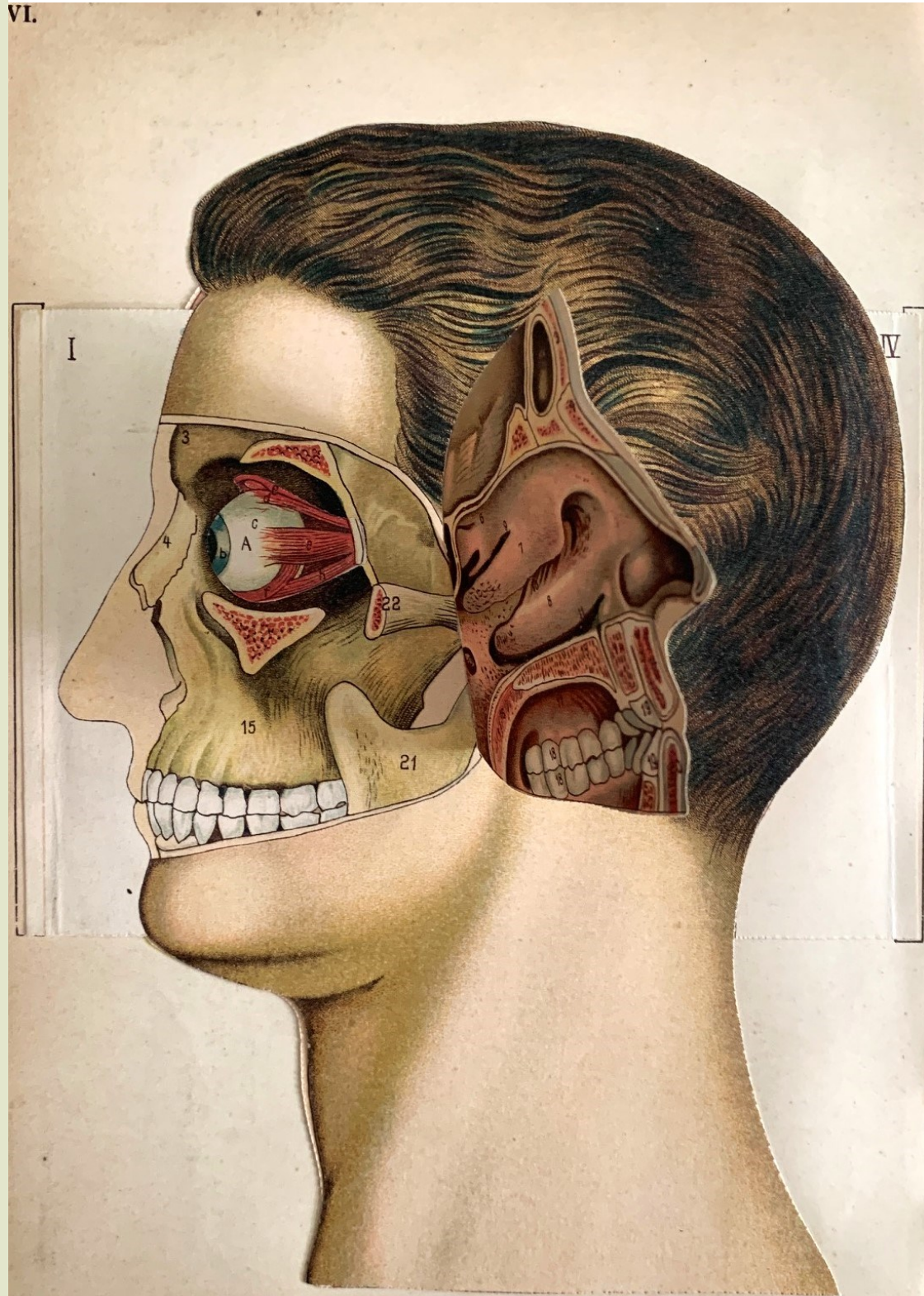


**Rootenberg Rare Books &
Manuscripts Presents:**

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**Booth 103
October 7-8, 2023**



DETAILED ACUPUNCTURE MANUSCRIPT FROM THE LATE MING DYNASTY

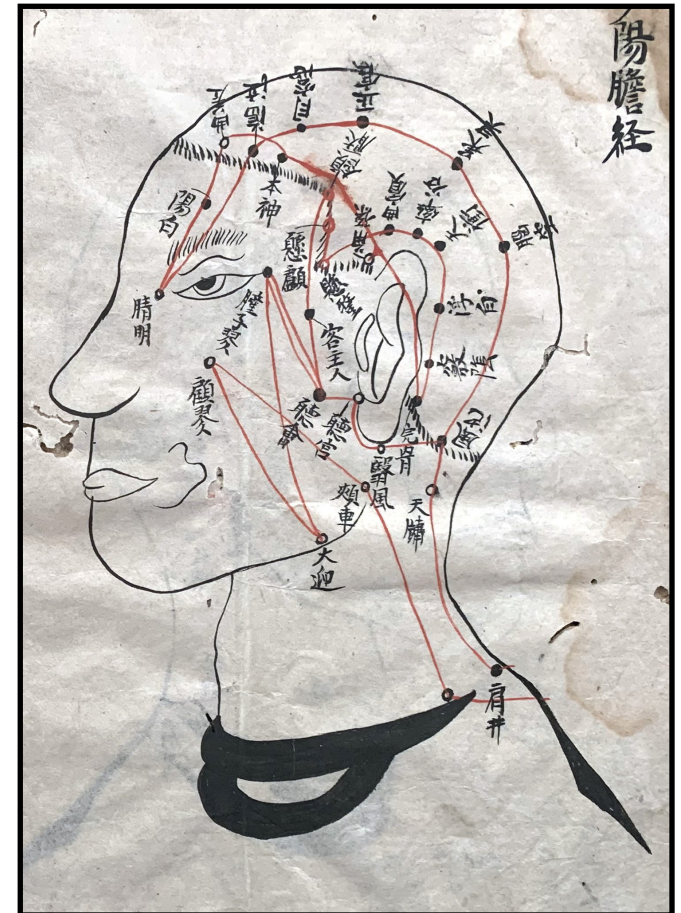
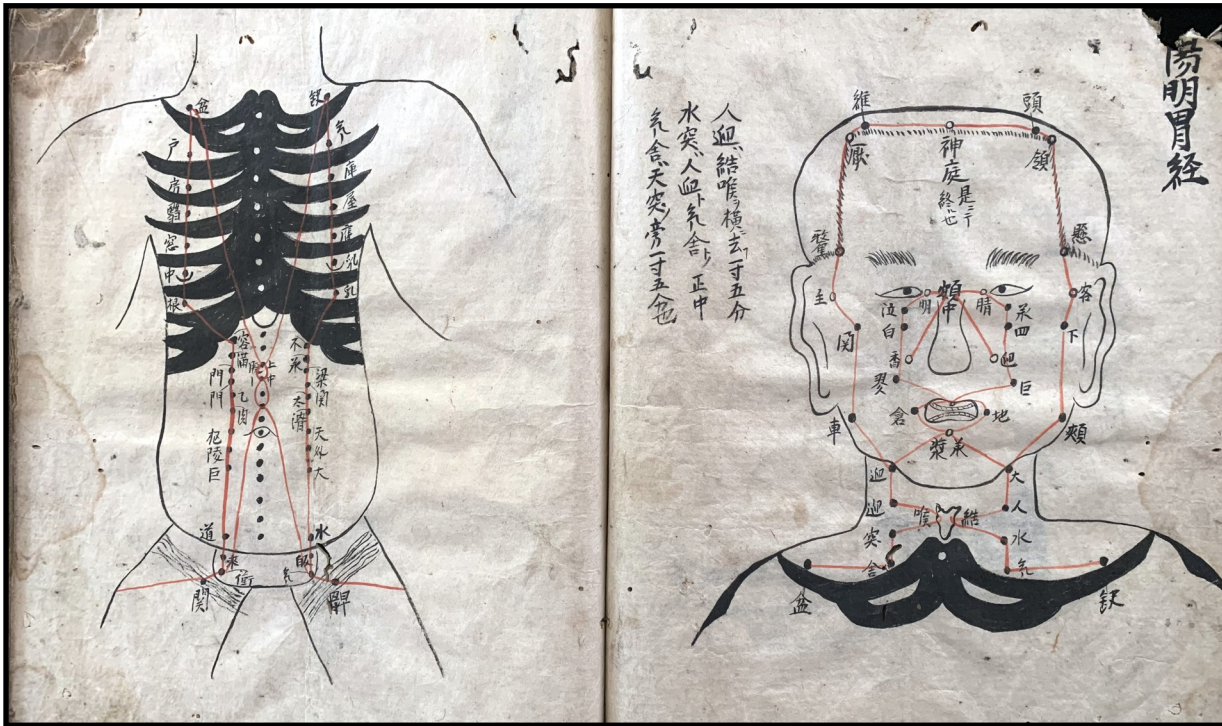
1. MANUSCRIPT

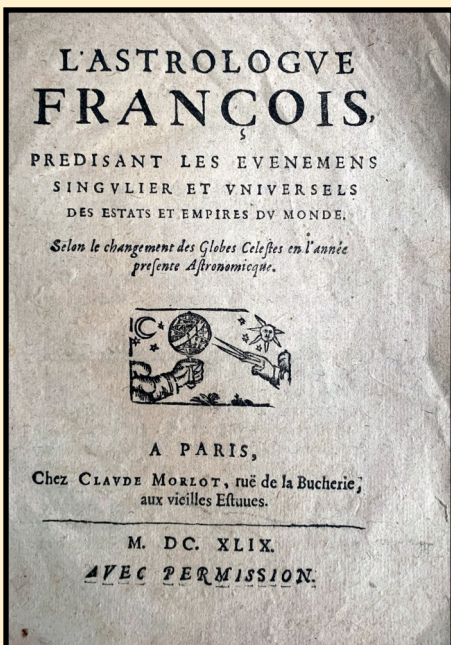
[In Kanji]. *Jushi kei zu. Disegno dei 14 meridiani.* N.p., n.d. (but 17th century). 4to. 255 x 200 mm. 20 double sheets. With text and 30 full-page drawings with the traces of the energy channels. Kanji text, black ink, meridian lines indicated with red and blue ink. Original wrappers, kanji title on cover; signs of wear, wormholes and some small losses that do not affect the drawings.

Composed in seventeenth-century Japan, this important acupuncture treatise was compiled primarily for teaching purposes. It clearly reveals the steadfast nature of the practice, so similar to what many people swear by today! The 30 drawings trace the fourteen major meridians and accurately indicate the most important sanjiao points, channels and where to place appropriate needles. Each illustration is accompanied by a title concerning the energy channel depicted and some technical notes, all written in kanji. Three sheets at the end contain a thick text in cursive writing. A purchase note written by a Buddhist monk appears with the date Bunka 4 (1807). The title is written on the upper cover and also on the recto of the first sheet.

Early acupuncture manuscripts are extremely rare on the market.

\$ 9000.00





EERILY ACCURATE ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS INCLUDING AMERICAN AS A GLOBAL POWER

2. ANONYMOUS

L'Astrologue François, prédisant 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

WIDE-SPREAD APPEAL

3. BACON, Francis

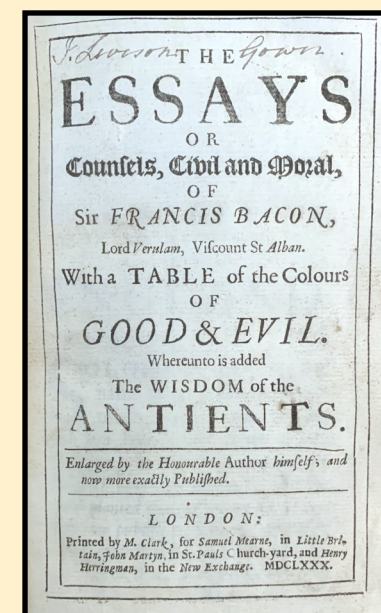
The essays or counsels, civil and moral, of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Viscount St Alban. With a table of the colours of good & evil. And a discourse of the wisdom of the ancients. To which is added in this edition the character of Queen Elizabeth. London: Printed by H. Clark, for R. Chiswell, S. Smith, T. Bennet, B. Walford, T. Childe, G. Sawbridge, and R. Wellington, 1706. 8vo. [x], 167, [i]; [viii], 21; [x], 104, [1] pp. , including the leaf of publisher's advertisements. Separate titles to *Of the colours of good and evil* and *Wisdom of the ancients*. Contemporary blind-ruled calf (Oxford-style), fore-edge marbled; interior in excellent condition.

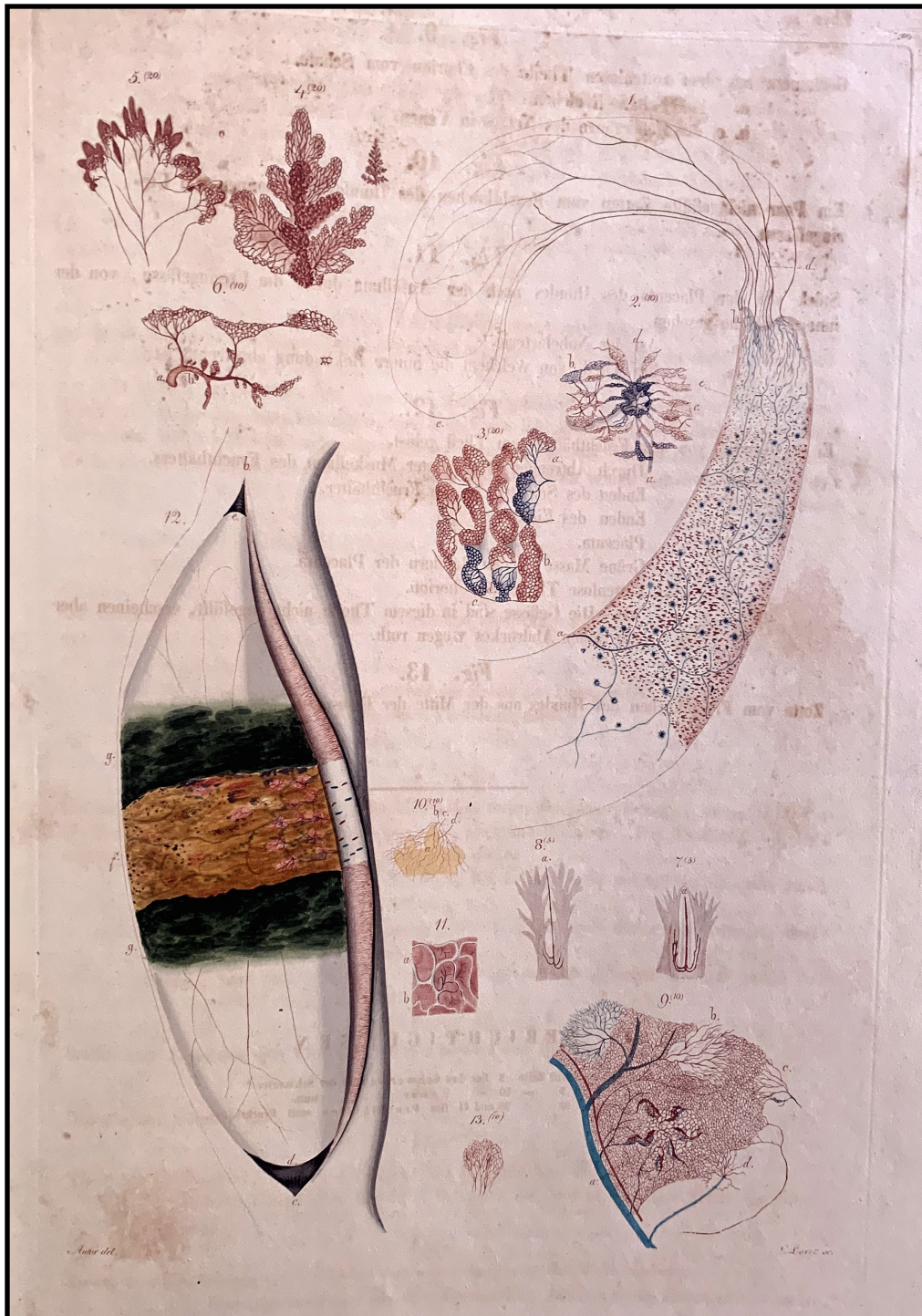
Later edition, first published in 1597 under the title *Essayes, religious meditations, places of perswasion and dissuasion, seene and allowed*. This edition contains a total of sixty-one essays dealing with public life, private life, and morality, providing dispassionate observation of human life and powerfully expressed moral judgments. Bacon focuses on the ethical, political, and historical influences on human behavior and records observations on such diverse topics as beauty, deformity, fortune, adversity, truth, and atheism. Many readers viewed the writings as guides in matters like raising children, marriage, friendship, and their professions. The author himself recognized the wide-spread appeal of these essays stating in 1622 that the writing would "yield more lustre and reputation to my name" than his work in natural philosophy.

This edition contains an excerpt from Johnson's Discoveries, "Elogies on the illustrious author" and a portion of Cowley's poem to the Royals Society celebrating Bacon. And of course, of particular interest, is the final section on the character of Queen Elizabeth; a fascinating read.

Bacon (c. 1561–1626) was a politician, lord chancellor, and philosopher who is known as the father of empiricism.

Wing, B288; Gibson, R.W. Bacon, 29; Early English Books, 1641-1700, 806:26; ESTC, R11985. \$ 500.00





FETAL DEVELOPMENT—A MAJOR DISCOVERY

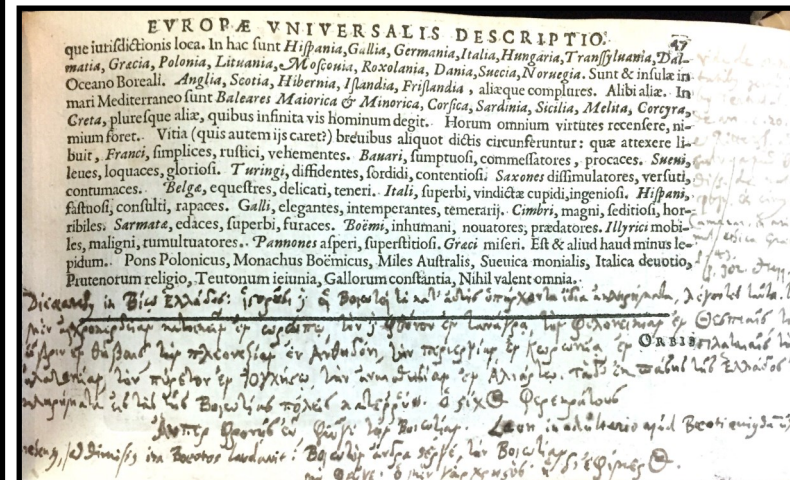
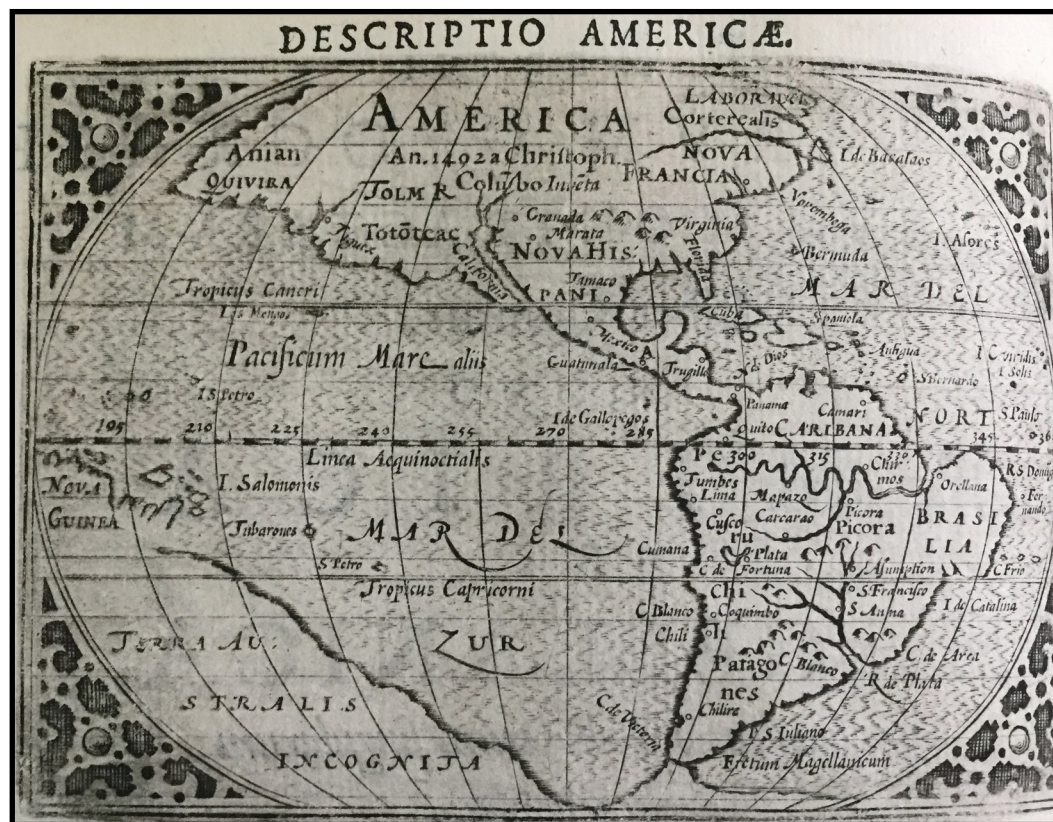
4. BAER, Karl Ernst von

Untersuchungen Ueber Die Gefaessverbindung Zwischen Mutter und Frucht in den Saeugethieren. Leipzig: J.B. Hirschfeld for Leopold Voss, 1828. Folio. Full-page etched plate in contemporary hand color. Rare in the original publisher's cloth with etched paper label affixed to the front panel, remains of spine label; minor foxing, overall in excellent condition.

