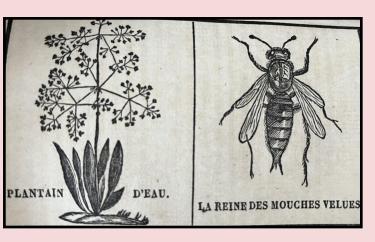


HOW TO TRAIN A FLY AND OTHER SPELLS

1. ABANO, Pietro d'; AGRIPPA, Heinrich Cornelius

Les oeuvres magiques. "Rome" [but Lille]: [Simon Blocquel], "1744" [but ca. 1830]. 12mo. 112, [2] pp. Woodcut frontispiece portrait of the translator, 4 full-page woodcut plates, additional woodcuts in the text. 19th-century calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine title. In excellent condition.

"Very rare and sought-after edition" (Caillet). This French translation of the popular grimoire *Heptameron* guides the reader to



summon specific angels for each day of the week and offers simple love spells, incantations against illnesses, and those for protection of livestock. The text ends with instructions to train a fly to detect buried treasure. Two pages of further magic-related readrecommenda-

tions follow (naturally all published by Blocquel).

The Heptameron was supposedly written by Pietro d'Abano in the 14th century and survived in manuscript until discovered by Agrippa, an itinerant soldier and occult enthusiast, in the 16th century. While the authorship and mode of transmission is fuzzy, Abano was indeed condemned for heresy by the Inquisition. This text first appeared in print in Agrippa's *Opera*.

Caillet 97; Davies 47.

\$ 2500.00

MECHANICS OF MOTION

2. BARTHEZ, P.J.

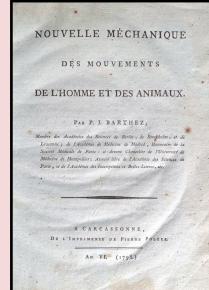
Nouvelle méchanique des mouvements de l'homme et des animaux. Carcassone: Pierre Polere, An VI (1798). 4to. [ii], xv, 246, [1] pp. A lovely copy partially printed on blue-tinged paper, interior with wide margins, occasional browning and spotting due to paper stock. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red moroco label, triple gilt fillets, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt.

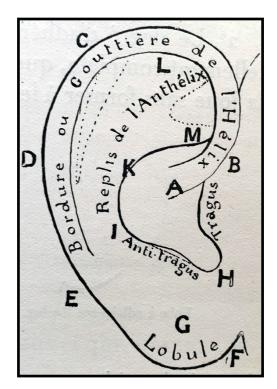
First edition of this influential contribution to the study of motion, demonstrated through intricate anatomical analyses. This work, of historic importance following that of Borelli, focuses on the manner by which Barthez' approach to diagnosis of illness and disease works hand in hand with muscular movement by examining the mechanics of standing, walking, jumping, crawling, flying, etc. "The vital force is found in all parts of the body, but cannot work separately for any considerable period in any one of those parts, being transferred speedily by sympathy to all the others. From it originate 'the muscular and tonic forces, the general and special sensitive forces, animal heat and the sympathies'" (Handerson).

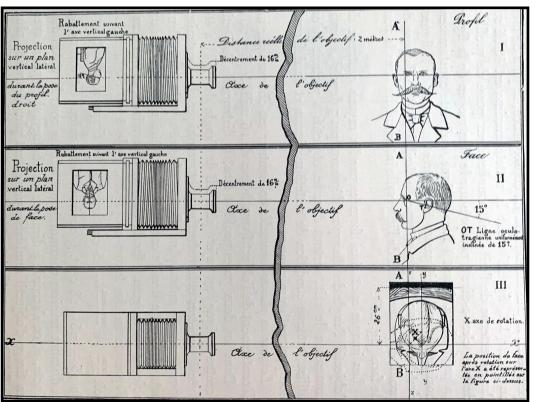
Barthez (1734-1806), a professor of medicine at Montpellier, was a consulting physician to Napoleon. He is memorable for his introduction of the term "vital principle" (vitalis agens) which

was derived from Stahl's theory of the "anima." He added much to the works of Borelli on the mechanism and movement of animals, not only in making known Borelli's errors but also in explaining in a new and more realistic manner the different forms of locomotion. Based upon his approach to diagnosing disease and illness, Barthez is known as the creator of the natural, analytic and empiric method of treatment.

Handerson, *Baas' History of Medicine*, p. 622; Waller, 697; Wellcome, p. 106. \$ 1500.00









FORENSIC PHOTOGRAPHY

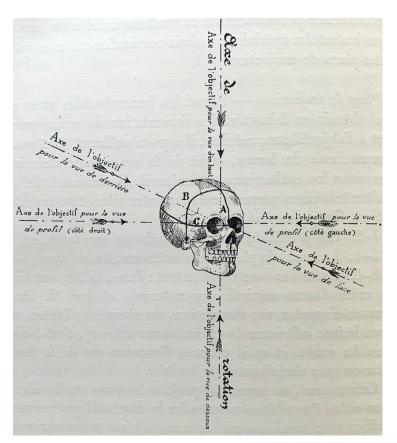
3. BERTILLON, [Alphonse] & CHERVIN, [Arthur]

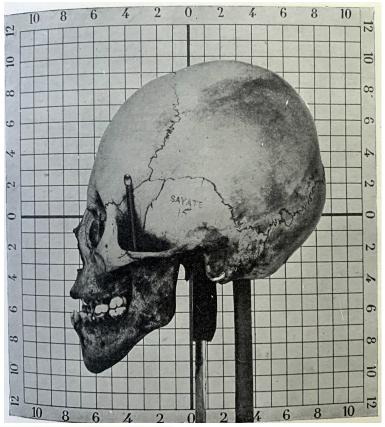
Anthropologie métrique. Conseils pratiques aux missionnaires scientifiques sur la manière de mesurer, de photographier et de décrire des sujets vivants et des pièces anatomiques. Anthropométrie, photographie métrique, portrait descriptif, craniométrie. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1909. 4to. With 2 plates, 1 folding table and 92 text illustrations, many photographic. Original printed wrappers; a fantastic copy.

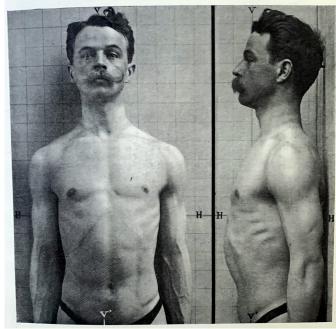
First edition. Written in collaboration with his disciple Dr. Arthur Chervin (1850-1921), this work explains precisely how to use photography as part of Bertillon's anthropometric system of identification. It details which positions, instruments and processes should be adopted and which conclusions should be drawn from such observations. Anthropometric measurements are explained as well as a more specific discussion on photography of the head, eyes and other facial features. The didactic presentation is based on numerous diagrams, tables and charts.

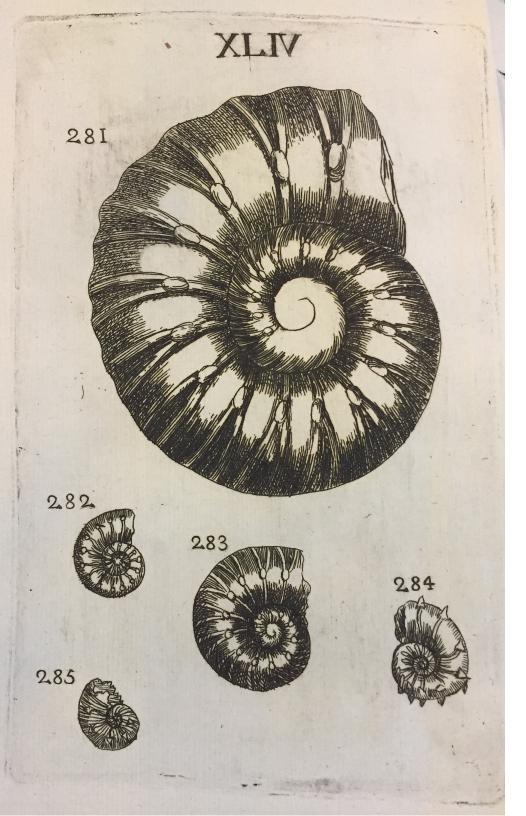
Bertillon's (1853-1914) system, known as *Bertillonage*, was based on measurements of several body parts, including the middle finger, feet, and length and breadth of the head. It made use of photographs and details of body peculiarities such as scars and tattoos. He was a pioneer of the mug shot, and his system revolutionized criminal identification until it was superseded by fingerprinting.

Brittain, Bibliographie des traaux Français de medecine legale, 68; Nemec: Highlights in Medicolegal Relations, 453; Thorwald, The Marks of Cain, pp. 18-31, 36-50.









MANUAL OF PALEONTOLOGY

4. [BOURGUET, Louis]

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

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

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

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

BY REASON OF INSANITY

5. BRYDALL, John

Non compos mentis: or, the law relating to natural fools, mad-folks, and lunatick persons, inquisited, and explained, for common benefit. London: Printed by the Assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, for Isaac Cleave, 1700. 8vo. [xvi], 127 pp., plus 1 page publisher's advertisements. Contemporary sheep, boards with blind rule and decoration, spine with raised bands; some wear to boards, light browning and faint dampspotting, small tears to 2 leaves (F_1 and G_2). Housed in a quarter-morocco and cloth clamshell box. A fine copy.

First and only edition of Brydall's treatise providing a particularly clear insight into mental illness in England during the seventeenth century. Written in the form of queries and responses, the text treats "idiots" (with a fine definition) in the first part, "persons furious or distracted" in the second part, lunatics and drunkards in the final two parts. It is actually quite a sensitive approach to both the medical and legal aspects of dealing with persons suffering from mental illness.

Brydall (b. 1635?) was a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. A remarkably prolific writer, he published 36 legal treatises and left another 30 manuscripts at the time of his death.

ESTC, R19885; Brittain, *Bibliography of Medico-Legal Books in English*, p. 26; Wing, B5265. \$4500.00

NON COMPOS MENTIS: OR, THE L A W RELATING TO NATURAL FOOLS, MAD-FOLKS, and LUNATICK PERSONS,

Inquifited, and Explained, for Common Benefit.

By JOHN BRYDALL, Esq;
of LINCOLN'S.INN.

SENECA, Lib. xIV. Epistolarum, Epist. 94.

Siquis furioso præcepta det, quomodo loqui debeat, quomodo procedere, quomodo in publico se gerere, quomodo in privato, erit ipso, quem monebit, insanior.

LONDON:

Printed by the Assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, Esquires; for Isaac Cleave, at the Star, next Serjeants-Inn, in Chancery-Lane. 1700.

LE

PARADIS

TERRESTRE

Dédyé à Monseigneur René de Roche-Baron tres-Illustre Cheualier de l'Ordre du Roy & Conte de Berzé, & c.

Auquel l'on trouuera la Pierre Philosophale & le Vray Or Potable, pour guarir toutes maladies incurables.

Par le R. P. Gabbriel de Castagne Docteur en Theologie, Conseiller & Ausmonier du Roy, Et Conuentuel d'Auignon.

A PARIS.

Chez Charles Seuestre, ruë Sainct lacques, deuant les Mathurins.

M. DC. XIII.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

HEALTH BY MAGIC

6. CASTAIGNE, Gabriel de

Le paradis terrestre. Paris: Charles Sevestre, 1613. 8vo. 14 (of 16), lacking 1 page of dedication), 80 pp. Bound in 19th-century red sheep-backed boards.

