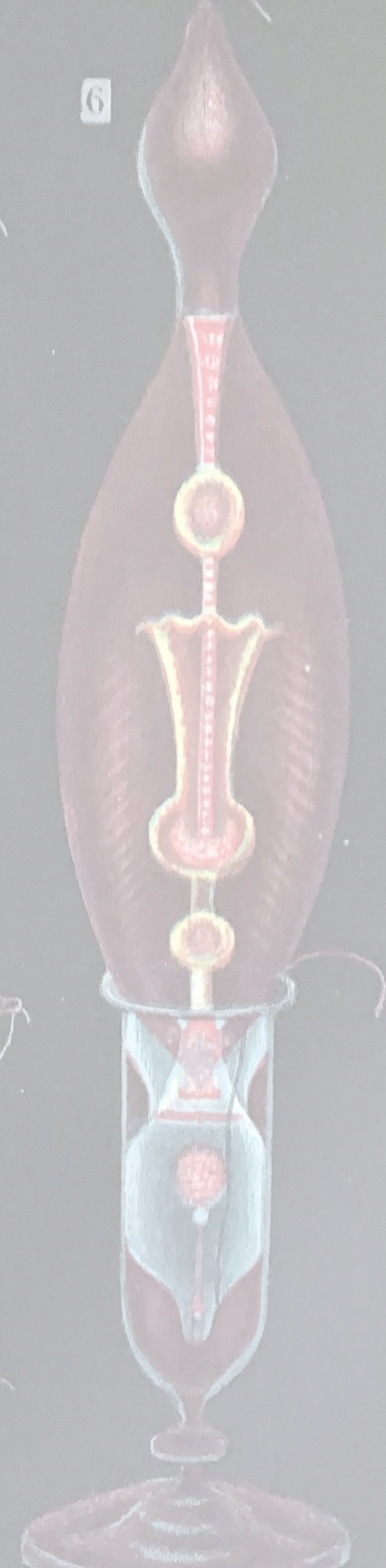
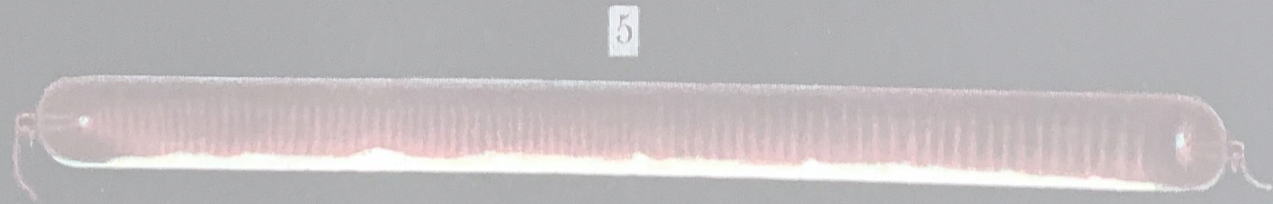
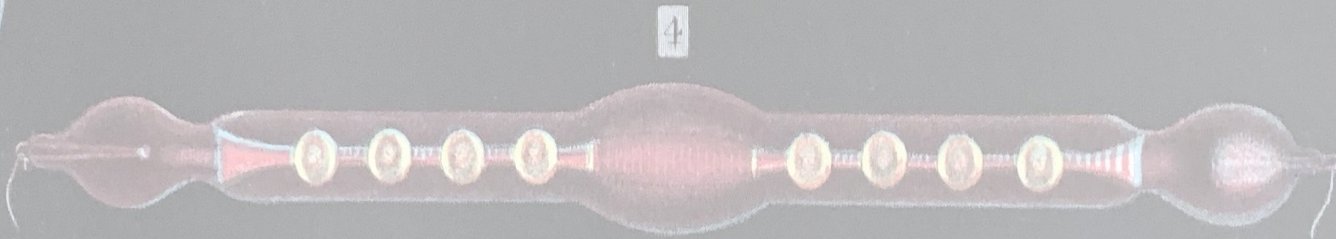
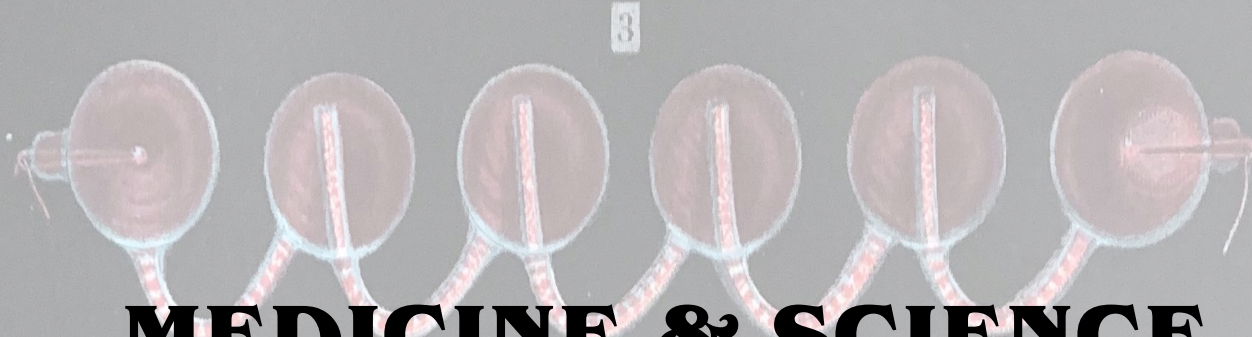
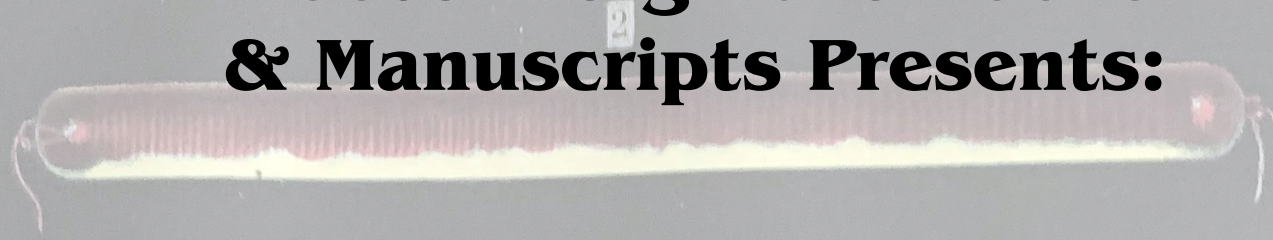
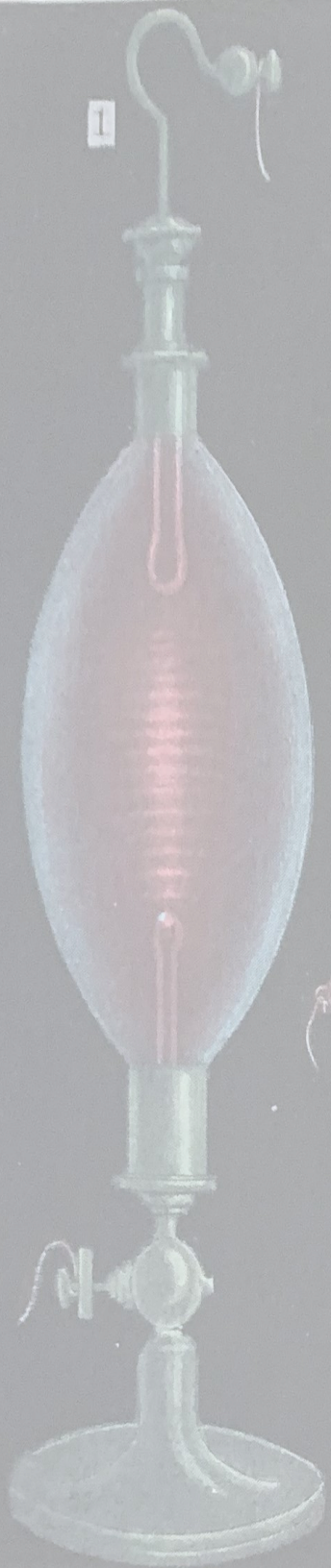


**Rootenberg Rare Books
& Manuscripts Presents:**

MEDICINE & SCIENCE



January 2022

BENEFITS OF MUSIC TO HUMAN HEALTH

1. BACHMANN, Christian Ludwig

De effectibus musicae in hominem. Erlangen: Typis Kunstmannianis, 1792. 8vo. 48 pp. Contemporary backing strip; title a little soiled, but a nice, genuine copy of an exceedingly rare text.

First edition. In his study, the author collected ancient and contemporary sources on the subject of music and its effects before playing different speeds and tones of music for patients and observing their vital signs after. His report incorporates case studies of specific people who participated in his experiments. Bachmann concluded that music has healing effects on the body and soul, and could even distract the listener from rheumatic illness related pain.

Bachmann (1763-1813) was a German physician and music writer.

We locate only 1 copy in America (NLM); Eitner, *Biographisch-bibliographisches Quellen-Lexikon der Musiker* I: 292; not in VD18. \$ 1250.00

DISSERTATIO INAUGVRALIS MEDICA
DE
EFFECTIBVS MVSICAE
IN HOMINEM

QVAM
SVMMI NVMINIS AVSPICIIS
CONSENTIENTE
GRATIOSA FACVLTATE MEDICA
ERLANGENSI
PRO SVMMIS
IN ARTE SALVTARI HONORIBVS
RITE IMPETRANDIS
PVBLICO ERVDITORVM EXAMINI
SVBMITTIT
CHRISTIANVS LVDOVICVS BACHMANN
SCHWARZAVIO - HENNEBERGENSIS.

DIE XXIV. SEPTEMBR. CIO IOCCXCII.

ERLANGAE
TYPIS KVNSTMANNIANIS;

CRITICAL TEXT ON CELL THEORY

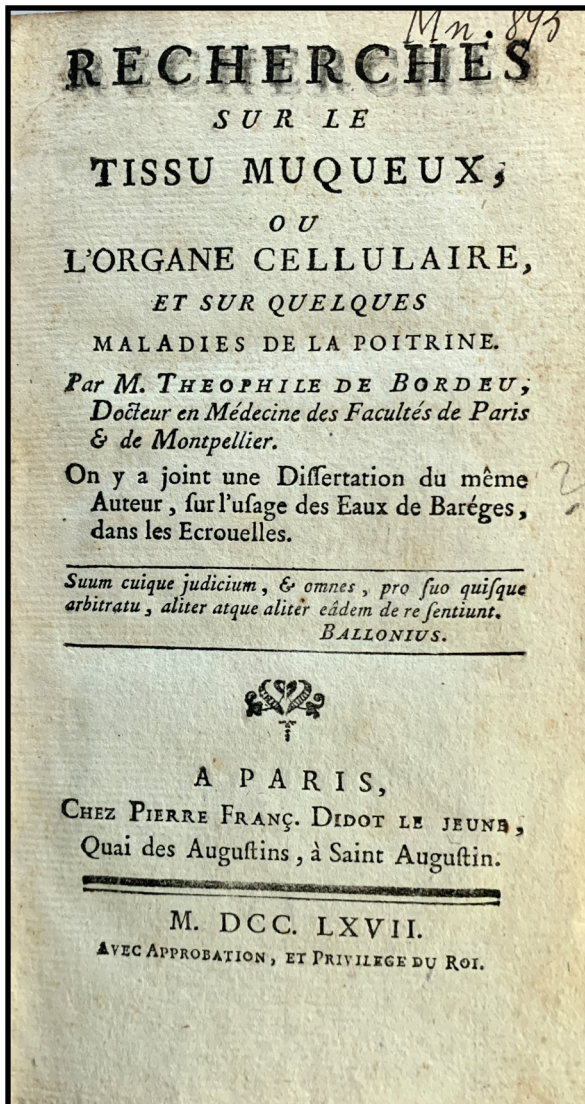
2. BORDEU, M. Theophile de

Recherches sur le tissu muqueux, ou l'organe cellulaire, et sur quelques maladies de la poitrine. Paris: Chez Pierre Franc. Didot Le Jeune, 1767. 12mo. x, [xi-xii], 226 pp. Original calf with gilt spine and marbled paste downs; light foxing throughout, but overall a clean, good copy.

First edition. Considered one of the most important works in the history of cell theory, Bordeu “described connective tissue - under the name mucous tissue - showing its role in exchanges, the phenomena of nutrition, and the mechanical equilibrium of organs and tissues” (DSB, II, p. 301). This work followed his earlier *Recherches sur les maladies chroniques* (1775) in which he “conceived the idea of internal secretion by his hypothesis that every organ, tissue, and cell discharges into the blood products which influence other parts of the body” (G&M, 1117).

Born into a family of French doctors, Bordeu (1722-1776) worked at the Royal Infirmary at Versailles, was the physician to the Countess du Barry, and close friend of Diderot. He was a representative for “vitalism,” a philosophy of living distinct from chemical and physical forces, advancing a concept of sensibility as something distinct from both mechanical forces and from conscious mind or soul. Bordeu played a major role in eighteenth century clinical medicine and in the history of medical theories.

Blake, 59; Lesch, *Science and Medicine in France* (1984), p. 25; Wellcome, II, p. 204. \$ 650.00



TABLES
 IN
 ILLUSTRATION OF THE THEORY
 OF
DEFINITE PROPORTIONALS;
 SHewing THE
 PRIME EQUIVALENT NUMBERS
 OF THE
ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES,
 AND
 THE VOLUME AND WEIGHTS IN WHICH THEY COMBINE.
 COMPILED FOR THE USE OF CHEMICAL STUDENTS
 AND MANUFACTURERS.
 BY
WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE, F.R.S.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,
 AND PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA TO THE SOCIETY OF
 APOTHECARIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON, &c.
 LONDON:
 JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.
 MDCCLXXXVIII.

CHEMICAL COMBINATIONS FOR EVERYDAY USE

3. BRANDE, William Thomas

Tables in illustration of the theory of definite proportionals; shewing the prime equivalent numbers of the elementary substances and the volume and weights in which they combine. London: John Murray, 1828. 8vo. xix, [i], 88 pp. Original cloth-backed boards, spine label; overall in superb condition. From the libraries of the Essex Institute, Francis Peabody Library, and Arnold Thackray, with both bookplates present.

