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A SELECTION OF BOOKS EXHIBITED AT THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY MEETING SEATTLE, NOVEMBER 2-3, 2018

Full collations, descriptions, and bibliographical details are available for all items listed

A MASTERPIECE OF RENAISSANCE TECHNOLOGY

1. AGRICOLA, Georgius

HOOVER, Herbert Clark & Lou Henry. *De re metallica translated from the first Latin edition of 1556 with biographical introduction, annotations and appendices upon the development of mining methods. . . .* London: The Mining Magazine, 1912. Folio. Profusely illustrated with line block reproductions of the woodcuts from the original edition (mostly full-page). An excellent uncut copy in the original vellum. G. R. Nicolaus' copy with his engraved bookplate dated 1929 and small morocco label ("GRN").

First edition, limited to 3000 copies of the only English translation of *De re metallica*. "This translation was the product of collaboration between Herbert Hoover and his wife Lou Henry Hoover. It is a superb achievement in scholarship and its preparation was the incentive for the [Hoover] collection." \$ 950.00

MEDICAL DISINFECTANTS

2. ALCOCK, Thomas

An essay on the use of chlorurets of oxide of sodium and of lime, as powerful disinfecting agents, and of the chloruret of oxide of sodium, more especially as a remedy of considerable efficacy, in the treatment of hospital gangrene; phagedenic, syphilitic, and ill conditioned ulcers; mortification; and various other diseases. London: Burgess and Hill, 1827. 8vo. With engraved frontispiece. Original boards, worn; interior excellent.

First edition of the first English work on medical disinfectants. Alcock, a London surgeon concerned with hygiene, arranged a visit to Paris in 1823, and a meeting with the French chemist and pharmacist Antoine-Germain Labarraque (1777-1850). That meeting resulted in the publication of this work, where Alcock details the different types of disinfectants and how to make them, as well as their uses in hospitals and for specific medical conditions. Labarraque, who served in the French army, did much to improve the sanitary conditions in hospitals and army barracks and is remembered for his outstanding services during a cholera epidemic in 1832. \$ 600.00

ALL OF THE ANIMALS FOUND IN ARISTOTLE

3. [ARISTOTLE]

CAMUS, Armand-Gaston. *Histoire des Animaux d'Aristote.* Paris: Chez la Veuve Desaint, 1783. Two volumes. Folio. Contemporary tree calf.

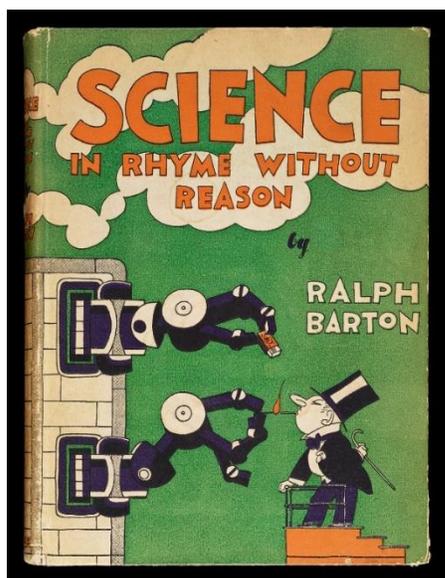
First edition. Camus' translation of Aristotle's descriptive zoology from Greek into French is a masterpiece of scholarship. Divided into two books, the first volume contains Aristotle's original Greek with Camus' French translation facing. Here he documents all the various manuscripts, editions, and translators cited in the work. The second volume, a detailed study of natural history up to the modern time, contains Camus' careful observations on the commentaries of other translators. This work is of particular importance for Camus' nomenclature of those living creatures originally described in Aristotle's account. He lists all of the animals found in Aristotle works, including those "fanciful and primitive," and then details the differences in terms of the modern knowledge of natural history. So great was the influence of Aristotle that his teachings and thought were accepted and enlarged upon for nearly two millennia. This scarce work was included in Thomas Jefferson's library. \$ 1750.00

THE ANTI-DARWIN, ANTI-EVOLUTION MINDSET

4. BARCLAY, Vera

Darwin is not for children. London: Herbert Jenkins, 1950. 8vo. Publisher's red cloth; overall a very nice copy.

First edition of this fascinating anti-Darwin, anti-evolution book. Barclay claims that she is unable to accept the evolutionary theory, trained critic that she is. Basically, it is intangible; given that the process of evolution has supposedly occurred over a long stretch of time, why has it stopped? As a Christian, she cannot support the anti-Biblical notion of merging species anyway. She defines evolution (in her own wonderful way) and proceeds to remark on why each aspect of Darwin's theories are wrong and/or illogical. This is an excellent and well-written work reflecting the anti-Darwinian mindset, especially before a number of discoveries of earlier evidence of man were made during the second half of the twentieth century. It includes an appendix consisting of quotations supporting Barclay's position. Barclay (1893-1989) was an English author and leader of the scouting movement in the UK. She wrote numerous books, mostly for children, but also about scouting and her Christianity. \$ 75.00



ILLUSTRATED SCIENCE

5. BARTON, Ralph

Science in rhyme without reason. New York & London: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1924. 8vo. Illustrated boards. An excellent copy.

First edition of Barton's first book, containing his light verses to match his wonderful illustrations, including the cover which, when opened, shows a large machine working to light a cigarette. Barton (1891-1931) was a popular caricaturist of the rich and famous during the Jazz Age. His work appeared in the New Yorker, Vanity Fair, and other widely circulated periodicals. His interest in science most likely stemmed from his father, originally an attorney but by the time Ralph was born was a publisher of journals on metaphysics. Barton suffered from severe mental illness, eventually committing suicide. \$ 850.00

6. DARWIN, Charles

The effects of cross and self fertilisation in the vegetable kingdom. London: John Murray, 1876. 8vo. With 109 tables and 1 diagram; errata slip tipped in. Original green cloth; a very good copy with the ownership inscription of Charles Crompton, possibly the English barrister and Member of Parliament for Leek in Staffordshire and husband of Florence Elizabeth Gaskell (daughter of the novelist Elizabeth Gaskell).