First and only edition of this groundbreaking treatise on placental physiology dedicated to the famous anthropologist S. T. v. Soemmerring (1755-1830) on the 5th anniversary of his doctorate. Building on his published discovery of the mammalian ovum the prior year, Baer here lays out his four laws on epigenetic embryology, which dictate that mammals develop their general characteristics first and their specialized features later. This major step in research on fetal development addressed the issues of how the fetus is nourished and proved that the maternal blood circulation and fetal blood circulation are separate. His scientific findings effectively ended the theory of preformative embryonic development, thus aligning his theories with those of Darwin.

Von Baer (1792-1876) was a Russian scientist credited with establishing the field of comparative embryology. He made a number of specific discoveries in vertebrate morphogenesis related to the development of specific organs or organ systems. He also introduced the term "spermatozoa" for so-called "animalcules" (microscopically small organisms) in the semen. In 1826, Baer discovered the mammal's egg in the ovary, ending a search that had begun at least as early as the seventeenth century. Singer, 465.

\$ 3500.00



SUPERLATIVE ATLAS WITH CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS THROUGHOUT

5. BERTIUS, Pierre

Tabularum geographicarum contractarum libri quinque. Amsterdam: Cornelius Nicolai, 1606. Five parts in one volume. Oblong 8vo (108 x 184 mm). [xvi], 679, [9] pp. Allegorical engraved title and 174 engraved maps. Contemporary vellum, ties present; old light dampstain extending from upper margin affecting a number of leaves. Significant early annotations to numerous leaves and rear endpapers.

Bertius' *Tabularum geographicarum* was the finest and most important edition of the *Caert thresoor*, Barent Langenes' miniature atlas first published in 1598. Langenes (fl. 1598-1610) was a publisher in Middelburg and most likely the author of the text of the well-known and popular work that set the standard for the miniature atlas. Bertius' revised Latin text and Ptolemaic arrangement first appeared in 1600 and remained influential throughout the following century. All of the maps are up to date, and of particular interest is the fact that the text is geared toward the specific maps as opposed to reciting general information. The fifth part of the present edition features 15 maps devoted to America, including Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica, the Yucatan, Hispaniola, Peru and Brazil, among others.

Bertius (1565-1629) grew up in Beveren in Flanders and as a young man traveled widely in Europe. He moved to Amsterdam as a refugee from religious persecution, and after completing his education became a professor of mathematics and librarian at Leyden University. In 1618 he moved to Paris and became official cosmographer to Louis XIII.

Moreland and Bannister, *Antique Maps*, pp. 105-106; Sabin, 5014; Shirley, 211.

\$ 19,500.00



HOW-TO GUIDE FOR SATANIC WORSHIP

6. BOIS, Jules

Le Satanisme et la magie. Paris: Léon Chaillet, 1895. 8vo. xxvii, 427 pp. With 23 full-page plates, numerous smaller text illustrations. Contemporary boards, gilt morocco label, original wrappers bound in; title wrapper foxed, paper lightly toned. An excellent copy with the ownership stamp of Michel Collée.

First edition of this sweeping study of Satanic worship. Copiously illustrated with art nouveau-style line drawings, the text covers the ritual of Black Sabbath and masses, incubi and succubi, bewitchment and possession, invocation of demonic spirits, witchcraft, and exorcism. Written without the pious, denunciation bent we typically see in early occult books, this work provides a practical manual for Satanic rituals and unbiased descriptions of demonic activities. The preface was written by renowned novelist and critic Joris-Karl Huysmans in his decadent style.

Caillet 1345; Dorbon 406.

\$ 1450.00



GREAT ASSOCIATION COPY

7. BOOLE, George

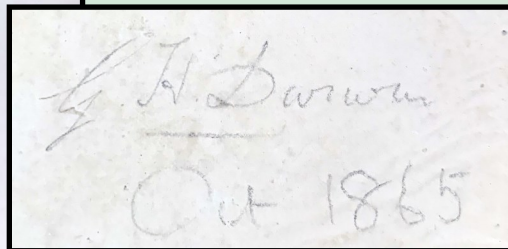
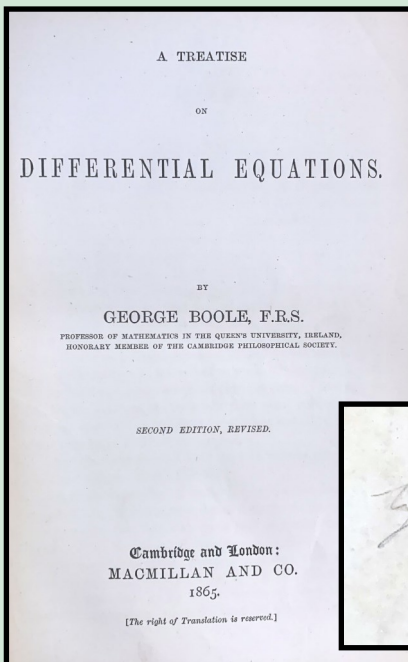
A treatise on differential equations. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co., 1865. 8vo. xv, [i], 496 pp. With 1 folding plate. Original publisher's cloth, spine expertly repaired, an almost fine copy from the library of George Howard Darwin (1845-1912) with his signature dated Oct., 1865 on the paste-down.

Second edition, revised (first printed in 1859). "Boole's scientific writings consist of some fifty papers, two textbooks, and two volumes dealing with mathematical logic. The two textbooks (including the present one) remained in use in the United Kingdom until the end of the century. They contain much of Boole's original work, reproducing and extending material published in his research papers" (DSB, II, p. 294).

George Darwin (1845-1912) was the second son of Charles Darwin and Emma Wedgwood. Sent to a school run by the Rev Charles Pritchard who later became the Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, Darwin won a scholarship to study at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he also excelled. Like many other top graduates from Cambridge, he entered the legal profession, but returned to Cambridge, becoming Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy there in 1883. His main interest was tidal effects on the planets. He was the first

to apply mathematical techniques to study the evolution of the Sun-Earth-Moon system. Darwin was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1899-1900 and won the Gold Medal from that Society 1892.

\$ 600.00



RARE ROMANTIC SOUTH AMERICAN EPIC

8. [BOYD, Henry]

The vale of Guasco; or the maid with seven lovers. A romance in verse. London: J.J.Stockdale, 1813.

(bound with)

COLLINS, Elisabeth

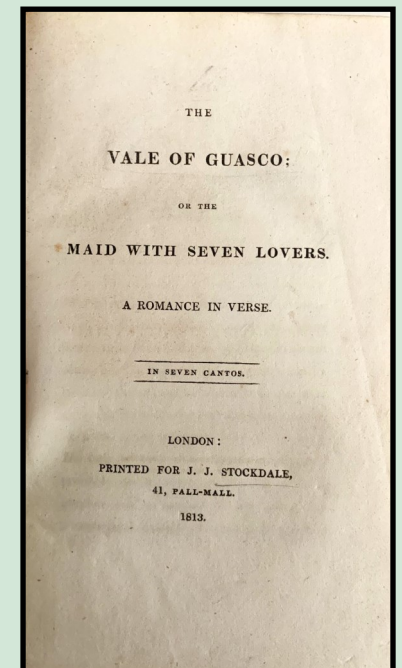
Metrical translations from the works of lamartine, casimir delavigne, victor hugo and beranger to which are added some original poems. Paris: Imprimerie de Gœtschy, 1850. Two works in one. 8vo. 320, [4]; 126, [2] pp. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine torn, corners worn; spotting to a few leaves, otherwise a good copy.

I: First and only edition, possibly the first printing as there is no errata. As explained in the preface, the subject of the poem, Courtenay, who is English, travels to Peru and Chile and ultimately works to attain revenge for the Spanish victory over Chileans in the sixteenth-century Araucanian war. The work is attributed to Henry Boyd (d. 1832), the Irish cleric and translator of Dante. An interesting romance with Chilean connections.

II: First and only edition. The author includes a number of poems by the above-named poets such as "Man Addressed to Lord Byron" by Lamartine; "The Peri and the Fairy" by Hugo; a number of short poems on liberty by Delavigne; and "The Swallows" by Bernager. Original poems are entitled "To Taste"; "Ode. To Fancy"; "To Sympathy"; "To Adversity"; "Song. To the tune of Moore's Melody"; "To a Young Officer on his Kissing a Chain of a Lady's Hair"; and "On the Death of a Favorite Canary." Some fairly intense poetry from the author of *Early lessons in rhyme for the use of children* (published in Paris, 1855).

OCLC locates no copies of Collins in North America.

\$ 1200.00



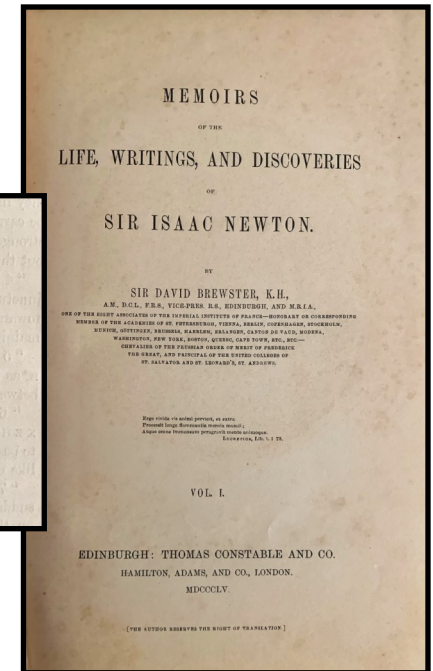
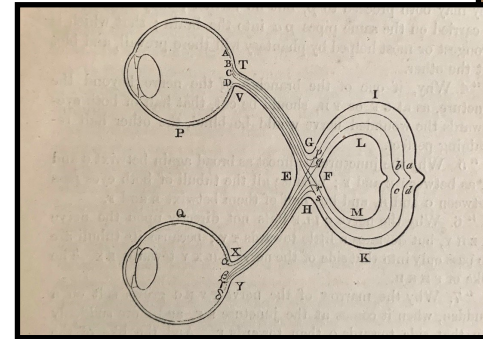
CONSIDERED THE BEST NEWTON BIOGRAPHY

9. BREWSTER, Sir David

Memoirs of the life, writings, and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co., 1855. Two volumes. Large 8vo. xx, [ii], 478; xi, [i], 564 pp., including index, plus 5 pages publisher's advertisements. Frontispiece in each volume plus 8 additional text woodcuts and engravings; without the half-titles. Publisher's cloth; foxing to both frontispieces, otherwise a very good partially unopened copy with the small bookplate in each volume of the Order of the Garter.

First edition, a greatly expanded version of *The life of Newton*, first published in 1831 as part of the Family Library series. Considered the best biography of Newton by most historians, the work was reissued several times. Brewster covers Newton's scientific researches and discoveries, as well as his publications such as the *Principia Mathematica* and *Optics*. He includes excerpts from correspondence with such luminaries as William Briggs, Roger Cotes and Edmond Halley. Of interest are the illustrations of Newton's reflecting telescope and Lord Rosse's telescope. Volume 2 contains a more personal discussion of Newton's life and health and includes a treatment of Newton's interests in alchemy. Additional excerpts from correspondence between Newton and Flamsteed, Brook Taylor, Wallis, John Locke and others are included in the appendix to Volume 2.

Wallis, 370.04; not in Babson.



650.00

PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY

10. CARNOT, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite

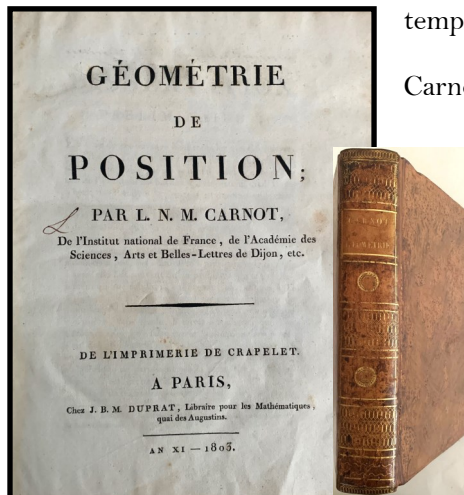
Géométrie de position. Paris: J.B.M. Cuprat, An XI - 1803. 4to. [iv], xxxviii, [ii], 489 pp. With 15 folding engraved plates. Contemporary tree calf, gilt-decorated spine, marbled endpapers; interior in fine condition.

First edition of Carnot's work on projective geometry representing the beginning of the modern use of the cross ratio. Carnot here proves that this ratio is invariant for the four points obtained by cutting four lines of a pencil of lines with different secants. In this way, he established the harmonic properties of the complete quadrilateral. The cross-ratio had been defined by Euclid, and was considered by Pappus, who noted its key invariance property. It was extensively studied in the 19th century. Carnot's approach to geometry was used by Karl von Staudt four decades later to set a new foundation to mathematics.

Carnot (1753-1823) was an influential mathematician as well as a politician. His published works spanned mechanics, geometry, the foundations of calculus, as well as a famous book on fortification. As one of the five initial members of the Directory, he made significant strides in military reform. He also appointed Napoleon to the position of General in Chief of the Army of Italy.

DSB, III, pp. 70-79.

\$ 950.00



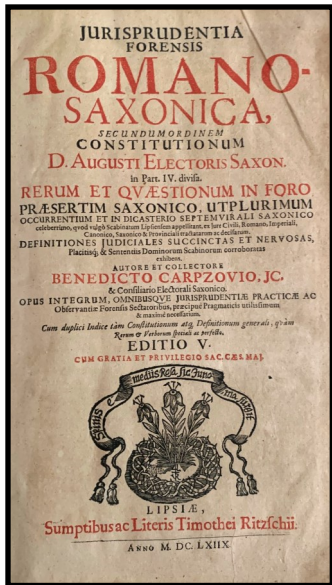
MONUMENTAL LEGAL TREATISE

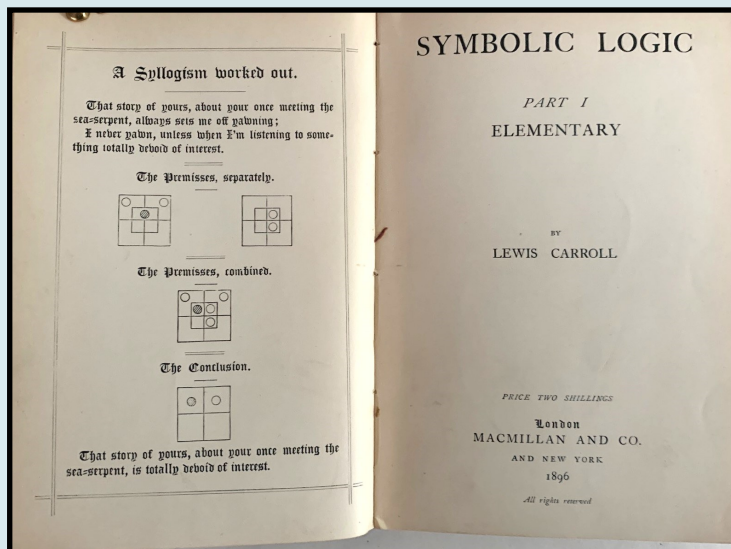
11. CARPZOV, Benedikt

Jurisprudentia Forensis Romano-Saxonica. Leipzig, Timotheus Ritzsch 1668. Folio. [lxxxviii], 1492, [142] pp. Full-page etched portrait of the author and a full-page allegorical etched title frontispiece, title page printed in red and black. Contemporary stiff vellum (stained), manuscript spine title, red edges; some leaves browned. Old ownership inscriptions of "F.P. Randall" dated 1863. A good copy of a monumental work.

The most important work on German civil law of the seventeenth century: fifth edition. Carpzov (1595-1666) helped to establish a progressive independent legal system in the East Germany, which included the region of Saxony-appointed district arbitration panels that reported to the Leipzig Schöppenstuhl and the supreme lay court of the Electorate for criminal and civil matters. Based in case law from 4500 judgements handed down over a 60-year period, this expansive text forms the framework for the Saxon judicial constitution that would hold power until state reform forced the dissolution of the Schöppenstuhl in 1835.

\$ 2500.00





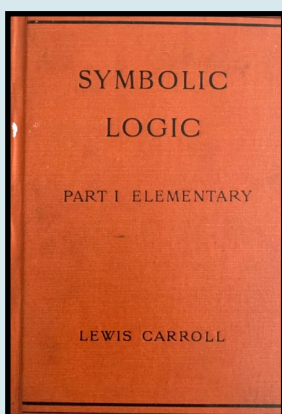
MENTAL RELAXATION

12. CARROLL, Lewis [DODGSON, Charles Lutwidge]

Symbolic logic. Part I: elementary. London & New York: Macmillan and Co., 1896. 12mo. xxxi, [i], 188, [1] pp., plus 3 pages publisher's advertisements. Original publisher's cloth with the author and title in black on the front cover, edge of back cover just starting to fray; overall a wonderful copy with the bookplate of J. Steele, Coldstream Guards on the pastedown.

First edition, first issue of Carroll's early work of logic with the introduction dated January 1896. Intended to supply "for a most interesting mental recreation," this work anticipates his later *Game of logic* (1897), and introduces his inventive use of square Venn diagrams to represent original syllogisms. The first section "is a serious attempt to popularize formal logic and accuracy of thought . . . there are plenty of quaint examples, answers and solutions" (Williams, Madan, Green). The appendix is addressed to teachers, and offers a preview of the second and third parts, which were never completed. Dodgson (1832-98), who was appointed lecturer in mathematics at Christ Church College from 1855 to 1881, strictly published what he considered recreational works in logic and literature under his pseudonym.

DNB, XXII, p. 567-69; Watson, *New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, III, pp. 977-79; Williams, Madan, Green, 270. \$ 1750.00



THE CORE OF COMPLEX FUNCTION THEORY

13. CAUCHY, Augustin-Louis

Sur la mécanique céleste et sur un nouveau calcul qui s'applique à un grand nombre de questions diverses. Paris: Firmin Didot, 1831. 4to. 12 pp., including half-title. Contemporary plain wrappers, author and title in contemporary manuscript on a label pasted onto the front wrapper.

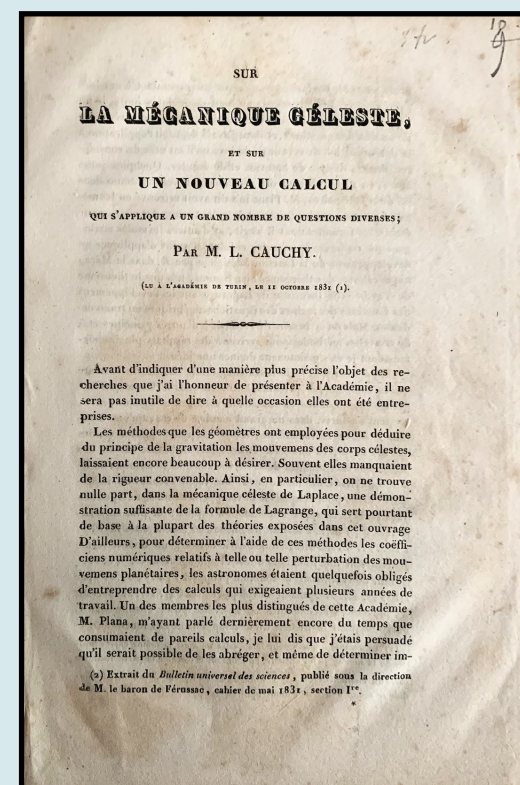
First edition, first printing, very rare, of Cauchy's article on celestial mechanics and a new calculus that can be applied to a great number of diverse question, which was presented to the Academy of Sciences of Turin on October 11, 1831. Combining his knowledge of celestial mechanics and mathematics, it is here that Cauchy proposes what is now known as Cauchy's integral formula, which is a central statement in complex analysis. It expresses the fact that a holomorphic function defined on a disk is completely determined by its values on the boundary of the disk, and it provides integral formulas for all derivatives of a holomorphic function. These results still form the core of complex function theory as it is taught today to physicists and electrical engineers.

"One not acquainted with the computational methods of astronomers before the advent of electronic apparatus can hardly evaluate Cauchy's numerous and lengthy contributions to celestial mechanics ... Indeed, it must have been a relief for astronomers to know that the infinite series they used in computations could be proved by Cauchy to converge" (DSB).

Cauchy (1789-1857) was one of the greatest mathematicians of his time. His contributions were extensive and included many applications of mathematics to physics.

DSB, III, pp. 135-146.

