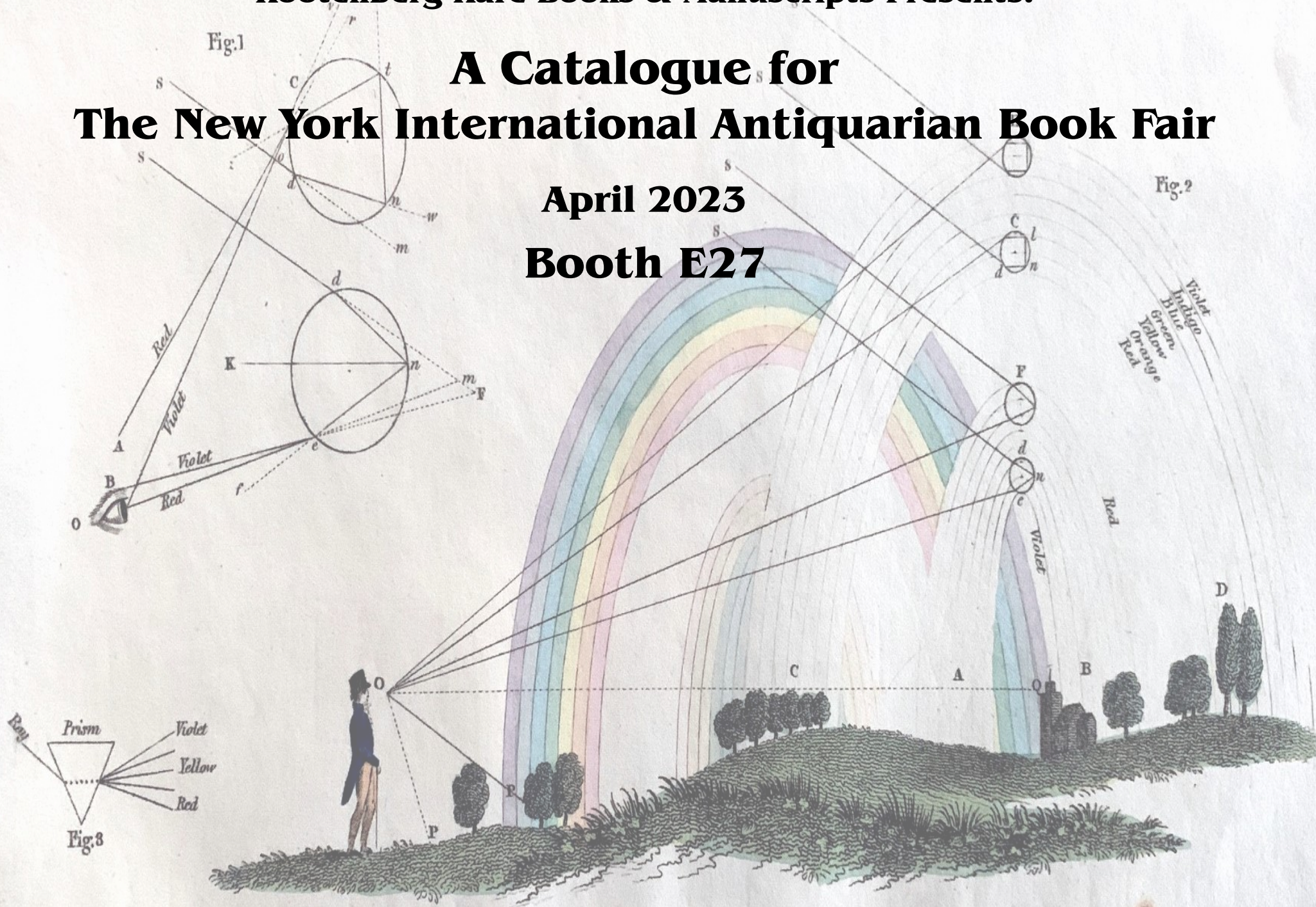


Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

A Catalogue for The New York International Antiquarian Book Fair

April 2023
Booth E27



EERILY ACCURATE ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS

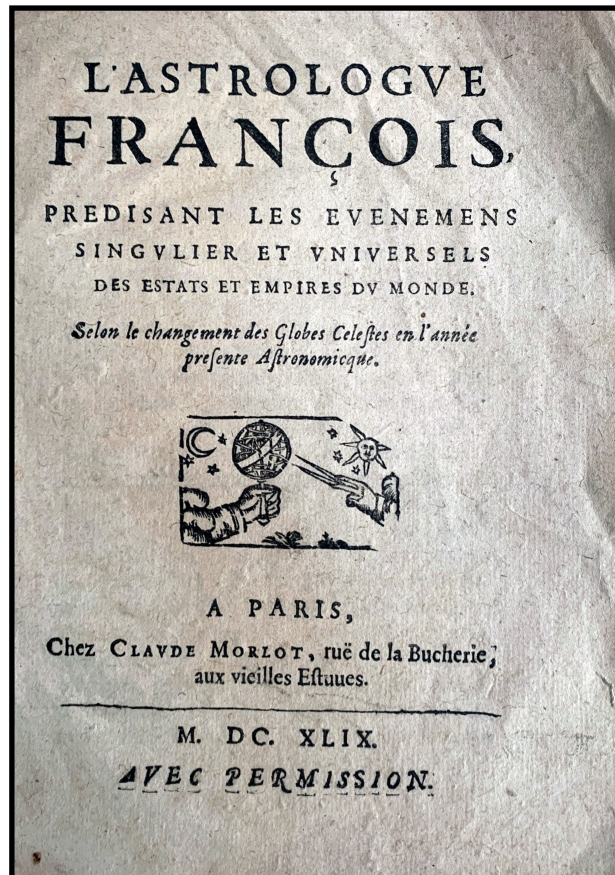
1. ANONYMOUS

L'Astrologue françois, predisant les evenemens singulier et universels des estats et empires du monde. Paris: Claude Morlot 1646. 4to. 8 pp. Crude woodcut on the title of two hands, one holding a globe the other a compass. Recently sewn into old wrappers, old marginal notations.

First edition, a curiously accurate pamphlet of astronomical predictions. By tracking the movements of 48 constellations reconciled with the ages of the earth's quadrants, the anonymous author predicted the French Revolution, the expansion of the Turkish empire, the Gold Rush, and the rise of the "Two Americas" as a global power. He also warns of a comet "with the head of an elephant and the tail of a dragon" destroying Jerusalem as punishment for wars and idolatry.

This title has been overlooked by the standard bibliographies of the Americas.

OCLC locates 4 copies in America (BYU, Kansas, Harvard, Newberry); Moreau I: 136, no. 430; Dorbon 157. \$ 2800.00



THE TRUTH ABOUT LIFE IN HEAVEN

2. ANONYMOUS

Life as it is in the world beyond. [Oakland, California: For the author], 1886. 12mo. 194 pp. Contemporary blind-stamped cloth, title in gilt on front cover; a small label removed at the bottom of the title page. An excellent copy.

First and only edition of this very bizarre work. According to the preface, "the author of the letters comprising this little book has become an inhabitant of the world beyond, and that, having learned something of its conditions and ways, he communicates to his wife here, what he has seen, heard, and experienced there."

We learn of the Author's arrival and period of adapting to his new environment. He details the help received from a "guide" who explains that each person from Earth is met at what they call the Border. Of significance is that person of each race, nation and tribe are met by guides of the same kind and will go to their own territory that has been set aside for them. "This rule has been made in conformity to the natural law of affinity or sympathy."

Heaven it is! The guide specifically answers questions about criminals, the mentally ill and children, and how they are received.

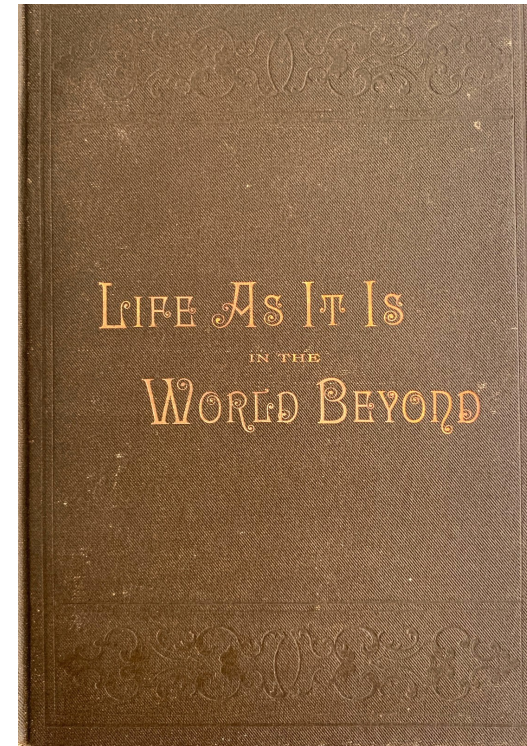
The author then travels out of the place of his initial arrival to a world resembling not the pearly gates of youthful stories, but ... earth. Even churches dotted the landscape. His meeting with a minister resulted in answers to many questions regarding man's soul. Other people he meets during his journeys are eager to discuss religion, politics, social structures, family relationships, economics and history. Surprises are in store as he meets some famous people, including Confucius.

And by the way, in Heaven there are no old people (apparently children grow to maturity and the elderly return to their "best days.")

One interesting observation is that the author of the letters never mentions that he misses anything or anyone, so if the letters are to his wife it is a bit sad.

OCLC locates only 1 copy of this work (Huntington Library).

\$ 550.00



SIGNIFICANT WORK OF THE ALCHEMICAL ARTS

3. [ALCHEMY]

Musaeum hermeticum reformatum et amplificatum. Frankfurt and Leipzig: s.n. 1749. 4to. [xii], 862, [1] pp. Engraved title, engraved frontispiece plus 4 folding, 3 full-page, and 31 text engravings, separate title pages for each tract. Contemporary half calf over boards, spine and label gilt, red edges, green silk marker. Bookplate of bookseller Dorbon-Ainé. A perfect, compete copy.

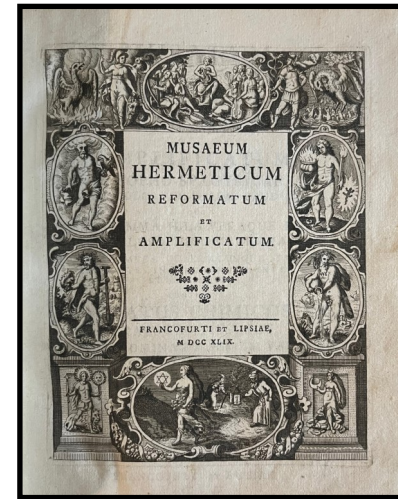
Second edition of the most important early modern book on alchemy, a collection of 21 alchemical essays. Published at a time when scientific progress encouraged experimentation, the threat of persecution or litigation from clerical authorities was waning, and alchemical popularity was at an all-time high, this compendium brought together the most current knowledge of the art by both renowned authors and lesser-known practitioners.

The treatises discuss transmuting metals, finding/making the philosopher's stone, achieving eternal life, the twelve keys of alchemy, applications of sulphur, and chemical processes. Most of the treatise are written as Paracelsian manuals, with practical instructions that include spells and incantations that must be recited during the experiments. The tenth title in the collection, *De lapide philosophico* by Lambsprinck, is a sort of alchemical emblem book, written in verse and illustrated with 15 enigmatic vignettes that portray the elusive mystical elements of the art. The large folding plates at the end of the book, missing from many copies, show the hierarchy of angels, an astronomical guide to earthly elements, a map reconciling the zodiac with the seven days of Creation, and a Hermetic table of the Earth.

This version of the text was first published in 1678, greatly expanding an earlier attempt at compiling the known alchemical treatises in 1625 (it contained only 10 titles).

Duveen, 419; Ferguson, II: 119; Newman, *Gehennical Fire*, 17A.

\$ 8500.00





THE GLOBAL CONSPIRACY OF THE JESUITS

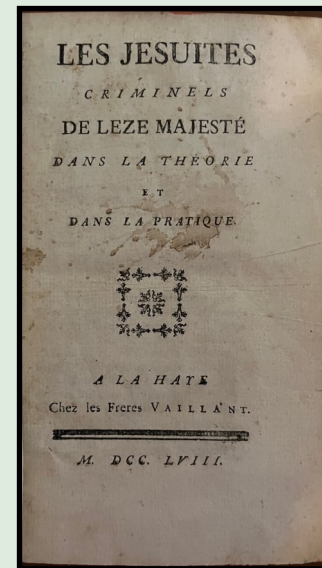
4. [ANONYMOUS]

Les Jesuites criminels de leze majesté. The Hague: Vaillant Frères, 1758. 8vo. xxvi, 490 pp. Contemporary gilt calf-backed pastepaper boards, red edges, green silk marker. Gift inscription on the front flyleaf. A superior copy.

First edition of this anti-Jesuit diatribe. The author trumps up a global conspiracy theory in which Jesuits murdered kings and emperors, including an organized plot to kill King Henry IV and the execution of Emperor Kangxi of China by missionaries. The text systematically moves from one country to the next, reporting on the supposed crimes that Jesuit residents or visitors committed there: sedition, fraud, homicide, theft, and libel.

Bibliotheca Brasiliense, 1316; see Goldsmiths'-Kress, 9442.

\$ 1850.00



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DREAM INTERPRETATION

5. ARTEMIDORUS, Daldianus

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

First collected edition. *Oneirocritica* (*The interpretation of dreams*) is an ancient Greek treatise on dream interpretation written by Artemidorus in the 2nd century AD. The first three of five books, intended for the general public, provide an encyclopedic treatment of the subject matter of dreams, which are themselves divided into various groups. The first is dedicated to the anatomy and activity of the human body, interpreting dreams of head size, eating and sexual activity. The second treats objects and events in the natural world such as animals, weather and sea creatures. The third book takes into account other dreamed events, while the remaining two books were written for the private use of the author's son, a novice dream interpreter, which was a thing in those early days (remember Joseph!). Apparently dream interpreters need to know the full background of the dreamer and how the subject feels about each component of the dream. A number of examples are provided for practice.

Artemidorus suggests that dreams are unique to each individual, and that a person's waking life will affect the symbols in dreams. He shows awareness of the dreaming mind's capacity to use metaphors in its messages.

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

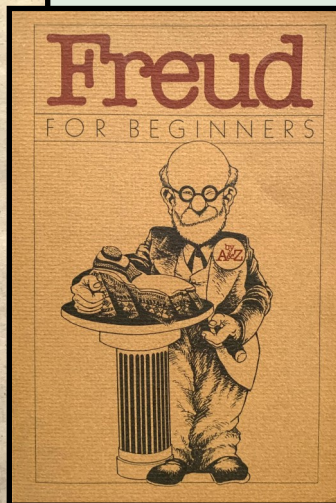
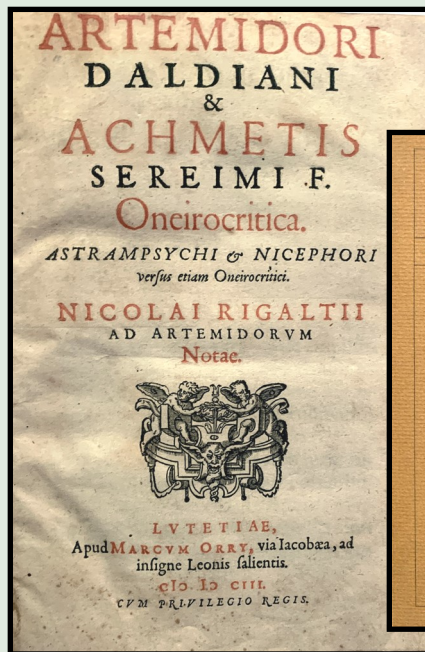
(Offered with)

APPIGNANESI, Richard; ZARATE, Oscar (ill.)

Freud for beginners. New York: Pantheon Books, 1979. 8vo. 174, [2] pp. Illustrated throughout, not unlike a full-length comic book. Original illustrated wrappers; in excellent condition.

First edition, possibly a later issue (though no copy was printed earlier) of this joyous and entertaining introduction to Freud.

\$ 5000.00



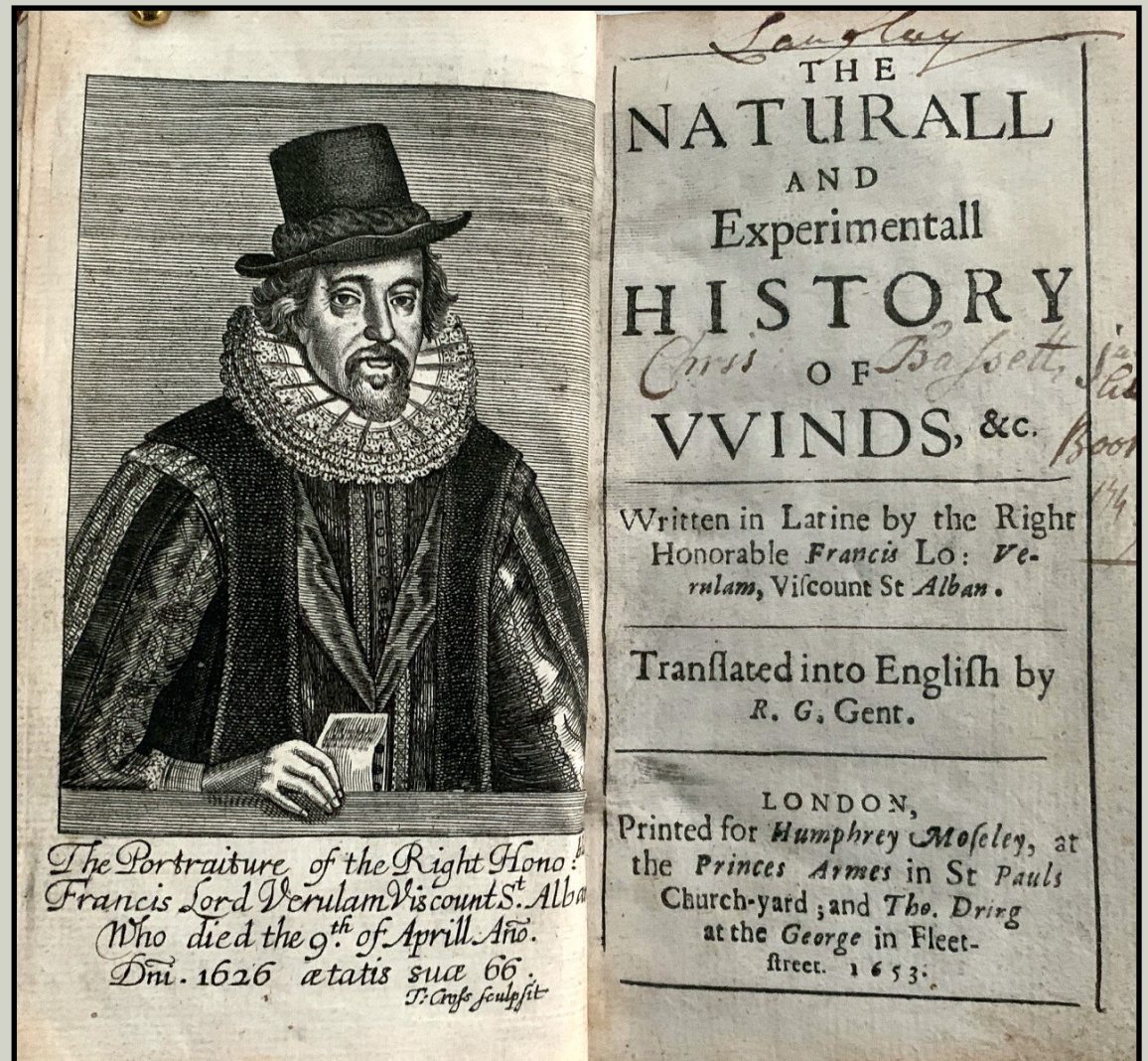
CONTEMPORARY FEMALE OWNERSHIP SIGNATURE

6. BACON, Francis

The naturall and experimentall history of winds, &c. Written in Latine by the Right Honorable Francis Lo: Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. Translated into English by R. G. Gent. London: printed for Humphrey Moseley, 1653. 12mo. [xxiv], 384, [32] pp. Complete with the 8 pages of publisher's advertisements. Engraved frontispiece portrait of the author, woodcut head-pieces, decorative initials. Contemporary calf with contemporary spine label. An impressive copy from the libraries of Arthur V.H. Vaughan-Lee (1862-1933) and the English literature collector Robert S. Pirie (1934-2015) with their bookplates, contemporary ownership signature of Jane Thomas on the fly-leaf, signatures of Langley and of Chris Bassett dated 1746 on the title, other signatures (including Abraham ? Barbour) on the fly-leaf.

First edition in English, originally published in Latin in 1622. "In 1622 Francis Bacon published the first comprehensive study of the wind to appear in the western world since Aristotle's *Meteorologica* (published in 340 B.C.) ... Bacon intended his *History of the Winds* to serve first and foremost as an example of his newly proposed method of intellectual inquiry. His text ... identified the wind as an object of scholarly interest, visible to the intellectual community, and it unwittingly brought to light the voices and experiences of the common man as the wind affected them in their daily lives. By including artisanal knowledge and folkloric anecdotes about the wind in his work, Bacon gestured toward the wind's broader effects upon human populations of all social classes, from aristocracy, to artisan, to peasant" (Druckman, *Francis Bacon and the History of the Winds: Elite scholarship and popular knowledge in Seventeenth-Century England* (<https://a.confex.com/aha/2014/webprogram/Paper14418>)).

ESTC, R208945; Gibson, 115; Sotheran, 5911; Wing, B305 \$ 4500.00



THE MAMMALIAN OVUM AND
THE GENESIS OF MAN
- PRINTING & THE MIND OF MAN -

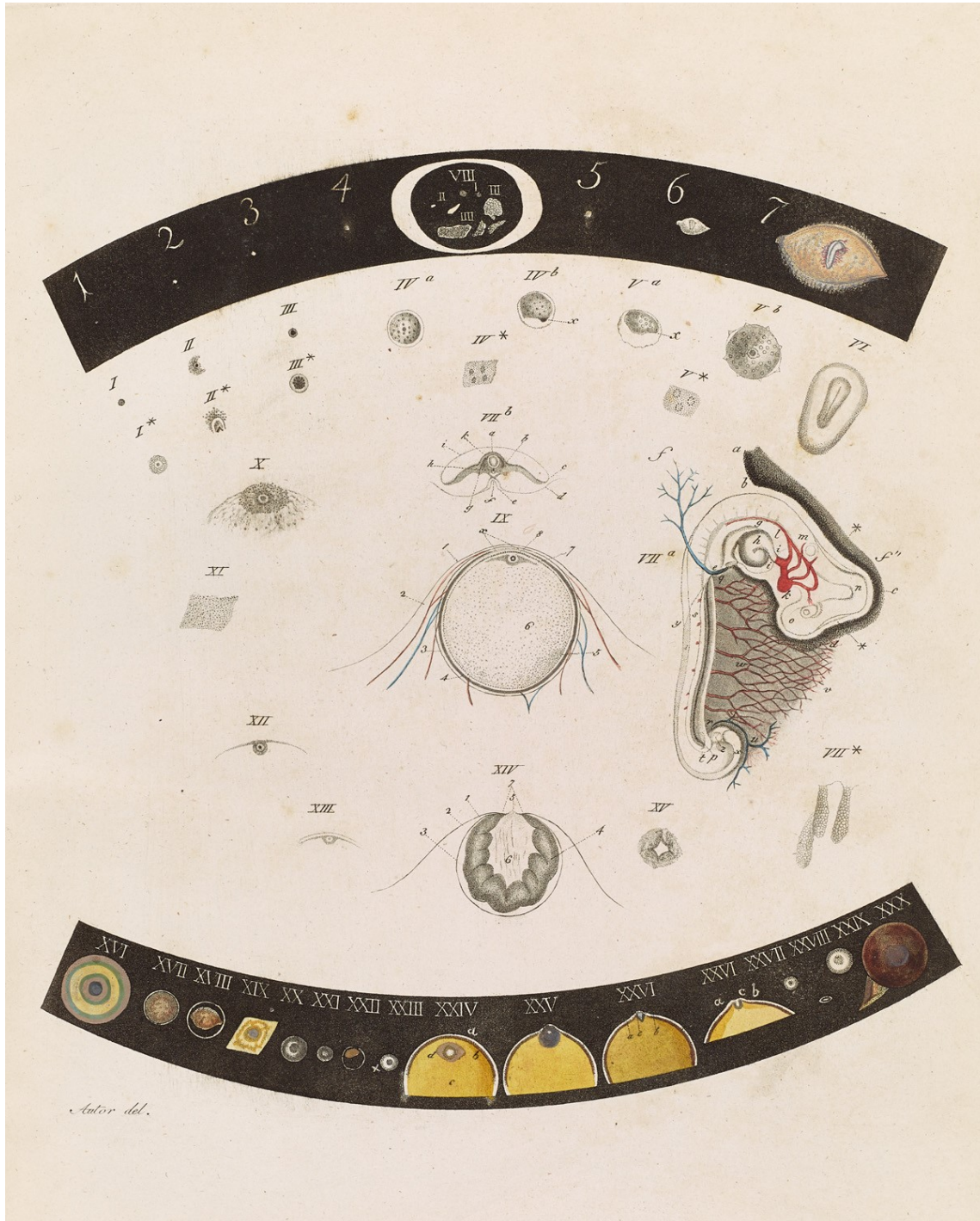
7. BAER, Karl Ernst von

De ovi mammalium et hominis genesi epistolam ad Academiam Imperialem Scientiarum Petropolitanam. Leipzig: Leopold Voss, 1827. 4to. [viii], 40, [2] pp. With half-title, corrigenda, and 1 full-page hand-coloured engraved plate. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards; a fine copy on bright white paper from the library of Tho. Wainwright, with his armorial book plate.

First edition of Baer's famous discovery of the mammalian ovum, a classic in the history of embryology. "The notion that all animals come from eggs was pronounced by Harvey, and de Graaf proclaimed that the follicle named after him was really the mammalian egg. It remained for Baer to plot the course of ovulation and fertilisation from its later stages back to the ovary and there to identify the minute cell which was the ovum. These discoveries were published in the present paper" (PMM).

Baer (1792-1876) studied in Vienna and later went to Königsberg as professor of anatomy. He finally moved to St. Petersburg, where he was a brilliant success and won many honours.

Dibner, 196; Garrison & Morton, 477; Horblit, 9b; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 288. \$ 32,000.00



EXTRACT AND SEPARATE - MINING IN FRANCE

8. BARBA, Alvaro Alonso ; VILLARS, Charles Hautin de, tr.

Traité de l'art métallique. Paris: Saugrain, 1730. 12mo. [xxii], 364, [38] pp. Folding engraved frontispiece and 7 folding engraved plates. Contemporary blind-ruled calf, spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled red, red silk marker; first quire misfolded.

First French edition of this mining and metallurgy treatise, the first to describe the system of extracting gold, silver, and copper by boiling the mineral with saline and mercury. Barba invented the “heating pan” method, wherein finely ground silver or gold ore is melted in a copper cauldron with water, salt, and mercury and stirred until the precious metal separates from its composite.

The text begins with general information on metals and minerals and

their composition, then provides instructions for extracting, and finally details smelting and metal assaying. It was first published in Castilian in 1640 and immediately became an international success, with multiple editions and translations being printed well into the 19th century. The first version of the book focused on ore found in colonial Peru, where Barba lived. This translation includes a *Memoire* concerning the mines and ore specific to France and calculations for the costs and profits of mining there.

Caillet I: 706; Dorbon 200; Goldsmiths-Kress 6757.1; Sabin 3255.

\$ 2500.00



MECHANICS OF MOVEMENT

9. BARTHEZ, P.J.

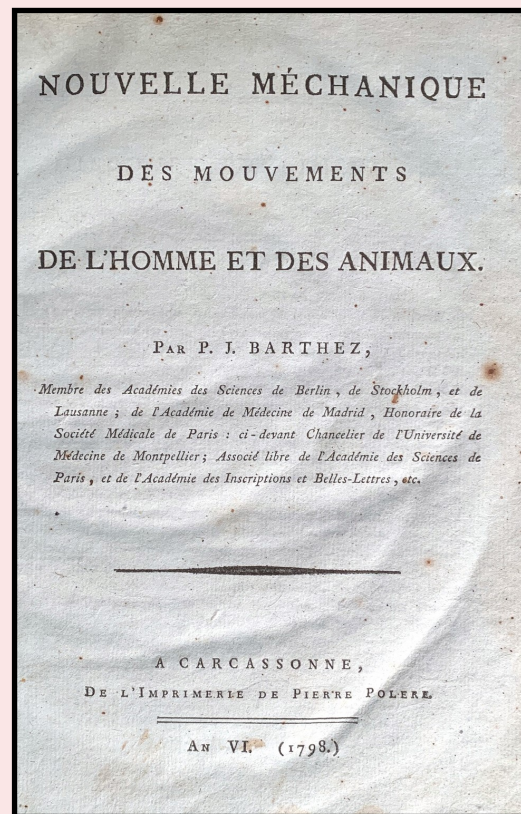
Nouvelle Méchanique des Mouvements de l'Homme et des Animaux. Carcassone: Pierre Polere, An VI (1798). 4to. [ii], xv, 246, [1] pp. A lovely copy partially printed on blue-tinted paper, interior with wide margins, occasional browning and spotting due to paper stock. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt 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.

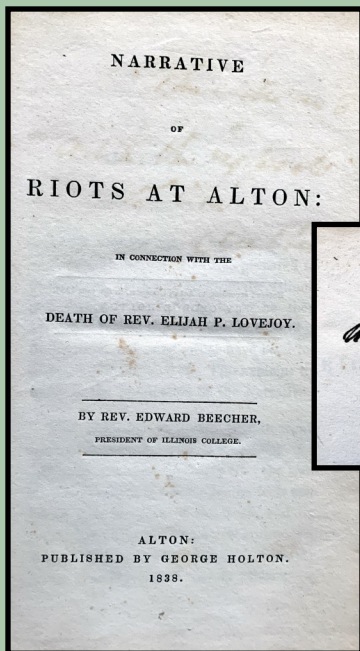
Barthez (1734-1806), a professor of medicine at Montpellier, was a consulting physician to Napoleon. He is memorable for his introduction of the term “vital principle” (*vitalis agens*) which was derived from Stahl's theory of the “anima.” He added much to the works of Borelli on the mechanism and movement 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.

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

\$ 1500.00



ANTI-SLAVERY PROPAGANDA



*John Wilson &
sent to the requests
of the
Author*

10. BEECHER, Rev. Edward

Narrative of riots at Alton. in connection with the death of Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. Alton: George Holton, 1838. 8vo. 159 pp. Brown cloth with paper spine label; one signature loose but attached, wanting front free end-paper. Generally a very good copy of this fragile book. Inscribed by the author on the flyleaf.

First edition. Lovejoy, the editor of an anti-slavery newspaper in Alton, Illinois, was attacked and murdered by a pro-slavery mob in 1837. His printing press was also destroyed. The author was fellow abolitionist Edward Beecher, son of Lyman Beecher and brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher. Notwithstanding the Alton imprint, it is likely that this was printed in Cincinnati.

Howes, B307.

\$ 450.00

MEASURING BY SIGHT

11. BELLI, Silvio

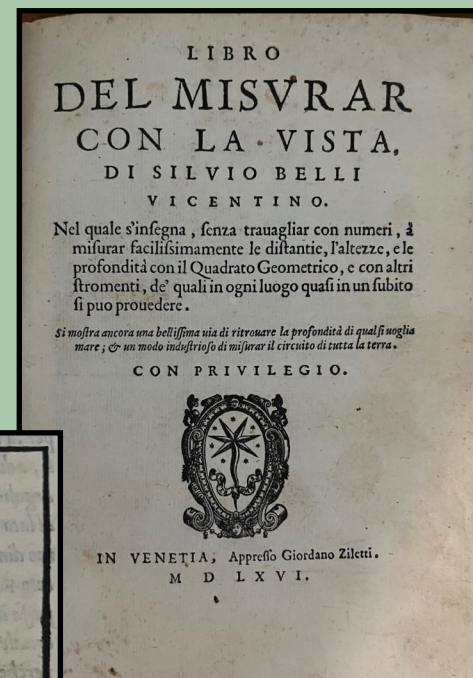
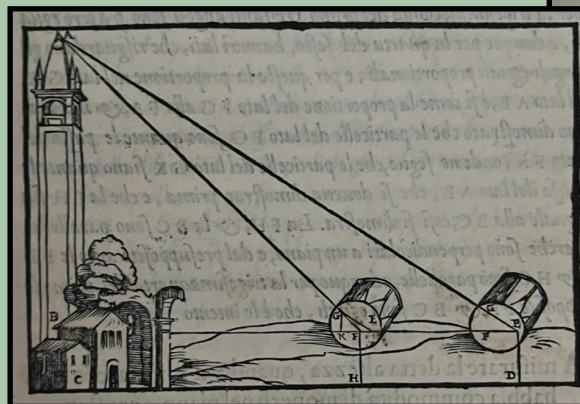
Libro del misurar con la vista. Venice: Giordano Ziletti, 1566. 4to. [viii], 108 pp. With 54 half-page woodcut illustrations. Modern retrospective calf-backed printed boards; somewhat foxed and toned, but otherwise a very nice copy.

