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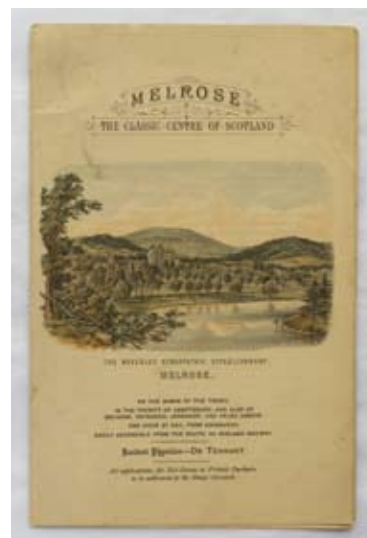
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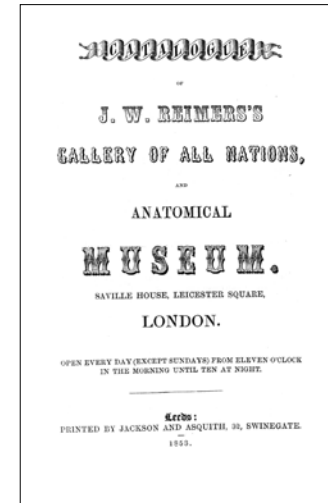
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'For inspection by gentlemen only'

- 1 [ANATOMICAL MUSEUM]. [GUILDER, Charles V. Editor]. CATALOGUE OF J.W. REIMERS'S GALLERY OF ALL NATIONS AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. Saville House, Leicester Square, London ... Leeds: Printed by Jackson and Asquith, 32 Swinegate. 1853.

8vo, pp. [1-3] 4-32; with addendum slip pasted in; evidence of previous vertical crease; final leaf a little foxed, otherwise fresh throughout; in recent wrappers. £285



An appealing guidebook, highlighting the mid-nineteenth century fascination with anatomical museums and cabinets of curiosities. Often itinerant, such popular exhibitions flourished on both sides of the Atlantic during the second half of the 19th century, some achieving considerable fame and notoriety, notably those of Dr. Kahn (run by the Jordan family in both London and New York), Barnum's 'American Museum', the 'New York Anatomical Museum', and that of Jacob. W. Reimers, as described here.

Reimers's museum 'for inspection by gentlemen only' (p.5) toured the North of England during 1852, visiting towns such as Hull, Blackburn, Bradford and Birmingham before opening at Saville House, Leicester Square in 1853, where it remained until at least 1854. The editor's address notes that the museum ... 'has been collected at great expense and labour, and ... gives not a faint idea, but a deep insight into those matters which have long been concealed ... No one who enters this place of anatomical science, from the medical student to the uninformed visitor, will leave it without having added something to his

previous store of knowledge'.

The show displayed 'a clear view of the delicate construction of the human body' (Altick, p. 341), including the various stages of foetal development, obstetric operations, various pelvises, phrenological specimens, several skeletons and tanned human skins, models of organs, as well as the terrible effects of debauchery in the form of syphilis. There was also an ethnological section, or 'Gallery of all Nations', where the superiority of the Caucasian over other races was rather too enthusiastically proclaimed by the author; a final section covers midwifery and Caesarean section.

A contemporary review gives a flattering description of the Museum: 'This gentleman's splendid collection of anatomical specimens has now arrived in London from the North of England, where it has been visited by thousands, who wished to see the wonderful mechanism of the earthly tabernacle. The models are mostly in wax, and their fidelity true to nature, without any of those disagreeable accompaniments of necessity attached to anatomical preparations. In the facial gallery, the several varieties of the human face are arranged with a true regard to ethnographical position and proper development. ... The complete and organic development of the human brain, the dreadful effects of tight-lacing on the female frame, with hundreds of other chances and changes mortality is heir to, are lucidly explained ... The public are fully appreciating Mr. Reimers' unrivalled collection; its merits have only to be more generally diffused in London, when its popularity must be increased amongst all classes' (*The Musical World*, vol 31, p. 520).

The role of such museums has become the focus of increasing historical interest in recent years, with their importance to general anatomical education being re-evaluated. Open to the public and offering extensive collections, such museums provided medical students with easy access to specimens for prolonged study, and an alternative to

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Cover illustration is taken from item 7.

Kitzinger, London

Printed and bound at the Dorset Press, Dorchester

public dissecting rooms. For a discussion of their role see A. W. Bates, 'Indecent and Demoralising Representations: Public Anatomy Museums in mid-Victorian England' in *Med Hist.* 2008 January 1; 52(1): 1–22.

See Altick, *The Shows of London*, p. 341; OCLC records copies at the British Library and the Natural History Museum.



'Ladies vs Gentlemen'

- 2 [ASTRONOMICAL CARD GAME]. LANCKTON, Albert S. GAME OF THE UNIVERSE. Publishing Headquarters. P.O. Box, 468. Worcester, Mass. Patent Applied for. Entered according to Act of Congress by Albert S. Lanckton, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington D.C., Sept 21st, A.D. 1874.

8vo, pp. [iv], folded down to size, together with 30 cards printed in blue and red, 65 x 97mm, printed on one side only; instructions lightly browned and foxed, with some creasing and small holes in the two central folds; cards slightly soiled; cards and instructions housed within the original white box with lid 70 x 105 x 17mm, with title label pasted on upper cover, covers slightly soiled, with slight scuffing and loss of paper on lower side, light rubbing and bumping to extremities; a good set, complete. £385

An attractive and complete set of this astronomical card game for ladies and gentlemen, introducing the planets and constellations, and designed to educate and amuse. 'It has been his endeavour to produce a system of useful and practical study, in the astronomical and mathematical sciences, as well as a means for the unalloyed entertainment and pleasure of the family and social circle'. The cards are divided into two orders – those of the planets and the constellations, with each card allocated a scoring point, and the Planet order considered to be effectively the 'trump' suit. Played by teams, (the suggestion is ladies verses gentleman), four cards are dealt to each player, the aim at the end of the round being to hold a hand with the highest point score. 'The one playing or leading the first card, attracts, i.e. demands the following players to play a card of the same order that he has played. If a player should not hold one of the order attracted, he must "throw off" or play a card of the other order. If a Planet card is attracted, and a player has none to play, he must play and loose a Constellation card, because there is no card in the Constellation order that will control a Planet card. But, should a Constellation card be played, and the following player should have none, he will play a Planet card and control the cards played, provided no other player should be forced to play a Planet card of higher value. The player at the right of passer shall be the first to play or attract. the player controlling the cards, shall draw and play first on the next circuit'.



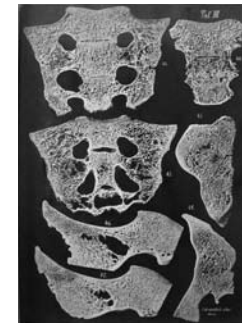
The vertebral column photographed

- 3 BARDELEBEN, Karl von. BEITRÄGE ZUR ANATOMIE DER WIRBEL-SÄULE mit holzschnitten und drei photographischen tafeln. Jena, Hermann Dabis, (O. Deistung's Buchhandlung), 1874.

4to, pp. 39, [1] blank; with three original photographs signed by C. Bräunlich of Jena (two mounted on one folding sheet), and four text diagrams; titlepage some-

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what browned and spotted, with further marginal browning and occasional spotting throughout; in the original cloth backed printed boards, spine a little sunned, covers lightly soiled and foxed, extremities and corners rather bumped and lightly worn. £1,350



First edition of this treatise by the noted German anatomist Karl von Bardeleben (1849–1919). Von Bardeleben obtained his doctorate in 1872 as a research assistant at the University of Leipzig, and from 1873 worked as prosector at the University of Jena, where he later served as an associate professor (from 1878) and as full professor from 1898. As the present work illustrates, he specialised in the fields of topographic and comparative anatomy, and the present treatise is notable for the three original photographs mounted at the rear of the work, illustrating the vertebral column.

In 1886, Bardeleben founded the *Anatomischer Anzeiger* (Annals of Anatomy), considered to be one of the more authoritative journals devoted to anatomical morphology.

Garrison, *History of Medicine*, pp. 519–520; OCLC locates copies at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, New York Academy of Medicine, NLM, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Oxford and the British Library.

- 4 BARNER, Jacobus. SPIRITUS VINI SINE ACIDO, hoc est, in spiritu vini et oleis indistincte non esse acidum, nec ea propterea à spiritu urina revera coagulari, demonstatio curiosa, cum modo conficiendi salia volatilia oleosa, eorumque usu. Lipsiae, Sumptibus Johannis Fritschii, Literis Joh. Erichi Hahnii. 1675.

Small 8vo, pp. 40; with woodcut printer's device and initial; a little browned throughout with some faint marginal staining, cropped close along upper margin, occasionally shaving page numbers, but with no significant loss; in modern half cream cloth over brown striped paper boards, small label lettered in gilt on spine, a little chipped, retaining previous rear blue wrapper, on which is pasted a biographical note, presumably of a previous owner; with booklabel on front pastedown. £385

First edition. 'A pupil of Daniel Sennert and adherent of Van Helmont, Barner (1641–1686) was professor of chemistry and medicine at Padua from 1670, after which he moved to Leipzig. He believed that the process of fermentation results from the interaction of acids and alkali's in the body, by which oils are changed into spirit' (Neville p. 79). Barner is best remembered for his work *Chymia Philosophica* of 1689, his most important book, and which introduced the adolescent Georg Ernst Stahl to chemistry, and which Stahl subsequently claimed to have committed to memory. His works in favour of the chemical theory of medicine attracted much notice at the time of their publication.

Duveen p. 45; Ferchl p. 22; Ferguson I, 74; Krivatsy 713; Partington II, p. 377; Wellcome II, p. 102; see Neville I, p. 79; OCLC locates further copies at Yale, Chicago, Cornell, Wisconsin, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Recounting Bassi's admission as one of the select class of Benedictine academicians

- 5 [BASSI, Laura]. BOLLETTI, Giuseppe Gaetano. DELL'ORIGINE E DE' PROGRESSI DELL'ISTITUTO DELLE SCIENZE DI BOLOGNA, E di tutte le Accademie ad esso unite, con la descrizione delle più notabile cose, che ad uso del Mondo letterario nello stesso Istituto si conservano, op-

eretta in grazia degli eruditi. In Bologna, per Lelio alla Volpe Impressore dell'Instituto delle Scienze. 1763 [a 7 stamped over the 3, Reimprimatur at the end dated 1767].

8vo, pp. 120, engraved vignette of a marsupial on title, with two engraved folding plans and two engraved folding plates; light scattered foxing to title and a few pages; entirely uncut in contemporary carta rustica; head of spine nicked with loss of about 1cm, covers a little spotted, with ink stain at head of lower upper margin; an appealing copy. £350

Third revised edition, and an attractive copy, of this brief history of the origins and report upon the progress of the Istituto delle Scienze in Bologna and its affiliated societies, first published in 1751.

At the time Bologna was, after Rome, the most important city of the Papal States, and the Istituto was a highly esteemed scientific establishment, including leading scientific figures of the day notably Francesco Zanotti, Francesco Algarotti, Gabriello Manfredi and Jacopo Beccaria. It was founded in 1714 by the natural historian Luigi Marsigli (1658–1730) who felt that Bologna was languishing in terms of technical and scientific advancement. The Palazzo Poggi was chosen as a base in which to house the collections, laboratories, and living quarters for the scientists, both in residence and visiting. In 1721 the observatory, at the time the best in Italy, was erected, and fitted with high-quality instruments. In 1742 a number of museums were absorbed into the institute to further emphasise the image of the city as being a vibrant and international centre of higher learning, and in 1745 Pope Benedict XIV created a select class of academicians with the aim of increasing scientific productivity. Amongst those admitted into this prestigious assembly was Laura Bassi – as described here by Bolletti: 'A questo numero di accademici volle il Santissimo Padre, che sosse aggiunta l'ornatissima, e chiarissima Laura Maria Caterina Bassi Veratti; con che venne la fama di questa gran donna a rendersi anche più illustre per la testimonianza di un tanto Pontefice, il quale la aggiunse agli accademici Benedettini, come un vaghissimo ornamento, così che, lei toltane, gli accademici ritornino allo stabilito numero di ventiquattro' (p. 44). Bassi had been welcomed as a honorary member of the Academy of Sciences in March 1732, a month before she famously defended her theses. Though the work of several academicians is mentioned by Bolletti this inclusion is of interest: it has been suggested by recent scholars such as Paula Findlen that Bassi's career was so fêted as part of a wider attempt to improve the reputation and standing of Bologna. It makes sense therefore that Bolletti should pay tribute to one of the glowing assets of the Academy. This new edition, some fifteen years after the first, has been updated taking into account recent changes, including Luigi Galvani's appointment in March 1766 as demonstrator at the anatomy museum, suggesting a concerted attempt to promote and keep the Academy at the forefront of contemporary and academic thought.

Bolletti includes a detailed description of the building and its decorations, illustrated with an elevation, a section and two plans.

The present issue appears to re-use the titlepage from the 1763 edition, with the date corrected.

Riccardi I, p. 145 ('Abbiamo registrato questo libro ... per l'importanza che esso presenta per la storia della scienza'); OCLC: 7011489 for 1751 edition; OCLC: 14048021 for this edition.



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Materia medica for Naval surgeons

- 6 **BASTIER DE LA MIRANDE, M.** CAIERS DE MATIÈRE MÉDICALE INTERNE ET EXTERNE ... pour la commodité & utilité des élèves en Chirurgie qui se destinent pour le service de la Marine. A Limoges, Chez Pierre Chapoulaud, Imprimeur & Marchand Libraire, Place des Bancs. 1759.

Three parts in one volume, 12mo; pp. [x], 228; [iv], 229–400; [vi], 401–552; with appealing woodcut printer's device on titlepages, and head- and tailpieces and initials; lightly soiled throughout, with some occasional ink staining, tear along gutter of final leaf of prelims though with no loss, final errata leaf slightly adhered to rear pastedown at gutter, with neat vertical tear along gutter (though with no loss), and outer margin torn with loss of paper but not affecting text; worm-trail affecting gutter throughout Part I, and the first few gatherings of part II, more prominent between pp. 68–125, and at head of pp. 49–68, touching a few letters but with no significant loss; bound in modern marbled boards, printed paper label on spine, light wear at head and tail of spine, extremities a little rubbed and bumped; still an appealing copy. £425

First edition of this rare and little known practical guide to materia medica, written for the education and use of Naval surgeons. Bastier de la Mirande, described on the titlepage as a Doctor of Medicine at the Bordeaux Faculty, divides his work into three parts. The first two deal extensively with internal materia medica, discussing in turn purgatives or 'des drogues évacuantes', and then 'nous chercherons à connoître les altérans et à les appliquer'. Part three addresses external materia medica. The importance of bleeding is also prominently discussed, a number of case histories cited. The use of various types of water, including distilled, mineral, and 'l'eau de mille-fleurs' – in fact derived from cow's urine, are also discussed. Bastier cites numerous authors, both ancient and modern, including Hippocrates, Galen, Fernel, Friend, Hecquet, Chomel, Charas and Lemery. Whilst perhaps a more practical than scientific introduction to the subject, the work provides a useful summary and insight into the basic level of knowledge expected of a prospective mid-eighteenth century Naval practitioner. The work was reissued in 1767 under the title *Matiere médicale complete*.

Blake p. 33; See O. Lafont, 'Une matière médicale méconnue, publiée en 1759, à Limoges, par Bastier de La Mirande', *Revue d'histoire de la pharmacie*, 2012, 60, 137–152; OCLC locates one further copy at the Lloyd Library; no further copies located on KVK.

Unrecorded edition of this famous work on book illumination

- 7 **BOLTZ, Valentin.** ILLUMINIRBUCH kunstlich alle farben zu machen und bereyten allen schreihern brieffmalern und andern solcher kunsten liebhabernigantz lustig und fruchtbar zu wissen. Sampt etlichen neuen zugesetzten kunststücklein vormals im truüct nie außgangen. ... Den inhalt dieses Büchlein ssampt dem Register findestu am End. Nuremberg, bey Jorg Singer und Christoff Lochner. [nd. but ca. 1630].

Small 12mo, pp. [v], 1–131, [9] index; titlepage in red and black with appealing woodcut vignette depicting an illuminator at his desk, with his tools of trade strewn around him; titlepage a little soiled, somewhat browned throughout with some occasional minor staining, neat vertical repair on verso of title, with a number of

small, neat marginal repairs affecting the upper margins of pp. 21, 27, 54, 56, 58, 59, 95, 104, 106, 108, two repairs to upper margin of p. 102, at tail of pp 68–69, lower margins of pp. 61 and 75 cropped; final leaf a little loose; contemporary manuscript accession numbers on titlepage and verso of front free endpaper; in later marbled paper backed pastepaper boards, spine and joints worn and cracked, with 3cm loss at tail, with small paper accession label lettered in ms, covers soiled, with ink mark at lower joint of rear cover; monastic bookplate on front pastedown 'Ex Bibliotheca Venerab conventus Viennensis in Rossaugia Ord: servorum B.M.V', and with a contemporary, if not completely legible, ownership inscription in brown ink on front free endpaper; despite faults, an appealing, unsophisticated copy. £2,600

A seemingly unrecorded edition, not cited by Ferguson in his comprehensive checklist, of this early and groundbreaking manual on book illumination and decoration techniques, for artists and artisans alike, and one of the first of its kind describing the preparation and use of colours for illuminating books and manuscripts on paper and vellum.

Valentin Boltz (or Valentin Boltz von Ruffach) was born in the early part of the 16th century, and was a native of a small town in Upper Alsace. A scholar, popular preacher, dramatic author and actor, Boltz was a noted artist skilled in the preparation and use of colours, and according to Ferguson, in his extensive discussion on the work in *Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry*, Supplement V (Glasgow, 1916 pp. 6–24) first published the present manual in Latin in 1547, with a German edition published under the title *Farbbuch oder Illuminierbuch* in 1549. This appears to have been the most comprehensive edition published, spanning over 300 pages and with several illustrations. Ferguson, having never seen a copy, doubted its existence, but OCLC notes a copy at Newberry. Ferguson identified thirteen editions between 1547 and 1675 'or an edition every ten years on average. Books of receipts for everyday, or popular use, generally reached a new edition every four or five years, while they lasted. Illumination, however, was not an everyday subject, and Boltz's book, therefore, may be regarded as exceptional by its continuance and by the number of editions. Though an existing edition or two, perhaps between 1586–1613–1630, may have escaped bibliographers, the list now compiled, all things considered, is probably nearly complete' (pp. 19–20). We have so far been unable to locate any copies of this Nuremburg edition, though the collation most closely matches that of the 1630 edition published in Strasbourg. This seems to tie in with the fact that Christoff Lochner was as a printer in Nuremburg between 1600–1650.

In the preface to the reader, Boltz defends his little manual against those artists who may resent him revealing the secrets of their art and effectively taking 'bread from mouths'. Indeed the work is considered by some to be the first to reveal these technical recipes, traditionally guarded with great secrecy by the guild of colourers of printed books, in so doing breaking their monopoly as regards to recipes. Boltz provides detailed directions for the preparation of various mediums, varnishes and colours. Mediums consisted of gum Arabic, parchment glue, cherry tree gum, almond gum and some others. The preparations are accompanied by hints and cautions, Boltz warning of the dangers of using mercury for example. Besides the various gums, alum, vinegar, white of egg, myrrh, mastic, linseed oil for varnishes were employed. Full directions are given for a ground for laying gold upon, and for preparing mosaic gold. Recipes for several colours are given: artificial cinnabar made by heating together mercury and



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sulphur, browns mixed from Brazil-wood and white vitriol, yellows from a mixture of realgar and saffron, with a number of recipes for blues given including azure, ultramarine, litmus, woad, and indigo.

A section provides directions on how to use the colours and mediums in practice, with advice on what mixtures to use for the painting of children, women, hair colour, blood, smoke and flames, and even for painting dead bodies. There are a few recipes for dyeing. The last section includes descriptions on how to render parchment coloured and transparent, on etching and engraving, and on the sizing of porous paper so that it may take colours without running. Directions on how to construct a hair pencil are also provided. All editions of this early and important work are scarce.

Darmstaedter, *Bergbuchlein* 82 (for previous editions); Ferchl p. 56 for other editions; see Ferguson, *Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry*, Supplement V (Glasgow, 1916) pp. 6–24; see Goedeke *Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur* II, 348, 66, 5; not in Cole, Duveen or Neville; this issue not located on OCLC or KVK.

Motoring – a good cure for insomnia

- 8 **BOMMIER, R. HYGIENE DU CHAUFFEUR** Le moteur humain. Préface du Comte Mortimer-Mégret. Paris, H. Dunod et E. Pinat, Éditeurs, 49, Quai des Grands-Augustins, 49. 1907.

8vo, pp. xii, 214, [2]; with numerous evocative text illustrations, and a number of half-tone reproductions of x-rays; lightly foxed and browned throughout due to paper quality, gutters exposed in a couple of places at the beginning and end but holding; in the original full roan, lettered in gilt on spine and upper cover, with appealing embossed vignette of a couple of motorists on the upper cover, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine a little nicked and worn, upper joint cracked at head, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; an appealing copy. £325

First edition of this early and most appealing guide for automobile drivers on health and hygiene, by Dr. R. Bommier (1874–), one of a number of 'indispensable' works for car enthusiasts covering all areas of care and maintenance, and published as part of the series *Bibliothèque du Chauffeur*.

The first part of the work introduces the driver to some basic tenets of health, through a comparison of the health and 'physiology' of both the human and combustion engine. Both humans and automobiles need oxygen, energy to drive them forward, and experience friction upon working parts. Part two examines in more details the hygiene of the human 'moteur', with the third part devoted to hygiene of the skin. A wonderfully evocative sections highlights suitable items of clothing for both male and female automobile drivers and passengers, to ensure that they stay warm and dry, and thus avoid the dangers of over exposure. Considerable attention is devoted to the dangers of either too much sun, or of too much cold. Bommier also includes a section on suitable eye-wear, for both automobiles and motor-cyclists. The effects of motoring upon conditions such as tuberculosis and asthma, as well as upon nervous diseases, are

then discussed. Whilst Bommier warns that the 'sport' of motoring can lead to over-excitement in some cases, it has proved to be a very good remedy for insomnia! The final section is devoted to accidents associated with motoring, and includes a number of x-ray images of fractures resulting from motoring accidents.

Rare: OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Chicago, Buffalo and the Wellcome, with a small number of European copies.





Illustrating diuretic purging on the 'shower stool'

- 9 **BOTTARELLI, Giovanni.** DE BAGNI SAN CASCIANO, Osservazioni del Dottor Giovanni Bottarelli, Medico fisico di Foiano. Florence, Vincenzo Vangelisti, [1688].

12 mo, pp. 308 [310], with four etched plates bound in; decorative initials and head- and tailpieces; some very light browning, else clean; contemporary vellum, spine lettered in ink; early purchase note by Alexandro Benadici (?) to front free endpaper. £2,200

First and only edition of this detailed account of the medical benefits of the hot springs of San Casciano, one of the pre-eminent Italian thermal baths of classical antiquity and up to the eighteenth century. The baths of San Casciano consisted of a number of different springs, which were used for a variety of treatments and applied both internally and externally. The four engraved plates give a vivid illustration of the various applications, from full immersion in the bath, to the famous head shower, the external application to stomach and uterus, and diuretic purging on the 'shower stool'.

Bottarelli gives details of historical treatises on the hot springs, and with his detailed index allows easy access to relevant treatments.

Vinciana, Libreria Vinciana, Autori Italiani del '600, 1845; Krivatsy 1607; Waller 1338; Wellcome II, p. 210.



- 10 **[BRAHE.] [BANG, Oluf].** SAMLING AF ADSKILLIGE NYTTIGE OG OPBYGGELIGE MATERIER saa vel Gamle som Nye. I Stykke [-VII]. København, [Imprimatur in sidem Protocolli Facult: Theolog: P. Holmius], 1743-44

Seven parts in two volumes, bound in one 8vo volume; pp. [ii] engraved title, [iv], 468, [but 568]; 744; with engraved frontispiece portrait of Brahe, two engraved coat of arms, and three folding genealogical tables; each part with a separate engraved part-title; with attractive woodcut head and tail pieces throughout; aside from some light browning and occasional soiling, clean and crisp; an attractive copy in full contemporary blind-stamped calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt with black morocco label, spine a little creased with small nick in centre, head and tail lightly worn, joints a little rubbed, as are extremities and corners; with the small gilt exlibris of Knud Scavenius on inside pastedown. £775

An attractive and complete copy of the first edition of this literary magazine edited and compiled by Oluf Bang (1710-1783), and of particular note containing as it does in the second volume, a detailed biography of Tycho Brahe, that was subsequently used by the German publisher Mengel in his important biography of Brahe, *Lebensbeschreibung des berühmten und gelehrten danischen sternsehers Tycho v. Brahes* (1756). Bang amassed an eclectic mix of historical and literary material, which he issued in magazine form over two years, and in a way anticipates the *Danske Magazin*. The portrait of Brahe is apparently after Hofman.

Bibliotheca Danica. III, 6; OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the National Library of Scotland, and the BL with a number of European locations, though seemingly no further US copies.



The Swedish State laid out on an educational wall chart

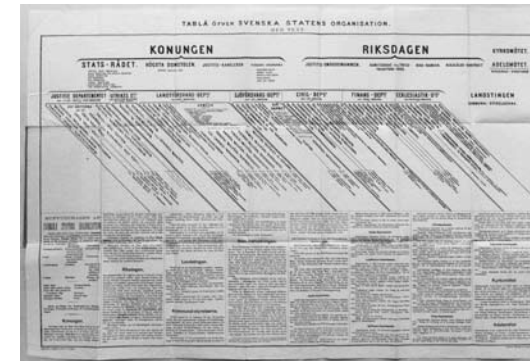
- 11 **[BROADSIDE]. TJÄDER, C.J.** TABLÅ ÖFVER SVENSKA STATENS ORGANISATION med text upprättad och utgifven år 1871. [Tryckt hos Schlachter & Seedorff, Stockholm, n.d but 1871?].