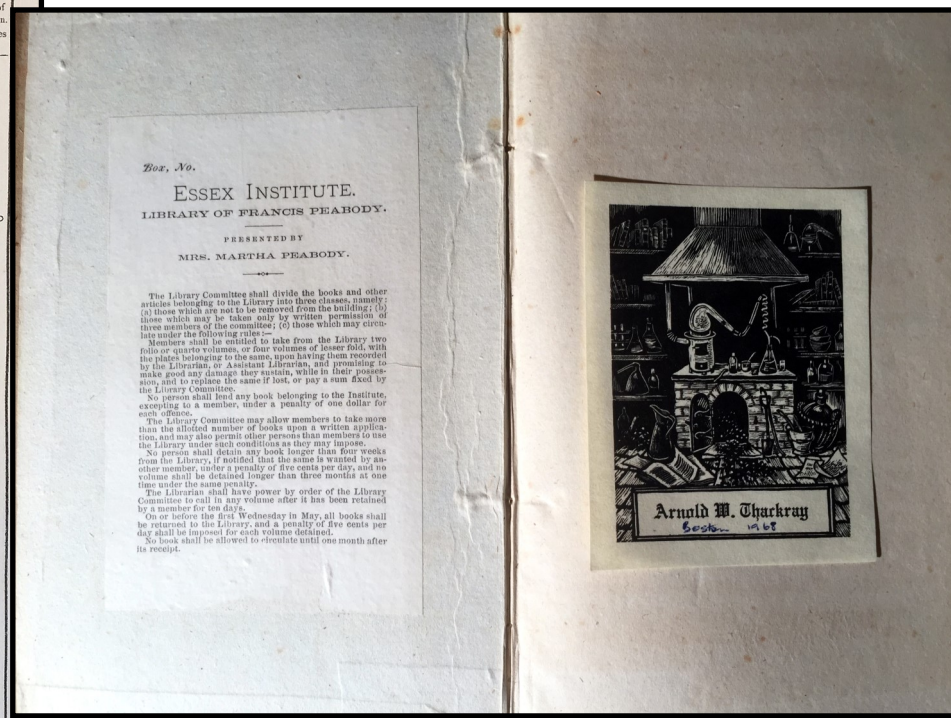
First edition and considered “very scarce and not in the usual chemical bibliographies” (Neville). Noted as a significant book in the development of the theory of chemical combination, in which the combining weights of the known elements are presented in tabular form. It is also important because it gave an experimental basis to Dalton’s atomic theory and brought the use of equivalent weights into practice.

Brande (1788-1866), apprenticed as an apothecary, studied medicine, but his main interest was chemistry. He succeeded Sir Humphry Davy to the chair of chemistry at the Royal Institution, and was director of their laboratory and mineralogical collection. At the Royal Institution, Brande devoted himself to chemical investigation, lectures, and writing, as well as editing the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Art*, where he was assisted by Michael Faraday. “Never a major researcher in the sense of Davy or Faraday, he was an effective lecturer and writer of several important textbooks, all of which went through several additions” (ODNB, II, pp. 1124-1126).

Bolton, 336; Edelstein, 414; Neville, Historical Chemical Library, p. 219; Partington, IV, 75; not in Cole.

\$ 750.00

| 2 SPECIFIC GRAVITIES OF GASES AND VAPOURS. | | | 3 WITH THEIR EQUIVALENT WEIGHTS AND VOLUMES. | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| GASES AND VAPOURS. | 100 Cubic In. weight at 60 Therm. and 30-inch Barom. | Sp. Gr. compared with Air = 1. | Sp. Gr. compared with Hydrogen=1. | Equivalent Number. | Representative Volumes. | Resulting Volumes of Compounds. | Pressure of Liquefaction Atmospheres at |
| Hydrogen | 2·118 | 0·0694 | 1· | 1· | 1 | | |
| Oxygen | 33·888 | 1·111 | 16· | 8· | 8 | | |
| Chlorine | 76·250 | 2·500 | 36· | 36· | 36 | | 4 at 60° |
| Iodine Vapour | 264·750 | 8·675 | 125· | 125· | 125 | | |
| Nitrogen | 29·652 | 0·972 | 14· | 14· | 14 | | |
| Sulphur Vapour | 33·888 | 1·111 | 16· | 16· | 16 | | |
| Phosphorus do. | 25·416 | 0·833 | 12· | 12· | 12 | | |
| Carbon do. | 12·708 | 0·416 | 6· | 6· | 6 | | |
| Arsenic do. | 80·486 | 2·638 | 38· | 38· | 38 | | |
| Tellurium do. | 67·777 | 2·222 | 32· | 32· | 32 | | |



4. CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène

Exposé d'un moyen de définir et de nommer les couleurs d'après une méthode précise et expérimentale avec l'application de ce moyen à la définition et à la dénomination des couleurs d'un grand nombre de corps naturels et de produits artificiels. Atlas. Paris: Typographie de Firmin Didot Frères et Fils, 1861. 4to. Wood-engraved device on title, 14 colored engraved plates (1 folding). Original marbled boards, rebacked, paper label to front cover; some very minor browning, otherwise a very nice copy from the library of George E. Hale with his signature and the small stamp of the Kenwood Astro-Physical Observatory.

First edition of the atlas volume of Chevreul's pioneering treatise on color theory. Although a text volume was simultaneously published, the two are mostly offered separately in the market. Chevreul (1768-1889), who lived to nearly 103 years old, was an active chemist for 80 years. The student of the eminent French chemist Vauquelin (1763-1829), he succeeded him as chair at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, a position which he held for over 30 years. Appointed director of the famous dye factory Gobelins, it was while there that he accomplished his important research on dyes and developed his remarkable analysis of color. His texts analyzing color and how we perceive color had an enormous influence on both scientists and artists alike.

Ron, *Bibliotheca Tinctoria*, 204.

\$ 3000.00





ADMIS A L'EXPOSITION DE 1865

VESALIUS' MENTOR

5. FERNEL, Jean

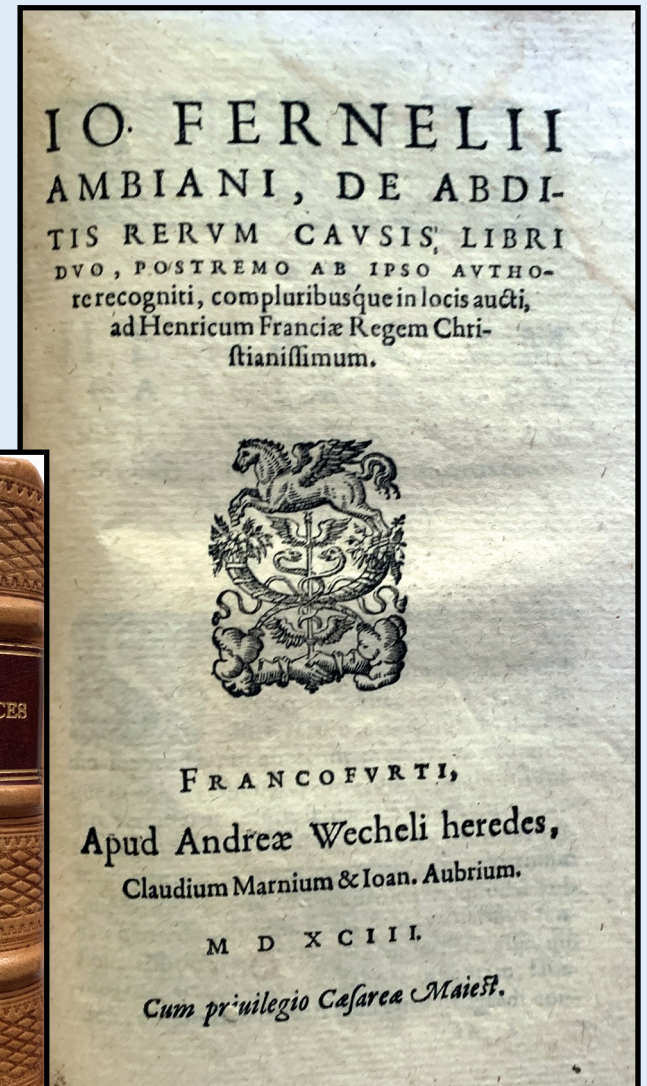
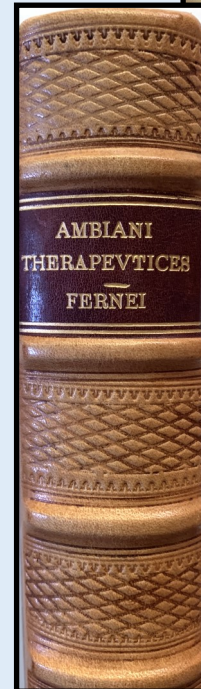
Therapeutices universalis. [bound with] *De abditis rerum causis*. Frankfort a.M.: Claude de Marne and Jean Aubry, 1593. 8vo. 272, [24] pp.; 562, [44] pp. Woodcut portrait of the author on the verso of title, woodcut title vignette, headpiece and initials. Two works. Modern morocco-backed boards; some dampstains and minor marginal worming especially to the last few quires.

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

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

DSB, IV: 584-586.

\$ 1500.00



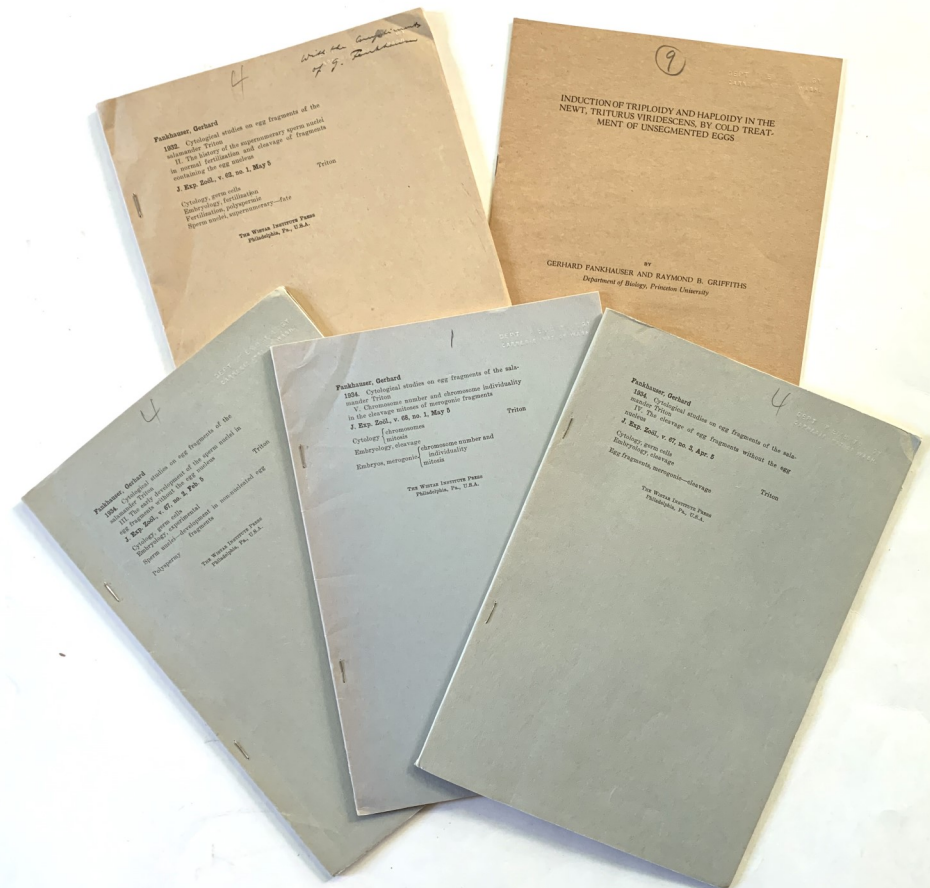
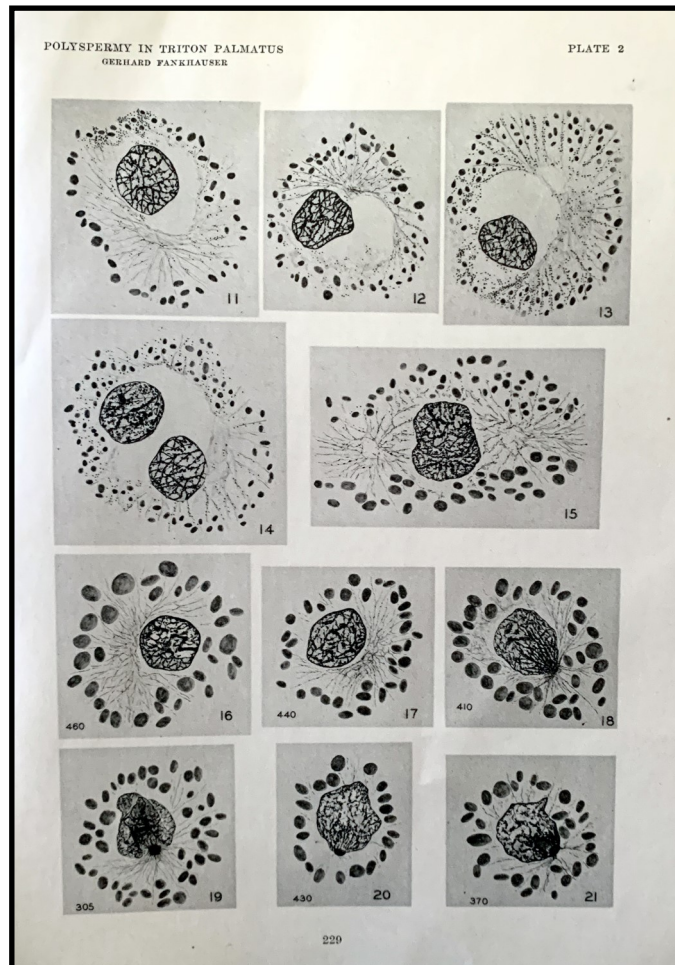
AMPHIBIAN EMBRIOLOGY

6. FANKHAUSER, Gerhard

We are pleased to offer a collection of 16 offprints by Gerhard Fankhauser. Fankhauser (1901-1981) was professor of biology at Princeton University and an expert on embryology and cell biology. Born in Switzerland, he received his Ph.D. at the University of Berne and came to America in 1929 as a Rockefeller research fellow, joining the Princeton faculty two years later. He was internationally known for his research on the development of amphibia. In experiments using hormone manipulation and cross-breeding techniques, he studied the control of chromosomes on the amphibian life cycle. His research showed that the size of a cell is directly related to the number of chromosomes it contains. Quite popular at Princeton, he was the author of well over one hundred papers and reviews.

\$ 450.00

A full list will be provided upon request.



CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

7. GARNIER, Guillaume-Etienne; SAUVAGES, François de la Croix de, respondent

Pathologia methodica. Montpellier: Jean Martel, 1739. 12mo. [viii], 171 pp. Contemporary mottled calf, edges sprinkled red; title page with a blank space for the date completed in manuscript, plus a small repair, otherwise in excellent condition with the ownership inscription of J.B. Raudot on title.

First edition of this dissertation on human pathology. The author first describes the nature of diseases: simple, compounded, and ailments that produce fluid. The second section addresses the causes and symptoms of illnesses. The last part classifies diseases into eight types.

Although Garnier did not make a lasting impression in the medical community, the respondent François de la Croix de Sauvage (1706-1767) was a renowned French physician and botanist who is credited with establishing a methodical nosology for diseases.