Exceedingly rare first edition of this book of black magic. Couched in the narrative of the search for the philosopher's stone, much of the text explores alchemy and the practical applications of "potable gold", believed to cure disease and confer immortality to its user. The alchemical processes described are spagyric in approach, highlighting the necessity of isolating individual elements and recombining them. It provides recipes and directions for medications derived from natural sources as well as spells and Bible verses to say over patients, describes the use of flowers for balancing humours and treating melancholy, gives instructions for invoking archangels to drive out demons and evil spirits and deliver them back to hell, and guides the reader to resuscitate the dead. The recipes for potions and compounds directed in the text include the usual suspects—mercury, antimony, sulphur—as well as plants recently discovered in the Americas, like Michoacán and Jalapium roots. The final part of the book is a sort of testimonial section, with letters from afflicted people that Castaigne's advice purportedly cured.

[Bound with]

ROCHAS D'AYGLUN, Henry de

Usage des remèdes expérimentez pour la guérison de plusieurs grandes maladies. Paris: n.p., n.d. This is an unrecorded edition of Rochas d'Ayglun's Usage des remèdes, a 15-page collection of 12 recipes for medicines to cure common ailments. In addition to a purgative, mineral water, headache pill, and anti-diarrheal, it features an elixir of life and a perfume that prevents plague.

For the first edition of *Le paradis terrestre*, OCLC locates only 3 copies worldwide (Harvard, British Library, BN); for *Usage de remèdes*, only one other edition is recorded, with the only known copy at the BN; not in Duveen, Ferguson, Brunet, Thorndike, Caillet or Dorbon-Ainé. \$6500.00

STONE BABY

7. CAMERARIUS, Rudolf Jakob; ORTH, Georg Friedrich (respondent)

Dissertatio inauguralis medica de foetu XLVI annorum. Tübingen: Johann Konrad Reis, 1720. 4to. [ii], 58 pp. Folding engraved plate. Modern wrappers.

First edition of this bizarre medical dissertation and case study of a 46-year-old ectopic fetus. The patient, a 94-year-old woman, had sustained the intra-abdominal pregnancy until the time of her death. By then, the fetus had calcified into a "stone baby," illustrated on the folding plate.

OCLC traces 5 copies in the America (Cornell, Harvard, NLM, Penn, Nebraska). Wellcome II:291; not in NLM or Waller.

\$ 950.00



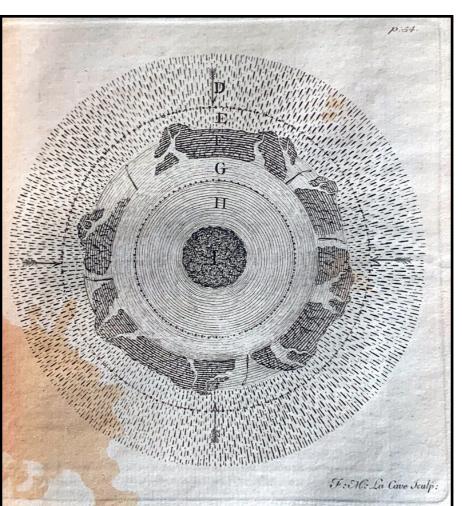
SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE GREAT FLOOD

8. CATCOTT, A[lexander]

A treatise on the deluge. Containing I. Remarks on the Lord Bishop of Clogher's account of that event. II. A full explanation of the scripture history of it. III. A collection of all the principal heathen accounts. IV. Natural proofs of the deluge, deduced from a great variety of circumstances, on and in the terraqueous globe. And, under the foregoing general articles, the following partiulcars will be occasionally discussed a proved, viz. The time when, and the manner how America was first peopled ... London: M. Withers and D. Prince, 1761. 8vo. With 1 copper-plate engraving. Contemporary half calf and marbled boards. Book label of the Library of the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College above the half-title.

First edition of Catcott's full explanation of the deluge and re-population of the world. He earlier published *Remarks on the Lord Bishop of Clogher's Explanation of the Mosaic Account of the Creation and of the Formation of the World* (1756) and was compelled to author this text because the Bishop (Robert Clayton) expressed his disbelief in the universality of the deluge (he apparently believed that the flood only covered a portion of the earth). Catcott here contends that the Mosaic account is a full and complete explanation of the miracle of the Noachian deluge. He tries to prove, with much show of learning, that the deluge may be explained by internal waters which broke out and dissolved the whole earth.

Of particular interest is Catcott's theory of the peopling of America. He concludes, for a number of reasons, that human and animal populations arose very soon after the flood. Specifically, when "discovered" by Europeans, Native Americans "were ignorant of the art of writing with



letters and could record things only in the ancient hieroglyphical way." They were also "ignorant of working iron into useful tools" (even though the art of manufacturing iron was known before the Flood). The only tools and weapons found in America were made of stone (so therefore they were definitely "separate" from Europeans). Also Americans were ignorant of various structures and of building with mortar or cement. Finally the ignorance of Americans as to coined money, shipbuilding, the plough, bellows, etc., serves to show that they departed from the Europeans in the very infancy of the post-diluvian world.

America was obviously peopled by land because they were ignorant of ships. Also wild beasts such as lions and snakes found in these lands, well, no one would take these on ships. "America has creatures peculiar to itself, unknown in Europe and thus cannot be supposed to have been carried from there."

Therefore, America was peopled early and by land. That, and more post-diluvian geography, is fully explained both in the text as well as the appendix.

The Reverend Catcott (1725–1779) was an English geologist and theologian, the author of numerous works on science and theology. His views on the Bible as a scientific source were influenced by the ideas of John Hutchinson (1674–1737) who contended "that the Hebrew scriptures, when rightly translated, comprised a perfect system of natural philosophy."

DNB, III, pp. 1187-1188.

\$ 1200.00







HOW TO BE A FUNCTIONING ALCOHOLIC

9. [DAUMIER, Honoré]; "SAVENE, P."

Physiologie du buveur. [Paris]: Association Littéraire des Jeunes Auteurs 1842. 16mo. 128 pp. Wood engraved illustrations throughout. Original printed yellow wrappers. Four additional illustrations by Daumier, clipped from a différent publication, tipped onto the half-title, title, and final pastedown. In excellent condition.

First edition, a whimsical and humorous handbook for alcoholics. The nationalistic text covers toasting, the history of drinking from ancient to modern times, French heroes who achieved greatness while drunk, Biblical justification for drinking, types of drinkers, explication of varieties of wine and liquors, jabs at British drinkers, hygienic uses of wine, drinking establishments, etc. Copiously illustrated with satirical and exaggerated vignettes.

Honoré Daumier (1808-1879) was a French artist renowned for his political cartoons and caricatures in newspapers and periodicals as well as his serious paintings, many of which are now exhibited in the Louvre, Met, and Rijksmuseum.

OCLC traces only one physical copy in the world (BN).

\$ 750.00

THE LINE OF SUCCESSION POLITICIZED

10. E.F.

A letter from a gentleman of quality in the countrey, to his friend ... being an argument relating to the point of succession of the crown ... [London]: Printed in the year 1679. Folio. [ii], 18 pp. Woodcut headpiece and initial. Disbound; some discoloration on the title page. Preserved in a cloth clamshell box.

First edition. Written in the form of a letter addressed "To my Honoured Friend A.B." and signed "Your Faithful and Humble Servant, E.F.", the author was a supporter of Charles II and the monarchy. The pamphlet was issued during a moment of political and religious strife in England following restoration. Charles's brother, James II, who was next in line to the throne was a Catholic. This angered the Protestants in Parliament who attempted to pass the Exclusion Bill of 1679 that would specifically prevent James II from taking the throne. E.F. opposes the legislation, writing in favor of Charles II and James II by stating that "the Parliament of England cannot by the Laws of England exclude the next Heir of the Blood from the Succession to the Crown" based on numerous historical precedents. A member of the House of Commons only identified as G.H. issued a scathing response entitled The power of Parliaments later that same year (Wing, H34).

Wing, F14; ESTC, R19698; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 626:02. \$350.00



SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN POP-UP MOVEABLE PARTS

11. FELIU AND SUSANNA, Eds.

El mundo cientifico: inventos modernos. Barcelona: Feliu y Susanna Editores, 1912-1922. Eleven volumes. Folio. A total of 127 pop-up illustrated plates in full stencil color and 128 double-page diagrams, most in full color, folding diagram, wood engravings and half-tone photographic illustrations on nearly every page. Bound in original ornately gilt and embossed purple and gray publisher's cloth. A remarkable, gorgeous set that is nearly impossible to find complete.

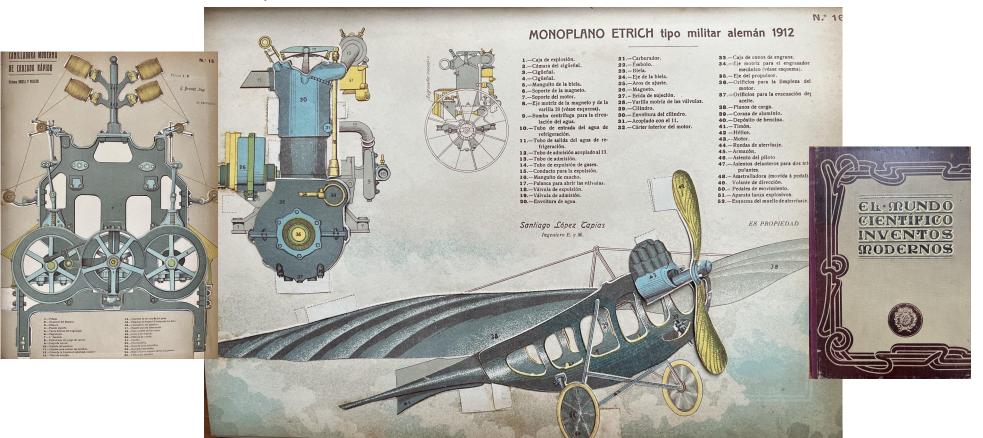
First and only edition, a bound collection of Spanish serials spanning ten years that record the latest inventions and advances in technology, mechanics, and industry from across the world. The volumes describe 132 new inventions including engines, aircraft, microscopes, transformers, radiators, weap-

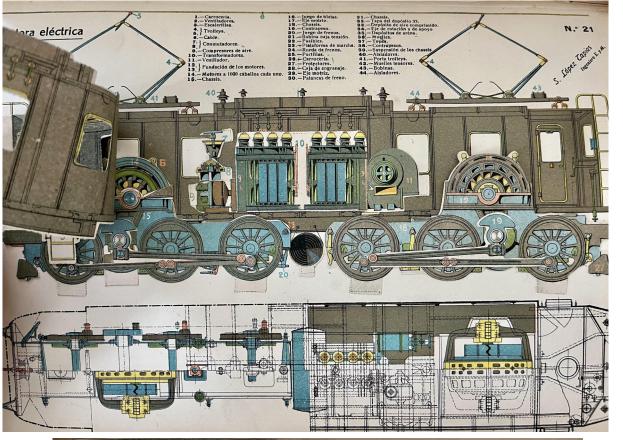
ons, motorcycles, trains, submarines, etc. Copiously and diversely illustrated, the complicated scientific descriptions are accompanied by diagrams, wood-engraved and photographic figures, and pop-up plates with numbered parts that allow the reader to see inside the machine. Where plausible, the entries include directions for use and formulae for the fuel or solution necessary to operate the device.

