

**Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts Presents:
A CATALOGUE FOR THE TRANSATLANTIC
VIRTUAL BOOK FAIR**

July 2022

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DREAM INTERPRETATION

1. ARTEMIDORUS, Daldianus

Artemidori Daldiani & Achmetis Sereimi F. Oneirocritica. Astrampsychi & nicephori versus etiam oneirocritici. Paris: Marcum Orry, 1603. 4to. General title printed in red and black, text printed in Latin and Greek. Beautiful contemporary red Russia; interior fine.

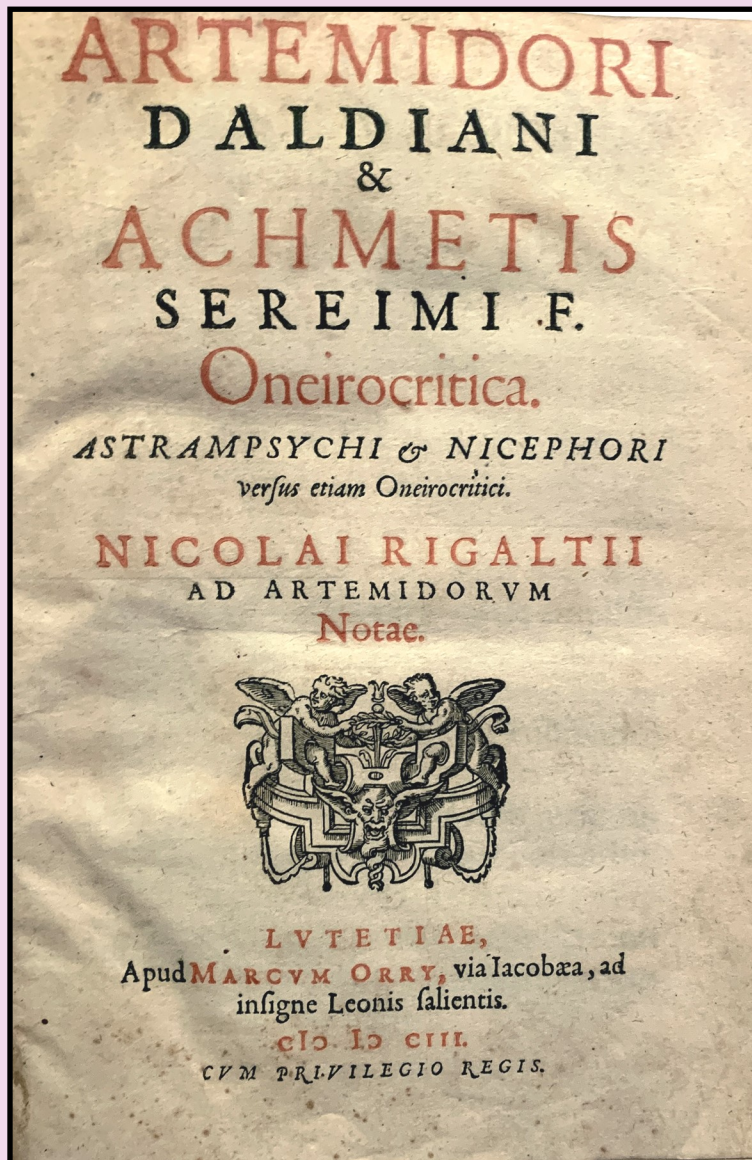
First collected edition. *Oneirocritica* (*The interpretation of dreams*) is an ancient Greek treatise on dream interpretation written by Artemidorus in the 2nd century AD. The first three of five books, intended for the general public, provide an encyclopedic treatment of the subject matter of dreams,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

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

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

Krivatsy, 438.

\$ 4500.00



PRE-RAPHAELITE REVIVALISTS

2. ARTIST LETTERS

ROSSETTI, Dante Gabriel (English, 1828-1882)

Manuscript letter, ink on personalized stationery, 3 pages (bifolium written on 3 sides).

Letter dated June 30, 1869, to Mrs. Bowman, thanking her for an invitation to her garden the previous week that he had not attended and remarking that he has a dangerous rival in the art world that he spends all day painting. In very good condition, some toning. \$ 500.00

HUNT, William Holman (English, 1827-1910)

Manuscript letter, ink on Draycott Lodge stationery, 2 pages (2 sheets written on one side only).

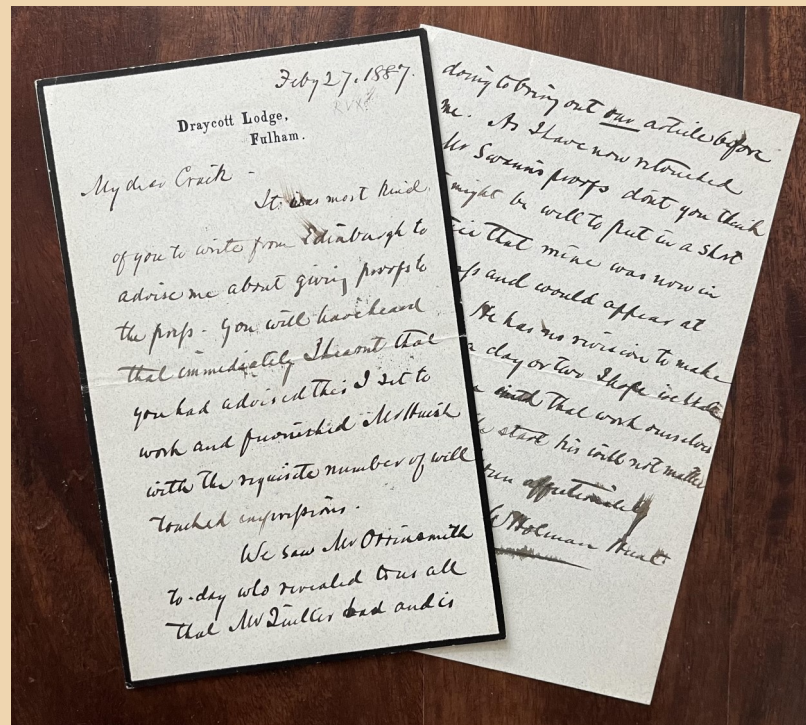
Letter dated February 27, 1887, to a Mr. Craick, discussing the proofs he received from Mr. Swann, an engraver, and his meeting with Mr. Ottinsmith about a forthcoming article. In excellent condition.

(Offered with)

HUNT, William Holman (English, 1827-1910)

Manuscript note, ink on paper, 1 page. Accompanied by a mounted order slip for a copy of James Bruce's *Travels and Adventures in Abyssinia*, signed by Hunt.

Note dated March 7, 1865, to "Mike", which reads "Crowe. Jack Tupper. Stephen & WB Scott are to come and grub here tomorrow, Tuesday, at 7. I shall be delighted if you also could come and be my guest." In excellent condition. \$ 350.00





FETAL DEVELOPMENT—A MAJOR DISCOVERY

3. BAER, Karl Ernst von

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

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

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

Singer, 465.

\$ 3500.00

MECHANICS OF MOVEMENT

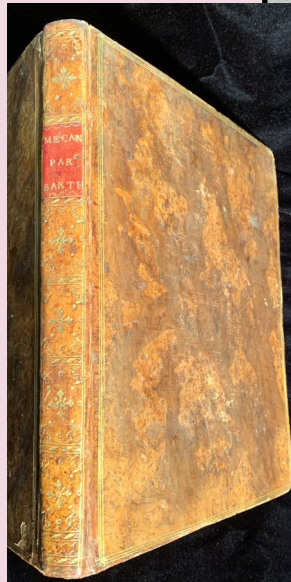
4. BARTHEZ, P.J.

Nouvelle Méchanique des Mouvements de l'Homme et des Animaux. Carcassone: Pierre Polere, An VI (1798). 4to. A lovely copy partially printed on blue-tinged paper, interior with wide margins, occasional browning and spotting due to paper stock. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red moroco label, triple gilt fillets, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt.

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

Barthez (1734-1806), a professor of medicine at Montpellier, was a consulting physician to Napoleon. He is memorable for his introduction of the term "vital principle" (*vitalis agens*) which was derived from Stahl's theory of the "anima." He added much to the works of Borelli on the mechanism and movement of animals, not only in making known Borelli's errors but also in explaining in a new and more realistic manner the different forms of locomotion. Based upon his approach to diagnosing disease and illness, Barthez is known as the creator of the natural, analytic and empiric method of treatment.

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



NOUVELLE MÉCHANIQUE

DES MOUVEMENTS

DE L'HOMME ET DES ANIMAUX.

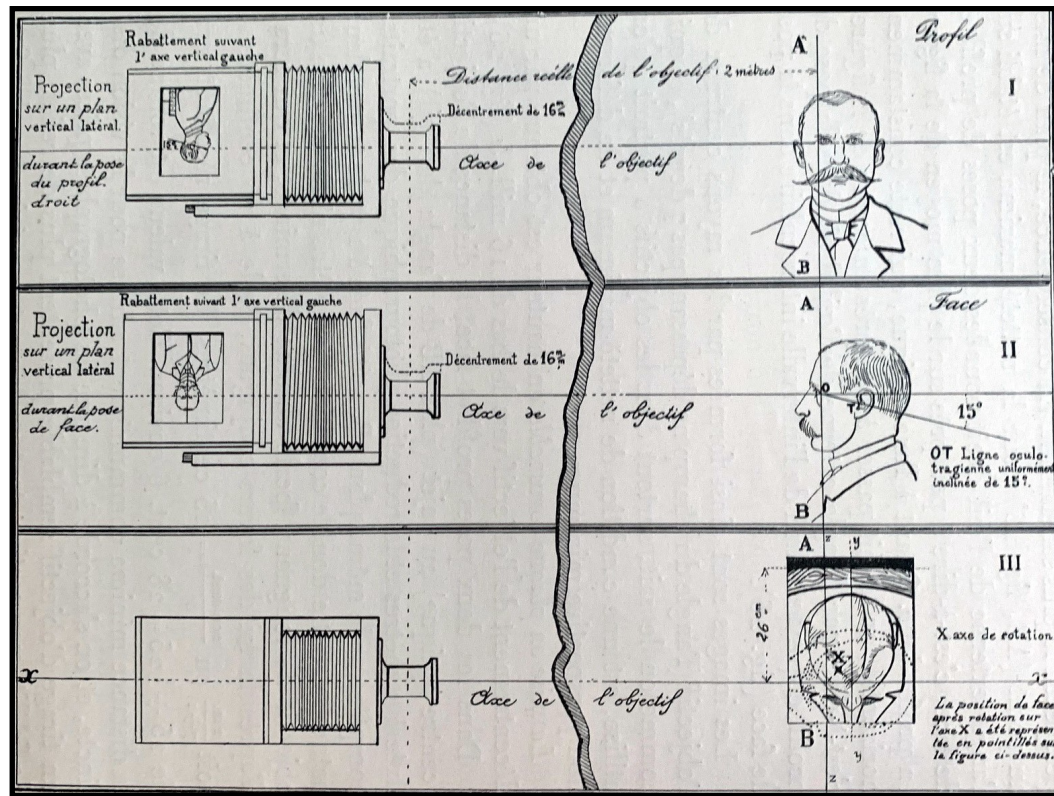
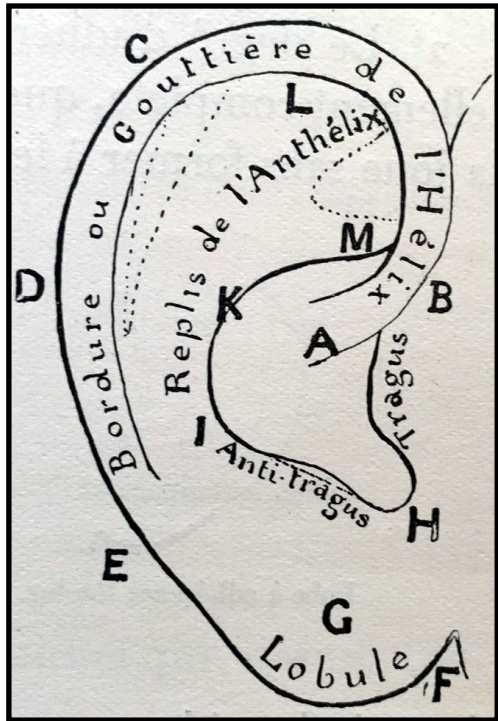
PAR P. J. BARTHEZ,