OCLC locates only 2 copies in America (NLM, Univ. of Vermont); Conlon, 39:457. \$ 750.00



PATHOLOGIA METHODICA,

QUAM DEODUCE,
& Auspice Dei-Parâ in Augustissimo Monspeliensi Apollinis Fano, tueri conabitur GUILLELMUS - STEPHANUS GARNIER, Neocastrensis apud Lotharingos, in Almâ Ponti-Muffanorum Medicorum Academiâ jam dudum Licentiatus, die 20^æ mensis Julii anni 1739. ab hora octavâ ad meridiem.

Ex libris *J.B. Raudot D. M. M.* PRÆSIDE

ILLUSTRIS D.D. FRANCISCO SAUVAGES DE LA CROIX, Regis Consiliario & Medico, in Monspeliensium Medicorum Academiâ Professore Regio, Societati Regiæ Scientiarum Adjuncto, & Biterrensis Scientiarum Academiæ Socio.

AD PRIMAM APOLLINAREM

Lauream consequendam.

Empt. 1^o 10^s.



MONSPELII, .

apud JOANNEM MARTEL, Regis Typographum & Universitatis. 1739.

Die 30^æ maii 1747

ATTACK ON DALTON

8. HIGGINS, William

Experiments and observations on the atomic theory, and electrical phenomena. Dublin: Graisberry and Campbell, 1814.

[bound with]

MEYLER, Anthony

Observations on ventilation . . . lectures delivered on the subject at the request of the Dublin Society. . . London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, [1822]. Two works in one. 8vo. [vi], 208; [iv], 180 pp. Both works lack half-titles. Text diagrams. Contemporary calf over marbled boards, hinges a bit rubbed. From the library of John Lort Stokes (1812-1885), British admiral who served on the Beagle with Darwin. Bookplate of the British chemist Franz Sondheimer (1926-1981).

First edition of Higgins' book, which is "an attack on Dalton, whom the author claimed to have anticipated" (Duveen, p. 294). "Published six years after the first volume of John Dalton's *New system of chemical philosophy* (Manchester, 1808), in this work Higgins claimed to have anticipated the chemical atomic theory in his *Comparative view of the phlogistic and antiphlogistic theories* (London, 1789). He states (p. 10): "I cannot with propriety or delicacy say that Mr. Dalton is a plagiarist, although appearances are against him. Probably he never read my book . . . Partington . . . allows that Higgins deserves credit for his ingenious views of forces between particles, for his implicit recognition of multiple proportions, and for his rudimentary foreshadowing of some aspects of modern views on reaction mechanism" (Neville).

Second edition of Meyler's work on ventilation. His first lecture to the Royal Dublin Society was given as early as 1811.

Stokes served in various capacities on board the Beagle, including Mate & Assistant Surveyor, 1831 to 1836, during which period Darwin served as Naturalist. He ultimately became the commanding officer on the Beagle during the period 1841-1843, during which time the ship surveyed Timor and New Zealand.

Duveen, p. 294; Gartrell, 790; Neville, I, p. 640; Partington, III, 738; Wheeler Gift Catalogue, 722.

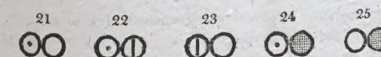
(FAC-SIMILE OF PLATE.)

ELEMENTS.

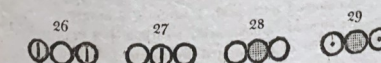
SIMPLE.



BINARY.



TERNARY.



EXPERIMENTS
AND
OBSERVATIONS

AND

ON THE

Atomic Theory,

AND

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA.

BY

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Esq.

F.R.S. & M.R.I.A.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY TO THE DUBLIN SOCIETY.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY GRAISBERRY AND CAMPBELL, 10, BACK-LANE,
AND SOLD BY GILBERT AND HODGES,

DAME-STREET.

1814.

OBSERVATIONS
ON
VENTILATION,

AND ON THE

DEPENDANCE OF HEALTH

ON THE

PURITY OF THE AIR WHICH WE RESPIRE;

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF

LECTURES,

DELIVERED ON THIS SUBJECT,

AT THE REQUEST OF

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY,

IN THEIR

THEATRE, IN 1818.

BY ANTHONY MEYLER, M.D.

London:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME,
AND BROWN, PATERNOSTER-ROW,
And for HODGES and M'ARTHUR, Medical Bookellers, Dealers.

[1822]

RARE SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

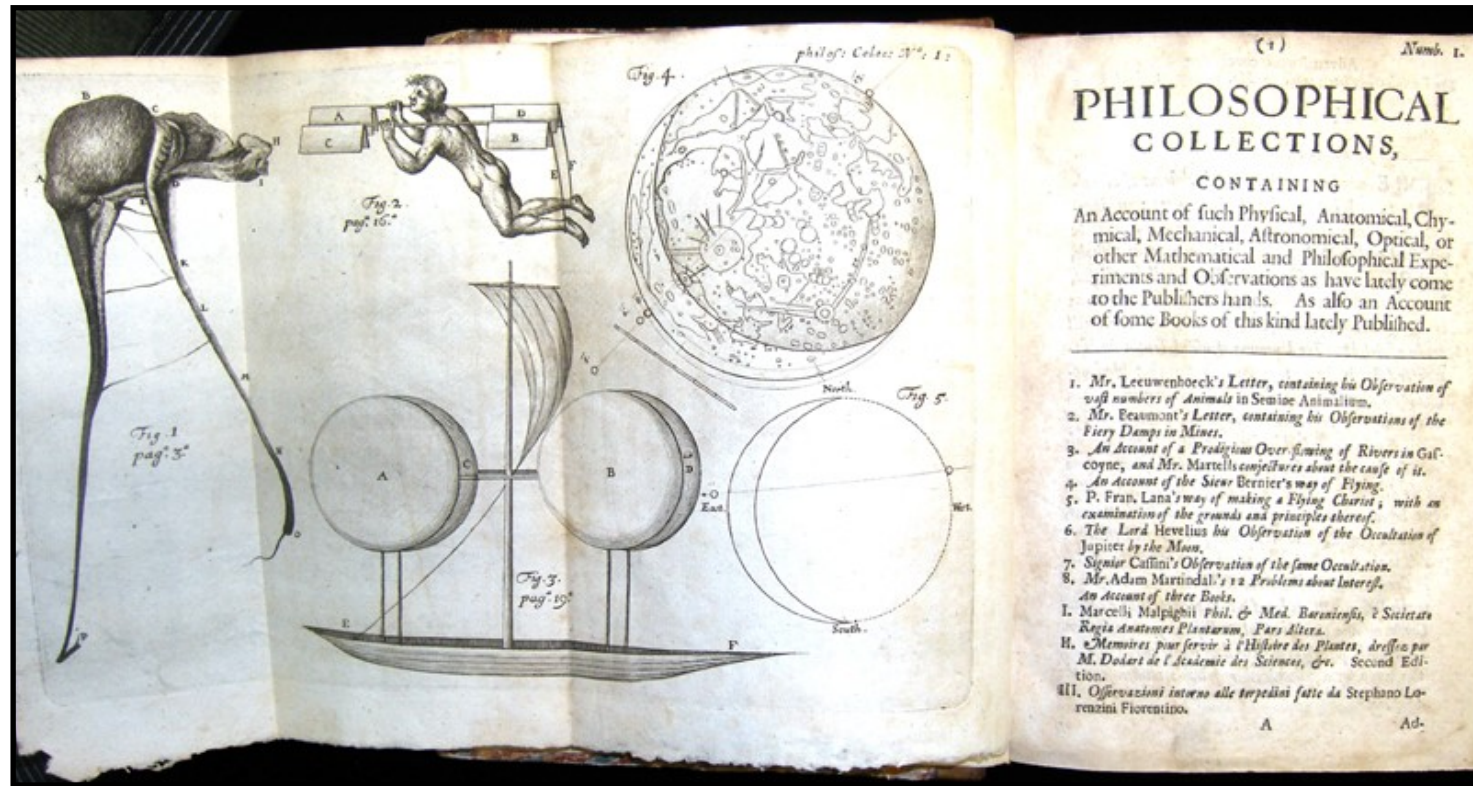
9. [HOOKE, Robert, ed.]

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 (6 folding). Bound together in contemporary marbled boards, rebacked; some top margins trimmed with occasional loss of page number only.

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 nearsightedness, 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.

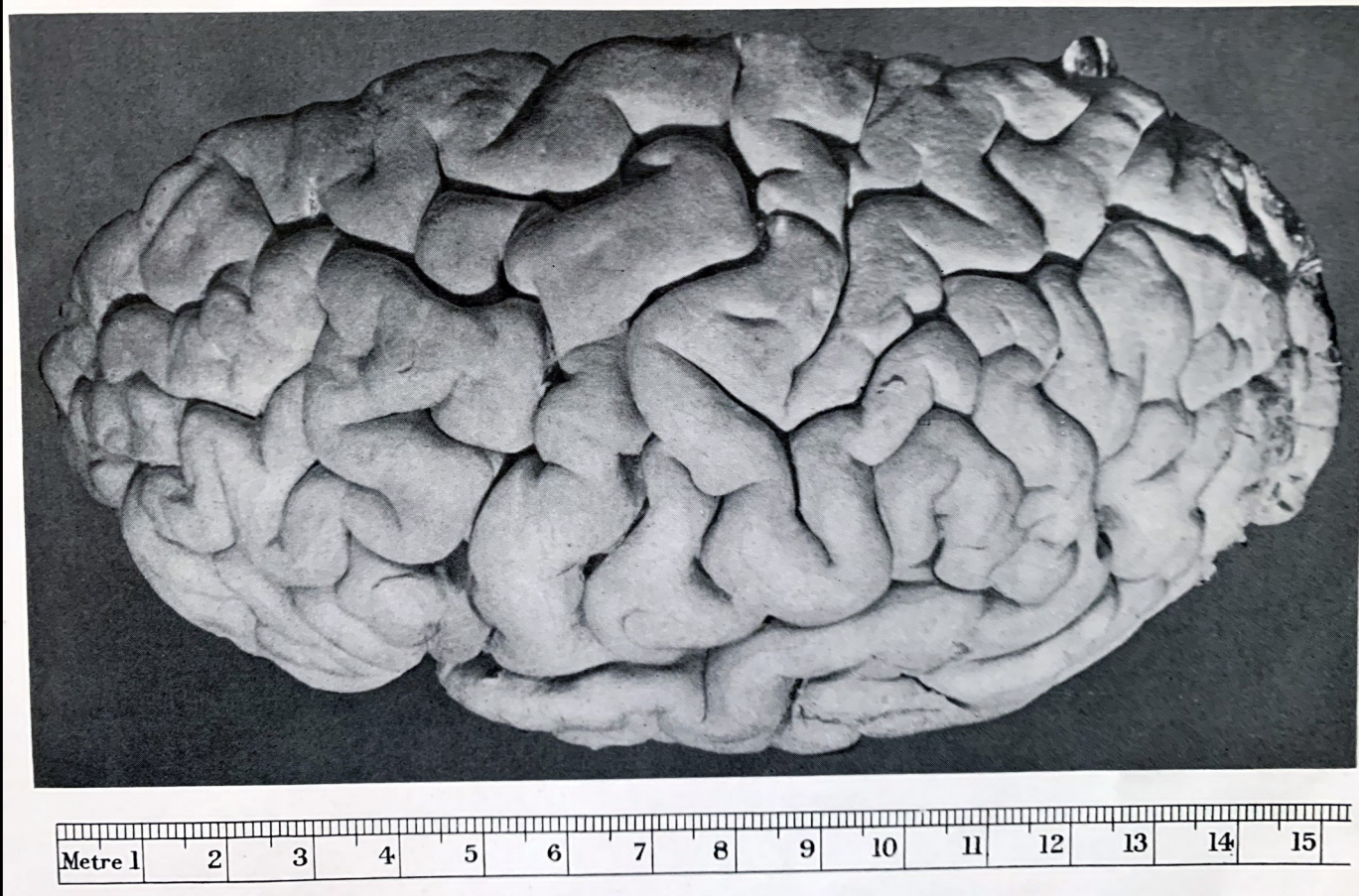
The plates illustrate Bernier's flying machine, Borelli's underwater breathing apparatus, and a new lamp invented by Robert Boyle. William Brigg's *A new theory of vision*, a discussion of the optic nerves, is accompanied by a plate illustrating a dissected eye; this detailed physiological study of vision motivated Newton to republish it in 1685 with his own introduction. According to Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, p. 48, the *Philosophical collections* must have circulated in much smaller numbers. All issues of this collection are scarce, and complete sets of seven numbers extremely uncommon.

Keynes, *Robert Hooke*, 24.



\$ 24,000.00

LEFT HEMISPHERE.



THE BRAIN OF A FAMOUS MATHEMATICIAN

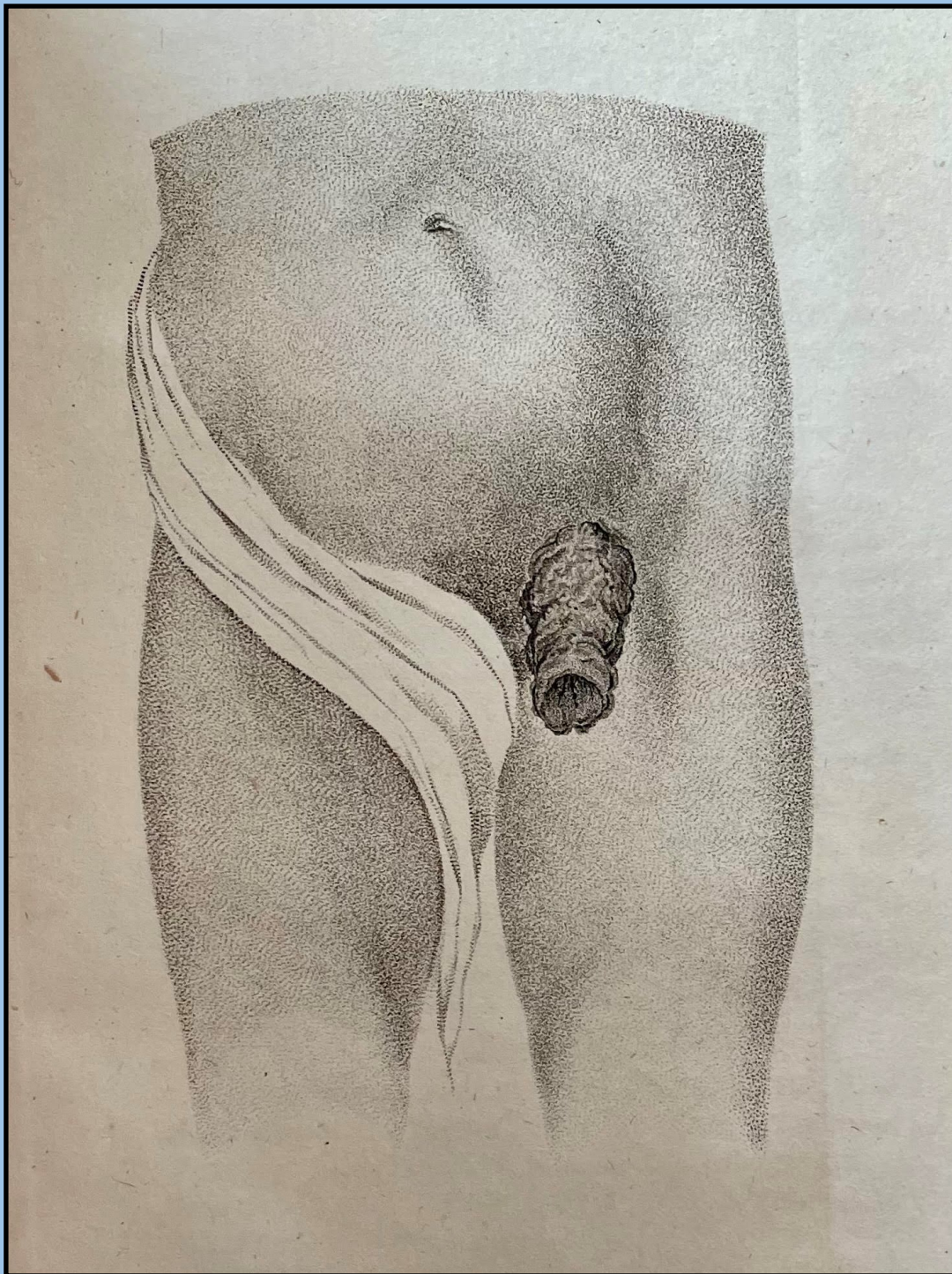
10. HORSLEY, Victor

“Description of the brain of Mr. Charles Babbage.” Offprint from the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Series B, Vol. 200, pp. 117-131. [London: Harrison & Sons], 1909. 4to. 16 pp. With 5 full-page plates containing 10 photographic illustrations and portrait of Mr. Babbage in the text. Original printed wrappers, frayed on edges and corners.

