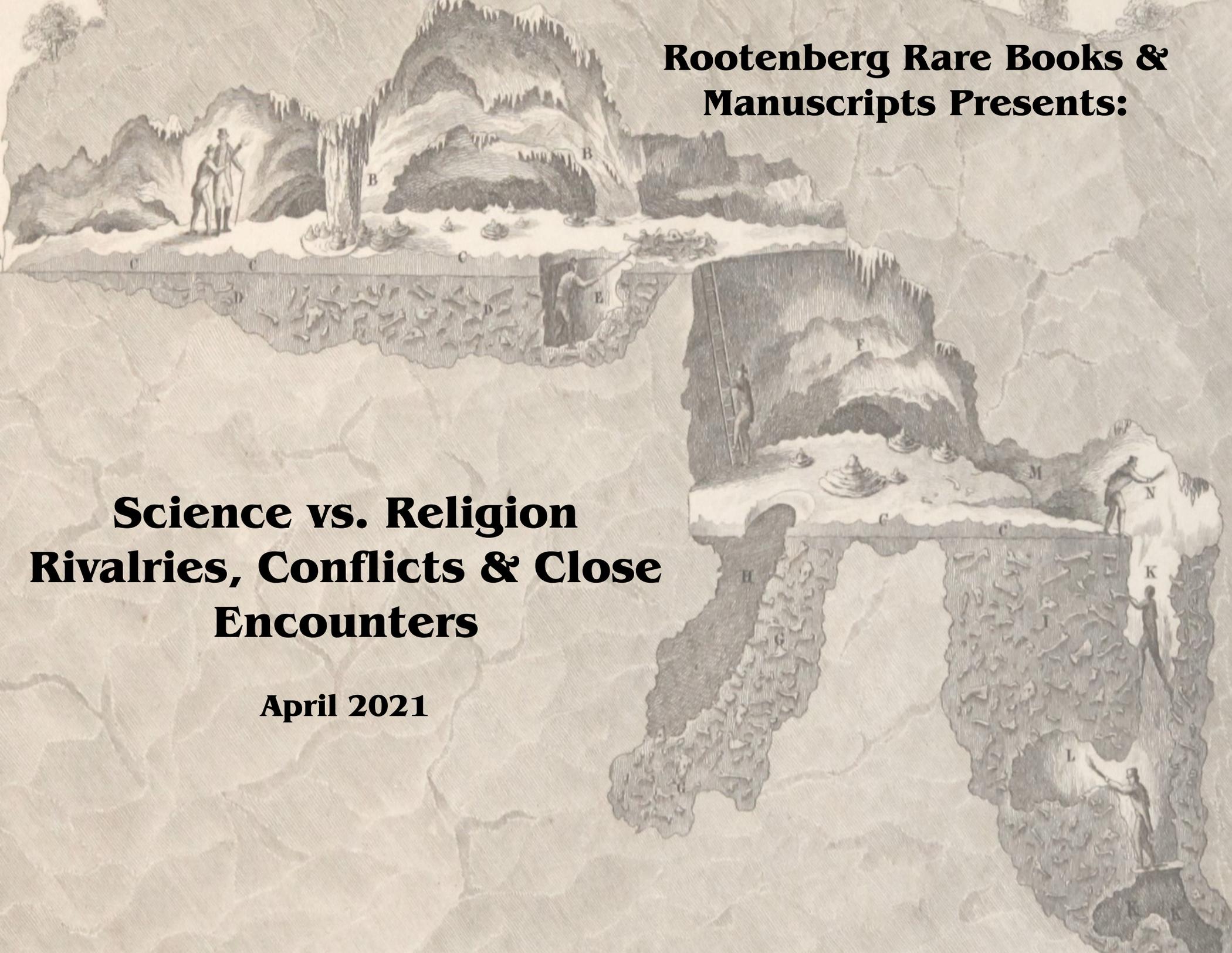
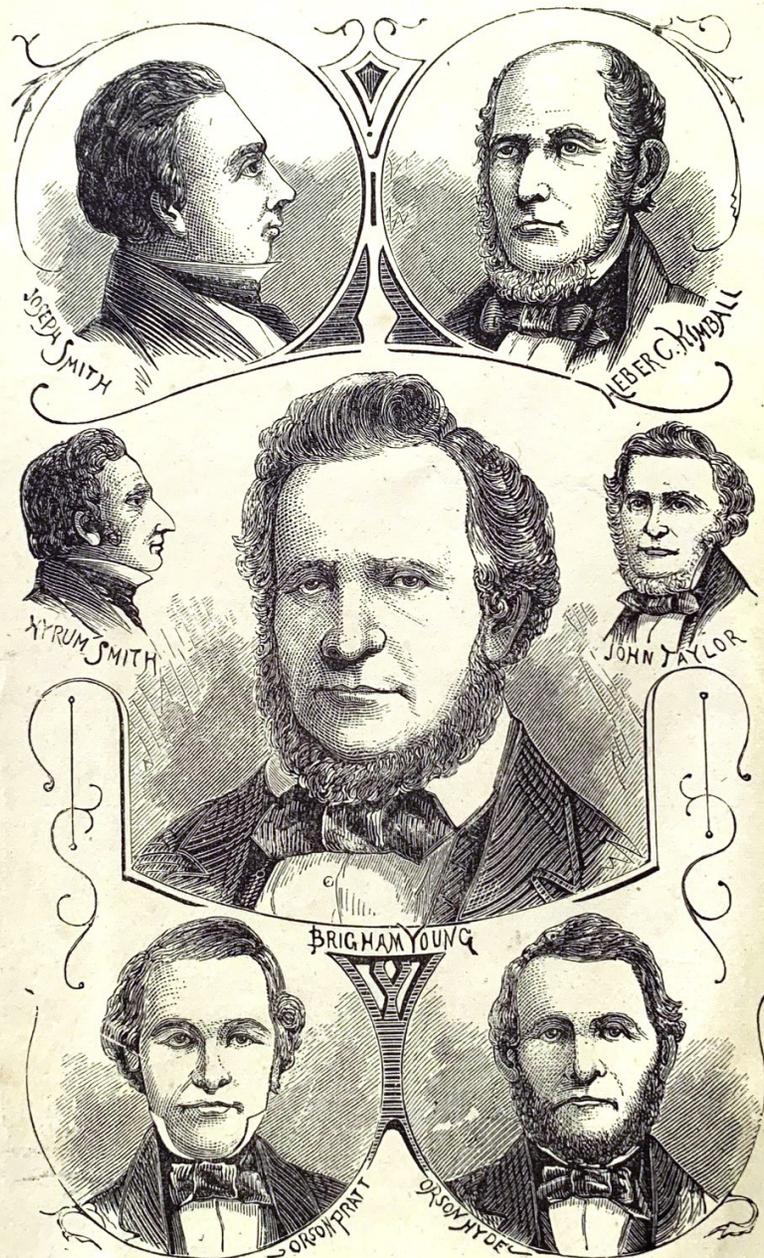


**Rootenberg Rare Books &
Manuscripts Presents:**

**Science vs. Religion
Rivalries, Conflicts & Close
Encounters**

April 2021





PORTRAITS OF LEADING MORMONS.

REVEALING "MORMON MYSTERIES"

1. BEADLE, J[ohn] H[anson]

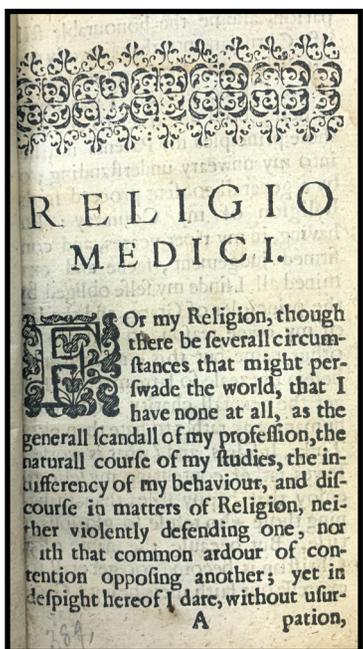
Life in Utah; or, the mysteries and crimes of Mormonism. Being an expose of the secret rites and ceremonies of the Latter-Day Saints, with a full and authentic history of polygamy and the Mormon sect from its origin to the present day. Philadelphia: National Pub. Company, 1870. 8vo. 540 pp., plus 4 pages publisher's advertisements. With 2 frontispieces (portraits of leading Mormons and the Mormon temple now being built in Salt Lake City), folding map and 29 plates and text illustrations. Original publisher's cloth, title in decorative gilt on front cover and spine; though the binding is just a bit worn and there is some minor browning, an excellent, well-preserved copy.

First edition. Beadle was a member of the Mormon expedition from Nauvoo, Illinois across the United States to the American West between 1839-1846. His account of the journey makes for fascinating reading. He starts with a historical narrative both of the Mormon Church and the founding of Nauvoo, the principal settlement of the Latter Day Saints. His descriptions of Mormon life and how they reacted to events during the excursion are personal and intimate. Along with his analysis of Mormon theology, Beadle paints a startling portrait of the Mormon church and its disciples during the early period of their settlement in Utah. Nothing is omitted, including polygamy, results of disloyalty, female slavery, witchcraft, and everything else that tended to stoke fear and discomfort regarding Mormons in the general population. Of particular interest is his treatment of Mormon "mysteries."

Beadle's work became one of the most prominent anti-Mormon books from the nineteenth century. Though he does give a nod to the concept of freedom of religion, there is ample evidence that the Mormons and their belief system can be categorized as a dangerous cult as opposed to a true religion.

Beadle (1840-1897) was a journalist who moved west to Utah from Indiana. In addition to his books and articles, he was editor of the Salt Lake City Reporter, which he attempted to make into a first-class "gentile" newspaper. His editorials were quite damaging to Mormonism; as a result he was assaulted in 1869 and was not allowed to prosecute his assault due to Mormon influence.

\$ 550.00



A DOCTOR'S RELIGION

2. [BROWNE, Thomas]

Religio medici. The fifth edition, corrected and amended. With annotations never before published, upon all the obscurer passages therein. Also, observations by Sir Kenelm Digby, now newly added. London: Tho. Milbourn for Andrew Crook, 1659. Three works in one. 8vo. [xvi], 297, [5]; [ii], 75, [2] pp. (pagination continuous, though with many errors). Each work with separate title, the first with an additional (newly) engraved title with a date of 1660. Contemporary calf, rebacked, spine label; interior fine with a small tear in the engraved title and some contemporary annotations to the verso of the final blank. Ownership inscription of T.C. Goldingham, Oxford, February 4, 1941 and contemporary ownership inscription of M. Martin on the recto of the engraved title.

Fifth edition. One of the most famous and influential treatises in the English language, the *Religio medici* (A doctor's religion) represents Browne's attempt to arrive at a vital concept of faith, one with tolerance, humor and dignity. Browne (1605-1682) received his M.D. at Oxford in 1637. In 1642, two unauthorized editions of this work appeared. The first authorized edition was printed in 1643, with a further seven editions throughout the seventeenth century.

Browne's work immediately drew attention, and the first edition of commentaries by Digby (1603-1665), an English virtuoso and a lover of new trends in natural philosophy, came out in 1643. Our copy contains the third edition of his *Observations*.

Keynes, 4 (Browne), 215 (Digby); Osler, 4421 (Browne), 4542 (Digby); Printing & the Mind of Man, 131 (Browne, 1642) \$ 750.00



VULGAR ERRORS SLOWING SCIENTIFIC GROWTH

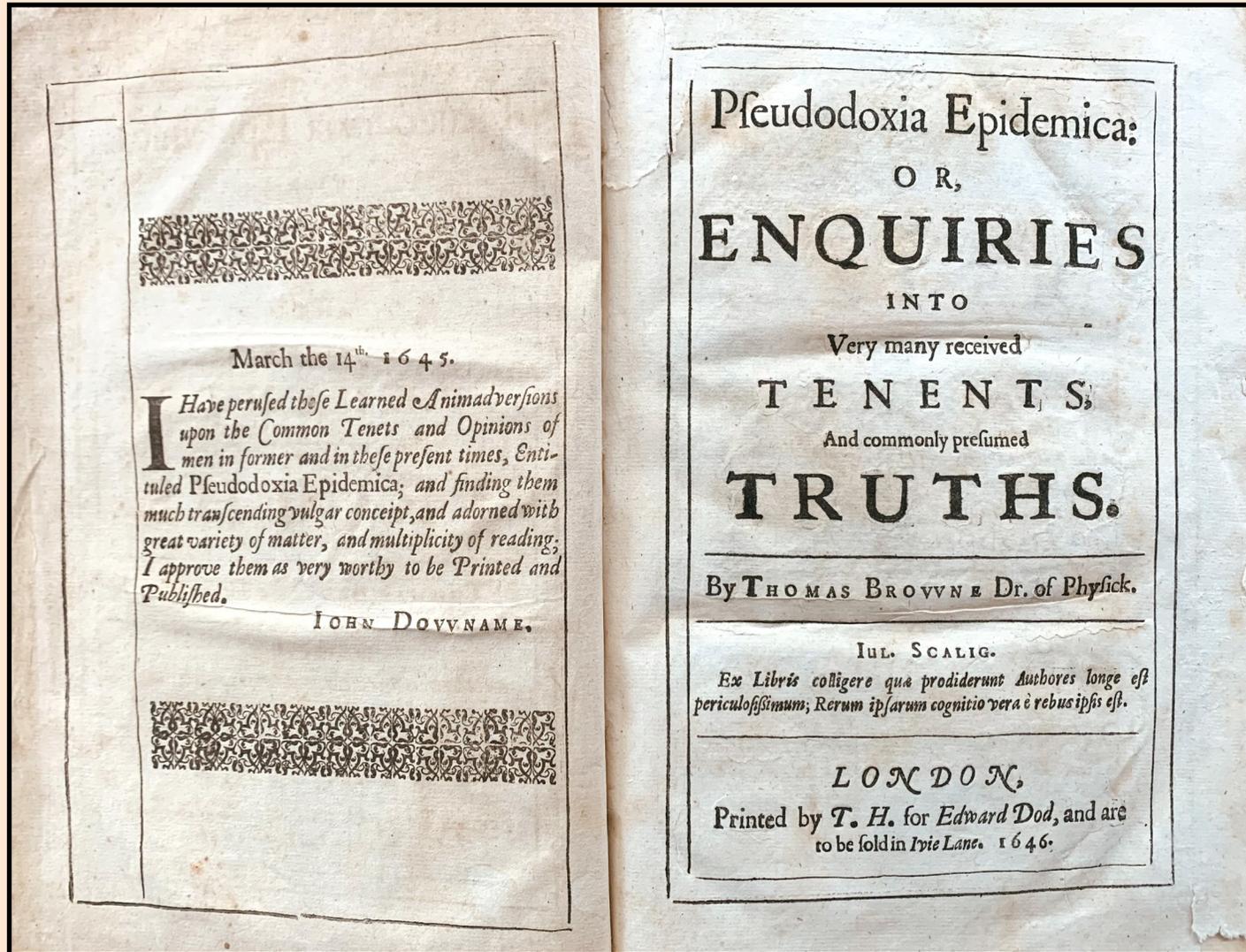
3. BROWNE, Thomas

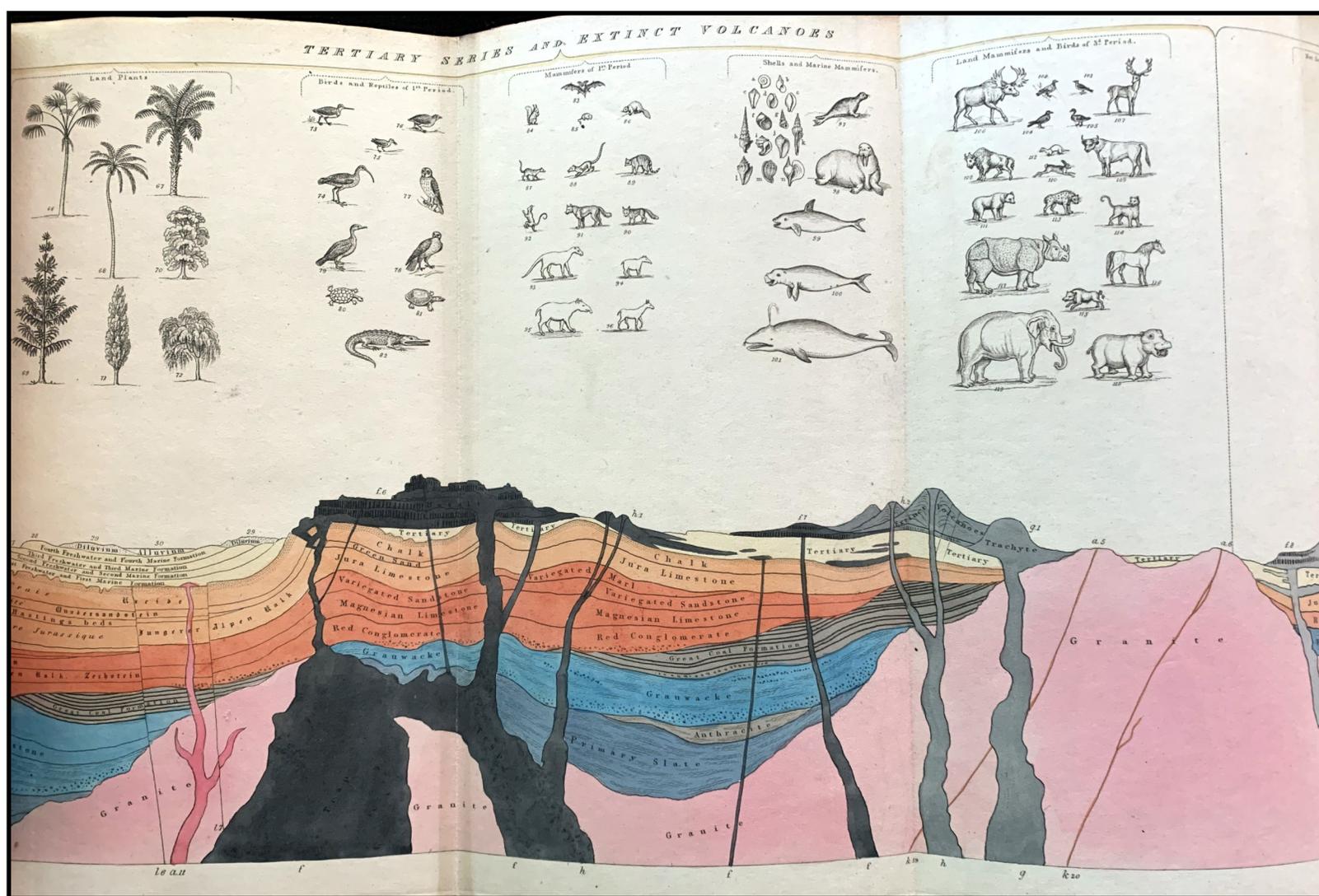
Pseudodoxia epidemica: or, enquiries into very many received tenents, and commonly presumed truths. London: Printed by T. H. for Edward Dod, 1646. Folio (262 x 175 mm). [xx], 386 pp., including imprimatur leaf facing title. Contemporary calf, rebacked, corners renewed. Imprimatur leaf repaired on fore-edge, occasional foxing and browning. Presented to the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by Edward Wilson, with the Academy's bookplate on the front paste-down.

First edition. In this work the author questions the many long held prejudices and misconceptions which hampered scientific growth. Browne's (1605-82) "vulgar errors," as it was amusingly referred to, is divided into seven books which contain his numerous observations and experiments in physics, comparative anatomy and biology. The work has become a literary classic and includes the first appearance in English of the term "electricity" (pages 51 and 79).

Keynes, *Browne*, 73B; Wing, B5159; *Wheeler Gift Catalogue*, I, 123; Waller, I, 19462; Norman, I, 358

\$ 1500.00



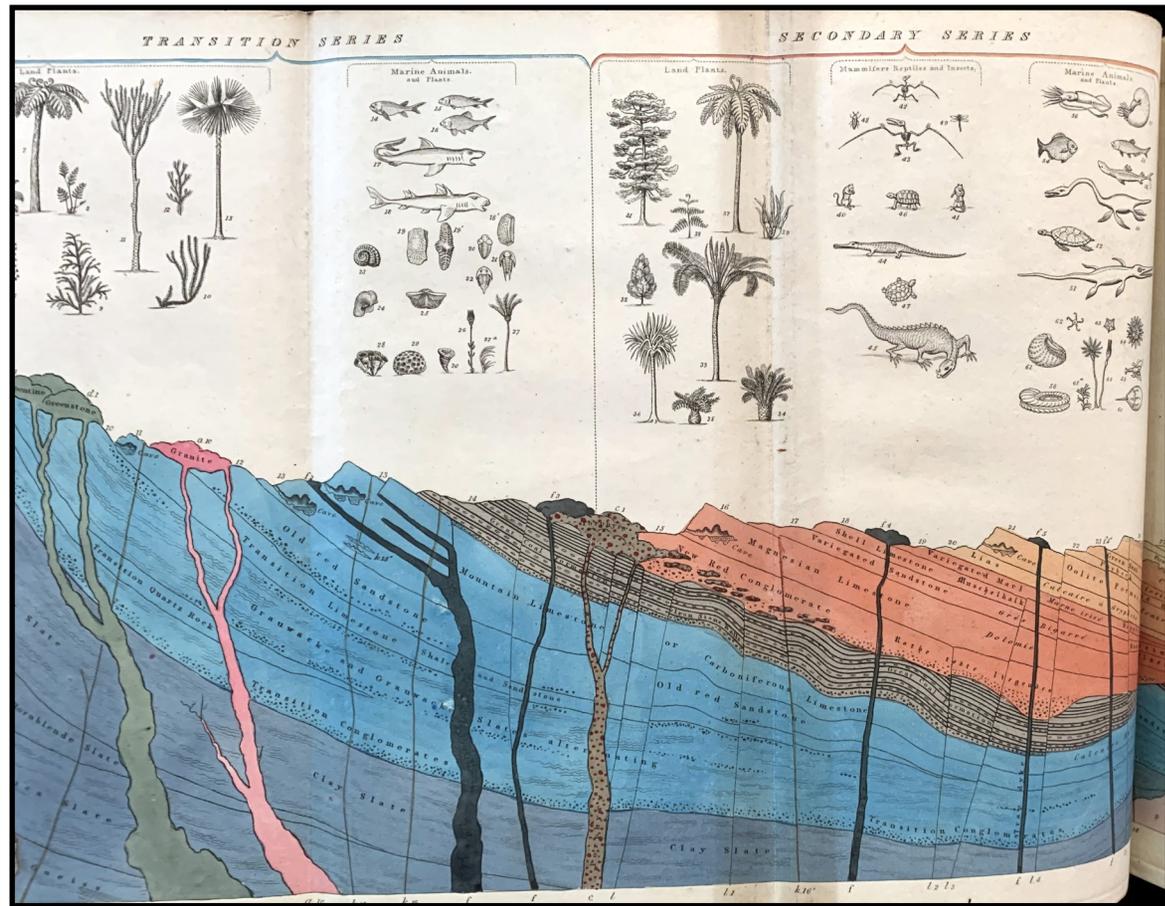
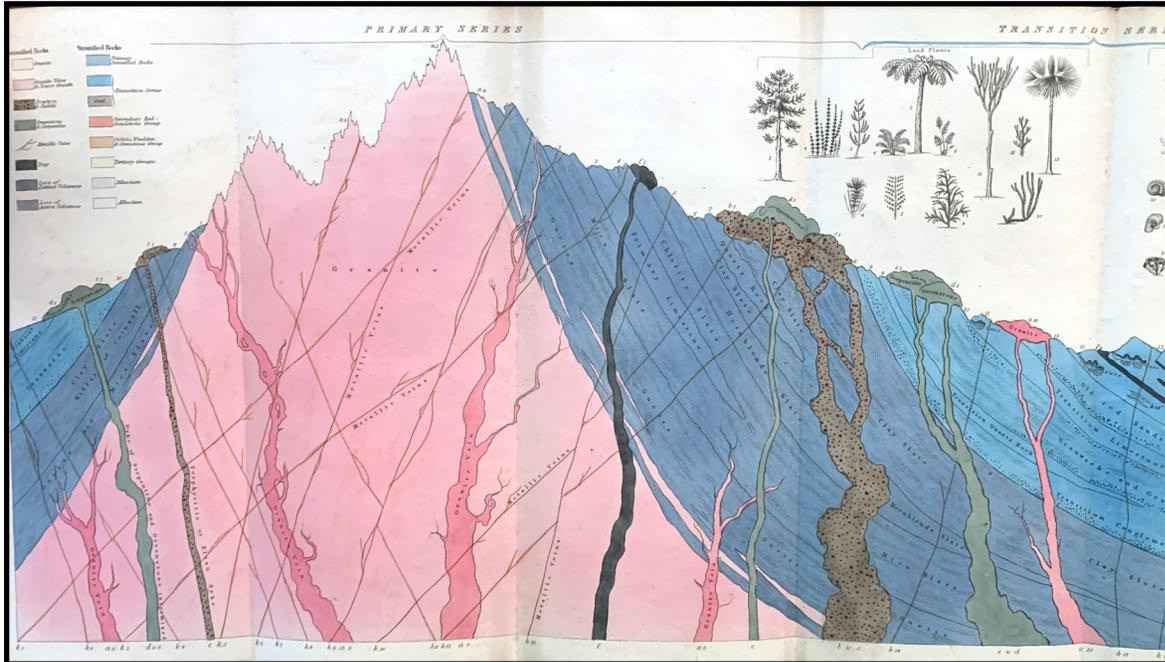


INSCRIBED COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION

4. BUCKLAND, William

Geology and mineralogy considered with reference to natural theology. London: Pickering, 1836. Two volumes. 8vo. xvi, 599, [1]; vii, [3], 128 pp., plus the advertisements at the beginning of volume 2. With 87 plates. Rebound in modern cloth; interiors excellent. An excellent copy inscribed by the author.