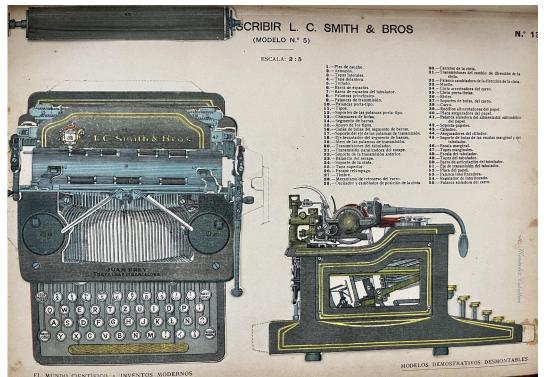
Each volume contains twelve issues of the serial, one for each month of the year. Vol. I includes supplemental material bound at the end, including bibliography, glossary, and explanation of formulae. Each entry includes a byline of the engineer or scientist who authored it. Each begins with an index to the entire volume, divided into sections such as "mechanics", "electricity", "chemistry", and "new inventions".

We have located only 3 complete sets of this collection in American libraries (Cornell, Huntington, UNC Chapel Hill); Yale and Boston Public have the first 7 volumes only.

\$ 20,000.00





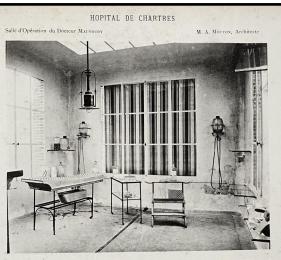


ARCHITECTURE OF THE O.R.

12. FLICOTEAUX & Cie., Constructeurs

Appareils pour salles d'opérations et hopitaux. Paris: Aost and Gentil, [1891]. Folio. [iv] pp. with 20 full-page lithographed and 2 photographic plates. Original cloth-backed printed boards; in excellent condition.

First edition of this advertising portfolio for hospital installations. Flicoteaux and Co. was a Parisian construction firm that specialized in outfitting laboratories, infirmaries, and hospitals. Here the company exhibits their recent work (1885-1891) in operating rooms across France. The schematic drawings illustrate plumbing and drainage systems, ventilation, storage for medical equipment, beds, sinks, filtration apparati, heat-





ing and cooling, and hospital layouts, all to scale. The final two photographic plates show finished operating rooms at the Chartres and Necker hospitals. All the plates name the hospital in which the installation took place, and many include the name of the architect who designed the room and the specific surgeon who commissioned the work.

OCLC locates no copies of this first edition and only two copies in America of a later edition (NYAM and Rochester).

Index to French
Production 1918 p. 122.
\$ 2200.00



MANUAL OF PRACTICAL MAGIC

13. [GRIMOIRE]

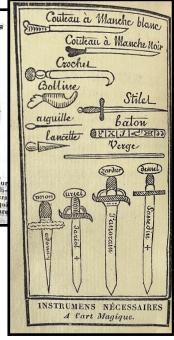
La véritable magie noire, ou le secret des secrets. "Rome" [but Lille]: "Garcia" [but Simon Blocquel], "1750" [but ca 1840]. 12mo. 142 pp. Woodcut frontis-

piece of magical instruments printed on yellow paper, woodcut illustrations throughout. 19th-century calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine title. In excellent condition.

"Serious work, a true manual of practical magic based on the Kabba-la and astrology" (Caillet). A classic, this is the most uncommon of Blocquel's printed grimoires. The legend of the text states that it comes from a manuscript discovered in King Solomon's tomb and transcribed and translated from Hebrew by a magician named Iroe Greco, although there is no substantive evidence to support the tale. Basically a variant of the Key of Solomon, this magic book contains instructions on making and using magic implements, making oneself invisible, flight, exorcism, and love spells. The second portion concerns pentacles and their preparation and use, with 45 illustrations. It contains a chapter on works of hatred and destruction to inflict on one's enemies. As with the Key of Solomon, the magic relies on divine power and the religious devotion of the user.

The late 18th and early 19th century in post-Revolutionary France saw a dramatic dechristianization and rise of superstition and occultism. 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 to give credence to these texts that purport to be based on ancient wisdom.

Dorbon-Ainé 5089; Waite, Book of Ceremonial Magic 100; see Caillet 5419. \$ 5800.00





SPELLS FOR CHURCH

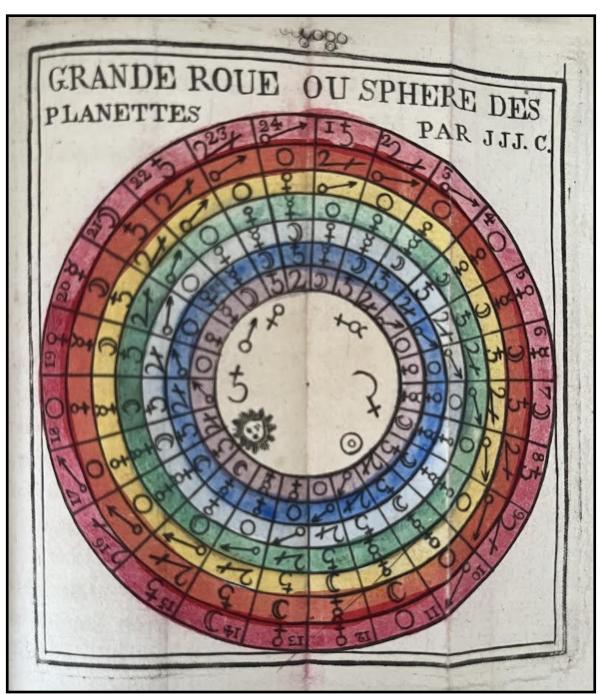
14. [GRIMOIRE]

Grimoire du Pape Honorius, avec un recueil des plus rare secrets. "Rome" [but Lille]: [Simon Blocquel], "1760" [but ca 1830]. 12mo. 126 pp. Woodcut frontispiece, title, and 10 plates in contemporary hand color. 19th-century calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine title. In excellent condition.

"A true monument of witchcraft and black magic." (Caillet) One of the most popular grimoires of the early modern era, placed on the *Index* in 1800. Uniquely, it was ostensibly designed to be used by a priest, with the spells following the pattern of a mass. Its popularity relied on the book's utility for treasure hunting and charms for healing. The text contains elements from the Petit Albert as well as many new spirit conjurations not seen in other magic books. Few printed editions are known; it primarily circulated in manuscript on the European market. Although the text purports to have been written by the 13th century pope, it was forged anonymously likely sometime in the sixteenth century. This printing interestingly concludes with a list of further magical reading recommendations.

Caillet 4781; Davies, Grimoires: A History of Magic Books passim. \$ 4500.00





RENAISSANCE MAGIC & BUTTERFLIES

15. [GRIMOIRE]

Les véritables clavicules de Salomon. "Memphis" [but Lille]: "Chez Alibeck" [but Simon Blocquel], 1827.

12mo. 111, [1] pp. Woodcut frontispiece, 10 full-page woodcut plates (1 in contemporary hand color), folding engraved plate in contemporary hand color. 19th-century calfbacked marbled boards, gilt spine title. In excellent condition.

"Fountainhead and storehouse of Kabalistical Magic." (Waite) Although attributed the Biblical King Solomon, this book of Renaissance magic was likely written in the 14th or 15th century. It contains detailed instructions for summoning and controlling spirits and demons, making and using magical instruments, love spells, and alchemical recipes. The final chapter concerns the capture of socalled "green butterflies," which can purport-



edly reveal the future and help their captors find treasure. A bestseller across early modern Europe, versions of this text were translated into Latin, Italian, French, English, and German. It was supposedly originally written in Hebrew, but the oldest surviving manuscript is Latin. Its widespread appeal led to quick and dirty dissemination and publication, so few extant copies of the *Clavicule* look alike. However, its title is often found among condemning evidece in documents for witchcraft trials.

Davies 54-55; Waite, *Book of Ceremonial Magic* 58-64; See Caillet 9859 and Dorbon-Ainé 5100. \$ 4200.00







PROTECTION AGAINST EVIL

16. 「GRIMOIRE]

Enchiridion Leonis Papae. "Rome" [but Lille]: [Simon Blocquel], "1740" [but ca. 1830]. 12mo. 162 pp. Title and 7 full-page woodcut plates in contemporary hand color. 19th-century calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine title. In excellent condition.

"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.

Caillet 3620; Davies 96-97; Waite, Book of Ceremonial Magic 39-45. \$ 1750.00

HOW TO SUMMON DEMONS

17. [GRIMOIRE]

Le véritable dragon rouge, ou l'art de commander les esprits célestes. [Lille: Blocquel], "1521" [about 1830]. 12mo. 124 pp. Woodcut frontispiece and full-page woodcuts, additional woodcut illustrations in the text. Modern retrospective calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine title. In excellent condition.

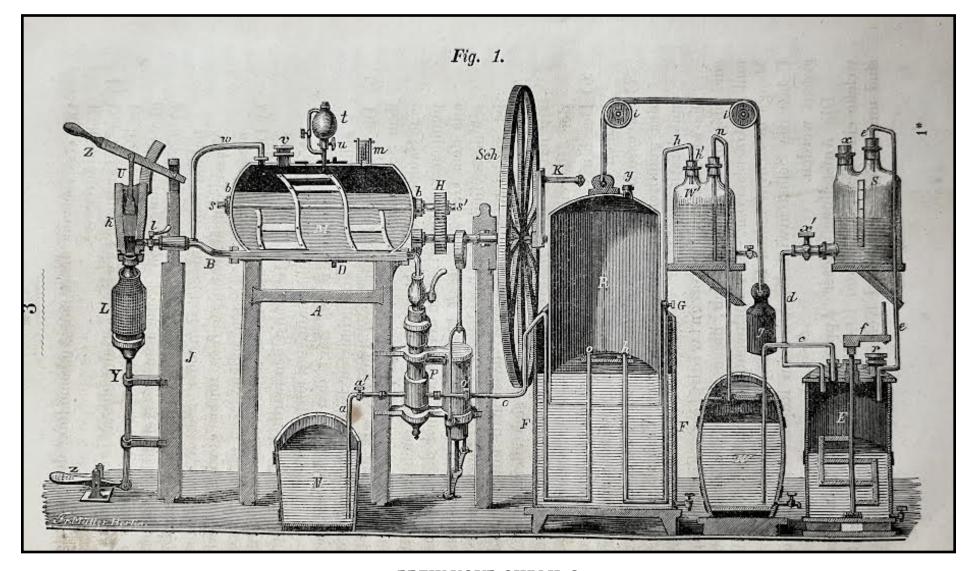
Apparently unrecorded edition of "the most evil popular discourse on magic" (Davies, 159). The anonymous author claims to have compiled the information from King Solomon. The text includes instructions for making magical instruments and magic circles, spells for summoning demons, a tabular hierarchy of demonic spirits and their responsibilities, directions for communicating with the dead, and a list of 20 miscellaneous incantations for everyday situations. The chapters that instruct the reader to invoke demons are "approved" by the spirits with their "signature" (a series of woodcut symbols in a mysterious language). *Dragon Rouge* was technically a rebranding of the immensely popular *Grand Grimoire*, first published about 1750, after it came under repeated legal fire for having dangerous power.

Davies, *Grimoires: A History of Magic Books*; See Caillet 3237 and Dorbon Ainé 5088. \$ 3200.00









BREW YOUR OWN H2O

18. HAGER, Hermann

Vollständige anleitung zur fabrikation künstlicher mineralwässer. Lissa: Ernst Günther, 1860. 8vo. [iv], 94, [6] pp. Wood engravings throughout. Contemporary calf, rebacked; illegible ownership inscription on the pastedown.