First separate printing of this fascinating study. According to the author, “the brain of Mr. Babbage is worthy of record as presenting evidence on the neurological value of symmetry as a feature of cerebral growth in an individual of high intellectual activity and the relative development of the areas of representation of locutory and graphic functions in contrast to sensorial representation” (Summary, p. 130).

Babbage (1792-1871), noted English mathematician and Lucasian Professor at Trinity College, invented the speedometer, the cowcatcher, and the analysis now termed “operations research.” He designed the Difference Engine, a special-purpose digital forerunner of the modern computer. His other contributions include a uniform postage rate, parcel post, submarine navigation, creation of actuarial tables, and Greenwich Time Signals. A member of the Royal Society, he brought Continental developments in mathematics to England and ended the state of suspended animation in which British mathematics had remained since Newton’s death. It is no wonder that people would be interested in his brain!

\$ 850.00



TREATMENT FOR HERNIAS

11. LAWRENCE, William

A treatise on hernia. London: Charles Spilsbury for John Callow, 1807. 8vo. xv, [i], 314, [6] pp. With 3 plates and publisher's advertisements. Modern boards, spine label worn and chipped, edges untrimmed; first leaf detached, pages brittle and some chipped, tape repair to first detached leaf, title, pp. 184 and 193, text toned throughout.

First edition, "the standard text for many years" (Garrison-Morton). This comprehensive manual details the different kinds of hernias, their causes, symptoms, and both surgical and non-surgical treatments, including medical devices. For example, the author recommends the use of an external truss to contain a herniated protrusion, illustrated on the first of the plates. The book concludes with a case study of a very specific nature: a man whose untreated scrotal hernia began to excrete feces.

Lawrence (1783-1867) was a British surgeon and President of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He was an early proponent of Darwinian philosophies on evolution.

Garrison-Morton, 3587.

\$ 1250.00

THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

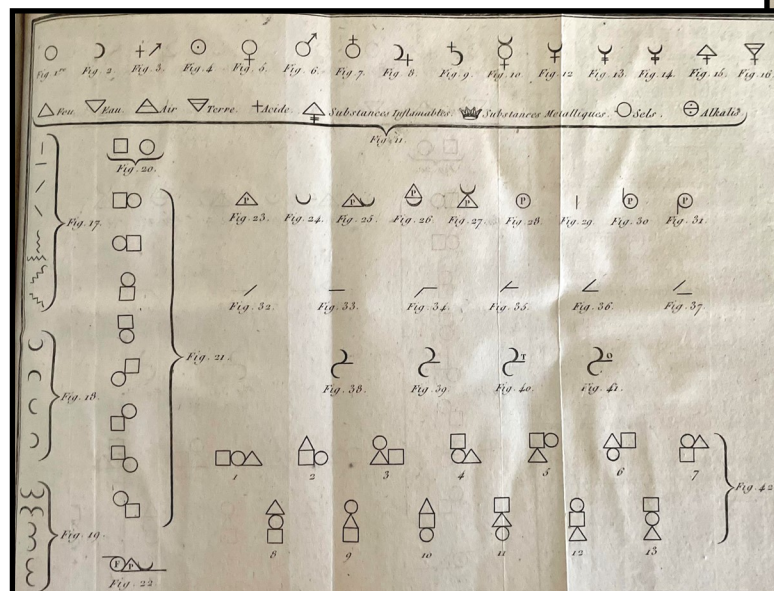
12. LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent, et al.

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

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

Cole, *Chemical Literature 1700-1860*, 566C (under Guyton de Morveau); Duveen, 126; Duveen & Klickstein, p. 127; Norman, 1291; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 238; Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 125.

\$ 3200.00



MÉTHODE

DE

NOMENCLATURE

CHIMIQUE,

Proposée par MM. DE MORVEAU,
LAVOISIER, BERTHOLET,
& DE FOURCROY.

ON Y A JOINT

Un nouveau Système de Caractères Chimiques, adaptés à cette Nomenclature, par MM. HASSENFRAZ & ADET.



A PARIS,

Chez CUCHET, Libraire, rue & hôtel Serpente.

M. DCC. LXXXVII.

Sous le Privilège de l'Académie des Sciences.

FEMALE BEAUTY—PHYSICAL & MEDICAL

13. LIEBAUT, Jean

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

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

Liebaut (or Liebault, 1535-1596) was a French doctor and agronomist. In addition to this, he wrote books on women's health and farming. He married into the prestigious Estienne printing and publishing family.

Graesse, IV: 205.

\$ 2800.00

TROIS LIVRES DE L'EMBELLISSEMENT ET ORNEMENT du corps humain.

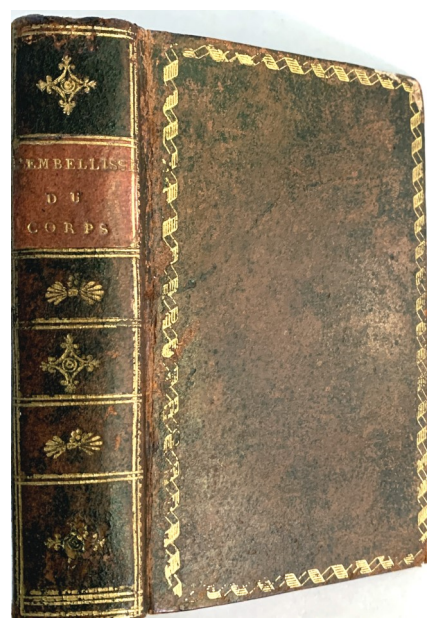


*Pris du Latin de M. JEAN LIEBAUT
Docteur Medecin à Paris, &
saint François.*



A LYON,
PAR BENOIST RIGAUD.

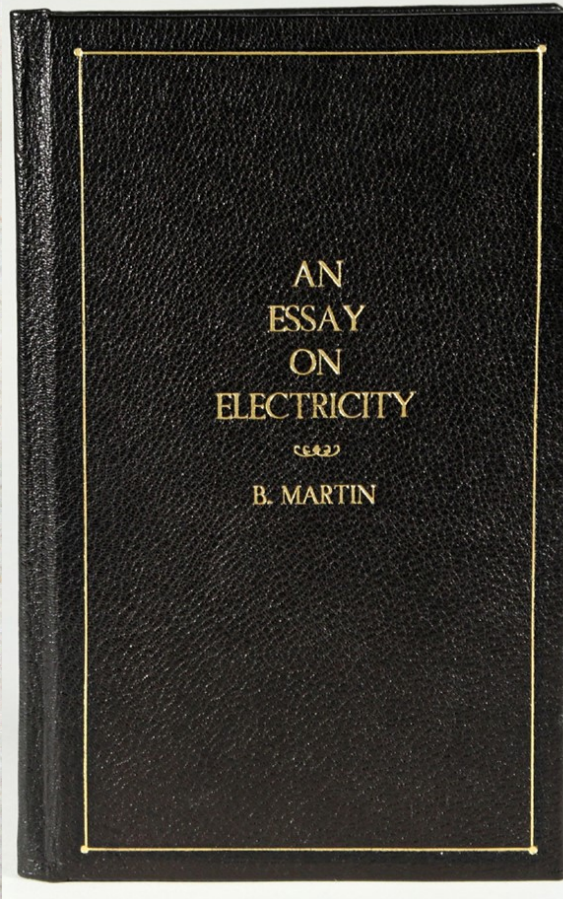
M. D. LXXXV



EXPERIMENTS WITH SHOCKING RESULTS

14. MARTIN, Benjamin

An essay on electricity: being an enquiry into the nature, cause and properties thereof, on the principles of Sir Isaac Newton's theory of vibrating motion, light and fire; and the various phaenomena of forty-two capital experiments; with some observations relative to the uses that may be made of this wonderful power of nature. Bath: Printed for the author, 1746. 8vo. 40 pp. With woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Full black morocco, gilt-titled to upper cover; some foxing.



First edition of the author's rare essay on electrical induction including descriptions of his series of experiments. Martin regarded electricity as a type of subtle matter, the various phenomena being produced by its vibrations, as first suggested by Newton. He explains his concepts of electric virtue, the qualities of electric fire (as opposed to fire from lightning), and the nature of bodies (including animal) that are infused with electricity. Martin ponders the uses of electricity, although admits that "at present I know so little of its use, as not to be able to form any rational conjecture about it." He notes that experiments such as the sort undertaken by him and reported in this essay must be continued. But his approach appears to be an assumption that the best use of electricity is in connection with its effect on the human body. Indeed, most of his experiments deal with the effect on humans when shocked!

Martin (1705-1782), was a great popularizer of science and especially Newtonian science in the eighteenth century. He published numerous catalogues, lectured on natural philosophy, and invented microscopes and mathematical instruments.

Babson, 2nd, 088; Bakken, 83; Wallis, *Newton*, 223.5; Wheeler, I, 327.

\$ 4000.00

AN
ESSAY
ON
ELECTRICITY:
Being an ENQUIRY into the
NATURE, CAUSE and PROPERTIES thereof,
On the PRINCIPLES of
Sir Isaac Newton's THEORY
OF
VIBRATING MOTION, LIGHT and FIRE;
And the various *Phaenomena* of Forty-two
CAPITAL EXPERIMENTS;
With some
OBSERVATIONS relative to the USES
That may be made of this Wonderful
POWER of NATURE.

By BENJ. MARTIN.

We Mortals have not yet learn'd all Things of Jove; many Things hitherto remain hidden; of which some, when it shall please him, he will give us in Futurity to know.

Arat. Solenf. Phaenom.

BATH,

Printed for the AUTHOR; and Mr. LEAKE, and Mr. FREDERICK, Bookfellers: Mr. RAIKES, Printer, at Gloucester; Mr. COLLINS, Printer, at Salisbury; and Mr. NEWBURY, Bookfeller, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard, London. M.DCC.XLVI.

[Price Six-Pence.]



ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF WONDERS

15. NAUSEA, Friedrich

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

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

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

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

\$ 3500.00



THE MOST SIGNIFICANT WORK ON PHYSICS OF THE TIME

16. PRIVAT-DESCHANEL, A[ugustin]

Elementary treatise on natural philosophy. Translated and edited with extensive additions by J.D. Everett, professor in Queens College, Belfast. London: Blackie & Son, 1872. Four parts in two volumes. 8vo. [vi]-iv-xxviii; 566; [ii], 568-1050 pp. Consecutive pagination with half-title, errata, 3 colored plates and a map, as well as hundreds of text illustrations. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards. Generally an excellent copy from the library of George Alexander Philips Haldane Duncan, Earl of Camperdown, avid book collector, with his bookplate containing his coat of arms and motto (*Disce pati* [learn to suffer]).

First English edition, with detailed chapters on mechanics, heat, electricity, magnetism, acoustics, optics, and much more. Each subject includes a discussion of all the great scientists and their experiments, the methods they employed, any imperfections and variations by other scientists, and the solutions as far as the latest investigations known. Most of the subjects have been enlarged with extensive additions by the editor such as thermodynamics and electrical subjects by William Thomson and Michael Faraday, which had not as yet been established in France.

Privat-Deschanel (1821-1883) was a professor of physical sciences at Limoges, Lyon, Versailles and later at Lycee Louis-le-Grand, where he was headmaster. According to Everett's preface, "this treatise is remarkable for the vigour of its style, which specially commends it as a book for private reading. But its leading excellence, as compared with the best works at present in use, is the thoroughly rational character of the information which it presents."

