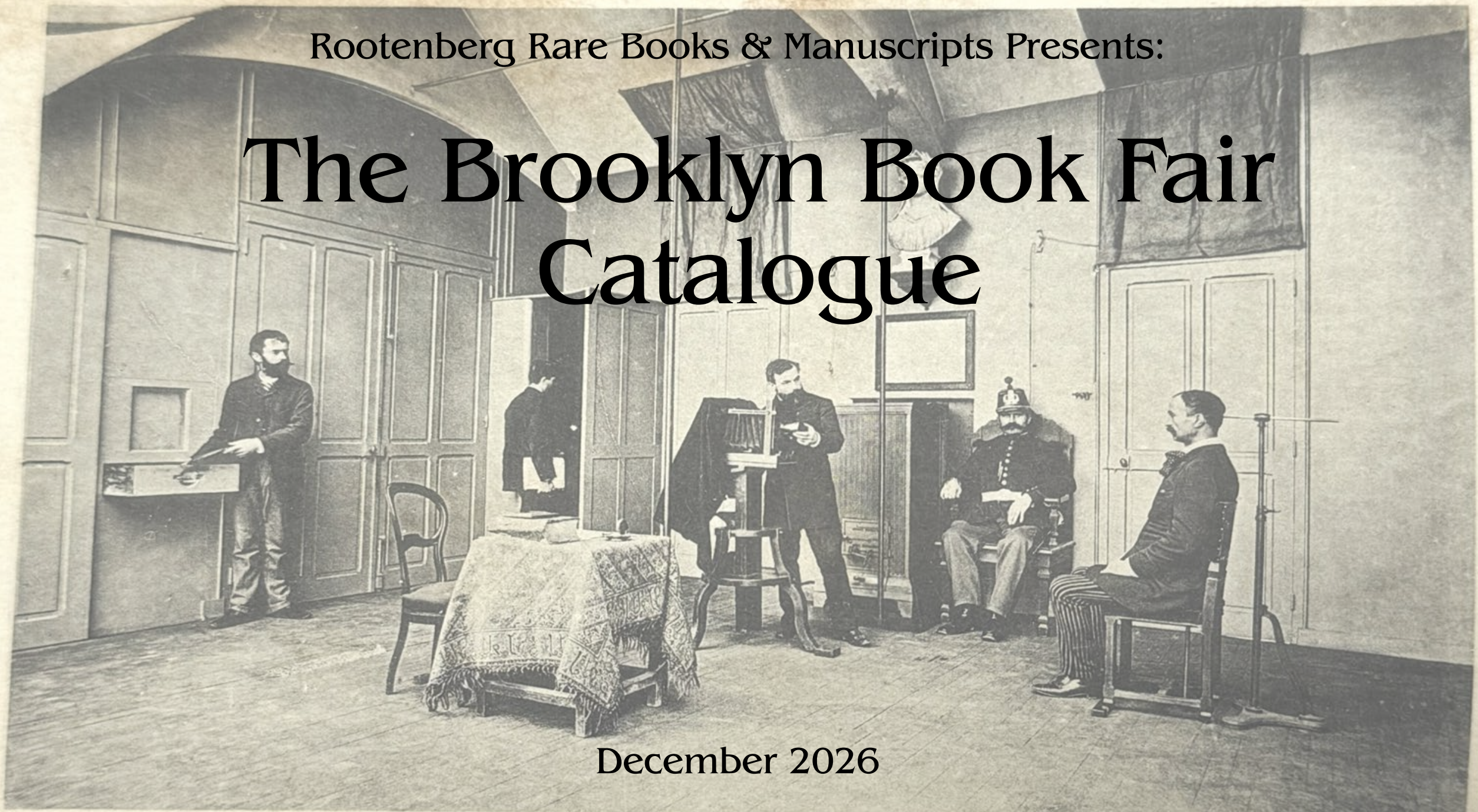
Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:

The Brooklyn Book Fair Catalogue



December 2026

CHILDREN'S GAMES, WITH CONSEQUENCES FOR LOSERS

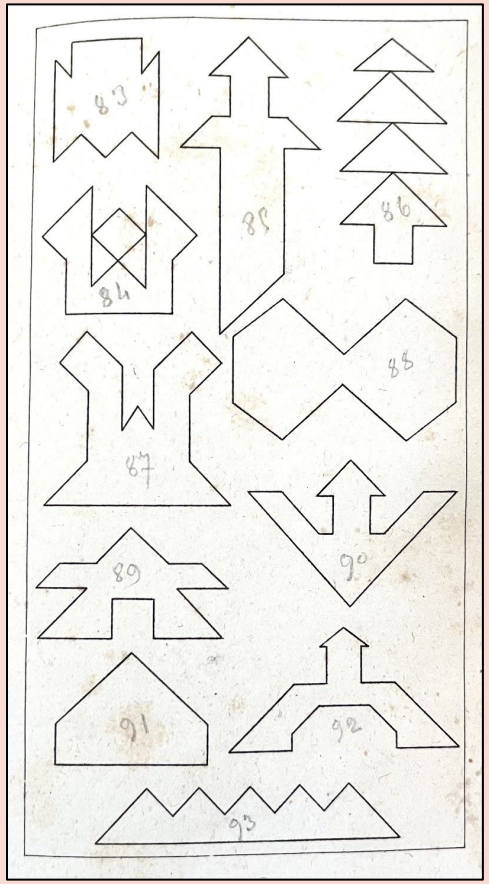
1. ANONYMOUS

Recueil des plus jolis jeux de société. Paris: Audot, 1818. 12mo. [iv], 164, 24 pp. Engraved frontispiece, 11 full-page engraved plates. Contemporary marbled blue wrappers, uncut, old ownership inscription and bookseller label affixed to the verso of the front wrapper, pencil notes on the plates. An excellent copy in original condition.

First edition of this collection of games and amusements for children. The text provides instructions for 56 different parlor games and 41 "penances," or consequences for losers. The last chapter of the book describes Tangrams, a fashionable mathematics game from China. The plates at the end are blank Tangrams to be completed by the reader, of which a previous owner has completed 4 in pencil. The anonymous author states his intentions for the book in the Introduction: "to encourage innocent amusement for young people with too much free time."

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Yale, Indiana, and Redwood). $ 1250.00





ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS REVEALED

2. ASMODEUS

Petit zodiaque magique, ou l'oracle infaillible du beau sexe. Paris: Paul Dupont, [1891]. 8vo. xvi, [x], 116, [1] pp. Wood engraved frontispiece and wood engravings throughout. Contemporary cloth, front hinge split but holding; old tape repairs to the frontispiece and minor toning throughout.

A divination parlor game designed for women. The rules state that the player should choose one of 116 questions to be answered, then close her eyes and stick a pin in the dial following the questionnaire. The zodiac picture on the dial corresponds to a specific number that leads the player to a page number on which the answer will be revealed. There are still pin holes on the dial from players past!

Divination games like this were a popular pastime for middle- and upper-class women in 19th-century France. Occult fervor in the wake of the French Revolution and Mesmerist spiritualism trickled down into recreational activities, and the authors of these games posited that women had a natural inclination for prophecy. $ 750.00


PETIT ZODIAQUE MAGIQUE

OU

L'ORACLE INFAILLIBLE

DU

BEAU SEXE

DONNANT

1,856 Réponses à 116 Questions

SUR

LE PASSÉ, LE PRÉSENT ET L'AVENIR

DES

PERSONNES DE TOUS AGES ET DE TOUTES CONDITIONS
D'APRÈS LES HOROSCOPES DES PLUS CÉLÈBRES ASTROLOGUES

PAR

ASMODÉE

NOUVELLE ÉDITION

PARIS
CHEZ LES MARCHANDS DE NOUVEAUTÉS
Tous droits réservés.

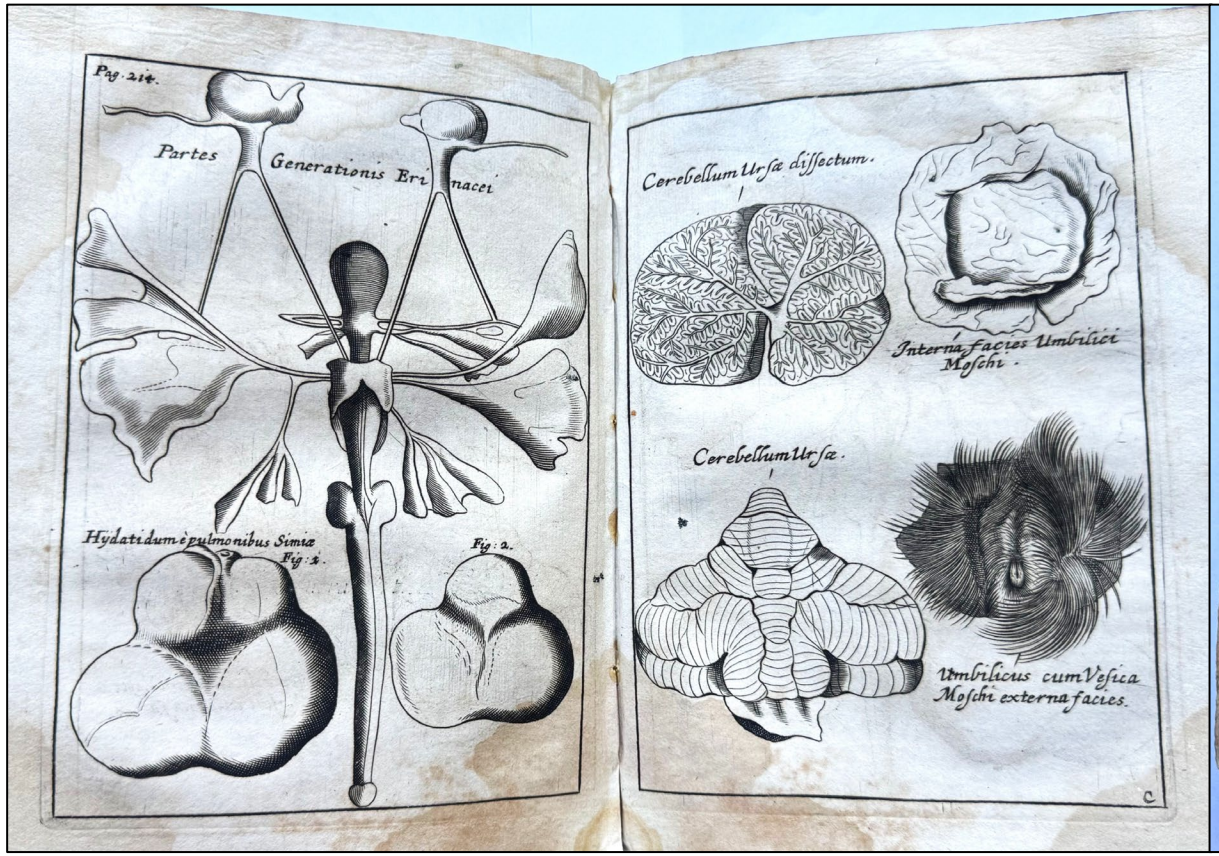
ASTOUNDING DESCRIPTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF DEFORMITIES

3. BARTHOLIN, Thomas

Acta medica & philosophica Hafniensia Ann. 1671 & 1672. Copenhagen: P. Haubold, 1673. 4to. [xvi], 316 pp. With 15 full-page engraved plates and 13 text woodcuts. Contemporary stiff vellum, manuscript spine title, edges sprinkled blue, old manuscript ownership inscription on the title; some gatherings browned, scattered foxing, but a good copy in original condition.

First edition of the first installment of one of the first medical periodicals, comprised of case studies on "the odd and curious, the astounding and marvelous, the unnatural and abnormal" (Thorndike). Here Bartholin (1616-1680) aggregates two years' worth of medical descriptions of deformities in humans, animals, and plants by 10 different authors based on both observations and dissections. Although its title indicates that the information is limited to Scandinavia, the contributions are internationally representative. Some cases include babies born with two heads, a baby born with no brain or cranium, a mandrill monkey's genitalia, facial tumors, a dolphin-headed child, a turnip shaped like a man…In addition to the case studies, the text includes dozens of pharmaceutical recipes for treating ailments and growths. It also contains the oldest known reference to the American cockroach.

Thorndike VIII: 233-4. $ 3200.00





THE EARLIEST WORK ON POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY

4. BERTILLON, Alphonse

La photographie judiciaire avec un appendeicer sur la classification et l'identification anthropometriques. Paris: Gauthier-Villars et fils, 1890. 8vo. [iv], 115 pp. With 8 photographic plates, 7 with printed tissue guards and plate IV accompanied by a cut-out sheet, together with further engraved figures and diagrams in the text. Original bluecloth-backed printed decorative boards, boards somewhat spotted and soiled, extremities and corners bumped and lightly worn; minor browning mostly due to paper quality, 1 leaf a bit loose, minor worming, otherwise a fine copy of a rare book.

First edition of this exposition on forensic photography and Bertillon's identification system. *La photographie judiciare* is a practical and detailed guide for professional photographers on how to take police, as opposed to commercial, photographs.

The method is based on the calculation that by taking 14 measurements (height, foot length, hand, ear, forearm, bridge of the nose, distance between the eyes, etc.) on any individual, there is only a one in 286 million chance of finding the same measurements on another individual. The Bertillon system, with its measurements, used anthropometric photography, also known as "front/profile" photography, descriptive reports called "spoken portraits," and descriptions of physical markings (scars, tattoos, moles, etc.).

Bertillon had developed his identification system while working in the Paris Prefecture de Police. The information, which included photographs as well as fingerprints, facial and body measurements, was recorded on a fiche, which could be systematically filed and cross-indexed. Because photography was constantly in the process of being upgraded with new technology and tripods became unnecessary, Bertillon noted in the present work that he could foresee a time "when all police officers will be equipped with a small instant photography device."

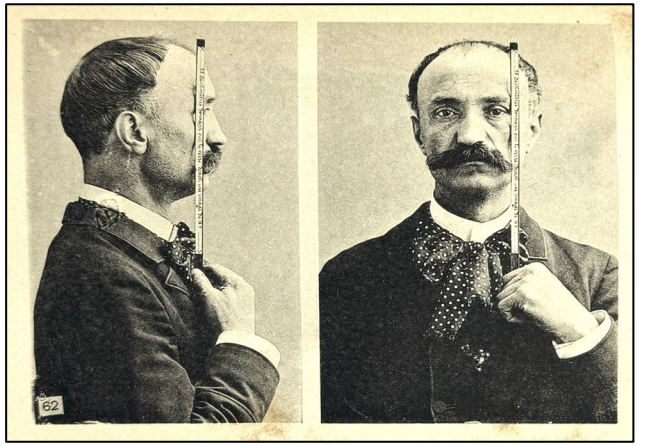
This seminal manual, remarkably clear, covers not only the identification of criminals but also the first photographs of what we now call crime scenes. Bertillon's protocols became and remain the standard of police photographic methods.

Bertillon (1853-1914), the son of medical professor Louis Bertillion, was a French criminologist and anthropologist who created the first system of record keeping that police could use to identify criminals.

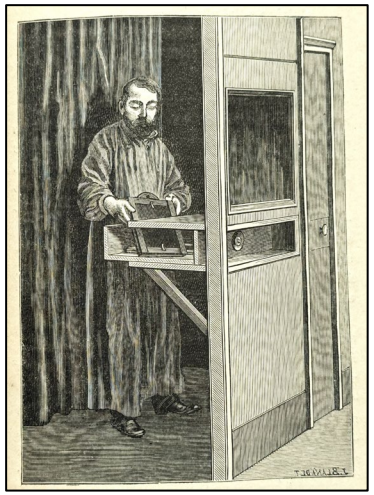
$ 3000.00





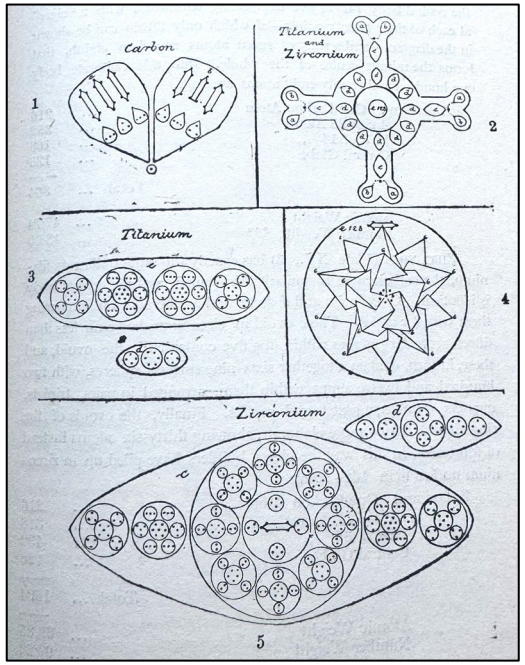


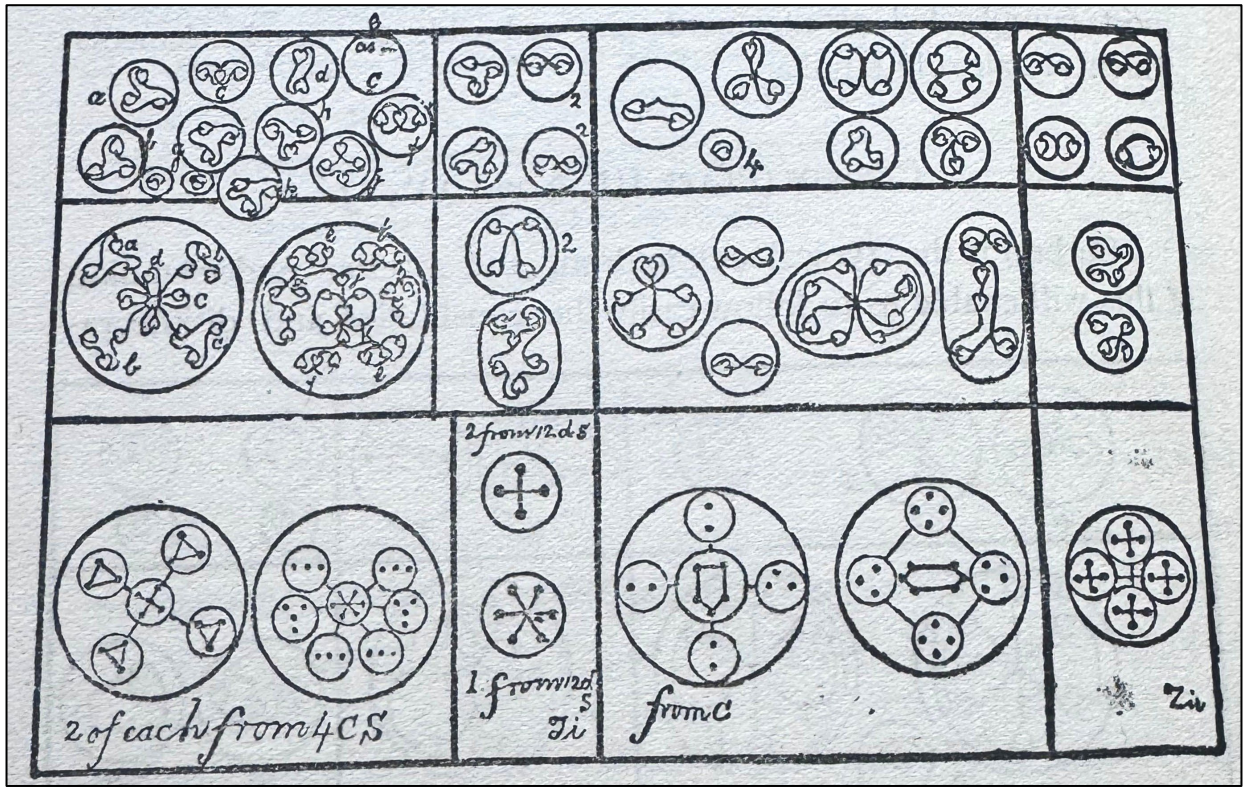


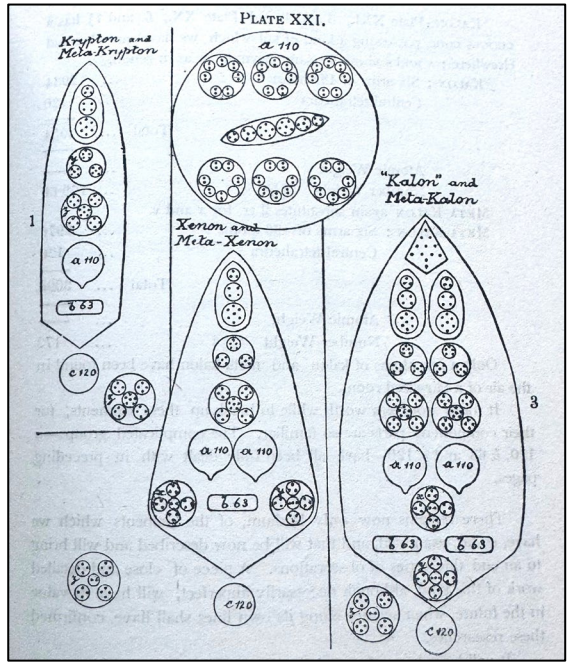




Spécimen de photographie judiciaire anglaise.







CLAIRVOYANT VIEW OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

5. BESANT, Annie & LEADBEATER, C.W.

Occult chemistry. A series of clairvoyant observations on the chemical elements. London: Theosophical Publishing Society, 1908. 8vo. [viii], 92, xxii, ii pp., including appendix and index. With 24 numbered plates, 2 unnumbered plates (1 folding) and numerous text illustrations. Publisher's cloth, title and authors in black on front board. A fine copy with the library card bookplate of John Blaine Osburn on the paste-down and the signature of Mrs. A.H. Korttander of Grand Rapids Michigan dated Nov. 23, 1909 on the fly-leaf.

First edition in book form; a small portion of the text was formerly published in the Theosophist first in 1895 and reprinted in 1905. The authors attempt to reconcile the emerging science surrounding observation of atomic structure with the mystical teachings of Theosophy, the spiritual philosophy that seeks to understand the nature of divinity and humanity's place in the universe. Through "clairvoyant magnification," a form of heightened psychic perception, they apparently are able to directly observe the internal structure of atoms and molecules. They present elaborate descriptions and diagrams of chemical elements, proposing that matter was composed of minute fundamental particles ("ultimate physical atoms") arranged in complex geometric patterns. Through clairvoyance they can reveal structures inaccessible to conventional scientific instruments, especially within gases.