\$ 2500.00



IDENTIFICATION OF GROUPS

RUSH'S NEMESIS

15. CURRIE, William

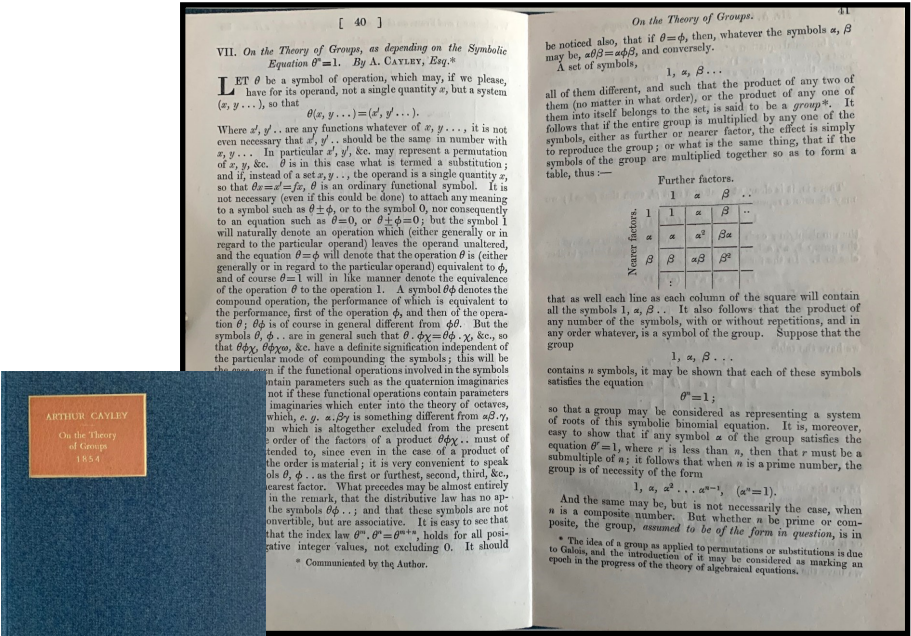
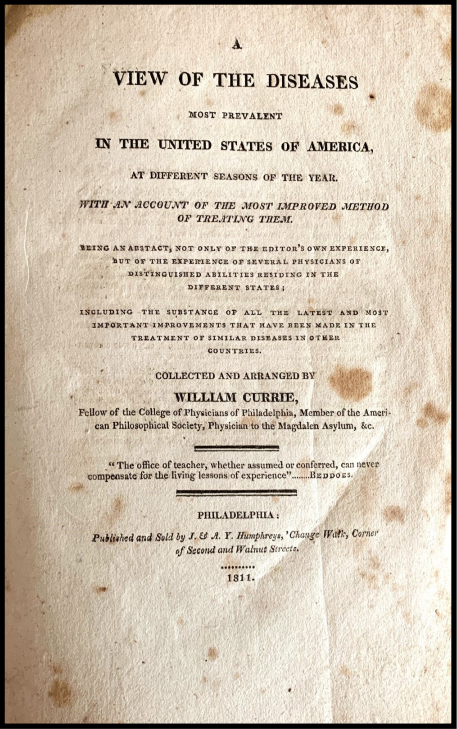
A view of the diseases most prevalent in the United States of America. At different seasons of the year. With an account of the most improved method of treating them. Philadelphia: J. & A.Y. Humphreys, 1811. 8vo. [ii], 240 pp., including the errata printed on the verso of the contents leaf. Contemporary boards, rebounded, uncut; foxing and spotting throughout.

First edition. Currie (1745-1828) was a highly esteemed physician and one of the founders of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. He here treats a number of diseases, from yellow fever, dropsy, pneumonia, gastritis, influenza and consumption to dysentery, cholera and hepatitis, among others. Each of these ailments, which he considers the most prevalent in America, are detailed with causes, symptoms and treatment in simple and straight-forward language.

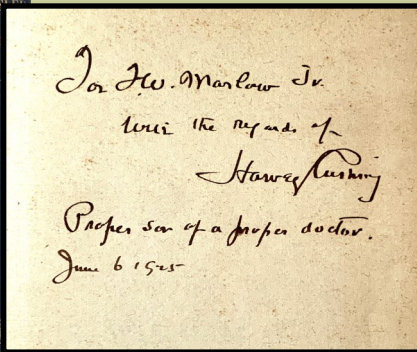
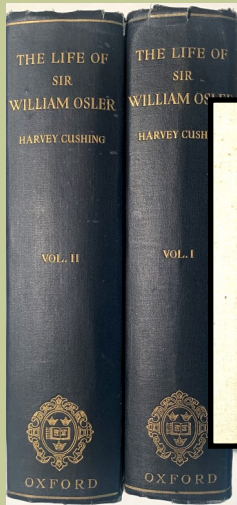
Currie served in the Revolutionary War; he was commissioned Surgeon in Colonel Atlee's Musketry battalion in the spring of 1776 and served at the Battle of Long Island. He actively served the Philadelphia community during the 1793 Yellow Fever epidemic there but engaged in a very public debate with Benjamin Rush about the best way to contain the disease (Rush believed the disease to be of domestic origin and that the use of mercurials and bleeding was the most efficacious remedy, while Currie thought the disease to be imported and was averse to bleeding). The debate apparently resulted in a general distrust of medical practitioners throughout the community which possibly lead to a higher mortality rare.

Austin, 608; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 1122; Kelly & Burrage, pp. 274-275; Shaw & Shoemaker, 22653.

\$ 650.00



* Communicated by the Author.



PRESENTATION COPY

16. [OSLER, William]

CUSHING, Harvey. *The life of Sir William Osler.* Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1925. Two volumes. 8vo. xiii, [3], 685, [1]; x, [2], 728 pp. With photographic frontispieces and 19 photographic illustrations. Original cloth (light rubbing to spine of Volume 2); an excellent set with the presentation signature of Cushing dated June 6, 1925 on the fly-leaf of the first volume.

First edition, first printing of this Pulitzer Prize winning biography. Cushing, Osler's pupil and friend, presented this copy to his friend and colleague F. William Marlow Jr. (1902-1988), an internal medicine physician who practiced in Massachusetts and was on the faculty at the Harvard Medical School.

Osler, 7746.

\$ 4500.00

APES EVOLVE TO HUMAN BEINGS

17. DARWIN, Charles

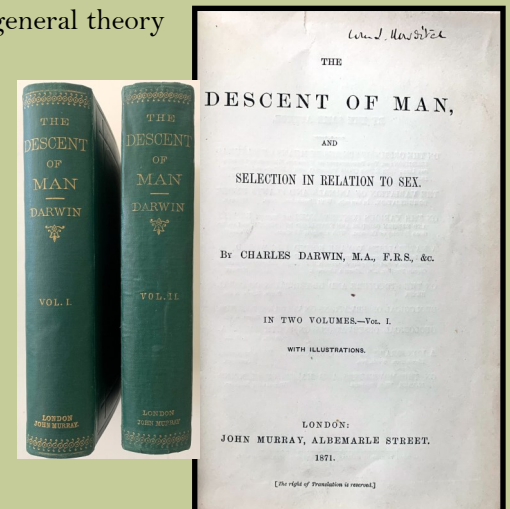
The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. London: John Murray, 1871. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 423, [1]; viii, [1], 475 pp., plus 16 pages publisher's ads dated January, 1871 in both volumes. Numerous text illustrations. Original publisher's green cloth binding; an excellent set.

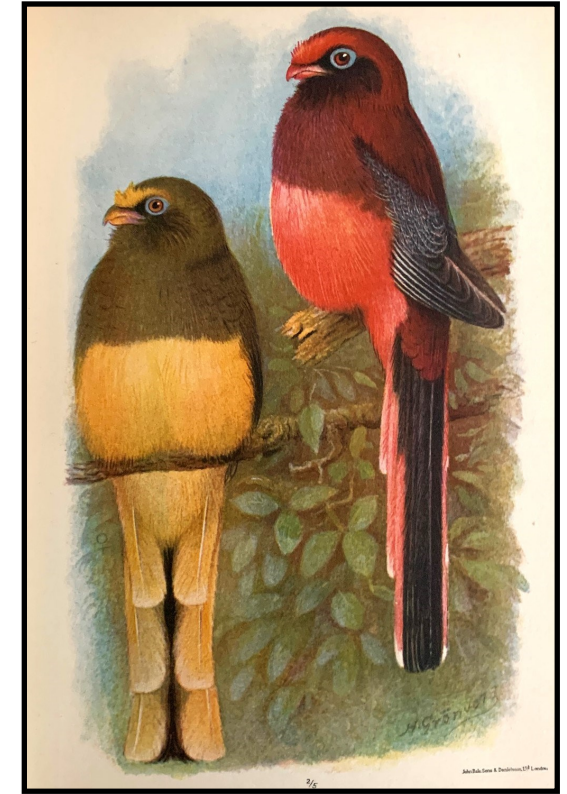
First edition, first issue of Darwin's classic work in comparative anatomy, his first inclusion of man in the general theory of natural selection, and the first appearance of the term "evolution" in any of his works (see Volume I, page 2).

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 BIRDS OF INDOCHINA

18. DELACOUR, J. & JABOUILLE, P.

Les oiseaux de l'Indochine Française. Paris: Exposition Coloniale Internationale, 1931. Four volumes. 4to. [lvi], 279, xlvi; 336, lxi; 348, lxxiii; 296, lxvi pp., including half-titles in each volume. Complete with index, addenda, errata, and 67 color plates by Grønvold. Original half burgundy calf over marbled boards, gilt lettering on spine; browning and foxing to preliminary and blank leaves, otherwise a very nice wide-margined copy.



First edition of a standard work on the avifauna of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The authors spent the winter months over many years in ornithological exploration in Southeast Asia. The results of their explorations were first published in the *Revue de Ornithologie* and *The Ibis* and later gathered in this elaborate four volume set.

Delacour (1890-1985) was an American ornithologist with French origins known for discovering and breeding some of the world's rarest birds, including the imperial pheasant. He founded the French ornithological magazine *L'Oiseau*. Leaving France for the United States during World War II, he ultimately became director of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

Jabouille (1875-1947), a civil servant, was chosen by Delacour as his companion because of his expertise in the birds of Indochina. Grønvold (1858-1940), a Danish naturalist and artist, worked at the London Natural History Museum, where he developed skills as a taxidermist and established his reputation as an ornithological illustrator and painter of birds' eggs.

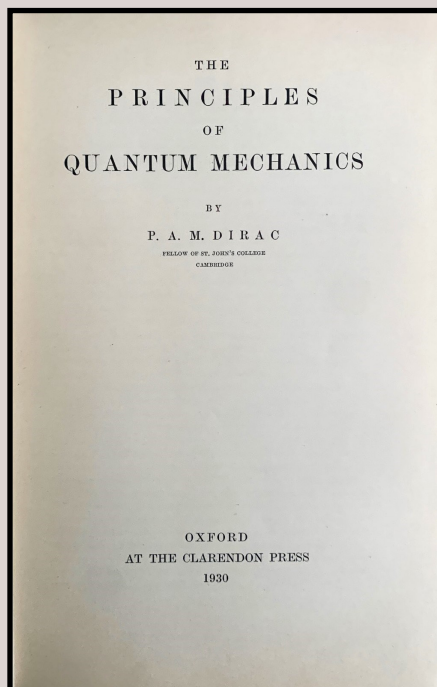
Anker, p. 47.

\$ 950.00

A WORK DESERVING OF THE NOBEL PRIZE

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

The principles of quantum mechanics. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1930. 8vo. x, 257, [1] pp. Original cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; an excellent copy.



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

antiparticles, and that an electron meeting a positron can give mutual annihilation, releasing energy as a photon (light).

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

EMBRACING THE ASTRAL LIGHT

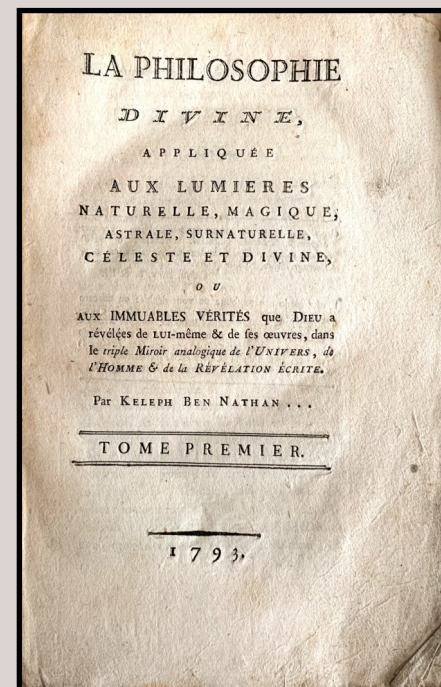
20. [DUTOIT-MEMBRINI, Jean-Philippe] KALEPH BEN NATHAN

La philosophie divine, appliquée aux lumières naturelle, magique, astrale, surnaturelle, céleste et divine. n.p. [but Lyon]: n.p., 1793. Three volumes. 8vo. xvi, 384; 364; 280 pp. Contemporary pastepaper wrappers lined with printing waste (rear panel of Vol III detached). In excellent original condition, uncut.

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

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

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



THE FIRST GREAT AMERICAN WORK OF PHILOSOPHY — EXISTENCE OF FREE WILL

21. 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, reprinted: 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.

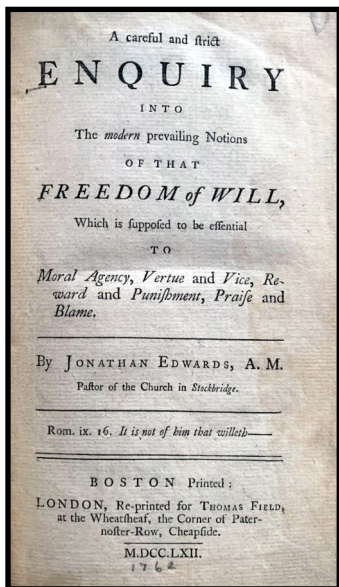
First British edition, originally printed in 1754. This examination of predestination and free will is Edward's most enduring treatise, and is generally considered to be the first great philosophical work to be written and published in America. It is an important contribution to the literature pertaining 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. He is widely acknowledged to be America's most important and

original philosophical theologian, and one of America's greatest intellectuals. after beginning the presidency at the College of New Jersey (Princeton). 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



THREE OF EINSTEIN'S MOST IMPORTANT PAPERS

22. EINSTEIN, Albert

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

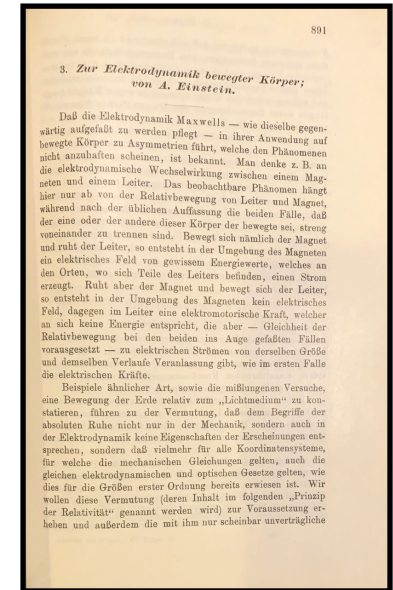
First edition, journal issues. In the first paper, "Einstein suggested that light be considered a collection of independent particles of energy, which he called 'light quanta.' Such a hypothesis, he argued, would provide an answer to the problem of black-body radiation where classical theories had failed,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

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

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

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

\$ 35,000.00



THE FOUNDING PAPER OF LASER PHYSICS

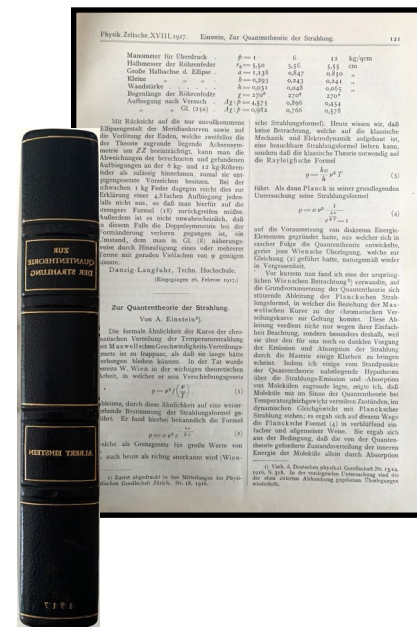
23. EINSTEIN, Albert

"Zur Quantentheorie der Strahlung." In *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, XVIII, pp. 121-128. Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1917. 4to. xi, [i], 604 pp. (the entire volume offered). Contemporary half cloth and marbled boards, preserved in a morocco slipcase. An excellent clean copy.

First edition of this classic work on the quantum theory of radiation by Einstein in which he predicts the existence of the phenomenon of stimulated emission of radiation. He here analyzes the properties of photons and demonstrates that Planck's law is directly deducible from quantum theory and the concept of transition probabilities. Four decades later MASER and LASER devices are operated to prove him right.

Boni 95; Weil, 91.

\$ 2500.00



EXQUISITE IMAGES OF PRIMATES

24. ELLIOT, Daniel Giraud

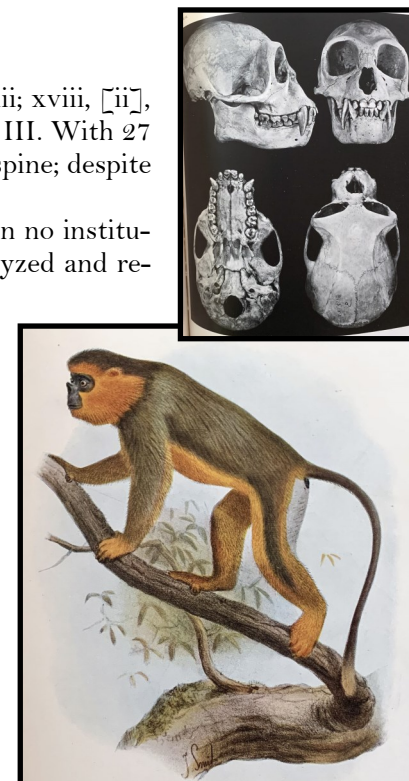
A review of the primates. New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1912. Three volumes. 4to. cxxvi [ii], 317, xxxviii; xviii, [ii], 382, xxvi; xiv, 262, clxviii pp. Complete with index and errata, frontispieces, memorandum slip tipped in at page 257 in Vol. III. With 27 colored plates (after J. Wolf, Smit and Keulemans), and 135 black and white plates. Original blue buckram, gilt lettering on spine; despite some fading on the binding, a fine, clean copy.

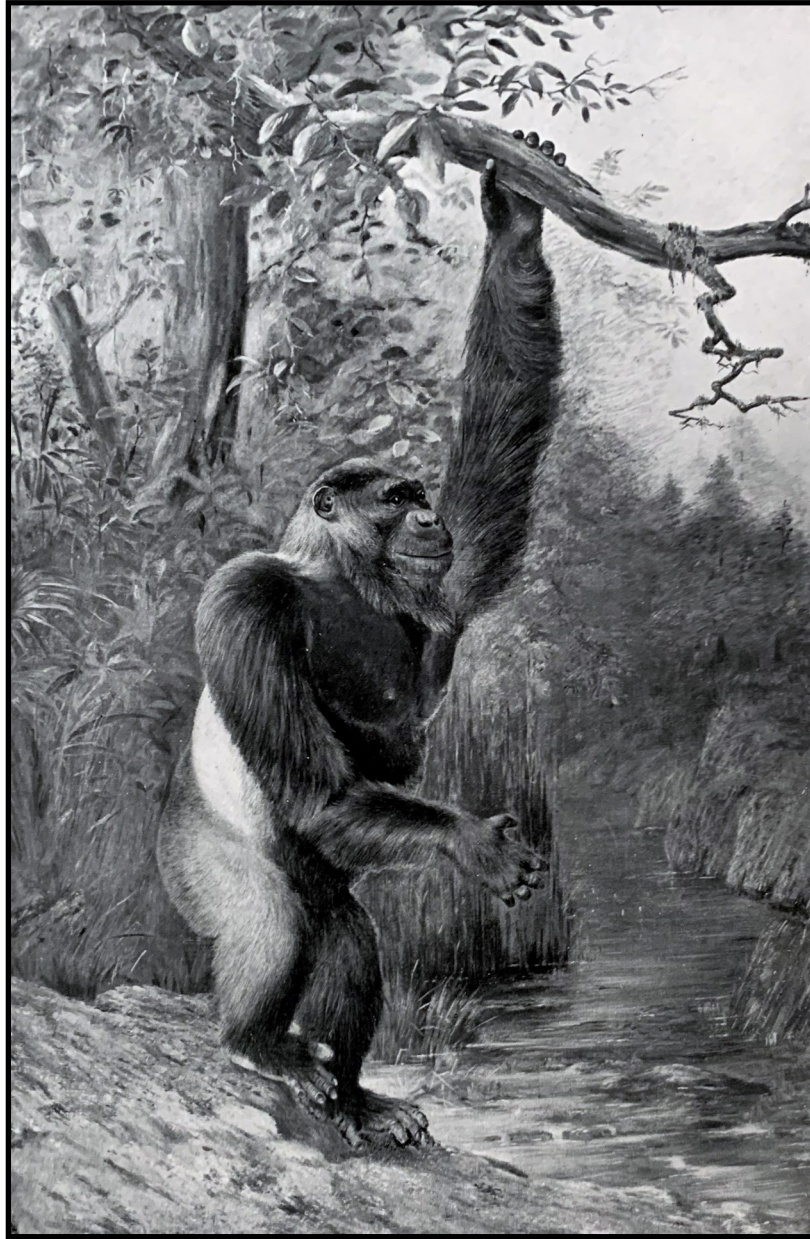
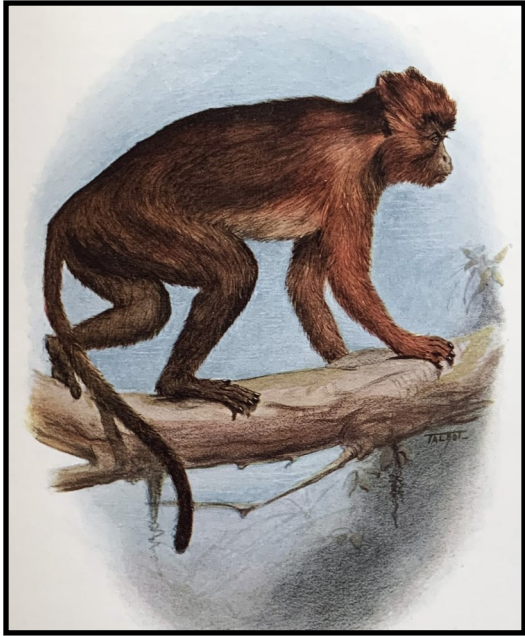
First edition of one of the greatest works on the classification and taxonomy of the Primates order in a period when no institution in the world contained a collection sufficiently large to permit a work like this. Over a period of five years, Elliot analyzed and reviewed all the existing primate species and subspecies, here describing about six hundred species. He travelled extensively to visit the museums and zoological gardens of Europe and the East, including the British Museum, the National Museum of the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and the Natural History Museum in Calcutta. The author offers first a general review of the species and order, with its literature and geographical distribution, then a full description of each with measurements is provided as well as an account of their habits. Elliot notes that the illustrations of the skulls have been enabled with the new methods and instruments invented by the special photographer of the American Natural History Museum, Mr. Abram Anderson. The colored illustrations are a selection from those published in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* by his friend, artist Joseph Wolf.