\$ 550.00

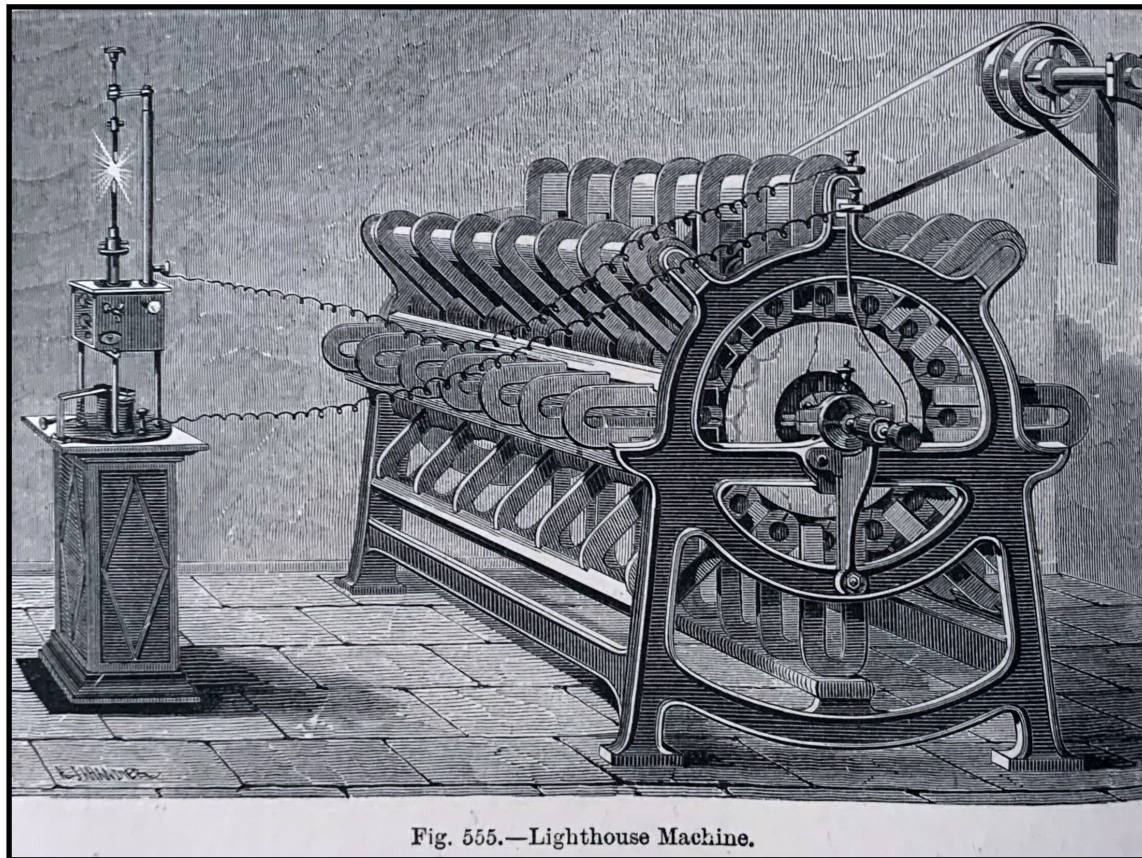


Fig. 555.—Lighthouse Machine.

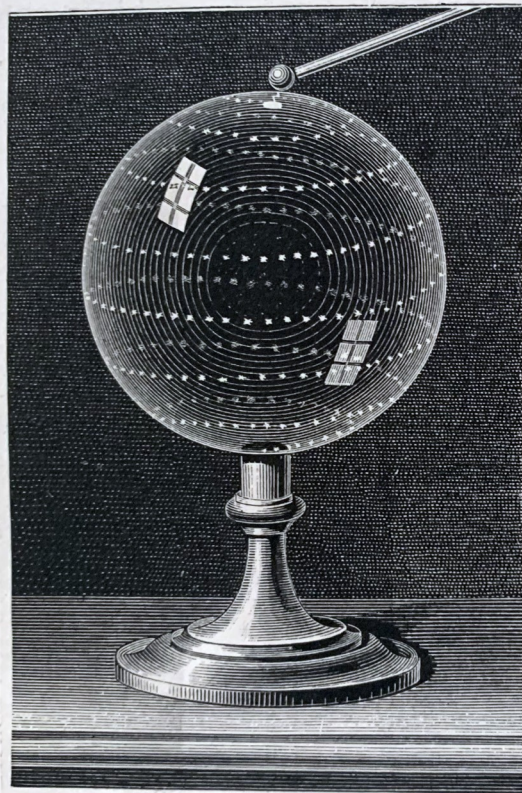
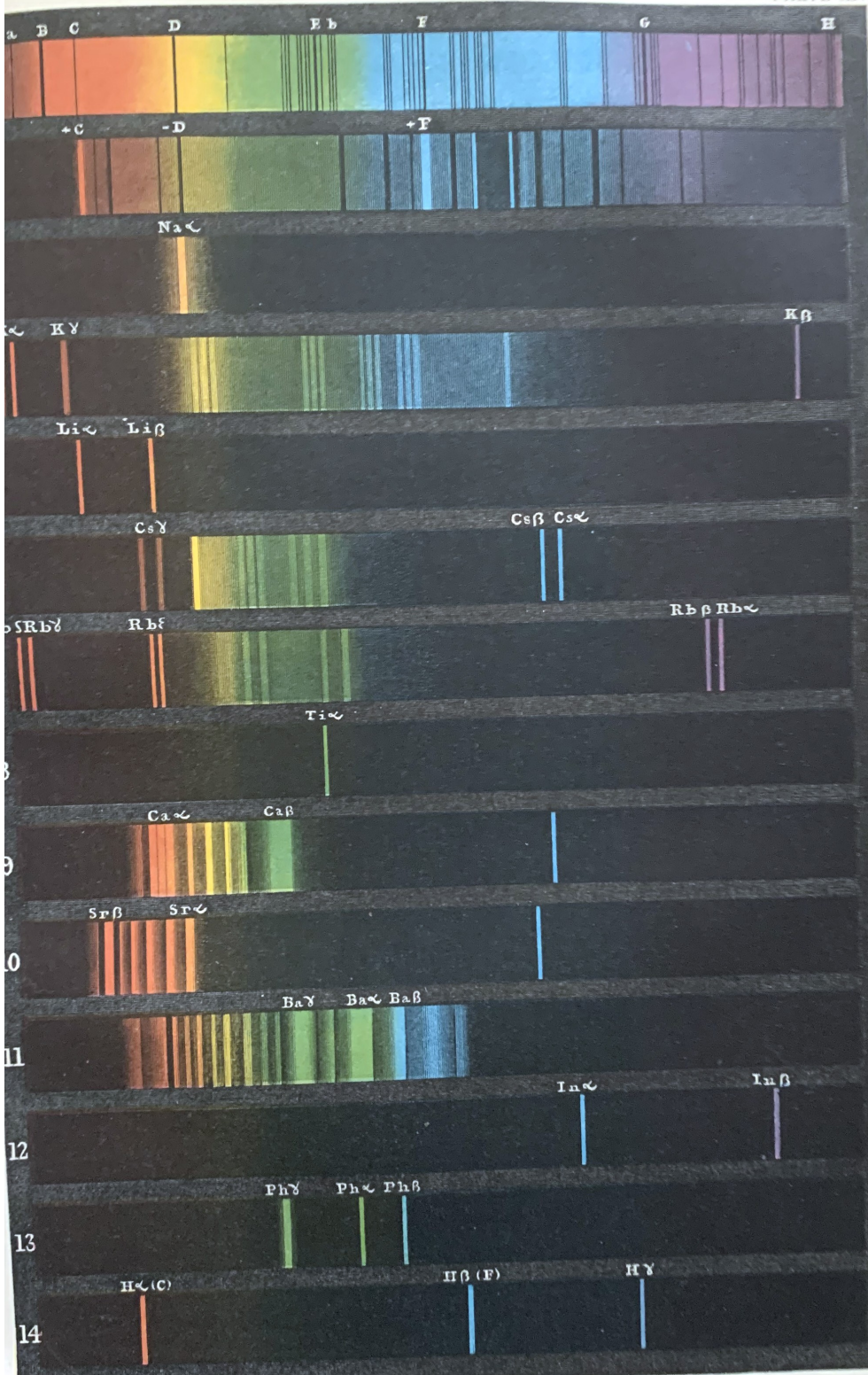


Fig. 371.—Spangled Globe.

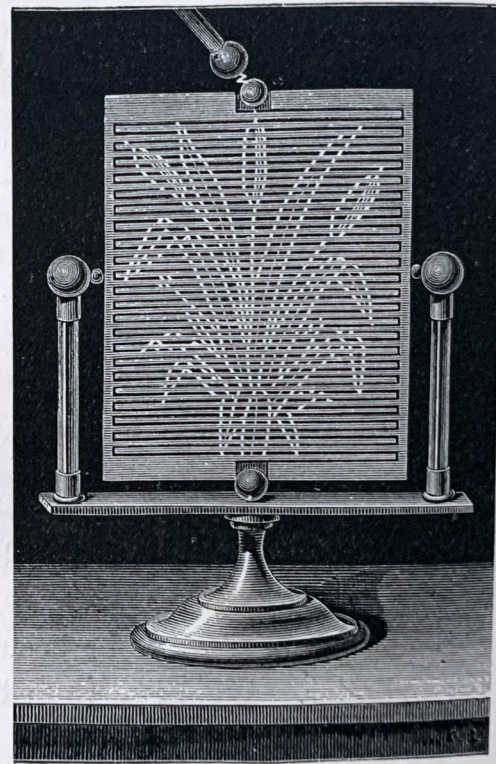


Fig. 372.—Spangled Pane.

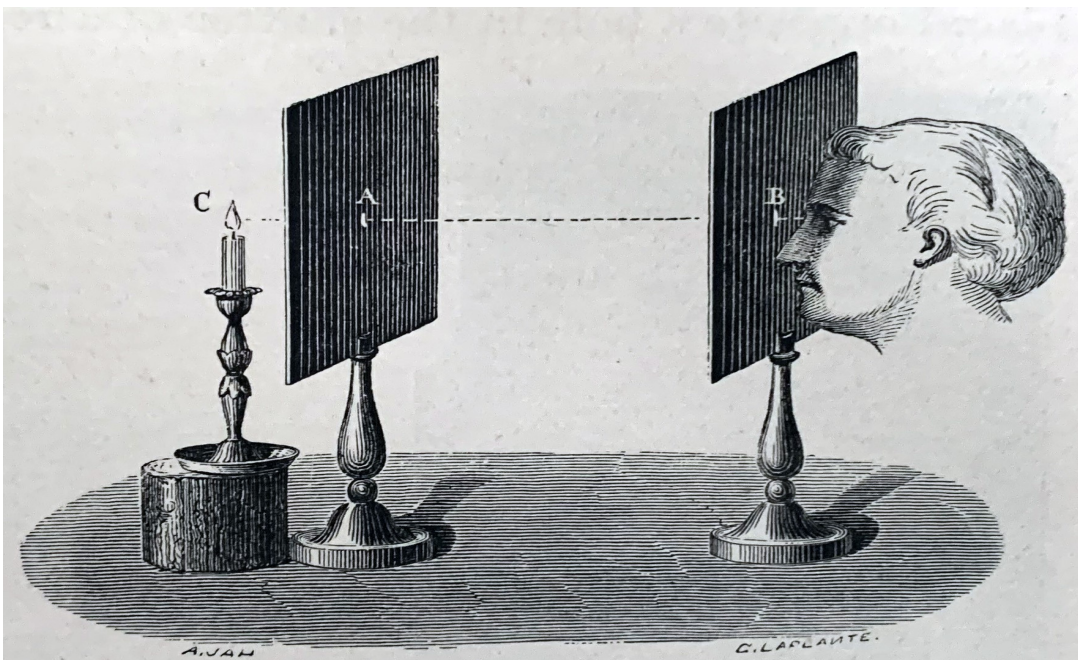


Fig. 608.—Rectilinear Propagation.

LANDMARK IN UROLOGY

17. SIMON, Gustav

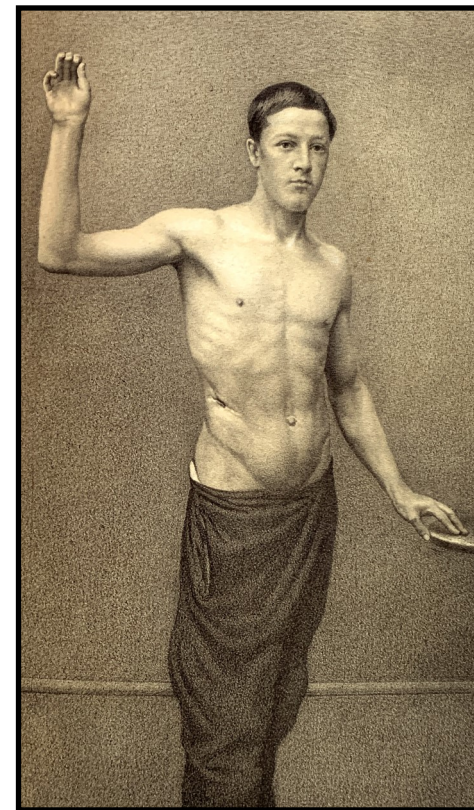
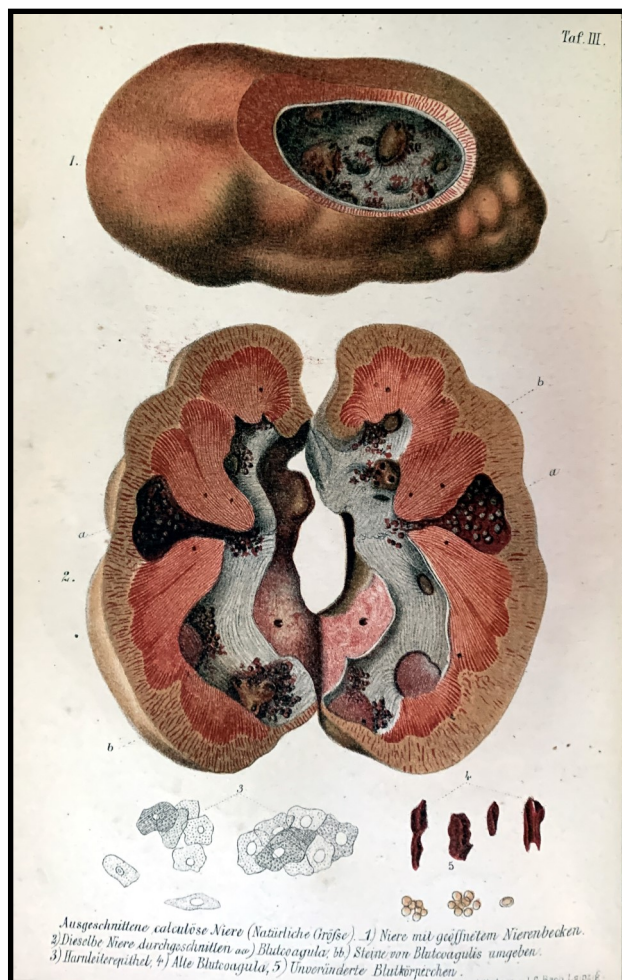
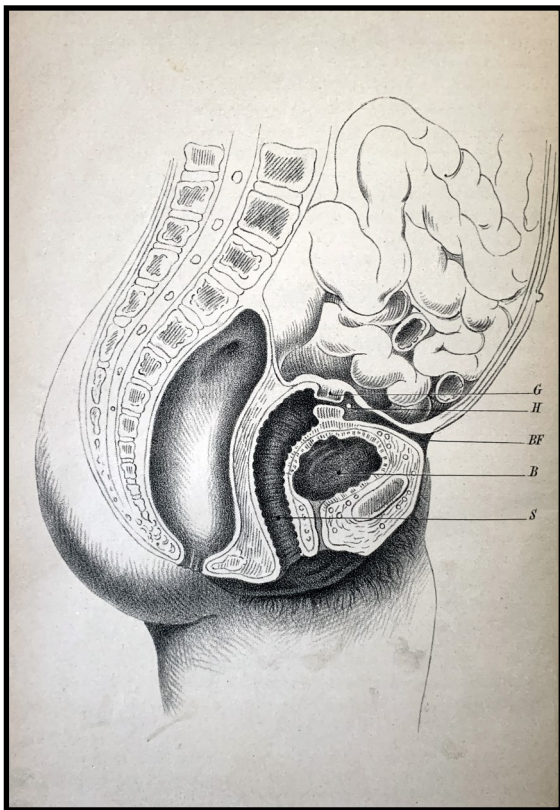
Chirurgie der Nieren. Erlangen & Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1871-1876. Two volumes in one. 8vo. viii, 89, [1]; x, 314, [2] pp. With 9 lithographed plates (2 chromolithographs); wood engraved text illustrations. Half morocco over marbled boards; front blank leaf lacking, large library label on first paste-down, paper is brittle and occasionally chipped on a few fore-edges.