First edition of this celebrated Bridgewater Treatise by Buckland, theologian and first professor of geology in England, winner of the Royal Society's Copley Medal. His exploration and research were of major importance, and his contributions to geology were instrumental to its integration with other sciences at Oxford. Buckland was so popular that all of his colleagues, including Lyell, considered themselves his pupil. This was the sixth work in the series commissioned by the Earl of Bridgewater who assumed humans could gain knowledge of God through observation and reasoning. For a detailed description of this author and his work, see Charles Gillispie, *Genesis and Geology*, 1959. \$ 1500.00



USING NEWTON INSTEAD OF THE BIBLE

5. BUFFON, George Louis Leclerc, Comte de

[*Époques de la nature*]. *Histoire naturelle, générale et particulière. Supplement, Tome Cinquième*. Paris: De l'Imprimerie Royale, 1778. 4to. [ii], viii, 615, [1], xxviii pp. With 6 plates and 2 folding maps. Contemporary mottled calf, raised bands, gilt insignia on both covers, joints starting, spine rubbed; internally fine, all plates and maps in excellent condition.

First edition. The first volume of Buffon's monumental *Histoire naturelle* (1749) contained his theory of the earth; he then modified and expanded his work in this supplemental volume.

In formulating his theories, Buffon did not rely on the Bible as a strict guide to a history of the earth. Instead, he used the new physics of Isaac Newton to conjecture how matter in motion might have formed the Earth. He proposed that a comet striking the sun had broken off debris that became the planets of the solar system. Initially, the Earth was scorching, but gradually it cooled until molten rock turned to dry land and clouds rained down to form oceans. In the hot oceans of the early Earth, Buffon claimed that vast amounts of life were generated from unorganized matter—even large animals sprang into existence. In time, as the world's climate cooled, many animals migrated to the tropics. Their migration made sense of the discoveries in Buffon's day of fossil elephants in Siberia and North America, while living elephants were only found in Africa and South Asia. The Siberian species gave rise to today's elephants, while the North American forms simply became extinct.

In 1749, Buffon saw the Earth's history as cyclical, with neither a beginning nor an end. James Hutton and Lamarck later took up this idea, but Buffon himself ultimately dropped it. In 1778, he published *Les Epoques de la Nature*, asserting that the Earth was 74,832 years old (a staggering number for the time) and that humans were relative newcomers. But even that number fell somewhat short. When Buffon considered the amount of time needed to build mountains of chalk from the remains of marine organisms, he knew tens of thousands of years was far too little time. He toyed with an age for our planet of at least 10 million years. Buffon shied away from publishing as much, not because he feared religious reprimand but because he doubted he had enough evidence to prove the assertion.

Buffon argued that Earth had experienced seven epochs:

- When the Earth and the planets took their form
- When matter, being consolidated, formed the interior rock of the globe and the great vitrescible masses that are at its surface
- When the waters covered our continents
- When the waters retreated and the volcanoes became active
- When the elephants and other animals of the south lived in the north
- When the separation of continents was made
- When the power of man has assisted that of nature

Buffon's revised theory of the Earth has an interesting footnote. Since the planet had started out so hot, he hypothesized, life must have first developed in the far north (Siberia, specifically). His assertion prompted a flattered Catherine the Great to shower him with gifts and gold medals. But the discovery that the Siberian mammoth was not, in fact, quite the same species as the modern Indian or African elephant helped disprove that particular argument in the end.

See www.strangescience.net/buffon; Linda Hall Library, *Theories of the Earth*, 28; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 198

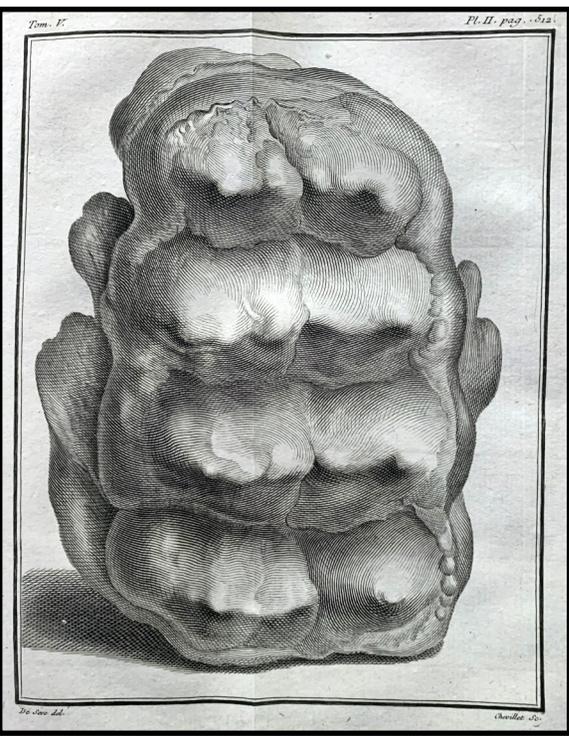
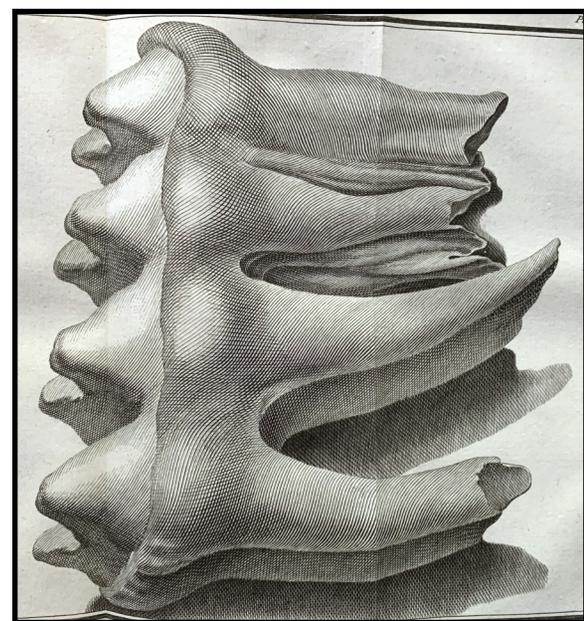
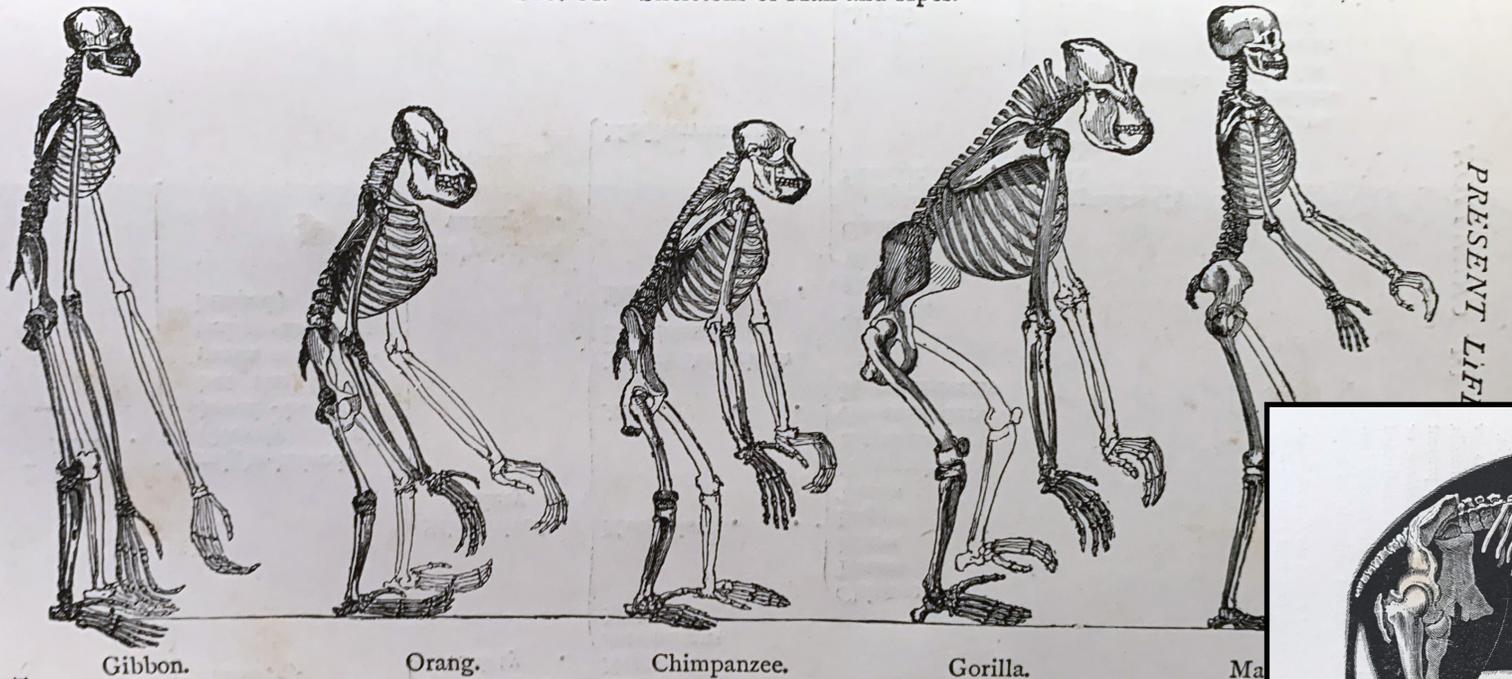


FIG. 61.—Skeletons of Man and Apes.



Gibbon.

Orang.

Chimpanzee.

Gorilla.

Man

Reduced from diagrams of the natural size (except that of the gibbon, which was twice as large as natural.)
(From Prof. Huxley's *Man's Place in Nature*, Frontispiece.)

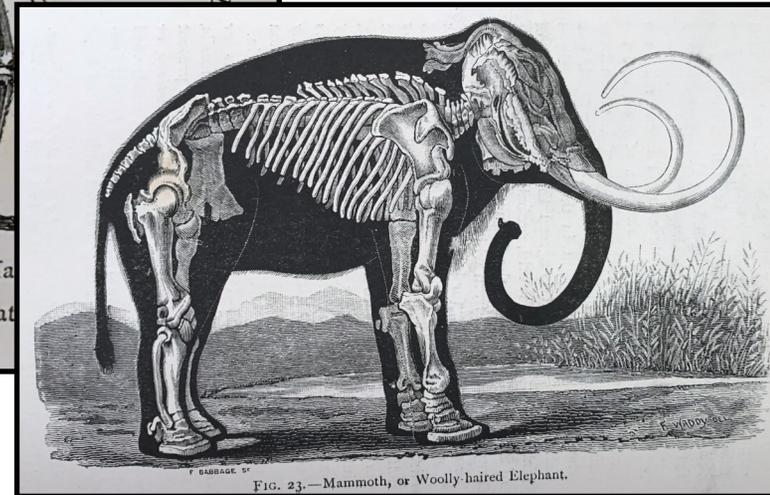


FIG. 23.—Mammoth, or Woolly-haired Elephant.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE PLAINLY EXPLAINED

6. CLODD, Edward

The story of creation: a plain account of evolution. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1888. 8vo. xv, [i], 242, [2] pp., plus 16-page publisher's advertisements dated June, 1888. Photographic frontispiece, folding table of stratified rocks, folding diagram of development, index, and advertisements. Publisher's cloth, gilt spine, corners and edges slightly worn, spine faded; misprint on page 91 results in portion of text missing, scattered foxing, otherwise a solid copy.

First edition, issue with "fifth and sixth thousand" on title. This popular work on evolution sold five thousand copies in three months and was reprinted in new or revised editions every few years until 1926. According to the preface, the author is attempting to explain matters of abiding interest and deep significance in as simple and untechnical a style as possible. The text treats the universe and the history of the earth, the evolution of all life forms, and provides a detailed explanation on the origin of species. The work ends with a section on social evolution.

Clodd (1840-1930) ended his formal education with grammar school, but was self-taught. He worked in the Joint Stock Bank until he was 75 years old, while at the same time reading, writing, and engaging with a wide variety of notable scientists and authors, including T. H. Huxley and W. B. Yeats.

\$ 150.00

ASTROLOGICAL HERBALISM

7. CULPEPER, Nicholas

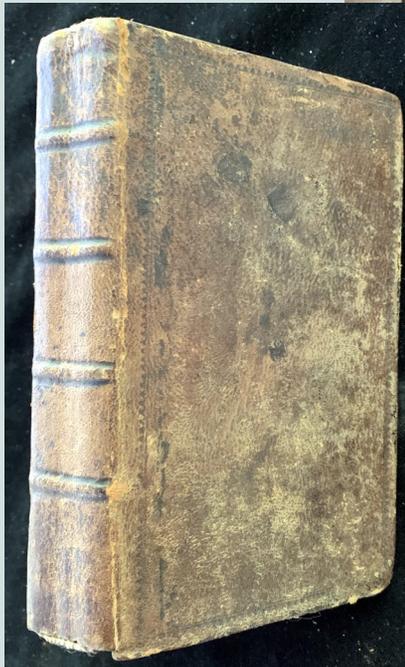
The English physician enlarged with three hundred and sixty nine medicines made of English Herbs, that were not in an impression until this. . . . London: Printed for S. Ballard, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, R. Baldwin, S. Crowder, P. Davey and B. Law, and H. Woodgate and S. Brooks, [1765]. 12mo. [xii], 387, [9] pp., including the Table of Diseases. Contemporary calf; interior in excellent condition..

Culpeper first published *The English physitian, or An astrologo-physical discourse on the vulgar herbs of the nation* in 1652, and followed it up with his *Complete herbal* the next year. The books were combined and issued in over forty editions since that time. Although a later edition, Culpeper's theory of the relationship between astrology and herbs and physical health can be seen as a masterpiece of clever scholarship. The planet associated with each herb is used symbolically to derive its medicinal use. In order to gain knowledge of the herb, one is expected to contemplate the symbolic associations of each planet - parts of the body, humoral correspondence, temperature, etc - in relation to the listed indications to see how the herb can be used.

One of the most influential writers in the history of herbalism, Culpeper (1616-1654) popularized astrological herbalism. He was a Puritan and Parliamentarian at a time when most of the College of Surgeons were Anglican Royalists. This in part accounts for his rejection by the College, and it might also explain his tremendous popularity with New England Puritans. He had a successful practice and gave much free advice to the poor, but he was very unpopular with the orthodox medical practitioners. Hard work and his extensive literary activities, worries about a family of seven children, and a case of consumption, brought on his early death at the age of 38.

Wellcome II, p. 415

\$ 400.00



THE
English Physician
ENLARGED
With Three Hundred and Sixty-Nine
MEDICINES,
MADE OF
English Herbs,
That were not in any Impression until This.

BEING

An *Astrologo-Physical* Discourse of the Vulgar Herbs of this Nation; containing a compleat Method of Physick, whereby a Man may preserve his Body in Health, or cure himself, being Sick, for Three-Pence Charge, with such Things only as grow in *England*, they being most fit for *English* Bodies.

Herein is also shewed these Seven Things, *viz.* 1. The Way of making Plaisters, Ointments, Oils, Poultices, Syrups, Decoctions, Juleps, or Waters, of all Sorts of Physical Herbs, that you may have them ready for your Use at all Times of the Year. 2. What Planet governeth every Herb or Tree (used in *Physick*) that groweth in *England*. 3. The Time of gathering all Herbs, both Vulgarly, and Astrologically. 4. The Way of drying and keeping the Herbs all the Year. 5. The Way of keeping their Juice ready for Use at all Times. 6. The Way of making and keeping all Kinds of useful Compounds made of Herbs. 7. The Way of mixing Medicines according to the Cause and Mixture of the Disease and Part of the Body Afflicted.

By NICH. CULPEPPER, *Gent.*
STUDENT in Physick and Astrology.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. BALLARD, C. HITCH and L. HAWES, R. BALDWIN,
S. CROWDER, P. DAVEY and B. LAW, and H. WOODGATE
and S. BROOKS.

THE GENESIS OF THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION

8. DARWIN, Charles, FITZROY, Robert, & KING, P. Parker

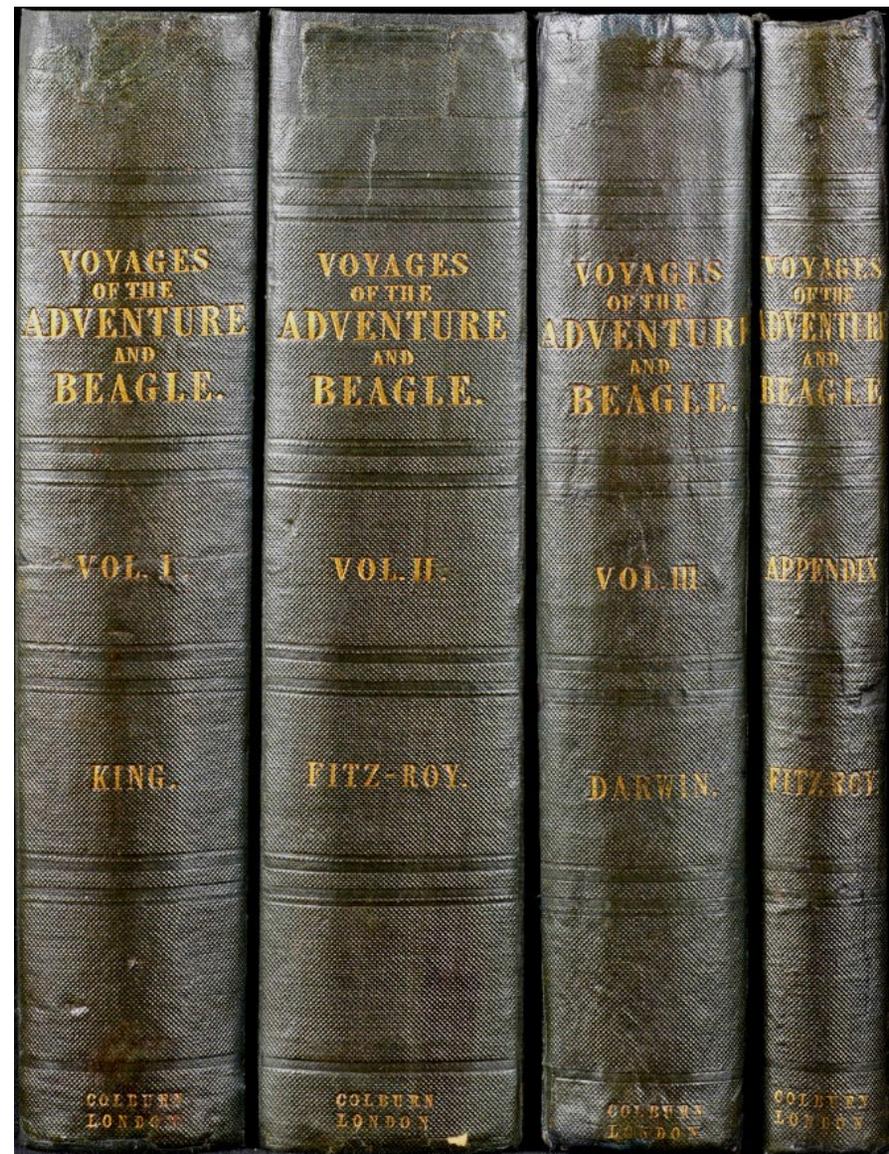
Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's ships Adventure and Beagle, between the years 1826 and 1836, describing their examination of the southern shores of South America, and the Beagle's circumnavigation of the globe. . . . London: Henry Colburn, 1839. Four volumes (3 and an appendix). 8vo. With 44 lithograph plates, 4 charts and maps inserted, 8 charts and maps loose in cover pockets, text woodcuts. Original cloth, skillfully rebacked with original spines laid down; a superb set with an occasional waterstain. Preserved in a cloth box. From the library of Henry William Poor (1844-1915), railroad magnet and financial adviser (Standard's partner). This copy was purchased from Poor by Henry Huntington.

First edition, first issue, recording the historic voyage of the *Beagle*, including Darwin's *Journal* which forms the third volume of the *Narrative*. This set contains Darwin's first published book, the beginning of a whole new conception of the origin and evolution of the various species of life on earth.

Captain Robert Fitzroy (1805-1865) commanded the five-year expedition, during which time the *Beagle* visited Brazil, Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Chili, Peru, the Galapagos Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and other countries and islands on the way. Darwin's account of the voyage is one of the most important records of natural history exploration ever written, and provided a foundation for the entire structure of modern biology.

See Dibner 199; Freeman, 10; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 344; see Sparrow, *Milestones of Science* p. 38

\$ 95,000.00



DARWIN'S GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

9. DARWIN, Charles

Geological observations on the volcanic islands visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, together with some brief notices of the geology of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. Being the second part of the geology of the voyage of the Beagle. . . London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1844. 8vo. vii, [i], 174, [1] pp., plus 24-page publisher's catalogue dated January, 1844. With the folding map "A plan of the Island of Ascension" and 14 text woodcuts. Original publisher's purple cloth, faded; a clean copy with the signature of Perry W. Gilbert dated January 3, 1952 on the fly-leaf.

First edition. Includes a description of six species of corals from the Palaeozoic formation of Van Diemen's Land by W. Lonsdale. "Darwin's published work during this period secured his position as one of Britain's foremost naturalists. His study of the volcanic islands visited during the Beagle voyage was based on a wide range of rock and mineral specimens, including his own, and considerable research into contemporary theories of volcanic activity, mountain formation, and the elevation of extensive tracts of land relative to the sea" (*Correspondence*, Vol. 3, p. 331).

