

THE **43RD CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL**
ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR

STAND 204

FRIDAY 12TH – SUNDAY FEBRUARY 14TH 2010

HYATT REGENCY CENTURY PLAZA



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

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1. **ADAMKIEWICZ, Albert.** DIE DEGENERATIVEN KRANKHEITEN DES RÜCKENMARKES. Anatomisch und Klinisch. Mit 6 Tafeln in Farbendruck. Stuttgart, verlag von Ferdinand Enke. 1888.

8vo, pp. xii, 135; with six chromolithograph plates; some minor soiling and occasional slight creasing, otherwise good; in the original printed mustard wrappers, upper cover and spine lettered in black, head of spine with unobtrusive tape repair, tail a little chipped and worn, covers slightly soiled; a good copy. **\$640**

First edition of this detailed treatise on the degenerative diseases of the spinal cord, and one of several noted pathological works on the central nervous system by the Polish physiologist and neuropathologist Albert Adamkiewicz (1850-1921). The work is illustrated by six striking chromolithographs.

His research of the variable vascularity of the spinal cord was an important factor in the development of modern clinical vascular surgery, and he is credited with describing the major anterior segmental medullary artery, which is now known as the artery of Adamkiewicz. In the early 1890s Adamkiewicz published a series of articles claiming the discovery of a cancer-causing parasite he called *Coccidium sarcolytus*, as well as an anti-cancer serum. Further testing proved the serum a failure, and Adamkiewicz was severely criticized by the medical community at Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Soon after he relocated to Vienna. The present work is dedicated to his mentor Carl Westphal, with whom Adamkiewicz had worked in Berlin.

Hirsch I, p. 25: OCLC locates copies at Yale, Iowa, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, the New York Academy of Medicine, the NLM, and Wellcome.

2. **ADAMS, George.** LECTURES ON NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, considered in it's present state of improvement. Describing, in a familiar and easy manner, the principal phenomena of nature; and shewing, that they all co-operate in displaying the goodness, wisdom, and power of God. In Five Volumes, the fifth volume consisting of the plates and index. Vol. I

[-V]. London: Printed by R. Hindmarsh, printer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ... Sold by the Author. 1794.

Five volumes, 8vo; pp. xlvi, 548, with attractive engraved frontispiece; viii, 561, [3]; viii, 579, [1]; viii, 576; 43, [1] directions to binder, and 39 folding engraved plates; some occasional soiling and marginal browning, otherwise generally clean and crisp; an attractive uncut copy in the original paper-backed boards, all but volume V retaining the original pink printed label (though a couple chipped), all five spines worn however with quite considerable loss of back-strip; nevertheless an attractive uncut copy in the original paste-paper boards. **\$2,600**

First edition, and attractive copy in the original boards, of this noted work by the famous instrument maker George Adams junior (1750-1795), his last major work. The text is accompanied by an impressive suite of engraved plates, predominantly depicting instruments and apparatus designed and available for purchase from the Adams firm. Volume two is devoted principally to optics and optical instruments whilst the other volumes are given over to mechanics, astronomy, heat, air pressure, electricity and magnetism etc. The set is fully indexed and keyed to the illustrations.

The Adams family (George Snr, and his sons George Jnr and Dudley) had notable success as makers of scientific instruments, and all three at some time held the appointment of mathematical instrument- or globe-maker to George III. The King George III collection at the Science Museum mostly comprises instruments by Adams of Fleet Street, as the firm was known. George Junior also earned a name for himself as a scientific author publishing his *Essays on the Microscope* (1787, which superseded his father's noted *Micrographia Illustrata* and *Astronomical and Geographical Essays* 1791), and the present collection, which was explicitly intended to counteract the noticeable atheistic bent of the contemporary sciences.

Poggendorff I, 10; see Daumas p. 238; ESTC T88417.

3. **AGNESI, Maria Gaetana.** LINE ENGRAVED PORTRAIT. Bust slightly to right. E. Conguy sculp. 1836.

Image size 90 x 85mm, sheet size 192 x 129mm; some very minor soiling, with faint evidence of offsetting from text along right margin; mounted ready for framing. **\$125**

An appealing line engraved portrait of the noted Italian mathematician Maria Gaetana Agnesi (1718-1799) executed by the engraver E. Conguy. Agnesi is best remembered for her work of 1748 *Instituzioni analitiche ad uso della gioventù* and which provided a clear and concise discussion of algebra and analysis and emphasized the mathematical concepts new to her day. The work was widely acclaimed and in 1750 she accepted the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Bologna as an honorary position. 'Maria Agnesi's greatest importance to the history of science is symbolic. She made no discoveries, yet her reputation for brilliance convinced many of her contemporaries of the capacity of women for abstract mathematical thinking' (Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary*, I, p. 16).

Conguy produced similar engravings of both Claude Louis Berthollet (1833) and of Isaac Newton. The present depiction is similar to that by Francesco Redenti (1820-1876) and found within the four volume portrait collection by Locatelli 'Iconografia italiana degli Uomini e delle Donne celebri dall' epoca del risorgimento delle scienze e delle arti fino ai nostri giorni' (1836).

Alic, *Hypatia's Heritage*, p. 136-139; Ogilvie, *Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science*, I, pp. 14-16.

4. **[ALMANAC]. [PALMAVERDE]. IL CORSO DELLE STELLE** osservato dal pronostico moderno Palmaverde almanacco Piemontese per l'anno 1798. Dove l'indicano le mutazioni dell'aria ec. Il giornale de' santi, le quarant'ore, ed altre nuove particolari notizie. Torino Nella stamperia di Giambatista Fontana. [1798].

24mo, pp. 144; including attractive woodcut frontispiece; with woodcut printer's device on title-page, and woodcut diagram; text within ruled border; aside from some very slight soiling, clean and crisp; an appealing copy in contemporary mottled sheep, with gilt border, spine ruled in gilt, joints and extremities lightly rubbed with minor wear, with neat date in mss at head of upper cover. **\$475**

An appealing copy of the noted Piedmontese *Palmaverde* almanac for the year 1798. First published by Giambatista Fontana in 1722 and based upon the Royal French Almanac, this yearly publication became extremely popular and was indeed the almanac of the court until 1774 when it was discarded in favour of royal printing presses own *Calendario della Real Corte*. Nevertheless, the *Palmaverde* remained in circulation well into the nineteenth century. The present example includes monthly calendars, lists of sovereigns, tables of newly appointed knights, bishops and archbishops, magistrates, lawyers etc, as well as monetary tariffs.

As the article by Lodovica Braida reveals, (*Le Guide del tempo; produzione, contenuti e forme degli almanacchi piemontesi nel settecento* in *Journal of Modern History*, Vol 65, no 4, Dec 1993) the *Palmaverde* comes from a long tradition of almanacs and calendars printed in Piedmont. Like other almanacs of the period it tried to move away from astrological predictions, and in effect became a forum for

discussions about social, scientific and economic progress, and concentrating in particular upon the annual developments in the court, and religious and political circles. A survey of 1783 revealed that 18,000 copies were sold a year.

All copies appear scarce. This edition not on OCLC.

5. **[ARDINGHELLI, Maria Angela]. HALES, Rev. Stephen.** STATICA DE'VEGETABILI ed analisi dell'aria. Tradotta dall'Inglese con varie annotazioni. Napoli: Nella Stamperia di Giuseppe Raimondi, 1756.

8vo, pp. [viii], 368; with 20 engraved plates by G. Aloja, and woodcut head- and tail-pieces; some foxing throughout; in contemporary Italian mottled sheep, spine elaborately tooled in gilt in compartments with raised bands with red morocco label, a couple of small wormholes in spine and short worm track on endpaper; a very good copy. **\$985**

First edition in Italian, translated by Maria Angela Ardinghelli of Naples (1728 - 1825) of Hales' founding work on plant physiology *Vegetable Statics*. Hales studied the movement of sap in plants and discovered what is now known as root pressure. He studied the amounts of water that plants used, and the influence of light and air on them. In that respect he discovered that plants take carbon dioxide from the air as an essential nutrient. 'His work was so great an advance that it stands alone in its time, and deserves close attention' (Morton, *History of Botanical Science*, pp. 246-254). His experiments with a closed-circuit rebreathing apparatus with which he tried to filter out 'noxious vapours' (i.e. carbon dioxide), as outlined in his long chapter on the analysis of air, led to his invention of artificial ventilation. This led to further discoveries by Black, Lavoisier and Priestley.

Blake p. 194; See PMM 189(a); Dibner 26; Neville I, p. 580-581; Wellcome III, p. 194; see also Findlen, *Translating the New Science: Women and the Circulation of Knowledge in Enlightenment Italy*, Configurations, 3.2. 1995.

6. **BABBAGE, Charles.** OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISCOVERY IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES OF THE REMAINS OF HUMAN ART mixed with the bones of extinct races of animals. [From the Proceedings of the Royal Society for May 26, 1859]. London. [1860].

8vo, pp. 16; with seven engraved figures; stitched as issued in contemporary wrappers; a part from some minor soiling a good, clean copy. **\$460**

Original offprint. A fascinating and uncommon ethnological essay by Charles Babbage on the contentious matter of dating human artefacts found in the same geological strata as the remains of extinct animals. 'Babbage pointed out the imprecise nature of the evidence and concluded that "whilst we ought to be quite prepared to examine any evidence which tends to prove the great antiquity of our race, yet that if facts adduced can be explained and accounted for by the operation of a few simple and natural causes, it is unphilosophical to infer the co-existence of man with those races of extinct animals"' (*Origins of Cyberspace*, 78). Babbage goes on to explain at great length how the dating evidence of the time is unclear, given that the events surrounding the flooding of caves are not predictable. He based his evidence from his own



experience and observations made when he visited the caverns of Michelstown in Ireland.

The essay first appeared in *The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, pp.297-308, in the complete monthly issue for October 1859, before appearing for the second time in the *Royal Society of London Proceedings*, 1860 (pp. 59-72), and when this offprint was presumably issued.

Origins of Cyberspace, 78 (journal); OCLC: 5004501 cites copies at Yale, the Library of Congress, Harvard, Cincinnati, Victoria and Albert Museum.

With 32 striking engraved plates

7. **BEBIAN, Roch-Ambroise Auguste.** MANUEL D'ENSEIGNEMENT PRATIQUE DES SOURDS-MUETS. Ouvrage adopté et publié par le Conseil d'Administration de l'Institution Royale des Sourds-Muets. Accompagné de Planches. Tome I - Modèles d'Exercices [Tome 2 - Explications]. A Paris, Chez Méquignon L'Ainé, Père, Libraire de la Faculté de Médecine, des Hôpitaux Civils et Militaires, de l'Institution Royale des Sourds-Muets ... 1827.

Two volumes, 4to and 8vo, pp. [vi], vi, 204, with 32 engraved plates (plates XV and XVI on one plate, one numbered XIX bis, and final plate misnumbered XXIX) of which one is folding, and three are hand-coloured; pp. [iv], 371, [1] errata; plates 25 and 26 with prominent stain, with light marginal foxing and soiling throughout both volumes including plates, and with some occasional light marginal dampstaining affecting 4to volume; possibly a mixed set, 4to volume in contemporary tan morocco backed marbled boards, 8vo in contemporary green quarter morocco, spines lettered and tooled in gilt, both volumes a little rubbed and scuffed along joints and extremities, but otherwise a good, crisp copy. \$3,600

Rare first edition of this the principal work of Roch-Ambroise Auguste Bébian (1789-1839), and which lays down the teaching methods and principles used at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Paris.

Bébian was the godson of Abbé Sicard, and himself became a leading figure in the development of a system of education for the deaf and dumb. He followed the courses of instruction given by Sicard and gave special attention to Laurent Clerc, a deaf-mute who afterwards became president of an institution for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. As prefect of studies at the Paris Institute, Bébian directed all his efforts to finding the signs best adapted, in precision and extension of meaning, to give the deaf community a form of expression. He published the result of his studies in several works, the first being *Essai sur les sourds-muets et sur la langage naturel* (1817), followed by *Mimographie* (1825), together with this, his principal work. Having refused the direction of schools for the deaf and dumb in both St Petersburg and New York, he founded a similar institution at Paris on the boulevard Montparnasse. He later became director of the school of Rouen and finally went back to Guadeloupe, where he founded a school for Negroes. In 1819 he wrote an eulogy

for Abbé L'Épée, which was awarded a prize by the Academy of Sciences.

Querard I 248; not in Waller or Wellcome; OCLC: 5107704 locates copies at Washington, Columbia and Gallaudet with a further copy at BIUM.

8. **BECCARIA, Giovanni Battista.** ELECTRICITAS VINDEX EXPERIMENTIS ATQUE OBSERVATIONIBUS STABILITA Olomuchii in Metropoli Moraviae, Typis Josephae Hirnliane; Factore Josepho Francisco Loserth. [Olmütz], [n.d. but ca 1774].

4to, pp. [xiv], 52, [24]; with attractive engraved device on dedication page, woodcut headpieces, one folding letterpress table, and two folding engraved plates; some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary red paste-paper boards, ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, small loss of paper to rear cover, covers somewhat darkened and stained, extremities a little rubbed and worn; overall though a good crisp copy. \$1,620

A rare and attractive variant issue of this reworking of Beccaria's *Experimenta, atque observationes quibus electricitas vindex late constituitur, atque explicar* of 1769, which outlines numerous experiments made by the distinguished Italian priest and philosopher relating to electric charge and distribution. The 1769 work was apparently a private publication celebrating the demonstration of electrical experiments to the Emperor Joseph II at Turin.

In 1765, G. F. Cigna published an account of his experiments that developed Nollet's elaboration of Symmer's famous manipulation with electrified silk stockings. 'Beccaria pursued these experiments with all his skill, inventiveness, and energy, largely because they seemed to favour the anti-Franklin double fluid theory. But the more remarkable and delicate of the phenomena he investigated, which depend upon induction in the coatings from residual charges left on the dielectric after the discharge of a condenser, required something more than Franklin's system for their explanation. Beccaria ... supplied this deficiency with a complicated scheme of electrical atmospheres and "vindicating" or regenerating, electricity. These ideas, which found their clearest expression in his 'Electricitas Vindex' (1769), subsequently led Volta, while seeking alternatives to them, to the invention of the electrophorus' (DSB).

Although an edition of this work is recorded in Bakken [p.40] and the Honeyman Sale Part I, lot 254, 1978, both have a differing pagination (pp. 90), and imprint than here offered, being instead 'Graecii, Typis Widmanstadii'. OCLC 17366201 elaborates further by identifying two issues of the Graz imprint of 1773 and 1775 (found at Burndy, Northwestern, and Harvard (1773) and at Göttingen, 1775). The present Olmütz issue concludes with a 24 page collection of theses edited by Franciscus Bergmann, who contributed the preface to the first published work by

Beccaria, and whose name is found at the end of the present dedication.

Dawson's No. 91 Item 487 for the present issue; Bakken p. 40 (for other issue); Ronalds 41; Poggenдорff I, 124; Wheeler Gift 424 (all for the earlier work); OCLC: 17403225 locates two copies of this imprint at the Smithsonian and Harvard, though making no mention of the concluding 24 pages of these.

9. **BELL, Benjamin.** ARSENAL DE CHIRURGIE, ou recueil des instruments et des manières d'opérer adoptées par les modernes, Gravés pour le Cours de Chirurgie. A Paris, Chez Théophile Barrois le jeune, Libraire, quai des Augustins, no 18. An IV. [1796].

4to, pp. [iv], with 99 engraved plates, and one unnumbered plate; faint dampstaining throughout affecting lower part of plate and sometimes touching image, with some dampstaining at head affecting latter part of work; in contemporary calf backed marbled boards, inner hinge cracked but holding, spine tooled in gilt with red morocco label, spine repaired, extremities rubbed and bumped; a good copy. **\$1,750**

Extremely rare first separate edition, with a print run of only 25 printed on vellum paper according to the half-title, of this fine surgical atlas by Benjamin Bell, originally published as part of his noted six volume *System of Surgery* (1783-1788).

Benjamin Bell was the leading Scottish surgeon of his time and the founder of a surgical dynasty which extended into the twentieth century. He was born in Dumfries, where he served as an apprentice and then went to Edinburgh at the age of seventeen, where he studied under the Monros. He then spent two years studying in Paris, before then moving to London where he trained with William Hunter. On his return to Edinburgh, he engaged in practice, and became the most successful surgeon in Scotland for that period. One of the first surgeons to emphasize the importance of preventing or diminishing pain during surgery, he introduced a number of improvements in amputation technique. *A System of Surgery* in six volumes was his most ambitious work, written in an attempt to displace Heister's *Surgery* as the standard textbook. It was the first comprehensive publication by a British surgeon covering the entire subject, and the clarity and precision with which it was written provided a model for later nineteenth century surgical works. It went through seven editions, and was translated into French and German.

See Heirs 1079; see Garrison-Morton 5579; see Waller 844; see Wellcome II p. 134; no copy found on OCLC or KVK.

10. **BIERKOWSKI, Ludwig Joseph.** ERKLÄRUNG DER ANATOMISCH-CHIRURGISCHE nebst beschreibung der chirurgischen operationen nach den methoden von v. Gräfe, Kluge, und Rust. Erste [-zweite] Abtheilung, Berlin, verlag von Friedr. Aug. Herbig. 1827. [together with]. ANATOMISCH-CHIRURGISCHE ABBILDUNGEN nebst darstellung und beschreibung der chirurgischen operationen von Graefe, Kluge und Rust ... Berlin, verlag von Friedr. Aug. Herbig. 1827.

Three volumes, 8vo text (in two parts) together with large folio atlas; pp. [iii]-xii - 496; [ii], 497-973, [3], xvi index,

[iv] errata and advertisements; atlas pp. [ii] title-page, with 55 lithograph plates (43 of which are partially hand-coloured) with three further outline plates to plates IV, XVI, XLI - so 58 plates in all; text a little foxed and browned, title-page of atlas creased, with some occasional dust-soiling and spotting, with ink stain affecting outer margins of first and last couple of leaves; with faint library stamps on front free endpapers and title-page of both text volumes, and ownership signature erased on atlas front free endpaper; text volumes in later marbled boards, spines ruled in gilt with red morocco label, atlas in half-calf over marbled boards, paper label on upper cover, spine and corners repaired; a good copy, though probably a mixed set. **\$4500**

First edition of this important and scarce German introduction to surgery, by Ludwig Joseph Bierkowski (1801-1860). Comprising a comprehensive text volume together with a striking atlas of 55 lithograph plates drawn by Bierkowski himself, the work provides a fascinating and valuable record of the development of surgery at the beginning of the nineteenth century, highlighting in particular the achievements of von Graefe, Kluge and Rust, though also recognising the work of other European practitioners such as Hunter, Cooper and Lisfranc.

All areas of surgery and surgical anatomy are described with the sections relating to rhinoplasty and plastic surgery (plates XLIV and XLV), and to ophthalmological surgery of especial interest (plates XVIII and XIX with an outline plate), Hirschberg citing in particular the description given of F. A. Zeuschner's work. Two plates illustrated a number of instruments, with plate XLI devoted to otology. The plates depicting the nerves and arteries of the face and body, and of amputation are particularly fine. In the preface, Rust himself writes that no similar work has so far been published, and states that: 'Ohne den Werth früherer Leistungen auch nur im Geringsten verkennen zu wollen, kann ich doch dreist behaupten, dass das Werk des Herrn v. Bierkowski sich von all diesen durch Reichhaltigkeit und instruktive Darstellung auszeichnet' (p. vi).

Bierkowski studied at several universities during the 1820s, notably Berlin and Jena. He gained his medical doctorate from Leipzig in 1829, after the publication of the present work. From 1831 he became professor of surgery at the medical faculty of Krakow.

Three issues of the atlas were produced: the most expensive was printed on better paper and had more complex chromolithograph colouring. This appears to be the 'standard' issue with hand-colouring, with the cheapest option only having uncoloured lithographs.

Hirsch I, 530; Lesky, 71 (lacking text); Waller 1045 (lacking text); Goldschmid 125; Hirschberg 563.

11. **BJÖRLING, Carl Fabian Emanuel.** SOLEN Populära föredrag. Tredje Upplagan. Stockholm, F. & G. Beijer. [1874]. [bound with]: METEORITE OCH KOMETER. Med 4 planscher och 18 figurer i texten. Stockholm, F. & G. Beijers förlag. [1874]. [and]: OM VINDARNES LAGAR och de nyare försöken till väderleks-förutsägelser. Andra Upplagan. Stockholm, F. & G. Beijers förlag. [1875].

Three works in one volume 8vo; pp. vi, 126, with three coloured lithographs including one double-page; iv, 95,



with four lithograph plates; vi, 100, [2], with nine coloured lithograph plates; in morocco backed marbled boards, spine in gilt; an attractive copy. **\$200**

An attractive sammelband containing three works of popular science, by the noted Swedish academic Carl Fabian Emanuel Björling, (1839-1910).

A philosophy graduate, who had previously lectured in physics and mathematics at Uppsala and Halmstads, Björling became professor of mathematics at Lund University in 1873. He was the author of several scientific studies and the present volume contains his three of his most noted popular works on the Sun, Meteorites and Comets, and Weather Prediction, in the third, first, and second editions respectively. Each treatise is attractively illustrated with striking lithograph plates, with those illustrating the sun, and the paths of comets particularly striking. The double-page plate highlighting solar flares, is taken from Secchi's work of 1875, *Le Soleil*.

Björling became a member of the Royal Swedish Academy in 1886.

Poggendorff III, p. 138

12. **BOCALOSI, Girolamo.** DELLA FISONOMIA riflessioni e osservazioni. Quarta Edizione aumentata. Zurigo, Per Luigi Carlieri Librajo in Firenze. 1795.

8vo, pp. x, 48; title-page a little soiled, with some occasional light soiling and browning throughout, and small dampstain affecting outer margin, upper corner a little furred in places; in plain later wrappers; a good copy. **\$650**

Fourth edition (first 1792) of this rare philosophical defence of the practice of physiognomy as a legitimate science. Writing in a florid style, and quoting liberally from sources such as Dante and Petrarch, Bocalosi argues that the science has an important role to play in highlighting and explaining national characteristics, or particular pertinence in the current revolutionary times.

In an article discussing the history of eighteenth century physiognomy and which is quoted by David Horn in his book *The Criminal Body: Lombroso and the anatomy of deviance* (2003), the nineteenth century psychiatrist Enrico Morselli cited the 1797 edition of Bocalosi's work as being an early precursor of 'new' theories arguing in favour of there being organic foundations to physic tendencies. In Morselli's article *Dalla storia della fisiognomia* (Archivio 1888: 104), he highlights Bocalosi's belief that the passions reside in the organs of man and not in the spirit, and that the spirit only acts as a consequence of the nature and texture of the organ. This was proof for Morselli that the idea of reducing psychic phenomena to organic phenomena was not a new theory. The work is also discussed in detail by E. B. Titchener in his article *An Historical Note on the James-Lange Theory of Emotion in The American Journal of Psychology*, (Vol. 25 No. 3, pp. 427-447, July 1914).

The work is rare in all editions: OCLC cites one copy of the 1792 edition at Oklahoma, with no copies of the present edition listed: the National Library of Medicine,

Chicago and Johns Hopkins have the expanded fifth edition of [An V] (1797/1798) published under the title *Della fisonomia principi derivati dall'anatomia, dalle fisiologia, e dinamica del corpo umano per mezzo*.

The philosopher and educator Girolamo Bocalosi was the author of a number of works on political and educational philosophy.

13. **[BOYS SCOUT ASSOCIATION].** THE STORY OF BADEN-POWELL [Unwin Brothers Limited, London and Woking]. ca. 1941.

8vo, pp. 64; with numerous half-tone photographs and text illustrations; a little soiled and creased; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers with half-tone portrait, covers a little soiled, extremities rubbed. **\$70**

An appealing and concise biography of the founder of the Boy Scouts Association, Robert, Lord Baden-Powell (1857-1941), presumably intended for young members, and published on behalf of the Association. Baden-Powell served in the British Army from 1876 until 1910 in India and Africa, and in 1899, during the Second Boer War in South Africa, he successfully defended the city in the Siege of Mafeking. Several of his military books, written for military reconnaissance and scout training in his African years, were also read by boys. Based on those earlier books, he wrote in 1908 his famous *Scouting for Boys*, published by Pearson.

14. **[BURTON, Robert].** MELANCHOLY ANATOMIZED: Showing its causes, consequences, and cure. With anecdotic illustrations drawn from ancient and modern sources, and principally founded on the larger work entitled, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. London: William Tegg. 1865.

8vo, pp. xii, 292; with attractive engraved frontispiece (lightly foxed with some marginal browning, printer's name slightly shaved at tail); lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with some light marginal dust-soiling and occasional light spotting, gutter exposed along final leaf but holding; uncut in the original brown publisher's stipple-grained cloth, covers and spine ruled in black, with title in gilt lozenge on upper cover, and spine lettered in gilt, small paper price label on spine lettered in mss, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed and worn, covers a little soiled, extremities and corners lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. **\$575**

Uncommon first edition of this mid-Victorian abridged version of 'the first psychiatric encyclopaedia' (Garrison-Morton), here used didactically to warn young readers against 'an intemperate pursuit of pleasure', and encourage them instead to lead a life 'devoted to the practice of real virtue and true religion', which will result in a health body and 'perfect serenity of mind' (p. ix).

William Tegg was responsible of a number of 19th century editions of the full text of Burton's great *Anatomy of Melancholy* (Oxford, 1621), but as the preface states here, clearly felt there to be a need for a more condensed and accessible version. Five editions appeared in Burton's lifetime

and three more in the seventeenth century. 'It then fell into oblivion together with the all embracing Elizabethan concept of melancholy, but in the Romantic Period at the turn of the nineteenth century was reinstated as a classic of English literature and more than sixty editions and reissues have appeared since 1800. As in the case of so many writers on melancholy Burton's interest in the malady was aroused by having suffered the pangs of it himself. In fact he wrote the book not only to "help others of a fellow feeling" but to rid himself of its symptoms' (Hunter and MacAlpine p. 94).

A second edition appeared in 1867, and Tegg continued to publish editions of the full text.

See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 120; Madan 493; Hunter and MacAlpine pp. 94-98; Osler 4621; OCLC: 225727940 cites only the University of Tasmania for this first edition.

With attractive hand-coloured plates

15. [CALCULATING MACHINES]. LEMPE, A. J. L. BESCHRIJVING EN HANDLEIDING EENER REKENMACHINE met Staafjes, geschikt om kinderen, in eenen korten tijd, de gewone rekenkunde op eene doelmatige, bevattelijke en aangename wijs, zoo wel théorétisch als practisch te leeren. Te Leyden, D. du Mortier en Zoon, 1839.

8vo, pp. vi, 46, [2]; with title-page vignette, text illustrations, and two large folding engraved hand-coloured plates; text a little browned and foxed though principally marginal, first plate with neat repair to a couple of folds; with three library stamps on title-page and one on front paste-down; uncut in cloth-backed marbled boards, with two paper accession labels at head of upper cover and on spine, extremities a little rubbed and bumped; with a small neat book-label at head of front paste-down 'Present - Exemplar van den Auteur'; a good copy. \$1,800

First edition of this attractive and scarce description of a 'reken' or calculating machine designed for the use of children, by the Leiden school-teacher A. J. L. Lempe. From the preface Lempe reveals that he has been inspired by the work of John Napier. 'This work describes a box in which a mathematical problem can be set up by means of small cards printed with the various symbols necessary ... It includes a standard multiplication table in the lid and a set of Napier bones in their own small box. After describing the use of Napier's bones, Lempe gives examples of how they may be used when multiplying together several multi-digit numbers, an operation that in one case results in a twenty-two digit product' (Tomash L76).

Haan, 2766, p. 165; Tomash L76, p. 766; not in *Origins of Cyberspace*; OCLC: 69054013 locates only three copies in the Netherlands.

16. [CALCULATING MACHINES]. MERCEDES CALCULATORS AND ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS. MERCEDES EUKLID REKENMACHINE. Rotterdam, Mercedes, 1938. [together with]. Een instrument voor de bedrijfsleiding. Mercedes Elektra. Rotterdam, Mercedes, 1938.

Together, two finely illustrated trade brochures, folio; pp. 4 with 10 fine coloured plates of various models of the Euklid calculating machine; pp. 4 and 8 coloured plates of the

Elektra typewriters; stapled as issued in drab wrappers, with pocket at rear to hold plates, slight rusting around staples; appealing and scarce examples. \$480

Two finely illustrated trade catalogues from Holland promoting two of the leading products from the German manufacturer Mercedes Bureaumaschinenwerke, (no relation to the automobile company). Designed by Christel Hamann of Berlin in 1905, the Mercedes-Euklid was an early 20th century calculating machine. The Euklid was based on a principle different from the machines made at that time. The machine had a set of ten parallel racks, one for each digit 0 to 9. Each rack moved a distance proportional to its corresponding digit while actuating over unidirectional wheels to perform addition, subtraction, multiplication or automatic division. The Mercedes-Euklid 1 had only stop-division and the racks were set by levers, but later models, like the Mercedes-Euklid 3 and the Mercedes-Kopernikus had automatic division and full keyboard. A rotating crank was used for multiplication and division. A number of models are here advertised. Similarly the Mercedes Elektra proved immensely popular, being one of the first electrically powered standard typewriters, first produced in 1926. The machine was a technical success and was produced in successive models.

See Martin, *The Calculating Machines: Their History and Development*. MIT Press (1992).

A stunning dermatological atlas

17. CAZENAVE, Pierre Louis Alphée. LEÇONS SUR LES MALADIES DE LA PEAU professées à l' école de médecine de Paris. Paris, Labé, [1845]-1856.

Large folio, pp. [iv], 233, [2]; with 60 coloured engraved plates; text a little foxed and spotted with some occasional marginal dampstaining, and a couple of neat and unobtrusive repairs to small tears, first plate a little loose; in contemporary maroon half-morocco, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, spine a little scuffed and worn; with two later book-plates on front paste-down; a good copy. \$7500

Rare first edition, second issue, of this noted pathological and dermatological atlas, considered to be a masterpiece in terms of artistic anatomy. 'Cazenave was among the first to classify skin diseases on an anatomical basis. He founded the first journal devoted entirely to dermatology (*Annales des maladies de la peau et de la syphilis*). This large folio atlas is the most visually impressive of all his books' (GM 3992.1). According to Norman, the second issue title was dated, as here, 1856 when part publication, which began in 1845, was completed.

Cazenave was a pupil of the eminent Laurent Biett, and his name is particularly associated with lupus erythematosus and with pemphigus foliaceus (Cazenave's disease), both of which are illustrated here. Drawn from nature and very skillfully rendered, the original pictures were drawn by Bocourt and Jadin. Goldschmid considers the work to be 'eines der besten und schönsten der uns bekannten werke', and compares it to Cruveilhier's pathological masterpiece. Goldschmid highlights in particular the plates depicting erythema, chronic eczema, pemphigus chronicus, impetigo, psoriasis, acne, favus, elephantiasis and lupus.



Ehring, p.154; Schönfeld, p.44; GM 3992.1;
Goldschmid p. 176; not in Waller, Osler or Heirs.

18. **CHAPONNIER, Alexandre.** LA PHYSIOLOGIE DES GENS DU MONDE, Pour servir de complément a l'éducation, ornée de planches. A Paris, Chez Firmin Didot Frères, Libraires. 1829.

8vo, pp. [iv], xii, 375, [1] blank; with four plates (one coloured) on seven pages (two folding) at end; some light foxing, otherwise clean and bright; in contemporary calf backed boards, spine decorated in blind and gilt with green morocco label, head of spine slightly rubbed, upper joint a little cracked but holding, boards somewhat scuffed and rubbed; a good copy. **\$480**

First edition of this rare and rather curious educational work on physiology for adolescents and adults, which provides a complete introduction to the subject. Chaponnier, who was a member of the Paris medical faculty and demonstrated anatomy to painters, defines physiology, and gives an introduction to the human species and the characteristics of the various races. He then goes on to discuss vital properties, movement, the voice and speech, the senses, the functions of the brain, the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, secretions, nutrition, sleep, temperaments, the various ages, and death.