First edition of this practical manual for making mineral water. The first half of the text describes the apparatus and equipment needed to safely prepare, store, and transport mineral water. The rest is concerned with different kinds of mineral water and their therapeutic and medicinal benefits. The book ends with 8 recipes.

Hager (1816-1897) was a German pharmacist and science writer. He served as editor of the Berlin-based journal *Pharmazeutische Central-halle*.

Only one American institution holds a copy of this first edition (Stanford).

GASLIGHTING THE CONCUSSED

19. HICKS, John B.

An inaugural dissertation on compression of the brain from concussion. New York: T. and J. Swords, 1793. 8vo. 47 pp. Later cloth-backed boards; uncut. Presentation inscription from the author with his manuscript corrections throughout.

First edition of this ambitious doctoral thesis on phlebotomy to treat concussion. Going against medical canon, the author asserts that concussions and brain compression are essentially the same thing and should be treated as such. Drawing on contemporary ideas about the relationship between the body and spirit, Hicks goes on to suggest that certain characteristics, such as sedentariness, corpulence, addiction, and even exposure to electricity predispose individuals to brain compression and that symptoms that present like a concussion may actually be an excess of "nervous energy." Thus, he recommends trying a good sleep and detox before drilling a hole in the cranium.

Evans, 25602; ESTC, W12856.

\$ 1500.00

AN

INAUGURAL DISSERTATION

ON

COMPRESSION OF THE BRAIN FROM CONCUSSION.

SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION

OF THE

FACULTY OF PHYSIC,

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE

TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

IN THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D. Presider

FOR THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHYSIC;

ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1793.

By JOHN B. HICKS,

Citizen of the State of New-York.

Experience and Observation, the Parents of the Healing Art.

LEDRAN

NEW-YORK:

Printed by T. and J. Swords, Printers to the Faculty of Physic of Columbia College, No. 27, William-Street.

-1793.

CANNON FODDER FOR THE PRO-LIFE, THEN AND NOW

20. HOOKER, Davenport

A preliminary atlas of early human fetal activity. [Pittsburgh]: the Author, 1939. 4to. 95 pp. With 20 full-page photographic plates, each with 6-12 images (189 total). Original printed boards, cloth backing with printed spine title over stapled spine. Label on the verso of the front panel reads "The recipient of this books is requested to regard its contents as confidential, for the present." Presentation inscription from the author to John Donaldson, his colleague in this study. In excellent condition, exceedingly rare.

Only edition, privately printed, of the first photographic atlas of live human fetuses and a pivotal artifact in the history of our understanding of fetal life and development and medical abortion. During a secretive departmental study begun in 1932, Hooker and his colleagues used horse hairs to stroke the face, body, arms, and legs of fetuses and filmed their reflexes with a motion picture camera. Hooker pulled still frames from the reels of film to reproduce in this publication. The preface records his methodology and details the scope of the research, and the rest of the book describes his observations of fetuses at six different gestational ages.

All of the fetuses pictured here were between 8 1/2 and 14 weeks gestation and were obtained by surgical abortion "undertaken in the interest of the health, sanity or life of the mother" (p. 7). The specimens were technically still alive but had been separated from the placenta; this resulted in asphyxia and death within 13 minutes, before which the experiment must be concluded. The fetuses' dependence on the placenta meant they were non-viable.

At the time, there were no formal guidelines to regulate research on any human subject. Scientists operated under a sort of ethical "honor code" and were expected to

7 SF 8 SF 9

RESPONSE TO TACTILE STIMULATION OF THE FACE.II

PROBABLE MENSTRUAL AGE — 11.5 WEEKS

hold their colleagues accountable. Despite the liminal nature of this work, Hooker was the chair of the University of Pittsburgh Anatomy Department and well respected by clinicians and fellow researchers, so his experiments were not called into question.

However, in the years surrounding and subsequent to the Roe vs. Wade Supreme Court case, Hooker's work, then over 40 years old, came under fire by pro-life activists. They denounced his experiments as violent and obscene, and used the images in his publications to bolster their arguments for the personhood of fetuses. Both sides of the debate are still propping up their narratives with his research. It is difficult to overstate the scientific, medical, and political implications of this book.

OCLC records 5 copies in America (Yale, Chicago, NLM, Pitt, Brown); Wilson, "Ex Utero: Live Human Fetal Research and the Films of Davenport Hooker" in *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 88: 1, 132-160. \$6500.00



POSSIBLY THE FIRST USE OF PHOTOGRAPHS AS EVIDENCE AT AN EQUITY TRIAL

21. THOUSE OF LORDS

In the House of Lords: on appeal from Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in England: between Sir John William Ramsden, baronet ... [et al.] appellants, and Lee Dy-son, John Buckley, and James Bates, respondents Author: Ramsden, John ... [et. al.]. London: Waterlow & Sons, printers, 1865. Two volumes. 4to. With 9 folding albumen prints, each with an original manuscript caption explaining the image and noting the exhibit from the various affidavits, signed by Wm. Dransfield (a commissioner who administered oaths in trial court and who is mentioned in print) and some with the blind-stamp of S. Musgrave, photoprinter. Contemporary cloth, title and date in gilt on spines; interiors and photographs in excellent condition.

First edition. The original case was brought by tenants of Sir John Ramsden, owner of a large estate near Huddersfield. Ramsden had made arrangements with many of his tenants, often without a signed lease, which included terms of tenancies and agreements for the improvement of the properties. After Ramsden died, his heirs sought to nullify many of these arrangements and enter into specific lease terms with all tenants; those that refused were given notices to quit. Two of the tenants sued in equity court claiming proprietary estoppel, that the heirs should be estopped from terminating the original lease arrangements, as they had expended money on improving the land under the belief that they were entitled to the grant of a long lease. The trial court held that the two tenants were entitled to long leases because they had spent their own money in building on the strength of assurances.

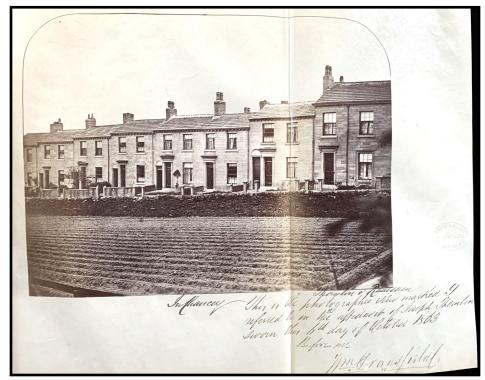
The defendants appealed. These volumes contain the appendices submitted to the appellate court by both parties, which include affidavits seeking to prove the circumstances under which various tenants built or otherwise improved their leased sections of the estate. The photographs are used to support that testimony.

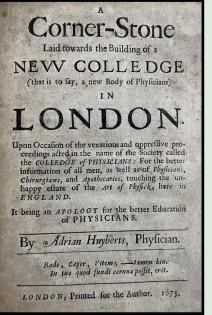
Photographs started to wind their way through the court systems (at least in America) in the late 1850's as forensic evidence in criminal cases. The practice of using photographs became more common starting in the 1870's. It is quite possible that the photographs used in Ramsden v. Dyson were one of, if not the earliest use in a non-criminal case, certainly in a court of equity. The images include views of the house and grounds of Respondents and other improvements on adjacent plots. A list of the photographs is available on request.

OCLC locates 1 copy of this two-volume set (SUNY Brockport).

\$ 18,000.00







PHARMACISTS FIGHT BACK

22. HUYBERTS, Adrian

A corner-stone laid towards the building of a new colledge. London: the Author, 1675. 4to. [ii], 38 pp. Modern retrospective calfbacked marbled boards; title and final leaf dusty, some minor foxing.

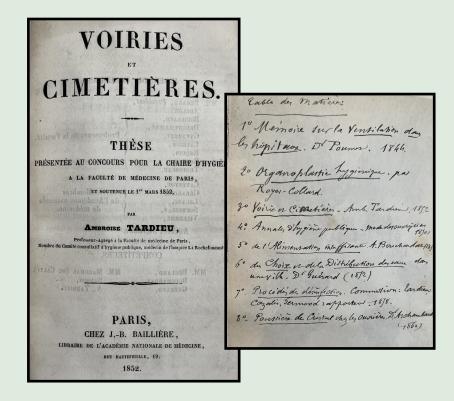
Only edition, a pharmacist's plea for an overhaul of medical education in England. The national system of training and licensing physicians to practice had been regulated by the London College of Physicians since 1518 (who still believed in Galenic humoralism), and their stodgy and conservative members refused to

acknowledge the medical nature of apothecaries. Huyberts here recounts the many times he and his colleagues were able to compound medicines to heal patients that physicians of the College had deemed incurable, allegedly invoking their ire. He asserts the supremacy of chemistry and experimentation over reading books and years spent in classrooms.

Although not mentioned in the text, this book was part of a larger conspiracy to dismantle the College of Physicians by chemists, apothecaries, and the church. King Charles II had long favored the College despite petitions from members of other medical branches for legitimacy and amid waning church prominence in the Restoration government. In 1675, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Sheldon, joined forces with several chemists and pharmacists, including Huyberts, to disenfranchise the College and give some measure of medical authority to the church.

Huyberts was an English apothecary turned physician. This is his only publication.

ESTC, R15506; Wellcome, II: 323; Wing, H3858; Krivatsy 6123. \$2400.00



PUBLIC SANITATION & HYGIENE IN PARIS

23. [HYGIENE]

Collection of 8 rare Parisian texts about public sanitation and hygiene published 1842-1861. Full bibliographical information is available upon request. Bound in contemporary green morocco-backed boards. Scattered manuscript annotations, contemporary manuscript contents list on the front free endleaf.

All first editions. A fascinating witness to a pivotal moment in public health. France was the leading European power in creating public health systems at the end of the Napoleonic Wars. The 19th century saw dramatic improvements in sewage, sanitation, disposal, hospitals, and prisons in metropolitan areas, stemming from multiple disease outbreaks and epidemics that raged in crowded city centers. The essays included in this volume speak to the rapid progress that French researchers were enacting to establish social reforms and public hygiene initiatives.

Please inquire for a full list.

REMARKABLE ZOOLOGY COLLECTION

24. JARDINE, Sir William

The naturalist's library. Edinburgh: William Home Lizars, 1833-1843. 40 vols. 8vo. With a total of 1358 plates. Contemporary gilt-ruled blue morocco (Vol 1 Entomology rebound in matching style), spines gilt, top edges gilt, silk markers. Bookplates of Joseph Barnes Sanders. A fine, complete set.

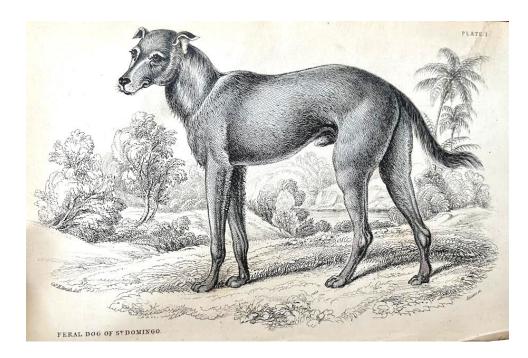
First edition of this "remarkable little library of early-nineteenth century zoology" (Wood). Each volume begins with a biography of a well-known naturalist, and the entries, ordered by genus, include the animal's typical measurements, color variations, diet, and native habitat. The plates are delicately etched and engraved, and the vibrant hand color was standard issue.