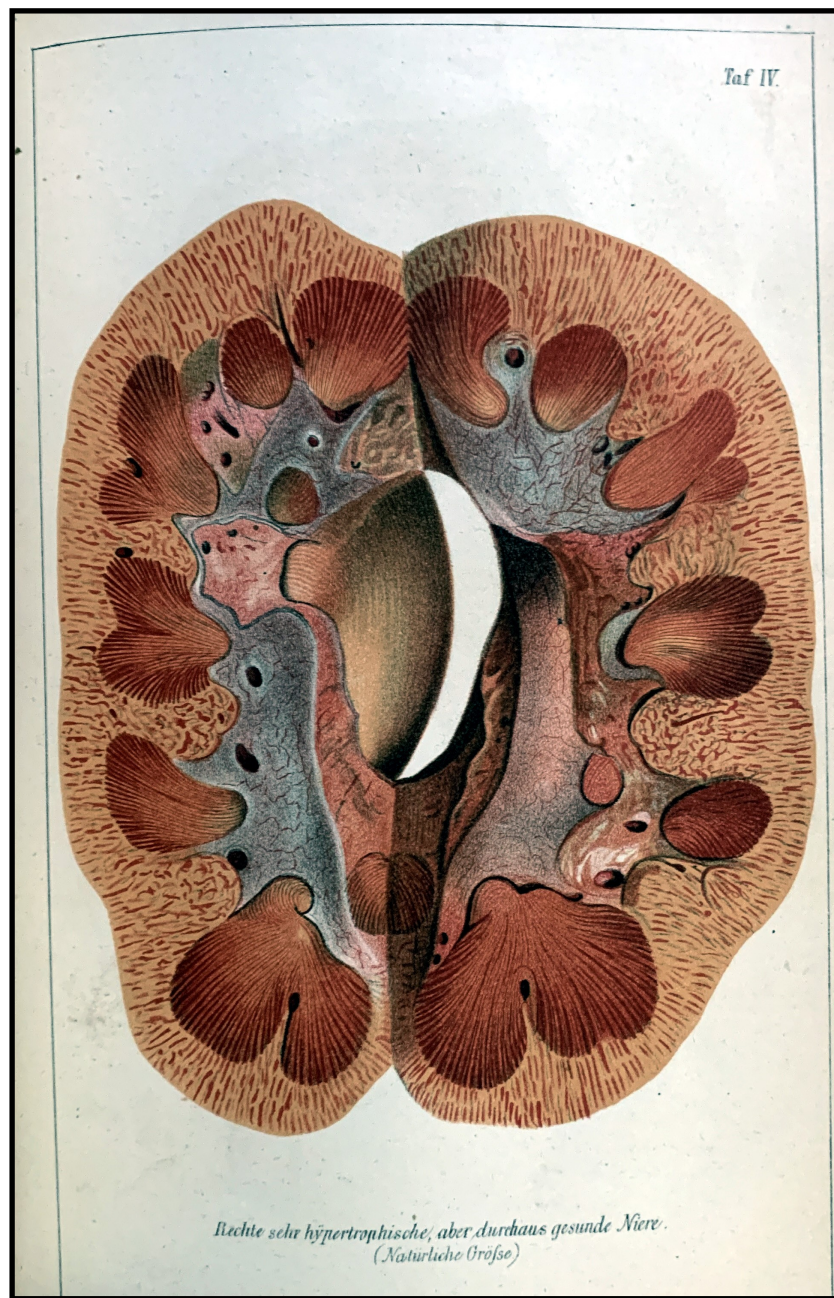
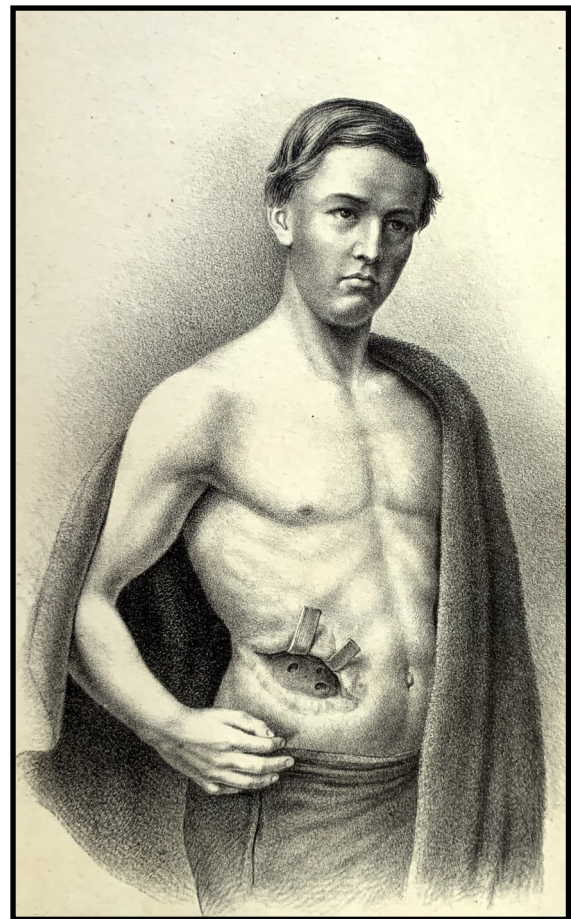
First edition. In 1869 Simon performed the first successful intentional nephrectomy on a woman patient. That date marks the beginning of renal surgery which he here describes in great detail in Volume I. The second volume, issued five years later, treats the subject of kidney surgery on both injured and diseased kidney. He had proved that one healthy kidney can take over the entire excretion process. The illustrations are remarkable.

Simon (1824-1876) was a distinguished German surgeon who first served as a military physician and then as professor of surgery at Rostock. He specialized in the fields of gynecology, orthopedics and military surgery publishing a well known work on gunshot wounds as well as numerous other literary works in many areas of surgery.

Garrison & Morton, 4214; Murphy, *History of Urology*, pp. 251-254.

\$ 2500.00





Rechte sehr hypertrophische, aber durchaus gesunde Niere.
(Naturliche Größe)



A CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN

18. SMITH, Julia Crafts

The reason why; or, spiritual experiences. Boston: for the Author, 1881. 8vo. 187 pp. Wood engraved frontispiece portrait of the author. Original printed wrappers. Ownership inscription on the front panel "W.H. Nemil 49". A good copy of a scarce and curious text.

First edition of this autobiography of the supposedly clairvoyant Spiritualist physician. The author recounts her experience becoming a medium and her decision to practice medicine, and provides case studies of patients that she was able to miraculously cure. Throughout the text, she includes poems and passages dictated through her spirit guides. She maintains that although her stories seem fantastical, God will one day prove her gifts.

\$ 450.00



W. H. Nemil 49

THE REASON WHY;

OR,

SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES

OF

MRS. JULIA CRAFTS SMITH,

PHYSICIAN,

ASSISTED BY HER SPIRIT GUIDES.

HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

19. [SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL]

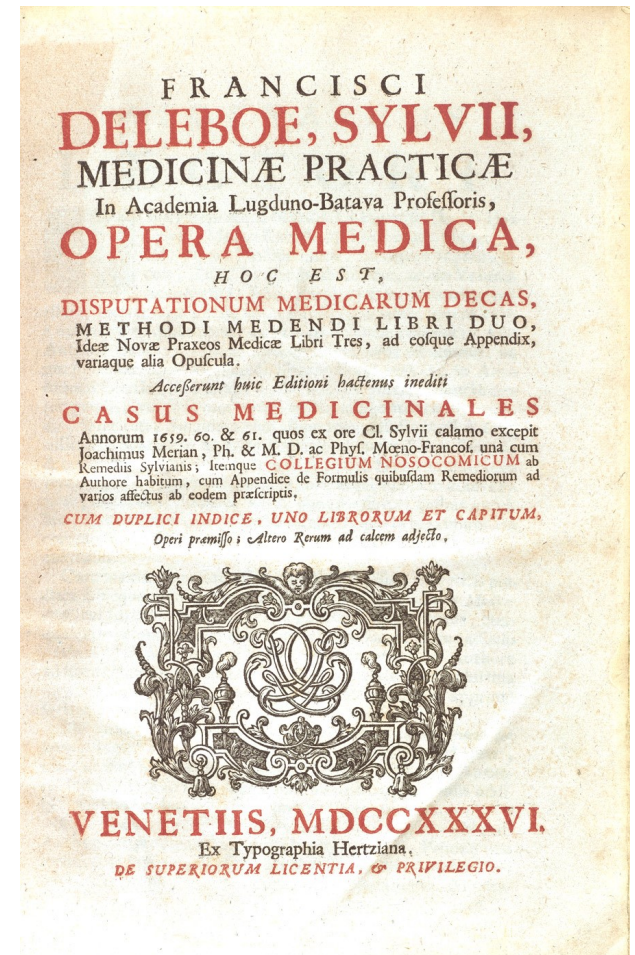
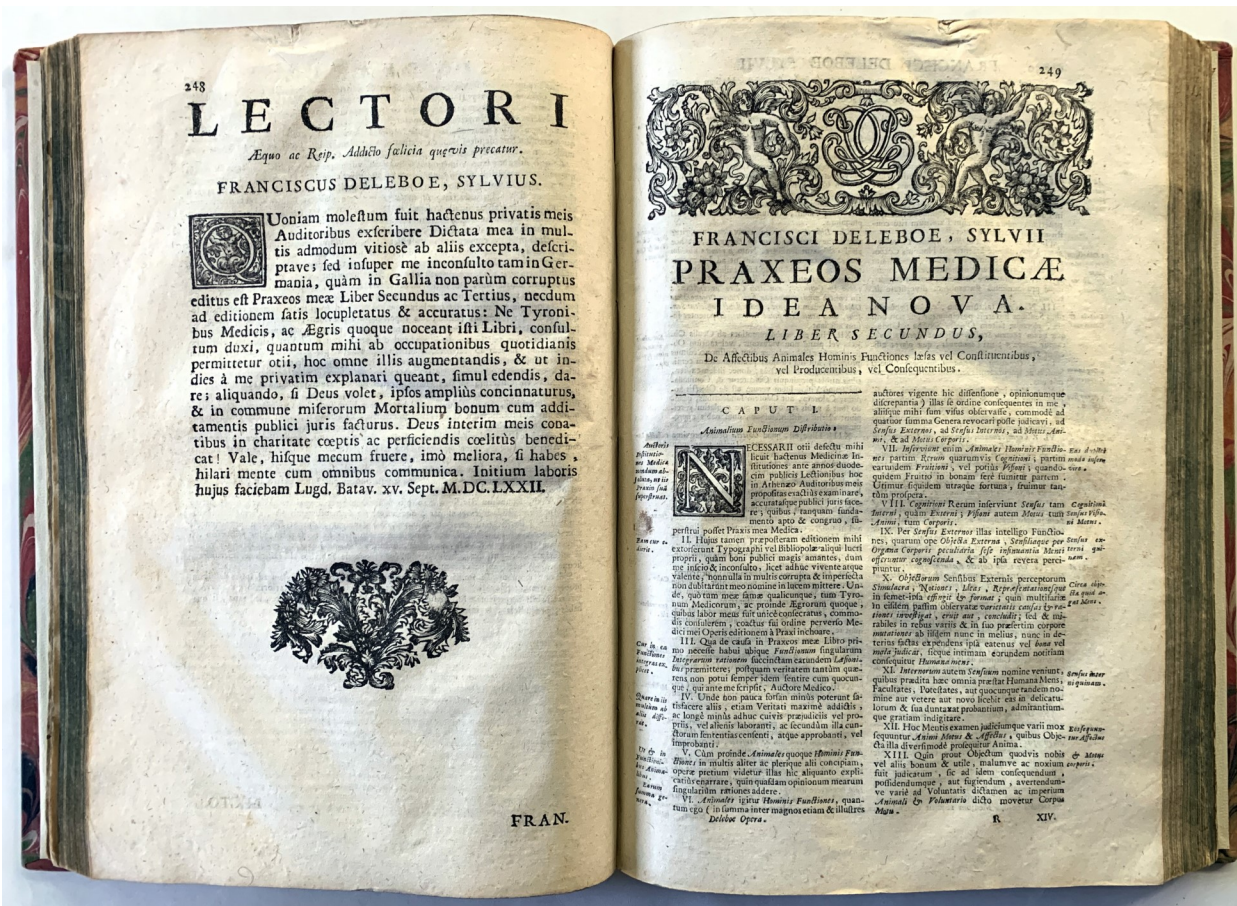
An account of the New-York hospital. New York: Mahlon Day, 1820. 8vo. 62 pp. with 2 folding etched plates, one a view of the hospital and the other a layout plan for each floor. Contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards (base of spine chipped), gilt spine; some browning, a few marginal flaws.

A comprehensive sketch of the history, infrastructure, and capacities of the New York Hospital, now known as the Weill Cornell Medical Center, first published in 1804. Chartered by King George III in 1771, the hospital was not opened until 1791 due to building delays and the Revolutionary War. This text covers the first 29 years of its operation, including transcriptions of its by-laws and founding documents and an account of all the patients admitted.

Cordasco, 20-0439.

\$ 850.00





CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASE

21 [Sylvius] LE BOE, Franciscus de
Opera medica hoc est, disputationum medicarum decas, methodi medendi libri duo. Ideae novae praxeos medicae libri tres, ad cosque appendix variaque alia opuscula. Accesserunt huic editioni hactenus inediti. . . Venice: Hertziana, 1736. Folio [xxviii], 660, [34] pp. Title in red and black. With woodcut initials and ornamental head- and tailpieces. Vellum-backed marbled boards; leaves slightly browned due to paper stock. An excellent copy.

Later edition of the author's collected works, first printed in 1679. This *Opera* contains his complete writings, including transcripts of his lectures. Le Boe, or Sylvius was a follower of the iatrochemical school, a system based on the elements of chemistry and the new knowledge of circulation. He was one of the earliest advocates of Harvey's theory, and one of the most influential of the iatrochemists who treated all disease chemically; the first to distinguish between conglomerate and conglobate glands, to regard digestion as a chemical fermentation and to recognize the importance of the saliva and pancreatic juice. He was instrumental in the early recognition of tuberculosis which, up to his time, was known only in its advanced form.