If Chaponnier is to be believed, however, life after reaching adolescence sounds rather depressing: 'C'est au milieu de l'adolescence que l'on voit paraître le plus fréquemment les hémorragies actives du nez, du poumon, la fièvre inflammatoire; certaines phlegmasies, telles que l'angine, la péripneumonie, la pleurésie, l'engorgement des glandes pulmonaires, qui donne naissance à diverses espèces de phtisies, la chlorose, la catalepsie: la mélancolie érotique, ou cette sorte d'aliénation mentale que développent des sensations jusqu'alors inconnues, et qui, chez les femmes, dégénère parfois en véritable folie' (p. 295).

The plates at the end demonstrate sign language, as well as a striking, if rather strange schematic representation of the circulation of the blood.

In addition to the present work, Chaponnier also published two works of medical self-help, *La pharmacie sans le pharmacien* (1829) and *La chirurgie sans chirurgiens* (1827).

OCLC: 14832622 records just four copies, at Harvard Medical School, the National Library of Medicine, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Wellcome.

19. **[CINEMATOGRAPHY]. WEISER, Martin.** MEDIZINISCHE KINEMATOGRAPHIE Dresden & Leipzig, Theodor Steinkopff, 1919.

8vo, pp. vii, 154, [6] advertisements, with 24 textual half-tones and illustrations within the text (two full page on a separate leaf); lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, otherwise clean and crisp; with faint contemporary ownership signature at head of title-page; a good copy in modern black cloth, with the original printed wrapper mounted on the upper cover. **\$500**

First edition of this scarce and detailed survey of the uses of cinematography in medicine by Martin Weiser, a medical officer and roentgenologist in Dresden. Weiser discusses a number of different applications, including the use of microcinematography and its ability to aid both research and teaching, thanks to the ability to transport the films from laboratory to auditorium and removing the need to try and protect a live specimen. He discusses the work of several pioneers in the field, including Muybridge, Marey, Braune, Fisher, Förster, Westphal and Hennes.

Nearly twenty five years after the first public screening organised by the Lumière brothers in 1895, the potential of the new technology and been recognised by the medical profession from an early stage, most notably in the field of neurology - an area which had already taken advantage of the development of photography and chronophotography. However medical cinematography, notably in France, was brought into disrepute during the first decade of the 20th century after Eugène Doyen's three surgical films made in 1898 were sold across Europe for profit to non-medical audiences, and even fairgrounds, by his unscrupulous cameraman.

OCLC: 11005438 locates copies in the US at Chicago, Harvard, NLM, Minnesota, the New York Academy of Medicine and Texas.

'Unknown to the usual chemical historians' and modelled on Algarotti

20. **[COMPAGNONI, Guiseppe].** LA CHIMICA PER LE DONNE. Tomo Primo - [Tomo Secondo]. In Venezia, Dalla Tipografia di Antonio Curti Presso Giustin Pasquali q. Mario. 1797.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xx, 243 [but 240], [i]; viii, 233 [but 237], [3] blank; some occasional light foxing but generally clean; an attractive uncut wide margined copy in contemporary drab paste-paper boards, lettered in mss on spine (a little faded), head and tail of spine a little bumped with minor wear to joints and extremities, covers a little soiled. **\$1,250**

Second edition (first 1796) of this scarce introduction to chemistry for ladies, by Guiseppe Compagnoni (1754-1833). The popularity of books such as Francesco Algarotti's *Newtonianismo per le dame* spawned a genre of similar works of which the present work by Compagnoni is 'an excellent textbook for women readers, based on the new chemistry of Lavoisier as enunciated in the *Fondamenti della Scienza Fisico-Chimica* of Vincenzo Dandolo. Presented in a series of 101 letters, this work covers the history of chemistry, elements and compounds, attraction, affinity, caloric, fire and light, the phlogistic versus the new chemistry, gases, combustion, acids and alkalis, salts, the old and new nomenclature, minerals etc. Pages 147-233 of Vol II entitled *Lettere Aerologiche*, discusses the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere and various gases, with references to ballooning by the Montgolfier brothers' (Neville I, p. 287). 'Compagnoni created the last of a number of fictional women whose questions about scientific learning facilitated the

popularization of new doctrines in the early modern period. His *Chemistry for Ladies* (1796), explicitly modelled upon Francesco Algarotti's *Newtonianism for Ladies* (1737) rather than Marie Meurdrac's *Chemistry made easy for Ladies* (1666), began as a series of letters between himself and Countess Marianna Rossi of Ferrara on the ideas of Lavoisier. Expressing scepticism over a woman's desire to learn a subject as dry and difficult as chemistry, Compagnoni is reassured by the countess that she indeed wishes to be initiated into the mysteries of Lavoisier's new language because chemistry 'by now has become the fashionable science' (Findlen, *Translating the New Science*).

Neville considers the first edition to be very rare, with Bolton's first supplement p. 131 referring only to the present second edition.

Blake, 96; Cole 291 (first edition); Duveen 142 (a Spanish translation); Wellcome II, 379; Neville I, p. 287; OCLC: 17597388 locates copies at Harvard, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with copies of the first edition at Berkeley, Othmer, Wisconsin, NLM, Huntington, Oklahoma and the Wellcome.

21. [COSMOGRAPHY]. THE PANORAMA OF THE WORLD, or and Enquiry into the Manners and Customs of the Principal Foreign Inhabitants of the Globe. With beautiful coloured engravings. London, Published by R. Miller, 5 Paternoster Row. [n.d. but ca. 1820].

12mo in 6s, pp. [ii], 126, [6] publisher's advertisements; with frontispiece and seven engraved hand coloured plates, and hand-coloured engraved vignette on title-page; frontispiece loose but holding, a couple of plates cropped close along outer margin, without front free endpaper, some minor spotting and dust-soiling; in the original green roan-backed marbled boards, neatly rebacked preserving much of the original spine, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, extremities rubbed and lightly worn; nevertheless and appealing copy. **\$450**

First edition? of this delightful and scarce cosmography for children. Divided into ten chapters or 'tours', the anonymous author concerns himself principally with the inhabitants of China, Turkey, Spain, Hungary, Persia, Russia, Algeria and 'Native Americans', discussing their various costumes, manners and customs and national characteristics. Rather in the style of the prolific children's writer, Priscilla Wakefield, each 'tour' is written in the form of a dialogue between two people, either 'friend and tourist', 'father and son', brother and sister' or 'uncle and nephew'. The eight attractive, is somewhat crudely executed hand-coloured plates, beautifully convey the various costumes.

Not in Osborne or Gumuchian.

Praised by Marx, dismissed by Engels

22. [DARWIN]. TREMAUX, Pierre. ORIGINE ET TRANSFORMATIONS DE L'HOMME et des autres êtres. Première partie indiquant la transformation des êtres organisés, la formation des espèces, les conditions qui produisent les types, l'instinct et les facultés intellectuelles, la base des sciences naturelles, historiques, politiques, etc. Paris: Librairie de L. Hachette, et Cie ... 1865.

8vo, pp. [iv], 490, [2]; with engraved sepia plate (on page nos 272bis); half-title and final leaf a little browned and

spotted, with some occasional minor spotting and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; retaining green silk marker; in contemporary green morocco backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine and bands a little rubbed, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. **\$1,800**

First edition of this scarce and somewhat controversial contribution to the corpus of literature on speciation, by the ethnologist and explorer Pierre Trémaux (1818-1895). Though noted for his travel works, in particular his photographic account of a trip down the Nile to the Sudan in 1847, his anthropological and biological works are less well-known and until recently had received little academic attention.

Trémaux's work initially came to prominence through the advocacy of Karl Marx, who in 1865 enthusiastically recommended the work to Engels having proclaimed it to be 'a very important advance over Darwin'. This view, however, was very much in the minority, as both Bernard Cohen in his work *Revolution in Science* (1985), and later Stephen Gould in his essay *The Darwinian Gentleman at Marx's Funeral* noted. In Cohen's view 'The judgement of history does not accord with Marx's laudation. For example Trémaux does not rate an entry in the recently completed 16 volume *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, nor is his name even mentioned in the standard histories of biology, and of evolution' (p. 345). More damningly Gould writes: 'The scholarly literature frequently cites Marx's great enthusiasm (until the more scientifically savvy Engels set him straight) for a curious book published in 1865 by the now (and deservedly) unknown French explorer and ethnologist P. Trémaux ... Marx professed ardent admiration for this work, proclaiming it einen Fortschritt über Darwin (an advance over Darwin). The more sober Engels bought the book at Marx's urging, but then dampened his friend's ardor by writing: 'I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to his theory if for no other reason than because he neither understands geology nor is capable of the most ordinary literary historical criticism.' I [Gould] had long been curious about Trémaux and sought a copy of his book for many years. I finally purchased one a while ago--and I must say that I have never read a more absurd or more poorly documented thesis. Basically, Trémaux argues that the nature of the soil determines national characteristics, and that higher civilizations tend to arise on more-complex soils formed in later geological periods. If Marx really believed that such unsupported nonsense could exceed the *Origin of Species* in importance, then he could not have properly understood or appreciated the power of Darwin's facts and ideas' (Gould, *I have Landed*, p.125; also in *The Richness of Life*, p. 177).

This view has recently been challenged, however, in an article by John S. Wilkins and Gareth J. Nelson in 2008, *Trémaux on species: A theory of allopathic speciation (and punctuated equilibrium) before Wagner*. This lengthy and detailed essay, which includes English translations of some passages from Trémaux's book, presents a re-evaluation and rehabilitation of Trémaux's work, and indeed argues that the work may well have influenced Darwin's own revision of the 1866 edition of the *Origin*. 'Pierre Trémaux's 1865 ideas on speciation have been unjustly derided following his acceptance by Marx and rejection by Engels, and almost nobody has read his ideas in



a charitable light. Here we offer an interpretation based on translating the term *sol* as "habitat", in order to show that Trémaux proposed a theory of allopathic speciation before Wagner and a punctuated equilibrium theory before Gould and Eldredge, and translate the relevant discussion from the French. We believe he may have influenced Darwin's revision to the 1866 edition of the *Origin* on rates of evolution, and suggest that Gould's dismissal of Trémaux is motivated by concern that others might think punctuated equilibrium theory was tainted by a connection with Trémaux' (p. 1).

Wilkins and Nelson, *Tremaux on Species: A theory of allopathic speciation*' (on-line article); Cohen, *Revolution in Science* p. 345, (1985); see also Gould, *The Richness of Life*, p. 177: OCLC: 6624944 locate copies at Arizona, Berkeley and UCLA, the Library of Congress, Michigan, the British Museum and the Wellcome.

23. **DELACROIX, Jacques-Vincent.** LE PORTE-FEUILLE DU PHYSICIEN ou Recueil amusant & instructif des actions et des moeurs des animaux. Première Partie [-seconde]. A Paris, Chez Le Jay, Libraire, rue S. Jacques au Grand Corneille. 1780.

Two parts in one volume, 12mo, pp. [iv], 264; [iv], 231; with appealing woodcut head-pieces; some occasional light spotting and marginal browning, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary catspaw, with green silk mark, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label, joints a little rubbed, all edges red; an appealing copy. \$450

First edition of this curious philosophical and satirical work, by the noted jurist, journalist, historian, teacher and translator Jacques-Vincent Delacroix (1743-1832). The author of several works, Delacroix in his day had a brilliant reputation, and became a prominent figure during the Revolution, and is noted for his works on constitutional affairs, as well as for his critical biography of Rousseau.

Querard II, 430; OCLC: 17572319 locates copies at Berkeley, Yale, Leipzig, Bayern and the BnF.

24. **DENNYS, Joyce.** MRS DOSE THE DOCTOR'S WIFE A Book of False Nosery. John Lane The Bodley Head. 1930.

8vo, pp. xii, 141, [1] blank, [6] advertisements; with numerous black and white full-page illustrations; in the original black cloth backed marbled effect boards, spine lettered in gilt, small faint stain affecting lower spine, with the original decorated dust-jacket, a little soiled with some light wear; a good copy. \$130

Uncommon first edition of this delightful satirical work, written and illustrated by the noted artist Joyce Dennys. 'The troubles and difficulties of a doctor's wife are evidently well known to her, and in the six episodes which, with numerous illustrations, go to make up this little book, there is just enough truth underlying the nonsense to awaken a humorous sigh in the heart of every doctor's wife who reads it. Mrs Dose will amuse not only doctor's wives, but the wives of all professional men' (dust-jacket).

OCLC: 9260464 cite copies at Alberta, Alabama, UCSF, Johns Hopkins, Duke, the National Library of Medicine and Oxford.

25. **[DENNYS, Joyce].** NEAT SKETCH IN PASTEL OF A NURSE n.d. but ca. 1918.

Sketch in pastel, image size 122mm x 265mm; sheet size 235mm x 300mm; extremities of sheet a little foxed, with some creasing and light furling, otherwise good; mounted but not framed. \$150

An appealing pastel drawing of a Red Cross nurse, from the personal sketch book of the noted illustrator Joyce Dennys. Dennys found fame during the Great War with her humorous depiction's of hospital life, based on her own experiences working for the Voluntary Aid Detachment or V.A.D. The organisation was formed in 1909 by the Red Cross to provide nursing support, and by 1914 had some 2,500 members, two-thirds of whom were women and girls. Her works 'Our Hospital ABC', together with a sister volume entitled 'Our Girls in Wartime' were extremely popular and went through several editions, Dennys also producing several recruitment posters for the V.A.D.

Provenance: The present sketch was originally in the possession of David Cohen Fine Arts as part of a larger sketch album. After much research Cohen identified Dennys as being the artist, and according to his research it seems likely that they were inspired by her time spent at the Royal Naval Auxiliary Hospital, Truro sometime during 1917-1918 - and was one of a collection of 31 caricatures of staff at the hospital, all of which have now been dispersed.

26. **DUMONT, Jean.** VADE-MECUM DU TYPOGRAPHE Bibliothèque Technique. Ouvrage illustré de 86 gravures. Bruxelles: F. Hayez, Imprimeur de L'Académie Royale de Belgique. 1891. [*together with*]: VADE-MECUM TYPOGRAPHE. Bibliothèque Technique. Deuxième édition, revue, augmentée, et mise a la portée des commençants. Illustré de 165 plans et gravures. Bruxelles: P. Weissenbruch, Imprimeur du Roi. 1894.

Together two volumes, 8vo; pp. xv, [i], including a frontispiece portrait of Gutenberg, 292, [ii], [40] leaves of plates, some printed in red and black, and including one large folding plate, [8] index, with 86 textual illustrations, large folding plate of repaired, text quite browned due to paper quality, with marginal tear affecting outer margin of p. xiv; pp. x including a frontispiece portrait of the author, 390, with over 165 textual illustrations and one large folding plate (plate slightly creased), aside from some minor foxing and browning, a lovely, clean, crisp copy, with the library stamp of the 'Bibliothèque du Roi' on verso of half-title and with some discreet and neat occasional underlinings and pencil annotations, and a more detailed note in ink running vertical along the margin of p. 34; first volume bound in black morocco backed publisher's boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, tail of spine repaired, covers a little soiled, with the name of Jérôme Vromans in gilt on upper cover; second edition bound in full black morocco, a fine Royal presentation binding from the library of Clémentine, Princess of Belgium, with her coat-of-arms in gilt on both

cover, borders elaborately tooled in gilt, spine in compartments with raised bands, original wrappers bound within, head and tail of spine and joints a little rubbed, all edges gilt; a lovely copy. **\$1,600**

Offered together, the first and second expanded edition, of this scarce technical introduction to the art of typography. In this comprehensive work Dumont outlines the principal rules of composition, introduces the reader to various fonts and alphabets, differing movable types, imposition schemes, and provides advice on rules such as spacing, and on the use of capital letters with italics etc. The work is most attractively and copiously illustrated, including depiction's of various type-setting frames and cases, type-setting tools, and a number of printing presses. Dumont provides 'Modèles de travaux de ville encadrement & affiches', including sample Cartes-de-Visites, business cards, theatrical programmes, letterheads, invitations, bottle labels, receipts, and tooled borders. The large folding table depicts a selection of monetary notes.

Bearing in mind the subject matter, it is interesting to compare the considerable revision that Dumont has undertaken between the two volumes. Not only has the text been revised, but the illustrations have been reset and increased in number. The first edition made some use of colour printing, with a number of the samples printed in red and black: the second edition makes no such use of this luxury. The large folding plate, which as the present copy sadly shows, was somewhat unwielded and prone to wear and tear, has been printed in the second edition on a thinner more pliable paper, which though still delicate, appears to have stood the test of time a little better.

Provenance: The second edition is a most attractive presentation copy having once belonged to Clémentine, Princess of Belgium (1872-1955), with her coat of arms on the binding. Daughter of King Léopold II, she married Napoleon Victor Bonaparte, Bonapartist pretender to the throne of France, in 1910. The book-plate of the Bibliothèque du Roi appears on the half-title verso. A third edition was published in 1906, with a fourth in 1915.

Not in Bigmore and Wyman; OCLC locates copies of the first edition at Stanford, the Newberry Library, McGill, BnF and Berlin only, with copies of the second edition at UCSF, Columbia and Cambridge.

27. [EARTHQUAKES - ACCOUNT FROM NAPLES]. RELATION FIDELLE DU NOMBRE DE PERSONNES QUI ONT ETÉ BLESSÉES ou Tuées et des Edifices qui ont été ruinés dans l'Espouvantable tremblement de terre arrivé à la ville de Naples et autres lieux du même Royaume le 5 Juin 1688. [n.d. but ca. 1690].

Manuscript in a neat hand, 4to, pp. 12; neatly re-stitched, with later outer front cover; a very good example. **\$600**

An fascinating firsthand account of the devastating earthquake which effected Naples and the surrounding area, on June 5 1688. The anonymous reporter, though from the tone probably a member of a religious order, provides an 'exact' account of the number of dead and wounded, and the of the buildings destroyed. In particular, he describes the destruction of a number of fine churches and religious houses, with many sheltering within in killed and injured.

Over three and a half thousand people were killed, with 800 injured.

Written in a neat hand, the work nevertheless contains a number of corrections suggesting perhaps an early draft account of a journalistic 'canard', in bibliographic terms an early ephemeral form of newspaper, reporting one particular event. 'Le canard est un imprimé vendu à l'occasion d'un fait divers d'actualité, ou relatant une histoire présentée comme telle' (Sequin, *L'Information en France avant le périodique*). This was the second earthquake in thirty years to have hit the area surrounding Naples, at the time a Spanish vice-realm, the first being in 1660, which followed close on the heels of a devastating plague attack in 1656.

Anatomy for the young

28. ECKARDT, Theodore. ATLAS D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE. le corps humain, description anatomique de l'homme ... Paris: Paul Monnerat, libraire-éditeur ... 1885.

4to, pp. 32; with 24 chromolithograph plates, including five double leaves of plates; as in all copies some light browning throughout due to poor paper quality, plates I & II, VII & VIII, XII and XIII, XIV & XV and XIX and XX with neat linen reinforcement along horizontal folds to preserve plate, plates VII and VIII also with some old tape repairs, and with some further small tape repairs to lower gutter of several plates and some further minor marginal tears, otherwise a good clean copy; neatly rebound in modern red cloth, preserving the original striking chromolithograph illustration on upper cover, and with original rear plain paper cover also mounted on rear; a good copy. **\$580**

Rare second French edition (first German and first French 1879), reviewed and corrected, of this charming atlas of anatomy of the human body, beautifully illustrated with twenty four coloured plates.

Eckardt notes in his Preface that his aim was to offer to the young, and in particular primary school children, the means of acquiring the knowledge of the human body in as extended and complete a way as possible. He notes the difficulty he had in deciding on the position, the size and the colour of the plates in order to make them comprehensible to the inexperienced eye, unaccustomed to a scientific or methodical approach. In the event he has produced plates, which although fairly simplistic in their approach (as would be expected for the targeted young audience), are cleverly executed with striking colours so as to be particularly appealing. The 'body parts' depicted are all individually numbered and a key is provided at the beginning of the work. Eckardt has also included accompanying text with each plate giving concise, but very informative information, again geared towards the young mind.

The present work was published in English, French, and German language editions. The French and German editions appeared in 1879 and an English edition was published in Indianapolis in 1881. In Germany, the work formed part seven in the series *Bilder zum Anschauungs-Unterricht für die Jugend*, each a stand alone work. All editions are extremely scarce. In 1880 Eckardt published a further work in this series and highlighting the muscles, *Zerlegbare Abbildungen der inneren Theile des*



Menschen. Eine schematische Darstellung der Lage der Muskeln, Rippen, Athmungs-Organen, Eingeweide.

OCLC: 26094727 cites two copies only at the National Library of Medicine and UCLA.

29. [ETIQUETTE & CONDUCT OF LIFE]. JUMEL, **Jean Charles**. GALERIE DES JEUNES PERSONNES ou les qualités du coeur et de l'esprit, présentée dans des exemples de vertus, pour servir à l'éducation de la jeunesse. A Paris, a la librairie d'éducation et de jurisprudence d'Alexis Eymery ... 1813. [*together with*]: JUMEL. GALERIE DES ENFANTS ou les motifs d'une noble emulation. A Paris, a la librairie d'éducation et de jurisprudence d'Alexis Eymery ... 1813. [*bound with*]: ANDRE, **Jean-François**. MUSÉE DE LA JEUNESSE OU CHOIX DE CONTES FABLES ALLEGORIES et d'essais moraux propres a former l'esprit et le coeur de la jeunesse. A l'usage des deux sexes, pris dans les meilleurs Auteurs anglais. Traduit par J. F. Andre. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez Le Prieur ...1812.

Together three works in two volumes, 8vo; pp. [ii] half-title, viii, 275, [1] errata; with hand-coloured frontispiece and five hand-coloured plates; aside from some occasional minor spotting and soiling, and lovely, clean fresh copy; pp. [iv], viii, 291, [1] errata, with six engraved plates; lightly foxed throughout, with small worm-trail affecting upper margins between pp. 97-105 including upper margin of one plate; pp. [iv] frontispiece and title-page, [7]- 300, with eight engraved plates; title-page within ruled border; text browned and foxed throughout, heavy in some gatherings, though plates, aside from some occasional spotting, are fresh and bright; a lovely copy in contemporary speckled calf, with ruled border, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label, with red silk marker, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine and joints a little rubbed and worn; second volume in later half-morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, extremities lightly rubbed; overall a good copy.

\$1,600

Offered together three scarce and most attractive etiquette books, intended for the moral edification and education of young girls and boys.

I. Second edition (first 1812) and a lovely copy, of this appealing contribution to the genre of guidance works on the 'conduct of life' for young adults by L'Abbé Jean Charles Jumel (1751-1824). Aimed in particular at young girls, Jumel hopes that his work will help to fight off the eighteenth century tendency towards dissipation, and help them to acquire 'une façon de penser plus mâle' (p. [iii]). The *Galerie* introduces a myriad of inspirational stories of courage and virtue involving famous women, counter-balanced by a number of cautionary tales, all of which help to demonstrate qualities deemed suitable for young ladies of the Napoleonic era. Amongst those celebrated are Marie Therese, the Empress of Austria, Anne of Austria (both of

whom are attractively illustrated), and Marguerite of Anjou, the wife of King Henry VI of England.

II. First edition of the companion volume by Jumel for young boys, and brimming with similarly inspiring tales and biographical sketches to teach them virtue, courage and moral fortitude. Famous figures cited include Grotius, Pascal, Montaigne, Newton, Descartes, Raphaël and Voltaire, and is once again illustrated with appealing images, though not hand-coloured.

III. Second edition of André's work (first 1811) and which provides both young readers of both sexes a 'museum' of moral tales, fables and allegories to lift the spirit and heart. According to André, these are largely drawn from English authors, although no citations are clearly in evidence. The work is adorned by eight finely engraved and striking plates.

Querard IV, p. 270 for later editions of the Jumel's; I. OCLC: 252050453 notes one copy at Berlin, with a further copy located at Amsterdam: the 1812 edition is located at the BnF: II. Gumuchian 3466; OCLC: 270109135 notes the Morgan (indeed the Gumuchian) copy, with further copies located at the BnF, Lyon, Maastricht and Montreal: III. Gumuchian 4238; OCLC 174453658 note a copy at the Morgan Library, with a further copy at the BnF, which also records the first edition of 1811 together with Waseda.

30. **EUCLID**. LES QUINZE LIVRES DES ELEMENTS D'EUCLIDE Traduits en François par D. Henrion ... plus, le livre des donnez du même Euclide, aussi traduit en François par ledit Henrion. Tome I [-II]. A Rouen, Chez Jean Lucas, ruë aux Juifs, à côté de la petite porte de l'Hotel de Ville. MDCLXXVI. [1676].

Three parts in one volume, 8vo; pp. [viii], 532, [1] blank; [iv], 527, [1]; 116 'Commentaire ou préface de Marin philosophe, sur le livre des donnez d'Euclide'; with woodcut title-page printer's device, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces, and numerous woodcut text illustrations; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, with some occasional light marginal dampstaining, neat marginal tear at head of p. 169 in Vol II, touching text but without loss; in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands decorated in gilt, with red morocco label lettered in gilt, tail of spine, joints and corners neatly repaired, covers a little stained, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a good copy.

\$1,800

Uncommon Rouen edition of this noted translation of Euclid by the French mathematician Didier (or Denis) Henrion (ca. 1580-1632), originally published in Paris in 1615 and the first French edition of the complete text. The first Rouen edition was 1626, with a further issue in 1649 (of which this is a re-issue), with all previous editions published in Paris. Though the author of several mathematical works and translations of texts from Latin into French, including his *Traité des logarithmes* (1626), the second work on the subject published in France, it is for this translation of Euclid that Henrion is best remembered.

Henrion is believed by some sources to be the pseudonym of Clément Cyriaque de Mangin.

Brunet II 1090; Riccardi p. 31; Steck IV, 64; for French translations of Euclid see *Les Traductions francaises d'Euclide in Revue francaise d'histoire des sciences* 1957 p. 38ff; OCLC: 39494837 locates two copies at the Burndy Library and the New York Public Library with a further copy at Columbia.

31. [EULER, Leonhard]. LETTRES DE L. EULER A UNE PRINCESSE D'ALLEMAGNE Sur divers sujets de physique & de philosophie. Tome Premier [-Troisieme]. A Saint Petersbourg De l'imprimerie de l'Academie Impériale des Sciences 1768-1768-1772.

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. xii, 314 with woodcut printer's device, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and numerous woodcut diagrams, and one folding woodcut plate; pp. xiv, 340 with woodcut printer's device, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and numerous woodcut diagrams, and with three folding throw-out woodcut plates; pp. xiv, [ii] errata, 404, with woodcut printer's device, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and numerous woodcut diagrams, and with eight folding throw-out woodcut plates; light foxing and soiling with occasional marginal dampstaining affecting all three volumes (dampstaining more prominent in some places), small paper flaw just touching text on p. 251 of Vol II, old paper repair to final leaf of Vol III with worming affecting upper gutter of final endpaper; ownership signature on p. 273, 211 and 151 respectively and with small neat library stamp on verso of each title-page; in contemporary mottled calf, spines elaborately tooled in gilt with red and green morocco labels lettered in gilt, gilt monogram of 'G.v.K' on upper cover of each volume, slight marginal dampstaining affecting all three upper covers, head of spine of Vol. III darkened with minor worming affecting upper joint, rear cover of Vol II a little darkened with slight loss of calf due to worming, some light scuffing, extremities a little rubbed and worn; still, an attractive copy. **\$25,500**

Rare first edition of this celebrated eighteenth century treatise on physics and cosmology, written in a series of letters addressed to the Princess of Anhalt-Dessau.

The work was inspired by lessons given by Euler to the Princess, a relative of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, during his time in Berlin, but were not published until his return to St Petersburg, and includes sections on the wave theory of light, electricity, magnetism, mechanics, acoustics, microscopes and telescopes. 'Written in an absorbing and popular manner, the book was an unusual success and ran to twelve editions in the original French, nine in English, six in German, four in Russian, and two in both Dutch and Swedish' (DSB). 'His *Lettres à une princesse d'Allemagne* ... in which he attacked Leibnitz's monadology, had an immediate success and profoundly influenced contemporary philosophy' (see PMM 196).

Provenance: It seems probable that the present copy once belonged to the Swedish diplomat Georg von Kjöörning (1743-92). From 1765 he was based in St. Petersburg and was still there when Linnaeus wrote to him in 1775 (the only letter that has survived, but probably from a larger correspondence), and was married there in 1782. It seems probable that he took part in Gustavus III's visit to the Russian Academy of Science 1777, when the king met Euler.

Houzeau & Lancaster, 8897; Eneström 343, 344 and 417; see DSB; Honeyman Collection II, 1074; cf. PMM, 196.

Together with an entrance ticket for one of the Great Exhibition Jurors

32. [EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE 1855]. BOUQUILLARD, T. PLAN-GUIDE DU PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE Seul autorisé et vendu à l'intérieur. Composé par T. Bouquillard. Auteur. De la méthode prompt-trouver des rues, des villes, pays. Sur les Plans et sur les Cartes Géographiques. Paris. Rue St. Martin, 294. Publie par E. Panis ... Editeur Du catalogue officiel de l'industrie et des beaux-arts et du catalogue illustré de l'exposition universelle de 1855. Paris, Place de la Bourse, 10. [2 Juillet 1855, No. 33]. [together with]: [ENTRANCE TICKET]. CERCLE DE L'EXPOSITION ... Abonnement de Quinzaine. No. [*in mss* 242]. [*in mss* Monsieur Thomas Winkworth, 13 rue d'Alger'. Paris] le [28 Juin] 1855. Cette carte est personnelle; elle devra être représentée aux Agents du Cercle, qui pourront même demander la signateur du Porte. Paris, Imprimerie Paul Dupont. Le Directeur [signed by Ch. de Besselièvre?]. 1855.

Large folio broadside printed on both sides, 752mm x 516mm, with text in columns, two large plans partially hand-coloured, and with four engravings; on verso a number of advertisements printed in columns with two engraved images; with evidence of previous horizontal and vertical folds, quite dust-soiled along central vertical fold with central tear neatly repaired (with slight loss of text), and several neat paper repairs along margins; despite faults still a good example; together with small rectangular printed ticket on pink card, 138mm x 101mm; name of entrant and signature in neat manuscript; extremities a little soiled, with blind-stamp validation mark; two scarce ephemeral items **\$640**

A most attractive example of this rare piece of exhibitiana - a large folding ground plan for the Exposition Universelle in Paris 1855. Compiled by T. Bouquillard, the two partially hand-coloured plans highlight the exhibiting nations and the trades and industries on display. These are also listed alphabetically, with instructions on how best to use the plan found in French, English, Italian, German and Spanish.

The L'Exposition was held on the Champs-Élysées from May 15 to November 15, 1855, and was the first major event of the reign of Napoleon III, the new regime hoping to rival and indeed surpass the success of the Great Exhibition of 1851. According to its official report, 5,162,330 visitors attended the fair, of which about 4.2 million entered the industrial exposition, and nearly a million visiting the Beaux Arts exposition. Expenses amounted to upward of \$5,000,000, while receipts were scarcely one-tenth of that amount. The exposition covered 16 hectares (39 acres) with 34 countries participating.

The verso of the map comprises a number of advertisements for the exhibitors, and is dated 2 Juillet 1855, No. 33. The only copy cited on OCLC is a slightly later version, dated 26 August, issue 88 (two days after Queen Victoria's visit), with a previous copy handled having been dated 15th September, No. 108. A list of the entertainment's to be seen that day is also included.