Besant (1847-1933) was an English socialist, theosophist, freemason and activist involved in women's rights and Indian nationalism. Leadbetter (1854-1934), originally a priest in the Church of England, ended his affiliation with Anglicanism and became a member of the theosophical Society when he met Besant. He wrote numerous occult-related books, and they became co-workers in the theosophical movement, and Leadbetter apparently assisted Besant with becoming clairvoyant. $ 550.00

THE FIRST PRACTICAL INTELLIGENCE TEST

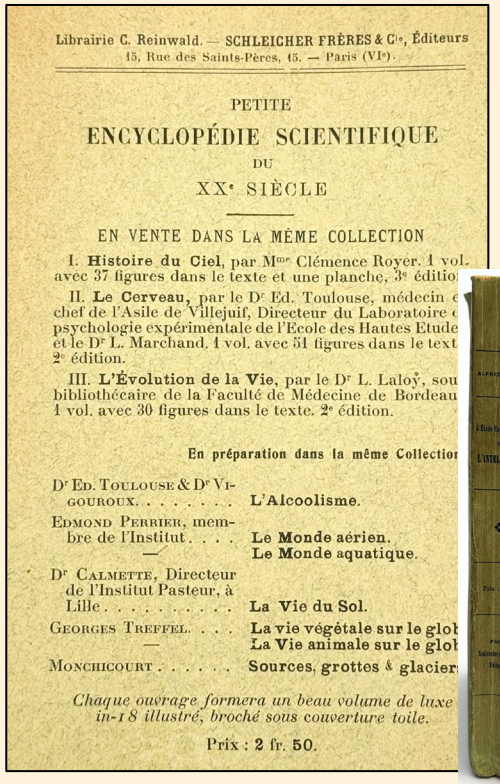
6. BINET, Alfred

L'etude experimentale de l'intelligence. Paris: C. Reinwald, 1903. 8vo. [vi], 309, [2] pp. An amazing copy in the original printed wrappers, uncut, with the author's presentation inscription on the half-title to the French artist Louis Prat.

First edition. "The present work is one of his valuable studies on children's intelligence which played a role in his development of an intelligence test. Binet investigated the mental characteristics of his two daughters by analyzing their solutions to simple problems. He described his observations and experiments which ultimately led him to conclude that it was not possible to use tests of sensory-motor abilities to measure intelligence. The work was an excellent systematic study of the differences between two individuals" (Heirs).

Binet (1857-1911), a French psychologist, created the first practical intelligence test for children. It was based on studies and discussions revolving around children with learning disabilities, and whether they should be educated in separate schools or with all other non-disabled children.

$ 550.00


Librairie C. Reinwald. — SCHLEICHER FRÈRES & Cie, Éditeurs
15, Rue des Saints-Pères, 15. — Paris (VIe).

PETITE
ENCYCLOPÉDIE SCIENTIFIQUE
DU
XXe SIÈCLE

EN VENTE DANS LA MÊME COLLECTION

I. **Histoire du Ciel**, par Mme Clémence Royer. 1 vol. avec 37 figures dans le texte et une planche, 3e éditio

II. **Le Cerveau**, par le Dr Ed. Toulouse, médecin c chef de l'Asile de Villejuif, Directeur du Laboratoire d psychologie expérimentale de l'Ecole des Hautes Etude et le Dr L. Marchand. 1 vol. avec 51 figures dans le text 2e édition.

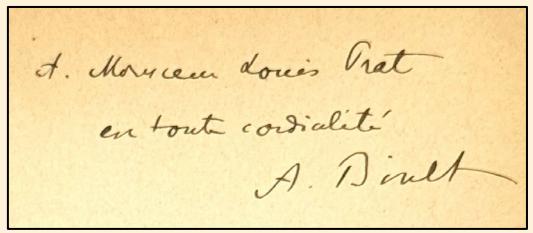
III. **L'Évolution de la Vie**, par le Dr L. Laloy, sou bibliothécaire de la Faculté de Médecine de Bordeau 1 vol. avec 30 figures dans le texte. 2e édition.

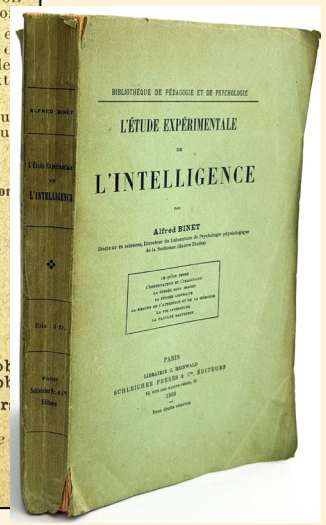
En préparation dans la même Collectio

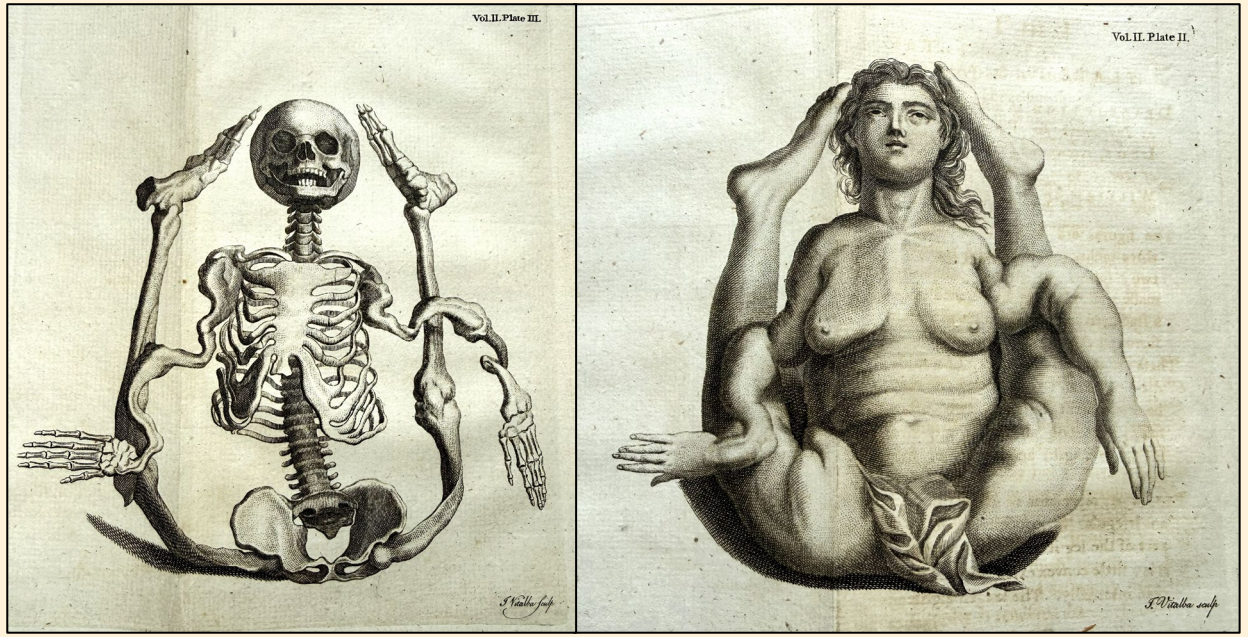
Dr Ed. Toulouse & Dr Vigouroux. . . . . **L'Alcoolisme.**
Edmond Perrier, membre de l'Institut. . . . **Le Monde aérien.** — **Le Monde aquatique.**
Dr Calmette, Directeur de l'Institut Pasteur, à Lille. . . . . **La Vie du Sol.**
Georges Treffel. . . . **La vie végétale sur le glob** — **La Vie animale sur le glob**
Monchicourt. . . . . **Sources, grottes & glacier**

Chaque ouvrage formera un beau volume de luxe in-18 illustré, broché sous couverture toile.

Prix : 2 fr. 50.


A. Monsieur Louis Prat
en toute cordialité
A. Binet





ILLUSTRATING THE NEW AND CRAZY ADVANCES IN SURGERY

7. BROMFEILD [BROMFIELD], William

Chirurgical observations and cases. London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1773. Two volumes. 8vo. xii, 346; xii, 379 pp., including half-title in Volume II and errata in both volumes. With 18 folding plates. Modern half-morocco and marbled boards, spines in compartments with labels and gilt decoration, edges red; interior with some minor browning, but overall a fine copy.

First edition. Bromfield (1712-1792), an English surgeon, details first and foremost the improvements in surgery over recent times, and in doing so points out the obstacles and difficulties in progress based on everything from recent discoveries, new instruments, and the general laziness of physicians to embrace new techniques. The majority of the work treats specific circumstances necessitating surgery such as amputations, tumors, erysipelas, dislocations and other bone-related ailments, fractures, kidney and gallstones, and diseases of the urethra. The plates illustrate instruments, surgical placement and healing methods.

Bromfeild (often, incorrectly, Bromfield) practiced surgery in London and taught a very popular class in anatomy and surgery. In 1761 he was appointed to attend the Princess of Mecklenburg on her journey to England to be wedded to George III, and after the marriage he was appointed surgeon to her majesty's household.

$ 1250.00

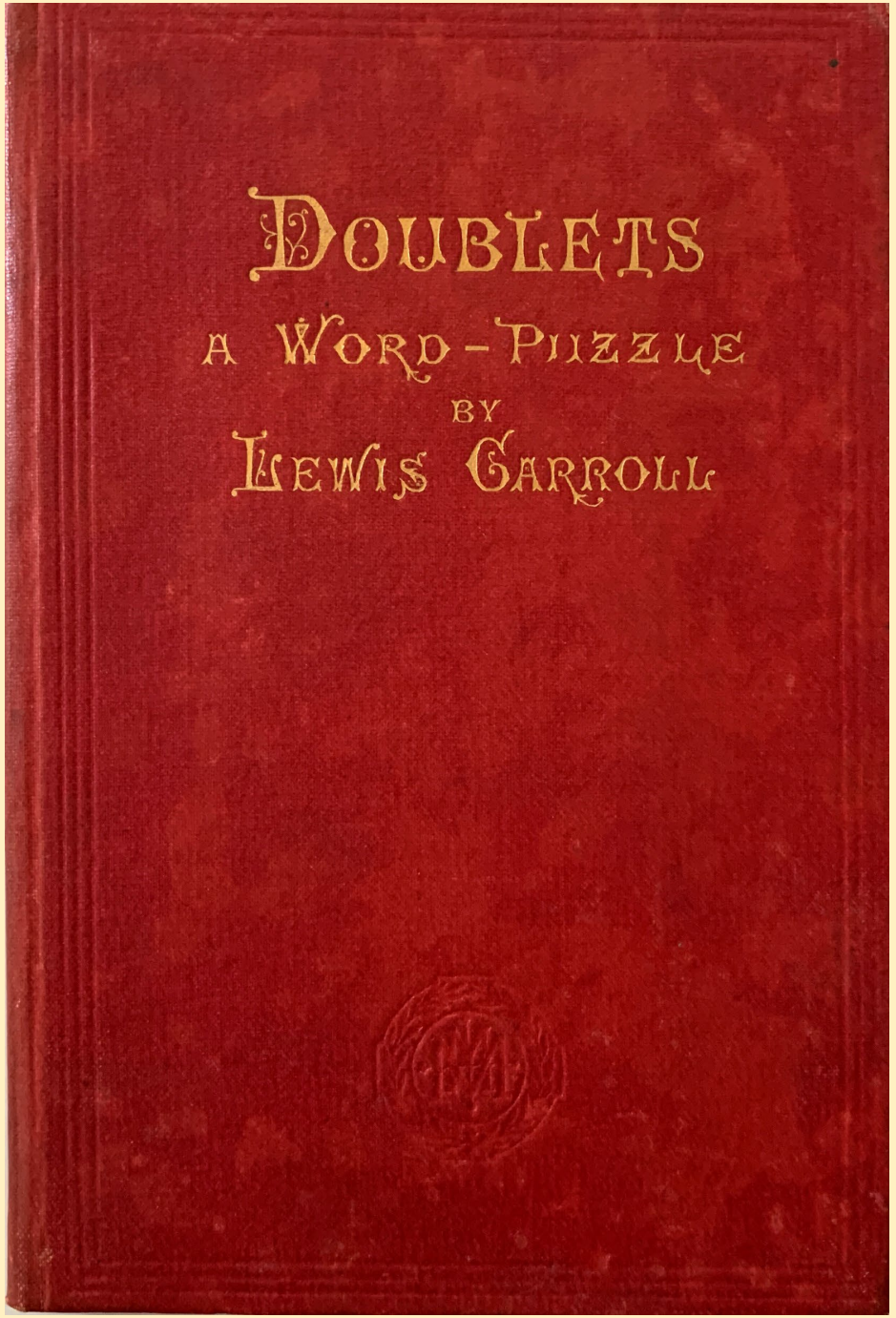
CREATED FOR TWO BORED KIDS – PRESENTATION COPY

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

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

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

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



9. COLLIN DE PLANCY, Jacques-Albin-Simon

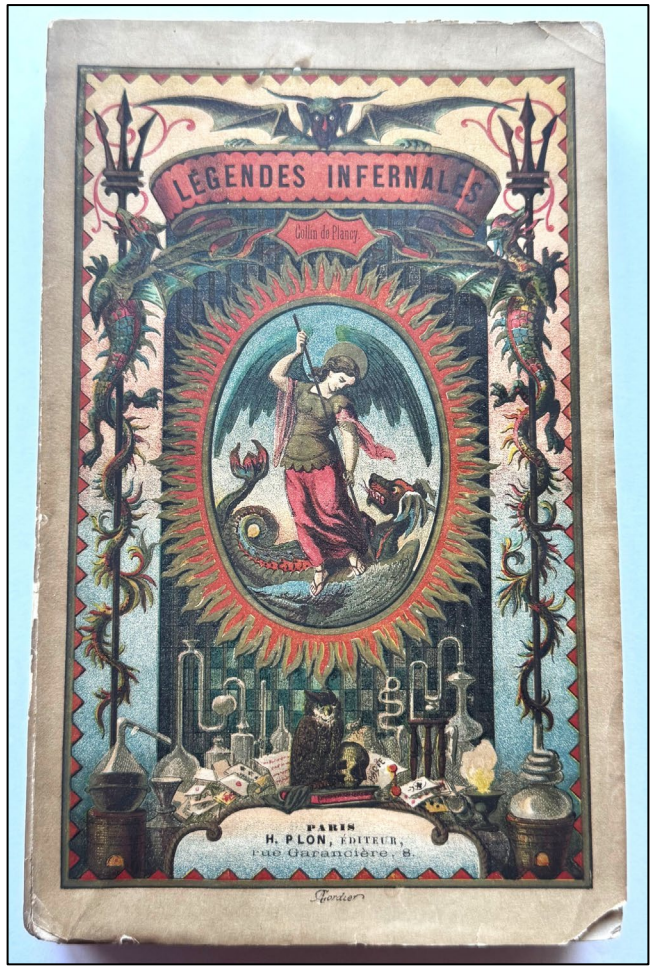
Légendes infernales relations et pactes des hotes de l'enfer avec l'espèce humaine. Paris: Henri Plon [1861 or 1862]. 8vo. With 2 full-page chromolithographed plates. Original chromolithographed publisher's wrappers (spine split but holding). Uncut. A very nice copy in original condition.

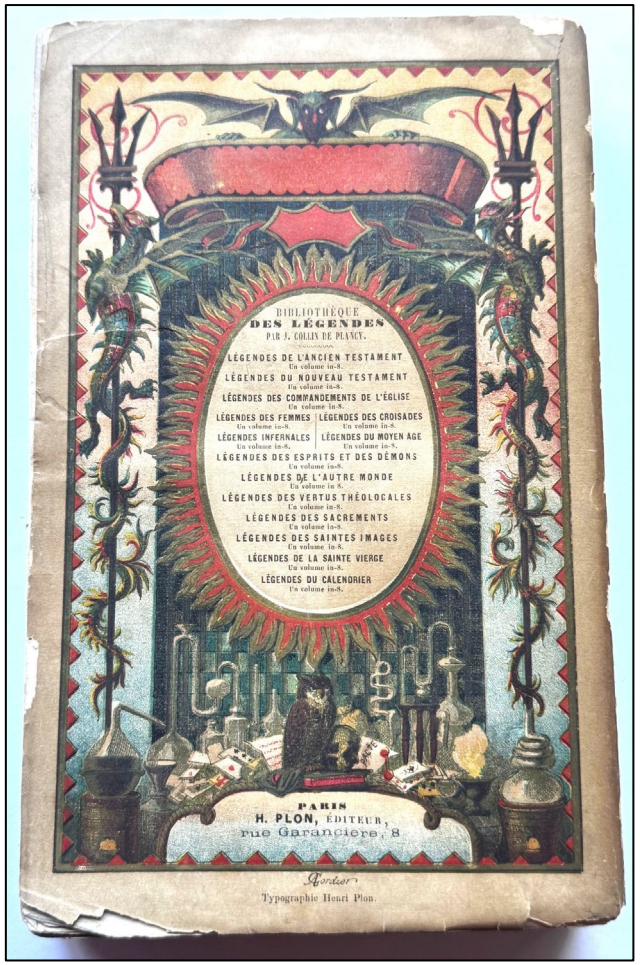
First edition of this collection of legends about Satan's encounters with man. Containing 42 stories total, the text recounts the devil's supposed appearances to monarchs, clerics, scientists, magicians, and scholars, including Faust, Melancthon, Martin Luther, Calvin, and Agrippa. Here the author asserts that many powerful individuals throughout history made pacts with the devil, such as Julius Caesar and Theophilus, the mysterious addressee of the Gospel of Luke. In the first chapter, Collin de Plancy provides a lengthy description of Hell in the spirit of St. Augustine's *City of God.* He also describes Satanic practices like the Devil's Sabbath and Hell's Tribunal.

Our copy retains the rare original wrappers, vibrantly illustrating Saint Michael slaying the dragon in an occult cartouche with alchemical instruments, tarot cards, and the devil.

Yve-Plessis 1649; Caillet 2490; Coumont, *Demonology and Witchcraft* C76.19; not in Dorbon. $ 2800.00







THE TAROT DECK THAT INSPIRED ALL FUTURE DIVINATION

10. CONVER, Nicolas

[Tarot de Marseilles]. [Marseilles:] Nicolas Conver 1760. 66 (of 78) cards. 120 x 63 mm. Woodcut designs on cardstock with vibrant stencil coloring in red, green, yellow, blue, and pink, full-length designs. Major Arcana and pip cards with Roman numerals, face cards and Major Arcana (except Death) with French titles below the figures. Versos with stipple engraved repeating pattern. Lacking the Pope, Chariot, Wheel of Fortune, Hangman, Devil, II of swords, VI of batons, II, VI, VIII, and IX of cups, and VI of coins. 2 cards with small marginal tears, a few dusty.

First edition of the most famous Marseille tarot deck of all time, the deck that inspired occultists to use tarot for divination. It is composed of the Major Arcana—the 22 cards primarily used in fortune telling—and four suits of playing cards: Cups, Coins, Swords, and Clubs. Its iconography and details attracted the attention of Jean-Baptiste Alliette, who used it as the model for his *Etteilla* deck, the first esoteric tarot. Occult historian Thierry Depaulis wrote "the execution of the tarot of Nicolas Conver reflects a sort of perfection." (tr.)

A costly production: each card is made of a woodcut plate mounted on an engraved backing, meaning that two different kinds of presses had to be used to produce the final product. Although the woodblocks were reused several times, we can be certain this deck hails from the earliest print run because the II of coins bears the date 1760 (the first appearance of Conver's production) and because the cards feature sky blue and green color, which disappear in later iterations.

Kaplan II: 183-184; Depaulis, *Tarot, jeu et magie* 72. $ 7000.00







EVOLUTION, NO LONGER A THEORY

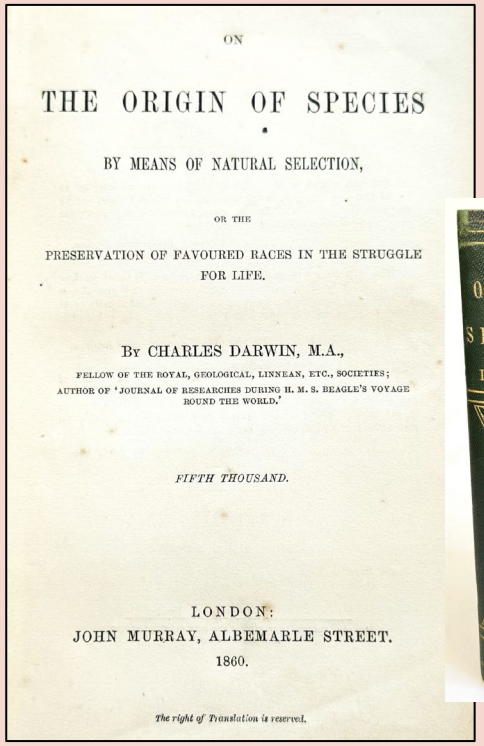
11. DARWIN, Charles

On the origin of species by means of natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. London: John Murray, 1860. 8vo. in 12s. ix, [i], 502 pp., plus 32 pages publisher's advertisements dated January, 1860. With 1 lithographed diagram. Original publisher's blind-stamped green cloth in fine condition. An excellent copy with minor foxing on the preliminary and endleaves and a pencil ownership inscription on the half-title.

Second edition of Darwin's historic and pioneering work on the theory of evolution; certainly the most important biological book ever written. "The scientific-cum-theological dogma of the immutability of species had been proof against sceptics, from Lucretius to Lamarck, who guessed at what Darwin was the first to prove. From being a priori anticipation, the theory of evolution became with Darwin an interpretation of nature and eventually a causal theory affecting every department of scientific research. This is what is essential in Darwin's contributions" (PMM).

At three thousand copies, this was the largest printing of any edition or issue in Darwin's lifetime.

Dibner, 199 (1st ed.); Freeman, 376; Horblit, 23b (1st ed.); *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 344b (1st ed.); see Sparrow, *Milestones in Science*, pp. 38-9, plate 168 (1st ed.). $ 12,500.00


ON

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

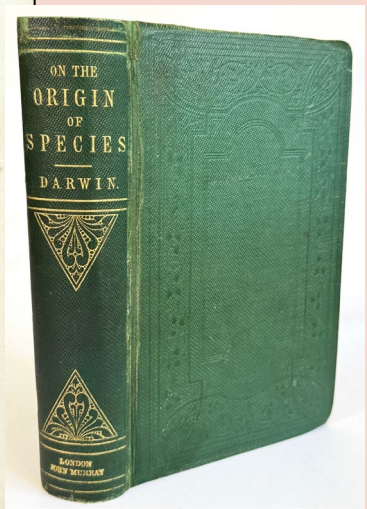
By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

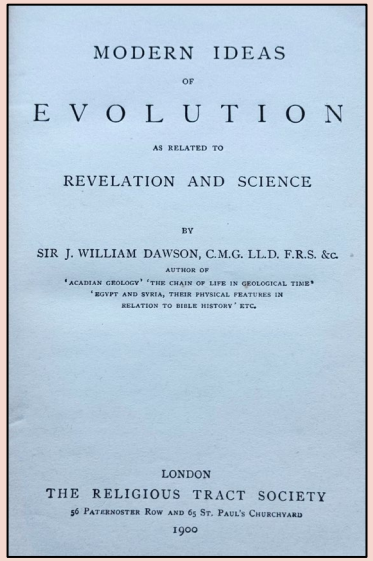
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNEAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.'