Membre des Académies des Sciences de Berlin, de Stockholm, et de Lausanne; de l'Académie de Médecine de Madrid, Honoraire de la Société Médicale de Paris: ci-devant Chancelier de l'Université de Médecine de Montpellier; Associé libre de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris, et de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, etc.

A CARCASSONNE,

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE PIERRE POLERE.

AN VI. (1798.)



PRIMER OF ANTHROPOMETRIC PHOTOGRAPHY

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

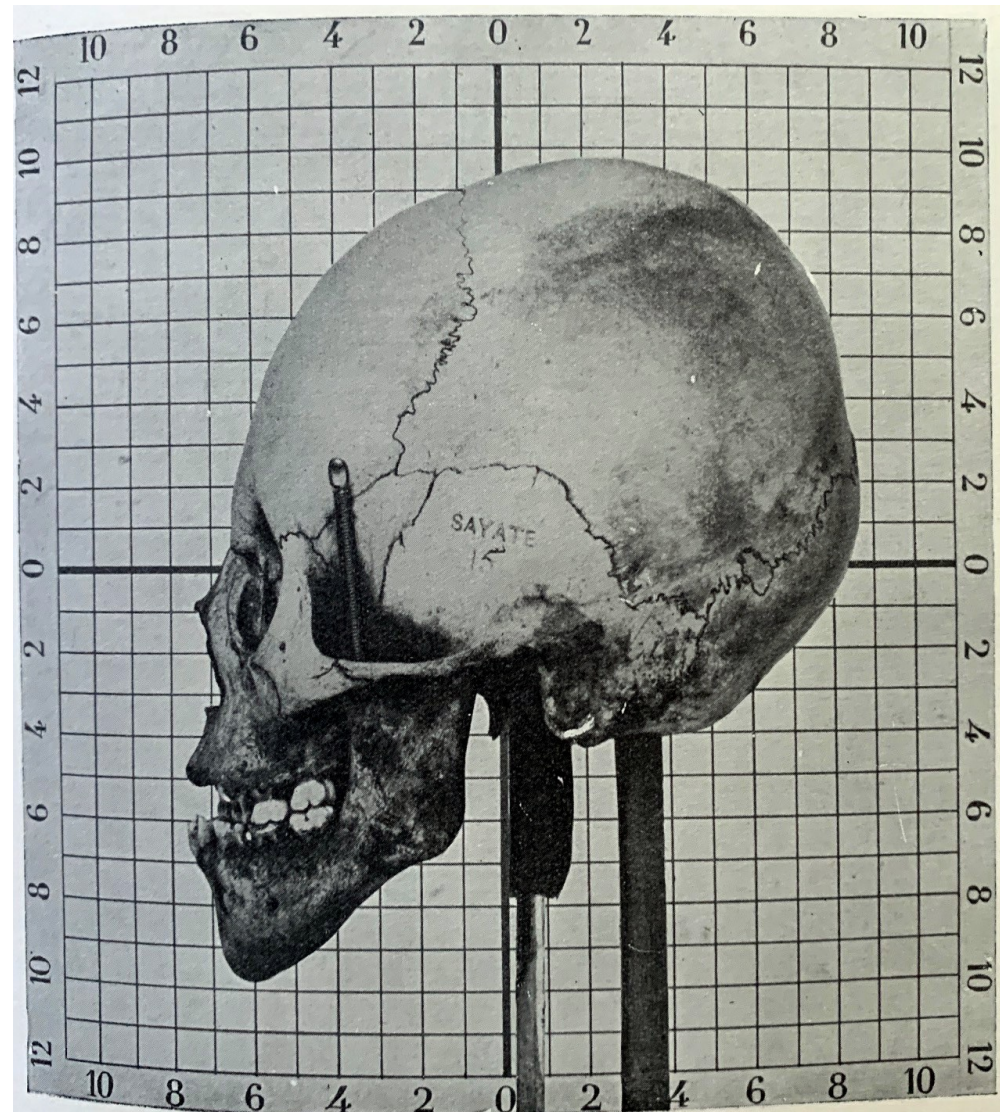
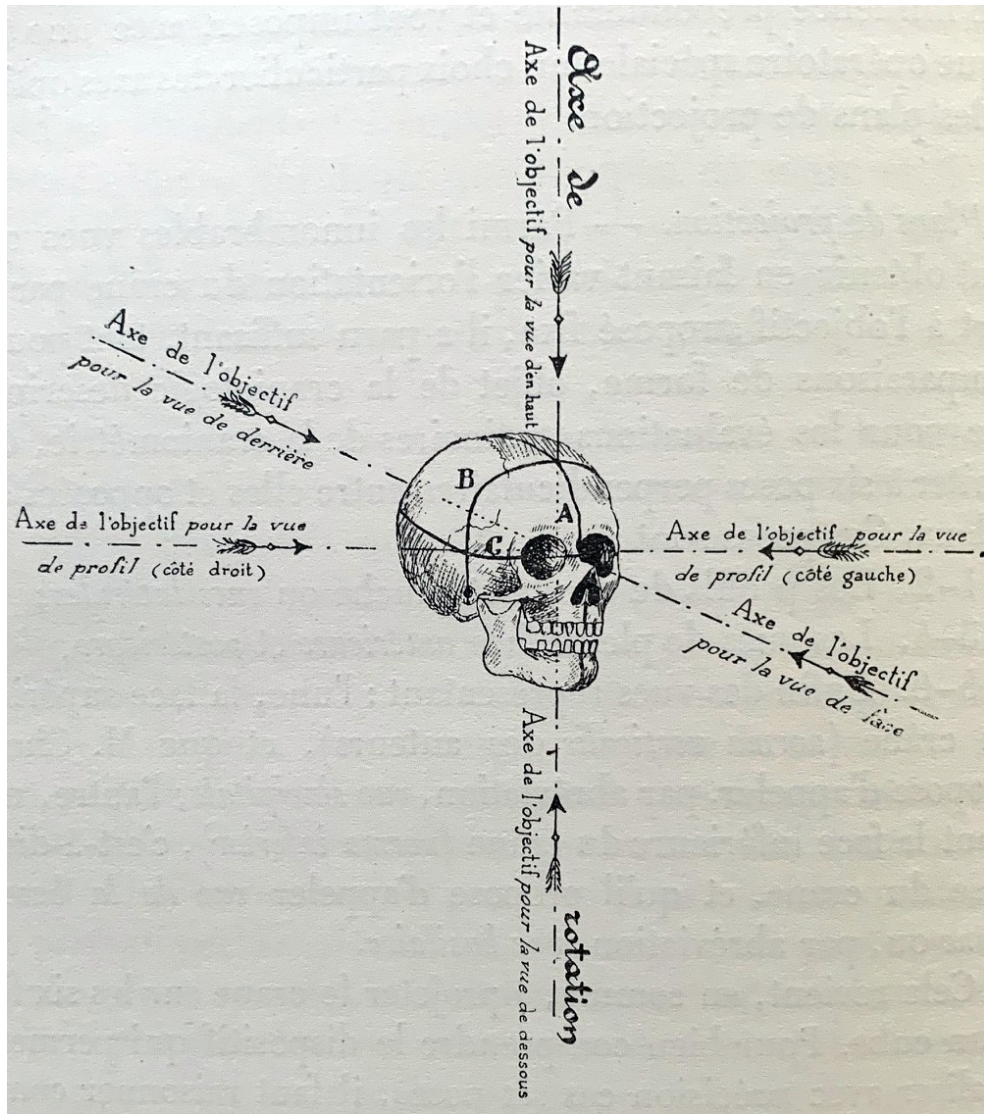
Anthropologie métrique. Conseils pratiques aux missionnaires scientifiques sur la manière de mesurer, de photographier et de décrire des sujets vivants et des pièces anatomiques. Anthropométrie, photographie métrique, portrait descriptif, craniométrie. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1909. 4to. With 2 plates,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

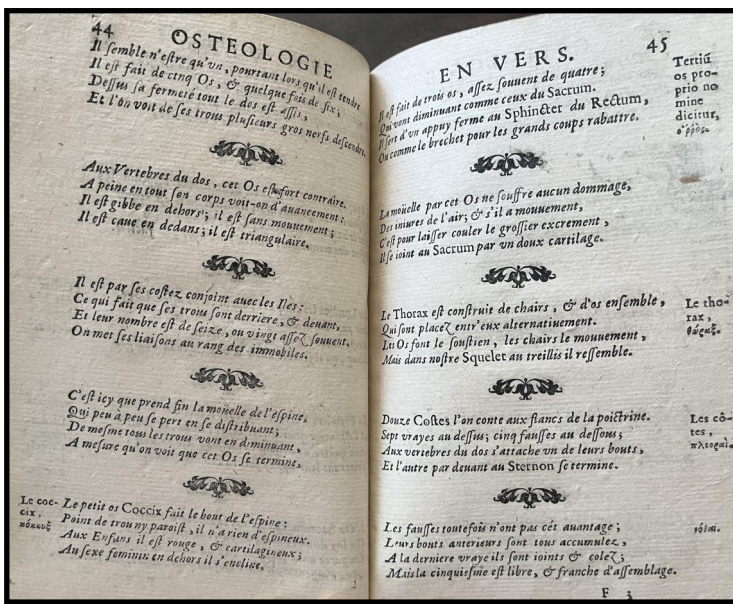
First edition. Written in collaboration with his disciple Dr. Arthur Chervin (1850-1921), this work explains precisely how to use photography as part of Bertillon's anthropometric system of identification. It details which positions, instruments and processes should be adopted and which conclusions should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

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

Brittain, *Bibliographie des travaux Français de médecine légale*, 68; Nemeč: *Highlights in Medicolegal Relations*, 453; Thorwald, *The Marks of Cain*, pp. 18-31, 36-50.

