal bull and suspected involvement with the Jansenists. He then abandoned teaching altogether and dedicated the rest of his life to writing. \$2250.00

AIM BEFORE FIRING

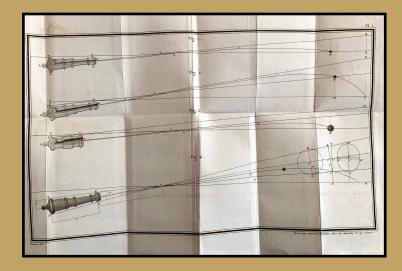
61. POUMET, Benjamin

Essai sur l'art de pointer toute espèce d'arme a feu. Paris: Magimel, Anselin, and Pochard 1816. 12mo. [xxii], 116 pp. Letterpress tables and 2 folding engraved plates. Contemporary pink wrappers. A fresh, uncut copy in original condition.

First edition of this uncommon artillery manual. Here Poumet, a polytechnician, proposes the use of geometry to effectively shoot targets. He provides instructions for eyeballing the correct trajectory angle, taking into account different kinds of guns and powder as well as scenarios for shooting, such as sieges and battles. The plates show canons at different positions and their expected shot path.

Rare. OCLC finds 4 copies in America (West Point, Naval Acad., Army Acad., Dartmouth).

Quérard VII: 313. \$ 1250.00





TORTURE—THE INQUISITION HIT PARADE

62. RASTRELLI, Modesto

Fatti attenenti all'Inquisizione e sua storia generale e particolare di Toscana. Venice: Vincenzio Formaleoni, 1782. 8vo. 274 pp. With 2 folding engraved plates. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine and label gilt; some minor foxing, but a very good copy.

First edition (another edition was published the same year in Florence) of this history of the Inquisition in Italy, illustrated by plates depicting torture and inquisitor costumes. Printed almost immediately after the Inquisition closed, this was a propaganda publication touting the success and necessity of the trials. (Rastrelli, to whom this work is attributed, had published a laudatory *Vita* of Girolamo Savonarola the previous year.) The text traces the history of clerical condemnation of heresy and witchcraft from 1204, and includes the trials of Galileo, Copernicus, Tommaso Crudeli, and the Jesuit Malagrida, who was condemned to be hanged then burned in 1761, despite being in his 80's.

OCLC records 6 copies in America (Cornell, Emory, Penn, Yale, Brown, Berkeley); See Melzi I: 397. \$2200.00

HAPPY FARMERS, HAPPY BIRDS

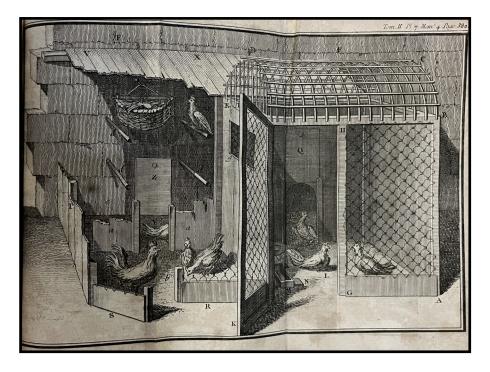
63. REAUMUR, René-Antoine Ferchault de

Art de faire éclorre et d'élever en toute saison des oiseaux domestiques. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1751. Two volumes. 12mo. xviii, 364; [iv], 427 pp. Engraved headpieces and 16 folding engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, spines and labels gilt, red edges, green silk markers (crowns chipped). A pretty, fresh set.

Second edition of one of the earliest books on hatching and raising chicks. The first volume describes using ovens as hatcheries and how to properly build them; Reaumur invented this form of artificial incubation. The second focuses on hatched chicks: introducing hens to them, what to feed them, and the advantages and disadvantages different methods of rearing the. The final part supplies games and amusements for poultry farmers to play with their birds; according to the author, happy birds lay more eggs, and happy farmers have more productive farms. The text refers often to the copious illustrations, and in this edition, not just the plates, but the engraved headpieces feature figure numbers for text references (very unusual!).

Nissen 3314; Sander 1657.

\$ 1350.00



A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED TREATISE

64. ROTHSCHILD, Walter; PYCRAFT, W[illiam] P[lane]

"A monograph of the genus Casuarius." (with) "A dissertation on the morphology and phylogeny of the Palaeognathae (Ratitae and Crypturi) and Neognathae (Carinatae)." From *Transactions of the Zoological Society*, Vol. XV, Part V., No. 1, December, 1900. London: For the Society, 1900. Two parts in one. Folio (12.5 x 10 in). pp. 109-290. Complete with 18 hand-colored lithographed plates of birds by Keulemans, 2 hand-colored lithographed maps, 4 duo-tone osteological plates, and 10 text illustrations. Half morocco, with the original blue printed rear wrapper bound in at the end. From the library of Dr. James M. Dolan, Jr., curator of the San Diego Zoological Society, with his bookplate and blind-stamp on lower blank margin of first leaf. An excellent copy with only very light browning on osteological plates.

First edition, as issued by the Zoological Society of London. Rothschild, with Keulemans' exquisite plates, again outdoes himself. Rothschild was obsessed with the cassowary, a giant flightless bird with a colorful neck native to Papua New Guinea and the surrounding islands. He invested huge amounts of money in bringing the species over to England (both dead and alive) in order to study their habits, plumage, and behavior. In this monograph Rothschild describes in minute detail all species and subspecies, local names, measurements, distribution, bibliography, and all other pertinent information such as the anatomical and taxonomic information. Casey Wood refers to it as "a beautifully illustrated treatise" and Anker goes a step further by calling it "an especially profusely illustrated treatise." The second section deals with "the relations of the Casuariidae to the remaining 'Struthious' forms, and the position of these with regard to the 'Carinatae''' (introduction). Pycraft credits Rothschild for having furnished the bulk of the material for this monograph.