Large folding printed table, approximately 570 x 850 mm; slightly creased and soiled, with a number of tears along folds neatly repaired; mounted and contained within the original 8vo cloth backed printed green boards, covers a little spotted and soiled, with contemporary signature at head; an appealing and striking example. £775

A rare large broadside, presumably intended to be publicly displayed in a class room or lecture hall, and illustrating the organisation of the Swedish state towards the end of the 19th century. The detailed broadside highlights the structure of the state, divided between the King, the Parliament, and the Government, noting the various ministerial departments.

An unusual and striking representation of the political structure of the 19th century European state.

Only one copy located at the National Library of Sweden.



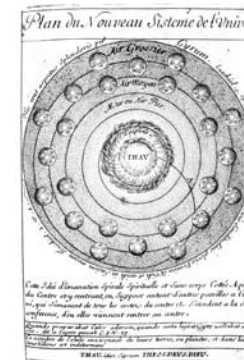
On the Pluralism of worlds

- 12 **BRODEAU DE MONCHARVILLE, Pierre Julien, Marquis de Chatres.** PREUVES DES EXISTENCES, ET NOUVEAU SYSTÈME DE L'UNIVERS, ou Idée d'une Nouvelle Philosophie. A Paris, Chez Jacques Josse, rue saint Jacques, à la Columbe Royale. 1702.

8vo, pp. [iv], 98, 101-116, 121-128; with engraved frontispiece and woodcut headpieces; with some mispagination; a little browned and soiled, small tear affecting outer margin of p. 123 but not touching text, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary full speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine and corners neatly repaired, covers a little stained; a presentation copy from the author signed on the front free endpaper "A Monsieur de Gaudion par son très humble et très obéissant serviteur Brodeau"; a good copy. £885

First edition, later revised issue (?) of this rather curious and esoteric treatise presenting a system of the Universe based upon 'le mouvement circulaire'. A strange mixture of philosophical and theological discussion, verse (including a 'Sonnet Acrostiche'), and biblical extracts (printed in two parallel columns in French and Latin), this extraordinary work initially presents his new philosophical system, the basis of which is represented in the striking frontispiece entitled 'Plan du Nouveau Systeme de l'Univers' his 'l'Idée d'Emanation Spirale Spirituelle et sans Corps'. Brodeau's brief explanation, found in the first fifteen pages, is divided into 'six propositions', including his belief in the existence of other inhabited planets.

From p. 101 is found a 'Liste des ouvrages de l'Auteur du Nouveau Système de l'Univers' – a suggested library of works by authors ancient and modern, on



philosophy, theology, science, and medicine, together with an advertisement for his work 'Histoire Generale de la Mer' – which appears never to have been published.

The work begins with two poems or Rondeau in praise of the reader. A blank space has been left below the title of each poem, and has here been filled in by Brodeau with the name of the book's recipient, M. Gaudion. As the author notes in his preface: 'Je les regarde dès-à-présent... comme les illustres protecteurs de mes opinions'.

Pierre Julien Brodeau, from a noted Angevin family, served in the French Navy, and was later appointed inspector-general of fortifications and an Honorary Advisor of the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of Paris. He became Marquis de Châtres through marriage. He died in 1711.

A seemingly variant issue of the work was also published by Josse in the same year, under the title *Nouveau Système de l'univers*. Also comprising a collection of pieces, verse, and biblical extracts, OCLC note a somewhat erratic and complicated collation for the work. Although difficult to establish priority, the slightly more ordered collation of the present copy suggests a later, revised issue perhaps. Though clearly never bound in, it is possible that the gap in pagination at p. 98 and before the 'Liste de Ouvrages' is due to a missing separate title or blank leaf. A scarce and curious work.

Blavier, *Les fous littéraires*, p. 453; OCLC locates copies at BnF and Lyon, with microfilm copies at San Diego, the New York Public Library and Pennsylvania.

How to make your flooded home habitable

- 13 **CADET-DE-VAUX, Antoine-Alexis-François.** AVIS SUR LES MOYENS DE DIMINUER L'INSALUBRITÉ DES HABITATIONS qui ont été exposées aux Inondations. Imprimé & publié par ordre du Gouvernement. A Paris, De L'Imprimerie de Ph.-D. Pierres, Imprimeur Ordinaire du Roi, de la Police, &c, rue Saint-Jacques. MDCCLXXXIV [1784].

8vo, pp. 16; a little foxed and soiled, but otherwise a good copy; uncut and unbound, stitched as issued, with stab mark at tail (where previously hung on a loop?). £385

Uncommon first edition of this important public health treatise by the noted chemist, agronomist, and reformer Antoine Cadet-de-Vaux (1743–1828), providing simple and helpful hints on how to reduce the insalubrity of homes and dwellings that have been affected by floods. Realising that it is often not possible to abandon a damaged property altogether, Cadet-de-Vaux outlines a number of measures that will help to reduce the cold and damp conditions which left untreated will most likely lead to disease in both humans and livestock. The house should be washed with hard water to rid the building of any residues of silt, which if left, would predispose the house to damp and thus a risk of infection. This done, the building should then be thoroughly aired during the day, with fires lit to help complete the drying process. He further recommends that the walls be covered in quick-lime which helps to both absorb the humidity and prevent any residing noxious fumes from seeping into the atmosphere.

Public health had long been an interest of Cadet-de-Vaux, in addition to his interest in chemistry and agriculture. Many of his activities before the Revolution were concerned with the disinfection of cess-pools and wells, the reform of sanitary conditions in prisons, industrial hygiene, and the removal of cemeteries from the centre of Paris. The present work was revised and reissued after the revolution. Benjamin Franklin had a copy in his medical library.

Querard II, p. 10; OCLC locates copies at the NLM, Harvard and the BnF.

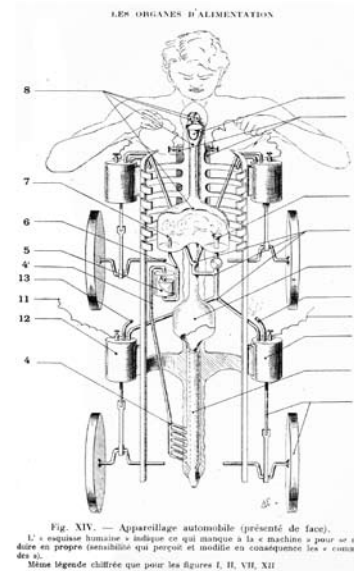


Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

'The human engine taught by the automobile engine'

- 14 **CHAUVOIS, Louis.** LA MACHINE HUMAINE enseignée par la Machine Automobile. Préface de Louis Forest. Avec xxviii figures dans le texte. Gaston Doin & Cie. Éditeurs A Paris, 1926.

8vo, pp. [ii] blank, viii, 182, [2]; with 28 text illustrations, including some halftones; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, more prominent around margins, with some faint cockling at tail; contemporary 'draft' essay on 'Culture Physique' written in a neat hand in brown ink and penned on the recto of four 8vo sheets of squared paper loosely inserted; in the original publisher's orange card wrappers printed in blue, head and tail of spine a little bumped and worn, spine and covers faded with light soiling and dampstaining evident, more noticeable on rear cover (and presumably the cause of the paper cockling internally); small scuff mark on upper cover, possibly from removal of a booklabel; still, a good copy. £325



First edition of this innovative introduction to human anatomy, by the noted Paris physiologist Dr Louis Chauvois (1881–1972). In this appealing work, the human engine is compared to that of an automobile engine in an effort to introduce the young to the concepts of human physiology. As the author states in his introduction: 'Le plus cher désir de l'auteur est en effet que ce nouvel ouvrage aide Parents et Educateurs à une plus pénétrante compréhension et à un meilleur élevage de ces 'gosses', graine de l'avenir, à qui vont toutes ses prédilections et serve à leur préparer plus de santé, plus d'énergie et de valeur humaine, c'est-à-dire plus de bonheur, pour eux et pour les autres' (p. viii).

A renowned medical historian, Chauvois is best remembered for his biography of William Harvey. The present work, illustrated with several striking and original images, subsequently inspired an early cinematic production by Jean Benoit-Lévy in 1932, who adapted the diagrams to make animated drawings.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Chicago, Brown University, the Library of Congress, Berlin, the BnF and the Wellcome.

Legal Handbook for Health Professionals

- 15 **CHIAPPARI, Guiseppe.** MANUALE DEI CHIRURGHI, MEDICI, SPECIALI, LEVATRICI, Ec. Contenente un transunto delle leggi, decreti, regolamenti ec. Relativi all'esercizio della chirurgia, medicina, farmacia ec. Attualmente in vigore nel Regno d'Italia; con una Appendice di alcuni tra i più interessanti articoli riguardanti la Sanità e Sicurezza Pubblica. Con Annotazioni. Milano, Giuseppe Maspero, 1812.

8vo, pp. xxviii, 256, [2]; with one full page illustration; final two leaves uncut and unopened, and pasted to rear cover; occasional minor spotting and soiling, otherwise clean and fresh; in the original pink wrappers, with printed label at head of spine, spine a little sunned, covers slightly foxed and scuffing, extremities lightly furled; an attractive copy. £450



First edition, and an appealing fresh copy, of this uncommon legal handbook for the use of the medical profession, containing an account of the various laws, decrees, and regulations relating to the practice of surgery, medicine, and pharmacy currently in force in Italy. This attractive guide is divided into three parts dealing with the regulations concerning the education of public health officials, a 'manuale alfabetico legale degli ufficiali di sanità sulla rispettiva loro professione', and concluding with a section of articles relating to general matters of health and public safety. The work begins with a chronological table of existing laws, decrees and regulations in force. The full-page illustration depicts some form of fumigating machine presumably for resuscitation purposes.

Chiappari (fl. 1791-) was the author of a number of works, and is also notable for having edited and revised the second edition of Orazio Valota's *La Levatrice Moderna* (1791 and 1804), a work that heavily influenced Boivin.

OCLC locates copies at the NLM and California State, with two further European copies.

- 16 **[CHOLERA].** ISTRUZIONI PER LE COMMISSIONI DE SANITA ... Torino, dalla Stamperia Reale. [n.d. but 1832].

8vo, pp. 11, [1] blank; lower margins somewhat stained, notably on p. 7, with evidence of previous vertical fold; a few minor marginal nicks; unbound as issued; a good copy. £200

First edition. As far as we are aware unrecorded, this leaflet sets out the role and organisation of the new health commissions established in Piedmont towns and cities in the light of the cholera epidemic of the early 1830s. In 34 numbered paragraphs, the leaflet describes the aims of the commissions and the composition of the membership, and sets out a number of rules governing the conduct of doctors and surgeons in Piedmont, ranging from the fees chargeable to the procedures to be followed in a place where cholera is found; these include the regulation of sewers and rubbish collection, temporary hospitals, and burials.

The final leaf has the name 'Di Pralormo' printed below the final paragraph.

Not in OCLC or ICCU.

- 17 **[CHOLERA].** POPOLARE ISTRUZIONE INTORNO AL COLÈRA. Bologna, Tipografia Governativa del Sassi alla Volpe. 1835.

8vo, pp. 21, (1) blank; some occasional faint foxing; in modern marbled wraps. £150

A reissue (first 1833) of this appealing work addressing the threat of the cholera pandemic that had struck Europe during the 1830s. Issued on behalf of the Commissione Provinciale Straordinaria di Sanità, the present pamphlet provides advice on suggested measures to be taken in the event of the disease 'invading', for as he suggests in his preface, although it is still to be hoped that the disease will be averted, it is only sensible to be prepared. 'E sebbene non sia ancora tolta del tutto la speranza di andare immuni dalla invasione del male; tuttavia non è da mettersi dubbio che convenga fin d'ora alla saviezza del Magistrato Sanitario dar mano ad ogni maniera di provvedimento di che potesse esservi uopo quando quello avesse fatalmente ad arrivare fra noi, piuttosto che correre il pericolo di mancare dei necessari soccorsi al tempo ove essi fossero improvvisamente richiesti'.

Both Harvard and Brown have a copies of this later reissue published in Bologna, but printed by Marsigli e Rocchi.

- 18 **[CHOLERA]. [COMMISSIONE PROVINCIALE DI SANITÀ, BOLOGNA].** BREVE ISTRUZIONE INTORNO ALLA MALATTIA CHOLERA MORBUS. In Bologna, nella Stamperia Governativa Sassi. 1831.

8vo, pp. 37, [3] blank; uncut, unopened and stitched as issued in the original pink wraps, lightly faded, otherwise a very good copy. £185

First edition and a most attractive copy of this contribution to the vast corpus of cholera literature published in the wake of the second pandemic. This brief popular guide is dated on the final leaf, September 5th 1831, 'Per la Commissione Provinciale di Sanità. Il f. f. di Vice-Presidente Antonio Alessandrini'. Alessandrini (1786 – 1861) taught comparative anatomy and veterinary science at the University of Bologna. He was president of the Accademia delle Scienze and published numerous articles in zoology and parasitology.

Rare: not in OCLC with four Italian copies located on ICCU at Bologna, Modena, Pavia and Rome.

- 19 **[CHOLERA]. MUNICIPAL WELFARE PROVISION IN NANCY.** MAIRE DE NANCY. Compte des souscriptions faites, et des secours extraordinaires fournis as la classe indigente, dans la ville de Nancy, dans le cours de l'année 1832. La Maire de la ville de Nancy, Moreau. Nancy, Imprimerie de Lapage. Nancy, le 29 décembre 1832.

Folio printed sheet, folded in half to 342 x 252 mm, and folded down into four, 178 x 130 mm; pp. [iv]; somewhat browned and foxed, with prominent ink stain at tail; with manuscript note on rear blank to 'Monsieur Goeuffrère'. £225

A presumably uncommon and rare survivor. This official report, issued by the Maire of Nancy, provides an account of the funds raised by subscriptions for charitable donations and works, and how these funds were distributed during the difficult year of 1832. It therefore provides an insight into the administration of provincial municipal welfare provision in times of great hardship. As the document states, the year had begun badly with works and workshops showing little activity, and the 1831 crops having been poor and scanty. To compound matters, in March 1832, the cholera scourge that had travelled across Europe suddenly burst upon the capital and threatened to invade the whole of France. The municipal administration in Nancy, under these circumstances, therefore undertook measures to ensure that relief could be provided, and began raising funds by subscriptions. The report proceeds to outline how these were raised, how grain purchases were made by the Committee, and giving a detailed account of

the measures undertaken, and funds used, to tackle the cholera outbreak. The two central pages present three tables of accounts, showing firstly the subscriptions raised and how they were used to help the poor during the winter of 1832; secondly to grain purchases made by the Commission des Substances; and finally the money raised and spent to counter the cholera outbreak.

(Compte N.° 5.) COMPTE RELATIF AU CHOLÈRA.

RECETTES.	DÉPENSES.
Recouvrement opéré sur les 34,179 fr. 75 cent., faisant le montant de la Souscription destinée à secourir les cholériques indigens.....	Achat de 3,803 boîtes de pailles livrées aux indigens.....
17,087 fr. 75 c.	1,554 fr. 99 c.
Secours accordés par le gouvernement sur le crédit législatif de deux millions.....	Achat de flanelle pour froitures, ceintures, etc.....
2,000 22	357 50
Produit de la vente de 131 aunes et 173 de flanelle.....	Fournitures d'objets de literie, brancards, etc.....
334 22	2,615 40
Montant de la vente de médicaments et de sangsues non employés.....	Achats de sangsues, médicaments, chlorure.....
567 63	2,360 40
	Traitement des cholériques dans les hôpitaux.....
	2,275 22
	Impression de réglemens et avis concernant les mesures sanitaires et autres relatives aux quêtes.....
	274 90
	Transport des cholériques dans les hôpitaux, etc.....
	204 75
	Frais d'inhalation des cholériques.....
	330 50
	Secours à domicile, à des veuves, des orphelins, etc.....
	208 90
	Dépenses diverses.....
	240 55
	Blanchiment de plusieurs habitations d'indigens.....
	169 90
	11,160 fr. 79 c.
	Pour Balance, en caisse.....
	8,808 53
	19,969 32

19,969 fr. 32 c.

Attesté à Nancy, le 30 Décembre.

Les Membres de la Commission de Comptabilité pour le Choléra.

MM. MOREAU, maire, président; ASCH, BERT, DUCROT, PASQUET, BAYET et MARTEL - PRÉSIDENT.

RÉCAPITULATION.



- 20 **CORTESE, Isabella.** I SECRETI DELLA SIGNORA ISABELLA CORTESE Ne' quali si contengono cose minerali, medicinale, arteficiose, & alchimiche, & molte de l'arte profumatoria, appartenenti a ogni gran Signora. Con altri bellissimi secreti aggiunti. Con privilegio. In Venetia, appresso Giouanni Bariletto. 1574

Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 207, [1]; with attractive printer's device on title page and final verso, numerous woodcut initials, and several appealing woodcut illustrations; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, with occasional light marginal dampstaining, gathering A more prominently browned and stained, stain affecting gutter of pp. 179–195, fore-edge of title page with neat vertical repair, with further small repairs to upper margins of pp. 179, 181, 187 and 189, and at tail of p. 129; in 18th century vellum-backed marbled boards, spine a little soiled, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with a late 19th inscription on front pastedown in ink; an appealing copy. £2,600

Scarce third edition (first edition 1561, the year of her death) of this attractive and popular compendium of medicine, the first printed work on cosmetics by a woman, as well as an early example of a female practitioner embracing chemical and alchemical compounds in remedies.

'Apart from over two hundred cosmetics suggestions and recipes (all collected in Book IV), the work also contains various 'mineral, medicinal, artificial and alchemical secrets'. In Book III are printed eighty recipes mainly use in housework (dying, bleaching, removing stains, preparations of inks and glue, etc). In the dedication to the archdeacon of Ragusa, Mario Chadoba, Isabella says that man not only investigates the occult secrets of nature, but also tries to surpass them and to do what is impossible for nature unaided' (Erdmann, No. 105). Medicinal remedies include the treatment of plague, poisonings, and calluses, and the appealing little woodcut illustrations show laboratory apparatus.

In a recent work, Rudolph Bell has questioned whether Isabella was, in fact, perhaps a monk, 'with time to spare and a very good sense of what working people without servants might want to know' (Bell, How to do it, Guides to good living for Renaissance Italians, p. 44). Bell does not pursue this conjecture any further, though does give a brief description of the work, which he calls a humble encyclopaedia and an 'antiestablishment, anti-elite tract'.

The popularity of the work is borne out by at least a dozen editions in Venice from 1561 through 1677, with the work also translated into German. All early editions, however, are uncommon.

Durling 1051; Duveen p. 146 (1561 edition); Erdmann, no 105, p. 106; Ferguson I, p. 179; Neville I, p. 295 (1584 edition); STC Italian Books 200 (citing various editions); Wellcome I 1619; OCLC: locates further copies at Delaware, Pennsylvania, the National Library of Israel, the BnF and Augsburg.



- 21 **[D'OLAINVILLE, LA MAIRIE]. TURENNE, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, vicomte de.** MEMOIRES SUR LA GUERRE tire's des originaux de M. de Turenne avec plusieurs Memoires Concernant les Hopitaux Militaires presentes au Conseil en l'annee 1736. Par M***. Premiere (- Seconde) Partie. A la Haye, Chez Pierre Gosse, 1738.

Two parts in one volume, 12mo; pp. xvi, 170; [iv], 200; with fourteen folding engraved tables, printed on both sides, and bound in part II; with attractive woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; some occasional light spotting and soiling, generally clean and crisp; with library stamp at tail of title page; in later marbled boards, spine ruled and dated in gilt, with black morocco label, and with the initials H. A. B. in gilt on upper cover, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £425

First edition of this uncommon introduction to the military arts and military medicine, and which although anonymously published, is ascribed to La Mairie D'Olainville. An edition was also published in Paris in the same year. The work is intended for those 'personnes que leur grade met à la tête des troupes' (p. vii), and is divided into two parts. As the author asserts in the preface good military practices are of the greatest importance as 'on a vu en plus d'une occasion les troupes abandonnées, les hôpitaux mal servis, et les deniers du Roi employés à d'autres usages' (p. xii).

The first part draws upon the manuscripts of the noted seventeenth century Marechal, Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne, vicomte de Turenne, 1611–1675. Napoleon was later to recommend that all soldiers should 'read and re-read' the campaigns of Turenne as one of the great military captains, and his fame as a general rivalled that of any other in Europe at a period when the populace studied war more critically than ever before. Strategic, cautious, logistically astute, his military character epitomized the art of war at the time. The present volume comes only three years after noted biography of Turenne, *Histoire du Vicomte de Turenne, maréchal général des armées du roy* (1735), by the Scottish author Andrew Michael Ramsay (1686–1743), attesting to his enduring renown and popularity.

Part II discusses in greater detail the administration and organisation of military hospitals and establishments, and includes a number of observations penned by La Mairie d'Olainville (named on both p. 126 and p. 145) with responses from M. de Flobert, 'Commissaire Ordonnateur des guerres, & Inspecteur Général des Hôpitaux du Roi' (p. xii). A note at the tail of p. xiii, which states that Flobert's observations follow 'des deux premiers Mémoires de l'Auteur', therefore point towards La Mairie d'Olainville as the main author and compiler of the work.

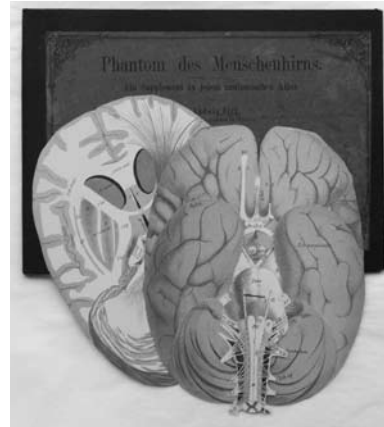
Blake, p. 461; Barbier 11796; Wellcome V, p. 307; OCLC locates further copies at the Boston Athenaeum, and Tryon Palace.

- 22 **[FLAP BOOK]. FICK, Ludwig.** PHANTOM DES MENSCHENHIRNS: Ein Supplement zu jedem anatomischen Atlas. Siebente verbesserte Auflage. Inhalt: Phantom I: Geschlossen die Aussenseite, aufgeschlagen die innere Höhlenbildung des Gehirns darstellend. Phantom II: Einen Horizontaldurchschnitt des Gehirns zur Demonstrations des Faserlaufs darstellend. Erläuterungen. Marburg, N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1900.

8vo, pp. 16 pamphlet, stapled as issued; with two loosely coloured depictions of the human brain printed on thin card, one made up of four moveable sections, each printed on both sides, the sections stapled together; some light foxing; housed within a later oblong black linen backed publisher's cloth portfolio, with original printed wrapper mounted on upper cover, printed title somewhat browned and soiled, covers slightly rubbed and soiled. £225

A later edition, of this rare and somewhat fragile German ephemeral item concerning the anatomy of the brain, comprising a brief text illustrated by two coloured diagrams showing different parts of the neural anatomy, one of which is made up of four movable parts. Fick was a professor of anatomy at Marburg University, and first produced this small portable and practical atlas in 1855. As this present seventh edition indicates, it proved to be successful, although this appears to be the final edition. No doubt due to the ephemeral nature of the work, copies of all editions, however, are scarce.

Not in McHenry; OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine and Cornell of this edition, with COPAC locating a further copy at Cambridge; no work by Fick is recorded in the Wellcome Collection.



- 23 **FOYS DE VALLOIS, Gaspard.** L'ARITHMETIQUE RENDUE SENSIBLE PAR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE SES OPERATIONS. A Paris, Chez Brunet, Grande Salle du Palais, à l'Envie. 1748.

8vo, pp. [ii], viii, [4], 364, [4]; with attractive woodcut printer's device on titlepage, woodcut head- and tailpieces, and initials; two hand-coloured botanical plates, each with a hand-written love poem below, printed on front and rear endpaper; lightly browned and dust-soiled throughout, with some occasional foxing and staining, neat vertical tear along plate mark on p. 79 but with no loss; in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt with morocco label, tail of spine nicked with loss of calf, evidence of previous repair at head, both upper and rear joint cracked at head with 4cm crack at tail of upper joint, small loss of calf on rear cover, with some further evidence of scuffing, one corner repaired, extremities lightly bumped; nevertheless an appealing copy. £350

First edition of this appealing introduction to arithmetic, by Gaspard Foys de Vallois, 'Employé dans les Fermes du Roi'. A contemporary announcement in *Memoires pour l'Histoire des Sciences et des Beaux Arts* (1748, p. 605), notes that it is hoped that the present work will provide a clear, and accessible alternative to some of the more purely technical works offered. Foys de Vallois divides the work into five parts, beginning with the most simple operations, gradually increasing the complexity as the work progresses. The many examples given are of a very practical nature, based upon everyday and commercial situations. Thus the student is introduced to the calculations of common and vulgar fractions, ratio, proportion, the extraction of roots, with sections included on rates of exchange, and measures used across France and Europe. One table details notes 'du rapport des mesures à grains de différens pays au septier de Paris', a reflection of the fact that different units of measurements were used across France at the time – a situation that was not to change until the introduction of the metric system after the Revolution.

Though clearly intended to be used by those in commerce, the copy is of particular appeal, adorned as it is by two hand-coloured botanical plates on the front and rear end-paper – each with a love poem inscribed in ink below, suggesting, perhaps, that the present copy once belonged to a female student.

Not in de Morgan; OCLC locates a copy at the BnF, with a further copy located at UCL.

Extreme poverty endured

- 24 **[FRENCH REVOLUTION]. MANUSCRIPT PETITION.** SIGNED BY FIFTEEN OFFICIERS DE SANTÉ Employés et ouvriers du magasin général des troupes de la République à Rennes. Rennes, le 3 Ventose An Six Republicain. [1798].