Second edition of this mathematical treatise on measuring by sight. The text describes techniques for determining distance, height, and depth of objects using geometric principles with comparison and perspective. The final two chapters provide instructions for measuring the depth of the ocean and the circumference of the Earth.

Belli (d. 1575) was an Italian architect and mathematician.

Adams, B-519; EDIT16 CNCE4897; Cicognara, 881; Smith, II: 285-6, 355.

\$ 1950.00



ILLUSTRATED AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING

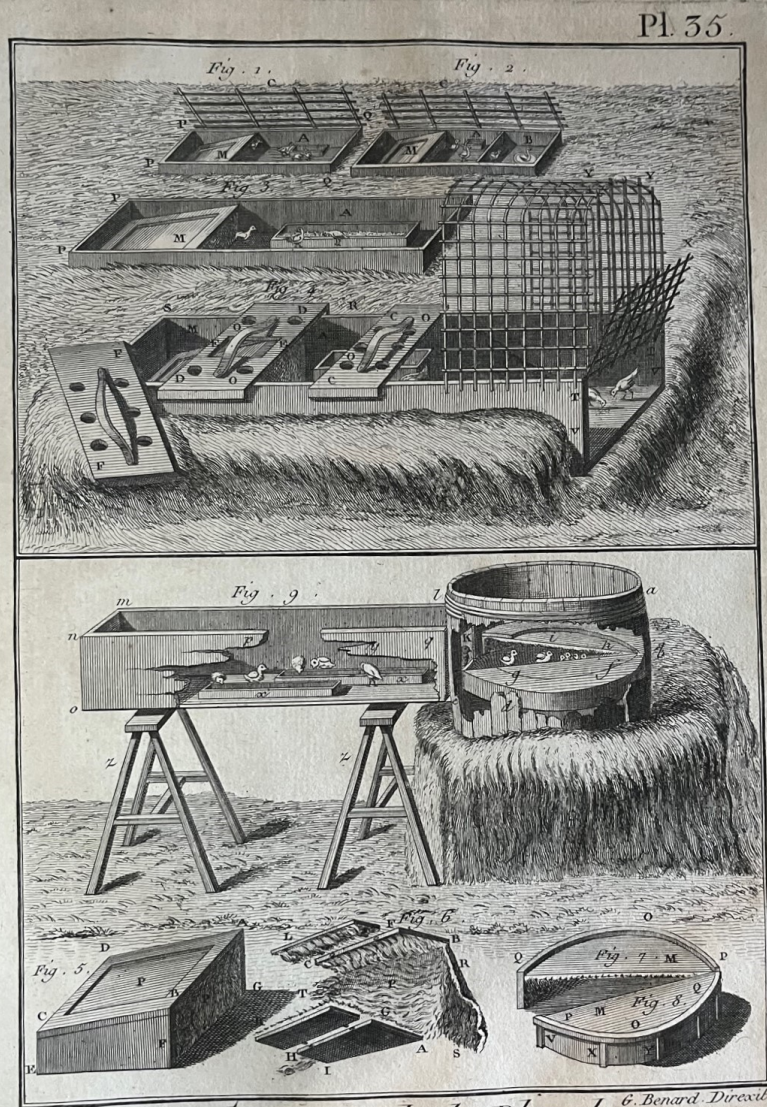
12. BENARD, Robert

Recueil des planches du dictionnaire encyclopedique de l'art aratoire et du jardinage. Paris: H. Agasse 1802. Folio. Title + 54 engraved plates (2 are double-page), all signed G. [Robert] Benard. Contemporary binder's boards (spine worn), paper label on spine. Pastedowns made from partially completed *Promesse d'Inscription* forms. Complete and uncut.

First edition of this compendium of illustrations of garden tools, hatcheries, irrigation systems, farming equipment, barns, grain stores, and planting apparatuses, showing the latest technology and innovation in agriculture. It was created to accompany the 62nd volume of the *Encyclopédie méthodique, Art aratoire et du jardinage*, Paris: 1797, but this is a standalone publication. Each plate is numbered and captioned with a short description, and many show the machine in use. The production of this suite was positioned in the middle of the Industrial Revolution and illustrates the transition to mechanized farming.

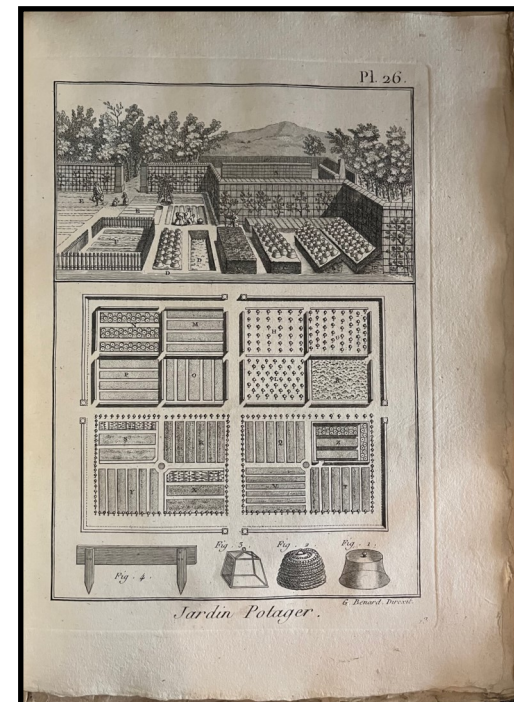
Graesse II: 477; Brunet II: 973.

\$ 1250.00

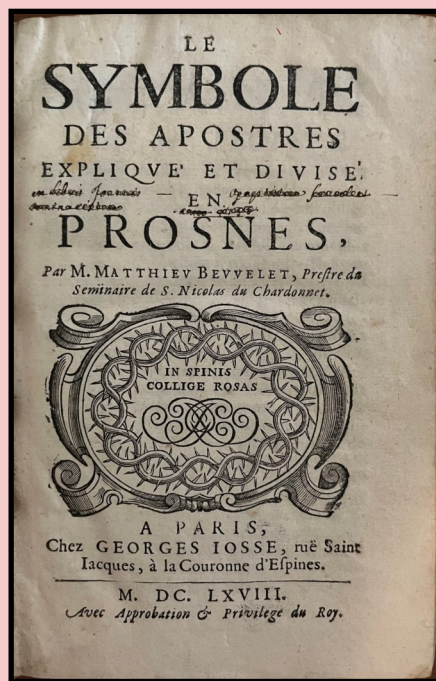


Seconde suite de la Planche 35.

18.



Jardin Polayer.



RARE, CRITICAL EDITION OF THE APOSTLE'S CREED

13. BEUVELET, Mathieu

Le Symbole des apôtres, expliqué et divisé en prosnes. Paris: Georges Josse 1668. 8vo. [viii], 408, [16] pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt, edges sprinkled red. Cancelled ex-libris inscription on the title. In good condition.

First edition, the third copy known. A French-language explication of the Apostles' Creed, a 12-line Latin assertion of faith used in liturgical rites, particularly in baptism and the taking of the Eucharist. Written in a series of 32 homilies, the author goes line-by-line through the creed and expounds upon the meaning and symbolism of the words, Biblical concordances that support its inclusion, and meditations to consider during its recitation.

This text offers valuable insight into the humanist progress in clerical thought regarding ancient sacred writings. The fact that a priest composed vernacular rhetoric and explanation of the Apostles' Creed in the mid-17th century was groundbreaking; in many orthodox circles it was still considered heretical to add one's own thoughts and opinions to holy words.

Mathieu Beuvelet was a little-known ascetic priest born around 1620. He was charged with the training of initiates of holy orders. This text was published posthumously by the author's confraternity at the Seminary of St. Nicolas-du-Chardonnet.

OCLC locates only two other copies of this first edition worldwide: BM Lyon and Saint-Genevieve. \$ 3500.00

SUPPRESSION OF DEMON IDOLATRY

14. BINET, Benjamin

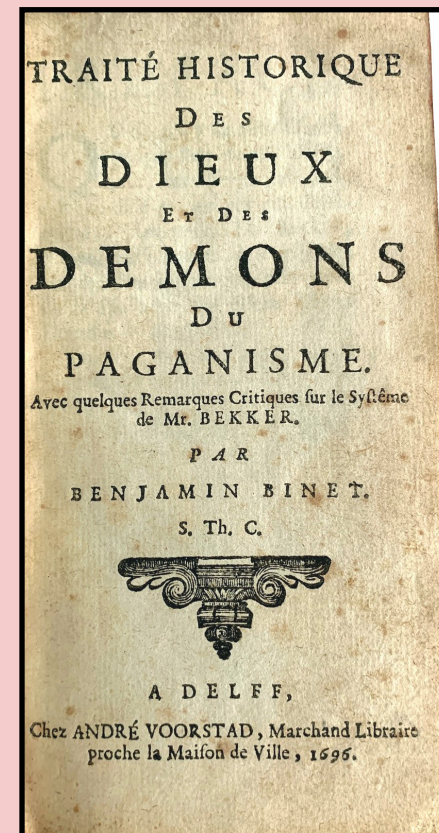
Traité historique des dieux et des demons du paganisme. Delft: André Voorstad, 1696. 12mo. [xii], 227 pp. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt spine, red edges; hinges split but holding, internally fresh.

First edition, a descriptive polemic about the existence of demons and necessity of the Inquisition. Written in response to Balthasar Bekker's *De betoverde weereld* (*The Bewitched World*), Binet argues here that the longevity of pagan religions is evidence for the validity of their gods, and that the ancient civilizations from which contemporary society evolved practiced idolatry and polytheism, so it must be taken seriously. He goes on to claim that if everyone believed in demons and looked out for their diabolic activities, we could suppress them entirely.

Binet's treatise enjoyed mass popularity for over 200 years. In 1846 it was reprinted as a supplement to Colin de Plancy's *Dictionnaire de sciences occultes*.

Caillet, I: 1167; Conlon, 7539; Dorbon, 364; Yves-Plessis, 254.

\$ 1500.00



THE DISCOVERY OF PURE MATHEMATICS

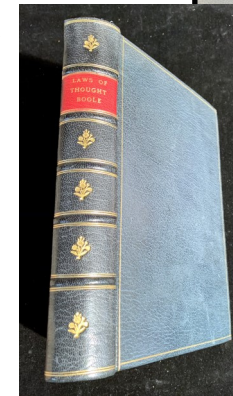
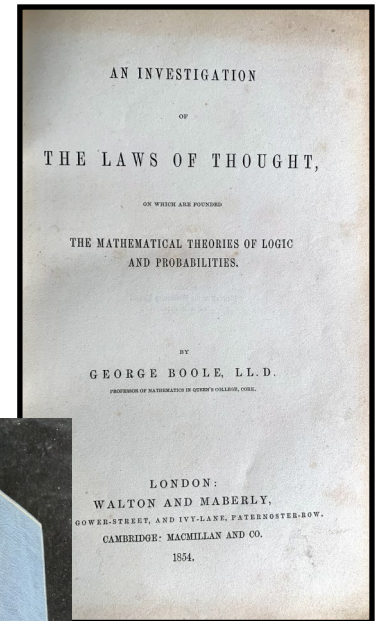
15. BOOLE, George

An investigation of the laws of thought, on which are founded the mathematical theories of logic and probabilities. London: Walton and Maberly, 1854. 8vo. [xii], 424, 6 pp. The errata leaf is at the beginning following the Contents with the note and 6 pages of advertisements at the end of the book. Finely rebound in full morocco with gilt decorated spine. From the Tomash collection of logic and mathematics.

First edition, possibly the second issue of this classic work on symbolic logic, now quite scarce, or otherwise possibly a variant issue altogether (see below). Boole (1815-1864) demonstrated how the laws of formal logic could be incorporated into a calculus. This combination of the two fields revolutionized mathematics, philosophy, and linguistics, and paved the way for the design of high-speed computers. Boole demonstrates that logical propositions can be expressed as mathematical equations, and that the algebraic manipulation of symbols in those equations offers a fail-safe method of logical deduction. The *Laws of thought* extends his exploration of logic, and introduces another ground-breaking concept, mathematical probability. Bertrand Russell remarked that “pure mathematics was discovered by George Boole” (Bell, *Men of Mathematics*, p. 441).

The issue points are in question here as the book has been rebound. The first issue apparently finds the errata leaf at the end, but it is possible it could have been moved when the book was rebound.

Bell, *Development of Mathematics*, p. 517; Lehigh University, *Exhibition of Rare Books in the History of Mathematics* (1961), 58; Norman, 266; *Origins of Cyberspace*, 224; Tomash, B198. \$ 7000.00



BOYLE'S OWN LIFE MUSINGS

16. BOYLE, Robert

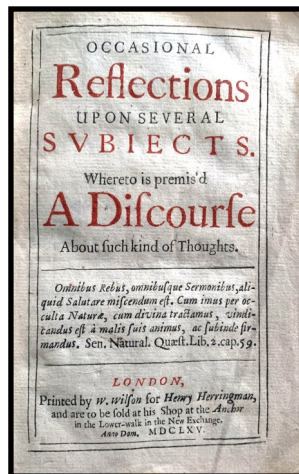
Occasional reflections upon several subjects. London: W. Wilson for Henry Herringman, 1665. 8vo. [xxxviii], 80, 161-264, 1-229, [10] pp. Title in red and black. Contemporary gilt-ruled calf, worn; interior fresh and complete.

First edition, rare, a miscellany of insights into Boyle's private life, including pleasant memories, fevered reflections, instructions for seafaring, tips for fishermen, and a great deal about his dog. It is more a compilation of essays than a coherent narrative, and many take a moral bent. A diversion from his typical writing on science and chemistry, this text links Boyle's spiritual philosophy with his encounters in nature, such as the time he kept a glow worm in a jar to observe it and his success in growing roses and tulips side by side. He dedicates the book to his beloved older sister Sophronia (the Lady Ranelagh), who was active in intellectual and political circles.

Written while on holiday at Stalbridge, “Boyle is seen in one of his happiest moods ... Boyle's florid style made him the object of playful satire, and Swift confesses that [a portion] of the present work (Reflection III of Section VI on ‘The Eating of Oysters’) gave birth to Gulliver's Travels (Fulton).

OCLC locates 4 copies of this first edition (Alabama, Wisconsin, Huntington, Minnesota) and we add another copy at the Othmer Library of the Science History Institute; ESTC, R17345; Fulton, 64; Neville, I, p. 205; Waller, 19434; Wing, B4005.

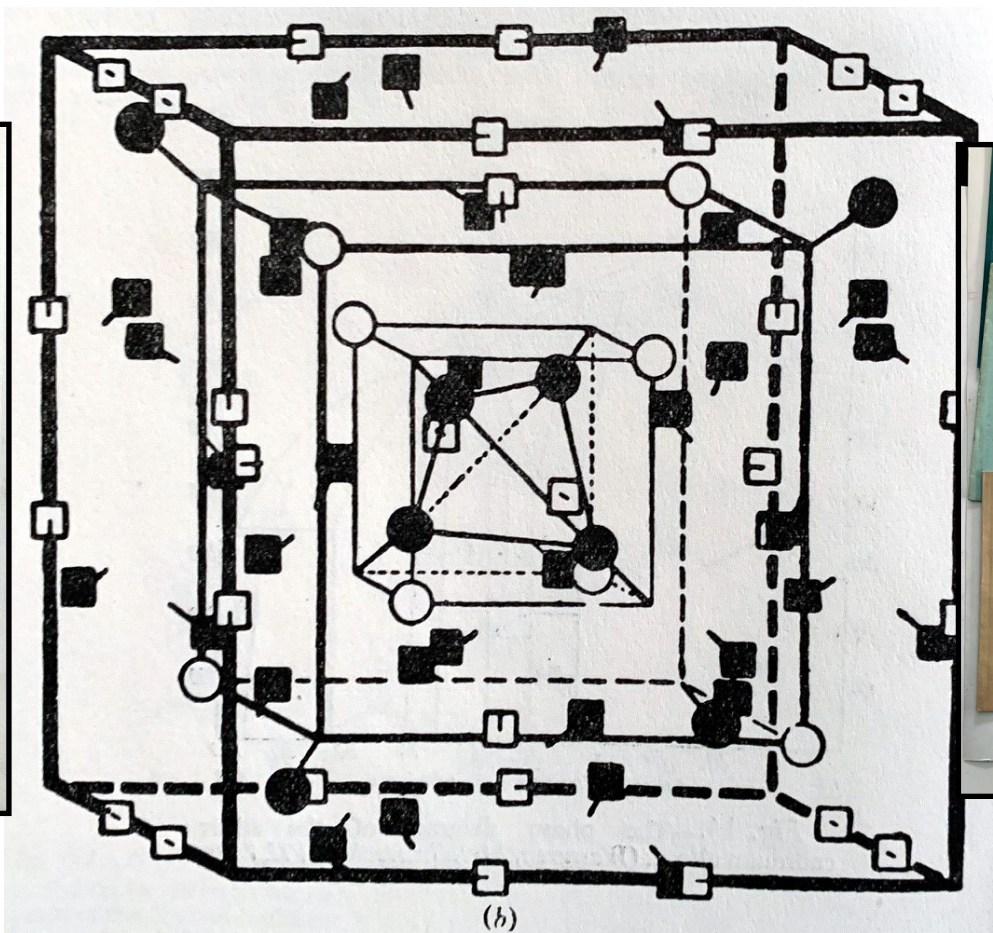
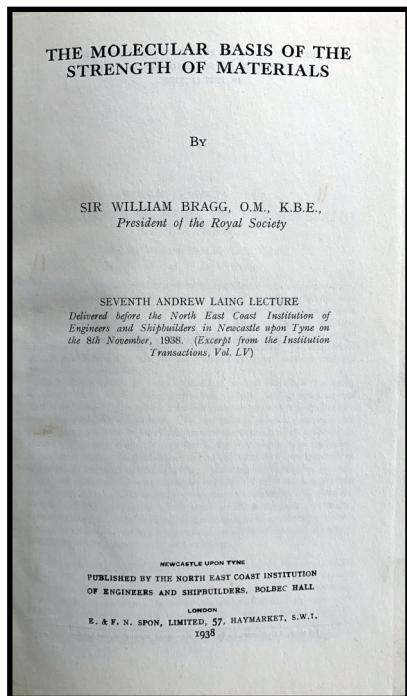
\$ 3500.00



NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING SCIENTIST

17. BRAGG, Sir William Henry

A collection of 22 original offprints from Bragg, pioneer British scientist in solid-state physics who was a joint winner (with his son Sir Lawrence Bragg) of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1915 for his research on the determination of crystal structures. Includes his research on crystal, x-ray, and the structure of metals, among other topics. \$ 5500.00



ORIGIN OF THE EARTH AND EVOLUTIONARY GEOLOGY

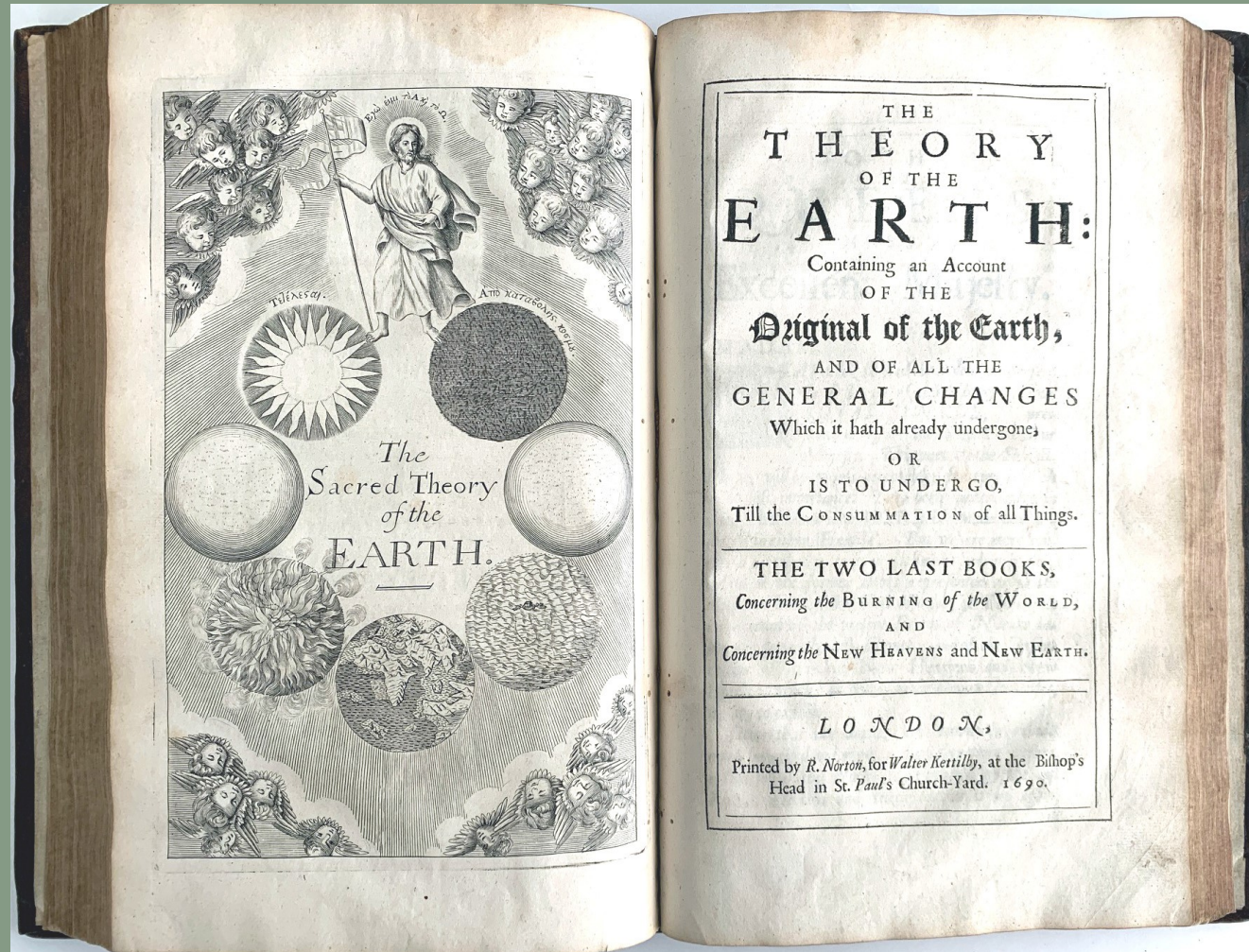
18. [BURNET, Thomas]

The theory of the earth: containing an account of the original of the earth, and of all the general changes which it hath already undergone, or is to undergo, till the consummation of all things. The first two books concerning the deluge and concerning paradise; The last two books, concerning the burning of the world, and concerning the new heavens and new earth; A review of the theory of the earth, and of its proofs: especially in reference to scripture. London: Printed by R. Norton, for Walter Kettilby, 1684; 1690. Two volumes in one, four parts (complete). Folio. [xviii], 327; [xiv], 224; [ii], 52 pp., plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. Separate titles to each part, 2 frontispieces, 3 engraved plates (2 double-page and 1 full-page) and numerous text illustrations. Contemporary paneled calf, boards outlined and decorated in gilt, rebacked, spine in compartments, spine label, title and year in gilt on spine; small worm holes in the gutter of some leaves not affecting any text. Overall a fine copy.

First edition in English of the most famous of the books by the English cosmogonists, who sought a theory of the earth which would conform to the Book of Genesis. Burnet's origin theory was ordered into three distinct stages of physical changes, based on Cartesian mechanics, in which the earth was poised between a deluge and conflagration. He argues that all events of earth history can be accounted for by natural processes, relying primarily on reasoning (philosophy) rather than observations for his theory. *Answer to the late exceptions* was intended to refute Erasmus Warren's pamphlet *Geologia* (1690) condemning Burnet's theories.

Burnet (1635-1715) was closely affiliated with the Cambridge Platonists during his stay as a fellow in Christ's College, and served as a chaplain to William III. Although the immediate reaction to his theory was favorable, it later became quite controversial and was attacked by such religious conservatives as Erasmus Warren, John Keill and William Whiston, who claimed that his allegorical interpretation of Scriptures was too liberal. Burnet spent much of the rest of his life writing in defense of his theory, which consequently became the most famous and influential among the eighteenth-century speculations on origin.

Adams, *Development of the Geological Sciences*, p. 209; *Dictionary of National Biography*, III, pp. 408-410; *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, II, pp. 612-14; Geike, *Founders of Geology*, pp. 66-67; Linda Hall Library, *Theories of the Earth*, 7; Wing, B5945, 5950, 5954; Zittel, p. 28-29. \$ 5500.00

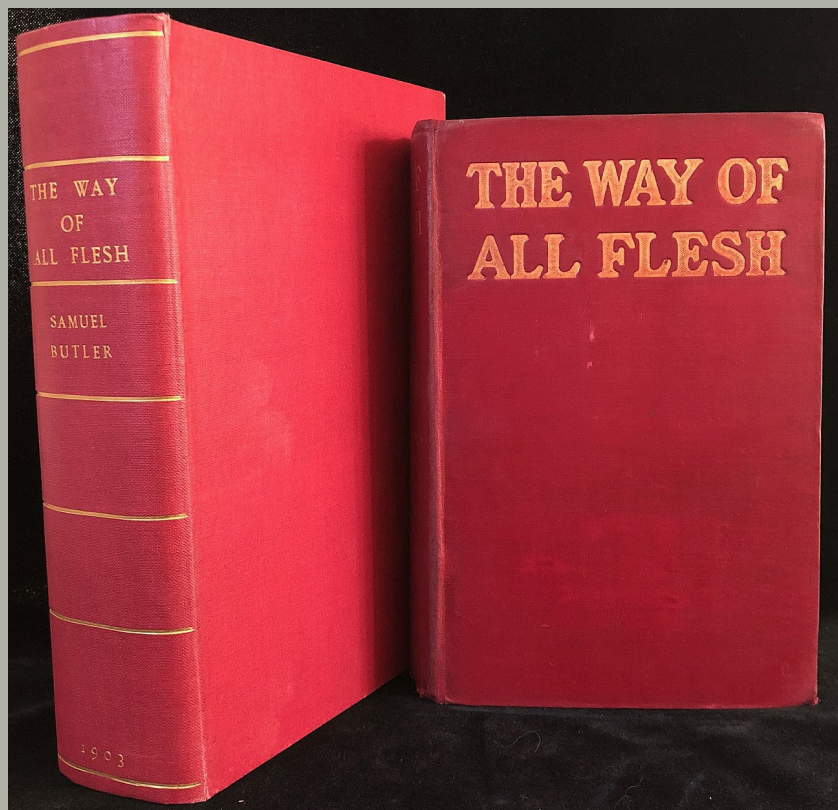


DECEPTION IN VICTORIAN DOMESTIC LIFE

19. BUTLER, Samuel

The way of all flesh. London: Grant Richards, 1903. 8vo. With 12 pages publisher's advertisements. Original red cloth with title in gilt on front board and spine, top edge gilt; minor soiling to bottom edge, otherwise an excellent copy preserved in a slipcase.

First edition, first issue with the half-title and publisher's ads. This semi-autobiographical tale is regarded by some as the first twentieth century novel, and features a forcefully satirical indictment of Victorian-era England's chief institutions. Recounting his troubled upbringing and subsequent adult life, Butler's tale shines a light onto the deceptiveness of Victorian domestic life. Foreshadowing the destruction of nineteenth century middle class ideals in the fallout of the Great War, we're reminded of the ways in which successive generations have continued to question conventional values. Written over nearly eleven years, this text was published posthumously, Butler believing his writing style too contentious. It has remained continuously in print since its publication. \$ 850.00



PRESENTATION COPY

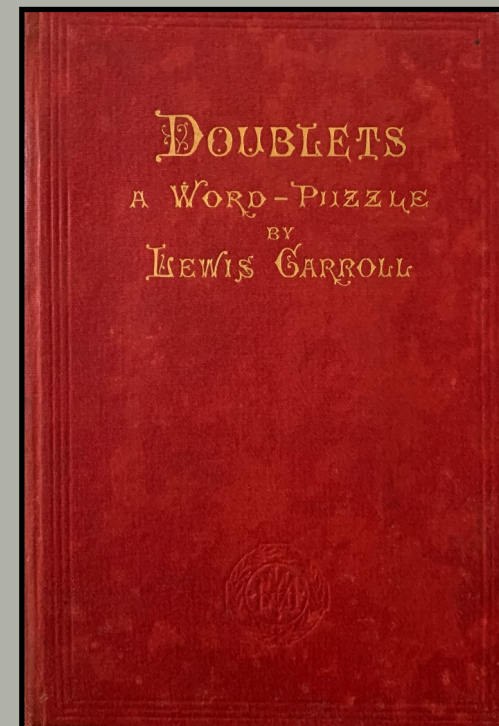
20. CARROLL, Lewis [DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge]

Doublets: a word-puzzle. London: Macmillan and Co., 1879. 12mo. 39 pp. Original red publisher's cloth paneled in blind, gilt title on upper cover, slight soiling. An excellent presentation copy inscribed in purple ink, "Mrs. Neate from the Author." Preserved in a modern burgundy cloth box with red morocco sides, gilt lettered.

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

Dodgson (1832-98), lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church College from 1855 to 1881, purportedly invented the game for Julia and Ethel Margaret Arnold, two little girls who "found nothing to do." Sophia Neate (1832-1908) of Heathside, Woking, took on the care of Sally Sinclair and her siblings, whom Dodgson liked very much, when their parents died. Neate was supported financially by Dodgson and the actor Lionel Brough. On first meeting Mrs. Neate on June 26, 1879, Dodgson wrote in his diary that he "found her so interesting that I stayed 4 hours!" He occasionally visited her and noted the progress of the Sinclair children as they grew (see Cohen, *The letters of Lewis Carroll*, 1979, p. 334n).

Gardner, *The Universe in a Handkerchief: Lewis Carroll's Mathematical Recreations, Games, Puzzles, and Word Plays*, pp. 83-122; Watson, *New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, III, pp. 977-79; Williams & Madan, *The Lewis Carroll Handbook* (1979), 133a. \$ 6500.00



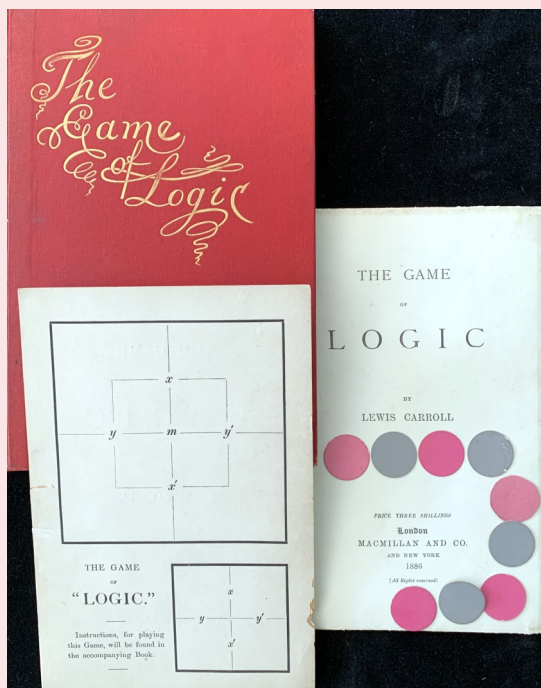
THE TRUE FIRST EDITION

21. CARROLL, Lewis [DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge]

The game of logic. London: Macmillan and Co., 1886. 8vo. [viii], 96, [4] pp. With half-title, publisher's advertisements and numerous text diagrams. Complete with printed envelope containing the card diagram and all of the 9 counters. Original red cloth, gilt lettering, skillfully rebacked; some repairs to frontispiece (picture of the board) leaf and to rear paste-down, otherwise a very clean copy preserved in a green morocco-backed cloth case with the well-known bookplate of Edith Barbara Tranter who was the secretary to W.T.H. Howe, president of the American Book Company in Cincinnati and the administrator of his estate; her collection was sold at auction by Park-Bernet on March 18, 1952.

First edition, with both the title page and the envelope dated 1886. The first trade edition is dated 1887. According to Williams, no more than fifty of these pre-publication copies were printed: "This is a very rare Carroll item, and was unknown to me until quite recently . . . I have very great doubts as to whether this issue was ever really published, and strongly suspect that it was struck off for proof purposes. . . ." A delightful game on logic by Carroll (1832-1898), author and mathematician. The game combines various forms of syllogization derived from his interest in mathematics along with his whimsical literary interest in nonsense.

Williams, *Bibliography of Lewis Carroll*, Pt. 1, 54. \$ 6500.00



PRACTICAL ALCHEMY

22. CASTAIGNE, Gabriel de

Les oeuvres. Paris: Jean D'Houry 1661.

I. *Le paradis Terrestre*

II. *Le grand miracle de la nature métallique*

III. *L'or potable qui guarit de tous maux*

IV. *Methode particuliere pour bien faire le merveilleux onguent appellé Manus Dei.*

8vo. 93 ; 78 ; 146 ; 15 pp. Contemporary limp vellum (stained, old cancelled manuscript on spine); contemporary pen trials on the paste-downs and flyleaves, some marginal dampstaining. A complete, genuine copy.