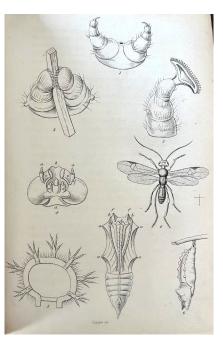
Every tome was prepared by a leading scientist (Jardine himself wrote 15). Issued in individual volumes to subscribers as they were published, this comprehensive animal encyclopedia spoke to the Victorian appeal for natural history. The high-quality images, contributions from renowned zoologists, careful editing, and employment of multiple printing houses meant a colossal and expensive effort on the part of the publisher that demanded success. The set was reissued several times in the nineteenth century. It is very uncommon to find a complete run of this first edition.

Full list of titles available upon request. Wood, 405; Nissen, 4708; Sitwell, 109.

\$ 12,500.00









TATTOOS ON PROSTITUTES

25. LACASSAGNE, Jean; HERBER, Marie Barthelemy Joseph

Du tatouage chez les prostituées de France et d'Afrique du Nord. Lyon: Imprimerie Rhodanienne for Joannès Desvigne, 1935. 4to. 96 pp. with 16 photographic illustrations and 8 lithographed plates. Original printed wrappers. Complete, fascinating, and lurid.

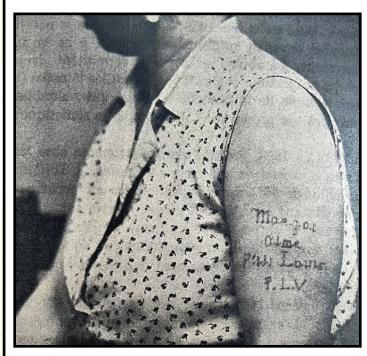
First edition, a survey of the practice of tattooing among prostitutes in France, Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. The authors interviewed 78 prostitutes, inquiring about the age at which they were tattooed, who did it to them, and whether they had already become prostitutes at the time. Their fascinating research revealed the misogynistic and, occasionally, homosexual nature of tattoos within the demographic. Most of the tattoos they saw were marks of ownership by jealous lovers, pimps, and madams, but some were dedicatory or illustrative. Many of the women were branded with symbols or words to indicate their status as prostitutes. Each of the photographs is captioned with the woman's initials, location, age, and transcription or description of tattoos, and the plates show the tattoos enlarged and with plain lines.

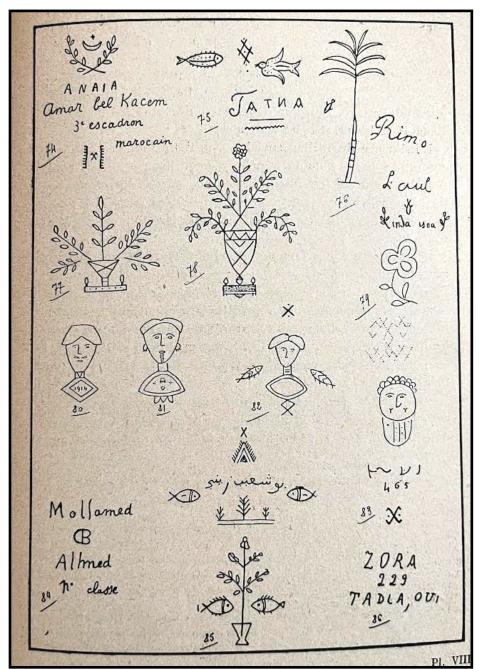
The study of tattoos as indicators of criminal or degenerate behavior began at the end of the 19th century as an extension of the phrenology and eugenics movements. Indeed, this book was included as a volume in *the Bibliothèque de la Revue Internationale de Criminalistique*.

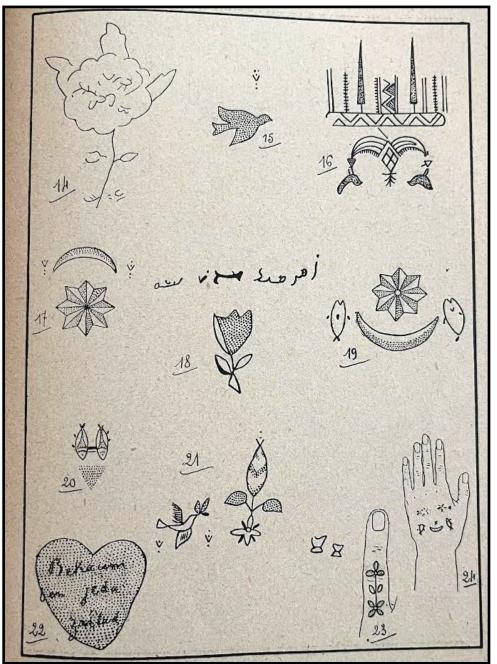
OCLC traces one copy outside Europe (Stanford). \$2250.00

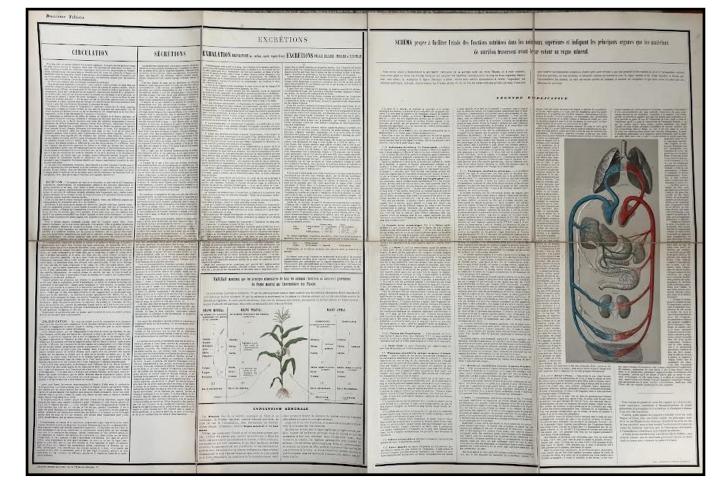












CONNECTING DIGESTION BETWEEN MINERALS, VEGETABLES & ANIMALS

26. LONGET, François-Achille

Mouvement circulaire de la matière dans les trois règnes. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1866. 2 folio broadside charts (each 25 1/8 x 37 in.), each made up of 8 separate sheets affixed with silk tissue. First chart entirely composed of letterpress, second letterpress with two chromolithograph illustrations. Charts folded into a printed blue cartonnage chemise (some damage to edges). A remarkably well-preserved set in original condition.

First edition of this monumental schema tracing the digestion of minerals to vegetables to animals. Obviously intended for instruction, these poster-sized charts could be mounted on the wall for tabular reading. The first table lists 16 mineral elements that, the author asserts, combine to form sunlight, air, and water that are necessary to produce plant life. The next part of the table lists 30 "elemental" plants and the proteins, sugars, fats, and salts that derive from them to provide food for animals. The chart then indicates the same elements derived from animal meat that serve to nourish humans. The rest of the first table explains the processes of digestion and respiration in animals, including a description of the digestive fluids and the role of the veins in absorbing nutrition.

The second chart covers excretions, including secretion and exhalation. The author concludes that digestion is cyclical: minerals feed plants, plants feed animals, and the excretions and putrefaction of animals reduce into minerals. Two finely colored illustrations drive home the point.

OCLC finds 5 copies of this set in the America (Berkeley, Chicago, Harvard, Michigan, Penn).

FIRST STEREOSCOPICALLY ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL BOOK

27. LOVE, James Kerr

Diseases of the ear: for practitioners and students of medicine. Bristol: John Wright & Co., 1904. 4to. xvi, 339 pp. with 2 full-page black and white photographic plates, 2 full-page lithographic plates in hand color, numerous wood engravings throughout the text, and 54 stereograms on 17 plates with facing-page descriptive text. Original green publisher's cloth with gilt spine, some spotting to text block edges. In excellent condition.

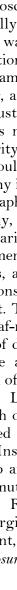
First edition of the first stereoscopically illustrated medical book. Bibliographers have generally held that Cunningham's Edinburgh stereoscopic atlas of anatomy was the first publication of anatomical stereograms, the first edition of which was issued in 1905. However, they all overlooked James Love's contribution to the stereoscopic corpus the prior year, and this important artifact in the history of photographic book illustration has faded from bibliographic scholarship. The book was not issued with a stereoscope, but thanks its growing popularity, it was not unreasonable to assume that an interested reader would have one handy to view the detailed photographs of ear anatomy in seemingly 3D.

This groundbreaking monograph on the physiology and pathology of the ear describes anatomy, methodology for examining and diagnosing ear diseases, hearing tests, symptoms and

> treatment for common ear ailments, and the ear's pathological relationship to the nose and throat. The final chapter addresses deaf-mutism, including education of deaf-mutes, a subject dear to the author who was a close friend of Helen Keller.

> Love (1858-1942) was a British otologist and surgeon. He worked for 30 years at the Glasgow Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and specialized in treating deaf-mute children.

Rubio et al, "Stereoscopy in Surgical Neuroanatomy: Past, Present, and Future" in Operative Neurosurgery 18: 2, 105-117.

















\$ 2500.00

HISTOIRE

VÉRITABLE

ETMERVEILLEUSE

D'UNE

JEUNE ANGLOISE,

PRECEDEE

De quelques circonstances concernant l'Enfant Hydroscope, & de beaucoup d'autres traits & Phénomenes les plus singuliers dans ce genre:

SUIVIE

B'un Parallele des rapports que ces Phénomenes paroissent avoir entr'eux, de quelques vues patriotiques à ce sujet, & d'une maniere, rien moins que physique, d'envisager ces miracles de la Nature.

OUVRAGE

Soumis aux lumieres des favans Naturalistes, Physiologistes, Chymistes, à celles des Sociétés & Académies des Sciences; enfin aux observations des curieux & amateurs d'Histoire Naturelle.

Avec les Autorités & Pièces justificatives.

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas!
(Virg. Géorg. 11. v. 489.)

でろうの

Imprimé à PHYSICOPOLIS; & se trouve,

A PARIS,

Chez Lottin le jeune, Libraire, rue S. Jacques, vis-à-vis
la rue de la Parcheminerie.

M. DCC. LXXII,

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF SUPER-POWERS

28. [MARIN (François)]

Histoire veritable et merveilleuse d'une jeune angloise. Paris: "a Physicopolis for Lottin le Jeune, 1772. 12mo. viii, 88 pp. Contemporary half-calf over speckled boards, spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled blue. Fine, internally fresh.

First edition, a descriptive account of two teenagers with super-human powers. The first, a Provençal shepherd boy, possessed the ability to detect subterranean water. The second was an English girl who could see through earth and bodies to what lies beneath. The author supports the veracity of their abilities with similar accounts taken from scientists and natural historians, eyewitness testimonies, and a letter from one Lord Norton, who was acquainted with the English seer, transcribed in full.

Marin (1721-1809) was a French journalist, author and cnesor. This work is attributed to him because he first reported on the dowsing gifts of the shepherd boy in the *Gazette de France*.

There are no copies of this first edition in America.

Ellis, The Divining Rod: A History of Water Witching, with a Bibliography, p. 33; not in Barbier, Caillet or Dorbon. \$ 3500.00

INCLUDING THE IMPORTANT SIXTH BOOK

29. MATTHIOLI, P[ietro] Andrea

Il dioscoride dell'eccellente dottor medico M.P. Andrea Matthioli de Siena; co i suoi discorsi, da esso la seconda volta illustrata, & diligentemente ampliati: Con

Matthiolus

Dioscorides

IL DIOSCORIDE

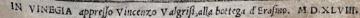
DELL'ECCELLENTE DOTTOR

MEDICO M.P. ANDREA MATTHIOLIDA SIENA;
co i suoi discorsi, da esso la seconda volta illustrati, co
diligentemente ampliati:

Con l'aggiuntà del Sesto libro de i rimedi di tutti i ueleni da lui nuouamente tradotto, & con dottissimi discorsi per tutto commentato.