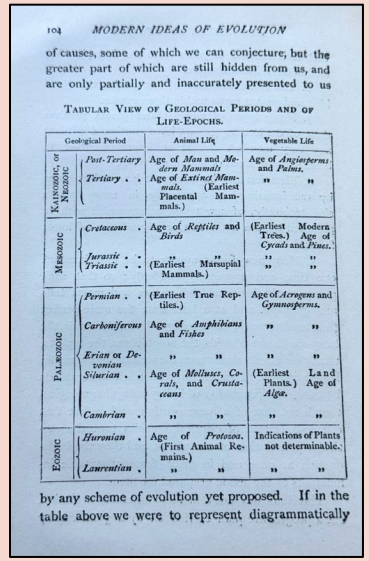
FIFTH THOUSAND.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1860.

The right of Translation is reserved.




MODERN IDEAS
OF
EVOLUTION
AS RELATED TO
REVELATION AND SCIENCE
BY
SIR J. WILLIAM DAWSON, C.M.G. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
AUTHOR OF
'ACADIAN GEOLOGY' 'THE CHAIN OF LIFE IN GEOLOGICAL TIME'
'EGYPT AND SYRIA, THEIR PHYSICAL FEATURES IN RELATION TO BIBLE HISTORY' ETC.
LONDON
THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY
56 PATERNOSTER ROW AND 65 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
1900

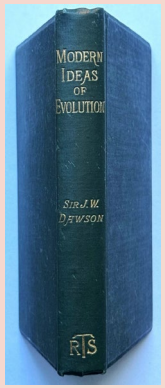

104 MODERN IDEAS OF EVOLUTION

of causes, some of which we can conjecture, but the greater part of which are still hidden from us, and are only partially and inaccurately presented to us

TABULAR VIEW OF GEOLOGICAL PERIODS AND OF LIFE-EPOCHS.

	Geological Period	Animal Life	Vegetable Life
KAINOZOIC, or NEOZOIC	*Post-Tertiary*	Age of *Man* and *Modern Mammals*	Age of *Angiosperms* and *Palms*.
	Tertiary	Age of *Extinct Mammals*. (Earliest Placental Mammals.)	,, ,,
MESOZOIC	*Cretaceous*	Age of *Reptiles* and *Birds*	(Earliest Modern Trees.) Age of *Cycads* and *Pines*.
	Jurassic	,, ,,	,, ,,
	Triassic	(Earliest Marsupial Mammals.)	,, ,,
PALÆOZOIC	*Permian*	(Earliest True Reptiles.)	Age of *Acrogens* and *Gymnosperms*.
	Carboniferous	Age of *Amphibians* and *Fishes*	,, ,,
	Erian or *Devonian*	,, ,,	,, ,,
	Silurian	Age of *Molluscs*, *Corals*, and *Crustaceans*	(Earliest Land Plants.) Age of *Algæ*.
	Cambrian	,, ,,	,, ,,
EOZOIC	*Huronian*	Age of *Protozoa*. (First Animal Remains.)	Indications of Plants not determinable.
	Laurentian	,, ,,	,, ,,

by any scheme of evolution yet proposed. If in the table above we were to represent diagrammatically



SCIENCE vs. RELIGION

12. DAWSON, Sir J William

Modern ideas of evolution as related to revelation and science. London: The Religious Tract Society, 1900. 8vo. 252 pp., plus 4-page publisher's catalogue. Publisher's original cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; interior fine.

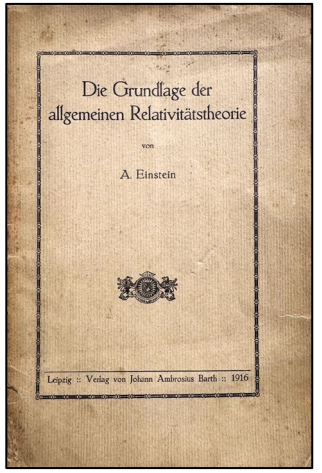
Later edition (first printed in 1890) of Dawson's critique of evolutionary theory from both scientific and religious perspectives. The author provides his own definition of evolution and the origin of life, examining contemporary ideas, including Darwinism, pointing out their inadequacy. He treats three types of evolution: monistic evolution, or purely materialistic, without spiritual dimension; agnostic evolution, a midpoint that acknowledges uncertainty; and theistic evolution, acceptance but with the effort to integrate God into the process. The three concepts are detailed with the necessity of religious truth in order to accept scientific claims.

Dawson (1820-1899) was a Canadian geologist and paleontologist. Being a devout Christian put him in a particular Venn diagram combining a scientific mindset with a religious point of view. In the end he does not accept evolution as a sufficient explanation for the diversity seen in life and stresses that religion provides a firmer foundation for understanding nature.

Of particular interest is that each edition of this book contains an up-to-date appendix reporting on recent events. Here a discussion regarding a September 1890 address given by Prof. Marshall, the president of the Biological Section of the British Association, on the supposed analogy between individual development and that of the species in geological time. Dawson points out examples of how "geological time" might effect evolutionary changes in two species and how certain deficiencies and difficulties might throw greater doubt on the evolution of all species, including man.

$ 300.00

GENERAL RELATIVITY REVEALED



13. EINSTEIN, Albert

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie. Leipzig: J. A. Barth, June, 1916. 8vo. 64 pp. Original printed wrappers on rippled paper; spine a bit worn with minor tear and covers lightly spotted, interior clean. An uncut copy preserved in a folding clamshell box.

First separate printing of Einstein's classic paper. Not an offprint from the *Annalen der Physik* as is often thought, but a completely new setting of type with significant and important additions and revisions, including an introduction published here for the first time which was not in the journal issue.

Printing & the Mind of Man, 408; Weil, 80a. $ 6500.00

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST AERIAL BALLOON FLIGHT

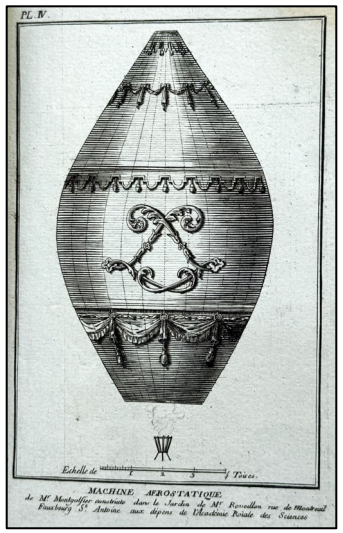
14. FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthélemy

Description des expériences de la machine aérostatique. Paris and Brussels: B. Le Francq, 1784. 8vo. xxix, 204 pp. Engraved frontispiece and 9 engraved plates on thick stock. Contemporary blue publisher's wrappers with printed spine label, glassine sleeve. An excellent copy in fine original condition.

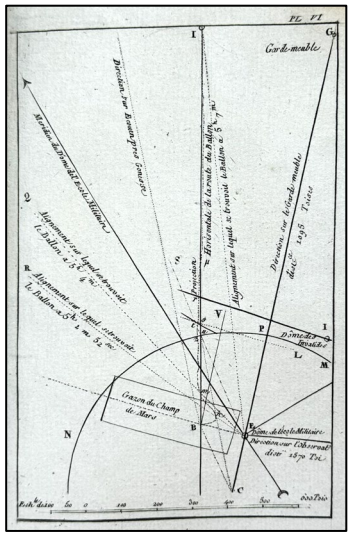
First edition thus, a truncation of the author's landmark two-volume work on the first aerial balloon flight published the year before. It records the efforts of the Montgolfier brothers, who, on June 5, 1783, successfully launched their unmanned linen and paper hot air balloon, which was 36 feet in diameter, to a height of 6000 feet. The author also describes here several additional balloon flights made after the June 5 success. In addition to the narratives, Faujas de Saint-Fond includes practical information about the chemistry of the gas used, the mathematics and physics involved in the flights, the properties of the materials that make up the balloons, and the costs of the experiments. The first manned balloon flight took place in November 1783, and it is also documented here. The finely detailed plates show the ballons, apparatuses for heating the air, trajectories, and equipment.

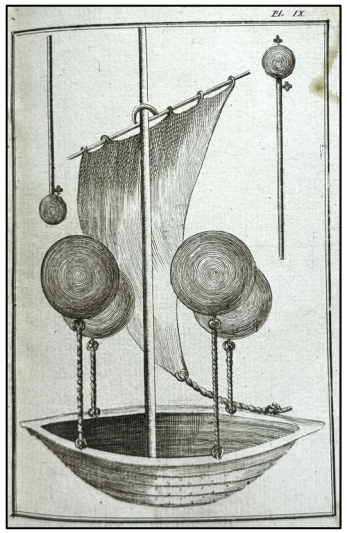
Faujas de Saint-Fond (1743-1819) was a French scientist and sponsor of the Montgolfier brothers. It is important to distinguish this text from the one published by Cuchet in Paris 1783-4. Cuchet had received a printing privilege from the King for that book which was good for ten years, so Le Francq could not print an identical text.

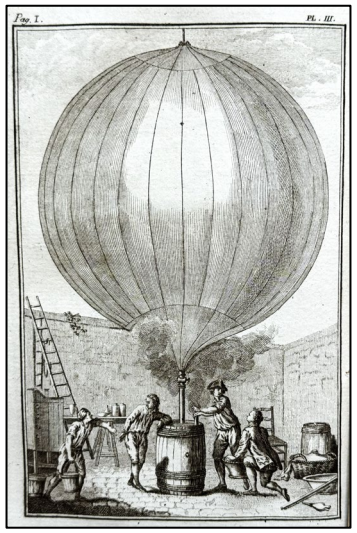
See PMM 229 and Dibner 179. $ 3000.00











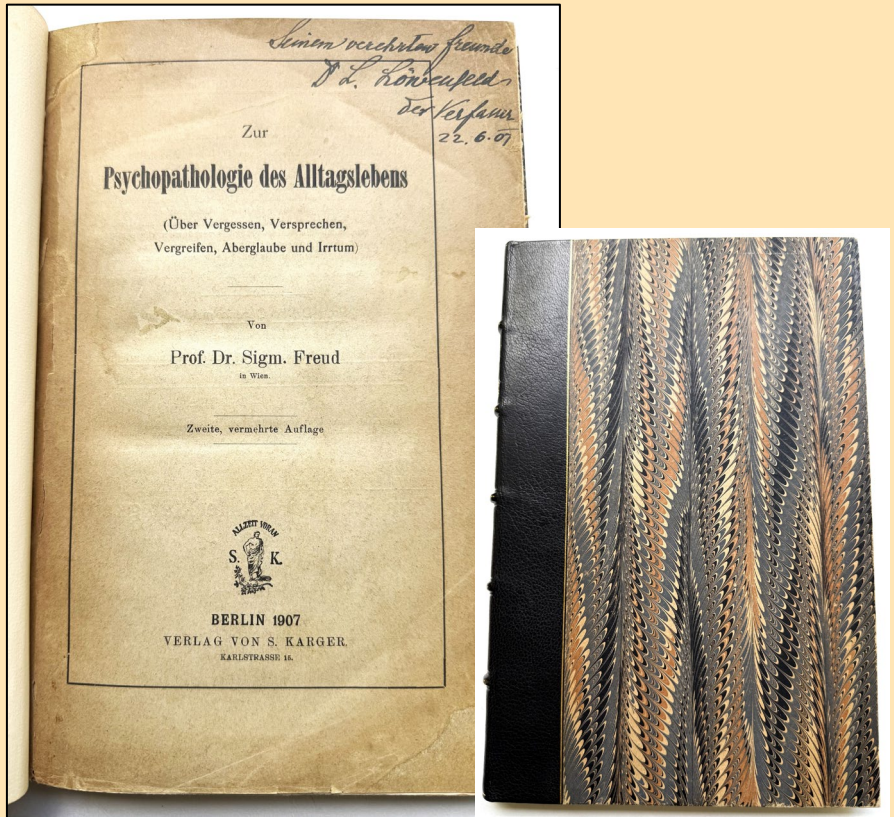
THE FREUDIAN SLIP – A PRESENTATION COPY

15. FREUD, Prof. Dr. Sign[und]

Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens (Über Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum). Berlin: S. Karger, 1907. 8vo. [ii], 132 pp. Original printed wrappers bound into modern morocco-backed marbled boards, spine in columns with author and title in gilt. Presentation copy, with Freud's inscription to Dr. Leopold Löwenfeld on the front wrapper dated June 22, 1907. From the library of Haskell Norman MD with his bookplate on the paste-down.

Second edition, revised and updated from the first book edition of 1904 which itself grew out of an article Freud published in 1901. "In his *Psychopathology of everyday life* Freud hypothesized that the forgetting of words and proper names, slips of the tongue and pen and other such apparently trivial acts were in fact due to the influence of unconscious processes, rooted in infancy, that interfered with conscious functioning. This idea was at first criticized by other psychologists but has since become the most widely accepted and generally known of Freud's teachings (witness the popularity of the 'Freudian slip').

Grinstein 197; Jones II, pp. 373-375; Norman F45 (this copy). $ 16,000.00





A FAMOUS OCCULT TAROT DECK

16. GASSMANN TAROT

[Tarot de Marseilles, Type II]. Geneva: Gassman ca. 1870. 63 (of 78) cards. 116 x 62 mm. Woodcut designs on cardstock with vibrant stencil coloring in blue, red, black, yellow, and brown. Major Arcana and pip cards with Roman numerals, face cards and Major Arcana (except Death) with French titles below the figures. Versos with stenciled blue repeating pattern. Lacking the II, VII, VIII, IX, and X of cups, the I, II, III, and IV of swords, the I, II, III, and IV of clubs, and the King, IX, and X of coins. One card bent, otherwise in very good condition.

A rare and nearly complete deck of tarot cards in the Marseilles tradition. This is the same deck used by Eliphas Levi, the most famous occult practitioner of the 19th century. A multipurpose deck, it could be used for divination as well as card games. It is composed of the Major Arcana—the 22 cards primarily used in fortune telling—and four suits of playing cards: Cups, Coins, Swords, and Clubs. The first Marseilles deck was produced in 1639, the iconography changing little in the following 200 years.

The Gassmann imprint is featured on the II of coins.

Kaplan I: 163; Hargrave 266. $ 4500.00

17. GELLER, Todros

From land to land. Chicago: L.M. Stein, 1937. 4to. With 48 woodcut plates, a few with color. Original illustrated publisher's quarter-cloth and boards. A fine copy signed by Geller dated March 25, 1938.

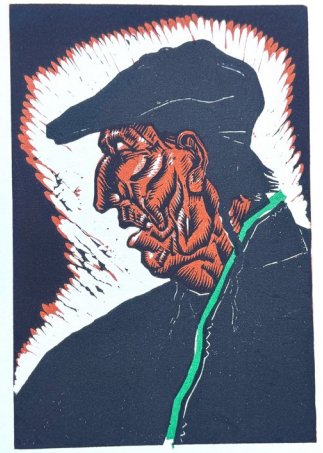
First edition of this striking collection of woodcuts by the Ukrainian-born American Jewish artist Todros Geller. Containing 48 plates illustrating woodcuts executed between 1925 and 1937, Geller explores themes of immigration, cultural identity, religious tradition, and everyday life. Many of the woodcuts depict Eastern European Jewish communities and Jewish immigrant life in Chicago, although his subjects also include Native American, Mexican, Spanish, and Midwestern American life. Titles of some of the woodcuts include "Chassidic Dance", "Horse Radish Grinder", "Holy Emissary", "Purim Night (Shalachmonus)", and "Butcher Shop".

Geller (1889-1949) was a Ukrainian-born Jewish-American painter, printmaker, illustrator, and educator, widely regarded as one of the leading figures in the development of Jewish-American art during the first half of the twentieth century. He studied at the Art Institute of Chicago. Deeply committed to his Jewish heritage, Geller devoted much of his artistic career to exploring Jewish religious traditions, folklore, immigrant experiences, and the preservation of Jewish cultural identity. His art combines elements of modernist expression with tradition wood engraving and highlight the relationship between Old World traditions and American modernity.

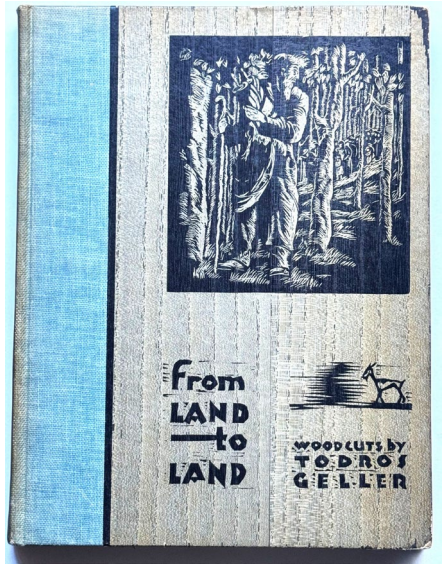
$ 350.00

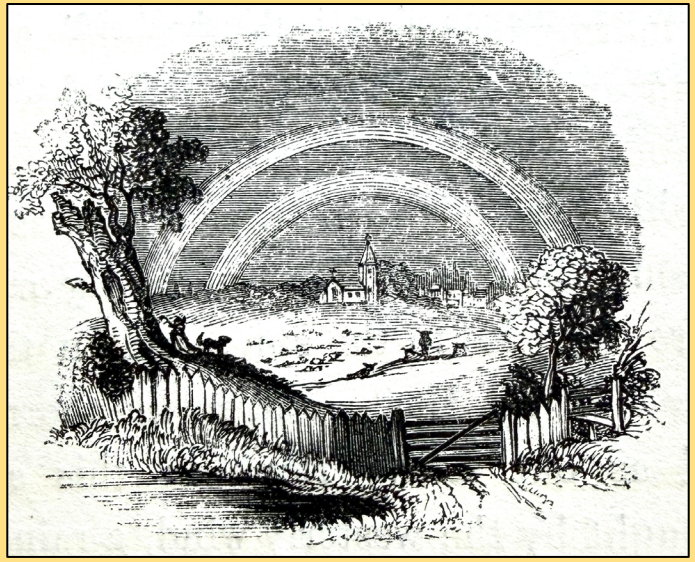












POPULARIZING THE TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY

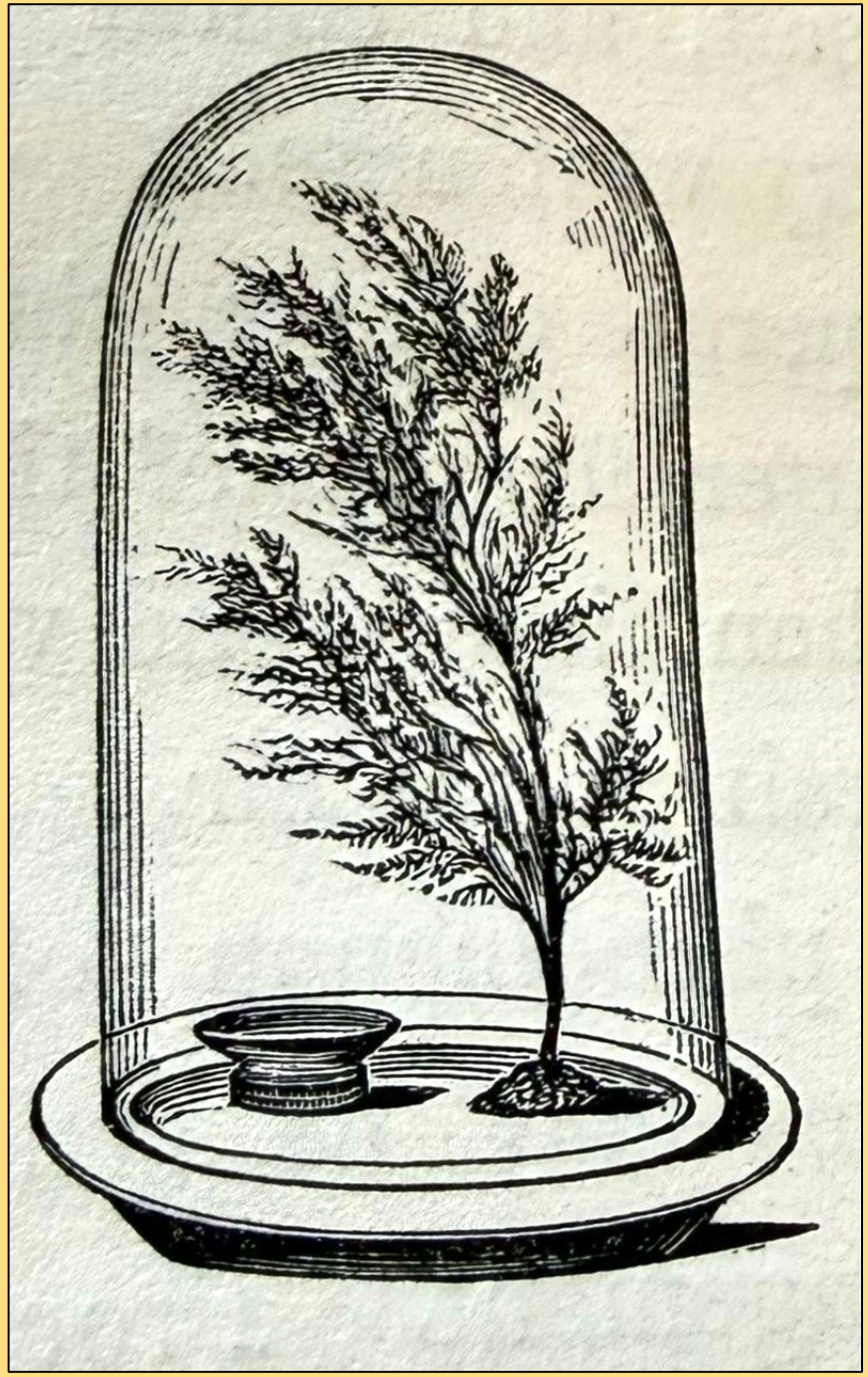
18. GRIFFITHS, Thomas

Chemistry of the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter: an essay, principally concerning natural phenomena admitting of interpretation by chemical science, and illustrating passages of scripture. London: John Churchill, 1846. 8vo. xx, 495 pp., plus an 8-page publisher's catalogue dated October 1846, inserted before the half-title. With numerous text illustrations. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; covers and corners worn, small piece at the head of the spine removed, minor spotting to preliminary and endleaves. Overall a very good copy, uncut and largely unopened.