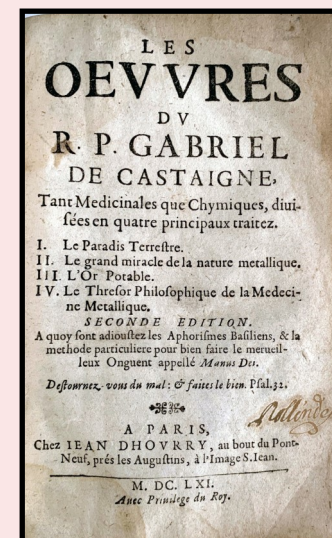
First collected edition of these four texts of black magic and alchemy. The first, *Le paradis terrestre*, explores alchemy processes and the practical applications of "potable gold", believed to cure disease and confer immortality to its user. The alchemical processes described are spagyric in approach, 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 include plants recently discovered in the Americas, like Michoacán and Jalapium roots.

The second book, *Le grand miracle de la nature métallique*, transcribes 16 recipes by the Parisian hermetic philosopher Jean Saunier, purportedly from an original manuscript written in 1432, and adds six more for "multiplication of gold to infinity" (tr.). The third text is essentially a propaganda piece for the alchemical drug potable gold, a gold-infused cordial used in all manner of pharmaceutical therapy by those who could afford it. The lengthy title includes directions for making and using, testimonials, and warnings against false versions of the compound. The final tract is a recipe for "Hand of God", a topical cure-all ointment made from vinegar, verdigris, brandy, and the herb galbanum.

Castaigne (ca. 1562-1630) was a Franciscan reverend and alchemist. These are his only surviving works.

OCLC locates 4 copies in America (Chicago, Harvard, NLM, Wisconsin-Madison).

\$ 5500.00



THE
ELECTRICAL RESEARCHES

OF THE HONOURABLE

HENRY CAVENDISH, F.R.S.

WRITTEN BETWEEN 1771 AND 1781,

EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE POSSESSION OF

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.,

BY

J. CLERK MAXWELL, F.R.S.

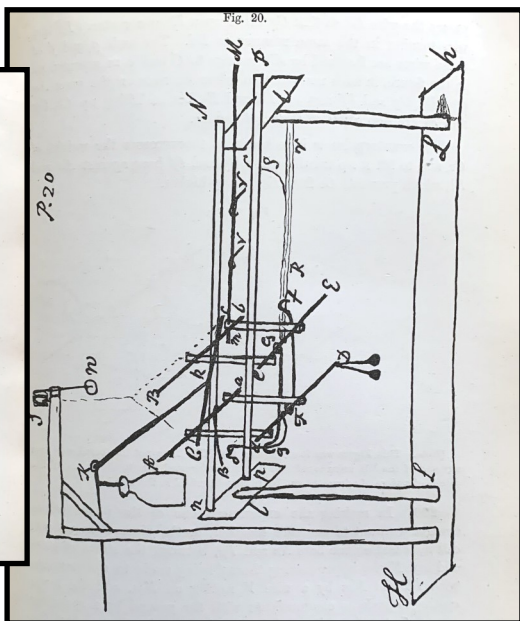
EDITED FOR THE SEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Cambridge:

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

LONDON: CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 11, PATERNOSTER ROW,
CAMBRIDGE: BEHNTON, BELL, AND CO.
LEIPZIG: F. A. BROCKHAUS
1879

[All Rights reserved.]



EARLY ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTATION

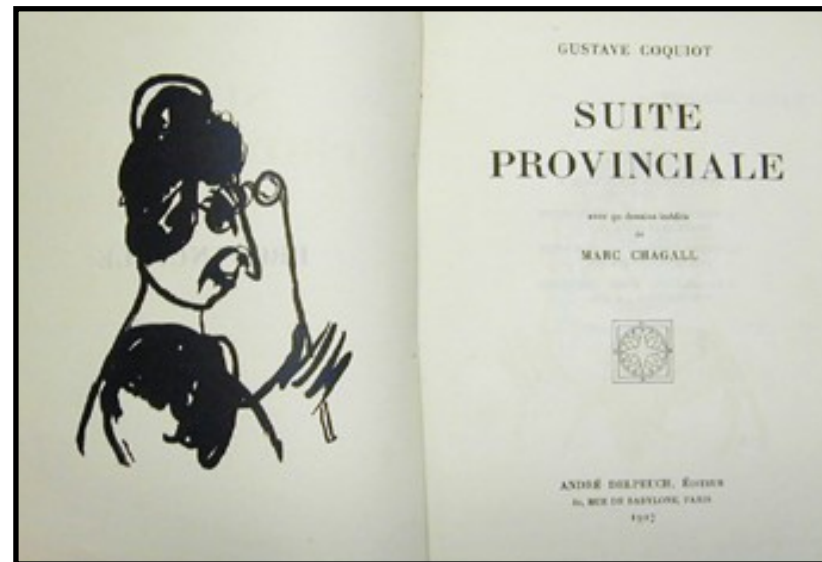
23. CAVENDISH, Henry

MAXWELL, J. Clerk. *The electrical researches . . . written between 1771 and 1781, edited from the original manuscripts by J. Clerk Maxwell.* Cambridge: At the University Press, 1879. 8vo. lxvi, 454, [2], plus 30 pages publisher's advertisements. Original cloth, spine a bit faded, but an excellent copy from the library of B.V.M. Winton, Oxford, with bookplate and withdrawn stamp, and a small stamp on first blank leaf of New College Library.

First edition of Cavendish's experiments in electrical science and fluid mechanics. "Both Coulomb and Ohm were proved to have been anticipated by Henry Cavendish when the papers of that secretive eighteenth-century recluse were published by Clerk Maxwell in 1879" (see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 289).

Cavendish (1731-1810) was a highly eccentric and reclusive personality. He wrote no books and fewer than twenty articles in a career of nearly fifty years. He was the first to conduct quantitative experiments on the inductive capacity of charged bodies, realizing that capacity could be expressed as length.

Overmier & Senior, *The Bakken*, p. 160; Partington, III, pp. 302-42; *Wheeler Gift Catalogue*, I, 2132. \$ 1500.00



RARE CHAGALL ILLUSTRATIONS

24. CHAGALL, Marc

COQUIOT, Gustave. *Suite Provinciale.* Paris: Andre Delpeuch, 1927. 4to. Original printed wrappers, skillfully rebacked, covers soiled but internally clean and sound. Uncut.

First edition of a rare Chagall illustrated title. Number 344 of 500 copies printed on Velin de Rives. Not signed. French text by Gustave Coqui-ot. With 92 original unedited drawings by Chagall. \$ 500.00





TEACHING MATH TO KIDS

25. [CHILDREN'S MATHEMATICAL GAME]

An arithmetical pastime intended to infuse the rudiments of arithmetic under the idea of amusement. London: Biggs & Co. for John Wallis, 1798. Originally printed on one sheet, 33 x 72 cm.; ours is backed on linen in two halves, one comprising the hand-colored game itself while the other includes the directions.

First printing of this game intended to teach children basic arithmetic. The game portion consists of 100 spaces, each having a number of picture. The directions include directions in rhyme, tables for numeration, pence, shillings, pounds, time, long measure, dry measure, ale measure, wine measure, and avoirdupoise [sic] weight. The concept of the game is a race in spiral form designed as an educational tool. The object is to reach No. 100, the "Laurel Wreath" goal in the center. The two "tee-totums" (the 10-sided spinning tops), which are not included, show the numbers 1-10. Moves are figured by use of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

The short rhymes give either rewards or punishments. For example, No. 85 requires you to "Repeat the Time's Table or go to No. 92." This may at first seem like an advance for not knowing the table, however, No. 92 is a picture space of a soldier standing guard at a sentry box. Landing on No. 92 requires one to stand guard until someone else lands there. Land on No. 88 and you are rewarded with a double spin; but if you overshoot 100 you must repeat (start over). The real question is whether children today would play this game in order to learn mathematics.

OCLC locates 2 American institutional holdings (Columbia and Yale) and 1 with a later nineteenth-century date and different printer (Princeton).

\$ 1500.00

EARLY STEM MANUAL FOR CHILDREN

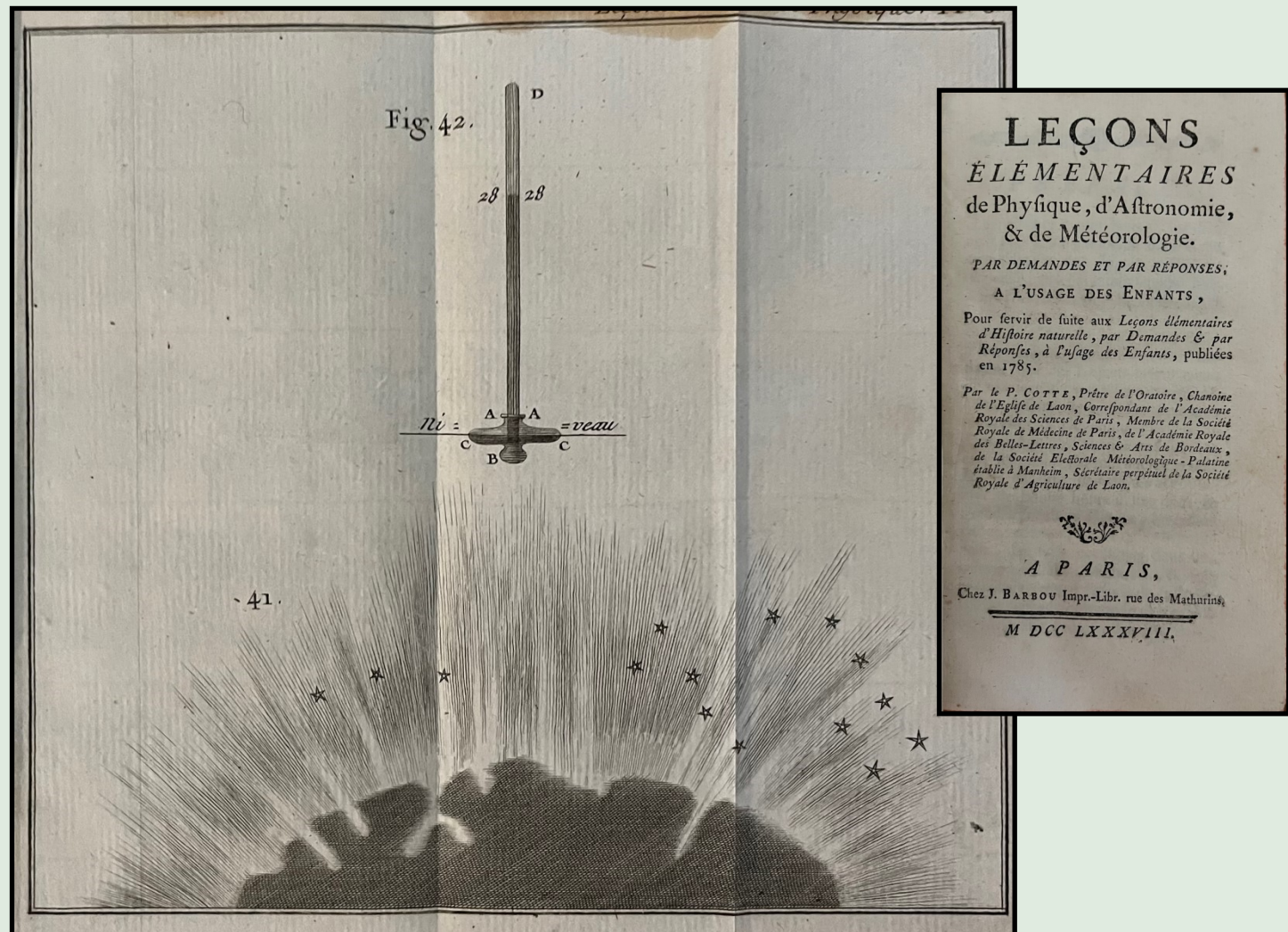
26. COTTE, Louis

Leçons élémentaires de physique, d'astronomie, & de météorologie. Paris: J. Barbou, 1788. 12mo. 174, [1] pp. With 6 folding engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and label gilt, red edges, blue silk marker; some minor marginal staining to two plates, otherwise a perfect copy.

First edition of this STEM manual for children. In 45 lessons, the reader learns about biophysics, mechanics, machines, electricity, the light spectrum, aeronautics, planetary movements, moon phases, meteors, the atmosphere, volcanic activity, comets, the Northern Lights, thermometers, barometers, etc. in simple, accessible language. The whole of the text is written in the form of question and answer. In the preface, the author explains that in directing his book to young people, he hopes to “pique their curiosity and inspire a taste for natural sciences” (tr.). The plates show systems of weights and pulleys, mechanical parts, and planetary orbits.

OCLC locates only 2 copies worldwide (BN, Geneva); Conlon, 88: 2763; Houzeau & Lancaster, 8074.

\$ 2500.00



FOUNDATION OF ALL MODERN THEORIES OF MAGNETISM

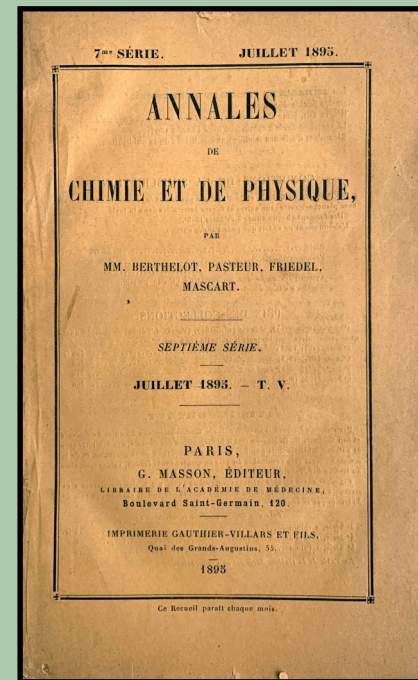
27. CURIE, Pierre

“Propriétés magnétiques des corps à diverses températures.” In *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et Fils, July, 1895. 8vo. Pages 289-405. Original printed wrappers; a fine copy, uncut and unopened.

The first printing following the author’s defense of his thesis on 6 March 1895 presented to the Faculty of Science, University of Paris, for the degree of Docteur des Sciences Physiques. Curie devoted a great deal of effort to studying the magnetic properties of substances at various temperatures, at the time one of the most obscure areas of physics. The results form the basis of all modern theories of magnetism. The Curie point is the temperature above which the material loses its characteristic ferromagnet properties. He discovered paramagnetism to be inversely proportional to the absolute temperature, a phenomenon now known as “Curie’s Law.”

Pierre Curie (1859-1906) was a renowned physicist who made original contributions in many disciplines. With his wife Marie Curie and Henri Becquerel he received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903.

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, III, p. 505; R. F. Mould, *Pierre Curie, The Curie Point*; Norman, 544. \$ 1500.00



MANS “LOWLY” ORIGIN

28. DARWIN, Charles

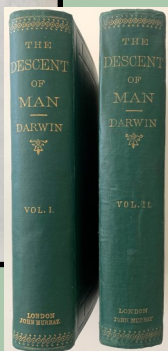
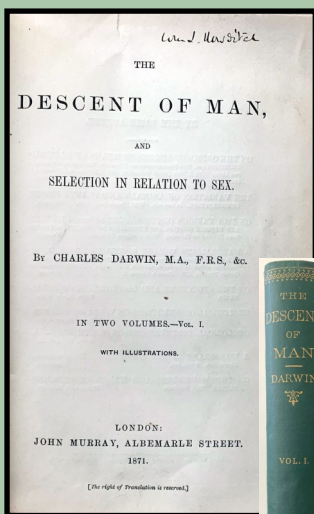
The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. London: John Murray, 1871. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 423, [1]; viii, [1], 475 pp., plus 16 pages publisher’s ads dated January, 1871 in both volumes. Numerous text illustrations. Original publisher’s green cloth binding; an excellent set.

First edition, first issue of Darwin’s classic work in comparative anatomy, his first inclusion of man in the general theory of natural selection, and the first appearance of the term “evolution” in any of his works (see Volume I, page 2).

In the twelve years since the publication of *Origin*, the author had expanded his thinking as to man's inclusion with the other animals and this title, which grew out of his *Variations of Animals and Plants*, is based on his vast collection of data dating from 1837. Here, by comparing the physiological and psychological aspects of man and ape, he fills in what had been merely suggested in *Origin* that man's ancestor, if still alive today, would be classified among the primates and on a lower scale than the apes. The last chapter is an added essay on sexual selection, that is, the preferential chances of mating that some individuals of one sex have over their rivals. “Perhaps Darwin’s greatest contributions in this area was to show that secondary sexual characteristics had evolved in relation to a complex pattern of reproductive behavior which must itself be the product of natural selection” (DSB, III, p. 575). This essay ends with the famous and often misquoted statement, “Man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin.”

Freeman, 937; Garrison & Morton, 170.

\$ 12,500.00





THE BEAUTY OF OLD WORLD BIRDS

29. DRESSER, Henry Eeles

A monograph of the Coraciidae, or family of the rollers. Farnborough: for the Author, 1893. 4to. xx, 111 pp. With 27 hand-coloured plates by Keulemans and descriptive text. Original publisher's red cloth, gilt illustration on top cover; an exquisite copy.

First edition of this very scarce monograph published in an edition of 250 copies only. It is a thorough detailed study of the group, the notes on the anatomy and osteology being supplied by Frank E. Beddard, and the beautiful hand-coloured drawings by J.G. Keulemans. The author intended the work as a companion to his *Monograph of the Meropidae* (1884-86). Keulemans was the last of the great bird illustrators.

Casey Wood, p. 324; Sitwell, *Fine Bird Books*, pp. 72; Nissen, IVB, 270
\$ 10,500.00

**DISCUSSION OF FREE WILL FROM ONE OF AMERICA'S
GREATEST INTELLECTUALS**

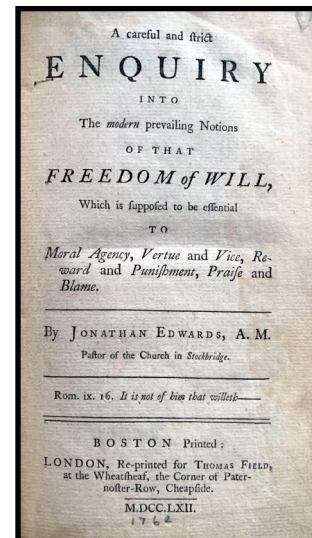
30. EDWARDS, Jonathan

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions of that freedom of will, which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, virtue and vice, reward and punishment, praise and blame. Boston printed; London, re-printed: Thomas Field, 1762. 8vo. [ii], ix, [v], 414, [8] pp., including index, plus an ad showing the title of the just-printed *Treatise concerning religious effections* by Edwards and more publisher's advertisements on the verso. Nineteenth-century half-calf and marbled boards, later endpapers; interior excellent. A fine copy.

First British edition, originally printed in 1754. This examination of predestination and free will is Edward's most enduring treatise, and is generally considered to be the first great philosophical work to be written and published in America. It is an important contribution to the literature pertaining to the freedom of will. The book takes a classic Calvinist viewpoint on total depravity of the will and the need of humanity for God's grace in salvation. Edwards here addresses many of the concerns that have been raised today in debates over free will, and evolution in a much broader sense. He responds to the anti-Calvinist minister Daniel Whitby (1638-1726) the controversial English theologian who published his *Discourse on the five points* [of Calvinism] in which he states "It is better to deny prescience [foreknowledge] than liberty."

Edwards (1703-1758) was a pivotal figure in the "Great Awakening" in the American church during the eighteenth century. This work is one of the most important expositions of his philosophy, based upon Romans 9:16, that any person is free to make a moral choice for the good, but those choices are guided by the preordination of God" will. Of special interest, Edwards was the grandfather of Vice-President (and famous subject of the Broadway show) Aaron Burr.

Evans 7187; Grolier American 11; Johnson, Edwards, 184; Sabin 21930 (all for the 1754 first ed.)
\$ 3500.00



A STUNNING WORK OF ORNITHOLOGY

31. ELLIOT, Daniel

A monograph of the Pittidae, or, family of ant thrushes. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1863. Folio. 23 pp. With 31 beautiful hand-colored lithographed plates after D. G. Elliot, E. Maubert, A. Mesnel and 1 unsigned plate after C.P. Tholey. Modern brown morocco, author and title in gilt on spine, a.e.g.

First edition, a fine copy of Elliot's beautiful paintings of the pittas, small Asian forest birds whose brilliant colors and bold patterns would be a treat for any artist. This was Elliot's first publication with his own illustrations. He includes in every plate a showy flower, usually in shades that further enhance the vividness of each page. Elliot was able to portray the pittas with a tropical exuberance and animation as they variously pursue a shiny beetle, recoil from a pink-and-black snake, or take wing after a fly. Elliot's chosen illustrator, Paul Louis Oudart, died after producing only four drawings. He thereafter created the remaining drawings except for one by Maubert and one by Mensel. A stunning ornithological work.

Not in Anker; Nissen, IVB, 292; Sabin, 22228 (noting that only 200 copies were printed); Sitwell, p. 95; Casey Wood, p.332; Zimmer, p. 208

\$ 20,000.00



**EDITIO PRINCEPS
THE EARLIEST CONTRIBUTION TO THE
PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS**

32. EUCLID

[Greek:] *Elementa geometriæ*. Basle: Johann Herwagen, 1533. Folio (310 x 200 mm). [vi], 268, 115 pp. With woodcut device on title and colophon, decorated woodcut border to first page of text and numerous woodcut diagrams. Contemporary English calf, neatly rebacked, remains of ties, later endpapers. A very good copy.

Editio princeps of Euclid's *Elements*, an iconic text with the important commentary by Proclus on the first book. The first printing of Euclid in 1482 was a Latin translation from an Arabic manuscript, but the original Greek text, edited by Simon Grynaeus, a German Protestant theologian and philologist did not appear for a further half-century. This edition is also important for the innovation of geometrical diagrams within the text, rather than in the margins as had been the case with the earlier printed editions.

The commentary by the Neoplatonist mathematician and philosopher Proclus on the first book of the *Elements* is the earliest extant criticism of Euclid's fifth postulate on the existence of parallel lines, the study of which led, after a further fifteen hundred years of effort, to the discovery of non-Euclidean geometry by Gauss, Bolyai and Lobachevsky. It is also the first printing of the earliest work on the philosophy of mathematics. "Because of his interest in the principles underlying mathematical thought and their relation to ultimate philosophical principles, Proclus' commentary is a notable - and also the earliest - contribution to the philosophy of mathematics. Its numerous references to the views of Euclid's predecessors and successors, many of them otherwise unknown to us, render it an invaluable source for the history of science" (DSB).

Boyer, *A History of Mathematics*, pp. 111-15; Sanford, *A Short History of Mathematics*, pp. 268-75. \$ 32,500.00



EARLY WORK ON CANCER

33. FERNEL, Jean

De morbis univervalibus et particularibus libri IV. Amsterdam: Franciscus Hackius, 1645. (bound with) *De Abditis rerum causis.* Lyon: Franciscus Hackius, 1644. (bound with) *Consiliorum medicinalium liber.* Lyon: Franciscus Hackius, 1644. Three works in one. 8vo. 440; 255; 146, [54] pp. Engraved title with Fernel instructing students, in which the word “Pathology” is seen in print for the first time. Later wrappers.



Three important works by one of the most outstanding medical writers of the Renaissance. The first, *De Morbis*, forms the final installment of Fernel’s *Pathologia*, which established the fields of physiology and pathology. It includes a lengthy section on cancer and tumors in which Fernel attempts to differentiate carcinomas and sarcomas, along with case studies of tumor patients and their prognoses.

De abditis rerum causis is written as a dialogue and delves into the beliefs of the educated citizen of the time: religion, nature, the concept of matter, medicine, and the preternatural. The text, while different from Fernel’s usual type of writing on medicine, was groundbreaking because it engaged with competing scholarly authorities on matters of contemporary importance. Fernel bridges the twin studies of philosophy and medicine at a moment when they were first being discussed in conjunction. It was hugely successful when it was published and

went through at least thirty editions.

The final book, *Consiliorum medicinalium*, is a collection of 72 medical case studies, with notes on the symptoms, prognosis, treatments, and results. A comprehensive index to Fernel’s works follows. \$ 2800.00

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF OCCULT AND DEMONOLOGY

34. FRINELLAN [BLOCQUEL, Simon]

Le triple vocabulaire infernal, manuel du démonomane. Paris [but Lille]: Chez tous les libraires [but S. Blocquel], [1844]. 8vo. 319 pp. With 2 folding wood-engraved plates in contemporary hand-color, 32 full-page wood-engraved plates, and 30 text engravings. Contemporary gilt calf-backed marbled boards, marbled edges, green silk marker; some minor marginal foxing, but overall an excellent copy.

First edition of this encyclopedia of the occult and demonology. The copiously illustrated text is divided into four parts, each an alphabetical list of terms with their meanings, historical information, anecdotes, and associated spells. The first part is dedicated to Cabalistic magic, the second to the art of divining, the third to Satanism and demonology, and the final chapter is a bibliography for further reading.

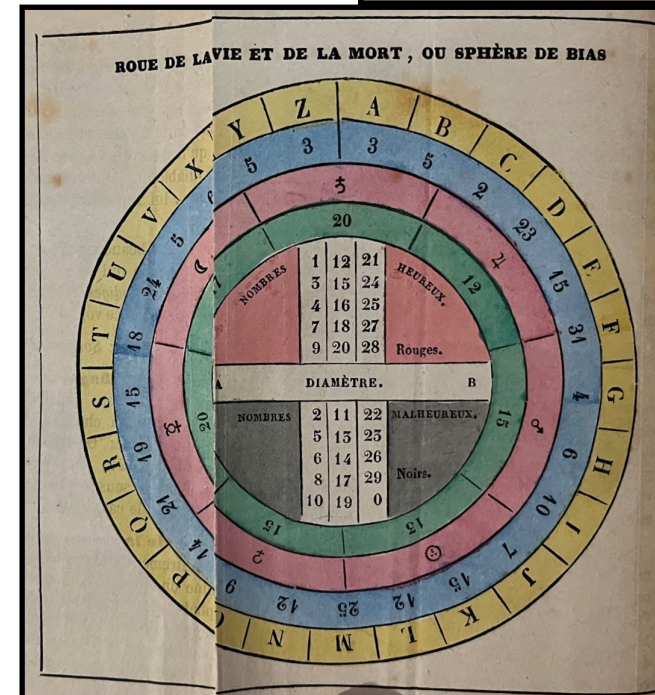
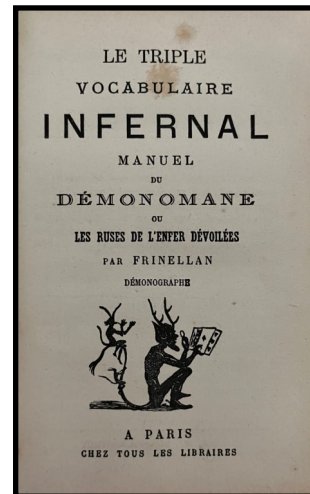
The entries provide explanations as well as instructions and provisions for enacting the witchcraft they entail; for example, the entry for “Magic Circle” (4 pp.) records its earliest known use, directions for creating, incantations that must be chanted when drawing one, logistics necessary for efficacy, purposes, and an illustration.

Although he has never attributed the design outright, it is assumed that the “Zoso” symbol chosen by Jimmy Page for the enigmatic title to the Led Zeppelin IV album was taken from this book (p. 31).

Despite its importance to the occult literary canon, this first edition is exceedingly rare; only 3 copies exist in American libraries (Bard, Yale, Harvard).

Caillet, *Sciences psychiques*, II: 4235; Dorbon, 336; Yves-Plessis, 288.

\$ 3500.00





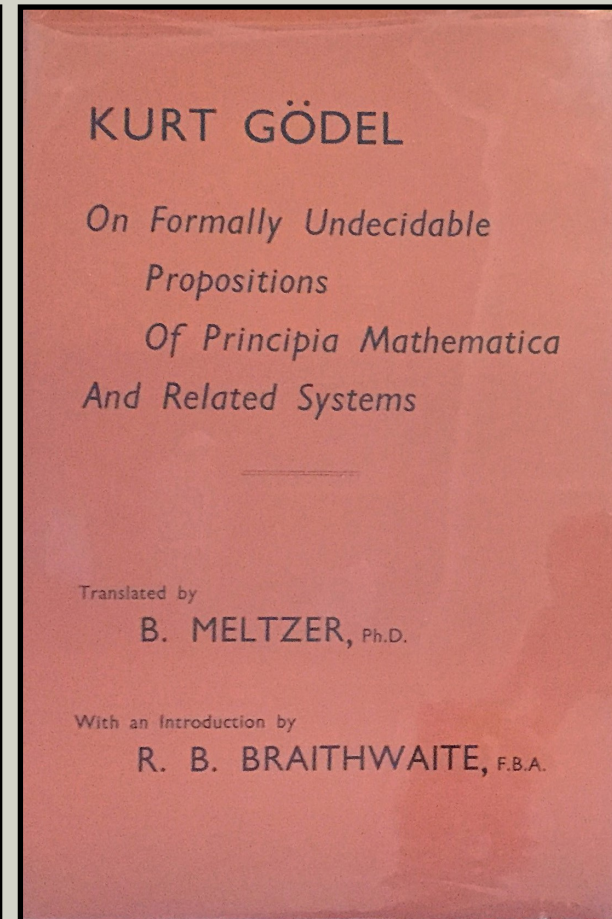
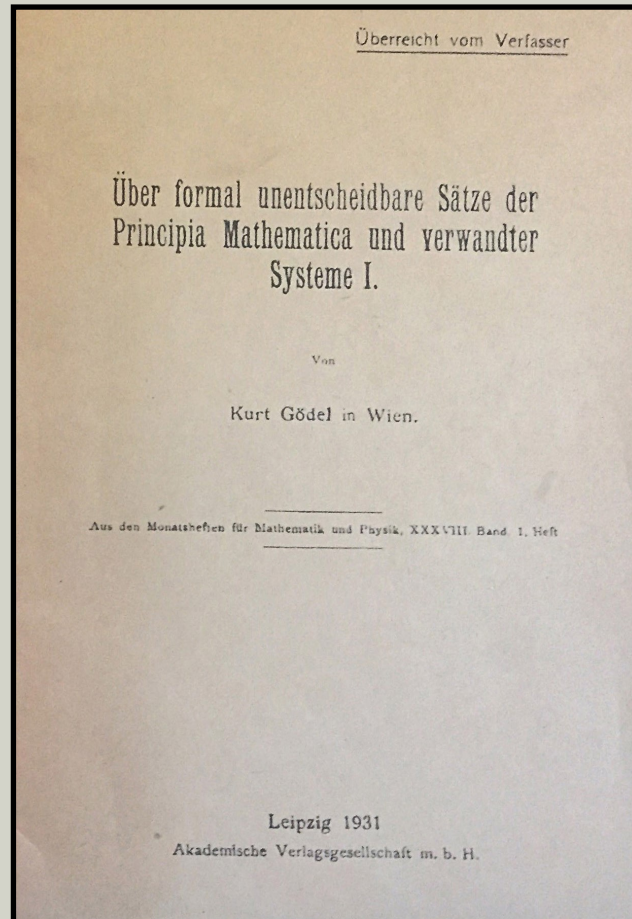
GÖDEL'S PROOF

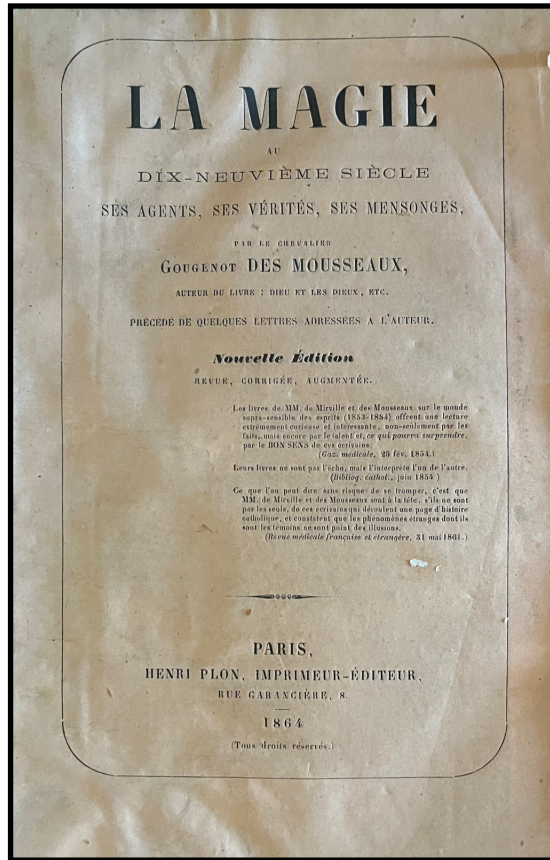
37. GÖDEL, Kurt

"Über formal unentscheidbare Sätze der Principia Mathematica und verwandter Systeme I." Offprint from *Monatsheften für Mathematik und Physik*, XXXVIII, Band I. Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft, 1931. 8vo. Original printed back wrapper; front wrapper in facsimile (from the copy owned by Princeton University, with Überreicht vom Verfasser printed on top); small stain (from tape?) on bottom corner of first page. Preserved in a full morocco clamshell case.