First edition, first issue (1500 copies), of Darwin's survey of the mechanism favoring cross-fertilization. This work was based on twelve years of experimentation with 57 species and led to the discovery and demonstration of the concept of hybrid vigor, or "heterosis." Considered by Darwin to be complement to his work on fertilization of orchids, this demonstration of the advantages of cross-fertilization explains why sexual reproduction increases heritable variation; the work also explains the basis for the survival value granted by the existence of different sexes in species. The author concludes that this adaptation is an old one, inherited by plants and animals before they diverged from one another. \$ 2000.00

THE FOUNDING OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN

7. DAVY, Sir Humphry

Elements of agricultural chemistry, in a course of lectures for the Board of Agriculture. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1813. 4to. With 10 engraved plates. Contemporary calf tooled in blind and gilt; a fine copy from the library of the Earl of Ilchester, with his bookplate on the front paste-down.

First edition of the work which virtually introduced the era of scientific farming in Great Britain. One of Davy's first assignments as a professor of the Royal Institution was a course of lectures on the chemical principles of agriculture. The present work is a compilation of his lectures at the Board of Agriculture in London during a ten-year period. This work also contains an appendix entitled *An account of the results of experiments on the produce and nutritive qualities of different grasses, and other plants, used as the food of animals.* Based on the research of John, Duke of Bedford, the appendix was written by George Sinclair and edited by Davy.

\$ 600.00

IMPORTANT AND EARLY MATHEMATICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

8. DE MORGAN, Augustus

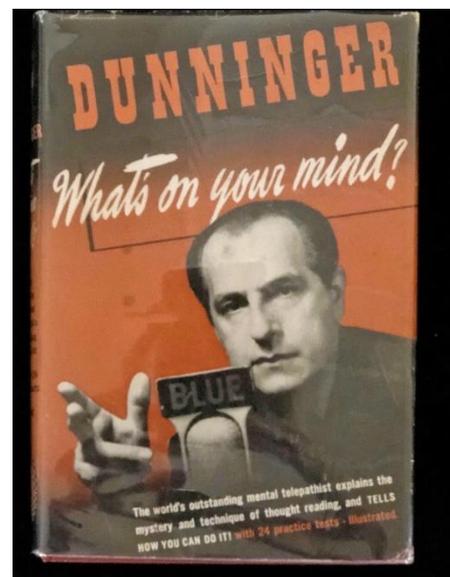
Arithmetical books from the invention of printing to the present time being brief notices of a large number of works drawn up from actual inspection. London: Taylor and Walton, 1847. 8vo. Publisher's original blind-stamped cloth, title in gilt on spine.

First edition of one of the earliest, if not the first significant scientific bibliography. The author provides, on a chronological basis, in-depth descriptions of nearly five hundred works, each description annotated with specific details of the work's publication as well as the author and the book's importance. De Morgan also includes a list of over 1500 authors of books on mathematics as a partial index to the bibliography. \$ 450.00

9. DUNNINGER, [Joseph]

What's on your mind? Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Company, 1944. 8vo. Numerous text illustrations. Publisher's red cloth, original dust jacket, other than some wearing at the corners and edges, in excellent condition.

First edition of this really incredible book by Dunninger, probably the most famous mentalist of all time. Here he defines mental telepathy and challenges his readers to understand the techniques of the practice. Not only does he explain the methods of thought reading, but provides twenty-four practice tests, enabling the reader to attempt the same feats performed by Dunninger himself. Dunninger (1892-1975) was one of the pioneer performers of magic on radio and television. A debunker of fraudulent mediums, he claimed to replicate through trickery all spiritualist phenomena. He performed for such luminaries as Thomas Edison and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as for President and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt at the White House.



\$ 150.00

10. FREIND, John

Emmenologia . . . translated into English by Thomas Dale, M.D. London: T. Cox, 1729. 8vo. Very interesting engraved printer's device on title. Full calf with simple blind stamped design and double gilt rules.

First edition in English of the first text on menstruation which appeared during the eighteenth century. This was the author's first book, originally published in Latin in 1703. Freind believed menstruation resulted from a plethora of the body, and because of erect posture the blood escaped via the uterus and vagina. Though his views on menstruation were not very popular, he provided some significant medical insight into the subject, such as proving by a calculation that the amount of blood passing through the umbilical cord would be sufficient for the needs of an embryo.

\$ 650.00

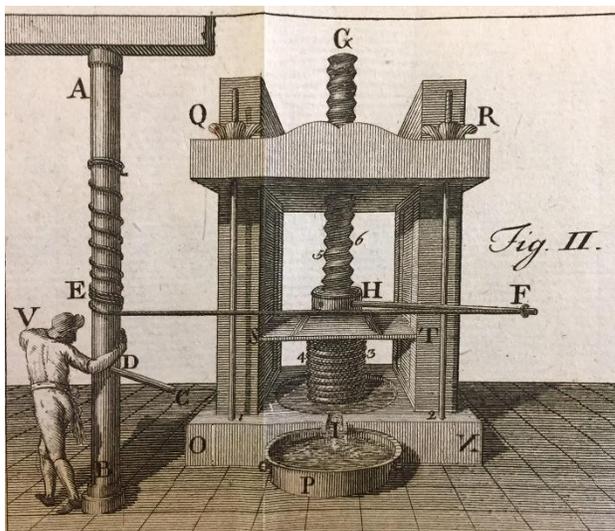
THE NATURAL HISTORY AND PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL

11. GANDOLFI, Bartolommeo

Saggio teorico-pratico sopra gli ulivi l'olio. Rome: Giovanni Zempel, 1793. 8vo. With 12 folding engraved plates depicting olives and olive plants, parasites, mills, crushers, presses and tools used in the pressing of olives. Contemporary calf, gilt border.

First edition of this scarce treatise on the natural history and production of olive oil. This important economic treatise is divided into five sections with in-depth treatment of the cultivation of olive trees and the varieties thereof, climate and land, harvesting and transport, oil production, and the construction of mills for making olive oil. The final part deals with soap. The wonderful plates provide a visual guide on the construction and operation of a mill to manufacture olive oil.

\$ 1500.00



RARE WORK ON THE MATHEMATICS OF OPTICS

12. GRIFFIN, William N.

A treatise on optics. Cambridge: Printed at the University Press, 1838. 8vo. With 8 plates. Contemporary half-calf over cloth boards.

First edition. In a series of short chapters, Griffin defines properties and dispersion of light, and treats all aspects of reflection and refraction. He then delves much deeper into the mathematical properties of light rays, as well as geometrical and physical optics. A large section is devoted to vision optical instruments, with a final piece on rainbows. \$ 450.00

ALL ASPECTS OF ELECTRICITY

13. HEAVISIDE, Oliver

Electrical papers. New York and London: Macmillan and Co., 1894. Two volumes. 8vo. Text illustrations. Original publisher's cloth, an exceptionally good copy. Ownership signature of the writer and electrical engineer F[rantz] J[osphe] Dommerque.