Offered together with the map (though acquired separately) is an entrance ticket, valid for two weeks, and made out for Thomas Winkworth, in all probability the Great Exhibition Juror. Winkworth (1790-1865), the London silk manufacturer and merchant, was elected to the Society of Arts in 1822, becoming Treasurer and one of its most hardworking members. He was one of the first to urge that the Great Exhibition should be an international and not just a British event, and later claimed that he was the originator of the idea of international trade fairs. He served as a juror for silks and velvet at the Great Exhibition. Winkworth was regarded as a progressive industrialist, not only because he was always on the lookout for new methods, but because he tried to improve the conditions of his workers. As his obituary in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* notes on October 6th 1865, he 'reported on the International Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862, as well as those of Dublin in 1854, and Florence in 1860'.

OCLC: 84164746 cites one copy at the Hagley Museum, the Berkeley copy of the 15th September and one further example at Hannover.

33. [EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1867]. PLAN-GUIDE DU PALAIS ET DU PARC Publié par La Commission Imperiale. Prix I Franc. Paris, E. Dentu, Librairie-éditeur, Palis-Royal ... 1867.

Folio engraved broadside, 474mm x 252, folded down o 120mm x 172mm and mounted into wrappers; plan partially coloured, with descriptive text on verso; plan a little creased with some foxing along one fold; mounted in stiff printed card wrappers, advertisements on both inside covers and on rear cover, boards stained and soiled with some wear; despite faults a good copy of a rare survivor. \$320

An appealing rare piece of exhibitiana - a folding ground plan for the Exposition Universelle in Paris of 1867. The plan has the imprint 'Dessiné par EM. Guitton, Imp. Monrocq. Gravé par F. Lefèvre', and reveals both the exhibition hall and that park, also open to the public. The exhibiting nations and the trades and industries are listed in French. The plan is much smaller than that issued for the 1855 exhibition, and is contained within a printed card wrapper, making it more portable and convenient for use, and as such more durable.

Commentary on Guy de Chauliac

34. FALCON, Jean. REMARQUES SUR LA CHIRURGIE DE M. GUY DE CHAULIAC; diligemment conférées avec toutes les impressions précédentes, & pour la plupart mises en langage plus intelligible; outre la traduction nouvelle de tous les textes latins de l'auteur. Oeuvre de singulière doctrine, & utilité, pour tous ceux qui sont amateurs de la chirurgie. A Lyon, chez Jean Radisson ... MDCXLIX [1649].

8vo, pp. [xvi], 1000, [54]; woodcut title-page vignette and appealing floriated woodcut initials; clean tear affecting p. 80

but without loss, some marginal worming throughout the work, most prominent between pp. 155-200, 227-285, 300-339, 469-520 (with loss of some page numbers), 797-839 and 908-931 (affecting headlines with some loss), elsewhere touching the text in places but without significant loss, with some marginal dampstaining at the beginning and end of the work; contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript, covers soiled and browned with remains of ties, lower upper corner torn with slight loss; despite faults, a good copy. \$1,200

First edition entirely in French of this rare commentary on the surgical work of Guy de Chauliac, apparently intended for the use of barber-surgeons, and based upon an earlier commentary by Jean Falcon (fl. 1491-1541), a doctor at the Faculty of Montpellier, and noted for successfully treating François I.

One of nine commentaries and annotations by Falcon, the work is a translation of *Notabilia supra Guidonem* (1559), in which the text of the commentary was in French though without inclusion of Guy's text itself, and with other authorities quoted in Latin. The 1559 commentary was itself paraphrased from Falcon's first annotated edition of 1515, *Cy commencement les notables declaratifs sur le Guidon*, which later became *Le Guidon en francoys* (1537 - see Durling 1421 and 2241, and Waller 3822). Nicaise, in his detailed study *La Grande Chirurgie de Guy de Chauliac* (1890), is damning of Falcon's work, stating that 'mais les commentaires, les gloses, qu'il a ajoutés au texte de Guy, ne montrent pas qu'il ait été, ni un homme instruit, ni de bon jugement' (p. cxxxvi). 'Cette édition ne donne pas le texte de Guy; elle est semblable à celle de 1559; le texte français est modifié selon les progrès de la langue, et les passages latin sont traduits en français. Dans ces deux éditions il n'est pas question des traités V et VI de Guy, (fractures, dislocations et maladies spéciales)' (Nicaise 30, p. cxxxviii). Nevertheless, it provides the medical historian with an insight into the type of literature available to surgeons of the day, at whatever level of skill and education, and emphasises the continued influence exerted by the works of Guy de Chauliac.

Modern surgery begins with Guy de Chauliac, 'the most eminent surgeon of his time; his authority remained for some 200 years. He distinguished the various kinds of hernia from variocele, hydrocele, and sarcocele, and described an operation for the radical cure of hernia. The book, which was originally written about 1363, includes his views on fractures, and gives an excellent summary of the dentistry of the period. It is the greatest surgical text of the time' (GM 5556).

Originating in Aragon, Jean Falcon (fl. 1491-1541) (or Jean/Juan Falco) was a doctor at the Faculty of Montpellier. He enjoyed an immense reputation, and successfully treated François I for a urinary infection, possibly syphilis.

Nicaise, 30; Krivatsy 3883 (imperfect copy); Wellcome III p. 6 (also imperfect).

A fine set of astronomical works in unbound sheets

35. **FIXLMILLNER, Placidus.** MERIDIANUS SPECULAE ASTRONOMICAE CREMINFANENSIS seu longitudo eius geographica per magnum illud solis deliquium, ipsis caldendis aprilis anni MDCCLXIV. Spectatum, examinatis variorum celebrium locorum observationibus accurate investigata atque inventa, et adjectis pluribus aliis spectaculis Caelestibus, ad rem praesentem illustrandam facientibus ... Styrae [Steier], typis Gregorii Menhardt, 1765. [*together with*]: DECENNIIUM ASTRONOMICUM continens observationes praecipuas ab anno MDCCLXV ad annum MDCCLXXV in specula Cremifanensi factas, una cum calculis, quibus partim ad tabulas astronomicas novissimas referuntur, partim ad definiendam longitudinem et latitudinem ipsius speculae applicantur, adjectis insuper variis adnotationibus, cum ad theoriam, tum ad usum calculorum astronomicorum accommodatis ... Styrae [Steier], Typis Abrahami Wimmer. 1776. [*together with*]: ACTA ASTRONOMICA CREMIFANENSIA DIVISA IN PARTES DUAS quarum prior observationes ab anno MDCCLXXVI, ad annum MDCCXCI. earum calculos et comparationes cum tabulis posterior vero exercitationes, seu enodationes variarum materiarum astronomicarum complectitur. Styrae [Steier], typis Francisci Josephi Medter, 1791.

Together three works, 4to, pp. [16], 133, [1], with engraved title-page vignette and three leaves of plates; [20], 280, with engraved title-page vignette and four engraved leaves of plates; [24], 556, with engraved title-page vignette and seven engraved plates; all with woodcut head- and tail-pieces; neat vertical 11.5 cm cut indicating a cancelland on R4 of 'Decennium'; outer sheets lightly soiled with some occasional light browning and soiling, otherwise generally clean and crisp; all three works in the original sheets, ungathered and unopened, each bound with the original string ties, extremities a little furled and dust-soiled with some small marginal tears and nicks, but otherwise a fine and unusual collection; provenance: from the library of Kremsmünster, purchased by Gilhofer and Ranschburg during the 1960s. \$14,500

A notable collection of three rare eighteenth century astronomical works by Placidus Fixlmillner (1721-1791), found here in their original unbound state and thus of interest not only to the historian of science but to the student of book production and publication. Fixlmillner's books are of great rarity; the discovery of a stock of unbound sheets in Kremsmünster Abbey in Austria where he worked and made his observations in the 1960s may in part explain this rarity. A number of copies in sheets were purchased from the Abbey at that time by the Viennese booksellers Gilhofer and Ranschburg. Offered here is the remainder of that stock, together with a bound copy of Fixlmillner's principal work, the *Acta astronomica cremifanensia* (1791) from another source. Unbound sheets of any book are of great rarity and importance to bibliographers and book historians. In this case, a direct line of provenance from the author makes them all the more so.

Kremsmünster Abbey was famous not only for its great observatory, built by the author's uncle, Alexander Fixlmillner (1731-1759) one of the most prominent and distinguished abbots of Kremsmünster, but also for the magnificent library, one of the great libraries of Austria. It is particularly attractive to find an eighteenth century text in the original sheets, as they would have left the print shop, and only very rarely do they survive in such good condition.

Lalande p. 617; Poggendorff I, 756; see the Catholic Encyclopedia articles 'Kremsmünster' and 'Placidus Fixlmillner'; see Zinner, Instrumente 314f; not in Houzeau/Lancaster; I: OCLC locates copies at Columbia, New York Public Library, Michigan, Bayern, Berlin, Jena and Freiburg; II: OCLC locates copies at Berlin, Jena, Göttingen and Bayern; III: OCLC locates copies at the Paris Observatory, at Munich, Jena, Gotha, Berlin; and only Brigham Young outside Europe.

Please see separate brochure, issued in collaboration with Roger Gaskell, for a full description of this item together with the bound copy of the Acta, and two further unbound copies of the Acta and Decennium.

A cultural study of sexuality and virginity

36. **[FLITTNER, Christian Gottfried].** ZEICHEN UND WERTH DES VERLETZTEN UND UNVERLETZTEN JUNGFRÄULICHEN ZUSTANDES. Nach Nationalbegriffen, phisologie, moral und politik. Zweite fortsetzung oder drittes bändchen. Berlin, [Oehmigck]. 1795. [*together with*]: DER BEISCHLAF. Eine physiologische, historische und philosophische darstellung. Dritter Theil. Berlin, Bei Oehmigck dem Jüngern. 1796.

Together two works, 8vo: pp. [iv] attractive hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and title-page with hand-coloured engraved vignette, [xvi], 480; a little foxed and browned throughout due to paper quality; pp. [iv] attractive hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and title-page with hand-coloured engraved vignette, [xx], 218; frontispiece cropped close along outer margin touching image, a little foxed browned throughout; both attractive copies, the first in contemporary sprinkled paste-paper boards, paper label lettered in gilt on spine, head and tail of spine rubbed and lightly worn, joints and extremities also a little worn and bumped; Der Beischlaf in nineteenth century decorated silk boards, morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, covers a little soiled, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped. \$1,450

Rare first editions of these two fascinating cultural and historical studies on sexuality and virginity, which although published anonymously are the work of the Berlin physician, pharmacist and prolific author Christian Gottfried Flittner (1770-1828).

The two works are part of a much larger series on sexuality, most of which came out under the general title 'Gynäologie, oder über Jungfernschaft, Beischlaf und Ehe', each of which were published separately and formed stand alone works. In this series, Flittner attempted to address matters of sexuality not just from an anatomical point of view, but from a moral, philosophical, legal and ethnological standpoint. The present volumes are described as the 'second continuation or third volume,' and then 'Dritter Theil', and follow on from the first volume of 280 pp published in 1793 and which discussed the health of pubescent girls and unmarried women, and the first



continuation published in 1794 (of 309 pp). As with the previous works, Flittner here continues his study of sexual laws and mores by highlighting the similarities, differences and idiosyncrasies of the ancient and modern nations of the world, including Egypt, India, Persia, Ancient Rome and Greece, the various countries of Europe, America and Russia. Chapters address sexual intercourse and the legal laws surrounding conjugal rights, pregnancy and child-birth, chastity and methods of abstinence, and on sexual excesses and deviations in a chapter entitled 'Excesses of sexual lust among primitive and civilised peoples in ancient, medieval and modern times'. *Der Beischlaf* continues this moral and historical study, with chapters on 'Blick auf die sittliche Lage des Menschen geschlechts', 'Sittlichkeit des geschlechtsgenusses', 'Naturzweck des geschlechtstriebes'; 'Einfluß des geschlechtstriebes auf Charakterbildung überhaupt', 'Ueber die Verbesserung der Sittlichkeit überhaupt und der ausgearteten geschlechtluft insbesondere', as well as a discussion on the establishment of public brothels.

According to Callisen the eventual series comprised some 23 volumes, all with varying titles and part titles, and several of which went through numerous editions. As such his works are bibliographically somewhat confusing, though all appear scarce. Both works have very striking hand-coloured engraved allegorical frontispieces and vignettes, the title-page of 'Der Beischlaf' representing the triumph of virtue - with a snake having been crushed by a stone.

Callisen p. 82; Holzmann-Bohata IV, p. 425 and I p. 53; see also Hayn/Gotendorff II, 254; see Hayn, *Bibliotheca Germanorum Gynaecologica et Cosmetica*, 156; for a detailed biography see Hilmar Spiske, *Christian Gottfried Flittner. Das populäre Werk eines Arztes und Apothekers der Goethezeit im Geiste der Aufklärung Aus dem Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Universität München*, dissertation 1965; I. OCLC: 244485482 cites one copy at Duke University, with the Danish National Library citing copies of the 1793, 1794 and present volume; II. OCLC locates copies at Bayern and Thüringer only of *Der Beischlaf*.

The Art of being happy

37. [FLITTNER, Christian Gottfried]. DIE KUNST MIT WEIBERN GLÜCKLICH ZU SEIN. nach Göthe, Lafontaine, Rousseau, und Wieland. Wien, bey Jos. Gerold. 1800. [*together with*]: DIE KUNST MIT MÄNERN [sic] GLÜCKLICH ZU SEIN nach Göthe, Lafontaine, Rousseau, und Wieland. II. Auglage. Berlin, [n.p. but probably Oehmigke]. 1800.

Together two works, 8vo; pp. [iv] attractive engraved frontispiece and title-page with engraved vignette, [viii], 176; aside from some occasional little soiling, clean and crisp; pp. [iv] attractive engraved frontispiece and title-page with engraved vignette, [5]-188; title-page soiled with contemporary signature scribbled out in ink, somewhat foxed and browned throughout, with some faint marginal dampstaining, and minor worming affecting upper margins from p. 100 to the end; 'Weibern' an attractive copy in contemporary pink paste-paper boards, green paper label

on spine lettered in gilt, label slightly chipped, head and tail of spine, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; 'Männern' in in contemporary green decorated paste-paper boards, head and tail of spine and joints rubbed and worn with loss, notably at head, extremities rubbed and worn.

\$1200

The rare first edition, variant issue, together with the seeming unrecorded second edition, of two further works in Flittner's extensive series on sexuality, and which came out under the general title *Gynäologie, oder über Jungfernschaft, Beischlaf und Ehe*. In these two works Flittner has gathered together a number of maxims drawn from noted authors such as Göthe, Rousseau, Lafontaine, Wieland, and Kant, and which aim to provide a guide to the art of being happy with women and men.

Chapters include 'The characteristics of the sex', 'the amiable man', on the choice of a wife, and on the good fortune of love in the marriage. In the companion volume for women, chapters discuss 'Was soll ein Frauenzimmer thun, um sich die Kunst, den Männern zu gefallen, eigen zu machen?' and 'Verschönerung des weiblichen Körpers'. In Flittner's view, nature had made the sexual act a means of not only propagating the species, but with the higher purpose of developing and enhancing the human character, by merging the stronger male traits with the soft and harmonious melodies of feminine perception.

According to Callisen the eventual series comprised some 23 volumes, all with varying titles and part titles, and several of which went through numerous editions. As such his works are bibliographically somewhat confusing, though all appear scarce. This is number 17 in Callisen's list, and was published in conjunction with a companion volume on 'The art of being happy with men' and published in the same year.

Christian Gottfried Flittner (1770-1828) was a physician and pharmacist. In 1808 he became Assessor at 'the Collegium medico chirurgicum', and was involved in the public health service. In addition to his pharmacy in Berlin, he also possessed a number of book-shops and became involved in publishing.

Callisen p. 88 (variant Oehmigke imprint); Hayn/Gotendorf, *Bibliotheca Germanorum Erotica Curiosa*, III 638 and 637; Holtmann Bohatta II 12665; see <http://www.goethezeitportal.de/index>; OCLC: 81214558 locates a variant Gerold imprint of 'Weibern' at Harvard of pp. 150, with a further variant Oehmigke imprint with variant title but the same pagination, and with title-page vignette and four plates, and at Hochschul- und Landesbibliothek Fulda; OCLC: 6753284 locates a variant issue of the presumably the first edition of 'Mänern' at Illinois.

38. FREISAUFF VON NEUDEGG, Felix. BESCHREIBUNG DES NEUEN PLANETARIUMS, zur Erleichterung und Beförderung des Elementar-Studiums der Welt- und Erdbeschreibung, ohne Voraussetzung mathematischer Vorkenntnisse, für Liebhaber dieser Wissenschaften bearbeitet. München und Stuttgart, J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung. Wien, bei J. B. Wallishausser. 1829.

8vo, pp. x, 78, of which three leaves are folding tables; with two folding engraved plates (one large), and one further folding plate printed in sepia on transparent tracing paper; some light foxing and dust-soiling, with some minor dampstaining affecting upper margins of last few leaves; in contemporary red paste-paper boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head of upper joint split but holding firm, covers a little spotted and soiled, extremities lightly rubbed and worn, corners bumped; a good copy. **\$2,600**

Rare first edition of this detailed description of a 'new planetarium' to aid the elementary instruction of astronomy and geography 'without the need for previous mathematical knowledge', and for the use of lovers of science. The design and invention of Felix Freisauff von Neudegg (1799- ca. 1854), a Lieutenant, and later Captain and instructor in mathematics and astronomy at the Pionniercorpsschule in Kornneuburg, and the private tutor of the sons of Archduke Karl of Austria.

The present work provides a description of the planetarium and on how best to use it, and is accompanied by three striking plates - the third of which of particular note being printed on waxed transparent paper and highlighting three horizons at Copenhagen, Vienna and Naples. According to Freisauff two issues of the treatise were available for purchase - one with the plates, and one without which could be used in conjunction with the planetarium itself.

Freisauff was the author of an earlier elementary work on Geography in 1827, and also an leading early exponent of the printing process 'ektypography' which he used in his work *Ektopographischer Schul-Atlas für Blinde nach der Erfindung desselben ausgeführt, in der k.k. priv. ektopographischen Anstalt* (Vienna 1837). An early form of typographic etching the process however did not come into general use. He also invented and described the *Luftcirculationsofen*, and in 1852 published *Das fortschreitende Bewegungsprincip für Dampf- und Eisenbahn-Wagen, auf ebenen und geneigten Bahnen* highlighting his prize-winning locomotive 'Bavaria'.

OCLC: 164789102 records only one copy at Bayern; no other copies located.

The largest work ever published on artesian wells.

39. **GARNIER, Jacques Franbourg.** DE L'ART DU FONTENIER SONDEUR ET DES Puits ARTÉSIENS, ou Mémoire sur les différentes Espèces de Terrains dans lesquels on doit rechercher des Eaux Souterraines, et sur les Moyens qu'il faut employer pour ramener une Partie de ces Eaux a la Surface du Sol, a l'Aide de la Sonde du Mineur ou du Fontenier. A Paris, Chez Carilian-Goëury, Librairie des Ingénieurs et de L'Ecole royale des Ponts et Chaussées, et de l'Ecole royale des Mines, quai des Augustins, no. 41. 1822.

Large 4to, pp. 143; with nineteen folding engraved plates (a little foxed as usual, with some occasional light marginal dampstaining though not touching image) containing 126 figures; aside from some occasional light foxing, and minor marginal dampstaining, a fresh, crisp copy; a most attractive copy bound in contemporary calf backed, green ribbed morocco, borders decoratively tooled in gilt, spine

also in gilt with red morocco label, extremities a little bumped and worn. **\$1,200**

Scarce first edition, variant issue, and an attractive wide-margined copy, of "the most copious work ever published on artesian wells." (Sotheran 8275m 2nd ed. of 1826), intended for the use of miners, well-drillers, geologists and the like.

Garnier (1785-1865) was an engineer in the Corps Royal des Mines, and the manuscript of this work won a prize of 3000 francs given by the *Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale* in 1818 for the best introductory treatise on improved drilling techniques. The excellent and highly detailed plates depict the various pieces of drilling equipment described in the text, as well as cross-sections of geological strata.

The copies cited on OCLC have Madame Huzard as printer. On the present copy, the details of Chez Carilian have been pasted on to the title page, over this earlier imprint.

Roller and Goodman I, p. 444; not in the *Bibliotheca Mechanica*; OCLC: 8639679 and OCLC: 47930942 though locating only US copies at Oklahoma, Northwestern and the Library of Congress, Yale, Delaware and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

With a section on suitable attire for female collectors

40. **GATTY, Mrs Alfred.** BRITISH SEA-WEEDS. Drawn from Professor Harvey's 'Phycologia Britannica'. With descriptions, an amateur's synopsis, rules for laying out sea-weeds, an order for arranging them in the herbarium, and an appendix of new species. Volume I [-II]. London: Bell and Daldy, York Street, Covent Garden. 1872.

Two volumes, large 4to, pp. xlix, [i], 74; [iv], 93, [1] blank; with 80 coloured plates printed on wood by Fawcett after the chromolithograph edition of 1863; some light marginal browning, one plate and text leaf a little loose in vol II resulting in some marginal edge-wear along fore-edge; in the original green blindstamped publisher's cloth, spines lettered in gilt with vignette of a sea-weed in gilt on upper covers and in blind on rear, head and tail of spines worn and chipped with some wear to upper joints, covers a little rubbed, extremities bumped and lightly worn; with the ownership of Mabel Ogden 1876 on front free endpapers; despite slight wear a good copy. **\$800**

Second edition (first 1863) of this most striking and well-regarded botanical work by the noted British algologist, botanist and opponent of Darwin, Margaret, (Mrs Alfred) Gatty (1809-1873).

Largely self-taught though with the encouragement of her father (a former chaplain to Nelson), as a young girl Margaret Scott became an accomplished artist and writer. She married the Reverend Alfred Gatty in 1839, and for the next few years her life revolved around philanthropic and religious duties and motherhood. It was during her recuperation from complications after the birth of her seventh child in 1848 that she was introduced to William Harvey's *Phycologia Britannica* and which awakened her interest in the natural history of the sea. This spurred a series of children's stories, *Parables from Nature* which aimed to teach moral and religious values through lessons from the natural world. Not content to dabble in botany Gatty consulted some of the best known botanists



and algologists of her time, as well as many lesser-known specimen collectors, many of whom were women and in so doing became part of an extensive and influential marine botany network that had become established throughout the British Isles. In 1863 she was approached by her publisher George Bell to write an introduction to British sea-weeds. 'Although much of the information in Gatty's British Seaweeds is, admittedly, drawn from Harvey's Phycologia Britannica, Gatty is able to comment knowledgeably upon almost each and every seaweed entry, demonstrating the depth and breadth of her own research ... she also had several species named after her - Gattya pinella and Gattia spectabilis' (Ogilvie, I, p. 491).

The eighty striking plates and drawn largely from Harvey's work. Like her contemporary Mrs Ward, Gatty encourages a familiarity with and use of microscopes in botanical study, and in addition to providing advice on the suitable attire for a collector, also includes a section on 'how to make sections of algæ for microscopic examination'.

In later life she became the editor of the much loved 'Aunt Judy's Magazine'.

Blain p. 413; Freeman 1315; Mclean (Fawcett, 87) and noting that the 'colour printing from wood blocks is remarkably fine'; see Lightman, Victorian Popularizers of Science pp. 107-8; NSTC 0274095; Sage, p. 266; OCLC: 2638817.

Anticipating Hume's theory of causation

41. **GLANVILL, Joseph.** SCEPSIS SCIENTIFICA or, Confest Ignorance, the way to Science; in an Essay of The Vanity of Dogmatizing, and Confident Opinion. With a Reply to the Exceptions of the Learned Thomas Albius. London: Printed by E. Cotes, for Henry Eversden ... 1665.

Two parts in one volume, 4to; pp. [xxxii], 184, [xvi], 92, including the longitudinal half-title, but without the imprimatur and errata leaf; with engraved coat-of-arms at head of dedication; lightly browned throughout, most prominent around margins, with occasional neat pencil and ink markings and marginal annotations; in contemporary mottled calf, rebaked, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, extremities a little rubbed and bumped; a good copy. \$1,620

Second extensively revised and recast edition of this important work on scientific method and probably Glanvill's most important work, his *The vanity of dogmatizing*, of 1661. Considering that many copies were destroyed in the Great Fire of London a good copy of a rare book.

Joseph Glanvill (1636-1680) was Chaplain to Charles II, prebendary of Worcester, philosopher, and one of the earliest fellows of the Royal Society. His philosophy of science (inspired by Cartesianism), expressed in *The vanity of dogmatizing* was attacked by the Catholic scholar-priest and Aristotelian Thomas White. The *Scepsis scientifica* reiterates Glanvill's ideas and contains, in the second part, his reply to White. It earned Glanvill admission to the Royal Society as a valued apologist - 'he argued that the new experimental philosophy was beneficial in practical terms, had already

advanced knowledge beyond what antiquity could claim and would rapidly advance it still further, and was harmless-indeed, it was helpful- to the cause of religion. In the process he produced one of the earliest histories, and one of the earliest philosophies, of science' (DSB). Through his development of the doctrine of skepticism (or the open mind) as a method in thinking he is seen by many to have anticipated Hume's theory of causation. 'On the basis of his skepticism, empiricism, and his constructive theory of types of certitude, Glanvill provided one of the first rationales for the scientific work of the Royal Society. He espoused a view about the limitations of human knowledge and the bases for certitude which was developed in the Anglican theological tradition of William Chillingworth and Bishop Wilkins, and applied this to the "new science". In so doing, he preceded Locke, Newton, and Hume in suggesting some of the major features of later empiricism and skepticism, though he probably did not influence any of them directly' (*Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*, III p. 336). With the longitudinal half-title that is often lacking, though without the imprimatur and errata leaf.

Neville I,527; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 147a; Wing G 827, 828; Osler 2736; Wellcome III, p. 120; Thorndike, VIII: 567-568; for a detailed analysis of Glanvill's work and significance see Richard Popkin, *The Development of the Philosophical Reputation of Joseph Glanvill* in the Journal of the History of Ideas, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Apr., 1954), pp. 305-311, one of several articles by Popkin on Glanvill; OCLC: 1078167.

Inspired by Hartley and Condillac

42. **GORINI, Guiseppe Corio.** L'UOMO. Trattato fisico morale ... diviso in tre libri. In Lucca. [Presso A. R.]. 1756.

Large 4to, pp. 480 ie 482; with attractive additional engraved title-page, nine engraved head-piece vignettes, with numerous woodcut head and tail pieces and initials; short tear affecting outer margin of p. 6 but not touching text, aside from some occasional minor soiling, a lovely fresh, wide margined copy; in contemporary vellum, red morocco label lettered in gilt on spine, spine in compartments with raised bands, old library accession number in ink at head of spine, covers somewhat soiled, extremities bumped, corners a little bumped and worn.

\$1,250

Rare first edition of this most attractively produced, yet controversial, philosophical and theological treatise by the philosopher, dramatist and religious reformer Marchese Guiseppe Gorini Corio (1685-1761). The work is divided into three sections which deal in turn with the nature and being of man, his passions, and his duties, and elegantly debates such matters as freedom of thought, immortality of the soul, atheism, the doctrine of ideas, idolatry, and temptation. Corio fell foul of the authorities in Rome through his espousal of sensationalist arguments and his criticism of religious superstition. His work of 1742 *Politico, diritto e religione per ben pensare* in which he expressed jurisdictionalist views, arguing for a clearer distinction between the state, the figure of the sovereign, and the church, angered the Catholic authorities and was

placed on the *Index*. The present work, which seems inspired by both Condillac's sensationalism, and David Hartley's associationist psychology, had a similar fate and was placed on the *Index* in 1759. The work was translated in French in 1761 as *L'Antropologie, Traité Metaphysique*.

OCLC: 27482503 locates copies at Chicago, Berlin, Madrid, and Göttingen.

43. [GREAT EXHIBITION]. TOMLINSON, Charles. CYCLOPAEDIA OF USEFUL ARTS, Mechanical and Chemical, Manufactures, mining, and engineering. Vol. I. Abattoir to Hair-Pencils. With an introductory essay on the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851. Vol. II. Hammer to Zirconium. The whole illustrated by forty steel engravings, and two thousand four hundred and seventy-seven wood engravings. London: George Virtue ... [1852-] 1854.

Nine volumes, large 8vo; pp. 240: 241-480: 481-640, lxxx: 641-816, lxxxi-cxlv: 817-832, cxlv-clx, [1]-208: 209-448: 449-688: 689-928: 929-1052, xvi preface, iv dedication, [8] advertisements; with two engraved titles, 41 steel and wood-engraved plates, one folding wood-engraved plan of the Great Exhibition Halls and 2468 wood-engraved illustrations in the text (a few full-page); some occasional light foxing to plates, with some light marginal dust-soiling throughout, and a few small marginal tears due to rough opening; a clean and bright copy in the original crimson blind stamped cloth, gilt device in centre of upper covers, spines elaborately gilt, spines slightly sunned, cover of vol. VI a little marked; but overall the set in excellent condition.

\$2,400

First edition, uncommon in the original divisions, of this magnificent technical encyclopaedia inspired by the Great Exhibition held in the Crystal Palace in 1851. Written at the height of the period of enthusiasm for all things mechanical, technical and industrial, this alphabetical review of current progress and invention is extremely impressive. The subjects discussed are not just dealt with in principle, but gone into in considerable detail and in many cases the descriptions are supplemented with precise, graphic illustrations. Construction processes such as bridge-building; mechanical inventions including steam-engines; and techniques as different as printing, binding and drainage - all these and many equivalents are discussed. There is an entry for 'strength of materials'; electricity, including its many uses, and electric machines are discussed in detail; and Charles Babbage's difference engine is both described and depicted in the entry entitled 'calculating machines'. An invaluable reference to the state of industrial and technological development at the time, as well as a very attractive souvenir of the most momentous and monumental single act inspired by the enormous enthusiasm for such development - the Great Exhibition.

The *Cyclopaedia* is found in three versions: monthly parts in wrappers, in 'divisions' (as here) and in most commonly in two volumes.

44. GREEN, Thomas. THE UNIVERSAL HERBAL or, botanical, medical and agricultural dictionary. Containing an Account of All the known Plants in the World, arranged according to the Linnean System. Specifying the Uses to which they are or may be applied,

whether as Food, As Medicine, or in the Arts and Manufactures. With the best Methods of Propagation, and the most recent agricultural improvements. Collected from indisputable authorities. Adapted to the use of the farmer, the gardener, the husbandman, the botanist, the florist, and country housekeepers in general. The second edition, revised and improved. Vol. I [-II]. London. Printed at the Caxton Press by Henry Fisher ... [nd but 1824].

Two thick volumes, 4to, pp. [iv], 790, with additional stipple-engraved hand-coloured title-page dated March 1816, hand-coloured stipple-engraved frontispiece dated July 1816, and 56 hand-coloured plates (variously dated); pp. 885, [11], 56 supplement, with hand-coloured stipple-engraved frontispiece dated 1823 and 51 hand-coloured engraved plates (also with various dates, the final plate relating to the 56 page supplement and not listed in the plate list); in all 110 engraved plates; some offsetting throughout as usual, with minor scattered foxing and soiling, small paper flaw affecting p. 498 of Vol I with loss of one letter, with neat marginal tear affecting outer margin of p. 787, and small marginal tear affecting p. 141 of Vol. II; in contemporary marbled boards, rather unsympathetically rebaked in tan morocco, joints cracked and weak but holding (having been reinforced along inner hinges), spine in compartments with raised bands with red morocco labels lettered in gilt, covers lightly scuffed, extremities bumped and a little worn; from the library of 'Thuya Lodge, on Asticou Hill', with book-plate on front paste-down of first volume, evidence of second book-plate, and blindstamp on first leaf of Vol II.