\$ 2500.00





**RARE & EARLY WORK
TEACHING ANATOMY THROUGH POETRY**

6. BIMET, Claude

Quatrains anatomiques des os et des muscles du corps humain. Lyon: Marc-Antoine Gaudet, 1664. 8vo. [xii], 94 pp. Woodcut head- and tailpieces, typographic and woodcut ornaments. Fine 19th-century Jansenist red Morocco (B. Magnin), gilt spine title, board edges and turn-ins gilt. Bookplate of Joseph Nouvellet, an important collector of Lyonnaise imprints. A perfect copy of a curious and rare text.

First edition of this collection of anatomical poems composed by a surgeon, the first of its kind. Consisting of 468 quatrains, the first 340 reconstruct the skeleton bone by bone, the next 51 describe muscles, and the last 77 follow the circulation of blood through the body and from mother to infant during pregnancy. Marginal shoulder notes allow the reader quick references and often offer the Greek translation of the body part being described. The author asserts in his *Avis* that his intention is to entertain rather than to educate, but the work is nonetheless quite accurate and meticulous, incorporating the most current medical knowledge.

Bimet (b. about 1620) was a Lyonnaise surgeon. This is his only published book.

OCLC locates 3 copies in America (UCLA, Harvard, and NLM); Krivatsy 1273; Cartaz, *Les Médecins Bressans* 49-50. \$ 6500.00

**QUATRAINS
ANATOMIQUES
DES OS ET DES MUSCLES
du corps Humain:**

**ENSEMBLE VN DISCOVRS
de la Circulation du Sang.**

Par le Sieur CLAUDE BIMET, Maître
Chirurgien Iuré de la ville de Lyon.

Virtus sibi met pulcherrima merces.

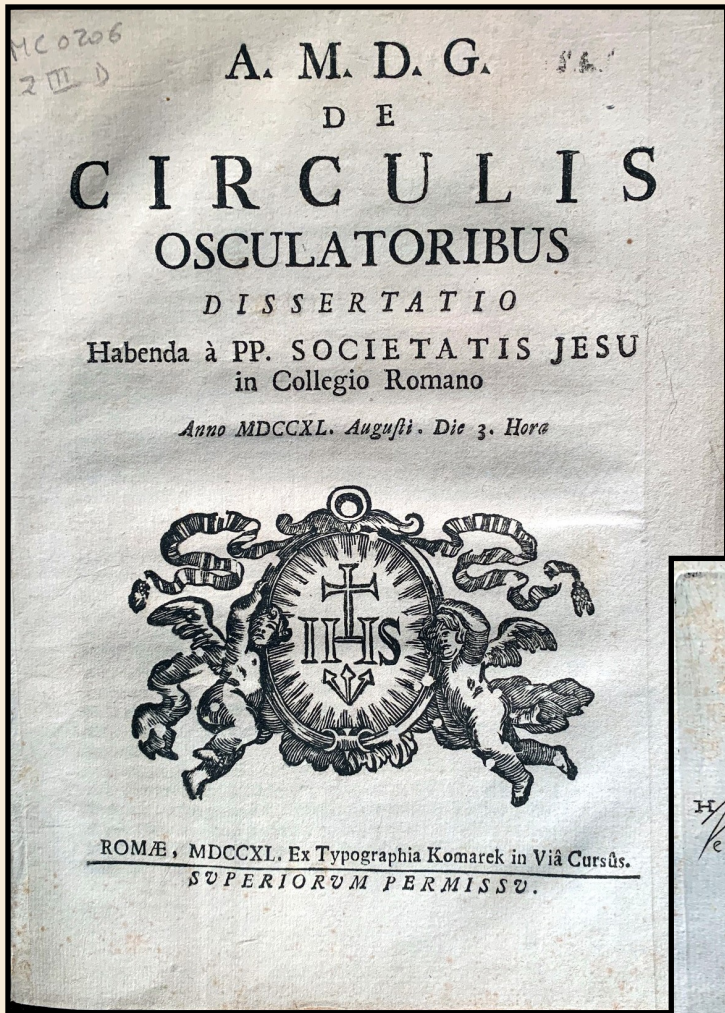


A LYON,

**Chez MARC-ANTOINE GAUDET,
Imprimeur, demeurant en rue Noire,
joignant la gueule du Lyon.**

M. D C. LXIV.

Avec Permission & Approbation.



SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF LONGITUDE

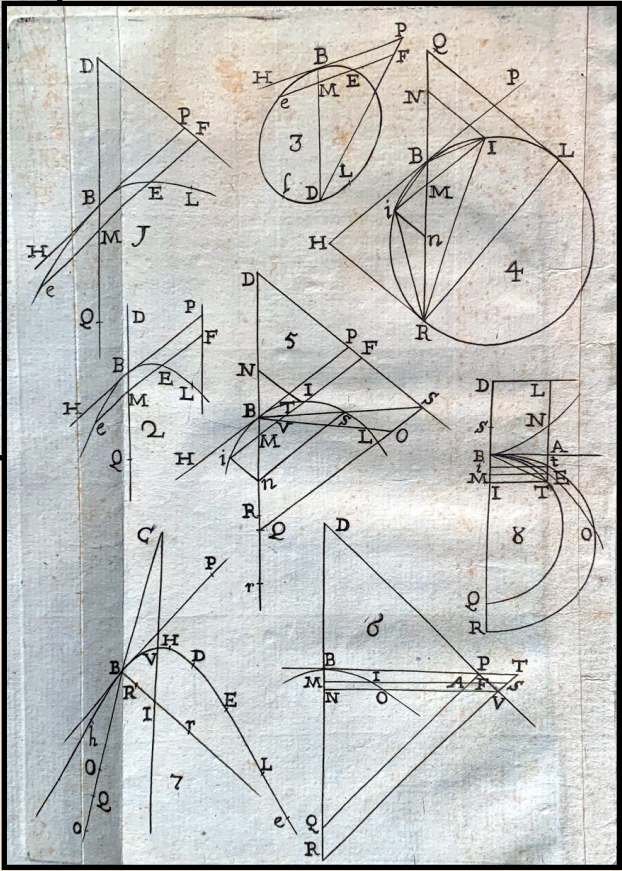
7. BOSCOVICH, Ruggiero Giuseppe

A.M.D.G. De circulis osculatoribus dissertatio. Rome: Ex Typographia Komarek, 1740. 4to. With 1 folding plate. Original decorated paper binding; an excellent wide-margined copy.

First edition, extremely rare, of this treatise on the intersection of circles. Boscovich here also investigates the exact shape of the earth in order to obtain data relating to the long-standing problem of longitude. As opposed to the calculus developed by his contemporaries such as d'Alembert, Bernoulli and Euler, Boscovich preferred the geometric method of infinitely small magnitudes which he applied to problems of differential geometry, terrestrial and celestial mechanics, and practical astronomy.

Boscovich (1711-1787), a Jesuit, was professor of mathematical sciences at the Collegium Romanum; he was appointed to that post the same year he wrote this treatise. He was also director of the observatory at Milan. He anticipated many of the notions of the atomic and nuclear physics of today and had a profound influence on Faraday, Clerk Maxwell, and indeed nineteenth-century thought as a whole. He made significant contributions to astronomy, physics, optics and mathematics.

OCLC locates 2 copies (Berkeley, Brown); DSB, II, p. 330. \$ 4500.00



ELECTROTHERAPY, THE FOUNDATION OF WESTERN ACUPUNCTURE

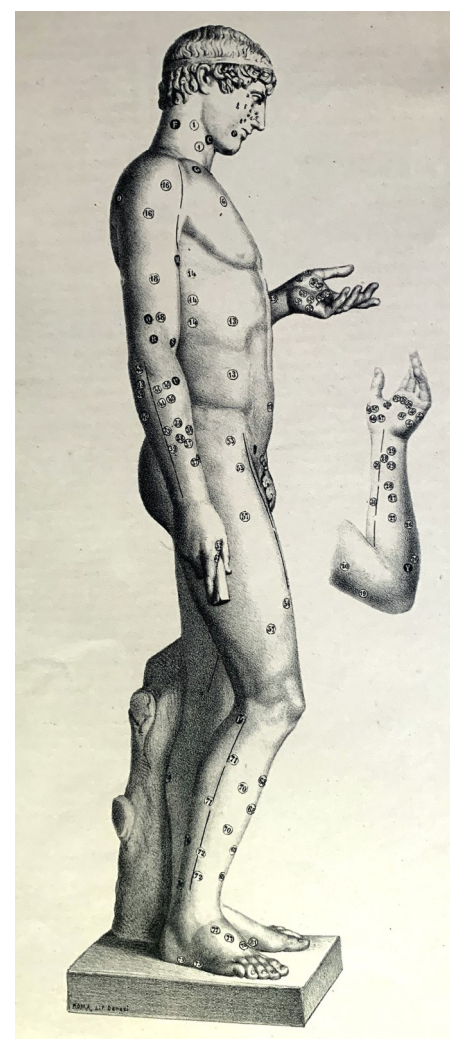
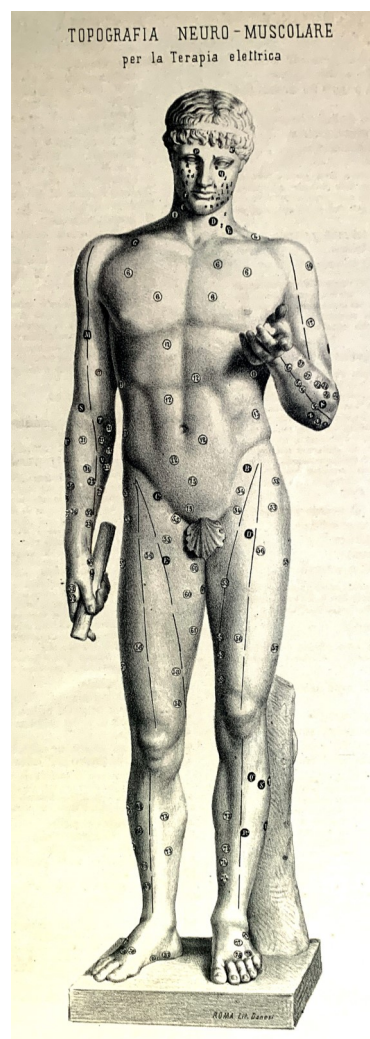
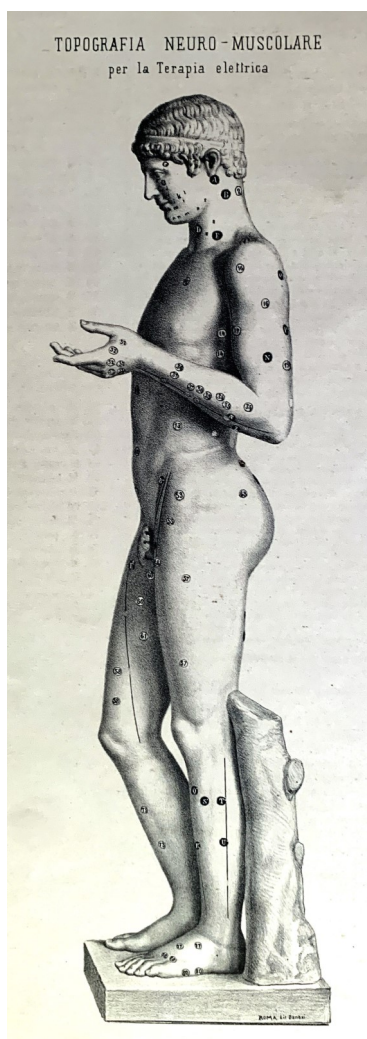
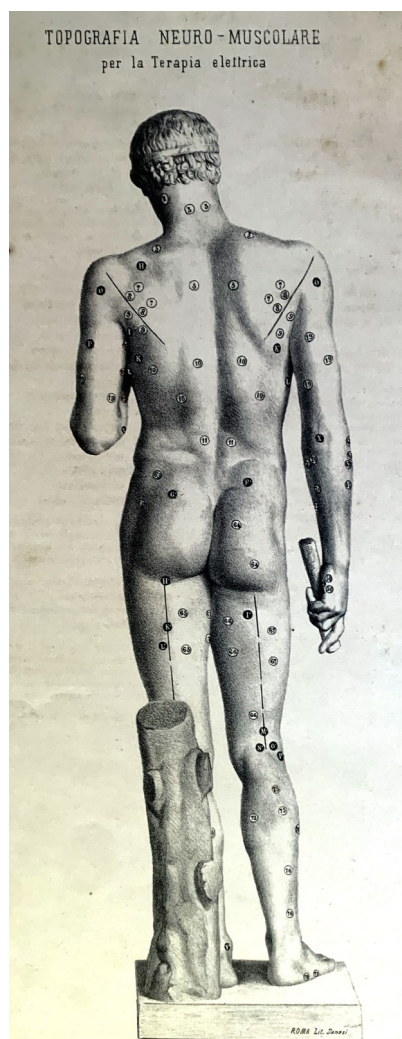
8. BRUNELLI, Cesare