Con Prinilegio di N. S. Papa Paolo I I I. & dell'Illustrissimo Senato Vinitiano per a mi X.





l'aggiunta del sesto libro de i rimedi di tutti i ueleni da lui nuovamente tradotto, & con dottisimi discorsi per tutto commentato. (bound with) Il sesto libro di Pedacio Dioscoride Anazarbeo, in cui si tratta de i rimedi de i uleni mortiferi, tanto preservativi, quanto curativi, tradotto, & commentato in lingua volgare Italiana de M. Pietro Andrea Matthiolo Sanese Medico. Venice: Vincenzo Valgrisi, alla bottega d'Erasmo, 1548. Two books in one. 4to. [lxiv], 756; 128, [8] pp. Each work with Valgrisi's allegorical woodcut serpent title page, woodcut historiated initials. With the occasional marginalia. Contemporary stiff vellum, early rebacking with hand printed title. An excellent copy with the exception of a small stain that runs through a few leaves towards the end of the first book, and some scattered brown-

ing to the last book, with a couple of edges repaired and fore-edge of last leaf strengthened.

First Valgrisi printing and second overall edition of this exceedingly rare commentary on Dioscordes' materia medica, famous for including the sixth book. It is also noted as the first unillustrated edition printed in quarto following the Mattioli's first published translation in folio, 1544, by Niccolo Bascarini. Valgrisi includes a note to the reader defending this printing with additions and changes in the text, and sets the title to give Mattioli's name prominence over that of Dioscorides.

While conducting his medical career, Mattioli (1501-77) began translating the works of Dioscorides, adding his commentaries and opinions, plus his observations on the references to plants from other writers, as well as the increasing number of newly discovered plants and their medicinal uses and virtues he treats in Book Six. Mattioli's editions of Dioscorides proliferated and the original text of the author became increasingly hard to find, especially because the illustrated works were more popular. The first illustrated edition appeared in Latin in 1554.

Of particular interest is Edward Green's notes in his *Landmarks* of *Botanical History*, in which he cites a fruitless search for a copy of the earliest editions: "I had expected it would be easy to procure as a loan from some of the older American libraries . . . he searched, wrote letters of inquiry, and the book was given up as not to be seen on this side of the Atlantic. . ." (pp. 510-11).

BMC, Natural History, reprint edition, III, p. 1268 (lacking); Durling, 1162; Mortimer, 294 (noted, not seen); not in Pritzel or Nissen. \$ 7500.00

PIOUS SOUVENIR FROM THE ETERNAL CITY

30. 「METRIC RELICT

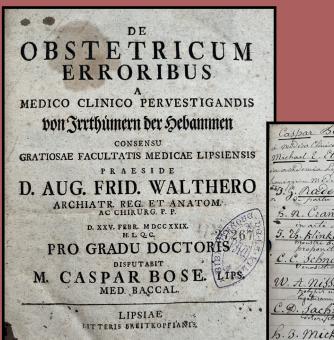
Misura della Colonna di Cristo Nro Signore. [Rome]: [Santa Prassede, 19th cent.] Linen ribbon cut to 69 x 4 cm, printed in black ink on one side with the words "MISURA DELLA COLONNA DI CRISTO NRO SIGNORE ALLA QUALE FU FLAGELLATO," and in much smaller letters "SI VENERA PRESSO LI MMCI VALLOMBROSANI DI S. PRASSEDE DI ROMA." On each end is a small reproduction of the column surrounded by foliage. In excellent condition.

Rare and ephemeral "metric relic." Cut to the exact height of the column that Christ was lashed to during his flagellation, these ribbons would have been available to pilgrims visiting the Basilica of Saint Praxedes in Rome, where the supposed column is housed. The column was translated to the basilica in 1222 from Jerusalem, and it remains there today.

Metric relics, items made to match specific dimensions of holy things, offered a contemplative alternative to physical remains. Medieval and early modern Christians placed great emphasis on divine measurements and meditated on them as a means of imagining the people and places from the Biblical narrative. Visualizing the distances, heights, depths, and lengths of sacred elements lent realism and credibility to literary descriptions, and those unable to undertake an actual trip to the Holy Land could instead go on a mental pilgrimage. Tourists making spiritual journeys to Rome enjoyed purchasing small relics like this to take back to their homes as mementos of their journeys. Cheap and easy to produce, metric relics could be made in large quantities without fear of inauthenticity, and they still provided a source of income for the church.

Unrecorded in OCLC, OPAC, and KVK; Barbier de Montault, "Les Mesures de devotion" in *Revue de l'art chrétien* 32(1881) 369-370; Van Asperen "As if they had phyicalled visited the holy places" in *The Imagined and Real Jerusalem in Art and Architecture* 202-203; Hagen, "Heavenly Agent and Divine Disclosure" in *Tracing the Jerusalem Code Volume* 1 381-382. \$ 1650.00





Caspar Bose Des obstetricum crosida
i modico Clinico pervestigandis (dipria 1729)
michael E. Ettmuller gatultatis medica
in a cademia Lipsiensi. L. t. Oro Concellaria
honiggin medican indicat (1929)
3. J. Roederer. Observation median
B. n. Crantz Dissertatio De re instrumentaria
in arte obstetricia (norimberga 1757)
T. Us. Klink Och. Diogramma que anatomos monstri dicorfiarci Mono chal Oscoffinan proponet um tabulis (stetre diago 176)
proponet lum tabulis (vetero Brago 1769)
C.C. Schnow Dissertatio inauguralis De venastatione inpropers (Lipsipe 1768)
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W. A. Missen Disputatio Grounder Se community of the strain in the segment (Gottinge 1989)
C. Sach (se Distribute 1989)
C. D. Sachsse Dispertatio inauguralis lette
B. B. Micksch. Debalation Beri
B. B. Micksch. Deperferatione Gami. (Siphia 1828.)
D. G. A. Baase De usu By Drarque in
martis non byphiliticis (2) psia 102

TRACING A CENTURY OF WOMEN'S MEDICINE

31. [OBSTETRICS SAMMELBAND]

Collection of 13 German obstetrics essays bound chronologically from 1729-1843. 19th-century sheep-backed marbled boards, spine gilt. Stamps of the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Pau. Manuscript title list on the front endleaves.

Fine sammelband of dissertations and essays on gynecology and obstetrics that traces the progress of women's medicine in Germany over nearly a century, all in the first or only edition. Included are illustrated medical dissertation on polyps in the uterus and vagina and how to remove them.

A complete list of titles and bibliographic information is available upon request. \$ 3500.00

ENCOURAGING THE FRENCH TO VACCINATE

32. PARFAIT, J.-Jacques

Mon journal de l'an 1807 ou voila les gens du 18me siècle de la vaccine. Paris: Pierre-Antoine-Louis Allut, 1808. 8vo.

[Bound with]

Réflexions historiques et critiques sur les dangers de la variole naturelle. Paris: Imprimerie des Hospices Civils for the Author, An XIII [1804/5]. Two works in one. 8vo. [iv], 221 pp.; [iv], 96 pp. 19th century gilt calf-backed marbled boards, edges sprinkled red. Both texts in perfect condition.

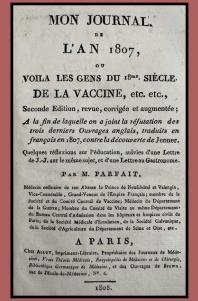
Two early (and rather melodramatic) pro-vaccine works, both in their second greatly expanded editions. The first takes the form of a diary wherein the author decries anti-vaccine sentiments spreading through Europe. In animated language, Parfait mourns the loss of a society that trusts scientific truth and takes aim at those who claim that vaccination is an attempt to "play God" (p. 116, tr.). He quotes Rousseau and Voltaire in his diatribe for education-as-practice and denounces physicians spreading misinformation about the cowpox vaccine.

The second (though, chronologically first) text describes cowpox and its effects on the infected, reports on the efficacy of the vaccine, and details different countries' methodology to vaccinating their citizens. It

records the prospectus of the Societé pour l'extinction de la petite-vérole en France par la propagation de la vaccine and lists its members. The text concludes with blank forms used by the Bureau de la Societé de la Vaccine to keep track of those who had received the vaccine.

Parfait was a French physician and pioneering member of the experimental vaccination clinic founded by Philippe Pinel.

Both texts are very rare, with two institutions in the U.S. holding the *Journal* (NLM and Yale) and two holding the *Reflexions* (NLM and Harvard). \$ 1950.00

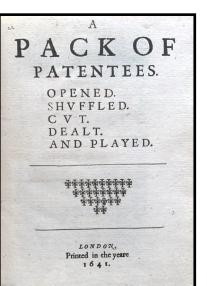


SATIRICAL SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON MONOPOLIES

33. [PATENTS]

ANONYMOUS. A pack of patentees. Opened. Shuffled. Cut. Dealt. And played. London: n.p., 1641. 4to. 15 pp. Type ornament device on title and woodcut headpiece. Polished calf signed "F. Bedford, triple gilt fillet round sides, spine gilt, a.e.g. From the library of Lord Fairfax of Cameron with his armorial bookplate and the Huth bookplate (lot 5630, Sotheby's sale of July 17, 1917).

First edition of the very rare satire on the granting of monopolies. The anonymous author piles on the criticism of monopolies and patents granted on goods such as coal, soap, starch, leather, wine, salt, to-

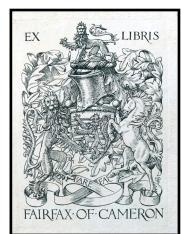


bacco and butter. By the reign of James I, patents had become so numerous and unfairly granted that they were considered oppressive and unjust to certain classes of people, especially tradesmen and manufacturers. Except for "novel inventions," the King was finally forced to revoke all existing monopolies and declare that henceforth patents were only to be used for "projects of new invention." This "Statute of monopolies" enacted in 1624 became the foundation for all later developments in patent law in England and elsewhere. It was a fundamental landmark in the transition of Britain's economy from the feudal to the capitalist.

Unfortunately, James's successor, Charles I, continued to abuse

the patent system and it was only during the Restoration that the abuse was finally curtailed. The present work, written during the reign of Charles I, bitterly describes the injustices within certain trades and industries.

Wing, P156; ESTC locates 4 copies in North America (Harvard, Huntington, NYPL, McGill). \$9500.00





USING MATH TO TELL FORTUNES

34. PITTONI, Giovanni Battista

Risposte curiose che si danno ad ogni quesito. Venice: Leonardo Pittoni, 1715. 8vo. 48 pp. Engraved frontispiece of a man entering a maze with a putto cajoling him above, letterpress tables. Contemporary marbled wrappers; some dampstaining, but otherwise a fine copy in original condition.

Probable first edition (though stated second) of this curious mathematical fortune telling book. The text proposes a method for using numerical tables to answer questions by counting the number of letters and syllables in the phrase and finding the sum in the table, which corresponds to a letter. Instructions for both Latin and Italian questions are provided.

The frontispiece was engraved by the printer, Leonardo Pittoni, who also happened to be the author's father. The final three pages supply a list of other "curious and modern" books available from the Pittoni press. The author (d. 1748) was a Venetian priest.