\$3,650

Second revised edition (first 1816-1820) of this compendious and most attractively illustrated encyclopedia of herbal knowledge, augmented with gardening and culinary information, by Thomas Green. 'The design of The Editor is to present to the public a compendious system of medical and botanical knowledge, drawn from the most authentic sources ... A work of this nature was long wanted; for no other has been published in a connected form, combining system with simplicity, embracing every known plant in the world. The Plates are from the best authorities; and those for the coloured Parts are acknowledged to be fine imitations of nature' (Advertisement for the first edition in *The Eclectic review*, 1819, Vol. 12, p. 16).

As further advertisements for the work reveal (including one for the present edition found in Jamieson's *A Dictionary of Mechanical Science* 1829, another Henry Fisher publication), the work was originally published by Fisher and the Caxton Press in parts, with both plain and coloured engravings available for purchase (at 5s and 10s respectively). The Caxton Press, based both in Liverpool and London, were noted for the publication of popular compendiums, moral and educational works of instruction and periodicals including James Smith's *Panorama of Science and Art* (1816), Peter Nicholson's *The Carpenter and Joiner's Companion*, and *The Domestic Physician* (1814).

The present edition includes some plates taken from the first edition and dated between 1816 and 1823. The date is taken from the preface, which is 'Jan 7th, 1824'. A further revised edition appeared in 1828, some of the plates



dated from that year (see the Huntington Library copy on OCLC: 79308595). Cleveland 887 note an 1824-1828 set.

The striking stipple-engraved allegorical frontispieces, 'Wisdom and activity collecting the various treasures of the Vegetable Kingdom' and 'The Elements concurring to produce Plants and Flowers' are by the fashionable miniature painter William Marshall Craig and engraved by R. Hicks. 'Wisdom' is represented by an old woman in the background under a hedge, with a youthful Flora seen in the foreground on the left, with presumably 'Activity' on the right and represented by a middle-aged, and it must be said rather inactive looking, gardener! The title-page depicts a collection of rather scantily clad young women, surrounded by a wreath of vegetation and flowers. The 107 botanical plates are engraved by F. Dixon, G. Dobie, W. Swift and others, most depicting two or four plants, with a selection also relating to the construction of greenhouses, and to garden design. Many are copied from originals by famous botanical artists such as Merian, Ehret and Philip Miller, and indeed Green, though rather covertly, draws heavily upon Thomas Martyn's 1807 revision of Miller's important and popular *Gardener's Dictionary* (first 1731). This assertion is made in a far from complimentary review of the work in *The Monthly Review* (1818, Vol. 87, p. 192), which claims that *The Universal Herbal* is merely an abridgement of Martyn's revision, abounding with inaccuracies, 'typographical errors, and the frequent instances of carelessness' (p. 201). 'The coloured plates, which accompany the volume, are more remarkable for the gaudiness of their tints than for beauty or accuracy. On the whole, however, they are tolerably though coarsely executed; and in all probability they may have the effect of obtaining for the 'Universal Herbal' an increased number of purchasers' (*ibid*). The need for an edition of 1828 suggests that this was indeed the case!

We know little biographical information about Thomas Green, though he may also be the author of *Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature* (1810), *Memoirs of her Late Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta* (1818) and *A Biographical Memoir of the Late Edward Pearson DD* (1819).

Freeman 1443 (1816-1820 edition); Great Flower Books 58; Nissen BBI, 754d; Johnston, 'The Cleveland herbal' 793 and 887; OCLC: 14827621.

45. **GUAYNERIO (or GUAINERIO), Antonio.** OPUS PRAECLARUM ad praxim non mediocriter necessarium cum Joannis Falconi nonnullis non inutiliter adjunctis ... Reperiuntur Lugduni, ... In bibliotheca Scipionis de Gabiano, 1534.

8vo, ff. [8], 307; without the final blank leaf; title-page in red and black with woodcut border and woodcut device, printed in gothic type, with woodcut initials; title-page and final leaf lightly browned and soiled, both with some minor edge wear and a couple of small marginal holes due to paper flaws, with some marginal damp-staining sporadically throughout, though most prominently affecting the preliminary leaves and from gathering R to the end, small

wormhole at upper margin from ff. cclxxi to the end getting more pronounced and touching a few page numbers with some slight loss, a few headlines shaved close; in later full vellum, spine lettered in ink, spine repaired, corners bumped and worn, covers a little spotted and browned; with the modern book-plate of Dr Samuel X Radbill on front paste-down; despite faults, still a good copy of a scarce work. **\$3,000**

Rare and attractive early sixteenth century edition of this compilation of the works of the 14th century physician Antonio Guainerio, divided into twelve sections, including those on the head, eye, heart, mania, and plague, and with a notable section on the nervous system. Of particular interest is a detailed section on gynaecology, with the author noting pregnancy in the absence of menstruation.

Guaynerio (or Guainerio) was in Pavia towards the end of the 14th century, studied medicine under Jacobus Foroliviensis and settled in his home town as a physician. He held the position of Archiater at the court of Amadeus VIII and in his travels through France met with great acclaim. He was the first to mention metal sounds in the treatment of urethral strictures. Several outbreaks of the plague in parts of Savoy prompted the Duke to call on Guaynerio who was proved successful in fighting this disease. Waller p. 9 cites the 1497 Venice edition of his *Opera Medica* (see also Hain 8099 and Klebs 480.6), with Durling noting a 1518 edition of the present title edited by Claudio Astari, and Durling and the Wellcome citing a 1525 edition also printed in Lyons but by J. Myt for C. Fradin.

The attractive title-page in red and black is surrounded by a handsome woodcut border. With initials throughout and other small woodcut decorations, the work is typographically appealing.

Durling 2190; Wellcome I, 2958; Baudrier, *Bibliographie Lyonnaise*, VII, p. 176; see Poynter, *Wellcome Incunables* nos 271-273; OCLC: 14325670 cites further copies at the University of Minnesota, the New York Academy of Medicine and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, with further copies located at Chicago and Texas.

46. **[GUIDE FOR LADIES]. [BLISMON, S.] [pseudonym for Simon BLOCQUEL].** LES MILLE ET UN SECRETS, remèdes et procédés utiles, nouveaux et éprouvés. Trésor de la toilette, de la santé et d'économie domestique. Dédié aux Dames. A Paris, Chez Delarue, no date [ca. 1850]. [*together with*]: BLISMON. S. 500 Secrets, remèdes et procédés utiles, nouveaux et éprouvés. Trésor de la toilette, de la santé et d'économie domestique. Dédié aux Dames. Par Blismon. Supplément. A Paris, Chez Delarue, et à Lille, chez Castiaux, [n.d. but ca. 1850].

Five parts in one volume, small 12mo; pp. [ii] engraved frontispiece, viii, 17-135, [1]; pp. [ii] engraved frontispiece, 128; [ii] engraved frontispiece, 128; pp. [ii] engraved frontispiece, 128; pp. 32; a little foxed and soiled, but generally clean; on contemporary marbled paper wrappers, tail of spine a little chipped with small loss, extremities a

little rubbed, with tab at head of rear cover, preserved in contemporary marbled paper slip case, with paper label on spine (a little chipped and soiled), extremities and surfaces rubbed and somewhat worn; still a good copy. \$1,620

A most enchanting and scarce first edition of this small portable treasury of health and hygiene for ladies - of a size possibly designed to be stored discreetly in the drawer of one's bureau or dressing table.

As the title says, this small compendium contains 'a thousand and one secrets', providing advice and remedies relating to health, beauty and domestic economy. Divided into four sections, and concluding with a supplement containing a further 500 remedies, the first volume deals with personal hygiene, dressing and cleaning - of both oneself and clothes. Part two outlines household duties, with advice on how to clean, dress and perfume rooms, with sections also on the cleaning and maintenance of jewellery etc. The appealing frontispiece depicts 'La jeune Ménagère', a tranquil and ordered domestic scene of a mother and three young girls at work sewing and reading. Part three provides advice on such matters as stain removal, and how to remove pests such as bugs and fleas, with part four devoted to matters of health, with chapters on first aid and the treatment of small injuries, as well as a guide to common diseases. The last two frontispieces depict 'Hippocrate Père de la Médecine' and 'Esculape Dieu de la Médecine'. Though claiming to provide 500 more secrets, over half of the supplement in fact provides a list comprehensive publisher's list.

The first work starts on page 17, which is in conformity with the "Table": in all four works the first text-page is signed *2 (**2, ***2 and ****2). The Wellcome copy is identical to our copy.

Quérard though giving a long list of Blocquel's works does not cite this; OCLC: 23858064 locates only one copy at Wellcome, against which this collates.

47. [GUIDE FOR LADIES]. DONNDORFF, Johann August. ENCYKLOPÄDIE DES GEMEINNÜTZIGEN WEIBLICHEN WISSENS, oder allgemeines praktisches Handwörterbuch für Frauenzimmer aus allen Ständen, zur deutlichen, richtigen und vollständigen Selbstbelehrung über alle in der Haushaltung vorkommende, damit in Verbindung stehende, und sonst einem Frauenzimmer, Hinsichts der Erweiterung zweckmäßiger Kenntnisse, Erleichterung der Geschäfte, Benutzung der Vortheile, Anwendung der Hülfemittel, Verminderung des Aufwandes, auch Erhaltung des körperlichen Wohlstandes und der weiblichen Schönheit, zu wissen nöthigen und nützlichen Gegenstände in Verbindung mit einigen mitarbeitern herausgegeben. Erster - [Vierter] Band. Quedlinburg und Leipzig, bey Gottfried Basse. 1822.

Four parts in two volumes, 8vo, pp. iv, 364; 368; 256; 360; lightly browned and foxed throughout, but generally clean and fresh, with neat tear affecting upper margin of Vol II, p. 271 just touching a couple of letters; in contemporary half-roan over marbled boards, spines with red paper labels lettered in gilt, labels rather chipped and soiled, spines scuffed, covers and extremities somewhat rubbed, bumped and lightly worn; with the contemporary ownership signature

of 'Wilhelmine Hasselbach' on front free endpapers; from the Clermont-Bibliothek a good copy. \$1,150

Scarce first edition of this comprehensive domestic encyclopaedia for women, a real cornucopoeia of practical advice and information on all areas of home life, ranging from household and financial management, to health and beauty care. This helpful A-Z is divided into four parts, and Donndorff includes all manner of recipes for cosmetics and perfumes, remedies for a number of common diseases such as fevers and tooth-ache, together with advice on child-birth and child-care. His interest in scientific matters comes through as well, with quite a detailed description of barometers and thermometres included. An invaluable and handy home reference.

Donndorff (1754-1837), was a resident of Quedlinburg, and was the author of several encyclopaedic and reference works, notably his two volume treatise on electricity 'Die Lehre von der Elektrizität' (1784), his six volume history of inventions 'Geschichte der Erfindungen in allen theilen der wissenschaften' (1817-1821), and his 'Lexikon der Haushaltung und des Hauswesens' (1828), together with a number of zoological works.

Weiss, *Gastronomia* 790; ADB V.333; no complete copies located on OCLC, with the National Library of Finland citing vols 1-3.

48. [GUIDE FOR LADIES]. SCHREGER, Christian Heinrich Theodor. KOSMETISCHES TASCHENBUCH FÜR DAMEN, zur gesundheitsgemäßen Schönheitspflege ihres Körpers durchs ganze Leben, und in allen Lebensverhältnissen....Nürnberg, bey Johann Leonhard Schragg. 1812.

8vo, pp. [ii] cancel half-title, xii including cancel title-page on thicker paper, 272, [3] errata, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece; some foxing and browning throughout; uncut in nineteenth century half-vellum over marbled boards, with red morocco label lettered in gilt, vellum a little rubbed and soiled; a good copy. \$640

First edition, variant re-issue with cancel title on thick paper, of this rare cosmetic manual for women, by the German physician and chemist Theodor Schreger (1768-1833).

Schreger was the author of several practical works on health and well-being, including works on bathing and on dietetics and general health for travellers, as well on chemical equipment and ophthalmology. In the present work, he turns his attention to cosmetics. This is taken in the broadest sense, and embraces beauty treatments insofar as they are related to the health of the body throughout a woman's life, and in circumstance. Schreger describes the purpose of cosmetics, discussing the influence on female beauty of air, clothing, diet, sleep and rest. He then examines the effect of treatments for certain parts of the body, looking at care of the face, eyes, teeth, hair, neck and bosom, arms, hands and feet.

In the fourth section, Schreger turns to external factors: he discusses bathing, the water with which one should wash, ointments and pomades for hair and skin, as well as other hair-care products. There are further chapters on nail polishes and tooth powders. In the final part, Schreger turns to discuss the art of make-up, and its various



colours. An appendix contains details of air fresheners and perfumes for rooms, and clothes washing.

The work was first published in 1810 with OCLC locating two copies in Germany. At least three variant issues were published in 1811, one being undated though also with a cancel title on thick paper (at the NLM and Minnesota Biomedical Library), one at the British Library and Chicago dated, and one without a frontispiece (at the Wellcome). The present re-issue has a half-title with the sub-title 'Die weibliche Schönheitspflege für jegliches Alter und Lebensverhältnis'. A Danish translation was published in 1813.

Lipperheide 3251 (postulating a date for the first edition of 1810); OCLC: 154342858 locates one copy of this edition at Chicago.

49. **HIPPOCRATES.** OPERA OMNIA. Graece & Latina edita, et ad omnes alias editiones accommodata ... Joan. Antonidae Vander Linden. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden]: Apud Danielelem, Abrahamum & Adrianum à Gaasbeeck. 1665.

*Two volumes, 8vo; pp. [xl], 788 (i.e. 880), [2]; [iv], 1034, [134], [2] blank; with engraved title in volume I (a little browned with small paper flaw affecting upper gutter with small loss), and engraved portrait of Hippocrates on *8v, and numerous woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; light damp-staining affecting inner margin of first few leaves of vol. I, small worm-trail neatly repaired at tail of vol I from title to H6, outer corner of p. 497 in Vol II neatly repaired, title-page of vol II lightly foxed, both volumes lightly foxed with some marginal browning, otherwise clean and crisp; a most attractive copy in late 18th century full red morocco by Bradel with his ticket, all edges gilt, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, with triple gilt border to covers, inner gilt dentelles and marbled endpapers; with three armorial book-plates in each volume, and the signatures of 'John Warburton, Caius Coll. Cambridge, 1810', and a later signature in Greek. \$2,400*

A lovely copy of the first edition of this highly esteemed edition by Van der Linden of the collected works of Hippocrates.

'Convenient and well-printed handbook edition in two volumes, which divides the text into chapters and paragraphs, and includes the margin numbers of earlier editions. The text itself is often marred by Linden's forthright criticism, and as he died in 1664, Cornarius's translation was printed with it, which often does not correspond to the parallel text. But much is contained only in this edition by way of a very rich collection of éloges, literary parallels and extracts, and a very good index is added, so that it will always remain of scholarly and commercial value by its rarity' (cf Choulant, Handbuch, p. 23).

Pierre Jean Bradel succeeded to the business of his uncle Nicolas Derome le jeune (1731-1790), master binder since 1760, and easily the most famous binder of the period.

Celli, *Bibliografia Hipocratica*, 2635; see Garrison, pp. 92-101 for a discussion of Hippocrates.

50. **HODSON, Thomas.** THE ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR Or, complete system of liberal education:

containing the most improved theory and practice of the following subjects: 1. English Grammar, and elocution. 2. Penmanship, and short hand. 3. Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal. 4. Stock-holding, and merchants accompts. 5. Mensuration, and architecture. 6. Optics. 7. Algebra. 8. Doctrines of Annuities. 9. Trigonometry. 10. Logarithms. 11. Geography. 12. Astronomy. 13. Mechanics. 14. Electricity. 15. Pneumatics. 16. Hydrostatics. 17. Hydraulics. 18. Drawing, engraving and painting. And other useful matter. Embellished with twenty copper-plates and six maps, neatly engraved. Second Edition. In Two volumes. London: Printed for H.D. Symonds, Paternoster Row; and Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe, Poultry. 1802.

Two volumes, 4to, pp. viii, 470; viii, 458s; with attractive engraved frontispiece, and 26 engraved folding plates and maps; some occasional light spotting and foxing, with some sporadic but very faint marginal dampstaining, otherwise clean and crisp; uncut in the original paper-backed boards, spines considerably torn and worn with significant loss, though with remains of the original printed labels, cords and joints loose but holding, boards a little rubbed and soiled; preserved in a modern cloth clamshell box, with red morocco label on spine; with the contemporary ownership signature of Philip Braithwaite on front endpapers; despite wear, an appealing unsophisticated copy. \$950

Scarce second edition (first 1800) of this uncommon and most attractive guide for young adults, which as the title suggests introduces the reader to all the essential elements of a liberal education, but concentrating in particular upon the sciences. Hodson has endeavoured to include only the most important information, rejecting anything that he considers to be superfluous, and has included in his work 26 finely executed copper-engraved plates, in an effort to aid the young reader further, illustrating such things as styles of hand-writing, Dr Herschel's Forty-foot telescope (plate 7), the solar system (plate 16), two globes depicting the world (plate 10), electrical experiments and apparatus (plates 20 and 21), pneumatics and hydraulics (plate 24).

A third edition appeared in 1806 (with an identical pagination). All editions appear to be scarce.

See ESTCT121347 for 1800 first edition; OCLC: 8006690 cites copies of the present edition at Harvard, UCLA, New York Public Library, Yale and Columbia.

51. **HORNE, Johannes van.** MIKROTEXNH sue methodica ad chirurgiam introductio. Editio Tertia cum copioso rerum notabiliorum indice. Ludg. Batav. 1675. [*bound with*]: MIKPOKOCMOC. Seu manuductio ad historiam corporis humani, in gratiam discipulorum quartum edita. ... Lugduni Batavorum, 1675.

Together two works in one volume, 12mo, [ii] striking engraved title-page frontispiece signed by J. Hinck, viii, 204; [ii] striking engraved title-page frontispiece signed 'Lipsiæ Apud Johann Fritzschen', [xii], 156; aside from some light paper browning throughout and some minor dust-soiling, clean and crisp, small marginal tear affecting first frontispiece with no loss, with a few corners creased; an appealing copy in contemporary vellum, author's name in ink at head of spine, spine somewhat soiled and browned with some spotting and soiling to covers. **\$920**

An appealing compendium containing two popular seventeenth century Dutch medical manuals on surgery and anatomy by the noted Leiden professor of anatomy, Johannes van Horne (1621-1670). First published in 1663 and 1660 respectively, the *Mikrotechne* and *Mikrokosmos* were presumably written to accompany associated courses, and both went through several editions as testified by the present volume containing the third and fourth editions of both works. Though unillustrated, both works are adorned with striking frontispieces, the first depicting an amputation in progress being performed in front of an audience in an anatomical theatre and overseen by a surgeon; the second is printed in Leipzig by Johann Fritzschen.

Whilst perhaps somewhat overlooked by medical historians, Van Horne was a renowned Professor of Anatomy at Leyden and did much to improve the education of anatomy. Giving both public and private lectures and anatomical dissections, he taught and inspired Frederic Ruysch, Jan Swammerdam and Nicolaus Steno. Van Horne is probably best remembered for being at the forefront of the discovery of the lymphatic system with his discovery in 1651 of the ductus chyliiferus (thoracicus) in man, published in his essay *Novus Ductus Chyliiferus. Nunc primum delienatus, descriptus & eruditorum examini expositus* (1652). This discovery was made independently from those of both Pecquet and Rudbeck who had made their discoveries in dogs. 'A very learned man, with thorough knowledge of the classical and modern languages, van Horne was interested primarily in anatomy but also lectured and published on surgery. In 1652 he was the first to describe the ductus chyliiferus (thoracicus) in man. ...He understood the art of making fine anatomical preparations and seems also to have prepared an anatomical atlas, which was never published' (DSB). Both of these popular manuals were translated into several languages, including French, German, Dutch and English. (*Heirs* 536 for 1662 second edition).

I. OCLC: 258385601 locates only European copies, with further copies located at Toronto, Glasgow and Oxford; some copies seem to call for xii prelims, but the present copy seems complete;

52. [HOSPITALS]. THREE FUND-RAISING ITEMS PRINTED ON SILK FOR THE ALDERSHOT COTTAGE HOSPITAL. THE FIRST ALDERSHOT CYCLISTS AND TRADESMEN'S CARNIVAL in aid of the proposed Cottage Hospital for Aldershot, will take place on Monday, November 5th, 1894. Official Programme, price 1d. [Aldershot, 1894]. [*together with*]: OFFICIAL PROGRAMME ON THE SECOND ANNUAL HOSPITAL CARNIVAL in aid of funds for the support of same will take place on Wednesday October 30, 1895. J. May, Steam Printer, Wellington

Street, Aldershot. [1895]. [*together with*]: THE ALDERSHOT NEWS. No. 72, Saturday, November 2, 1895, One Penny. Printed and Published by the Proprietors, Gale & Polden, Ltd, Wellington Works, Aldershot, Saturday November 2nd, 1895.

Comprising two oblong 4to carnival programmes, (22cm x 15cm and 23cm x 14cm) and one large folio broadside newspaper (45cm x 62cm); pp. [ii] title cover, 16, [ii] rear cover with advertisements; pp. [ii] title-cover, 16, [ii] rear cover with advertisements; pp. 8; large broadside somewhat creased, furred and lightly dampstained with a couple of small holes and signs of wear affecting first page; the 1894 programme printed on pink silk (a little frayed along spin, the broadside with a decorative tasselled edge; outer covers of all three a little foxed and soiled; otherwise remarkably clean and fresh. **\$850**

A fascinating and most attractive collection: the three items here offered were published to help raise funds for the establishment of a new cottage hospital in the military town of Aldershot in Hampshire, and provide a fascinating insight into Victorian town life and philanthropic organisation towards the end of the century.

'The want of a local hospital has been long felt, and the movement for the establishment of such an Institution is well deserving of support. It is the desire of all who have actively interested themselves in the promotion of, and the arrangement for the Carnival, to aid that movement. The Committee, therefore, confidently appeal for liberal financial support from all sections of the public, without reference to class or creed, in order that a very substantial sum may be placed to the credit of 'The Aldershot Hospital Fund'' (p. 5 of both programmes).

Both programmes contain numerous advertisements for local tradesmen and organisations, as well as the order of the parade. Details of special railway facilities are included, together with notice of special variety performances to be held at the Theatre Royal, with proceeds going towards the hospital funds. A permanent camp for the British Army had been established in the town in 1854 during the Crimea conflict, and which rapidly led to the town's growth and prosperity: indeed it remains known today as the 'Home of the British Army'. This relationship is reflected here, with several regimental bands performing on the day. On page 5 of the Aldershot News is found a detailed report of the Carnival of 1895, and including photographs of the organising Committee and leading figures from the day. The event was considered to have been a great success, although marred by a serious accident in which one Carnival participant suffered bad facial burns when his costume was set alight by a candle.

These fund-raising efforts paid dividends, and the Aldershot Cottage Hospital was opened on August 13th 1897, containing 10 beds. It was later extended, and remained opened until the 1970s. It was one of three hospitals in the town, including the Cambridge Military Hospital (for which Florence Nightingale influenced the design and building), and the Workhouse Hospital.

53. [JANET, Louis, publisher]. PETITE ENCYCLOPÉDIE DE L'ENFANCE Paris, Louis Janet ... [De l'Imprimerie de Rignoux ...], [n.d., but 1830s?].



Oblong small 8vo (in fours), pp. [ii] half-title and imprint, engraved title, [i], 'table', 140; with wholly engraved title (a little soiled with faint dampstain) including large vignette, and four finely engraved plates (each with two activities/occupations illustrated); lacking plate five; quite soiled and foxed with dampstain affecting upper margins throughout and making the paper a little creased, p. 140 particularly creased with small paper flaw (but with no loss), and small marginal tear at head of final leaf; in contemporary red morocco backed marbled boards, spine attractively tooled and lettered in gilt, tail of spine chipped and worn, extremities and corners bumped and lightly worn. **\$180**

Seemingly the first edition of this uncommon little encyclopaedia of science and art, written in the form of a dialogue between adult and child. The adult's questions are in a much smaller typeface than the child's answers, which explain the content of the work as if the child is being tested. The subjects covered are the weather, the elements, the celestial bodies, agriculture, gardening, vegetables and other domestic products, metals and minerals, the 'liberal' industrial and mechanical arts, arithmetic, and geography. Geography and botany are indicated in the title vignette where a mother, or teacher, seated beside a table bearing a globe and maps, looks on as two children examine flowers.

The eight 'scenes' contained in the four plates depict ploughing, harvesting, gardening, collecting honey, gathering hemp, weaving, 'mining' for oil, and panning for ore. A previous copy handled, also with four plates only, had instead of the plate on gardening and honey-collecting, one depicting painting and sculpture.

Not in Osborne or Gumuchian; OCLC: 270780697 notes a copy dated 1835, and with all five plates, at UCLA and the Morgan Library; Princeton cites a copy dated 1840.

54. **JOLIOT-CURIE, Irène.** ÉTUDE DU RAYONNEMENT [GAMMA] DE L'IONIUM. [*in*]: Le Journal de Physique ... et le Radium ... publication de la Société Française de Physique. Serie VIII. Tome X. No 12. Decembre 1949. [Paris, Imprimerie Gauthier-Villars ... 1949]. [*together with*]: [**CHAMIE, Catherine and Hélène FIČAKOVA**]. SUR LA DÉFORMATION Avec la profondeur, des courbes de décroissance des métaux irradiés par les deutons. [*in*]: Le Journal de Physique ... et le Radium ... publication de la Société Française de Physique. Serie VIII. Tome X. No 12. Decembre 1949. [Paris, Imprimerie Gauthier-Villars ... 1949].

4to, pp. 381-386; 387-390; whole issue pp. [iv] advertisements, [353]-416; adverts browned due to differing paper quality, evidence of previous vertical fold, otherwise clean and crisp; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, spine and margins a little sunned, upper outer corner a little creased; a good copy. **\$200**

Original Journal. Two papers by three leading physicists at the Laboratoire Curie.

I. One of a number of papers published by Curie on her research and study of the gamma rays of ionium.

II. An uncommon paper, though one of a number published jointly by Catherine Chamié and Hélène Filčakova, and which discusses 'The deformation, with depth, of the decay curves of metals irradiated with deuterons'. The pair subsequently published 'Sur le phénomène des activités singulières provoquées par les deutons dans la masse de l'argent' in the same journal in the following year (J. Phys. Radium 11 2 (1950) 77-79).

See Rayner-Carter, *A Devotion to their Science* for a discussion of all three women.

55. **[JUVENILE VERSE]. QUACK, Doctor.** DOCTOR QUACK AND HIS COMICAL CURES If you've a trouble, a pain or an ache, Doctor Quack's is the medicine to take. Tears and Tumbles and all vexation cured by the very first application. London, Ernest Nister. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., Printed in Bavaria 662. [n.d. but 1896].

4to, pp. [36] including chromolithograph frontispiece; five further chromolithographs; a little browned and foxed; in the original cloth backed chromolithograph pictorial boards, head and tail of spine bumped, covers a little soiled, extremities lightly rubbed and worn; a good copy. **\$450**

Scarce first edition of this enchanting book of verse for children, and illustrated by some of the most noted illustrators of the time. Doctor Quack is seen on the upper cover, a distinguished looking chap resplendent in long velvet coat and striped trousers, giving medical advice to an open-mouthed young chick. In the background can be seen an array of bottles and books. Many of the illustrations are by William Foster (1853-1924), and the noted cat illustrator Louis Wain (1860-1939).

OCLC: 316529894 locates two copies at Cambridge and the National Library of Scotland, with COPAC locating one further copy at the British Library.

56. **[JUVENILE VERSE] OUR ARMY ABC** Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Ltd. New York, London, Paris, Berlin, Capetown, Montreal, Art Publishers to their Majesties the King & Queen. Copyrighted 1911.

Tall folio, pp. [xii], with text also on both paste-downs; four pages chromolithographed, and with numerous other illustrations; lower gutter and outer margin dampstained throughout, with occasional light soiling; stapled as issued, in the original stiff card wrappers, upper cover chromolithograph, spine cracked with 10cm split at head and 2.5cm split at tail, though holding firm, lower cover dampstained at tail and outer corner, covers a little soiled and scratched, extremities lightly rubbed and worn; still a good copy. **\$280**

A scarce copy of this most striking ABC, copiously illustrated and including four chromolithographs. Particularly appealing is the depiction of a field hospital, and the large illustration of the red cross

nurse, 'protected from harm by the red cross badge she wears on her arm'.

57. **KENNEDY, Rankin.** THE BOOK OF THE MOTOR CAR A Comprehensive and Authoritative guide on the Care, Management, Maintenance, and Construction of the Motor Car and Motor Cycle. With many Hundred Illustrations. Vol I [- III]. London Caxton Publishing Company, Limited [1913].

Three volumes, 4to, pp. [ii] description of model on front free endpaper, ix, [i] blank, 213, [1] imprint: [ii] description of model on front free endpaper, ix, [i] blank, 213, [1]: [ii] description of model on front free endpaper, ix, [i] blank, 216; with model diagrams including moveable flaps on each inside upper cover; in all 23 black and white plates and 782 illustrations and diagrams throughout the text; some occasional minor dust-soiling, but otherwise clean and fresh; in the original red decorated blind-stamped cloth blocked in black, with spines lettered and tooled in gilt and black, with the original printed dust-jackets (all creased and quite dust-soiled, with several marginal tears, and with rear covers of vols II and III torn); a good set, scarce in dust-wrappers. **\$450**

First edition, in the original dust-jackets, of this comprehensive guide to the design and running of the motor car - the standard work of its day. At a time when the motor car was becoming more affordable, this exhaustive treatise is obviously designed for the enthusiastic amateur, with clear and simple explanations, and accompanied by copious illustrations and diagrams. The three movable diagrams depict a Wolseley (in colour), a 'Precision Water Cooled Engine' and a 'Bosch Magneto' (again in colour), and help the reader to get a clear understanding of the inner workings of each.

A fourth volume, updating the work, was published by Kennedy after WWI in 1920 and is extremely rare being located only at Stanford.

OCLC: 2725427.

58. **KEYNES, John Maynard.** TREATISE ON MONEY ... in two volumes. Volume I. The Pure Theory of Money. Volume II. The Applied Theory of Money. Macmillan and Co., Limited, St. Martin's Street, London, 1930.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [ii], xvii, [i] blank, 363, [1] blank; [ii], viii, 424; in the original dark blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt, spines very lightly sunned; a good copy. **\$650**

First edition of the second of Keynes' major works on monetary theory, foreshadowing the *General Theory*. It is important in the history of economics because it represents Keynes' thought in its most systematic form. The most original contribution is probably book VI on 'The rate of investment and its fluctuations' which Keynes himself described as almost 'the subject of a separate monograph'. At this point, but not by the time of the *General Theory*, Keynes believed (vol I, p. 184) that 'booms and slumps are simply the expression of the results of an oscillation of the terms of credit about their equilibrium position'. With the first volume being *The Pure Theory of Money* and the second being *The Applied Theory of Money*.

Moggridge A 7.

59. **KRAMP, Christian.** ÉLÉMENTS DE GÉOMETRIE Par C. Kramp, Professeur de Mathématiques et de Physique à l'Ecole de Cologne; ... A Cologne Imprimé chez Th. F. Thiriart; et se vend chez Hansen ... 1806.