Sylvius (1614-72), physician, physiologist, anatomist, and chemist was an outstanding teacher. He established the first university chemical laboratory in Europe at Leyden. He is credited by Haller as giving the first description of the lateral cerebral fissure, which bears his name. Although the aqueduct from the third to the fourth ventricle had been previously noted, we owe to Sylvius the name of the aqueduct.

Garrison-Morton, 2321, Krivatsy, 6724 (first and other editions). \$ 650.00

ELECTRICITY & MAGNETISM EASILY EXPLAINED

21. THOMSON, J[oseph] J[ohn]

Elements of the mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism. Cambridge: University Press, 1895. 8vo. vi, 510 pp. With text diagrams. Green publisher's cloth, covers and spine worn and rubbed; interior excellent. With the ownership inscription of G[eorge] N[eville] Watson (1886-1965), the English mathematician who applied complex analysis to the theory of special functions.

First edition. Thomson here illustrates the principles of electricity and magnetism while skillfully avoiding using advanced mathematics. He thus provides the reader with "a more vivid idea . . . of the subject than he would be likely to attain if he merely regarded electrical phenomena through a cloud of analytical symbols."

Thomson (1856-1940) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1906 for his discovery of the electron and research on the conduction through gases. \$ 450.00

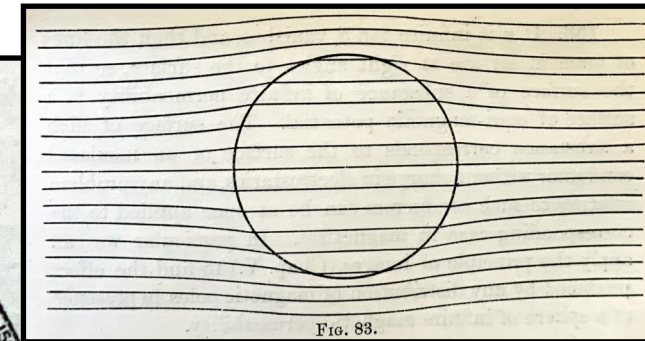
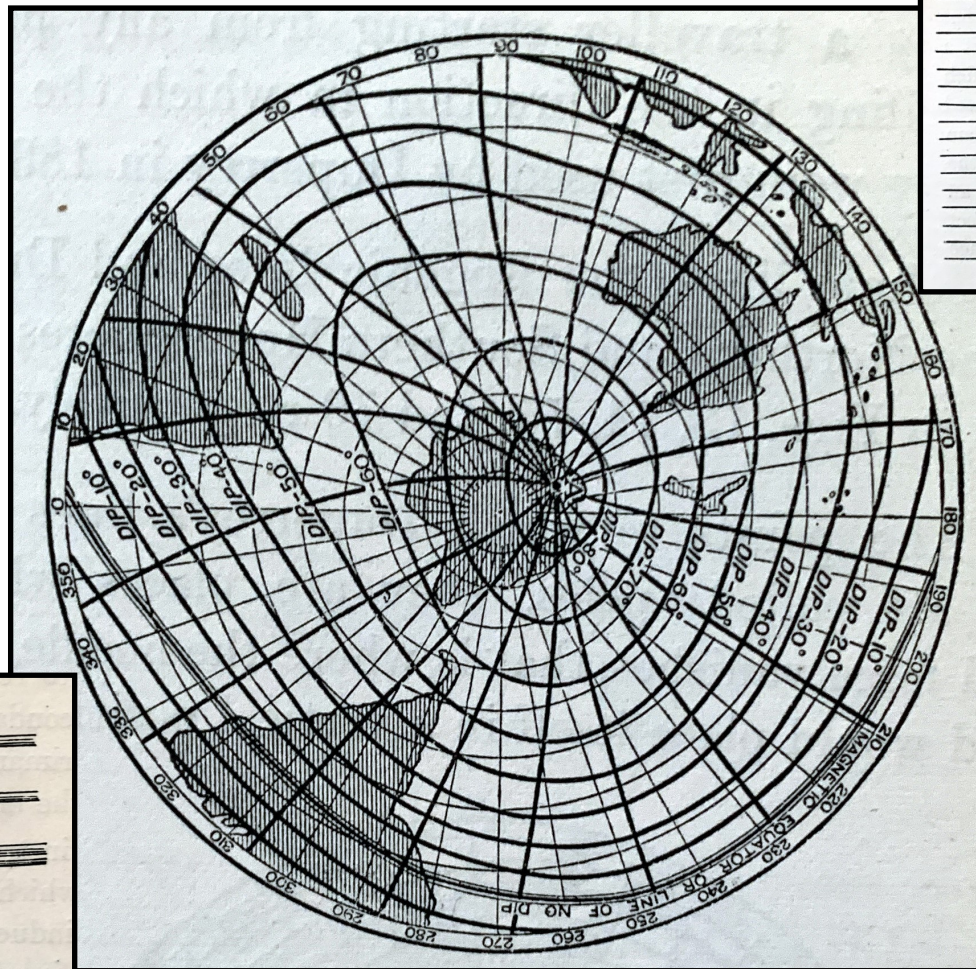
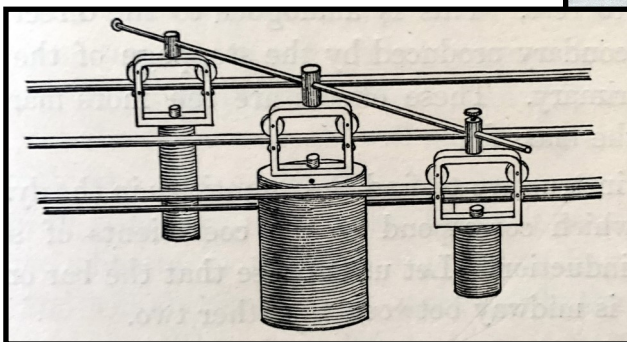


FIG. 83.



THEORETICAL ASTRONOMY

22. WATSON, James C.

Theoretical astronomy relating to the motions of the heavenly bodies revolving around the sun in accordance with the law of universal gravitation. London: Trubner & Co., 1868. 4to. [xiv]. 662 pp. Publisher's pebbled cloth binding with gilt lettering on the spine, spine a bit worn at head and faded, corners worn; interior in good condition with browning only on the first and last blanks, small library book label on the flyleaf verso.

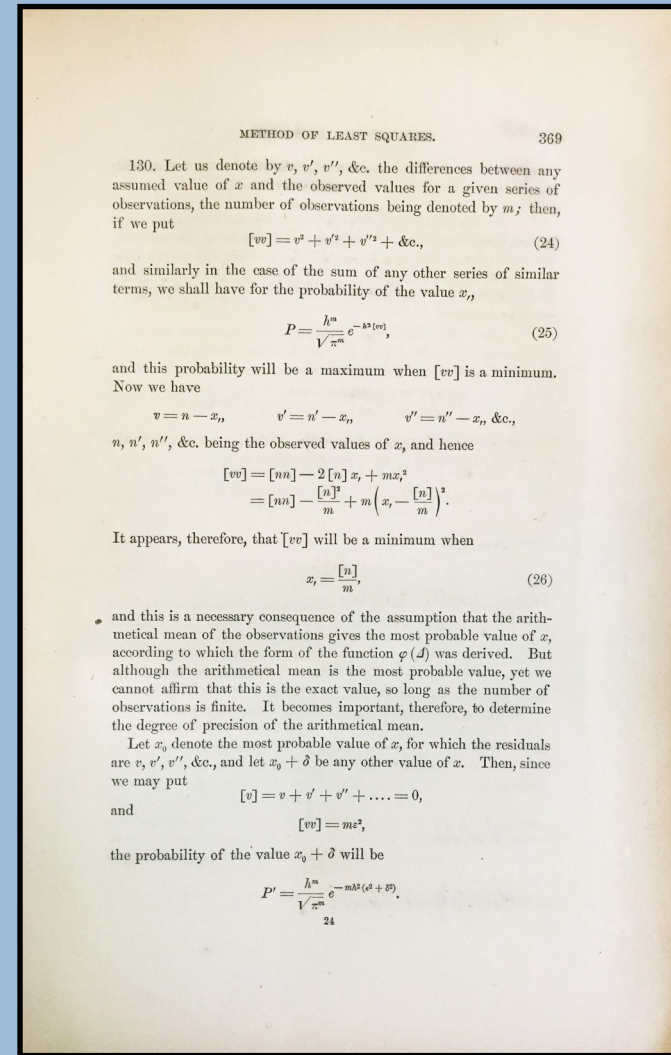
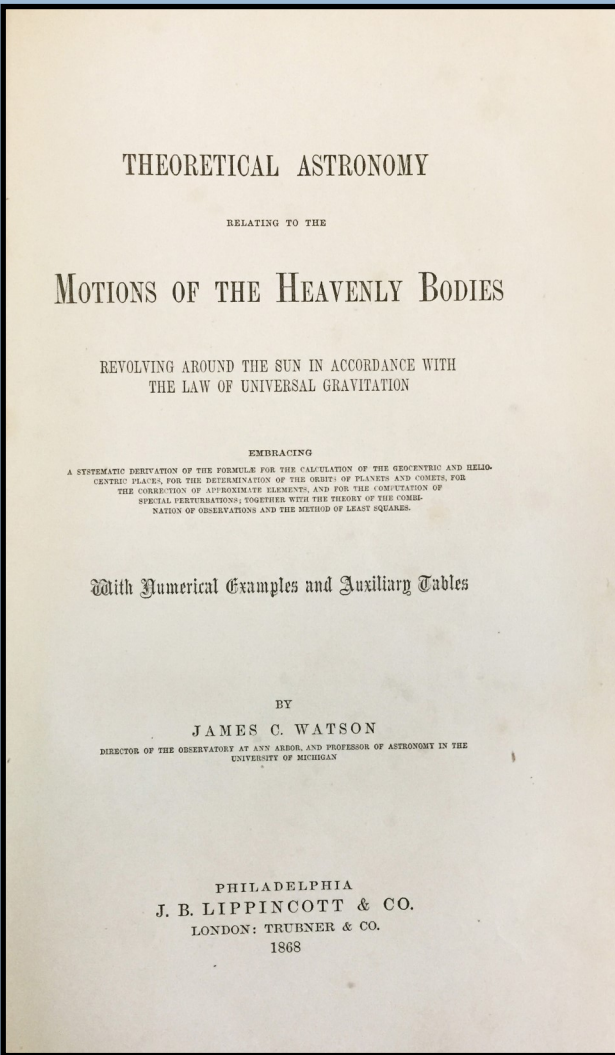
First edition of this thorough and valuable investigation of theoretical astronomy. Watson provides an in-depth analysis of planetary motion and the discovery of new comets, noting in his preface the fundamental complications of dynamics and all the problems presented. He states historical facts relating to difficulties with theoretical astronomy, citing Newton, Euler, Boscovich, Lagrange, and Laplace, among others. Through a series of observations and tables, Watson attempts to determine the orbit of the "heavenly bodies."

At age 15, Watson (1838-1880) matriculated at the University of Michigan, where he began studying classical languages and later focused on astronomy with professor Franz Brünnow. He then became the second director of Detroit Observatory, succeeding his late professor. It was during this time he wrote this work on theoretical astronomy.

Watson is best known for his announcement of the discovery of the planet Vulcan, a body between Mercury and the sun. It is now assumed that what he actually viewed were the results of sun spots and small planetoids, which may exist. It is also assumed (in astronomical lore) that his imagined celestial body was the inspiration for the planet Vulcan in the *Star Trek* series.

Dictionary of American Biography, X, pp. 543-544.

\$ 1650.00



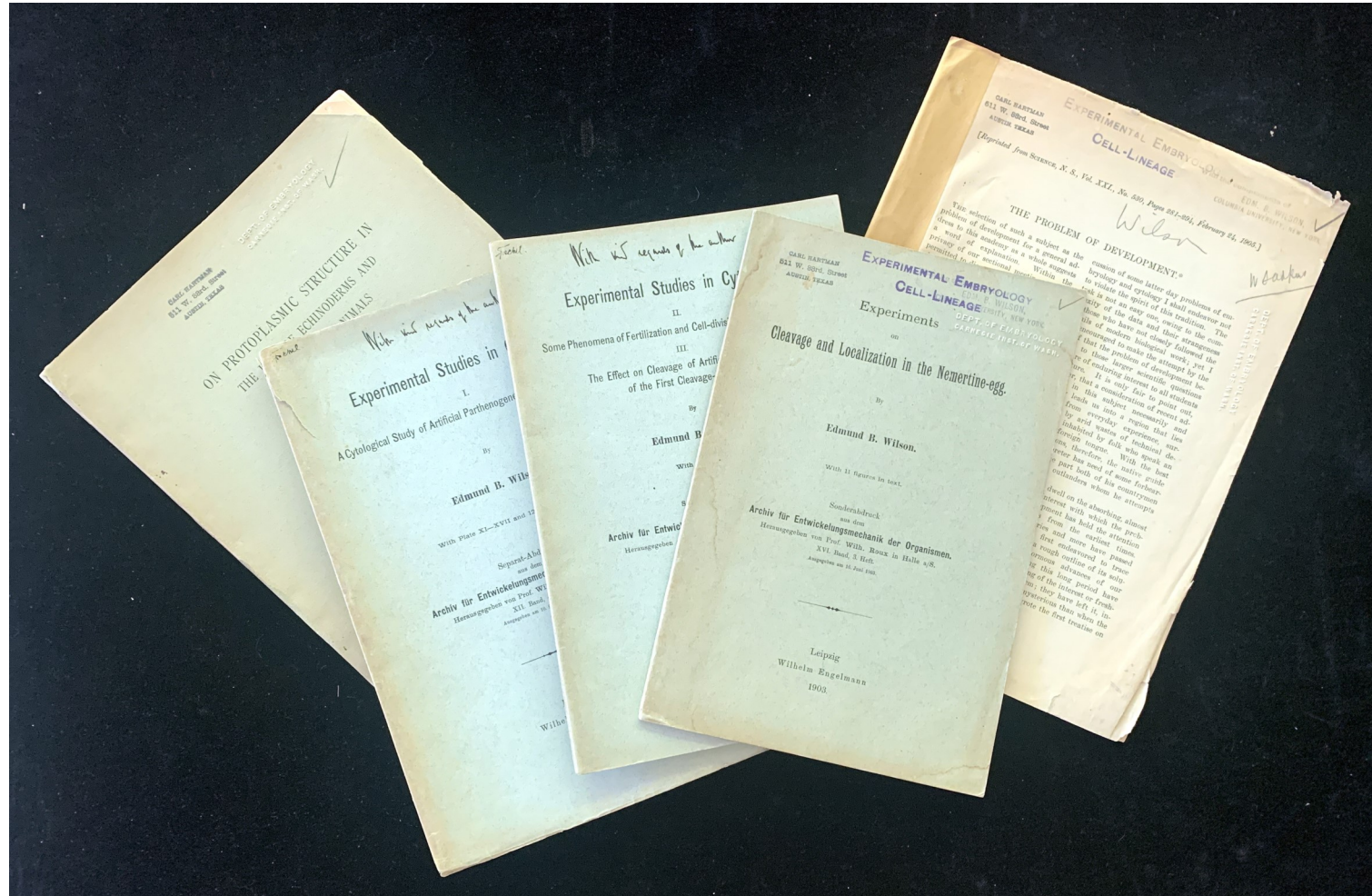
GROUNDBREAKING GENETICS

23. WILSON, Edmund B.

We are pleased to present a collection of 21 offprints of works by Edmund B. Wilson (1856-1939), a pioneer in zoology and genetics. Wilson graduated from Yale and earned his PhD. from Johns Hopkins. During his career as a professor of zoology at Columbia, Wilson, America's first cell biologist, worked first in experimental embryology, where he "became established as an outstanding pioneer in work on cell lineage—i.e., the tracing of the formation of different kinds of tissues from individual precursor cells. His interest then extended to internal cellular organization; publication of his *Cell in development and inheritance* (1896) deeply influenced the trend of biological thought. The problem of sex determination became his next concern, and his cytological studies, culminating in a series of papers on the relation of chromosomes to the determination of sex, the first published in 1905, represented the pinnacle of his scientific achievement. Having recognized the importance of Gregor Mendel's earlier findings on heredity when they were rediscovered in 1900, Wilson realized that the role of chromosomes went far beyond the determination of sex; he envisioned their function as important components in heredity as a whole. His ideas exerted a powerful force in shaping future research in genetics and cell biology" (see Britannica.com).