Scarce second edition of Heaviside's collected works in all aspects of electricity, practical and theoretical. First printed two years earlier, many of the papers had originally appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* and *The Electrician*. He deals with "theoretical aspects of problems in telegraphy and electrical transmission, making use of an unusual calculatory method called operational calculus, now better known as the method of Laplace transforms, to study transient currents in networks. His work on the theory of the telephone made long-distance service practical." Heaviside (1850-1925) was a self-taught electrical engineer, physicist and mathematician. He became "an expert in mathematical physics and played an important role in the development of the electro-magnetic theory of James Clerk Maxwell and in its practical applications" (DSB). He anticipated employment of Laplace and Fourier transforms in electrical engineering and was the first to formulate the mathematical equations for use in telegraphy.

\$ 1500.00

MANUSCRIPT NOTES FROM THE COLD SPRINGS HARBOR SEMINAR ON DNA

14. HEITZ, Emil

Autograph notes. Tübingen, [not before May 1954]. 1 ½ pp. on single sheet letterhead of Max-Planck-Institut für Biologie. Diagrams of two chemical structures, in pen and ink on verso, and a slip bearing further diagrams (one in pencil of the double helix, two copied over in pen and ink of DNA "unzipping", and of diagrams of chemical structures) has been laid down.

Notes from the meeting at Cold Springs Harbor, which Prof. Heitz attended, containing a model of DNA from Watson and Crick. The notes were taken from Friksa? "Erkenntnisse u. Probleme d. Virusforschung" (Knowledge and problems in virus research) in *Jahrbuch der Max Planck Institut 1953* (published May 1954) and concerns the structure of DNA. The notes were taken from pages 26-27. A complete citation has been written on the verso, noting the Cold Spring Harbor Symposium at which Watson and Crick made their original presentation. Heitz (1892-1965) was a German scientist who established the longitudinal differentiation of chromosomes both genetically active and genetically inert – a keystone in cytogenetics. He also co-discovered the giant salivary chromosomes of the fly. \$ 1250.00

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COVERING ALL OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE

15. HINDE, M., SQUIRE, W. MARSHALL, T. COOKE, Thomas
A new royal and universal dictionary of arts and sciences: or, complete system of human knowledge. . . . London: J. Cooke, 1769-1771. Two volumes. Folio. With the 4-page list of 372 subscribers and 101 leaves of plates. Contemporary full calf.

First edition, complete with the frontispiece and 100 copperplate illustrations. Prepared in the form of an encyclopedia (alphabetical), this work covers the “complete system of human knowledge” as promised, including the sciences, medicine, natural history, painting, philosophy, handicrafts, farriery, gardening, geography, commerce and so much more. The illustrations range from astronomical charts to microscopy to anatomy, and, again, so much more. A fascinating glance at the scope of human awareness at the time.

\$ 2500.00



COLLECTION OF OFFPRINTS BY J.H. JEANS

16. A collection of eight offprints by Jeans (1877-1946), British astrophysicist and pioneer theorist on stellar structure and the origin of the solar system. All have separate title pages (or drop titles) and are complete with the original printed wrappers.

1. “On the ‘kinetic theory’ of star-clusters.” Offprint from *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. LXXIV, No. 2, December, 1913.
2. “On the theory of star-streaming and the structure of the universe.” Offprint from *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. LXXVI, No. 2, December, 1915.
3. “On the theory of star-streaming and the structure of the universe. (Second paper.)” Offprint from *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. LXXVI, No. 7, May, 1916.
4. “On the law of distribution in star-clusters.” Offprint from *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. LXXVI, No. 7, May, 1916.
5. “Note on the action of viscosity in gaseous and nebular masses.” Offprint from *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. LXXVII, No. 3, January, 1917.
6. “The present position of the nebular hypothesis.” Offprint from *Scientia*, Vol. XXIV, N. LXXVIII-10, October, 1918.
7. “The origin of the solar system.” Offprint from *The Smithsonian Report for 1924*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925.
8. “The physics of the universe.” Offprint from *The Smithsonian Report for 1929*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930.

\$ 400.00

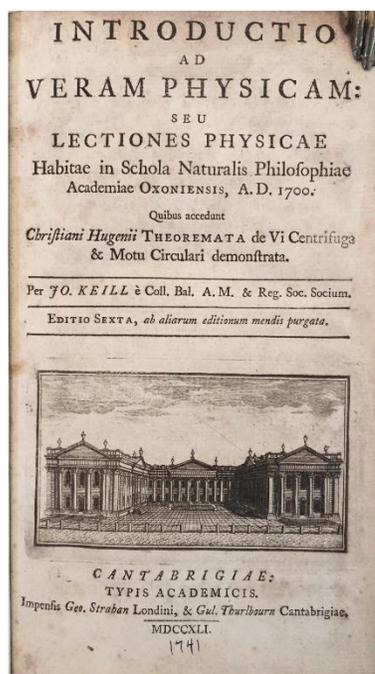
17. JOULE, James Prescott

The scientific papers. London: The Physical Society of London, Taylor & Francis, 1884; 1887. Two volumes. 8vo. Frontispiece portrait, 7 plates, 1 large folding table, and numerous text illustrations. Original cloth; a very fine set.

First edition of Joule’s collected works, containing the first appearance in a book of his most valuable paper, On the caloric effects of magneto-electricity, as well as his famous treatise, The

mechanical value of heat. The first volume records the research for which he alone was responsible, while the second volume includes a number of projects which he carried out in association with Scoresby, Playfair, and William Thomson. Joule (1818-1889) concluded that heat was a measurable form of energy, and that in a given system the sum total of energy was constant and convertible. His work led to the determination of absolute zero and the establishment of the unit “joule.”

\$ 850.00



THE FIRST TEXTBOOK ON NEWTONIAN PHYSICS

18. KEILL, Jo[hn]

Introductio ad veram physicam: seu lectiones physicae habitae in schola naturalis philosophiae academiae Oxoniensis, A.D. 1700. Quibus accedunt Christiani Hugenii theoremata de vi centrifuga & motu circulari demonstrata. London & Cambridge: Geo. Strahan & G. Thurlbourn, 1741. 8vo. With 12 folding plates. Contemporary calf.