First edition; an American edition was printed later the same year. Part of the Victorian culture popularizing science, Griffiths' intention here was to teach chemistry through ordinary natural phenomena as they occur during each season. The changes that take place in nature during each season provide the ability to explain subjects such as the chemistry of the atmosphere; oxygen, carbon and carbon dioxide; respiration and plant growth; soils and manures; germination; evaporation and condensation; rain and atmospheric moisture; heat and temperature; combustion; electricity, thunder and lightning; and, in winter, freezing and the unusual behavior of water as it approaches its freezing point. Experiments, all simple enough to be performed by amateurs, are interspersed throughout. The appendix contains the names and discoveries of those scientists whose work form the basis of the principal facts embodied in the book.

There is very little biographical information about Griffiths. It is known that he was a professor of chemistry, lecturer and popularizer of science associated with St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London. Apparently he did not regard scientific explanation and Christianity as competing systems. According to the preface, "there is no science more admirably calculated to awaken feelings of interest regarding the wonders of The Creation than that of Experimental Chemistry; the extraordinary disclosures with which it abounds will immediately lead the student to an acknowledgment of the power and goodness of God."

see Neville I, p. 552 ("very scarce"); Duveen 269; Edelstein 1053; Wellcome III, 166. $ 450.00



TAROT FOR CHILDREN

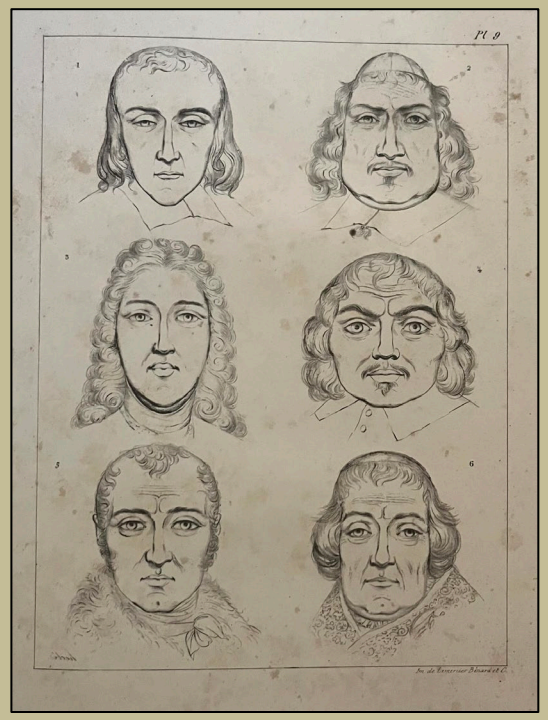
19. GRIMAUD, B.-P.

Le petit cartomancien. Paris: B.-P. Grimaud, ca. 1890. 36 chromolithographed cards and explanatory booklet (15 pp.) Housed in original red sheep chemise with chromolithographed label (old tape repair). An excellent set, complete.

First edition of this tarot game for children. Designed for beginners, each card features an illustrated tarot character and lists both its good and bad qualities. The booklet instructs players on the art of divination using the cards according to the Lenormand method of drawing a spread. The upper left corner of every card is a regular suite of playing cards, in case the player wants to deal a hand of poker instead of telling fortunes.

OCLC lists only 3 other examples in institutional holdings: BNF, Chicago, and Utah State (the two latter holdings we supplied); Seguin, *Paul Marteau* 446. $ 2000.00





A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO PHYSIOGNOMY

20. HERBÉ, Charles Auguste

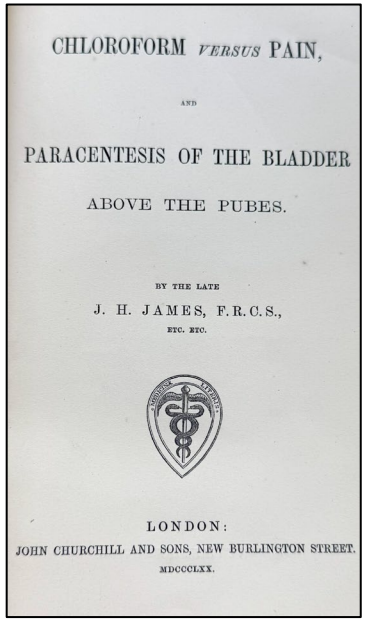
Traité physiognomonique de la tête. Paris: Ducessois for A. Garnier and others, 1840. Folio. viii, 92 pp. 26 full-page lithographed plates. Contemporary gilt brown morocco-backed marbled boards. Some plates toned, otherwise in very good condition.

First edition, a large-format clinical guide to physiognomy. Rooted in the work of classic phrenologists like Gall, Spurzheim, and Lavater, the text is scientific and practical rather than mystical. Herbé describes the metric data for analyzing facial structure--anatomical and osteological measurements--and directly correlates it to specific characteristics of the personality. He describes physiognomic analysis as a pathological methodology, even noting its medical applications and suggesting physicians incorporate it into their approach to treatments. The monumental illustrated plates feature 263 figures.

Despite the academic nature of this book, Herbé (1801-1884) was actually an artist with no scientific training. Born in Reims to a modest family, he relocated to Paris in his teens and worked his way to notoriety through salon exhibitions. He penned a few other books, all on beaux-arts subjects. He wrote this diversional treatise upon his return from a Grand Tour.

OCLC locates 2 copies in America(Northwestern and Penn). $ 2800.00

ANAESTHESIA OR PAIN – YOUR CHOICE!


CHLOROFORM *VERSUS* PAIN,

AND

PARACENTESIS OF THE BLADDER

ABOVE THE PUBES.

BY THE LATE

J. H. JAMES, F.R.C.S.,

ETC. ETC.

LONDON:

JOHN CHURCHILL AND SONS, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

MDCCCLXX.

21. JAMES, J[ohn] H[addy]

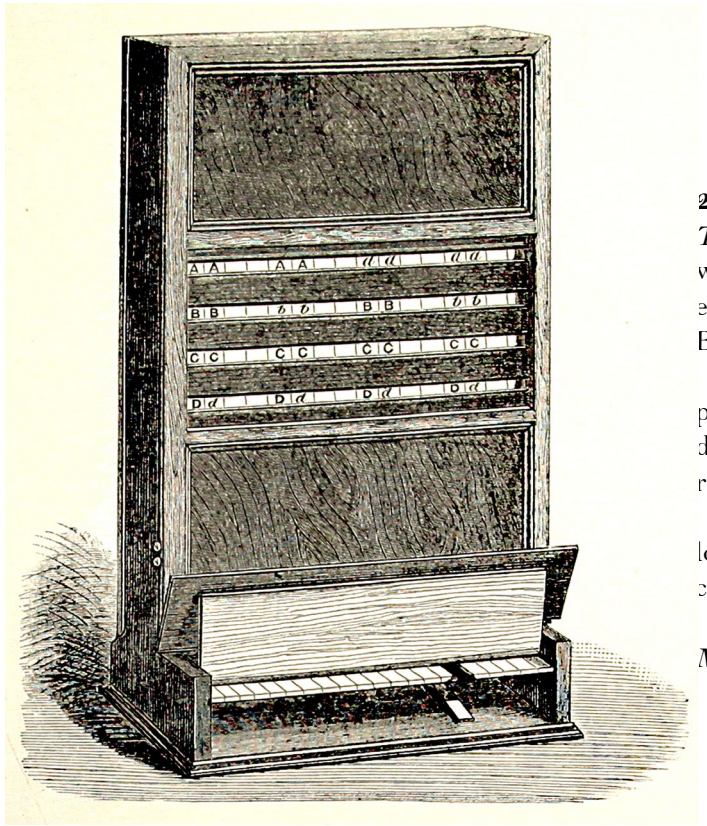
Chloroform versus pain, and paracentesis of the bladder above the pubes. London: John Churchill and Sons, 1870. Two works in one. 8vo. [ii], 61 pp. Half-title and title to both items, with separate half-title to second work. Original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, author and title in gilt on front cover. An excellent copy.

First edition, both works apparently printed together. James' intention was to address the issue of pain with the use of chloroform, as opposed to prior works judging the efficacy of the anaesthetic in surgery or maternity. He states that "pain is the inevitable contingency by which all our pleasurable sensations are accompanied." Chloroform, as well as other related substances, should be used in the various circumstances which are elucidated (as well as others in which the use should be denied). Of interest is the author's reference to these substances as "narcotics." The essay ends with remarks on emergencies that specifically threaten life and what should be done under those circumstances.

The second essay is essentially a record of various surgical operations in which the author has been involved.

James (1788-1869) was an English physician. Known as "James of Exeter" he was a prolific writer on surgical operations as well as a fine practitioner and lecturer.

$ 350.00



THE LOGICAL MACHINE, A PRE-CURSOR TO COMPUTERS

22. JEVONS, William Stanley

The principles of science: a treatise on logic and scientific method. London: Macmillan & Co., 1874. Two volumes. 8vo. xiv, 463; vii, [i], 480 pp. Frontispiece woodcut of the author's logical machine and text diagrams. Original cloth, both volumes rebacked with original spines laid down (both are darkened), edges of covers somewhat worn; interior excellent. From the library of Arnold Thackray with his bookplate pasted over a larger bookplate of the Bradford Library and Literary Society explaining their lending rules on front paste-downs.

First edition of the author's most valuable contribution to logic and methodology. Jevons (1835-1882) was a prominent English logician and political economist. Considered a landmark in the philosophy of science, this work contains practically all of the author's fundamental ideas on logical doctrine, including his investigation of the principles of pure logic, his analysis of induction, and his discussion of the theory of probability and the relation between probability and induction.

The "logical piano" on the engraved frontispiece of the first volume is a fascinating device invented by Jevons that allowed the reduction of logical operations to a simple mechanical routine. Although this machine was first introduced in 1870, some of its features can be traced in modern computer designs.

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VII, p. 105; Edinburgh University Library, *Catalogue of Printed Books*, II, p. 553; Styazhkin, *History of Mathematical Logic*, pp. 201-207.

$ 1500.00

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MATERIALISM FROM THE FOUNDER OF AMERICAN CONTRACEPTIVE MEDICINE

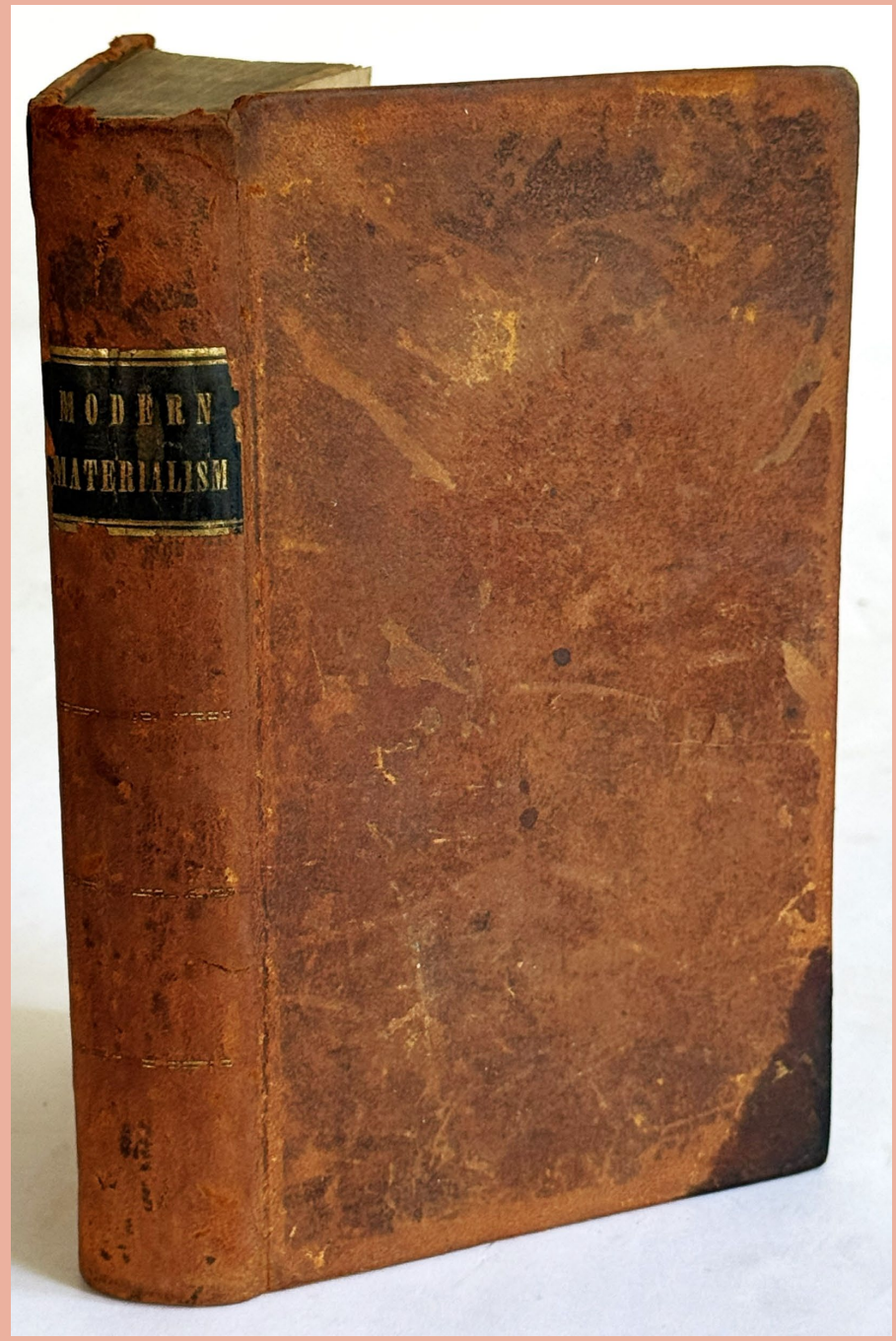
23. KNOWLTON, Charles

Elements of modern materialism. Including the ideas of a future state, in which all will be more happy, under whatever circumstances they may be placed, than if they experienced no misery in this life. Adams, MA: Printed for the Author by A. Oakley, 1829. 8vo. viii, [9]-448 pp. Contemporary sheep, spine label; moderate to heavy foxing throughout as per usual. With the ownership stamp of F.H. Ellsworth and the small label of the historian Philip F. Gura on the front paste-down.

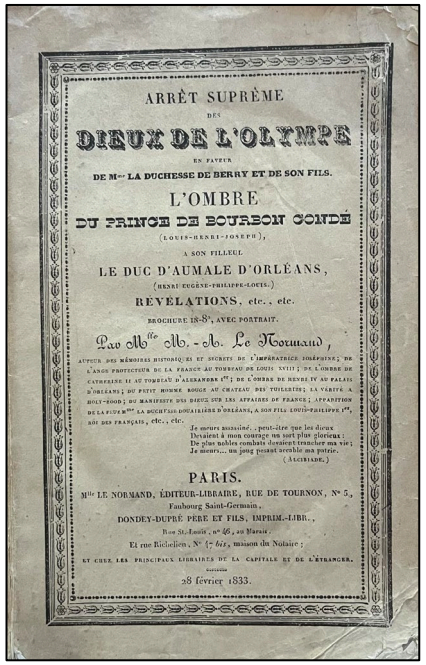
First edition. The present work on philosophical materialism is one of the earliest and probably the first on the subject published by an American in the United States. Knowlton, a forerunner of Skinner in the defense of behavioristic psychology, here identifies himself as an "infidel" attacking injustice and superstition. He advances an agnostic view of the material universe, with a minute look at the function of human physiology (and its associated questions of consciousness) in arguing that the entire universe is physical, and that belief in the notion of immaterial spirits was "rank superstition." He had a difficult time selling the one thousand copies printed, mainly due to the fact that he was so far ahead of his time and the concepts within are more in tune with the modern world than that of the early nineteenth century.

Knowlton (1800-1850), one of the earliest of the free-thought reformers, was a well respected member of the Massachusetts medical society. He was a visionary, predicting overpopulation problems and suggesting that women take control of their reproductive health. As a pioneer of the Freethinkers movement, he is best remembered for his book *Fruits of philosophy*, in which he discussed the concept of birth control (before the term existed), and for which he was prosecuted and jailed. He received three months hard labor for obscenity.

Dictionary of American Medical Biography I, pp. 420-21. $ 1500.00






ARRÊT SUPRÊME
DES
DIEUX DE L'OLYMPE
EN FAVEUR
DE Mme LA DUCHESSE DE BERRY ET DE SON FILS.
L'OMBRE
DU PRINCE DE BOURBON CONDÉ
(LOUIS-HENRI-JOSEPH),
A SON FILLEUL
LE DUC D'AUMALE D'ORLÉANS,
(HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS.)
RÉVÉLATIONS, etc., etc.
BROCHURE IN-8°, AVEC PORTRAIT.
Par Mlle M.-A. Le Normand,
AUTEUR DES MÉMOIRES HISTORIQUES ET SECRETS DE L'IMPÉRATRICE JOSÉPHINE; DE L'ANGE PROTECTEUR DE LA FRANCE AU TOMBEAU DE LOUIS XVIII; DE L'OMBRE DE CATHERINE II AU TOMBEAU D'ALEXANDRE Ier; DE L'OMBRE DE HENRI IV AU PALAIS D'ORLÉANS; DU PETIT HOMME ROUGE AU CHATEAU DES TUILERIES; LA VÉRITÉ A HOLY-ROOD; DU MANIFESTE DES DIEUX SUR LES AFFAIRES DE FRANCE; APPARITION DE LA FILLE Mme LA MARÉCHALE-DOUAIRIÈRE D'ORLÉANS, A SON FILS LOUIS-PHILIPPE Ier, ROI DES FRANÇAIS, etc., etc.
Je meurs assassiné, peut-être par les dieux.
Devaient-ils à mon courage un sort plus glorieux;
De plus nobles combats devaient trancher ma vie;
Je meurs... un jour pesant accable ma patrie.
(ACCIBIADE.)
PARIS.
Mlle LE NORMAND, ÉDITEUR-LIBRAIRE, RUE DE TOURNON, No 5, Faubourg Saint-Germain,
DONDEY-DUPRÉ PÈRE ET FILS, IMPRIM.-LIBR.,
Rue St-Louis, no 46, au Marais,
Et rue Richelieu, No 60, maison du Notaire;
ET CHEZ LES PRINCIPAUX LIBRAIRES DE LA CAPITALE ET DE L'ÉTRANGER.
28 février 1833.

HER ENCOUNTER WITH THE GODS

24. LENORMAND, Marie-Anne Adelaide

Arrêt suprême des dieux de l'Olympe en faveur de Mme. La Duchesse de Berry et de son fils. Paris: the Author, 1833. 8vo. [iv], 144 pp. Lithographed frontispiece. Original printed wrappers (some wear to extremities), preserved in a glassine sleeve. Authentication signature of the author on the half-title verso, old bookseller stamp on the pastedown. Minor marginal dampstaining, otherwise a fine copy in original, uncut condition.

First edition, the self-proclaimed prophet's last book transcribes her unconscious encounter with the Gods on Mount Olympus who tasked her with advocating for the release of the Duchess du Berry, imprisoned after attempting to overthrow King Louis Philippe I and put her son on the throne. Lenormand here asserts that she sleepwalked through a forest to the ancient home of the gods, where they conversed about the political situation taking place in France and the arrest of the Duchess. The gods gave her an official decree, transcribed word for word, calling for her freedom and throwing their support behind the House of Bourbon. While it is unlikely this text influenced the French authorities' treatment of the Duchess, she was released from prison four months after publication…

Called "the Sibyl of Faubourg Saint-Germain", Mlle. Le Normand was a famous fortune teller and seer enlisted by ranks of prestigious politicians and noblemen for her divination abilities. She counted among her clientele the Empress Josephine, Robespierre, Tallyrand, and the Russian Emperor Alexander, but others denounced her as a sham. She was arrested often and spent weeks at a time in prison.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (Yale, NY Public, Mississippi State); Caillet 6510 ("Rare"). $ 1950.00

FOUNDATION OF THERAPEUTIC HYPNOSIS
A PRESENTATION COPY

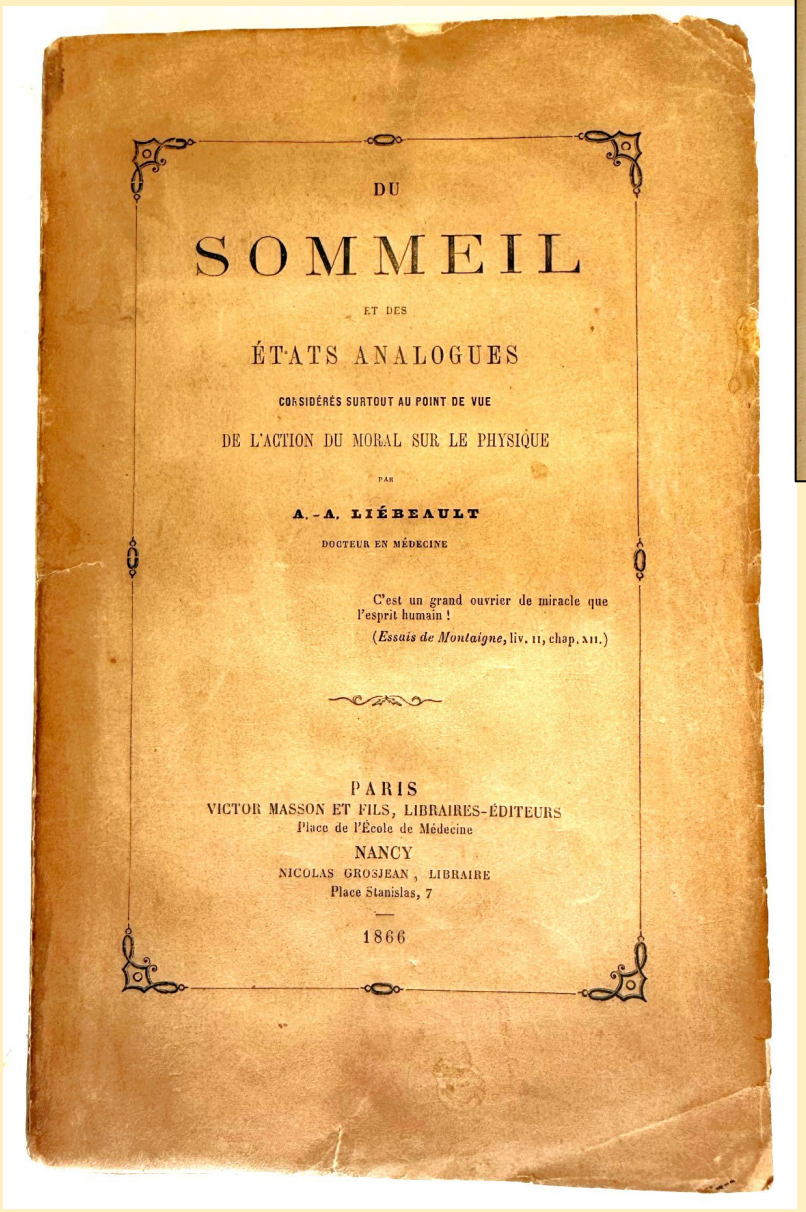
25. LIEBEAULT (Ambroise Auguste)
Du sommeil et des états analogues considérés surtout au point de vue de l'action du moral sur le physique. Paris: Victor Masson et fils, Nancy: Nicolas Grosjean, 1866. 8vo. 535 pp. Original tan printed wrappers; spine worn, otherwise a fantastic uncut presentation copy signed by the author on the half-title. Preserved in a blue cloth folding clamshell case with a spine label.