Album illustrato rappresentante la topografia neuro-muscolare. Rome: G. Via, [1872]. Folio. With 5 full-page lithographed plates with facing-page explanatory text. Later boards, original publisher's wrappers included. In excellent condition.

First edition of this finely illustrated guide to electrotherapy. Each of the five anatomical plates, interestingly represented with Greco-roman statues, is bulleted with localized points of the nervous system (identified alphabetically) and the muscular system (numerically), both listed and explained in the facing text. These charts provide a roadmap for doctors to use electrical currents to stimulate the right muscles and nerves, which would supposedly alleviate pain and certain neurological disorders. This experimental method of therapy laid the groundwork for acupuncture in a time when Eastern medicine was largely disregarded.

OCLC records 1 copy in America (NLM).

\$ 3850.00





NON COMPOS MENTIS:

OR, THE

L A W

RELATING TO

NATURAL FOOLS, MAD-FOLKS,
and LUNATICK PERSONS,

Inquisited, and Explained, for Common Benefit.

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

SENECA, Lib. xiv. Epistolarum, Epist. 94.

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

L O N D O N :

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

MEDICAL AND LEGAL APPROACH TO MENTAL ILLNESS IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY BRITAIN

9. BRYDALL, John

Non compos mentis: or, the law relating to natural fools, mad-folks, and lunatick persons, inquisited, and explained, for common benefit. London: Printed by the Assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, for Isaac Cleave, 1700. 8vo. Contemporary sheep, boards with blind rule and decoration, spine with raised bands; some wear to boards, light browning. Housed in a quarter-morocco and cloth clamshell box; a fine copy.

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

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

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

TRAUMATIC C-SECTION

10. CALVO, Paolo Bernardo

Lettera istorica di Paolo Bernardo Calvo. Turin: Giovanni Battista Valetta, [1714]. 8vo. Contemporary green and gilt embossed brocade wrappers decorated with orientalist vignettes. Lightly dampstained and somewhat foxed. Early illegible ink inscription on the title.

First edition of this harrowing account of a Caesarean section stillbirth, attended by the Turin surgeon Paolo Bernardo Calvo. Francesco Morano, 24 years old, had been experiencing pain, vomiting, and fever for a few days, so her midwife called on Calvo to intervene. He found a large mass on Morano's uterus and suspected that the baby was already dead. He recommended surgical removal and extracted a baby in grotesque condition. Its skull was collapsed, and its umbilical cord had separated from the placenta and begun to decay. Calvo concluded that the fetus had developed outside the womb. Despite his efforts to fully remove the decaying fetal material and clean and dress the wound, Morano died 11 days later.

Rare, the only other recorded copy is at the British Library.

\$1850.00



LETTERA ISTORICA
DI

PAOLO BERNARDO
CALVO

CHIRVRGO COLLEGIATO

In Torino

DEDICATA

Al Mok' Illustre Signor

GIOANNI FANTONE

Medico di S. A. S. il Signor

PRENCIPE DI CARIGNANO

AMEDEO DI SAVOIA



TORINO Per Gio. Battista Valetta
Stampatore di Sua Maestà Con lic. de Sup.

LE
PARADIS
TERRESTRE

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

*Auquel Von trouuera la Pierre Philosophale
& le Vray Or Potable, pour guarir
toutes maladies incurables.*

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

A PARIS.

Chez Charles Seuestre, rue Saint
Jacques, deuant les Mathurins.

M. DC. XIII.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

BLACK MAGIC

11. CASTAIGNE, Gabriel de

Le paradis terrestre. Paris: Charles Sevestre, 1613. 8vo. Lacking 1 page of dedication).

[Bound with]

ROCHAS D'AYGLUN, Henry de

Usage des remèdes expérimentez pour la guérison de plusieurs grandes maladies. Paris: n.p., n.d. 8vo. Two works in one, bound in nineteenth-century red sheep-backed boards.

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

Bound at the end is an unrecorded edition of Rochas d'Ayglun's *Usage des remèdes*, a collection of 12 recipes for medicines to cure common ailments. In addition to a purgative, mineral water, headache pill, and anti-diarrheal, it features an elixir of life and a perfume that prevents plague.

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

FASCINATING THEORY OF RE-POPULATION OF AMERICA AFTER THE FLOOD

12. CATCOTT, A[lexander]

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

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

Of particular interest is Catcott's theory of the peopling of America. He concludes, for a number of reasons, that human and animal populations arose very soon after the flood. Specifically, when "discovered" by Europeans, Native Americans "were ignorant of the art of writing with letters and could record things only in the ancient hieroglyphical way." They were also "ignorant of working iron into useful tools" (even though the art of manufacturing iron was known before the Flood). The only tools and weapons found in America were made of stone (so therefore they were definitely "separate" from Europeans). Also Americans were ignorant of the structure the "arch" and even of building with mortar or cement; had they known their structures would not have been so complicated, being built solely with stone and without mortar or cement. Finally the ignorance of Americans as to coined money, ship-building, the plough, bellows, etc., serves to show that they departed from the Europeans in the very infancy of the post-diluvian world.

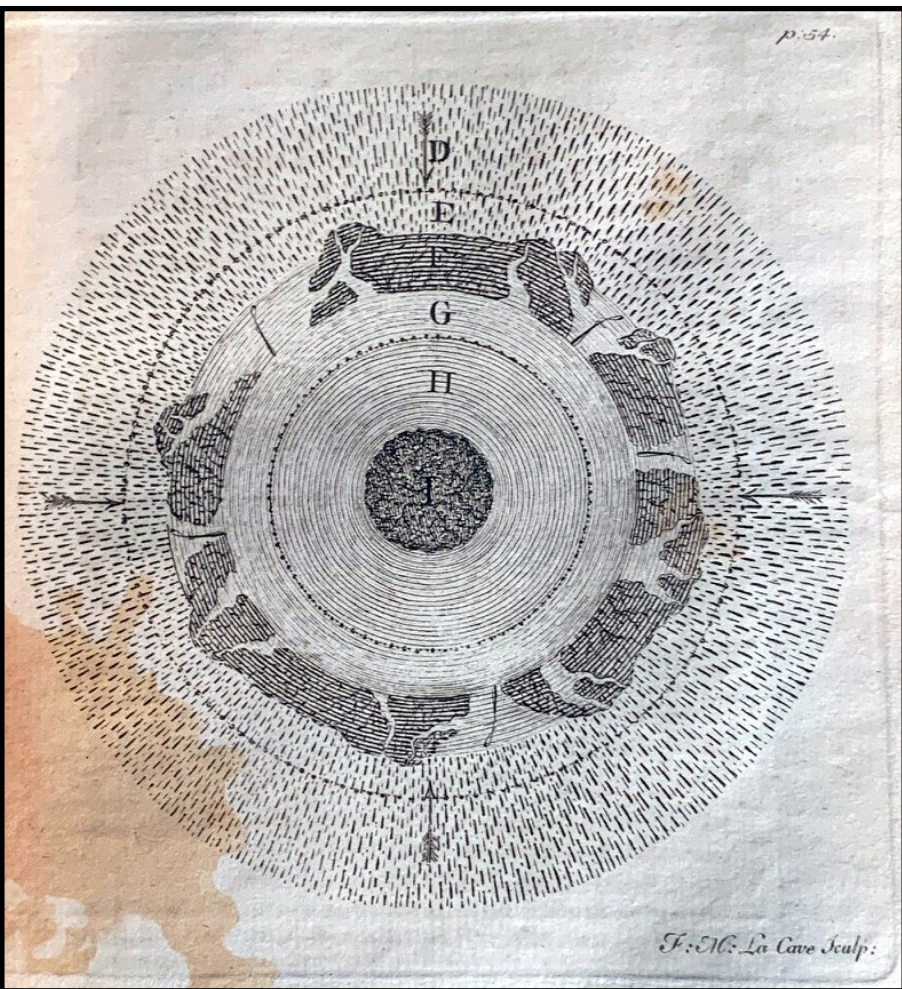
America was obviously peopled by land because they were ignorant of ships. Also wild beasts such as lions and snakes found in these lands, well, no one would take these on ships. "America has creatures peculiar to itself, unknown in Europe and thus cannot be supposed to have been carried from there."