Sixth edition (originally published in 1701) of Keill’s lecture notes on Newtonian mechanics, based on the series of experimental lectures on Newtonian natural philosophy Keill had given at Oxford. Of special interest is the author’s support of Huygens’ approximation of the quadrature, in which he located the center of gravity of a segment of a circle.

\$ 600.00

HARMONIC FUNCTIONS

19. KELLOGG, O[liver] D[imon]

Foundations of potential theory. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1929. 8vo. With 30 text figures. Original publisher’s yellow cloth.

First edition. Kellogg here presents a very good overview of the study of harmonic functions, or potential theory. It includes much of the past development of the theory of partial differential equations and its applications to “classical” mathematical physics and is most important in its relations to functions of a complex variable, but also continues to introduce readers to new issues (of the time) in mathematical problems. Chapters include the force of gravity; fields of force; the divergence theorem; properties of Newtonian potentials at points of free space and at points occupied by masses; potentials as solutions of Laplace’s equation, electrostatics; harmonic functions; fundamental existence theorems; and the logarithmic potential, among others. The final section is devoted to the explicit formulas required for the mapping of polygons. The exposition here is reinforced by a number of important exercises, some of them given for the sake of review and drill, but many also in order to present interesting facts and illustrations. The work is unusually rich in scholarly bibliographical data.

\$ 300.00

20. LARMOR, Joseph

Aether and matter. A development of the dynamical relations of the aether to material systems on the basis of the atomic constitution of matter. Including a discussion of the influence of the earth's motion on optical phenomena. Cambridge: University Press, 1900. 8vo. Original publisher's cloth.

First edition of Larmor's most important book on theoretical physics, the beginning of the electromagnetic theory of matter. Larmor developed his theory based upon a concept that matter consists entirely of electrons moving about in the aether according to electromagnetic laws. And electrons themselves were not material particles; "an electric point-charge is a nucleus of intrinsic strain in the aether." Electrons, he suggested, were freely mobile as opposed to a medium with a kind of elastic ("rotational") tangibility. Larmor's ideas were strikingly parallel to those which were published almost simultaneously by Lorentz. This ultimately became Larmor's famous version of the Lorentz transformation and the derivation of time dilation and length contraction.

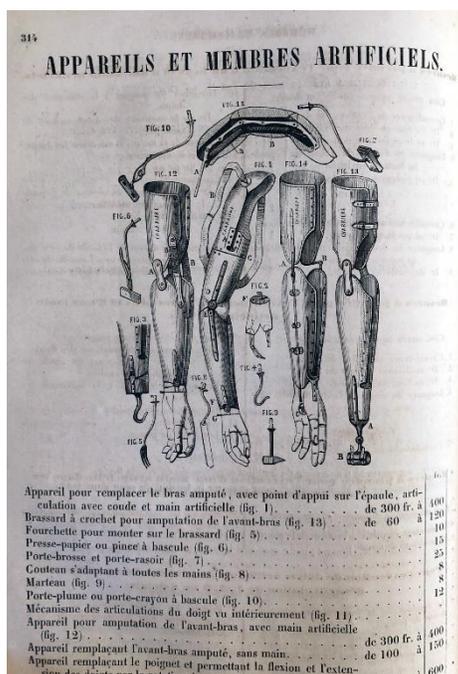
\$ 450.00

21. MAXWELL, James Clerk

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

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

\$ 6500.00



WONDERFUL TRADE CATALOGUE

22. MENIER PHARMACIEN-DROGUISTE

Catalogue commercial ou prix courant général des drogues simples, produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques, plantes médicaments spéciaux et homoeopathiques, instruments de pharmacie, de chirurgie, de chimie, de physique, et tous autres articles et appareils scientifiques et industriels à l'usage de la pharmacie et de la médecine. Paris: Menier, 1860. 8vo. Publisher's blind-stamped cloth, a bit faded, title and year in gilt on spine.

Stated fifth edition of this fantastic nineteenth-century catalogue of medicines and instruments from the premier maker of French chocolate in the nineteenth century. Founded in 1816 by Jean Antoine Brutus Menier (1795-1853), Menier began selling chocolate-based medicines, mostly to mask the bitterness of the pills. He went on to create in France the concept of the chocolate bar in 1836. Meanwhile, the company's pharmaceutical sales were quite

strong throughout the following decades, and this catalogue is a wonderful example of the medicines and instruments that were sold. The illustrations of everything from surgical and veterinary instruments to artificial limbs, photography supplies, microscopes and other scientific apparatus are beautifully detailed, including some in color. An enjoyable glimpse into scientific and medical instrument sales of the time. \$ 600.00

EXPOSING THE MALADIES OF THE FRENCH ARISTOCRACY

23. MENIÈRE, P[rosper]

Les consultations de Madame de Sévigné. Paris: Germer-Baillière, 1862 [1864]. 8vo. Original printer wrappers; uncut. Presentation inscription from the author's son.

First edition of this fascinating look into the maladies of the French aristocracy. Menière (1799-1862) was a French physician who first described the symptoms of the inner ear disorder now known as Menière's disease. The present work, which represents extensive research done upon the correspondence of the Marquise de Sévigné (1626-96), was first printed in the *Gazette* in 1862. Before his death that same year, Menière asked his son Émile to have the work printed as a book, which was done in 1864. \$ 400.00

COLLECTION OF RARE OFFPRINTS FROM NOTABLE ZOOLOGIST

24. MONTGOMERY, T[homas] H[arrison], Jr.

Collected Papers, 1901-11. [n.p.], [n.d.]. Thirteen of Montgomery's original offprints bound together in black buckram. Ex-library (Scripps Institution for Biological Research).

A compendium of Montgomery's papers on cytology and zoology. Montgomery (1873-1912) was a distinguished professor and chairman of the Department of Zoology at the University of Pennsylvania. Although he only lived to age thirty-nine, he was a prolific researcher, and produced more than eighty papers. His work focused on cytology, morphology, and taxonomy, though he also made contributions to the fields of phylogeny, animal distribution, and ecology.

DSB describes his conclusions from the celebrated work "A study of the chromosomes of the germ cells of metazoa" (included in this collection) as "contain[ing] the essentials of the chromosomal basis of biparental inheritance . . . announced just prior to the rediscovery of Mendel's laws of segregation and recombination. Despite what seems in retrospect an unimaginative and narrow interpretation, it appears undeniable that the speed with which Sutton, Wilson, and others subsequently established the correlation with the rediscovered laws of inheritance was due in large measure to Montgomery's masterly analysis – not the least aspect of which was its clarifying terminology."