Freeman, 272

(Offered with)

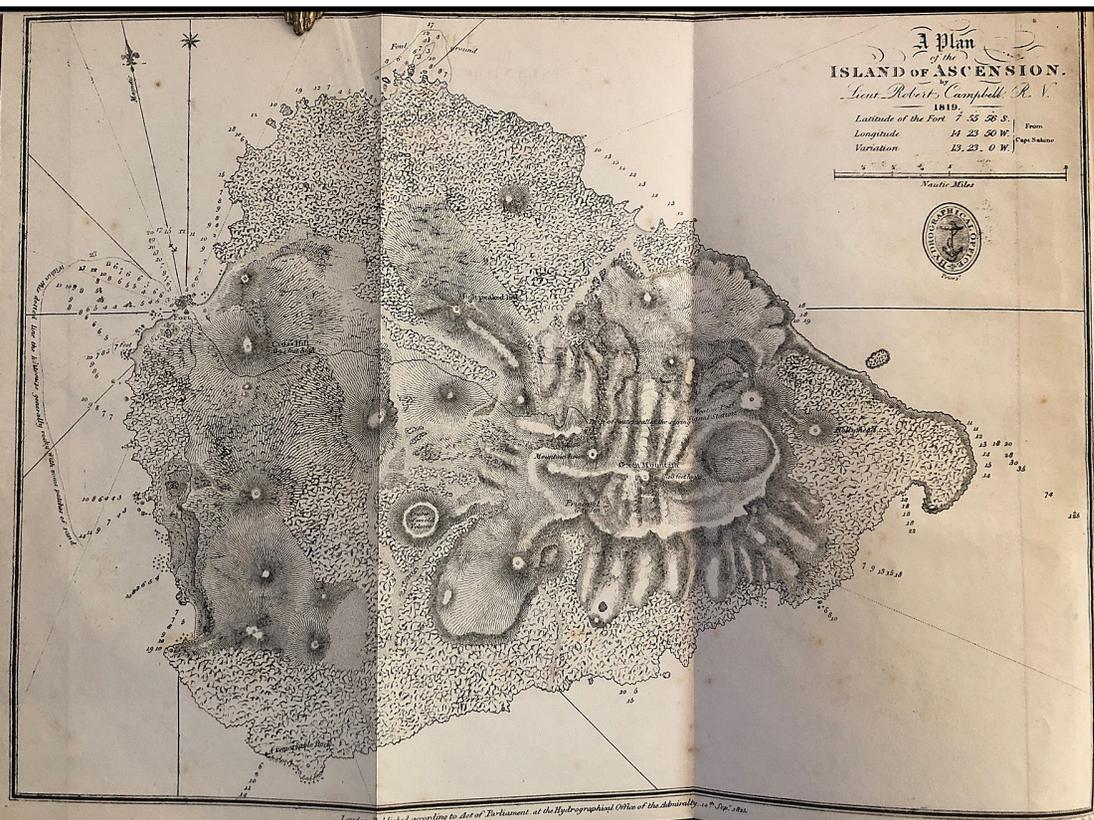
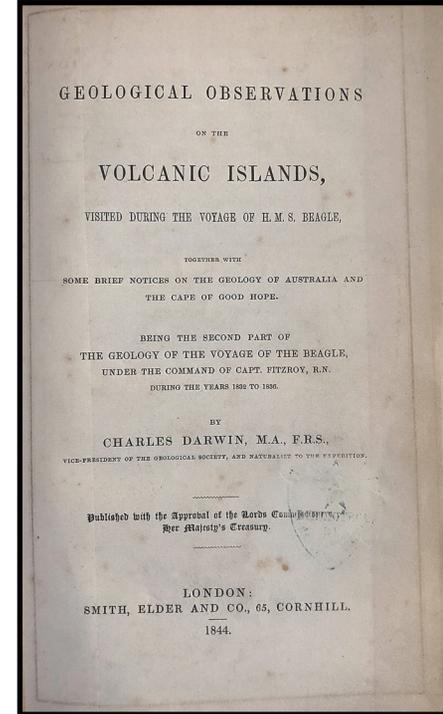
Geological observations on South America. Being the third part of the geology of the voyage of the Beagle. . . London: Smith, Elder and Co., 1846. 8vo. vii, [i] (directions for the binder and errata), 279, [1] (publisher's advertisements) pp., plus

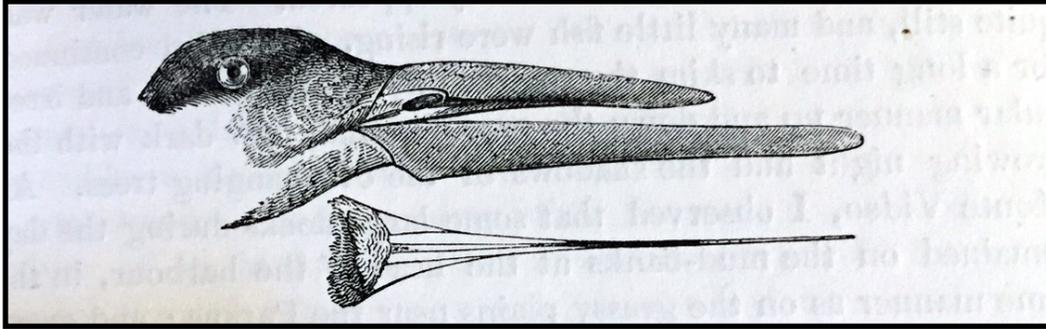
a 32-page publisher's catalogue dated July, 1846, and an additional folding plate of shells at the end of the ads with the notation "Sowerby's *Fossils of British Strata*. With 1 folding map and 5 folding plates. Original publisher's cloth; an excellent copy.

First edition. When Darwin sailed on the Beagle, he had with him the first volume of Lyell's *Principles of geology*, which advanced a gradualist theory of geological evolution through elevation, subsidence and erosion over an immense period of time, contrary to the dominant catastrophist theory of sudden upheaval. Darwin was able to interpret the geology of South America according to Lyell's principles, and his book offered the first adequate geological investigation of the continent. His "demonstration of the origin of metamorphic rocks by deformation and of the distinction between cleavage and sedimentary bedding was a major contribution to geology" (DSB). He also worked out an accurate model for fossil formation, from which he demonstrated the erratic and incomplete nature of the fossil record.

Freeman, 273

\$ 75,000.00





VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE SUMMARIZED

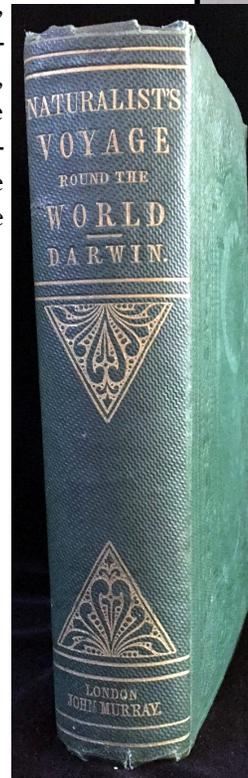
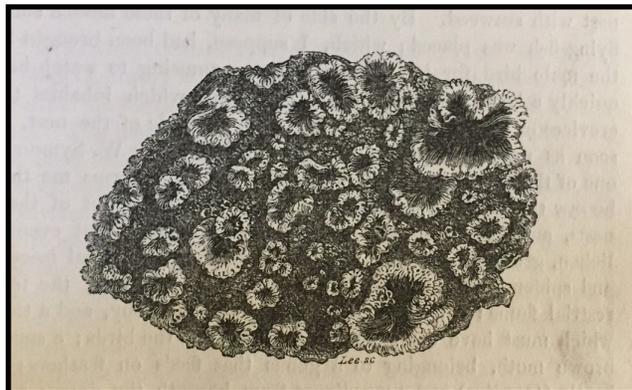
10. DARWIN, Charles

Journal of researches into the natural history and geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world. London: John Murray, 1860. 8vo. viii, 519 pp., plus inserted 32-page publisher's catalogue dated October, 1866. With 14 text woodcuts. Original publisher's cloth, front cover a bit worn; interior very good.

Second edition, later issue (tenth thousand, with new preliminaries and a postscript at the end of the preface), the final definitive text, with extensive revisions from its first appearance, of Darwin's first published work, which chronicles his historic five-year voyage on the *Beagle* to Brazil, Argentina, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, Peru, the Galapagos Islands, New Zealand, Australia, and other countries and islands along the way. This journey was the most important event in Darwin's intellectual life. The appearance of this record was a turning point in the history of biological science and marked the beginnings of a whole new conception of the origin of the various species of life on earth.

Freeman, 20

\$ 5500.00



JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES INTO THE NATURAL HISTORY AND GEOLOGY

OF THE
COUNTRIES VISITED DURING THE VOYAGE OF
H.M.S. BEAGLE ROUND THE WORLD,

UNDER THE
Command of Capt. Fitz Roy, R.N.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A., F.R.S.
AUTHOR OF 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES,' ETC.

TENTH THOUSAND.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1860.

ON
THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY

MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR LIFE.

BY

CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

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

A NEW EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED BY THE AUTHOR.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
443 & 445 BROADWAY.
M.DCCC.LX.

DARWIN'S FIRST SUBSTANTIVE TEXTUAL CHANGES

11. DARWIN, Charles

On the origin of species by means of natural selection or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1860. 8vo. in 12's. xi, 440 pp., plus 2 pages publisher's advertisements. With 1 folding lithograph plate. Original brown blind-stamped publisher's cloth, spine a bit sunned, otherwise in absolutely excellent condition.

First American edition. This, the fourth issue, with the added three quotes, is the first of the American issues where the text has been considerably altered, revised and augmented by the author. In addition it contains the historical sketch, in its earlier and shorter form, as a preface, and a supplement of seven pages at the end. Our copy includes the mispagination on pp. 116-21 as per Freeman.

This is one of the rarer issues of Darwin's *Origin*, and is quite scarce in the rare book market.

Freeman, 380

\$ 8500.00

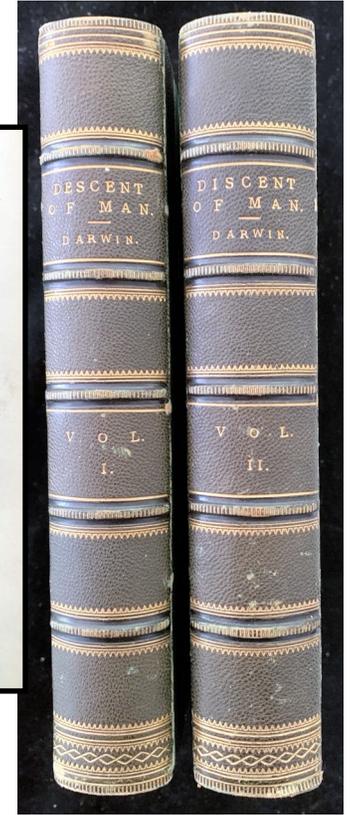
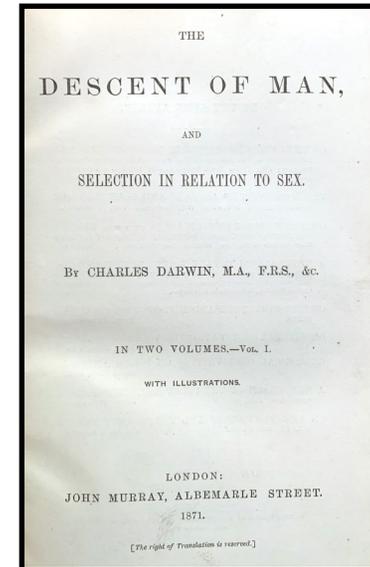
FIRST USE OF THE WORD EVOLUTION

12. DARWIN, Charles

The descent of man, and selection in relation to sex. London: John Murray, 1871. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 423, [1]; viii, 475, [1] pp. Green half morocco, spine in compartments with gilt details; interior excellent.

First edition, second issue, of Darwin's classic work on comparative anatomy. By comparing the physiological and psychological aspects of man and ape, he fills in what had been merely suggested in the *Origin*: that man's ancestor, if still alive today, would be classified among the primates and on a lower scale than the apes. The last chapter is an added essay on sexual selection, the superior chances of mating that some individuals of one sex have over their rivals. The essay ends with the famous and often misquoted statement, "Man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin." "The word 'evolution' occurs, for the first time in any of Darwin's works, on page 2 of the first volume of the first edition" (Freeman, p.129).

Freeman, 938; Garrison & Morton, 170; *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 169 (note)
\$ 3000.00



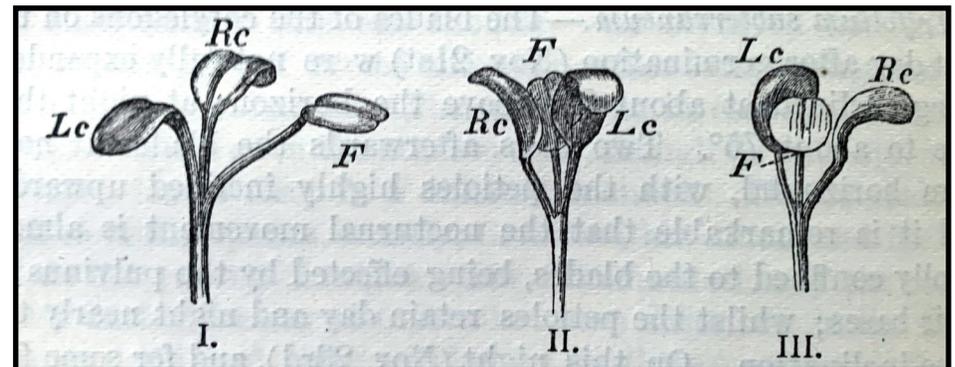
THE LIVES OF PLANTS

13. DARWIN, Charles

The power of movement in plants. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1881. 8vo. x, 592 pp., plus 10 pages publisher's advertisements. With 196 wood-engraved text figures. Original publisher's red cloth; in very good condition, with only minor smudges.

First American edition, sole issue, published soon after the first edition of 6 November 1880. This was an extension of Darwin's work on climbing plants, and according to Freeman, it sold fewer copies than his other books. Darwin's investigation on the "sleep of plants" was of major significance. He found that plants need sufficient light during the day, and that darkness and radiation made them fold up.

Freeman, 1327 \$ 500.00



WHAT DARWIN LEFT OUT OF *THE ORIGIN*

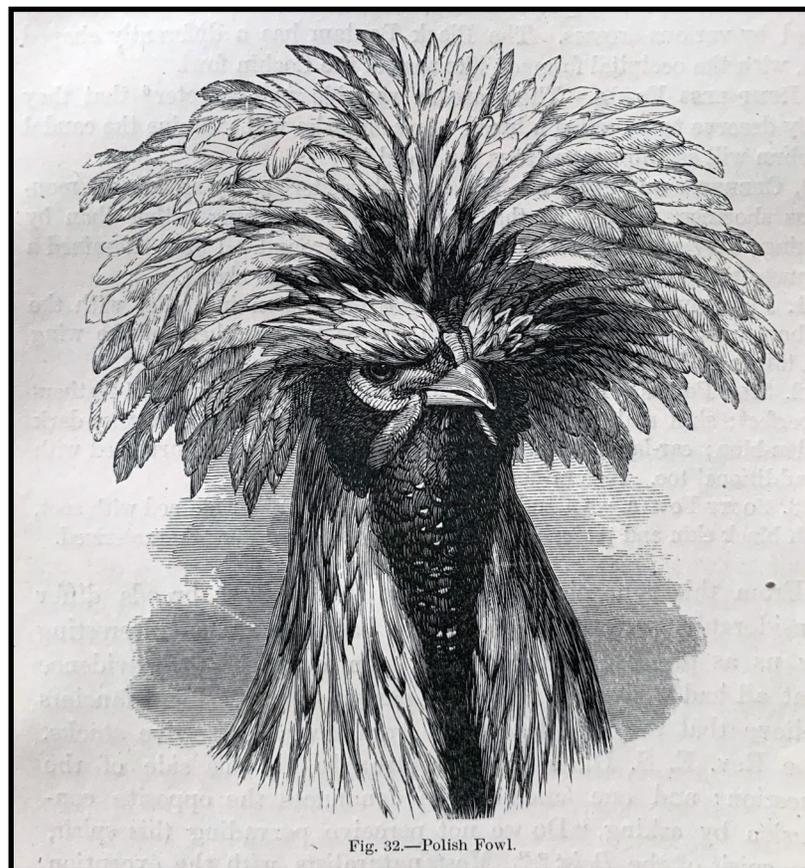
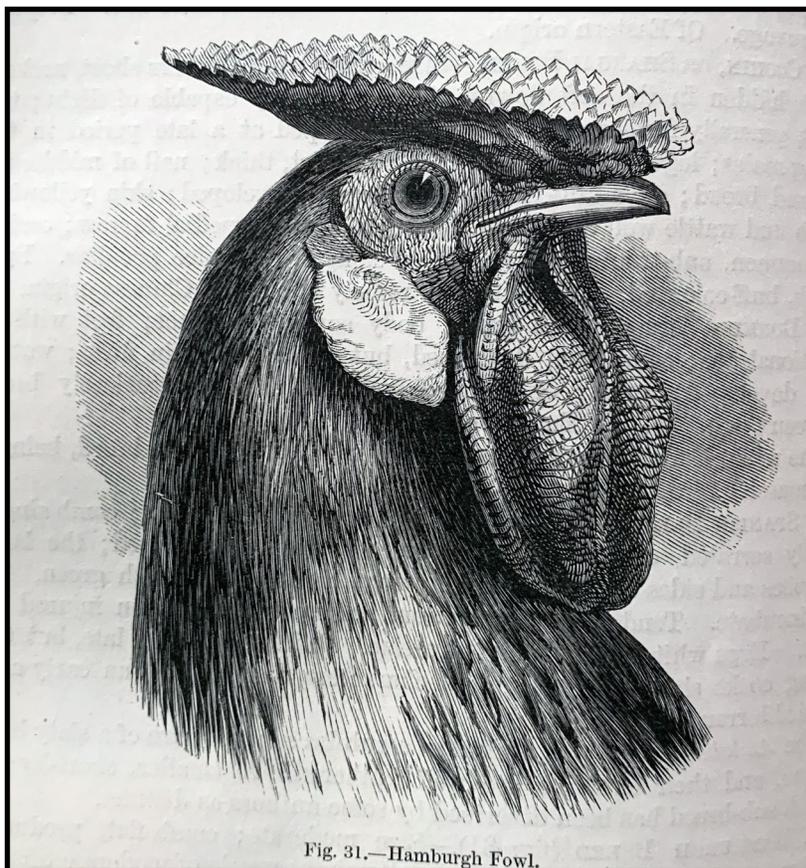
14. DARWIN, Charles

The variation of animals and plants under domestication. London: John Murray, 1868. Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 411, [1]; viii, 486 pp., plus 32-pages of publisher's advertisements at the back of the first volume dated April, 1867, and a 2-page list of "Works on Science, &c." dated February, 1868 at the back of the second volume. Text illustrations. Original publisher's green cloth, a few small bumps, minor wear to boards; approximately 2 inches of the top of the fly-leaf of both volumes cut out. Generally a very nice set, uncut, with the presentation bookplate of the University of Southern California Messrs. Milton and Stanley Slotkin in each volume, ownership signature on the title to Volume II.

First edition, first issue of Darwin's great contribution to the descent theory, and the foundation on which all later racial-biological research was based. This work expands in detail material that Darwin had intended to include in his *Origin*. The most novel element in the work is Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis, by which he attempts to explain hereditary resemblance, inheritance of acquired characteristics, atavism and regeneration. Although proven invalid, this theory was nevertheless of prime importance in the history of genetics. "Darwin carried out numerous investigations with pigeons and various plants. He recognized continuous and discontinuous variation; he concluded that crossing tends to keep populations uniform" (G&M).

Freeman, 877; Garrison & Morton, 224.1; Nordenskiold, p. 471

\$ 3000.00



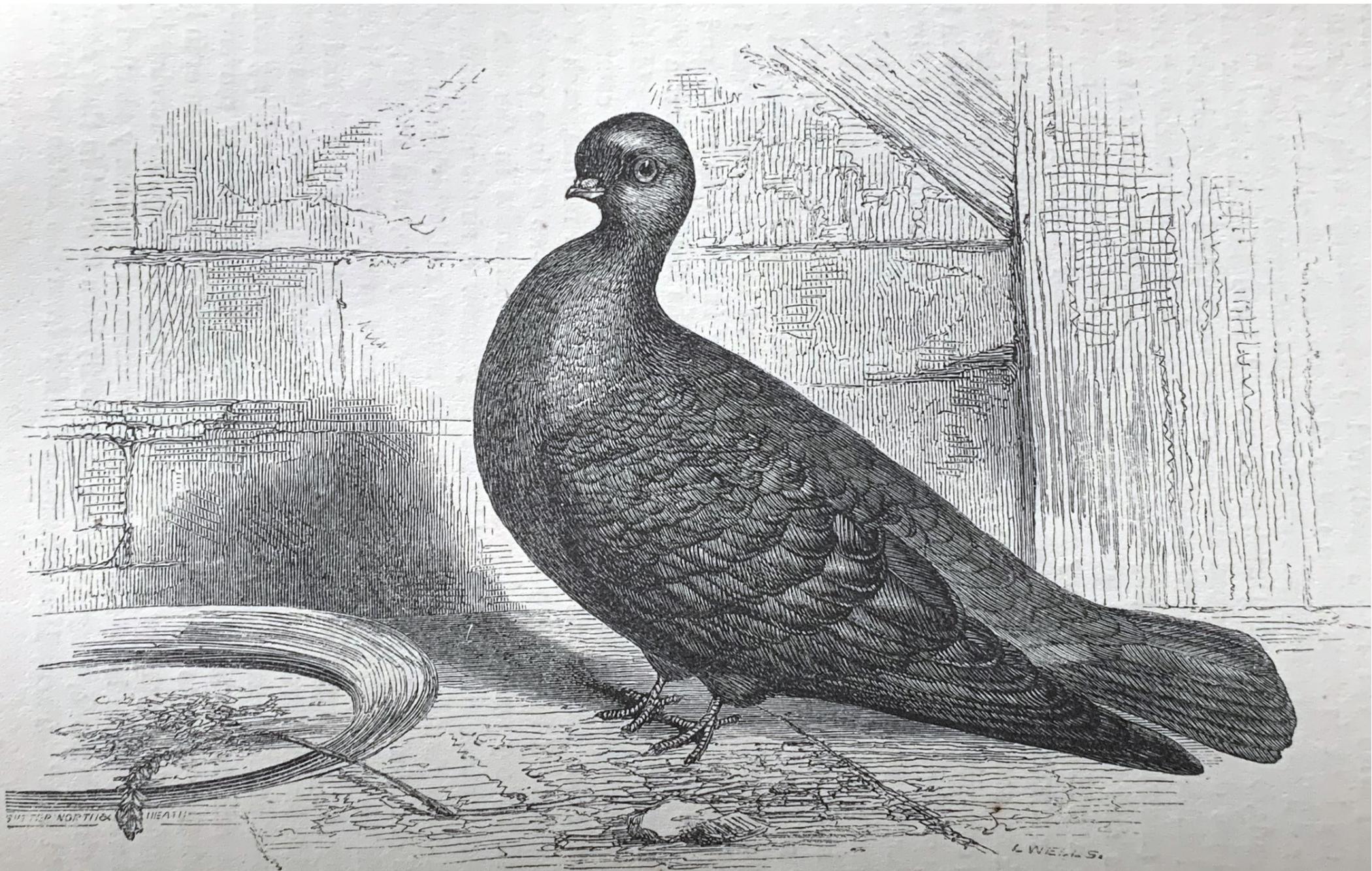
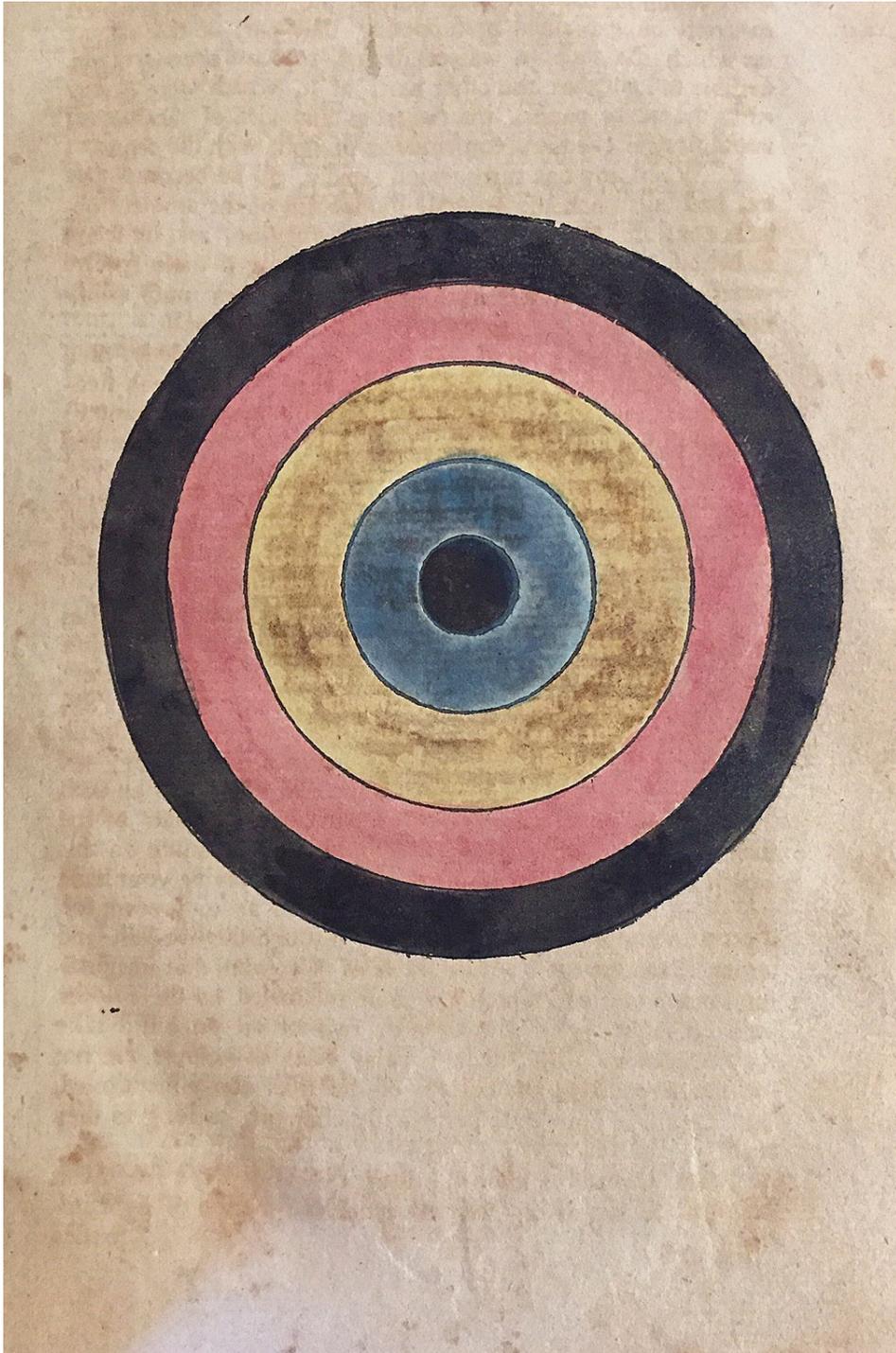


Fig. 23.—Short-faced English Tumbler.