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

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

DNB, III, pp. 1187–1188.

\$ 1200.00



SEX EDUCATION - A COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

13. DRAKE, Dr. Gordon V.

Is the school house the proper place to teach raw sex? Tulsa: Christian Crusade Publications, 1968. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, colored illustration on front and photograph of author (plus "About the Author") on rear wrapper. Stapled as issued.

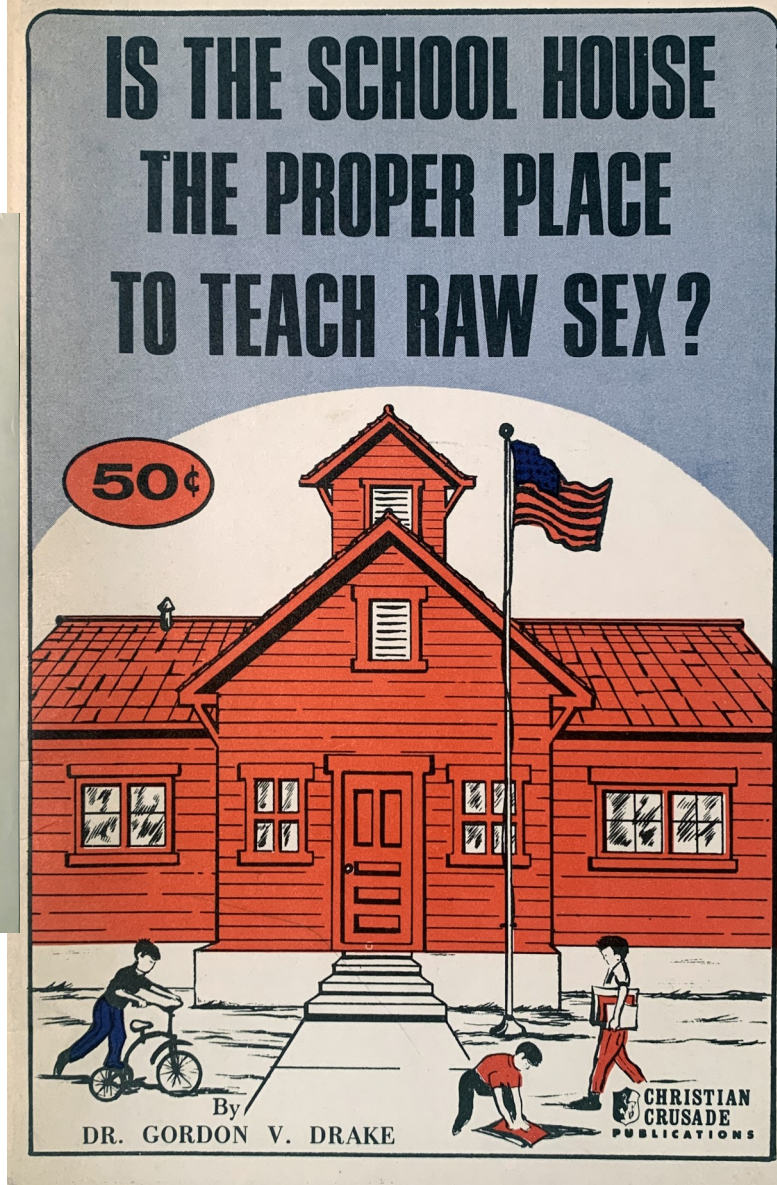
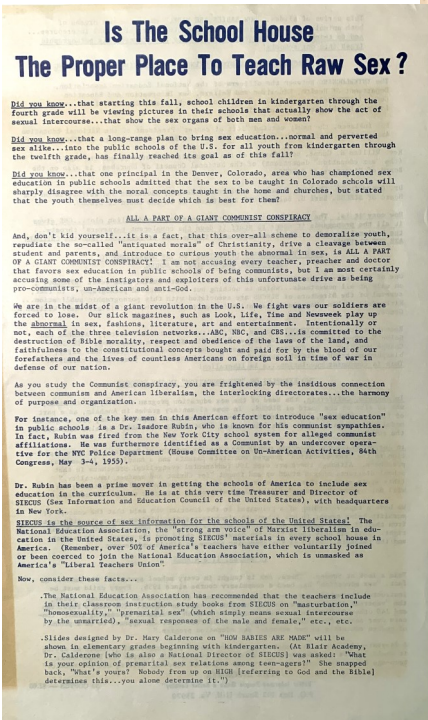
OFFERED WITH

[**BROADSIDE**]. *Is the school house the proper place to teach raw sex?* South Hill, VA: The Informer, n.d. (but likely 1968). Single sheet. 354 x 215 mm. Printed in blue ink on both sides.

First printings of both the pamphlet and the broadside. Each suggests that the teaching of sex in schools is part of a "giant communist conspiracy" (which it likely is!). The author, Gordon Drake, denounces sex education as both anti-Christian and pro-communist. The pamphlet was originally distributed as part of a direct mail campaign to drum up support to lobby against sex education in schools during the 1960's. They spare no punches: "And don't kid yourself ... it is a fact, that this over-all scheme to demoralize youth, repudiate the so-called 'antiquated morals' of Christianity, drive a cleavage between student and parents, and introduce to curious youth the abnormal in sex, is all part of a giant communist conspiracy."

The broadside, as with the pamphlet, targets in particular the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS) and Dr. Mary Calderone, its national Director. A number of other physicians are cited, accused of being Communist sympathizers. Schools in Anaheim, California, and in Jefferson County, Colorado, are singled-out for criticism, as is Sweden, where sex education has been compulsory since 1956. And just to prove the point, Drake points out that "today, the 'venereal diseases' are running rampant through the schools." In a July 25, 1969 article, Time Magazine lovingly described this as "an angry little pamphlet."

Drake holds a doctorate in higher education and administration from the University of Denver and a Masters Degree from the Northern University of Arizona. He served on the faculties of the Universities of Denver, Wisconsin State University and as Dean of Shelton College. In 1964 he won an award from the Commission of the American Legion for his teaching of American History. Since January of 1968 Dr. Drake has been associated with Dr. Billy James Hargis and the Christian Crusade Headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Dr. Drake appeared regularly on Christian Crusade Daily Network Broadcast.



\$ 650.00

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL ASTROLOGY

14. FAYOL, Jean Baptiste

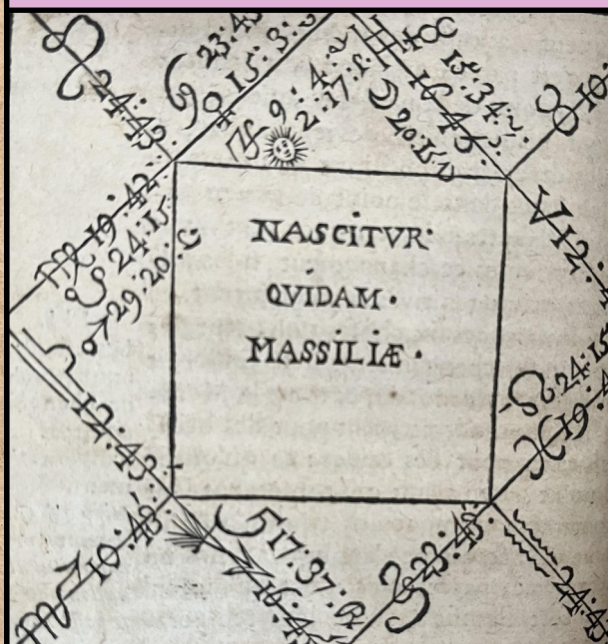
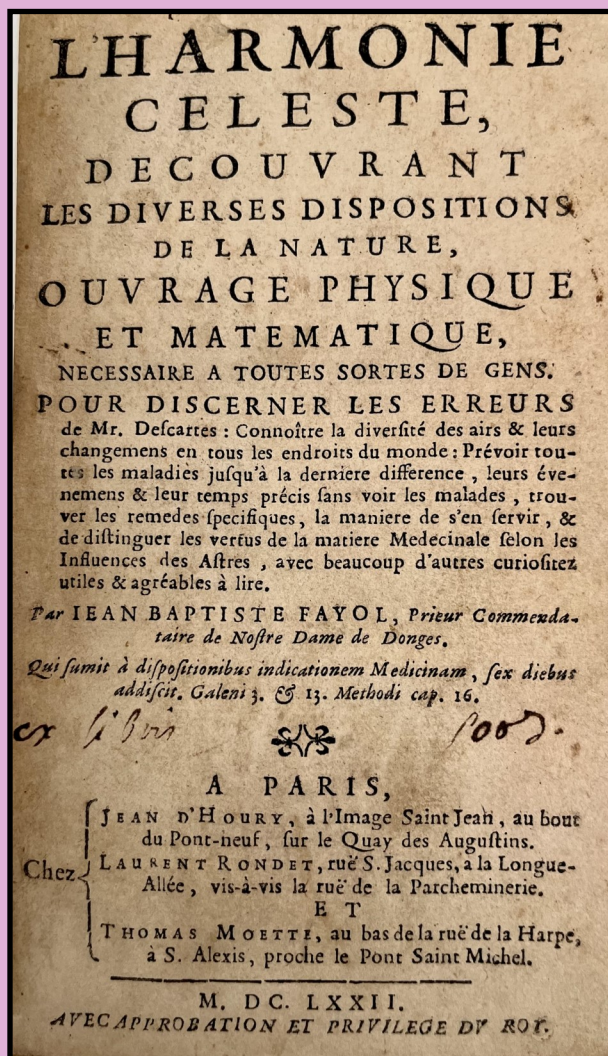
L'harmonie celeste, decouvrant les diverses dispositions de nature. Paris: Jean d'Houry, Laurent Rondet, and Thomas Moette, 1672. 8vo. Woodcut emblems and diagrams, typographic tables. Modern retrospective black calf; manuscript ownership inscription on the title, scattered manuscript notes and underlinings. A very nice copy.

First edition, a handbook of medical astrology that also attempts to debunk Descartes. Divided into four parts, the text addresses the influence of the stars, common diseases, prognosis, and remedies according to the influence of the stars. In the preface, the author likens astrology to the other "sacred mysteries" of religion, theology, and medicine.

He argues that astrological influence on health and disease is just another scientific absolute that will come to be understood as fact, just as his contemporaries had proven the circulation of the blood and the existence of atoms. Fayol asserts that ailments in different parts of the body are affected by different stars, and he goes so far as to say one who is well versed in this knowledge can diagnose illnesses by looking at the night sky, without even seeing the afflicted.

Moreover, bleeding and purging (Fayol's remedies of choice for most illnesses), should only be undertaken when the stars are favorable. In the third part, he provides an astrological road map for determining the exact date of one's death. Throughout the book, the author denounces Cartesian belief that everything can be explained through mechanics and affective process.