First edition of the first printing of Gödel's Proof, the single most celebrated result in mathematical logic. Of legendary rarity, Gödel's incompleteness theorem proved that arithmetic was incomplete. In any consistent formal system able to describe simple arithmetic, there are propositions that can be neither proved nor disproved on the basis of the system. Thus, a larger system may have to be used to prove consistency, and its consistency assumed; all pretty unsatisfactory. Accepted by all mathematicians, these propositions have revolutionized mathematics, showing that mathematical truth is more than logic and computation. It helped tear down the notion that there was anything certain about the universe.

Gödel (1906-1978), an Austrian born philosopher and mathematician, investigated the larger logical system put forward by Russell and Whitehead in their *Principia mathematica* and this resulting paper may well be the most significant event in 20th century mathematics. \$ 45,000.00





CONDEMNATION OF SPIRITUALISM

38. GOUGENOT DES MOUSSEaux, Roger

La Magie au dix-neuvième siècle. Paris: Henri Plon 1864. 8vo. [iv], xxxiv, 464 pp. Original printed orange wrappers. Minor foxing and dampstain to the first few leaves. Unopened.

Second edition, enlarged and augmented, of this exhaustive study of supernatural phenomena. While providing a history of magical occurrences and lore, the author systematically denounces them as evil or coincidental. He recognizes the validity of the spirit-world and its interactions with the living, but he asserts that only those of weak faith and moral character (usually women) are at risk. The fourth chapter explores the mystical role of blood and its necessary presence for demonic spirits to conduct rites. Masquerading as a historical treatise, this text is primarily a sweeping condemnation of the Spiritualist movement.

Caillet 4658; Dorbon 363.

\$ 550.00

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF DEMONOLOGY

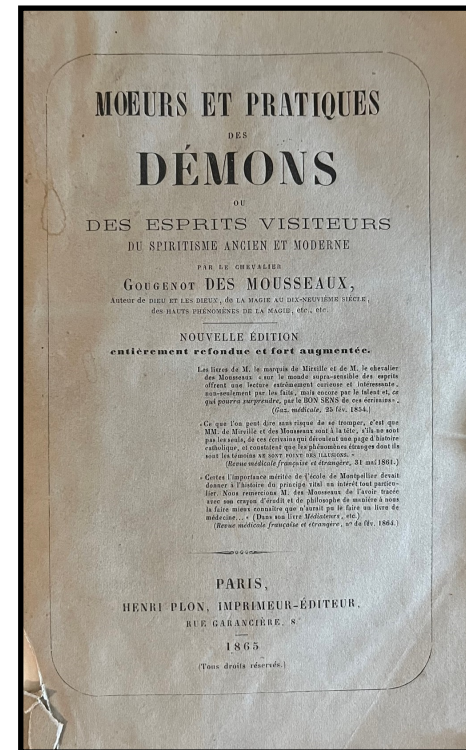
39. GOUGENOT DES MOUSSEaux, Roger

Moeurs et pratiques des démons. Paris: Henri Plon 1865. 8vo. [iv], xl, 436 pp. Original printed blue wrappers (loss to bottom corner of the rear panel, torn at the base of spine). Somewhat foxed. Unopened.

Second edition, expanded and augmented, of this comprehensive study of demonology. His final anti-Satanism diatribe, Gougenot, explains here the evidence of the supernatural world and its necessary inclusion of evil spirits, which may interfere with the activities of the living in order to expand their dominion. He denounces Spiritualism as a Satanic sect through which the devil and his minions present themselves to vulnerable humans. He goes on to recount the history of magic and the occult as it was understood in the 19th century, asserting that even though some legends of magical intervention met with positive results, the bill from the devil came due eventually.

Roger Gougenot des Mousseaux (1805-1876) was a French author and journalist who wrote extensively on occult matters, including the Kabbalah, Freemasonry, and Spiritualism.

Caillet 4660; Dorbon 1912; Introvigne, *Satanism: A Social History* 95-96. \$ 550.00

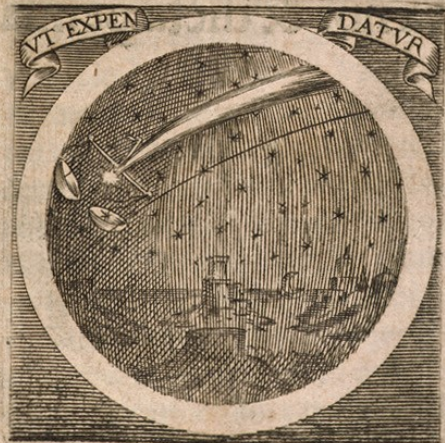


LIBRA
ASTRONOMICA
AC PHILOSOPHICA
QVA GALILAEI GALILAEI
Opiniones de Cometis

A MARIO GUIDUCIO

In Florentina Academia exposita, atque in lucem
nuper edita, examinantur

A LOTHARIO SARSIO
SIGENSANO.



PERVSIÆ,
Ex Typographia Marci Naccarini. M. DC. XIX.
SUPERIORVM PERMISSV.

GALILEO vs. THE JESUITS
DEFENDING BRAHE'S COMET THEORY

40. [GRASSI, Orazio]

Libra astronomica ac philosophica qua Galilaei Galilaei, opiniones de cometis a Mario Guiducio in Florentina Academia expositae, atque in lucem nuper editae, examinantur a Lothario Sarsio Sigensano. Perugia: Marci Naccarini, 1619. 4to. 72 pp. Engraved title vignette of one of the 1618 comets in the constellation of Libra, with large historiated initials and text diagrams. Antique calf in a contemporary style with gilt borders and gilt-ornamented spine; overall in superb condition.

First edition of Grassi's extraordinarily important and bitter attack on Galileo's theory of the nature of comets, later inspiring *Il Saggiatore*. The scientists' famous dispute started the prior year with Grassi's *De tribus cometis*, which Galileo (using the alias of his assistant Guiducci) followed up with his provocative *Discorso della comete* (1619). Grassi responded (under the pseudonym Lothario Sarsi) with this publication of *Libra astronomica*, in which he strongly defends the ideas of Tycho Brahe and the Jesuits. Galileo went on to publish his polemic and rhetorical masterpiece, *Il Saggiatore*, as a direct reply to this work.

Grassi (1583-1654) was a Jesuit mathematician who taught at the Collegio Romano. This controversy ruined his relationship with Galileo, and earned his adversary the ire of the entire Collegio Romano — a major factor in his later difficulties with the Inquisition.

Biagioli, *Galileo Courtier*, see pp. 257-311; BMC, *Italian*, I, p.411; Carli-Favaro, 81; Cinti, 64; DeBacker & Sommervogel, III, 1684-86; Honeyman, IV, 1539; Lalande, p. 173; Langford, *Galileo, Science and the Church*, pp. 107-10; Lewis, *Galileo in France*, pp. 48-50; McMullin, *Galileo: Man of Science*, pp. 155-57, xc; Riccardi, I, 628; Sharrat, *Galileo: Decisive Innovator*, pp. 134-44.

\$ 19,000.00

TAROT FOR CHILDREN

41. GRIMAUD, B.-P.

Le petit cartomancien. Paris: B.-P. Grimaud, ca. 1890. 16mo. Booklet and 36 chromolithographed cards. Housed in original red sheep chemise with chromolithographed label (some wear). An excellent set.

Only edition of this tarot game for children. Designed for beginners, each card features a tarot character and lists both its good and bad qualities. The included booklet describes the rules of the game. The upper left corner of every card is a regular suite of playing cards, in case the player wants to deal a hand of poker instead of telling fortunes.

OCLC lists only one other example in institutional holdings, at the BNF. Our set is complete—a remarkable survival.
Seguin, Paul Marteau 446.

\$ 2000.00



“A STOREHOUSE OF BLACK MAGIC”

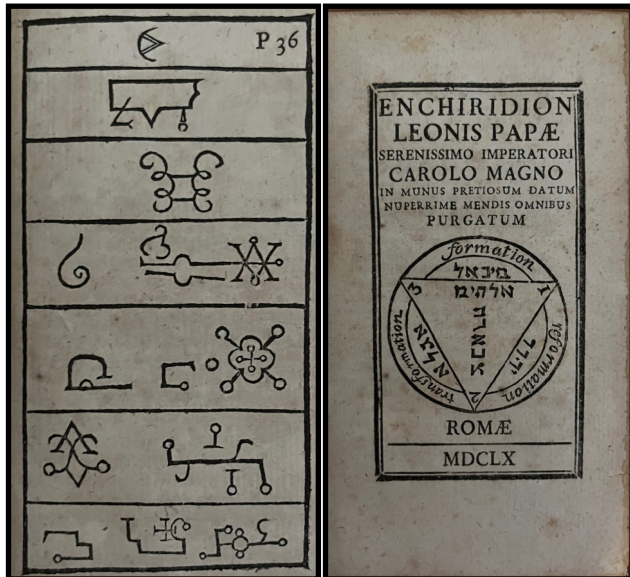
42. [GRIMOIRE]

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

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

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

Caillet, 3620; Davies, pp. 96-97; Waite, *Book of Ceremonial Magic*, pp. 39-45. \$ 4500.00



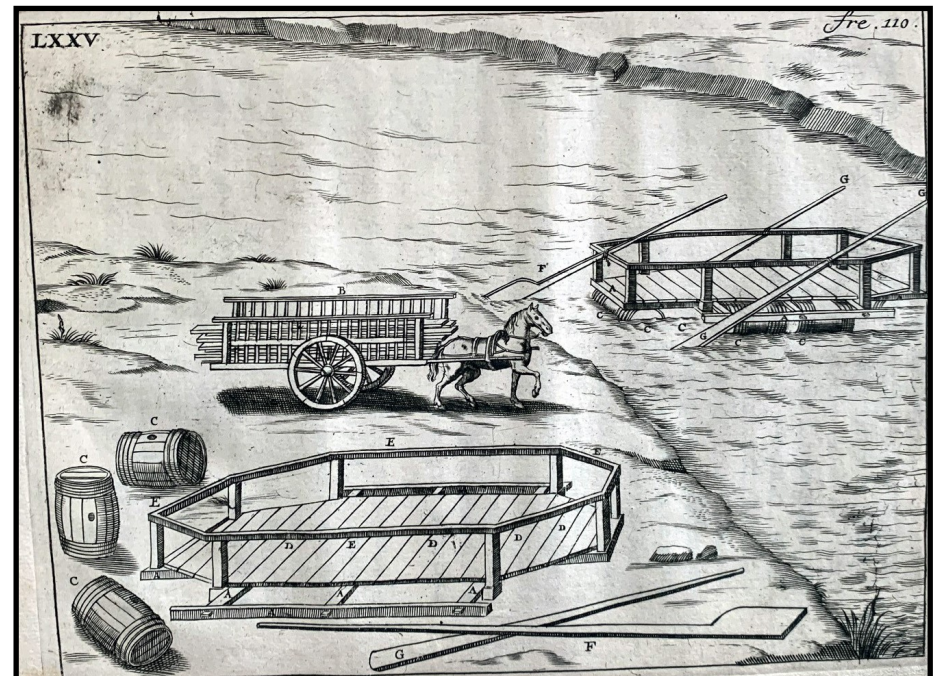
CABINET OF MACHINERY

43. GROLIER DE SERVIERE, Gaspard II

Recueil d'ouvrages curieux de mathématique et de mécanique. Lyon: David Forey, 1733. 4to. [xxiv], 152, [8] pp. With 93 full-page engraved plates, engraved and woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript spine title. A gorgeous, fresh copy in fine original condition.

Second edition, greatly expanded, of this densely illustrated cabinet of machinery assembled by the author's grandfather, the famous engineer and inventor Nicolas Grollier. Divided into three sections: lathe work, clocks, and other machines, the book describes 88 different mechanical structures including bridges, locks, pulleys, lamps, farm equipment, water and windmills, weapons, a wheelchair, and a book wheel. The author states in the preface that while some of the descriptions and illustrations represent working models, others are optimistic designs that may or may not be realizable. The collection was first published in 1719 and contained 8 fewer plates.

See Poggendorff, I: 957; *Wheeler Gift Catalogue*, 369. \$ 3200.00



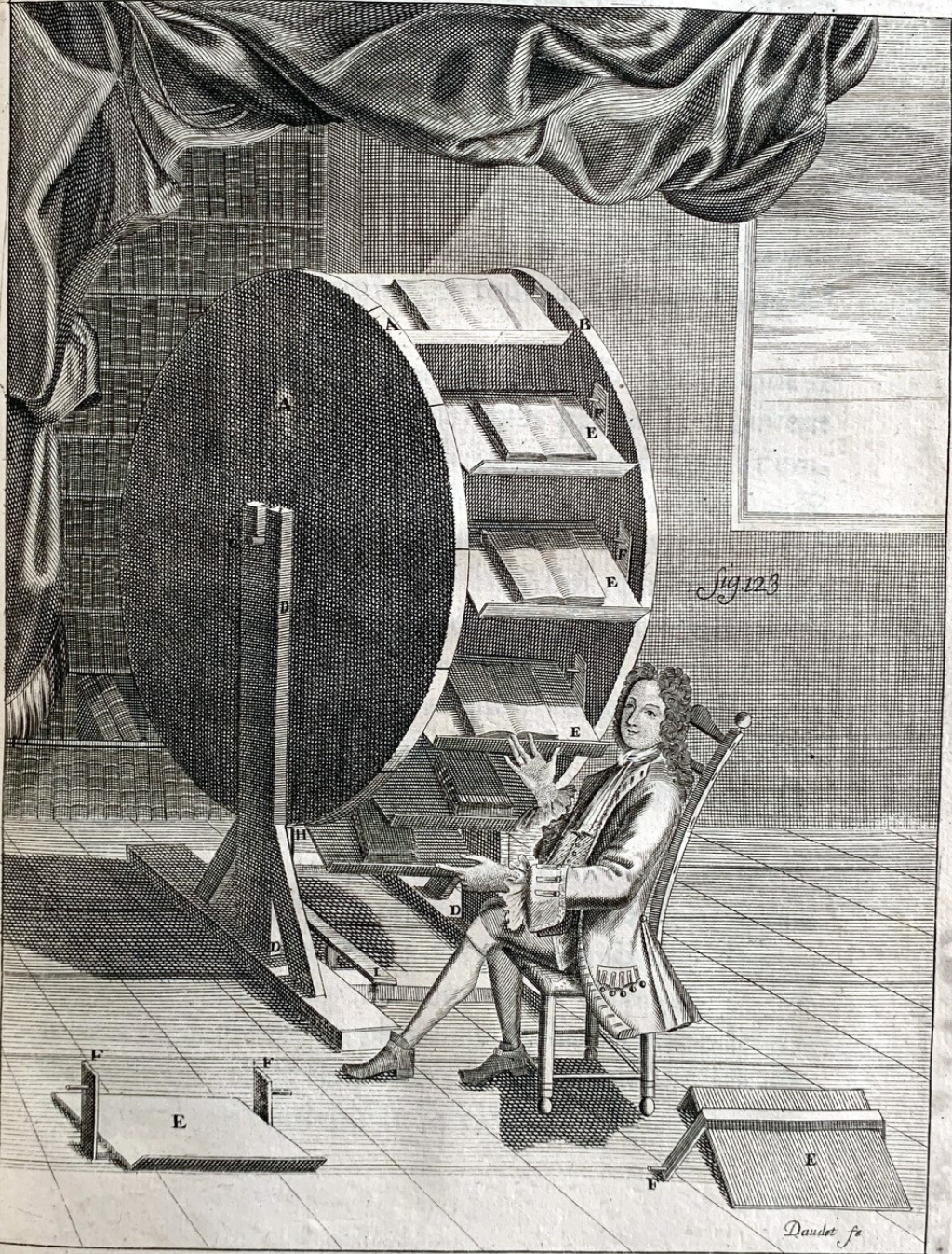
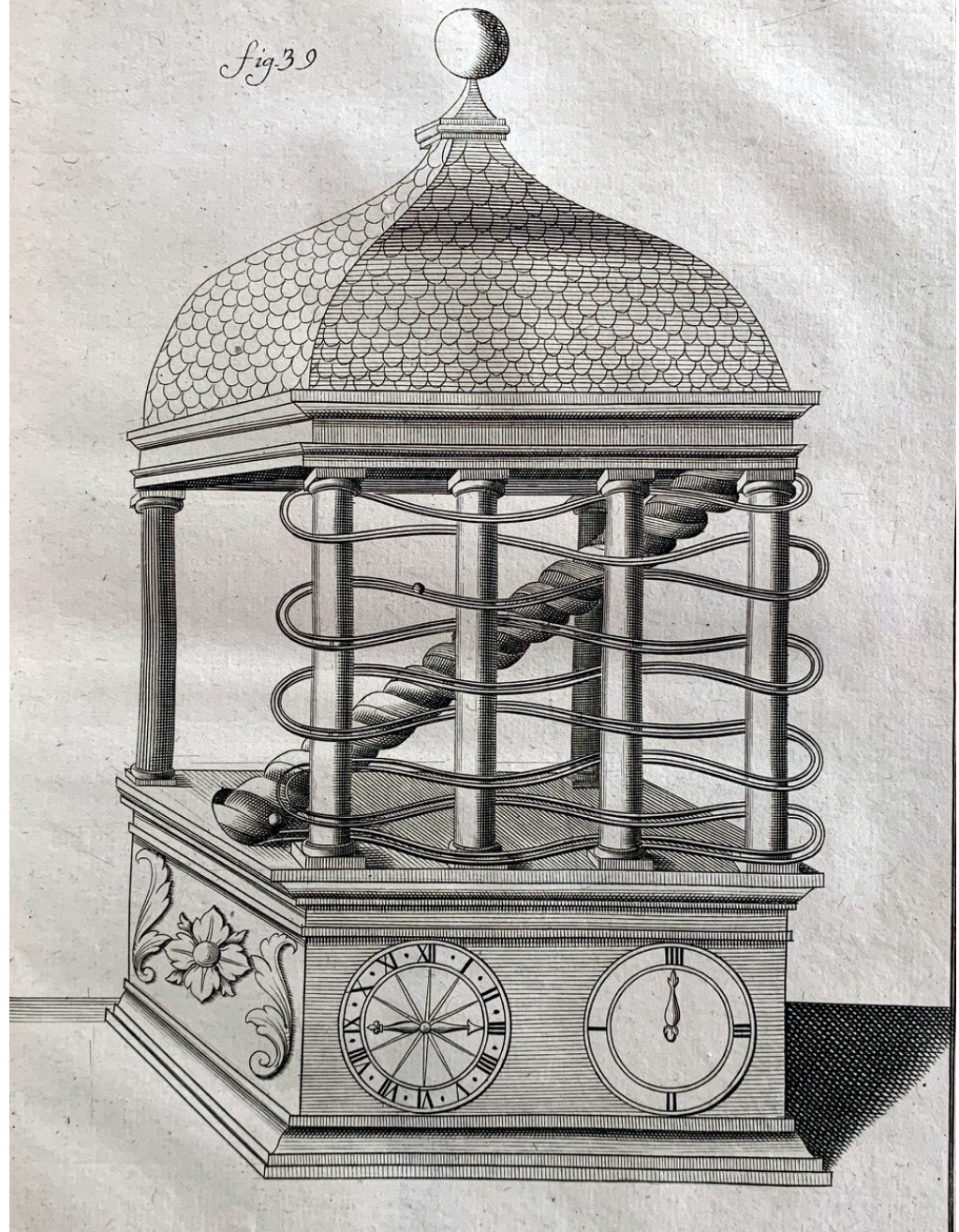
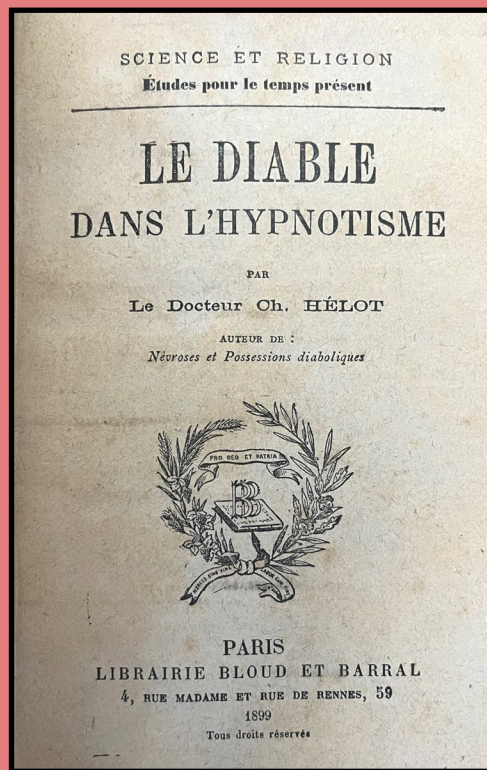


Fig. 39





HYPNOTISM - THE DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND

44. HÉLOT, Charles

Le Diable dans l'hypnotisme. Paris: Bloud and Barral, 1899. 8vo. 64 pp. Modern retrospective morocco-backed boards, original printed wrappers bound in. An excellent copy of an exceedingly rare text.

First edition, a medical doctor's assertion that hypnosis is a satanic act. Written in a time when clinicians were exploring therapeutic applications of hypnosis, Hélot claims here that the hypnotic state, being divorced from the conscience and a portal to a supernatural dimension, could not be ordained by God or his plan. Only the devil would enact such a perversion, so doctors who hypnotize their patients are doing Satan's bidding.

OCLC lists only 2 copies in America (NYPL, Boston College); Caillet 5043; Introvigne, *Satanism: A Social History* 91. \$ 1750.00

ALTERNATIVE MEANS TO TREAT CONCUSSIONS

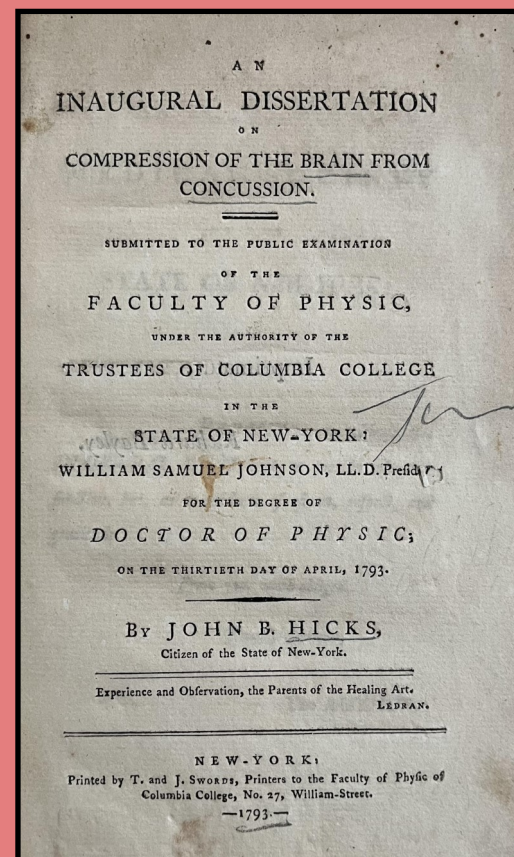
45. HICKS, John B.

An inaugural dissertation on compression of the brain from concussion. New York: T. and J. Swords, 1793. 8vo. 47 pp. Later cloth-backed boards; some foxing, small hole on title, otherwise a fine uncut copy with authorial manuscript corrections throughout. Presentation inscription from the author.

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 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; NLM 907; ESTC W12856.

\$ 1500.00



THE TREES OF AMERICA IN TEN VOLUMES

46. HOUGH, Romeyn Beck

The American woods, exhibited by actual specimens and with copious explanatory text. Lowville, N. Y.: By the Author, 1892-1904. Ten volumes. Each volume includes a booklet in original wrappers and a number of loose plates, each with 3 identified samples. Complete with a total of 254 plates containing 762 samples. Each volume bound into a portfolio of pebbled cloth and encased in the original cloth box with clasps (a small portion of the Vol. IV clasp missing), tops and bottoms marbled. Other than some minor tears to a few of the plates (not affecting any sample), an excellent set from the library of the Botanische Staatsinsitute Hamburg with their small bookplate on the verso of each front wrapper.

First editions (other than the first two volumes which are in second edition). Hough's intention was to create "an exhibition of nature itself." After seeing a work of cross-sections of European trees, Hough decided to create his own representing American woods, and published these volumes over a 25-year period. He developed and patented a veneer cutter capable of slicing wood to a thickness of 1/1200 in. Each tree is thoroughly described in the booklets including its botanical and physical properties, habitat, general and medicinal uses, and other aspects with names in four languages.

Hough (1857-1924) was a physician and botanist. These volumes (14 were published in total) were widely well received and acclaimed for their scientific information, beauty and usefulness to everyone interested in forestry and botany, including professionals. *American woods* won numerous awards; reviews described it as "one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of forestry" and "absolutely without rival."

"For antiquarian booksellers *American Woods* is 'one of the most sought-after sets of the 20th century'. In 2000 art auction house Christie's sold a complete set for \$92,100" (Wikipedia).

BM, *Natural History*, II, p. 880; Stafleu & Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*, II, p. 341.

\$ 22,500.00

142. SEQUOIA GIGANTEA, DECSN.

Big Tree, Giant Redwood, Redwood of the Mountains.



TRANSVERSE SECTION.



RADIAL SECTION.



TANGENTIAL SECTION

25. JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, L.

Red Cedar, Savin, Pencil Cedar.



TRANSVERSE SECTION.



RADIAL SECTION.



TANGENTIAL SECTION.

21. TSUGA CANADENSIS, Michx.

Hemlock, Hemlock Fir.



TRANSVERSE SECTION.



RADIAL SECTION.



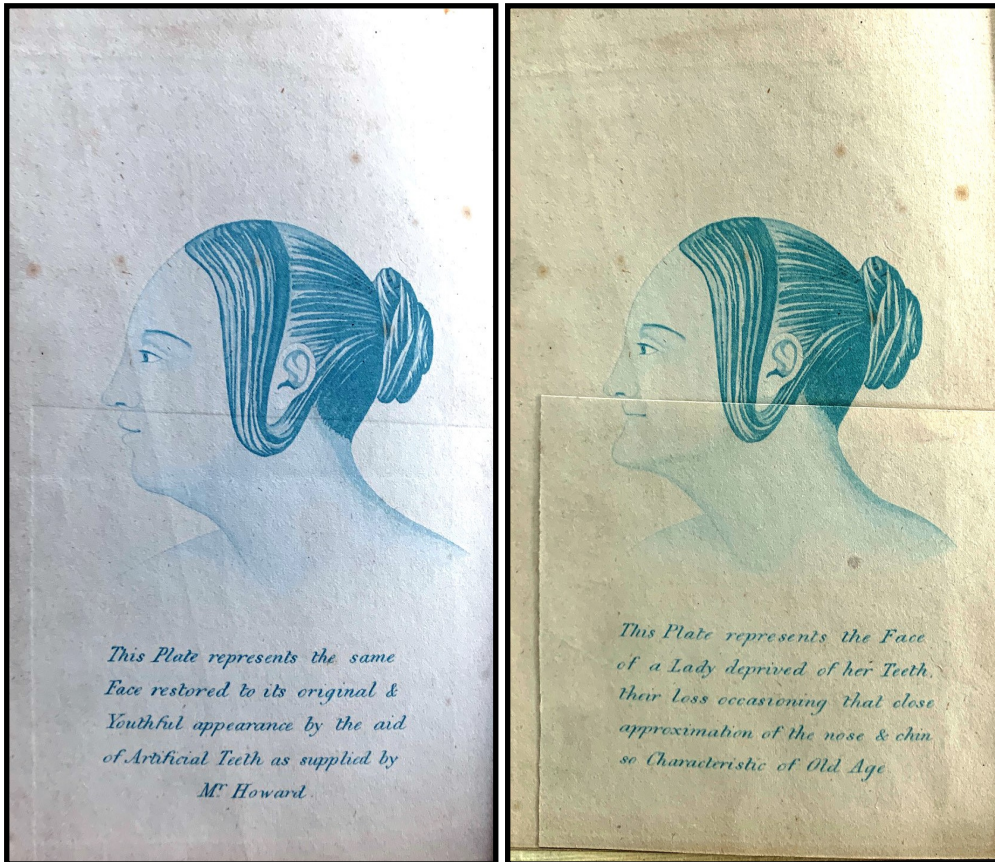
TANGENTIAL SECTION.

TRANSFORMATION PRINT

47. HOWARD, Thomas

On the loss of teeth and loose teeth; and on the best means of restoring them. London: Simpkin and Marshall 1861. 8vo. 61, [2] pp. Transformation lithographed frontispiece of the profile of a woman with moveable panel showing the profile of a woman without teeth, full-page lithographed plate of dentures with stencil coloring. Original gilt and embossed cloth with protective mylar jacket. A perfect copy.

A curious dental marketing booklet masquerading as educational material. Written in simple language to be accessible to the masses, the text does not, as the title might indicate, offer advice for dental care and hygiene. Rather, it suggests that tooth decay and loss is inevitable, and that missing teeth makes one unattractive and unable to live life functionally. Not to worry, gentle Readers, the book includes the address and operating hours of a renowned dental surgeon, who also happens to be the author. Dr. Howard goes on to describe his innovative methods of making and inserting artificial teeth and gums along with images of the results. \$ 400.00



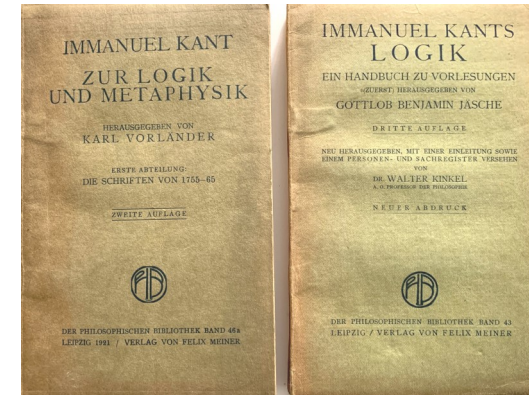
LOGIC BY KANT

48. [KANT, Immanuel] JÄSCHE, Gottlob Benjamin & KINKEL, Walter

Immanuel Kants Logik ein Handbuch zu Vorlesungen (zuerst) herausgegeben von Gottlob Benjamin Jäsche.... Leipzig: Felix Meiner, 1920. 8vo. xxviii, 171 pp. Original printed wrappers. A stellar copy, with none of the foxing normally found in this book. [offered with]

[KANT, Immanuel] VORÄNDER, Karl

Zur Logik und Metaphysic. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, 1921. 8vo. xxx, 169 pp. Original printed wrappers. Also in excellent condition.



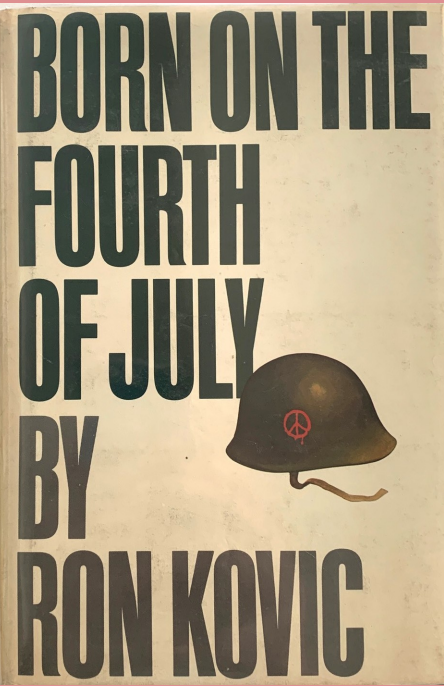
I: Third edition of the textbook of logic that Kant used in his university lectures revised by Professor Kinkel in 1905. Kant had, since 1765, regularly given lectures on logic, though he never prepared his own handbook for publication. Kinkel's edition begins with an introduction where he dwells on the relation between formal logic and transcendental logic, commenting and broadening the concepts earlier presented in *Critique of pure reason*. This edition has a very useful index of name and terms.

II: Second edition of a collection of Kant's minor writings on logic and metaphysics that the author put it into a chronological order for the first time. Two main Latin dissertations (1755 and 1770) are presented here in a very accurate German translation.

Kant (1724-1804), considered the greatest philosopher of the eighteenth century, wrote the most influential work in the history of philosophy, *Critique of pure reason*, in 1781. He conceives logic as the science of understanding and despite its central importance for his philosophical system, he never published a separate work on logic. Jäsche (1762-1842) was Kant's pupil and is remembered primarily as a popularizer of Kant's work as well as the editor of his logic lectures. Vorländer (1860-1928) was a German neo-Kantian philosopher. His work *Immanuel Kant, Man and work* (1924) is considered the best intellectual biography of Kant.

Dumitriu, *History of Logic*, III, pp. 198-201.

\$ 550.00



ANTI-WAR ACTIVISM

49. KOVIC, Ron

Born on the fourth of July. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1976. 8vo. [viii], 208 pp. Black cloth boards, silver lettering on spine, top edges red, dust jacket price clipped and slightly bumped on the edges of the spine; overall a clean copy.

First edition of Kovic's best-selling memoir. The author, a paralyzed Vietnam War veteran, details how he became an anti-war activist. The book was adapted into a 1989 Academy Award winning film starring Tom Cruise.