Extremely rare. OCLC locates one copy in America (Illinois).

Bassani, Carte da gioco e letteratura 128. \$2400.00

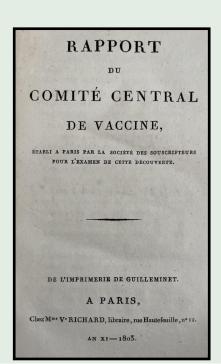
THE SHOULDERS UPON WHOM FAUCI STANDS

35. PINEL, Philippe; THOURET, Michel-Augustin; LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, F.-A.-F.

Rapport du Comité Central de Vaccine. Paris: Imprimerie de Guilleminet for widow of Richard, l'an XI--1803. 8vo. xiv, [2], 460 pp. Letterpress tables. Later 19th century half-calf over boards, spine and label gilt. Bookplate of M. de Barante. Fresh and fine.

First edition, the final report of the Central Vaccine Committee's experiments testing the safety and efficacy of the smallpox vaccine. The vaccine was discovered in England during the French Revolution, and political turmoil and mistrust of the British resulted in a slow uptake in France. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancort organized the Committee in 1800 and placed it under the direction of physicians Philippe Pinel and Michel-Augustin Thouret. They founded a free vaccination clinic open to volunteers and painstakingly recorded the vaccine's effects on their patients. Here they compile three years of experimentation and case studies and recommend the adoption of the vaccine for all citizens of France.

The text includes a list of the committee's 500+ correspondents and tables reporting the mortality records of the previous smallpox epidemic in Paris. \$ 1850.00



FIRST INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR FRENCH FIREFIGHTERS

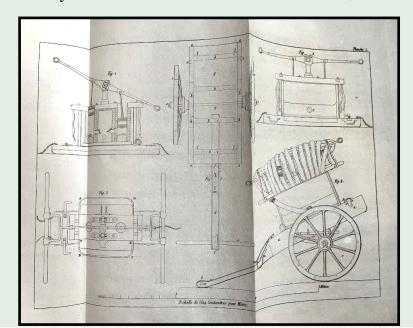
36. PLAZANET, Annet Jean Baptiste

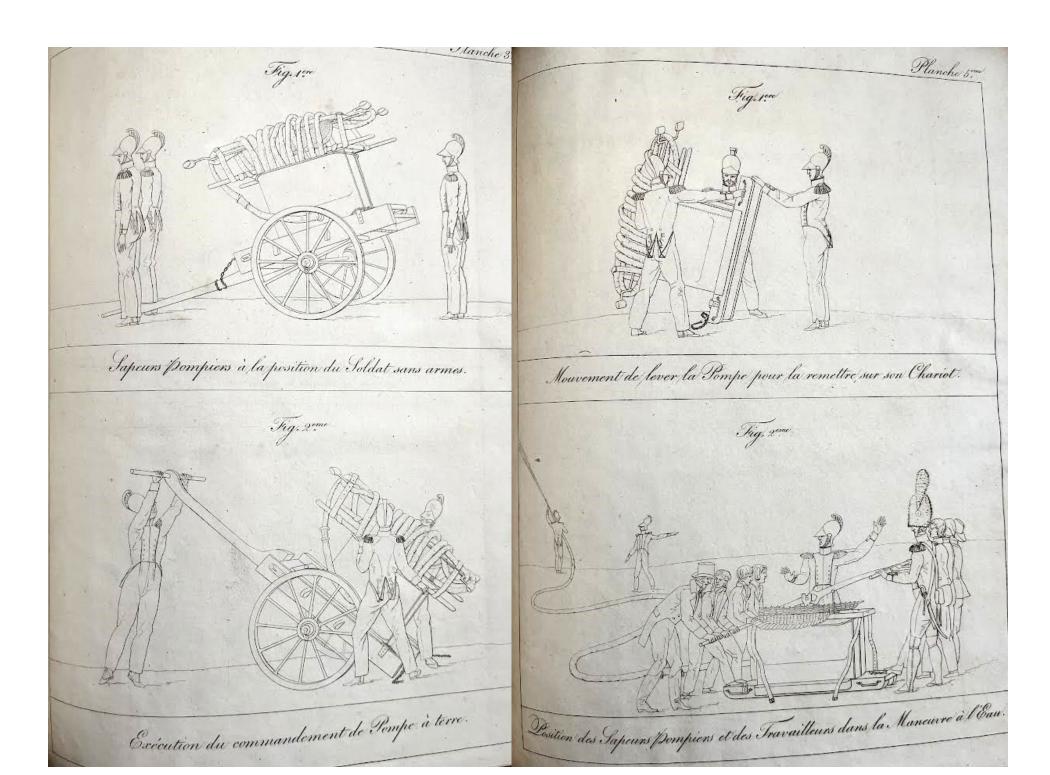
Manuel du sapeur-pompier. Paris: Lottin for Magimel and Gailard, 1816. 4to. [iv], 128, [4] pp. with 2 folding and 5 full-page etched plates of fire-fighters and their equipment. Contemporary gilt-tooled calf, panels alike with outer rules and fleur-de-lis roll, spine and label gilt with 4 compartments of fleur-de-lis, board edges and turn-ins gilt, blue paper doublures, blue silk marker. A perfect copy.

First edition of the first instruction manual for firefighters published in France. Written by the commander of the Paris Fire Brigade, it was updated and reprinted several times until 1848.

The first chapter describes the names and proper use of fire equipment (water pumps, hoses, and vehicles). The next part of the text, divided into "lessons," details the logistics of fighting a fire, such as the number of men necessary for a job, the procedure for loading a carriage with pumps and hoses, where to position the men with hoses, how to determine the amount of equipment that will be needed, working together to operate large pumps, the best points of entry into a fire, and various safety precautions. The last section addresses different kinds of fires: chimneys, cellars, rooms, hallways, and public buildings, with special attention to fires in theaters. The final four pages list the addresses of all the fire stations in Paris by arrondissement.

OCLC finds two other copies of this first edition, one in France and one in Germany. \$4200.00





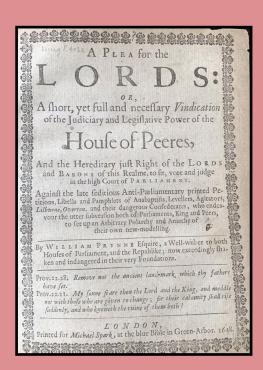
PARLIAMENTARY POLITICAL PREEMINENCE

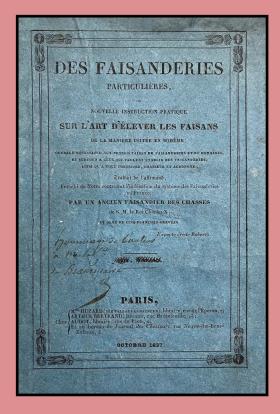
37. PRYNNE, William

A plea for the Lords: or, a short, yet full and necessary vindication of the judiciary and legislative power of the House of Peeres, and the hereditary just right of the lords and barons of the realme, to sit, vote and judge in the high court of Parliament. London: Printed for Michael Spark, 1648. 4to. [vi], 8, 69. Woodcut initials and headpieces. Calf-backed marbled boards, spine label, new endpapers; an excellent copy.

First edition. Prynne here writes in defense of the legitimacy of members of the House of Peers (Lords) as a governing upper chamber of a representative parliament government. One of his earliest forays into politics during the Civil War, Prynne directly refutes anti-monarchy pamphlets written by his long-time nemesis John Lilburne as well as Sectaries, Levellers, Anabaptists, and "their dangerous Confederates" who had been gaining power at the time. Prynne describes himself here as "a well-wisher to both Houses of Parliament, and the Republike; now exceedingly shaken and indangered in the very foundation."

DNB, XVI, pp. 432-437; Wing, P4032 \$ 1200.00





PHEASANT FARMING

38. [QUINGERY, de]

Des Faisanderies particulières. Paris: Mme. Huzard, 1837. 8vo. 64 pp. with 5 engraved plates. Original printed blue wrappers; some light foxing, but otherwise in excellent, original condition. Presentation inscription on the title from the author to M. Lafayette de Beaurepaire.

Only French edition, a guidebook to pheasant farming after Bohemian traditions. Originally published in German, this edition was expanded to include information about raising pheasants in France. According to the translator in his avis, the Germans had cultivated the best pheasant farms in the world, so the French should employ their methods. The text covers the building of coops, arrangement for mating, feeding, different varieties of pheasants and their particular needs, costs and revenue to expect, troubleshooting problems, and veterinary care. The illustrations show how to plot land for a farm and a properly built coop.

One physical copy in America (Berkeley).

Van Bragt, Bib. des traductions françaises (1810-1840) 5115 ; Quérard, VI : 109. \$650.00

A CREDO ON ANARCHY

39. SAGRA, Ramón de la

Le mal et le remède: aphorismes sociaux. Paris: Renou and Maulde for the Author, 1859. 8vo. xlviii, 201, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers, with a prospectus for Sagra's collected works on the rear panel; minor foxing, but a good, genuine partially unopened copy in original condition.

First edition thus, an aphoristic credo on anarchy. Written as 1583 numbered maxims, this self-published profession of faith traces the logical development of a Protestant society to a postreligious anarchy, an eventuality the author believed unavoidable and beneficial. Aphorism 1532 states: "As true liberty cannot exist being separated from religious truth, that which is established by reason became anarchic" (tr.).

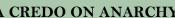
This work was published ten years after Sagra's exile from France for promoting radical ideas; in the prefatory matter he addresses the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, who fought for his expulsion: "Illustrious Colleagues, you condemned my principles. Your judgment contributed to making me a victim of slander and misfortune. I suffered and kept silence for ten years; now: judge me" (tr.). He had published a version of this book prior

> to his exile, and states in the lengthy memoir that precedes the main text that he thought it necessary to update based on recent events.

> Sagra (1798-1871) was the first known Spanish anarchist. He founded the world's first anarchist journal El Porvenir in 1845, which was quickly suppressed. In addition to his prolific political activities, he was a celebrated botanist and served as director of the botanical gardens of Havana.

> OCLC locates 4 institutional copies in America (Columbia, Harvard, Fisher, and Kansas); Caillet, 9129.

> > \$ 1250.00



40. SANDERSON, Sir William

Aulicus coquinariæ: or a vindication in answer to a pamphlet, entituled The Court and Character of King James. Pretended to be penned by Sir A.W. and published since his death, 1650. London: Printed for Henry Seile, 1650 [1651]. 8vo. Title within decorative woodcut border, woodcut printer's device, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary speckled calf with blind tooling. Two ownership inscriptions on title.

THE INSIDE (OFTEN MEAN) SCOOP ON LIFE AT THE COURT OF KING JAMES

First edition. Wing dates the pamphlet according to Lady Day dating giving the publication year as 1651. The work is anonymous, but Sir William Sanderson made himself known as the author in the preface to a later work. The pamphlet is a reply to The court and character of King James by Sir Anthony Weldon, a disillusioned and disaffected former courtier who wrote the memoir essentially as a critique of the Stuart monarchs. Sanderson here takes it upon himself to defend James against Weldon's condemnation of his person, court, and behavior point by point. He also frames his response as an attack against Weldon himself opening with the claim that "there are some men so delight in sinne, who rather than be idle from doing evil, will take much pains to scandal the dead." Ironically, Weldon passed away immediately before Sanderson issued this scathing response.