\$ 4500.00

Rothschild (1868-1937), 2nd Baron Rothschild, member of one of the worlds wealthiest familes, was a

British zoologist who became a great collector and founded the Rothschild Natural History Museum in London. The Zoological Society published a number of exquisite ornithological monographs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; this one is considered one of the most important as well as magnificent and beautifully illustrated monoraph of the period.

Anker, 548; Nissen IVB, 796; Wood (p.543).



REASONS FOR THE SEASONS

65. ROUCHER-DERATTE, Claude

Leçon physiologico-météorologique sur les constitutions des saisons. Montpellier: Auguste Richard, 1804. 8vo. 202, [2] pp. Contemporary pink pastepaper wrappers, manuscript spine label; uncut and unopened. An excellent copy in original condition.

First edition of this rare treatise combining meteorology and medicine. Divided into four parts, the text describes the relationship between heath and seasons, the effects of seasonal changes on animal and plant growth, and meteorological phenomena such as waterspouts, rainbows, shooting stars, and the aurora borealis. The author describes the seasons in different parts of Europe and recommends living in different climates based on one's constitution and individual ailments. His opinions are couched in astrology; he believes that the movement of stars directly affects atmospheric changes on Earth.

OCLC records only 1 copy in America (APS) and no copies in the UK. \$ 1950.00

MONUMENTAL WORK OF SCIENCE, RELIGION & ART

66. SCHEUCHZER, Johann Jakob

Physique sacrée, ou histoire-naturelle de la Bible. Amsterdam, Pierre Schenck and Pierre Mortier, 1732-1737. Eight volumes. Folio (407x255 mm). Titles printed in red and black with engraved or woodcut vignette, half -titles (except in vols 3 and 6, as usual), frontispiece, 2 portraits, engraved headpiece at start of each volume, woodcut tailpieces, 758 engraved plates numbered 1-750 (with some plates having 2 or 3 of the same number, 5 double-page), the rainbow plate partly colored. Contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt in compartments, each with 2 labels in red and citron morocco; head or foot of a few volumes partially chipped, edges and corners rubbed, sacttered foxing, mainly in the text. Traces of crudely removed bookplates on pastedown of all volumes, replaced in volume 1 and 8 with another bookplate (see provenance below).

First French edition of Scheuchzer's monumental work of natural history and scientific interpretation of the Bible, a highlight of baroque erudition and book illustration. Scheuchzer believed that the Old Testament was a factual account of the history of the world. As a scientist, he embarked on a major project to explain Biblical events in terms of physics, medicine, and natural history. His aim was to prove the existence of God through science, and to provide a pathway to explain the mysteries of nature. Placing the text of the Vulgate and the Geneva versions side by side, Scheuchzer, a friend of Leibniz and ardent Newtonian, hoped in this way to protect himself from the incriminations of the theologians.

Certainly the most remarkable feature of this monumental work is its lavish illustrations ranking among the most beautiful productions of the Augsburg school of engravers. An essential contribution to scientific book illustration of the Baroque, most of the plates are adorned with charming allegorical borders which give a theatrical and spectacular dimension to each of them. Images of Genesis illustrate the emergence of the world from chaos and the gradual evolution to the Copernican conception of the planetary system. Other pictures are dedicated to scientific objects from the animal and plant kingdoms, such as fossils, exotic plants, anatomical representations, physical natural phenomena, etc. Noteworthy is plate LVII reproducing the Homo Diluvianus fossil Scheuchzer discovered in 1726, an object, along with John Woodward's dilulvian theory of the Earth, upon which this work is largely based. Many illustrations refer to other scientific sources, such as plates depicting a sun covered with spots after Scheiner and a moon after Riccioli's maps.



The highest recognition that Scheuchzer received posthumously came from Cuvier, who acknowledged the scientific value of the *Physica sacra* and praised it as indispensable for the zoologist because of the numerous new representations of animals and fossils.

Scheuchzer (1672-1733), town physician of Zurich, published numerous books on the natural history of Switzerland. He is considered one of the founders of paleontology and paleobotany. A renowned fossil collector and director of the Zurich Museum of Natural History, Scheuchzer corresponded with many European scientists.

Provenance: Johannes Gessner (1709-1790), with his engraved armorial bookplate (Wegmann, *Schweizer Exlibris*, 2863). An eminent Swiss mathematician, physicist, botanist, mineralogist and physician, Gessner studied under Scheuchzer, and became friends with Haller with whom he studied under Johann Bernoulli in Basel. Gessner was the founder of the Naturforschenden Gesellshaft (Society of Natural History) in Zurich in 1746.

Graesse VI, p. 300; Livingstone, Adam's ancestors. Race, religion, and the politics of human origins (2008), pp. 2-4; Nissen, ZBI, 3659; Pritzel, 8174; Stafford, Body Criticism (1997), pp. 237-240, 421; Ward & Carozzi, 1974; Wellcome, V, p. 45. \$32,500.00





I.A. Fridrich malp.







MEDICAL ODDITIES IN POPULAR CULTURE

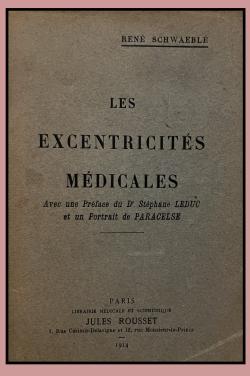
67. SCHWAEBLÉ, René

Les excentricités médicales. Paris: Jules Rousset, 1914. 8vo. 156, [1] pp. Frontispiece portrait of Paracelsus, engraved illustration in the text. Original blue printed wrappers. An excellent copy.