Kovic (b. 1946), received a Golden Globe for Best Screenplay in 1990, and continues to advocate for anti-war movements. \$ 300.00

HILARIOUS EXAMINATION OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE

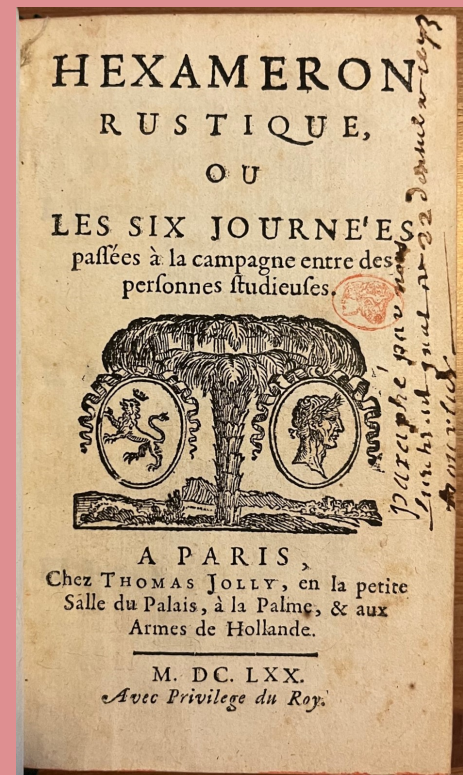
50. LA MOTHE LE VAYER, François de

Hexameron rustique, ou les six journées. Paris: Thomas Jolly, 1670. 12mo. [iv], 252, [1] pp. Slightly later blind-ruled mottled calf, flat spine and label gilt, board edges and turn-ins gilt, all edges red, green silk marker. Inscription on the title dated 1673, old manuscript index on the rear flyleaves. A very nice copy.

First edition, a licentious libertine critique of classical literature. Written as a narrative of friends giving speeches to each other in the countryside (think *Canterbury Tales* or *Decameron*), the pseudonymous protagonists (all of whom have since been revealed to be based on the author and his friends) offer their recensions and opinions on Greek and Latin texts by such authors as Homer, Plutarch, Balzac, and even canonized Biblical paraphrasers. They point out previously overlooked pornographic content, assign nationalities to fictional characters, and question the veracity of miracles, making the text liminal at best to a contemporary audience. It is thought that La Mothe le Vayer wrote this book as a young man, at a time when such material could have gotten one executed for heresy, and refrained from publishing it until he was in his 80s, when the French were more tolerant and he didn't have much to lose.

This first edition is exceedingly rare, with only 1 copy in America (Connecticut); another edition was published later the same year, of which there are 4 copies in America (LC, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Univ. of Washington); Barbier II: 626.

\$ 2500.00



THE FOUNDATION OF ANALYTIC MECHANICS

51. LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis

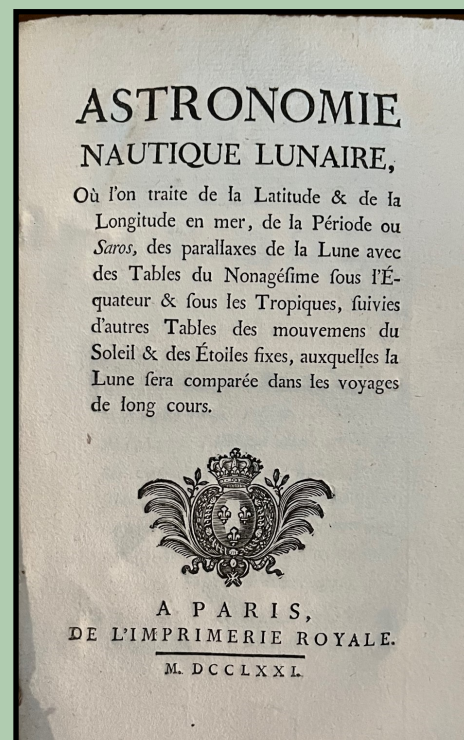
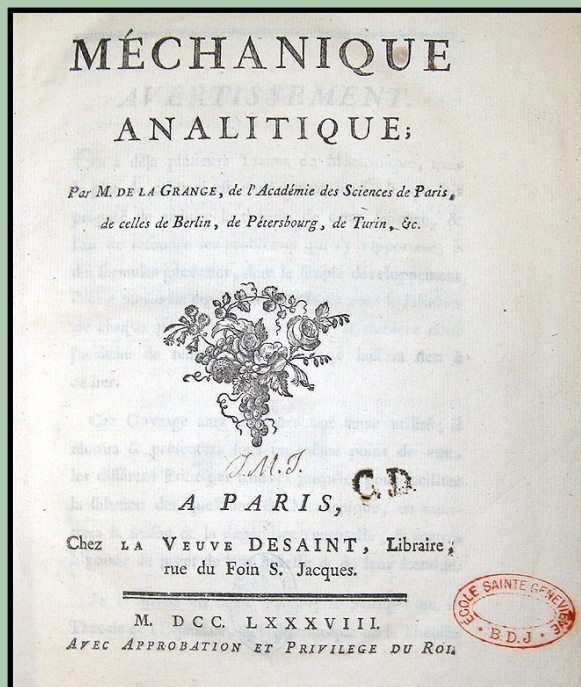
Mécanique analytique. Paris: la Veuve Desaint, 1788. 4to. xii, 512 pp.

First edition of the author's masterpiece, which laid the foundation of modern mechanics. The book is divided into two parts: statics and dynamics, each of which treats solid bodies and fluids separately. Lagrange presents his discovery of the general equations of motions of any system of bodies. He improved the calculus of variation of the Bernoullis and Euler by substituting analytical treatment for their geometrical one. This work occupies a place in the history of mechanics second only to that of Newton's Principia.

Lagrange (1763-1813) was born in Turin as Giuseppe Lodovico Lagrangia, which he later changed to the French spelling. He studied physics under Beccaria and geometry under F.A. Revilli. He is noted for his contributions to mathematics, celestial mechanics, and astronomy. Ball considered him the foremost mathematician of his period.

Ball, *A History of Mathematics*, pp. 411-22; Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 112; Sparrow, *Milestones of Science*, 120 (plate 105).

\$ 18,000.00



LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE USING THE SAROS APP

52. [LE MONNIER, Pierre Charles]

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

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

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

OCLC locates 3 copies in the U.S. (Cornell, NY Public, and Smithsonian).

Houzeau & Lancaster 10757; Poggendorff I: 1420; Conlon 71: 1115.

\$ 2500.00

THE INTERSECTION OF SCIENCE, RELIGION AND NATURE

53. LÉVI, Éliphas

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

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

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

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

\$ 2000.00



THE ROLE OF LOVE IN SUICIDE AND CRIME

54. LOMBROSO, Cesare

L'Amore nel suicidio e nel delitto. Turin: Ermanno Loescher 1881. 8vo. 45 pp. Folding graphic table. Bound in original yellow printed wrappers (small chip to the crown). A fine copy.

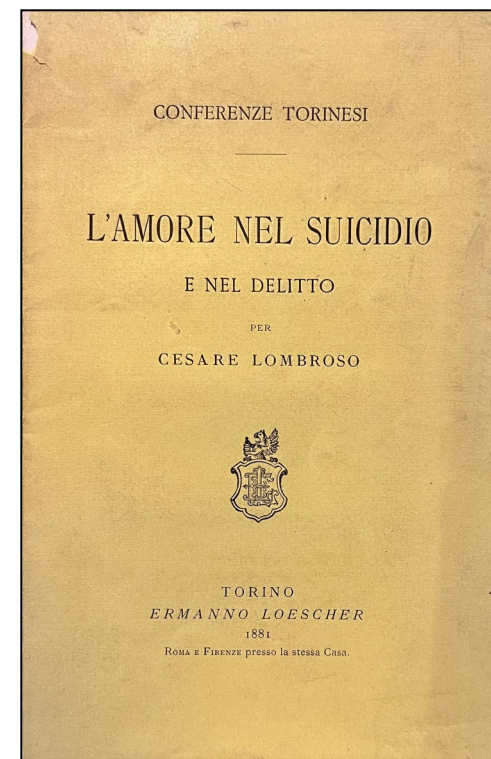
First edition of this medico-legal study of the role of love in suicide and crime. Covering the years 1826-1878, the author culls data from Italy, France, England, and Prussia of the number of suicides, homicides, and abortions that resulted from adultery, unrequited affection, lost love, and forbidden affairs. Perhaps unsurprisingly, France yielded the most significant numbers. Lombroso provides case studies of specific instances of love crimes and deaths to contextualize the data. This essay was first presented at the February 1881 conference of the Società di Letture di Torino.

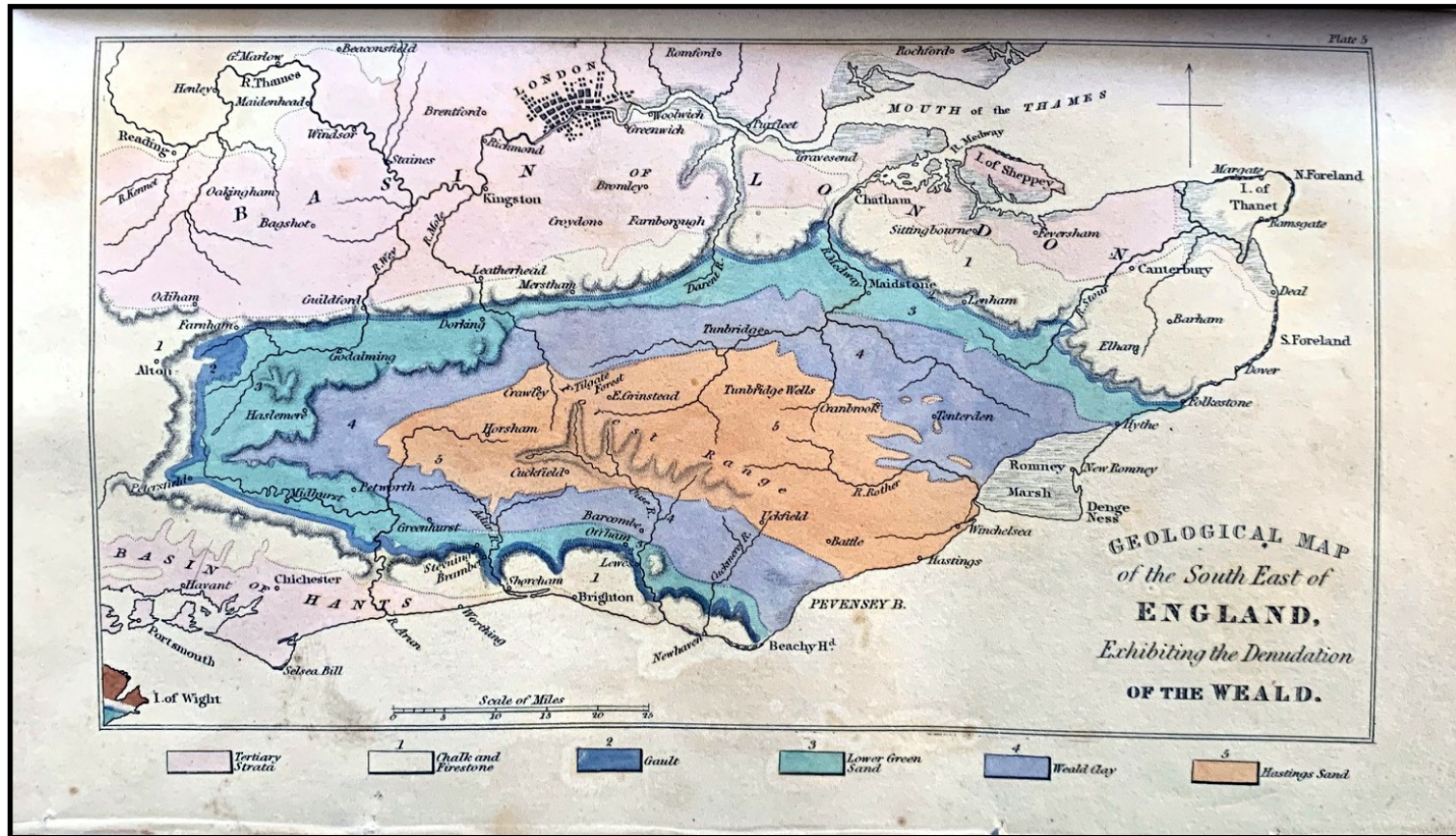
Lombroso (1835-1909) was an Italian criminologist and physician who published over 20 books on deviant behaviors. His interest in criminology arose out of the conduct and demeanor of tattooed soldiers he observed while a physician in the Italian army. A follower of Auguste Comte, Lombroso was a professor at Pavia who went on to become director of a lunatic asylum in Pesaro, then Professor of Forensic Medicine and Psychiatry at Turin.

Rare, OCLC finds only 2 physical copies (Duke and Israel).

Motta, *Bibliografia del suicidio* 410.

\$ 1200.00





PROOF OF THE EARTH'S (OLD) AGE

55. LYELL, Charles

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

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

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

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

\$ 17,500.00

THE FIRST MODERN ANALYSIS OF POWER

56. MACHIAVELLI, Nicolo

I discorsi di Nicolo Machiavelli, sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio. Con due tauole, l'una de capitoli, & l'altra delle cose principali: & con le stesse parole di Tito Liurio a luoghi loro ridotto nella volgar lingua. Palermo: Appresso gli heredi d'Antoniello degli Antonielli [London: J. Wolfe], 1584. 8vo. [xvi], 200 leaves; errata on verso of final leaf. Woodcut printer's device on title and under errata. Early (contemporary?) vellum, yap edges; top of title cut away with with small piece of paper inserted with title in contemporary manuscript. Some contemporary annotations (corrections?). Ownership inscription of the Italian sculptor Orazio Fumagalli (1921-2004) dated 1951.

Sixteenth-century edition of Machiavelli's fundamental work on politics, one of the fictitious Italian imprints by the London printer John Wolfe. While Machiavelli's *The Prince* made his name synonymous with autocratic ruthlessness and cynical manipulation, the *Discourses* depicts a radically different outlook on the world of politics. Here he proposes a system of government that would uphold civic freedom and security by instilling virtues of active citizenship, also encouraging citizens to put the needs of the state above personal interests.

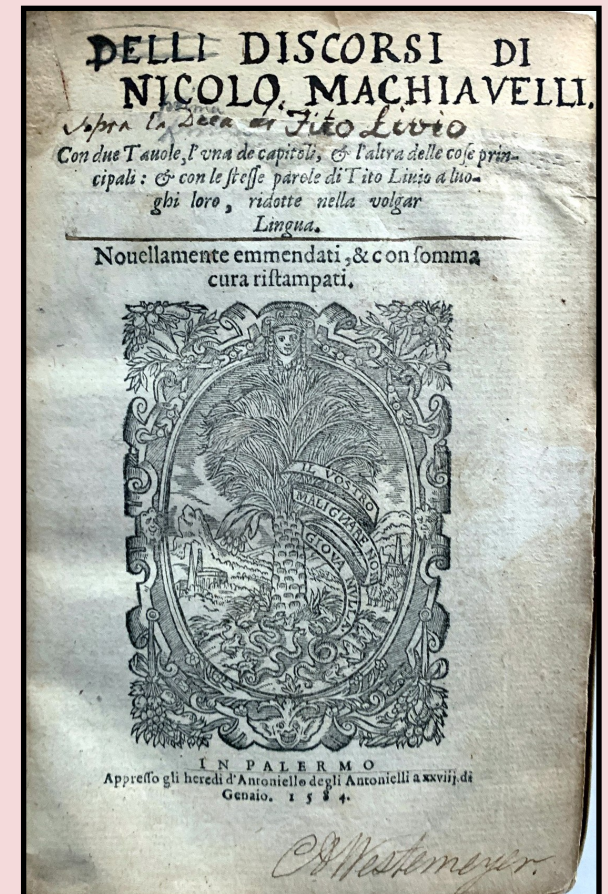
One of the most frequently vilified scapegoats in all of Western history, to our ears his name has become more or less synonymous with evil and connivance. And yet, as any diligent reader of Machiavelli will soon discover, the wealth of insight and depth of reflection in his works more than accounts for his enduring fame and relevance.

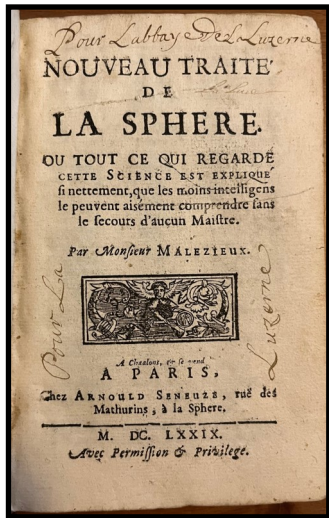
Machiavelli (1469-1527) is known as the father of modern political theory. Born in Florence, he was a diplomat for 14 years in Italy's Florentine Republic during the Medici family's exile when the city was run by Girolamo Savonarola, a Dominican friar. No official records of Machiavelli's life appear until 1498, immediately after the fall of Savonarola's government. The Florentine Republic had been reinstated, and Machiavelli was appointed as secretary of the Second Chancery, a position in which he coordinated relations with Florence's territorial possessions. As the "Florentine secretary," he had opportunities to meet and observe many of the major political figures of the period. When the Medici family returned to power in 1512, Machiavelli was dismissed and briefly jailed.

John Wolfe (1538-1601) was an English bookseller and printer. He disdained the printing patent system of Elizabethan England, pirating books whose printing rights were held by others both in England and abroad. Thus the fictitious imprints of Machiavelli. He was jailed twice for infringement but ultimately turned around to defend printing privileges. By 1593 he was appointed Printer to the City of London.

STC, 17159.

\$ 5500.00





ILLUSTRATED ASTRONOMY FOR THE “LESS INTELLIGENT”

57. MALEZIEUX, Nicolas de

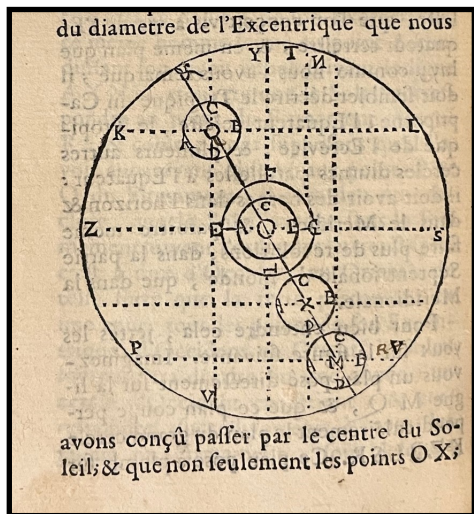
Nouveau traité de la sphere. Paris: Arnoul Senneuze, 1679. 8vo. [iv], 168 pp. Woodcut and typographic diagrams throughout. Contemporary mottled calf (front panel worn), spine gilt. Old inscription, “Pour l’Abbaye de Luzerne” on title, inscription dated 1782 on rear flyleaf, stray pen trials and ink smears to a few leaves.

First and only edition of this astronomy manual for “the less intelligent.” The title page sets forth the author’s intention to provide an overview of the science so basic as to be understood without the assistance of a teacher.

Written in simple language and with copious illustrations, the text describes the astrological systems of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe and how each posited the movement of the sun, planets, and stars.

De Malezieux (1650-1727) was a French mathematician and classicist best remembered for his translations of Greek literature. The French politician Pierre-Édouard Lémontey said of Malezieux, “Knowing a bit about everything, he gathered in his servile person all the advantages of universal mediocrity.”

OCLC finds 4 copies in America (Boston Public, Berkeley, Michigan, Wisconsin); Houzeau & Lancaster, 9665. \$ 3500.00



RECORDING HUMAN AND ANIMAL MOTION A PIONEER OF CINEMATOGRAPHY

58. MAREY, E[tienne] J[ules]

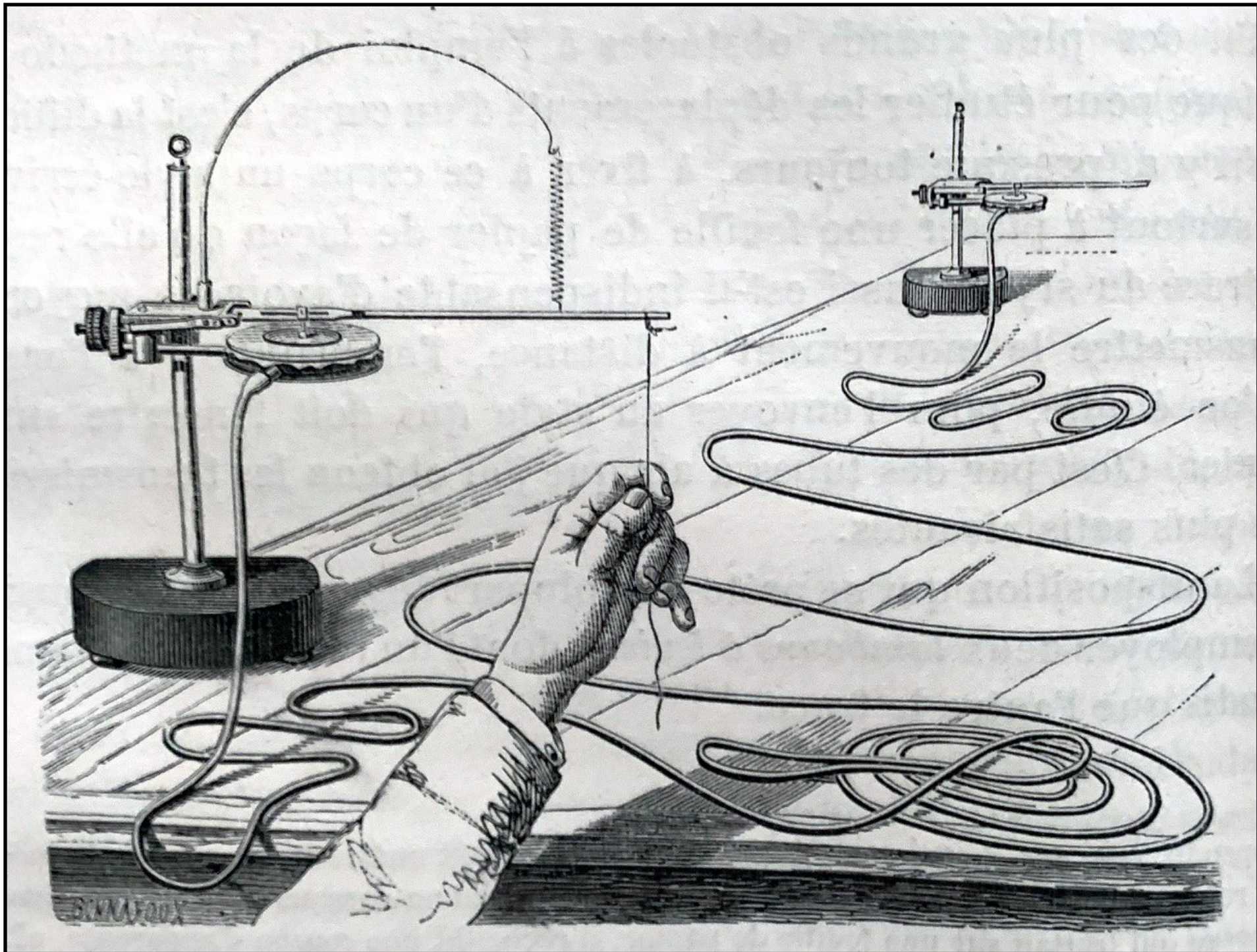
La méthode graphique dans les sciences expérimentales et particulièrement en physiologie et en médecine. Paris: G. Masson, 1878. 4to. [ii], xix, [I], 673, [ii] pp., including half-title and errata. With 348 numbered text illustrations, charts and graphs. Later half-morocco and marbled boards, edges sprinkled; other than minor repairs to last 2 leaves (the last a blank), a fine copy.

First edition. Marey here summarizes, with copious illustrations, his work on human and animal locomotion and the means of recording and saving data for research purposes. Early on Marey pioneered the use of instruments to record the mechanics of human motion as well as the study of the circulatory, respiratory and muscular systems. He further invented a number of machines for use to create serial pictures as a method of studying the mechanics of locomotion. This work includes a detailed analysis and history of many of his inventions, showing the importance of both recording and storing information. Marey also summarizes his findings on human and animal locomotion, illustrating the devices used to register movement.

Marey (1830-1904), along with Claude Bernard, was one of the most important nineteenth-century French physiologists. He was a pioneer in the study of blood pressure and the creator of the modern sphygmograph. He became the pioneer of cinematography in 1888 when he invented the first modern cin-camera, the use of which he documented in *Le Mouvement* in 1894, considered to be the first book on cinematography. He was an influence on American motion picture pioneer Edward Muybridge (1830-1904), who used photography to study animal motion.

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IX, pp. 101-103. \$ 4000.00





FASCINATING MANUSCRIPT REVEALING RESULTS OF BEING MESMERIZED

59. [MESMER] ANONYMOUS

[MANUSCRIPT]. *Reflexions sur l'état de crise d'après ce que j'ai éprouvé.* [n.p.: n.p., ca. 1810]. 8vo. 10 pp. Black ink; in 1 readable hand.

A fascinating unpublished document on Mesmer and animal magnetism. This is the testimony of a patient “magnetized” by a contemporary of Mesmer, a story relating a number of session in which he or she was hypnotized. Mesmer is quoted several times & his name is abbreviated as “Mes”. The author focuses on the relationship between herself and the magnetizer: I walked with the help of my magnetizer, who held me by the thumbs ... his

person was like a torch and so luminous that I could hardly sustain its brilliance.” Hallucinations due to “magnetic seizures” are striking: “I once imagined myself to be like a piece of veal on a spit giving off too much juice by the action of fire and hearing it brown ... I undressed and I slept with the same ease as in the ordinary state, everything that surrounded me was luminous, ... as when the moon shines on a beautiful night. My eyes were perfectly closed.” The fluctuating spelling of the time makes it difficult to decide whether the manuscript’s autor is a male or female patient. The portion of the manuscript dealing with the relationship between the sexes and on an effective transfer towards the magnetiser, however, suggests that the author is a woman.

It appears that mesmerism was used as a medical treatment. The word “crisis” seems to mean a somewhat critical situation either before or during the period when the patient is under hypnosis. The manuscripts refers to the author’s own treatment, and apparently writing about the sessions and the effects of hypnosis are actually part of the cure which she is seeking. The patient also thinks that Mesmer must have experienced the same type of crisis to develop his own practice: “Which makes us think that Mesmer, in addition to his knowledge of medicine and the thoughtful and reasoned study he made of nature, must have had a crisis ... which enlightened him.”

A fascinating document that certainly will become the subject of further study, as there is little evidence of first-hand accounts of the effects of mesmerism in these early times.

\$ 6500.00



1 & 3. The Red and Blue Lory
E.O.S. HISTRIO
2. The Challenger Lory.

BRILLIANT PLATES OF PARROTS

60. MIVART, St. George

A monograph of the Lories, or brush-tongued parrots, composing the family Loriidae. London: R.H. Porter, 1896. Large 4to. liii, [1], 193 pp. With 61 hand-colored lithographed plates, 4 colored maps, and numerous text illustrations. Later full cloth, title in gilt to front cover and spine. A superb copy but for a tear on page 63 neatly repaired with tape. From the Library of James M. Dolan Jr., former head curator and director of collections at the Zoological Society of San Diego.

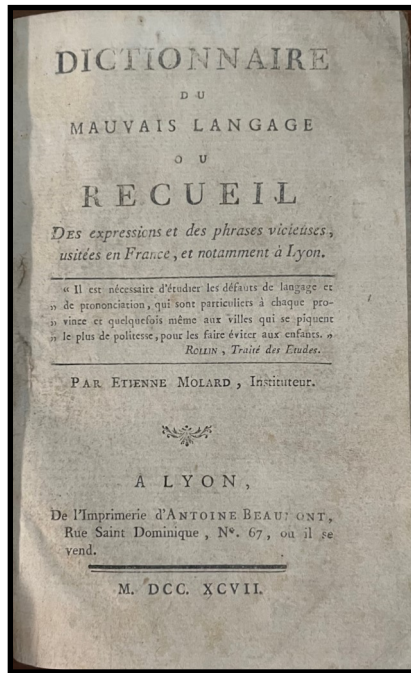
First edition of this remarkable monograph, with beautiful hand-colored plates by J.G. Keulemans, and special maps illustrating the distribution of the family Loriidae and its component genera. The Lories are a family of small parrots remarkable for their brilliant and gay coloration. It is not only the appearance of these birds which make them attractive; some of them, as those of the genus *Chalcopsittacus*, will spontaneously approach human dwellings. Of special interest are sixteen of the seventy-five species here depicted and described for the first time

Mivart (1827-1900), in terms of mastery of anatomical detail, “had few rivals, and perhaps no superior, among his contemporaries” (DNB), and Keulemans (1842-1912) was quite possibly the greatest illustrator of birds towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Casey Wood, p. 468; Zimmer, p.439.

\$ 20,000.00

SKIN DISEASE ARTISTICALLY PORTRAYED



ERRORS AND PROPER USAGE OF PROFANITY

61. MOLARD, Etienne

Dictionnaire du mauvais langage [sic], ou *Recueil des expressions et des phrases vicieuses*. Lyon: Antoine Beaumont, 1797. 8vo. 125, [1] pp. Nineteenth-century calf-backed marbled boards, gilt spine, edges sprinkled red; title with small, old marginal repair, otherwise perfect.

First edition, rare, of this linguistic manual to obscene and grammatically incorrect francophone words and expressions. Truly French, the author here equates profanity with misuse of the language. The text is organized alphabetically; each entry includes the most common error and an example of proper usage. Of particular interest are the regional references—some entries mention the part of France where the word is phrase is often used...or abused. It is deeply ironic that the very word “language” is misspelled on the title!

OCLC locates 2 copies outside France (Harvard and Louisiana State); Charléty, *Bib. Crit. De l'histoire de Lyon* II :626; See Quérard VI: 172.

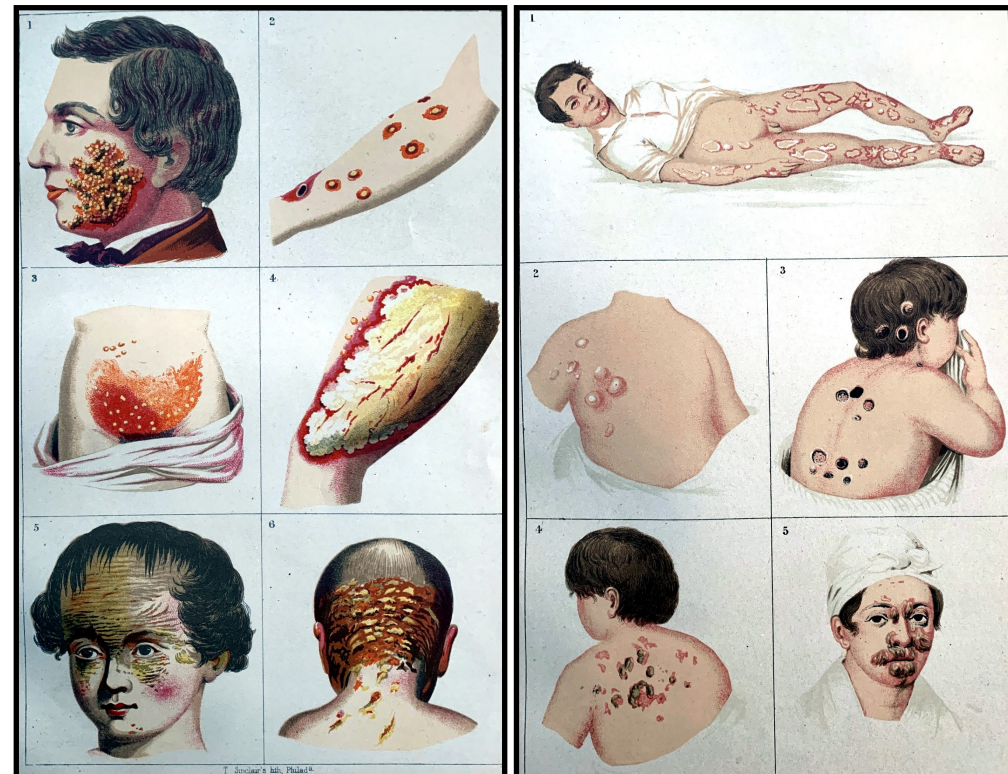
\$ 1500.00

62. NELIGAN, J. Moore

Atlas of cutaneous diseases. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1865. 4to. 40 pp., including half-title and publisher's advertisements. With 16 colored plates, each with tissue guard and separate explanatory leaf. Original publisher's cloth, rebaked, title in gilt on front cover; other than 1 loose plate, interior excellent.

Later American edition of this valuable work on skin disease, first published in Dublin, 1852. The treatise is a well-organized compilation of standard authors and was widely read as a useful reference for practitioners. The coloured plates are representations from case studies (many taken from Neligan's own experience) designed to aid in the recognition of various cutaneous affections including herpes, eczema, impetigo, and pityriasis.