Elliot (1835-1915), an American zoologist, was one of the founders of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He produced a number of works on ornithology and comparative zoology, working with illustrators such as Joseph Wolf, Joseph Smit, and the celebrated J.G. Keulemans. Elliot concentrated on the study of mammals after the publication of his *Monograph of the Bucerotidae, or family of the hornbills* in 1882. He was also curator of Zoology at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, a position he began in 1894.

Wood, p. 332; Nissen, ZBI, 1280.

\$ 850.00





THE FIRST AMERICAN BOOK ON MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

25. ELWELL, John J.

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

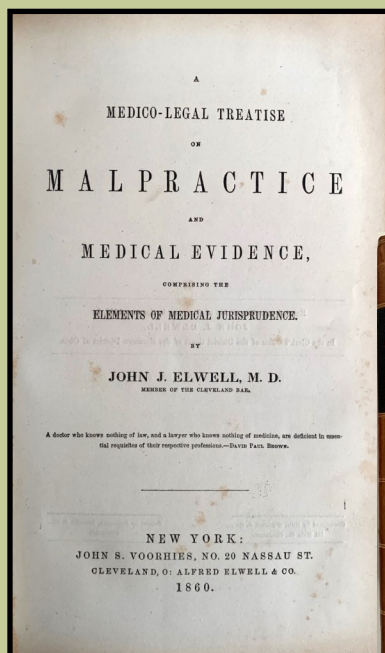
First edition of the first treatise on malpractice in the United States. It is the earliest work to provide observations on the physician as an expert witness in malpractice actions. Elwell emphasizes how basic knowledge of the law is essential for physicians and proceeds to focus on specific areas that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

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

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

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

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



EULER'S MOST IMPORTANT WORKS

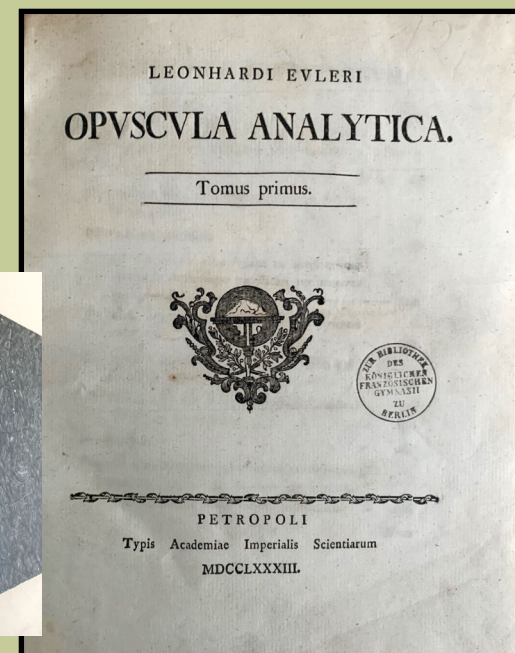
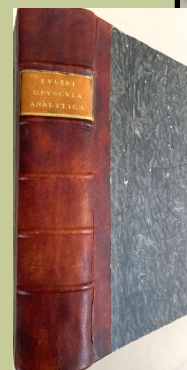
26. EULER, Leonhard

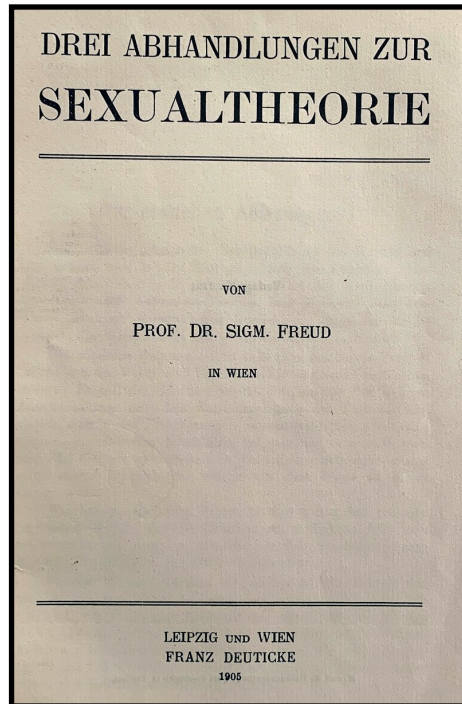
Opuscula analytica. Petropoli: Typis Academiae Imperialis Scientiarum, 1783-85. Two volumes in one. 4to. [iv], 363, [1]; [iv], 346 pp. With 2 folding plates of figures. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards, spine label; a clean and crisp copy with the small book label of the Physikalische Bibliothek der Königl. Landesschule on the paste-down.

First edition, rare. This collection of 28 of Euler's papers was published posthumously by the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg and includes his important works on the theory of numbers, explanations of the theories of Fermat and Lagrange, the *Methodus inveniendi formulas integrales*, as well as a number of other works. The most important is "Observationes circa divisionem quadratorum per numeros primos", read at the St. Petersburg Academy in 1772, which gives the first clear statement of the "law of quadratic reciprocity" called the "golden theorem" by Gauss who gave its first proof in his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* (1801). Euler (1707-83), described by Bell as the most prolific mathematician in history, introduced the now current abbreviations for trigonometric functions and developed the calculus of finite differences. His work on infinite series culminated in the creation of the theory of definite integrals, known as Eulerian integrals. A student of Johann Bernoulli, he later went to St. Petersburg to teach mathematics and physics.

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

\$ 15,000.00





INFANTILE SEXUALITY

27. FREUD, Sigmund

Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie. Leipzig & Vienna: Deuticke, 1905. 8vo. [ii], 83, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers preserved in a clamshell box. An excellent copy with the back strip redone.

First edition of the work which Freud himself considered second in importance only to his *Die Traumdeutung*. Freud introduces here his epochal theory of infantile sexuality, which linked the forces motivating the development of body and mind from earliest infancy, a contribution of utmost value. Infantile sexuality was a fact known, Freud said, to every nursemaid, yet the *Three essays* provoked (and still provokes) considerable controversy in both scientific and popular sectors. The importance of the *Three essays* to Freud is underscored by the fact that it was the only book besides *The interpretation of dreams* that he submitted to constant revision, with six editions published in his lifetime.

Grinstein, 79; Garrison & Morton, 4983.

\$ 4500.00

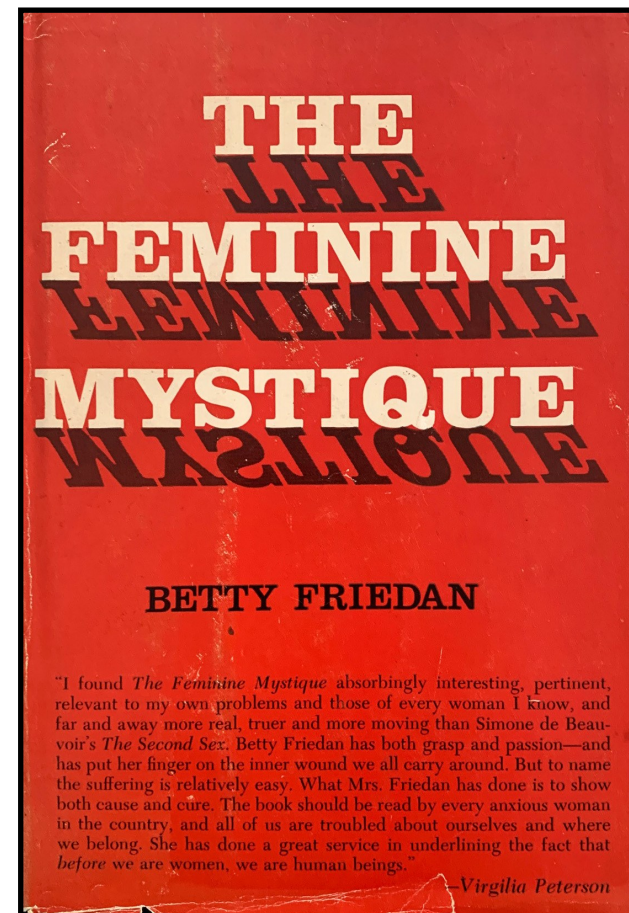
GROUNDBREAKING WORK ON FEMINISM

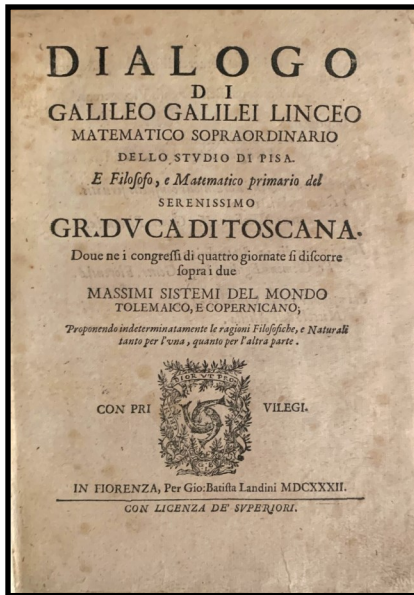
28. FRIEDAN, Betty

The feminine mystique. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1963. 8vo. 410 pp. A fine copy in publisher's cloth, with the dusk jacket.

First edition of this revolutionary work.

\$ 700.00





GALILEO'S MASTERPIECE

29. GALILEI, Galileo

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

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

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

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

\$ 150,000.00



STUDY OF SEXUAL FETISHES

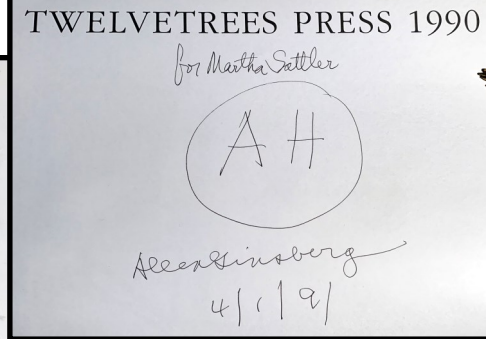
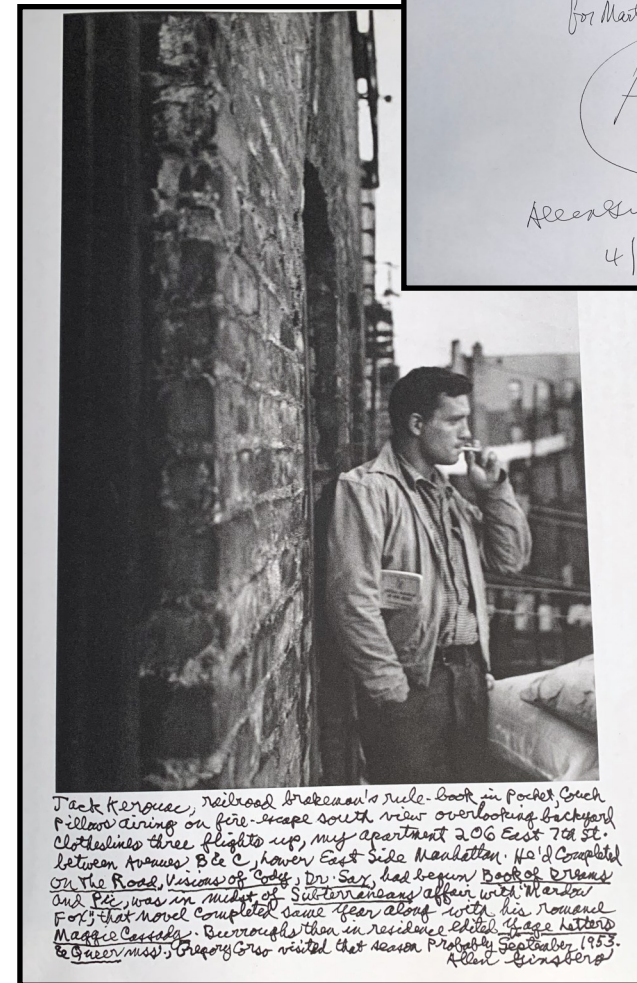
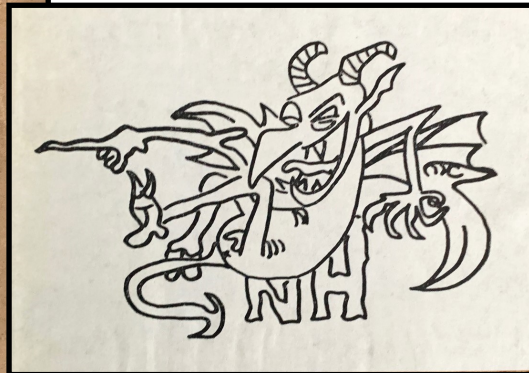
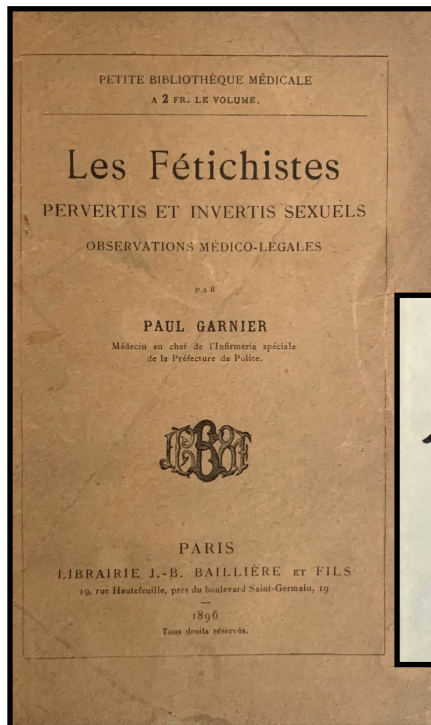
30. GARNIER, Paul Émile

Les fétichistes, pervers et invertis sexuels. Paris: J.-B. Baillière et Fils, 1896. 8vo. [ix], 192 pp. Original printed front wrapper bound in later morocco-backed boards, spine gilt; light dampstain to the lower margin of the first few and final leaves, otherwise very good. Charming monogrammed devil bookplate of Nicole Hebecourt.

First separate edition of this study of sexual fetishes and deviancies. First published as an article in the *Annals of Public Hygiene and Forensic Medicine*, the text is divided into heterosexual and homosexual affinities. It lists common fetishes like nightcaps, bonnets, socks, excrement, hair collecting, sadism, cannibalism, feet, handkerchiefs, and sniffing, many descriptions of which are accompanied by case studies. The author suggests that sexual fetishism and homosexuality are genetic disorders caused by discordance between the brain and genitals. In the final chapter, he offers advice for those experiencing these urges, such as taking the fresh air, hypnotism, hydrotherapy, exercise, arsenic, and, failing all else, cutting off your dominant hand so that you can no longer masturbate.

Semelaigne II: 269; Erber, *Queer Lives* 78-79.

\$ 1450.00



A PERSONAL PRESENTATION COPY

31. GINSBERG, Allen

Photographs. Altadena, CA: Twelvetreepress, 1990. Folio. [120] pp. With 91 photographs, each captioned, and with a list at the end, plus index plus biographies of the subjects. Original dust jacket. Presentation copy from Ginsberg to Martha Sattler with his signature on the title page dated April 1, 1991, Pasadena, CA, and his initials within a circle. An excellent copy.

First edition. An outstanding collection of photographs taken by Ginsberg of friends and acquaintances, including luminaries such as Jack Kerouac, Neal Cassady, Gregory Corso, William Burroughs, Peter Orlovsky, and of course Ginsberg himself.

\$ 950.00

THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN COSMETIC SURGERY

32. GILLIES, Sir Harold; MILLARD, D[avid] Ralph, Jr.

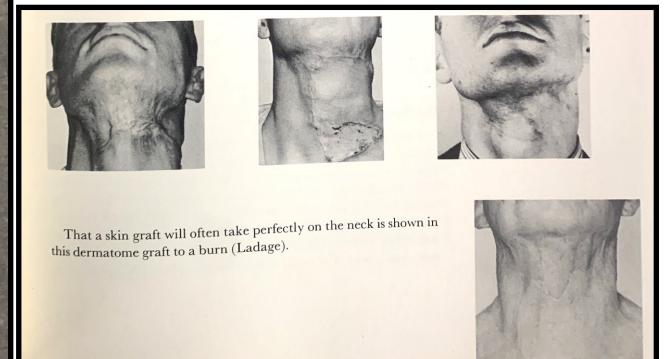
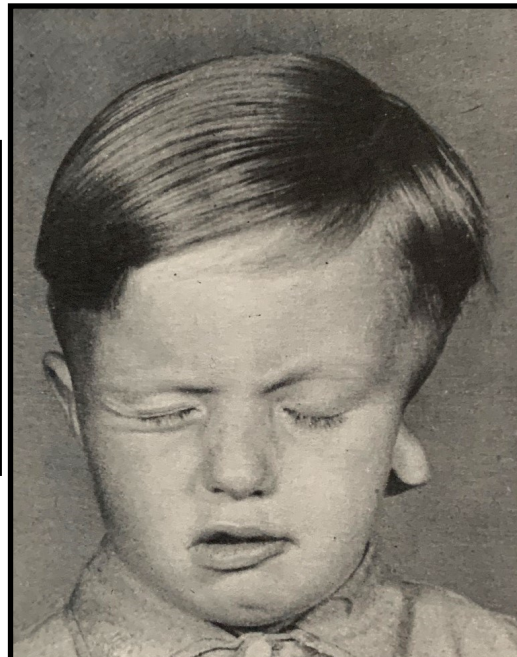
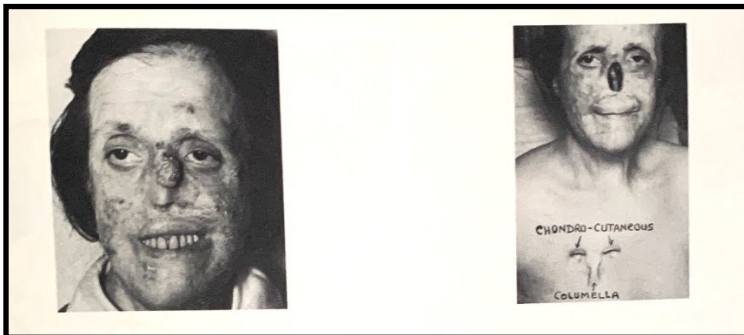
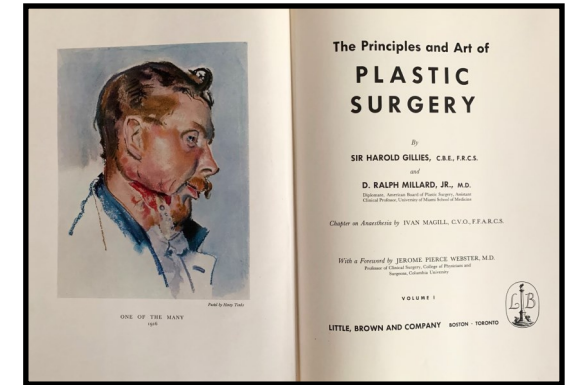
The principles and art of plastic surgery. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1957. Two volumes. 8vo. xxi, [iii], 317; [vii, [I], 318-652 pp., including index. With hundreds of text and color illustrations. Publisher's green and grey cloth; interior excellent, as new. Preserved in the original pictorial slipcase.

First edition of a classic work in modern plastic surgery. This work is a summation of Gillies' teachings. Without doubt, Gillies (1882-1960) was one of the greatest practitioners of plastic surgery in the early decades of the twentieth century. He first advocated the treatment of patients with facial injuries in the context of World War I. Between 1917 and 1923, he and his team operated on more than 5,000 patients. Severe traumatic facial deformities were corrected with surgical procedures that are now part of history (such as free bone grafts for mandibular reconstruction, rotational flaps, and pedicled tubular grafts). He reported and extensively demonstrated rhinoplasty techniques. In 1932, he described the use of direct pedicle flaps, rather than tubular flaps, which entailed only two surgical interventions. He treated and described the management of congenital and traumatically acquired palatal clefts. In 1947, with the founding of the British Association of Plastic Surgeons, Gillies was chosen as its first president.

In addition to his role in reconstructive facial surgery, Gillies is also considered a pioneer in reconstructive genital surgery, including genital reassignment. Jacques Joseph had already performed, in the interwar period, a sex change from male to female, but the opposite procedure had not yet been performed. He also expanded his work to the use of flaps, microvascular surgery, and correction of limb amputations.

Gillies' contribution to plastic surgery is undeniable. He was a versatile and innovative surgeon and a pioneer in restorative surgery, providing a theoretical basis for the development of cosmetic surgery as we know it today.

Millard (1919-2011), considered to be one of the founders of modern reconstructive facial surgery, was a plastic surgeon who developed several techniques used in cleft lip and palate surgeries. He also popularized the double eyelid surgery or "Asian blepharoplasty" to "deorientalize" patients' faces. He was chief of the Division of Plastic Surgery at University of Miami's Miller School of Medicine. In 2000, Millard was nominated as one of "10 Plastic Surgeons of the Millennium" by the American Society of Plastic Surgeons.



THEORETICAL CONCEPTS LEADING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTERS

33. GÖDEL, Kurt

Ergebnisse eines Mathematischen Kolloquiums unter mitwirkung von Kurt Gödel und Georg Nöbeling. Herausgegeben von Karl Menger. Leipzig: B.G. Teubner, 1931; 1932; 1932; 1933; 1933. Five volumes. 8vo. 31; 38; 26; 45; 42 pp. Original printed wrappers.

“In the early 1930’s, Gödel had steadily advanced his knowledge in many areas of logic and mathematics. He took a regular part in Karl Menger’s colloquium in Vienna, which had begun meeting in 1929, and he also assisted in the editing of its journal, *Ergebnisse eines Mathematischen Kolloquiums*. In the period 1932–1936 he published thirteen short but noteworthy papers in that journal on a variety of topics, including intuitionistic logic, the decision problem for the predicate calculus, geometry,

and lengths of proofs. Some of the results in logic were to be of lasting interest” (Straus).