Many of the publications come from the library of Carl Gottfried Hartman (1879-1968). Hartman was awarded the first doctorate degree from the University of Texas in 1915. He would go on to become one of the most renowned researchers in mammalian embryology and reproduction, impacting the understanding of reproduction, fertility and contraception in humans. The fascinating story of Hartman and his doctoral degree can be found at: <https://cns.utexas.edu/news/first-doctoral-degree-at-ut-awarded-100-years-ago>. \$ 3500.00

A full list will be provided upon request.



HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING WITH EARLY BLUEPRINTS

24. WOLTMAN, Reinhard

Kurzgefasst Geschichte und Beschreibung der Wasserbauwerke im Amte Ritzebüttel. Ham-

burg: F.H. Nestler, 1807. 8vo. and folio. 96 pp. Folding letterpress table, 8 loose engraved plates ranging in size from 32 x 50 cm to 32 x 74 cm, all rolled into a contemporary tube. Booklet bound in contemporary marbled brown wrappers that match the tube. Tube missing one cap. Contents fresh and bright. A remarkably authentic, complete survival.

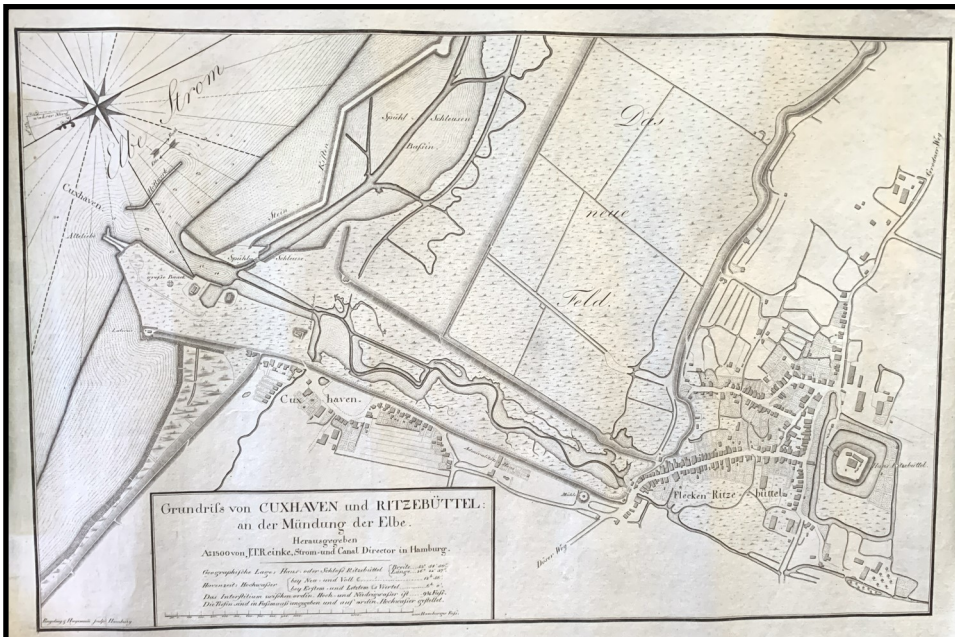
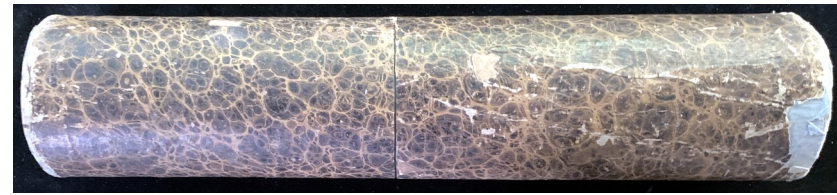
Only edition, a monumental publication on the history of hydraulic engineering and water management of the Elbe River in the Hamburg region of Germany. The booklet chronologically describes the stages of building structures including dikes, dams, embankments, and stacks along the river, beginning in the early seventeenth century. Technical in nature, the text provides details about the amount of material, workforce, and time needed to complete each project and addresses various phases of repair and maintenance. The author refers to the plates throughout the book. The plates provide geospatial and architectural elevations of the projects described in the booklet as well as detailed close-up illustrations of the structures themselves.

Woltman (1787-1837) was a German engineer. He was responsible for managing all water and canal construction in Hamburg and directed dredging and expansion of the Elbe channel.

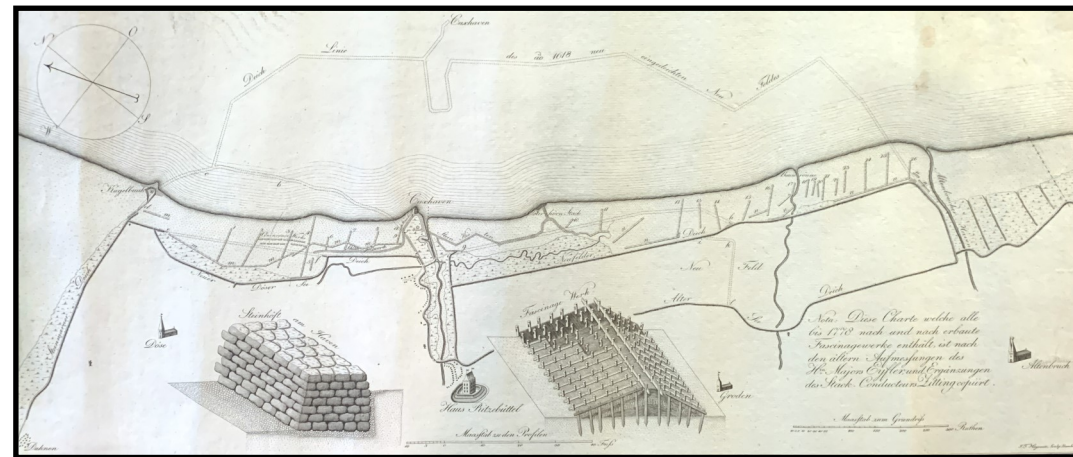
There are no copies of this publication outside Germany. The plates are not titled, but their contents are as follows:

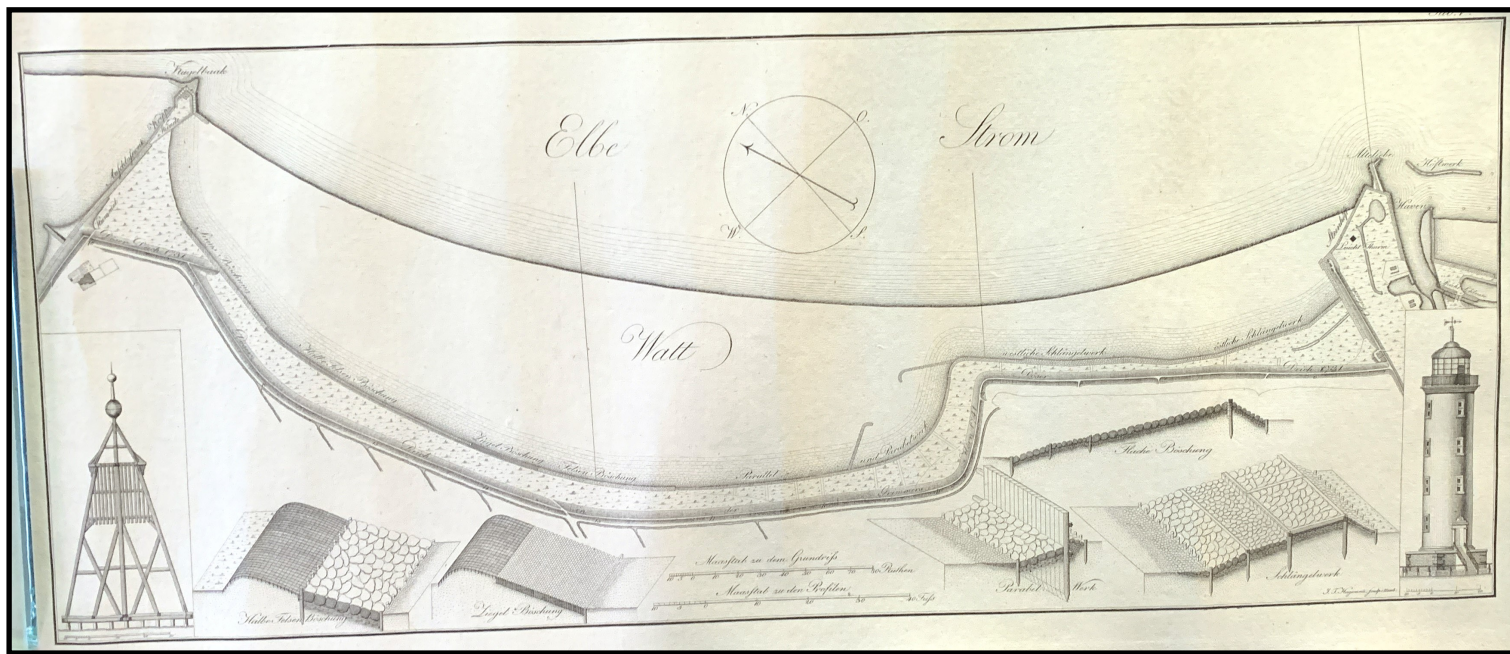
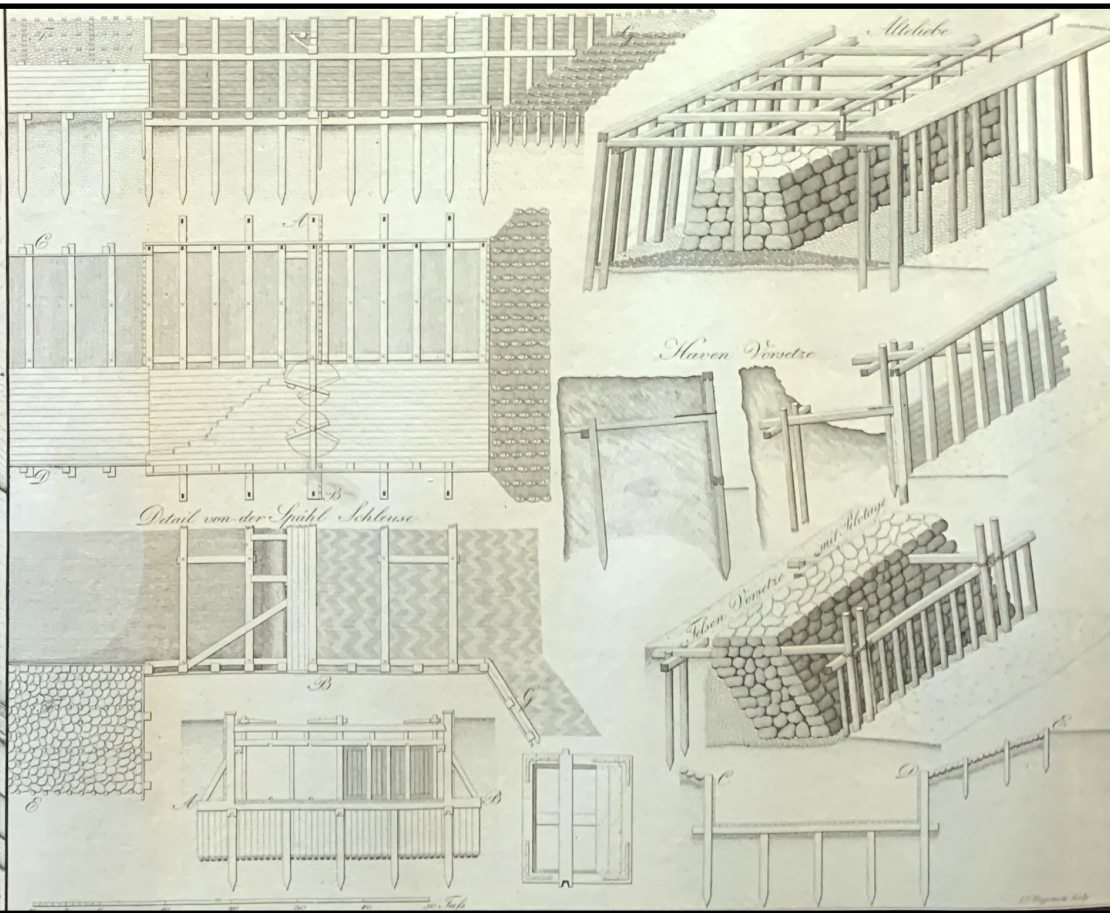
Map: "Grundriss von Cuxhaven und Ritzebüttel: an der Mündung der Elbe"

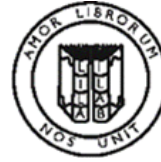
- I. Tiefen des Elbe-Stroms bey ordinair Hochwasser in Fussmaass sondirt Ao. 1806 in folgenden Linien von Suden gegen Norden
- II. Steinhöft am Haven, Fascinage Werk
- III. Detail von der Spühl Schleuse
- IV. Profil des Steinmarter Deichs mit Steindossirung
- V. Halbe Felsen Böschung, Liegel Böschung, Parabel-Werk, Schlängelwerk
- VI. Pfahlhöft, Schutzhöft, Duc-dalbe, Stein-kiste, Steindossirung am Neufelder Deich
- VII. Profil des Flügels an der Spitze des Grodener Stacks



Schmuck, *Gesamtverzeichnis des deutschesprachigen Schrifttums 1700-1910*, 46:232. \$ 5500.00







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