Neligan (1815-63) enjoyed a notable reputation as a dermatologist, Pusey, *History of Dermatology*, pp. 69, 86. \$ 400.00



HOW TO DO TAXIDERMY

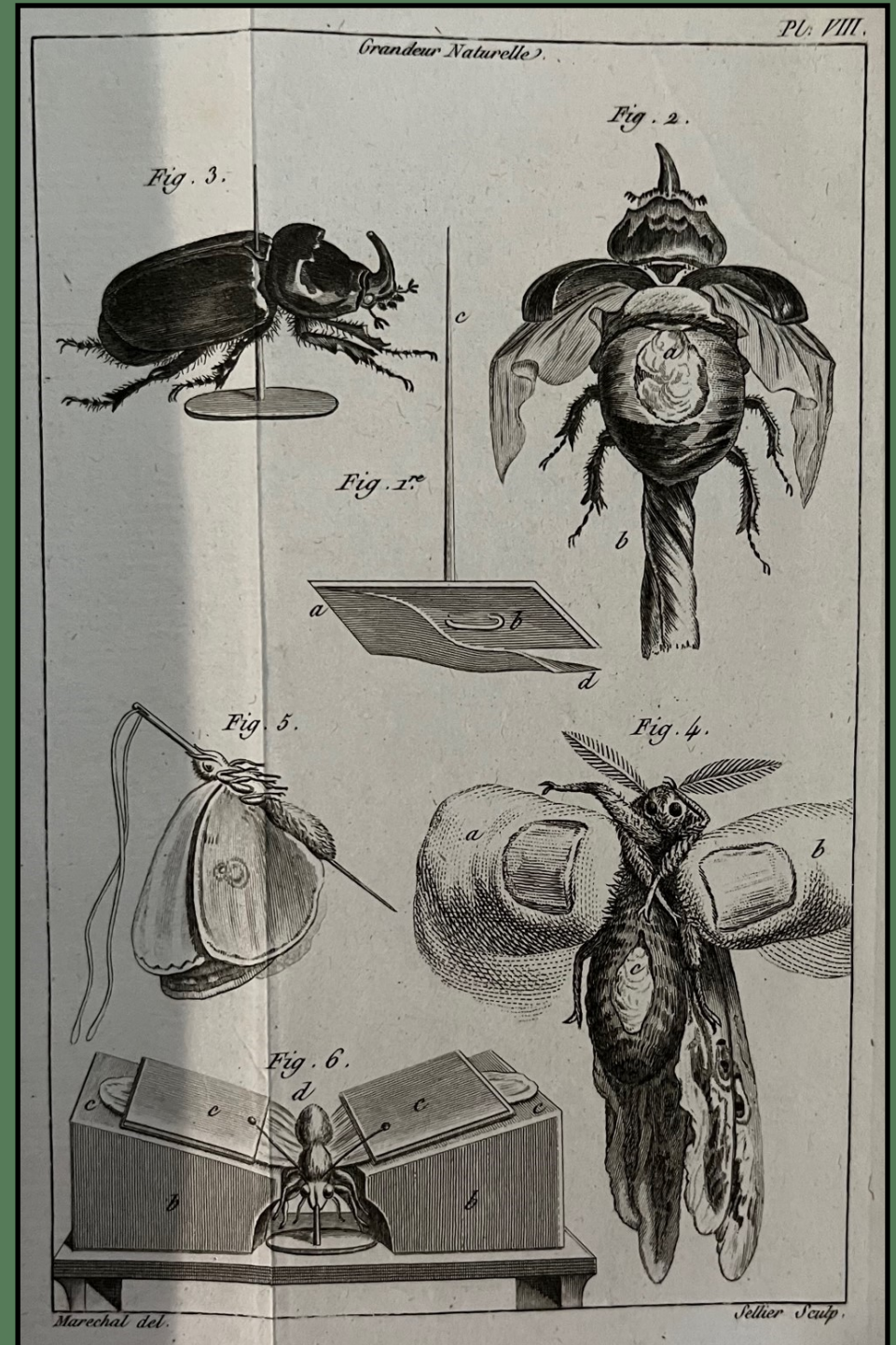
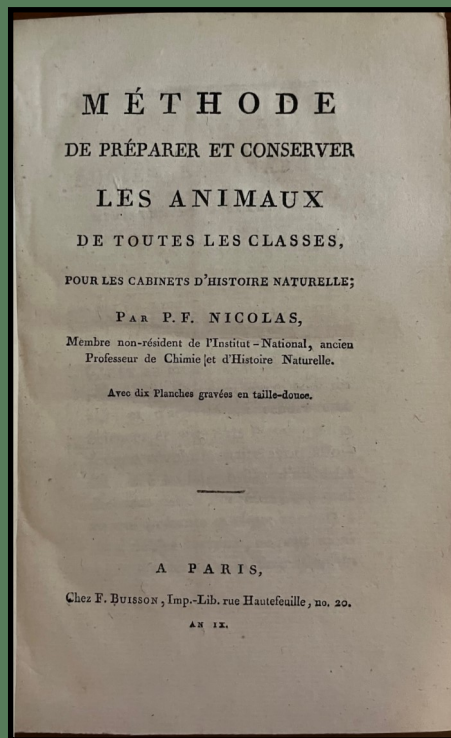
65. NICOLAS, Pierre-François

Méthode de préparer et conserver les animaux de toutes les classes. Paris: F. Buisson, 1800. 8vo. [vi], 228 pp. With 10 folded engraved plates. Gilt calf-backed paste-paper boards. A perfect copy.

First edition, a taxidermy handbook for preparing specimens for cabinets of curiosities. It contains instructions for preserving mammals, fur pelts, birds, insects, fish, and reptiles and recommendations for mounting and display. The detailed illustrations show the necessary tools for taxidermy as well as the animals and various states of preservation.

Nicolas (1743-1816) was a French entomologist and professor. He dedicated this work to Lucien Bonaparte, younger brother of Napoleon and Minister of the Interior.

OCLC locates 5 copies of this first edition in America (UCLA, Missouri Botanical, Princeton, Penn, Cornell); Brunet VI: 6282. \$ 1850.00



OCCULT-RELATED ATTEMPT TO END WWII

66. [OCCULT; WORLD WAR II]

BONDELET, Jean. *Traité théorique et pratique de l'art de bâtir. Dixième édition.* Paris: Didot, 1948. Large Folio. Anonymous manuscript in ink, pencil, and crayon written over printed text.

A dizzying attempt to make sense of World War II through cabala, ancient mythology, and practical astrology. On nearly every page of this outwardly unassuming architectural atlas, a practitioner in Nazi-occupied France has recorded numerological cryptograms, excerpts from ancient and medieval texts, star charts, cyphers, and personal musings. The entries are dated chronologically from June to October 1943. The intentional scrawls draw concordances between literary sources and events, linking Greek mythological and Biblical narratives and finding symmetry between battles in Homer, medieval history, and the current conflicts. The author invokes the wisdom of Aristotle, the power of Pantheon gods and goddesses, and the omnipotence of Jesus Christ to predict the next events of the War and perform spells to end it.

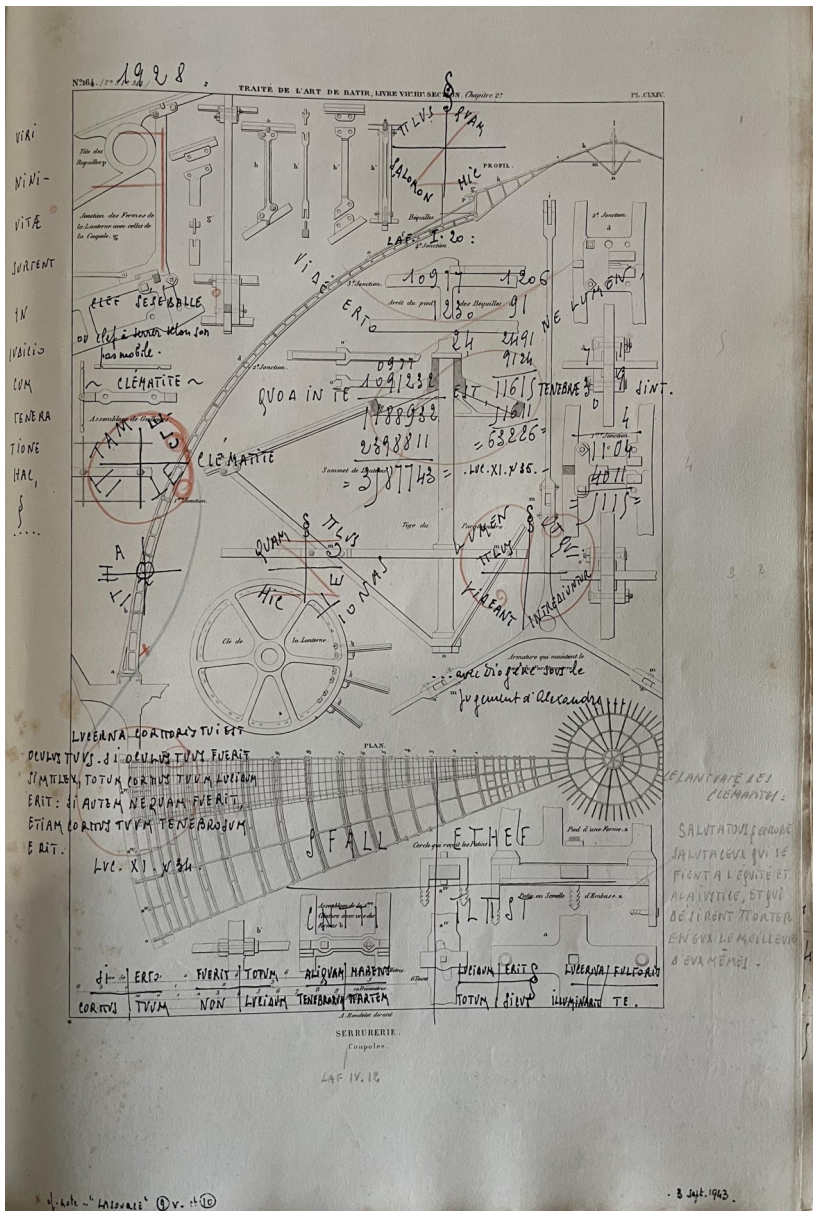
The majority of the manuscript is in numeric code, with lists of numbers and calculations intentionally positioned on the page, often in shapes or charts. Occasionally these codes are written under the names of muses or gods calligraphically drawn in an arch, presumably to represent a temple. The alphabetic portions of the manuscript transcribe lines from Aesop, La Fontaine, the Bible, Homer, and Aristotle. The author charts his Hermetic thought process about the relation between these excerpts and contemporary events. For example, Jason's arrival in Colchides corresponds to the Battle of Poitiers in 1356 which corresponds to the fall of Mussolini. Throughout the book and despite it being written mostly in French, the author uses the Greek letters Pi, Delta, and Gamma in place of P, D, and G, a cabalistic representation of Earth, Fire, and Water. Spells and invocations, most of which call upon the "Prince of Peace" to establish "an alliance of all nations" are often written in acronyms and only occasionally explained: «*IMTE, Expression de la noble volonté des rois de revenir a la loi dans la pleine véritable paix du monde.*» Hundreds of notes and drawings on slips of paper and newspaper clippings are tucked into the gutters as talismans.

Much of our author's notes can be traced to the Greek Cabala, a Judaism-born set of mystical principles that seek deeper meaning in individual letters and numbers that make up a text. While it seems far-fetched, the idea of information and messages being hidden in the spelling and grammar of written sources has permeated occult circles since ancient times. Scholarly fascination with the Greek Cabala had a resurgence in the mid-twentieth century, so it makes sense that our practitioner would use it to draw predictive parallels among the writings of the past and the events of the contemporary and revere the wisdom of the ancient philosophers. In a rare moment of transparency, he scribbles these words in the margin of a page: "The primitive peoples celebrated the festivals of the summer solstice with a feeling of holy dread. It seemed to them that they were going, like snakes, to leave their skin behind. Thereafter, we became almost indifferent to this kind of consumption (tr.)."

Obviously, this is a deeply complicated and challenging artifact that deserves much more study and attention.

Barry, Kieren, *The Greek Qabalah: Alphabetic Mysticism and Numerology in the Ancient World*, *passim*.

\$ 9500.00



THE FOUNDATION OF PATENTS LAW

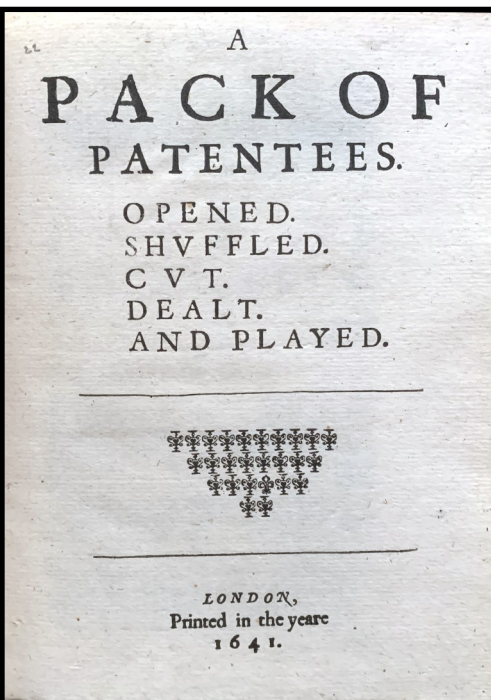
67. [PATENTS]

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, tobacco 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



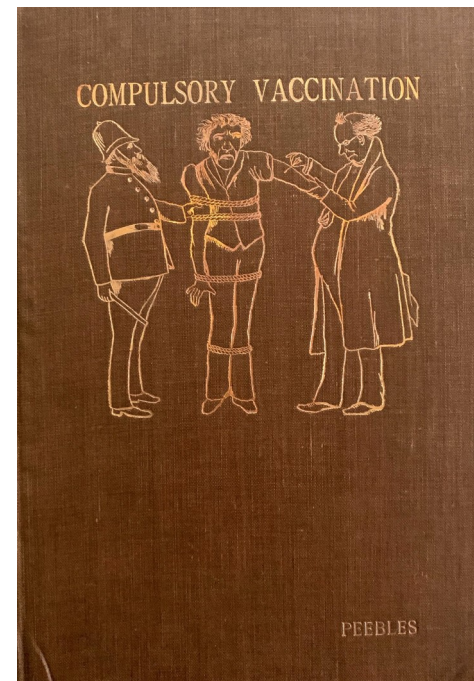
GREAT ANTI-VACCINATION PROPAGANDA

68. PEEBLES, J. M. (James Martin)

Vaccination a curse and a menace to personal liberty, with statistics showing its dangers and criminality. (Stamped, not printed, at bottom of title page:) Peebles Publishing Co., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.), n.d. (but ca. 1900). 8vo. 326 pp. Frontispiece portrait of the author plus 2 full-page plates. Cloth, illustrated in gilt with author and title also on front cover. A very good copy with a presentation inscription from J [ohn] W. Hodge author of *The Vaccination Superstition* (1902) to the Rev. Wilbur Glenn Voliva dated Jan. 16, 1915 (see below).

Possibly first printing of this anti-vaccination diatribe, one of a number that rolled out between the mid-nineteenth century through the beginning of the twentieth century. Following a brief history of vaccination, including legislative efforts, the author focuses on illnesses, injuries, death and other results of vaccination, all in support of why this method fails to protect against smallpox. He enlivens his argument with illustrations of deformity and skin disease resulting from vaccination in the plates.

Peebles (1822-1922) was, to say the least, an interesting character. A former Universalist minister, he became an Episcopalian after the American Civil War, and then a Spiritualist and Theosophist. Many of his books are on spiritualist subjects. He received a diploma in 1876 from the fraudulent Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery and was a professor in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. He was the Chairman of Peebles' Institute of Health in Battle Creek, Michigan, in reality nothing more than a mail order scam. There was no inpatient treatment center; he advertised that if one would send in their money and symptoms, he would mail them a diagnosis and send them miracle medicine cures. His claim was that with his Psychic Voices and his powers equal to Christ, he did not need to see them. The institute sold a dubious "epilepsy cure" which medical experts considered quackery. He was ultimately convicted by the federal government for illegal use of the U.S. mail in his psychic healing business.
\$ 600.00





ECZEMA FROM VACCINATION



VACCINATION DEFORMITY

THE OCCULT NATURE OF FREEMASONRY

69. PÉRAU, Gabriel-Louis-Calabre, l'abbé

L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons trahi, et leur secret révélé. "A L'Orient": "G. de L'Étoile," 1784. 8vo. xii, 106, [2] pp. Large folding woodcut plate.

[Bound with]

Recueil de chansons et poésies maçonnnes. "Jerusalem": "Amis de la Vérité," 1782. 8vo. 150 pp. Two works in one. Contemporary blind-ruled calf. Old stamp of "Frèrie Orientalee". In very good condition.

New expanded editions of two classic works on freemasonry. The first attempts to expose the occult nature of the brotherhood, including recruitment processes, initiation rituals, meeting places, handshakes, symbolism, and connections to ancient mysticism. The folding plate illustrates the appropriate layout of a Masonic altar for both a company apprentice and a master. The final page depicts the Pigpen cypher, claiming to make it public for the first time. The second text transcribes 81 songs and chants that are purportedly the verse repertoire of all freemasons.

Both texts were obviously published under false imprints; various bibliographers have attributed editions to printers in Amsterdam, Paris, Leipzig, and other French-speaking locales. Most authorities believe *L'Ordre des Francs-Maçons* to have been written by Pérau, a pretender priest who specialized in biographical gossip, but others have suggested the Italian librettist Giovanni Gualberto Bottarelli.

\$ 2500.00



NATURE DISPLAYED IN ATLAS FORM

70. PHILLIPS, Sir Richard

The atlas of nature, being a graphic display of the most interesting subjects in the three kingdoms of nature, for study and reference. London: Printed for Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1823. Folio. iv, 39, [1] pp. With 84 plates on 82 sheets (6 in color). Half morocco and original illustrated boards, worn; minor spotting and browning to some of the plates, but overall a wonderful copy.

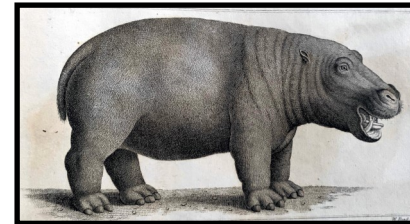
First and only edition of this brilliantly illustrated display of nature in the form of an atlas. Similar to a geographical atlas which exhibits plans of countries or smaller areas with a focus on its most interesting features, this work follows a similar pattern, the result of a unity of "artists with voyagers and travellers."

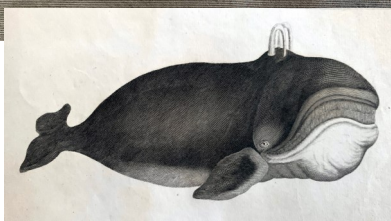
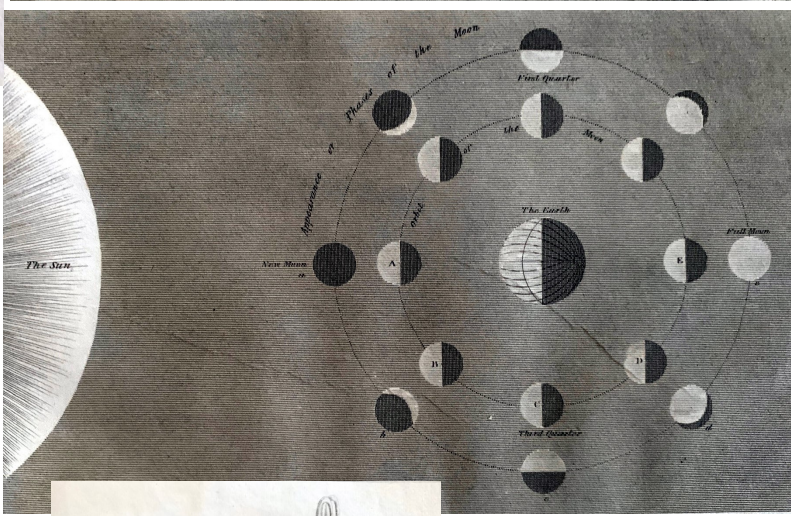
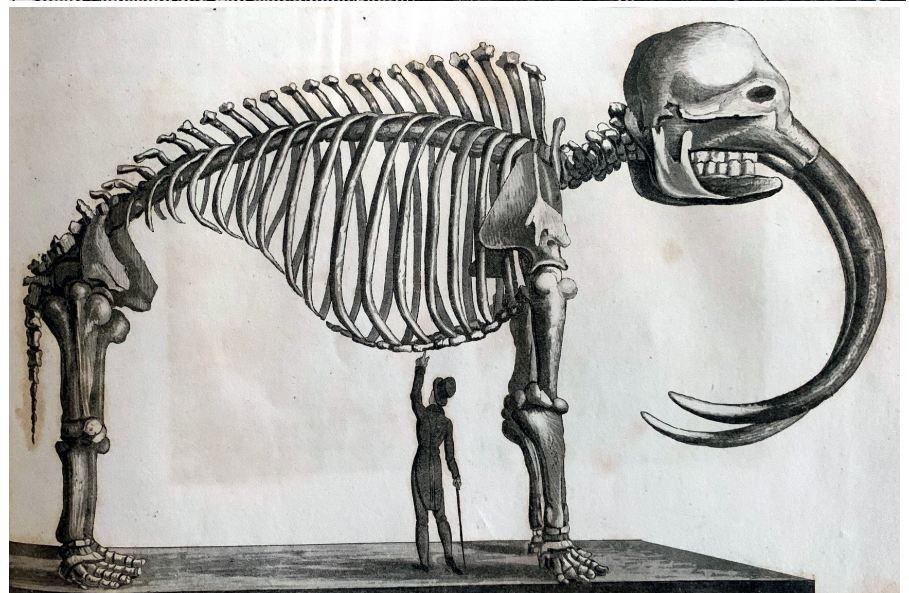
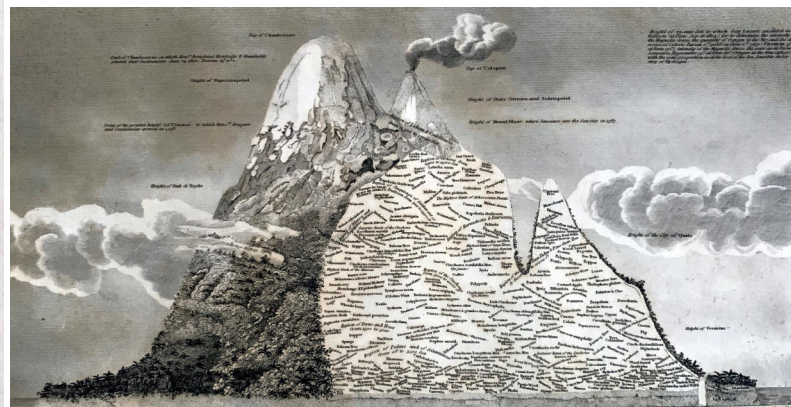
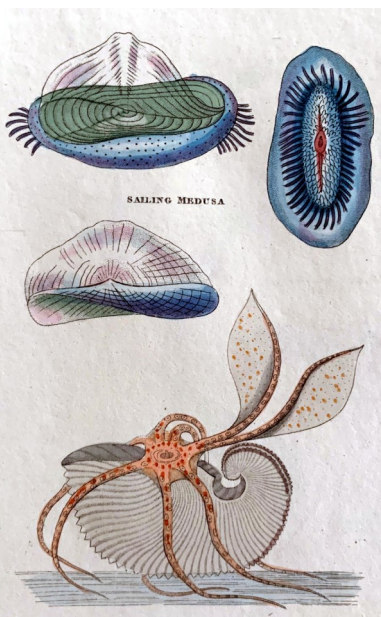
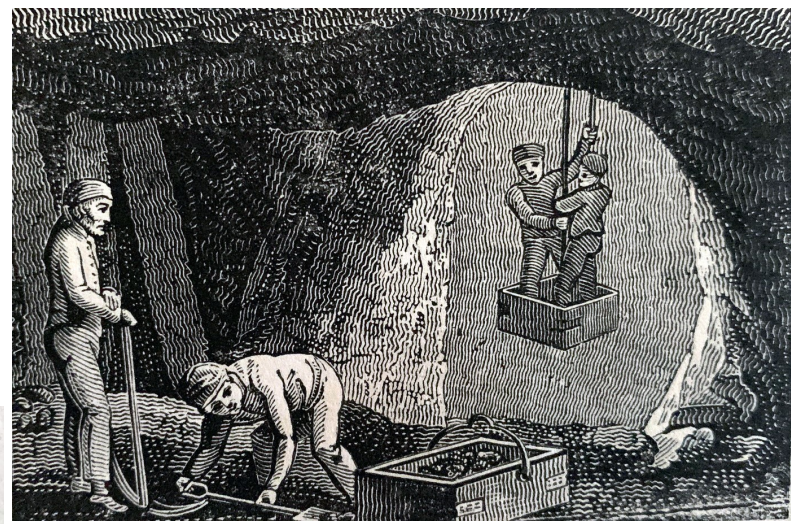
The numerous engravings generally include astronomy (the solar system, night and day, season, orbits, planets, the moon, comets and eclipses); natural wonders (clouds, waterspouts, rainbows, Niagara Falls); geological formations (including volcanos, geysers, caves); apparatus (musical instruments, diving bell); human anatomy, other quadrupeds, fish, reptiles, plants, trees and many other phenomena of nature (including odd human beings).

A rare and fascinating object that was most likely issued in a very small number for non-professional interest and has survived in only a few copies.

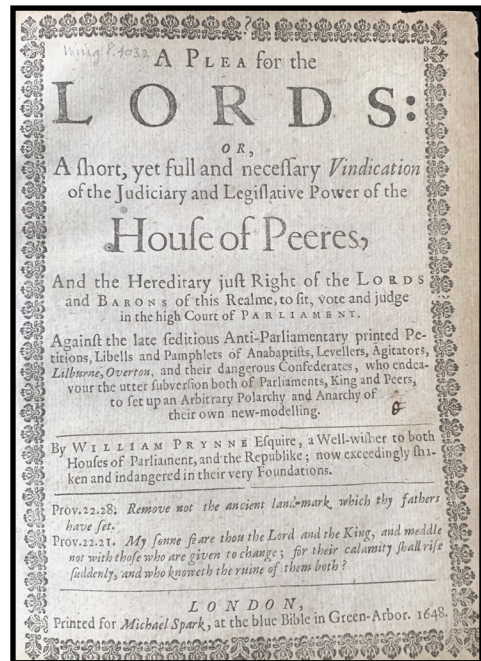
OCLC locates 3 copies (Wagner Free Institute of Science Library in PA; Wisconsin; Oxford).

\$ 4500.00





BIZARRE NOTIONS TO REFUTE NEWTON



STANDING IN SUPPORT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

71. 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

72. RABIQUEAU, Charles

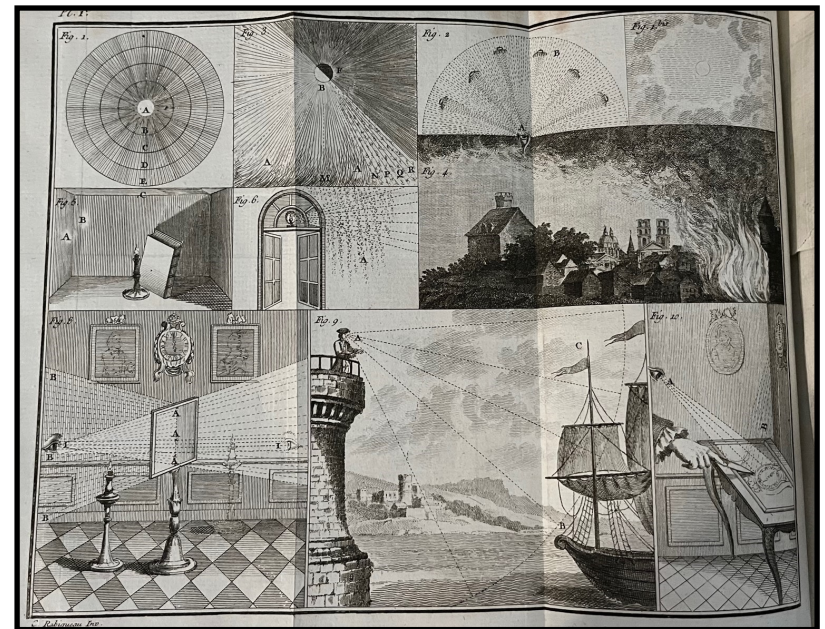
Le microscope moderne. Paris: the Author, 1781. 8vo. [viii], 364, 3 pp. With 4 folding engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled red, pink silk marker; old stain affecting the top margin and boards, but otherwise fine.

First edition, a self-published, self-aggrandizing attempt to refute Isaac Newton. Written half a century after Newton’s death, this book claims that the earth is static and flat, and that the universe is made of fire projected out of a small sun that marches across the sky. Furthermore, the author claims that all celestial bodies—stars, comets, the moon—are not real, but merely pockets of fire that continued to burn after the sun left the area. The spherical appearance of the night sky and perception of the moon and stars can be attributed to human error and poor telescopes. He goes so far as to assert that his theory corrects the course of metaphysics as it is understood.

It seems that Rabiqueau’s arguments were not well received by his learned peers, as he had to put up the money for publication and make all the illustrations himself. The plates show Rabiqueau’s theoretical plan of the earth and sky, the changes in viewpoint and perception by eyeballs as they are moved and obstructed by mirrors and lenses, and a large map of the world as it should be drawn assuming flatness.

Rabiqueau was engineer-optician to the king and a member of Parliament.

Blake 369; Rillaer, *Les illusions de la psychanalyse* 7-8 ; Quérard VII : 418 ; Conlon 81 : 1698. \$ 1750.00





- A. Le Feu et soufle Divin séparé de la matiere, porte et fixe l'Alambic matériel.
 B. Le grand Alambic contenant le Monde, ou la Nature actives.
 C. Les Horizons des diverses Nations, formés par l'Ébil D.
 E. Les marques ● ▲ ■ tiennent lieu de Spher Droite, Oblique et Parallele, et Indiquent les ombres différentes. F. Vis Solsticial.

C. Rabiquseau Inv.

1. Le Soleil au Centre en Equinoxe estimé à 5 lieues de Diametre dans son disque; circulant sur son extreme, c'est 10; et 30 le Circuit total. Le reste de son feu action, fait son etendue graduée.
2. La Lune n'est point un Corps: mais un simple reflet du feu Solaire dans la route aérienne.
3. Les Étoiles, ne sont que le brisement glapissant de nos rayons visuels sur différentes bulles aér et autres Corps Eclairés, expliqué au Systeme de M.^e Rabiquseau, qui se trouve chez lui.

A Paris chez l'Auteur, Parvis Notre Dame, a côté du Bureau de l'Hotel Dieu.

**OFFPRINT COLLECTION OF
A NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING SCIENTIST**

73. RAYLEIGH, Baron (STRUTT, John William)

Collection of 24 offprints from (or about) the English scientist Lord Rayleigh (John William Strutt, 3rd Baron Rayleigh) who made fundamental discoveries in the fields of acoustics and optics that are basic to the theory of wave propagation in fluids. His papers deal with such subjects as electromagnetism, color, acoustics, and diffraction gratings. He is best known for an early paper in which he derived an equation for scattering in the atmosphere that showed why the sky is blue, and for discovering a new element, argon, in 1894. He received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1904 for his successful isolation of argon, an inert atmospheric gas. Many of the papers in this collection deal with his work in the fields of sound, color, and the isolation of argon.

For a full list of the offprints, please inquire.

The Collection (24 items) \$ 3000.00

ILLUSTRATED MYTHS AND LEGENDS

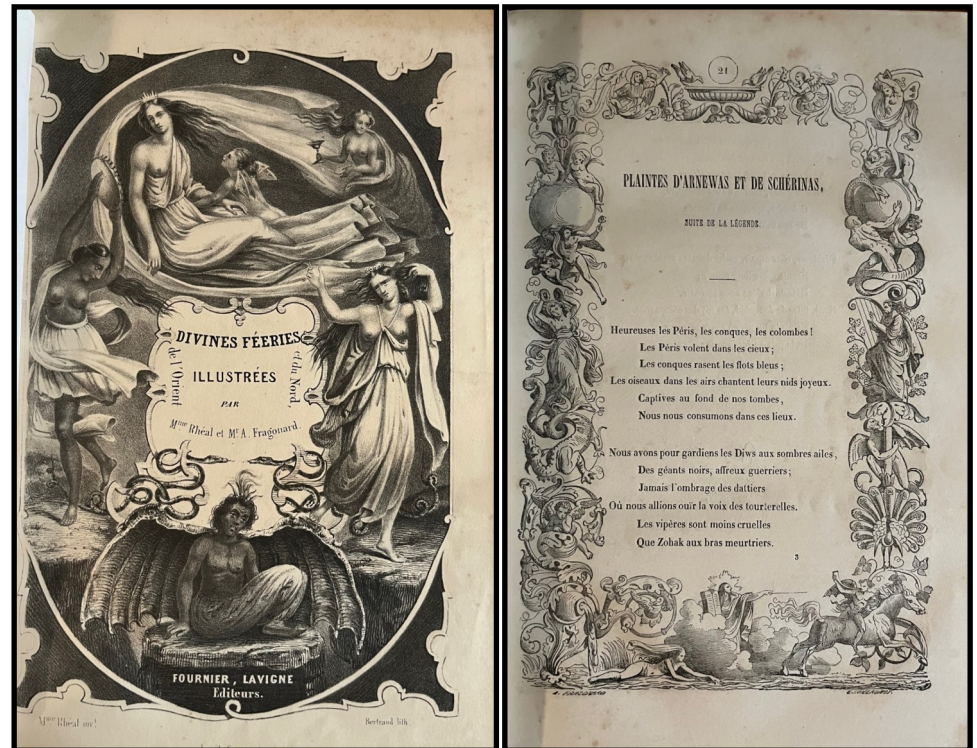
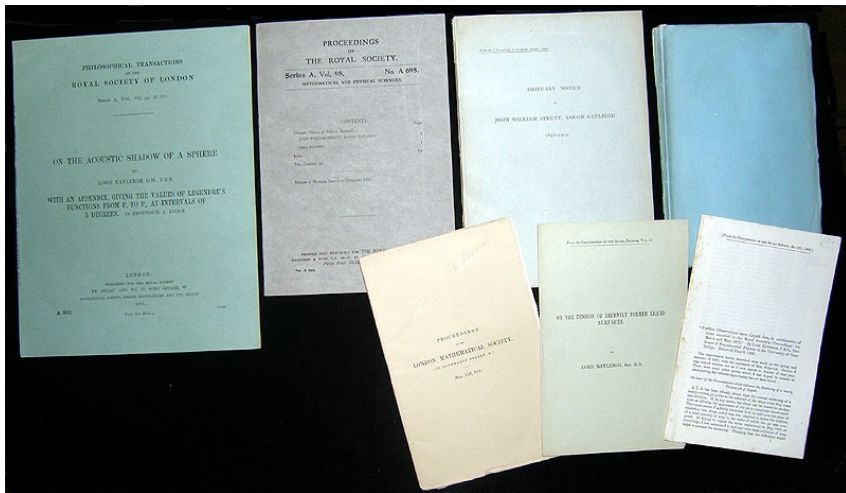
74. RHÉAL, Sébastien

Les divines féeries de l'Orient et du Nord. Pars: Fournier, 1843. 4to. [vi], viii, 280 pp. Lithographed title and 31 full-page lithographed plates, tissue guards present. Each text page printed within an elaborate wood-engraved border. Contemporary gilt blue sheep-backed embossed cloth over boards (minor scuffs and bumps), all edges gilt; minor foxing. A gorgeous copy.