Single folded folio sheet, pp. 4; in a neat, though hard to read manuscript in brown ink written on the first two pages only; paper quite browned, foxed and creased with 3cm vertical tear at tail of first page though with no loss of text, with a few further small marginal nicks and tears; a good and fascinating document. £385

A poignant petition issued on behalf of fifteen Officers of health in Rennes, providing a first hand account of the extreme conditions that were clearly being endured by many during the Revolutionary period, and particularly those in the military. The considerable upheaval, as vividly revealed by the present petition, had inevitably led to administrative chaos and fragmentation. The officers of health, 'employees and workmen of the General troop store of the Republic at Rennes', are writing to sound the alarm as to the dramatic situation in which they find themselves, having received no wages for over a year, and here appeal to the legislature for urgent assistance. As a result they are currently in dire need, unable to feed their unhappy children, and reduced to 'la dernière des misères et n'ayant d'autres ressources que leur travail'. As such they have been forced to sell their furniture cheaply, and are now all overwhelmed by debts.

Baby's 'Book of Hours'

- 25 **FUMOUE-ALBESPEYRES, Armand.** LE LIVRET DE L'ENFANT; (notes sur la santé des enfants) ... Paris, 78, Faubourg St. Denis, [n.d. but 1906].

8vo, pp. 138, [1] imprint, [3] blank; with titlepage in red and black, five striking chromolithograph plates each retaining tissue guard, one large folding table, six textual illustrations, several pages with historiated coloured borders printed in red, blue, grey and sepia; blank tables and forms unused; some occasional light soiling, small ink stamp on titlepage, but otherwise clean and fresh; in the original maroon blind stamped cloth, head and tail of spine, and corners a little bumped and worn; retaining the original dust-jacket, jacket a little soiled, upper margins bumped with a 2cm tear near rear spine, and further smaller tear on upper rear margin; price stamp on front cover; a very good copy. £225

First edition (?) of this exquisitely produced and most enchanting work, effectively 'baby's first book'. Alternating between sections of simple yet practical medical advice, with sections of blank tables and questionnaires, the volume is intended to form a journal, compiled by mothers, detailing the health of their young infants. Such a dossier, as well as being an attractive personal record of one's own child's development, could then more importantly be referred to by physicians in future times of illness or emergency. One of a growing genre of similar books published at



the turn of the century, the present example is particularly striking, resembling as it does a Mediaeval 'book of hours', the whole journal being beautifully produced with the five chromolithographs showing various historical scenes of mother and child. These are possibly the most elegant examples of product placement one will ever see – two of them elegantly promoting 'La sirop Delabarre'. Each blank table to be filled in is surrounded by an appealing historiated border in various colours. It is therefore of both medical and typographical interest and appeal.

The book first provides advice on how to fill in the detailed questionnaire found in section two, which asks the mother to note such details as the weight of the child at birth, how the child was fed, be it bottle or breast-fed and for how long, notes on their first dentition, physiological details, sleeping habits, whether the child has been vaccinated etc. There is space for extra notes to be made if necessary. The third section is concerned with the child's physical education and development, with section four providing medical advice in cases of emergency. The final section is concerned with keeping a record of the child's weight over the first two years, and a large folding table is found at the end of the book, to be filled in by the mother, which also shows what a child's normal weight increase should be, for comparison.

OCLC: 14780832 records locations of an edition dated 1906 at the National Library of Medicine, McGill, UCLA, the University of South Carolina, Princeton, Wisconsin and Cambridge University.

- 26 [GALILEO]. JAGEMANN, Christian Joseph. GESCHICHTE DES LEBENS UND DER SCHRIFTEN DES GALILEO GALILEI, mit des Galilei porträt. Weimar, bey Hoffmanns Wittwe und Erben. 1783.

8vo, pp. [12], 234; with engraved frontispiece portrait; titlepage somewhat soiled with faint dampstain to outer margin, very small and unobtrusive tear to portrait, with paper repair on recto, lower margin of final leaf torn with loss, though only just touching final signature and no loss of text, some light foxing and soiling throughout, with faint dampstain affecting upper gutter in final gathering; some illegible handwritten notes in pencil on final pastedown; in contemporary green glazed pastepaper boards, plain paper spine lettered in manuscript, head and tail of spine worn, with small nick at head of spine, and along upper joint, small loss of glazed paper on upper cover, covers lightly scuffed, extremities bumped and lightly worn; with bookplate of Professor Fr Hubert de Martin on front pastedown.

£425

Uncommon first edition of the first German biography of Galileo, providing a detailed history of his life and writings. The scholar Christian Joseph Jagemann (1735–1804) was director of the Catholic gymnasium at Erfurt and councillor and librarian to the Duchess Anna Amelia of Weimar. Jagemann includes notes on Galileo's pupils and on the collected editions of his works, together with a bibliography of his publications, together with the transcription of a number of letters written by Galileo.

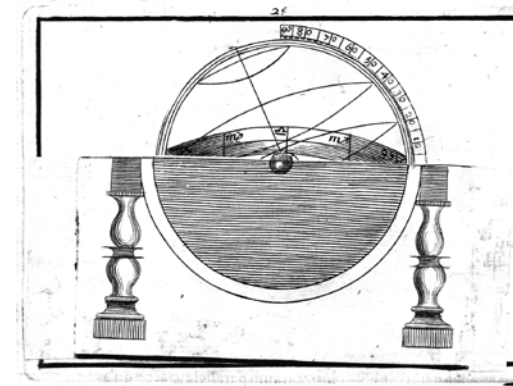
Carli & Favaro 580; OCLC locates copies at Toronto, Stanford, Chicago, and Harvard, with further copies at the British Library and Berlin.



- 27 GOUGEON, Louis. COSMOGRAPHIE, ou traité de la sphère du monde universel. Contenant une exacte description et dénombrement de toutes les parties de la région étherée et élémentaire, avec un traité succinct de l'horlogéographie, le tout suivi d'une géographie, géométrique & historique, où les curieux pourront voir un discours infailible touchant le secret des longitudes pour la navigation, autant que la science est capable de le produire. A l'usage & en faveur de Messieurs les Cadets Gentils-Hommes de l'École Royale de Longwy. A Luxembourg, Chez André Chevalier, Imprimeur & Libraire Ordinaire du Roy. 1692.

Small 4to, pp. [ii] part title, [iv] titlepage and dedication, [iv] table of contents, 344, [2] errata; with 13 engraved illustrations, four full-page and one including a volvelle (no longer attached to string, but held as intended within printed pocket) and one woodcut diagram; some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; with a small number of neat marginal annotations in a contemporary hand; in 18th century full mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled and lettered in gilt, spines a little sprung, joints and extremities lightly bumped and rubbed, neatly refurbished; with the bookplate from 'Libris R. Mendle' on front pastedown; an attractive copy.

£2,200



Rare first edition of this little-known introduction to cosmography, astronomy and geography intended specifically for the use of 'de Messieurs les Cadets Gentils-Hommes de l'École Royale de Longwy' – a Royal military academy in the north-east part of France.

This attractively produced work provides an insight into the curriculum and levels of knowledge expected of military students towards the end of the 17th century. The work is divided into seven 'livres', and which provide a general introduction to 'la sphère naturelle' and 'la sphère artificielle', before dealing with the meridians and the equator.

Livres III and IV introduce the student to the heavens, the stars and planets, Gougeon subscribing to the Tychonic system. A discussion of the elements then follows, with Book VI devoted to the construction of globes, spheres and sundials, and including several appealing engravings demonstrating their use. The final section begins with a 'définition & division de la géographie', and covers topics such as the calculations of latitude and longitude, before providing a brief discussion of the different regions of the world, with Chapter IX (pp. 293–335) devoted to a discussion of 'the new world' region of North and South America, giving a brief introduction to the region's history, customs, inhabitants, and geography. The appealing engraving on p. 14, which depicts an armillary sphere, contains a volvelle. Very much a practical work, Gougeon steers clear of any in depth discussion of the theories behind the science, as it were, and it is interesting, though perhaps not surprising, that no obvious mention is made of Newton's recent theories on gravitation.

The initial half title suggests that this is the fourth part of a series of works *Pratique des disciplines mathématiques*; we can find no firm record of this, although Gougeon had previously published in 1687 *Pratique de l'arithmétique vulgaire ou de la science des nombres*.

He subsequently published a number of further works on arithmetic, and the use of measuring gauges in 1695, both also seemingly intended for the use of his students.

Lalande 326 ; Houzeau and Lancaster 8004; not in Graesse or Sabin; OCLC locates only one copy (possibly a microfilm) of this 1692 edition at BCU Dorigny, with copies of the 1693 reissue located at the Adler, Harvard, and the Bnfonly; it was published again at Liège in 1695.

In a sumptuous binding and including
a striking photoglyphic image of the sun

- 28 **GUILLEMIN, Amédée.** LE CIEL. NOTIONS ELEMENTAIRES D'ASTRONOMIE PHYSIQUE. Cinquième édition, entièrement refondue, considérablement augmentée et contenant 62 grandes planches dont 22 tirées en couleur et 361 vignettes insérées dans le texte. Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie, 79, Boulevard Saint-Germain, 79. 1877.

Large 4to, pp. [vi], iv, 969; with one photoglyphic engraving, 3 photogravures, 34 lithographs and black and white engravings, one hand-coloured black and white plate, four double page star maps of which one has a printed overlay and two are lettered in red, and 19 chromolithograph plates; in all 62 plates numbered to 54; with further numerous text illustrations; brown stain affecting gutter of plate XLIXbis, frontispiece and first gathering a little loose but holding, otherwise aside from some occasional light soiling and marginal browning, clean and crisp; in a stunning decorated publisher's red morocco backed cloth binding signed at the tail of the spine by Ch. Magnier, spine lettered and decorated in gilt depicting three comets, covers ornately decorated in black and gilt illustrating the solar system and signed by A. Souze, all edges gilt and with moiré silk endpapers, inner hinge cracked, head and tail of spine, joints and extremities a little rubbed and bumped with some minor wear; a very good copy. £975

Fifth edition (first 1864), extensively revised and rewritten of this magnificent introduction to the 'heavens' by the noted popular scientific writer Amédée Guillemin, introducing the reader to a description of the sun, the planets, comets, constellations, stars and nebulae amongst other things. The work is capped by the sumptuous binding by Ch. Magnier. Originally including eleven chromolithograph and lithograph plates, not only has the present edition been extensively rewritten, but has been enhanced by the addition of several new illustrations, including a striking photoglyphic image of the sun by Jules Janssen. Amongst the many fine chromolithographs, of particular note is the depiction of Donati's comet of 1858, as well as that showing solar flares, that of Saturn and the extraordinary 'Explosion du Bolidé de Quennougouk' (plate XXXI).

See Houzeau-Lancaster 9126, erroneously citing the date of the first French and English editions as 1863.

- 29 **HAGSTRÖM, Anders Johan.** FÖRTECKNING PÅ DE BOECKER, samt Chirurgiska och Anatomiska Instrumenter och Praeparater, som tillhöra Theatrum Anatomicum och Undervisnings-Verket för Läkare i Stockholm. Stockholm, Oloe Grahn, 1811.

8vo, pp. 100; original blue wrappers, frayed and with loss to lower corner of upper wrapper (2 x 5 cm); with twentieth century ownership inscription of Israel Holmgren 1917 to title; dog-eared, internally fine. £900



Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

First edition of the catalogue of books, medical instruments and samples at the medical faculty of Stockholm university, prepared by Anders Johan Hagström.

The catalogue lists some 1000 medical books, mostly in German, Latin and Swedish, followed by a listing of instruments, some with relevant literature, and prepared samples. The final section gives instruments for specific medical interventions, such as accident and emergency, gynaecology, general surgery, dentistry, ophthalmology, but also amputation and trepanning. In many cases the donor or previous owner of the instrument is also noted.

Hagström (1783–1830), a professor of anatomy and surgery at Stockholm, was a member of the Chirurgiska Societeten (Society of Surgeons) during its final years from 1795–97 and of the Collegium Medicum from 1785. Keen to raise standards of medical education, he began to build a collection of medical books, surgical instruments and preparations, which he donated in 1807 so that they would be available for students and colleagues at the Theatrum Anatomicum. When the Medico-Chirurgical Institute moved to its new premises in Stockholm's Kungsholmen district in 1816, Hagström took up residence there, next to the library and the anatomical and surgical collections, a great part of which was donated by himself. To honour his achievements the rare book collection of the Karolinska Institute and the Swedish Society of Medicine is today called The Hagströmer Medico-Historical Library.

Provenance: From the collection of Israel Holmgren (1871–1961), Swedish scientist, physician and professor at the Karolinska University Hospital in Stockholm.

Almqvist, Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur, 1904–1912. 3006; Callisen, Medizinisches Schriftsteller-Lexicon, 22, 1293; Wellcome III, p. 190; OCLC lists just one copy at the Swedish Royal Library.

Popular science in post revolutionary Hungary

- 30 **HALASZ, István.** PRINCIPIKON Populäre Elektrotechnik. (durch Drehbilder veranschaulicht). Mit 12 Drehbildern und 28 Abbildungen. Budapest, [Akademie-Druckerei], 1958. [together with]: "PRINCIPIKON", Popular Electrotechnics. Twelve movable diagrams and twenty-eight figures. Fourth Edition. Budapest, [Made in Hungary at the Academic Press], 1959. [together with]: "PRINCIPIKON" Electrotecnia con figuras móviles. (con 12 figuras móviles y 28 dibujos). Distribuidor exclusivo en lengua Española, Madrid, Paraninfo, 1969.



Offered together three editions; 4to, pp. 54, [2]; with 12 movable diagrams in clear plastic cases, housed within custom-made built up pastedowns, and further text illustrations; gutters exposed in a couple of places, but otherwise clean and crisp; pp. 52, with 12 movable diagrams in clear plastic cases, housed within custom-made built up pastedowns, and further text illustrations; gutters exposed in a couple of places, lightly browned and foxed throughout due to paper quality, evidence of previous booklabels on half-title; pp. 52; with 12 movable diagrams in clear plastic cases, housed within custom-made built up pastedowns, and further text illustrations; some offsetting to half-

title and final verso from diagrams, with library stamp on titlepage and tail of p. 50; all three copies bound in the original publisher's decorative cloth, all three bindings of slightly different design, head and tail of spines a little bumped and rubbed, covers a little stained and soiled, but otherwise all clean and bright. **£485**

Offered together the third edition edition in German, the fourth edition in English, and a later Spanish edition, of this striking and intriguing work by Halasz, a noted Hungarian scientist, which presents an explanation of "popular electrotechnics" in non-technical language. 'No kind of energy is as widely used as electricity. To mention but the most important uses; light, telephone, radio, television, and in part cooling, heating as well as communication ... even automobiles, although burning petrol, feature a number of indispensable electric auxiliary devices'. Yet to most, the working principles of electrical machines remain a 'mystery' [sic], and thus the present work hopes to deal with the 'contradiction between the mechanical simplicity and the seemingly intricate operations of electrical apparatus'. To further this aim, Halasz has included a series of twelve diagrams, incorporating volvelles, each contained within a clear plastic case, and housed within the 'inner sides of the covers', to help the user 'visualize otherwise abstract relations. Competing even with the demonstrative facilities of a film, they are independent of both time and auditorium and can be resorted to whenever the interruption of the discussion of principles. These movable diagrams should be extracted from their case and held with the protruding part of the disc downward when collating them with the text. The disc should be rotated with the thumb'.

This innovative work was first published in the same year in Hungarian, with a second edition in Russian, and the present third German edition also 1958. The fourth edition in English appeared in 1959, offered here, and from which the above quotations are taken. Written only a couple of years after the Hungarian Uprising of 1956, this concerted effort to disseminate the work so prominently seems intriguing, with the languages chosen a tacit reflection of the political situation at the time. It is interesting that it was seemingly never translated into French or Italian, but was later translated into Polish (1961) and with an edition also published in Zagreb in 1966, and into Spanish in 1969, a copy of which is also included together here. Despite the number of translations published, copies are relatively uncommon, with complete copies retaining all of the twelve movable diagrams, and especially in good condition, quite hard to find.

Examples of Halasz's works and inventions can be seen at the Museum of Electrotechnics (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Múzeum) which showcases Hungary's pioneering role in electrical engineering.

COPAC locates only one copy of the English edition at the British Library, with further copies located at the National Library of New Zealand, the University of Minnesota, New York Public Library, Amherst, and Antioch College; no further copies so far located in the US.

'Industrial Arts for children – both a coloured and uncoloured copy

- 31 **[HEMART, Mme]. GALERIE INDUSTRIELLE, ou Application des Produits de la Nature aux Arts et Métiers; leur Origine, leurs Progrès et leur Perfectionnement, représentés dans une suite de cent cinquante tableaux, dessinés et gravés avec gout par d'habiles artistes; avec un texte explicatif; a l'usage de l'enfance et de la jeunesse. Paris, A la Librairie D'Education D'Alexis Eymery, Rue Mazarine, No. 30. 1822.**

Together two works, oblong 8vo, 160 x 240mm, pp. iv, 168; with additional hand-coloured engraved titlepage, hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and 30 hand-



Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

coloured engraved plates, each with five appealing vignettes; titlepage printed on thick paper, with later repair at tail and on verso, title a little soiled and creased, some occasional light spotting throughout, with some sporadic ink staining; oblong 8vo, 170 x 253mm, pp. iv, 168; with additional engraved titlepage, engraved frontispiece, and 30 engraved plates each with five images; titlepage with imprint on verso 'Imprimerie de et Imbert', some leaves a little creased, with some light foxing and soiling throughout; hand-coloured copy bound in later cloth backed marbled boards, head and tail of spine rubbed and little worn, surfaces a little scuffed, extremities lightly bumped and worn, uncoloured copy in the attractive original printed green boards, spine expertly repaired and neatly recased, covers a little soiled, extremities lightly bumped. **£3250**

We are pleased to offer a rare opportunity to acquire for comparative study two examples of the first edition of this particularly striking introduction to the industrial arts for children, described by Gumunchian as an 'Excellent ouvrage élémentaire, bien conçu, bien écrit, bien illustré' (Gumunchian 2917). Seemingly the work of Mme Hemart, the author of a number of works for young children, this most appealing introduction is divided into twenty-eight 'soirées' or lessons, written in the form of a conversation between the industrialist Monsieur d'Albon and his two nephews Antoine and Gustave. A wide range of trades are explained and illustrated by an accompanying plate, each with five evocative vignettes, covering agriculture, commerce, and the arts, with the scale of production on show also varying from the domestic to more large-scale industries. Beginning with food production, chapters then lead the pupil through the production of wheat, salt, wine, chocolate, and sugar, the manufacture of clothes and the production of wool, cotton and silk, leather making, glass-making, clock-making, and industries such as iron manufacture. One lesson is also devoted to tobacco, with another on the 'fabrication de la monnaie'. Of particular interest, the final lessons introduce printing, publishing and paper-making, and on the accompanying plate type-founding, type-setting, printing processes are depicted.

The first copy, though in a less appealing binding, is nevertheless a good example of the more luxurious hand-coloured copy available for sale. The second uncoloured copy benefits from retaining the original printed green boards. A charming overview of all aspects of production.

Gumunchian 2917 for first, see 2662 and 2663 for an uncoloured and coloured issue of the second edition of 1825; OCLC locates copies at the New York Public Library, Princeton, Indiana, the V&A, Berlin, and the BnF.

Never published commercially

- 32 **[HOSPITAL DESIGN – PARIS]. PLANS DES HOPITAUX ET HOSPICES CIVILS DE LA VILLE DE PARIS. Levés par ordre du Conseil général d'Administration de ces Établissements. Paris. 1820.**

Folio, pp. [iv]; with 29 engraved plates and plans, 28 double-page and mounted on guards, one large and folding; with small neat repair at tail of Plate I, repairs to tail of Plate 3, most prominent and rather crude old repair to inner marginal tear of Plate 16 just outer edge of image but with no loss, evidence of paper abrasions to versos of plate 6, 11 and 27 along gutter; light foxing and marginal browning throughout; in contemporary green morocco backed boards, spine attractively decorated and lettered in gilt, joints neatly and discreetly repaired, covers a little scuffed, extremities lightly rubbed and worn; an appealing copy. **£2,750**

other smaller establishments. A growing sense of civic pride led to the construction of a number of public buildings, including the Dispensary (1814) and its later extension into an Infirmary (1831). The governors were for the most part local merchants, mill owners and tradesmen, and the main criteria was to provide cheap and efficient medical care and relief amongst the sick poor, and in particular for workers in the local mills, the frequent victims of accidents and infectious diseases. Indeed the concentration on accident and disease cases was reflected not only in declared admissions policies, but also in actual admissions.

For a full discussion of the hospital see *Lay and Medical Conceptions of Medical Charity* by Hilary Marland p. 149 ff in *Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State; See Health, disease and society in Europe, 1800–1930: a source book*, by Deborah Brunton p. 24 ff.

34 **[HYDROPATHY]. WAVERLEY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. MEL-ROSE.** The classic centre of Scotland. The Waverley Hydropathic Establishment, Melrose. [The Waverley Hydropathic Company, Limited, Skirmish Hill, Melrose, October, 1881].

8vo, pp. [8] (including front and rear covers), with two attractive colour engraved scenes on front and rear cover, together with double-page coloured map of the Borders region of Scotland; covers a little foxed and soiled; a good copy. £200

A most appealing late Victorian promotional pamphlet extolling the virtues of the Waverley Hydropathic Establishment at Melrose, together with that of its sister branch at St Helen's, an attractive reminder of the thriving Victorian Scottish hydropathic movement.

Hydropathy came to prominence in 1826, when Vincent Priessnitz established Gräfenberg in the Silesian Alps, the first, and most famous, water cure. People flocked from all over Europe to experience the effectiveness of the treatment, the therapy first coming to prominence in Britain thanks to Claridge's published account of his visit to Gräfenberg in 1842. Though treated with suspicion by the medical profession, the public embraced the idea, thus affording plenty of commercial opportunities for the entrepreneur. Within the United Kingdom, hydropathic hotels were a business in which Scots were particularly interested, with over 20 establishments opened between 1842 and 1882.

The Waverley Hydropathic Establishment was founded in 1869 and was 'situated about one mile west of Melrose ... on an eminence above the banks of the Tweed, and commands a view of one of the loveliest portions of the valley, noted alike for its historic and classic associations, and for the salubrity of its climate'. Able to accommodate 150 visitors, Waverley offers 'separate suites of Baths for Ladies and Gentlemen, open daily—comprising Turkish, Spray, Douche, Sitz, and Plunge Baths. There is also the necessary apparatus for the application of Electricity in its different forms. For some invalids, the water of St Dunstan's Mineral Well, at Melrose, may prove highly beneficial'. The terms per week are laid out in full. Dogs were not allowed in the house, but stabling for visitors' horses could be arranged on moderate terms. An omnibus could also be hired to collect passengers from the station. A double-page coloured map of the Borders of Scotland is included, before a two page advertisement for St Dunstan's Mineral Well. Though currently under the stewardship of the Resident Physician, Dr Tennant, it had at one time been under the management of Alexander Munro, M.D., one of the leading figures in the thriving hydropathic industry, having established the Lochhead hydro in 1851, and being a long time physician at the Cluny Hill Establishment.

OCLC locates one microfilm copy at Cambridge.

First edition of this highly attractive work, published under the auspices of the Conseil général d'Administration de ces Établissements, and with excellent plates engraved by Jacques-Etienne Thierry after Bessat.

According to Graesse this detailed architectural volume was never published commercially. The first plate is a plan of Paris with the sites of the various hospitals and hospices indicated and with small frontal views of twenty of them forming a charming surround. Plates 2–25 each depict one hospital (or hospice), all except the last with an elevation of the building as well as a ground-plan of the site and an explanatory legend. This is with the exception of the Bicêtre, where a second plate shows a Plan

de l'Égout, et de l'Avenue de Bicêtre. The very large folding plate is of the Salpêtrière – hospitals depicted include the Hôtel-Dieu, Hôpital Necker, Hôpital Cohin, Hôpital des Enfants-Malades and Hôpital d'Accouchement. The last four plates show the sites and buildings of the Bureaux de l'Administration générale, the Caisse et Archives de l'Administration, the Pharmacie centrale des Hôpitaux and the Boulangerie générale des Hôpitaux.

Not in Avery; Block, *Dictionnaire de l'administration française* (1856), p. 954; Brunet, IV, 688; Graesse V, p. 311; OCLC cites copies at the Getty, McGill, UCLA, Chicago, Princeton, the NLM, the New York Academy of Medicine, Rochester, the BL, the V&A, the Wellcome and BnF.

Caring for Textile Workers

33 **[HOSPITAL REGULATION]. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE HUDDERSFIELD and Upper Agbrigg Infirmary.** Huddersfield: Printed by Thomas Kenp, New Street. 1834.

8vo, pp. 26; some light marginal soiling and browning; in modern boards. £385

An important insight into the running of a typical early Victorian voluntary hospital, and a nice provincial imprint. 'The Huddersfield and Upper Agbrigg infirmary opened in 1831 ... was funded by charitable donations and staffed by doctors who gave their services free, out of a sense of public duty. The patients had to be recommended by one of the governors, and were expected to conform to a strict set of rules concerning their behaviour. Here we see rules and regulations, not only for the patients, but also the doctors concerning the type of patients who could be admitted and the times of admittance and discharge'.