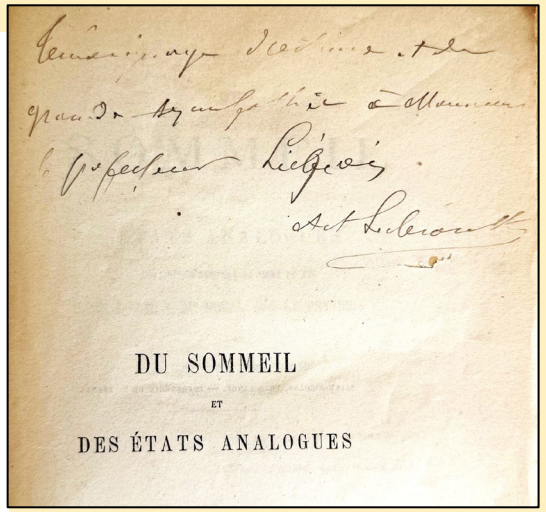
First edition, printed in a small number of copies in Saint-Nicolas near Nancy, of this founding work of therapeutic hypnosis. "The use of hypnotic suggestion as psychotherapy may have begun with the work of Liebeault, whose *Le sommeil* represents two years of clinical study of the therapeutic uses of hypnotism ... Liebeault's work attracted the interest of Hippolyte Marie Bernheim who went to Nancy to observe Liebeault's methods. The two men established the Nancy School of psychiatry, whose empirical, therapeutic and clinical approach to the uses of hypnosis contrasted with the investigative and systematizing philosophy of Charcot's Salpetriere School" (Norman).

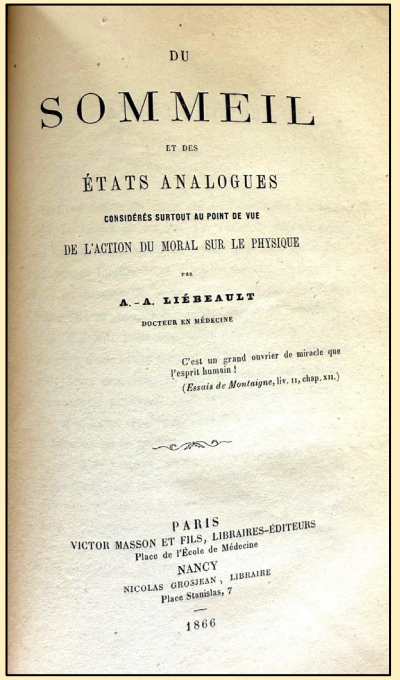
Despite it being the first serious attempt in France to study the phenomena of hypnotism experimentally, the book was received with general indifference. It was not until its recognition by Bernheim and its introduction into his hospital service that Liébeault achieved notoriety. From then on, the number of his followers continued to grow to open, around the "Nancy school", the golden age of hypnosis in France by attracting numerous French and European visitors. In 1889, Freud visited Liébeault. "The rich experimental material presented to him by the latter was to put him on the path of his subsequent research on conflict, neurosis and the unconscious. Philosopher by temperament, benefactor by vocation, Liébeault sensed the value of psychological means in the therapy of illnesses which are today called psychosomatic" (Léon Chertok, in *Encyclopedie Universalis*).

Liébeault (1823-1904), considered the father of modern hypnotherapy, devoted his professional life to experimental hypnosis.

Garrison-Morton, 4994; Hunter & Macalpine, p. 907; Norman, 1347; Zilboorg & Henry, pp. 357-359. $ 2600.00


DU
SOMMEIL
ET DES
ÉTATS ANALOGUES
CONSIDÉRÉS SURTOUT AU POINT DE VUE
DE L'ACTION DU MORAL SUR LE PHYSIQUE
PAR
A.-A. LIÉBEAULT
DOCTEUR EN MÉDECINE
C'est un grand ouvrier de miracle que l'esprit humain !
(*Essais de Montaigne*, liv. II, chap. XII.)
PARIS
VICTOR MASSON ET FILS, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS
Place de l'École de Médecine
NANCY
NICOLAS GROSJEAN, LIBRAIRE
Place Stanislas, 7
1866


DU SOMMEIL
ET
DES ÉTATS ANALOGUES


DU
SOMMEIL
ET DES
ÉTATS ANALOGUES
CONSIDÉRÉS SURTOUT AU POINT DE VUE
DE L'ACTION DU MORAL SUR LE PHYSIQUE
PAR
A.-A. LIÉBEAULT
DOCTEUR EN MÉDECINE
C'est un grand ouvrier de miracle que l'esprit humain !
(*Essais de Montaigne*, liv. II, chap. XII.)
PARIS
VICTOR MASSON ET FILS, LIBRAIRES-ÉDITEURS
Place de l'École de Médecine
NANCY
NICOLAS GROSJEAN, LIBRAIRE
Place Stanislas, 7
1866

EARLY RECOGNITION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

26. MALLET, Louis, Commissaire de Police Mobile

Cambriolages: manière d'opérer de plusieurs bandes de malfaiteurs professionels. Paris, 1935. Folio. "95" (=104) leaves. With 70 photographs tipped in. Typescript. Staple bound in green wrappers with manuscript title on the front panel. Contemporary scattered manuscript annotations.

An unpublished police dossier of mafia activity in France, an insightful witness to the emergence of international organized crime.

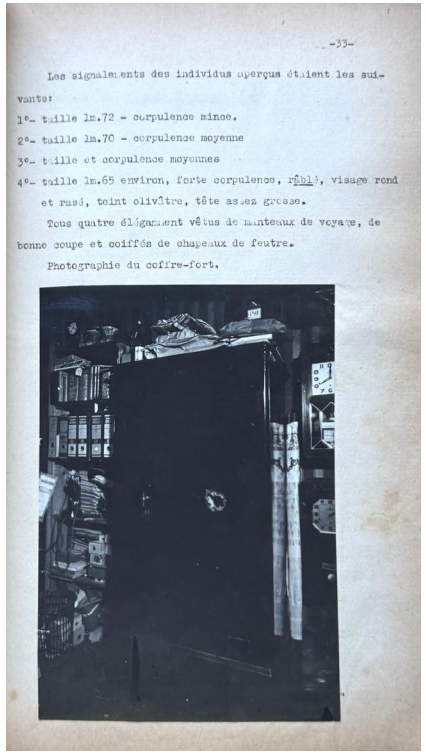
The late 1920s and early 1930s saw a significant uptick in high-value burglaries by organized criminals across France. Groups of 3-4 individuals, equipped with sophisticated tools and using stolen cars for transportation, staked out and robbed jewelry stores, weapons manufactures, post offices, and embassies, leaving no fingerprints and little evidence at the crime scenes. Police commissioners Jean Belin, Charles Chenevier, and Louis Mallet pooled their case files of these heists in order to find congruences, classify the burglars, and anticipate future robberies. They recorded their efforts in this volume with the intention of disseminating the information to other police prefectures.

What they found when they aggregated the data proved significant: the majority of bold, organized burglaries were being committed by Italian men. They targeted jewelry stores to steal valuable and easily transported assets, weapons storehouses for guns and ammunition, post offices for cash and stamps, and consulates for passports. They often used aliases. They smuggled their loot out of France and back into Italy by Alpine routes.

Here the commissioners documented the relevant details of each case: biographical and physical descriptions of the criminals, the mode of entry into the burglarized place, what tools were used, the items stolen and the total value of the heist. They included photographs of the crime scenes and mug shots of the perpetrators.

In 1925, fascist dictator Benito Mussolini spearheaded a campaign to suppress the mafia, which was undermining his power and influence. His efforts were largely successful, and by 1928, over 10,000 suspects had been arrested and their assets seized. However, the members that remained at large continued their crimes outside the country, and an intricate network of organized crime emerged between Italy and France. France previously had no ties to the Italian mafia; it was not until 1937 that police identified the "French Connection" of international trafficking. $ 15,000.00

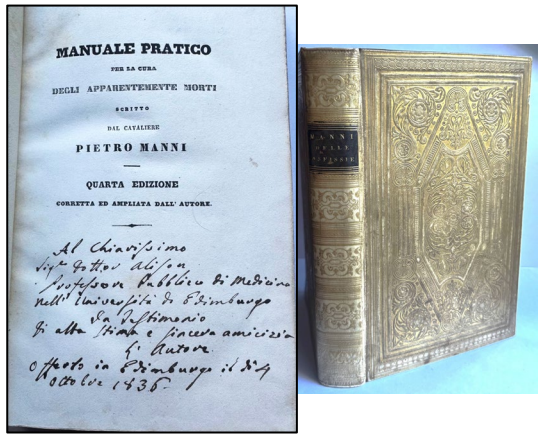












RESUSCITATING ONLY THE ACTUAL VICTIMS OF ASPHYXIATION

27. MANNI, Pietro

Manuale pratico per la cura degli apparentemente morti. Naples: Tipografia del Real Ministero di Stato, 1835. 8vo. xvi, 335 pp. With 9 folding engraved plates. Contemporary richly embossed vellum painted gold, spine and label gilt, all edges gilt, green silk marker; old library label on the front pastedown. Presentation inscription from the author to Dr. Alison, professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, dated 1836 on the half title. In perfect condition.

First edition thus, third overall, of this practical manual for resuscitating victims of asphyxiation. The author, an obstetrician by training, explains the difference between "apparent death" and actual demise by drowning, strangulation, suffocation, electrocution, mephitis from industrial fumes, "hysterical passion", and hypothermia and provides instructions for determination. Emergency aid for unconscious victims includes electric shock, bloodletting, tracheotomy, and smoke enemas. The last chapter concerns triage and treatment of infants.

Underpinned by the contemporary development of forensic medicine in Italy, the text also describes proper methods for conducting autopsies and the necessity for municipal "corpse inspectors," and it includes an illustrated proposal for a portable resuscitation kit they should carry. The other plates show various devices for resuscitation. Manni stresses the importance of thorough evaluation of unconscious bodies to avoid premature burial, an issue that was unfortunately not without precedence.

The presentation inscription in this copy not only establishes the edition's priority to the author but also an interesting international concordance. Manni gave the book to a Dr. Alison, most likely the renowned Scottish professor of medicine William Pulteney Alison, a staunch advocate for public health measures like vaccination and poverty relief. Manni and Alison's professional relationship indicates their cooperation in social wellness reform.

OCLC locates 7 copies of this edition in America and only 3 of the earlier printings.

$ 1450.00

DISCOVERY OF THE PERIODIC TABLES

28. MENDELEEFF (MENDELEEV), D[imitry Ivanovich]

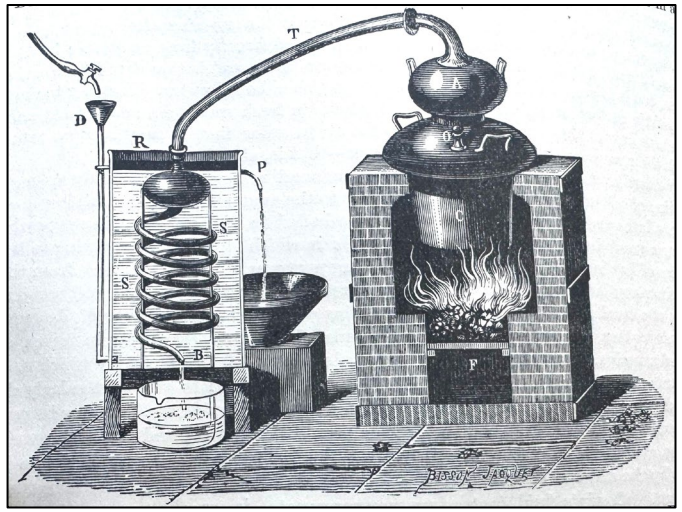
The principles of chemistry. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1891. Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, 611; vi, 487, [1] pp., plus a 24-page publisher's catalogue dated April 1895. With a folding table and text illustrations throughout. Publisher's original maroon cloth, housed in a custom clamshell box.

First edition in English, based upon the fifth edition in Russian, of Mendeleev's famous discovery of the periodic tables. His formulation of the periodic law was first made in 1869: "Elements placed according to the value of their atomic weights present a clear periodicity of properties" (DSB). Based on this work Mendeleev was able to compose the first periodic table (as shown in the preface to Volume I), which remains strikingly similar to the first modern periodic table devised by Moseley in 1914 (see PMM).

First published in Russian in 1868, his system of classification of the elements did not initially attract much attention. However, interest in the periodic law was aroused when Mendeleev's predictions of the missing elements, with details of their expected properties, were confirmed by their discovery: Gallium by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, Scandium by Nilson, and Germanium by Winkler.

Mendeleev (1823-1907), noted Russian chemist, was professor of organic chemistry at the University of St. Petersburg. He was awarded the Davy medal in 1882 by the Royal Society.

Dibner, *Heralds of Science* 48; DSB 293; Horblit 74; Norman 1493; Partington IV, pp. 286-295; *Printing & the Mind of Man* 407 (note). $ 5500.00



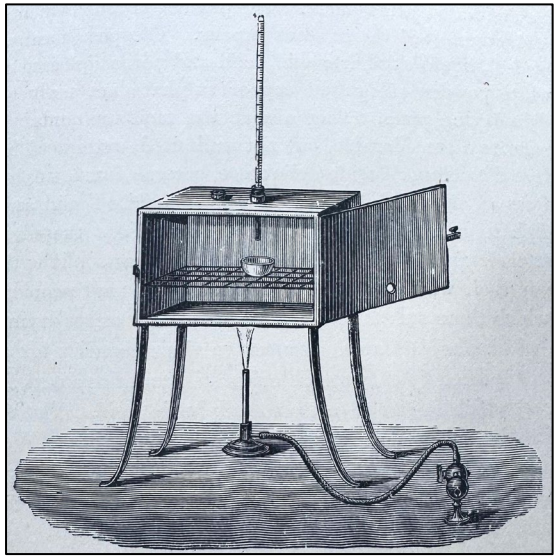


TABLE III.

THE PERIODICITY OF THE ELEMENTS

The Elements	Their Properties in the Free State				The Composition of the Hydrogen and Organo-metallic Compounds	Symbols and Atomic Weights		The Composition of the Saline Oxides	The Properties of the Saline Oxides			Small Periods or Series
	t	a	d	$\frac{A}{d}$	RH_m or $R(CH_3)_m$	R	A	R_2O_n	$d'\frac{(2A+n'16)}{d'}$ V			
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]		[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]
Hydrogen	<−200°	—	<0·05>	20	$m = 1$	H	1	1 = *n*	0·917	19·6	<−20	1
Lithium	180°	—	0·59	12		Li	7	1†	2·0	15	− 9	2
Beryllium	(900°)	—	1·64	5·5		Be	9	— 2	3·06	16·3	+ 2·6	
Boron	(1300°)	—	2·5	4·4	3 — —	B	11	— — 3	1·8	39	10	
Carbon	>(2500°)	—	<2·0 >	6	4 — — —	C	12	— — — 4	>1·0	<88	<19	
Nitrogen	−203°	—	<0·7 >	20	3 — —	N	14	1 — 3* — 5*	1·64	66	< 5	
Oxygen	<−200°	—	<1·0 >	16	2 —	O	16		—	—	—	
Fluorine	—	—	—	—	1	F	19		—	—	—	
Sodium	96°	071	0·98	23	1	Na	23	1†				
Magnesium	500°	027	1·74	14	2 —	Mg	24	— 2†	Na_2O	2·6	24	−22	3
Aluminium	600°	023	2·6	11	3 — —	Al	27	— — 3	3·6	22	− 3	
Silicon	(1200°)	008	2·3	12	4 — — —	Si	28	— — 3 4	Al_2O_3	4·0	26	+ 1·3	
Phosphorus	44°	128	2·2	14	3 — —	P	31	1 — 3* 4* 5*		2·65	45	5·2	
Sulphur	114°	067	2·07	15	2 —	S	32	— 2 — 4* 5* 6*		2·39	59	6·2	
Chlorine	−75°	—	1·3	27	1	Cl	35½	1 — 3 — 5* — 7*		1·96	82	8·7	
Potassium	58°	084	0·87	45		K	39	1†		—	—	—	
Calcium	(800°)	—	1·6	25		Ca	40	— 2†		2·7	35	−55	4
Scandium	—	—	(2·5)	(18)		Sc	44	— — 3†		3·15	36	− 7	
Titanium	(2500°)	—	(5·1)	(9·4)		Ti	48	— — 3 4		3·96	35	(0)	
Vanadium	(2000°)	—	5·5	9·2		V	51	— 2 3 4 5		4·2	38	(+5)	
Chromium	(2000°)	—	5·5	8·0		Cr	52	— 2 3 — — 6*		3·49	52	6·7	
Manganese	(1500°)	—	7·5	7·3		Mn	55	— 2† 3 4 — 6* 7*		2·74	73	9·5	
Iron	1400°	012	7·8	7·2		Fe	56	— 2† 3 — — 6*		—	—	—	
Cobalt	(1400°)	013	8·6	6·8		Co	58½	— 2† 3 4		—	—	—	
Nickel	1350°	017	8·7	6·8		Ni	59	— 2† 3		—	—	—	
Copper	1054°	029	8·8	7·2		Cu	63	1† 2†	Cu_2O	5·9	24	9·8	5
Zinc	433°	—	7·1	9·2	2 —	Zn	65	— 2†		5·7	28	4·8	
Gallium	30°	—	5·96	12	3 — —	Ga	70	— — 3	Ga_2O_3	(5·1)	(36)	(4·0)	
Germanium	900°	—	5·47	13	4 — — —	Ge	72	— 2 — 4		4·7	44	4·5	
Arsenic	500°	006	5·7	13	3 — —	As	75	— — 3 — 5*		4·1	56	6·0	
Selenium	217°	—	4·8	16	2 —	Se	79	— — — 4 — 6*		—	—	—	
Bromine	−7°	—	3·1	26	1	Br	80	1 — — — 5* — 7*		—	—	—	
Rubidium	39°	—	1·5	57		Rb	85	1†		—	—	—	6
Strontium	(600°)	—	2·5	35		Sr	87	— 2†		4·3	48	−11	
Yttrium	—	—	(3·4)	(26)		Y	89	— — 3†		5·05	45	(−2)	
Zirconium	(1500°)	—	4·1	22		Zr	90	— — — 4		5·7	43	−0·2	
Niobium	—	—	7·1	13		Nb	94	— — 3 — 5*		4·7	57	+6·2	
Molybdenum	—	—	8·6	12		Mo	96	— 2 3 4 — 6*		4·4	65	6·8	
							(1)						
Ruthenium	(2000°)	010	12·2	8·4		Ru	103	— 2 3 4 — 6 — 8		—	—	—	
Rhodium	(1900°)	008	12·1	8·6		Rh	104	— 2 3 4 — 6		—	—	—	
Palladium	1500°	012	11·4	8·3		Pd	106	1† 2 — 4		—	—	—	
Silver	950°	019	10·5	10		Ag	108	1†	Ag_2O	7·5	31	11	7
Cadmium	320°	031	8·6	13	2 —	Cd	112	— 2†		8·15	31	2·5	
Indium	176°	046	7·4	14	3 — —	In	113	— 2 3	In_2O_3	7·18	38	2·7	
Tin	230°	023	7·2	16	4 — — —	Sn	118	— 2 — 4		6·95	43	2·8	
Antimony	432°	012	6·7	18	3 — —	Sb	120	— — 3 4 5		6·5	49	2·6	8
Tellurium	455°	017	6·4	20	2 —	Te	125	— — — 4 — 6*		5·1	68	4·7	
Iodine	114°	—	4·9	26	1	I	127	1 — 3 — 5* — 7*		—	—	—	
Cæsium	27°	—	1·88	71		Cs	133	1†		—	—	—	
Barium	—	—	3·75	36		Ba	137	— 2†		5·1	60	−6·0	
Lanthanum	(600°)	—	6·1	23		La	138	— — 3†		6·5	50	+1·3	
Cerium	(700°)	—	6·6	21		Ce	140	— — 3 4		6·74	50	2·0	
Didymium	(800°)	—	6·5	22		Di	142	— — 3 — 5		—	—	—	
							(14)						
Ytterbium	—	—	(6·9)	(25)		Yb	173	— — 3		9·18	43	(−2)	10
							(1)						
Tantalum	—	—	10·4	18		Ta	182	— — — — 5		7·5	59	4·6	
Tungsten	(1500°)	—	19·1	9·6		W	184	— — — 4 — 6		6·9	67	8	
							(1)						
Osmium	(2500°)	007	22·5	8·5		Os	191	— — 3 4 — 6 — 8		—	—	—	
Iridium	2000°	007	22·4	8·6		Ir	193	— — 3 4 — 6		—	—	—	
Platinum	1775°	005	21·5	9·2		Pt	196	— 2 — 4		—	—	—	
Gold	1045°	014	19·3	10		Au	198	1 — 3	Au_2O	(12·5)	(33)	(13)	11
Mercury	−39°	—	13·6	15	2 —	Hg	200	1† 2†		11·1	39	4·5	
Thallium	294°	031	11·8	17	3 — —	Tl	204	1† — 3	Tl_2O_3	(9·7)	(47)	(4·3)	
Lead	326°	029	11·3	18	4 — — —	Pb	206	— 2† — 4		8·9	53	4·2	
Bismuth	268°	014	9·8	21	3 — —	Bi	208	— — 3 — 5		—	—	—	
							(5)						
Thorium	—	—	11·1	21		Th	232	— — — 4		9·86	54	2·0	12
							(1)						
Uranium	(800°)	—	18·7	13		U	240	— — — 4 — 6		(7·2)	(80)	(9)	