First edition of this delightfully illustrated compendium of myths, fairy tales, and legends from the Near East, Asia, Scandinavia, and ancient cultures. Offering insight into the French outlook on foreign religion and lore, each tale begins with a paraphrased Notice (often rather xenophobically slanted) before the French verse translation of the story. The illustrations portray characters as ethnic tropes, often with bared breasts, headdresses, grass skirts, crude weapons, and elaborate jewelry.

Rhéal (1815-1863) was a French playwright and poet. Rhéal's wife, along with Alexandre Fragonard, designed the illustrations for this book. The title page states that it is the third edition, but this is the earliest known issue.

OCLC records 5 copies in America (UCLA, LC, Boston Athenaeum, Cleveland Public, College of Charleston); Caillet III: 9365. \$ 1950.00



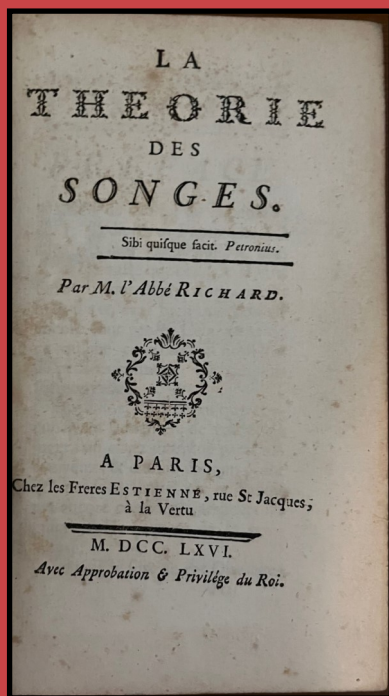
THE MEANINGLESSNESS OF DREAMS

75. RICHARD, Jérôme

La Théorie des songes. Paris: Estienne 1766. 12mo. xxiv, 320, [3] pp. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and label gilt, edges sprinkled blue. Bookplate of Jacques Laget, old label of the Seminary of Saint-Sulpice. Some minor foxing. A fine copy.

First edition of this denunciation of dream interpretation. Couched in both science and religion, the text discourages readers from drawing prophetic or preternatural meaning from sleepwalking, sleep talking, and dreaming. The author here distinguishes between “*songes*” and “*rêves*”; a *songe* being any activity performed during sleep and a *rêve* a vision produced in delirium. According to Richard, dreaming and somnambulism were imaginary, yet physiologically explainable, phenomena. A great deal of his argument is based in the idea that the soul never ceases to be active, even during sleep, and thus supernatural forces cannot take hold. He addresses the opinions of other authors on the subject, namely disagreeing with the theories of both Locke and Artemidorus.

Osler 3798; Caillet III: 9401; Dorbon-Aîné 4124. \$ 1500.00



THE FIRST TRANSLATION, UPDATED

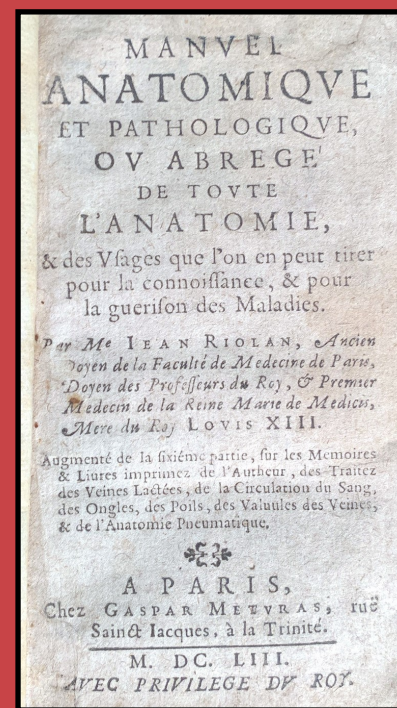
76. RIOLAN, Jean

Manuel anatomique et pathologique, ou abrégé de toute l'anatomie. Paris, Gaspar Meturas 1653. 12mo. [xl], 760, [12] pp. Contemporary stiff vellum; title dusty, some dampstaining, first quire chipped at the top with no loss. A good copy in original condition.

First edition of the French translation of Riolan's landmark medical text. The Latin version was published four years earlier, and in his translation the author took the opportunity to introduce new theories, better anatomical descriptions, and responses to some of his contemporaries who found fault with the original text. In six books, Riolan describes the limbs, muscles, organs, and bones of the human body and how each works. He also shares his controversial theories about blood circulation that went against many of his contemporaries. However, the accurate descriptions in this work actually proved his system wrong.

Jean Riolan the Younger (1577?-1657) was a French physician and anatomist. He was the personal doctor of Marie de Medici until her death.

The Evan Bedford Library of Cardiology, 168; Portal, *Histoire* II: 279-306; not in Krivatsy, Wellcome, or Osler. \$ 2500.00



FIRST MENTION OF THE TELEPHONE RINGER?

77. RÖNTGEN, Wilhelm

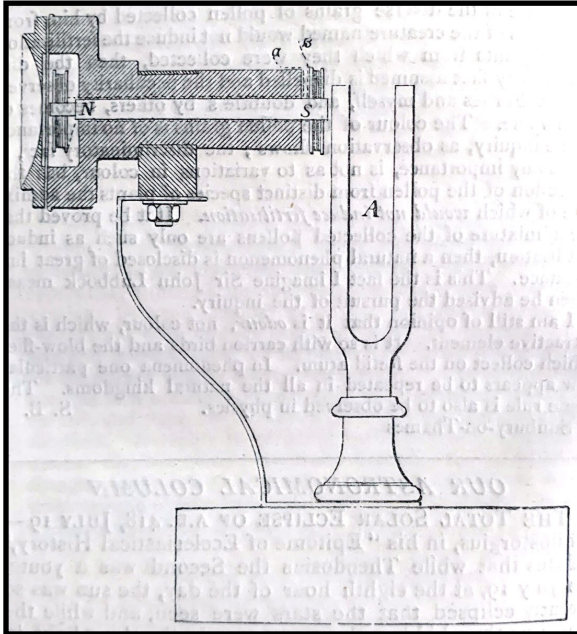
“A telephonic alarm.” In *Nature*, Volume XVII, No. 426, December 27, 1877, p. 164. London: n.p., 1877. 4to. Four weekly issues, the entire Volume XVII for the month of December. Numerous text illustrations. Original printed wrappers; partially unopened.

First printing of a fascinating article by the first recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics. Röntgen states: “The speaking of the telephone is admittedly so weak that it can only be caught by keeping the instrument in immediate contact with the ear. Hence there is transmitted through the telephone in its present form no sound which would be intense enough to announce to any one who was in a large room and who did not hold the telephone close to his ear, that a message was about to be sent from the transmitting station. The consequence is that a warning apparatus must be attached to the telephone, so that there may be no fear of missing a projected telephonic conversation.”

In other words, this is the first mention of the concept that a telephone should ring!

Despite the fact that a number of inventors worked on creating the first telephone, our collective familiarity focuses on Alexander Graham Bell’s work, culminating in his famous conversation with Watson on March 10, 1876. The first patent was granted in later in 1876, and Röntgen’s article came out a year later. The first commercial ringer was made in 1878 and was, undoubtedly, an immediate success.

Also in this issue of *Nature* we find an article by Rudolph Virchow, an illustrated work on modern telescopes by Norman Lockyear, an article by George Romanes and a letter from Alfred Russel Wallace on the “comparative richness of faunas and floras tested numerically.” \$ 450.00



ORIGINAL OFFPRINTS OF THE INVENTION OF X-RAYS

78. RÖNTGEN, Wilhelm Konrad

-- *Eine neue Art von Strahlen. 3. Auflage.* 8vo. 12 pp. Original printed yellow wrappers, lightly spotted. Ownership inscription of Dr. L. Rollmar in pencil to title. **(together with)**

-- *Eine neue Art von Strahlen. II. Mittheilung (Fortsetzung und Schluss).* 8vo. 9 pp., plus 3 pages publisher’s advertisements. Original orange printed wrappers; title re-enforced, German library stamp to verso of title.

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

First edition (fourth issue of the first paper, with the two additional pages; see Klickstein) of the first published reports on the sensational discovery of X-rays -- a form of light invisible to the eye which had never before been observed. With remarkable insight, Röntgen first suspected a new phenomenon while investigating the fluorescence produced near a Crookes tube in late 1895. He immediately began a thorough set of experiments that revealed the uses of the new ray for science and medicine. Hundreds of articles and books on the new Röntgen-rays were published in the year following their discoverer’s announcement.

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

Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 171; Glasser (ed.), *The Science of Radiology*, p. 204; Horblit, 90; Klickstein, *On a New Kind of Rays. A Bibliographical Study*, 5; 10; Norman, *One Hundred Books Famous in Medicine*, 83; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 380; Sparrow, *Milestones in Science*, 45 (198, 199).

\$ 25,000.00





**RARE RENAISSANCE BOOK OF SECRETS --
GENDER OF WRITER QUESTIONED**

79. ROSSELLO, Don Timotheo

Della somma de' secreti universali in ogni materia parte prima [et seconda]. Venezia: Giovanni Bariletto, 1561. Two parts in one. 8vo. [viii], 152; [viii], 152 leaves (A¹ of first part misbound following title and before table of contents). Each part with separate title. Woodcut printer's device of "Prudence" with the motto *Prudentia negotium non fortuna ducat* on each title and full-page on verso of last leaf of each part, woodcuts historiated initials, text woodcut illustration of an alchemical instrument (*sigilla hermetis*), contemporary manuscripts notes. Contemporary vellum, a bit worn, with faint notes on covers; some browning and minor staining. Manuscript note on second title that suggests that Rossello is an alias for D. Panizza of Venice (?). Also of interest is the different spelling of Venice, "Venegia" on the first title and "Venetia" on the seco

First edition, extremely rare, of this important and enigmatic treatise of alchemical, pharmaceutical and herbal formulas containing almost every remedy and new mode of therapy for illness as well as the ability to remain in good health. Among the topics described are recipes for plague amulets to aphrodisiacs and formulas from lip balm to paint pigments and cleaning teeth. Of special interest (especially given the question of the gender of the writer) is the formula for a mixture of quail testicles, large winged ants, musk, and amber to treat erectile dysfunction.

In the same year Isabella Cortese, an Italian writer and alchemist, published *I secreti della signora Isabella Cortese* (*The secrets of Lady Isabella Cortese*), same printer, same printer's device, and very similar text. Both works contain instructions on the preparation of practical items such as toothpaste, soap and cosmetics; both contain the same directions on the "universal medicine"; and both have the same section on erectile dysfunction. It has been questioned whether Cortese was a pseudonym for Rossello (or whoever Rossello actually was), as the possibility might exist for increased sales based on a female author.

\$ 10,500.00

TWO FINE ATLASES FROM THE FATHER OF FRENCH CARTOGRAPHY

80. SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas

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

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

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

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

\$ 6500.00



81. SANSON D'ABBEVILLE, Nicolas

L'Asie en plussieurs cartes nouvelles et exactes: & en divers traitses de geographie, et d'histoire. Paris: chez l'Autheur, 1662. 4to. (250 x 180 mm). [ii], 104 pp. Complete with 17 double-page engraved maps hand-colored in outline. Contemporary mottled calf, corner edges neatly repaired, interior has some minor dampstaining mainly on text and on blank verso of maps, last blank leaf torn on lower fore-edge. A contemporary signature on first blank leaf.

Similar to *L'Amerique*, this atlas of the continent of Asia was first printed in 1652 and reprinted here with a new title page. The maps are all dated 1652 with (only one dated 1653) and do not include the address of Mariette. The atlas features maps of India, Persia, China, Japan, the Maldives, Arabia and the Philippines, among others.

\$ 4500.00



ILLUSTRATED COMPLETE ORNITHOLOGICAL REPORT

82. SCLATER, P.L.

"Report on the birds collected during the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger in the years 1873-1876." From *The voyage of the H.M.S. Challenger, Zoology, Vol. II, Part VIII - Report on birds*. London: [printed for H.M.S.O., sold by Longmans & Co and others, 1881]. 4to. viii, 166 pp. With 30 hand-colored lithograph plates by J. Smit. Half-morocco and marbled boards, recent endpapers; with the exception of very minor discoloration to the half-title, an absolutely exquisite copy with bright and clean plates.

First separate printing. The complete ornithological report, with excellent illustrations, on the nearly 900 specimens collected by the expedition. "The collection [of birds] was formed under the superintendence of Mr. John Murray, one of the naturalists of the Expedition, and the skins were chiefly prepared by Mr. Frederick Pearcey, who accompanied the vessel as taxidermist" (introduction). \$ 5500.00



IN DEFENSE OF MESMER

83. [SERVAN, Antoine-Joseph-Michel]

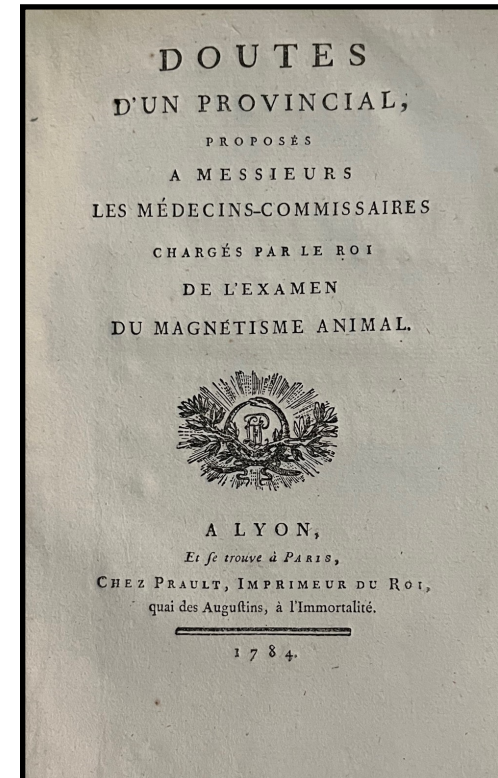
Doutes d'un provincial, proposés a messieurs les médecins-commissaires chargés par le roi de l'examen du magnétisme animal. Lyon: Prault 1784. 8vo. [iv], 136 pp. Uncut and printed on thick paper. Original blue publisher's wrappers. An excellent copy.

First edition of this staunch defense of Mesmerist animal magnetism and hypnotism. Written in rebuttal to a royal commission report that denounced Anton Mesmer's theories about psychological phenomena, the author claims that he has personally been cured by a hypnotist when all other medicine failed. He first provides a general statement of Mesmer's theory that all illness is caused by an imbalance of magnetic fluid. In validating these doctrines, he proceeds to suggest ways that animal magnetism can play a part within conventional medicine. He specifically expresses doubts about the impartiality of the Commission, which consisted of four physicians and five members of the Académie des Sciences including Baillie, Lavoisier and Franklin. In particular, he accuses the physicians of denigrating the theory of animal magnetism simply because it threatens the monopoly of physicians. Crabtree called it "one of the most thoughtful contemporary criticisms of the findings of the commission."

The text is attributed to Antoine-Joseph-Michel Servan (1737-1807), a French lawyer and personal friend of Mesmer.

Blake 415; Caillet III:10163; Barbier I:1117d; Crabtree, *Animal Magnetism* 111; Dureau, *Notes bibliographiques...du magnétisme animal* 50.

\$750.00



THE FOURTH FOLIO

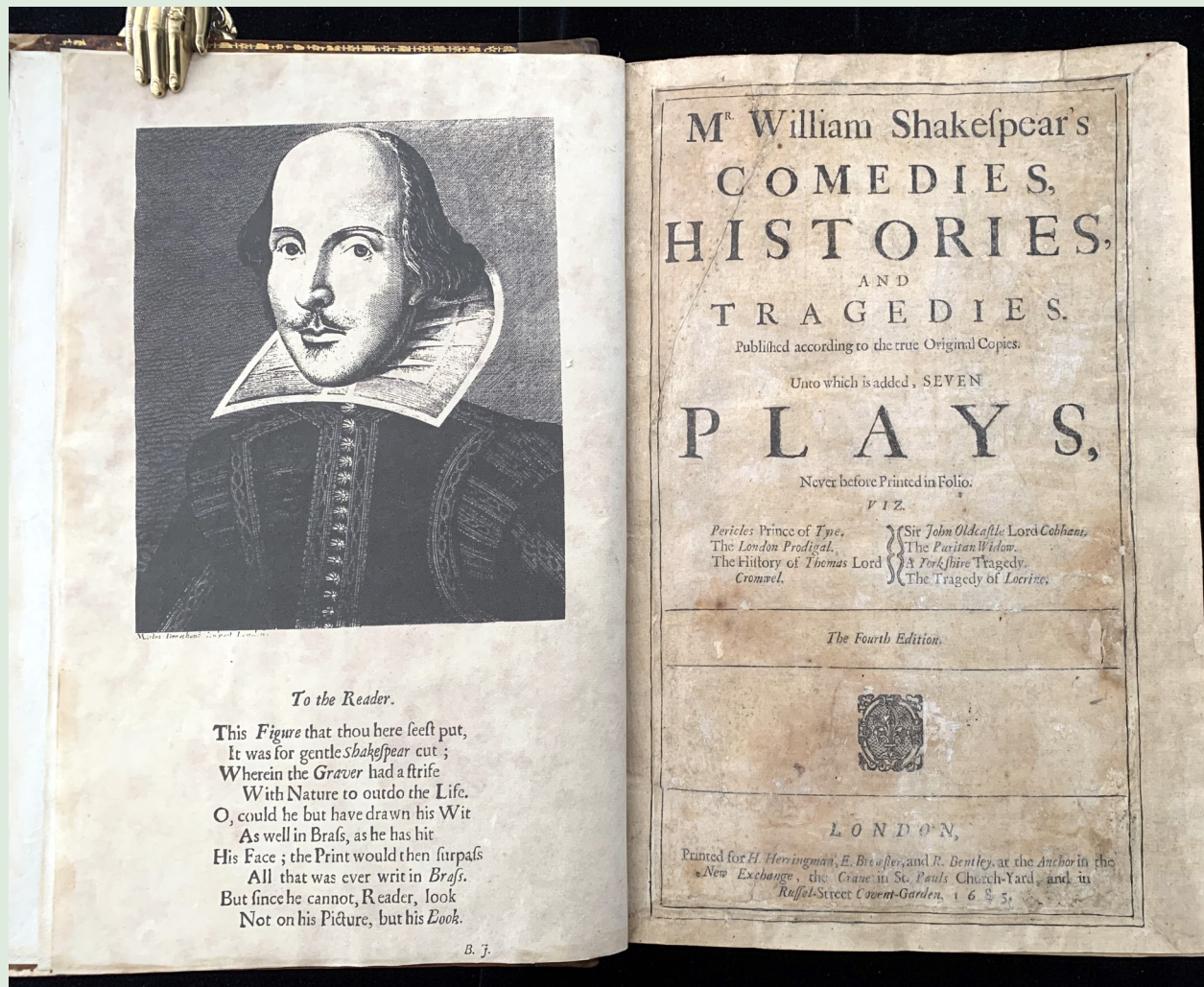
84. SHAKESPEARE, William

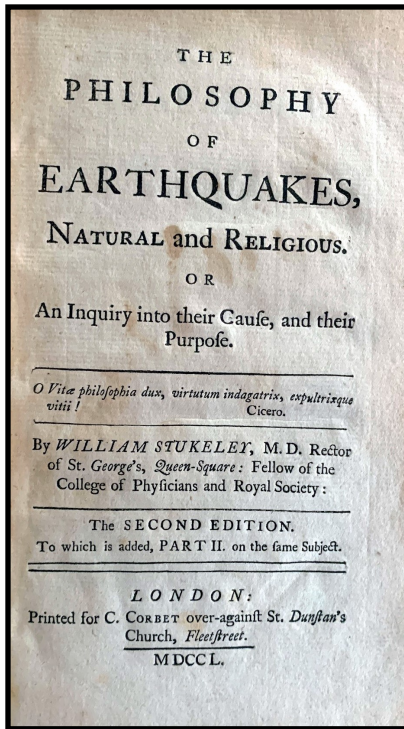
Mr. William Shakespear's comedies, histories, and tragedies. Published according to the true original copies. Unto which is added, seven plays, never before printed in folio. London: Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, 1685. Folio. [12], 272, [2], 328, 303 pp. Our copy has the following facsimiles: 1. Engraved portrait; 2. A₂ ("To the Great Variety of Readers"); 3. A₄ ("Names of principal actors"); 4. D₂ (pp. 39-40); 5. Z₄ ("The names of the Actors..."); and 6. CCCC₂ (the final leaf). Early nineteenth century full calf, ruled in gilt and blind and cross-hatched, rebaked, spine with gilt decorations; some staining but overall a good copy.

Fourth folio edition, first state, without Chiswell's name in the imprint. This was the last of the first four editions of Shakespeare's collected plays, printed in the 17th century. The Fourth Folio contains the additional seven plays that first appeared in the 1663 [third folio] edition as well as a number of corrections and modernization of the language of the text designed to make it easier to use. It became the edition that later publications of Shakespeare's plays were derived from. It is larger than the earlier folios, printed on Royal stock using a larger type and wider spacing.

Bartlett, 123A; Jaggard, p. 497; Pforzheimer, 910; Wing, S2915

\$ 75,000.00





GOD'S ROLE IN EARTHQUAKES

85. STUKELEY, William

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

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

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

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

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

\$ 2500.00

A WONDERFUL COPY IN LARGE-PRINT FORMAT

86. SWIFT, Jonathan

Travels into several remote nations of the world; by Lemuel Gulliver. First a surgeon, and then a captain of several ships. London: C. Bathurst, 1755. Four parts in one. Large 4to. viii, 286 pp. Complete with 4 full-page engraved maps and 4 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary calf, rebacked, spine label; some mild browning, otherwise a fantastic large-print copy from the library of Lord Rivers with his bookplate and manuscript shelf location.

A wonderful and readable copy of Gulliver's travels in a large-print format. These are the voyages of the Captain Gulliver, whose (unintended) mission was to seek out strange new places and peoples and to go where no man has gone before. A shipwrecked castaway, Gulliver encounters diminutive Lilliputians, the primitive and crude giants of Brobdingnag, abstracted scientists of Laputa, philosophical Houyhnhnms, and later, the brutish Yahoos. Somewhat a satire and a parody on human nature, Gulliver's travels has not been out of print since its first publication. It is the best-known full-length work of Swift, and a classic of English literature.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer, poet and cleric who became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Printing & the Mind of Man, 185.

\$ 1500.00

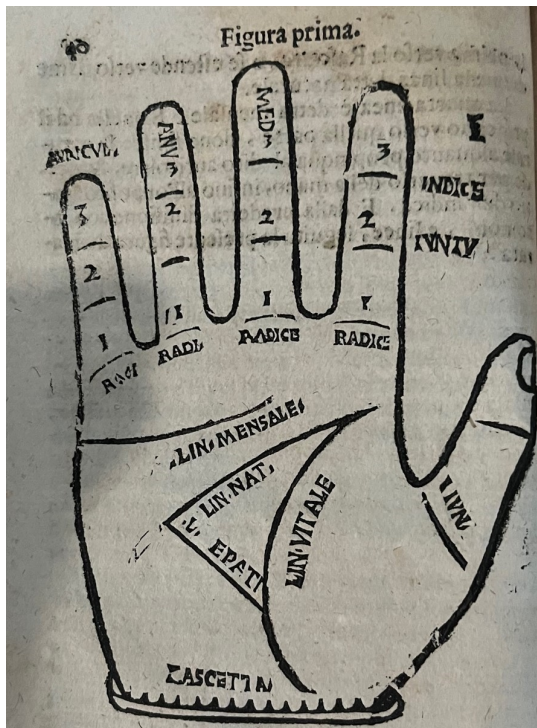


FOR LOVERS OF CHESS AND NETFLIX

87. TEVIS, Walter

The Queen's gambit. New York: Random House, [1983]. 8vo. Publisher's cloth-backed boards. An excellent copy in a fine dust jacket.

First edition. Coming of age story of a young female chess prodigy. The dramatic narrative was adapted by Netflix into a limited series which won widespread acclaim. \$ 600.00



HOW THE HANDS REFLECT PERSONALITY

88. TRICASSO, Patrizio

Epitoma chyromantico. Venice: Agostino de Bindoni, 1538. 8vo. 344 pp. Woodcut title vignette, woodcut magister cum discipuli on the title verso, 78 full-page woodcuts of palm maps, woodcut device on the final leaf. Contemporary vellum over paper boards, manuscript spine, edges sprinkled red and blue; some minor foxing, but otherwise a good, genuine copy with early manuscript pen trials on the front flyleaf and collector tag on the final paste-down.

Second edition of the most important manual of palmistry. Placed on the Index of banned books, the text instructs readers to find symbolic letters and shapes in the lines on the hands, a cabalistic practice developed by Jewish seers. At the time, chiromancy was a new art of fortune telling, and the principles described in this book represent the earliest form of this occult tradition. The idea that the unique characteristics of the human form were interlaced with one's personality and aptitude was a popular theme in the Renaissance that developed into physiognomy, phrenology, and eventually, eugenics.

As with all copies of this edition, the date at the end of the dedication letter is 13 March 1635, a misprint of 1535, the date of the first edition. In addition to the copious hand illustrations, small crude woodcuts of individual palm lines and patterns are blended into the printed text.

Tricasso (1491-c.1550) was a Dominican mathematician and astrologer from Mantua. He studied under the renowned physiognomist Bartolommeo dell Rocca, but later had a falling out over differences of opinion about astrological and chiromantic predictions.

Caillet, 10830; Cicognara, 2474; EDIT16 CNCE34009; Sander, 7357.

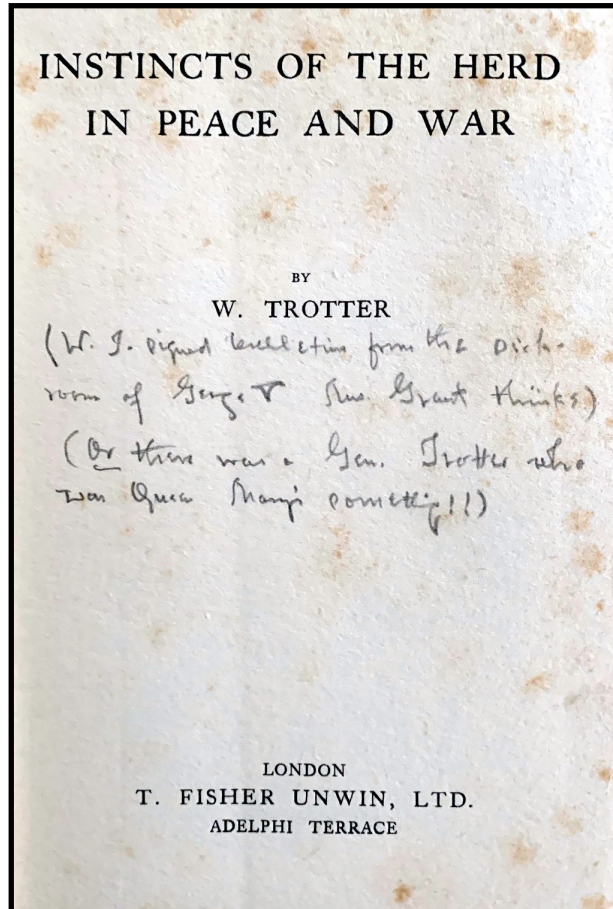
\$ 3200.00

GROUP PSYCHOLOGY

89. TROTTER, W[ilfred]

Instincts of the herd in peace and war. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1916. 8vo. 213, [1] pp., including half-title. Original publisher's cloth, worn; moderately foxed throughout, annotations on paste-downs and blanks.

First edition. Trotter (1872-1939), an English neurosurgeon, was also known for his work in social psychology, specifically herd instinct. In this, his classic work on the subject, he argues that gregariousness is an instinct, based upon his study of beehives, flocks of sheep and wolf packs. His analysis of group psychology and the ability of large numbers of people to be swayed through an innate tendency supports his conclusions on crowd behavior. According to Adrian Harrington, this work clearly influence Ian Fleming, as "Trotter's theory is cited in 'Live and Let Die' (Cape, 1954, p. 220), and revisited in both 'From Russia With Love' (1957) and 'Thunderball' (1961)." \$ 650.00



EVE'S MOST INTIMATE THOUGHTS

90. TWAIN, Mark (CLEMENS, Samuel)

Eve's diary. London & New York: Harpers, 1906. 8vo. 109 pp. With frontispiece and 55 full-page illustrations by Lester Ralph. Original publisher's red pictorial cloth, dust jacket in separated panels laid in but complete. Ownership inscription of Roy Chilton Leib.

First edition, first state with "Published June, 1906" on the copyright page. One of Twain's ironically humorous works, it is written in the style of a diary kept by Eve, supposedly translated from her original manuscript. She regales us with life in the Garden of Eden, everything from her hooking up with Adam to her expulsion.

Twain's *Extracts from Adam's diary* was published in 1904.

BAL, 3489.

\$ 950.00



INDESPENSABLE DICTIONARY

91. URE, Andrew

A dictionary of chemistry, on the basis of Mr Nicholson's; in which the principles of the science are investigated anew, and its applications to the phenomena of nature, medicine, mineralogy, agriculture, and manufactures, detailed. London: T. & G. Underwood, et. al., 1821. 8vo. xix, [i], [752] pp. With 15 engraved plates. Contemporary tree calf; the first blank is partially torn at the gutter, otherwise a very nice copy with a presentation bookplate of the Essex Institute, Library of Francis Peabody, from Mrs. Martha Peabody, and the additional bookplate of Arnold Thackray.

First edition. Initially prepared at the request of the publishers as a revision of Nicholson's *Dictionary*, Ure contended that the entire work was newly written as a result of the time between the two publications making the earlier one nearly obsolete. Indeed, he kept the *Dictionary* up to date by publishing three subsequent editions. The American edition published later in the year of this first edition was quite popular.

Ure (1778-1857) was a Scottish chemist and teacher of science to artisans. He was one of the first scientists to earn his living as a consultant. Ure published numerous papers; his most important were on the application of science to the arts and industry.

Cole, 1304; DSB, XIII, pp. 547-548; Duveen, p. 594; Neville, II, p. 574; Partington, III, pp. 722-723. \$ 850.00

A DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY,

ON THE
BASIS OF MR NICHOLSON'S;

IN WHICH

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE ARE INVESTIGATED ANEW,
AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE PHENOMENA OF NATURE, MEDICINE,
MINERALOGY, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES,
DETAILED.

By ANDREW URE, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF THE ANDERSONIAN INSTITUTION, MEMBER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
&c. &c.

WITH AN

Introductory Dissertation ;

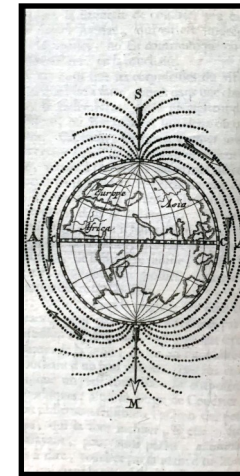
CONTAINING

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONVERTING THE ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT
INTO A SYSTEMATIC ORDER OF STUDY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THOMAS & GEORGE UNDERWOOD; J. HIGHLEY & SON,
FLEET STREET; SIMPKIN & MARSHALL, STATIONERS' COURT;
T. TEGG, CHEAPSIDE: A. BLACK, EDINBURGH: R. GRIFFIN & CO.
GLASGOW: AND J. CUMMING, DUBLIN.

1821.