8vo, pp. 16, 298; with six folding engraved plates printed on blue paper; signed by the book-dealer Jean Gaspar Hansen on the 'avis'; some occasional light soiling and spotting, a few corners furled and creased, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary sprinkled paste-paper boards, red paper label lettered in gilt on spine, label slightly chipped, head and tail of spine, joints and extremities a little rubbed and worn; a very good copy. **\$620**

Uncommon first edition of this practical introduction to geometry by Christian Kramp (1760-1826), professor of mathematics and dean of the Faculty of Science at Strasbourg, and one of his introductory works in pure mathematics. Kramp wrote a series of notable works on astronomy, aerostatics, crystallography, and mathematics, and may be 'considered to be one of the representatives of the combinatorial school, which played an important role in German mathematics. Kramp developed a method that synthesises the fundamental principles of the calculus of variations as stated by Arbogast with the basic procedures of combinatorial analysis. He thus strove to create an intimate union of differential calculus and ordinary algebra, as had Lagrange in his last work' (DSB).

Poggendorff I, 1313.

60. **LANFRANC, Guido of Milan.** EIN NÜTZLICHES WUNDARTZNEY BÜCHLEIN ... aus Fürbit des wol erfahrenen Meisters Gregorii Fleugauß ... dabey vieler bewerter Recepten heylsamer Salben und Ertzneyen, ein Auszug ... durch Othonem Braunfelsz verduetscht. [no publisher or place, but colophon printer's device of Hermann Gülfferich, Frankfurt am Main], 1552.

4to, ff. xxx; title-page in red and black with attractive engraved title-page vignette depicting a number of surgical instruments, one text engraving, and full page engraved printer's device on verso of final leaf; some occasional light spotting and soiling, and some faint marginal dampstaining; in modern vellum backed paper boards, with new endpapers; a good copy. **\$4,600**

An attractive and rare German translation of the noted treatise on wound surgery by Lanfranc of Milan's (fl. 1290-1296, also Lanfranco, Lanfranchi or Lanfrancus Mediolanensis). Recognised as one of the founders of French surgery, Lanfranc initially practised medicine and surgery in Milan but political difficulties forced him to relocate to Lyons where he wrote *Chirurgia Parva*, concerning wounds and ulcers, in about 1295. 'He moved to Paris where he became a highly successful teacher of surgery and wrote his great work, *Chirurgia magna*, in 1296. Lanfranco preferred cautery over the knife and urged caution in operations such as trephination, lithotomy, cataract extraction, while recommending treatment of hernia with trusses. He operated for intestinal wounds and empyema, provided specific directions for venesection and distinguished between arterial and venous bleeding. Lanfranco was the first to describe brain concussion and



gave a classic account of the symptoms of skull fracture. He also made a strong stand against the medieval division between surgery and medicine and stated that the surgeon should also be a physician' (see *Heirs* 106). 'According to Hirsch ... his [*Chirurgia magna*] was first published in Venice in 1490 but no copy of this edition has been traced' (GM 5553). 'Lanfranc can properly be included among those great surgeons of the thirteenth century who fostered the art throughout Europe' (Castiglioni. p. 337). The noted botanist and medical scholar Otto Brunfels was the first to edit and translate Lanfranc's works, and these became the source of subsequent German translations by Gregor Flügel. A German translation of the *Chirurgia* was first published by the popular medical and scientific publisher Christian Egenolff in Strassburg in 1528 under the title *Kleynes Wundartzney* (with subsequent editions in 1529, and Frankfurt 1569). Durling notes an edition of 1529 by Melchior Sachssen under the title *Eyn nutzliches Wundartzney*, with Wellcome noting a Zwickau issue of the same year. Like Egenolff, Gölfferich specialised in the printing of popular medical texts, making this work a natural choice. An English edition was published by John Hall in 1565.

VD 16 L-256 (2); Durling 2726; see *Heirs* 106; see Garrison, p. 154; see Hæger, *The Illustrated History of Surgery*, pp. 84-86; not in Adams or Wellcome; OCLC: 14306904 locates further copies at Yale, Johns Hopkins and the New York Academy of Medicine.

61. [LAVATER]. PHYSIOGNOMISCHES TASCHENBUCH nach Lavater's Grundsätzen, oder: Die Kunst die Männer aus ihren Gesichtszügen zu erkennen. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt. Mit drei und dreissig illuminirten kupfern. Pesth, Bey Conrad Adolf Hartleben. 1813. [*together with*]. PHYSIOGNOMISCHES TASCHENBUCH nach Lavater's Grundsätzen, oder: Die Kunst das Frauenzimmer aus seinen Gesichtszügen zu erkennen. Zweiter Theil. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt. Mit dreissig illuminirten kupfern. Pesth, Bey Conrad Adolf Hartleben. 1813.

Together two works, Small 12mo; pp. [ii] handcoloured frontispiece portrait of Lavater, [iii]-56, [8]; with 31 of 32 handcoloured engraved plates, lacking plate IX depicting a sanguine temperament; frontispiece laid down with light dampstaining on recto though not affecting image, some occasional light browning and foxing, though generally clean; pp. 59, [5] index; with 30 engraved plates of which 28 are hand-coloured; outer margin of p. 29 torn and repaired (with loss of a couple of letters), light spotting and soiling throughout; contemporary signature and manuscript notes on half-title and verso, with faint library stamp; first volume in later nineteenth century blue publisher's cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt but faded, covers a little soiled, second work in modern grey boards with black morocco label on upper cover lettered in gilt. \$750

Scarce first editions, seemingly rarely found together, of these appealing and interesting spin-offs from Lavater's great work on physiognomy - a pair of mini-physiognomies on men and women to aid the interpretation of character. In the first, thirty three different male characteristics are revealed (though the present copy has only 32 plates), whilst twenty-eight different female 'characters' are described and strikingly illustrated. Numerous character traits are elucidated upon and which are listed in detailed indexes in both volumes, from 'Affectation' to 'Zorn' (anger) for men, and 'Zutrauen' or courage. The two uncoloured plates found at the beginning of the female work highlight some specific examples of shapes of eyes, nose and mouth.

According to the title both works have been translated from a French work. Although we have been unable to confirm this, it seems probable that they are translations of *Le Lavater des Dames* (1809), and *L'Art de connaitre les hommes* (1809) both part of a series of hand-coloured pocket physiognomies attributed to Edouard Hocquart and first published in Paris by Madame Veuve Hocquart and subsequently by Saintin. Both have the same number of plates as found here, though the *Connaitre* did not have the frontispiece portrait of Lavater. As with the French editions, though companion volumes, they seem to have been published separately.

A second copy, though sadly also incomplete, of the female physiognomy is found bound here with *Die Kunst die Männer*, and lacking plates 10, 13, and 16.

OCLC: 452266330 locates only one copy in Switzerland, with two copies of the male physiognomy at the Wellcome and also in Slovenia.

Fine artistic anatomy - possibly a plagiarism?

62. LAVATER, Johann Heinrich. ANLEITUNG ZUR ANATOMISCHEN KENNTNISS des menschlichen körpers für zeichner und bildhauer. Mit vielen kupfertafeln, grösstentheils nach den Albinschen des Herrn Ploos von Amstel. Zürich, bey Ziegler und Söhne, 1790.

8vo, pp. 48, [3], 50-179; with 27 engraved plates, of which nine are partially coloured in red; some occasional light soiling and staining, but otherwise clean and crisp; an appealing wide-margined copy in contemporary half roan over marbled boards, morocco label on spine lettered in gilt (somewhat faded), spine tooled in gilt, head of spine nicked and worn, with loss of roan due to worming along upper joint, and slight loss along lower joint, covers a little scuffed, extremities and corners bumped and rubbed. \$1,050

First edition of this attractive guide to anatomy for artists and sculptors, by Johann Heinrich Lavater (1768-1819), son of Johann Casper. The twenty-seven finely engraved plates, representing bones, ligaments, and muscles of the trunk and of the extremities, mostly in the style of Albinus, are taken from line drawings by Cornelis Ploos Van Amstel and originally appeared in Amstel's own work *Aanleiding tot te kennis der anatomie* of 1783. The

illustrations were re-engraved by L. Halder, and are found in both the present and subsequent French edition of Lavater's work, although the text he claimed as new.

In his preface Lavater defends the necessity of anatomy for artists by arguing that such knowledge would facilitate learning. He also presents a short list of relevant works to study, including those of Monnet and Suë.

The prints were made by means of two plates to enable the bones to appear in black and the muscles and ligaments in red. Despite his claims of originality, Lavater was accused by the anatomist Johann Martin Fischer of Vienna, of having copied word for word the first edition of Fischer's own anatomical work. Original or not, this is nevertheless and attractive and finely executed work, and together with Fischer's work is considered by Röhrh to be 'the only books in the German language which were of a standard approaching the French' (p. 187), and which did much to inspire a new generation of handbooks providing shorter and more functional explanations. The present work was translated into French by Gauthier de la Peyronie in 1797.

Blake p. 258; Choulant p. 314; Röhrh, pp. 187 and 433; Wellcome III p. 459; OCLC: 11522208 located further copies at Chicago, Harvard, Princeton, and Wisconsin, together with eight copies in Europe.

63. LEWIS, William. COMMERCIIUM PHILOSOPHICO-TECHNICUM; or, the Philosophical Commerce of Arts: designed as an attempt to improve Arts, Trades, and Manufactures. London, Printed by H. Baldwin, for the Author; and Sold by R. Willock ... 1763- [1765].

Large 4to, pp. [ii] privilege on verso beginning 'George R' dated the Eighth day of February 1762 and signed Egremont, [ii] title-page dated 1763 and with no 'Vol I', [ii] Dedication 'To the King', xviii (preface), x (contents), 646, [14] index; with large double-page engraved frontispiece (neatly remounted) and five engraved plates (numbered 1-4, the first unnumbered and with small abrasion touching part of image); some light browning and occasional soiling and smudges throughout, a few gatherings a little more prominently browned, lower outer corner of p. 301 torn with loss (but not of text); a nice wide-margined copy, in full marbled calf, later quite sympathetically rebaked preserving the original red morocco label, spine ruled in gilt, extremities slightly scuffed, corners bumped and worn; from the Library of Rupert and Marie Boas Hall. \$2,900

First edition, second issue (though retaining the original title-page) of this classic treatise on applied chemistry and metallurgy. The work marked a breakthrough in the approach both to research chemistry and to its application. Until Lewis, chemistry was barely considered a discipline in its own right: Lewis' approach changed this and he here explains the difference between physics and chemistry, pointing out the importance of both. The first part of the work is devoted to 'a detailed description of the laboratory of an experimental chemist' - a depiction of which is found in the spectacular frontispiece.

The *Philosophical Commerce of Arts* was also especially influential in the worlds of technology and the arts. Lewis covered numerous areas of interest to the manufacturer and artist, and his exhaustive account of the physics and chemistry of gold and of its use appealed in

particular to those who worked with metal in numerous trades, at a time when the vogue for black and gilt ornament and decoration was at its height. His discussion included a wide variety of topics: black lead and the similarity of its behaviour to that of charcoal; the manufacture of pencils; the use of anacardium as marking ink; experiments with the juice of the Japanese laquer-tree; black metallic calxes; black paints, stains and varnishes; a composition for sheep-marking to avoid waste resulting from the common use of pitch and tar; preservatives for ships; and the manufacture and varnishing of papier maché goods. The final section of the book consists of a complete account of all the work that had been done on platina up to that time.' The proved popular and was still being sold in 1789, as well as being translated into both French and German.

The wonderful frontispiece depicting an ideal experimental laboratory - the first designed specifically for research in applied physics and chemistry - is closely based on Lewis' own laboratory at Kingston. The chemical apparatus is shown on the left and centre, and the mechanical and physical instruments to the right. Lewis had developed small furnaces for experimental work and these are shown in both the frontispiece and the plates. The Society of Arts was so impressed with Lewis' laboratory that on August 3rd 1763 a resolution was passed to duplicate it.

Originally intended in 1748 to be a periodical appearing annually in six parts, four parts were issued in 1763, and the rest in 1765. The first part was issued with a title date of 1763 and with no mention of volume number on the title. When the final parts were published in 1765 another title, this time described as Volume I (Lewis intending a second volume which never materialised) was published, together with the Preface, additional Contents leaves and an Index. The failure to produce a second volume perhaps explains, as here, the decision to retain the earlier 1763 title, and not including the 1765 title-page. As Cole notes, a number of variants exist, and the work is sometimes found in two volumes.

Cole 822; Duveen p. 355 (noting only four plates); Ferguson II p. 30; Kress 6114; Neville II, p. 60; Partington II p. 762; Wellcome III, p. 512; see F.W. Gibbs' article 'William Lewis ...' pp. 122-151, Volume 8, of the *Annals of Science*, 1952 for a full analysis of the book, and discussion of Lewis' life and work.

64. LOWRY, Miss Delvalle (later Mrs Varley). CONVERSATIONS ON MINERALOGY. with plates, from the engravings of Mr. and Miss Lowry, from original drawings. First American from the last London edition. Philadelphia. Published and sold by Uriah Hunt. Sept. 1822.

8vo, pp. 322; with hand-coloured engraved folding frontispiece and 10 folding engraved plates; prominently browned and spotted throughout due to paper quality with some occasional faint marginal dampstaining; with contemporary inscription in manuscript on front free endpaper and signature at head of title and on verso of frontispiece, and on verso of rear endpaper; rebound in calf-backed marbled boards. \$330

First American edition of this charming introduction to mineralogy and crystallography for children by Delvalle Lowry, daughter of the innovative engraver Wilson Lowry (1762-1824), and subsequently wife of the



renowned landscape painter John Varley, and inspired by Mrs Marcet's *Conversations on Chemistry*. In a series of sixteen conversations between Mrs L, Frances and Mary, and introduces the young student to the principal metals and minerals. Mrs L. was, in reality, Mrs Rebecca Delvalle Lowry (1761-1884), a woman of Spanish extraction and an accomplished mineralogist' (Hill, Cat. 17, 163). Like many of her contemporaries, Lowry was fortunate to gain access to the private collections of male counterparts, and indeed she pays particular thanks to John Mawe, the purveyor of minerals and author of several elementary works on the subject: indeed the preface points the reader in his direction for those wishing to purchase a small collection. Her father Wilson was a founding member of the Geological Society and a fellow of the Royal Society.

NSTC 2V1192; DNB XII, pp. 213-214; OCLC: 5193369.

A Surgical Conversation between Master and Student

65. **MASIERO, Filippo.** LA CHIRURGIA COMPENDIATA. Ovvero istruzioni per il chirurgo in pratica. Seconda editione. Venetia, presso Stefano Curti, 1690.

8vo, pp. [xxxii] including attractive additional engraved allegorical title-page, 416; with appealing woodcut head-and tail-pieces and initials, and fourteen engraved plates; aside from some light marginal dampstaining affecting the first few leaves, clean and crisp; in eighteenth century mottled calf, spine attractively tooled in gilt, with attractive gilt border and central vignette on covers, joints and head and tail of spine neatly repaired, with new marbled endpapers; an attractive copy. **\$1,750**

Second edition (first 1688) of this scarce and attractively illustrated late seventeenth century compendium of surgery, written by Filippo Masiero (fl. 1688- ca. 1724?), professor of surgery at Padua and first surgeon of the 'Ospedale di San Francesco' in Padua, and intended to accompany his surgical course.

Divided into ten sections and written in a conversational form between two a surgeon and his student, Turanio and Alchindo, Masiero introduces the student to the principal surgical procedures, the appropriate instrumentation, and associated therapeutic methods, and hopes that this practical and accessible work will provide all that is necessary for the student to complete their surgical studies at Padua. Section nine contains an extensive material medica. An elegantly written work, a number of sonnets are also included, predominantly in praise of Masiero. The attractive plates depict injuries to the head, amputations, and a number of surgical instruments.

Masiero later wrote a response to the plague of 1721 in Marseille, *Il più temuto de'male peste* (1722), and which included a striking depiction of a plague doctor. A third edition of the present work appeared in 1698, and the work remained popular during the first half of the eighteenth century with a sixth edition published in 1749.

Bibliotheca Riviniana 5397; Krivatsy 7527; Wellcome IV, p. 74; not in the Orr collection or Parkinson and Lumb; OCLC: 9181365 cites copies at Virginia and Wisconsin with further copies

at the Bancroft and Berkeley; the first edition of 1688 at the National Library of Medicine and Wisconsin only.

66. **[MATHEMATICAL BROADSIDE]. BEDIGIS FILS.** ELEMENTS D'ARITHMETIQUE POUR LES COMMENCANTS. Où se trouvent le nom des Chiffres, les Chiffres Arabes, les Chiffres Romains, les Chiffres Français, ce que vaut le Zéro, la Table de Numération, l'Addition, la Soustraction, la Multiplication, la Division et une Table de Multiplication, avec leurs Explications. A Paris chez les Srs Mondhare et Jean, rue St Jean de Beauvais pres celle des noyers. Bedigis fils, fécit. Coulubrier Sculptit. 1785.

Engraved broadside, image 366 x 247mm; plate mark 378 x 255mm; sheet size 533 x 410mm; title at head, table divided into 11 sections including striking pyramidal representation of the multiplication table; untrimmed, a good strong impression, with two small worm holes along central vertical fold, and very small hole in central cross-section fold but with no significant loss of image, some faint marginal spotting and soiling, with three small marginal tears; mounted using conservation board. **\$1,800**

A large and striking wall chart outlining the elementary principles of arithmetic specifically for the use of tradesmen, designed by the Parisian firm Bedigis fils and engraved by Coulubrier. This fine and typographically appealing engraving introduces the user to Arabic, Roman and French numerals, the properties of zero, and tables outlining the principles of addition, subtraction, division, and most strikingly for multiplication - which takes the form of a pyramidal table in the centre of the broadside.

It seems probable that this is a collaboration between François Nicholas Bédigis (b. 1738? or 1758- ca 1800) and the engraver Remi-Claude Coulubrier. Bedigis was a member of the *Académie d'écriture* of Paris, and is best known for his two works on the art of writing and penmanship *L'Art d'écrire démontré par des principes approfondis et développés dans toute leur étendue*, and *Démonstrations de l'art d'écrire* - both making prominent use of engraving, and the later also printed by Mondhare.

For more details of his calligraphic works see Becker, *The Practice of Letters*, item 154 p. 84.

67. **[MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT]. [TILLY, Nicolas de Koning].** THE VIRTUES AND EFFECTS OF THE REMEDY, NAMES MEDICAMENTUM GRATIA PROBATUM [Haarlem]. Printed by John Enschede, printer of the City of Haarlem in Holland. [ca. 1790].

Single sheet broadside 200 x 135mm; with woodcut armorial device at head, text in double columns, paper browned and a little spotted, three small holes just touching text but without significant loss; cropped quite close, corners 'rounded'. **\$375**

A nice example of this medical broadside promoting the myriad benefits of 'medicamentum Gratia Probatum' - a therapeutic remedy made and sold by Nicolas de Koning of Haarlem, and subsequently by his Widow and near kinsmen. Truly a miraculous medicine, the broadside claims that it can strengthen the stomach, cures scurvy, hysterical pains, anxiety, soothing open wounds and sores as well as burns, of reviving the weak and feeble, and even of dissolving kidney stones.

The present example collates against that held by the National Library of Medicine (OCLC: 56672253). Various issues are cited on OCLC: whilst the text remained unchanged for several years, variations are found in the final paragraph listing the kinsmen selling the product. Some printing errors also exist in the imprint.

A modern version exists to this day in the form of Haarlem Oil - which is sold primarily for the use of animals. The site reprints an issue of the present broadside.

Other issues located at the Library Company of Philadelphia (more than one issue), Harvard, Princeton, possibly at the Wellcome and the National Library of Scotland.

68. MENTELLE, Edme. COSMOGRAPHIE. Cours du Professeur Mentelle, Membre de L'Institut National. [Imp. de Stoupe, Paris 1797].

8vo, 56 separately published articles comprising two courses together with supplements on Cosmography and Geography, and concluding with a prospectus, all but one lesson pp. 4, and one of pp. 8; some lessons printed on blue paper; aside from some occasional light soiling, clean and crisp; a most attractive copy in contemporary marbled calf, borders and spine tooled in gilt with red morocco label, covers a little rubbed in places. **\$1,620**

A most attractive and rare sammelband which provides a fascinating insight into educational methods during the French Revolution, at a time of radical reform by the new regime. The present volume contains a complete run of two correspondence courses on Cosmography - 'Cosmographie Cours' and Geography - 'Analyse du cours de géographie', each published separately and available for individual purchase, and penned by the noted geographer and prolific author, Edme Mentelle (1730-1815). Mentelle was professor of history and geography at the *l'Ecole Royale Militaire*. Upon the closure of that establishment in 1792, he became professor of geography at the *l'Ecole centrale* and then in 1794, at the *l'Ecole normale*. His published works did much to engender an interest and taste for geographical studies in France.

As the prospectus at the end of the volume reveals 'Cette table, servant aussi de prospectus, sera adressée aux citoyens administrateurs des départemens, afin qu'ils aient la possibilité d'en donner connoissance dans les écoles centrales, et aux personnes qui s'occupent d'instruction publique ou particulière. Chaque feuille séparée est du prix de 4 sols, franc de port (1). On peut prendre séparément la Géographie ou la Cosmographie; les leçons ou les supplémens; et se compléter s'il en est besoin. On affranchira les lettres et l'argent en les adressant au C. Mentelle, Membre de L'Institut, Professeur aux Ecoles Centrales du département de la Seine à Paris, cour du Muséum, No. 7'.

OCLC locate a six volume work of 1781 at Lyon upon which these lectures may be based: *Cours complet de cosmographie, de géographie, de chronologie, histoire ancienne et moderne*. A second expanded edition of this was published in 1804 in four volumes and with an atlas of 166 plates and 20 maps.

Each 'feuille', by dint of their ephemeral nature, are rare survivors, with OCLC: locating individual copies of the first six lessons of the Cosmography course at Northwestern. To find a complete run bound in one volume appears to be unique.

69. MEYER, Georg Friedrich. DOCTRINA TRIANGULORUM sive trigonometria ... Basell, In verlegung Hans Rudolph 1678.

Small oblong 12mo, pp. [ii] attractive engraved frontispiece, xvi, 287, [1]; with 38 engraved plates; upper margin a little browned throughout, aside from some occasional light soiling, clean and crisp; in contemporary vellum, slightly sprung and warped, covers a little browned and soiled, with some light scuffing; still an appealing copy. **\$750**

First edition of this scarce and appealing pocket introduction to trigonometry, by the Basel mathematician and cartographer Georg Friedrich Meyer (1645-1693). The present work is one of a series of small portable hand-books on arithmetic, and geometry published over a number of years by Georg and his father Jakob Meyer (1614-1676), both successful surveyors and cartographers, and including *Compendium Arithmeticae Germanicae* (1651); *Arithmetica Decimalis* (1669); *Arithmetica Practica* (1665); *Geometria Theoretica* (1657); and *Stereometria* (1675). The University of Bern have an attractive boxed set of their works (in the same format as the present volume), and a number of their detailed maps of the region surrounding Basel are still preserved.

See Tomash M94-96 for other works in the series; OCLC: 23615799 locates copies at Brown, Michigan, the New York Public Library, and Göttingen.

Containing an early endorsement of Solayrès de Renhac

70. [MIDWIFERY]. AUGIER DU FOT, Anne Amable. CATECHISME SUR L'ART DES ACCOUCHEMENTS pour les Sages-Femmes de la Campagner, fait par l'ordre et aux dépens du gouvernement ... A Mende, sur l'imprimé de Soissons, Chez Claude Bergeron, Imprimeur du Roi et de la Ville. MDCCLXXV [1775].

12mo, pp. xxiv, 90, [6]; title-page a little soiled and stained, with some further minor foxing and dust-soiling throughout, otherwise crisp; stitched as issued without wrappers, uncut with some edgewear to extremities including loss to lower edge of title-page (but not affecting text); an attractive unsophisticated copy. **\$800**

A rare provincial issue, published in the same year as the first Soissons edition, of this noted guide to midwifery by the physician Anne Amable Augier Du Fot (1733-1775), professor of obstetrics at Soissons.

One of the ever growing number of 'man-midwives', or accoucheurs that practised towards the end of the eighteenth century, and who challenged the authority and



ability of rural sages-femmes, the present work is clearly an attempt to curb the ignorant, and indeed sometimes pernicious practices found amongst the poorly educated midwives. During the 1780s, a number of provincial teaching establishments were created in France in an attempt to reform midwifery, and the present work is indeed based upon the twice-yearly courses given by Augier du Fot. Details of the how the course was run and on admission guidelines are described in the introductory preface, and the work therefore provides an invaluable insight into the efforts being made to reform the profession.

The work is divided into five sections, presented in a question and answer format and dealing with conception; the duties of the midwife during labour and delivery; the types of delivery requiring intervention; difficult presentations and instrument use; labours resulting in death of mother; and finally the various illnesses associated with pregnancy and delivery and some general points of advice.

As the preface reveals, however, of particular note is that the work is an early endorsement of the work of Solayrès de Renhac, Augier Du Fot citing the recent review by Baudelocque, of his treatise *Dissertatio de Partu Viribus Materis Absoluto* (1771), and which Baudelocque considered to be the first complete study on the subject. Solayrès de Renhac was born in 1737 in Calhac and studied at Montpellier, graduating in medicine in 1765. In the same year he became a member of the Royal Society of Science and for a while taught anatomy and surgery in association with the Montpellier medical faculty. In around 1770 he moved to Paris where he was elected to membership in the Collège de Chirurgie. His burgeoning career, however, was cut short by his premature death from tuberculosis only two years later in 1772. Baudelocque was a fervent admirer, and later devoted several pages of his introduction to *L'Art des Accouchemens* (1781) to a glowing tribute of his friend and colleague, whom he believed had one of the most promising careers in French midwifery, and who was to adopt many of his friend's principles and doctrines for his own. Solayrès essay was republished in 1831 by Eduard von Siebold, 'with a full recognition of its epoch-making character. He states that Solayrès was the first writer to describe clearly the physiologic factors involved and the relation of the mechanical forces' (Cutter & Viets).

Blake p. 24 (both a 1775 Pezenas issue and the Soissons issue); R.C.O.G. cites a 1775 edition printed in Limoges; Waller 529 (Soissons issue); Wellcome II, p. 70 (Soissons issue); see Hirsch I, p. 227; this issue not on OCLC:

71. [MILITARY MEDICINE - WWI]. CAVELL, Edith. IN SACRED MEMORY OF NURSE EDITH CAVELL The Greatest Heroine of the War who was murdered by the brutal hun on August 13th. 1915. Interred at Norwich. May her Soul rest in Peace. [n.d. but London, and possibly 1919]. [together with]: CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR Respecting the Execution of Miss Cavell at Brussels. London: Darling & Son, Limited. 1915

Two items, Small oblong card ticket printed on both sides with central vertical fold and 8vo; card 230mm x 75mm; text printed in black surrounded by silver and black ruled border, with half-tone photograph and poem, and funeral motif; text pp. 24; a little browned otherwise clean; slightly soiled; otherwise a fine example; text stapled as issued in the original blue printed wrappers, covers a little browned and soiled, with slight creasing and wear. \$330

A rare and eye-catching ticket, together with the first separate edition of the official report of her capture and execution. The British nurse Edith Cavell was infamously shot on the grounds of treason by the German authorities in October 1914, on the charge of harbouring Allied soldiers in Belgium. Her death aroused world-wide condemnation, and in the months and years following her death, countless newspaper articles, pamphlets, images, and books publicised her story, and she became an iconic propaganda figure in Britain, due partly to her sex, her nursing profession, and her apparently heroic approach to death.

In 1919 her remains were transferred back to Britain and she was honoured with a national service at Westminster Abbey, before her remains were interred at Norwich. This funeral ticket was presumably issued to coincide with her interment at Norwich Cathedral in 1919. It is interesting to note that this striking memorial erroneously notes the date of her murder as being August 13th, rather than October 12th (though her initial arrest was in August).

II. OCLC: 3508125.

72. [MILITARY MEDICINE - WWI]. MUIR, Corporal Ward. THE HAPPY HOSPITAL London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, 1918.

8vo, pp. [v] - 155, [2] advertisements, [1] blank; original paper boards, ruled and lettered in red and green, head and tail of spine slightly bumped, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a good copy. \$200

First edition in book-form of this humorous and fascinating account of life as an hospital orderly in a military hospital - the 3rd London General Hospital - during WWI. Some passages had been previously published in various magazines and journals including *The Spectator*, *Country Life* and the *New Statesman*.

A follow-up to his popular and successful *Observations of an Orderly* (1917), Ward provides further light-hearted anecdotes about day to day life.

'There is a deal of difference, in hospital, between the word Sister and the word Nurse. Sister is, of course, a Nurse. But Nurse is not a Sister. However, there is nothing to prevent you calling Nurse "Sister" - provided that Sister herself is not at your elbow. If she is, you had better be careful, both for your own sake and for your Nurse's' (p. 35). Muir subsequently became the first editor of the monthly fund-raising periodical *The Gazette* (see below).

73. [MILITARY MEDICINE - WWI]. [THIRD LONDON GENERAL HOSPITAL PERIODICAL]. THE

GAZETTE of the 3rd London General Hospital Wandsworth. London, Iliffe and Sons Ltd, ... Vol II, No. 1 October 1916. [together with].. THE GAZETTE of the 3rd London General Hospital Wandsworth. London, Iliffe and Sons Ltd, Vol II. No. 10. July 1917. [together with].. THE GAZETTE of the 3rd London General Hospital Wandsworth. London, Iliffe and Sons Ltd, Vol III. No. 4 - [Vol IV. No. 1]. January - October 1918.

Twelve issues, 8vo; first volume pp. 28; pp. 253-280; next ten volumes continuously paginated pp. 85 - 336; pp. 1- 28; each issue with copious photographs and illustrations; some occasional light soiling and spotting, some creasing, but generally clean and crisp; stapled as issued, the 1916 and 1917 issues in grey printed wrappers, 1916 a little dampsoiled, 1917 issue with later tape repair to spine and inner hinges, outer margins a little creased and worn, and later 1918 issues in the original grey pictorial wrappers, covers variously printed in red, blue and black and each with a striking vignette on upper cover; some light wear to extremities, early issue with a few marginal tears, but overall a fine set. \$800

An attractive small collection (though not a complete run) of this appealing and scarce satirical periodical, published to boost the morale of the staff and patients of the Third London General Hospital in Wandsworth during WWI, and one of several similar publications aimed at supporting the war effort and raising funds. *The Gazette* was begun in October 1915 and was published monthly - with four yearly 'volumes' in all, and concluding in July 1919 with Vol IV, no. 10. The twelve issues offered here begin with No 1 of Vol II, i.e. October 1916, with an issue for July 1917 (including two cartoons by H. M. Bateman), and together with a run from January 1918 (Vol III, No. 4) - to October 1918 (Vol IV, No. 1). Each contain a wealth of humorous stories, sketches, poems, cartoons and anecdotes, and which though largely light-hearted, often tackle the difficult problems confronting the occupants, such as disability, and how to return to civilian life. It also provided a forum for celebrating the achievements of those colleagues mentioned in dispatches, whilst sadly paying tribute to the fallen.

The advertisement on the rear cover of the 1916 issue reveals that the Gazette could be purchased by 'Readers outside the Hospital ... monthly by post ... all profits from the sale of 'The Gazette' are paid into our hospital's Benevolent Fund, and therefore directly increase the comfort and happiness of the wounded'.

OCLC: 222968706.

74. [MINING SAFETY - THE HERMON PRIZE ESSAYS]. CRESWICK, William and William GALLOWAY, and William HOPTON. ESSAYS ON THE PREVENTION OF EXPLOSIONS AND ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES, to which were awarded the first and second prizes given by Edward Hermon, esq., M.P., Preston. Essay I. By Wilfred Creswick, of Sheffield. Essay II. By William Galloway, of London. Essay III. By William Hopton, of St. Helens. London: W.M. Hutchings, 5, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C., 1874.