Other papers "brought order to the rather chaotic views of the nucleolus by clearly distinguishing "chromatin nucleoli" (among which were the heterochromosomes) from the plasmosomes, or true nucleoli. Noteworthy in his 1911 paper was Montgomery's confirmation of observations on fixed material by examining cells teased out in a physiological fluid. A complete list of works will be provided upon request. \$ 5500.00

COLLECTIONS OF OFFPRINTS

25. LILLIAN V. MORGAN

Lillian V. Morgan was a graduate student at Bryn Mawr of her future husband Thomas Hunt Morgan and went on to become a cytologist and embryologist of considerable note. She worked closely with her husband as well as colleagues A.H. Sturtevant, C.B. Bridges, and H.J. Muller to develop genetic studies by using *Drosophila Melanogaster*. We are happy to offer eight offprints of Morgan's publications, many of which are from libraries of well-known geneticists such as L.C. Dunn, Karl Sax and E.M. East.

1. "Polyploidy in *Drosophila Melanogaster* with two attached X chromosomes." Offprint from *Genetics* 10, March, 1925. 4to. Separate title page. With 1 folding table and numerous text illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Stamp of L.C. Dunn.
2. "Correlation between shape and behavior of a chromosome." Offprint from *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 12, No. 3, March, 1926. Stamps of E.M. East and Karl Sax.
3. "Proof that bar changes to not-bar by unequal crossing-over." Offprint from *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 17, No. 5, May, 1931. Stamp of Karl Sax.
4. "A closed X chromosome in *Drosophila Melanogaster*." Offprint from *Genetics* 18, May, 1933. Original printed wrappers. Stamp and signature of L.C. Dunn.
5. "Effects of a compound duplication of the X chromosome of *Drosophila Melanogaster*." Offprint from *Genetics* 23, September, 1938. Stamp of L.C. Dunn.
6. "Origin of attached-X chromosomes in *Drosophila Melanogaster* and the occurrence of non-disjunction of X's in the male." Offprint from *The American Naturalist*, Vol. LXXII, September-October, 1938. Stamp of L.C. Dunn.
7. "A spontaneous somatic exchange between non-homologous chromosomes in *Drosophila Melanogaster*." Offprint from *Genetics* 24, November, 1939. Stamp of L.C. Dunn.
8. "A variable phenotype associated with the fourth chromosome of *Drosophila Melanogaster* and affected by heterochromatin." Offprint from *Genetics* 32, March, 1947. Stamp of L.C. Dunn.

\$ 400.00

EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF VOICE BREAKING GLASS

26. MORHOF, Daniel Georg

Epistola de scypho vitreo per certum humanæ vocis fonum rupto. Kiel: Joachimus Reuman, 1672. 4to. Disbound.

First edition of this unusual letter from Morhof to medical colleague Johann Daniel Major, recounting how an Amsterdam wine merchant had figured out how to break glasses with his voice. The author cites the earlier acoustic works of Boyle, Descartes, Kircher and more, including Daniel Bartoli, Rector of the Jesuit College of Rome, who is noted for providing the earliest modern exposition on the physics of sound. While Bartoli (1608-85) is generally credited as the first to mention the shattering of glass at certain pitches in his *Del suono de'tremori armonici* of 1680, Morhof's original research at Kiel predates this by at least eight years.

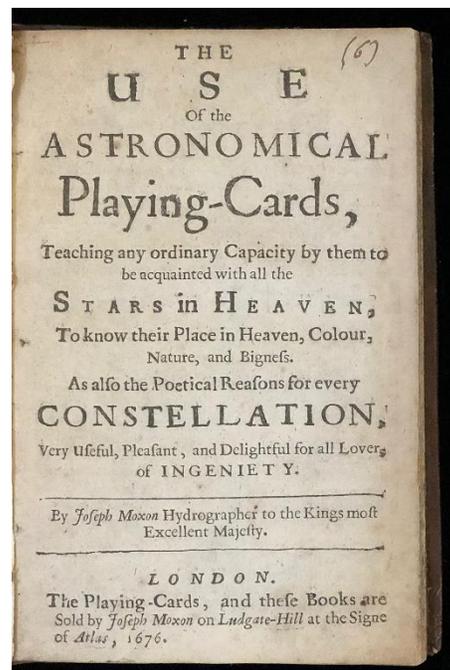
\$ 1500.00

RARE TOOL TO TEACH THE CONSTELLATIONS

27. MOXON, Joseph

The use of the astronomical playing-cards, teaching any ordinary capacity by them to be acquainted with all the stars in heaven, to know their place in heaven, colour, nature, and bigness. As also the poetical reasons for every constellation, very useful, pleasant, and delightful for all lovers of ingeniety. London: Joseph Moxon, 1676. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine with gilt decorations and label. From the library of Harrison D. Horblit with his book label and the Fox Pointe Collection of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl with their bookplate.

First edition. This is basically the instruction booklet for learning how to find all the major stars and constellations by using a set of cards which he invented. The cards are divided into four suits (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter) and are utilized in accordance with the position of the sun. The cards themselves are virtually non-existent with the Schreiber Collection in the British Museum having only one incomplete and defective set. At the end of the book Moxon has added a catalogue of globes, maps, instruments and books made and sold by him at Ludgate Hill.



\$ 8500.00

ØRSTED'S PRESENTATION COPY

28. ØRSTED, Hans Christian

Naturlaerens mekaniske deel. Denmark: Copenhagen: C.A. Reitzel, 1844. 8vo. Original cloth. From the library of Th[orvald] Bull with his bookplate, and a presentation to Georg Bull from Ørsted.

First edition, extremely rare, of the author's comprehensive text of physical mechanics. This book was translated into German in 1851, and ultimately became one of the Landmarks of Science series. Ørsted (1777-1851) is remembered for his celebrated announcement of the discovery of the magnetic effect of the electric current, which is one of the foundations of the science of electromagnetism.

Provenance: Ørsted presentation to Georg Andreas Bull, the leading Norwegian architect and brother of Ole Bull, one of the world's greatest violinist, and the bookplate is from Thorvald Bull, son of Ole Bull.