OCLC locates 6 copies in America (Harvard, Berkeley, NLM, Chicago, Penn, and Oklahoma); BM, IX: 91 (479); Fajans, *Alchemy & Source Books in Chemistry*, 50. \$ 1950.00



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MAGIC AND TECHNOLOGY

15. HALLE, Johann Samuel

Magie, oder, die Zauberkräfte der Natur, so auf den Nutzen und die Belustigung angewandt worden; (offered with) Fortgesetzte magie, oder, Die Zauberkräfte der Natur, so auf den Nutzen und die Belustigung angewandt worden; (offered with) Neufortgesetzte Magie, oder, die Zauberkräfte der Natur, so auf den Nutzen und die Belustigung angewandt worden. Berlin: Joachim Pauli, 1784, 1784-1786; 1788-90, 1792-98, 1800-1801; 1802. Together, seventeen volumes

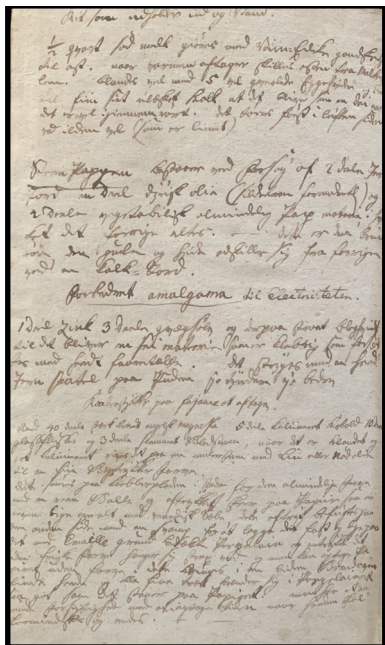
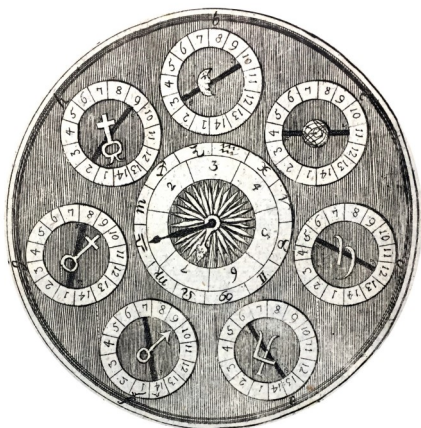
in fourteen. 8vo. With engraved title vignettes, woodcut head- and tailpieces and 124 folding engraved plates; subject indices complete. Uniformly bound in contemporary half-calf over paste-boards, gilt lettering on spines.

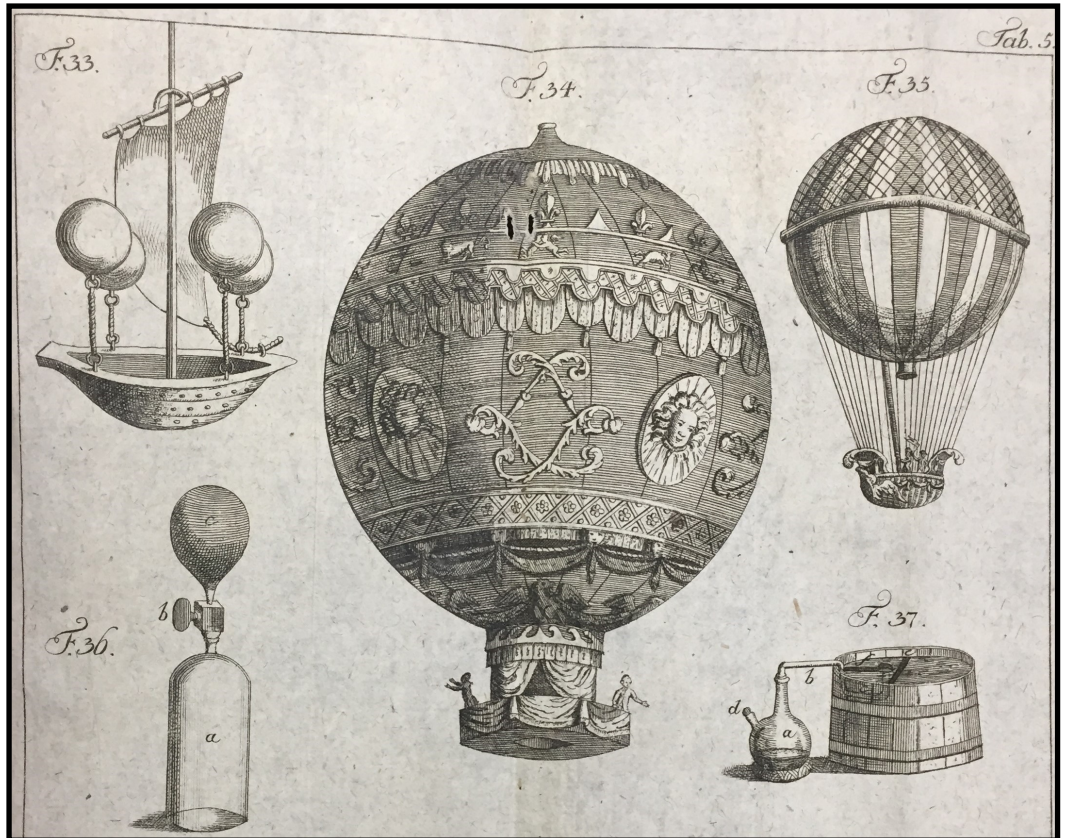
First editions of all volumes (except Volume I in second edition), an absolutely superb set, complete with the rarely seen 1802 *Neufortgesetzte Magie*. This encyclopedia not only covers magic and the history of magic, but documents and illustrates, with beautiful plates, incredible accounts of human knowledge as well as physical science and technology through the eighteenth century.

Halle contributes a huge amount of new material in addition to describing and illustrating the current state of optics, electricity & magnetism, chemistry, mechanics, hydraulics, gunpowder, metallurgy, manufacturing, horology, acoustics, aerostatics (such as those by the Montgolfiers), meteorology (chapters on lightning and lightning conductors), cryptography, paper making, and engraving. The economics and commercial aspects of these subjects are also detailed; for example, Halle specifically discusses games of amusement, keyboard instructions, fortune-telling devices, magic lanterns, talking machines, Kempelen's automaton chess player, mechanical games, stage props, telegraphy, mouse traps, tobacco and coffee, sign language, swimming, botany, plants and animals, artificial pearls, remedies (different herbs and mixtures), opium, distillation and wine making, etc., and all sorts of curiosities.

Halle (1727-1810), a toxicologist, was professor of history at the Royal Prussian Military Academy in Berlin. Little is known of his life, but he wrote many books on subjects of social, economic, technological, and military history.

Ferchl, p. 212; Poggendorff, I, 1003; Roller & Goodman, I, p. 505 (another ed.); Wellcome, III, p. 198 (two volumes only). \$ 15,000.00





WE'RE OLDER THAN WE THINK

16. HOLMES, Arthur

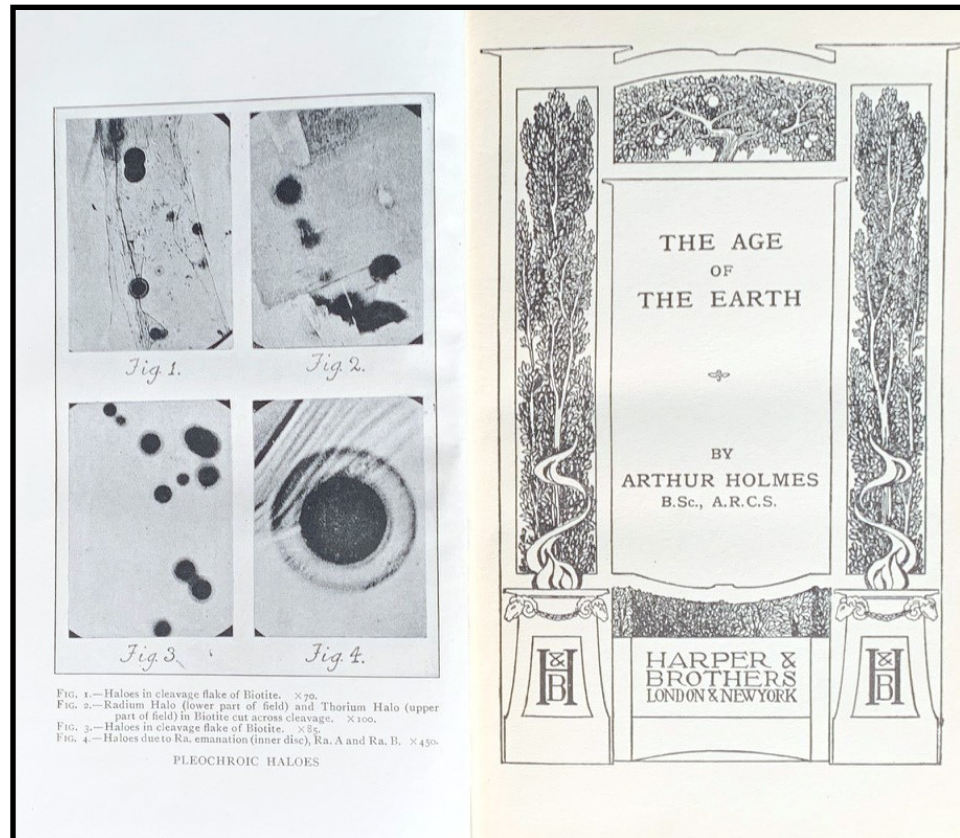
The age of the earth. New York & London: Harper & Brothers, 1913. 8vo. With 17 illustrations including frontispiece with 4 photographic figures, 3 plates and 10 text engravings. Original red cloth, author, title and elaborate tree design in gilt on spine, boards with designs in blind, top edge gilt; a fine uncut copy.

First edition, first printing of the celebrated work which significantly pushed back the estimated age of the earth. Holmes (1890-1965) was the leading authority on radiometric dating of the earth's crust. "It was this method which allowed scientists to discover the age of specimens which are many millions of years old, and eventually to attempt to discover the age of the earth itself. Initially Holmes was reluctant to comment on this topic, but by 1913 he had published results in a book entitled *The age of the earth* indicating that some of the oldest rocks identified were 1.6 billion years old" (Edinburgh Geological Society biography). Holmes continued to adjust his estimate of the earth's age as new techniques were developed, and his final estimate of 3.5 billion years, published in 1947, was only superseded by Clair C. Patterson's correct estimate of 4.5 billion in 1953. *The age of the earth* was republished in 1927 and 1937.

Holmes's other major contribution was his proposal of a mechanism for continental drift. He was an early supporter of Alfred Wegener's theory, which was deeply unpopular with the scientific establishments because there was not thought to be a force on earth great enough to shift the continents. "However, Holmes's profound understanding of radioactivity – the amount of heat it generated and the enormous time it bestowed on geology for infinitely slow processes – coupled with his work on crustal differentiation, placed him in a unique position to formulate a mechanism for continental drift" (DSB).