Included are Gödel’s papers on subjects such as decision problems for quantification theories, in which he strengthens the results obtained by Ackermann and Skolem; his pioneer venture in the metalogic of indenumerable notation using propositional logic; Gödel’s independence proof for formulas

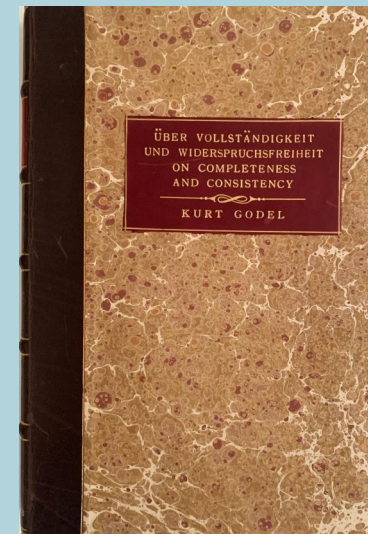
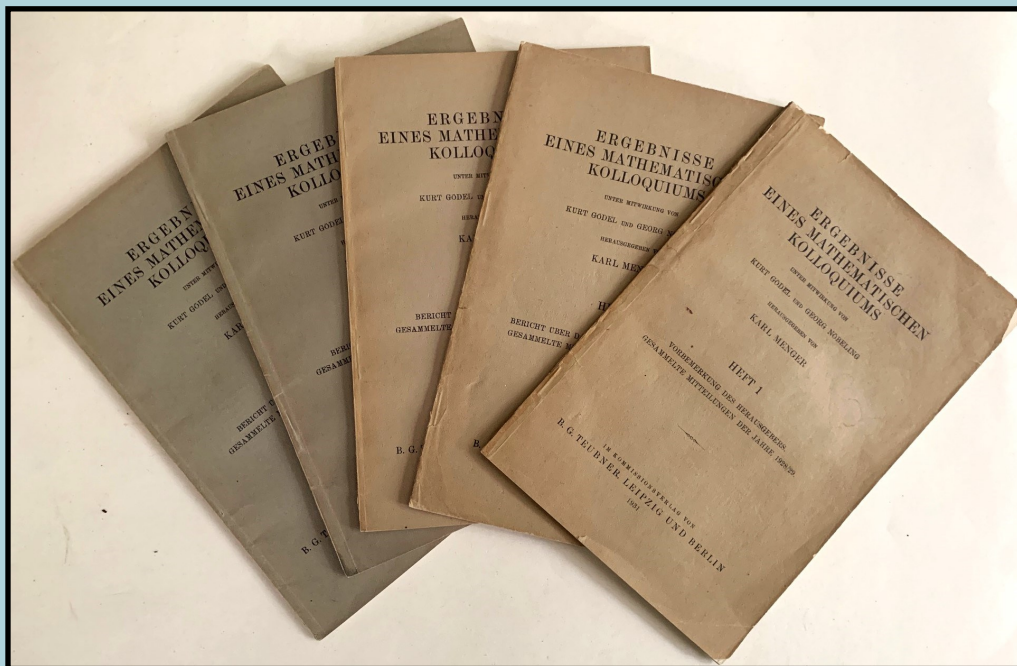
of the propositional calculus using an infinite model, showing that no finite model would suffice; Gödel’s work in reforming and purifying differential and projective geometry developed by Menger in the colloquium; and his paper on intuitionistic arithmetic and number theory, which was the first mention of “intuitism.” Gödel’s results became fundamental for the enormously important subject of recursion theory. They also provided the key theoretical concepts for modern general purpose digital computers, as realized by von Neumann and Turing in the 1940’s.

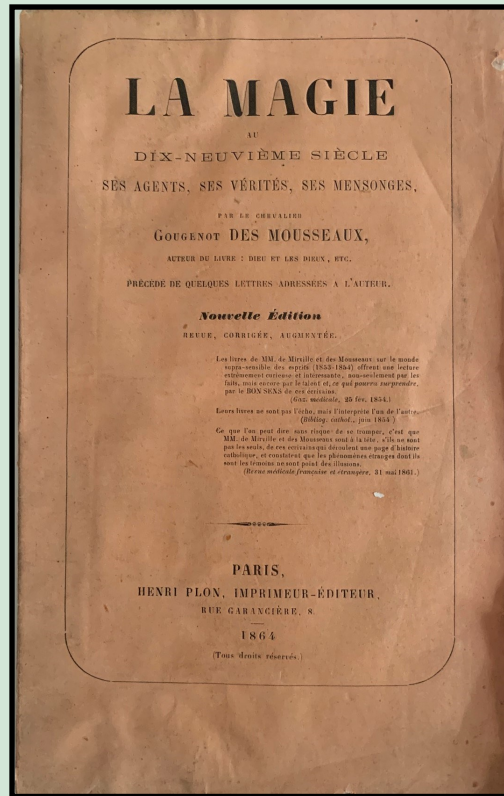
The colloquiums were attended by many of the European mathematicians, including those involved in the “Vienna Circle” who identified with the philosophical doctrine called logical positivism such as Schlick, Carnot, Hahn, Ackermann and Menger, as well as Hilbert, Os-

wald Veblen, Lindenbaum, Tarski, Skolem, and Franz Alt. Menger (1840–1921), a professor of mathematics at Vienna, was a leading theorist and a founder of the Austrian school of economics.

Ewald, *From Kant to Hilbert*, II, pp. 1214–16; Nagel & Newman, *Gödel’s Proof*; E.G. Straus, *The Elementary Proof of the Prime Number Theorem* (unpublished); Olga Taussky-Todd, *Remembrances of Kurt Gödel* (lecture).

\$ 12,000.00





THOUGH EVIL, MAGIC COULD BE REAL

34. GOUGENOT DES MOUSSEUX, 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

BEWARE THE DEVIL AND HIS MINIONS

35. GOUGENOT DES MOUSSEUX, Roger

Mœurs 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.

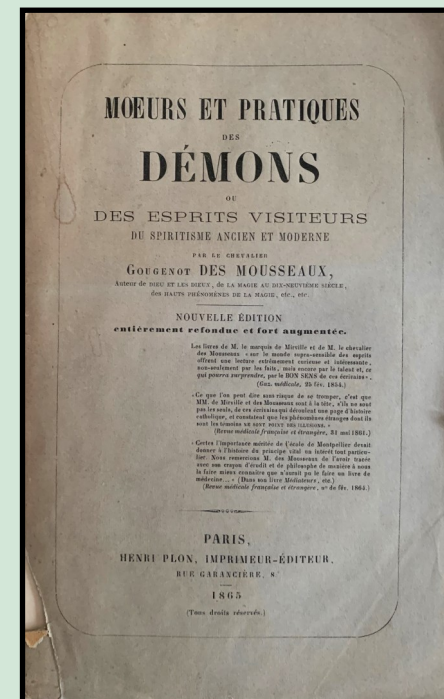
Second edition, expanded and augmented, of this comprehensive study of demonology. His final anti-Satanism diatribe, Gougenot, explains here the evidence of the supernatural world and its necessary inclusion of evil spirits, which may interfere with the activities of the living in order to expand their 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.

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



RARE RED RIDING HOOD POPUP

36. GRIMM ; GROLLERON, ill.

Le Petit Chaperon Rouge. [France]: Editions "Lucos" [ca. 1940]. Oblong 4to. 12 unnumbered pages. The book opens from the top to display a vibrantly colored pop-up vignette with text on the lower page, for a total of 6 pop-up openings. Original cloth-backed boards, the top mounted with a pictorial title plate. A very nice copy.

Only edition of this French-language, pop-up recension of Grimm's *The Little Red Riding Hood*. It was published by Editions Lucos, a 20th-century French outfit that specialized in moveable children's books.

OCLC locates 3 copies worldwide (Univ. of Florida, Japan, France).

\$ 450.00





CINDERELLA IN THREE DIMENSIONS

37. GRIMM ; THIEBOLD, ed. ; ZAGULA, Jo., ill.

Cendrillon. [France]: Editions "Lucos" Mulhouse [1960]. Oblong 4to. 11 unnumbered leaves, 6 with fold down sheets that reveal vibrant colored pop-up illustrations. Original cloth-backed boards, front panel mounted with colored title plate. In excellent condition.

Only edition of this French-language pop-up recension of Grimm's fairytale Cinderella. Every other opening features a fold-down plate with stand-up illustration. The text is translated and edited by M. Thiebold.

Editions Lucos Mulhouse was a French children's book publisher in the 20th century that specialized in moveable books.

OCLC locates only 2 copies worldwide (Princeton and Germany).

\$ 450.00

NATURE VS. NURTURE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

38. HEALY, William

The individual delinquent: a text-book of diagnosis and prognosis for all concerned in understanding offenders. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1915. 8vo. xvi, [ii], 830 pp., including half-title and index. With 10 full-page plates and numerous text diagrams. Bound in publisher's green cloth; 1 leaf loose and small tear to another leaf. Overall an excellent copy.

First edition of this seminal work on the study of juvenile delinquency by pioneering psychiatrist and criminologist William Healy (1869-1963). Healy was an early advocate of the separation of child and adult offenders. *The individual delinquent* offered a new methodology in addressing juvenile delinquency, criminology, and child psychiatry in general. It is divided into basically two sections, the first on methods and the second on results. Healey's work emphasized the "multifactor theory" of delinquency, addressing the influence of environmental factors on child delinquents, away from the contemporary European model of the primacy of genetic factors. However he does acknowledge that social, medical and psychological concerns must be addressed in understanding each case history. An interesting piece of the ongoing nature versus nurture debate.

Healy was one of the ofunders and the first president of the American Orthopsychiatric Association and helped introduce Freudian through into America.

Snodgrass, "William Healy (1869-1963): Pioneer child psychiatrist and criminologist," *Jl. History of Behavioral Sciences*, Oct. 20 (4) 1984, pp. 332-339; Stevens, "Individual delinquent," *Jl. Criminal Law and Criminology*, Vol. 6, No. 6, 1916.

\$ 350.00



THE FATHER OF HAEMATOLOGY

39. HEWSON, William

Experimental inquiries: part the first. Being a second edition of an inquiry into the properties of the blood. With remarks of some of its morbid appearances: and an appendix, relating to the discovery of the lymphatic system in birds, fish, and the animals called amphibious. London: T. Cadell, 1772. 8vo. xvi, 223 pp. Unbound but a beautiful uncut copy.

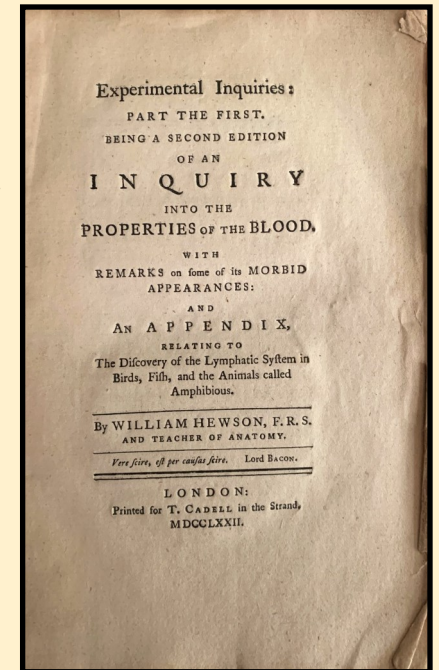
Second edition, much expanded, of Hewson's ground-breaking description of blood coagulation. He here describes a key protein in the coagulation process, fibrinogen and defibrinated blood, a clarification of the nature and function of the white blood corpuscles. He showed the essential character of the process of coagulation, and described the forms of red corpuscles in different animals. Over time Hewson realized that the formed objects observed in the blood were of two kinds, one red and one clear. Hewson did the first accurate and significant work on the white blood corpuscles, describing them and relating them with the lymphatics and with pus formation.

This edition is expanded from the shorter first edition published the prior year, including the addition of a new chapter and an appendix "vindicating the Author's right to the discovery of the Lymphatic vessels, in opposition to the claim of the learned Dr. Alexander Monro (Secundus), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburg" (Preface). Hewson and Monro endured a bitter dispute as to the discovery and first communication about the anatomy and physiology of the lymphatic system.

Hewson (1739-1744) has been called the father of haematology. He described blood coagulation and showed that it was fibrinogen and not the cells that led to coagulation, greatly advanced our knowledge of the lymphatic system in humans, fishes and amphibians, explored the functions of the thymus and spleen and, investigated pneumothorax and surgical emphysema. He also investigated the structure of the lymphatic system and described red blood cells. In 1770 he was elected to the Royal Society and was awarded the Copley Medal.

See Garrison & Morton, 863 & 1102; DNB, IX, pp. 763-764.

\$ 2750.00



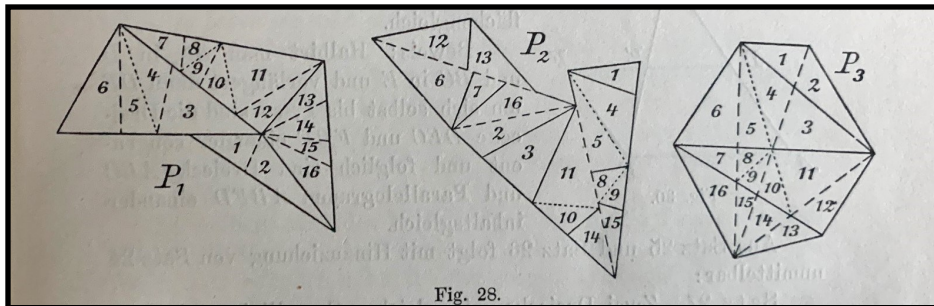


Fig. 28.

THE MODERNIZATION OF GEOMETRY

40. HILBERT, David

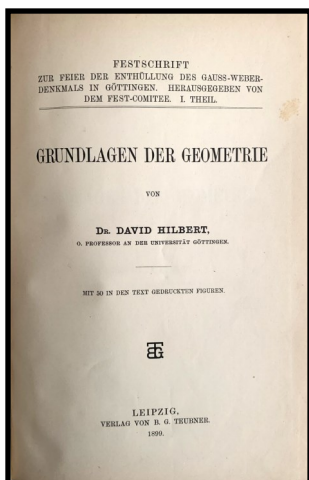
Grundlagen der geometrie. Leipzig: Teubner, 1899. 4to. [ii], 92 pp. With 50 text figures. Contemporary half pebbled cloth over marbled boards; spine sunned, otherwise an excellent copy with an ownership signature on the fly-leaf.

First edition of Hilbert's classic on the logical foundations of geometry, one of the most influential mathematical publications throughout the twentieth century. It is in this work that Hilbert proposes a formal set of twenty axioms, the foundation of a modern means to treat geometry, replacing those of Euclid. Euclid's axioms, the set of mathematical rules that fix a specific conceptual proposition in which theorems logically follow, had been used to teach geometry for centuries. These new propositions form the starting point of a fundamentally new orientation of geometry. For the first time Hilbert constructs axioms in what was subsequently to be their usual sequence.

Hilbert (1862-1943) was one of the most influential mathematicians of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He discovered and developed a broad range of fundamental ideas in many areas, including invariant theory, the calculus of variations, commutative algebra, algebraic number theory, the foundations of geometry, spectral theory of operators and its application to integral equations, mathematical physics, and the foundations of mathematics (particularly proof theory). Hilbert adopted and defended Georg Cantor's set theory and transfinite numbers. Hilbert and his students contributed significantly to establishing rigor and developed important tools

used in modern mathematical physics. Hilbert is known as one of the founders of proof theory and mathematical logic.

\$ 6500.00



FIRST GLIMPSE OF MICROSCOPICAL OBJECTS

41. HOOKE, Robert

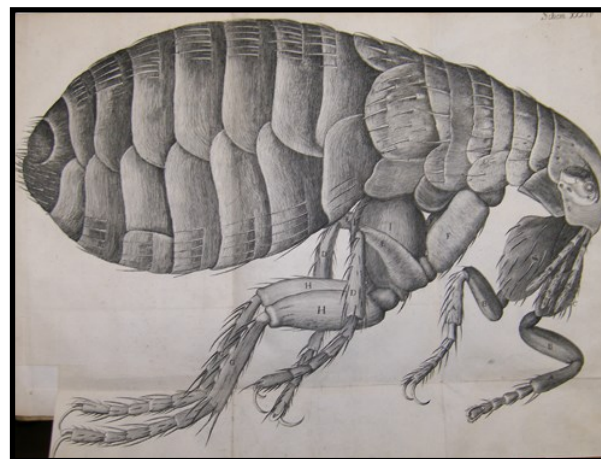
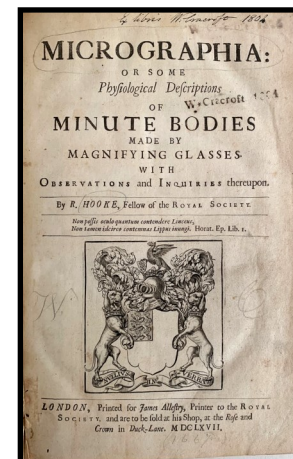
Micrographia: or some physiological descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glasses, with observations and inquiries thereupon. London: Jo. Martyn, 1667. Folio. 2 ff., [32], 246, [10] pp. With 38 folding plates; arms of the Royal Society on title. Half-calf over contemporary boards, marbled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

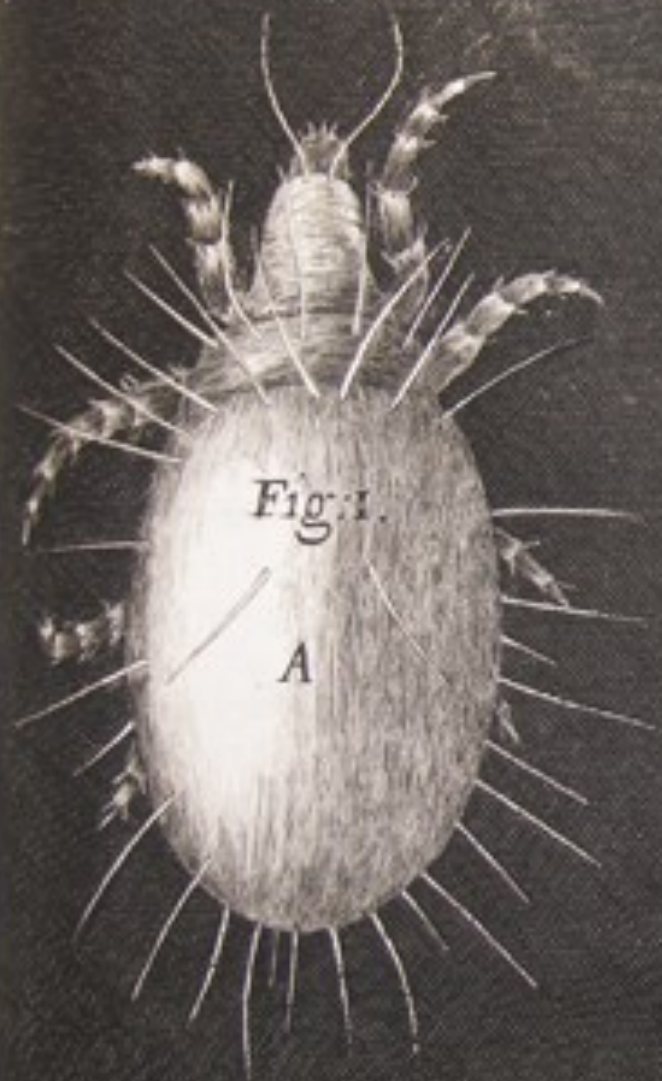
First edition, second issue. This issue is the same as the first except that the licence-leaf and the title page were both reset, and plate 5 was re-engraved in reverse. This was the first book printed in English on the microscope, and is of great value for the history of chemistry, physics, biology and astronomy. It contains the invention of the compound microscope and of the wheel barometer, an explanation of the twinkling of the stars, important investigations on the refraction of light, a theory of heat and the real nature of combustion.

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

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

\$ 65,000.00





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

42. [HOUSE OF LORDS]

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

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

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

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

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

\$ 12,500.00





EXQUISITE LIMITED EDITION FROM THE ALLEN PRESS

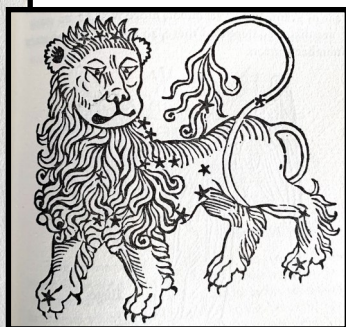
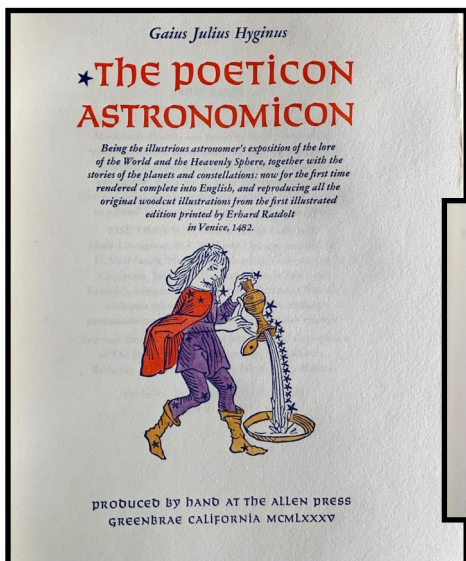
43. HYGINUS, Gaius

The poeticon astronomicon. Being the illustrious astronomer's exposition of the lore of the world and the heavenly sphere, together with the stories of the planets and constellations: now for the first time rendered complete into English, and reproducing all the original woodcut illustrations from the first illustrated edition printed by Erhard Ratdolt in Venice, 1482. Greenbrae, California: Produced by hand at the Allen Press, 1985. Folio. 150 pp. With 48 woodcuts, large hand-colored initial at the beginning of each book. Printed on Bar-

cham Green all-rag paper and specially bound by Gale Herrick in full blue morocco with red, brown, yellow and orange leather onlays of zodiac signs, based on those designed by Rudolph Koch for *The book of signs* (London, 1930). Endpapers with pictorial paper onlays from the *Ages of man*. Tipped in is a binder's note, signed by Gale Herrick, in which the binding process is explained. Preserved in a natural linen claspshell slipcase with paper label.