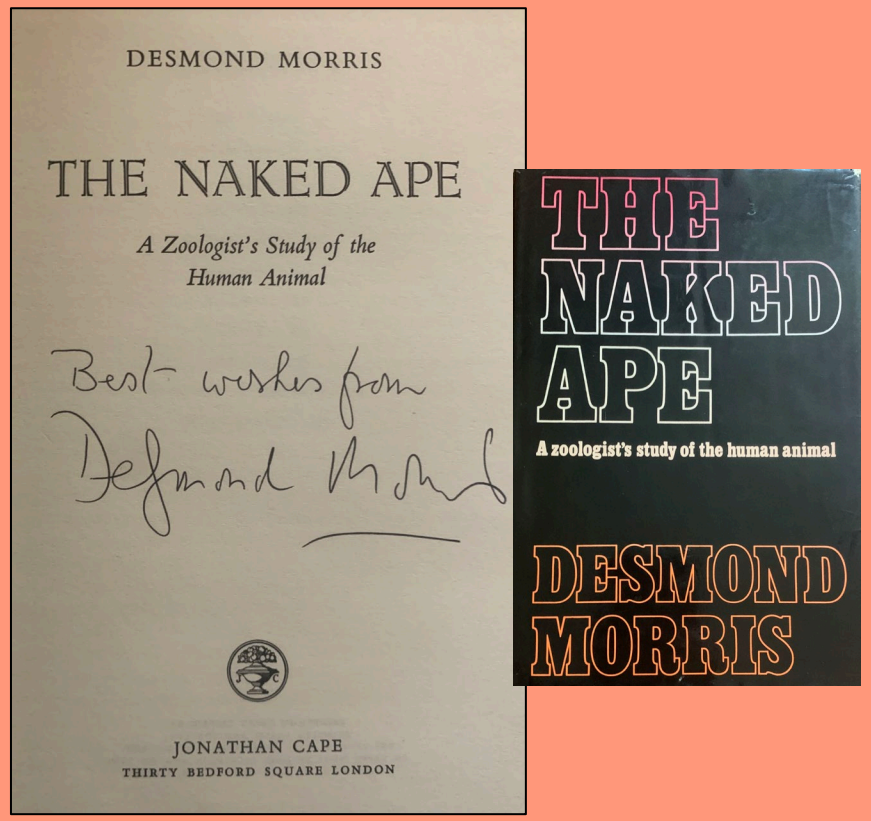
MAN AS PRIMATE - SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

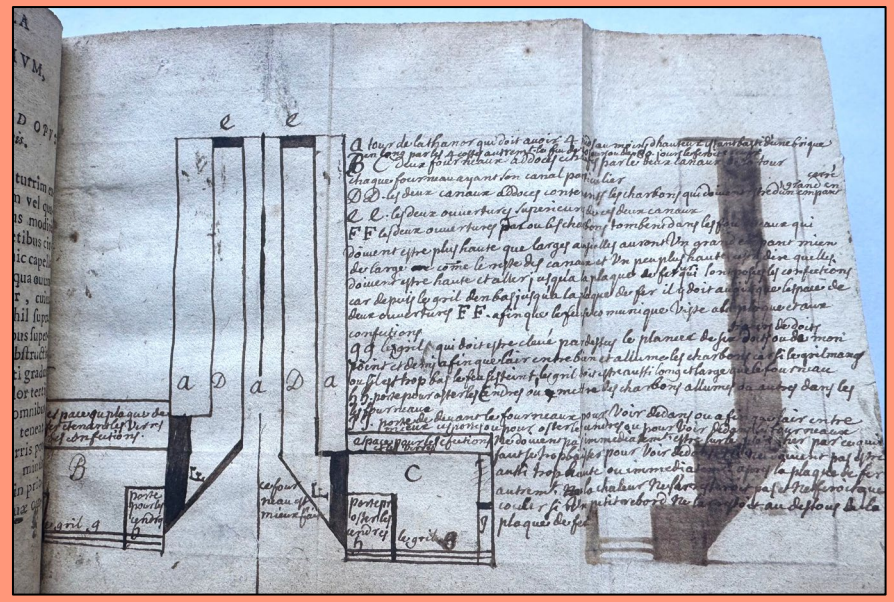
29. MORRIS, Desmond

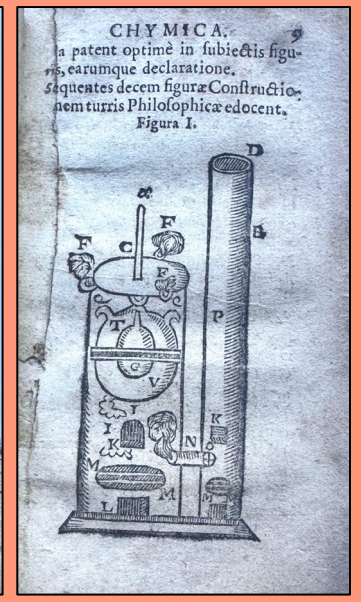
The naked ape. London: Jonathan Cape, 1967. 8vo. 252 pp. Grey and green cloth with gilt title on spine, dustjacket clipped in all four corners with some wear to edges. Signed by the author ("Best wishes from Demond Morris") on title page. A crisp and clean copy of this monumental work.

First edition. "Try as he may to ignore the genetic legacy of his evolutionary past, man remains – despite his erudition and inspirations – essentially a primate … The whole range of human activities, gestures and emotions becomes suddenly and embarrassingly transparent." *The naked ape* is Morris' most influential work. It was famously removed from high school libraries in New York and became the subject of a 1982 supreme court case.

Morris (b. 1928) is a zoologist, surrealist painter, and author of prominent works in sociobiology. Morris also worked as head of the Granada TV and Film Unit for the Zoological Society of London creating programs on animal behavior. $ 900.00







SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR YOUR ALCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS

30. MÜLLER, Philipp

Miracula chymica et mysteria medica. Rouen: J. Berthelin, 1651. 16mo. [xxiv], 191 pp. With 12 text woodcuts, 1 folding and 1 full-page leaf of manuscript notes and illustrations bound in. Later vellum, manuscript spine title. Contemporary manuscript marginal annotations and underlining, old Jesuit library stamp on the title. A good copy bearing significant signs of use.

An illustrated Paracelsian manual of alchemy. Unlike other alchemical texts, this provides a list of the instruments and equipment needed for the experiments along with the methodology of performing them. Divided into five parts, it covers the philosopher's stone, transmutation of metal, preparations involving various chemicals, and extraction of essences and salts from vegetables and stones. The final chapter describes pharmaceutical remedies for diseases of the human body. It contains the first description of dry acetate of potassium, which the author calls *terra foliate secretissima.*

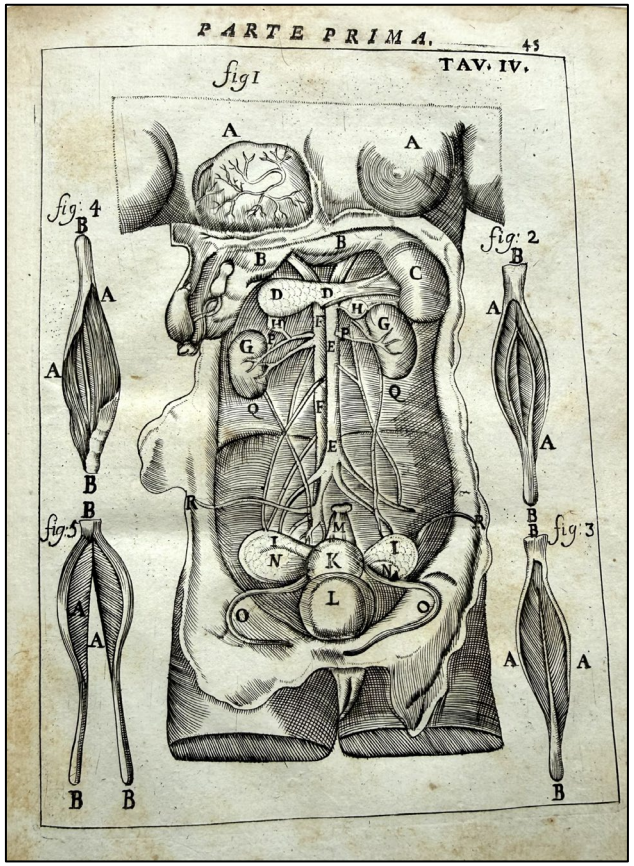
This copy has two leaves of contemporary manuscript content added—they illustrate and describe the building and use of an Athenor, a specialized alchemical furnace that maintains heat over long periods for perfecting matter. The same scribe added notes to much of the printed text.

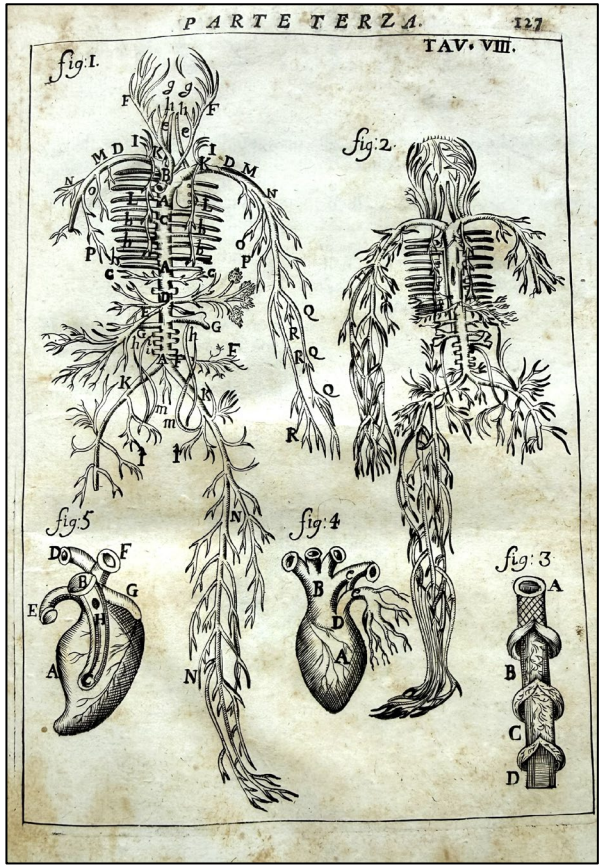
Ferguson II: 115-116; Thorndike VII: 163; Duveen 416. $ 2800.00

31. PASCOLI, Alessandro

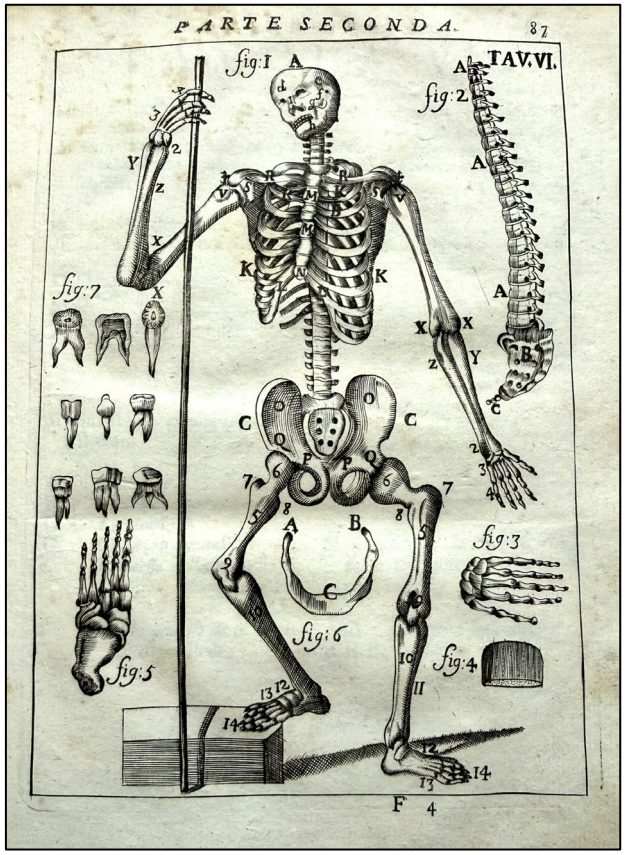
Il corpo-umano, o breve storia dove con nuovo metodo si descrivono in compendio tutti gli organi suoi, e i loro principali ufizi, per istruire a bene intendere, secondo il nuovo sistema, la teorica, e practica medicinale. Venice: Andrea Poletti, 1727. 8vo. [xiv], 406; 55 pp. Copper-engraved frontispiece, engraved title vignette, and 20 full-page plates, title in red and black, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, worn; foxing and spotting throughout.

Later edition of Pascoli's anatomical work, bound with Baglivi's treatise on the structure of muscle fibers. The text is based to a great extent on anatomical works of Borelli, Malpighi, Bellini, Redi, Bartholin and Vieussens. "A native of Perugia in central Italy, Pascoli initially practiced medicine in his natal city and then lectured in philosophy and anatomy at the university. He had such success that he came to the attention of Pope Clement XI, who appointed him professor of anatomy in Rome. The present work is his textbook on anatomy which became very popular, was translated into Latin, and remained in print until 1750. Included at the end of this first edition are several letters on anatomical and physiological matters that he received from Baglivi" (Heirs). $ 600.00









CONTENT WARNING: NEXT SLIDE

TRANSLUCENT EROTIC PLAYING CARDS

32. [PORNOGRAPHIC PLAYING CARDS]

[Transformation deck of erotic playing cards]. France: ca. 1850. 49 [of 52] playing cards (87 x 57 mm., lacking 1 of diamonds, 2 of spades, and Queen of clubs), cardstock, made of wood engraved and stenciled designs, hand colored, each with a hand-colored pornographic vignette revealed when backlit. Versos are blank, edges gilt. In excellent condition.

A nearly complete deck of translucent erotic playing cards, extremely rare. Disguised as a regular, 4-suit deck, every card has a different pornographic vignette that can only be seen when placed in front of a bright light. The scenes are delicate and creative (and apparently consensual): two feature orgies, two bestiality, one shows a nun, naked from the waist down, selecting from three monks' exposed penises, several are homosexual or transexual in nature.

Each card is made from two layers of paper: the rectos are printed with engraved, hand-painted designs for the face cards and water-colored stencils for the pips, the versos with engraved erotic scenes in hand color, and a plain sheet glued over the versos. The characters on the face cards are incorporated into the hidden vignette, while the pip cards conceal standalone scenes.

Transformation decks first appeared in Germany at the beginning of the 19th century, but their imagery was typically allegorical or satirical and was usually only on the pip cards.

Wowk, *Playing Cards of the World* 66-67. $ 5500.00







EARLY CRYPTOGRAPHY


a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p

r ſ t u x y z

Scriptum jam * ſuperiori exemplo litera- Exemplum.
rum numerũ, in quartam partem deducemus
hoc modo: erunt ergò triginta characteres.

* Hoc eſt quatuor ſemper literis inter ſe connexis triginta cha-
racteribus id rorum exemplum ſcribemus.

Alius etiam tritus eſt ſcribendi modus, quo
ruſtici, mulierculæ, & pueri etiam utuntur. a. Modus.
Duæ per chartæ longitudinem rectæ lineæ de-
ſignantur, mox totidem per latitudinem ad
angulos rectos tranſverſæ, & juſtis ſpatijs
diſiunctæ, ut diverſarũ figurarum novem areas
conſti-

33. PORTA, Giambattista della

De occultis literarum notis. Strasbourg: Lazarus Zetzner, 1606. 8vo. [xvi], 585, [25] pp. With 13 large text woodcuts, dozens of woodcut cyphers, letterpress music and tables; lacking the volvelles. Contemporary mottled calf, spine and label gilt, red edges; a few quires browned, otherwise a good, complete copy with an obscured ex-libris inscription on the title page.

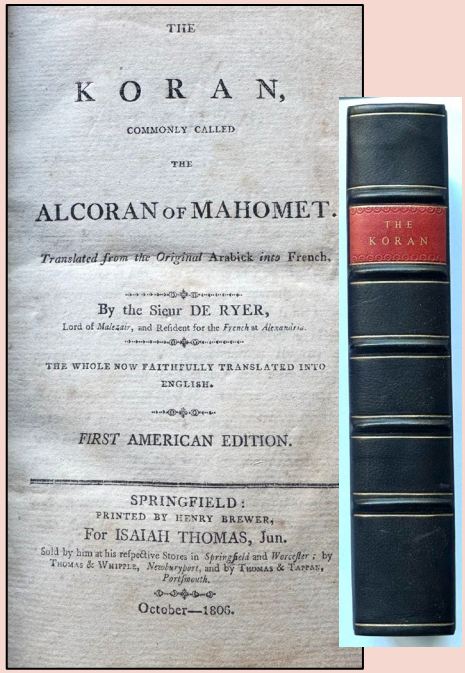
First edition thus, greatly expanded from previous printings, of this landmark manual of cryptography, an important forerunner of computing technology. First published in 1563 under a different title, it contains detailed instructions for coded messages and secret communications including ciphers, symbolic scripts, unreadable letterforms, and even musical encryption. Positioned at the intersection of strategic statecraft and occult methodology, the text stresses the use of hidden meanings and signatures in ancient alphabets, numerological codes, enigmatic images, and sounds. It contains the first known description of digraphic substitution ciphers, an encryption method in which units of plain text are replaced with cyphers. Porta also describes ways in which pitch and durations in musical notation can be used for encoding purposes and methods for writing secret messages on the inside of eggshells and on the edges of card decks.

At the time of writing, international political intrigue necessitated the use of concealed messages. Diplomats, military commanders, secret lovers, and runaway slaves were known to trade encrypted missives. Porta capitalized on the trend, here supplying hundreds of examples and codes for practical implementation. This is considered one of the most important historical treatises on cryptography, a subject that would eventually lead to computation and artificial intelligence.

Giambattista della Porta (1535-1615) was a Neapolitan polymath who wrote extensively on esoteric and mystical topics, including natural magic, chiromancy, and alchemy.

Bibliotheca Chemico-mathematica 13532; Dorbon 3734; Caillet 8856; see Wheeler Gift 67. $ 3500.00

FIRST AMERICAN PRINTING


THE

KORAN,

COMMONLY CALLED

THE

ALCORAN OF MAHOMET.

Translated from the Original Arabick *into* French,

By the Sieur DE RYER,

Lord of *Malezair*, and Reſident for the *French* at *Alexandria*.

THE WHOLE NOW FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

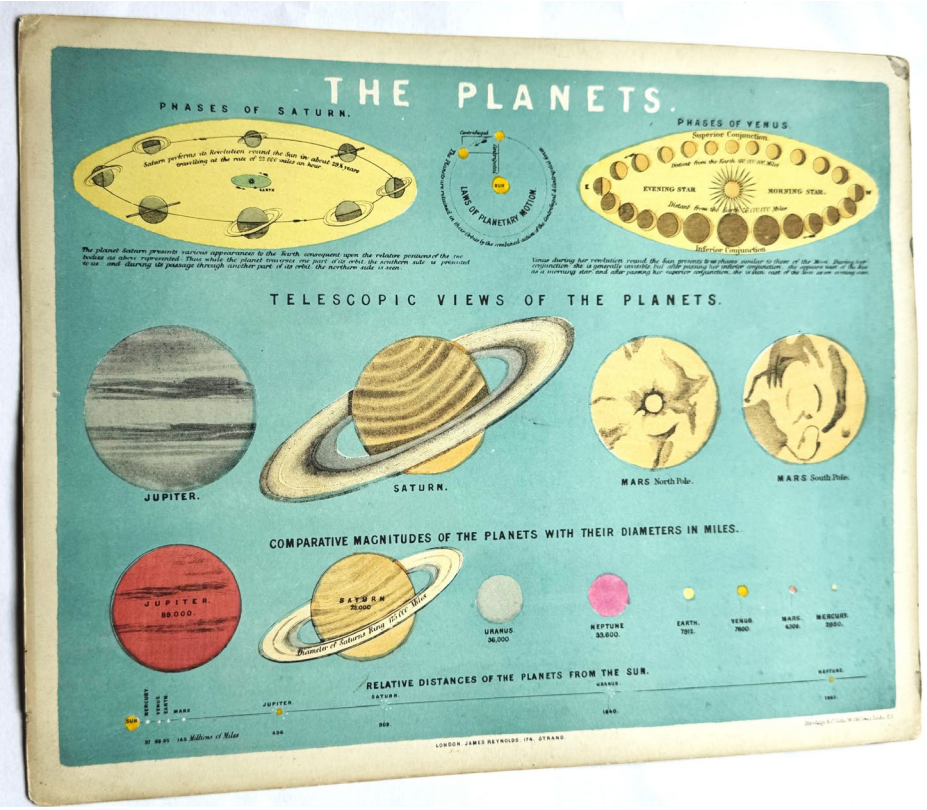
SPRINGFIELD:
PRINTED BY HENRY BREWER,
For ISAIAH THOMAS, Jun.
Sold by him at his reſpective Stores in *Springfield* and *Worceſter*; by THOMAS & WHIPPLE, *Newburyport*, and by THOMAS & TAPPAN, *Portſmouth*.

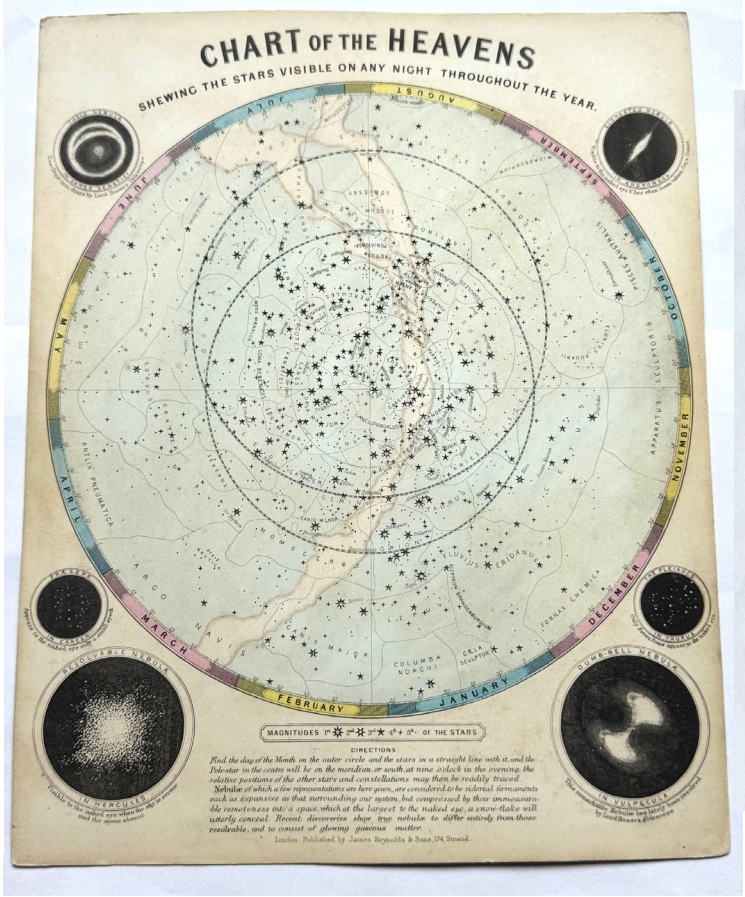
October—1806.