8vo, pp. iv, 79, [4], including a four page publisher's list at end (books on mining); with several text illustrations and nine large folding plates or plans (some partially hand-coloured); some light spotting and marginal dust-soiling (most prominent to margins of publisher's list); bound in the original blue cloth gilt, upper cover lettered in gilt, spine lightly faded, head and tail of spine a little chipped and worn, with some soiling and light wear to surfaces and extremities; contemporary ownership signature of 'Frederick Hardwick, Eckington Collieries, Chesterfield' at head of title and on front fly-leaf; a good copy. \$475

This treatise contains the three winning essays submitted for a competition to discuss issues of mining safety, to be competed for by 'practical miners in the coalfields of Lancashire and Yorkshire'. The donor, Edward Hermon, was M.P. for Preston, and the prizes were substantial, £150 being set aside for the winning essay. In the event the two essays by Creswick and Galloway were deemed to be of equal merit and were awarded joint first prize (£100 each) and that by Hopton was awarded £50. Various types of mines are illustrated in the numerous folding plans.

OCLC: 4927197.

'The comet sweeper'

75. MOREUX, Théophile, L'Abbé. CAROLINE HERSCHEL. Astronomie (1750-1848). Les Contemporains. 14e année - No 723. Hebdomadaire, 10 cent - Un an 6 Francs, 19 août, 1906. Paris. Les Contemporains, 5, Rue Bayard. [Imprimerie P. Feron-Vrau ... Le gérant: E. Petithenry]. 1906

4to, pp. 16; with half-tone portrait and text illustrations; a little browned due to paper quality; evidence of previous horizontal fold; uncut and unopened, extremities a little nicked and furled; a good copy. \$180

A scarce and appealing ephemeral survivor, the present biography of the astronomer Caroline Lucretia Herschel (1750-1848) by the noted science popularizer Théophile Moreux was published as part of the weekly *Les Contemporains* series of biographies of famous literary, theological and scientific figures throughout history and available for individual purchase.

'Never has a woman scientist so underestimated her own abilities and denied her own accomplishments; caught, as she was, in the contradiction between her achievements and the prevailing social attitudes that defined woman's role in science as that of uncredited assistant. Yet Caroline's excessive self-deprecation is understandable, for the limitations of her background and education made her scientific successes unprecedented' (Alic, p. 125). The sister of William Herschel, Caroline assisted William in the construction of his famous 40-foot reflector telescope, was the first woman to discover a comet, and between 1788-1798 she produced her most impressive work, the *Index to Flamsteed's Observations of the Fixed Stars* (1798). Published by the Royal Society, the work 'attracted the welcome attention and congratulations of fellow astronomers... In due course she was to receive the greatest honour possible as a reward for her work. In 1828 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was voted to her, and this distinction was crowned with the even greater one



of an honorary membership of the Society' (Phillips, p. 162). In 1835 she and Mary Somerville became the first women to be awarded honorary membership of the Royal Society.

The series appears to have first started during the 1890s, with other issues dedicated to Simonis, Hugo, Flaubert and Villemarqué, and aimed to provide a concise physical and moral portrait of the life and principal events of each famous person, thus providing an incomparable gallery - 'Ce sera un musée vivant et parlant' (quote taken from another issue).

Théophile Moreux (1867-1954), the French astronomer and meteorologist, founded the Bourges Observatory at the seminary St Célestin where he was professor of science and mathematics. After Camille Flammarion, he was one of the most prolific and best-known of the popular science writers of his day.

Alic, pp. 125-134; Ogilvie, I, pp. 587-589; Phillips, pp. 159-162; Proffitt, p. 234; not located on OCLC or KVK.

76. **MORRIS, Jessie Marjorie.** A NURSING SISTER IN BALUCHISTAN. London, Zenith Press, [1932].

8vo, pp. 76, [2] publisher's list and blank; with five leaves of half-tone plates of which all but one have illustrations on both recto and verso; a little foxing throughout; in the original decorative wrappers, with black lettering, extremities lightly worn and rubbed, corners a little furred; a good copy. \$300

Scarce first edition of this evocative account of the experiences of a nurse at a missionary hospital in Quetta, the largest city and the provincial capital of the Balochistan Province of Pakistan. 'The letters bound up in this little volume are addressed to the many supporters of beds in our mission hospitals, under the title of 'Community of Bed Supporters' (C.O.B.S.), but they are meant also for the very large body of friends who give so generously to the work of medical missions, either in money or in supply of medical needs' (*Foreword*).

It is interesting to see that the Doctor in charge is female, and that the patients are predominantly female.

OCLC locates copies at Yale, Nebraska, Columbia, Oxford, the Wellcome and the National Library of Scotland, with a further copy at the British Library.

77. **MORTON, Thomas.** THE SURGICAL ANATOMY OF INGUINAL HERNIA London, Printed for Taylor and Walton, Booksellers and publishers to University College ... 1841.

8vo, pp. [iv], 209-330, [2] publisher's advertisements; with five striking hand-coloured lithograph plates, four double-page and engraved from original drawings by Morton by his brother Andrew, the final lithograph taken from an engraving in Scarpa's *Treatise on Herniæ*, with 11 woodcut text illustrations; some light marginal dust-soiling throughout, but otherwise clean and crisp; contemporary signature on title-page; in the original publisher's ribbed green cloth, original printed paper label on spine (chipped and rubbed with minor loss along joint); covers a little foxed and lightly rubbed, extremities bumped; a good copy. \$640

First edition, coloured issue, of the third of Morton's four separately published monographs on surgical anatomy. The final advertisement leaf advertises the first two parts on the perinaeum (1838), and the groin (1839) and announces that the final part on the head and neck is in preparation (eventually published in 1845). A collected edition of all four parts was issued in 1850 after Morton's death. 'All these works are remarkable, because they are illustrated by his brother Andrew Morton, and mark the revival of an artistic representation of anatomical details' (D'Arcy Power in DNB). The striking plates were drawn and boldly signed by Morton, a leading London portrait painter, and were lithographed by William Fairland.

OCLC: 9214710.

78. **[NEWTON]. DECORE, Godefridus Antonius.** ARITHMETICA UNIVERSALIS SUMMI NEWTONI Contracta, Illustrata & Locupletata. Præeunte. Logica Analytica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden], Apud Conrelium de Pectere. MDCCLXI. [1761].

8vo, pp. [viii], 212, with woodcut printer's device and woodcut initials, and six folding engraved plates; plates somewhat foxed and browned with upper margins of plates III and V cut close and slightly shaved, occasional light foxing and browning throughout text but generally clean, a couple of gutters exposed; with library markings on title-page and two library stamps on verso of title; in contemporary paste-paper boards, neatly rebacked with new morocco label. \$700

Uncommon first edition of this lesser known abridgement of, and commentary upon, Newton's *Arithmetica Universalis* (1707), by Godefridus Decoré.

Originally published and edited by William Whiston, with Newton's reluctant permission, the *Arithmetica Universalis* was based upon a series of lectures on algebra giving by Newton as Lucasian Professor. More than a mere introduction to the subject, Newton elucidated a number of new theorems on various points in algebra and the theory of equations. The first edition appeared without Newton's name on the title-page, though no attempt was made to hide the author's identity within the text. 'Despite Newton's somewhat churlish attitude to his own work ... the *Arithmetica universalis* proved to be one of the more popular of Newton's books' (Gjertson, p. 35). S'Gravesande edited an edition in Leiden in 1732, with Babson also listing a two volume edition by Castillioni in the same year as the present work.

Haan 1118; Gray 282; Rider, p. 104; Wallis 282; not in Babson.

79. **[NEWTON]. DES MAIZEAUX, Pierre, editor.** RECUEIL DE DIVERSES PIECES, sur la philosophie, la religion naturelle, l'histoire, les mathématiques, etc. Par Mrs. Leibniz, Clarke, Newton, et autres auteurs célèbres. Seconde édition, revue, corrigée, et augmentée. Tome I [-II]. A Amsterdam, Chez François Changuion. 1740.

Two volumes, 12mo, pp. [ii] frontispiece portrait, [xxii], [xxix]-cii, [2], 429, [1] blank; [ii] frontispiece portrait, [ii] title-page, 550, [iv] contents and errata (usually found at the beginning); title-pages in red and black each with attractive engraved vignette, woodcut head- and tail-pieces and with a couple of woodcut illustrations; some occasional light spotting and soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; an appealing copy in contemporary full calf, spines tooled in gilt with morocco labels, label of vol I chipped and worn with some further wear along spine, head and tail of spine of vol II chipped and nicked with some loss. **\$1,250**

Second edition (first 1720) of this noted Newtonian item. 'Des Maizeaux, a Huguenot, fled with his family from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. After studying theology in Geneva ... des Maizeaux settled in England in 1699. He remained in England for the rest of his life, working as a writer, publisher and businessman ... The first volume was innocuous enough, consisting mainly of the Leibniz-Clarke correspondence already published. The second volume, however, contained several of the letters between Leibniz, Conti, Chamberlayne and Newton. Although some of the correspondence had been published in Raphson and elsewhere, other letters were being published for the first time' (Gjertson p. 174). Amongst material appearing for the first time was the correspondence of Leibniz and A.S. Conti on the dispute over the invention of the calculus as well as Newton's remarks on Leibniz's letter to Conti (first published by Raphson in 1717), and Leibniz's reply. The work also served to initiate the final round of the long-standing priority dispute on the subject with Bernoulli.

Gjertsen, p. 174; Wallis 380.02; Babson 233 (third edition); see Gray 380;

80. [NEWTON]. **TURNOR, Edmund.** COLLECTIONS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND SOKE OF GRANTHAM Containing authentic memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton, now first published from the original MSS in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth ... London: printed for William Miller ... by W. Bulmer and Co. ... 1806.

Large 4to, pp. pp. xvi, 200, engraved hand-coloured frontispiece map, eight engraved plates and two engravings printed in the text; some foxing of plate margins and occasional minor soiling, but otherwise a good large copy with bright impressions of the plates; in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, rebaked preserving much of the original spine, and recorned, extremities a little rubbed and bumped. **\$1100**

First edition, and an attractive large paper copy, unusually bound here with the additional six plates available for separate purchase. An important source book for Newton's life containing the first publication of Conduitt's letter to Fontenelle; the transcript of Conduitt's conversation with Newton in 1725; Stukeley's letter to Mead and other papers such as Newton's pedigree and information about the Newton family manor at Woolsthorpe. Turnor was the owner of Woolsthorpe and, according to Brewster, religiously protected it.

This copy, unlike most, has eight plates. It was originally sold with the coloured frontispiece map and only

two of the engraved plates: the six additional plates to further illustrate the work were available at a cost of 3/6d. Wallis does not mention the present issue with eight plates.

Babson 312; Wallis 411; OCLC: 1661820.

81. **NIGHTINGALE, Florence.** NOTES ON NURSING: What it is, and what it is not. London: Harrison, 59, Pall Mall, Bookseller to the Queen. [1860].

8vo, pp. 79, [1] blank; a couple of small nicks affecting outer margin of a couple of leaves (seemingly due to a paper fault), occasional minor dust-soiling to margins, otherwise clean and crisp; in the original blind-stamped pebble grained limp cloth, expertly rebaked, upper cover lettered in gilt, corners and extremities a little bumped with minor wear; a good copy. **\$1,100**

A nice copy, of the first edition, early issue, conforming to Group 9 of Skretkovicz's bibliography without [The right of translation is reserved] on the title-page.

'The *Notes on Nursing* is by far the best-known of Florence Nightingale's works ... The work is an incomparable treatise on nursing, but as Sir James Paget indicated, it is more than that; it is an alphabet of household hygiene' (Bishop & Goldie p. 17). The administrative experience that Nightingale gained at the Hospital for Invalid Gentlemen, in the 14 months between her appointment as Superintendent in 1853 and her departure for the Crimea in October 1854, coupled with her previous training and independent investigations into nursing, enabled her to transform the provision of nursing to the army in the Crimea, which culminated in the reduction of hospital mortality rates from 42% to 2%. This scientific and methodical approach to nursing found its most popular and influential expression in *Notes on Nursing*, as Eimas notes, 'this no-nonsense book is not only a call for the establishment of training of nurses; it offers the most practical advice on the care of patients'.

The bibliographic history of the work is notoriously complicated, with different forms of the first edition cited. Skretkovicz's detailed examination of over 100 copies has revealed an indiscriminate variation in binding, end-papers (both colours and type settings) and typographic corrections. He states that 'virtually all copies examined are made up of different combinations of sheets in many varying states. This binding together of mixtures of sheets in different states occurs almost immediately, possibly within hours of beginning production. Given the considerable number of different states of each inner and outer form in every sheet, the idea of attempting to establish with certainty any specific 'issue' of 'Notes on Nursing' beyond the first is utterly impractical.' According to his listings, the present copy appears to belong to group 9, with the third setting of advertisements, binding 3 (with four blind-rules), and no translation notice. In relation to the Bishop and Goldie bibliography, the present copy has all of the early readings of text, with the exception of one correction on p. 40 - arrow root now reading arrowroot.

Garrison-Morton 1612; Bishop and Goldie 4(i); Eimas 1884; Norman 1602; Grolier, 72; PMM; See Skretkovicz, Victor, Florence Nightingale's Notes on Nursing, [in] The Library, March 1993, Sixth Series, Volume 15, Number 1; Bloom, pp. 291-296.



82. **NIGHTINGALE, Florence.** MISS NIGHTINGALE IN THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI The London Printing and Publishing Company. J. Hind. G. Greatbach. [n.d. but ca 1856].

Steel-engraving, Central image, 128 x 181mm, whole image 160 x 233mm, sheet size 176 x 275mm; some faint marginal browning and dampstaining, otherwise in good condition, mounted but not framed. **\$180**

An appealing image of Florence Nightingale supervising the care of the sick and wounded in a neat and hygienic hospital ward at Scutari. Four patients can be seen, including the one being tended in the foreground: a doctor is in attendance, as are two nurses. Although principally decorative, the surrounding engraving also contains two small vignettes. In one two patients can be seen being transported to hospital by donkey, while in the other a laden stretcher can be seen entering the hospital. George Greatbach (fl. 1846-1880) was a figure and landscape engraver, possibly the brother of William Greatbach. This appears to be one of a number of images produced by the London Printing and Publishing Company and engraved by Greatbach recording the Crimean campaign.

83. **OKEN, Lorenz.** LEHRBUCH DER NATURPHILOSOPHIE. I -[III]. Jena, bei Friedrich Frommann 1809-1811.

Three volumes in one, 8vo, pp. xii, xvii - xxiv [misbound from part III prelims], 228; xxviii, 180; xvi, 374, [ii] errata and blank; some occasional minor browning and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; with neat stamped monogram at tail of each title-page; in contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, spine with red paper label, lettered and tooled in gilt and blind, some slight offsetting from binding onto free endpapers, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; a very good copy. **\$1,600**

An attractive copy of the first edition of this important work by Oken, one of the leading founders of the 'Naturphilosophen' ('nature philosophers') who flourished in early nineteenth century Germany. In the *Lehrbuch* he sought to bring his different doctrines into mutual connection, and to 'show that the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms are not to be arranged arbitrarily in accordance with single and isolated characters, but to be based upon the cardinal organs or anatomical systems, from which a firmly established number of classes would necessarily be evolved; that each class, moreover, takes its starting-point from below, and consequently that all of them pass parallel to each other'; and that, 'as in chemistry, where the combinations follow a definite numerical law, so also in anatomy the organs, in physiology the functions, and in natural history the classes, families, and even genera of minerals, plants, and animals present a similar arithmetical ratio'. The *Lehrbuch* procured for Oken the title of Hofrath, or court-councillor, and in 1812 he was appointed ordinary professor of the natural sciences' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

With the rise of experimental natural science - the founders of which were hostile to 'Naturphilosophie' - Oken's reputation was somewhat eclipsed, and indeed some believe his views, and those of his associates, to have been harmful to the progress of biology. Oken, influenced by Goethe, believed that the skull was composed of several vertebrae, and also believed in the existence of a primal slime. In claiming priority for the former theory, Oken in fact became involved in a long, complicated and bitter polemic with Goethe. The views of the 'Naturphilosophen', nevertheless, did encompass the theory of evolution. In recent years, however, Oken's role and that of the 'Naturephilosophen' has been reassessed, as closer studies of the Romantic period and, in particular, biology at that time and its subsequent repercussions upon modern biology, has been undertaken.

Poggendorf II, 319; see Singer, *A Short History of Biology* p. 217 - 219 for a discussion of Oken's work and views; OCLC: 6758284 and 14839420.

84. **[ORTHOPAEDICS]. EICHLER, Margarethe Caroline.** BESCHREIBUNG UND ABBILDUNG EINES NEUERFUNDENEN KÜNSTLICHEN FUSSES zum Ersatze des Ober- und Unterschenkels. Mit 2 lithographirten tafeln. Berlin, Auf Kosten der Herausgeberin, 1834.

8vo, pp. 41, [3]; with two large folding lithograph plates; somewhat foxed and browned throughout; in modern green marbled boards, with red label lettered in gilt on spine; a good copy. **\$1250**

Rare first edition of this detailed description and illustration of a newly invented prosthetic leg, the design of Magarethe Caroline Eichler, a citizen of Berlin. Eichler had received a patent for her design on 23 November 1833, and the present pamphlet promotes her artificial legs, which according to the inventor are more articulated and more durable than those already on the market. Several testimonies are included, notably a letter of commendation from Johann Dieffenbach: 'Die unverehelichte Caroline Eichler hat mir zu verschiedenen Malen künstliche Füße von ihrer Fabrikation vorgelegt, welche zu den vorzüglichsten Arbeiten gehören, die mir in dieser Art zu Gesicht gekommen sind. Natürliche Gestalt und ungemene Leichtigkeit machten diese künstlichen Füße ungemein empfehlenswerth'.

Though perhaps not well known internationally, Margarethe Eichler gained considerable recognition and renown within Germany for her work in the construction and design of artificial limbs. She subsequently produced an artificial hand in 1836.

Callisen XXVII, p.435; Waller 2711; OCLC: 257963534 locates four copies in Germany, and copies at Harvard and the National Library of Medicine.

'Dr. Mann is the most skilful and successful in the treatment of deformities of any man in America'

85. [ORTHOPAEDIC BROADSIDE]. MANN, John Preston. DEFORMITY OF THE SPINE AND LIMBS; Disease of the Joints; Spinal Curvature; Hip Disease; Stiff Knees; Enlarged and Inflamed Joints; Contracted Cords; White Swelling; Crooked Feet and Hands; Wry Neck and Paralysis of all the Limbs. [New York, J.P Mann, No. 133 West 41st Street. n.d. but ca. 1880s?].

Engraved broadside 316 x 237mm; with twenty four engraved illustrations depicting patients before and after treatment, each with a note of comment below image; additional banner printed in red advertising an 'Office at Ashland House, 1052 Washington Street Boston'; evidence of previous horizontal and vertical folds, some light offsetting, and small ink stain affecting outer left margin, with small paper flaw at tail touching a couple of letters; some furling to extremities with a couple of small tears; however a well-preserved and striking example, mounted. \$780

An extremely eye-catching and wonderful example, this large broadside advertises the benefits to be found by visiting 'Dr Mann, No. 133 West 41st Street, New York', who for over thirty years 'has spent his time in perfecting the treatment of deformities'.

The twenty four striking illustrations highlight a number of patients before and after treatment, Mann offering to show future clients the original daguerrotypes of all the patients cited, and from which the engravings have been taken. Mann is supremely confident of his methods, as the circular reveals: 'To the afflicted. The above proofs are so ample that it is presumed further evidence is unnecessary to convince you that your case may also be thus favorably treated. It is necessary in nearly every case that the patient should be under my immediate care during treatment'. It is interesting to note, however, that he does add a caveat in response to critics who feel that it is 'quite derogatory to advertise publicly in this manner'. 'Although as a general rule public advertisements of remedies or of personal skill and services are to be received with the greatest care, on account of their almost invariable worthlessness, still there are exceptional cases': needless to say Mann considers his evident talents to be one such exception! In addition to the illustrations, a number of glowing testimonials are included.

John Preston Mann (1822?-1893) was born in Mannsville NY (named in honour of his successful merchant grandfather Newton Mann) and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1842 (the first college to grant medical degrees to women, and later absorbed by Syracuse University). The son of a blacksmith and gunsmith, he 'moved to New York ca. 1860, where he specialized in the treatment of deformities. Having learned blacksmithing from his father, Mann was able to adapt his metal-working skills to design and manufacture of corrective braces. He is noted as being one of the earliest practitioners to succeed in straightening club feet without cutting cords.

see Atwater II, 2360;

86. [ORTHOPAEDIC PHOTOGRAPHY]. SAYRE, Lewis Albert. DIE SPONDYLITIS und die seitlichen verkrümmungen der wirbelsäule und deren behandlung durch suspension und gypsverband.

Deutsch herausgegeben von J.H.Gelbke. Leipzig, verlag von F.C.W.Vogel, 1883.

8vo, pp. viii, 116, [4] publisher's advertisements; with three double-page and one folding colotype plates and 62 text illustrations; text and plates lightly browned with occasional light foxing throughout, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary paste paper boards, spine ruled in gilt with red paper label lettered in gilt, small nick in spine at head with slight loss, head and tail neatly repaired, extremities slightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. \$1,620

Uncommon first German edition of Sayre's noted orthopaedic work *Spinal Disease and Spinal Curvature* (1877), renowned for containing as it does some of the most artistic of the early medical photographs. Translated here by J. H. Gelbke, the illustrations are the same as those found in the first edition, though here found on four 'Lichtdrucktafeln' or collotypes.

'Sayre's monograph on his methods of treating tuberculosis of the spine and scoliosis is the first American surgical textbook to contain actual mounted photographs, some of which are remarkable for their artistic qualities. The book was first published in London while Sayre was a delegate to the British Medical Congress. The virtually identical American edition was published in Philadelphia by Lippincott, also in 1877' (GM 4344.1). News of Sayre's treatment of spinal disease and notably of tuberculosis of the spine or Pott's disease had preceded him to England, and during his stay in 1877 he was asked to lecture and give demonstrations of his methods at the leading surgical centres of Great Britain and Ireland. 'The patient was literally suspended by an overhead traction apparatus attached to a specially constructed chin and occiput halter. Only his toes touched the ground, and this was permitted just enough to avoid serious discomfort. While under this severe traction, a snugly fitted plaster of Paris jacket was applied. Later lateral traction bands were added to the suspended body according to the nature of the deformity, and the plaster applied around them. These bands were removed before the finishing layer was applied' (Bick).

'Sayre, a native of New Jersey, lost his father at age twelve and was raised in Lexington, Kentucky by an uncle. He attended Transylvania University and, determined to become a physician, enrolled at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York where he graduated in 1842. Sayre was surgeon at Bellevue Hospital and Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. He was founder of Bellevue Medical College and taught there for many years. Sayre helped found the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association, acting as president of the latter group in 1880. He served as Resident Physician of New York City from 1860 to 1866 and instituted public health measures that were in advance of the time. Sayre has been called the father of American orthopaedic surgery because of his pioneering efforts. He was the first in the United States to successfully resect the hip joint in 1854 and was also the first to use plaster-of-Paris as a support for the spinal column in scoliosis and Pott's disease in 1877' (see *Heirs*, 1883).

Waller 8523; see *Heirs* 1883; Garrison-Morton 4344.1 (first edition) and also 4344 for his use of plaster-of-Paris 'as a support for the spinal column in scoliosis and Pott's disease'; Shands, *Early Orthopaedic Surgeons of America*, pp. 35, 38-40; Bick, *Source Book of Orthopaedics*, pp. 434-435; Peltier,



Orthopaedics, pp. 130-136, 207-211; Keith, *Menders of the Maimed*, pp. 178-181; Burns, *American Medical Publications with Photographs*, p. 1234; Truthful Lens 144 (and fig. 83).

87. [ORTHOPAEDIC PROSPECTUS]. **KRAUSS, Gustav.** CURE OF CLUB-FOOT, Bent knee, wry-neck, spinal and other deformities. With remarks on the late progress of Art, etc. [London: J. Churchill, Prince's Street, Soho. 1839].

8vo, pp. 4; including 7 woodcuts; light browning and marginal soiling, disbound, with stab marks, extremities a little furled and worn; a good copy. **\$180**

A rare and appealing prospectus advertising the 'just published' 42 pp. treatise on orthopaedics by Gustav Krauss. Krauss was apparently 'a member of the Royal College of Physicians of Berlin, of the University of Bonn, [&] of the Anatomical Society of Paris', and according to the text had arrived in England in 1837. In the work he outlines his surgical remedy for deformities by the division of tendons. Whilst not only providing details of his treatment, Krauss hopes that publicising his work might lead to the eventual 'establishment of a public institution, for the relief of the poorer classes labouring under deformities'. We have been unable to ascertain whether this ever came to pass: however a further article on the treatment of Club-Foot is found in the Vol I of the *Lancet* in 1842,

OCLC: 12572641 locates copies of the full work at the Wellcome, Cambridge, the National Library of Scotland, Berlin, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland and the College of Physicians.

88. [ORTHOPAEDIC PROSPECTUS]. NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE. The only Institution of the kind in the World; Beware of Dangerous Imitators. Nearly every question concerning the Institute Answered in this pamphlet. Read every page of it and then come or write to use freely. The necessity for, and the great success of the Institute will be understood after reading this pamphlet entirely through. [National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, n.d. but ca 188?].

Tall 8vo, pp. [2], 32, [2]; printed in red and black throughout apart from the first conjugate leaf, with numerous textual illustrations; somewhat browned due to paper quality, with some minor soiling and creasing; stapled as issued in the original striking chromolithograph wrappers, covers a little soiled and rubbed with light marginal dampstaining, corners a little nicked and worn; a good copy. **\$250**

'The National Surgical Institute was established ca. 1858 in Indianapolis by Horace R. Allen, who is listed in the 1st edition of Polk's Medical and surgical directory of the United States as an 1857 graduate of the Cleveland Medical College. The Institute specialized in the correction of deformities, and by the mid-1870s operated branches in Indianapolis, San Francisco, Philadelphia and Atlanta. In January 1892 Allen's original Indianapolis facility was destroyed by fire. He replaced the structure at a new

location. The financial burden accrued by this investment resulted in the Institute being placed in receivership six years later'. (Atwater).

Atwater S-881; OCLC: 16973874 locates two copies at Indiana and Rochester.

Probably a forgery

89. **PARACELSUS, Aureolus Theophrastus.** DE SUMMIS NATURAE MYSTERIIS COMMENTARIJ TRES à Gerardo Dorn conuersi, multóque quàm antea fideliter caracterismis & marginalibus exornati, auctíque. Quorum nomina sequens pagella dabit. Basilæa, Ex Officina Pernæa Per Conr. Waldkirch, 1584.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 173, (but 147), 10 pages of illustrations, [1] blank; with full-page woodcut portrait of the author, with woodcut head-pieces and initials, and numerous text woodcuts; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with some occasional light spotting, and some faint marginal dampstaining affecting the first and last few leaves, outer margins very slightly cropped occasional shaving the odd letter of marginal notes; copiously annotated and underlined throughout in both pencil and ink in a couple of hands, with manuscript notes on final endpaper, and a note on front endpaper, 'Freiburg den 21 Marti 1748'; in eighteenth century blue paste-paper boards, spine lettered in ink, head of spine worn with loss of written label, upper joint slightly worn, covers a little soiled; a good copy. **\$2,875**

Second edition (first 1570) of this rare compilation of works purportedly by Paracelsus (1493-1540) and translated and edited by Gerard Dorn, though according to Sudhoff more probably a forgery by Dorn. Dorn claims to have translated the original from German into Latin, but as no original German edition exists, it seems reasonable therefore to assume that the editor was in fact the author. Divided into four sections, the work discusses De spiritibus planetarum; De occulta philosophia; Medicina coelestis, sive de signis zodiaci & mysteriis eorum and the brief De transmutationis metallorum tempore.

Born Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim, he took the name Paracelsus later in life, meaning 'superior to Celsus', an early Roman physician.

Adams, P274; Caillet, 8309; Duveen, p. 453; Graesse, *Magica*, 111; Parkinson and Lumb 1808 (1570 edition); Rosenthal 8867; Sudhoff, Versuch einer Kritik der Echtheit Paracelsischen Schriften, 125 (1570 edition discussed in detail) and 201; VD 16, Vol. 15, P507; Wellcome I, 4779; OCLC: 11311085 cites copies at the National Library of Medicine, Washington, Nebraska and Wisconsin, with further copies located at Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Bayern.

In praise of Ling

90. **PATCHEN, G.H. and [George H. TAYLOR].** THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF MOTION [New York. From The Medical Advance, February, 1884].

8vo, pp. 10; some very minor foxing and browning, paper a little creased; in the original printed wrappers, with illustration on rear cover, covers a little soiled and

dampstained, lower wrapper browned along spine, spine cracked but holding; a good copy. **\$180**

Scarce first separate edition of this small essay advocating the use of motion, and in particular mechanical massage and vibratory motion, for the treatment of chronic diseases. Though written by Patchen, the work advocates 'The Improved Movement Cure' as practised by Patchen and George H. Taylor, M.D. at 71 E, 59th Street, New York: the mechanical machine in question and which is illustrated on the rear cover is the design of Taylor. 'The Improved Movement Cure occupies a unique position in the field of medical practice, and for this reason possesses the strongest claims upon the attention of every chronic invalid ... The remedial agents employed are those which deal directly with energy and power, as the manual and mechanical forms of massage and the various processes embodied in the Swedish movements' (inside front cover). The mechanical massage, according to the pamphlet, helps to increase blood-flow, the oxygen levels in the blood, and to eliminate waste material. Appetite and sleep levels are improved, and 'there is soon noticed an exalted feeling of strength and vigour, and, in almost every way, there appear signs of improvement, which, with proper management, will continue until health is fully restored' (p. 8).

Patchen pays tribute to Ling, whose 'methods have been in operation for more than forty years with the most satisfactory results, frequently curing forms of disease that drugs alone were not able to overcome. They are especially adapted for the treatment of a large class of chronic diseases for which, by the use of drugs alone, there often seems to be so little help' (p. 1).

OCLC: 82627800 cites one mention of another pamphlet by Patchen 'Clinical experience with vibratory and specialized motion' and which is found in a bound volume of pamphlets relating to gynaecology.

*'The first rail-road in Germany between
Nuremberg and Furth'*

91. [PEEP-SHOW]. DEUTSCHLAND'S ERSTE EISENBAHN zwischen Nürnberg und Fuerth ... Nuremberg, G. W. Faber, [ca. 1835].

192 x 129mm, folding concertina style, copper engraved and hand-coloured pictorial front panel with the title also in French and English, with one central oval viewing aperture flanked by two circular apertures, with five pierced, etched and hand-coloured panels, and an engraved and hand-coloured pictorial back panel; both front and back panels backed with pink glazed paper boards (though considerably faded); one folded repaired and strengthened, upper panel a little soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; contained within a contemporary green paper slipcase (195 x 135mm), with engraved paper label on upper cover, lower cover rather obtrusively repaired, corners and joints quite rubbed and worn, with some soiling. **\$4,900**

An attractive and fascinating peepshow depicting the opening of the first German steam powered railway line for passenger and freight traffic on 7th December 1835. It was subsequently dubbed 'The Ludwig Railway' after the Bavarian King, and keen supporter of the scheme, Ludwig I. The steam locomotive 'Adler' (Eagle) was supplied with its driver William Wilson by Stephenson's company from Newcastle, and ran for the first time on the 7.45 kilometre

long 'Ludwigsbahn' founded by Georg Zacharias Platner. The Remy & Co., company of Neuwied supplied the 15-foot (4.6 m)-long rails of rolled wrought iron, whilst the carriages were supplied by local wagon-builders.