\$ 2250.00

DERIVATIONAL LOGIC

29. POPPER, Karl R.

"On the theory of dedction. I and II." Offprint from *Proceedings of Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie Van Wetenschappen*, Vol. LI, Nos 2 and 3. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1948. Two parts in one. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. In excellent condition.

First separate printing. "In sections I and II of this paper, new primitive rules for derivational logic will be formulated and proofs will be given of the principal rules of derivational logic proposed in three earlier papers . . . In section III, a few concepts of the general theory of derivation will be introduced. Some of these will be used in the subsequent sections in which certain problems concerning the definitions of classical and intuitionist negation will be discussed."

\$ 400.00

DISEASES OF THE SOIL

30. PORTA, Giuseppe

Istruzione per la coltura dell'acacia Albero Silvestre Americano. Molto conveniente al nostro clima, e che nel corso di 12. anni somministra Legna da fuoco, e da costruzione secondo l'esperienze di Giuseppe Porta Triestino. Fermo: Dalla Stamperia di Pallade, 1804. (bound with)

ZUCCHINI, Andrea

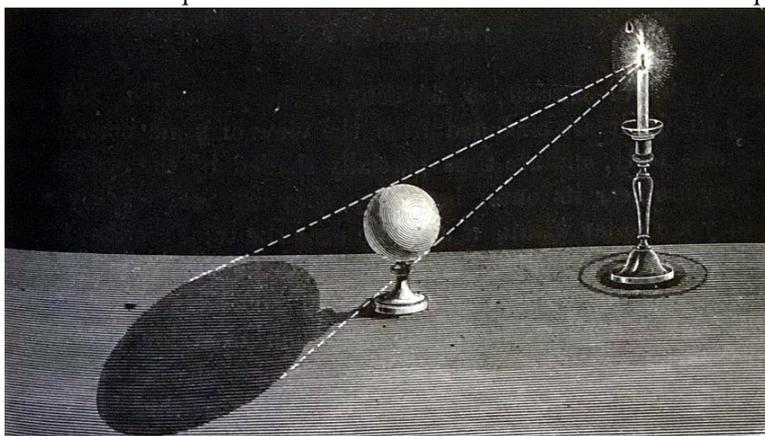
Sulla coltura e usi dell'acacia o Robinia Robinia Pseudo-acacia: Lin. Albero che cresce presto, e forma un legno duro e colorito. [Fermo: Della Stamperia di Pallade, 1804]. Two works in one. 8vo. Contemporary pasteboards.

First edition of Porta's treatise, second edition of Zucchini's lecture. This very scarce work by Porta deals with a rare type of acacia, detailing the best soil, climate, and other conditions to insure health and growth. Zucchini's work, originally printed in 1800, discusses arboriculture in Italy, specifically the *Robinia acaia*, as well as the black locust, the natural enemy of this particular tree. RLIN locates 1 copy of Porta (Harvard); OCLC locates 1 copy of the 1800 edition of Zucchini (University of Wisconsin, Madison) \$ 750.00

AN EXCEPTIONAL WORK ON PHYSICS FOR STUDENTS AND LAYPEOPLE

31. PRIVAT-DESCHANEL, A[ugustin]

Elementary treatise on natural philosophy. Translated and edited with extensive additions by J[oseph] D[avid] Everett, professor in Queens College, Belfast. London: Blackie & Son, 1872. Four parts in two volumes. 8vo. With 3 colored plates and a map, as well as hundreds of text



illustrations. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards; from the library of George A[lexander] P[hilips] H[aldane] Duncan, Earl of Camperdown, avid book collector, with his bookplate containing his coat of arms and motto (*Disce pati* [learn to suffer]).

First English edition, considered one of the best works on physics of the time. Detailed chapters on mechanics, heat, electricity, magnetism, acoustics, optics, and much more. Each subject includes a discussion of all the great scientists and

their experiments, the methods they employed, any imperfections and variations by other scientists, and the solutions as far as the latest investigations known. Most of the subjects have been enlarged with extensive additions by the editor such as thermodynamics and electrical subjects by William Thomson and Michael Faraday, which had not as yet been established in France. \$ 350.00

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FOR
YOUR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS**

32. REMONDINO, P.C.

The modern climatic treatment of invalids with pulmonary consumption in Southern California. Detroit, Mich.: George S. Davis, 1893. 8vo. Colored frontispiece illustration of view of San Diego from Point Loma. Publisher's cloth, title and author in gilt on front cover, ex library copy with small label pasted onto front cover and withdrawn stamp on title.



First edition. Everyone knew that people moved to Southern California for the climate, and here it is in print!

Prior to touting the medical aspects of the climate, Remondino discusses the general environmental conditions of this part of the country, plus things like what to do in Southern California and the cost of living. He then treats various diseases, such as respiratory, kidney, malaria and rheumatism, and how patients with these and other conditions fare in the California climate. Remondino (1846–1926) was born in Italy but moved to Minnesota as a child. A long-tie medical practitioner and widely-published author, he is best known as a pro-circumcision advocate, and the author of the highly influential *History of circumcision from the earliest times to the present* (1891), among other works on the subject. He was the first president of the San Diego Board of Health and the co-founder of San Diego's first private hospital.

\$ 200.00

33. RUSSELL, Bertrand

A critical exposition of the philosophy of Leibniz. Cambridge: University Press, 1900. 8vo. Excellent first-issue double-ruled blue publisher's cloth, spine with gilt title and decoration. Ownership signatures and annotations on the blank leaves.

First edition, first issue, based upon his inaugural set of lectures at Cambridge University in 1899. Russell explores the work of Leibniz by addressing his premises, propositions and the law of contradiction, the law of sufficient reason, the philosophy of matter, and Leibniz's belief in an external world. "The notion of an exoteric Leibnizian philosophy is often associated with Bertrand Russell's influential interpretation of Leibniz. Russell infamously claimed that the difference between Leibniz's public and private writings is so significant that they effectively comprise two distinct philosophies: a theologically imbued fantasy designed to please royalty, and his true philosophy, derived from austere logical principles, that he revealed to a select few of his correspondents."

One of the founders of analytic philosophy, Russell (1872–1970) was a mathematician, logician, historian, and social critic at the dawn of the twentieth century. Most famous for his notable contributions to the "revolt against idealism," as well as his political activism, this Nobel laureate is regarded as one of his time's premier logicians.