An integral town in the rapidly expanding textile industry, at turn of the 19th century Huddersfield was experiencing both economic and social turbulence, caused by various factors including the recent Napoleonic wars and a severe trade depression, whilst at the same time experiencing a rapid population increase. These factors all placed great pressures upon the town and in particular upon poor relief and social charity. The developing textile industry, however, attracted an influx of pioneering individuals into the town, and by the 1830s there were over thirty substantial wool textile mills and many



More portable and accessible than Lebert and Cruveilhier

- 35 **LANCEREAUX, Etienne and P. LACKERBAUER.** *ATLAS D'ANATOMIE PATHOLOGIQUE* Paris, Victor Masson et Fils, ... 1871

Two large volumes, 4to; pp. xii, 552, with 51 text illustrations; atlas volume ff. [ii], 34, and with 60 finely executed chromolithographs, all leaves mounted on guards; both volumes lightly browned and foxed, otherwise clean and crisp; an attractive copy bound in red morocco backed marbled boards, top edge gilt, text volume uncut and occasional partially unopened, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, in compartments with raised bands, some minor surface and edge wear. **£1,350**

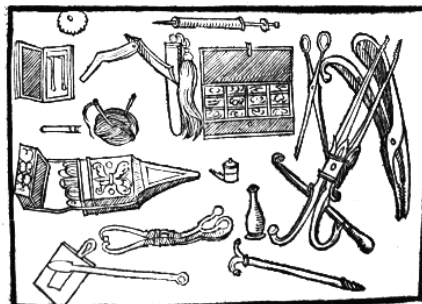
First edition, and an attractive copy, of this beautifully illustrated and little known pathological atlas. With text by the noted pathologist Etienne Lancereaux (1829–1910), and plates by P. Lackerbauer, the authors sought to provide a more compact and portable contribution to the already fine corpus of literature on the subject. As the preface notes, the atlases of Cruveilhier and Lebert could not be surpassed, but were so large as to be the preserve of libraries only, and so the authors instead sought to present students and doctors with a smaller volume, 'un travail qui rappelle aux uns les études déjà faites, et qui guide les autres dans les études à faire' (preface, p. vii). The text includes 51 small engravings; the striking atlas contains 60 chromolithographs, each accompanied by an explanatory leaf, and the design of the noted photographer and lithographic artist Lackerbauer. An early exponent of photolithography (and which he demonstrated at the 1867 Paris Exposition), he had previously contributed a number of the exquisite drawings for Lebert's *Traité d'Anatomie Pathologique générale et spéciale* (1857–61).

Goldschmid p. 206; Waller 5536; OCLC locates copies at Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Washington, Pittsburg, Michigan, Cambridge, Oxford, the British Library and the Wellcome, with a number of other European copies.

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

4to, ff. xxx; titlepage in red and black with attractive engraved titlepage 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. **£2,500**

An attractive and rare German translation of the noted treatise on wound surgery by Lanfranc of Milan (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 Lyon 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



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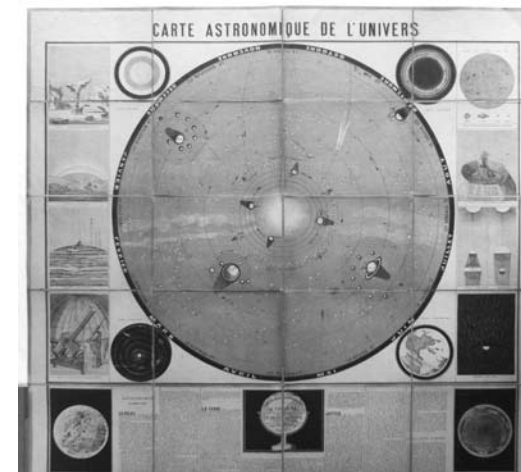
the knife and urged caution in operations such as trephination, lithotomy, cataract extraction, while recommending treatment of hernia with trusses ... Lanfranco was the first to describe brain concussion and gave a classic account of the symptoms of skull fracture. He also made a strong stand against 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).

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, Gülfferich 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.

- 37 **LAPORTE, Etienne.** *CARTE ASTRONOMIQUE DE L'UNIVERS* dressés par Etienne Laporte, Ex conférencier à la Sorbonne, Membre de Principale Sociétés Savantes d'Europe, Agrégé de L'Université d'Oxford (Angleterre). Paris, Typographie et Lithographie Grandremy et Henon, 28, Quai de la Rapée, [n.d. but ca. 1873–5].

Large partially coloured wood engraved wall chart with letterpress, 137 x 93 cms, dissected into 32 sections and laid on linen as issued, folding down to 18 x 23.5 cms; some occasional light soiling and foxing, a couple of neat tears at folds but with no loss, linen rather foxed with a couple of areas of ink staining, and one fold somewhat stained; a striking example. **£1,350**



A large and most striking educational wall chart introducing the student to the wonders of the universe. A large circular depiction of the solar system with star map and comets, printed in blue, black and white dominates the upper half of the chart. Descriptive text, printed in eight columns, is found below and which describes each of the planets with one section devoted to a discussion of comets. Sixteen striking illustrations form a border around the chart and which include depictions of icebergs at the poles, the Cotopaxi Volcano, eclipses, a cross section of the earth, orbits of the comets, the phases of the moon, and faces of the moon and Jupiter, a large telescope, and the aurore boreales. Four smaller circular illustrations surround the main solar system

illustration, with the title located centrally and contained within an image of a globe.

The British Library date their copy to 1875, with the BnF suggesting a date of 1877. We can find no date on the present example.



- 38 **LATOUR, M.** RECHERCHES SUR LES INFLUENCES DE L'IMAGINATION et des Passions Dans le développement, la durée et la guérison de diverses maladies rebelles aux remèdes. ... A Orléans, de l'Imprimerie de Huet-Perdoux, 1813.

8vo, pp. 98; clean and fresh throughout; uncut in contemporary wrappers.

£185

First separate edition of this rare study of the role of the imagination on health and illness, by M. Latour, who was, among other things, physician to the King of Holland.

Latour, with the use of several case histories, discusses hypochondria, the impact of trauma, the effects of shock even where no injury has occurred, and various remedies. In particular, he devotes a number of pages to the beneficial effects of music and dance on mental and physical health.

The study first appeared in the *Bulletin de la Société des Sciences d'Orléans*.

OCLC: 53774787 records just one copy, at Montreal.

'The Duchess of Devonshire will probably not be flattered by a dedication from nonentities'

- 39 **[LAVATER]. LAVATER, SUE & CO.** LAVATER'S LOOKING-GLASS: or essays on the face of animated nature, from man to plants ... By Lavater, Sue & Co. London, Millar Ritchie, Middle Street, Cloth Fair, and sold by Messrs. Richardsons ... 1800.

8vo, pp. xii, 216; bound without half-title; with attractive allegorical engraved frontispiece, and two small textual diagrams; titlepage a little soiled, with light foxing and soiling throughout; faint signs of previous ownership blind-stamp? on frontispiece and first four leaves; faint evidence that frontispiece imprint has been erased (as seen in a previous copy); an attractive copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine tooled and ruled in gilt, with faded black morocco label, borders ruled in gilt, joints and surfaces a little rubbed and worn, head and tail of spine a little rubbed, corners bumped. £385

First edition of this anonymous collection of essays and musings on art, physiognomy and anatomy, drawing heavily upon not only Johann Caspar Lavater famous Essays on physiognomy (first French 1781–1803, first English 1789–98), but the works of his son Johann Heinrich, those of Charles Le Brun, and in particular Jean-Joseph Suë le fils, *Essai sur la physiognomie des corps vivants* of 1797 (which itself included a commentary upon Lavater).

The work is divided into twenty four sections with essays on such subjects as: on national customs; dresses and ornaments which ... disfigure the human species; on whether anatomical knowledge might be sufficiently acquired without dissection; on expression in painting; on the five senses; on the passions; on differences of stature; on the features of animals, birds, fishes, insects, vegetables; and on the use of paintings, portraits, etc, with a short account of the best painters and professors of physiology. A rather random selection of musings, the work seems intended more to entertain than to instruct.

The work seems to have been widely circulated, with several contemporary literary magazines noting its publication. A rather damning review, however, is to be found in the *The Monthly Review*, Vol. XXXV, 1801: 'Had physiognomy been an article of

commerce, we should have taken this signature for the firm of a house dealing in that commodity: but what Lavater, Sue, & Co. have to do in the present instance, we cannot tell. The Duchess of Devonshire will probably not be flattered by a dedication from nonentities, and the public will look with eyes askance on a publication which comes in so questionable a shape. It is a compilation from Lavater's work; and those who admire physiognomical disquisitions may derive from it some gratification'

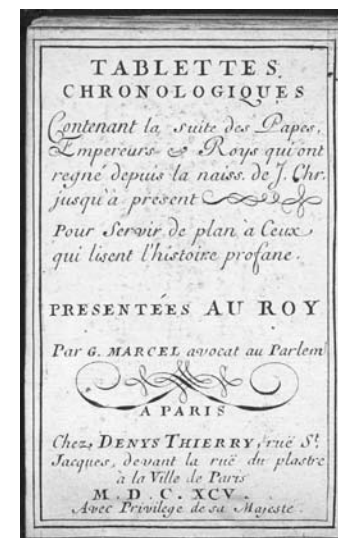
The attractive engraved titlepage is entitled 'Truth sacrificing to the Muses' and is by C[harles] R[euben] Ryley (1752–1798), and engraved by 'Grignion sculp', presumably Charles I Grignion (1716–1810).

ESTC T137215; Wellcome III, p. 459; see Choulant p. 314 for a discussion of Johann Heinrich Lavater, and p. 324 for a discussion of Suë; see Röhl, ff. 150 and ff. 182 for further discussion of both men; OCLC: 4904464.

The size of a deck of cards and engraved throughout

- 40 **MARCEL, Guillaume.** TABLETTES CHRONOLOGIQUES, contenant la suite des Papes, Empereurs et Roys qui ont régné depuis la naiss. de J. Chr. jusqu'à présent. Pour servir de plan à Ceux qui lisent l'histoire profane. Présentées au Roy. A Paris. Chez Denys Thierry, rue St Jacques, devant la rue du plâtre à la Ville de Paris. 1695.

Oblong 24mo, engraved throughout; ff. [5], 17, with two further engraved tables (one folding), on front and rear pastedowns, providing keys to the symbols used and the alphabetical index; all tables to be read vertically; some light soiling, but generally clean and crisp, a couple of fore-edges cropped close but with no loss; in 18th century speckled calf, spine and edges attractively tooled in gilt, head and tail of spine nicked and a little worn, exposing headband at head, covers slightly scuffed, extremities a little rubbed and worn; a most appealing copy. £550



A charming typographical curio, providing a chronological guide to the Popes, Emperors, and Kings of Europe since the birth of Christ through to the seventeenth century, and engraved throughout. Not much larger than the size of a deck of cards, Marcel provides an attractive and portable aide-mémoire, though the small size of the work does rather test the eyesight on one or two occasions! The first five leaves include the titlepage, an allegorical engraving, Marcel's dedication to the King, and an explanation of the chronology. Marcel then lists the spiritual and temporal rulers through the centuries. To help find a historical character more easily, a complete alphabetical list is included on the verso of the leaves, reading from back to the front, each being allocated a letter and number as to where they are to be found in the more detailed chronology. The folding table on the rear-paste down explains his system: the letter A following a name signifies that they were a Pope; B an Emperor; C a King of France; D a King of Spain; E a King of Scotland or England; F a King of Poland; G that they were Kings of Denmark or Sweden. The number given signifies the relevant century. According to the *Dictionnaire universel des sciences ecclésiastiques*, this

enchanted little work was first published in 1679, though we have so far only located copies of the 1682 edition, with further editions in 1686, 1688, 1690, and remaining in publication until 1776. 'Ce livre [...] n'ayant que la dimension d'un jeu de cartes, est un petit chef-d'oeuvre qu'on n'a point encore surpassé' [Hoefler, *Nouvelle Biographie Gén-*

érale]. Brunet describes another work by Marcel as "récommandable par son exactitude et par l'érudition qui y est répandue", though was unfamiliar with the present title.

Guillaume Marcel (1647–1708) was a noted lawyer and historian, and wrote a number of similar works, including *Tablettes chronologiques contenant avec ordre l'état de l'Eglise en Orient et en Occident* (1682). A renowned negotiator, he helped to secure the peace of Algiers with Louis XIV in 1677.

OCLC locates only one copy of this edition at Lyon.

Attractive writing manual for the young ladies of St. Cyr

- 41 **MARCHAND, Louis.** *LIVRE D'ECRITURE ITALIENNE pour les demoiselles de la maison de St. Louis établie à St. Cyr. Présenté au Roy et à la Reyne. Par Louis Marchand, Maître à écrire de Madame la Dauphine Mère de sa Majesté. Par Privilèges du Roy.* [n.p., n.p., n.d. but ca. 1721–1730].

Oblong 8vo, ff. [15], with final 16th leaf adhered to rear wrapper; engraved throughout, including titlepage and fine engraved frontispieces; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, with quite prominent marginal dust-soiling, outer margins of titlepage somewhat nicked and frayed; uncut, and stitched as issued, though stitching now only holding the wrappers to the titlepage, in contemporary marbled wrappers, spine split at head and tail, corners and extremities rather dog eared, and frayed; nevertheless, still an appealing, unsophisticated copy of a rare manual. £525

A rare and most appealing writing manual, engraved throughout, and introducing the elegant Italian script to the young ladies of St. Cyr. Louis Marchand was 'Maître à écrire' to the Queen Mother, at a time when the profession of Master Writer was an esteemed one, and according to the title, the present work was presented and dedicated to the King and Queen. The most enchanting frontispiece drawn by Bertin and engraved by Tardieu depicts a demure young girl dutifully undertaking her writing exercises, seated at an ornate table. The fourteen leaves of Italian script have been engraved by De Bercy.



The Maison Royale de Saint-Louis was a boarding school for girls set up in 1684 at Saint-Cyr by King Louis XIV at the request of his second wife, Madame de Maintenon, who wanted a school for girls from impoverished noble families. The establishment lost its leading role on the deaths of Louis and then Maintenon, but it nevertheless marked an evolution in female education under the Ancien Régime. Its notable students included Maintenon's niece Marthe-Marguerite Le Valois de Villette de Mursay, marquise de Caylus, and Napoleon's sister Élisabeth Bonaparte, grand duchess of Tuscany. Though it survived the first years of the French Revolution, the school finally closed in March 1793, the buildings being taken over by the École spéciale militaire de Saint-Cyr in 1808. Similarly, the role of Master Writer also disappeared with the fall of the Ancien Régime.

OCLC locates seemingly one copy of the present edition, though dated 1730 at the Danish National Library; copies of *Nouveaux principes d'écriture italienne suivant l'ordre de Mme de Maintenon pour les demoiselles de Saint-Cyr*, and dated 1721 located at the V&A and the BnF.



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Rare Books

- 42 **[MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS – SALESMAN'S SAMPLE WALLET]. ANCHOR BRAND. STAINLESS STEEL SURGEON'S NEEDLES.** Black morocco folding wallet containing sample needles. [n.p. and n.d. but ca. 1930s].

Black morocco folding medical wallet, which unfolds to reveal five 'sheets' of different needles all held in place by cotton, with the brand name at the head of each sheet; 163 of the 165 needles found in the present set; some slight signs of oxidation; a layer of protective felt attached which interleaves the folding sheets; retaining the original snap closure clasp; upper side of wallet embossed in blind and silver 'Stainless Steel Surgeon's Needles, Anchor Brand', and with the name of 'Jonnie Walker' embossed in gilt on opening flap; extremities lightly rubbed and worn; overall a very good example, despite faults. £600

An appealing, near complete, set of surgeon's needles made by the noted instrument makers Anchor. The set consists of all but two of the 165 surgical needles of various size and type, held in place on five folding sheets. Presumably a tradesman's sample case, prices are given per dozen for the various types, which include the half curve, Mayo intestinal needles, Keith abdominal needles, fistula needles, Martin's uterine, hernia and kidney needles as well as cervix needles.

The American firm of Anchor have been manufacturing surgical products and instruments since 1925, and remain in business today.

- 43 **MERRIN, Joseph.** *BUTTERFLYING WITH THE POETS. Butterflying with the Poets With Nature-printed Illustrations*, London, Longman, Green, Roberts. 1864.

8vo, pp. [iv], xv, [1] blank, 126, [2] blanks, adverts [4]; titlepage within decorative border; and with fifteen plates; some occasional marginal soiling and some light foxing; original full red morocco boards, neatly and sympathetically rebaked with new spine, though bound rather tight, covers and spine richly decorated in gilt; all edges gilt; extremities a little bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £2200

Scarce first edition, reissue (first privately printed in Gloucester in 1863) of this little-known, handsome and wonderfully illustrated work, one of the earliest attempts to use this method of nature printing (lepidochromy) to produce a published work on butterflies. 'A very rare book published at Gloucester ... It was a peculiarly Victorian book, with its attempt to inculcate zoological knowledge, to raise readers' sensibility through the plentiful quotation of verse, but – if it were not for the fact that its production necessarily caused the destruction of up to 130 butterflies for every copy – it is rather an attractive one' (Cave p. 156). Nature printing was a method of transferring the scales from a butterfly's wings onto gummed card, which was then cut out and mounted. The plates comprise 30 nature prints of 15 British butterflies, upper- and underside, mounted in windows on a card backing which protected the delicate transfers from being rubbed when the pages were turned. 'The transfers of both the top and the underside of the wings, were made on to thin white paper, which was then cut around the outline of the wings, and carefully pasted on to cream paper already printed with a lithographic reproduction of the body and the antennae. This sheet was then protected with a die-cut mount, which had been preprinted with a pattern of printers' flowers, and the name of that particular butterfly. It was extraordinarily labour-intensive, and it is scarcely to be wondered that Merrin made no attempt to follow it with other books produced

in the same way' (ibid). Such costs may explain why other publishers' subsequently failed to imitate his methods. The text is described in the prospectus (bound at rear) as a 'descriptive account of the butterflies of this country, largely interspersed with quotations from the Poets of various ages, portraying the beauty of the country, and the poetic charms associated with the haunts and pursuit of our butterflies'. Merrin notes in the preface: 'the process of Nature-printing, as applicable to the Lepidoptera, which the Author has improved, rend[ers] possible the permanent transfer to paper of the scales, and consequently the colours, of the insects themselves. By this means all the delicate varieties of shade, marking, and colour are faithfully preserved, and a brilliant reality given to the representation, of which the most carefully finished portrait of the artist would be deficient. The number of specimens obtainable is, however, so limited, and the manipulative labour required to prepare the impressions from them so great, that the price of any work giving this novel and beautiful species of illustrations, must necessarily be high and the numbers of copies executed very limited'. One of the great rarities on British butterflies. The elaborate binding further reflected the luxurious and expensive nature of the publication. The price in 1864 was £1.1s, which Cave considers to be good value, considering the cost of preparation. The verso of the half title notes: John Bellows, Ornamental Printer, Gloucester.

See Roderick Cave, *Impressions of Nature: A History of Nature Printing* (2010) pp. 15–7 for a detailed discussion; not in Freeman or Nissen; OCLC locates copies of the first privately printed edition at Amherst, McGill, Melbourne and the British Library, with copies of this 1864 issue at Huntington, Yale, and Cambridge.

Early Spanish work aimed specifically at midwives

- 44 [MIDWIFERY]. COMPENDIO DE EL ARTE DE PARTEAR compuesto para el uso de los Reales Colegios de Cirugia. Barcelona: Por Thomas Piferrer, Impresor del Rey nuestro Señor, Plaza del Angel. 1765.

8vo, pp. [8], iv, 104; without the final blank; with attractive woodcut head-and-tail pieces and initials; aside from some occasional light spotting and soiling, clean and crisp; in contemporary marbled calf, spine ruled and tooled in gilt, evidence of light worming at both head and tail of spine, with some loss of calf in a couple of places at tail, covers lightly scuffed, upper corners worn, extremities lightly bumped; a good copy. £485

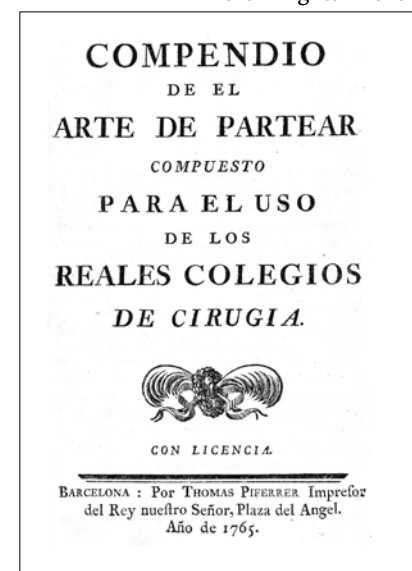
Scarce first edition of this attractively printed manual on the art of midwifery, published for the use of students at the Royal College of Surgery at Barcelona, and one of the earliest treatises intended specifically for the use of midwives in Spanish. According to the approbation, the full title of the work was *Arte de partear, ò breve instruccion para las mugeres, que quisieren exercer el Arte de comadre de Partos, ò parteras*. This basic manual, 'founded on the doctrines of the most respected teachers', and certainly derived in part from the theories of Levret, is composed in question and answer form, and is divided into three parts discussing female anatomy, pregnancy and then childbirth and postpartum care.

As was the case in most of Europe at the time, up until the mid eighteenth century Spanish midwives received little or no formal education, their knowledge being of a popular and empirical nature and rooted in oral tradition. Works written by physicians



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were not readily accessible to them, few able to read, and no doubt most seeing little need to delve into a medical book. By the mid eighteenth century, however, as part of the Enlightenment zeal for education, efforts were made to try and improve the general



standard and training of midwives. In 1750 a royal warrant granted the 'Protomedicato' power to examine midwives, in an attempt to deal with the "lack of skill of midwives and some men, who to earn a living, have taken up the profession of midwifery" (Ortiz, p. 99). One of the first works published to help midwives prepare for the examination was Antonio Medina's *Cartilla nueva, útil y necesaria para instruirse las matronas, que vulgarmente se llaman comadres, en el oficio de partear* in Madrid in 1750. It seems likely that this was intended for self-instruction however, rather than the present work which was published in conjunction with the course for midwives being run under the auspices and supervision of the new Royal College of Surgery in Barcelona, which had been founded in 1760. Though not mentioned in the present Compendio, one further duty expected of the midwife, and imparted at the College, was that of baptising new-born infants on the point of death. This role was first discussed in Babil de Gárate's manual of 1756, *Libro nuevo cuyo título: Nuevo y natural modo de auxiliar a las mugeres en los lances de los partos*.

The Director of the Royal College of Surgery was Pedro Virgili, and the present work has sometimes been ascribed to him. According to the preface it was certainly he, who commissioned the publication of the present work, and he is praised for his efforts to improve general standards of education. "For the sake of the public good and the relief of women in labour we find advisable that this book comes to light, so that henceforth Spanish Ladies cannot say what others said in the past, complaining about the teachers in their country".

Blake p. 97; see Tereas Ortiz, 'From hegemony to subordination: midwives in early modern Spain', p. 95 ff. in *The Art of Midwifery* edited by Hilary Marland; OCLC locates further copies at UCSF, the Wellcome, the Biblioteca de Catalunya, the University of Barcelona and the BnF.

- 45 [MIDWIFERY]. OBSTETRIC TEACHING MODEL. LATE 19TH CENTURY CHAMOIS LEATHER FOETAL BIRTHING MANNEQUIN. With attached umbilical cord and placenta. n.d. but probably London, ca. 1890s–1920s.

Life-sized model made from black chamois leather, approximately 53 cms in length, stuffed with what feels like paper or hair, limbs articulated, with attached umbilical cord and placenta, comprised of two red and one blue cord strands, small tear in leather at navel, and around the seam of the neck, along right arm, and back of head, and one ear missing, some light soiling and rubbing, but otherwise very good. £2,500

A striking and rare example of a late 19th, possibly early 20th century obstetrical foetal teaching model used to demonstrate childbirth and delivery to medical and nursing students. The body has an attached umbilical cord and placenta, and the head has landmark features (mouth, nose, eye sockets, anterior and posterior fontanelles) which could be identified by palpation. They were designed to be used in conjunction with obstetrical machines or 'phantoms', sometimes a life-sized mannequin of the mother, or more commonly consisting of a torso with the legs amputated above the knees – reminiscent of Hunter's famous engravings of the human gravid uterus. These

could be either boxes made of wood with leather interiors and exteriors, or later from ceramic. With the foetal model hidden from view within the womb, the student doctor or midwife would be asked to feel the baby's head within the artificial pelvis and be expected to identify the type of presentation.

Such obstetrical dolls were first used to teach midwives about the mysteries of childbirth in the 18th century, with both William Smellie, and perhaps more famously, Madame du Coudray, using such mannequins, with an example of her machines in the collection of the Musée Flaubert in Rouen. Further examples of dolls similar to that offered here, can be found at the Dittrick Museum in Cleveland, and at the Museum of Healthcare at Kingston.

It is our understanding that the present example was owned previously by a member of staff at the Royal Holloway College in London, and was used there as a teaching aid. Royal Holloway College was officially opened in 1886 by Queen Victoria, one of the earliest all female colleges, and founded by the patent medicine maker, multimillionaire and philanthropist, Thomas Holloway. It became a part of the University of London in 1900.



- 46 [MIDWIFERY]. PARIS, École d'Accouchement. SMALL SILVER CONDUCT MEDAL. Prix de Bonne Conduite. Melle Robinet. 1900–1902.

Round silver medal, 42 mm in diameter, some slight wear and discolouration; engraved around the edge 'Argent'; housed within the original presentation red morocco case, lined with blue velvet, and retaining silk tab and with small clasp; very good. £285

An attractive medal, awarded in 1902 by the École d'Accouchement de Paris, to Mademoiselle Robinet for 'good conduct', no doubt presented at the end of year prize-giving ceremony.



- 47 [MIDWIFERY]. PARIS, École d'Accouchement. DISTRIBUTION DES PRIX AUX ELEVES SAGE-FEMMES DE LA MATERNITE POUR L'AN 1807. [n.p but Paris].

8vo, pp. 58; some marginal soiling and browning; uncut and partially unopened, stitched as issued in the original drab printed wrappers, rear cover a little loose but holding, covers lightly foxed and dust-soiled; a good unsophisticated copy. £385

The official printed account of the prize giving ceremony for the graduating midwives of December 1807 from the Ecole d'accouchement at the Maternité in Paris, France's premier midwifery school, including a list of the successful students.