CHARLIE'S INSPIRATION

15. DARWIN, Erasmus

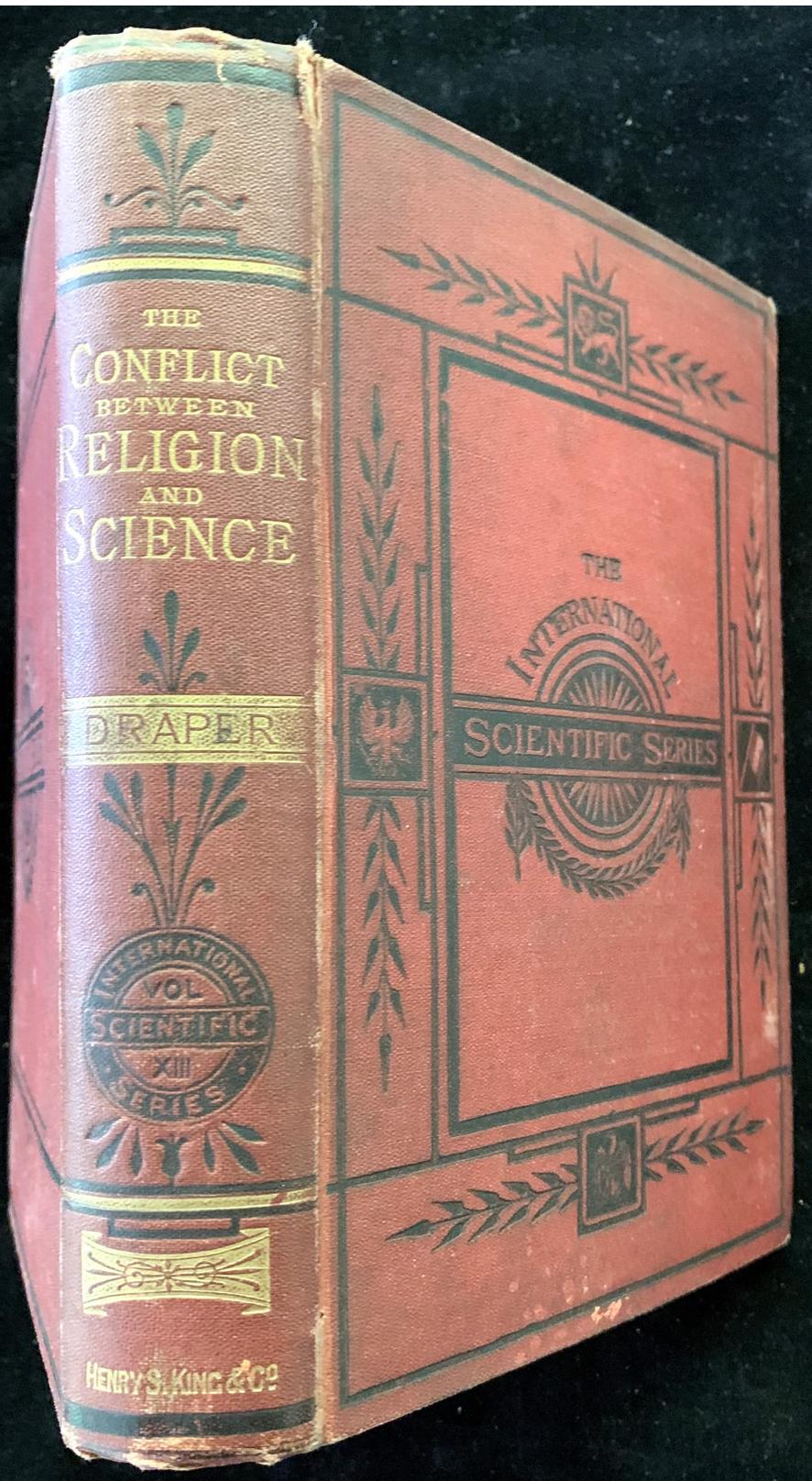
Zoonomia; or the laws of organic life. New York: T. & J. Swords, 1796 (Volume 1); Philadelphia: T. Dobson, 1797 (Volume 2, parts I and II). Three volumes. 8vo. xxxii, 434; xxiv, 486; [iv], 539 pp. Complete with all half-titles and blanks. With 6 colored plates in Volume 1. Contemporary calf, spine labels; text toned due to paper stock. Overall an excellent copy.

First American editions of Erasmus Darwin's important hypothesis on evolution, which included discussion of how competition and sexual selection could cause change in species, an idea on which his grandson Charles must certainly have drawn. Darwin's focus here is the functioning of the body and he includes significant sections on anatomy and physiology, as well as psychology. He was an early advocate of the inheritance of acquired characteristics, similar to what Lamarck later developed. "The *Zoonomia* contains a system of pathology and a treatise on generation. Darwin believed that 'one and the same kind of living filaments is and has been the cause of life'" (Garrison & Morton).

Darwin (1731-1802), grandfather of Charles Darwin, was a remarkable polymath that worked as a physician, naturalists, medical botanist, and inventor.

Austin 617-18; Evans, 30312; 32017; Garrison & Morton, 105 (1st ed.) \$ 2000.00





ARE CONFLICTS BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION REAL?

16. DRAPER, John William

History of the conflict between religion and science. London: Henry S. King & Co., 1875. 8vo. [i], xxii, 373, [1], 37, [1] pp., including page listing books already published in the Series and 37 pages of publisher's advertisements. Publisher's red pictorial cloth with gilt lettering on spine, front cover slightly loose; with the bookplate of Arnold Thackray, and a contemporary handwritten note on the half-title.

Second edition, first published in New York the prior year; Volume XIII of "The International Scientific Series." The author's most popular work, "a vigorous polemic against the persecution of scientists by religionists" (DSB), was widely read and translated into several languages.

Draper (1811-1882) was a professor of chemistry at New York University. He conducted numerous original and valuable researches in organic chemistry, physiology, electricity, and telegraphy; however, he is best remembered for his outstanding achievements in the field of photography. He made the first known photographic portrait (1840), and in 1841 took the first picture of the moon. He was also the first president of the American Chemical Society (1876-1877) and a founder of the New York University School of Medicine.

see Fleming, *John William Draper and the Religion of Science*

\$ 250.00

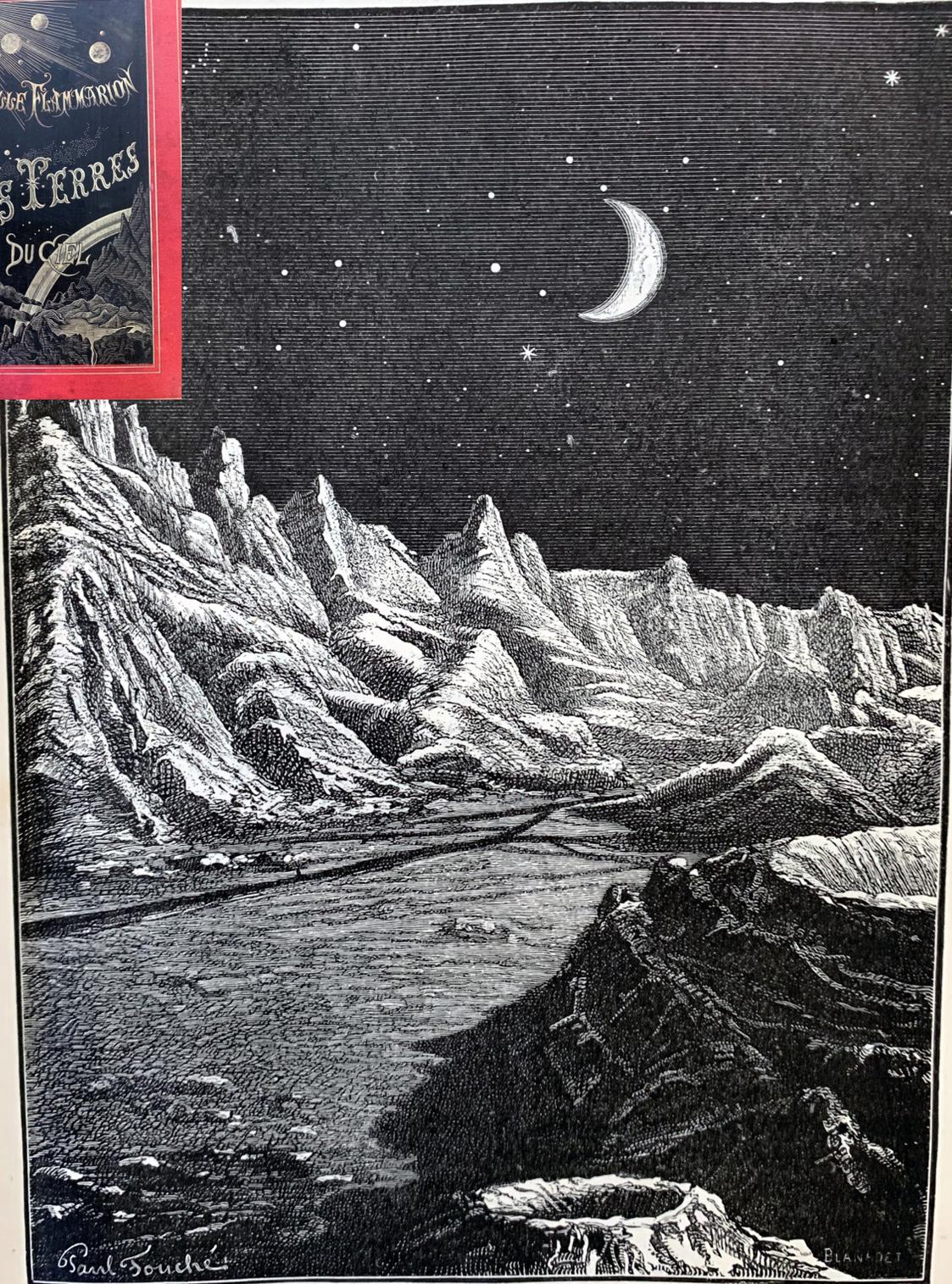
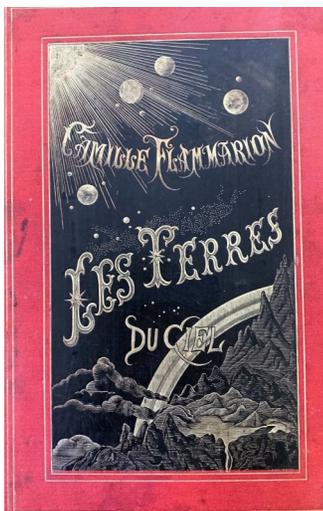
PROOF OF ALIENS

17. FLAMMARION, Camille

Les terres du ciel voyage astronomique sur les autres mondes et description des conditions actuelles de la vie sur les diverses planètes du système solaire. Paris: C. Marpon et E. Flammarion, 1884. 4to. [viii], 773, [3] pp. With 8 color plates including 2 woodbury photographs of the moon, all with tissue guards, numerous black and white text illustrations and charts, many full-page. Original publisher's pictorial cloth, worn; interior with some browning, otherwise a very good copy.

Eleventh edition. Flammarion pursues his stand on astronomical pluralism, the belief that there exists numerous other worlds harboring life and, in particular, intelligent life. With maps, illustrations, photographs, graphs and diagrams, he creates a significantly scientific basis for the ability of life to flourish on other planets. For each of the planets in the solar system, he details the historical basis of the concept of alien life, as well as the geography, meteorology, and other scientific details of the planet.

Flammarion (1842-1925) had a passion for astronomy from childhood and was largely self-taught. His appealing literary style made him the most important and successful scientific popularizer of his day, authoring more than seventy works, and despite his eccentric positions he probably did more to encourage public interest in astronomy than anyone else. He served for some years at the Paris Observatory and at the Bureau of Longitudes, but in 1883 he set up a private observatory at Juvisy (near Paris) and continued his studies, especially of double and multiple stars and of the Moon and Mars. He and another French writer, J. H. Rosny, were the first to popularize the notion of beings that were genuinely alien and not merely minor variants on humans and other terrestrial forms. \$ 250.00



Phases de la Terre vue de la Lune.

THANK GOD FOR MEDICINE

18. GARDNER, John, M.D.

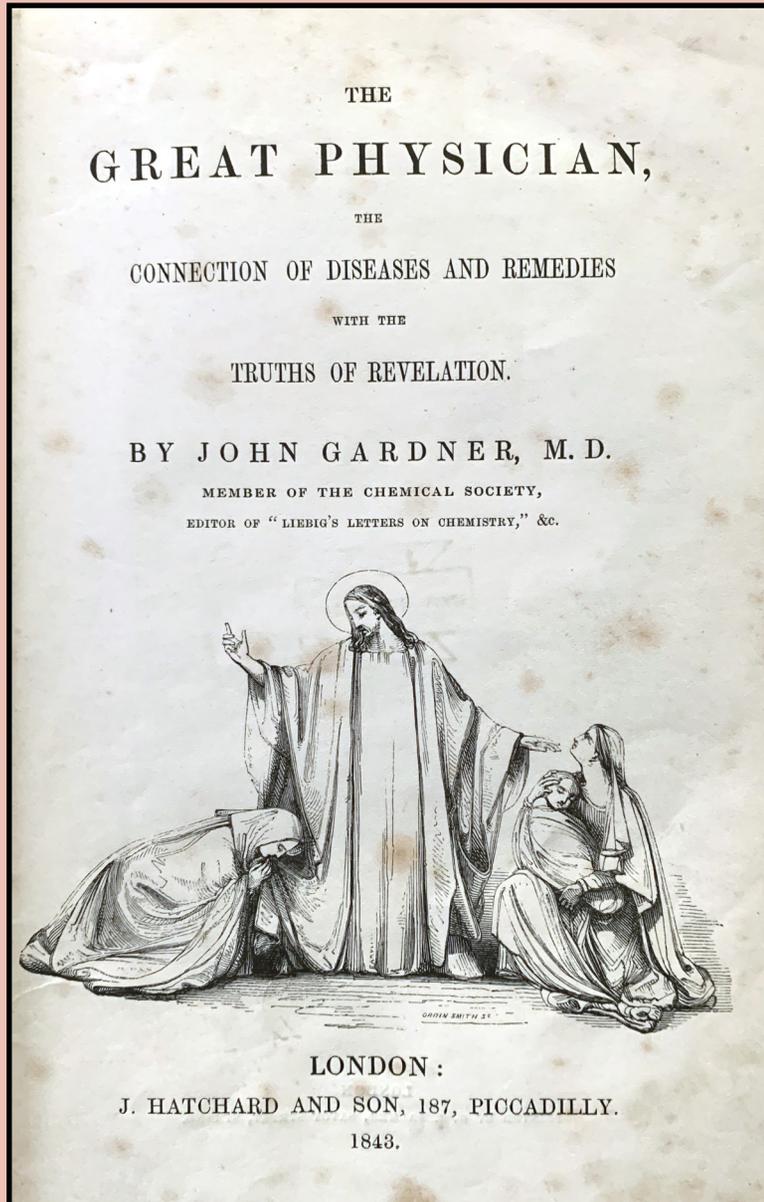
The great physician, the connection of diseases and remedies with the truths of revelation. London: J. Hatchard and Son, 1843. 8vo. xx, 359, plus 6 leaves containing a "Synopsis" of the proposed continuation of *The great physician*. Original blind-stamped cloth, title in gilt on spine, binding worn but sound; some spotting, mostly to first and last few leaves, but overall a very good copy with the stamp of Mansfield College Library, Oxford and the bookplates of Spring Hill College library and Larry C. Parks, M.D.

First and only edition. Written from the standpoint of the familiar Bridgewater Treatises, the author endeavors to discover the "intimate connection" between the phenomena and laws of diseases and the powers and actions of remedies with the truths of Revelation. Beginning with an analysis of the word "health" (of peace and prosperity according to Scripture) in which it is defined as the effect produced by the harmonious cooperation of diverse powers, the author points to both natural theology and Christian doctrine to support his theories on the duties of a physician as well as the nature of God's intervention in physical events, including health. His arguments take up a much greater scope than can be delineated here, but suffice to say he finds that medicine is in great part related to God's moral and spiritual government. He wraps up with a history of pestilence and diseases such as smallpox, plague, cholera, and even some of the "new" diseases, all proof of God's control over human affairs. Quite an interesting work from a scientific point of view.

Gardner (1804-1880) was a London medical practitioner. A member of the Chemical Society, he translated Liebig's *Familiar letters on chemistry*, leading to his participation in the founding of the Royal College of Chemistry in London. He was clearly a religious man; this, his principal work, was given favorable notice in some of the religious journals of the day, but sales were insufficient to encourage the publication of the second part of the work as indicated in the Synopsis at the end of the book.

DNB, VII, pp. 871-872

\$ 450.00



LIBRA
ASTRONOMICA
AC PHILOSOPHICA

QVA GALILAEI GALILAEI

Opiniones de Cometis.

A MARIO GUIDUCIO

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

A LOTHARIO SARSIO
SIGENSANO.



PERVSIÆ,

Ex Typographia Marci Naccarini. M. DC. XIX.
SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.

ONE OF THE GREATEST ARGUMENTS IN SCIENCE:
THE CONTROVERSY OF THE COMETS

19. [GRASSI, Orazio]

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

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

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

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

\$ 18,000.00

THE ORIGIN OF PLANETS

20. LAPLACE, Pierre-Simon

Exposition du système du monde. Paris: Imprimerie du Cercle-Social, An IV [1796]. Two volumes. 8vo. 314, [4]; 312, [4] pp., including half-titles. Contemporary half-calf and marbled boards; interior generally browned due to paper stock, some signatures more than others. Book label of Fratelli Salimbeni and bookplate with initials CPC and motto, "nec adversa retorquent."

First edition. A remarkable work which presents the author's explanation of the origin and formation of the solar planetary system. Laplace's celebrated nebular hypothesis as well as his discoveries on the rotation of the moon, its elliptic path, etc., are included.

The *Systeme* is divided into five books. The last book contains the author's brilliant history of astronomy, which was considered a masterpiece of French literature, and procured his admission to the French Academy. This work went into many editions; the first edition is now quite scarce.

DSB, XV, pp. 273-403; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 252

\$ 2500.00



DEFENDING NEWTON

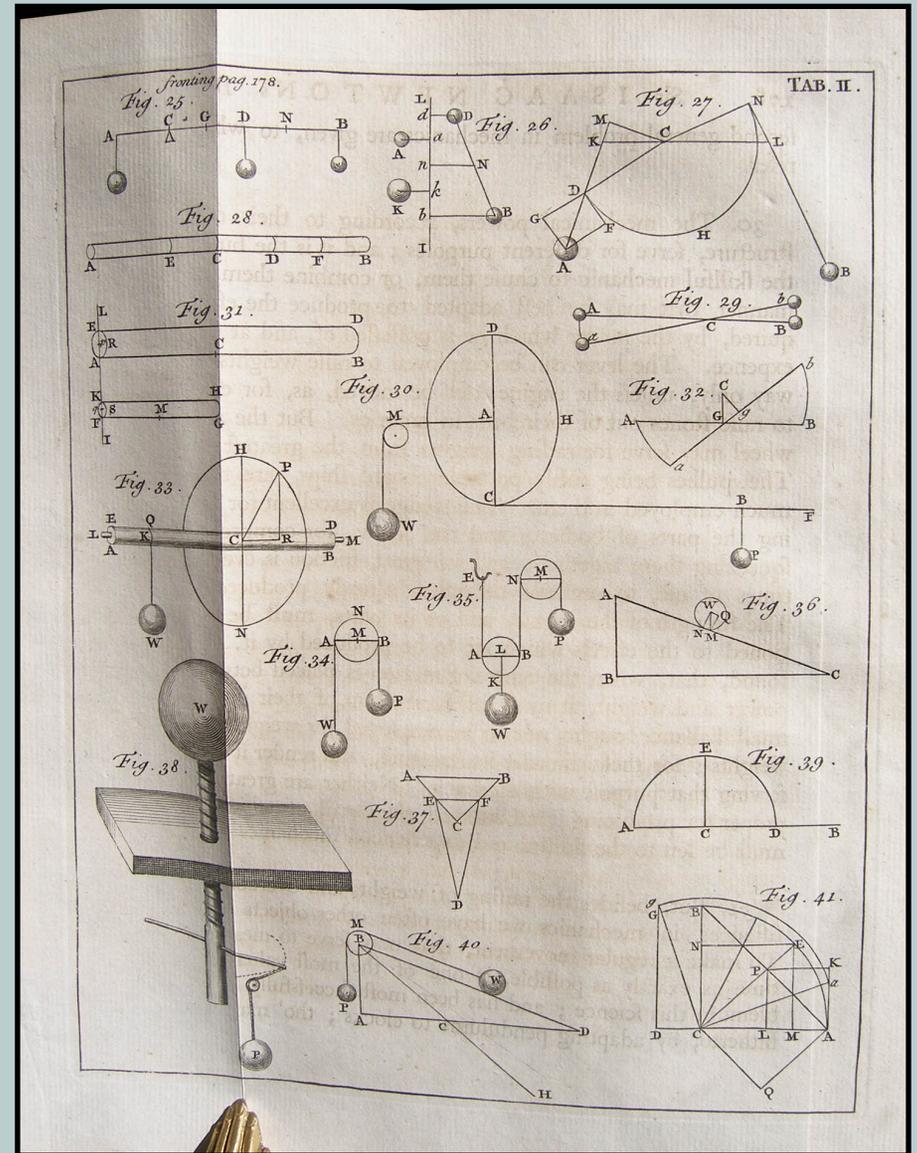
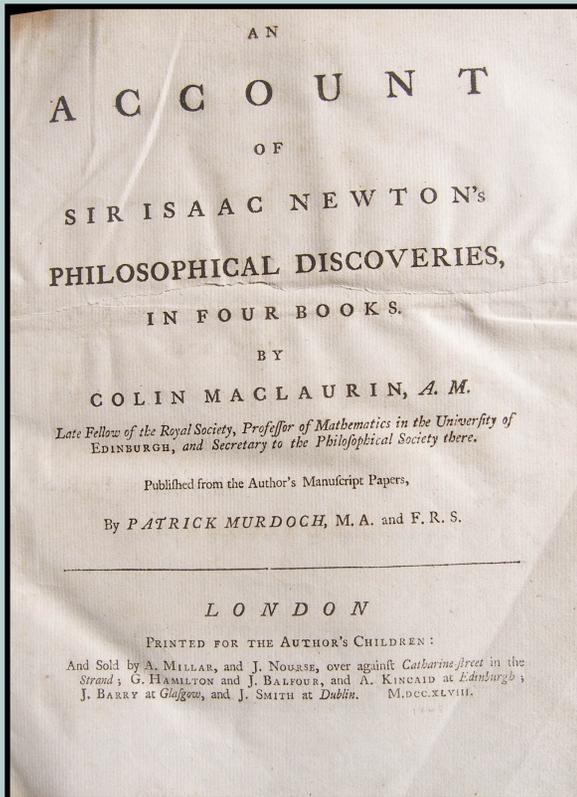
21. [NEWTON, Isaac] MACLAURIN, Collin

An account of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophical discoveries, in four books. London: Printed for the author's children, 1748. 4to. [xxvi], xx, 392 pp. With subscriber's list, errata and 6 folding engraved plates. Lacking the half title and publishers ads. A handsome copy in half-calf and marbled boards, corners worn; unobtrusive repair on title and half-title, text lightly toned throughout, still an excellent copy.