\$ 1250.00

ETHICS OF EVOLUTION

34. SCHURMAN, Jacob Gould

The ethical import of Darwinism. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1887. 8vo. Publisher's cloth, covers ruled in black, title and author in gilt on spine. An excellent copy with the signature of L.B. Bissell dated November, 1889 on the title page.

First edition. The author seeks to "distinguish between science and speculation in the application of Darwinism to morals." He views the substance of evolution as an irrevocable accomplishment. It is the philosophical and ethical considerations that are subject to scrutiny and make up the discussion in this volume. After a brief explanation of Darwinism, Schurman proceeds to examine various philosophical and ethical interpretations (mostly his own) and further suggesting additional potential moral issues that may arise. Schurman (1854-1942) was the president of Cornell University and served as the United States Ambassador to Germany (1925-1929).

\$ 200.00

RECURSIVE FUNCTION THEORY

35. SMULLYAN, Raymond M.

Theory of formal systems. Princeton: Princeton University Press 1961. 8vo. Original printed wrappers, with the list of publications in the Annals of Mathematics Studies on the rear paste-down and back cover. Other than a slight discoloration and wear to back wrapper and spine, an excellent copy with some pencil annotations.

First edition of the author's first book, which is based upon his doctoral thesis; Smullyan was one of many logicians that studied under Alonzo Church at Princeton. This became publication number 47 in the Annals of Mathematical Studies series. It is both an introduction as well as a recitation of the latest results in the field of recursive function theory and its application to formal systems. Smullyan (1919-2017) was an American logician and mathematician, most well known for his books on recreational mathematics and logics. He composed many classic puzzles which required a combination of mathematics and logic to solve.

\$ 250.00

THE ELITE OF THE FRENCH PHYSICAL SOCIETY

36. SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE PHYSIQUE

Séances de la Société Française de physique. Paris: Au Siège de la Société, 1893. 8vo. Numerous text illustrations. Cloth, title in gilt on spine; original printed wrappers for each 4-month period of 1893 bound into the back.

First edition of the complete journal of the French Physical Society for the years 1893. The authors published, plus the members, are the cream of the crop of French physicists, including Violle, Mascart, Janet, Michelson, Leduc and Marey, to name but a few. The Society was founded in 1873; this is one of the earlier journals. The modern iteration of the Society's journal began in 1901.

\$ 300.00

THE SOLWAY CONFERENCES

37. LANGEVIN, P. & DE BROGLIE, M. (Editors)

La théorie du rayonnement et les quanta. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1912. 8vo. Numerous text illustrations. Recent cloth. From the library of Martin J. Klein, professor of the history of science at Yale, and the first recipient of the Abraham Pais Prize for the History of Physics.

First edition. The publication that resulted from the first Solway Conference of 1911 contains papers presented by Einstein (“L’état actuel du problème des chaleurs spécifiques; Weil, 52), Sommerfeld, Langevin, Nernst, Marie Curie, Perrin, Planck, Rubens, Warburg, Jeans and Lorentz (“Sur l’application au rayonnement du théorème de l’équipartition de l’énergie”), among others. This first conference on radiation and quanta examined applications from classical physics as well as quantum theory and introduces a number of new concepts surrounding both theoretical and experimental work then being tested.

The Solway Institute for Physics and Chemistry was founded by the Belgian industrialist Ernest Solway in 1912, following the invitation-only 1911 conference which was attended by the world’s top scientists. (offered with)

Électrons et photons. Paris: Bauthier-Vilalrs, 1928. 8vo. Text illustrations. Recent cloth, new endpapers.

First edition. The fifth Solway conference was perhaps the most famous, as it included luminaries such as Nobelists Einstein, Bohr, Bragg, Compton, Bohr, Dirac, Schrodinger, Curie, De Broglie and Heisenberg. Papers here include Bragg’s “L’intensité de réflexions des rayons X”; Compton’s “Discordances entre l’expérience et la théorie électro-magnétique du rayonnement”; De Broglie, “La nouvelle dynamique des quanta”; Born & Heisenberg, “La mécanique des quanta”; Schrödinger, “La mécanique des ondes”; and Bohr, “Le postulat des quanta et le nouveau développement de l’atomistique”.

This was also the beginning of the Bohr-Einstein debates, a series of public disputes about quantum mechanics. Bohr proposed that wave equations described where entities like electrons could be; however the entities didn’t actually exist as particles until someone went looking for them. The act of observation caused existence. In Bohr’s own words, the entities in question had no “independent reality in the ordinary physical sense.” Einstein of course was a bit more empirical. An electron was an electron, and just because someone wasn’t looking at it, it was still there — wherever “there” happened to be (see Boyd, *The Bohr-Einstein Debates*, <http://www.uh.edu/engines/epi2627.htm>).

Two works offered together.

\$ 5500.00

THE BASIS OF SEX DETERMINATION

A LANDMARK WORK INCLUDING THE RARE FIRST VOLUME

38. STEVENS, N[ettie] M[aria]

Studies in spermatogenesis with especial reference to the “accessory chromosome”. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1905; 1906. Two volumes. 8vo. With 15 total plates. Original publisher’s cloth, library markings on front covers, interiors excellent. Bookplates of Cornell University Library noting the gift on Hon. A.D. White (withdrawn stamp), and the ownership signature of Mark A. Cukierski.

First edition of this monumental study of chromosomal sex determination in the sperm and egg cells of insect species, an early example of XY sex-determination. The work describes Stevens’ research on the generation of sperm cells (spermatogenesis) and their role in the

fertilization of egg cells, with a focus on chromosomal differences in sperm cells. Part I, published in 1905, investigates a theory first noted by Clarence Erwin McClung, that an odd number of chromosomes found in insects from some species formed a basis of sexual determination by which an extra chromosome caused cells to differentiate differently than normal. Stevens investigates the theory as a potential sex determination mechanism. The results of additional research are published in Part II, which focuses on beetles, and her search for sexual differentiation mechanisms in similar species to confirm sex determination by a distinct chromosomal element. Stevens devotes much of her work describing chromosomes in both germ cells (precursor cells to egg and sperm cells) and somatic cells and her ability to determine which chromosome will result in the development of a male or female. Stevens provides one of the first observations of XY sex-determination, allowing researchers to locate the material of Mendelian inheritance that passed specific traits through a distinct chromosomal element.

Studies in spermatogenesis influenced biologists such as Thomas Hunt Morgan and Edmund Beecher Wilson, who, after Stevens published her results in Part I, revised his previous publications, deleting references to environmental influences. Stevens (1861-1912) studied at Stanford and then Bryn Mawr. Along with Wilson, the previous head of the biology department there, she was the first researcher to describe the chromosomal basis of sex.