As part of the Revolutionary reorganization and rationalization of the medical profession an act was passed in An XI (1803) regulating the number of midwives which each individual Département in the country should have. It also required that they be properly trained and that they were examined before they be allowed to practice. The 'prefects' of each Département selected their candidates – women between 18 and 35 – and sent them for training. The course they took was laid down precisely: as well as the theory and practice of delivery, they had to master inoculation, bleeding, and the knowledge of herbs and plants efficacious for problems during both pregnancy and birth. The students were taught by the surgeon of the hospital and by the chief midwife. At the end of their year's course they were examined by a jury of four outside professionals.



The first lecturer in midwifery was Auguste César Baudelocque while Madame Lachapelle was the chief instructing midwife. Other noted obstetricians and surgeons who contributed to the school and/or sat on the examining committee included Andry, Auvity, Dubois, Dupuis, Chaussier and Désormeaux.

The awards for 1807 were presented by the Minister of the Interior, and as was the custom at every such ceremony, an address was then given by an influential dignitary – in this case Camet de la Bonardier who was Mayor of the 11th arrondissement of Paris, and Vice President of the Conseil Général d'Administration des hospices Civils et Secours de Paris. He highlights the growing success and reputation of the midwifery school since its inception in 1803, and praises the work of Baudelocque and Lachapelle. A list of the midwives who have passed, together with progress reports on other students at the school is then given, thus providing a snapshot into both the internal administration of a public institution, as well as of the teaching of midwifery, in early Napoleonic France.

OCLC locates only a handful of copies, with the present year recorded at Leipzig only.

The first and only midwifery manual to be written by a woman in Italy

- 48 [MIDWIFERY]. PLOYANT, Teresa. BREVE COMPENDIO DELL'ARTE OSTETRICA In Napoli, Presso Vincenzo Orsino, con licenza de' Superiori. 1787.

8vo, pp. [iv], 105, [1] privilege; with attractive woodcut printer's device on titlepage and headpiece; titlepage and privilege leaf cropped close at both head and tail, with the whole work cropped close at tail, in places just touching either the catchword or signature (notably pp. 5–25, 33–41, 59–63, and 67–77) but with no significant loss of text, lower outer corners of pp. 1–5 prominently frayed and worn, but again with no loss; titlepage a little browned and spotted with old signature crossed out, with further light spotting and dust-soiling throughout; in paper backed marbled boards, extremities lightly worn; despite faults, still a good copy. £2,500



Seemingly unrecorded first edition of this little known work, according to Hilary Marland and Monica Green the first and only midwifery manual to be written by a woman in Italy during the 18th century. Ployant (fl. 1787–?), was in fact French, though worked as a Maestra of midwifery, on the midwifery ward at the Incurables Hospital in Naples during the last thirty years of the 18th century. Following in the footsteps of Justine Siegemund and Barbara Widenmann in Germany, Louise Bourgeois in France, and Jane Sharp in England, Ployant was one of few women in the medical arts to pen a treatise specifically for the use of women. In the preface she declares that she has written the book to encourage women to study 'not as the occasion demands but methodically and according to the principles proper to an art so necessary to the people' (p. 2), in order to conserve this art for women. Her aim, simply, was to improve the standards of midwifery practice, through better scientific knowledge, and in so doing win back a monopoly in the field from the male doctors who were invading it. She urged women to go to midwifery school, and saw the incursion of male-midwives,

particularly in other European countries such as England and France, as a 'fatal turn of events' and so hoped that women 'through untiring study [can] make the public realise

that we are the ones that can bring births to a happy outcome and at the same time save women's modesty' (p. 4)

See Hilary Marland, *The Art of Midwifery in Europe*, pp. 166–167; see Monica Green, *Making Women's Medicine Masculine*, p. 308; not in Blake, Cutter & Viets, *Radcliffe, R.C.O.G. or Wellcome*; no copies of the this edition cited on OCLC; three copies only of the second edition located at Yale, Stanford and Utrecht.



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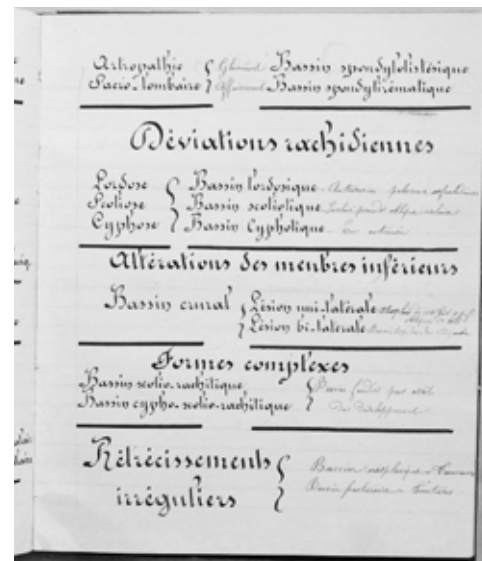
- 49 **[MIDWIFERY]. STUDENT MIDWIFE'S MANUSCRIPT LECTURE NOTE-BOOKS.** COURS D'ACCOUCHEMENTS Dirigé par Monsieur Grynfeldt et Madelle. L. Montégu [et Melle. J. Bazin]. Rédigé par Aline Chazel, élève Sage-Femmes de 1ere classe à l'Ecole de la Maternité de Montpellier. 1ere Année – [2eme Année]. 1891–1892–1893].

Five neat manuscript volumes in black ink, 4to; pp. [ii] titlepage in neat calligraphy, 190, 193–204, 207–323 (mispagination, no loss of text), and with one crude pencil illustration; pp. 211, 214–250, 255–329 (again due to mispagination); pp. 206, with two hand-coloured diagrams in red and blue crayon and ink; pp. [ii], [224]; pp. [228]; some light foxing and browning throughout due to paper quality, one or two leaves excised, presumably due to errors, but with no obvious loss of text or continuity, gutter of margin of p. [19] in volume IV reinforced; a few neat corrections; first two volumes in contemporary red cloth bound standard student ruled notebooks, the three volumes for Year II in brown cloth ruled notebooks, all edges in red, all five including a colour map of France, hinges of a couple of volumes, in particular Vol IV, cracked though holding, covers a little rubbed and soiled, Vol II with slight loss of cloth along spine, extremities lightly worn; with the initials A.C. adhered to upper corner of Vol II; an appealing set.

£585

A neatly and attractively written set of lecture notes by Aline Chazel, a student midwife at the Montpellier Ecole de la Maternité between the years 1891–1893, under the tutelage of the French surgeon and physician Joseph Grynfeldt (1840–1913), and two Sages-femmes en chef, L. Montégu and Jenny Bazin. The five at times quite floridly penned manuscript volumes, at first glance provide an insight into the state of French obstetrics training and the level of knowledge expected from student midwives at the end of the 19th century. An extensive amount of material is covered including general anatomy, the mechanisms of circulation and respiration, the lymphatic and digestive systems, the physiology of pregnancy, elements of embryology, a strong focus upon normal and abnormal deliveries, and with attention given to complications and associated conditions occurring both during, and after pregnancy. What is clear from her careful notes, is the enduring influence in midwifery education of some of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century French pioneers in the field, with the names of Boivin, Lachapelle, Pajot, Dionis and de Graaf still cited.

A closer examination, however, seems to reveal a much more personal story. For what we have appears not to be two years of academic study, but rather Aline retaking



Year One – though now under the tutelage of Melle. J. Bazin. Thus the three volumes spanning the period between October 1892 and June 1893 cover very similar ground – in some cases in less detail, though with other chapters, notably those in the final volume concerning associated complications, seemingly taken down with greater care. This second year includes the two hand-coloured illustrations depicting the 'Vaisseaux sanguinis du système génital' and the 'Circulation foetale'. Aline's hand-writing is much more florid the second time around – with many of the chapter headings penned in calligraphy – perhaps an attempt to really impress the information in her mind – or maybe just as a way of alleviating the boredom of sitting through already attended lectures!

Jenny Bazin was to work as Sage-femmes en chef for over 46 years.

A nucleus for future research

- 50 **[MILK]. COLLECTION OF 25 DISSERTATIONS, ESSAYS, BOOKS & REPORTS.** published across Europe, in both 4to and 8vo form, and spanning over 150 years from 1659 to 1822.

A full list available upon request.

£4,250

A small collection of twenty-five dissertations, prize-winning essays, books and reports, spanning a period of over 150 years from 1659–1822 published across Europe, which provides a snapshot into the wide-ranging studies on, and fascination with milk, from a chemical, medicinal, nutritional and social point of view. This small selection includes a number of rare titles, in addition to a couple of more well-known works, notably a first edition of Bernardin Martin's *Traite de l'usage du Lait* (1684), all of which are of scholarly and historical importance, and which could both complement and enhance any existing holdings, or alternatively form the nucleus for future possible research.

Western civilisation has long been reliant upon milk for nourishment, be it human or animal, and indeed milk has been crucial to the survival of many societies. During the middle ages it also became imbued with spiritual properties, and by the 17th century it was commonly used for medicinal purposes to address ailments ranging from melancholy to bowel complaints, with the wealthy taking milk, whilst the poor relied heavily upon butter and cheese as a principal source of nutrition. When the Great Fire of London threatened his home, one of the treasures that Pepys buried was his parmesan cheese.

Milk became a popular subject of research among chemists and physicians during the 17th and 18th century, and the present collection, reflects to some small degree a number of the principal areas of study that were the focus of attention.

The study into the physiological nature of human milk production, and associated diseases are well represented in the collection. The four earliest dissertations by Hans Ziegler (1659), Johan Staehelin (1669), and Nicolas Grosjean (1670), all from Basel, and Valentin Vogler (Helmstadt, 1678) all address physiological issues such as the failure of milk production, and the coagulation of breast milk. Philip Boehmer's *De Ductibus Mammarum Lactiferis* (Halle 1742) includes a striking engraved plate of a dissected breast. In 1785 and 1787, the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh in Scotland and the Royal Society of Medicine in Paris commissioned studies to assess the physiological and chemical qualities of the milk produced by humans and animals such as cows, goats, camels, sheep, and donkeys. Samuel Ferris, Antoine-Augustin Parmentier, and Nicolas Déyeux were chosen to conduct the investigations, and indeed the collection includes Ferris' contribution of 1785, *A Dissertation on Milk* and which was prize oration for the Harveian Society of Edinburgh.



Two of the works, by Johan Williardts (1770) and Nathaneal Berendt (1780), discuss the nature of *De Lactis Metastasis* or "metastasis of milk", a subject which was much discussed across several academic publications at the time. Metastasis was the term first applied to all maladies that seem to transpose from their point of origin to another organ with no specific reference or knowledge of cancer. *De Crusta Lactea*, or cradle cap is the subject of two 1822 dissertations by Joannes Ekenstedt and Petrus Shierman.

From a chemical standpoint, in addition to Ferris' study, several of the other works deal with the experimental examination of the properties and chemical composition of milk. Three dissertations by Doorschodt (1737), Geymuller (1738), and Schulthess (1765) provide an analysis and study of *De Sero Lactis* or lactic sugar.

The therapeutic and nutritional benefits of milk, from both humans and animals, is best represented by a first edition of Martin's noted work *Traite de l'usage du Lait*, (1684) in which he studied the properties and qualities of the milk and its derivatives of a number of animals. Also found here is a second edition of Johan Greisel's *Tractatus medicus de cura lactis in arthritide* (1681). Greisel was an Austrian army surgeon and professor of anatomy at the University of Vienna, and first presented his study of the medical effects of milk in arthritis in 1670, which discusses the natural properties of milk, and highlights the etiology, diagnosis and prognosis of arthritis, and a therapy based upon a milk-rich diet.

Finally, two works reflect the wider social importance of milk. *Abbildung und beschreibung eines englischen milch-hauses* [n.d. but 1799?], is according to the British Library a translation of James Anderson's *On the management of the dairy*, and includes an appealing folding engraved plate depicting a dairy house. John Christian Curwen's report *On the Means of supplying milk for the poor* (1806) to the Board of Agriculture underlines the importance placed upon milk as a source of nutrition to all members of society, and tries to address the problem of providing feed for cows throughout the year, to ensure a more constant supply of milk for the poor.

A full list with collations available upon request.

51 **MINIATURE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.** LATE 19TH CENTURY 5 INCH SPHÈRE TERRESTRE NIK Atlas Paris [n.d. but ca late 19th century].

Height approx 5 inches from base to top of orb, diameter approx 2.5 inches; coated engraved coloured gores over probably paper mache core, simplified surface with no time dial at North Pole and only rudimentary nomenclature, land-masses bordered in red, oceans in natural tan with some navigational and rail-routes identified; on turned wood ebonized base, with metal class at top of orb; one gore laid upside down, with slight loss of paper around South Pole, and small nick above title; overall though, an appealing, well preserved, and seemingly uncommon example. £385

A charming, if slightly crude, late nineteenth century, early 20th century French miniature terrestrial globe, presumably for the use of school children. A simple yet appealing example, the land masses are sparsely named. Siam is Thailand, Hindostan is India, Annam is Vietnam.

We have been unable to find any more information about the globe-maker, NIK seemingly unknown to many of the bibliographers, or to the specialist dealers so far consulted.

Not cited in Dekker and van der Krogt, *Globes from the Western World*, or Dekker, *Globes at Greenwich: A Catalogue of the Globes and Armillary Spheres in the National Maritime Museum*; also no mention in either Stevenson or Allmayer-Beck, *Modelle der Welt: Erd- und Himmelsgloben*.

The original author's proof of her scarce mnemonical history of England

52 **[MNEMONICS]. [SAINT-OUEN Laure Boen de]. NOUVELLE MNÉMONIQUE APPLIQUÉE À L'HISTOIRE D'ANGLETERRE.** Pour faire suite à l'histoire de France d'après la même méthode. Par Mme ***. [n.p., n.d. but probably ca. 1823–1824]. [together with]. [ATLAS, HISTOIRE D'ANGLETERRE, seemingly belonging to Tableaux historiques des peuples modernes européens, composés de médaillons, etc, accompagné d'un text explicatif]. [n.p but Paris, J. Carez, 1825].

Together two volumes, 8vo and 4to; neat and legible manuscript in a single hand, 8vo, pp. [xviii], 24, [vi], [ii] plate, [27] – 534, 536 – 561, [6] nos 464 – 468; with 52 exquisitely hand-drawn ink and wash plates containing 104 original drawings; 4to atlas volume only (without the print 8vo text volume) comprising five large folding engraved plates 555 x 450mm; some light foxing, soiling and some ink staining throughout the ms volume, with prominent ink stain affecting outer margins of pp. 93–111, and dampstain affecting upper margins between pp. 225–300 and from pp. 486 to the end; with further neat corrections in pencil throughout in the same hand; atlas volume a little foxed, each plate with clean tear along fold, though without any loss, and plate III with marginal nick and tear along right margin; ms in contemporary full red diced morocco, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head of spine a little bumped, covers a little stained and soiled with some light scuffing, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped with minor wear; atlas in red morocco backed boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, joints and extremities rubbed and lightly worn, upper margin off front cover bumped. £3,250

A most attractive manuscript proof copy of this rare mnemonical and historical work on the Kings and Queens of England, by the noted nineteenth century French pedagogue Laure Boen de Saint-Ouen (1799–1838), including 52 elegantly hand-drawn plates in pen and ink and which provides a new and effective method of teaching history. It is offered together with a rare copy of the Atlas of five folding tables depicting the 52 medallions as finally published, thus providing a unique opportunity to study a text from proof to print.

Though here titled *Nouvelle mnémonique*, it seems almost certain that the present manuscript eventually came to be published as Tome I of a proposed series of works under the title *Tableaux historiques des peuples modernes européens, composés de médaillons, etc, accompagné d'un text explicatif* (Paris, 1825). This work had the half-title of *Histoire d'Angleterre*, with a second edition published in the year of her death under the title *Tableaux mnémoniques de l'histoire d'Angleterre* (1838) (both of which are located at the BnF only). Saint-Ouen had first revealed this novel and eye-catching mnemonical method in 1822 in her *Tableaux mnémoniques de l'histoire de France* in 1822, and the success and positive reception of the work had prompted her to embark on a series of similar formats covering the nations and people of Europe: in addition to the history on England, the author planned to publish similar works discussing Germany, Russia and Spain.

Providing a history of England from Egbert in 800 and concluding with the reign of George II in 1727, the manuscript spanning almost 600 pages contains 104 original drawings done with ink and wash, comprising 52 portraits and mnemonical 52 medallions. As these vividly demonstrate, hers was very much a pictorial system: for each reign Saint-Ouen includes a portrait of the monarch, with the medallion below

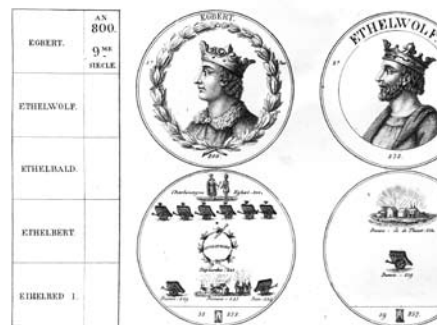
including several small emblems designed to represent a significant event: for example a small chariot signifies a victory in battle, whilst an upside down chariot depicts a loss in battle. A sword represents an assassination (as in the case of Edward II on p. 165), in contrast to an hourglass signifying a natural death (see Elizabeth I opposite p. 272). The date to remember is found beneath the relevant emblem – for example the invasion of the Spanish Armada is attractively illustrated by two galleons off the coast of England and dated 1596. The manuscript notes then provide brief description of the reign. Throughout the work are a number of neat pencil corrections and annotations, some a little faded, but which suggest this may be close to the final version.

This charming manuscript is offered together here with a copy of the Atlas, seemingly from the *Tableaux historiques des peuples modernes européens, composés de médaillons, etc, accompagné d'un text explicatif* (Paris, 1825). This striking atlas is composed of five large folding engraved 'tables' illustrating the attractive medallions, and are each signed 'A Paris, chez J. Carez, Rue Haute Feuille, No. 18'. Carez was the publisher for the 1825 edition, whereas the 1838 second edition was published by the Vve Maire-Nyon. The first plate is a 'Tableaux explicatif des symboles', with the remaining four plates illustrating the Saxon Kings; 'Rois Danois, Saxons et Normands depuis L'An 1017 jusqu'en 1154'; the Plantagets; and concluding with the Tudors, Stuarts and the House of Hanover.

Through a comparison of the manuscript and atlas we see that many of the pencil corrections made were undertaken. Thus for example the image of Egbert has been changed and redrawn, with some of the symbols relating to John III corrected. Of interest, the atlas now concludes with a medallion for George III, rather than that for George II as in the manuscript, two of the symbols noting the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo. It is possible to view online the accompanying text volume through the BnF, and this reveals that Saint-Ouen substantially revised her preface and the format for her initial 'Notions préliminaires', though the descriptions for each monarch remained largely unaltered. Her original idea was for the first explanatory table, and then for three folding 'tableaux', divided into the Saxons and Danes, the Normands and Plantagets, and the Tudors, Stuarts and Brunswick-Hanoverians. One can only conjecture why this eventually became four plates, though presumably the the larger atlas format enabled, or perhaps forced, this expansion and change of layout.

This method – described by contemporary reviewers as being 'well-conceived and well executed' was used subsequently by Saint-Ouen in her work of 1837 *Histoire Ancienne Mnémonique*, and which also included a number of exercises and questions to test the student. Her intended series of European histories seems to have been curtailed by her untimely death. Through the present work, however, together with her other popular and oft-reprinted historical works, notably her *History of France* (1827) Saint-Ouen helped to revolutionise the way that history was taught in French elementary schools, and was a leading educationalist.

See Querard, *La Littérature Française Contemporaine*, VI p. 285; see also the website of the Institut National de Recherche Pédagogique at www.inrp.fr for biographical information and a list of her works.



- 53 **MOSLEY, Sir Oswald.** AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS, delivered by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. D.C.L. F.G.S. L.S. and H.S. President of the Burton-upon Trent Natural History Society, at the opening of their museum, on Tuesday, the 6th September, 1842. Burton-on-Trent: E. Adams, bookseller, Bridge-Street. 1842.

8vo, pp. 18; in the original maroon ribbed cloth, spine lettered in gilt, spine and upper cover a little sunned with some minor ink spotting; with the bookplate of Marshall Laird on front pastedown; a very good copy. £150

First and only edition of this scarce provincial work printed on the occasion of the opening of a museum in Burton-on-Trent.

The Burton-on-Trent Natural History Society was established in 1841, and the Marquess of Anglesey agreed to be the patron, having been reassured that the society's aim was not speculative but merely 'to afford an hour's relaxation from the ordinary and monotonous routine of occupation incident to a provincial town'. The main object was evidently to establish a museum, opened in the High Street in 1842. The society appears to have lapsed after the museum was closed in the 1860s, but was revived in 1876 as the present Burton-upon-Trent Natural History and Archaeological Society.

COPAC & NSTC locate only the BL copy.

Depicting an Almanac Peddler

- 54 **MOULT, Thomas-Joseph.** PROPHETIES PERPÉTUELLES tres-anciennes et tres-certaines de Thomas-Joseph Moul, Natif de Naples, grand Astro-nome et Philosophe. Ces Prophéties si curieuses, si rares, si recherchées et si utiles au Public, principalement aux Laboureurs, Vignerons, Jardiniers, et à ceux qui commercent en Grains et Vins, ont commencé en 1560, et

dureront à jamais. Elles furent traduites de l'Italien en François, avec grande exactitude, environ 300 après, et vérifiées par le fameux Nostradamus, Prophète Philosophe. Réimprimées pour la présente année ; et de nouveau calculées examinées et supputées par les plus fameux Astronomes de ce siècle. [A Lille, chez P. Dumortier, rue des Manneliers. n.d. but ca. 1790?].

Small 8vo, pp. 65; with small woodcut titlepage vignette, full-page woodcut on inside front cover, woodcut portraits of Nostradamus and Moul, and with woodcut headpieces; somewhat dust-soiled with some occasional light soiling, corners somewhat furled; stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers, title on upper cover within framed woodcut border, with striking woodcut depiction of 'Les Douze signes du Zodiaque' on rear cover, head and tail of spine worn, with some loss of paper at tail, ink stain on upper cover, a little dogeared, with a few small marginal nicks; nevertheless a good example. £425

An appealing and rare example of the popular French genre of 'littérature du colportage', cheap publications printed and sold by licensed hawkers or pedlars to satisfy the demands of rural and local communities. Almanacs formed a large and vibrant corpus of this genre, and Moul's *Prophéties Perpétuelles* found great fame and popularity across France, though Moul appears himself to have been an entirely fictitious character. The





present copy displays the crude typography and woodcuts typical of the genre, which remained in print from the early 18th century to the mid 19th century. All copies appear hard to date, with some of the earliest believed to be around 1740. The present copy collates to that found at Lyon, and which they suggest is ca. 1790.

Aimed in particular at ploughmen, wine growers, gardeners, and wine and grain merchants, the small almanac gives predictions based on 28 solar numbers, for the years 1560 to 2063, giving for each some general, and specific predictions. It concludes with a short section on the significance of thunder throughout the year.

Of particular appeal is the striking woodcut found on the inside front cover, depicting a peddler seller of almanacs, clad in a suit adorned with the signs of the zodiac, a basket of almanacs hanging from his side, and with an attentive dog at his heels, and the caption 'Toute science vient de Dieu. Honor et Gloria'. By their very ephemeral nature, all copies are scarce.

Caillet 7829 and 7830 citing a number of variant editions; Dorbon 3191–3193 also listing four editions between 1740–1810; OCLC: 421423242.

- 55 **MULKEMAN, Erasme. ABREGÉ D'ARITHMETIQUE** qui comprend une route nouvelle, Ouvrage très-curieux & utile à Ceux qui sont profession d'enseigner & sur tout à Ceux qui desirent de se rendre habils & exacts dans la profession de cet Art. A Liege, Chez Henri Loncin, 1709.

12mo, pp. [xii], 132; with woodcut printer's device on title and woodcut headpiece; a little foxed and browned, with a few small marginal nicks, pp. 126/127 stuck together at head; in later half vellum over marbled boards, two red morocco labels lettered in gilt on spine, vellum rather soiled, boards slightly scuffed, some minor edge wear; a very good copy. **£350**

An appealing little pocket book of arithmetic, aimed in particular at merchants and those in commerce. We can find little biographical information about the Liege mathematician Erasme Mulkeman (fl. 1694-), though he was possibly the son of the mathematician Henry who published a number of mathematical works during the 1670s. In addition to the present work, Erasme also published *Planimètre ou arpentage nouvellement mis en lumière* (1694) and *Nouvelle pratique d'arithmétique d'une méthode très-facile avec la raison de toutes les opérations* (1698).

No copy located on OCLC.

A miniature folding medallion book

- 56 **[NAPOLEON]. PAR UN ANCIEN SOLDAT DE L'EMPIRE. NAPOLÉON LE GRAND. Médallions Historiques par un ancien Soldat de l'Empire.** [France, Paris?, n.p., n.d but ca. 1841].

Leporello of 89 small circular discs comprising of an engraved view and descriptive letterpress text, each measuring 71mm in diameter, the first disc recto an engraved title, so image sequence 1–88, intended to be hinged together to form a long leporello, most hinges still intact though some later attempts at repairs have slight affected the order of the discs; some light soiling from tape hinges in places and with some occasional minor foxing, otherwise quite fresh and bright; contained in the original green papier-mâché lidded box 81mm in diameter, attractively embossed in gilt with bee design, with embossed and decorative gilt 'N' on lower cover, with metal rim and with central gilt medallion portrait of Napoleon mounted on upper cover, and



gilt medallion mounted on inside of lid 'le Sénat et le Peuple AN XIII'; this decorated case itself housed within large round lidded green box 90mm in diameter 38mm in height, with printed engraved label on upper cover, label and outer box a little soiled, both cases lightly rubbed and worn around edges; a most attractive example. **£2,250**

A most appealing and scarce set – effectively a miniature medallion book celebrating the life and times of Napoleon I. Reminiscent of Edward Orme's two aquatint medallion series celebrating military and naval successes against Napoleon published in 1815, the present striking though anonymous work presents a series of 88 engravings with accompanying letterpress description. Here partially hinged together with old tape, the copy located at Indiana notes that it was originally mounted on ribbon, the effect being to form a long accordion or leporello, and revealing and celebrating the extraordinary life and military career of the Emperor. The final scene and text describe his tomb in 1841, when his body was moved from St. Helena to Paris.