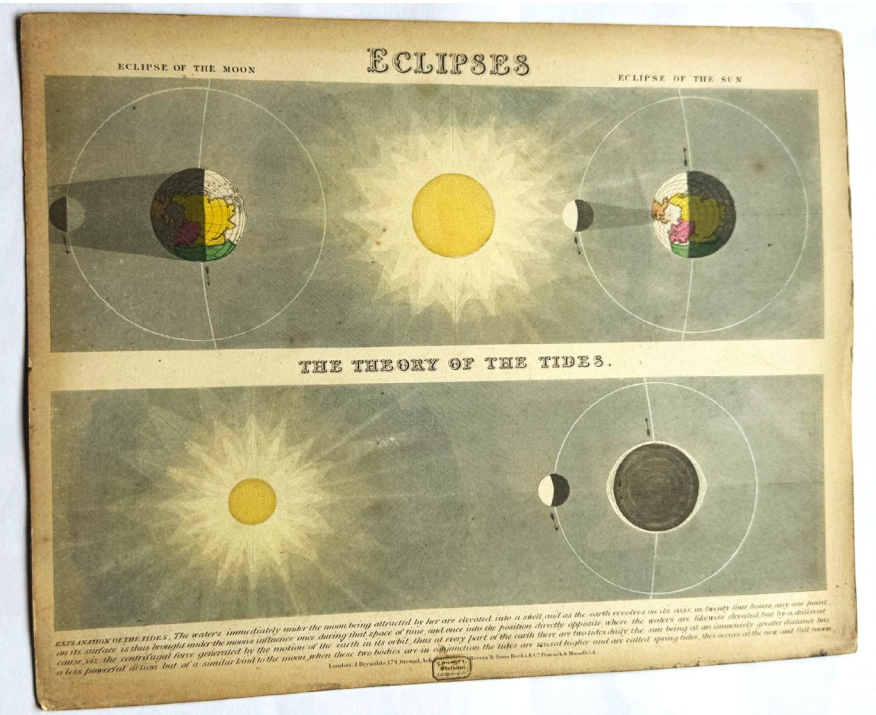
34. QUR'AN IN ENGLISH

The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed. Translated from the original Arabick into French, by the Sieur De Ryer ... the whole now faithfully translated into English. Springfield, Massachusetts: Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, 1806. 8vo. vii, 524 pp. Modern full dark blue gilt-ruled calf, spine with raised bands, red spine label, marbled endpapers; scattered foxing, but a particularly fine copy.

First American edition of the first translation of the sacred book of Islam into English, based on the 1688 edition of Ross' (1591-1654) translation of Du Ryer's (1580-1660) French edition of 1647. Du Ryer's was the first to be rendered from the original Arabic rather than from earlier Latin translations. Ross undertook this translation to demonstrate the absurdity in his opinion of the Muslim faith as defined in the Koran, and at the end appeared his *A needfull caveat or admonition* in which he states forcefully his opposition to the faith. "The earliest documented Koran to be brought to North America was owned by Francis Daniel Pastorius, who arrived in Pennsylvania from Germany in 1683 ... the learned statesmen John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both owned Korans that have survived, and Jefferson spent some time teaching himself Arabic. The Adams Koran is preserved at the Boston Public Library and Jefferson's at the Library of Congress" (John Carter Brown Library). $ 7500.00







INTERACTIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE UNIVERSE

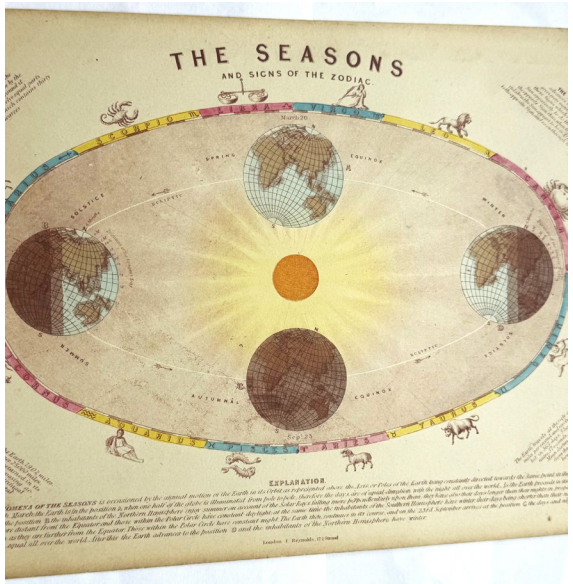
35. REYNOLDS, James

Popular astronomy. A description of the principal phenomena of astronomy. London: J. Reynolds and Sons, ca. 1860. Folio. 16 pp. With 15 plates lithographed on thick card stock in contemporary hand color, 4 with cut-outs backed with transparent tissue paper that illuminate when held up to the light. Housed in the original gilt and embossed red cloth portfolio (wear to spine); 3 plates with minor toning. A fine, complete set.

An impressive English interactive educational tool for amateur astronomers. The colorful plates illustrate the solar system, constellations of stars, the sun, the moon and its topography and phases, eclipses, seasons, stratigraphy of the atmosphere, comets, and meteorological phenomena. Intended to educate young people about celestial bodies and their effects on the earth, each plate includes explanatory text in simple language. This set is accompanied by the often-missing booklet that defines and describes the terminology used in the plates.

Issued serially, the plates could be bought in sets or individually for the low price of 1 shilling, making them an accessible learning tool for all classes. The first of them appeared in 1846 with additional plates and editions released through the second half of the 19th century. Although evidence of mounting interest in astronomy and exploration, these charts have several factual errors in them which were corrected in a subsequent French edition published in Brussels. $ 3200.00


PHASES OF SATURN
COMPARATIVE MAGNITUDES
OF
THE PLANETS.
PHASES OF VENUS
The Comparative Diameter of the Sun upon this scale will be Two feet four inches.


THE SEASONS
AND SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC
EXPLANATION

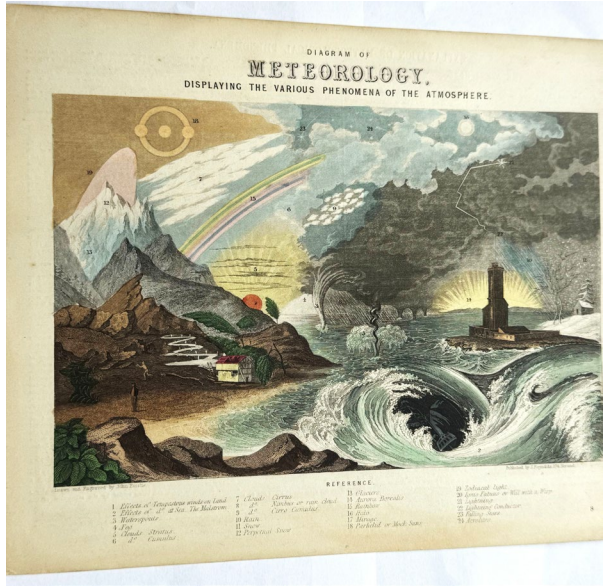
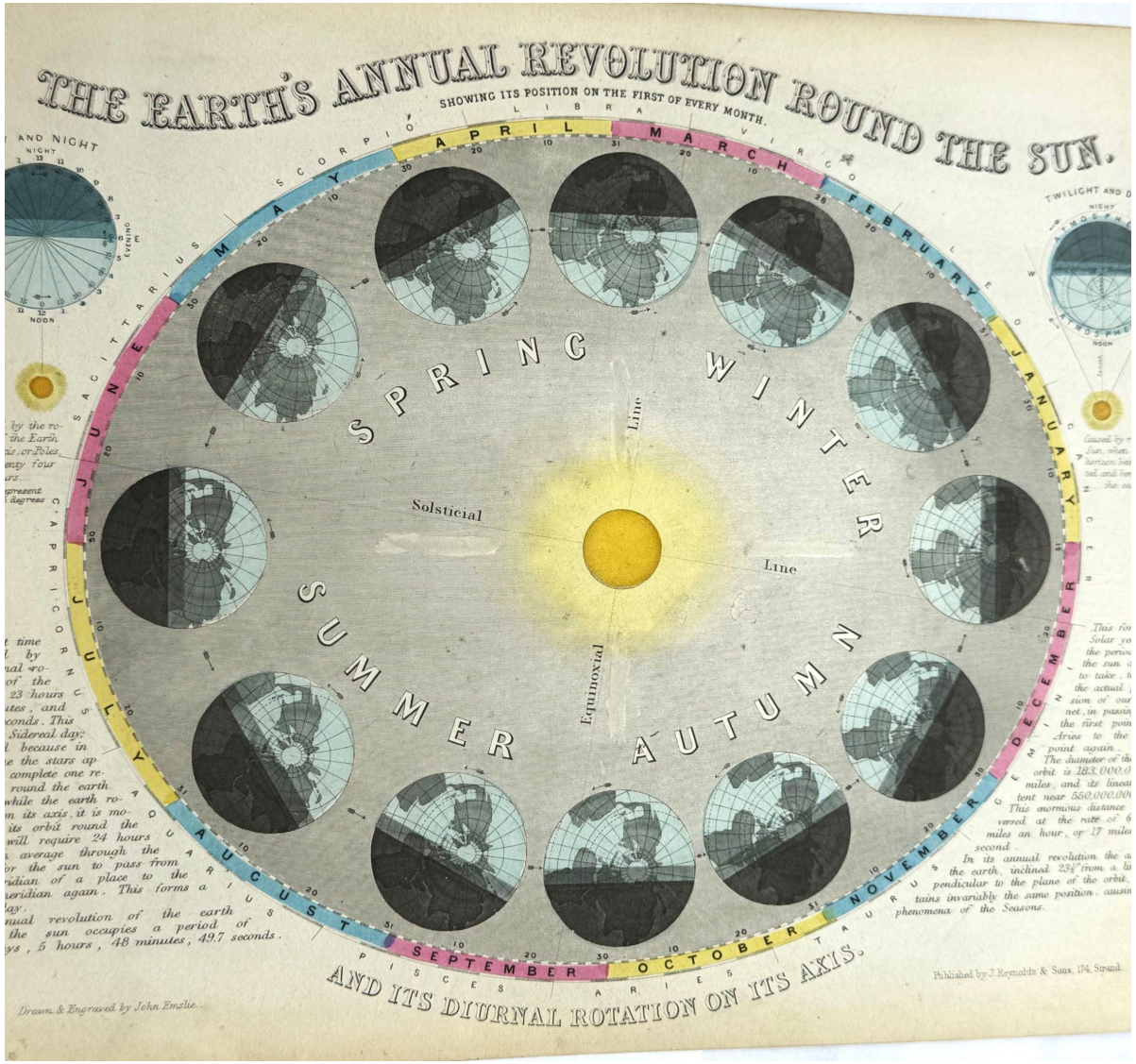
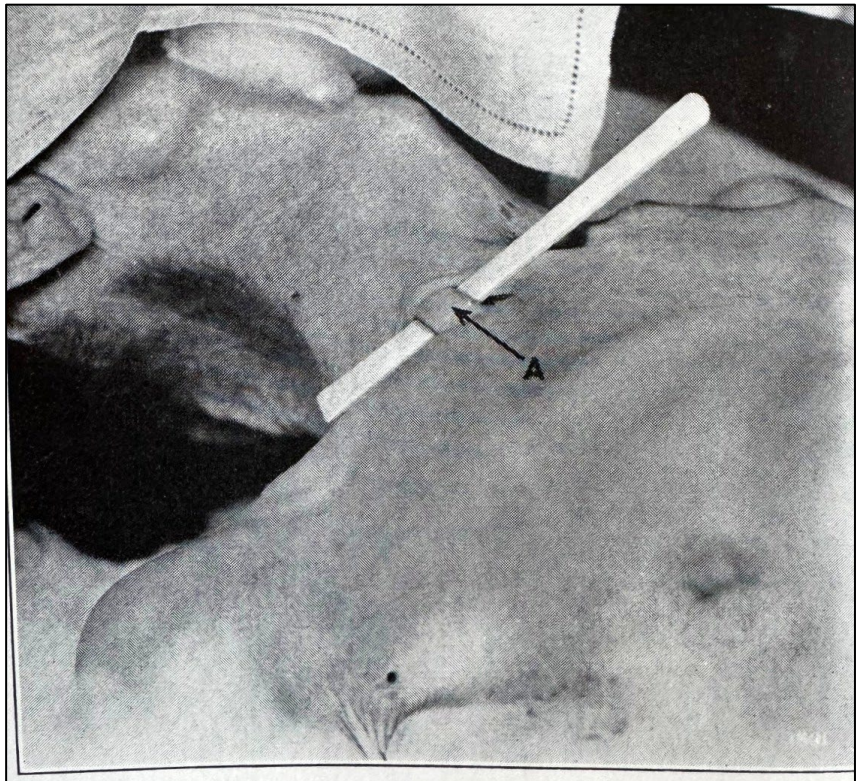
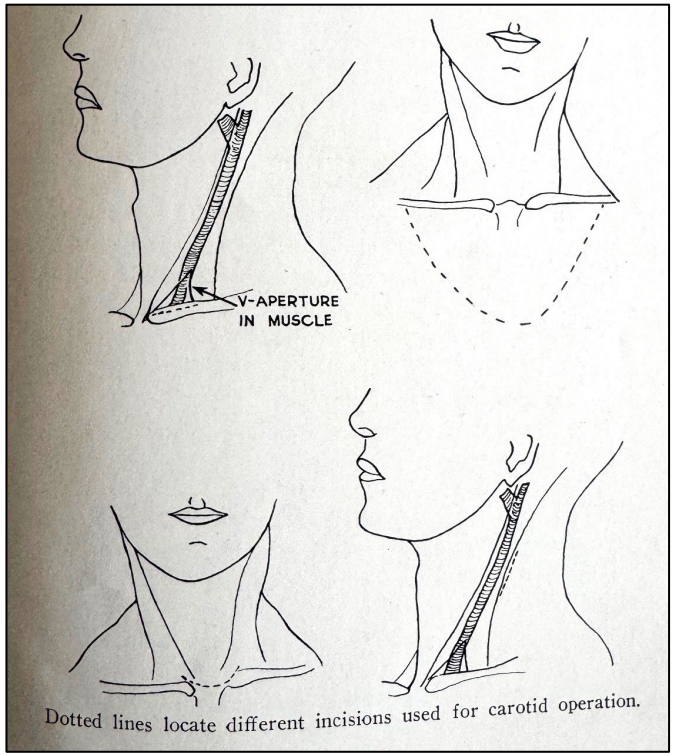


DIAGRAM OF
METEOROLOGY,
DISPLAYING THE VARIOUS PHENOMENA OF THE ATMOSPHERE.
REFERENCE.

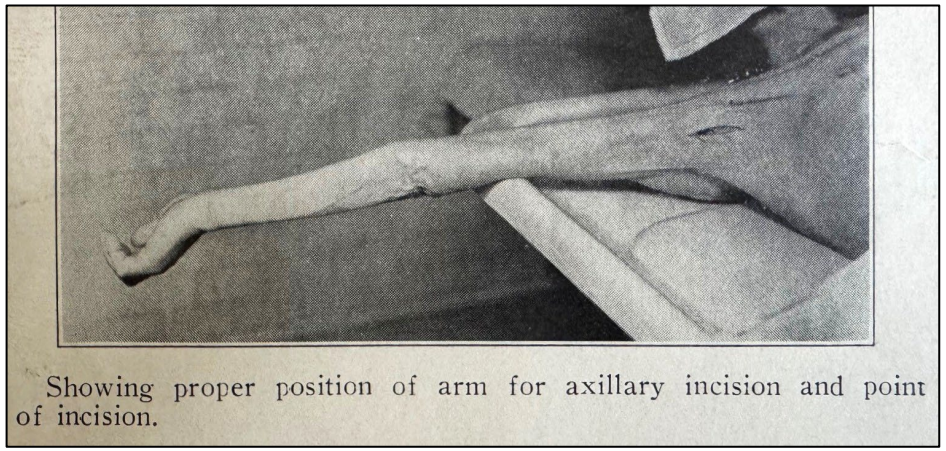

THE EARTH'S ANNUAL REVOLUTION ROUND THE SUN.
SHOWING ITS POSITION ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH.
SPRING
SUMMER
AUTUMN
WINTER
Solstitial
Equinoxial
Line
Line
AND ITS DIURNAL ROTATION ON ITS AXIS.
Drawn & Engraved by John Emslie.
Published by J. Reynolds & Sons, 174, Strand.



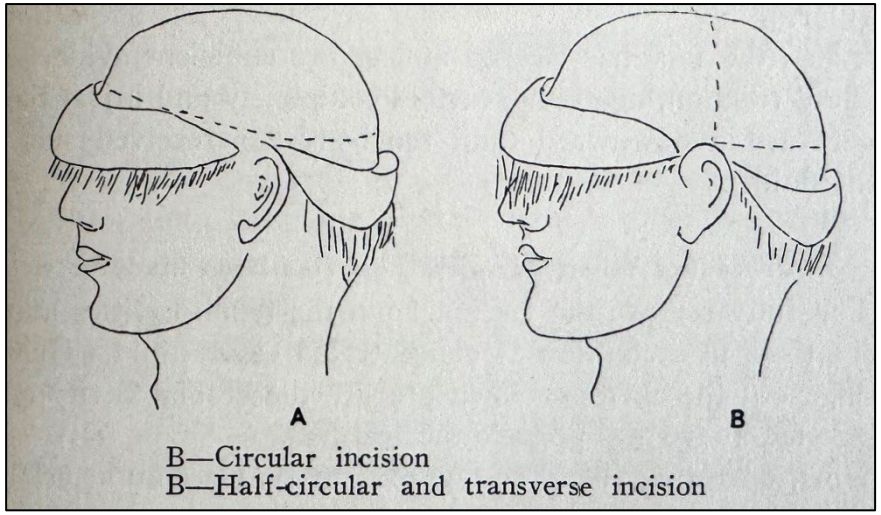
Showing carotid incision and carotid artery.



Dotted lines locate different incisions used for carotid operation.



Showing proper position of arm for axillary incision and point of incision.



B—Circular incision
B—Half-circular and transverse incision

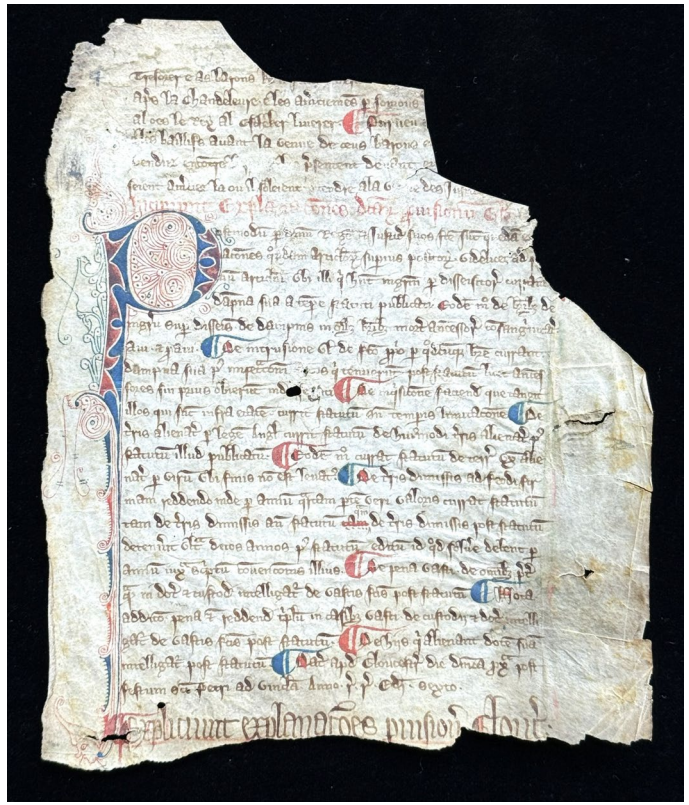
DEFINITELY MORBID CONTENT

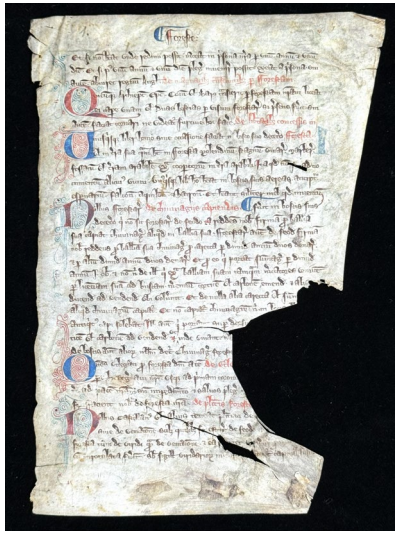
***36.* SPRIGGS, A.O.**

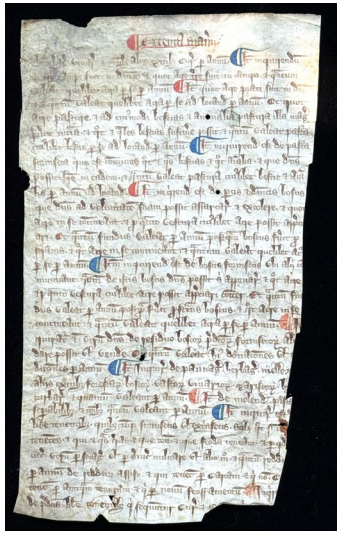
Champion textbook on embalming. Springfield and Toronto: Champion Co., 1933. 8vo. ix, 261 pp. With 7 full-page photographic plates, text illustrations throughout. Original gilt-tooled blue cloth. Manuscript pencil annotations and underlining. In excellent condition.

First edition of this photographically illustrated handbook of mortuary science. Issued by a major American funerary supply company, it came at a time when embalming and death practices were being standardized in the wake of gruesome Victorian-era treatment of the dead. The text covers forensic analysis, body preparation, fluid injection and drainage, discoloration repair, variations in methodology with regards to injuries and diseases, and cleanliness and hygiene. Despite the morbidity of the content, this book maintains a technical and highly visual approach to a liminal practice.

OCLC records one copy of this first edition in the U.S. (NLM). $ 650.00







FRAGMENTS OF MEDEIVAL ENGLISH STATUES

37. STATUTA ANGLIAE

Four illuminated vellum manuscript leaves from the *Statuta Angliae* (English Statute Book). England, c. 1300–1325. Four (4) manuscript fragments on vellum, each written in 2 columns in a fine Gothic legal bookhand in Anglo-Norman French and Latin, with numerous rubricated chapter headings and alternating red and blue lombard initials with extensive pen flourishing; several large decorative initials extending into the margins; recovered from binding use and therefore fragmentary, with losses, staining, folds, and worming, though substantial text and decoration remaining throughout.