First edition of this author's defense of the most controversial points of Newton's cosmology, as well as his theories of celestial motion and gravity. Published posthumously by subscription for the benefit of the author's family, this edition contains a biography of Maclaurin by Patrick Murdoch (d.1744), still the primary source of biographical information on the author.

Maclaurin (1698-1746), a leading mathematician, natural philosopher, and friend of Newton who was appointed to his chair of mathematics at Edinburgh on Newton's recommendation, introduced a method of generating conics named in his honor. He is also renowned for his proof that a homogeneous liquid mass revolving uniformly around an axis under the action of gravity must assume an ellipsoid form of revolution.

Babson, 85; Gray, 112
\$ 2000.00



THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC THEORY OF GENERAL TRANSFORMISM

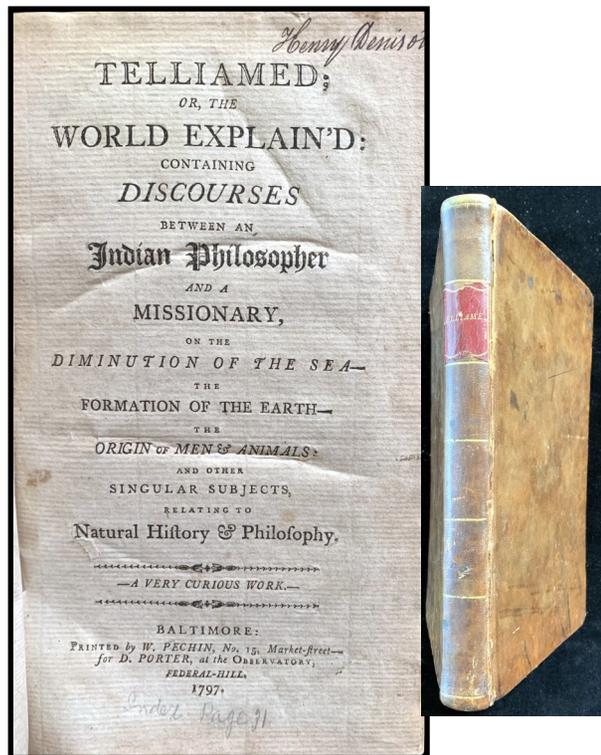
22. [MAILLET, Benoit de] (anagram)

Telliamed; or, the world explain'd: containing discourses between an Indian Philosopher and a missionary . . . a very curious work. Baltimore: W. Pechin for D. Porter, 1797. 8vo. 268 pp. Contemporary calf. Interior lightly browned.

First American edition, with the rare Baltimore imprint. This influential treatise, translated from the French, describes the author's theory of the earth. Maillet proposed that the earth had evolved by means of slow changes over billions of years and that the continents had expanded while a universal ocean diminished. He suggested that all forms of life had undergone transformations in adapting to new environmental conditions.

Maillet (1656-1738), geologist, oceanographer, and cosmographer, was a forerunner of Lamarck, and in spite of his unorthodox and materialistic views, influenced many early naturalists, including Buffon and Cuvier.

Blake, p. 283; Ward & Carozzi, *Geology Emerging*, 1461; Linda Hall Library Catalogue, *Theories of the Earth*, 24 \$ 950.00



NATURE & RELIGION

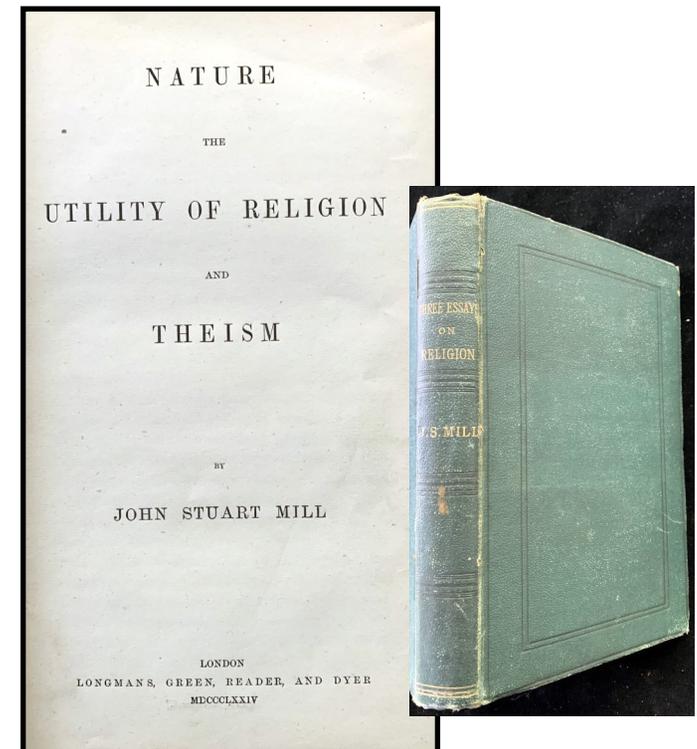
23. MILL, John Stuart

Nature the utility of religion and theism. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1874. 8vo. xi, [iii], 257, [3] pp. Complete with 2 half-titles and 2 pages of advertisements. Original green cloth, very lightly rubbed; previous owners bookplate.

First edition of the author's *Three essays on religion*, published posthumously with an introduction by Mill's stepdaughter, Helen Taylor, who had assisted him since the death of her mother in 1858. The first two essays, *Nature* and *The utility of religion*, were written between 1850 and 1858; the third, *Theism*, was authored considerably later, between 1868 and 1870.

Einaudi, 3904

\$ 250.00



A BLEND OF SCIENCE & RELIGION

24. MILLER, Hugh

The foot-prints of the creator; or, the asterolepis of Stromness. With a memoir of the author by Louis Agassiz. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 1859. 8vo. xlii, [25]-337 pp., plus 6 pages publisher's advertisements before the title page and 22 pages publisher's advertisements at the end of the book. Frontispiece engraving of the author plus 58 text woodcuts. Publisher's blind-stamped cloth, rebacked, title in gilt on spine, new endpapers; first few leaves loose, small tears to edges of a few leaves, generally a very good copy.

Later American edition of a book that went through a total of seventeen editions. The case study here is the *asterolepis*, a mid-Paleozoic fish (a *Coelacanth*) which Miller declared was a refutation of the "development hypothesis" of Lamarck and of Chambers' *Vestiges*. "Miller describes the *asterolepis* and other fossils with unmatched charm and eloquence. He also devotes considerable space to attacks on the development hypothesis; proving, i.e., that land plants did not arise from marine plants, and showing that the fossil record indicates degradation of forms instead, followed by new creations for each geological age" (McIver). He describes generally the precursors of the development hypothesis, indicating that it is not itself atheistic, but "it does decrease devoutness." He admits that his underlying objection to evolution

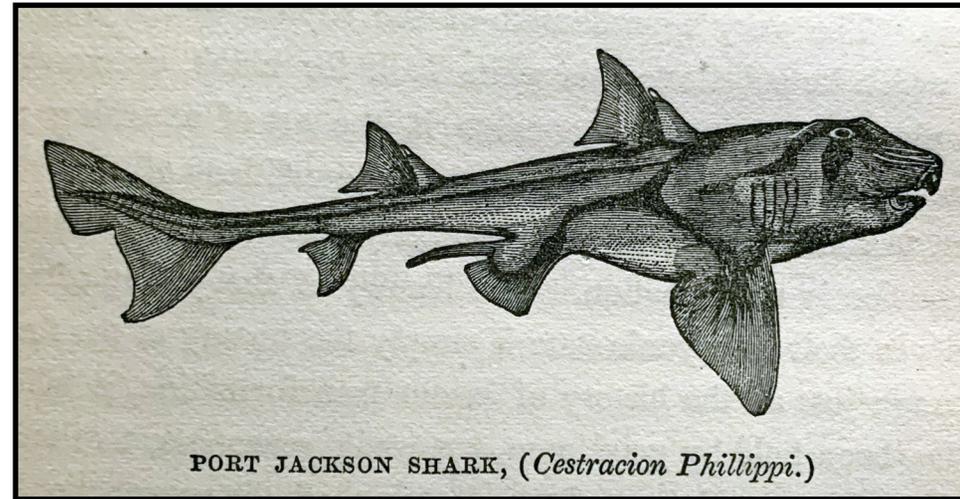
is belief in immortality of the soul: if man evolved, then either other animals also have immortal souls, or we do not.

In this book Miller performs "the unique feat of blending science and religion together instead of bending them together . . . The argument, so far as it was geological, rested on a demonstration that within the period with which the author was most familiar, the era of the old red sandstone, fossil forms do not advance in structure according to their chronological position."

Miller (1802-1856) was self-taught geologist and poet from Scotland. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to a stonemason, working in the trade for the next fifteen years, before becoming an accountant. It was during this time that he became interested in the study of geology. Considered to be one of Scotland's greatest paleontologists, he made a number of important fossil discoveries, though his fervent religious beliefs led him to strongly oppose the then-emerging theory of evolution. In the last year of his life he was plagued with terrible headaches and hallucinations; he took his own life while seeing this work through the press. Miller is perhaps best known for his work *The Old Red Sandstone*, in which he describes the Devonian fossil fish of Scotland.

Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IX, pp. 388-89; McIver, *Anti-evolution bibliography*, 1081; Ward & Carozzi, *Geology Emerging*, 1566; For an interesting discussion of Miller and his beliefs see Gillespie, *Genesis and Geology*, pp. 170-181

\$ 125.00



PORT JACKSON SHARK, (*Cestracion Phillippi.*)



TEACHING SCIENCE THROUGH ILLUSTRATIONS

25. MILNER, REV. Thomas

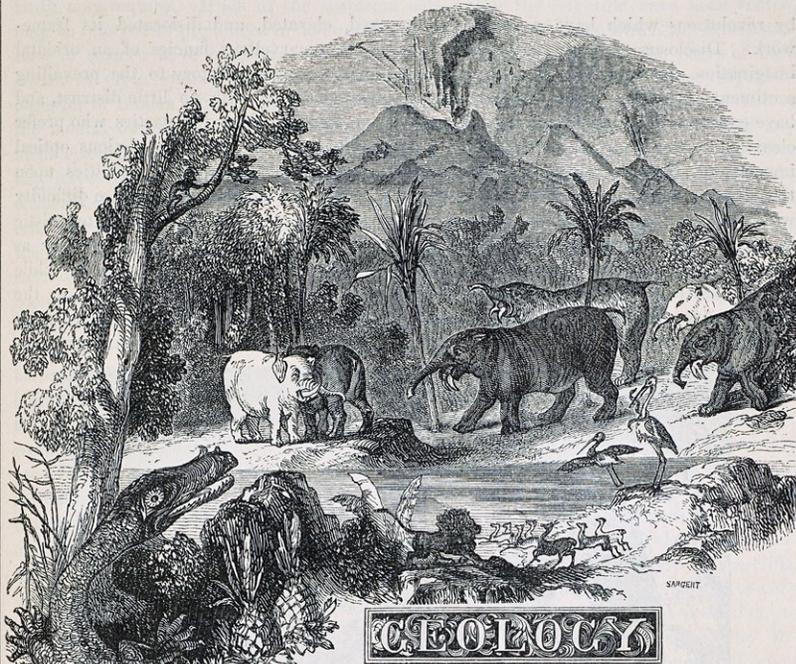
The gallery of nature, a pictorial descriptive tour through creation. London: William S. Orr, 1849. 4to. xii, 803 pp. With illustrated frontispiece, 2 title pages (1 illustrated), 4 engraved folding maps of the moon, a beautiful hand-colored meteorological map of the world, and hundreds of wood and steel engravings throughout by G.F. Sargent, E. Radcliffe and others. Contemporary full calf, gilt spine; foxing on frontispiece and title as well as on the blank margins of a few of the plates, otherwise interior clean. Inscription on flyleaf presenting copy to Mrs. Geo. G. Sterns from Storm Smith dated Oct. 1, 1852, and another inscription presenting the book to Jessie from her father dated August, 1887.

First printed in 1846, this popularization of science book found great success in both Great Britain and America, with numerous editions. The author takes on astronomy, physical geography and geology in an attempt to teach these basic sciences in a popular cultural manner (lots of illustrations).

Milner (d. 1882) was the author of numerous works, many involving science and religion, including *Astronomy and scripture illustrated* (1843), as well as travel books on the Baltic, the Crimea, and Russia.

Allibone, II, p. 1295

\$ 250.00



GEOLOGY — a discourse concerning the earth — the signification of the two Greek words from which the term is derived — ranks next to astronomy in the interest and grandeur of its revelations. It treats of the elementary substances of which the crust of the globe is composed; the structure of the masses of rock which form its rind; the order in which they occur; the agencies that have operated in their production; and of the fossilised organic remains with which they abound. This is an investigation which requires the aid of several branches of natural knowledge — of mineralogy, of chemistry, of mathematical dynamics, of zoology and comparative anatomy, and of botany: but a number of illustrious men have appeared, in modern times, in whom these various accomplishments have centred, who have succeeded in gaining an intelligent apprehension of the arrangements and combinations of the accessible parts of our planet — have unfolded forms of organic life, now withdrawn from the sphere of living existence, which flourished in succession upon the surface of the globe, in ages long anterior to the era of man's creation upon its soil — and have demonstrated

the story of its past career to be a longer chapter than commonly imagined, marked

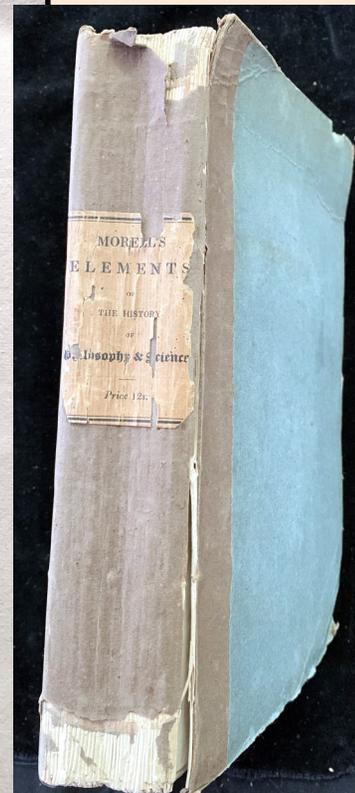
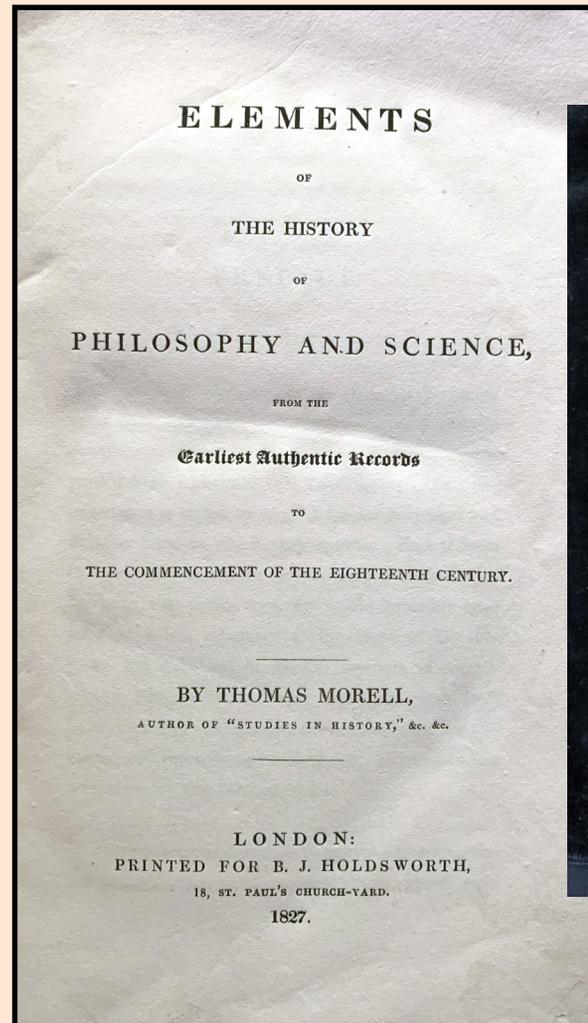
THE REVEREND'S SCIENCE & PHILOSOPHY

26. MORELL, Thomas

Elements of the history of philosophy and science, from the earliest authentic records to the commencement of the eighteenth century. London: Printed for B.J. Holdsworth, 1827. 8vo. xvi, 560 pp. Original boards, worn, spine missing small sections at head and foot, spine label slightly torn; interior excellent. An uncut copy from the library of Francis Peabody with his signature on the half-title and the bookplate of the Essex Institute, separate bookplate of Arnold W. Thackray.

First edition. In four parts, the author treats Oriental philosophy, Greek and Roman philosophy, the history of philosophy and science during the Middle Ages, and the subjects of astronomy, dynamics and mechanics, hydrodynamics and pneumatics, optics, and other physical sciences since the "Revival of Letters." He concludes with chapters on the progress of the intellectual sciences with an emphasis on the views of Lord Bacon, Descartes, Leibnitz and Locke.

Rev. Morell (1782-1840) was a principal of Coward College, also known as Daventry Academy, the predecessor to New College, London. He was the author of numerous textbooks, including histories of England, Rome and Greece. \$ 150.00



EARLY LAVISH ILLUSTRATIONS

27. MUNSTER, Sebastian

Cosmographia universalis lib. VI. Basel: Heinrich Petri, 1559. Folio (310 x 224 mm). [xxiv], 1162, [2] pp. Title hand-colored within woodcut historiated border with hand-colored portrait of Munster on verso, large woodcut printer's device. With 14 double-page woodcut maps (including 2 world maps and one of the Americas), numerous double-page town views (including 3 folding panoramas), and over 900 woodcut text illustrations. Contemporary rolled pigskin with elaborate blind-tooling depicting saints, spine with raised bands, clasps on front board; a few small stains, wormholes to last few quires, but generally an amazing copy with contemporary annotations on paste-down, ownership inscriptions on title (including 1 dated 1750 and another one erased, annotation (possibly dated 1650) on verso of title, significant annotations to the map of America.

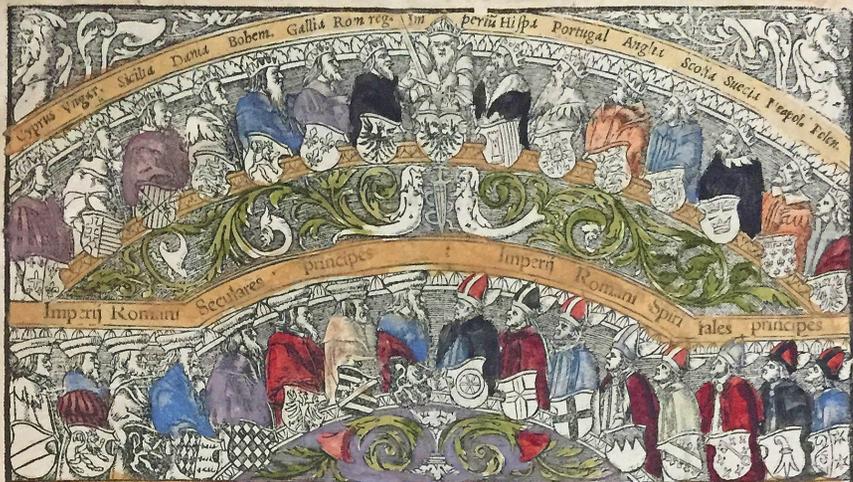
A desirable complete copy of an amazing book, first published in 1544 with about forty further editions appearing by 1628. This work, certainly one of Münster's most important, became a common house book of historic and geographic knowledge in all of Europe over the decades. It counts among the most lavishly illustrated books from the days of Renaissance. The thirty city views include Augsburg, Basel, Bern, Florence, Frankfurt/Main, Freiburg, Fulda, Geneva, Jerusalem, Koblenz, Cologne, Constantinople, Naples, Paris, Speyer, Strasbourg, Trier, Ulm, and Venice, among many others. The monumental folding illustrations include views of Worms, Heidelberg and Vienna.

Münster (1488-1552) was a German cartographer, cosmographer, and Hebrew scholar whose *Cosmographia* was the earliest German description of the world. He acquired the material for his book by using all available literary sources including original manuscript material for descriptions of the countryside, villages and towns. He obtained further material on his travels (primarily in south-west Germany, Switzerland, and Alsace). *Cosmographia* not only contained the latest maps and views of many well-known cities, but also included an encyclopaedic amount of detail about the known -- and unknown -- world, and was undoubtedly one of the most widely read books of its time. Aside from the well-known maps, the text includes portraits of kings and princes, costumes and occupations, habits and customs, flora and fauna, monsters, wonders, and horrors.

Adams, M 1911; Graesse IV, p. 622; Sabin, 51381; see <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/munster/munster.html>

\$ 45,000.00





COSMOGRAPHIAE

uniuersalis Lib. VI. in

quibus iuxta certioris fidei scriptorum traditionem describuntur, Omnium habitabilis orbis partium situs, proprietates.

Regionum Topographicae effigies. Terrae ingenia, quibus fit ut tam differentes & uarias species, & animatas, & inanimatas, ferat. Animalium peregrinorum natura & pictura. Nobiliorum ciuitatum icones & descriptiones. Regnorum initia, incrementa & translationes. Regum & principum genealogiae. Item omnium gentium mores, leges, religio, mutationes: atque memorabilium in hunc usque annum 1559. gestarum rerum Historia.

Auctore Sebasteo Munstero.



Ex libro Sebasteo Munstero. Wilhelmo Crispino Abbate Lib. 6. Cap. 1. 1750.

ALTERA GENERALIS TAB. SECUNDVM PTOL.