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VI, pp. 474-475.

\$ 1650.00



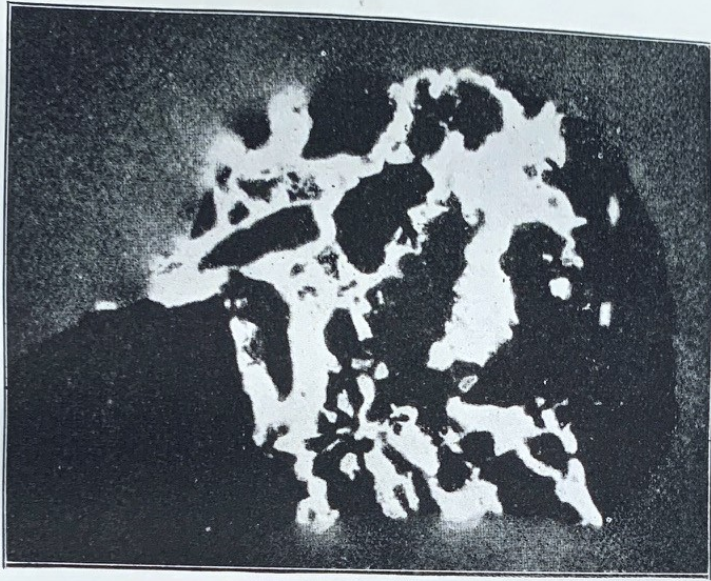


FIG. 12.
Taken in the dark by its own rays.

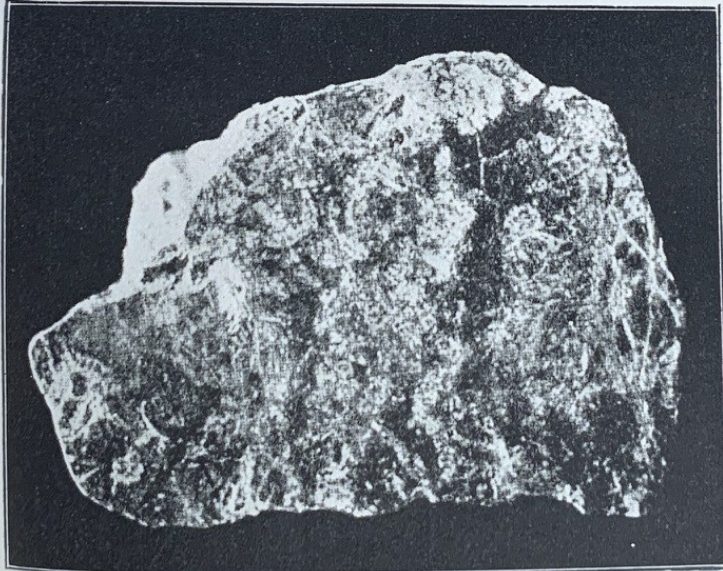


FIG. 13.
Taken in ordinary daylight
PHOTOGRAPHS OF PITCHBLENDE.



FIG. 5.
Symmetrical Nebula in Piscium, M 74.



FIG. 6.
Whirlpool Nebula in Canes Venatici, M 51.
SPIRAL NEBULÆ.

DETAILED EARLY TRAVELOGUE WITH SECTION ON THE
IRISH TYRONE REBELLION

17. MORYSON, Fynes

An itinerary written by Fynes Moryson Gent. First in the Latine tongue, and then translated by him into English; containing his ten yeeres travel through the twelve dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turkey, France, Englan, Scotland and Ireland. . . London: John Beale, 1617. Folio. Without the first and final blanks as in most copies. Recent calf in an antique style, spine tooled in gilt with a red morocco label, top edge gilt; interior in excellent condition. With a fascinating provenance (see below).

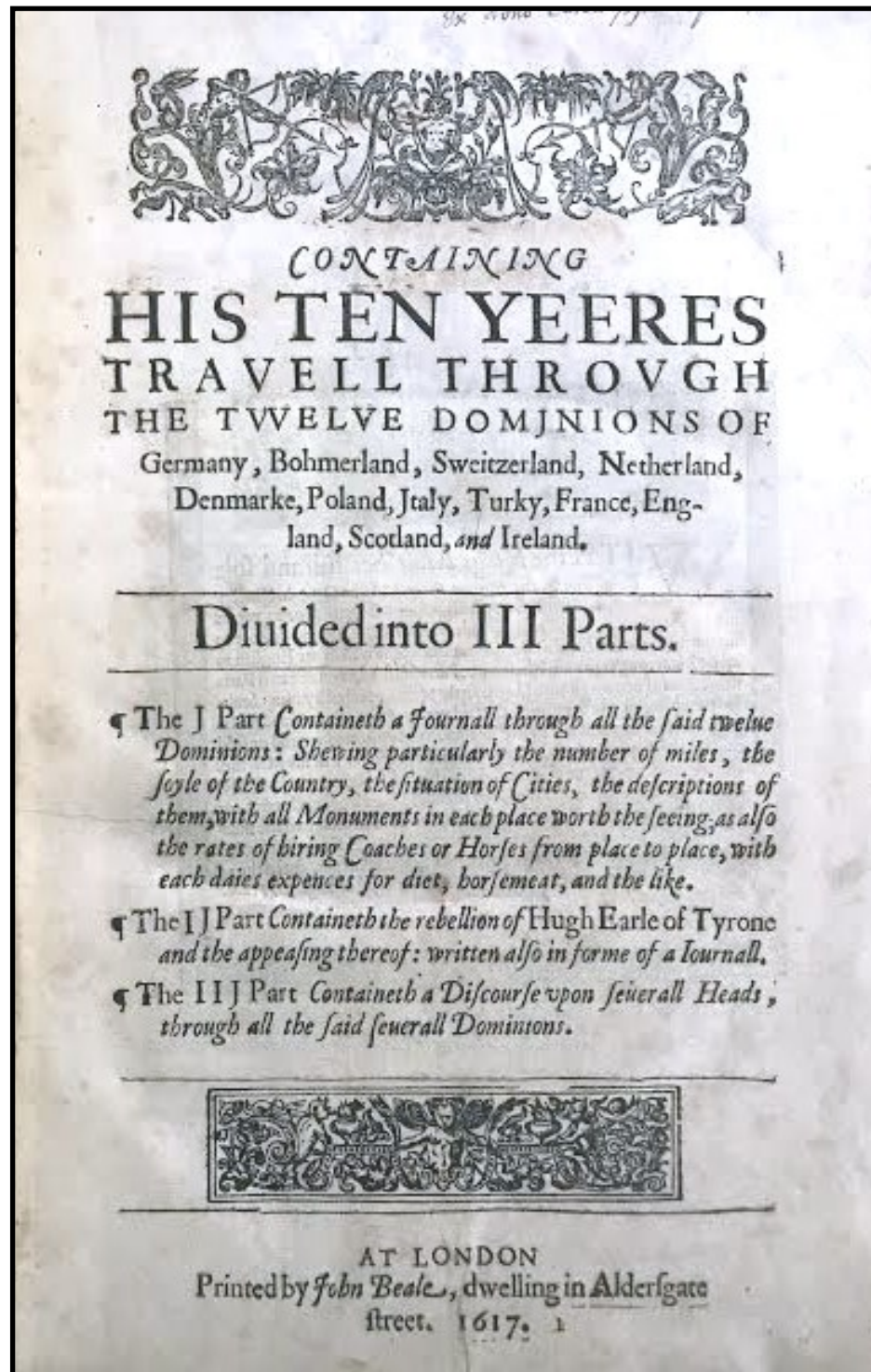
First edition of one of the most famous and fascinating early modern travel accounts, one of the great seventeenth-century works of its kind. Moryson singles out all the “monuments in each place, worth the seeing.” A perceptive traveler; as an example he appreciated how war, in this case the French wars of religion, could exercise an inflationary effect on prices. He gives detailed accounts of his travel expenses, including the cost of inns, food, costumes, as well as the values of coins. And he eloquently boasts of his skill at outwitting thieves. The second part of the work is given over to the rebellion of Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone. O’Neill (1550-1616) led the resistance against the English forces seeking to subdue Ireland during the Nine Years’ War. The final part points out the advantages of travel, offers useful precepts for travelers, defines national characteristics, etc. The sections of the book on Ireland have been closely read by an early owner. There is extensive underlining, a number of pointing fingers and important passages marked with short marginal annotations.

Moryson (1566-1630) traveled Continental Europe for the purpose of observing traditions, social and economic conditions, and local customs. He was the personal secretary to Lord Mountjoy, commander-in-chief of England’s army in Ireland.

Provenance: A presentation inscription on the title page reads: “Ex dono Caroli Pym Equitis Aurati” which is most likely Sir Charles Pym (1615-1671), son of the Parliamentarian John Pym (1584-1643). The signature does not match the annotations so it is tempting to ascribe the annotations to Charles Pym’s father. John Pym would no doubt have been interested in Moryson’s rendering of the 1584 Tyrone rebellion in Ireland, as he was fervently anti-Catholic, believing that “Popery shouyld never be tolerated there” (in Ireland). The annotator here underlined many of the passages which deal with the danger posed by the Irish in the sixteenth century, perhaps looking for historical precedents to make a judgment on the present-day situation. Also the bookplate of Francis Money-Coutts (1852-1923), 5th Baron Latymer, a London solicitor, poet, librettist and wealthy heir to the fortune of the Coutts banking family.

STC, 18205

\$ 4000.00



2f

LE MAL
ET
LE REMÈDE

APHORISMES SOCIAUX

PROFESSION DE FOI

DE
RAMON DE LA SAGRA

CORRESPONDANT DE L'INSTITUT DE FRANCE
(Académie des Sciences morales et politiques.)

« J'ai souffert et gardé le silence pendant dix ans :
maintenant..... jugez-moi. »

PARIS

CHEZ L'AUTEUR, 186, RUE DE RIVOLI
ET CHEZ LES PRINCIPAUX LIBRAIRES.