Only edition, an historical compendium of medical oddities in popular culture. The text addresses the Paracelsian homunculus, possession, hysteria, clairvoyance, animal magnetism, and occult healing, with case studies and bibliographic references. While the author employs no scientific method to prove or disprove the veracity of these cases, he invites the reader to consider medical advances in the framework of the fantastical. For example, skin and organs grafted onto an unrelated body tend to accept the host and grow, not unlike a homunculus. Furthermore, it is not uncommon to leave several eggs in one place and come back to find one fewer, and who is to say that the lost egg did not spontaneously become a tiny human and wander off?

Schwaeblé (1873-1922) was a French author of primarily fiction. He had no medical training, which is probably why he employed Dr. Stéphane Leduc of the Nantes medical school to write the preface.

OCLC locates 2 copies in America (Johns Hopkins, NLM); not in Caillet. \$750.00





CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORLD, WITH MAPS

68. SCOTT, Rev. T.

A chronological table and scriptural maps, to accompany the Rev. T. Scott's family bible. London: Printed by C. and R. Baldwin, and sold by L.B. Seeley, 1809. 4to. 15, [1] pp., plus 6 large folding maps. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, spine worn; maps with small tears at folds, map of ancient Asia Minor detached.

First edition. No other copies of this 1809 printing are located; OCLC only identifies the 1811 edition printed by William Woodward in Philadelphia. The fascinating chronological table reveals a series of "events" from the creation of the world (in 4004 BC of course) through the year AD 117 (or 4121). The author apparently "closes" the table because he felt the chronology of the Roman emperors went considerably beyond the termination of the New Testament. The later edition continued the table through 1810 (5813).

The maps include: the world (dated 1808); Ancient Egypt (dated 1808); Ancient Persia, including Syria, Assyria and Ancient Messopotamia (dated 1808); Ancient Asia Minor (undated); Ancient Greece and Italy, including part of Gaul, Spain and Africa (dated 1808); and Palestine or Holy Land (undated).

Thomas Scott (1747–1821) was an influential English preacher and author. His *Commentary on the whole Bible* originally appeared in 174 weekly numbers starting in January 1788, and went into multiple editions.

DNB, XVII, pp. 1011-1013.

\$ 850.00

THE INSPIRATION FOR JACK SPARROW

69. [SEA SHANTIES]

Captain Ward, the Pirate. Boston?: ca 1800. Broadside. Double column. Crude woodcut of a sailing ship. Top edge gnawed affecting the first word "Captain."

The poem that inspired "Jack Sparrow." This shanty tells the story of Captain John Ward, an English seaman who turned pirate along with his crew. After several punishing coups, King James I sent the English ship *Rainbow* to capture Ward. Instead, Ward and his crew defeated *Rainbow*, and Ward declared himself king of the sea. The skirmish purportedly took place between 1604 and 1609 and quickly gained folklore status. Some early printings of this text indicate that it should be set to the tune of "Twas when the Seas were Roaring," a song attributed to Handel.

\$ 850.00

See Child 287 and Ford, Broadsides 3007a.

ARD, W The Pirate. With an account of his famous fight with the Rainbow fhip of War. STRIKE up. you brave and juffy gallants, With mulic. found of drum, Ohere I am, fays captain Ward. Let no man me deny. What brought you here, you cowardly dog ? For we have efpied a rover, You ugly, wanton thief, What makes you lie at anchor Which to our feas has come His name you know is Captain Watd, Right well it doth appear; There has not been fuch a rover And keep our king in grief. You lie you lie, fays captain Ward, So well I beer you lie, I never robb'd an Englifhman, Found out this thousand year. For he hath fent unto our king, An Englishman but three, On the fi th of January, Defiring that he might come in, As for the worthy Scotchmen Defining that he might come in. With all his company. And if your king will het me come, Fill I my tale baye told. I will bellow for my ranfom, Full thirty tons of gold Firth he decived the wild Turk, I love them as mine own ; My chief delight is for to pull. The French and Spaniards down, Why fay it shou to, bold robber ? We'll fon humble your price, With that this gallant Rainbow She faot, our of here price, Will fore and here human. And the deceived the wild 1 uith And then the king of Spain, Pray now can be prore true to us; When he prores falle to them? O no, O no, then faid the king, For no fuch thing can be, For he has been a rank robbet; Bull fifty god break changes, Well charg'd on every fide. And they fied their great guns, And gyre Ward a broadfide. Fire on fire on, fays captain. Ward, Fire on fire on, fays topring Ward, I value you not a pin ; I value you not a pin ; I van be brais on the outlide, fire a geod as field within. They fought from right in the moning, The spin volock at night. Thill spin volock at night. Go ham, go hone, Fiys captain Ward, east tell your king from me, If the regins king you ny land, I will rein king at lea. Will not call the spin y land, I will rein king at lea. For he had been a rank robbet: And a robber on the (ex-O then (sys Capitale Ward, my boys, Let's put to fes again. And fee what prizes we can find. On the conthe of Brance and Spain. Then we elop'd a lotty hip: A failing from the well is She was loaded with filks and fatting. And cambricks of the beft. Then we bore up to her frairway, They thinking no fuch thing, We robb'd them of their merchandle, Then bade them tell their king. we roop d them on their merchandle, Then bade them tell their king. Now when their king did hear of thin His heat was gried d full fore, To think his fulps could not get pair, as they had done bafore. Then he can'd built a worthy filip. And we worthy thip of fame s. O the Ruinbow was the called. And the Ruinbow was the called. Mark free hundred and filiy marinert, To best the company. They tailed saft, they failed weft, But nothing could elyr. Unit they cannet to be very fame fipp "Where captain Ward did lie-O whosi a theowyne of this flip? The Rainbow their diday. Then left the Rover's company Then left the Rover's company, And home return'd sgain, To tell out king of England His thig's cettura'd again, Fot aprain Ward is to fitnong. He never will be trien O everlating fixane, fuid the King, I thave for lisavits three. Which would have gone unto the leay And bringht provid ward to me, The firit was the brave lord Clifford, Griett earl of Cunberland ; The locand was the lead Moumipy, As you thail underland : As you fhall underftand : The third was the brave lord Effex. From field would never fice ; Who would have gone noto the fea, And brought proud Ward 10 me.