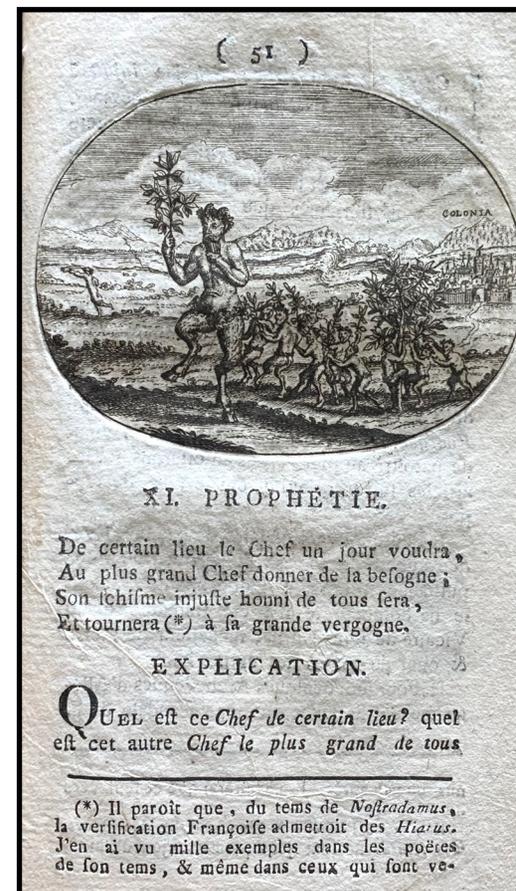
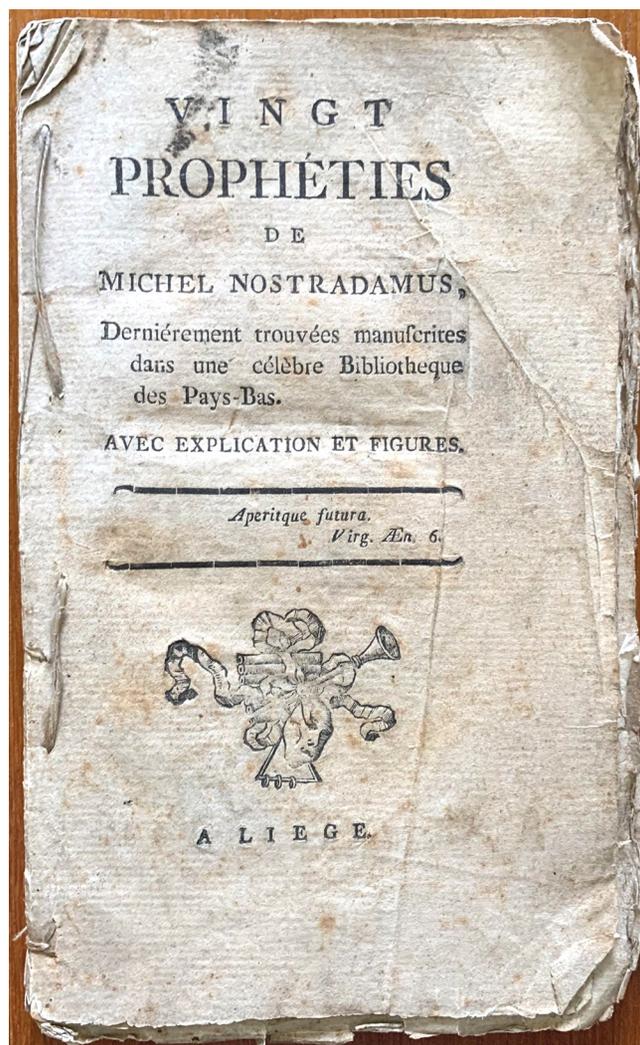
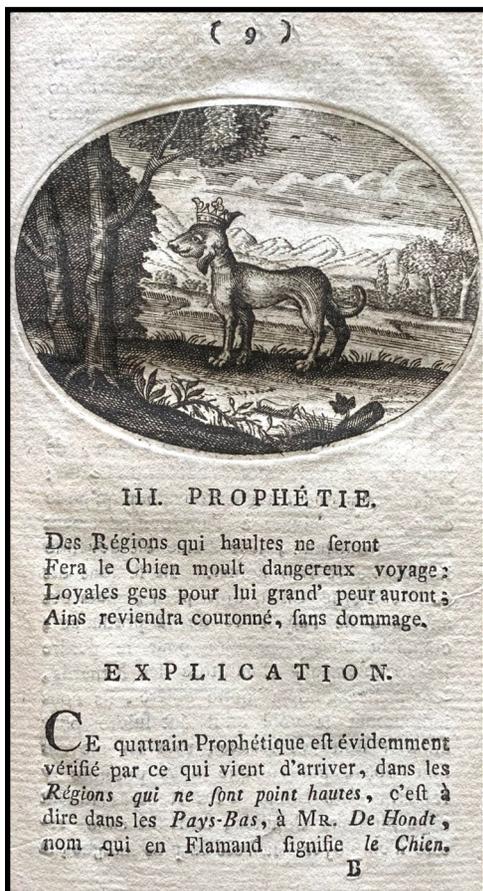
DISCOVERY OF 20 NEW “PROPHECIES” - ILLUSTRATED

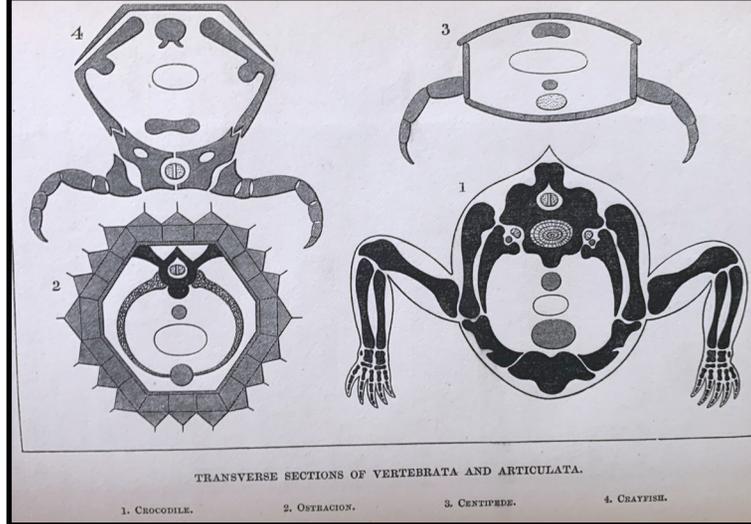
28. NOSTRADAMUS, Michel

Vingt prophéties. Liege: s.n., [1790]. 8vo. viii, 90, [1] pp. With 20 engraved medallion vignettes (6 signed by Pieter Balthazar Bouttats, a Belgian engraver), woodcut and typographic head- and tailpieces. Stabbed as issued, entirely uncut; title and final leaf soiled, some minor foxing, but a genuine, complete copy of a scarce text.

First edition, a collection of twenty prophecies by the French seer Michel Nostradamus newly discovered in a Belgian library (allegedly). Neatly arranged, each four-line adage is printed beneath a delicate illustration and followed by an explanatory essay by the anonymous editor. This oracle, clearly a troublemaker, interprets in Nostradamus' words divine favor of the political insurrection happening in the region at the time, namely the Brabant Revolution. The publication was obviously intended to coincide with the coup, providing a mystical underpinning to a new regime. (While bibliographic miracles happen, it seems a little too pat that a manuscript containing a veritable permission slip to overthrow the Habsburgs was languishing in a library awaiting the divining rod of the right revolutionary.)

Rare, there are six copies extant in library collections and only one in America (Northwestern); Chomarat 372; De Theux, *Bibliographie liègeoise* 334 \$ 2500.00





PRE-DETERMINED COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

29. OGILVIE, George, M.D.

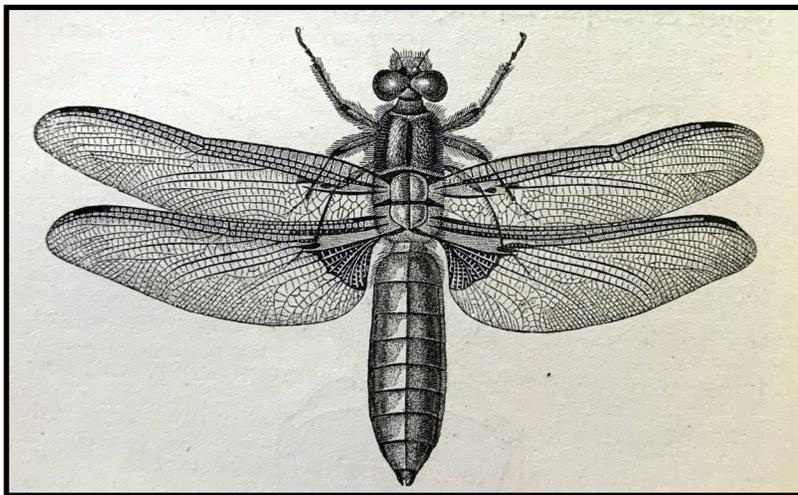
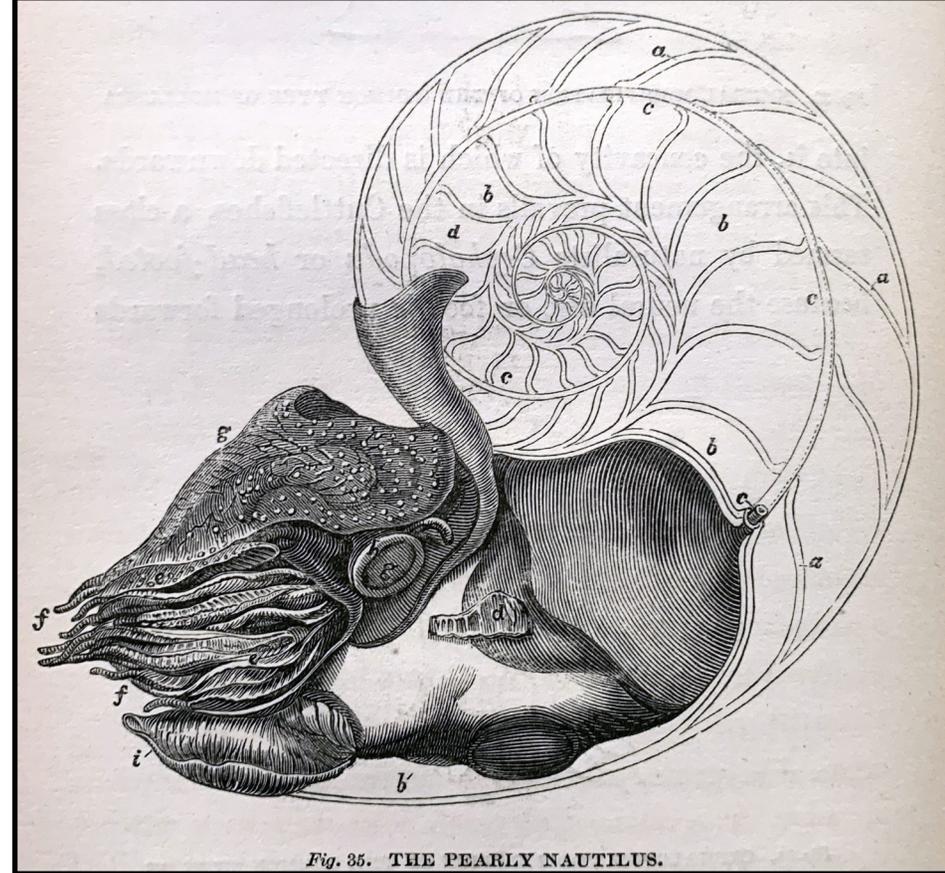
The master-builder's plan or the principles of organic architecture as indicated in the typical forms of animals. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts, 1858. 8vo. xvi, 196 pp. With 3 plates (1 folding), 55 text illustrations and tables. Publisher's cloth, title and designs in gilt on spine, a small tear to cloth at the head of the spine; possibly lacking a blank leaf before the half-tile, but overall interior very good. Bookplates of James D. Mackenzie of London with the date of 1882 in pencil under the bookplate and of Larry C. Parks, M.D. on the paste-down.

First edition. While noticing that no single plan of construction is applicable to all animals, the author points out certain uniformities which are observable in various animal groups. With focus on vertebrae, annulosa, mollusca, coelenterata and protozoa, the author takes great pains to lay out the similarities in anatomy, physiology and bone structure (where applicable) and discuss those similarities in the guise of a pre-determined plan of organic structure. Ogilvie's aim was to take all of the independently-researched work up to the time of publication and publish a general treatise on the subject of comparative anatomy. He makes several references to research by Huxley, Dana, Darwin and Cuvier, among others. And of course all of this is written with the idea that these "plans" were the pre-existing idea in the "mind of the Creator."

This work is significant in that it does treat the subject of comparative anatomy in different species with a very scientific approach, filling a void at the time. It is a naturalist's work (as opposed to a preachy theological work) that sets the basis for the further research done at the time just before Darwin's *Origin of Species* is published as well as the plethora of response to the theory of evolution.

Ogilvie (1871-1934) lectured in the Institutes of Medicine at Marischal College in Aberdeen.

\$ 300.00



RARE PERCEPTIONS OF THE UNIVERSE

30. PLUCHE, Abbé [Noël Antoine]

The history of the heavens, considered according to the notions of the poets and philosophers, compared with the doctrines of Moses. London: J. Osborn, 1740. Two volumes. 8vo. [ii], x, [ii], 288, [8]; [ii], 312, [8] pp. Frontispiece to each volume plus 23 full-page plates in Volume I depicting inscriptions and carvings on ancient monuments. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt in compartments with labels; a fine copy printed on thick paper, front board of Volume I a bit loose, fly-leaf detached.

First edition in English of *Histoire du ciel considéré selon les idées des poëtes, des philosophes, et de Moïse* (Paris, 1739), a rare and interesting treatise on the perception, both ancient and modern, of the universe, the creation, and the superiority of Moses' cosmogony. In attempting to make modern science conform to Genesis, Pluche basically refutes the entire range of speculation on the origin of the world which conflicts with Mosaic cosmogony. In displaying the excellence of the physics of Moses, which supposedly conforms to the teachings of both history and experimental physics, he carefully explains his opposition theories proposed by those physicists which he termed "romans philosophiques." He even includes an in-depth discussion of Newton's work. The plates illustrate numerous Egyptian, Roman, and Greek mythological symbols. Many are signed by the popular Paris engraver, Jacques Phillippe Le Bas (1707-1783).

Pluche (1688-1761), a teacher of humanities and rhetoric, was the leading French popularizer of natural theology. A controversial professor of rhetoric at Rheims, he became tutor in physics to, among others, the Earl of Stafford's son. His most famous work, *Spectacle de la nature* (1732), was immensely popular as a text on both the Continent and in England, but brought him ridicule in Voltaire's *Candide* for its philosophical optimism.

De Lalande, *Bibl. Astron.*, pp. 140-141; *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, XI, pp. 43-44; Glass-Temkin-Strauss, *Forerunners of Darwin*, pp. 226-227 \$ 1750.00



Cybele, l'Ouverture de l'Année et de la moisson en Phrygie, sous le Signe du Lion.



Anubis.
Cette Figure pourra servir de claircissement à la Page 256.
La Torue ou le Canard qu'on trouve souvent aux pieds d'Anubis, annonçoit aux Egyptiens leur prochain séjour au bord de l'eau.

NATURAL THEOLOGY

31. **POUILLY, Louis Jean Levesque de**

The theory of agreeable sensations . . . a dissertation upon harmony of stile. London: W. Owen, 1774. 12mo. x, [vi], 216, [8] pp. With half-title, errata, and advertisements. First blank leaf with holograph quotes. Contemporary tree-calf, rebacked, red morocco spine label; some foxing to preliminaries, first and last blanks and paste-downs stained on edges. Bookplate of F. Marcham, and signature of S. Lee on title.

Early edition in English, translated from the French. According to the preface, this new edition contains the author's true principles of natural theology, of morality, of eloquence, and of taste, both with respect to the liberal arts and works of genius and wit. Levesque de Pouilly (1691-1750) was known for his explanation of Newton.

Brunet, 31-32, pp. 35, 36

\$ 350.00

THE *S. Lee*
THEORY
OF AGREEABLE
SENSATIONS:

IN WHICH

The LAWS observed by NATURE in the Distribution of PLEASURE are investigated; and the Principles of Natural THEOLOGY and Moral PHILOSOPHY are established.

Including likewise, relative to the same Subject,

A

DISSERTATION

UPON

HARMONY OF STILE.

— *Non de villis, domibusve alienis,*

— *sed quod magis ad nos*

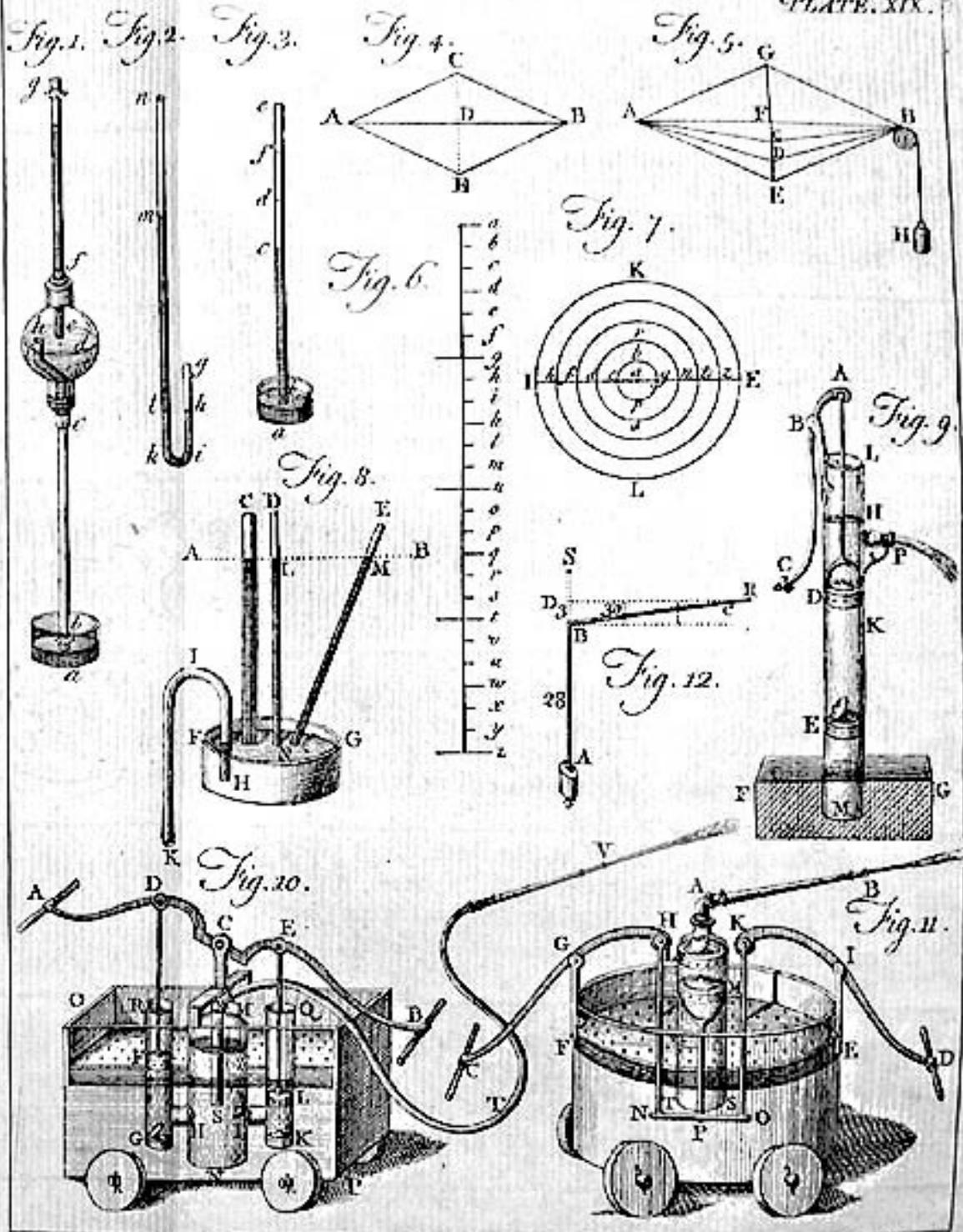
Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus. HOR.

A NEW EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for W. OWEN, between the
Temple Gates, Fleet-Street,

MDCCLXXIV.



**HARD SCIENCE FROM CAMBRIDGE
PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY**

32. RUTHERFORTH, Thomas

A system of natural philosophy, being a course of lectures in mechanics, optics, hydrostatics, and astronomy. . . Cambridge: Printed by J. Bentham, 1748. Two volumes. 4to. [xxiv], 496; [iv], 497-1105, [7] pp. Complete with the rare subscriber's list, 31 engraved plates (30 folding) and a fine folding map showing the oceans of the world. Contemporary tree calf, rebaked, spine in compartments with labels; some very general brown- ing, but overall a fine copy.

First edition of these popular lectures on natu- ral philosophy dealing with mechanics, optics, ocean- ography, hydrostatics and astronomy. Rutherford (1712-1771), a member of the Royal Society and Royal Astronomical Society, continued Newton's teachings as regius professor of Divinity at St. John's College, Cambridge. The engraved plates contain detailed mech- anical diagrams, and the world map by Halley reveals the trade winds, the variations of the compass, and an inset map of the North Pole. The long list of subscribers is virtually a who's who in science of the time.

Babson, Supplement, p. 23; Poggendorff, II, p.