The three viewing apertures provide different perspectives of the event. Whilst the central view looks straight down the line itself to the locomotive and carriages, the two side apertures reveal the trees and joyous crowds flanking the tracks. The whole makes a busy scene with spectators, both military and civilian, lining the route, some on horseback, with the German countryside in the background. The front cover gives an overview of the scene set against the backdrop of the skyline of Nuremberg, with the locomotive driven by Wilson and the seven carriages running along the top edge. A scarce peepshow in excellent condition.

Chiromancy, Metoposcopy and Physiognomy

92. [PHYSIOGNOMY]. RONPHYLE pseud?, Nicola SPADONI, and Johan Sigismund ELSHOLTZ. HÖCHSTFÜRTEFFLICHES CHIROMANTISCH-UND PHYSIOGNOMISCHES KLEE-BLAT Bestehend Aus drey herrlichen Tractaten Und zwar erstlich Des Kunst-beruhmsten Ronphyle Hand-Wahrsagung; Zum andern Niclas Spadons Schauplatz der Curiositäten; Und dann drittens D. D. Johann Sigismund Eltzholtzens Anthropometrie oder Mess-Kunst des Mess-Kunst des Menschlichen Corpers. Welchen wegen gleichheit der materie Dominici de Rubeis Physiognomische tafeln Cardani Metoposcopie und Melampus von den Mählern des menschlichen cörpers miteingerucktz. Alles aus dem Frantzösischen, Italiänischen, Lateinischen und Griechischen übersetzt auch mich darzu gehörigen kupffern gezieret und den curiösen liebhabern eröffnet und gewiedmet. Durch I. G. D. T. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Johann Ziegers, 1695.

Three works in one volume 8vo, pp. [ii] engraved frontispiece (excised at tail slightly shaving engraver's name), [xiv], including general title-page in red and black, [xvi], 112, with separate title-page and eighteen engraved illustrations on 13 plates; pp. 208, with separate title-page; pp. 550, with separate title-page and seven engraved plates; in all 25 figures on 20 engraved plates; gatherings B and E of first work heavily browned, tear to page 44 of second work touching a couple of letters, with gatherings B, D and E browned, marginal tear with minor loss to p. 407 of third work, with further marginal tears affecting pp. 4, 447 and 550; light foxing throughout with some marginal browning; an attractive copy bound in contemporary blind-stamped pig-skin over boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, preserving the original metal clasps, covers lightly soiled. **\$3,300**

An attractive copy of the first edition of this rare compilation of three 'wonderful' occult works highlighting the principles of chiromancy, metoposcopy and physiognomy, here translated into German by the anonymous 'I.G.T.D.' The three works deemed worthy of translation are Ronphyle's *Chyromantie oder Hand-Wahrsagung*, first published in French in 1665; Nicola Spadoni's *Studium curiosum*, originally published in Italian



in 1662; and Johann Elsholtz's *Meßkunst des menschlichen Körper* which was first published in Latin as *Anthropometria* in 1654.

I. First published in 1653 as *La chyromantie naturelle*. Of Ronphile, who may be the poet Rampalle who signs the dedication, we know very little. "C'est un des meilleurs traités de chiromancie qui existent, orné de nombreuses figures finement gravées," (Caillet 9577).

II. First published as *Studio di curiosità nel quale si tratta fisionomia, chiromantia, metoposcopia*. Nicola Spadoni (fl. 1661-1673) 'treated Physiognomy, Chiromancy, Metoposcopy ... It is held that one should prognosticate from the time of conception rather than that of birth, and that celestial causes concur in the fabric of man's complexion or temperment...Sleep and dreams...are also treated...the interpretation of moles and warts, is discussed...' (Thorndike VIII p. 466).

III. The 'art of measuring the human body' or *Anthropometria* is an interesting attempt to judge one's character from the proportions of the human body and frame, and was one of the first works to attempt to do so. The work was 'intended to be of use to painters and sculptors as well as to students of medicine and physiognomy, and considered the analogy of the human body with the universe, and what its proper proportions were, and the symmetry of its different parts ... he not only touched upon physiognomy but also on astrological chiromancy and gave figures of planetray lines in the hand and on the sole of the foot. His final chapter was on moles, based upon his own experience as well as such previous writers as Melampus, Haly Abenragel, and Ludovico Settala...' (Thorndike VIII p. 465). Elsholtz (1623-1688) was a typical 17th-century polymath, but one with a significantly 'broad medical and scientific interest and experimental tendencies' (*ibid*). The works of Girolamo Cardano, *Metoposcopia* (1658), and Dominicu Rubeis *Tabulae physiognomicae* (1639) are also drawn upon by the anonymous author.

The most attractive allegorical frontispiece by J. L. Honnig of Nurnberg depicts a scholar seated at a table reading a number of works on chiromancy, physiognomy and metoscopy, with a number of putti measuring a human body in the background.

Graesse, *Magica* 101 and 107; Krivatsy 5755; Sabattini, *Bio-Bibliografia Chiromantica*, 1946, 565; VD 17 3:606181M; not in Rosenthal; see Thorndike VIII, pp. 464-467; OCLC: 5233147 cite copies at Iowa, Wisconsin and the University of London, with further copies located at Berlin and Göttingen, Denmark and the Royal Library of Sweden.

93. **PIRANI Giovanni di Cento.** LE LAGRIME DELLE DONNE del Sig. Dottor... autore del libro intitolato Le Convulsioni delle Signore di Bello Spirito di quelle che affettan Letteratura e dell'altre attaccate alla dolce passione d'amore malattia di questo secolo; con l'Anatomia di alcuni alcuni (sic) Cuori, e Cervelli di esse. Venezia, Graziosi, 1790.

8vo, pp. xvi, 80, [ii]; some occasional spotting and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; with diagonally printed ownership stamp on front and rear free endpaper; uncut in contemporary blue wrappers, covers a little soiled, head and tail of spine a little worn; an attractive copy. **\$640**

First edition of this scarce and attractive treatise in which Pirani attempts to analyse female emotional behaviour, from a psychological, philosophical and social perspective. In the previous year Pirani had published a similar medico-philosophical treatise entitled *Le convulsioni delle signore di bello spirito* in which he examined the problem of convulsions in women and relating them to love sickness, and the present work is a continuation on a theme, this time examining the issue of tears and grief. A second edition of the present work was published in 1793.

OCLC: 6066349 locates only one copy at Minnesota State University.

Advised by Locke

94. **PITT, Robert.** THE ANTIDOTE: or, the Preservative of Health and Life, and the restorative of physick to its sincerity and perfection. The useful and pernicious medicines: the Natural and Artificial Cures: The Natural and Artificial Deaths are distinguish'd. And the necessity asserted of reviving the former constant practice of physicians preparing and improving their most valued medicines, and the apothecaries delivering in their shops the common general remedies. London: Printed for John Nutt, near Stationers-Hall. 1704.

8vo, pp. [50], 270, [4] blank; small dampstaining affecting outer margins of first couple of gatherings, some occasional minor soiling and staining (notably at p. 1 and p. 218), otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary blindstamped sheep, inner hinge cracked but holding, head of spine chipped with loss (1cm), joints cracked but holding, covers scuffed, corners rubbed and worn; still, a good copy. **\$1,600**

First edition of this uncommon and fervent attack on apothecaries, by the Oxford anatomist and physician to St. Bartholomew's Robert Pitt (1653-1713). The present work is a continuation of his equally impassioned work of 1702 *The Crafts and Frauds of Physick Expos'd*. Whilst Pitt's previous work was an appeal to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to curb the fraudulent practice of overpricing and adulterating medicines, Pitt this time escalates his grievance by addressing his work to fellow members of the Royal Society.

The work is a fascinating contribution to the long running dispute between physicians and apothecaries who, during the late 17th and early 18th centuries had encroached upon doctor's rights to prescribe and make up their own medicines. The Society of Apothecaries had gained great wealth and esteem, and members were in many cases also practising medicine full-time. The exodus of physicians from London during the Great Plague, and the decision of

the House of Lords in the year of the present work to uphold the rights of Apothecaries to prescribe as well as dispense drugs, had ensured their place and role in the ranks of the medical professions. This state ultimately led to open conflict with the physicians, as Pitt's work clearly demonstrates. At the time of Pitt's first work in 1702, the quarrel centred on the opening of dispensaries by members of the College of Physicians where they sold cheap remedies to the poor, and on the prosecution of apothecaries practising medicine. 'He took an active part in the controversy which followed the establishment of a dispensary by the College of Physicians in 1696, and published in 1702 *The Craft and Frauds of Physick exposed*', dedicated to Sir William Prichard, president, and to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and written to show the small cost of the really useful drugs, the worthlessness of some expensive ones, and the folly of taking too much physic. The book gives a clear exposition of the therapeutics of that day, and is full of shrewd observations. Sarsaparilla, which for more than a hundred years later was a highly esteemed drug, had been detected by Pitt to be inert, and he condemned the use of bezoar, of powder of vipers, of mummy, and of many other once famous therapeutic agents, on the ground that accurate tests proved them of no effect. A second and third edition appeared in 1703. In 1704 he published *The Antidote ...* and in 1705 'The Frauds and Villainies of the Common Practice of Physic demonstrated to be curable by the College Dispensary.' (DNB).

Throughout this controversy Pitt was being quietly advised by John Locke. Pitt was one of several physicians treating him towards the end of his life, and sent copies of his pamphlets to the philosopher, together with a series of letters in which he outlined the on-going debate. 'He shared Locke's view that many expensive medicines were dangerous, whereas cheap remedies, and even no medicines, usually proved quite effective. Locke wholeheartedly supported Pitt's plea for a simplification in prescribing medicines, and the latter published his views on general medical reforms in 'The Antidote' (Dewhurst, *John Locke, 1632-1704, physician and philosopher: a medical biography* p. 305).

Blake p. 345; Munk I, 446; Neville II, p. 307 for 'Craft and Frauds'; Thorndike VIII, 102-103; Wellcome IV p. 395; OCLC: 14311965.

95. [POCKET ATLAS FOR CHILDREN]. VLAM, Bartolomeus. NOUVEL ATLAS DES ENFANS ou principes clairs pour apprendre facilement et en fort peu de tems la geographie suivi d'un traité méthodique de la Sphere, qui explique les mouvement des Astres, les divers Systèmes du Monde, & l'usage des globes: enrichi de XXIV cartes enluminées. Nouvelles édition revues et corrigées. A Amsterdam, chez B. Vlam, Libraire, dans la Kalverstraat. 1776.

8vo, pp. xx, 232; title-page in red and black, with separate title-page to the treatise on spheres; with attractive engraved frontispiece and 24 folding engraved maps and plates, all but the frontispiece hand-coloured, (plates XXIII and XXIV referring to the sphere); some neat old paper repairs to margins and plates XI, XVI, XXII and to central fold of plate XX, light foxing and browning throughout with some occasional minor

ink staining, paper somewhat creased; with contemporary ownership signature on front flyleaf; in contemporary mottled sheep, spine in compartments with raised bands, with green morocco label lettered in gilt, label scuffed, head of spine and joints repaired, covers a little scuffed, corners bumped and worn; still an appealing copy. **\$2,250**

Rare second Vlam edition (first 1772) of this most attractive 'new' children's world atlas, finely illustrated with 22 numbered hand-coloured engraved 'blind' maps - i.e. with the geographical names omitted to allow the child to 'find blindly' the places under study - an unusual and appealing method of teaching. Divided into twenty-three chapters comprising a series of questions and answers, each with an accompanying map, the students are introduced to the countries of Europe, Scandinavia, Asia, Africa and including with a chapter on the Americas. The regions depicted in the maps are identified with key letters and numbers only, the names being given only in the answers to the questions. The numbered maps open with two world hemispheres in orthographic projection, followed by a map of Europe, seventeen maps of parts of Europe, and three covering Asia, Africa and North and South America. .

The work concludes from pp. 183 (continuously paginated but with a separate title-page) with a short treatise outlining the elementary principles of cosmography and astronomy, together with a short introduction to the use of globes. This part is nicely illustrated with a fine plate of an armillary globe, and a hand-coloured map showing orbits of the planets according to Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe and Copernicus (plate XXIV). A detailed index of place names in found at the end of the work, before three pages of bookseller's advertisements.

The 'old' *Atlas des Enfants* was first published by J. H. Schneider at Amsterdam in 1760 and proved immensely popular going through at least seven editions to 1785, and including several pirate printings in both France and Germany. Bartholomeus Vlam in Amsterdam seems to have been the first of several other publishers to copy the idea, issuing his own version in 1772, with additions to the dialogues and under the present title. Early atlases intended for children are extremely rare, because they were often not purchased by major libraries and by their very nature were well used!

Koeman VI, VI 1; Tooley, p. 642; cf. Gumuchian 388 (ed. Lyon, J.M. Bruyset, 1790); Phillips & LeGear Vlam 1776; OCLC 13960001 locates copies at UCLA, Indiana, the Newberry Library, Princeton and John Carter Brown.

96. [PRINTED MUSLIN BANDAGE]. ESMARCH, Professor Frederic. DER ERSTE VERBAND nach Professor Esmarch, Jetziger alleiniger Hersteller. Gabriel Herose A.G. Konstanz. gez. Wittmaack. [n.d. but ca. 1880s].

Large triangle of muslin, approximately 135 x 88 x 85cms, on which is found a lithograph series of bandaging techniques; the longest edge somewhat furled and a little frayed, with some minor foxing and staining along extremities; otherwise a very good example. **\$950**

A most attractive ephemeral piece, this large triangular muslin bandage is an early example of the Esmarch portable first aid dressing, and as such a rare



survivor of the genre. The first 'edition' is believed to date from ca. 1875 and had an imprint of 'Druck der Gesellschaft für Baumwoll-Industrie vorm Ludwig & Gustav Cramer Hilden'. The bandage depicts six wounded soldiers: two central standing figures (an anterior and posterior view), with on either side a vignette illustrating a kneeling soldier tending a wounded companion lying on the ground. Each figure is modelling a number of bandaging techniques, the simple self-explanatory images offering clear directions on how to bind and dress a variety of injuries and wounds, and stabilising broken limbs through the application of splints, once of which here makes use of a bayonet.

Such portable, durable and wearable bandages were introduced as a way to quickly communicate critical information in an emergency. Originally invented in Switzerland, the triangular bandage, as offered here, was popularized by the noted military surgeon Friederich von Esmarch (1823-1908), Surgeon General of the German Army during the Franco-Prussian war. Able to be folded in multiple configurations, the bandage served to cover injuries on nearly any part of the body as well as serve as an arm sling. Later issues, as here, were printed by Gebriel Herose of Constance, and indeed he describes their use in detail in his work *Handbuch der Kriegschirurgischen Technik* in 1877. These lightweight, practical and potentially lifesaving accessories soon became a much valued aid for any soldier, and later found a wider use in industrial and manufacturing environments, with early examples including scenes of what to do in medical emergencies, for example in mines, or on board ships. By the early twentieth century, first-aid organisations in England, including the British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association, produced their own versions of the instructional triangular bandage. A wonderful and most eye-catching piece!

97. [PSEUDO-OCCULT SCIENCE]. Par un INITIÉ, [possibly Gérard Ancalet Vincent ENCAUSSE]. MYSTÈRES DES SCIENCES OCCULTES. Physiognomonie. Phrénologie. Chiromancie. Graphologie. Divination naturelle et artificielle. Organes de la divination. Astrologie. Divination par les songes. Arts divinatoires. Divination par les signes. Cartomancie. Calcul des probabilités. Cryptographie. Lois des sciences occultes. Unité dans la nature. Alchimie. Hypnotisme. Magnétisme. Télépathie. Spiritisme. Force psychique. Magie. Sorcellerie. Principes fondamentaux des sciences occultes. Par un Initié. Paris, A la Librairie Illustrée, ... [ca. 1894].

Large 8vo, pp. viii, 595; with numerous illustrations, including 36 full page engravings; somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, with one gathering a little loose but holding; in contemporary plum morocco backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, upper joint very slightly starting with evidence of old repair in central compartment, extremities a little rubbed and bumped; a good copy. \$640

Surprisingly uncommon first edition of this copiously illustrated and comprehensive encyclopaedia of the occult sciences, and which constitutes a remarkable synthesis of knowledge, drawn from a range of sources, and including at the end an invaluable analytical glossary of terms and biographical list of prominent figures.

Anonymously published under the pseudonym 'Un Initié', King's College ascribed the work to the noted occult writer Gérard Encausse - also known as 'Papus' - though we have been unable to verify this.

OCLC: 33253013 cites copies at the Huntington, Cornell, Cleveland and Arizona, with further copies located at Cambridge, Glasgow, King's College, Amsterdam and Bayern.

98. PURCELL, Richard *after* David TENIERS. MEZZOTINT. QUACK DOCTOR Seated figure of the Doctor at a table examining a urine sample in one hand whilst holding a text book in the other. A female patient stands by the table, with another female figure visible peering through a doorway to the right; two assistants are seen at work in the left of the picture. D. Tenier del. R. Purcell fecit. Sold by Henry Parker Cornhill, 1766.

Mezzotint, Image 244 x 348 mm, plate size 247 x 352; state ii'ii 'retouched'; small tears to right hand margin, repaired tear to top left corner, small hole in left hand margin; mounted but not framed; ex. col: Hon Christopher Lennox-Boyd. \$900

A striking mid-eighteenth century image by the talented Irish mezzotint printmaker Richard Purcell (active 1746-66), after an original work by David Teniers the younger (1610-1690), most probably 'The Alchemist'. In this striking image, an excited physician is seen examining a urine specimen in one hand, whilst referring to a reference work with the other. The female patient waits for the diagnosis, with two assistants seen mixing concoctions in the background.

The Flemish artist David Teniers the younger, was the more celebrated son of David Teniers the Elder, almost ranking in celebrity with Rubens and Van Dyck. Among generations of 17th-century Flemish and Dutch genre painters, medical quackery became a favourite topic, and aside from brutal tooth-pullers and stupid surgeons, urine inspection was their most important motif. Since their paintings sold well, Flemish and Dutch genre painters produced an enormous flood of urine inspecting doctors obviously copying each other and themselves hundreds of times. Dozens of paintings of this motif are known, including those of David Teniers the Elder (1582-1649), David Ryckaert the Younger (1612-1661), Gerard Dou (1613-1675), Abraham van Dyck (1635-1672), and Jacob van Toorenvliet (c.1635-1719).

Wellcome Iconography ICV No 16391; see also the Lewis Walpole Library at Yale; for a detailed list of Purcell's portrait see Smith III, p. 1008..

99. **QUETELET, Lambert-Adolphe-Jacques.** SUR L'ANTHROPOMÉTRIE Ou sur la mesure des différentes facultés de l'homme. Extrait des Bulletin de l'académie de Bruxelles, 2. serie, Tome 31, Nr. 2; [Bruxelles], 1871.

8vo, pp. 12; lightly soiled and browned, with evidence of previous horizontal fold; unstitched and unopened, with minor nick along outer margin; a good copy. \$350

Rare original offprint of this essay by Quetelet providing a brief synopsis of his important work on the measurement and characteristics of man, *Anthropométrie, ou mesure des différentes facultés de l'homme* (1870), perhaps designed to coincide with the publication of the more common re-issue of 1871.

The work originated the study of anthropometry. 'Quetelet showed that if a series of anthropological measurements of either physical or intellectual qualities were plotted on squared paper, allowing x to be the measurements and y to be their frequency, they formed a curve like that representing the expansion of the binomial, or like that formed by plotting the errors of a great number of observers' (Penniman, p. 105). 'By applying the mathematics of the Gaussian curve to anthropological data, it became possible to plot the average or 'standard' deviation from the statistical average, and thus to interpret anthropological data with greater exactness' (Norman 1771).

Quetelet's early life was concerned with mathematics and the physical sciences and he was influenced in his work on probability by scientists such as Laplace and Fourier. The anthropological implications of mathematical data soon captured his attention and as early as 1831 he introduced the 'homme moyen' in *Recherches sur le penchant au crime*. His *Sur l'homme*, 1835, which later became *Physique Sociale*, 1869, established a new era in statistics.

See Einaudi 4593, (Brussels 1871); see Garrison-Morton 171, (Paris 1871); Hadden 'History of Anthropology' p. 21; Penniman, 'A Hundred Years of Anthropology', p. 105; Palgrave III, p. 247; KVK locates only one copy, at Erfurt.

100. **[RESUSCITATION]. CHANCELLERIE DE BERNE.** INSTRUCTION POUR CONSERVER LA VIE AUX PERSONNES, qui ont eu le malheur de tomber dans l'eau; d'être suffoquées, ou de s'étrangler, & pour les guerir. Le tout compose & publié d'Ordre de l'Illustre Conseil de Sante de la Ville et Republique de Berne. Donné le 26. Juin. Berne, Imprimerie de Leurs Excellences, 1776.

Small 4to, pp. 19, [1] blank, with appealing woodcut printer's device and head-piece, and one folding engraved plate, loosely inserted; with sprinkled paper backslip; with two faint library stamps on upper cover, and subject heading written in blue crayon at head; a good copy. \$475

An attractive, scarce and early contribution to the corpus of literature on resuscitation, composed and published by order of the Council of Health for the Swiss town of Berne, and which sets out in clear and simple terms the 'official' guidelines for life-saving techniques in cases of drowning, strangulation or suffocation. Based upon proposals set out by the Amsterdam Humane Society

(formed in 1767), methods suggested include the clearing of the respiratory tract, and the use of bellows and tobacco fumigation. It is interesting to note that they describe the inversion technique, and the rolling of a victim over a barrel as 'très pernicieux'. For those suffering from extreme hypothermia the pamphlet warns against rapid warming close to a fire, but recommends instead that they be warmed by degree, covering the body with crushed snow or ice, or drapping them with cloth soaked in cool water.

To encourage amateur 'good samaritans', the pamphlet announces that the Council will give a reward of 30 francs for the successful resuscitation of a victim: if the victim does not survive the life-saver will still receive 15 francs for their humanitarian efforts. The plate illustrates the fumigation bellows through which tobacco smoke was administered into the intestines. It is planned that a number of such machines will be provided by the Council alongside rivers and lakes in the Canton to assist in rescues.

Not in Blake or Wellcome; OCLC: 83395009 locates only one copy at the Swiss National Library.

101. **RUDIUS, Eustachius.** DE MORBIS OCCULTIS, ET VENENATIS, LIBRI QUINQUE ... Ub quibus hæc Medicinæ pars reliquarum omnium præstantissima, & utilissima, quæ hactenus tenebris circumsepta iacuit, soloq empirico ritu tractata suit, ad lucem, & certam rationalem methodum reuocatur. Venetiis Apud Tomam Baglionum, 1610.

Folio, pp. [xii], 227; title-page in red and black, with striking woodcut printer's device on title (of the goddess of plenty?) numerous attractive historiated woodcut initials and woodcut tail-pieces; , an attractive copy bound in full calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and decorated in gilt with stars, with double-ruled border, expertly repaired along joints, and corners. \$6,200

Scarce first edition of this most attractive and curious study and treatment of toxicology and disease - an intriguing mixture of the mysterious and medical, and the last work of the noted Italian physician and philosopher Eustachius Rudius (1551-1611).

Rudius divides his work into five parts: 'De Corporis Humani Vitiis Occultis, sive quæ magis experientia, quam methodo curantur. Liber Primus. Qui æ omnia complectitur, quæ ad occulti vitii, sub una communi idea constituti, cognitionem, & curationem spectant'; 'In quo de Cordi Venenatis affectibus generatim differitur'; 'Qui cordis Venena, & Venenatos affectus speciatim aperit'; 'In quo de Cerebri venenatis affectibus differitur'; and 'Qui iecoris Venena, venenatosque morbos complectitur'. Amongst the poisons discussed are those of the viper, scorpion and mandrake, with a chapter devoted to elephantiasis, rabies and 'hydrargyro' or mercurial rash. The work is also cited by Proksch for the lengthy section on 'De Gallico Morbo' or venereal disease, with Rudius recommending the use of a contraceptive compress for men, and proposing a pessary steeped in a concoction of guaiac, for women to be worn for a day following intercourse, to ward against the pox (Liber 5, p. 192). (See Patrick Siena, *Sins of the Flesh, Responding to Sexual Disease in Early Modern Europe*, p. 61).

Eustachius Rudius (or Rudio 1551-1611) studied at Padua, later becoming a medical officer at Udine. In 1599 he



was appointed to the chair of practical medicine at Padua, succeeding Alessandro Massaria. He was a fervent follower of Galen and a critic of Paracelsus. Born in Belluno, he published extensively on a number of subjects including on the pulse, on fevers, tumours, and ulcers, and is probably best remembered for both his *Ars Medica*, and his treatise *De Virtutibus et Viciis Cordis* (1587) - an early treatise on cardiac physiology and pathology, and which is claimed by some to have influenced his student Harvey. It is possible that Harvey attended Rudius' lectures whilst at Padua, and may have first obtained his knowledge of the structure and the functions of the heart from the Padovan. Both Osler and Willis seem wary of this theory, noting that Harvey makes no reference to Rudius in any of his writings. Rudius is also remembered for his description of cretinism.

Wellcome I 5610; Price, *Supplement to the Short-Title Catalogue of Works in Physical Research*, p. 89; Proksch, *Die Litteratur über die venerischen krankheiten*, I, p. 21; cited by Thorndike V, pp. 43-44; see Gweneth Whitteridge, *William Harvey and the Circulation of the blood* (1971) 32-3 and Pagel, *William Harvey's biological ideas* (1967) p. 104, n.61; not in Brunet, Caillet, Durling; Duveen; Heirs; Rosenthal, Dorbon-Aine or Waller; not in Osler though see 916 and 917; OCLC: 14318995 notes copies at Yale, UCSF, Johns Hopkins, the National Library of Medicine, Cornell, the New York Academy of Medicine, NYPL, North Carolina, the Bakken and Oxford with further European locations cited.

All but destroyed by the Inquisition - an early examiner of the mind-body problem predating Descartes

102. **SABUCO DE NANTES, Oliva.** NUEVA FILOSOFIA DE LA NATURALEZA DEL HOMBRE no conocida, ni alcanzada de los grandes filosofos antiguos, la qual mejora la vida, y salud humana, con las adicciones de la segunda impression ... quarta impression reconocida y enmendada de muchas erratas que tenian las antecedentes, con un Elogio del Doctor Don Martin Martinez à esta obra. Con Licenza. En Madrid: En la Imprenta de Domingo Fernandez ... A costa de Francisco Lopez Fernandez ... 1728.

4to, pp. [xvi], 412, [8] contents; title-page in red and black with woodcut printer's device on title, and occasional woodcut initials and tail-pieces; a little browned and lightly spotted throughout due to paper quality, with neat paper repair at upper margin of p. 63, some occasional minor marginal dampstaining, p. 278 with marginal annotations in ink; ink scribbles on title-page with contemporary signature and faint list of previous editions; a good copy in nineteenth century half-vellum over marbled boards, red morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, spine tooled in gilt, vellum a little soiled, extremities lightly bumped. **\$4,100**

Uncommon fourth edition of this rare and important treatise on human physiological and mental states by Oliva Sabuco des Nantes Barrera (1562-1588), first published in 1587, and though overlooked and little mentioned in bibliographies, is increasingly being recognised as one of the first philosophical works to outline the relationship between human emotions and physical health

and the body's physiology. 'It is one link between Renaissance philosophy and the 'modern' rationalist Enlightenment philosophy that René Descartes introduced half a century later. Indeed he may have been familiar with her work' (Waite and Vintro p. 2). 'It was a classical treatise, written in Spanish and Latin and citing Hippocrates, Plato, Pliny and Galen. Barrera believed that the passions (fear, anger, despair, unrequited love, shame, anxiety, compassion, etc.) stimulated the secretions of the brain, affecting health and initiating disease. Dedicated to Phillip II of Spain, her work was printed in Madrid in 1587 and again in 1588 [third 1622]. Although all but two copies were destroyed by the Inquisition, it was republished in 1728' (Alic, p. 99).

Divided into seven sections, the first four 'colloquia' or conversations take place between three shepherds, Antonio, Veronio and Rodonio, and discuss a wide range of medical and philosophical topics. It is this section of graceful and eloquent dialogues that have, according to Perez, earned the work a place amongst the genre of 'belles lettres' as well as the history of ideas' (Perez p. 530).

'Olivia Sabuco [listed by Ogilvie as Olivia Sabuco Danera D'Alcaraz] was taught medicine by her physician father. Her book, the *New Philosophy of Man*, published a year before her death, was greeted with opprobrium by other Spanish doctors. The first edition was destroyed, but the later editions, published in the late sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, made her name widely known. Her ideas on medicine were unacceptable to establishment physicians not only because she was a woman, but because she based her medicine on psychosomatic concepts, attributing to the passions the source of many diseases, and even death. Her book was later condemned by the Inquisition. She died at the age of twenty-six' (Ogilvie, II p. 1143). The present fourth edition includes a eulogy by the Spanish physician and surgeon Martin Martinez (1684-1734).

As revealed by Mary Ellen Waithe and Maria Vintro in their recent critical edition of the work (2007), the work has long been the subject of controversy over its true authorship. In 1588 Sabuco's father Miguel challenged her authorship of the work claiming that it was in fact from his own pen. In 1903 Marco Hidalgo wrote a biography of Sabuco claiming to have found evidence to support this and published his findings in the Spanish Journal *Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (VII-1903) though accepting that further work was required to fully support his claim. According to Waithe and Vintro this evidence has never been found, and in an article published in 2003 *Posthumously Plagiarizing Oliva Sabuco* (Cataloguing & Classification Quarterly, 35, 3/4 pp. 525-540), provided archival documents to show that the change of named author to Miguel Sabuco by Hidalgo and subsequently some institutions was founded on mistaken arguments based on misconstrued evidence. Thanks to their recent critical edition and the work of other leading academics, her work has begun to receive the philosophical consideration and exploration they feel it deserves.

Blake p. 396; Palau 283886 (attributed to Miguel); STC Eighteenth Century Spanish Books S17 p. 461; Wellcome V, p. 3 (attributed to Miguel); Alic, p. 99; Hurd-Mead p. 352; Ogilvie, II p. 1143; Perez, p. 529-530; Waithé, Vintró and Zorita, *New Philosophy of Human Nature*, 2007; Wilson, II p. 1087; OCLC: 14332194 locates copies at Alabama, Stanford, Chicago, Harvard, and Princeton.

103. **SCHEINER, Christoph.** OCULUS HOC EST: fundamentum Opticum, in quo ex accurata Oculi anatome, Londini, Excudebat F.Flesher, & prostant Williel. Morden, Cantabrigiæ. 1652.

4to, pp. [xiv], 254; with woodcut head- and tail-pieces and numerous woodcut illustrations; aside from some occasional light spotting and foxing, clean and crisp; an attractive copy in early vellum, covers a little soiled. \$3750

Second edition, and an attractive copy, of one of the most famous and important works in the history of optics, by the noted Jesuit mathematician, astronomer and contemporary and adversary of Galileo, Christopher Scheiner (1575-1650). In this book, Scheiner demonstrated for the first time that the retina is the actual organ of sight and explained the pupil changes known as 'accommodation'. He also devised the pin-hole test ('Scheiner's test') to illustrate accommodation and refraction.

Scheiner's studies in astronomy mainly concerned the surface of the sun and in this context the observation of sunspots, which lead to a long priority dispute with Galileo from 1612. A summary of his examinations was published in Bracciano in 1630 entitled *Rosa ursina, sive sol ex admirando facularum suarum phaenomeno varius* with a dedication to his patron the duke of Bracciano.

D.S.B., XII, pp. 151-52; GM 1480 (first edition); Hirschberg 310; British Optical Cat. II, p.94; Krivatsy, 10365; Wing S858; see Linda Hall Library, *Jesuit Science in the Age of Galileo*, 9; for a detailed discussion of his life, work and correspondence see Franz Daxecker, *The Physicist and Astronomer Christopher Scheiner* (2004).