The first English translation, one of 140 copies. This influential astronomical text was translated from the Latin by Mark Livingston and d. Neel Smith at the University of California, Berkeley. The binder, Stephen Gale Herrick (1909-2001), turned to his personal interest in binding only after his retirement when he started a book binding studio in his office and

began collecting specimens. Herrick served as president of the Book Club of California, Master of the Press of the Roxburghe Society, and was a member of the Old Guard at the Bohemian Club. \$ 2500.00



AN ICON OF CALIFORNIA LITERATURE

44. JACKSON, Helen

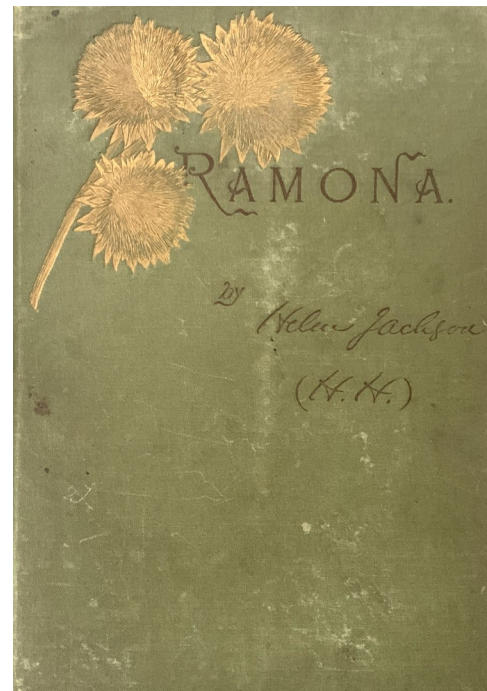
Ramona. A story. Boston: Roberts Brothers; San Francisco: Samuel Carson & Co., 1885. 8vo. [ii], 490 pp., plus 4 pages publisher's advertisements. Original publisher's green cloth with title and gilt sunflowers on front cover, spine worn and faded with head and foot a bit frayed. Bookplate of Robert and Dora Archer, ownership signature of Mrs. H.L. McCord dated March 6, 1886 and an inscription to Mother from Dora dated March 9, 1886.

First edition, second issue, with the only change being the date on the title page (1885) and a 4-line imprint that includes the name of Samuel Carson & Co., San Francisco. *Ramona*, an immensely popular novel when first released because of its subtle racism, is even more applicable to our social system today. The title character is a mixed-race orphan girl who suffers the hardship and consequences of her mixed Scottish and Native American heritage. Its portrayal of Mexican colonial life helped to establish a unique cultural identity for the Southern California region. As its publication coincided with the arrival of railroad lines, not unlike the Harry Potter series, countless tourists visited who wanted to see the locations of the novel.

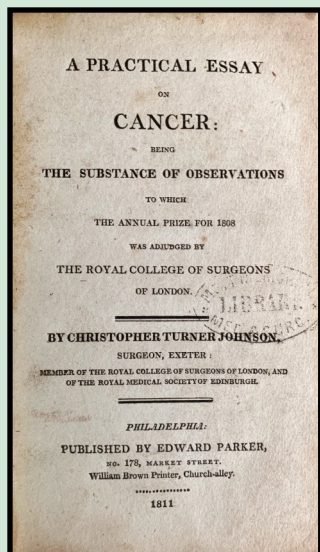
Jackson (1830-1885) was a writer turned activist on behalf of Native Americans seeking better treatment by the government. *Ramona* does a great deal to magnify the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California following the Mexican-American war. Her other most well-known work, *A century of dishonor* (1881) recounted a history of broken treaties between the government and Native American tribes.

BAL, 10456; Zamorano 80, 46.

\$ 950.00



UP-TO-DATE TREATMENTS FOR CANCER



45. JOHNSON, Christopher Turner

A practical essay on cancer. Philadelphia: William Brown for Edward Parker, 1811. 8vo. xi, 136 pp. Later morocco-backed marbled boards; some minor foxing, but overall a very good copy with an old library stamp on title.

First American edition of this early and concise treatment of organ-specific cancer (first published in London the prior year). The text describes symptoms and diagnosis of cancer as well as treatments through surgery, organ removal, and palliative care. The author goes on to suggest possible preventative measures. This book won the annual prize from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1808. Johnson (1786?-1811) was a lecturer in anatomy at the University of Exeter.

Austin, *Early American Medical Imprints*, 1068; Shaw & Shoemaker, 23118.

\$ 450.00

THEORY OF FUNCTIONS

46. LAGRANGE, Joseph Louis

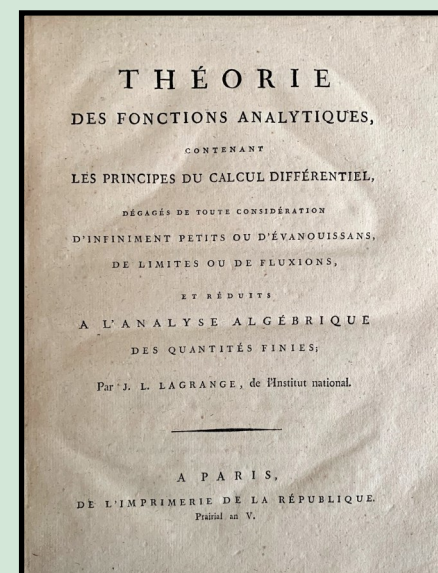
Théorie des fonctions analytiques, contenant les principes du calcul différentiel, dégagés de toute considération d'infiniment petits ou d'évanouissans, de limites ou de fluxions, et réduits à l'analyse algébrique des quantités finies. Paris: L'Imprimerie de la République, An V [May, 1797]. 4to. [iv], viii, 277, [1] pp., including half-title. Errata on final text leaf. Contemporary marbled paste-paper boards.

First edition, first issue. Lagrange (1736-1813), one of the greatest mathematicians of his period, presents his theory of the differential and integral calculus and the calculus of fluxions. Regarded by many as the starting point of the theory of functions, this work was “only one, but by far the most important, of many attempts made about this time to furnish the calculus with a basis which would logically modify or supplant those given in terms of limits and infinitesimals” (see Boyer, *History of the Calculus*).

The Norman catalogue lists two issue, one with 276 pages (Version A) and the other with 277 pages (Version B). It has been confirmed that Version B (our copy) is the true first printing, as the index refers to the “Conclusion” on pages 276-277; as Version A has no page 277, it is clear that the index (which is the exact same in Version A) was prepared for Version B. In addition, the errata at the end of the book has all been corrected in Version A.

DSB, VII, pp. 559-573; Norman, 1258; Smith, *History of Mathematics*, I, p. 486.

\$ 5500.00



SEQUEL TO NEWTON'S *PRINCIPIA*

47. LAPLACE, P[ierre Simon de]

A treatise of celestial mechanics. Part the first - Book the first; Book the second. Dublin: Richard Milliken; London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Browne, 1822; Dublin: Richard Milliken and Hodges and McArthur, 1827. Two parts in one. 4to. xi, [ii], 276; ix, [iii], 419 pp. Contemporary half calf and cloth; some minor spotting on first few leaves, otherwise a fine copy. Pages 7-34 of the first book with significant contemporary annotations.

First edition in English of

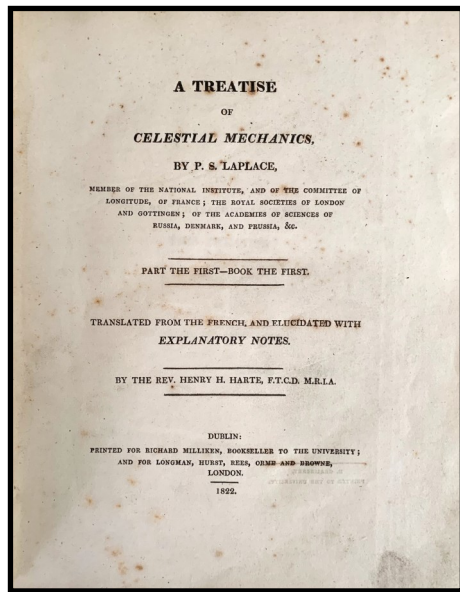
this translation of Laplace's monumental work in which all the laws of planetary motion are deduced from the concept of universal gravity. An earlier attempt to translate the *Mécanique céleste* (1799-1827) was made by the Rev. John Toplis, who published a translation of the first book only in Nottingham, 1814. Though the author's intention was to translate all five books of the original, this translation is complete in its coverage of books one and two, which treats rational mechanics, the law of universal gravitation, the figure of celestial bodies, the theory of tides, the movements of bodies around their center of gravity, etc.

Considered a sequel to New-

ton's *Principia*, Laplace argues that the universe was really a great self-regulating machine and that the whole solar system could continue on its existing plan for an immense period of time. He also offered a brilliant explanation of the secular inequalities of the mean motion of the moon about the earth, a problem which Euler and Lagrange had failed to solve.

Laplace (1749-1827), considered the Isaac Newton of France, was one of the most influential scientists in the fields of mathematics, celestial mechanics, and physics. The translator, Henry Hickman Harte (1790-1848) also translated Laplace's *System of the world* into English, as well as Poisson's *Treatise on mechanics*.

For the first edition: Dibner, 14; Horblit, 63; Norman, 1277; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 252. \$ 4500.00



ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHARLES M. RUSSELL

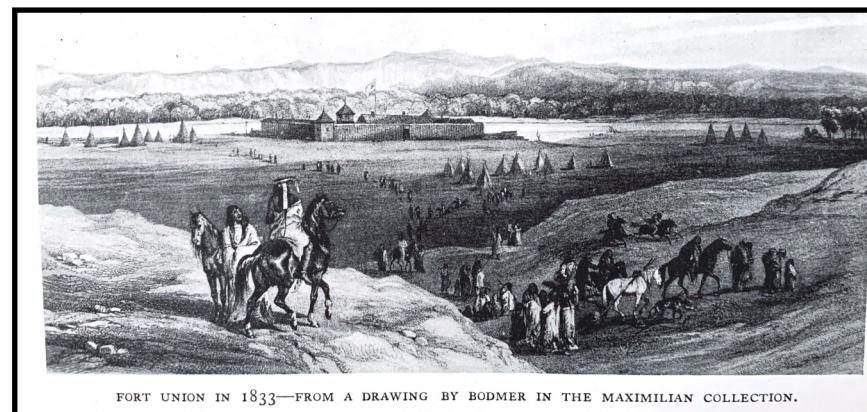
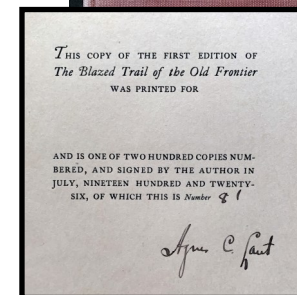
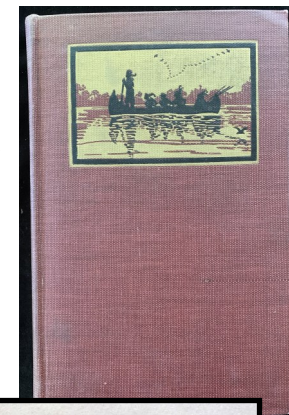
48. LAUT, Agnes C.

The blazed trail of the old frontier being the log of the upper Missouri historical expedition under the auspices of the governors & historical associations of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana for 1925. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company, 1926. 4to. xii, 271 pp., including half-title and index. Preceding the half-title is the limitations leaf. Title in red and black, 34 illustrations by Charles M. Russell, 21 half tone plates, maps including folding colored map at end. Original publisher's cloth with pictorial designs in gold and black, maroon-dyed upper fore-edge; interior uncut and in excellent condition.

First edition of an expedition through the Old West, number 81 of 200 numbered and signed by the author. Laut (1871-1936) was a Canadian journalist, writer, historian, and social worker. She wrote extensively about the histories and geographies of Canada and America in articles and books. Here she provides an account of the journey she took through the Northwestern United States retracing the route of previous explorers. She details the movement of Native Americans throughout the country as well as the Lewis and Clark expedition. The book is heavily illustrated with maps and halftones as well as reproductions of drawings by Charles M. Russell, the famed artist of the American West.

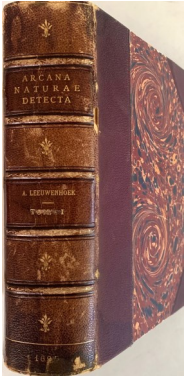
Howes, L143.

\$ 300.00



FORT UNION IN 1833—FROM A DRAWING BY BODMER IN THE MAXIMILIAN COLLECTION.

THE BEGINNING OF MICROBIOLOGY



49. LEEUWENHOEK, Antoni van

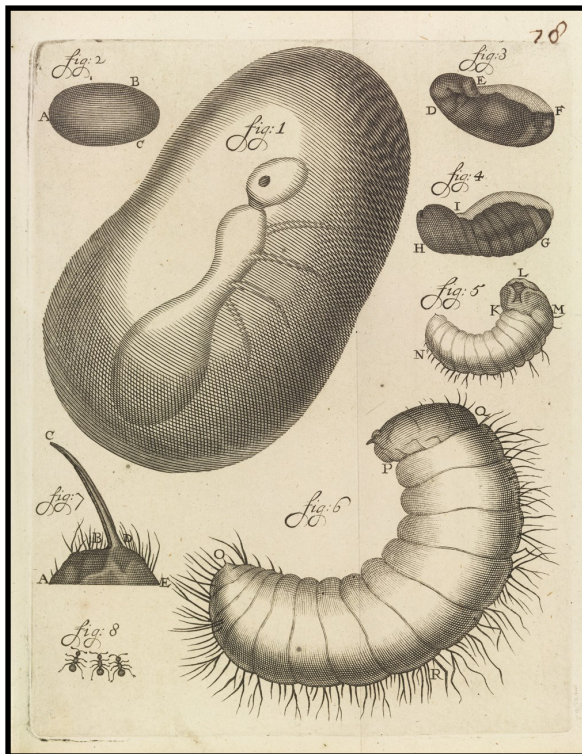
Arcana naturae detecta; Continuatio arcanorum naturae detectorum . . . Delft: Apud Henricum a Krooneveld, 1695; 1697. Two volumes in one. 4to. [viii], 568, [14]; [ii], 192 pp., plus 8 pages of index. Engraved allegorical title by Jeremias van Schaak, frontispiece portrait of author, index and errata,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

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

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

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

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



THE FUNDAMENTAL THEOREM OF ALGEBRA

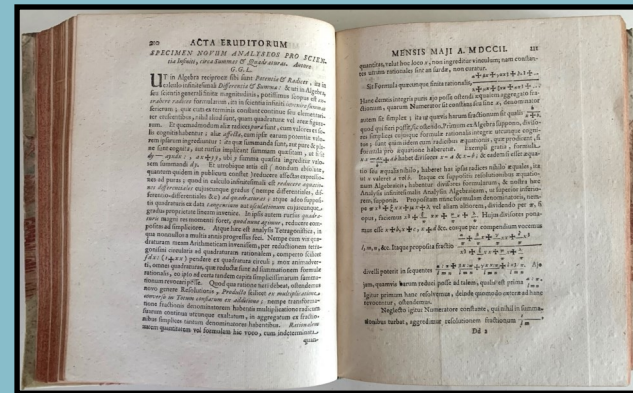
50. LEIBNITZ, G.W.

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

First edition of Leibnitz' New specimen of the analysis for the science of the infinite about sums and quadratures, his investigation of the fundamental theorem of algebra. The fundamental theorem of algebra is the assertion that every polynomial with real or complex coefficients has at least one complex root. An immediate extension of this result is that every polynomial of degree n with real or complex coefficients has exactly n complex roots, when counting individually any repeated roots. Leibnitz here provides examples of calculating with infinite numbers, although erroneously said that no polynomial of the type $x^4 + \alpha^4$ (with α real and distinct from 0) can be written in such a way.

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

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



\$ 1850.00

THE INTERSECTION OF SCIENCE, RELIGION AND NATURE

51. LÉVI, Éliphas

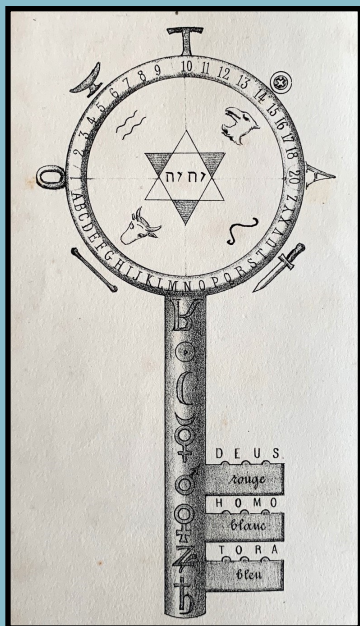
La clef des grands mystères. Paris: Germer Baillière, 1861. 8vo. [iv], iv, 598 [i.e. 498] pp. With 20 full-page lithographed plates, additional wood engravings in the text. Contemporary gilt red sheep-backed marbled boards; some minor foxing. A good, complete copy.

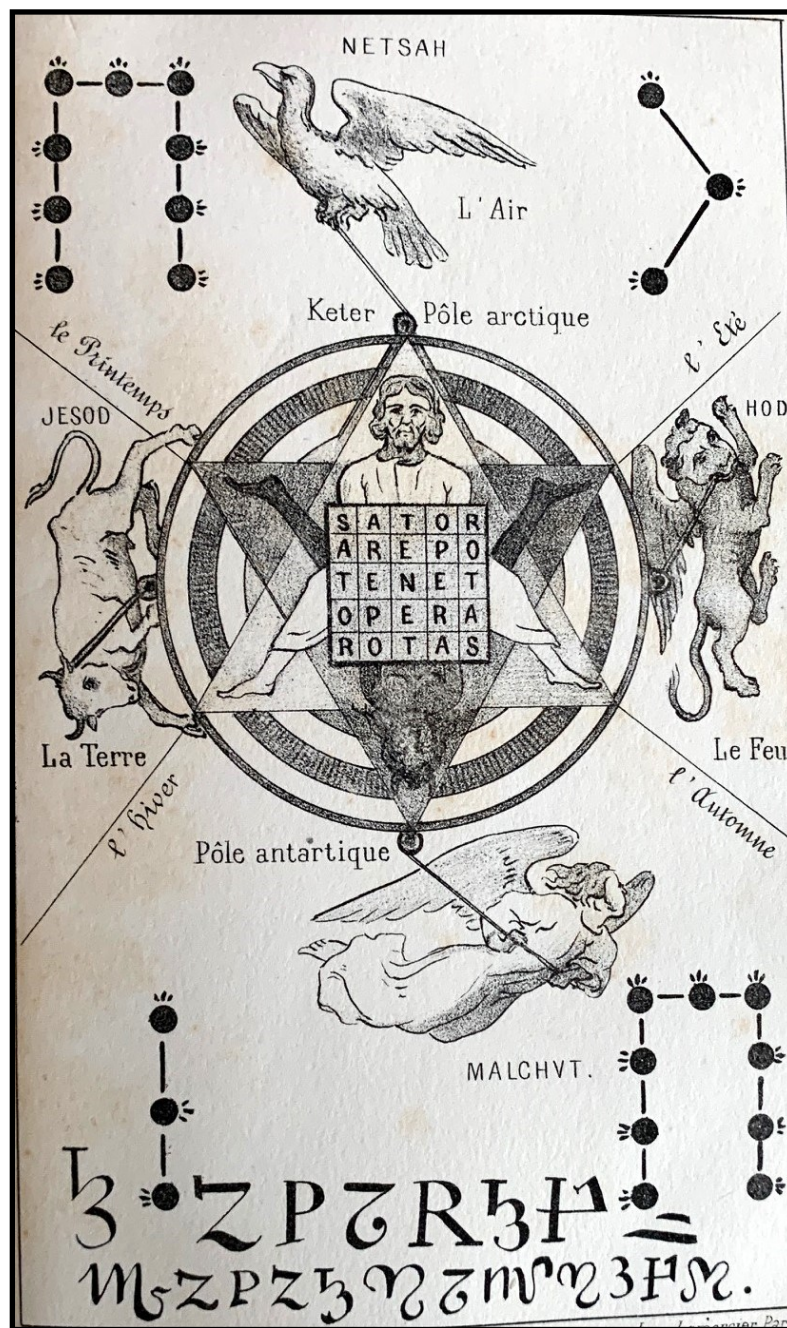
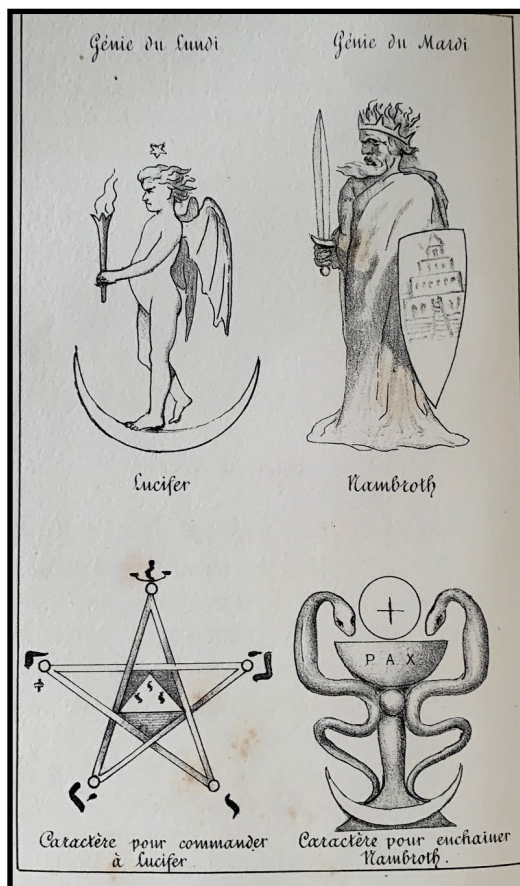
First edition of this classic of occult literature. The *Key of great mysteries* is the most complete treatise on magical philosophy to date, written by the very author who coined the term "occultism". Lévi does not divorce magical practice from Christian morality; rather, he seeks prophetic meaning 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





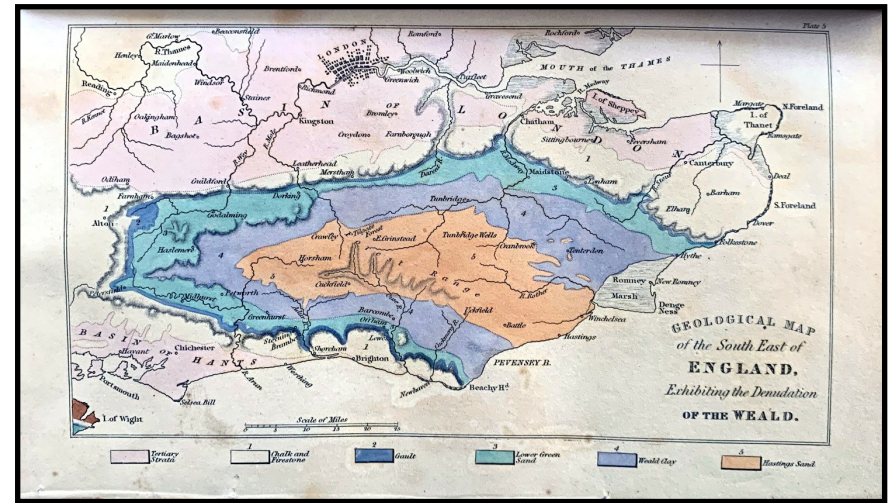
ELECTRON THEORY OF MATTER

52. LORENTZ, H[endrik] A[ntoon]

Versuch einer Theorie der Electricischen und Optischen Erscheinungen in Bewegten Körpern. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1895. 8vo. [iv], 138, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers pasted onto boards, a bit soiled; interior fine. An excellent copy preserved in a half-morocco slipcase.