727

\$ 1250.00

GOD'S ACHIEVEMENTS

33. SAINT PIERRE, Jacques Henri Bernardin de

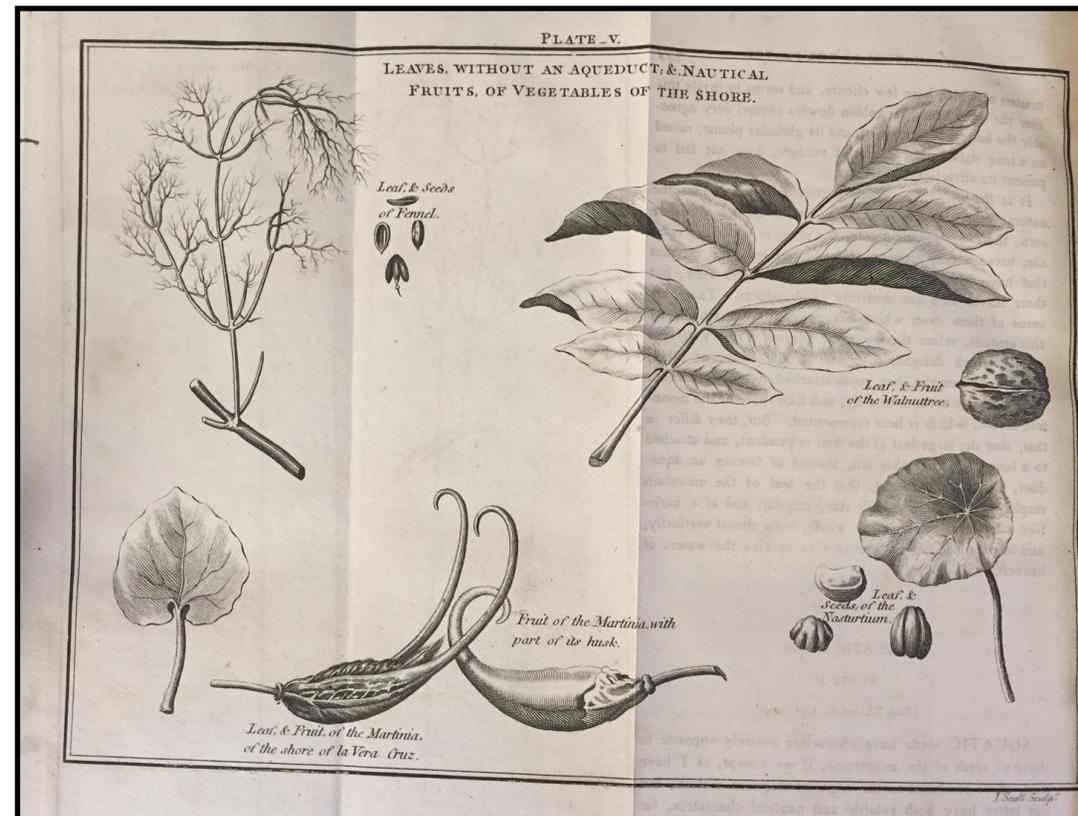
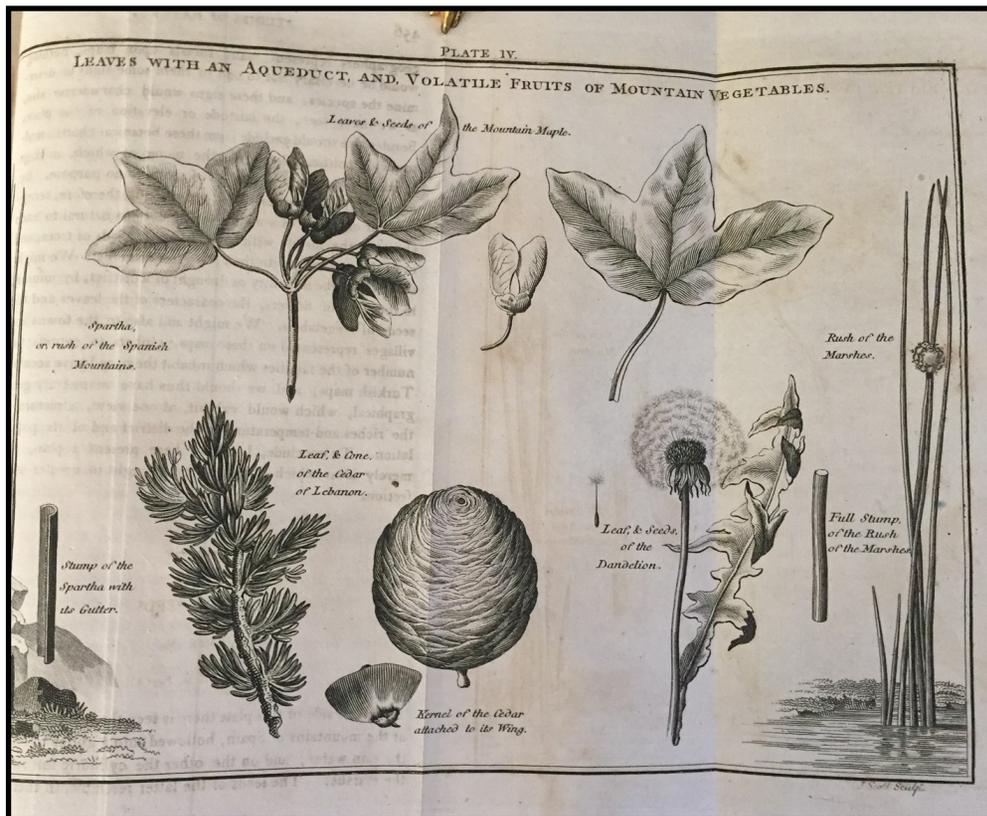
Studies of nature. Translated from the French. London: Lee and Hurst, 1798. Three volumes. 8vo. xxiv, 457; iv, 496; iv, 460 pp. With engraved frontispiece and 5 folding engraved plates. Contemporary tree calf, spine labels. A beautiful set in wonderful condition.

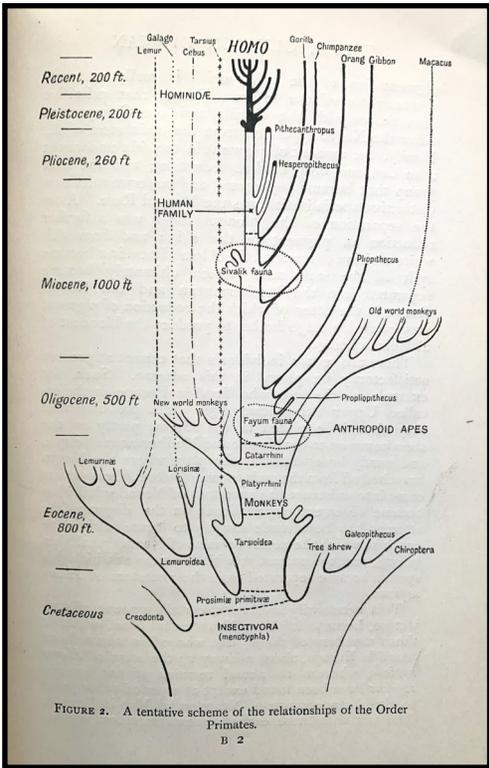
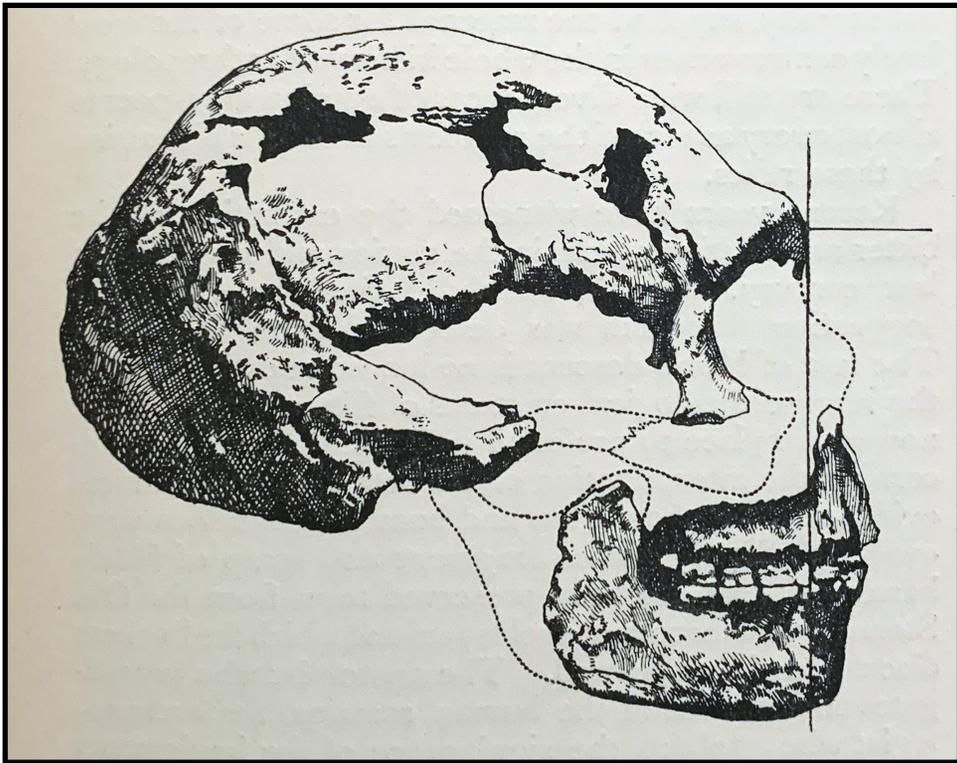
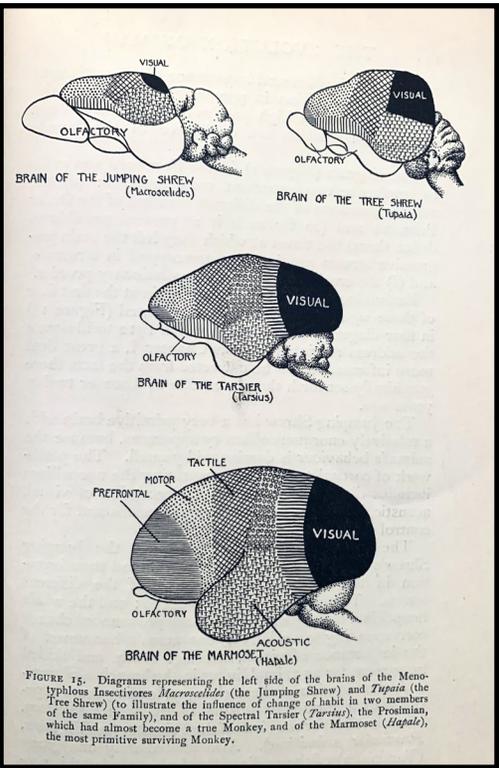
Second English edition. Saint-Pierre's *Études de la nature* expounds upon the vast breadth of the natural world as God's achievement. It is especially strong in terms of its treatment and identification of plants, as the author's focus was primarily botany (before his literary career). The scope of each of the studies varies from basic descriptions of the plant and animal kingdoms to the applications of laws of nature as the explanation of disorder in society. The third volume also contains other literary works, including *Paul and Virginia*, the story of two island children who grew up together and fell in love, only to end tragically when civilization interferes, and *Arcadia*, his second publication.

Saint Pierre (1737-1814) traveled when he was young and became interested in plants. He was a pupil and friend with Rousseau, by whom he was greatly influenced. In 1795 he was elected to the Institut de France. In 1797 he became manager of the Botanical Gardens and in 1803 a member of the Académie Française. Saint-Pierre was an avid advocate and practitioner of vegetarianism.

Freeman, *British Natural History Books*, 3283

\$ 450.00





PRESENTATION COPY TO UCLA PROFESSOR

34. SMITH, G. Elliot

The evolution of man essays. London, Edinburgh, etc.: Humphrey Milford Oxford University Press, 1924. 8vo. vi, [ii], 159 pp. With 19 illustrations. Publisher's cloth, author and title in gilt on spine; interior excellent. Inscribed by the author to Sarah R. Atsatt "with the happiest memories on Los Angeles" in July 1924. Dr. Atsatt (1888-1971) was a professor of biology and zoology at UCLA.

First edition. This work consists of three lectures delivered by Smith before leading British scientific organizations. The first, *The Evolution of Man*, deals with the scope of evolution as a whole. The second treats primitive man and directly connects humans to their common ancestors, the gorilla and chimpanzee. The third lecture tackles the human brain. All parts contain illustrations illuminating the text.

Smith (1871-1937) was a noted British physician and anthropologist who was part of the team that in 1921 discovered and studied the famous Rhodesian skull, as well as many other anthropologic discoveries. An expert on brain anatomy, he was the first to study Egyptian mummies using radiological techniques. He was chair of anatomy at University College in London, making major contributions to the fields of comparative anatomy and evolution of the nervous system.

\$ 150.00

THE
EARTHS
IN OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

WHICH ARE CALLED

PLANETS:

AND

THE EARTHS IN THE STARRY HEAVENS:

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR INHABITANTS, AND ALSO OF THE
SPIRITS AND ANGELS THERE:

FROM WHAT HAS BEEN SEEN AND HEARD.

FROM THE LATIN OF

EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.

THE NEW CHURCH BOARD OF PUBLICATION:

NEW YORK: 20 COOPER UNION;

BOSTON: MASS. NEW CHURCH UNION;

CHICAGO: NEW CHURCH BOOK STORE;

PHILADA.: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

1873.

AGAIN, PROOF OF ALIENS!

35. SWEDENBORG, Emanuel

The earths in our solar system which are called planets: and the earths in the starry heavens with an account of their inhabitants, and also of the spirits and angels there: from what has been seen and heard. New York, etc.: The New Church Board of Publication, 1873. 8vo. 98 pp., including index. Original printed wrappers; an excellent copy.

Later edition. From the synopsis of The Swedenborg Society: "It is, perhaps, the most controversial of Swedenborg's books, and one that even Swedenborg's followers have struggled to embrace. Swedenborg asserts that there is life elsewhere in the universe, even within our solar system, and that this life is intelligent and human too. He meets the spirits of the dead of these planets, learning how they lived and what they believe. His encounters lead him to reflect on how us humans on Earth live and how in successive ages we have moved further and further away from the spiritual to the corporeal side of things. The book still serves as an excellent introduction to Swedenborg as he often uses his adventures as a launching point to explain simply and concisely the workings of the world of spirits, heaven and hell, and the theology he has derived from his otherworldly travels." \$ 150.00



THE CHARM OF NATURAL SELECTION

36. TAYLOR, John Ellor

The sagacity and morality of plants. A sketch of the life and conduct of the vegetable kingdom. London: Chatto & Windus, 1884. 8vo. xi, 311 pp., plus 32 pages publisher's catalogue. Colored frontispiece and 100 illustrations. Original cloth, uncut; a fine copy.

First edition of a marvelous parable of the plant world. The book manages to explain the complex workings of vegetable life in layman's terms by presenting sound botanical observations and scientific background in a charming and vivid style. The work includes tales that illustrate heredity, natural selection, and adaptation, important in a period marked by feverish debate over Darwinian theories.

Taylor (1837-95), curator of the Ipswich Museum, fellow of the Geological Society and the Linnean Society, was a popular writer and lecturer.

Freeman, *British Natural History Books*, 3664; not in Casey Wood
\$ 200.00



THE ORIGIN OF LIFE FROM A PHYSICIAN

37. THOMSON, W[illiam] Hanna

What is physical life; its origin and nature. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1909. 8vo. viii, [ii], 206 pp. With half-title and 1 plate. Green cloth, gilt spine and gilt title on front cover, rear cover with some scuff marks, corners slightly bumped; text is clean and bright. 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. President of the New York Academy of Medicine from 1898-1900, Thomson was also a consulting physician at the Roosevelt Hospital, the Manhattan Hospital for the Insane, and the New York Red Cross Hospital. 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 publically criticizing Thomas Edison’s claim that there is no soul and no life after death.

Dictionary of American Medical Biography, p. 1209; “Dr. William Hanna Thomson on the Origin of Life,” *The New York Times*, April 23, 1911.

\$ 75.00



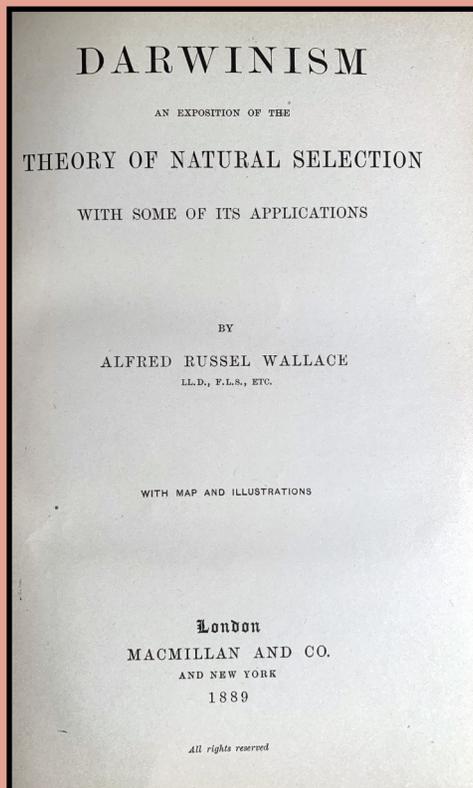
NATURAL SELECTION AFTER MUCH DEBATE

39. WALLACE, Alfred Russel

Darwinism, an exposition of the theory of natural selection with some of its applications. London: Macmillan and Co., 1890. 8vo. xvi, 494 pp., plus leaf of publisher's advertisements. Heliotype frontispiece portrait of author, 1 hand-colored folding map, text illustrations and diagrams. Original green cloth, a bit rubbed; interior very good with the exception of the first signature being a bit loose.

Second edition of Wallace's treatise on the theory of natural selection. This is Wallace's restatement of the origin of species on the same general lines as were adopted by Darwin, but from the standpoint reached after nearly thirty years of discussion and with many new facts and the advocacy of many new as well as old theories. Notwithstanding the care taken to point out the differences between his and Darwin's theory, Wallace claims for this book "the position of being the advocate of pure Darwinism."

DSB, XIV, pp. 133-40; Freeman, p. 185; see *Printing & the Mind of Man*, 344(n) \$ 250.00



THE ULTIMATE ASSOCIATION COPY

40. WELLS, H.G.

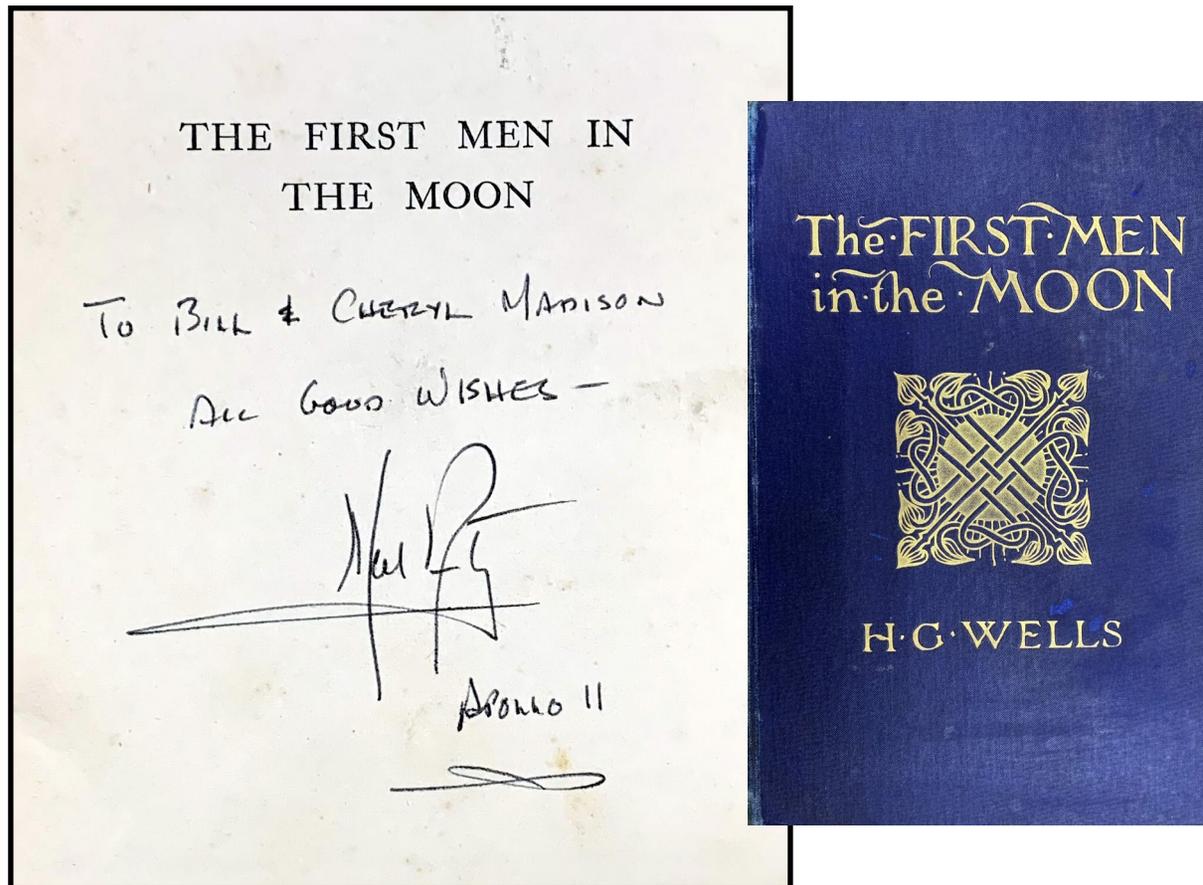
The first men in the moon. London: George Newnes, 1901. 8vo. With 12 inserted plates by Claude Shepper-son. Original publisher's blue cloth (Binding A), front cover and spine gilt, black-coated endpapers. Signed on the fly-leaf by Neil Armstrong.

First English edition printed a month following the first printing in Indianapolis, with minor differences in the text. Certainly one of Wells' best-known and beloved science fiction-romances. The story surrounds the journey to the moon by two men, a scientist and businessman, who discover the Selenites, a sophisticated civilization of insect-like creatures. This, as well as many of Wells' books, inspired generations of science fiction writers such as C.S Lewis. This was not only Wells' first novel to be made into a film, released in 1919, but the first science fiction novel ever adapted as a motion picture.

Of course the amazing aspect of this copy is the signature of Neil Armstrong (1930-2012), the first human to ever walk on the moon. Armstrong, who along with Buzz Aldrin and their pilot Michael Collins, traveled to the moon on Apollo 11. Upon stepping on the surface, Armstrong uttered one of the most famous set of words of all time: "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Armstrong was notorious for not signing anything.

Bleiler, *Science Fiction Writers*, p. 28; Currey, p. 518; Locke, *Voyages in Space*, 208; Negley, *Utopian Literature: A Bibliography*, 1177; Sargent, *British and American Utopian Literature, 1516-1985*, pp. 123-124; Wells, 18