1859

A CREDO ON ANARCHY

18. SAGRA, Ramón de la

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

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

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

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

OCLC locates 4 institutional copies in America (Columbia, Harvard, Fisher, and Kansas); Caillet, 9129. \$ 1250.00

MAGNETISM FULLY EXPLAINED

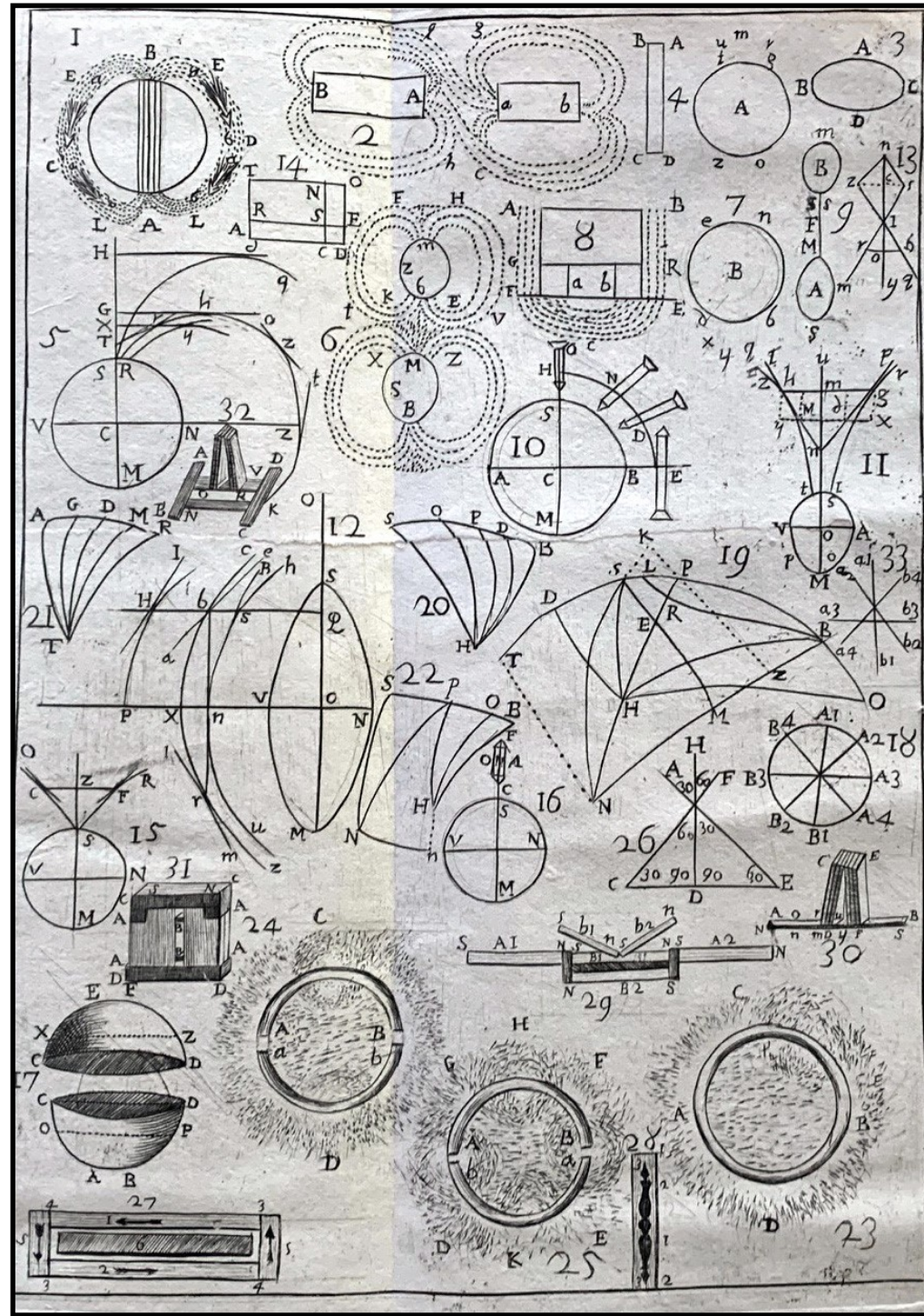
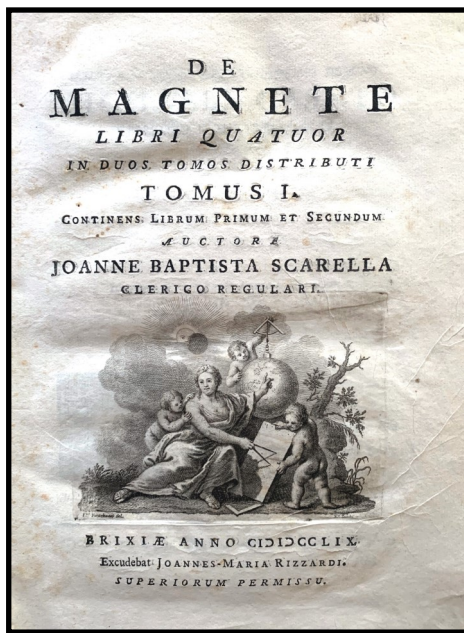
19. SCARELLA, Giovanni Battista

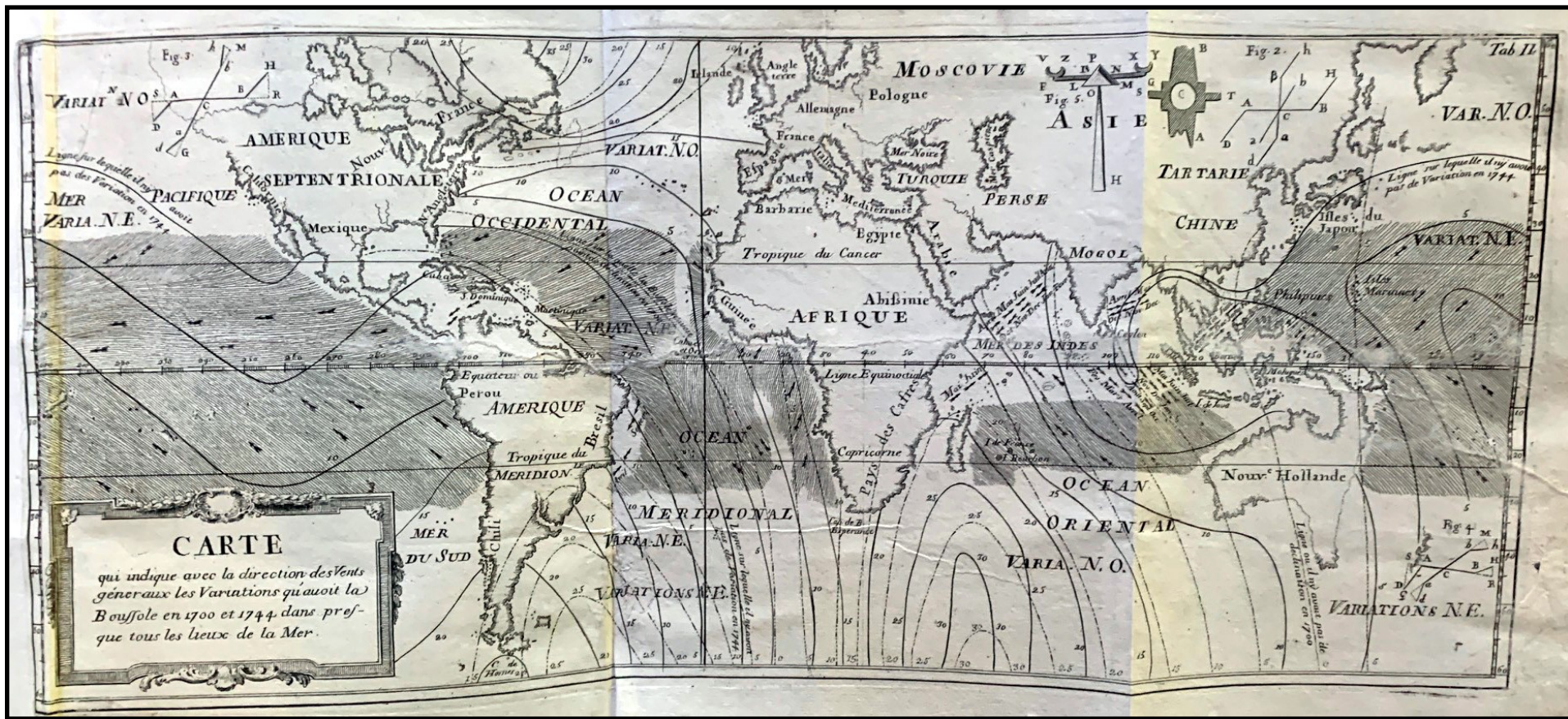
De magnete libri quatuor in duos tomos distributi. Brescia: Joannes-Maria Rizzardi, 1759. Two volumes in one. 4to. With 2 folding etched plates, etched title vignette, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Original binder's boards, title in manuscript on spine; a wonderful, uncut and unsophisticated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

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

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

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





CARTE

qui indique avec la direction des Vents généraux les Variations qu'avoit la Boussole en 1700 et 1744 dans presque tous les lieux de la Mer.



THE EXQUISITE KINGFISHER

20. SHARPE, R.B. [Richard Bowdler]

A monograph of the Alcedinidæ: or, family of kingfishers. London: Published by the author, 1868-1871. 4to. With 120 hand-colored lithographs and taxonomical chart. Hand-colored map of the family Alcedinidæ laid in. Dark red morocco with elaborate gilt decoration, rebacked, interior dentelles, gilded fore-edge; paste-downs repaired at inner hinges, otherwise interior generally in good condition with some foxing throughout.

Rare first edition of monograph on kingfishers, a family of small, brightly colored birds known for their long sharp bills. This was Sharpe's first book and launched his career as one of the most prominent ornithologists of the time. Significantly, it also marked the first collaboration between Sharpe and the artist John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912), who made the drawings and transferred them to stone. Keulemans made drawings for Sharpe's later books as well as instructing several of his daughters in the art. Sharpe provides detailed descriptions of each species and the beautifully colored plates portray all the species of kingfishers in their various natural habitats. The book is one of many important ornithological monographs of the nineteenth century with its refined lithograph plates magnifying its significance as a scientific as well as aesthetic resource.

Sharpe (1847-1909) was a British ornithologist and curator at the British Museum. His interest in birds started as a recreation and developed into a lifelong passion and pursuit. During his time at the British Museum, the collection of bird specimens increased from 35,000 to over half a million thereby making the museum one of the leading institutions in the field of ornithology. Sharpe was also responsible for completing many of fellow ornithologist John Gould's unfinished books when he died in 1881.

Mullens and Swann, *A bibliography of British ornithology*, (1917); ONDB.

\$ 15,000.00

WORKING WORLD COMPASS & TIMEPIECE

21. [SUNDIAL]

KLEININGER, Johann Georg

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

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

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

\$ 4500.00



SPIRITS, GHOSTS & DEMONS, OH MY!

22. THYRAEUS, Petrus

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

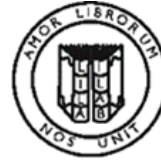
Interesting bookplate on paste-down of a dragon with the initials NH, 2 contemporary ownership signatures on the title page, one dated 1603.

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

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

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





Rootenberg Rare Books & Manuscripts

(818) 788-7765

blroot@rootenbergbooks.com

www.rootenbergbooks.com

@rootenbergbooks

PO Box 5049 Sherman Oaks, California 91403

PO Box 51072 Durham, NC 27717

**BE SURE TO CHECK OUT SOME
OF OUR LATEST CATALOGUES...**

RBMS

Science & Medicine

New York Book Fair

AAHM