BAD BREATH, BODY ORDER, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ODDITY

70. SILVESTRI, Giacinto

Sul cattivo odore dell'alito e del sudore e relative istruzioni. Milan: the Author, 1841. 8vo. 96, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers; spine strip worn. Unopened.

First and only edition, extremely rare, of this self-published medical guide to bad breath and body odor. It treats perspiration in general, hyperhidrosis, the effect of different clothing materials on odor, odor related to sex and age, and odor in different parts of the body, as well as bad breath related to diet and digestion, oral hygiene, and tobacco use.

A fascinating bibliographical object: apparently at the bottom of a stack of copies when it left the print shop, the imprint lines of the string that bound the pile remain. Paper of a different stock than the printed matter acts as sewing guards, and the rear wrapper and final text leaf are advertisements for the author's forthcoming translation of a dental manual and a guide to the city of Vienna for Italian travelers.

OCLC locates only 1 other copy worldwide (Univ. of Texas Medical Branch Library). \$ 2500.00

GOD'S ROLE IN EARTHQUAKES

SERIOUS PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

71. STUKELEY, William

The philosophy of earthquakes, natural and religious. Or an inquiry into their cause, and their purpose. London: C. Corbet, 1750. Two parts in one. 8vo. 61; 32 pp. Separate title to each part. Woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary calf, boards outlined in gilt, spine in compartments with small morocco label. A fine copy with contemporary notes on the paste-down.

Second edition, printed the same year as the first. London had been shaken by an earthquake in 1750 and here Stukeley attempts to explain that the event was caused by electricity. Based upon studies made and published by Benjamin Franklin, who is mentioned (p. 24), it is the natural conclusion that earthquakes ensue from the contact of atmospheric electricity with the earth. References are made to famous earthquakes in history and the result-

THE PHILOSOPHY OF EARTHQUAKES, NATURAL and Religious. OR An Inquiry into their Gaufe, and their Purpofe. O Vitæ philosophia dux, virtutum indagatrix, expultrizque vitii l Cicero. By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D. Rector of St. George's, Queen-Square : Fellow of the College of Phyficians and Royal Society : The SECOND EDITION. To which is added, PART II. on the fame Subject. LONDON: Printed for C. CORBET over-againft St. Dunstan's Church, Fleetstreet. MDCCL.

ing damages. Of significance is the overlap between the natural causes of earthquakes and the religious sense of the judgment of God playing a role in these events.

Stukeley (1687-1735) was a physician and clergyman. He became very interested in early archaeology and studied the monuments at Stonehenge and Avebury. He published over twenty books on archaeology. A member of the Royal Society, he was close friends with Newton; his memoir of Newton's life is possibly the earliest reference to the falling apple.

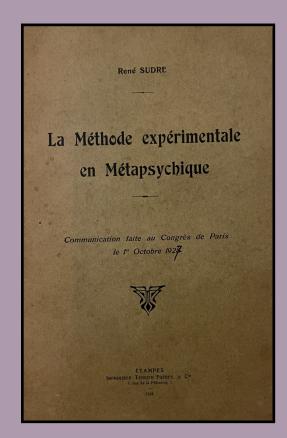
Adams, Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences, pp. 411-414; Geikie, Founders of Geology, pp. 272-273; Ward & Carozzi, 2134. \$ 2500.00

72. SUDRE, René

La Méthode expérimentale en métapsychique. Étampes: Terriere 1928. 8vo. 8 pp. Original printed wrappers. Manuscript date correction on the front panel. Fine.

Only edition of this exceedingly rare essay presented at the third International Congress of Psychical Research in Paris in 1927. Here Sudre, a pioneering psychological researcher, attempts to divorce spiritualism from metapsychics, asserting that there is scientific evidence for psychical ability free from the religious scope with which it had been viewed thus far. He called for further study on psychic phenomena to be conducted according to the scientific method, a demand met with significant hostility by clinicians.

Only one other copy is extant in an institutional library, at the BNF. \$350.00



UNSOLVABLE PUZZLES

73. TURING, Alan

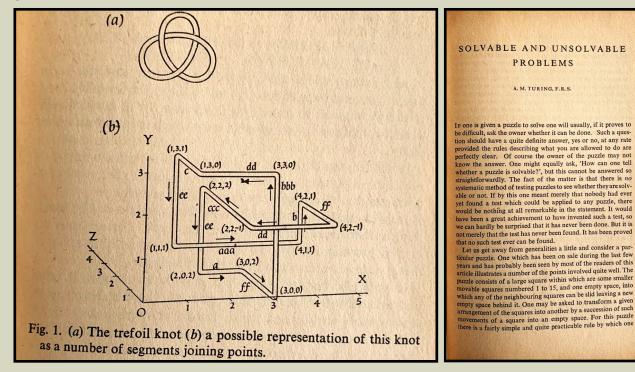
"Solvable and unsolvable problems." In Science News, 31, pp. 7-23. Melbourne, London, Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1954. 8vo. 137, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers.