The leaves preserve portions of several important English medieval statutes associated with Edwardian legal compilations traditionally known as the *Statuta Angliae*. Texts represented include substantial portions of the *Carta de Foresta* and the *Confirmatio Cartarum* of 1297. Other sections concern ecclesiastical tenure, alienation of lands, feudal obligations, maritime and commercial regulations, and legal procedure. These statutes formed the constitutional and administrative foundation of later medieval English law and circulated widely in professional legal manuscripts during the reigns of Edward I and Edward II.

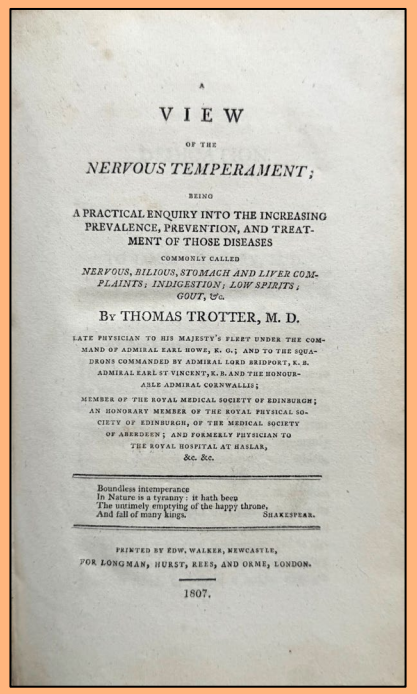
These leaves were evidently a professionally produced legal codex, likely intended for practical consultation by lawyers, clerics, or royal administrators. The quality of the script and flourishing is characteristic of English legal manuscript production of the early fourteenth century. Surviving manuscript statute books of this date are increasingly scarce on the market, particularly examples retaining decorative initials and identifiable statutory texts connected with Magna Carta and the Forest Charter.

Fragment I: This leaf contains portions of the Carta de Foresta ("Charter of the Forest"), originally issued in 1217 and repeatedly confirmed in the thirteenth century. Several rubricated chapter headings survive, including clauses relating to royal forests and afforestation, punishment for forest offenses, agistment and pannage rights, common pasture, woodland usage, and procedures involving verderers and foresters. The reverse concludes with "Explicit confirmacio cartarum" ("Here ends the Confirmation of the Charters") thus identifying the close of the Confirmatio Cartarum of 1297, Edward I's parliamentary confirmation of Magna Carta and the Forest Charter.

Fragment II: This leaf preserves portions of statutes concerning religious persons and alienation of lands, ecclesiastical tenure, obligations owed to the Crown, and legal remedies concerning royal rights and inheritance. The text appears to derive from Edwardian parliamentary legislation associated with the broader *Statuta Angliae* compilations, likely including portions related to mortmain or restrictions on alienation to religious houses.

Fragment III: This fragment preserves sections of maritime and commercial law, with repeated references to ships (naves), ports, customs, merchants, freight and passage, and obligations of shipmasters and mariners.

Fragment IV: This leaf contains legal provisions concerning villeinage and tenure, feudal incidents, inheritance, legal procedure, and obligations between lord and tenant. The text ends with a rubricated explicit concluding another statutory section, indicating that the parent manuscript was carefully organized into distinct legal chapters and enactments. $ 16,000.00



A

VIEW

OF THE

NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT;

BEING

A PRACTICAL ENQUIRY INTO THE INCREASING PREVALENCE, PREVENTION, AND TREATMENT OF THOSE DISEASES

COMMONLY CALLED

NERVOUS, BILIOUS, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS; INDIGESTION; LOW SPIRITS; GOUT, &c.

BY THOMAS TROTTER, M. D.

LATE PHYSICIAN TO HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET UNDER THE COMMAND OF ADMIRAL EARL HOWE, K. G.; AND TO THE SQUADRONS COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL LORD BRIDPORT, K. B. ADMIRAL EARL ST VINCENT, K. B. AND THE HONOURABLE ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS;

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH; AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ABERDEEN; AND FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL AT HASLAR, &c. &c.

Boundless intemperance
In Nature is a tyranny: it hath been
The untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. SHAKESPEAR.

PRINTED BY EDW. WALKER, NEWCASTLE,
FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, LONDON.

1807.

WHY WE SUFFER ANXIETY

38. TROTTER, Thomas

A view of the nervous temperament; being a practical enquiry into the increasing prevalence, prevention, and treatment of those diseases commonly called nervous, bilious, stomach and liver complaints; indigestion, low spirits, gout, &c. Newcastle: Edw. Walker, Newcastle for Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, London, 1807. 8vo. 328, [2] pp., including publisher's advertisements. Contemporary calf, spine label; a fine copy.

First edition of Trotter's work on the medical aspects of nervous ailments. His first chapter is historical, discussing the "health of the savage state compared with modern times," followed by a sort of analysis of society, separating inhabitants of cities with those of rural areas and how environment might effect nervous disorders. Of particular interest is his comments on domestic happiness. As to causes of mental illness, Trotter points out significant problems such as drinking coffee and tea, overwork, reading trashy novels, and (worst of all) stage drama.

A major point contextual point is Trotter's social critique of current events in Britain, which was experiencing a minor industrial revolution and transformation out of an agricultural economy to a technological economy. Given this environment Trotter provides various suggestions as to the prevention of nervous maladies as well as treatment. The 1808 first American edition (from the second British edition) was the first psychiatric book printed in the United States.

Trotter (1760-1832) was chief physician to the royal Navy under Lord Howe. In addition to this work, he wrote about drunkenness, scurvy and nautical medicine. $ 950.00

"TRANSCENDENTAL ESOTERICISM"

39. VAILLANT, Jean-Alexandre

Clef magique de la fiction et du fait. Geneva and Brussels: A. Lacroix and Co., 1861. 8vo. xl, 202 pp. With 7 folding and 3 full-page lithographed plates. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards; some minor foxing, otherwise in excellent condition with an old bookseller label affixed to the half-title verso.

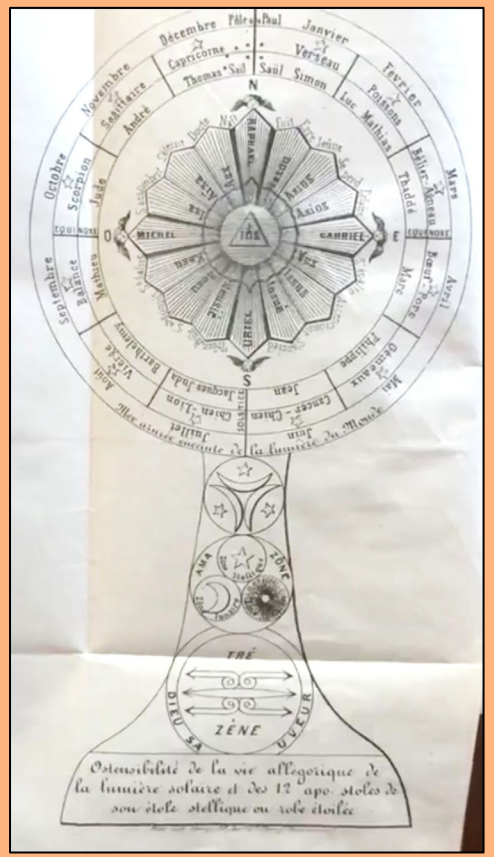
First edition, "a work of high Kabbalah" (Caillet). A treatise on transcendental esotericism by a freemason, attempting to create a definitive key to the mysteries of religion. Divided into three parts, the first posits that Christian dogma is rooted in ancient mythology and allegory, thus questioning the meaning of God, the Ten Commandments, Biblical figures, angels and demons, Satan, and prayer. The author claims that the mind, not the soul, is immortal, and the essential tenants of faith originated with human thought and astrological projections.

The second part focuses on the textual bases of religion and how their meanings shifted from origin to belief. Vaillant draws correlations between Christianity, Buddhism, and ancient Roman and Greek mythology and points out the role of astrology in each. He highlights the importance of the numbers and their placement in the development of the calendar, zodiac, and Bible.

The final section outlines a plan to overhaul theocratic systems and put rights and knowledge before religion in the political sphere. The author seeks to decenter faith and "perpetuate morality, justice, wealth, prosperity, literature, and science" (tr.). Timely, no?

Vaillant (1804-1886) was a French-Romanian educator and political activist. He emigrated to Romania when he was 25 years old to teach French to the children of nobleman, but he quickly became opposed to their feudal order and enmeshed himself with bands of gypsies who were being abused by their lords. He became a naturalized citizen and staunch advocate for Romanian political reform and gypsy abolition.

Rare, OCLC records 2 copies in America (Columbia, Yale); Dorbon 721; Caillet 10957 "virtually unknown." $ 3500.00



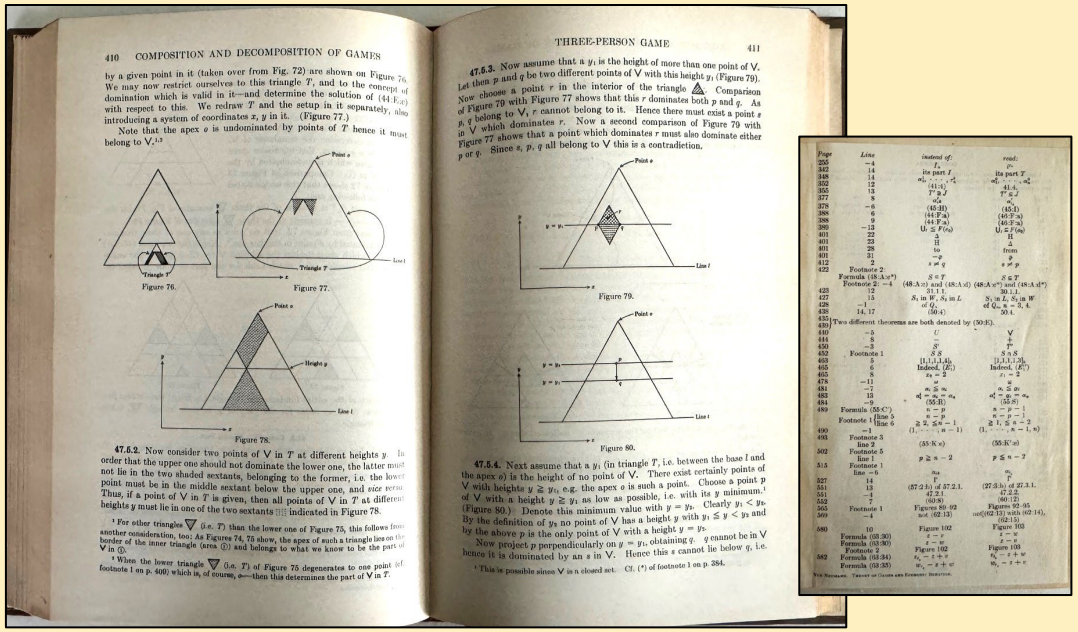
ORIGINAL WORK ON GAME THEORY

40. VON NEUMANN, John and MORGENSTERN, Oskar

Theory of games and economic behavior. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1944. 8vo. xviii, 625 pp. With corrigenda laid in. Original cloth, head and tail of spine very slightly worn, otherwise an excellent copy.

First edition of Von Neumann's major treatise written with Oskar Morgenstern in which he introduced a new branch of mathematics called "game theory." In order to accomplish the seemingly impossible task of constructing a mathematical model for games of chance which involve the free choices of players constantly reacting to each other, Von Neumann introduced the general concept of strategy. He then developed the model which made this concept amenable to mathematical analysis. This work also discussed the far-reaching application of these theories to economic and social problems.

Von Neumann (1903-1957), one of the most brilliant logicians and mathematical analysts of the century, was an original and creative thinker whose research was carried out in the vast and complex fields of both pure and applied mathematics. In particular, he concentrated his ingenious talents on the study of analysis and combinatorics and conducted important investigations into various aspects of logic and automata which had a profound influence on the development of the present-day computer. $ 3000.00


410 COMPOSITION AND DECOMPOSITION OF GAMES

by a given point in it (taken over from Fig. 72) are shown on Figure 76. We may now restrict ourselves to this triangle T, and to the concept of domination which is valid in it—and determine the solution of (44.E.c) with respect to this. We redraw T and the setup in it separately, also introducing a system of coordinates x, y in it. (Figure 77.)

Note that the apex o is undominated by points of T hence it must belong to V.[1,2]

Figure 76. Figure 77.

Figure 78.

47.5.2. Now consider two points of V in T at different heights y. In order that the upper one should not dominate the lower one, the latter must not lie in the two shaded sextants, belonging to the former, i.e. the lower point must be in the middle sextant below the upper one, and *vice versa*. Thus, if a point of V in T is given, then all points of V in T at different heights y must lie in one of the two sextants indicated in Figure 78.

[1] For other triangles (i.e. T) than the lower one of Figure 75, this follows from another consideration, too: As Figures 74, 75 show, the apex of such a triangle lies on the border of the inner triangle (area ⓘ) and belongs to what we know to be the part of V in ⓘ.

[2] When the lower triangle (i.e. T) of Figure 75 degenerates to one point (cf. footnote 1 on p. 400) which is, of course, o—then this determines the part of V in T.

THREE-PERSON GAME 411

47.5.3. Now assume that a y_1 is the height of more than one point of V. Let then p and q be two different points of V with this height y_1 (Figure 79). Now choose a point r in the interior of the triangle . Comparison of Figure 79 with Figure 77 shows that this r dominates both p and q. As p, q belong to V, r cannot belong to it. Hence there must exist a point s in V which dominates r. Now a second comparison of Figure 79 with Figure 77 shows that a point which dominates r must also dominate either p or q. Since s, p, q all belong to V this is a contradiction.

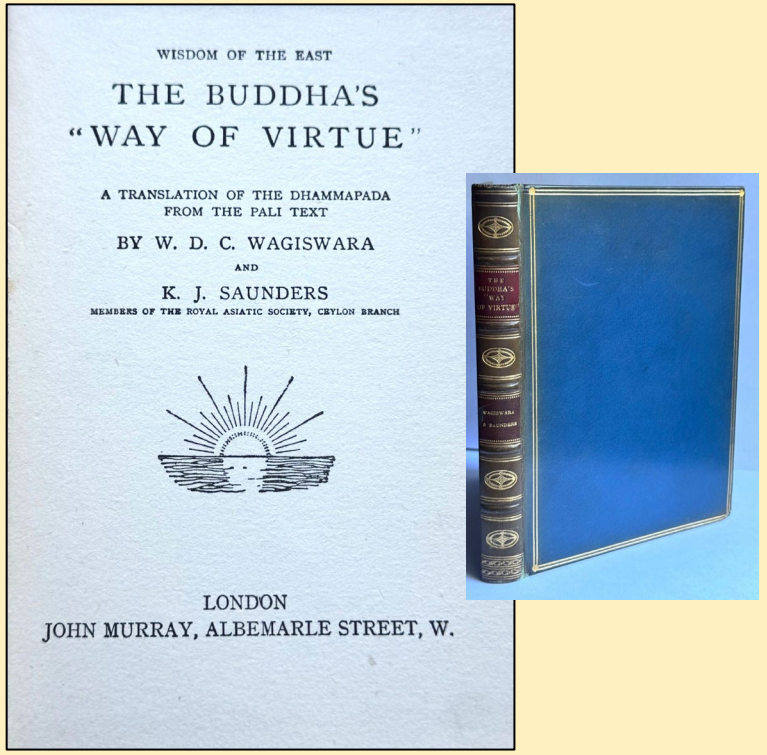
Figure 79.

Figure 80.

47.5.4. Next assume that a y_1 (in triangle T, i.e. between the base l and the apex o) is the height of no point of V. There exist certainly points of V with heights $y \geqq y_1$, e.g. the apex o is such a point. Choose a point p of V with a height $y \geqq y_1$ as low as possible, i.e. with its y minimum.[1] By the definition of y_1 no point of V has a height y with $y_1 \leqq y < y_2$ and by the above p is the only point of V with a height $y = y_2$.

Now project p perpendicularly on $y = y_1$, obtaining q. q cannot be in V hence it is dominated by an s in V. Hence this s cannot lie below q, i.e.

[1] This is possible since V is a closed set. Cf. (*) of footnote 1 on p. 384.


WISDOM OF THE EAST

THE BUDDHA'S "WAY OF VIRTUE"

A TRANSLATION OF THE DHAMMAPADA FROM THE PALI TEXT

BY W. D. C. WAGISWARA AND K. J. SAUNDERS

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, CEYLON BRANCH

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

SACRED TEXT OF BUDDHISM

41. WAGISWARA, W.D.C. & SAUNDERS, K.J.

The Buddha's "way of virtue." London: John Murray, 1927. 8vo. 112 pp. Bound in beautiful full blue calf by Riviere, gilt borders, spine in compartments with labels and gilt decoration, gilt dentelles, marbled paste-downs and facing leaves. A fine copy.

First edition, third printing (first published in 1912), of the English translation of the *Dhammapada*, one of the sacred texts of Buddhism. This translation of the *Dhammapada*, which is generally ascribed to Buddha himself, sets forth the central tenets of Buddhism in parables and metaphors. Its deceptively readable form has made it the most popular of Buddhist texts, though it is by no means the simplest. The *Dhammapada* is a collection of Buddha's sayings in verse form, created so as to enable the Buddhist way of life to everyone.

The *Wisdom of the East* series comprised 122 books, mostly translations of classic Eastern works. Wagiswara (early 20th century) and Saunders (1883-1937) were members of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon branch. $ 350.00



Fig. 31.—Zodiacal Light.

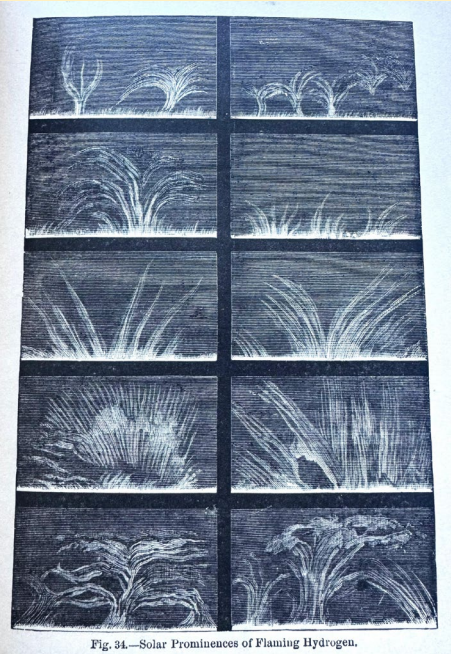


Fig. 34.—Solar Prominences of Flaming Hydrogen.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY WITH A RELIGIOUS BENT

42. WARREN, Henry White

Recreations in astronomy with directions for practical experiments and telescopic work. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1879. 8vo. xiii, [i], 284 pp., including glossary and index, and preceded by a 3-page publisher's catalogue. With frontispiece and 82 numbered text illustrations, 2-page colored plate and 7 star maps. Publisher's cloth, author and title in gilt on spine and image of the constellation Ursa Major in gilt on the front cover. Overall a fine copy with the book label of Wm. C. Cooper of Ogdensburgh, N.Y. on the paste-down.

First edition of this popularization of astronomy. Like other elementary works related to the science, Warren takes steps to explain the structure of the universe as well as its elements, including the planets, stars, comets, etc. He treats eclipses, planetary motions, gravitation, and the measurement of astronomical distances, combining scientific explanations with practical demonstrations and suggestions for telescopic observation. Accompanied by numerous illustrations, he is quite clear in his depiction of up-to-date discoveries in the heavens.

Of particular interest is Warren's attempts to reconcile scientific advancement with religious beliefs. Warren (1831-1912) was a Methodist minister who wrote a number of books exploring the relationship between science and religion. As a clergyman he presents the grandeur and complexity of the heavens as evidence of divine wisdom and creative power with a particularly pragmatic and almost scientific point of view. $ 250.00

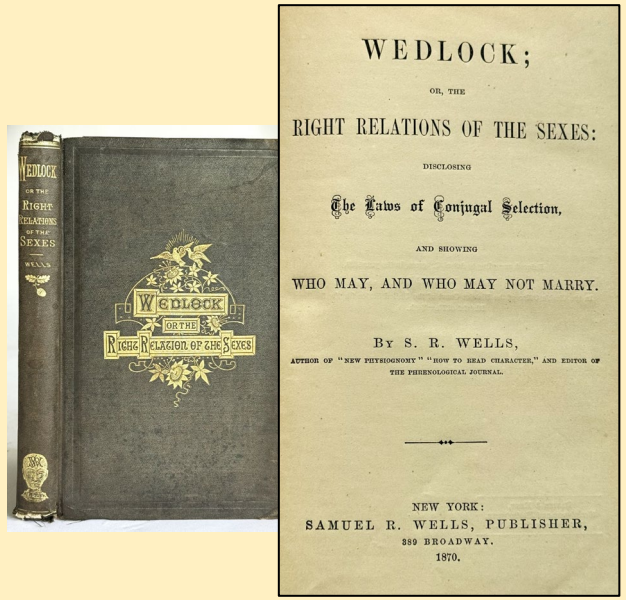
HOW TO FALL IN LOVE, AND WHAT COME THEREAFTER

43. WELLS, S[amuel] R.

Wedlock; or, the right relations of the sexes: disclosing the laws of conjugal selection, and showing who may, and who may not marry. New York: Samuel R. Wells, 1870. 8vo. 238 pp. plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. Publisher's cloth, title in decorated gilt on front cover and spine.

First edition, second issue, first printed the prior year, with the only difference being the date of publication on the title page. This is a comprehensive guidebook on all things related to marriage, love, and beyond. Along with providing specific instruction on how to fall in love, Wells bestows explicit advice on topics such as the ethics of marriage, motives to marry, the duty of parents and when it's okay for them to intervene in their child's love affairs, causes and cures for jealousy, why married people live the longest, the model husband and model wife, and the renewal of affection after the honeymoon phase dwindles. He provides helpful insight on the right age to marry: "When two young persons get married to each other, it is God's work; when an old man marries a young woman, it is man's work; but when a young man marries an old woman, it is the devil's work." A handful of very modern takes distinguishes this book from others of its time. Wells writes in favor of divorce and second marriages, defends the often-criticized step mother, and asks the question: "Is it really such a terrible thing to go through the world single?... Old maids are not the most withered of earth's flowers." Containing love letters, love signs, poetry of love and marriage along with multiple relationship case examples, Wells makes his opinion crystal clear: "Marriage is intended to promote, and not to destroy, happiness."

Wells (1820-1875) was best known as an American phrenologist. $ 200.00





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