We have been unable to identify either the author or artist.

Rare: OCLC locates one copy only at Indiana; not located in any of the bibliographies consulted.

- 57 **[NEWTON]. [BOISTE, Pierre Claude Victoire]. L'UNIVERS**, poëme en prose, en douze chants; suivi de notes et d'observations sur le système de Newton et la théorie physique de la terre. Orné de figures d'après Raphael, le Poussin, Fuesly, le Barbier; avec vignettes d'après Monnet et Lejeune. A Paris, Chez Boiste ... Agasse ... Deterville ... An IX (1801).

8vo, pp. xii, 478; with engraved frontispiece, and five engraved plates; without the binder's leaf at end, seemingly excised; front free endpaper somewhat loose; aside from some occasional light spotting and soiling, clean and crisp; with a couple of ownership inscriptions on front free endpaper, though illegible; in contemporary full calf, spine attractively tooled in gilt with alternating vignettes of a Greek urn and a bagpipe, with black morocco label lettered in gilt, small wormhole evident in upper joint, joints and covers lightly rubbed, extremities bumped and worn; a good copy. **£385**

First edition of this attractively illustrated work anonymously published by Victoire Claude Pierre Boiste (1765–1824). Boiste hopes that his work will "peindre l'Univers considéré sous les quatre grands points de vue, physique, moral, politique et religieux". 'The notes on Newton begin on page 343. According to Barbier, only the first edition of 1801 was published anonymously, whereas the reprints of 1802 and 1805 bear the name of the author, Boiste. Not in Gray.' (Babson). These final notes provide observations on the various natural phenomena introduced, and discuss not only the work of Newton, but other leading figures such as Pallas, Buffon, Whiston and Burnet. The work is adorned with six striking classically inspired engravings, after Raphael, le Poussin, Fuesly, le Barbier, Monnet and Lejeune.

Babson 42; Wallis 47.8; OCLC locates copies at the Burndy Library, Melbourne, Leeds, Oxford and the BnF; the copy at Oxford has a binder's leaf bound before the frontispiece.

Printed in Gibraltar and dedicated to the Duke of Wellington

- 58 **[NEWTON]. CISCAR, Gabriel de. POEMA FISICO-ASTRONOMICO** en siete cantos divididos en artículos por D. Gabriel Ciscar, de la Comision de Pesos y Medidas del Instituto Nacional de Francia. Por S.M.C. en 1798 y 1799. Impreso En la Libreria Militar de Gibraltar. 1828.

Small 8vo, pp. xv, [i] indice, 223, [1] blank; quite prominent wormtrack affecting titlepage and first couple of gatherings to p. 9 but marginal and with no loss of text, some light spotting and foxing throughout, with faint dampstaining in gutter of final couple of leaves; uncut and largely unopened in the original publisher's cloth binding, spine a little worn with some loss of cloth, with a few further small nicks to covers, a little soiled and foxed; a good copy. £675

An attractive introduction to physics and astronomy, written entirely in verse by the leading Spanish mathematician Gabriel Ciscar (1769–1829), here bound in the original cloth binding.

Divided into seven ‘cantos’, each then further subdivided, Ciscar hopes to present a more accessible overview of astronomy and physics of the period, and introduces his reader to the works and theories of leading scientists such as Galileo, Newton, Piazzi, Olberg, Harding and Herschel. The cantos discuss phenomena observed on the land; the movement and rotation of the earth around the sun; general ideas on the system of the universe; on the determination of the position of the stars, and how this effects navigation; the primary planets and comets; the moon, eclipses and its effects upon the tides and atmosphere; and finally the secondary planets, and other interesting astronomical phenomena.

Originally trained as a midshipman in Cartagena in 1777, Ciscar excelled at his studies and went on to become Provincial Commission of Marine Artillery in 1798. In the same year he was part of the Spanish commission sent to Paris to discuss the new decimal metric system, subsequently writing the first Spanish work on the subject, *Memoria elemental sobre los nuevos pesos y medidas decimales* (1800). During the War of Independence he took on a prominent political role which saw him rise to become Regent in March 1813 – a post which he was to hold three times during this turbulent period in Spanish history. With the return to Spain of Fernando VII, Ciscar was arrested and confined and was ultimately forced to flee to Gibraltar to escape persecution when the absolutist regime of Fernando was restored in 1823. His escape was aided by the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, to whom the present work is dedicated, and who granted him a pension whilst living in Gibraltar. He remained on the rock until his death in 1829, where he wrote a number of works, including the present poem which also praises the many outstanding Spanish seamen and scientists responsible for the scientific revival at the end of the 18th century.

Navarrete, *Biblioteca Maritima Espanola*, I, p. 532; Maxtor, *Ensayo de Bibliografia Maritima Espanola* 2941; Palau 3, 54971; Houzeau-Lancaster 7931 (though erroneously giving 1805 as date of first edition); OCLC: 28883331 cites only two copies at Harvard and Princeton.

- 59 **NIGHTINGALE, Florence.** COMMEMORATIVE WHITE METAL MEDALLION Showing the seated figure of Nightingale facing left, reading with border of roses, thistles and shamrocks either side, on the reverse a representation of the specially designed jewelled brooch presented by Queen Victoria to Florence Nightingale as a reward for her work in Crimea with VR in a shield with the words ‘Blessed at the Merciful. As a Mark of Esteem and gratitude for her devotion to the Queen’s Brave Soldiers’. by J. Pinches, London, [1855–6].

Round white metal medallion, 41mm in diameter, some slight wear and discolouration; engraved around the edge ‘To Miss Florence Nightingale 1856’; very good. £775



Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books



- 60 **[NURSING]. THE GLENDALE SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL** For Missionary Nurses. Glendale, California. Incorporated under the Statutes of the State of California. [Loma Linda, College Press. 1914–1915].

Oblong 8vo, pp. 27, [1]; with 8 sepia photographic images (5 full-page); some light browning; stapled as issued in the original printed buff paper wrappers, some light wear and spotting to wrappers with very faint tide-line to upper portion of rear wrapper; an attractive copy. £185

Rare and early promotional brochure for this California Training School for Missionary Nurses, run by the Seventh-day Adventists. Strong emphasis is placed upon the need to be both physical and spiritual healers. A list of the Management and Faculty staff is given, the brochure then outlining who should apply, the course of study which in addition to practical nursing includes courses in electro-therapeutics, Swedish massage, domestic science, and materia medica. Details about expected expenses, and the strict rules and regulations of the school are also included. ‘We wish to remind you that the nurses’ course is hard, and is not for those who have not a goodly store of determination and perseverance ... Your metal will be tested ... We need lifters not leaners’.

The Sanitarium was opened by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church in 1905 in the former Glendale Hotel, with a new hospital opened in 1924. The facility has grown in both size and stature and is known today as the Glendale Adventist Medical Centre.

No copy of the present brochure located on OCLC, though the Huntington cites an early pamphlet ca. 1900s.

- 61 **[NURSING]. NURSING THE SICK** Practical information by a trained nurse. Directions for Amateur nursing at home. Published by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. Montreal. 1897.

8vo, pp. 33, [15] advertisements; with three wood engravings; lightly browned and spotted throughout with some light creasing; stapled as issued in the original buff printed wrappers, with photographic image ‘View of a Modern Hospital’ on front wrapper, wrappers a little creased, foxed and worn, upper corner torn and missing, with several small marginal nicks and tears; with contemporary signature at head of upper wrappers ‘Edmund Urquhart, Rose Bank’, further ownership manuscript notes on rear cover, and a note in brown ink below second illustration; still a good copy. £150

An appealing and practical guide providing an accessible 'friend in need' for every household, whilst at the same time promoting a number of patent medicinal cures. 'Sick persons in well-to-do families are sometimes allowed to wear the same clothing for a week and to remain unwashed during a long illness, because the friends believe it impossible to care for them without injuring them. In this little book, practical directions are given for the performance of all these necessary offices'. Advice is given on ventilation, bathing, on tending bed sores, making poultices, advice on disinfection, and on the nursing of specific disease's, with chapters VII and VIII providing a list of suitable liquid and solid invalid foods. The chapter devoted to the treatment of certain diseases is littered with promotional plugs for recommended remedies, such as D & L. Liver Pills, Dover Powders, Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine, and Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, all of which are then more prominently advertised at the end of the volume.

OCLC locates copies at McGill, Toronto, SUNY at Buffalo and the British Library.



- 62 **[NURSING]. LARGE OBLONG ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY A V.A.D. NURSE IN WWII at Hospital in South Africa.** [n.p, n.d. but possibly the Royal Naval Auxiliary Hospital at Wentworth, Durban ca. 1945].

Large oblong album, 252 x 318mm; ff. 29 leaves 242 x 295mm, all of which have been used, though with one page blank, the photo seemingly lost; contains 169 photographs of varying sizes, together with 42 postcards and commercial photographs, and with six attractive hand-drawn illustrations; a few photographs a little sunned, all neatly annotated in manuscript in white ink; paper in places rather fragile, with the outer margins of three leaves quite prominently chipped, torn and frayed, with some loss of paper, one leaf almost detached, with some marginal sunning; bound in limp brown morocco, blind-stamped coat of arms on upper cover, with punched border and 'embroidered' edge, with three metal eyelets held together with more recent shoelace, extremities a little sunned; an attractive copy. £385

A unique and evocative survivor, documenting the activities of a WWII Volunteer at a Royal Naval Auxiliary Hospital in South Africa. Though sadly anonymous, the young nurse responsible for compiling the album is pictured extensively. The album includes over 160 amateur photographs, of which 26 include depictions of military or nursing staff including WRNS and QARNNS, with the rest being personal photographs, together with a number of commercial postcards and photographs of the sights and scenes in South Africa, thus providing not only a record of military life, but also a fine travelogue as seen through the eyes of a young volunteer, no doubt visiting the region for the first time. Through this most personal account we see images of the V.A.D.'s in the mess at lunch, the four nurses of D3 (including the compiler), the



larger corps of nurses described as the 'Scottish draft', images of patients in the T.B. ward, with another photograph showing patients in beds, enjoying the sun and fresh air on a veranda. Two photographs show both the psychiatric and orthopaedic wards, though devoid of patients. A Christmas was spent at the hospital, with one photograph showing 'Dr Brown' preparing to 'operate' on the turkey. The compiler was clearly captivated by all that she saw during the tour of duty, with the majority of the album taken up with 'sight-seeing' pictures, and commercial postcards. The young V.A.D. was able to travel quite extensively and visited Durban, Amanzimtoti, the Shongweni Dam, Kloof Gorge, Cataract Falls, and Johannesburg. Several photographs capture some of the local wildlife, including monkeys and ostriches'. A six page section highlights the Drakensberg Mountain Range, consisting entirely of commercial photos surrounded on four of the pages by very fine renderings in white ink of various mountain scenes. The final few leaves include images of Cape Town and Table Mountain, and conclude with journey home to Liverpool on the H.M. Troopship Mauretania. It is this fact that seems to point to a date of 1945, and indeed she may well have been part of the Mauretania's record breaking round the world voyage achieved in that year, which saw the ship travel 28,662 miles (U.K. - Panama - Pearl Harbour - Fremantle - Durban - Cape Town - Freetown - Liverpool) in 81 days and 18 hours.

There were three Royal Naval Hospitals in South Africa during this period, at Simonstown, the Cape of Good Hope and at Wentworth near Durban. Simonstown was located near a mountain range, and the Cape of Good Hope on the coastline, neither of which can be seen in the aerial shot of the hospital found on the first leaf. Her visits to several attractions near Durban, such as the Kloof Gorge, leads us to suggest that she was based at Wentworth. Though no doubt at times harrowing, she clearly had a memorable experience. A most eye-catching visual first hand account.

- 63 **OWEN, Richard. LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS.** Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. From Notes taken by William White Cooper, M.R.C.S. and Revised by Professor Owen. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts. London: Printed for Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, Paternoster-Row. 1843. [together with]: **LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VETEBRATE ANIMALS**, Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in 1844 and 1846. Part I. Fishes [all published]. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts. London: Printed for Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, Paternoster-Row. 1846.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [iv], 392, 16 publisher's catalogue dated January 1847; xii, 308, 16 publisher's catalogue dated January 1847. with errata leaf tipped before p. 1; some light marginal browning and occasional very light soiling; uncut in contemporary publisher's blindstamped green cloth, spines lettered in gilt, and numbered Vol I and II, spines sunned, head of both spines chipped and worn with small loss of cloth, and with minor wear and loss at tail, extremities and corners bumped; ex-libris from the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society with their library stamp on both half-titles and titlepages, and an 'Abstract from the Regulations of the Library' pasted onto front free endpaper of Vol II. £1,350

First editions. Through his mentor John Abernethy, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, during the late 1820s Richard Owen (1804-1892) gained a position as an assistant in the huge task of cataloguing the thirteen thousand human and animal

anatomical specimens of the Hunterian Collection, which had been purchased by the Crown after the death of its owner, the famous surgeon John Hunter. The Crown had passed the Collection to the Royal College, with the stipulation that the collection be made available to the public and medical community by the founding of a lecture series and a museum. Since the material was to be made available to the public, the College appointed Owen as an assistant curator to the collection. By 1830 he had labelled and identified every specimen, reorganised the entire collection and was publishing a catalogue, his fascination and devotion to the subject of comparative anatomy overtaking his interest in practising medicine. In 1836 he was appointed Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, an appointment that necessitated his presenting annually a course of twenty-four lectures based on some aspect of the Hunterian Collection. Owen gave his first series of lectures to the public in 1837, and these popular lectures were attended by royalty and many important figures in Victorian England. Certain of these lectures were published as separate volumes. The lectures given in 1843 formed the first course to be published. These and the lectures of the year 1846 appeared in print based on the notes taken by William White Cooper, a surgeon-oculist who combined a kindly character with admiration for Owen. Though Owen intended to publish a concluding volume in 1847, as the advertisement notes, this was never achieved, although he subsequently went on to publish his comprehensive *On the Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates* in 1866, with a further volume based upon his lectures on invertebrates in 1855.

Cole, II 264; NSTC 207261.



- 64 **PARACELSUS. VON DER BERGKRANKHEITEN DREY BÜCHER, [in]. FÜNFFER THEIL DER BÜCHER UND SCHRIFTEN des Edlen Hochgelehrten und Bewehrten Philosophi und Medici, Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim Paracelsi genannt: Jetzt auffs neue auß den originalien und Theophrasti eigner handschrift ... durch Johannem Huserum Brisgoum. Getruckt zu Basel durch Conrad Waldkirch. 1589.**

Two parts in one volume, 4to, pp. [viii] including frontispiece portrait coloured in a contemporary hand, 332; appendix, 176, [iv], 179–228, [50]; title printed in red and black; with woodcut initials, mostly in Gothic letter with a few passages in Roman or Italic, fore-edge of titlepage reinforced and strengthened, and portrait leaf also repaired (where library stamp previously excised?) and reinforced with Japanese paper, lightly browned throughout with some occasional faint marginal dampstaining, small worm trail from pp. 189 of Part II through to the end, touching letters but without significant loss, some unobtrusive marginal annotations in blue and red throughout with some neat ms pagination corrections in a couple of places; recased in contemporary vellum boards seemingly taken from another book (ré-emboîtage), with later endpapers, remains of library stamp on titlepage, covers browned and stained, remains of previous ties; despite faults, a good, crisp copy. £6,000

Second corrected and improved edition of Paracelsus's book on the diseases of miners (first 1567), and the first monograph on the diseases of an occupation group. The present edition is found within the fifth volume of the Basel publisher Johann Huser's German quarto edition of the collected medical and philosophical works, published in ten volumes between 1589–1591, and considered by many to be the definitive edition. Huser did not confine himself to including the early printed copies only, but collected all the manuscripts which he could procure, and used them in forming his text. As a

Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

result the collection includes many non-genuine writings. According to Sudhof, Huser corrected and enlarged the work on miners diseases, adding two chapters taken from original manuscripts.



'The year 1533 found [Paracelsus] in the land of Appenzell -- a poor lay preacher and healer among poor Swiss peasants. In the same year he visited the mining districts of Hall and Schwaz. Here his work on the Miners' diseases was conceived and written -- the first treatise in medical literature recognising and systematically dealing with an occupational disease' (Pagel, p. 26). The first section covers miners' diseases, mainly pulmonary affections such as silicosis and tuberculosis which Paracelsus was the first to identify as occupational hazards. The second book describes the diseases of smelters and metallurgists, and the third diseases caused by mercury. 'The treatise on miners' diseases, the result of his observations in Fugger's mines in Tyrol, containing descriptions of miners' phthisis and the effects of choke-damp, was one of the few original contributions of the time to clinical medicine.' (Garrison, *History of medicine*, p. 407). Although written around 1533 the book remained unpublished until the 1567 posthumous printing, edited by Samuel Architectus. For the next one hundred and fifty years after the appearance of this work every writer on this subject referred to Paracelsus.

No other complete edition of Paracelsus' works in their original form was attempted until Sudhoff's edition (1922–1933). The volume of surgical writings prepared by Huser was published in 1605 after his death. The second collected German edition is in four volumes folio, 1603–1605. Complete sets of the collected works are rare on the market and Pagel notes that the Huser quarto was 'now difficult to obtain' (Pagel p. 32), and indeed many copies are imperfect.

Sudhoff 220 and 222a; VD16 ZV12161; Durling 3476 for the first edition, and 3514 for the collected edition (incomplete); Heirs 212; Waller 7124; Wellcome 4762; Garrison–Morton 2118.1 (1567); see Walter Pagel, *Paracelsus. An Introduction to Philosophical Medicine in the Era of the Renaissance* (2nd edition, Basle etc, 1982), pp. 26 and 102, n. 268; for a long and detailed account of the book and its importance, George Rosen, *The History of Miners' Diseases* (New York, 1943), pp. 64–8.

With nine double-side comparative tables

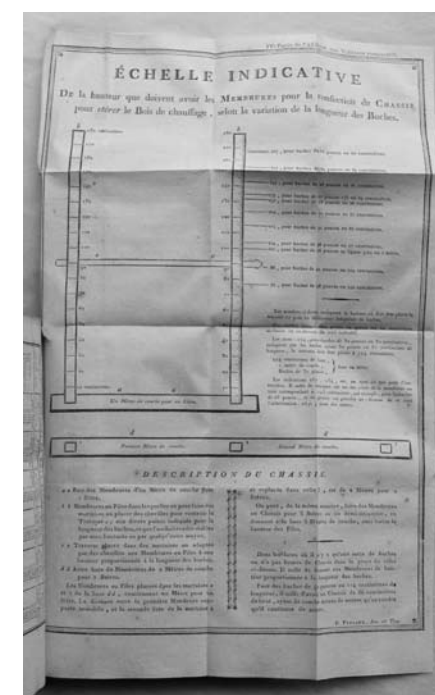
- 65 **PERIAUX, P. and Etienne BONNEAU. MANUEL MÉTRIQUE ou Tableaux comparatifs des mesures républicaines avec les anciennes. Contenant des notions préliminaires et des Tableaux et Instructions pour les comparaisons réciproques des Monnaies, de la Livre de 16 onces, de l'Aune, du Pied, de la Toise, du petit et du grand Arpent, de la Pinte et du Muid, de la Toise quarrée, de la Toise cube, de la corde, de la Marque, etc. etc. avec les nouvelles mesures analogues. Précédés de l'Arithmétique décimale d'Etienne Bonneau, à l'usage des Employés, ouvrage réduit au format in-8°, et augmenté d'opérations arithmétiques, Troisième édition. Se vend A Rouen, Chez P. Periaux ... A Paris, Chez Rondonneau... Venémiaire An VIII [1799/1800]. [together with]: ADDITION AU MANUEL MÉTRIQUE ou Tableaux comparatifs des mesures républicaines avec les anciennes, contenant**



l'application du nouveau Système aux anciennes Mesures agraires, de superficie, de solidité et de capacité en usage dans le Département de la Seine-Inférieure; précédée des principales Lois et Proclamations rendues sur les nouveaux Poids et Mesures. I [- V partie]. A Rouen, Chez P. Periaux ... Vendémiaire an VIII [1800]. [together with]. [DROP HEAD TITLE]. EXTRAIT DE L'INSTRUCTION SUR LA MANIÈRE DE RECTIFIER LES TABLES DE COMPARAISON entre les anciennes et les nouvelles mesures, calculées d'après le Mètre et le Kilogramme provisoires, pour les rendre conformes à la détermination définitive du Mètre et du kilogramme; publiée par ordre du Ministre de l'intérieur. A Rouen, De L'Imp. de P. Periaux ... [n.d. but ca 1800]. [together with]: [DROP-HEAD TITLE]. OBSERVATIONS RELATIVES AUX DÉNOMINATIONS DES NOUVEAUX POIDS ET MESURES, servant de supplément au Manuel Métrique. A Rouen. De L'Imp, de P. Periaux ... [n.d. but ca. 1800].

Together two works, second work in five parts, plus a further two supplements, 8vo: pp. [3]–62, with half title and title though without initial blank, and with nine folding letterpress tables, printed on both sides with ornamental borders, and with Periaux's signature included; pp. [viii], viii, 32, 16, 32, 10, [2], 32, with folding folding letterpress table; pp. 4; pp. 32; [4] index; in all 10 folding letterpress plates, together with several tables within text; upper corner of first half-title with later repair, with neat repairs to folds at gutter of plates 2, 5 and 9, plate 3 with two small holes, though not affecting text, with tape repair to verso of final index leaf; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, otherwise generally clean and crisp; bound in modern vellum, with blue morocco label lettered in gilt, housed within marbled paper slipcase, with green silk tie; an attractive copy; from the library of Dr. Helot of Rouen, and with a hand-written note about the book pasted on front free endpaper. £1,350

Scarce practical introduction to the new metrical weights and measures system introduced by the National Convention in 1793, clearly intended for use by both professionals and the general public, and attractively produced and presented by P. Periaux in Rouen. The present volume contains both the third edition of his Manuel, (we have so far located no copies of the earlier editions), together with the accompanying Addition, comprised of an introduction and five separately paginated parts each with their own titlepage, and also including two further related and seemingly unrecorded supplements. A hand-written note by the previous owner, Dr. Helot states: "Recueil très rare. Je n'ai jamais rencontré ce Manuel métrique... et je n'ai vu qu'une fois l'Addition au Manuel... Et l'exemplaire de chez Durtal mentionne 5 parties. Ici en plus de ces cinq parties se trouvent deux pièces, une de 4 pp. et une de 32 pp. plus l'Indice. Ce recueil unique provient de la famille Periaux, et doit être l'exemplaire de Pierre Periaux lui-même (mon trisaïeul)."



The Manuel is accompanied by nine attractively printed letterpress tables, printed on both sides to thus form 18 comparative tables in all, and may well have been intended for public display. These deal in turn with: Monnaies et calcul décimal; Nouveaux Poids; Mesures de longueur; Tableau comparatif de la toise avec le mètre; tableau comparatif du petit et du grand arpent avec l'are; tableau comparatif de la pinte de Paris avec le litre; tableau comparatif de la toise quarrée avec le mètre quarré ou centiare; de la toise cube avec la mètre cube; tableau des pris suivans le nouveau système des poids en mesures comparé à l'ancien. The verso of each tables provides the opposite conversion tables. It is interesting to note, that whilst Periaux is clearly happy to employ the use of such visual charts, a note in his preface states that the initial introduction to 'l'Arithmétique décimale' by Etienne Bonneau was originally outlined on a much larger broadside, displayed 'dans la principaux bureaux des administrations' (p. 14), but which he has decided to include in a smaller 8vo format for a wider dissemination.

The Addition is comprised of five parts, each with a separate titlepage: Recueil des principales lois et proclamations relatives aux poids et mesures; Comparaison du franc et de ses fractions avec la livre tournois, pour les anciennes pièces d'or et d'argent; Application des nouvelles mesures agraires, de superficie et de solidité au département de la Seine-Inférieure; Comparaison du stère avec la corde, pour le bois de chauffage; and Comparaison des mesures de capacité en usage dans le département de la Seine-Inférieure, avec le litre et ses multiples. The fourth part is accompanied by another plate, Échelle indicative de la hauteur que doivent avoir les membrures pour la confection de chassis pour stérer le bois de chauffage, selon la variation de le longueur des buches, and depicting a measuring device.

One of the legislative objectives of the National Convention was a new and standardised system of weights and measures, and in 1793 a committee including such mathematical luminaries as Lagrange, Laplace, Monge and Condorcet, made the choice between units of length based on the beating of a pendulum as proposed by

Jean Picard and of a ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the earth's meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. The latter unit was adopted and the 'mètre' invented: the Commission temporaire des Poids & Mesures Républicaines was then set the task of devising and organising the system and later of making it presentable to the populace. The Commission's original report was given to the National Convention in three parts, which gave a justification and methodology of the new system, practical explanations and instructions, as well as comparative and explanatory charts of the new Républicaine system. Reform had been sorely needed in a country where different areas used different systems and differently named units and where the length, weight, volume etc. of a unit could vary depending on the item being weighed or measured. Though official handbooks were published at the time, as Periaux's work (which was itself to go through a number of further editions) suggests, such comprehensive and sweeping reforms clearly took several years to become readily adopted.

OCLC locates one copy of the Manuel at Paris (no earlier editions located), which also holds a copy of the Addition, which is also held at Harvard.