First printing. This article constitutes a summary of Turing's most theoretical work in computer science to date (a year before his death). He here expounds the ideas used in proofs of unsolvability since 1936 and enumerates some of the results and open problems. These include proof of the existence of mathematical problems that cannot be solved by the universal Turing machine. This is a turnabout from his earlier position that "any algorithmic procedure that can be carried out by a human or group of humans can be carried out by some Turing Machine." Though common sense might say that a universal machine is impossible, Turing proved that it is possible, though later proved that there are mathematical problems which cannot be solved by any systematic method – in other words, be solved by any algorithm.

In "Solvable and unsolvable problems" Turing sets out to explain this result to a lay audience. Starting from concrete examples of problems that do admit of algorithmic solution, Turing works his way towards an example of a problem that is not solvable by any systematic method. Loosely put, this is the problem of sorting puzzles into those that will "come out" and those that will not. Turing gives an elegant argument showing that a sharpened form of this problem, which he call the "substitution type of puzzle," is not solvable by means of a systematic method. Of interest is that his puzzle examples are quite similar to those invented by Lewis Carroll in his *Doublets: a word puzzle* (first published in London, 1879).

Turing suggests that any puzzle can be re-expressed as a substitution puzzle. Some row of letters can always be used to represent the "starting position" envisaged in a particular puzzle, e.g. in the case of a chess problem, the pieces on the board and their positions. Desired outcomes, for example board positions that count as wins, can be described by further rows of letters, and the rules of the puzzle, whatever they are, are to be represented in terms of permissible substitutions of groups of letters for other groups of letters. It is much easier to understand by reading the article than by reading this description.

See Turing, Alan, 'Solvable and Unsolvable Problems (1954)', in Copeland (ed.), *The Essential Turing* (Oxford, 2004; online edn, Oxford Academic, 12 Nov. 2020), https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198250791.003.0024, accessed 22 Sept. 2023. \$850.00



[UROLOGY SAMMELBAND]

74. SÉGALAS, Pierre Salomon

Lettre a M. Dieffenbach sur une urétroplastie, faite par un procédé nouveau. Paris: J.-B. Ballière, 1840. 8vo. 48 pp. 3 folding chromolithographed plates.

[With:]

SAPPEY, Marie Philibert Constant

Recherches sur la conformation extérieure et la structure de l'urètre de l'homme. Paris: J.-B. Ballière, 1854. 8vo. 94 pp.

[With:]

LEROY-D'ÉTIOLLES, Jean-Jacques-Joseph

De la cautérisation d'avant en arrière, de l'électricité et du cautère électrique dans le traitement des rétrécissemens de l'urètre. Paris: J.-B. Baillière, 1852. 8vo. 47 pp. Woodcut illustration in the text.

[With:]

SÉGALAS, Pierre Salomon

De la lithotritie considérée au point de vue de son application. Paris: Félix Malteste & Cie., 1855. 8vo. 77 pp.

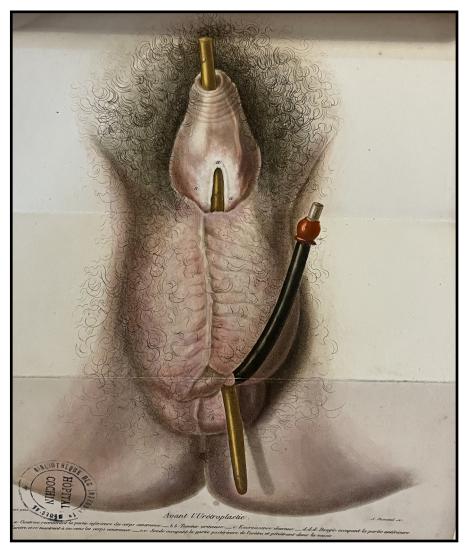
[With:] CRAMPTON

Discussion sur la taille et la lithotritie. Paris: Académie Royale de Médecine, 1847. 8vo. xv, 90 pp.

Five works bound together. Nineteenth-century gilt sheep-backed marbled boards, old label partially affixed to front board. Stamps of the Bibliothèque de l'Hôpital Cochin. Some foxing, but otherwise in very good condition.

First editions, a valuable compilation of urology texts that represents the state of the field in mid-19th century France. Written by leading physicians and couched in new technology, the topics include urethroplasty, reconstructive surgery of the male genitals, electric cauterization of genital wounds, and ablation of kidney stones. The dramatic, vibrant chromolithographed plates illustrate the method of urethroplasty using catheters (not for the squeamish). A remarkable survival.

OCLC locates the following copies in America: SÉGALAS, 5 copies (Columbia, Yale, Harvard, NLM, Cincinnati); SAPPEY, 4 copies (Louisville, Harvard, NLM, Brown); LEROY-D'ÉTIOLLES, 3 copies (Loma Linda, NLM, Bakken); SÉGALAS, 5 copies (UCLA, Duke, Loma Linda, NLM, Minnesota); CRAMPTON, no copies outside of France. \$ 2500.00