'India, the birthplace of the medicine of the world'

104. **SHARMA, Shiv.** THE SYSTEM OF AYERVEDA. Bombay, Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, 1929.

8vo, pp. [ii], xii, 356; with frontispiece portrait; some light browning throughout due to paper quality, with occasional light soiling, and some minor edgewear, occasional marginal annotations and underlining of text in pencil and ink; in the original green blind-stamped cloth, neatly recased and refurbished, joints repaired, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, with blind-stamp on front endpaper, title-page, p. 89, and two library stamps on front endpaper, some light soiling and wear to covers, extremities lightly bumped and worn. \$300

Rare first edition of what has become a standard work on the traditional Indian art of healing, still being published today.

'In bringing my subject to a conclusion I think it would be of interest to note that of late years an effort has been made to revive interest and research in this ancient science, for the Hindu system of Medicine is still today a living science, and millions of people in India are at the present time being treated according to this method. A system which has

thus survived through the centuries cannot be lightly condemned as being unscientific, and a school of thought is at present engaged in trying to bring about a sort of renaissance of Ayurvedic system of medicine' (p. 356).

Predicting the future – in the year of Revolution

105. **SIBLY, Manoah and Placido de TITI.** ASTRONOMY AND ELEMENTARY PHILOSOPHY translated from the Latin of Placidus de Titus: Wherein is shewn, from Physical and Astronomical Principles, the Nature of Atmospherical Influx, communicated to Earthly Substances by the Motion, Aspects, and Position of the Heavenly Bodies, in forming the whole Anima of Nature, particularly in Man, the Epitome of the Creation!-The World in Miniature!-The whole comprehending, by these efficient Causes and their Effects, the true Doctrine of calculating Nativities, in so plain and simple a Method, as to be perfectly attainable by the meanest Capacity, and in a Manner superior to any yet published in the English Language. ... The whole carefully revised by M. Sibly. London : printed by W. Justins, Blackfriars; and sold by Mr. Bew, Paternoster Row; Mr. Richardson, under the Royal Exchange; Mr. Mathews, in the Strand; Mr. Debrett, Piccadilly; Messrs. M. and J. Sibly, Goswell-Street; and Mr. Edmund Sibly, Brick-Lane, Spitalfields, M,DCC,LXXXIX. [1789].

8vo, pp. 254, [14] of which 12 are engraved tables of houses; with engraved frontispiece and 13 finely engraved plates; one plate somewhat foxed otherwise clean and bright impressions; some occasional light foxing and soiling (one gathering more particularly foxed), though generally clean and crisp; with the flyleaves excised; in contemporary calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt with black morocco label lettered in gilt, joints and covers a little rubbed, corners worn; a good copy. \$800

First edition of this uncommon and attractive illustrated treatise on astrology, by the noted Swedenborgian Manoah Sibly (1757-1840).

Placidus de Titus (1603-1668) was an Italian astrologer, mathematician, and Catholic monk, who became a reader of mathematics and physics at the University of Padua and in 1657 was appointed professor of mathematics at the Milanese University in Pavia where he remained for the rest of his life. Placidus served as astrologer to a number of prominent political leaders, including Leopold William (1614-62), the archduke of Austria. In his studies he focused upon Ptolemy's ancient astrological work the *Tetrabiblos*, and believed that he had discerned Ptolemy's lost method of 'dividing houses', and he published his findings in two works in 1650 and 1657. With the revival of astrology in England at the end of the century it fell to Manoah Sibly to bring his teachings to a wide audience through the present translation and study. The Placidian astrological system was later more famously employed by R. C. Smith, better known as Raphael.

Manoah Sibly was the brother of the popular medical writer and fellow astrologer Ebenezer. Manoah was an erudite, largely self-taught man who was fluent in several



languages including Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Syriac. With his wife Sarah they opened a bookshop, which was chiefly managed by his wife, whilst Sibly himself set up a school, studied books on alchemy and astronomy, and for a time was employed as a shorthand reporter in the law courts. In 1787 he embraced the tenets of the Swedenborgians, and soon became known among them as a preacher. In addition to the present work he published a number of theological works.

106. [SOCIETY OF ARTS - ROYAL SOCIETY]. ADMISSION TICKET In manuscript 'Society of Arts &c, Adelphi, May 30 1815. Admit Mrs Duppa a Member of the Society & Friends. Charles Taylor, M.D. Secry'.

Single engraved sheet, image 133mm x 106mm, plate mark 152mm x 110mm, sheet size 205mm x 166mm; admission information written in a neat contemporary hand; some minor spotting and foxing, otherwise good. \$180

An attractively and presumably scarce survivor: an admission ticket to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, or the 'Society of Arts'. Founded in 1754 by William Shipley, a drawing master living in Northampton, the aim of the Society was to support improvements in the liberal arts and sciences, and to stimulate enterprise for the common good.

In 1770 the renown architects Robert Adam and his brothers, offered to house the Society in their Adelphi building project, a major development on the banks of the Thames, and in 1774 the Society moved into John Adam Street (then John Street), which remains its current home to this day. The Society was granted a Royal Charter in 1847 by Prince Albert, then President of the Society.

Charles Taylor (d.1816) was a qualified physician (MD), and became Secretary of the Society in 1800. A native of Manchester, Taylor was a successful textile dyer and a pioneer of the machine printing of fabrics.

107. **SOMERVILLE, Mary.** ON THE CONNEXION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES. John Murray, 1834. 1834

Small 8vo, pp. [viii], 458; bound in green calf over green cloth boards, gilt spine with tan morocco label, marbled edges; with armorial bookplate of Charles George Perceval (1756-1840); a very good copy. \$750

First edition of Mary Somerville's (1780-1872) esteemed second book, which earned her an honorary membership in the Royal Astronomical Society. Somerville utilized close associations with scientists of the day, including Brougham, Faraday, Lyell, Whewell, Becquerel and Ampère, to produce 'an up-to-date account of what would later be classed as astronomy and traditional physics, with, in addition, sections on meteorology and physical geography (then linked with heat)' (DNB). 'Mary's long sustained and immensely successful scientific writing was unquestionably outstanding. Perhaps no woman of science until Marie Curie was as widely recognized in her own time. Her books were remarkably influential; not only did they

bring scientific knowledge in a broad range of fields to a wide audience, but thanks to her exceptional talents for analysis, organization, and presentation, they provided definition and shape for an impressive spread of scientific work' (*ibid*).

Provenance: With the armorial bookplate of Charles George Perceval (1756-1840), second Baron Arden in the peerage of Ireland, and first Baron Arden in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1756-1840), Member of Parliament for Launceston.

Alic, pp. 180-190; Barchas 1956 and 1958 (though later editions); Blain, p. 1007; Bloom, pp. 370-373; NSTC 2S30631; Ogilvie, II, 1213; Proffitt, p. 543;

108. [SOMERVILLE, Mary]. **SOMERVILLE, Martha.** PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. From early life to old age of Mary Somerville. With selections from her correspondence. Fourth thousand. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1874.

8vo, pp. vi, 377, [1]; with half-tone frontispiece; slight offsetting from frontispiece onto title, some minor edgewear to upper margins of last few leaves; clean and crisp in contemporary half morocco, spine in compartments with raised bands, spine lettered in gilt, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; a good copy. \$180

First edition, later printing (fourth thousand) of the biography of the Scottish mathematician and astronomer Mary Somerville (1780-1872), and compiled by her daughter Martha. 'Mary's long sustained and immensely successful scientific writing was unquestionably outstanding. Perhaps no woman of science until Marie Curie was as widely recognized in her own time. Her books were remarkably influential; not only did they bring scientific knowledge in a broad range of fields to a wide audience, but thanks to her exceptional talents for analysis, organization, and presentation, they provided definition and shape for an impressive spread of scientific work' (DNB).

Barchas 1959 (first issue); NSTC 0708564 (first issue); OCLC: 24054296.

109. [SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS]. **ARONA & ELAHI.** SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS CATALOGUE 7th Edition, Established 1940. Arona & Elahi, Wazirabad Road, Sialkot-3 (W. Pakistan). Pakistan, 1970.

4to, pp. 92, [4] index printed on green paper; title-page and free endpapers a little creased, otherwise clean and crisp; in the original blue publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, covers a little cockled and soiled with minor silverfish damage, extremities rubbed and lightly bumped. \$125

A detailed and well illustrated promotional catalogue advertising a wide-range of surgical instruments and accessories manufactured by the noted Pakistan firm of Arona & Elahi of Sialkot City, and which continue to supply instruments world-wide to this day.

110. **TACQUET, André.** ELEMENTA GEOMETRIÆ Planæ ac solidæ, quibus accedunt selecta ex Archimede theoremata ... In had nova editione inserta est Trigonometria plana ejusdem auctoris, et sphærica aliunde desumpta. Patavii, Ex Typographia Seminarii. 1694.

8vo, pp. [xiv], 364; with seventeen folding engraved plates, and woodcut head- and tail-pieces; some occasional light browning and foxing throughout, otherwise clean and crisp; one plate a little creased; some occasional neat ink corrections; in contemporary speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, spine a little cracked, joints, bands and extremities lightly rubbed and worn, corners a little bumped; with eighteenth century ownership signature of Alex Funck at head of front paste-down, and somewhat faded and unidentified armorial book-plate; a good copy. \$1,300

An attractive copy of this noted and popular mathematical work, by the Belgian Jesuit Andreas Tacquet (1612-1660), professor of mathematics at Louvain and Antwerp. One of several elementary textbooks written by Tacquet for use in Jesuit colleges, the *Elementa* (first 1654) was no doubt one of his most famous and went through numerous editions during the 17th and 18th centuries, being subsequently edited and revised by Whiston, Musschenbroek and perhaps most notably by Roger Boscovitch. The book was essentially constructed from Euclid's *Elements* with material from Archimedes, but is particularly noted for the clarity that Tacquet demonstrated in presenting the material. Indeed his importance lies largely in this clarity of dissemination, and for the fact that in many ways his approach was important in preparing the way of Newton and Leibniz's integral and differential calculus. Tacquet's is probably best remembered for his important work *Cylindricorum et Annularium* (1651), on cylinders and rings, which followed the approach of Valerio but was largely based on the mathematics of Archimedes. Seventeenth century editions of the present work are uncommon.

OCLC: 15339434 locates copies at Columbia, Burndy and the New York Public Library and notes sixteen rather than seventeen plates.

111. **[TRADE CATALOGUE]. HEALY & BIGELOW.** KICKAPOO INDIAN DREAM BOOK Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., New Haven, Conn. USA. Published by Healy & Bigelow. [n.d. but ca. 1890-1894?].

8vo, pp. 32; with text illustrations; paper browned due to quality; stapled as issued in striking chromolithograph wrappers, faint dampstain on upper cover, extremities a little rough and nicked, but a good copy. \$130

An attractive example of this promotional brochure for one of the most successful late nineteenth century companies specialising in the sale of Indian remedies.

Kickapoo Indian Medicines were first marketed by John E. Healy and Charles Bigelow, both experienced travelling medicine showmen. 'By trading on the mystique of the Indian, Healy and Bigelow were following the lead of dozens of nineteenth century quacks and patent medicine promoters. It was the belief among many white Americans that the Indian was a natural physician, endowed with an

iron constitution because he possessed secrets of healing unknown to the white man' ... Healy & Bigelow employed hundreds of Indians to staff its numerous travelling shows ... each travelling unit featured a 'village' populated by varying numbers of Native Americans, several performers to entertain the audience with jokes and songs, and an agent who harangued the audience about the benefits of Kickapoo Indian Remedies during the performance' (Atwater S-529). During the 1880s some 75 shows could be touring the country at any one time. From 1881 to 1884 they operated out of Boston, before a brief move to New York, and then transferring to New Haven in 1887. In 1894 Healy sold his interest in Healy & Bigelow, and the firm was renamed the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company. The present pamphlet still has the address as New Haven, but notes the name 'Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co.,' on the rear cover - suggesting perhaps a publication date of before the sale of the company.

See Atwater III, S-675.2 (but Clintonville, Ct and dated ca 1908); see also ff. S-529 for Healy & Bigelow items and a full history of the Kickapoo Indian Company.

All you need in Photography

112. **[TRADE CATALOGUE]. KODAK.** CATALOGUE NO 29. All you need in photography. Price list of the Kodak, Premo, Graflex and General Photographic Apparatus and Materials. Sydney: Printed by S. T. Leigh & Co., [n.d but ca. 1912]. **\$330**

8vo, pp. 224, copiously illustrated; with errata slip tipped in at front; upper outer corners of pp. 15-20 torn with loss, final leaf creased and torn at upper gutter, with some light soiling; stapled as issued in the original decorated wrappers, head and tail of spine worn with small tear about 2 cms down, covers creased and lightly worn, lower upper corner torn; still a good copy.

An appealing copy of this scarce Australian trade catalogue for Kodak, which provides the enthusiast and professional with a wide range of equipment, ranging from the cameras themselves, lenses, filters, shutters, cases and tripods, dark room equipment and chemicals, to albums and mounts. A list of suitable publications is also included.

'With the slogan "you press the button, we do the rest," George Eastman put the first simple camera into the hands of a world of consumers in 1888. In so doing, he made a cumbersome and complicated process easy to use and accessible to nearly everyone' (Kodak web-site).

OCLC: 220683494 locates just one copy at the National Library of Australia.

113. **[TRADE CATALOGUE]. NEWTON & CO.,** CATALOGUE OF MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, AND BINOCULARS, Surveying and drawing instruments, sextants, barometers, thermometers &c., Manufactured and sold by Newton & Co., Opticians and Scientific Instrument Makers by appointment to His Majesty the King ... [New address 72, Wigmore Street, London]. [n.d. but ca 1919?].

8vo, pp. 177, [3], viii; tear slightly affecting text and image to outer margin of p. 5 but with no loss, light marginal browning throughout, some occasional light soiling; in the original printed wrappers, spine and joints a little chipped



and torn with old paper repair to head, minor loss to tail, lower upper corner lost, covers a little soiled, extremities slightly bumped; with new address label adhered at tail of upper cover; a good copy. **\$475**

A fascinating catalogue of scientific instruments - Catalogue No 1., produced by the famous London firm of Newton & Co, renowned in particular for the manufacture and commercial distributor of magic lantern slides. According to the preface, the company had been in existence for some 200 years, but came to particular prominence during the 1850s when based at 3 Fleet Street London. A manuscript date on the spine suggests a date of 1919, and whilst Fleet remained a primary address, expansion saw the firm move to 72 Wigmore Street, as well as 37 King Street between the years of 1910-1920, the company continuing to cater for the continued public demand for magic lantern slides - a popular educational tool and and leisure pastime. The present copy clearly coincided with the move to 72 Wigmore Street. This expansion inevitable led to the production of specialist catalogues: whilst this Catalogue 1 concentrates on microscopes and scientific instruments, a list on the inside lower cover notes further catalogues advertising philosophical apparatus, optical lanterns, x-ray apparatus and sundials.

Not on OCLC.

114. [TRADE CATALOGUE]. ROCHESTER CAMERA MANUFACTURING COMPANY. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, Manufactured by Rochester Camera Mfg. Co., 13 Aqueduct Street. Rochester, N.Y. May, 1894.

8vo, pp. 28, with numerous illustrations of cameras and other photographic equipment; a little marginal browning, otherwise clean and crisp; stapled as issued in the original gilt embossed wrappers, together with the original mailing envelope (a little soiled), else very good. **\$450**

Uncommon trade catalogue and a fine copy in the publisher's original mailing envelope, of this detailed catalogue of photographic equipment for 1894.

'The Rochester Camera Manufacturing Company was founded in 1891 by H.B. Carlton (the brother of W.F. Carlton, who founded the Rochester Optical Company in 1883), and immediately went into the production of view cameras and related accessories for professional and advanced amateurs. Noting the success of the earlier Lucidograph series, and then the sudden impact of the Folding Kodak and the Henry Clay, they sought to improve upon and emulate the self-casing design with a model of their own that would provide even lighter weight and more simplified function without sacrificing high quality professional potential. The result was the Folding Rochester of 1892. Like its predecessors, it was internally a simple view camera, a folding bellows stretched across a focusing track between a front lens standard and a rear ground glass screen, built into an integral boxy case that

provided support when shooting and immediate protection when stored. However, it incorporated the varied aspects of the others into a more logical and cohesive whole for the first time' (Silver, *The 1892 Folding Rochester* on-line resource).

OCLC lists no holding for this 1894 catalogue, and only lists two holding for the 1892 publication.

115. [TRADE UNION CONGRESS - WOMEN'S RIGHTS]. WOMEN WORKERS Report of the 29th Annual Conference of representatives of Trade Unions Catering for Women Workers. Lytham St. Anne's. April 24 and 25. [Printed by Victoria house Printing Company, ... London], 1959.

8vo, pp. 46, [2] blank; slight creasing but otherwise clean; in the original printed wrappers, stapled as issued, staples slightly rusted, covers a little creased and soiled. **\$40**

'In 1925, the TUC established its own Women's Conference and in 1930, a Women's Advisory Committee to assist the General Council to tackle the 'problem' of women. The Women's Committee launched a campaign to increase the involvement of women by establishing local women's committees. This initiative was greeted apathetically, so a new range of publicity material was launched in 1937 based on the assumption that trade unionism would only appeal to women if it was concerned with 'womanly' issues such as health and beauty ... Employment in manufacturing had risen to an all-time peak of 39% of the workforce in 1951, and it remained at a high level throughout the decade. Facing chronic labour shortages, employers began to adapt working conditions to attract women with childcare responsibilities back to work. Unions responded by mounting recruiting campaigns targeting women, and creating new internal institutions to ensure women's voices could be heard and reflected in union policy. Whilst these efforts did not succeed in increasing female membership, the historically high level of 25% organisation reached in 1945 was maintained ... By 1960 the female membership was approaching 2 million.' (Professor Mary Davis, Centre for Trade Union Studies, London Metropolitan University from the TUC website http://www.unionhistory.info/timeline/1918_1939.php).

For women in trade unions, see 'Women in the Market and in the Unions' by Chris Wrigley in *British Trade Unions and Industrial Politics, Vol.II, The High Tide of Trade Unionism, 1964-79, 1999, pp.43-69.*

116. [VICKERS ARMSTRONG]. WAR GASES Symptoms and Treatment. [Tyneside], Naval Yard, High Walker. [n.d. but ca 1940s].

Single folio chart, 378mm x 329mm, folded down to 126 x 193mm with printed title on upper fold; internally clean and fresh though slightly creased, outer covers slightly foxed and soiled, with small stain on upper cover; a good copy. **\$125**

An appealing and scarce piece of occupational health ephemera, the present chart was clearly designed to be

displayed for use in the noted British armament factory of Vickers Armstrong during W.W.II. The company had an artillery factory and a shipyard and were based in the North East of England on Tyneside, and were one of the most important warship manufacturers in the world. Twelve dangerous gases are listed in this simple to read chart, and including chlorine, Di-phenyl-cyano-arsine, and Di-chloro-di-ethyl-sulphide, with a separate section outlining the actions required to decontaminate 'mustard' liquid and vapour spills.

*Revealing the increasing commercial power of
Mudie's Lending Library*

117. [VICTORIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY APPEAL FOR NEW MEMBERS]. COLVILLE, Thomas M. MACCLESFIELD SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY. Park Green, Macclesfield, 19th January, 1858.

4to, pp. [4], though only page printed; on blue paper; minor soiling to extremities with small nick at head, but otherwise clean and fresh; an appealing ephemeral item. \$180

An attractive ephemeral item, the present short notice is an appeal for new members on behalf of the Macclesfield Subscription Library in Cheshire, and provides a fascinating insight into not only the role of such libraries in local communities, but to the pressures that such institutions were under to cater not only for the explosion in readership during the mid-eighteenth century, but to survive and compete against the increasing commercialisation of lending libraries.

Subscription libraries had first appeared in numbers during the eighteenth century, but it was the Victorian thirst for knowledge and learning that saw an explosion in their numbers, as well as an increase in reading clubs and mutual improvement associations throughout Great Britain. By the middle of the century most country boroughs would have had a subscription library within its limits. Such libraries were generally started by donations from the local community (as appears to have been the case here as Colville alludes to), or by a large payment from a philanthropist, with subscription fees later charged to allow them to continue lending books and purchasing new ones.

As becomes apparent from the notice, the library has been losing subscription members, due primarily to the increasing commercial influence of 'the great facilities afforded by the London Libraries of Mudie, and others, in supplying the newest and best works to Provincial Book Clubs and Reading Societies, of which several are existing in this neighbourhood'. In a clear case of 'if you can't beat them, join them', the management committee of the Macclesfield Library have approached Mudie's directly, and 'arrangements are therefore being made with Mr. Mudie, and Messrs. Saunders and Otley, to supply this Library with the Best and Newest Publications'. Colville assures his membership that books will be ordered 'at the earliest possible time after being published' and that none will have to be sponsored, 'as in some of the Book Societies'. He goes on to highlight the strength and depth of the libraries collections amassed during the last eighty-eight years. The annual subscription is '£1 11s 6d' and which will entitle the subscriber to full use of the 10,000 volumes, as well as to the new works and periodicals.

118. WEIDLER, Johann Friedrich. INSTITUTIONES GEOMETRIAE SUBTERRANAE Cum figuris Aeneis. Witembergae, Apud Vidvam Gerdesiam. [1726].

4to, pp. 80; with four folding engraved plates; somewhat browned and foxed throughout due to paper quality (quite prominent in places), with dampstain affecting the upper margin of the four plates; in half-vellum over speckled boards, all edges red, head of spine lettered in manuscript; with faint armorial book-plate on front paste-down; a good copy. \$1,320

Uncommon first edition of this noted mathematical work in relation to mine surveying and engineering, and the first systematic compendium of 'bergmännischen markscheidekunst' (Allg. Deutsche Biographie). The plates show a number of geometric and geodical instruments. A second expanded edition was published in 1751, with a German translation by Fuxtaller in 1765.

Weidler (1691-1755) was professor of astronomy and mathematics at Wittenberg, and is also remembered for his noted astronomical history of 1741.

Poggendorf II, 1281; Dawson 7081; Sotheran, First supplement, 6644; OCLC: 17011995 cites copies at Berkeley, Michigan, Linda Hall, Oklahoma and Cambridge.

119. WELLS, Samuel. R. WELLS' NEW DESCRIPTIVE CHART for giving a delineation of character according to phrenology and physiognomy; for the use of practical phrenologists. New York: Fowler & Wells Co., Publishers. 27 East 21st Street. Copyright by S.R. Wells 1869. Revision and Copyright by Fowler and Wells Co, 1895.

8vo, pp. 49, [7] 'First Principles: Or Outlines of Phrenology with forty three illustrations', [8] publisher's advertisements; with advertisements on inside front and back covers; title-page blank spaces for name of client here unused; very faint dampstain affecting outer margins of first couple of leaves and occasionally throughout, with some light soiling and browning, upper corners of last couple of leaves a little creased, otherwise clean and crisp; in the original printed wrappers, upper cover somewhat soiled and stained, extremities a little chipped. \$220

An appealing example of a phrenological chart for the use of practical phrenologists (though here unused) and designed to provide 'a delineation of character'. This appealing and scarce ephemeral survivor, first published in 1869 and here revised and reissued in 1895, is an example of the collaborative work of America's leading phrenologists, Samuel Robert Wells and Orson Squire Fowler.

'Among the most influential leaders of the [phrenological] movement in America during the 19th century were two brothers, Orson Squire Fowler (1809-1887) and Lorenzo Niles Fowler (1811-1896), and their business associate, Samuel Roberts Wells (1820-1875). The Fowler brothers began as itinerant phrenologists, lecturing and reading heads throughout New England. After a brief practice in Washington, O. S. Fowler went to Philadelphia in 1838 and opened an office called the Phrenological Museum where he began publication of the American Phrenological Journal. The business moved to New York City in 1842, where the two brothers, their sister, Charlotte, and Lorenzo Fowler's wife, Lydia, became notable



phrenologists, and the Phrenological Cabinet, displaying casts, skulls, charts, and other artefacts of the movement, became a popular fixture in the city ... In 1843, Charlotte Fowler married a medical student, Samuel Roberts Wells, who then entered into partnership with his brothers-in-law, forming the publishing house of Fowler and Wells. The firm produced hundreds of titles and editions and, literally, thousands of copies of phrenological texts, and also sold charts, sets of cranial casts, and the famous symbolical heads. In addition to their mercantile ventures, the Fowlers were educators, training an army of phrenologists and supplying them with the tools of their trade' (from 'Talking Heads Phrenology at the Countway Library of Medicine' - an on-line exhibition by Harvard University Medical Library).

Samuel R. Wells died in 1875, following some economic reverses, and the Fowler and Wells publishing house went out of existence in the early 20th century,

OCLC: 2743093 and 29164910.

120. **WHISTON, William.** HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DR. SAMUEL CLARKE. Being a supplement to Dr. Sykes's and Bishop Hoadley's Accounts. Including certain memoirs of several of Dr. Clarke's friends. London, Sold by Fletcher Gyles .. 1730.

8vo, pp. 191, [3] A catalogue of the works of the Reverend Dr Samuel Clarke, [4] A Compleat Chronological Catalogue of Mr Whiston's Writings, [2] Proposal for printing by subscription; first leaf of text a little soiled, some occasional light marginal soiling throughout, with several neat pencil markings in margins, otherwise clean and crisp; sympathetically rebound in modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, with red morocco label lettered in gilt. **\$950**

First edition of this primary biographical source for the noted mathematician and natural philosopher Samuel Clarke (1675-1729) and which includes a list of his works. Whiston's title refers to Syke's *Elogium* of Clarke in the Present state of the republick of letters for July 1729, and an *Account* given by Benjamin Hoadley as a preface to Clarke's Sermons.

Both Whiston and Clarke were associates and ardent supporters of Newton. Clarke is probably best remembered for his correspondence with Leibnitz in defence of Newtonian theory. Whiston (1667-1752) graduated MA at Cambridge in 1693 and was later elected a fellow of Clare Hall. Newton thought highly of Whiston and arranged for him to succeed him as Lucasian professor in 1703, although he was later thrown out for his Unitarian religious views.

121. **WHISTON, William** NOVA TELLURIS THEORIA DAS IST: NEUE BETRACHTUNG DER ERDE Nach ihren ursprung und fortgang biß zu Hervorbringung aller Dinge oder: Eine gründliche deutliche und nach beygefügtten abrissen eingerichtete vorstellung daß so wohl die sechstägige Schöpffung und darauf erfolgte Sündfluth als auch

die annoch zukünssuge Conflagration der Welt wie solche in heil ... nebst einer vorrede obgbesagten auctoris von der eigentlichen beschaffenheit der Mosaischen geschichte von der schöpffung. Wegen besonderem darinnen enthlaltenen anmerckungen aus dem Englischen übersetzt von M. M. S. V. D. M. Franckfurt bey Christian Gottlieb Ludwigen. 1713.

4to, pp. [2], 560 [i.e. 540]; title-page in red and black, with engraved frontispiece and 11 engraved plates, and woodcut head-pieces and initial; erroneous pagination with numbers 295-296 and 535-554 omitted; lightly browned throughout, more prominent in a few gatherings, with some occasional light spotting and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, with paper label lettered in mss (a little chipped), some prominent worming affecting both covers, most prominent on rear board, and affecting tail of spine with slight loss, extremities rubbed and lightly worn; still a good copy. **\$2,800**

First German translation by Michael Swen, of William Whiston's important and extremely popular *New theory of the earth* (1696), considered to be one of the most influential works in the European movement to reconcile biblical theology with the new, and here specifically Newtonian, science. In particular Whiston here attempts a scientific interpretation of Genesis and the creation in light of Newtonian sky mechanics.

Whiston graduated MA at Cambridge in 1693 and was later elected a fellow of Clare Hall. He had heard Newton lecture, and studied the 'Principia', and his aim in the *New theory of the earth* was to formulate a theory based on Newtonian cosmology which would supersede Burnet's Cartesian *Telluris theoria sacra* (1681). Whiston apparently submitted the manuscript of his book to Newton before publication and the original edition contained a two-page dedication to Newton. Newton thought highly of Whiston and arranged for him to succeed him as Lucasian professor in 1703, although he was later thrown out for his Unitarian religious views (covertly shared by Newton).

The present translation also cites works by Erhard Weigel and Dethlev Clüvero [Clüver].

See Babson 231 (first edition); Wallis 344.9.

122. **[WHITING, Sydney].** MEMOIRS OF A STOMACH Written by Himself, that All who Eat may Read. Edited by a Minister of the Interior. Fourth Edition. (Revised with Additions). [London:] Published by Chapman and Hall ... and Sold by All Booksellers. [n.d., but 1854?].

8vo, pp. [ii] engraved frontispiece, xvi, [9]-135, [1] blank, [6] publisher's advertisements; with engraved title-page vignette; light soiling and foxing throughout; uncut in original blind-stamped green cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt; head and tail of spine and corners expertly repaired and refurbished. **\$330**

Fourth edition (first 1853) of this extremely popular and light-hearted examination of diet and health, and an interesting example of medical anthropomorphism. This edition is slightly changed from earlier editions, omitting the two poems 'To Julia' and including a new poem 'The Stomach to Ilia' and a song 'Columbine May-Day' (for which, apparently, music was available!).

This entertaining little monograph, written in informal style, nevertheless contains the medical facts in the notes to the text. Included within this 'autobiography' of the author the stomach, there is a play entitled 'The Doctor and the Patient' (which includes a number of prescriptions and a meeting between Allopathist and Homoeopathist); two further poems ('The Poet and the Stomach', and 'Love's Astronomy'); and 'Rules for Special Practice in the Court of Health'.

The stomach considers that "I hold a superior position to my helpmate Mr. Brain; for ... if he separated the good from the bad, and digested all matters which he receives as thoroughly as I do, he would have a greater right to look down upon me than he has at present" ('Author's preface').

See Simon *Gastronomia* 1035 (7th edition); the work was translated into both French and German; OCLC: 57291988 cites three copies of this edition at Wisconsin, Johns Hopkins and Cambridge.

123. **WILSON, Henry.** WONDERFUL CHARACTERS. Comprising memoirs and anecdotes of the most remarkable persons of every age and nation. London: J. Robins and Co., Albion Press, Ivy-Lane, Paternoster Row. 1821-1822.

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. [iv] engraved frontispiece and additional engraved title-page, 496, and 15 engraved portraits; [iv] engraved frontispiece and additional engraved title-page, 480, with 14 engraved portraits; [iv] engraved frontispiece and additional title, 469, [1] plate list, and 16 engraved portraits; in all 48 portraits; browned throughout due to paper quality with some foxing and soiling (quite heavy in places), with offsetting from most plates, and large stain affecting upper margins of Vol III pp. 315-327; in contemporary quarter black straight-grain morocco over marbled boards, spines attractively lettered and tooled in gilt, light rubbing and wear to head of spines, covers a little rubbed and worn with some loss of paper, extremities bumped and lightly worn; despite browning a good copy.

\$1,250

First edition of this famous and popular handbook of the 'weird and wonderful', providing entertaining and lively accounts of many eccentric and remarkable characters of the day, and including actors and other entertainers, prodigies, women leading mens' lives and visa versa, 'freaks', and perpetrators of particularly gruesome crimes - together, in many cases, with their portraits. Amongst those cited include Wybrand Lolkes (the Dutch dwarf), Ann Moore (the fasting woman of Tutbury), Elizabeth Brownrigg (executed for cruelty and murder), Thomas Hills Everitt (the enormous baby), Thomas Parr (who died at the age of 152), and Chevalier D'Eon (who passed as a woman for many years).

Many of the characters and some of the plates (versions, at least) are found in earlier collections of the sort, including the publisher R.S. Kirby's *Wonderful and*

eccentric museum (1803-1820), and, presumably, Caulfield's *Blackguardiana* of 1793.

OCLC: 9348538.