MUCH MORE TO THE DIVINING ROD
THAN FINDING WATER

92. VALLEMONT, Pierre le Lorrain de

La Physique occulte, ou traité de la baguette divinatoire. (bound with) *Suite de la physique occulte.* Paris: Jean Boudot, 1696. Two works in one. 12mo. [xiv], 422, 34, [7]; [xxviii], 255 pp. Engraved frontispiece and 23 full-page engraved plates in first work, 1 woodcut and 2 full-page engraved plates in second work. Contemporary stiff vellum, gilt spine label, edges speckled red (soiled, some loss to label); scattered old manuscript notes. Remarkably fresh, a perfect copy.

First edition thus, second overall, of this mechanistic and scientific approach to dowsing and magnetism, the first French book published on the subject. Here the author attempts to remove occultism from the practice by posturing that the circulating corpuscles of the human body communicate with underground water sources through the divining rod as an extension of the arms, much like the eyes make use of microscopes and telescopes to see things unavailable to the naked eye. Vallemont goes on to suggest other applications of the divining rod, such as locating dead bodies and rooting out fugitives. The fine illustrations show proper ways of holding the rod, other dowsing equipment, and divinatory charts. The final, separately paginated, section deals with the magnetic causes of disease and suggests holistic treatments. The true first edition was published 3 years earlier and contained 9 fewer plates and no magnetism chapter.

This copy also contains a short compilation of testimonials from diviners who used Vallemont's methods successfully.

Caillet, III: 10985; Dorbon, 5042; Dupré, *Silent Messengers: The Circulation of Material Objects of Knowledge*, pp. 308-309 \$ 2800.00

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ALL KNOWLEDGE

93. VERGIL, Polydore

Di Polidoro Virgilio da Urbino de gli inventori delle cose. Libri otto. Florence: Filippo Giunti, 1592. 8vo. [xxiv], 426, [43] pp., including index. Woodcut title vignette, historiated initials and headpieces. Contemporary vellum, small piece cut away from the middle of the spine; small stain to the bottom corner of the first quarter of the book, some minor browning, otherwise a very good copy.

Second edition of Baldelli's translation of Vergil's *De inventoribus rerum*, a valuable work considered to be like an encyclopedia of knowledge. Among many other topics it contains chapters on medicine, clocks, music, astrology, magic, agriculture, hunting, fishing, weapons, Olympic games, art, colors, silk, prostitution, and invention of the press. This second Italian edition covers many gastronomic topics, especially wine, including wine as a fire of pleasure and wine's contribution to the cause of madness.

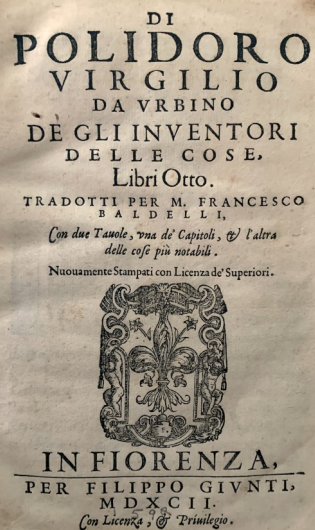
Vergil's *De Inventoribus Rerum* was first published in 1499, having been written in only three months. It was a history of origins and inventions, describing in three books the foundations of all human activities, including origin of the gods, the creation, marriage, religion and learning; the origins of law, time, military science, money, precious metals and art; the origins of agriculture, architecture, towns, tools and materials, maritime navigation, commerce and prostitution.

For the edition of 1521, Vergil added five more books devoted to the origins of Christian rites and institutions, likely as a concession towards critics who had labeled it a work of heretics and depravity. Because it still included criticisms of monks, priestly celibacy, indulgences, and of the policies and constitutional status of the papacy, it was placed on the *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* in 1564.

De inventoribus was, however, exceedingly popular, and was quickly translated into many languages; eventually at least 70 Latin editions were printed.

Vergil (ca. 1470-1555) was an Italian humanist scholar, historian, priest and diplomat, who spent most of his life in England. In addition to this encyclopedic work, he is remembered for his *Proverbiorum libellus* (1498), a collection of Latin proverbs and the *Anglica Historia* (drafted by 1513; printed 1534), an influential history of England written at the request of Henry VII.

Graesse, VII, p. 284; Simon, *Bibl. Bacchica*, N676. \$ 850.00



DANGEROUS SECRETS OF THE ROSICRUCIANS

94. [VILLARS, Nicolas de Montfaucon de]

Le Comte de Gabalis, ou Entretiens sur les sciences secrètes. «Cologne» [but Amsterdam]: «P. Marteau» [but Elzevir?]. [ca 1690]. 8vo. 155 pp. (lacking final two blanks) Contemporary blind-ruled mottled calf, spine and label gilt, edges marbled blue, blue silk marker. Old armorial ex-libris bookplate. Some paper flaws and rough cuts not affecting text. [Bound with]

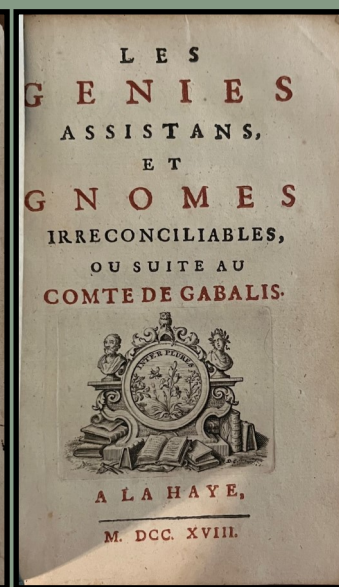
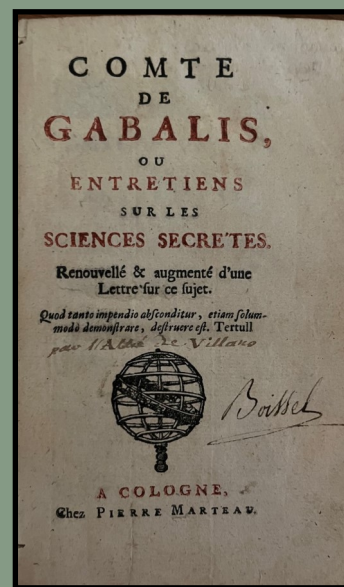
Les Genies assistans, et gnomes irreconciliables. The Hague: s.n. 1718. 8vo. [ii], 176 pp.

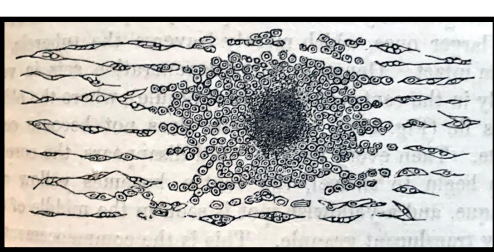
Two satirical anonymous occult texts taking aim at Rosicrucianism. The first is written in the form of a dialogue between a cabalist (Comte de Gabalis) and a skeptic. The five "entretiens", or interviews, attempt to discount the Paracelsian doctrine on elementary spirits and parody alchemy, divination, and astrology. Whether deliberate or not, the book revealed many secrets closely held in the Rosicrucian and Jansenist circles, and for this slight, Villars was murdered 3 years after publication of the first edition (1670).

The second text purports to be of the same authorship, but this would be impossible as the first edition, offered here, was published 45 years after Villars' death. (Brunet and other bibliographers have ascribed it to Antoine Androl.) The narrative piggybacks off *Comte de Gabalis*, describing and denouncing the elemental spirits of genies and gnomes.

I. VD17 1 :063003N ; STC Netherlands 119722909.

II. Bibliotheca Rosicruciana 563 ; Caillet III : 7708. \$1950.00





CELLULAR PATHOLOGY

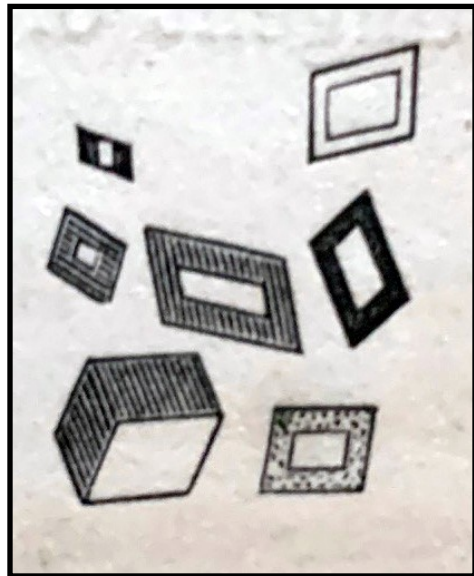
95. VIRCHOW, Rudolf

Cellular pathology as based upon physiological and pathological histology. New York: Robert M. De Witt, [1860]. 8vo. 554

pp., including index. With 144 text wood engravings. Modern cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; an excellent copy with the ownership signature of L.S. Wilcox above the title. **First American edition** from the second edition of the original printed two years earlier. This classic laid the foundations of modern cellular pathology. Virchow had proclaimed that all living things are cells and derived from cells, and so established scientific medicine in Germany on the premise that life was essentially the physiochemical expression of cell activity.

The English edition is more a revised edition than straight translation, the addition and subtractions being made with Virchow's agreement. The translator, France Chance (1826-1897), had actually been in attendance at Virchow's original 1858 lectures from which his book was produced, and was able to add material from his notes, including Virchow's answers to his questions during the lectures.

Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, 132; Garrison & Morton, 2299; Horblit, 99; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 307c; Rather, *Medical Writings of Rudolf Virchow*, 380. \$ 650.00



MAJOR ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH

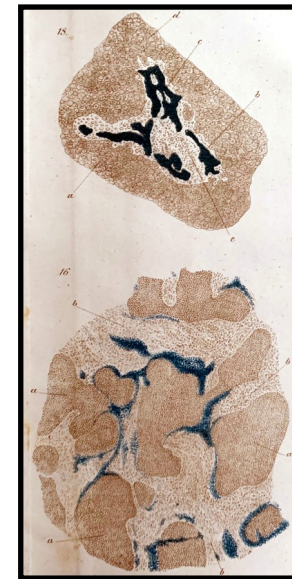
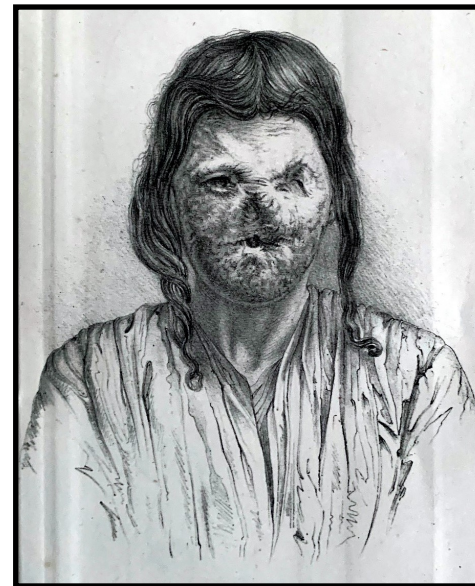
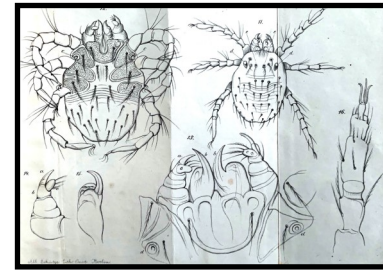
96. VIRCHOW, Rudolf, ed.

Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medicin, vols 41 & 55. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1867, 1872. Two volumes. 8vo. vi, 591; vi, 538 pp. Letterpress tables, 9 full-page and 23 folding lithographed plates, 3 in contemporary hand color. Contemporary boards, gilt spine labels; moderate foxing to the preliminary leaves and plates, but a nice set.

First edition of two important volumes of the landmark series edited by Virchow until his death in 1902. Together, they contain 55 peer-reviewed articles about medicine, pathology, epidemiology, histology, and the history of medicine. Notably, these volumes contain essays by the German anatomist Heinrich Wilhelm Gottfried von Waldeyer-Hartz demonstrating that carcinoma cells derive from surface epithelial cells, not from connective tissue cells as Virchow believed, and the illustrative plate shows for the first time an intraepithelial carcinoma. Virchow published the articles in this journal despite never accepting Waldeyer's discovery.

Virchow (1821-1902) was a German physician known as the "father of modern pathology." He founded the *Archiv* in 1847, and it is still active today. After his death, it was renamed *Virchows Archiv*.

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, XIV, pp. 125-127; Garrison & Morton, 2620. \$ 850.00



**A FIREY SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT
CALLING FOR CAUTION**

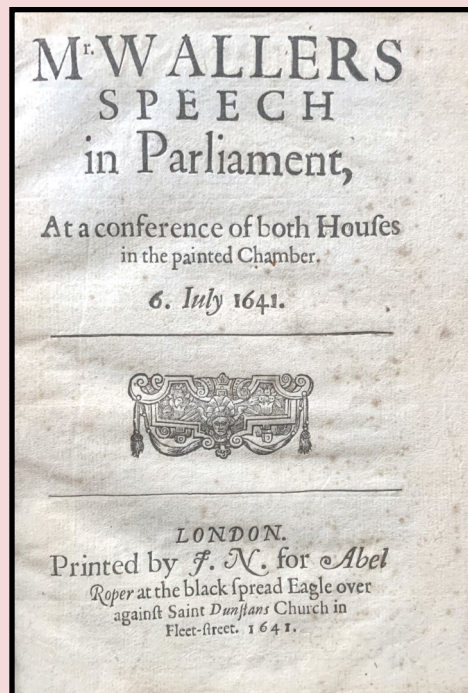
97. WALLER, Edmund

Mr. Wallers speech in Parliament, at a conference of both Houses in the painted chamber. 6. Iuly 1641. London: printed by J[ohn] N[orton] for Abel Roper at the black spread Eagle over against Saint Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, 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. 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. 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.

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



**REALISTIC SOCIAL CRITICISM OF
EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICA**

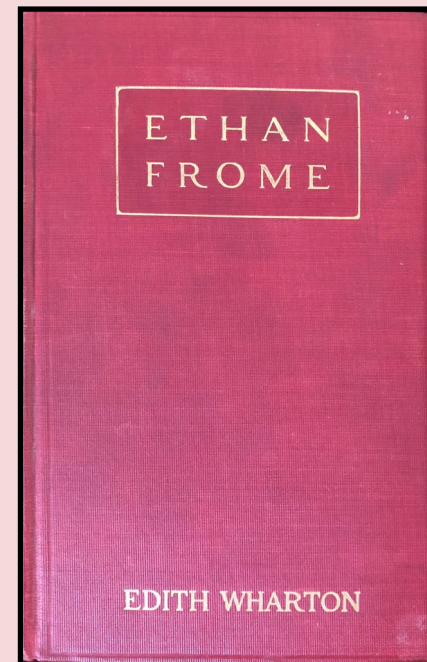
98. WHARTON, Edith

Ethan Frome. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1911. 8vo. [vi], 195 pp., including author book list and 4 pages of publisher’s advertisements. Red cloth with gilt title and author on front board and spine; gilt top edge, bottom and fore-edges untrimmed. Preserved in a clamshell box, spine label; an excellent copy.

First edition, first printing, with “wearily” unbattered on p. 135. Novella featuring the story of Ethan Frome’s grim life and tragic accident in a bleak Massachusetts farm town through an extended flashback. A realistic social criticism of early twentieth century America, this tale provides insightful commentary into the contemporary economic and cultural realities of American suffering.

Wharton (1862–1937) was a novelist known for producing copious novellas, poems, and books on travel and design in the latter part of her life, many of which are believed to be autobiographical. Her work has been praised for its use of dramatic irony, utilizing her station in the upper classes of society to compose incisive and critical stories of life in the first half of the twentieth century. She was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature and was the first woman to receive the Pulitzer Prize for Literature in 1921.

\$ 2000.00



A CENTURIES-OLD DEBATE

99. WHITE, Andrew D.

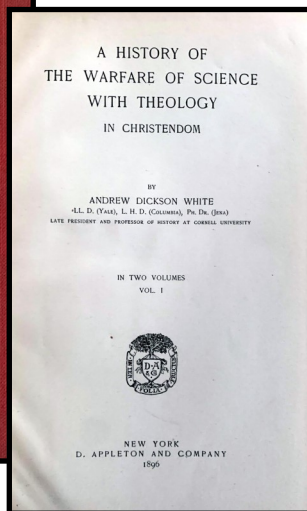
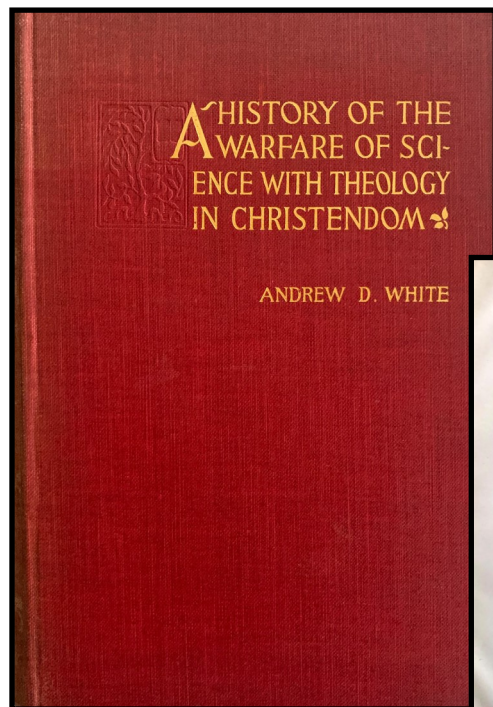
A history of the warfare of science with theology in Christendom. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1896. Two volumes. 8vo. xxxiii, [1], 415; xiii, [1], 474 pp., plus 6 pages publisher's advertisements. Publisher's cloth, author and title in gilt on front covers and spines. An excellent copy.

First edition. White was one of the founders of the conflict thesis, which states that science and religion have historically been in conflict, and tried to prove it here. He lectured on the subject for years, maintaining that religion's interference in science only results in the "direst evils" to both, but scientific investigation, regardless of the perceived danger, only results in the "highest good" to both.

The topics in this work are both broad and focused, dealing with everything from creation to evolution, more specifically geography and geology, prehistoric man, magic, chemistry and physics, language, the Dead Sea legends, political economy, miracles and medicine. A fascinating work for any academic or student of history.

White (1832-1918) was one of the founders of Cornell University and served as its first president for nearly two decades. He also represented America as Ambassador to Russia and Germany.

Dictionary of American Biography, X, pp. 88-93. \$ 700.00



A CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF THE PURITAN REVOLUTION AND CIVIL WAR

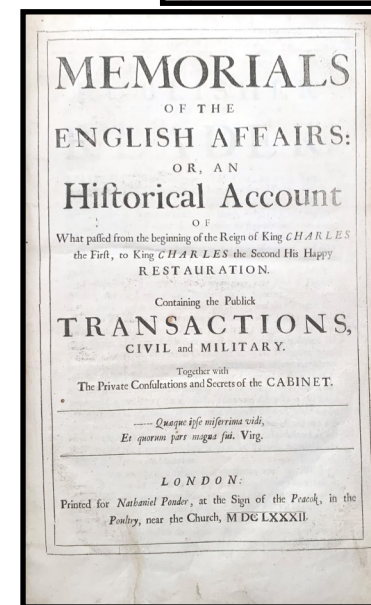
100. [WHITLOCKE, Bulstrode]

Memorials of the English affairs: or, an historical account of what passed from the beginning of the reign of King Charles the First, to King Charles the Second his happy restauration. Containing the publick transactions, civil and military. Together with the private consultations and secrets of the cabinet. London: printed for Nathaniel Ponder, MDCLXXXII [1682]. Folio. Complete, with all pagination errors accounted for. Woodcut initials. Contemporary calf, rebacked spine label; other than a paper repair on p. 433, interior in excellent condition. From the library of Sir Charles Wolseley Bart, one of the Wolseley baronets in Staffordshire, with his bookplate on the paste-down.

First edition. This late seventeenth-century text covers the reigns of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II from 1625 to 1660. It is essentially a history of the Puritan Revolution and the English Civil War, describing the major events of the time like the trial and execution of Charles I, Cromwell's self-appointment as Lord Protector and the Restoration of Charles II. Initially published anonymously, the text was derived from Whitlocke's personal diary. Arthur, Earl of Anglesey (1614-1686), edited the diaries to such an extent that Whitlocke's personal narrative was lost in place of a more historical text. Anglesey then issued *Memorials* posthumously. It is an invaluable resource for the study of one of the most important periods in English history. An unedited edition of Whitlocke's diary was published in 1990.

Whitlocke (1605-1675) was a lawyer and politician. He was a parliamentarian during the English Civil War, and Cromwell appointed him Lord Whitlocke under the Protectorate.

Early English Books, 1641-1700, 556:10; ESTC, R13122; Lowndes, X, 2905-2906; Wing, W1986. \$ 850.00



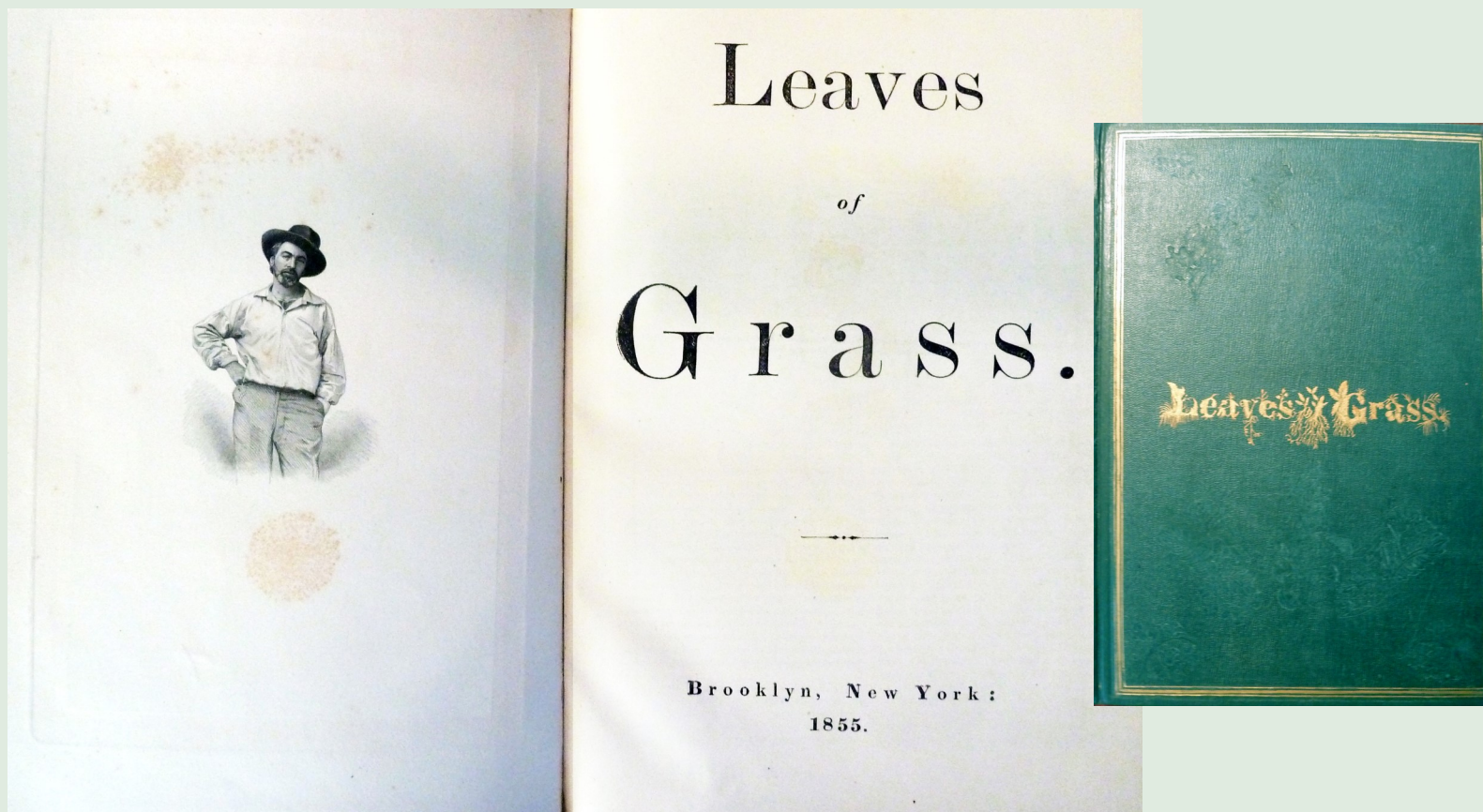
THE STANDARD OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

101. WHITMAN, Walt

Leaves of grass. Brooklyn: [Printed for the Author], 1855. Folio. Engraved frontispiece portrait. Original green cloth mounted onto boards, gilt-lettered and decorated in blind on front and back covers within a triple gilt rule, gilt-lettered and decorated spine (rear cover in remarkable facsimile); very minor spotting on endpapers, otherwise an excellent bright copy preserved in a clamshell case.


First edition, first issue binding (BAL's and Myerson's Binding A), first state of the frontispiece portrait (on heavy paper), second state of the copyright page as usual, second state of p. iv. According to the description in Christie's (New York) catalogue of their sale of the same edition on December 4, 2009 (lot 196 of Sale 2153, which brought \$218,500.00), "Whitman was spending nearly every day there [at the printing office of James and Thomas Rome in Brooklyn] that spring [of 1855], writing, revising, reading proof, even working at the type case, just as he had done twenty years earlier as an apprentice printer. Altogether he set in type about ten of the ninety-five pages of a book that he also designed, produced, published, promoted . . . The 795 copies the Romes ran off on their hand press and delivered to the binder were all there were or could be of the first edition. No plates were made; the book was printed from type, and the type distributed" (Justin Kaplan, *Walt Whitman: a Life*, Toronto: Bantam Books, 1982, p. 198). Myerson notes that 795 copies were bound: 337 in Binding A in June and July 1855; 262 in Binding B in December 1855 and January 1856; and 196 copies in two other binding styles.

Whitman "ushered in a new era in American letters, describing specifically American experiences in a distinctly American idiom." "Always the champion of the common man, Whitman is both the poet and the prophet of democracy. The whole of *Leaves of Grass* is imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and a pride in the democracy of the young American nation. In a sense, it is America's second Declaration of Independence: that of 1776 was political, this of 1855 intellectual" (PMM). BAL, 21395; Grolier, American, 67; Myerson, A2.I.a1; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 340. \$ 125,000.00



A
RATIONAL EXPOSITION
OF
THE PHYSICAL SIGNS
OF THE
DISEASES
OF
THE LUNGS AND PLEURA;
ILLUSTRATING THEIR PATHOLOGY, AND FACILITATING
THEIR DIAGNOSIS.

By CHARLES J. B. WILLIAMS, M. D.

——
PHILADELPHIA:
CAREY AND LEA--CHESNUT STREET.
1830.

E. & G. Merriam, Printers, Brookfield, Mass.

SOUNDS OF THE HUMAN BODY

102. WILLIAMS, Charles J.B.

A rational exposition of the physical signs of the diseases of the lungs and pleura; illustrating their pathology, and facilitating their diagnosis. Philadelphia: Carey and Lea, 1830. 8vo. 203, [2] pp. With 2 plates. Original boards with the original spine label; spine torn in places, paste-downs, endleaves and plates foxed and browned, but otherwise an uncut and very wide-margined copy.

First edition. A thorough and engaging treatise on all aspects of the chest and respiration. After a preface detailing the genius of the stethoscope the author explains the different sounds a human body will make, including their properties and vibrations. This extends not only to the heart and the chest region but also to the voice, and what Williams calls laryngophony broncophony and pectoriloquy. He lays out in this first part an exposition of the general physical signs of both a healthy and diseased state and action of the thoracic viscera. The second part treats the pathological history and physical signs of the principal diseases of the lungs and pleura. Included at the end are some tabular views of the physical signs and a plate showing the regions of the chest. The second plate shows how to construct a stethoscope.

Cordasco, 30-0945.

\$ 700.00

FIRST COMPLETE ITALIAN WORK ON FORTIFICATION

103. ZANCI, Giovanni Battista

Del modo di fortificare le città. Venice: Plinio Pietrasanta, 1554. 4to. Title within elaborate architectural border, separate leaf with portrait of the author, 17 decorative woodcut initials and 8 woodcut text illustrations. Bound in decorative modern boards.

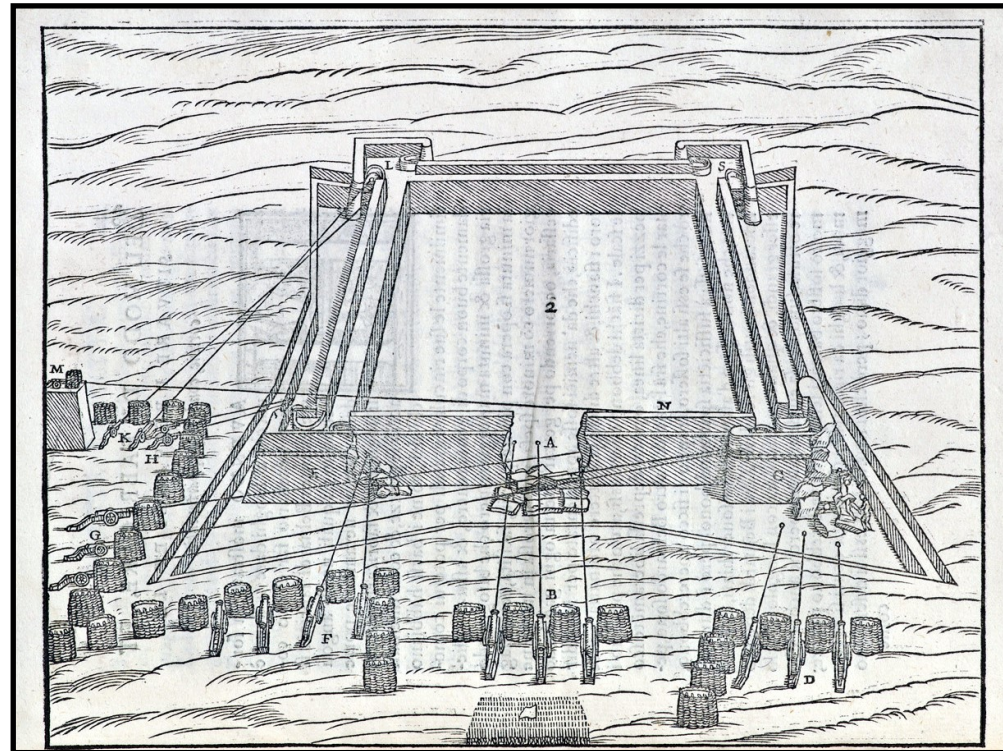
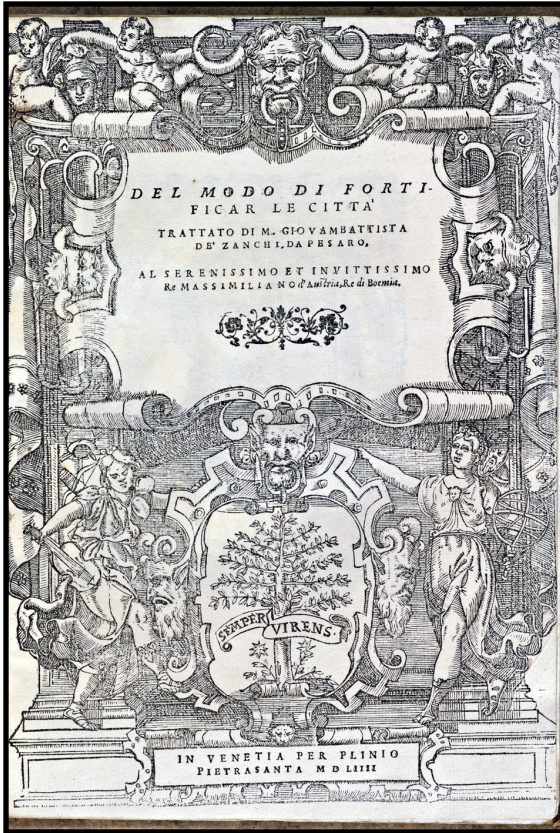
First edition of the first Italian book devoted exclusively to fortification of cities. It was preceded only by Durer's *Etliche underricht, zur befestigung der Stett* (1527). Italian works by Valle (1521) and Cataneo and Tartaglia (both 1554) contained only chapters on the subject.

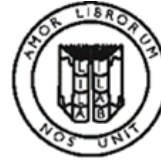
Zanchi (1515-1586), a military engineer in the Venetian service under Marcantonio Colonna, took part in several campaigns including the long siege of Siena. He remarks that "the invention of artillery had necessitated a new system of fortifying cities, and that those who might have been qualified by experience to write on the subject were not sufficiently versed in its theory to do so" (Cockle, 767). The system he describes herein is the favored Italian bastion trace, limited to the square (with acute-angled bastions but already with an attempt to reinforce the curtains) and the octagon (again strengthening the curtains). This design improved the defense of the fortress as covering fire had to be provided often from multiple angles. The woodcuts are among the earliest showing the new pentagonal form of bastion.

Zanchi left the manuscript of his work with Girolamo Ruscelli when he had to leave Venice; on his return, Ruscelli sought and obtained permission to edit and publish the work, which he recognized as a pioneering effort.

D'Ayala, 126; Marini, 13-14; Riccardi, II, 649

\$ 10,500.00





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