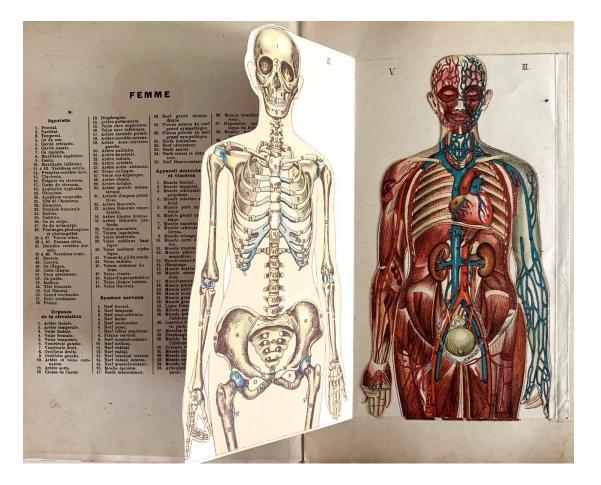
RARE ANATOMICAL FLAP BOOK

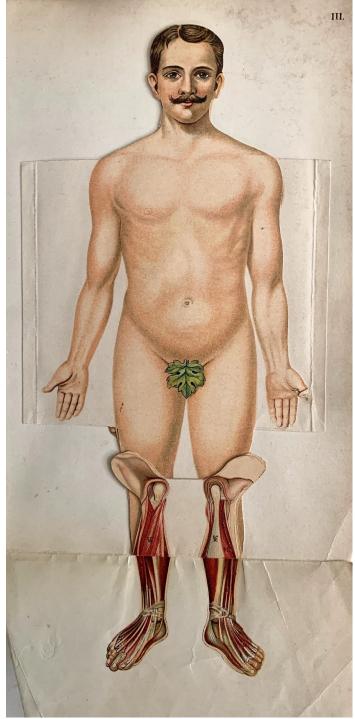
75. VERNON, Dr.

Atlas anatomique. Paris: M. Vermot, ca. 1900. 4to. x pp. With 9 chromolithographed figures (1 folded) on 5 plates of thick stock with flaps revealing levels of anatomy, parts numbered, each with facing-page explanatory keys. Original printed boards, somewhat toned, boards a little worn. A good, complete copy in excellent condition.

A curious anatomical flapbook in vibrant color. The sturdy moving parts show the structure of the male and female bodies separately as well as the head, heart, lungs, stomach, pancreas, throat, ear, nose, and mouth. The numbered legend identifies over 1000 individual parts.

Rare; OCLC locates 5 copies of this publication worldwide (Cornell, Duke, UCLA, Yale, Quebec). It is difficult to pin down the exact date of publication, but advertisements for this title appear in French periodicals as early as 1890 and as late as 1912. \$750.00





INTRODUCTION OF VON NEUMANN ALGEBRAS

76. VON NEUMANN, John

"Zur algebra der funktionaloperationen und theorie der normalen operatoren." Offprint from *Mathematische Annalen*, Vol. 102, No. 3, pp. 370-427. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1929. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. An excellent copy.

First printing, the first introduction of Von Neumann's "Algebra of functional operations and theory of normal operators," thereafter referred to as Von Neumann algebras. This is von Neumann's paper on the spectral theorem for normal operators, with detailed discussion of the weakly closed *-subalgebra generated by a set of operators

In mathematics, a von Neumann algebra or W*-algebra is a *-algebra of bounded operators on a Hilbert space that is closed in the weak operator topology and contains the identity operator. It is a special type of C*-algebra. Von Neumann was motivated by his study of single operators, group representations, ergodic theory and quantum mechanics. Von Neumann saw two motivating forces behind the study of these algebras: appli-

cations to the newly emergent quantum physics, and application to the study of infinite groups. Quantum physics, as it was being formulated, was involved with algebraic combinations operators. It was certain to require (at the mathematical level) a deeper understanding of the structure of algebras of operators. His double commutant theorem shows that the analytic definition is equivalent to a purely algebraic definition as an algebra of symmetries. The technique of group algebras had been so useful in the study of finite groups that some corresponding construct for infinite groups was certain to be crucial for their analysis.

Von Neumann algebras have found applications in diverse areas of mathematics like knot theory, statistical mechanics, quantum field theory, local quantum physics, free probability, noncommutative geometry, representation theory, differential geometry, and dynamical systems.

Von Neumann (1903-1957), one of the most brilliant logicians and mathematical analysts of the century, was an original and creative thinker whose research was carried out in the vast and complex fields of both pure and applied mathematics. In particular, he concentrated his ingenious talents on the study of analysis and combinatorics and conducted important investigations into various aspects of logic and automata which had a profound influence on the development of the present day computer.

See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Von_Neumann_algebra

PRESENTATION COPY

77. WARREN, John C.

Physical education and the preservation of health. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Company, 1846. 12mo. 90 pp. Preceding the title page is a 4-page publisher's cata-

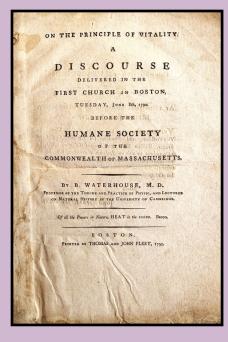
logue. Original flexible cloth, author and title in gilt on front cover. An excellent copy with the presentation signature of the author to M.B. Parkman.

First edition; a second edition was published the same year. Originally a lecture given in 1830, he stresses the value and importance of exercise, a sound diet, and healthful habits for individuals of all ages. Of particular interest is his advice for physicians: "... a bad constitution in a professor of the healing art, keeps him at variance with all his duties. How can he heal others, in whom the springs of health act feebly and imperfectly?"
His observations on the use of tobacco are surprisingly modern especially when he states that "no one, I suppose, will understand, that I intend to say, that tobacco is a specific for the production of cancer."
Cordasco, 40-1305; Eimas, Heirs of Hippocrates, 1343.\$ 1250.00

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THE DRIVE TO SURVIVE

78. WATERHOUSE, B[enjamin]

On the principle of vitality, a discourse delivered in the First Church of Boston, Tuesday, June 8th, 1790. Before the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 1790. 4to. [iv], 24, [2] pp. Original wrappers; worn, partially torn, staining and paper repairs to a few leaves and general browning due to paper stock.