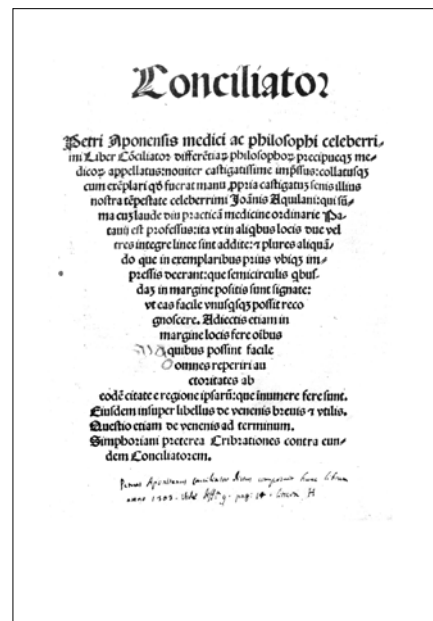
- 66 **PIETRO D'ABANO. CONCILIATOR ...** Liber Co[n]ciliator differe[n]tiarum philosopho[rum] precipue[ue] medicor[um] appellatus: nouiter castigatissime imp[re]ssus collatusq[ue] cum exe[m]plari q[uo]d fuerat manu p[ro]pria castigatu[m] ... Joa[n]nis Aquilani ...; Ejusdem insuper libellus De venenis ...; Quaestio etiam de venenis ad terminum [auctore Petro Carario]; Simphoriani [Champerii] preterea Cribrationes contra eundem Conciliatorem. [colophon]. Venetijs impressa: Sumptibus & arte heredum domini Octaviani Scoti ciuis Modoetiensis sociorumque. 1521.

Folio, ff. [6], 259; Gothic letter in double columns, with printer's device on H5v, and historiated and smaller decorated initials, and large woodcut diagrams on f. 31r, f. 98v, f. 118v, and larger woodcut on f. 238v showing two male figures; with almost continuous marginal dampstain throughout, affecting predominantly the fore-edge, and heavy in places, notably through the prelims to f. 18, between f. 59–100, f. 163–171, f. 203–211, and f. 224 to the end, with neat incised tear affecting outer margin of f. 17 touching text but with no loss, paper flaw affecting outer margin of f. 122, f. 123 misnumbered as f. 132; some minor worming affecting rear pastedown; with numerous neat contemporary annotations throughout, seemingly by two owners, one in a small neat hand in brown ink, the other a larger hand in black ink, with further brief notes on both pastedowns, and later pencil doodling on front pastedowns; in contemporary blind tooled calf over wooden boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, also tooled in blind, head and tail of spine defective with loss exposing cords, clasps missing, covers a little soiled and scuffed, small loss of calf at upper corner of lower board, extremities a little worn.

£3,200

Later edition, first published in 1472, of this authoritative work by the Italian philosopher, astrologer and professor of medicine at Padua, Pietro d'Abano (ca. 1250–1316). The present edition by Octavius Scot contains the corrections and annotations by Symphorian Champier, first introduced by Lucantonius de Giunta in his edition of 1520.

'In his Conciliator, d'Abano undertook a superb synthetic program: the reconciliation of medicine with philosophy. In this he states 120 questions that give rise to as many controversies between physicians and philosophers D'Abano maintained more or less that "the art of medicine must not consider only things that can be seen and felt." Hence he possessed a good knowledge of anatomy; he affirmed, in opposition to the authority of Aristotle (who thought the nerves originated in the heart) that the center of all sensation and motion resides in the brain. His notions of the central nervous system are probably derived from direct visualization. According to d'Abano, the doctor is the symbol of the zealous servant and the collaborator of nature ... [He] must be free in his reasoning and must have no ties with scholastic authorities. Such ideas imply a revolt against established and wearisome tradition: they prepare for the rupture with the past and indicate a new path for scientific progress. D'Abano's voice was one of those that, at the



dawn of humanism, announced the beginning of the scientific revival.' (DSB, 1:4). The image of the two male figures showing the muscles was not in the first edition of 1472, but first appeared in the Venice edition of 1496. It bears a resemblance to an image used by Berengario in his *Commentaria* (1521).

Pietro d'Abano [also Petrus de Abano] was born near Padua in 1250, and lived for a time in Constantinople before moving to Paris where he attended the University, and where he composed the *Conciliator*, his most famous work. He is also remembered for *De Venenis* (ca. 1316), considered to be the first printed book on toxicology, discussing poisons and their antidotes in about 1316. It was first printed with his *Conciliator* at Mantua in 1472. He fell foul of the Inquisition, accused of heresy, though died in prison before standing trial.

There were at least six 15th century and thirteen 16th century editions, and it remained a standard work.

Although with numerous annotations, in seemingly two contemporary hands, the copy contains no ownership inscriptions or provenance.

BM STC Italian 1465–1600; Durling 2; Wellcome I, 4941; Sarton III, Part I, 439–446; for a full account of this book, and of Pietro d'Abano's life and other works, see Thorndike, II, pp. 874–947, and for the more bizarre aspects of his life (and death), see the *Biographie Générale*. Not listed in EDIT16 ICCU.

- 67 **[PLAGUE]. RELATIONI DI VARIE PESTI in Italia sin' all' anno corrente 1630.** Con tutti li segni di quelle, e rimedii sperimentati nella vera cura, e preserva. Con il modo di purgar le robbe, e case infette, mandate da varii Medici assisteni in detta cura. Stampate per ordine del Magistrato della Sanita in Venetia, e ristampate in Napoli, ad istanza d'Andrea Paladino. In Napoli, Appresso Ottavio Beltrano, MDCXXXI [1631].

Small 4to, pp. [viii], 63, [1] colophon; attractive woodcut titlepage vignette, large printer's device on final verso, and floriated initials; somewhat browned throughout, with some marginal worming affecting lower outer corner, more prominent between pp. 33–48, not affecting text; small stamped initial at lower gutter of titlepage; in later vellum, with modern endpapers; warped and lightly soiled, with a number of small nicks in the vellum along spine and on covers with minor loss.

£775

First Naples edition of this treatise on the plague and its remedies, published at the height of the great Northern Italian epidemic of 1629–1631, which claimed the lives of some 280,000 people, chiefly in Lombardy and the Veneto. According to STC and the British Library, the work was first published on the orders of the Magistrate of Health in Venice in the previous year, under the title *Raccolta di auvertimenti per conoscer la Peste*. Another issue under the present title was also published in Venice in 1631.

The work describes the spread and symptoms of the bubonic plague, its diagnosis, and its prognosis, before proposing a series of remedies. These range from the essentially pharmaceutical to those verging on witchcraft, and include both preventative measures and treatments for those already ill. The sources of the remedies are also given; ones used in the Constantinople outbreak of 1576, as well as suggestions by a number of named physicians, including Giulio Tresso, Prospero Danza, and the Venetian Nicolo Colocchi. The work also includes instructions on ridding affected houses and buildings of infection.

Krivatsy 9541; STC Italian books, 1601–1700, II, p. 940; one copy of the Venice issue at the BL, with further copies recorded at the BL, Wellcome, Aberdeen, BNF and Bibliothèque Sainte Genève.



- 68 [PMM]. TEMPLE, Frederick, WILLIAMS, Rowland, POWELL, Baden, WILSON, Henry Bristow, GOODWIN, Charles Wycliffe, PATTISON, Mark and Benjamin JOWETT. ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand. 1860.

8vo, pp. [viii], 433, [1]; the three leaves of advertisements neatly excised; a few marginal nicks due to rough opening with some light marginal soiling, and numerous neat pencil annotations and marking; in the original publisher's blind stamped cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped and a little worn, covers a little sunned and stained, extremities bumped and lightly worn, exlibris for the University of Aberdeen with bookplate on front pastedown and withdrawn stamp, and library stamp on titlepage. £1,750

First edition of this groundbreaking collection of theological essays, the first assault on Biblical literalism from within the ranks of British theologians. The edifice of literalism had been crumbling for several decades, under assault from the science of Lyell and Darwin and the new Biblical criticism of Baur and Strauss at the University of Tübingen, and the present collection of seven essays on Christianity discusses topics such as the biblical research of the German critics, the evidence for Christianity, religious thought in England, and the cosmology of Genesis.

The book was of significant importance because of its date and its authors. Appearing four months after Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, it summed up a three-quarter-century-long challenge to biblical history by the higher critics, and to biblical prehistory by scientists working in the new fields of geology and biology. Indeed of Darwin, Henry Wilson writes: 'Mr Darwin's masterly volume on the Origin of Species ... must soon bring about an entire revolution of opinion in favour of the grand principle of the self-evolving powers of nature' (p. 139).

'Not only did the book subscribe to the modern non-literal concept of the Bible text, but, far worse, the authors were with one exception benefice clergy, and the majority came from the sanctuary of Oxford. At first, it is true, the book seemed unlikely to achieve notoriety. The authors, although acknowledging a common aim, imprudently failed to read each others' contributions, and so did not realise the damaging effect the collection as a whole; their own modest ambition was to strike a blow against undue reticence on disputed scriptural topics. Jowett, in particular, writing on interpretation, made their position clear. His thesis was that "Scripture had one meaning—the meaning which it had to the prophet or evangelist who uttered or wrote it". His rule "Interpret the Scripture like any other book" became the war-cry of the attackers' (PMM 348).

The seven essayists were: Frederick Temple, who later became Archbishop of Canterbury; Rowland Williams, then tutor at Cambridge and later Professor and Vice-Principal of St David's University College, Lampeter; Baden Powell, clergyman and Professor of Geometry at Oxford; Henry Bristow Wilson, fellow of St John's College, Oxford; Charles Wycliffe Goodwin; Mark Pattison, tutor at Lincoln College, Oxford; and Benjamin Jowett, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford (later Master) and Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford University. There was no overall editorial policy and each contributor chose his own theme.

PMM 348.

- 69 POLENI, Giovanni. MEMORIE ISTORICHE DELLA GRAN CUPOLA DEL TEMPIO VATICANO, e de' danni di essa, e de' ristoramenti loro, divise in libri cinque. Padua, Nella Stampa del Seminario 1748.

Small folio, pp. [viii], 236 (numbered in columns 1–490, last page blank); with engraved titlepage vignette, engraved headpiece and engraved initial, 28 predominantly folding engraved plates numbered A–H, K, I–XIX, the last 19 included in the pagination; old library stamp partially erased on titlepage, with marginal repair at head of last leaf of preliminaries, small paper flaw at head of column 118, a couple of gatherings a little browned, with some occasional light soiling, but overall clean and crisp; uncut, in 19th century half-vellum over marbled boards, with new endpapers, with black morocco label lettered in gilt on spine, covers and surfaces a little scuffed, light wear to extremities; an appealing copy. £2,200

First edition of this noted and striking work, which marks the first time that structural theory was applied to a specific building problem. 'Poleni was commissioned in 1743 to report on the badly-cracked dome of St. Peter's in Rome and by using the recently-developed arch theories of La Hire, Parent and Couplet was able to analyse correctly such a three-dimensional structure, and thus explain to the authorities why it was fundamentally stable. He did, however, recommend that further ties be put in and this was carried out by Vanvitelli. In his book, which was widely publicised, Poleni gives a comprehensive review of the existing state of knowledge on masonry construction as well as describing the dome and his findings on it. It also illustrates, in a series of fine clear line engravings, the interior faces of the dome with all the cracks marked, as well as a graphic images of its structural action' (Elton Engineering, catalogue 19).

Physicist and antiquarian, Poleni was appointed professor of astronomy at Padua; later, in 1719 he succeeded Nicholas Bernoulli as professor of mathematics, taught a series of topics at the University of Padua, and established the first physics laboratory in an Italian university.

Riccardi II, 297. "Bella e rara edizione".

King Lear – injurious to the King's mental health

- 70 [PSYCHIATRY]. [GEORGE III]. REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE ATTENDED HIS MAJESTY DURING HIS ILLNESS. As ordered to be printed by the Hon. House of Commons. London: Re-Printed at the Logographic Press, and sold by J. Walter ... W. Richardson ... and all other booksellers. 1789.

4to, pp. 8, [1], 6–52; printed in double columns; aside from some very occasional light dust-soiling, and soiling to final verso, a lovely fresh copy; uncut, unbound and stitched as issued, very light wear to extremities; a very good copy. £885

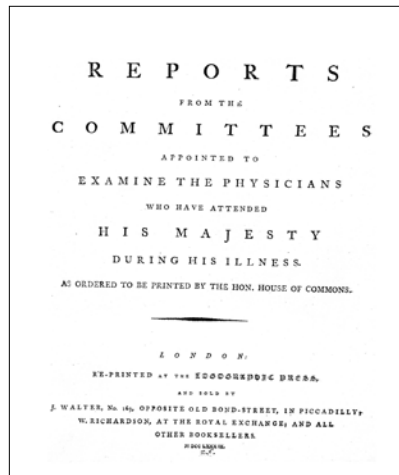
Rare edition of a parliamentary report issued in January 1789, and discussing the fourth attack of mental instability suffered by King George III which occurred between October 1788 and March 1789.

Few illnesses of historical figures have been studied so closely as the insanity of George III, who between 1765 and 1810 suffered five attacks of a condition now thought to be porphyria, of which the best documented and the most important both

politically and from the point of view of the history of psychiatry, is that discussed here. The ensuing regency question generated great political turmoil, and over the months the physicians who attended him, the most influential of whom was Francis Willis, were repeatedly summoned before special Parliamentary Committees to give evidence and opinions upon the King's health and probable outcome of his illness. The Parliamentary proceedings were republished in numerous editions, by many of the leading popular printers of the day, including J. Murray, John Bell, John Debrett and John Stockdale, and advanced the cause of psychiatry through educating the public about mental illness, giving an aura of respectability to the study of insanity. The present report contains testimony from the eight physicians attending the king during his illness, taken on Dec 10th 1788, and January 7–13, 1789. Willis was a proprietor of a private asylum in Lincolnshire; his optimism about the King's eventual recovery found favour with the Prime Minister William Pitt and the Tory government, which had been supported by the King. Willis's chief rival was Richard Warren, a friend of the leaders of the Whig opposition; his pessimistic views about the situation were adopted by those who wished to see the Prince of Wales established as Regent. Reports by both Willis and Warren are included, as well as those of Henry Reynolds, Sir George Baker, and Sir Lucas Pepys, and the reports vividly highlight the tensions between the two sides, and the political turmoil that was raging. The case was later discussed in detail by Louis Dutens in his work of the same year *An History of the late important period; from the beginning of his Majesty's illness*.

We are pleased to offer in addition a copy of Stockdale's version of this January report: *Report from the Committee appointed to examine the physicians who have attended his Majesty, during his illness, Touching the present state of his Majesty's Health. Ordered to be printed 17th January, 1789. A New edition.* (London, John Stockdale, 1789). 8vo, pp.88. This edition does not include the December reports, though is of interest, through several neat pencil annotations, which highlight one interesting strand of the arguments at the time. The King had inadvertently been presented by Dr Willis with a copy of Colman's works, which included an edition of King Lear. According to Dr Warren this had greatly disturbed George III, and led him to bring a charge against Willis. Great consternation was also caused by Willis having allowed the King to shave himself with a razor and cut his own nails with a pen-knife.

OCLC locates copies of this imprint at the NLM, Harvard, the Newberry Library, Rutgers, the New York Academy of Medicine.



- 71 [PSYCHIATRY]. WERF, F.V.D. LARGE OBLONG ALBUM OF OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE WILLEM ARNTSZ PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL. Utrecht, 1939.

Large oblong 4to album, 257 x 366mm; ff. 25 leaves measuring 231 x 340mm, 23 of which have been used, with 23 photographs 175 x 233mm, most adhered on recto, though a couple mounted on the verso of leaves; retaining all but one of the original tissue guards; one photograph loose, and with the stamp on the verso 'Foto-Pers-Bureau F.v.d.Werf'; some light browning to photographs, but otherwise clean, some of the tissue guards a little creased and foxed, with the outer margins of one guard quite chipped and frayed; together with a loosely inserted a 12 page printed pamphlet in Dutch giving a history of the hospital from 1461–1961, stapled as issued in the printed

wrappers; in the original blue calf, with two metal eyelet's and retaining the original blue silk tie with tassel's, covers a little stained and soiled, retaining the original blind stamped black pebble-grained calf dust-jacket, with punched border and 'embroidered' edge, though some of the leather stitches missing; a striking album. £1,200



A striking and evocative photograph album, depicting the staff and patients of the noted William Arntsz Psychiatric hospital in Utrecht. A calendar in view in one of the images dates the album to 1939.

Arntsz was a wealthy 15th century merchant, and in 1461 bequeathed money to the brothers of St. Barbara and St. Bartholomew's Hospital to establish a home for the mentally ill. It was only the second such 'madhouse' in the Low Countries, and formally became a medical institution for the treatment of the insane in 1841, remaining to this day as

part of the provision of mental health care in the city.

This striking series of photographs, all professionally taken, show predominantly female patients and female members of staff, though one photograph does show a ward of elderly male bedridden patients. Beginning with a picture of the Matron, we are shown a number of images of female patients standing in corridors together with nurses, presumably intended to convey the idea that they are allowed to walk freely around the hospital where appropriate. Several images are taken in the attractive looking gardens, with groups of patients seen standing around a pond, and another of ladies tending the garden. The importance placed upon such therapeutic activities as gardening is implicitly conveyed, with a number of the photographs showing the women engaged in crocheting, sewing, knitting and doll-making either outside on a veranda, or in what look like dedicated sewing rooms. The hospital clearly encourage other participation activities, with a choir concert shown, and another recording the success of a team of some sort, and with the banner 'Excelsior' below. The final three photographs appear to record the members of staff, and a formal welcoming committee and garden party. It seems likely therefore, that the present album was commissioned to commemorate this event, and may well have been presented to either a member of staff, or visiting official.

Maritime Public Health Regulations in the face of epidemic disease

- 72 [PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION]. INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNANT LA POLICE SANITAIRE. [n.p, n.d., but probably Paris, and probably issued by the Département de l'Intérieur, ca. 1825].

Large 4to, pp. 109, [1] blank; text of first 70 pages in single column; lower margin dampstained throughout, more prominently between pp. 1–9, and pp. 15–27, some occasional light spotting and soiling, a few pages a little creased; in contemporary blue paper-paper wrappers, spine worn and frayed with loss at both head and tail, margins quite frayed with a number of small tears, covers a little foxed and soiled; still, a good copy. £425



A rare copy of this official document, presumably never intended for sale, but rather for the use of local public health officials responsible for implementing sanitary measures at the major ports and borders of the French Empire to counter the threat to the country from the major pestilential diseases of plague, yellow fever, typhus, leprosy and cholera. These Instructions, here printed in a large paper format, though with the first 70 pages set in a single column, set out the basic principles of the sanitary legislation as stated in the law of March 3rd, 1822. Though predominantly related to the laws affecting ports and shipping, details are also included on the checks to be made to those arriving by land, with the rules concerning quarantine measures, and the regulations governing the administration and organisation of the local sanitary authorities also laid out. Pages 71–74 list the signs and characteristics of plague and typhus, with the remainder of the document comprising a number of official documents, tables and templates to be used. We thus find a list of the questions to be posed to visiting Captains of vessels upon their arrival at a French ports, followed by a similar 'Interrogatoire' for travellers. A table of 'des objets de genre susceptible, et des objets de genre non susceptible' is provided, together with two relating to the imposition of quarantine, with the point of departure for the vessel influencing the measures to be taken. A lengthy table listing all of the 'Commissions sanitaires' around the coastline, follows, with the work concluding with an 'Extrait du Code d'Instruction criminelle' and templates to be used when recording the arrival of a ship at port, and attesting to the good health of the ship and crew. It therefore provides a detailed insight into the major public health measures put in place along the borders, to restrict the spread of disease, and the laws written to enforce these.

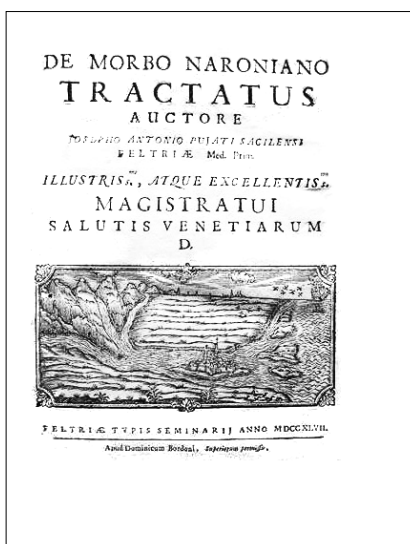
The first 92 pages of the present document were subsequently reprinted in full, though entirely reset, in François Gabriel Boisseau's *Traité du choléra-morbus*, in 1832.

Early work on malaria

- 73 **PUJATI, Guiseppe.** DE MORBO NARONIANO TRACTATUS Feltriae [Feltre], Typis Seminarii, Apud Dominicum Bordoni, 1747.

4to, pp. xii, 252, [10]; with attractive woodcut vignettes, head and tail pieces; some occasional light spotting and marginal browning, otherwise clean and fresh; with contemporary ownership inscriptions at head of both front and rear pastedowns (though rather illegible), and on front free endpaper '(Greek) Severini Ciocui (?) Vivo Clavis. mo, Gregorio Barbettio'; stitched as issued, uncut and partially unopened in the original drab pastepaper boards, spine lettered in mss in brown ink, small nick at head of upper joint, some light rubbing and wear to spine, old accession number in brown ink at head of upper cover, covers a little foxed and soiled, extremities rubbed and bumped; an attractive wide-margined copy. £800

First edition, and a most attractive copy, of this early and detailed study on malaria as observed in the Neretva delta in Dalmatia by the noted Paduan physician, Giuseppe Pujati (1701–1760). Now a popular Croatian tourist destination, recognised as an area of great natural beauty, diversity of landscape, and ecological importance, at the time of publication the region was an inhospitable marshy valley, beset by a fever that was particularly prevalent during the autumn. In this detailed treatise on the 'Neretva



disease', Pujati first presents a brief history of the fever, before examining its nature and progress, and concluding with an account of a number of historical outbreaks. In this erudite work Pujati makes frequent reference to both contemporary and historical sources, citing authors such as Lancisi, Ramazzini, Boerhaave, Morgani, Winslow, Haller, Heister, Hoffman, Hippocrates and Celsus. Pujati concludes that he believes the disease to be some kind of plague, from which there is little chance of survival, and believed too that the pestiferous stagnant water in certain places could also kill fish, and that marsh birds were also poisoned by the lethal evaporations.

Pujati's work was later referred to by Alberto Fortis in his account of his early voyages to Dalmatia in 1774. Indeed Pujati's dire warnings 'were enough to frighten anyone who had a mind to go there' according to Fortis. By taking some sensible precautions however, Fortis and his reluctant crew survived a fifteen day stay in the region in October, and his observations note the possibility of it being a mosquito-transmitted disease.

Blake p. 366; Wellcome IV, p. 447; OCLC locates a number of additional copies including Yale and Michigan in the US, and Berlin, Göttingen, and Edinburgh.

- 74 **[PULSE]. [WETSCH, Ignaz Joseph].** MEDICINA EX PULSU, sive Systema doctrinae Sphygmicae. Vindobonae [Vienna], Apud Rudolph Graeff, Bibliopol. 1770.

8vo, pp. xxxvi, [4], 268, [22] index and errata; with appealing engraved titlepage vignette, attractive woodcut head- and tailpieces, and one folding engraved plate; titlepage with grease stain touching vignette (from removal of label on verso possibly), with prominent loss of paper at tail of final leaf but no loss of text; otherwise clean and crisp; contemporary inscription on verso of half-title, and with author's name and the number 94 in brown inks at head of title; in contemporary full calf, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label, with attractive pink marbled endpapers, all edges red, head of spine nicked with loss, a couple of small wormholes in both upper and lower joint, with further evidence of worming on upper cover, some light surface scuffing, extremities lightly bumped and worn; an appealing copy. £550

First edition of what Bedford describes as 'A valuable historical review of Galen's pulse doctrines and those of Solano, Fouquet, Bordeu and others' (Bedford 41). The Austrian physician Wetsch (1737–1779) studied physiology in Paris with special emphasis on the pulse, but obtained his doctoral degree at Vienna. In 1776 he became professor of Physiology and Pathology at the University of Moscow.

Bedford 41; Blake p. 487; Waller 10258; Blocker, p. 417; OCLC locates further copies at Minnesota, Duke, Columbia, McGill, Wisconsin, Texas, Chicago, and the British Library; seemingly not at the Wellcome.

Gastric diseases rife in military hospitals

- 75 **RAVELLY, Jean.** DISSERTATION SUR LA NATURE DES COURS DE VENTRE, et sur les remèdes qu'on peut y apporter Paris, Jean d'Houry 1677.

12mo, pp. [xii], 142; gutter of titlepage lightly dampstained, preliminary leaves somewhat foxed, final verso quite soiled, light marginal browning and some occasional spotting throughout; in contemporary full speckled calf, all edges marbled, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine worn

exposing headbands, upper joint cracked at head, surfaces rubbed and lightly scuffed, extremities a little bumped and worn; with contemporary signature of 'Remaud' on titlepage, and the bookplate of Maurice Villaret on front pastedown, and the bookseller's label of 'Librairie Louis Leclerc (14, rue de l'Ecole de Médecine)'. £325

Uncommon first edition of this detailed study on gastric diseases and methods of treatment by the Metz physician Jean Ravelly, focusing in particular upon the frequency of such outbreaks amongst the army and in military hospitals, due in large part to the number of patients having to share a room, and through poor sanitation. Ravelly describes a number of specific gastric complaints, before then providing a number of suggested remedies.

Ravelly dedicates his work to Bazin, 'Intendant des armées de sa Majesté' in Germany. He was also the author of a work on rabies in 1696.

Krivatsy 9403; Wellcome V, p. 478; OCLC locates further copies at the College of Physicians, Wisconsin, and Edinburgh.