Aulicus Coquinariæ: OR A SMASOTE VINDICATION IN ANSWE TOA PAMPHLET. ENTITVLED The Court and Character of KING FAMES. Pretended to be penned by Sir A. W. and published since his death, 1650. - Auribus oculifq; recepta. Dan: Burson Neme sis à tergo. London, Printed for Henry Seile, over against St Dunftans Church in Fleetstreet, 1 6 5 0. *૽૽૱*૱ૡૡૡૡૡૡઌઌઌઌૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡૡ

Sanderson (c. 1586-1676) was a historian who sympathized with the Royalists during

the English Civil War. He continued to write biographies and histories of the Stuart monarchs including an expanded memoir of James and another on Charles I. While Sanderson primarily attacked Parliamentarian historians, he was not above chastising his fellow Royalists for their mistreatment of the monarchy in their writings. John Evelyn likely put it best describing Sanderson as "author of two large but mean histories" referring to his works on King James and King Charles I, respectively.

Wing, S645; Thomason, E1356[2]; ESTC, R203447.

\$ 1500.00



MAGNETISM FULLY EXPLAINED

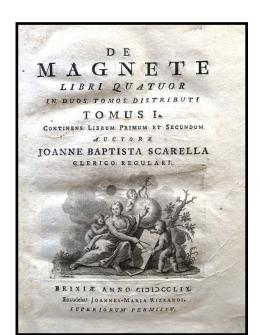
41. SCARELLA, Giovanni Battista

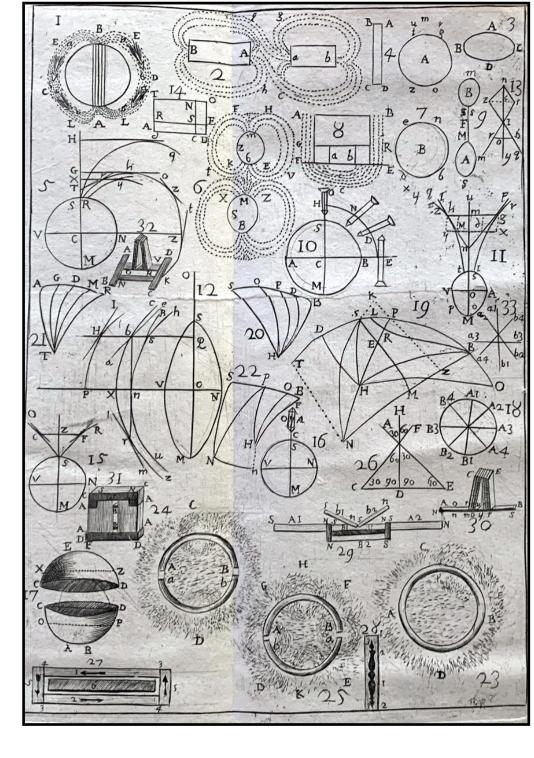
De magnete libri quatuor in duos tomos distributi. Brescia: Joannes-Maria Rizzardi, 1759. Two volumes in one. 4to. With 2 folding etched plates, etched title vignette, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Original binder's boards, title in manuscript on spine; a wonderful, uncut and unsophisticated copy.

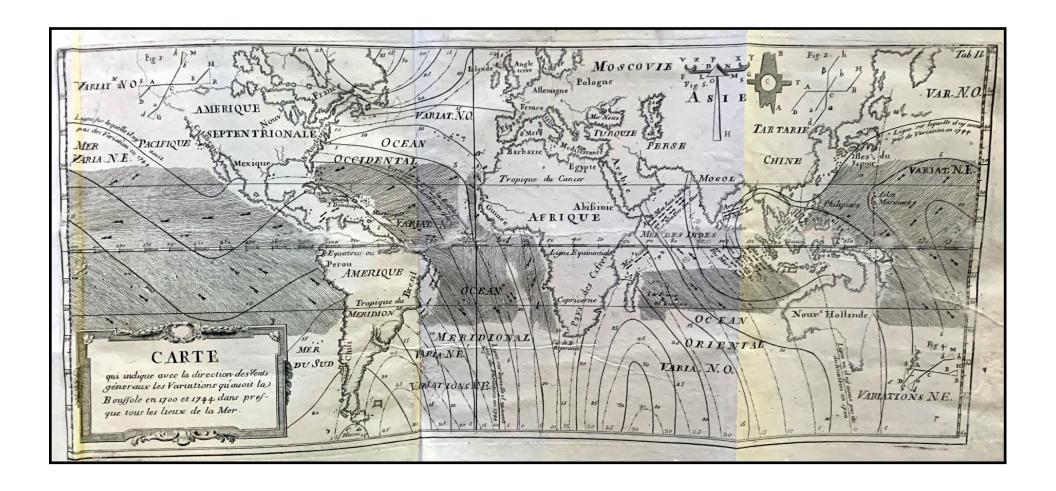
First and only edition of the most extensive treatise published in Italy in the seventeenth century on magnetism and magnetic phenomena, the result of almost twenty years of research. It contains a comprehensive account of all knowledge of magnetism up to its publication as well as the author's new theories, methods for making magnets, and objections to magnetic effluvia. The first book treats vortices, magnets, and the nature of magnet and iron, and their differences. The second book deals with the effects and phenomena of the magnet including a more in-depth look at attraction and direction. A final part includes tables of magnetic declination and reprints scarce historical case studies.

Scarella (1711-1779) was an Italian cleric and scientist. He wrote at least seven books about mathematics, physics, and anatomy.

Riccardi, Biblioteca Matematica Italiana I: 431; Weaver, Catalogue of the Wheeler Gift 399; Poggendorff II: 766; Gartrell, Electricity, Magnetism and Animal Magnetism, 474. \$4500.00







WORKING WORLD COMPASS & TIMEPIECE

42. [SUNDIAL] KLEININGER, Johann Georg

[Miniature diptych sundial]. Fürth, ca 1790. 85 x 52 x 15 mm. Rectangular wooden sundial made of two hand-carved panels with hand-colored paper scales and tables covering three faces. The upper outside panel has 22 European and American cities listed alphabetically with their latitudes. The interior upper panel contains and equinoctial sundial calibrated from VII to XII to V. The lower interior panel houses a compass rose inside a glass compartment with the cardinal directions, surrounded by a horizontal sundial calibrated from 4 to 12 to 8 with divisions for each half hour. Each compartment is decorated with flowers and foliage. A string gnomon links the two panels and a functional clasp with eye closure locks the case. The compass appears to still be in working condition. Signed "J. Kleininger" on the rose. Outer panels soiled from use but still legible and complete. A fine piece.

A gorgeous and functional portable timekeeper. Intended for use by a world traveler, it serves as both a sundial and compass and lists coordinates for such cities as Baltimore, Genoa, Lisbon, and Washington D.C. While portable sundials were commonplace from the sixteenth century, the ones made in Germany at the turn of the 19th century were renowned to be the finest and most accurate.

Kleininger (1763-1824) was a German sundial maker in Fürth. His sun, Johan Paul Kleininger, continued his business after his father's death.

\$ 4500.00



SPIRITS, GHOSTS & DEMONS, OH MY!

43. THYRAEUS, Petrus

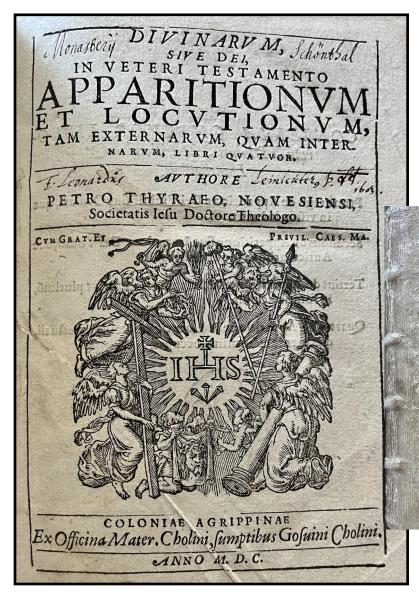
De apparitionibus spirituum, dei, angelorum, daemonum et animarum humanorum libro uno... Posterior continet divinarum seu dei in veteri testamento apparitionum & locutionum tam externarum, quam internarum libros quattuor nunc primum edtos. Koln: Maternus for Goswin Cholinus, 1600. 4to. With the arms of the Society of Jesus on title. Contemporary vellum blindstamped on both boards, lacking ties; interior is browned due to quality of paper.

Interesting bookplate on paste-down of a dragon with the initials NH, 2 contemporary ownership signatures on the title page, one dated 1603.

First edition of this famous treatise on spirits, apparitions, ghosts and demons. Thyraeus describes the activities of the spirit world by identifying as many authentic cases of the powers of spirits. He writes of apparitions and visions of all kinds as they appear in the Old and New Testaments, as angels, devils, and other shapes such as souls of the dead. He fully treats the power of demons and the extent to which God permits them to exert it, stating how the opposing power of prayer can make the wicked spirits disappear. He goes on to discuss possessed people, superstition and mysticism of the perverse. Thyraeus' writings on exorism "have been called the first scientific (i.e., systematic) research on the practice.

Thyraeus (1546-1601), a Catholic theologian, joined the Order of the Society of Jesus in 1561. He was a teacher, professor of theology and preacher in Wurzburg, where he worked until his death. As a writer, he published a large number of books on hallucinations produced by spirits on the human senses, ghosts, superstitions, hauntings, demonology and witchcraft, and the role of the Catholic church in dealing with such subjects.

Cornell, Witchcraft Catalogue, 472; De Backer & Sommervogel, VIII, 21; Rosenthal, Magica, 1942; VD 16 ZV-14966. \$4500.00



THE POET INSTIGATOR

44. WALLER, Edmund

Mr. Wallers speech in Parliament, at a conference of both Houses in the painted chamber. 6. Iuly 1641. London: J[ohn] N[orton] for Abel Roper, 1641. 4to. [ii], 14 pp. Woodcut device on title, woodcut initials and headpieces. Half-morocco and pebbled boards, title in gilt on spine; other than browning on the fly-leaf, interior excellent. From the Markree Library with its small book label on the paste-down.

First edition, first issue, with "Eagle" spelled correctly in the imprint. In July 1641, soon after the Long Parliament was called into session, Waller spoke to both Houses calling for caution and class solidarity among his colleagues and constitutional moderation. He specifically discusses the impending impeachment of a Royalist judge, Sir Francis Crawley (1574/5-1650). Crawley had argued that Charles's implementation of taxes on ships was within the right of the king. However, the ship-money tax was a serious point of contention between Parliamentarians and Royalists, and Crawley was removed from his position. Waller, even though he supported the king, came out against the impeached judge stating that "he did not only only give as deepe a wound to the Commonwealth as any of the rest, but dipt his dart in such a poyson, that so farre as in him lay it might never receive a cure." Despite this, Waller was eventually exiled for his role in the so-called "Waller's Plot" that initially began as an act of passive resistance among the citizens of London but soon developed into a violent plan to raise an army for Charles I within the city.

Waller (1606–1687) was a poet and politician. He was incredibly wealthy and much admired in the court of Charles I for his poetry. He served in Parliament up until his exile in 1645.

Wing, W522; Pforzheimer, 1041 (variant); Thomason, E.198 [37]; ESTC, R9691; Lincoln's Inn, Catalogue of Pamphlets ... 1506–1700, 347 \$700.00

MEWALLERS SPEECH in Parliament,

At a conference of both Houses in the painted Chamber.

6. Iuly 1641.



Printed by F. N. for Abel
Roper at the black spread Eagle over
against Saint Dunstans Church in
Fleet-Arcet. 1641.







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