First edition; it was later reprinted as part of his work *The Botanist* in 1811. Waterhouse provides an overview of the principles surrounding vitality, animation and life, as opposed to specifically defining the ways to treat persons "apparently dead." Vitality is the

capacity to live, grow, or develop, the property of having The perception of vitality is regarded as a basic psychological drive and, in philosophy, a component to the will to live. We learn here of the ancient approach to vitality, from Greece to Rome, and the medical men who wrote of biological survival. Through the ages, we move to the subject of animation as defined by contemporary physicians and philosophers. Much of the consideration dealing with vitality is based on physiology and how the body is affected by everything from heat and cold to the liquids and solids that are put into the body. Of particular interest is his discussion of the condition of the soul and how it might motivate the vital reflex. Of course God and religion become part of the discussion in the end.

Waterhouse (1754–1846) was a co-founder of Harvard Medical School and was the first professor of medicine at Harvard. He was also a co-founder of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. "After some friction with other founding members, he gave a discourse, June 8, 1790, on The Principle of Vitality, showing the importance of long-continued artificial respiration" (DAB).

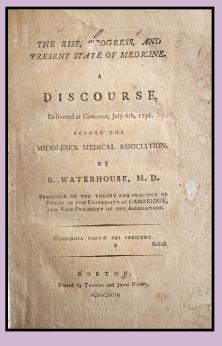
Austin 2011; Dictionary of American Biography, X, pp. 529-532; Evans 23038; Sabin 102061. \$700.00

COMMUNICATING MEDICAL AD-VANCES PRE-COMPUTER

79. WATERHOUSE, B[enjamin]

The rise, progress, and present state of medicine. A discourse, delivered at Concord, July 6th, 1791. Before the Middlesex Medical Association. Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 1792. 8vo. xii, 30 pp. Disbound.

First (and only?) edition of Waterhouse's romp through the means of communicating medical advances, techniques and studies, from ancient medicine to the present. At first paying special attention to Aesculapius, he goes on to mention Galen, Hippocrates and the Greek physician Themison, founder of the Methodic school of practice. Of particular interest is his discussion of Arabic medicine and the rise of the University of



Bagdad where apparently chemistry was first introduced into medical practice. Through the advent of printing and the creation of the Royal Society, medical knowledge becomes more widespread, and up to the present time, the era of experimentation. It is interesting that he acknowledges how the medical profession has been accused of contradictory theories and systems, and admits that it is not only true but the means of improving the quality of medicine and the treatment thereof. And he references "modern" advances and technologies, including the discoveries of a greater variety of disorders as well as a focus on more specialized treatments.

Before the actual discourse there is a description of the Middlesex Medical Association, followed by an abstract of the constitution of the organization. Then follows an interesting list of queries put to each member at the beginning of every meeting, including whether there had been any local epidemics, any knowledge of persons being resuscitated from the dead and any difficult or interesting point of medical practice that should be discussed.

Waterhouse (1754-1846) was the first professor of medicine at Harvard. He studied medicine in England under Fothergill, received his MD degree at Leiden and returned to America where he helped found the Harvard Medical School. He was also director of the Second Military Department which included the state of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

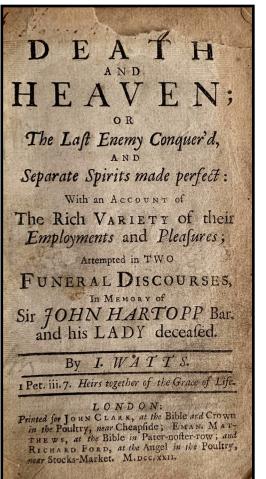
Austin, 2014.

\$ 1250.00

WHAT TO EXPECT IN HEAVEN

80. WATTS, Isaac

Death and heaven; or the last enemy conquer'd. London: for John Clark, 1722. 8vo. xii, 261, [3] pp. Modern retrospective calf; small tear to top of title page, but a complete and sound copy from the library of Dr. William Sargant (1907-1988) a top and very controversial British psychia-

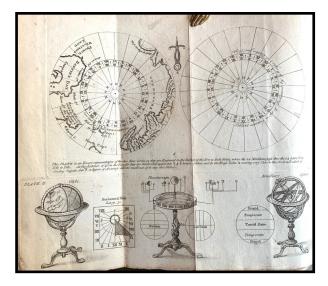


trist and member of the Royal College of Physicians, with his bookplate on the paste-down.

First edition, a theoretical exposition of the nature of heaven. Delivered first as a funerary sermon the same year, the text describes a heaven in which its inhabitants can see what is happening on earth and engage in meaningful activities, such as social worship and conversations with the saints and apostles. The author encourages the living to look forward to a sequel of life that will engage their immortal souls physically, mentally, and spiritually.

Watts (1674-1748) was an English Congregational minister. In addition to over a dozen books, he is credited with writing some 750 hymns.