First edition of one of the great classical works of modern physics. In the present volume, Lorentz (1853-1928) describes his theory of electrical and optical appearances in moving bodies. He assumed the electrical nature of matter and stated that all electrical particles become shortened when in motion along the direction in which the ether drifts. In recognition of the extraordinary service rendered by Lorentz and his countryman Zeeman for their researches into the influence of magnetism upon radiation phenomena, they were awarded the 1902 Nobel Prize for physics.

Nobel Foundation Directory; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 378 (b); Whetham, *History of Science*, p. 389. \$ 5000.00



GEOLOGY FINALLY BECOMES A SERIOUS SCIENCE

53. 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

FOUNDATION OF EINSTEIN'S WORK ON RELATIVITY

54. MAXWELL, James Clerk

A treatise on electricity and magnetism. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1881. Two volumes. 8vo. xxxii, 464, [2]; xxiv, 456, [2] pp. Complete with both half-titles and all blanks. With 33 plates, 36 page-publisher's advertisements dated Sept., 1881, plus another 8 pages of publisher advertisements. Original cloth, rebaked with the original spine laid down; interior excellent. Unopened. From the library of Stillman Drake, with his bookplate in both volumes.

Second edition of this classic work on the electromagnetic theory of light by Maxwell (1831-1879), probably the greatest theoretical physicist of the nineteenth century. Here he demonstrates that electromagnetism travels through space in transverse waves similar to those of light and having the same velocity, advancing the hypothesis that light and electricity are the same in their ultimate source. "A generation later Einstein's work on relativity was founded directly upon Maxwell's celebrated contribution to electro-magnetic theory; it was this that led him to equate Faraday with Galileo and Maxwell with Newton" (PMM).

For the first edition (1873), see Dibner, *Ten Founding Fathers of the Electrical Sciences*, pp. 45-46; Horblit, 72; Norman, II, 1466; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 355. \$ 5500.00

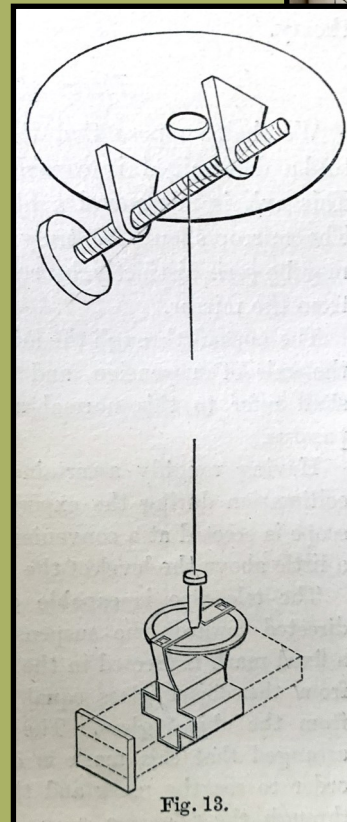
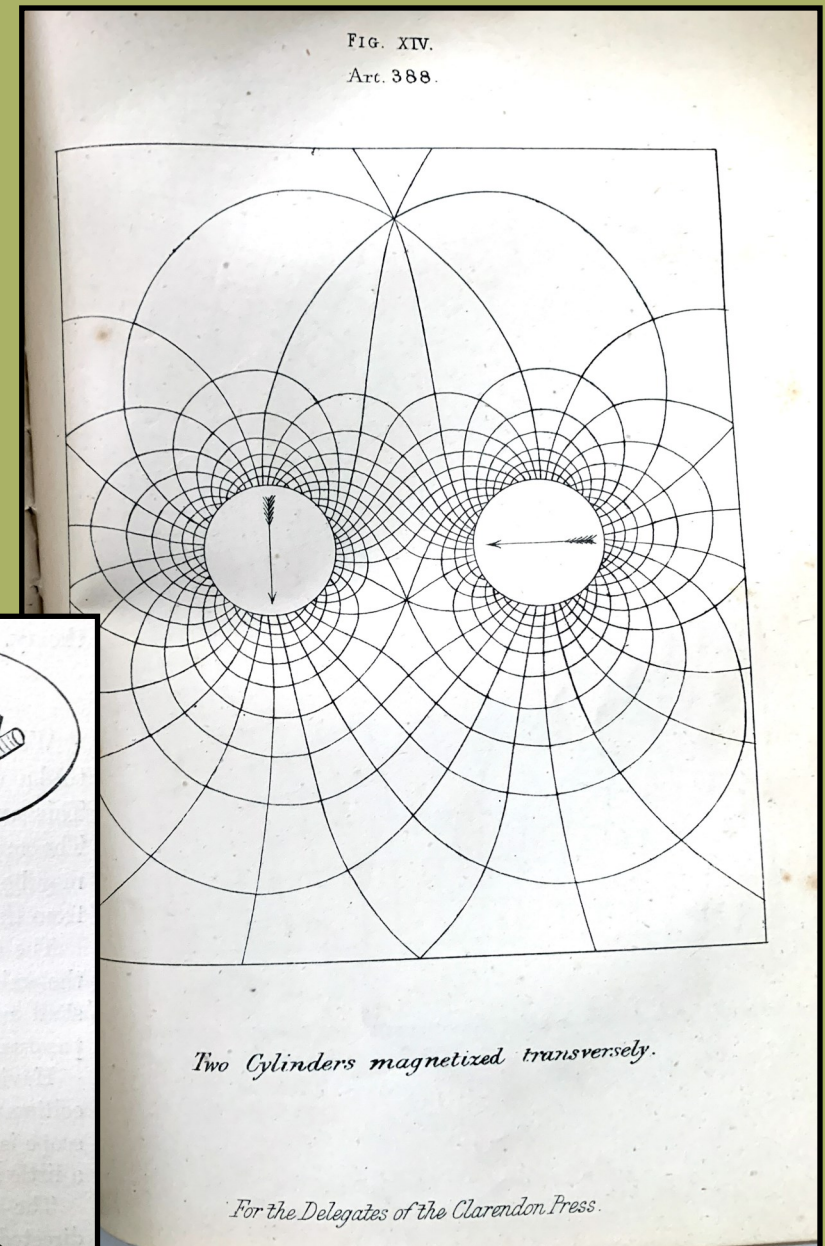


Fig. 13.



For the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

THE RARE COMPLETE SUITE OF CONSTELLATIONS

55. MIRÓ, Joan; BRETON, André

Constellations. New York: Pierre Matisse, 1959. Folio. (19 x 15 ½"). Complete with 22 pochoir reproductions after gouaches by the artist on Arches wove paper, with the title page, text in French by André Breton, table of contents, and justification signed by the artist in blue ink and the author in red ink. Complete with 2 original lithographs (sheet size 17 ½ x 14", image: 12 x 9 3/4"), hand-numbered and signed by Miró in pencil at lower margin, each framed. The pochoirs are laid into their original paper folders, all in the original illustrated portfolio housed in its beige linen box, illustrated in black by Miró on front cover and spine; box has been repaired.

First edition of this luxurious publication. No. 109 of 150 copies which include the 2 signed and numbered lithographs (the total edition was 384). Miró began the series of gouaches reproduced in *Constellations* on September 21, 1940 in Varengeville, Normandy, where he was exiled from Francoist Spain. He created ten of the gouaches before the invasion of France by German troops pushed him to flee the country with his wife and daughter. He completed the twenty-third and final gouache of the series on September 12, 1941. The village where he stayed was subject to a blackout, and that fact prompted Miró's most luminous and affecting series of paintings, the *Constellations*.

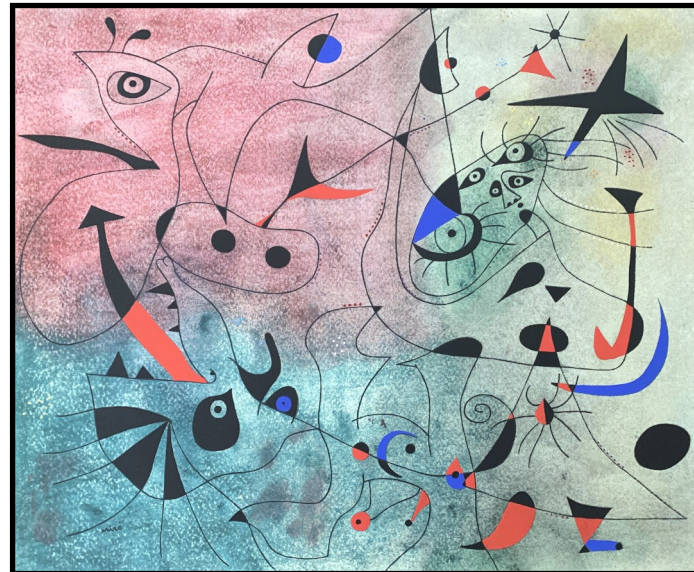
Miró was originally in discussions with MoMA to exhibit *Constellations*, but it was ultimately with the New York gallery owner Pierre Matisse that the complete series of 22 gouaches would be exhibited (Miró having wished to keep the twenty-third) in early 1945. It was not until 1959 when Matisse decided to publish reproductions. André Breton had been inspired by the series and wrote poems to accompany each work of art. Of the 384 copies produced, only the first 150 included the 2 additional signed and numbered lithographs..

In his preface to this edition Breton emphasized the historical significance. With the background of war and the occupation of France, these works symbolized the triumphal "resistance" of art and the spirit of man in the face of the menace. They became the first new works from Europe to be exhibited in America following the ending of hostilities.

The 22 works are arranged in the chronological order of their creation, thus respecting one of the instructions given by the artist at the time of the New York exhibition. This arrangement was so important to Miró that, as early as 1957, he insisted that each one indicate the date and place it was created. This information is reproduced on the back of the gouaches with a facsimile drawing.

Cramer, *Joan Miró, the Illustrated Books: Catalogue Raisonné*, p. 58; Mourlot, 192-193.

\$ 85,000.00



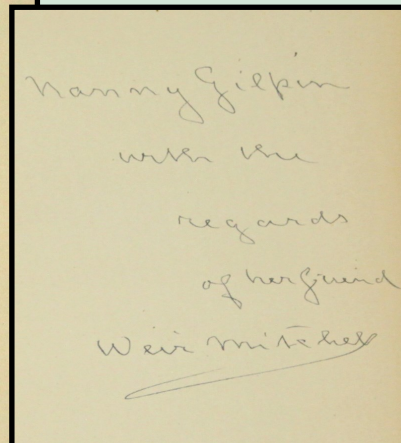
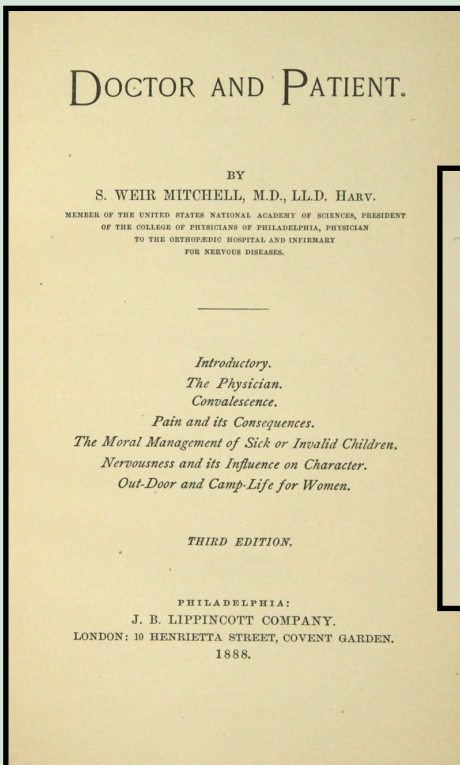
PRESENTATION COPY

56. MITCHELL, S[ilas] Weir

Doctor and patient. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott company, 1888. 4to. [ii], 177 pp. Original publisher's cloth. Presentation inscription on the fly-leaf: "Nancy Gilpin with the regards of her friend Weir Mitchell."

Third edition, published the same year as the first, of a collection of essays dealing patient care and the relationship between doctor and patient, many of which are directly related to women. The essays include *The Physician; Convalescence; Pain and Its Consequences; The Moral Management of Sick or Invalid Children; Nervousness and its Influence on Character; Out-door and Camp-life for Women.*

Mitchell (1829-1914) was one of the founders of American neurology, and one of the early practitioners to observe various forms of doctor patient relationships. \$ 650.00



NEWTON'S MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL, AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS

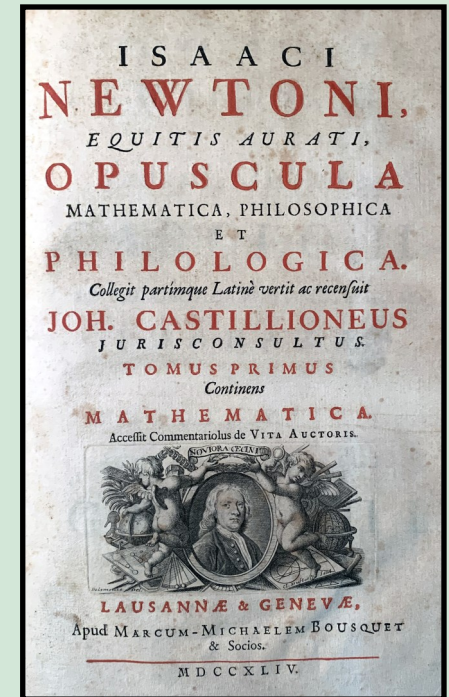
57. NEWTON, Sir Isaac

Opuscula mathematica, philosophica et philologica. Collegit partimque Latine vertit ac recensuit Joh. Castillioneus Jurisconsultus. Lausanne & Geneva: Marcum-Michaelem Bousquet & Socios., 1744. Three volumes. 4to. [viii], xxviii 420; [ii], vi, 423; vi, 566, [1] pp. Titles in red and black, each with engraved title vignette, 64 folded copper plate engravings and 2 folded tables, engraved chapter headings and histortiated initials. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, all covers with the gilt supralibros of the Society of Writers to the Signet; some browning and staining, especially to preliminary and endleaves, otherwise a very nice copy.

First edition of Newton's collected works, edited and with an introduction by the Italian mathematician Giovanni Salvemini (1708-1791). This edition contains 26 of Newton's publications, including his mathematical and optical lectures as well as his philological essays on history and theology. The first volume of his mathematical works includes *De analysi* (1711), *Methodis fluxionum* (1736), *De quadratura* (1704), *Enumeratio curvarum* (1704), *Methodus differentialis* (1711), and excerpts from Newton's correspondence with John Collins, John Wallis, Henry Oldenburg, and Abbe Conti. The second volume, his philosophical papers, includes *De mundi systemate* (1731), *Lectiones opticae* (1729), *De natura acidorum* (1736), *Scala graduum caloris* (1701), and his papers from the *Philosophical transactions* on light and color. The third volume includes his theological works, *Chronology of ancient kingdoms amended* (1728), *Observations upon the prophecies* (1733), and *Dissertation upon the sacred cubit* (1737).

Babson, 9; Gray, 2; Wallis, 2.

\$ 7500.00



MEDICINE CAN BE MADE FROM SO MANY THINGS

58. READ, Bernard E.

Chinese materia medica: animal drugs. Peking: Peking Natural History Bulletin, 1931. 4to. [ii], ii, [146 unnumbered], 18 pp. With 4 photographic halftone plates. Original half cloth over printed paper boards; in excellent condition.

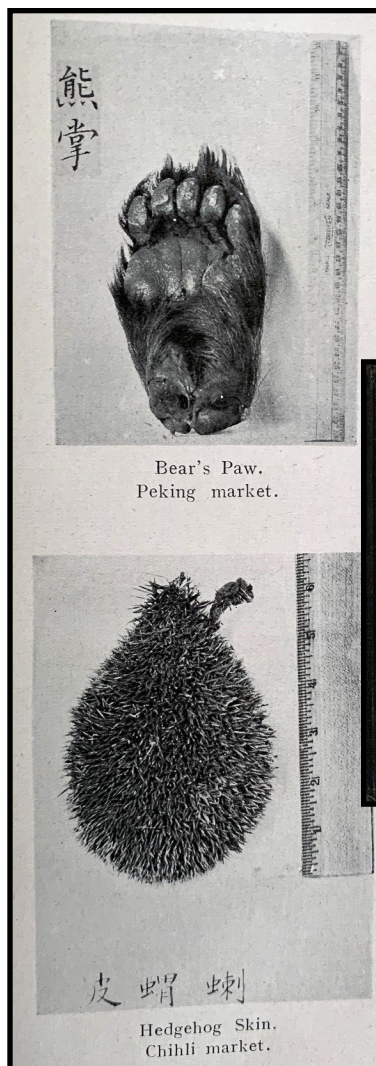
First edition of this English translation of Li Shih-chen's 1597 *Materia medica*. The first in a 6-volume series that spanned ten years, this book provides medicinal uses for 94 animals, their body parts, excrements, and effluvia. It is divided into five sections: domestic animals, wild animals, rodents, monkeys and supernatural beings, and humans. I know you're curious—the "supernatural beings" are a 10-foot-tall furry cannibalistic wild man, a 20-foot-tall nest-dwelling black man with pink eyes and yellow hair, a dog with a human face, a one-footed monster with claws, an elf, a tree spirit in the form of a tailless black dog, and a sea cucumber. Apparently, the compilers of medieval Chinese pharmacologies had encountered all of these species. As for the chapter on medicines from the human body, virginal urine, pubic hair, and toenails all make an appearance.

The terminology herein is offered in both English and Chinese with zoological terms in Latin. The book includes a bibliography and indices of each language.

Read (1887-1949) was an English pharmacologist who went to China and became lecturer in chemistry and pharmacy at the Peking Union Medical College in

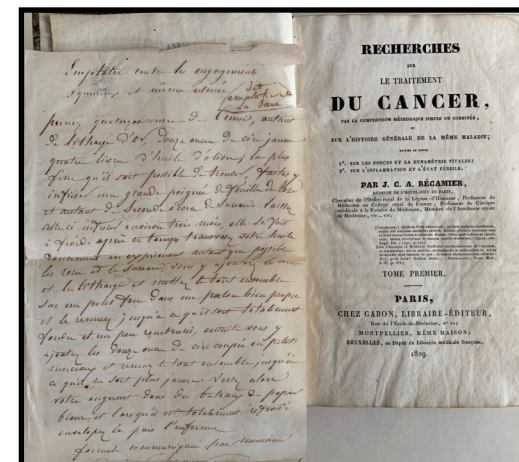
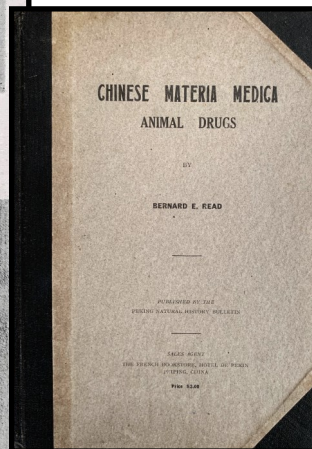
Beijing.

Routledge Handbook of Chinese Medicine
669-676. \$ 750.00



Bear's Paw.
Peking market.

Hedgehog Skin.
Chihli market.