\$ 800.00

THE SPREAD OF ARISTOTELIAN METHODOLOGY

39. STIER, Johann

Praecepta doctrinae logicae, ethicae, physicae metaphysicae. London: J. Redmayne, 1671. Six parts in one. 8vo. Engraved general title, each part with separate title. Contemporary calf, Oxford-style binding with ruled borders on covers. Ownership inscription of E. Vaughan (alum of Eton).

Seventh edition of one of the most successful text books of the seventeenth century. Initially published in 1647, the author defines logic as an intellectual habit of the mind, which makes discourses and distinguishes truth from falsehood. Stier's concept of logic and his theory of method comes directly from Giacomo Zabarella, as he states that method, which can be either synthetic or analytic, is the instrument for acquiring knowledge of things. Stier first explains the fundamentals of logic with a focus on language, then further treats ethics, physics, metaphysics, and finally astronomy. This work played a fundamental role in the spreading of Paduan Aristotelianism in English universities.

\$ 350.00

THE QUESTION TO WHICH WE ALL WANT THE ANSWER

40. THOMSON, W[illiam] Hanna

What is physical life; its origin and nature. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1909. 8vo. With half-title and 1 plate. Green cloth, gilt spine and gilt title on front cover. A very good copy.

First edition of an important examination of the origin of life from the perspective of a physician. With this work, Thomson intended to "show that enough has been demonstrated already to prove that the hypothesis of earthly life ever having had a spontaneous, or mechanical, or physico-chemical origin, is wholly untenable" (Preface, p. vi). Additionally, he delves into several perspectives on the question of the origin of physical life, including that of

Darwin and his contemporaries, presenting as many facets as he can. He also discusses reproduction and heredity, unicellular and multicellular organisms, adaptations, and the “great food question,” in which he posits that all life requires food or sustenance of some sort. He uses Darwin’s eat or be eaten theory to illustrate his point: “It was the Food Question which set Natural Selection to shape the lion so that he would be well hid while waiting for his living meal on a gazelle, and in turn made the legs of the gazelle good for running away from him” (p. 119). Thomson’s work on the origin of physical life attracted attention in the years following its publication, with a lengthy article in the New York Times in 1911 in which he reiterated many of the points in this work for the general public in an attempt to demystify the mystery of life.

Thomson (1833-1918), an American physician and author born in Syria, was a respected researcher in the field of nervous and mental diseases. His primary works focused on the brain and personality, biology, and the origin of life. A man of great faith, he also authored numerous books on religion and Christianity. He was also known for publicly criticizing Thomas Edison’s claim that there is no soul and no life after death.

\$ 75.00

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY ON SWAMPS

41. VINCENT, Aristide

Essai sur les prairies naturelles, mémoire présenté au concours ouvert par la Société Vétérinaire du Finistère, sur l’amélioration et la création des prairies naturelles dans le département du Finistère, et qui a obtenu la médaille offerte en prix par ladite société, dans sa séance du 22 juillet 1843, présidée par M. le Préfet du Département. Brest: Édouard Anner, 1845. 12mo. With half-title and 1 engraved plate. Stiff blue marbled wrappers.

First and only edition of this prize-winning essay, written in response to a contest put together by the *Société Vétérinaire de Finistère*, for the improvement and creation of grasslands. Vincent, a civil engineer and mayor of the small village of Landévennec, France, gives excellent suggestions for the use of the region’s swamps and marshes. He details a step-by-step process, from drainage of the swamps, to irrigation of the new grasslands, to suggestion of what types of grass to grow, proposing hay and other grains which can be used to feed livestock. He not only explains the methods and machinery to be used for the drainage, he also goes into the varying techniques of irrigation, as well as the different types of water that can or cannot be used. No copies located.

\$ 750.00

THE PIONEER WORK ON THE RADIATION BALANCE OF THE ATMOSPHERE A PRESENTATION COPY

42. WELLS, William Charles

An essay on dew, and several appearances connected with it. London: Printed for Taylor and Hessey, 1814. 8vo. Contemporary boards, rebacked; an uncut copy, with a presentation inscription from the author to James Johnston, Esq. on the title.

First edition of this classic of meteorology, for which Wells was awarded the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society. His researches were of major importance in the development of the science of ventilation in relation to relative humidity. “It would take too much space to follow all of Wells’ ingenious experiments, but his conclusions can be stated. The cooling of the Earth’s surface, and of the bodies that accumulate dew, is the result of radiation to space. This radiation is always going on but can be largely interrupted by clouds; and in the daytime it is

overbalanced by the radiation to the Earth from the Sun” (Middleton). Wells had an extremely clear view of what is now called the “greenhouse effect.”

Wells (1757-1817) was born in Charleston, South Carolina, but left America at the start of the Revolution and settled in London where he became physician to St. Thomas’ Hospital between 1800 and 1817. “In 1812 he began to study dew with great patience . . . and in August 1814, he published his *Essay on dew*, called by the famous physicist John Tyndall ‘a model of wise enquiry and lucid exposition.’” (Middleton). \$ 2500.00

**THE BEGINNING OF SCIENTIFIC GEOLOGY IN ENGLAND
ALSO A PRESENTATION COPY**

43. WOODWARD, John

An essay toward a natural history of the earth: and terrestrial bodies, especially minerals: as also of the seas, rivers, and springs. With an account of the universal deluge: and of the effects that it had upon the earth. London: Ric. Wilkins, 1702. 8vo. Contemporary calf, elaborate gilt spine. Presentation inscription from the author on the fly-leaf (“Ex dono autoris amici mei plurissime. . . .” From the library of the Earl of Stradbroke with his oval engraved bookplate and his inscription dated 1827 on the paste-down. A beautiful copy.

Second edition of what is considered the beginning of scientific geology in England. This influential book presents the orthodox contemporary views of earth’s structure. Woodward describes how he took every opportunity to examine digging operations, and dispatched questionnaires to all parts of the world. Woodward here recognized the existence of various strata in the earth’s crust and the true nature of fossils, failing only to make the assumptions regarding the method of formation of the rocks that earned William Smith the title of father of English geology. His most important contribution to science is his catalogue of the fossils which in the course of long years he had collected in England, and which now form an interesting portion of the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge. \$ 3200.00