\$ 22,500.00



<p>THE EARTH appears to be immovable.</p> <p>THE STARS keep their relative places in the vault of the sky, and with the Sun and Moon, rise, move, and set.</p> <p>THE MOON'S light part is of the shape of a ball enlightened by the Sun.</p> <p>THE MOON'S Eclipses occur when she is full.</p> <p>ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON often occur.</p> <p>THE MOON rises and sets at different times and places. Her course among the Stars varies.</p> <p>THE PLANETS are morning and evening Stars: are direct, stationary, and retrograde.</p> <p>THE SUN rises, culminates, and sets in different lines and places at different seasons: different CONSTELLATIONS are visible at night.</p> <p>THE TIDES ebb and flow.</p>	<p>THE EARTH is a <i>Globe</i>, about which the sphere of the Heavens performs a <i>Diurnal Revolution</i>.</p> <p>THE VISIBLE POLE of the Heavens appears to make a <i>Diurnal Revolution</i>.</p> <p>THE BOUNDARY of the Earth's Shadow is always circular.</p> <p>BY observations of Eclipses, the Moon's Nodes and Apogee revolve, and the motion is unequal according to certain laws.</p> <p>BY additional observations, the Moon's motion has another inequality. <i>Evection</i>.</p> <p>PROBLEMS. The Moon appears to move in an <i>Epicycle</i> carried by an <i>Eccentric</i>.</p> <p>BY the nature of motion, the apparent motion of the Earth is the same whether the Heavens or the Earth have a diurnal revolution: the latter is simpler.</p> <p>* COPERNICUS. The Earth and Planets revolve about the Sun as a center in Orbits nearly circular. The Earth revolves about its axis inclined to the Ecliptic in a constant position, and the Moon revolves about the Earth. The <i>Heliocentric Theory</i> governs subsequent speculations.</p>	<p>THE MOON'S Eclipses are caused by the Earth's Shadow.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Moon appears to revolve monthly in an <i>oblique circle</i>, which has <i>Nodes</i> and an <i>Apogee</i>.</p> <p>GREEKS. The Moon's Nodes and Apogee follow certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Planets have proper motions and certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>BY observations of the Planets, their progressions, stations, retrogradations.</p> <p>ENDICOTT. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Deferents</i>.</p> <p>BY additional observations, the Planets' motions in their <i>Epicycles</i> are unequal according to certain laws.</p> <p>PROBLEMS. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Eccentrics</i>.</p> <p>BY the nature of motion, the apparent motion of the Planets is the same if the Earth revolve round the Sun: this is simpler.</p>	<p>THE MOON'S Eclipses are caused by the Earth's Shadow.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Moon appears to revolve monthly in an <i>oblique circle</i>, which has <i>Nodes</i> and an <i>Apogee</i>.</p> <p>GREEKS. The Moon's Nodes and Apogee follow certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Planets have proper motions and certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>BY observations of the Planets, their progressions, stations, retrogradations.</p> <p>ENDICOTT. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Deferents</i>.</p> <p>BY additional observations, the Planets' motions in their <i>Epicycles</i> are unequal according to certain laws.</p> <p>PROBLEMS. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Eccentrics</i>.</p> <p>BY the nature of motion, the apparent motion of the Planets is the same if the Earth revolve round the Sun: this is simpler.</p>	<p>THE MOON'S Eclipses are caused by the Earth's Shadow.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Moon appears to revolve monthly in an <i>oblique circle</i>, which has <i>Nodes</i> and an <i>Apogee</i>.</p> <p>GREEKS. The Moon's Nodes and Apogee follow certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Planets have proper motions and certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>BY observations of the Planets, their progressions, stations, retrogradations.</p> <p>ENDICOTT. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Deferents</i>.</p> <p>BY additional observations, the Planets' motions in their <i>Epicycles</i> are unequal according to certain laws.</p> <p>PROBLEMS. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Eccentrics</i>.</p> <p>BY the nature of motion, the apparent motion of the Planets is the same if the Earth revolve round the Sun: this is simpler.</p>	<p>THE MOON'S Eclipses are caused by the Earth's Shadow.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Moon appears to revolve monthly in an <i>oblique circle</i>, which has <i>Nodes</i> and an <i>Apogee</i>.</p> <p>GREEKS. The Moon's Nodes and Apogee follow certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>CHALDEANS. The Planets have proper motions and certain <i>Cycles</i>.</p> <p>BY observations of the Planets, their progressions, stations, retrogradations.</p> <p>ENDICOTT. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Deferents</i>.</p> <p>BY additional observations, the Planets' motions in their <i>Epicycles</i> are unequal according to certain laws.</p> <p>PROBLEMS. The Planets appear to move in <i>Epicycles</i> carried by <i>Eccentrics</i>.</p> <p>BY the nature of motion, the apparent motion of the Planets is the same if the Earth revolve round the Sun: this is simpler.</p>
<p>RETAINING Moon's Eccentric and Epicycle: By additional observations, the Moon's motion has other inequalities.</p> <p>TECHO. Moon's Variation: Unequal Motion of Node; Change of Inclination.</p> <p>HORROX. The Moon moves in an <i>Halley</i>. Ellipse with variable axis and eccentricity.</p> <p>* BY MECHANICS.</p> <p>NEWTON. Moon is attracted by the Earth.</p> <p>FALL of heavy bodies.</p> <p>NEWTON. Earth attracts Moon inversely as square of distance.</p>	<p>RETAINING Moon's Eccentric and Epicycle: By additional observations, the Moon's motion has other inequalities.</p> <p>TECHO. Moon's Variation: Unequal Motion of Node; Change of Inclination.</p> <p>HORROX. The Moon moves in an <i>Halley</i>. Ellipse with variable axis and eccentricity.</p> <p>* BY MECHANICS.</p> <p>NEWTON. Moon is attracted by the Earth.</p> <p>FALL of heavy bodies.</p> <p>NEWTON. Earth attracts Moon inversely as square of distance.</p>	<p>RETAINING Moon's Eccentric and Epicycle: By additional observations, the Moon's motion has other inequalities.</p> <p>TECHO. Moon's Variation: Unequal Motion of Node; Change of Inclination.</p> <p>HORROX. The Moon moves in an <i>Halley</i>. Ellipse with variable axis and eccentricity.</p> <p>* BY MECHANICS.</p> <p>NEWTON. Moon is attracted by the Earth.</p> <p>FALL of heavy bodies.</p> <p>NEWTON. Earth attracts Moon inversely as square of distance.</p>	<p>RETAINING Moon's Eccentric and Epicycle: By additional observations, the Moon's motion has other inequalities.</p> <p>TECHO. Moon's Variation: Unequal Motion of Node; Change of Inclination.</p> <p>HORROX. The Moon moves in an <i>Halley</i>. Ellipse with variable axis and eccentricity.</p> <p>* BY MECHANICS.</p> <p>NEWTON. Moon is attracted by the Earth.</p> <p>FALL of heavy bodies.</p> <p>NEWTON. Earth attracts Moon inversely as square of distance.</p>	<p>RETAINING Moon's Eccentric and Epicycle: By additional observations, the Moon's motion has other inequalities.</p> <p>TECHO. Moon's Variation: Unequal Motion of Node; Change of Inclination.</p> <p>HORROX. The Moon moves in an <i>Halley</i>. Ellipse with variable axis and eccentricity.</p> <p>* BY MECHANICS.</p> <p>NEWTON. Moon is attracted by the Earth.</p> <p>FALL of heavy bodies.</p> <p>NEWTON. Earth attracts Moon inversely as square of distance.</p>	<p>RETAINING Moon's Eccentric and Epicycle: By additional observations, the Moon's motion has other inequalities.</p> <p>TECHO. Moon's Variation: Unequal Motion of Node; Change of Inclination.</p> <p>HORROX. The Moon moves in an <i>Halley</i>. Ellipse with variable axis and eccentricity.</p> <p>* BY MECHANICS.</p> <p>NEWTON. Moon is attracted by the Earth.</p> <p>FALL of heavy bodies.</p> <p>NEWTON. Earth attracts Moon inversely as square of distance.</p>
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DEFINING SCIENCE

41. WHEWELL, William

The philosophy of the inductive sciences, founded upon their history. London: John W. Parker; Cambridge: J. & J. J. Deighton, 1840. Two volumes. 8vo. cxx, 523, [1]; iv, 585 pp., including half title. Large folding plate ("Inductive Table of Astronomy") in Volume II. Full contemporary calf, gilt spine, spine labels. A superb copy from the libraries of Richard Barton, St. Chad's College & Arnold Thackray.

First edition of Whewell's most important contribution in which he attempts to map, define, and systematize the development of the sciences. His two best known works, *The history of the inductive sciences* (1837) and *The philosophy of the inductive sciences* (1840) helped to both mold and define the concept of science in the Victorian era, an important period in

which sciences became both professionalized and popularized. While the *History* traced how each branch of the sciences had evolved since antiquity, Whewell viewed the *Philosophy* as the "moral" of the previous work.

It is in his *Philosophy* that he attempts to build on foundations laid by Immanuel Kant and Francis Bacon. Whewell's work was attacked by John Stuart Mill in his *System of Logic*, causing a debate between them over the nature of inductive reasoning in science, moral philosophy and political economy. It was in the context of these debates that Whewell's philosophy was rediscovered in the twentieth century by critics of logical positivism.

Whewell's *Philosophy of the inductive sciences* includes his views of induction, confirmation, and necessary truth, as well as his explanation of the relation between scientific practice, history of science, and moral philosophy. His treatment of great scientists such as Copernicus, Kepler, Newton and many others is clear, concise, and "sometimes brilliant; and based throughout upon detailed consideration of texts" (DNB).

Whewell (1794-1866) was co-founder and president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the Royal Society, President of the Geological Society, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The range of his scholarly and scientific interest was immense. He wrote on mathematics, mechanics, physics, geology, astronomy, economics, and the history and philosophy of science. He was a member of a group of reformers in which John Herschel, Charles Babbage, and

George Peacock were prominent; his influence was acknowledged by major scientists of the day such as Darwin, Lyell and Faraday, who frequently turned to Whewell for philosophical and scientific advice, as well as for terminological assistance. Whewell invented the terms "anode," "cathode," and "ion," and coined the word "scientist," replacing the previously used moniker "natural philosopher." In addition, he created the terms, "physicist," "catastrophism," and "uniformitarianism," among others.

ASTRONOMY AND GENERAL PHYSICS
CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO
NATURAL THEOLOGY

BY THE
REV. WILLIAM HEWELL M. A.
FELLOW AND TUTOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE



LONDON
WILLIAM PICKERING
1834

DIVINE DESIGN

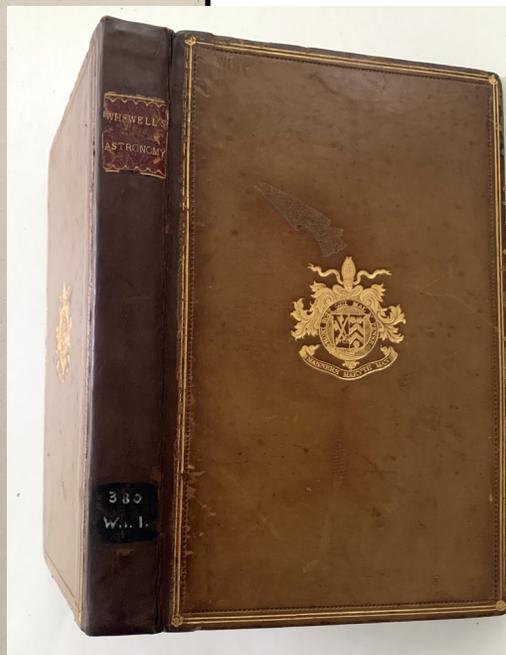
42. HEWELL, William

Astronomy and general physics considered with reference to natural theology. London: William Pickering, 1834. 8vo. xv, [i], 381, [1] pp. A very nice copy bound in contemporary polished calf, beautiful multi-colored edges, gilt supralibros on both covers, most likely the standard of Archdeacon W.A. Fearon (see below) with the motto "Manners Makyth Man" and the maxim "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (though the same words, it is not the Coat of Arms of the Order of the Garter).

Second edition of the third treatise in the Bridgewater Treatise series, a group of works designed to explore the natural world within the framework of a divine design as first outlined by William Paley. Hewell writes here of his conviction that the more one studies the laws of nature the more convinced that person will be in the existence of God.

Hewell (1794-1866) was a co-founder and president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Geological Society, and for many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote authoritatively on architecture, mechanics, mineralogy, moral philosophy, astronomy, political economy, and the philosophy of science. He coined the words anode, cathode, ion, and scientist. He also famously opposed the idea of evolution. He believed that science would not undermine religion, pointing out God's design of both humans and the world of nature. Despite Darwin's quote of Hewell (But with regard to the material world, we can at least go so far as this;—we can perceive that events are brought about, not by insulated interpositions of Divine power, exerted in each particular case, but by the establishment of general laws", p. 356) on the title page of his *Origin of species*, Hewell was adamantly opposed to the theory of evolution.

Provenance: From the library of the Anglican priest W[illiam] A[ndrewes] Fearon, DD, MA (1841-1924). Fearon was educated at New College, Oxford, where he was a Fellow from 1864 to 1867. He was Archdeacon of Winchester from 1903 to 1920, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester from 1903 to 1915; and Canon of Winchester from 1906 until 1920. The bookplate indicates a gift from his library to the Bishop Lyttelton Library of Winchester. \$ 250.00



IMPORTANT SURVEY OF SCIENCE

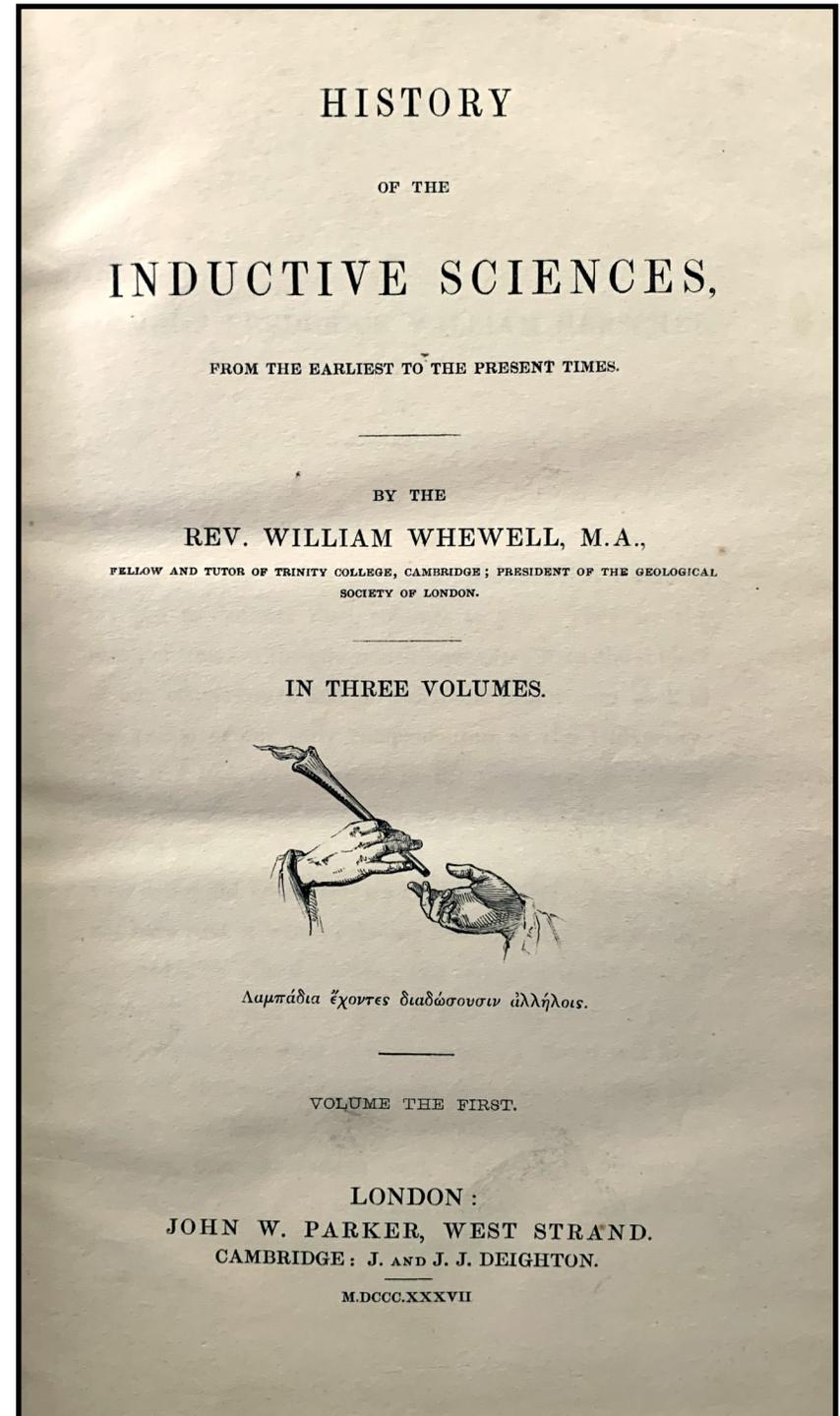
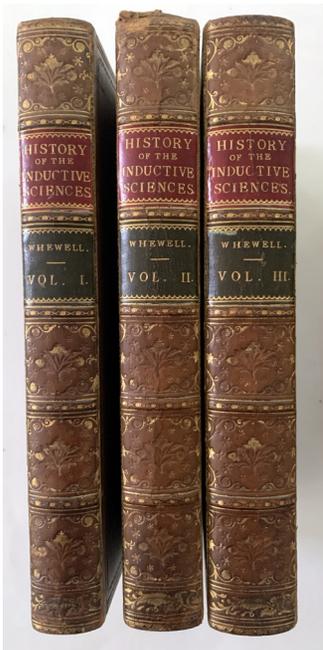
43. WHEWELL, William

History of the inductive sciences. London: John W. Parker, 1837. Three volumes. 8vo. xxxvi, 437, [3]; xi, 534, [2]; xii, 624 pp., including errata leaves in first two volumes. Contemporary full calf, spine in compartments with gilt decoration and spine labels. Occasional spots on the preliminary blank leaves, still an exceptionally fine copy.

First edition of the author's important survey of science from the Greeks through the nineteenth century. Not only was the publication of his *History* remarkable proof of Whewell's extraordinary powers of knowledge, but it resulted in a recognized position of high authority among the scientific writers of the day. His treatment here of the great mathematical scientists (such as Newton) is clear, concise and "sometimes brilliant; and based throughout upon detailed consideration of texts." A sequel called the *Philosophy of the inductive sciences* was published in 1840.

Whewell (1794-1866), a professor at Trinity College, Cambridge, had an immense range of scholarly and scientific interests. He invented a self-registering anemometer that measured the direction and temporal duration of the velocity of the wind. He wrote textbooks on mechanics and dynamics, and introduced the calculus for solving problems.

Dictionary of National Biography, XX, pp. 1365-74 \$ 1200.00



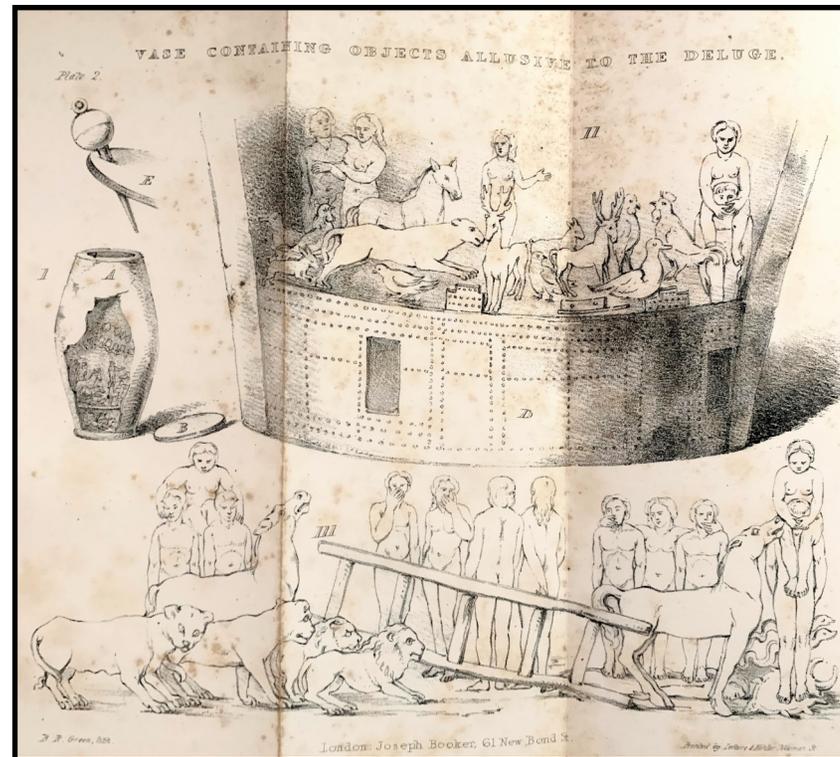


44. WISEMAN, Nicholas

Twelve lectures on the connexion between science and revealed religion. London: Joseph Booker, 1836. Two volumes. 8vo. x, [ii], 376; [ii], 321, [2] pp. Large folding map in contemporary hand color, 1 folding, 1 double-page and 2 full-page lithographed plates. Contemporary pebbled maroon paper over red cloth (wear to joints and spine), publisher's printed paper spine labels; Some foxing but overall a good copy. Manuscript pencil notes by an early owner on the free endpapers of each volume, bookplate of Mr. F. Fitzherbert.

First edition of this hallmark text on the intersection of science and Christianity. Delivered as series of sermons to the English residents of Rome, these lectures seek to reconcile the world's rapidly developing understanding of ancient history, archaeology, natural science, and eastern texts with the Biblical narrative. The author compares languages, describes monuments, and uses astrological observations to construct a timeline where the Old Testament and the facts of scientific discovery can coexist.

Nicholas Wiseman (1802-1865) was a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church and scholar of antiquity. He became curator of Arabic manuscripts at the Vatican Library and professor of Oriental languages in the Roman University. \$ 350.00



COMPARING ANCIENTS & MODERNS

45. WOTTON, William

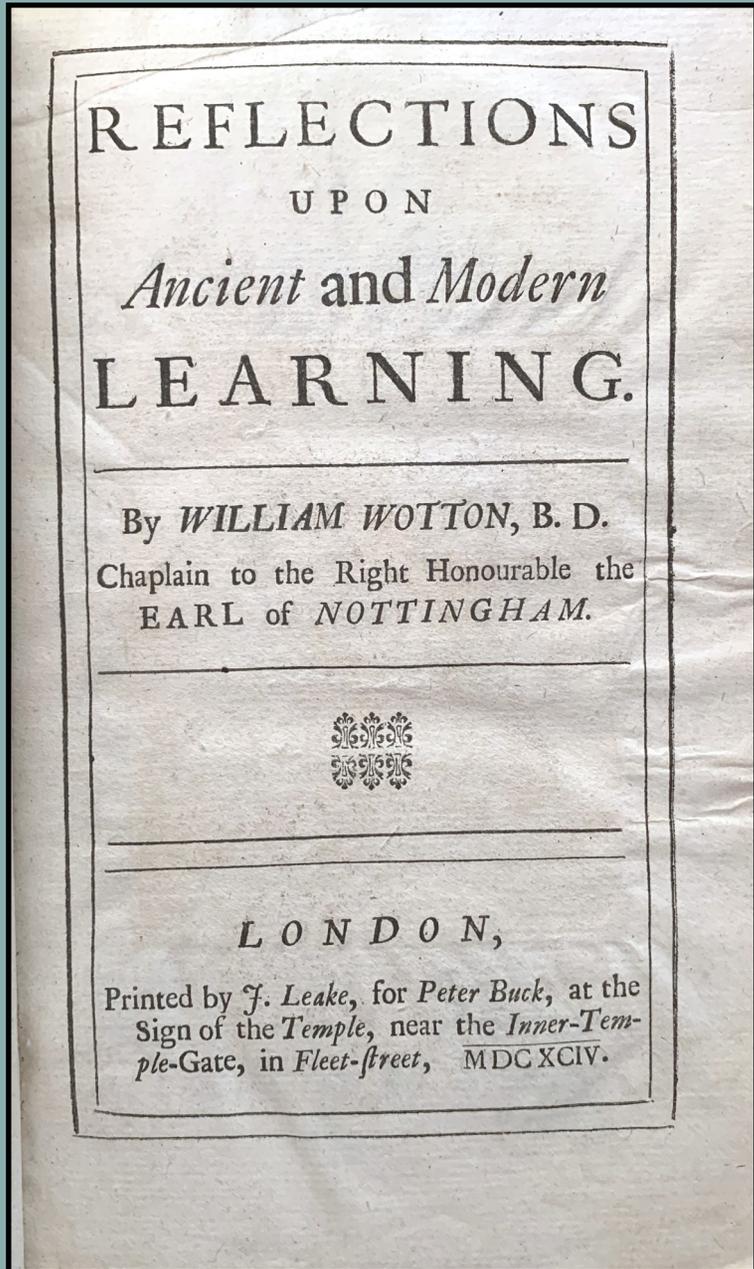
Reflections upon ancient and modern learning. By William Wotton, B.D. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Nottingham. London: Printed by J. Leake, for Peter Buck, MDCXCIV [1694]. 8vo. [xxxii], 359 pp. Title within ruled border. Contemporary calf with blind tooling along spine, spine label, red speckled fore-edge; interior in excellent condition. From the library of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Baronet of Walton Warwickshire, with his bookplate on the verso of the title page. This likely belonged to the 10th Baronet in the line. Mordaunt (1836–1897) was from a family of wealthy English country gentlemen, but was involved in a scandalous divorce from his first wife after her illicit affair with the prince and several of his courtiers. There is also the bookplate of Arnold Meadowcroft Muirhead on the front end-paper. Muirhead (1900–1988) was a well-known scholar, educator, and bibliophile.

First edition. Wotton initially wrote *Reflections* as a response to Sir William Temple's *Essay on ancient and modern learning* as well as the work of Charles Perrault. In his text, Wotton analyzes and compares the merits of the ancients and moderns in the fields of literature and learning. He argues in favor of the moderns and defends the Royal Society. Importantly, *Reflections* also contains summations of recent findings and theories in natural history, anatomy, and similar sciences. In chapter XVIII, Wotton provides an in-depth and concise analysis of William Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood as well as a comparison to Michael Servetus's earlier and completely overlooked theories on the subject, printed for the first time here.

Wotton (1666–1727), a friend of Isaac Newton, was a British linguist and theologian. His language skills and intelligence were extraordinary prompting John Evelyn to write in his diary that Wotton was "so universally and solidly learned at eleven years of age, that he was looked on as a miracle." In addition to participating in the debate about modern versus ancient learning, he was also involved in early controversies about the origins of life. Although he was prominent figure in British intellectual society, his drinking habits and sexual impropriety continuously marred his reputation. As a result, Wotton remains a somewhat notorious character whose flaws overshadow his significant scholarly achievements and contributions.

Cushing, W282 (2nd ed., 1697); Early English Books, 1641-1700, 1538:24; Eimas, *Heirs of Hippocrates*, 731; ESTC, R32928; Osler, 5602 (2nd ed.); Wing, W3658

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