METASTASIS IN CANCER

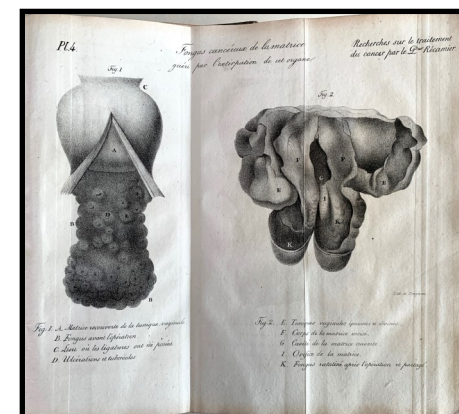
59. RÉCAMIÉR, Joseph-Claude-Anthelme

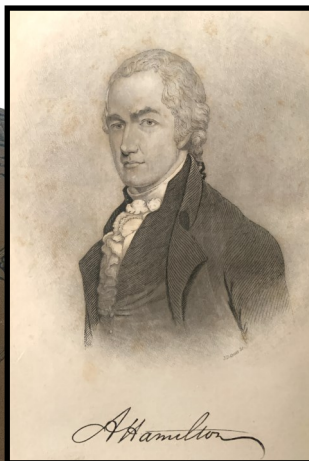
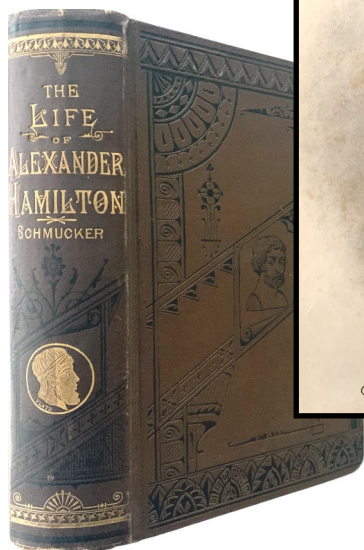
Recherches sur le traitement du cancer par la compression méthodique simple ou combinée, et sur l'histoire générale de la même maladie. Paris & Montpellier: Gabon/ Bruxelles: Dépôt de Librairie Médicale Française, 1829. Two volumes. 8vo. 12, xviii, [19]-560; [iv], 731 pp. With 7 folding plates. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine labels; text leaves toned, some browning and spotting. Laid in is a folded piece of paper with contemporary annotations containing a recipe for a topical ointment for skin ulcers and lesions.

First edition of Récamiér's work on cancer treatment. He describes the manner of extension of cancer and demonstrates the process of local infiltration. Récamiér was the first to recognize the process of metastasis to describe the spread of cancer as secondary growths in the brain occurring in mammary carcinoma; it was in this book that he coined the term. He also described for the first time invasion of veins by cancer.

Récamiér (1774-1852) was a French gynecologist and master of gross pathology. He is credited with the popularization of several instruments in gynecological medicine.

Garrison & Morton, 2610; Norman, 1805; Waller, 7787; Wellcome, IV, 485. \$ 650.00





READ BY LIN-MANUEL?

60. SCHMUCKER, Samuel M.

The life and times of Alexander Hamilton. Philadelphia: John E. Potter and Company, 1856. 8vo. 408 pp., plus 6 pages publisher's advertisements. Frontispiece portrait of Hamilton, tissue guard present. Publisher's decorated cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; interior very clean, 1 quire a bit loose, but overall an excellent copy.

First edition of this in-depth biography. Though the author does write a bit about Hamilton's personal life, including his marriage to Elizabeth Schuyler and his affair with Maria Reynolds, the focus is more toward Hamilton's involvement in the economy, politics and law. His relationships with Lafayette, Washington, Burr and Jefferson are well known and eloquently narrated here, as is his role in the formation of a national bank and America's involvement in foreign affairs. This is clearly a biography meant for the general public who might be interested in learning about one of the country's founding fathers. \$ 400.00

RELATIVITY AND THE FOURTH DIMENSION

61. SOMMERFELD, Arnold

"Zur Relativitätstheorie. I. Vierdimensionale Vektoralgebra." (**Offered with**) "Zur Relativitätstheorie. I. Vierdimensionale Vektoranalysis." Two offprints from *Annalen der Physik*, Vierte Folge. Band 32 and 33, 1910. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1910. pp. 749-776; 649-689. Both with the original printed top wrapper.

First appearance of Sommerfeld's important response to Minkowski's famous 1908 lecture in which he argues that special relativity is best understood as a four-dimensional space (as opposed to the three-dimension, Euclidean world we all knew and loved). Minkowski's was the first step outside those three dimensions.

Sommerfeld here took up Minkowski's four vectors, and he systematized it in a way that was palatable to physicists. He basically extends the vector operations familiar from electrodynamics to four dimensions. The first article treats the algebraic relationships of the space-time vectors; the second explains the differential operations of four-dimensional analysis. This new four-dimensional vector formalism became the foundation for all further work on relativity. Indeed, Einstein conceded that Sommerfeld's mathematical contributions to the theory helped its acceptance by the skeptics.

BOUND IN BEFORE SOMMERFELD:

FRANK, Philipp

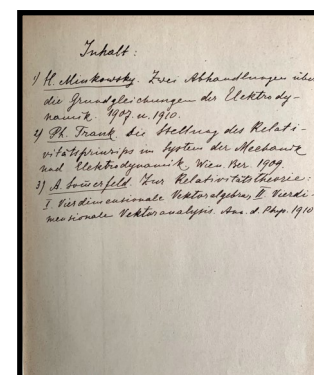
"Die Stellung des Relativitätsprinzips im System der Mechanik und der Elektrodynamik." Offprint from *Sitzungsberichten der kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Mathem.-naturw. Klasse*; Bd. CXVIII, April, 1909. 74 pp.

Frank's thesis for his degree in physics at the University of Vienna on the position of the principle of relativity in mechanics and electrodynamic systems.

MINKOWSKI, Herman

Zwei abhandlungen über die Grundgleichungen der Elektrodynamik. Leipzig: Tuebner, 1910. 82 pp.

Two treatises on the basic equations of electrodynamics from the series "Advances in the Mathematical Sciences in Monographs" edited by Otto Blumenthal. Minkowski laid the mathematical foundation of the theory of relativity and developed an entirely new view of space and time. He made clear that Lorentz' and Einstein's work could be better understood in a non-euclidean space. Minkowski came to realize that space and time, which were previously thought to be independent, are coupled together in a four-dimensional "space-time continuum."



\$ 2400.00

A WONDERFUL COPY IN LARGE-PRINT FORMAT

62. 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, rebaked, spine label; some mild brown-ing, 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



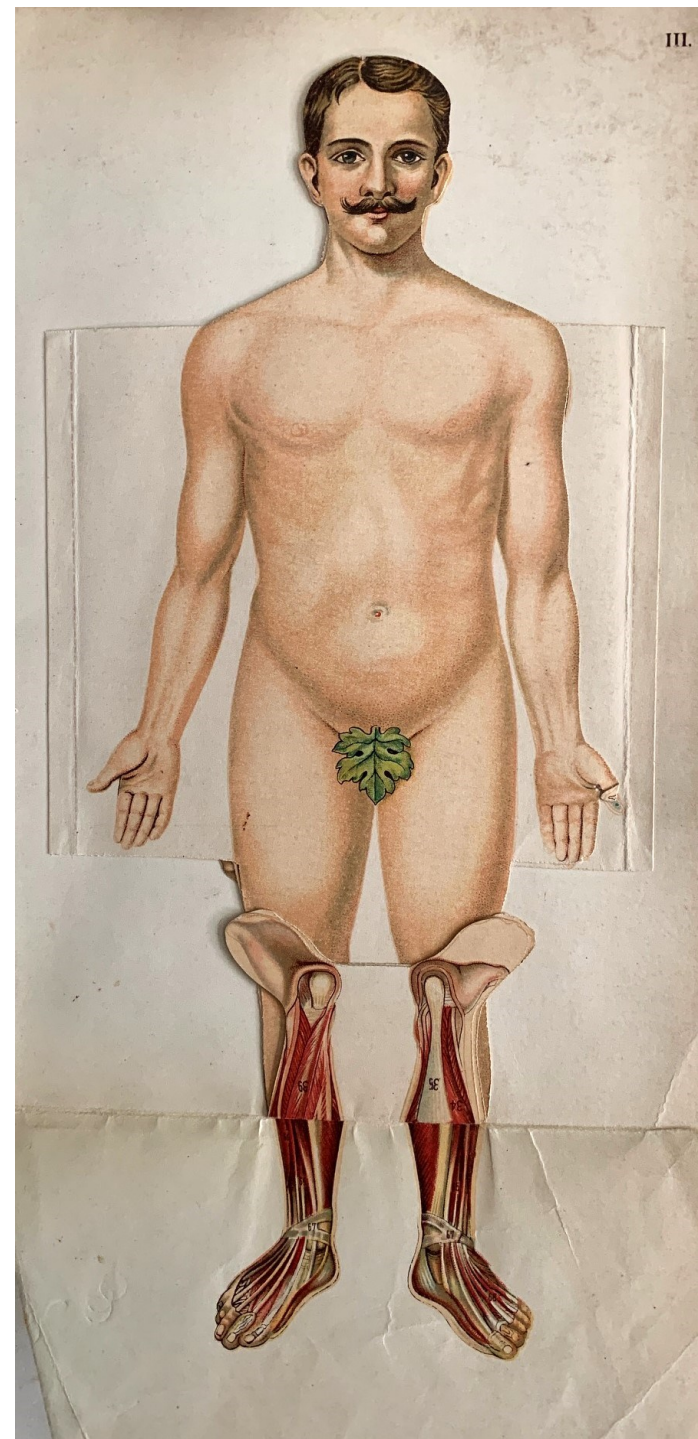
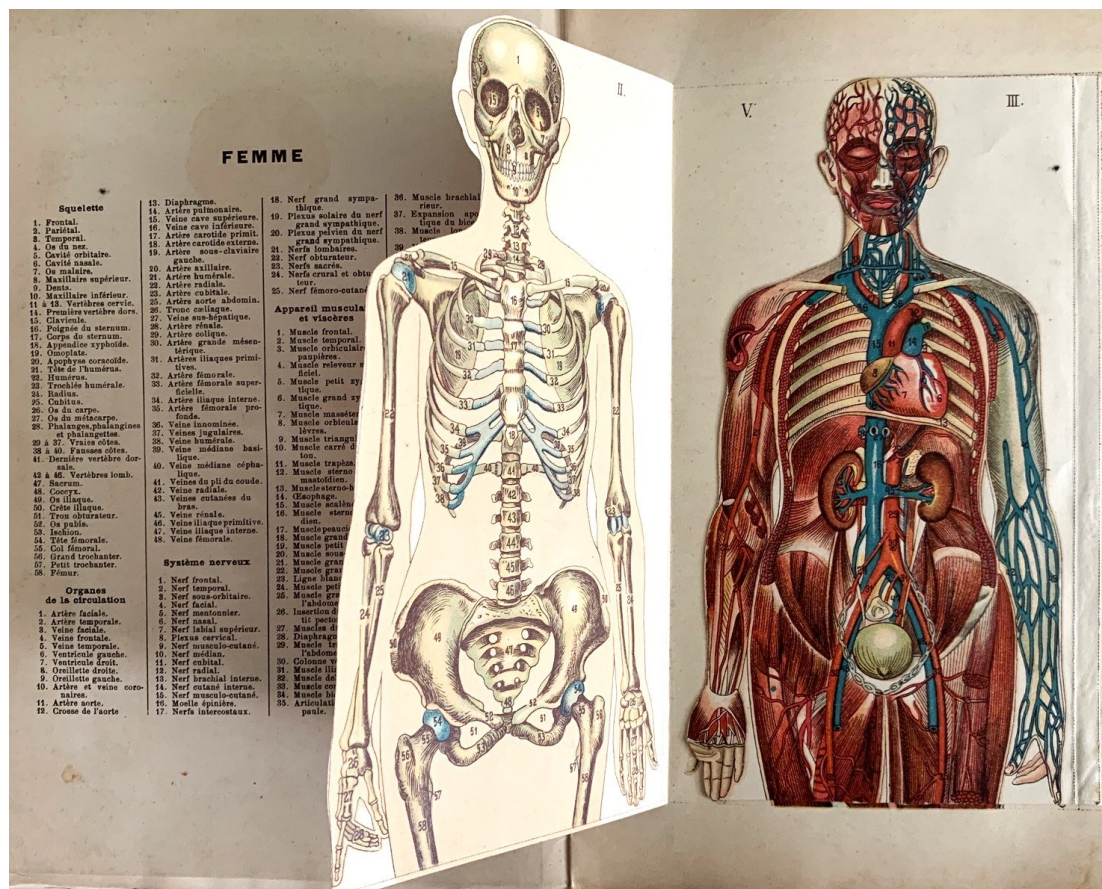
RARE ANATOMICAL FLAP BOOK

64. VERNON, Dr.

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

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

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



DANGEROUS WORK REVEALING ROSACRUCIAN SECRETS

65. [VILLARS, Nicolas de Montfaucon de]

Le Comte de Gabalis, ou Entretiens sur les sciences secrètes. « Cologne » [but Amsterdam]: « P. Marteau » [but Elzevir?] [ca 1690].

[Bound with:]

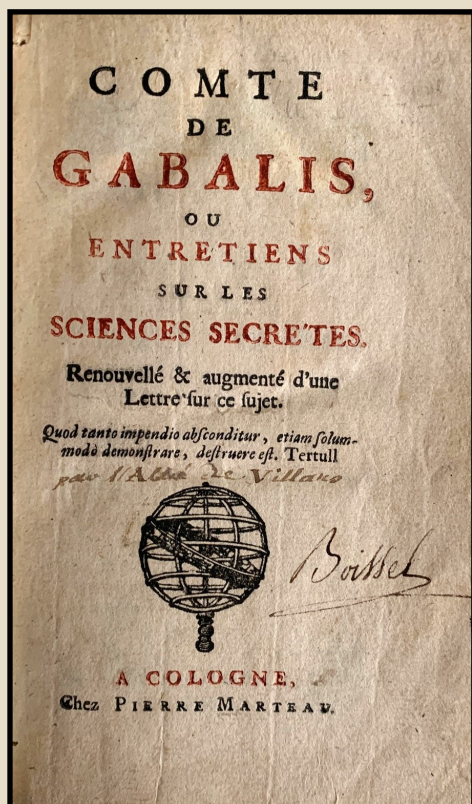
Les Genies assistans, et gnomes irreconciliables. The Hague: s.n. 1718. Two works in one. 8vo. 155; [ii], 176 pp. Contemporary blind-ruled mottled calf, spine and label gilt, edges marbled blue, blue silk marker. Old armorial ex-libris bookplate. Some paper flaws and rough cuts not affecting text.

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” (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



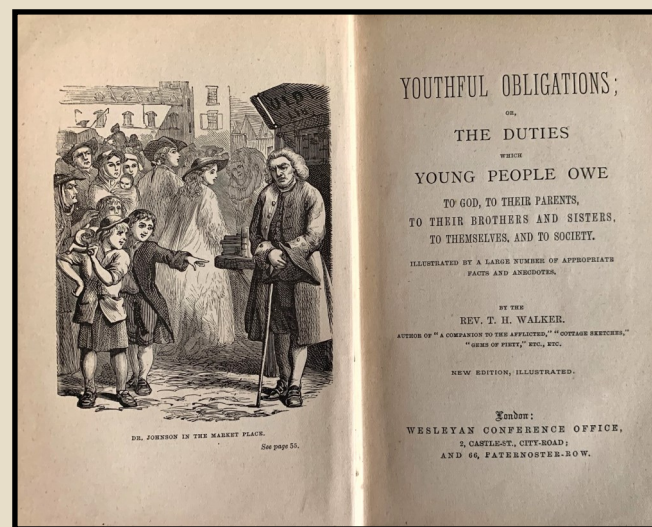
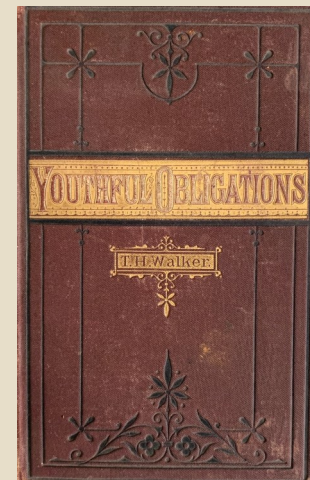
A BOOK EVERY KID SHOULD READ!

66. WALKER, Rev. T[homas] H[arris]

Youthful obligations; or, the duties which young people owe to God, to their parents, to their brothers and sisters, to themselves, and to society. Illustrated by a large number of appropriate facts and anecdotes. London: Wesleyan Conference Office, [1867]. 8vo. xii, 210 pp., plus leaf of publisher’s advertisements. With numerous text illustrations. Original publisher’s cloth; small tear to upper portion of spine, otherwise a very good copy with an ownership signature dated 1879.

First edition, rare (OCLC locates 3 copies in America), of this fun and light-hearted work purporting to teach the younger generation their responsibilities in life. Most likely for use as a supplement to a parent’s good techniques in raising their prodigy, the book details the obligations that young people have, both philosophical and practical, to everyone and themselves. There is a definite sense that these responsibilities arise out of God’s graces (perhaps a parent’s graces as well!) and what we actually receive is minimal compared to what we should give. The illustrations are wonderful and include images of people our youth might follow such as Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke and Thomas Addison, as well as other inspirations scenes. A fine work which is as relevant today as it was during the Victorian era.

\$ 600.00



WHAT TO EXPECT IN HEAVEN

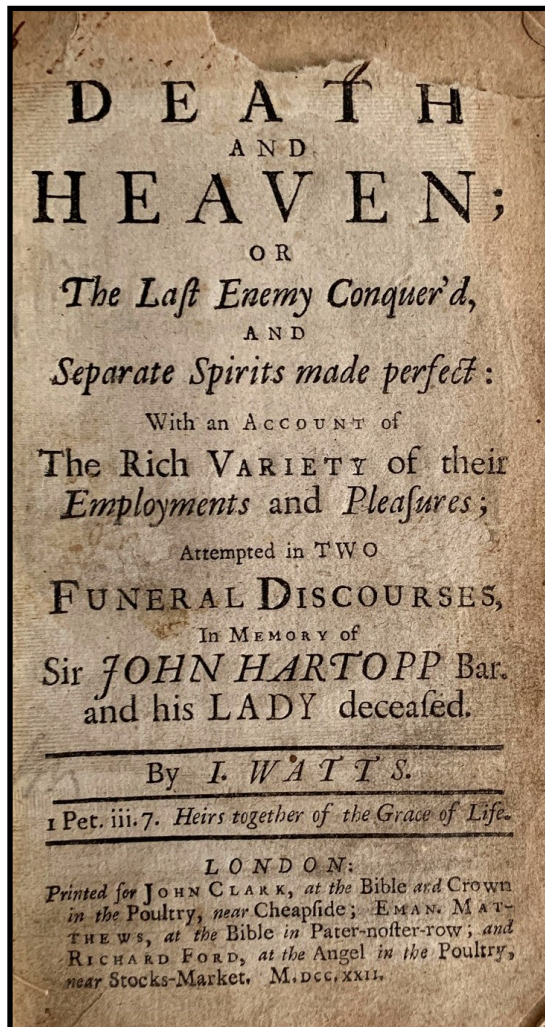
67. WATTS, Isaac

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

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

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

ESTC T69889.
\$ 1200.00

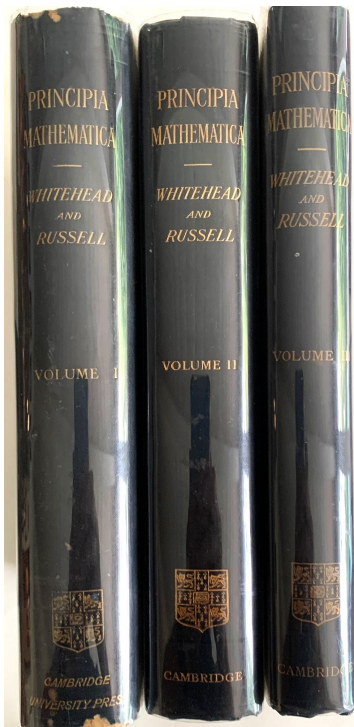


PREPARING FOR THE ANNUAL FASENACHT FESTIVAL

68. WENGER, Lisa

Hüt wider Fasnacht, wo-n-is d'Muetter Chüechli bacht. Bern: A. Francke [about 1930]. Oblong 16mo. 16 unnumbered leaves. Vibrant colored halftone illustrations on every page. Original stiff paper boards mounted with colored halftone panel (spine worn). Complete and in original condition.

A curious and whimsical children's book on feasting in Swiss dialect, written by a woman. First published in 1910, it tells the story of a village preparing for a festival: a mother baking cheese (and children stealing) cheese tarts, women doing laundry, people resting, boys and girls flirting, and bands of animals making music and interfering with the humans' activities. \$ 350.00



EPITOME OF MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

69. WHITEHEAD, Alfred & RUSSELL, Bertrand

Principia mathematica. Cambridge: University Press, 1910; 1927; 1927. Three volumes. Large 8vo. xiii, [iii], 666; xxxi, [i], 742; viii, 491 pp., including half-titles. Original blue cloth, exteriors faintly rubbed and small tear to bottom edge of second volume, still an excellent set. Volume 1 from the library of Thomas Fiske (1865-1944), professor of mathematics at Columbia, and stamp in Volume 3 of René de la Vallée Vital of Brooklyn.

First edition of Volume 1, second edition of Volumes 2 and 3. The greatest single contribution to logic to appear in the two thousand years since Aristotle was the result of the collaboration of two great philosophers and mathematical logicians, Whitehead (1861-1947) and Russell (1872-

1970). Inspired by Giuseppe Peano's and Gottlob Frege's invention of a new ideography for use in symbolic logic (which contradicted the Kantian doctrine of a separate philosophy of mathematics), the authors attempted to set up a still better system of logic on which to base mathematics. This effort reached its climax with the publication in 1910-13 of the three-volume *Principia mathematica*, now considered a historic masterpiece of mathematical architecture.

DNB, 1941-50, pp. 952-954 (Sir Edmund Whittaker); DSB, XIV, pp. 302-310; Slater, *Bertrand Russell, A Collection*, 16. \$ 8500.00

THE INDUSTRY STANDARD

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