> ESTC T69889. \$ 1200.00



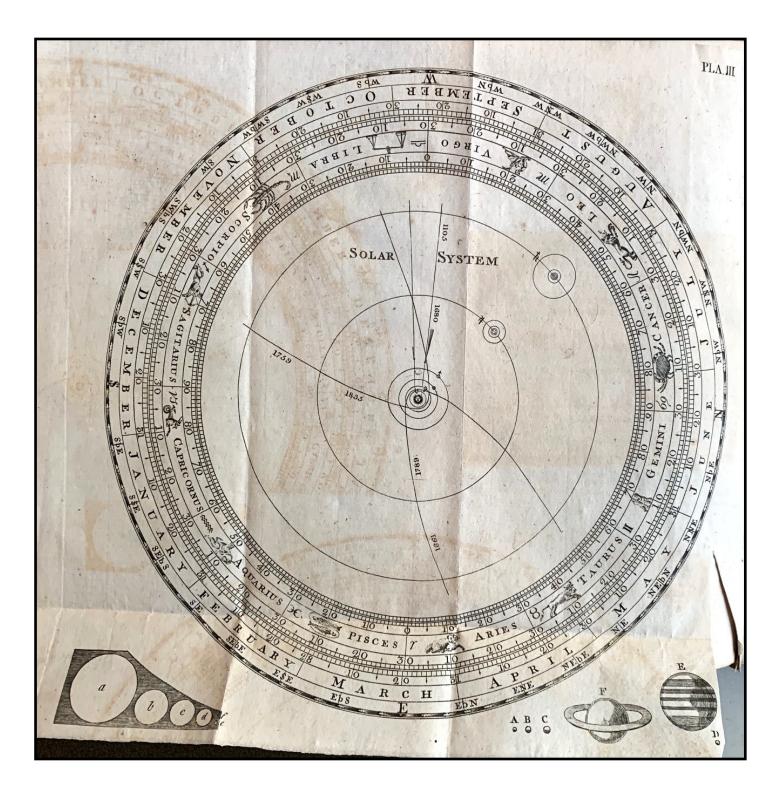
RARE WORK ON GLOBES AND RELATED INSTRUMENTS

81. WRIGHT G[abriel]

The description and use of both the globes, the armillary sphere, and orrery, exemplified in a large variety of problems in astronomy, geography, dialling, &c. . London: Printed for and sold by (and here in contemporary manuscript) William Watkins optician No. 22 St. James Street, [1783]. 8vo. viii, 108 pp., including half-title. With 4 plates on 3 leaves. Contemporary plain wrappers. Ownership signature dated 1790 on the verso of the front wrapper.

First and only edition. The first part deals in the substantive issues of defining uses of the globe and related instruments. More specifically Wright treats the uses of the celestial globe in dealing with problems related to the sun, the moon, the planets and the fixed stars. The second part focuses solutions offered by the terrestrial globe for problems with geography and latitude and longitude. He discusses the figure of the earth and his own improvements to terrestrial and celestial globes as well as a new planetarium and manual orrery. The final chapter provides a short account of the Copernican system.

This work follows closely on the heels of similar treatises by Benjamin Martin (same title, 1758) and James Ferguson, who published a commentary on Newton in 1756. Wright's book is quite rare (3 copies in America at APS, Wisconsin and New York Historical) and in many ways much more succinct in its explanations and details. Very little information is available on Wright, who apparently was a London instrument-maker. Of particular interest is that the printing on the title page does not include the name of the printer, but leaves the space blank for someone to write in a name. This is similar to the University of Wisconsin copy; all other copies seem to have the name W. Bardin, globemaker, printed in the appropriate place on the title page. \$ 1650.00



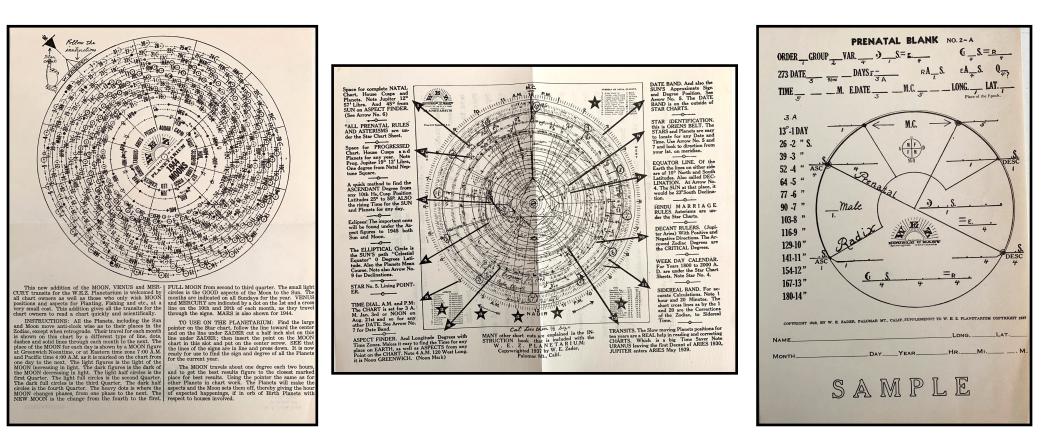
PRENATAL ASTROLOGY

82. ZADER, Willis Edward

Planetarium [and archive of astrological material]. La Jolla: W.E. Zader, 1937-1946. Small pamphlet. 15 pp. Offered with 3 die-cut charts, 1 bi-fold leaflet, 2 sheets of stationery (one with typewritten letter), and 2 blank sample sheets. All in excellent condition.

All pieces unrecorded. A small collection of tools and instructions for astro-analysis regarding marriage and birth. The pamphlet leads the user through calculations to determine zodiac signs and houses and their relevant fixed points using the die-cut moon charts. It is worth noting that the pamphlet includes a list of suggested reading by such institutions as the Rosicrucian Fellowship and the Church of Light. The letter, written by the proprietor himself (Zader), apologizes for the late publishing of the 1946 charts and blames World War II; the verso of the stationery also has a moon chart with instructions for use. The other leaflet focuses on prenatal astrology and includes two blank charts to fill in, with printed instructions.

There is very little information available about Zader. A 1954 article in the *Petaluma Argos-Courier* states that then California Governor Goodwin Knight consulted him for an astrological reading; Knight at first denied this claim though later copped to it. In his preface to the *Planetarium* pamphlet, Zader writes that his publications are intended to make astronomy and astrology easy for all, and that he spent ten years compiling his research into this tool. He also claims that saving the time and energy of future generations of seekers is all the payment he needs, a claim not supported by the materials price lists on both pamphlets offered here. \$950.00





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