Manual of Naval Science

- 76 **ROMME, Charles.** LA SCIENCE DE L'HOMME DE MER ou Principes d'Arithmétique, de Géométrie, d'Astronomie et de Méchanique, dont l'application est nécessaire et utile à l'Art de la Marine. Imprimé chez P. L. Chauvet, à la Rochelle; et se vend à Paris, Chez Barrois l'aîné, Libraire, rue de Savoye. [An] VIII [1799/1800].

Large 8vo, pp. [ii] half-title and publisher's catalogue, xiv, 611, [3] index; with three folding engraved plates including numerous small figures, first two plates unnumbered, third plated marked as 'G'; aside from some very occasional light dust-soiling and spotting, clean and crisp, outer margins of three plates all a little browned and furled, with some light wear; contemporary speckled calf, spine ruled in gilt with yellow morocco label lettered in gilt, head and tail of spines worn with slight loss, lower joint with 4cm split at tail, both covers a little scuffed and worn, though unobtrusive, extremities lightly bumped and worn; with the signature of P (?) Fournier, 1801 on titlepage, with his signature at the end of each chapter, and the note 'Le 15 Brumaire an 10' at the tail of the final verso; an attractive copy. £685

First edition, reissue with cancelled title (first issued in An III, 1795) of this extensive manual of naval science by the noted mathematician Charles Romme (1744–1805). The work provides a most comprehensive introduction, both practical and theoretical, to all the areas of science pertaining to the marine arts, with lengthy sections devoted to arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and mechanics. Romme studied astronomy with Lalande, who procured for him a position as royal professor of mathematics and navigation at the marine academy at Rochefort, where he remained and worked until his death. Through his research into longitude he was appointed to the Academy of Sciences, and according to the NBG, he was one of the scientists who did the most to advance the progress of navigation in the 18th century. Romme wrote many works not only navigation but on cartography, and marine science, including *Tableaux des Vents* (1806), an early and detailed account of oceanic currents and tidal patterns.

Poggendorff, II, 684; OCLC locates copies at the BnF, NYPL, Cambridge, with a copy of the first edition located at Boston Public Library.



Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

A rarity of the literature of British Medical Jurisprudence

- 77 **ROUPPELL, George Leith.** ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF POISONS. The Plates from Original Drawings by Andrew Melville McWhinnie, Part I. [Part II.] [All Published]. G. and W. Nichol; Pall Mall, [1833].

Small folio; pp. viii, [xvi] pages of explanatory text; with eight superbly coloured lithographs by Joseph Perry; titlepage a little browned, with some occasional light marginal browning and dust-soiling; very faint partially erased library stamp on titlepage and each of the plates from the Birmingham Medical Institute; an attractive wide-margined copy in modern brown publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, extremities a little rubbed and bumped. £2,500

First edition of this early, pioneering and beautifully illustrated work on medical jurisprudence. The author states in the preface, and as far as we can trace he is correct, that these are the first coloured delineations of the effects of poisons on humans and animals anywhere published.

Not noted by Garrison-Morton, the work appears to have been preceded only by those of Thomas Addison, who published in 1829 *An Essay on the Operation of Poisonous Agents upon the living Body*, described by Garrison-Morton as the 'first book in English on the action of poisons on the living body' (GM 2075), and by Sir Robert Christison, the author of *A Treatise on Poisons* also in 1829. Indeed Roupell dedicates the present work to Christison. Whist Addison's treatise was illustrated with woodcuts, the present work is superbly illustrated by a series of drawings by Roupell's colleague Andrew McWhinnie (1807–1866), a demonstrator at Bart's Hospital, and which were exhibited by the British Scientific Association in Cambridge. They were coloured and lithographed by Joseph Perry. 'Having thus obtained a highly interesting series of drawings exhibiting the effects of the most ordinary irritants on the mucous membranes, I determined to send them to the press, in the belief that such a publication would not only prove interesting to those who like myself were engaged in lecturing, and to the general Pathologist, but useful to those members of the profession resident in the country who can meet few opportunities of witnessing such injuries and who may occasionally be called upon to give evidence in criminal cases. The plates are taken partly from the effects of poisons on man and partly from their effects on animals' (Preface p. v). Although Roupell continues to state in his Preface that he intended to produce further fascicles with the same number of plates to make a four part treatise, we cannot find that the other two were ever done.

Roupell (1797–1854), who studied medicine at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1826. He was a censor in 1829, 1837 and 1838, gave the Croonian lectures in 1883 (general pathology) and 1833 (on cholera). He practised as a physician in the Seamen's Hospital Society, the Foundling Hospital and St. Bartholomew's. He is remembered for naming the epidemic disease "febris typhodes rubeoloida" now known as epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Harvard, Minnesota, Yale, Wisconsin, the Wellcome, Oxford and Kings College.



- 78 **RUBINI, Pietro.** RIFLESSIONI DEL DOTTOR PIETRO RUBINI sulla malattia comunemente denominata crup. Parma, presso Giuseppe Paganino, stampatore della Prefettura, 1813.

8vo, pp. [viii], xi, 12–448, [1] errata, [1] blank; some minor light foxing in places, otherwise a clean copy throughout; uncut in contemporary orange wraps, spine titled in ink, minor rubbing to head of spine and extremities, but still a handsome and appealing copy. £325

A very attractive copy of this rare work by the Parma physician Pietro Rubini (1760–1819) on the causes, symptoms, and treatment of croup.

Rubini opens with a brief history of the disease and its stages, before examining its causes, and describing the corpses of those who had died from the disease. He then goes on to examine the objections to the existence of inflammation in cases of croup, before examining ortopnea. He further deals with the question whether croup is contagious, and the possibility of its being hereditary, before examining the prognosis, and the various cures, both of the diseases and of its individual symptoms. The final section presents various ways of avoiding the disease, and recapitulates the preceding chapters.

An appendix presents an account of the Paris conference on croup that took place the previous year, and the contributions of Vieusseux, Caillau, and Jurine, among others.

OCLC records copies at the National Library of Medicine, Aberdeen, the BnF and Lyon.

- 79 **SAVERIEN, Alexandre.** HISTOIRE DES PHILOSOPHES MODERNES Avec leur portrait gravé par François. Tome Premier. Histoire des Métaphysiciens [-Tome Huitième Histoire des Naturalistes]. A Paris, Chez Bleuret ... Guillaume fils ... 1773.

Eight volumes, 8vo; I. pp. [ii] titlepage, lxiii, [i] 363, [3], with engraved frontispiece portrait of Saverien and 9 engraved portraits (including one allegorical plate for Abbadie); II. pp. [ii] titlepage, lix, [1], 366, with allegorical frontispiece and 10 portraits (including additional allegorical plate for Wolleston); III. [ii] titlepage, [lxxvi], 377, [1], with allegorical frontispiece and five portraits; IV. pp. [iv], lxxii, 309, [1], with allegorical frontispiece and five portraits; V. pp. [ii] titlepage, lxxx, [2], [82]–355, [1], with allegorical titlepage and ten engraved plates; VI. pp. [iv], lx, [2], 398, with allegorical frontispiece and eight engraved plates (of which five are allegorical rather than portraits); VII. pp. [ii], lxvi, 300, with allegorical frontispiece and nine engraved portraits (of which four are allegorical); VIII. pp. lxxxii, [ii], 258, with allegorical frontispiece and 10 engraved plates (of which three are allegorical); in all eight frontispieces and 66 portraits and allegorical plates, including a number of soft ground etched engravings in the style of chalk using the crayon method; some occasional light browning and soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary two-toned full calf, spines ruled in gilt with red labels lettered in gilt, some light rubbing and wear, with occasional light worming to boards; an attractive, clean, fresh set. £1,250

An attractive set of the third edition of this striking illustrated biographical compendium of noted scientists and philosophers from the 16th to the 18th centuries. First published in 1760, a second edition appeared in 1769, before this, the final revised

Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books



edition. Saverien drew upon the rich source of academic *éloges* available to compile his work, and though perhaps largely anecdotal, the underlying plan of the work was significant and original. The biographies are grouped by class, beginning with metaphysicians and philosophers, moralists and legislators, before turning his attention to the exact and natural sciences, including chemists, astronomers, natural philosophers, naturalists, mathematicians, geometers, algebraists, opticians, and mechanicians. Each volume is prefaced with a 'preliminary discourse' giving an overview of the history of the discipline, and in so doing Saverien inaugurated a style combining historical narrative with biography, which was to influence successive works.

The remarkable feature of the work, however, lies in the illustrations, which are the work of the French engraver and print-maker Jean Charles François (1717–1769). As seen here, François was the innovator of the crayon method in 1757 through which the engravings imitate chalk drawings, a process which is described in a letter addressed to Saverien in Vol. I (p. 347). Though two colleagues, Gilles Demateau and Louis Bonnet, both claimed to have made the discovery, it was François who was officially acknowledged by the French Royal Academy, given a Royal Pension and the title 'graveur du Roi'. The work includes a number of attractive allegorical plates in addition to the portraits, after artists including Boucher and Eisen.

Seemingly a slightly complicated publication bibliographically, it also appeared in various formats, including eight parts in four 4to volumes, and sometimes four volumes bound in two. The number of plates also seems to vary, with some earlier copies including additional allegorical plates. In earlier, more luxurious copies, the plates were often in red and sepia, though here are plain. Amongst the luminaries included are Hobbes, Locke, Clarke, Grotius, Wollaston, Bacon, Gassendi, Descartes, Newton, Leibnitz, Halley, Copernicus, Brahe, Galileo, Kepler, Hygens, Boyle, Hartsoeker, Paracelsus, Boerhaave, Gesner, Hales and Reaumur.

Saverien (1720–1805), wrote several books on marine science, and is noted for having invented two machines for determining the speed of a ship. He also edited the French edition of Maclaurin's *Treatise of Fluxions* (1749). He published a separate five volume biographical work *Histoire des Philosophes anciens jusqu'à la renaissance des lettres* (1770–1773).

Cohen de Ricci 942; Brunet V, 154; for a detailed discussion of the work see Ribard, *Raconter, vivre, penser: histoire(s) de philosophes*, 1650–1766, ff. 357.

Indirectly criticising one of the first introductions
of Brunonianism into Germany

- 80 **SCHAEFFER, Johann Ulrich Gottlieb.** UEBER SENSIBILITÄT ALS LEBENS-PRINCIP in der organischen natur. Frankfurt am Mayn, bey Gebhard und Körber. 1793.

8vo, pp. 126, [2]; lightly browned throughout, with some occasional light spotting and dust-soiling; signature neatly excised from upper margin of front free endpaper; final few leaves with neat marginal annotation in blue crayon; in contemporary blue pastepaper boards, paper label at head of spine lettered in mss, label somewhat browned, head and tail of spine lightly worn, covers a little foxed, extremities bumped. £285



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 Bio-medical Library), one at the British Library and Chicago dated, and one without a frontispiece (at the Wellcome). The present reissue has a half-title with the subtitle '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, with the British Library, Chicago and the NLM having the 1811 variant.

Faculae & Sunspots

- 82 **SCHROETER, Johann Hieronymus.** BEOBACHTUNGEN ÜBER DIE SONNENFACKELN UND SONNENFLECKEN samt beylaeufigen Bemerkungen ueber die Scheinbare Flaeche, Rotation und das Licht der Sonne. Erfurt: G.A. Keyser, 1789.

4to, pp. 103, [1]; with five folding engraved plates; some occasional light foxing and soiling otherwise generally clean and crisp; finally gathering apparently printed on thicker paper stock; in contemporary full sprinkled sheep, spine in compartments with raised bands and ruled in gilt, both boards with some creasing and wear along lower joint, with some further minor scuffing, extremities and corners lightly bumped and worn; withdrawn from Hamilton College Library, Clinton, N.Y with their booklabel on front pastedown and remains of further label on rear pastedown, with unidentified armorial bookplate tipped on top and unidentified ownership signature on front free endpaper; a good copy. **£2,000**

Uncommon first edition in book form of the author's well-illustrated and noted monograph on faculae and sunspots. The work was first read before the Academy of Sciences in Mainz in June 1788 and was also published in the academy's *Acta* for 1788 and 1789. Schröter (1745–1816), established in Lilienthal one of the finest observatories in Europe, equipping it with the best instruments (all of which were paid for by George III). He was an active solar observer between 1785 and 1795, and his sunspot drawings were used by Rudolf Wolf in his own studies of sunspot and solar activity. "For thirty years the observatory at Lilienthal was a centre of astronomical research and was visited by foreign astronomers...Schröter was the first to observe the surface of the moon and the planets systematically over a long period. He made hundreds of drawings of lunar mountains and other features, and discovered and named the lunar rills."-D.S.B., XII, p. 226. His two volumes on Lunar topography reached levels of detail that were to remain for many years unsurpassed.

Poggendorff II, 846; OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Linda Hall, the Huntington, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, NYPL, and Cambridge.

First edition of this study 'On the sensitivity as a life principle in organic nature', by the physician Johann Ulrich Gottlob von Schaffer (1753–1829), edited and with a postscript by C.W. Nose. It is one of a number of works published at the time by many of the leading physicians of the day examining the concepts of sensibility and irritability as vital principles, in relation to pathology and the study of disease. A supporter of both Haller, and William Cullen's neuropathological ideas, Schaffer in the present essay challenges the theories recently espoused by Christoph Girtanner, in particular his article *Memoirs on irritability, considered as the vital principle in organic life* first published in 1790 in Rozier's *Journal de Physique*, translated into English by Beddoes and included in his *Observations on the nature and cure of calculus* but seen by Schaffer in Gren's German translation in the *Journal de Physik*. Though claiming the theories as his own, Girtanner's articles were in fact some of the earliest disseminations of Brunonian theory in Germany, preceding even those of Weikard. Girtanner had travelled to Edinburgh, where he became acquainted with Brown's system. 'Girtanner used Albrecht Haller's term "irritability" rather than Brown's "excitability", and he followed Haller in identifying irritability specifically as the power of muscular contraction. But he applied the concept in a Brunonian way by defining health as a balance between the quantity of irritability in the living system and the quantity of stimulus applied to it' (Underwood, p. 25).

The theories of the Scottish physician John Brown (1735–1788), known as 'Brunonism', enjoyed great popularity in the Europe of the romantic period. As Brown set it out in his *Elementa medicinae* of 1780, the life of an organism consists in a peculiar excitability: the normal excitement produced by all the agents affecting the body constitute the condition of health, while diseases arise either from deficiency of excess of excitement, and should therefore be treated either with stimulants (for deficiency) or sedatives (for excess). Thus, opium and alcohol are much prescribed by Brown's system. His methods gained little support in France and England, but were supported by Benjamin Rush in America, Pietro Moscati and Valeriano Brera in Italy, and by Adam Weikard in Germany,

Blake p. 405; Ted Underwood, *The Work of the Sun: Literature, Science, and Economy, 1760–1860*, p. 25; OLCC locates further copies at Harvard, Suny Health at Brooklyn and Wisconsin.

- 81 **SCHREGER, Christian Heinrich Theodor.** KOSMETISCHES TASCHEN- BUCH 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 titlepage 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. **£385**

First edition, variant reissue 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



- 83 [SCHUBART, Tobias]. OFÖRGRJPELIG PHILOLOGISK DISCURS öfwer the uthi innewarande år den 15 dag martii, wid Lais och Dorpt sedde Wäder-Solar. Uppå begiäran upsatt och til någon efterrättelse meddelt. Stockholm, tryckt uthi Kongl. Booktr. hoos Sal. Wankifs Enkia, 1701.

4to, pp. [20]; with woodcut illustration on B2 (cropped close along outer margin with loss of one caption), and woodcut head and tail-piece; upper inner margin of titlepage quite browned, a stain which continues throughout, with small tear at head of titlepage; page numbering in mss in brown ink suggesting once in a larger volume of pamphlets; in recent marbled boards, with morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed.

£225

Scarce astronomical essay discussing the appearance of a sundog or parhelion seen in Estonia on the 15th March 1701. The striking celestial phenomenon is depicted in the full-page illustration, and is discussed both in rudimentary astronomical terms, as well as from a more prophetic and philosophical viewpoint. Of interest, the monograph of the Swedish King Charles XII is reproduced at the final tail-piece and clearly incorporates the parhelion in the design.

OCLC locates only one copy at the National Library of Sweden.

- 84 [SMALLPOX]. VORSCHRIFT ÜBER DIE KUHPOCKEN-IMPfung in den kaiserl. Königl. Staaten vom 9. Julius 1836. Wien, Aus der Kaiserl. Königl. Hof- und Staats-Aerarial-Druckerey, 1836.

Folio, pp. 20; woodcut armorial device; some light foxing and marginal dust-soiling, with faint ink-staining on final page, evidence of previous vertical crease, and faint embossed imprint visible from previous official seal; with plain paper backstrip

£185

An attractive copy of a decree regulating the provision of vaccination in Austria. Divided into two sections the first outlines general regulations in respect to vaccination policy, with the second section of 40 paragraphs stating the rules for doctors and surgeons "welche der Kuhpocken-Impfung sich widmen".

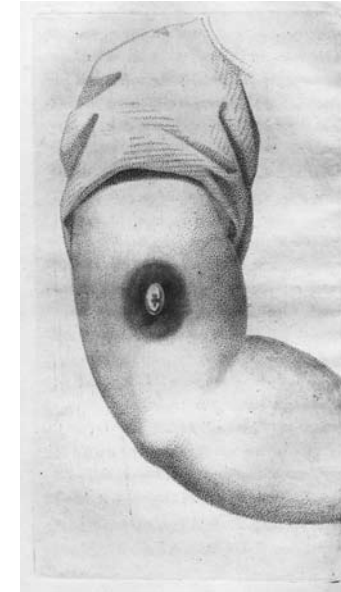
- 85 [SMALLPOX]. FERRO, Pascal Joseph. ÜBER DEN NUTZEN DER KUHPOCKENIMPfung. Wien, Hraschanzky [or possibly H. Raschanzky], 1802.

8vo, pp. 192; with stipple engraved vignette on titlepage and one hand coloured stipple engraving; some occasional light spotting, with faint dampstain affecting lower gutter throughout, more prominent on final three leaves; rather unsympathetically, if practically, rebound in modern green cloth, spine lettered in gilt.

£485

First edition of this rare work on smallpox and vaccination by the Viennese physician Pascal Joseph Ferro, one of the leading proponents of Jenner.

Ferro presents a history of the discovery of vaccination, describing the researches of Adams, Woodville, Pearson, and Jenner, before giving an account of its introduction in Vienna and Austria, and the case histories of some of the first patients on whom the



technique was used, as well as Ferro's own early experiences. He goes on to describe his own practice, noting that in the summer of 1801, he immunised more than 30 people of all ages, including one woman of 50, and gives an account of the other doctors employing the technique in other Austrian towns. The characteristics of cowpox, and the symptoms felt by the patient in the days following immunisation (illustrated with a colour plate depicting the arm), are then discussed, before giving a description of the signs by which true cowpox can be recognised, as well as several anomalies. Ferro also discusses the handling and treatment of cowpox, the collection and storage of vaccine, and the process of vaccination itself.

Ferro was appointed city physician of Vienna in 1800, and did much to reform the sanitation of the city; he was also a great advocate of bathing in cold water as a therapy, and opened his own "Badenanlage" at Tabor. Together with the noted vaccination proponent De Carro, he was a leading pioneer in the introductions of the practice in Austria.

The copy at Yale has a variant title, with the additional imprint of 'Bey Franz Joseph Rötzel' below the name of Hraschanzky or H Raschanzky, which is printed in white on a black background.

OCLC locates copies at the NLM, Yale, Minnesota, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

- 86 [SMALLPOX]. GRIMELLI, Geminiano. NUOVO STUDIO SULLA VACCINAZIONE PRESERVATIVA DEL VAJUOLO UMANO ... Modena, Tipografia di Andrea Rossi. 1872.

8vo, pp. 56; lightly and evenly browned due to paper stock; stitched as issued in the original pink wraps.

£285

Uncommon collection of three essays on vaccination by the Modena professor Geminiano Grimelli (1802–1878), discussing in great detail the life and work of Jenner, and thus providing a brief history of the development of smallpox vaccination.

The present work seems to draw heavily upon earlier publications by Grimelli on the subject, notably his *Sulle inoculazioni profilattiche sulla vaccinazione e rivaccinazione* opusculo of 1846.

Not in OCLC.

- 87 [SMALLPOX]. ROBERT, Marin Jacques Clair. RECHERCHES SUR LA NATURE ET L'INOCULATION DE LA PETITE VEROLE. A La Haye. 1763.

8vo, pp. [ii], vi, 182, [2]; aside from some occasional light marginal dust-soiling, clean and fresh; uncut and stitched as issued in the original grey paste wrappers, spine neatly rebound; a good copy.

£425

Uncommon first edition of this detailed contribution to the controversial debate raging in France at the time, over the practice of smallpox inoculation, penned by the physician Marin Jacques Clair Robert (1732–ca. 1777). Although the practice had been adopted in many European countries, the innovation provoked much controversy and opposition, particularly in France. Indeed, and the present work was published as a direct result of the 1763 act of parliament which ordered a temporary halt of the practice, whilst a review was carried out by twelve medical commissioners, nominated by the Paris

Faculté de médecine. Robert was involved in this process, and the work presents his initial findings, which conclude in favour of the practice. 'Après avoir fixé la nature de la petite vérole et l'avoir jugée propre à la dernière enfance, nous avons osé décider que l'inoculation étoit un moyen sûr de prévenir les suites funestes de cette maladie, qu'un million de circonstances pouvoient rendre mortelle. En suivant toujours le plan de nos recherches, nous avons démontré qu'il étoit impossible que l'homme qui auroit été inoculé fût exposé à être attaqué une seconde fois de la petite vérole naturelle' (p.vi). In so doing, Robert appears to pre-empt the official reports, which were not presented until the following year. 'The two groups presented separate reports to the Faculté, the first being given by Guillaume-Joseph de l'Epine, former Dean and leader of the anti-inoculatists, on August 29, 1764 ... [he] read his memoir for two and a half hours, declaring inoculation a dangerous practice and recommending that the faculty decree that it be rejected. A week later, on September 5th, the Academician Antoine Petit read to an assembly of ninety physicians his report in favour of inoculation ... Afterward a vote of the members present was taken, which resulted in a plurality of fifty-two to twenty-six for the toleration of the practice' (Miller p. 235).

Blake, p. 384; Miller, p. 315; OCLC locates further copies at Texas, Wellcome, Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons, and Amsterdam.

- 88 [SMALLPOX]. ROOSE, Theodor Georg August et al. ÜBER DAS IMPFEN DER KUHBLATERN. Für besorgte Mütter aus dem braunschweigischen Magazin besonders abgedruckt und mit einem Anhang versehen. Bremen, bei Friedrich Wilmans, 1801.

8vo, pp. 72; some occasional spotting and staining throughout; in contemporary marbled wrappers, spine a little cracked with wear at head and tail, joints worn with slight loss, two accession labels lettered in mss, one across head of spine, the other at tail of upper cover, covers a little stained, extremities lightly furled and worn; a good copy. £385

A scarce pamphlet addressed to 'anxious mothers' on the benefits of smallpox vaccination. This specially produced work edited by Theodor Roose (b. 1771) reprints a number of articles previously published in the Brunswick Magazine, and hopes to dispel concerns and provide reassurance about the new 'easy and safe method' of protecting children from smallpox. Chapters include "Ueber die Kuhblatternimpfung" and "Beschreibung des gewöhnlichen Verlaufs der Kuhpockenimpfung". The contributors are Christian Rudolf Wilhelm Wiedemann (1770–1840); Karl Himly (1772–1837) and Roose himself.

"Welcher Mutter, die diesen Namen in seinem ganzen Umfange verdient, schlug nicht voll froher Hoffnung das Herz, wenn sie davon hörte oder las: es gebe jetzt ein leichtes und sicheres Mittel, die Lieblinge ihres Herzens vor der fürchterlichen Pockenpest zu verwahren? Welcher Mutter zumal, die schon eins oder mehrere ihrer Kinder an dieser Krankheit leiden sah....mußte nicht der heiße Wunsch sich empordrängen: O, möchte doch diese schöne Hoffnung nicht getäuscht werden!" (Preface).

OCLC locates only one US location at Harvard.

- 89 [SMALLPOX]. SPINELLI, Felice. DEL VAIUOLO VACCINO e della rivaccinazione. Letta alla. R. Accademia di Scienze, Lettere et Arti di Modena, nella adunanza 6 di Marzo Anno corrente. Modena, Presso Carolo Vincenzi Tipografo e Libraj. 1845.



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Rare Books

8vo, pp. [iv], 87, [1] blank, [2] index and blank; some very light occasional foxing, otherwise clean and fresh; two library stamps at tail of title page partially erased, with two further partially erased stamps at tail of p. 87; in modern marbled wrappers. £185

First edition of this detailed examination on smallpox vaccination and revaccination by Felice Spinelli, read before the Royal Academy of Science, Arts and Letters of Modena on March 6th 1845. Spinelli had, in the same year, submitted an essay on the same subject in response to an essay competition set by the Royal Academy of Sciences in France. Though clearly based largely on his work done for that report, the present essay is different in text, if less so in substance, with lots of emphasis once again being placed on a study of the work of leading pioneers such as Jenner, de Carro and Sacco, though with an understandable emphasis given to studies done in Italy, bearing in mind his intended audience.

OCLC locates two copies at Johns Hopkins and the New York Academy of Medicine.

- 90 [SOLDINI, Francesco Maria]. DELLE ORIGINI DELLA PAZZIA d'un filosofo fiorentino. A spese della Nazione. [n.p. but Florence], [n.d. but 1770].

4to, pp. [ii] attractive engraved title page, 131, [1] blank; with five engraved vignettes comprising one headpiece, two tailpieces and two initials; some light spotting and soiling throughout, though otherwise clean and crisp; uncut and stitched as issued in contemporary limp pastepaper boards, spine later paper rebacked cover original spine, though rebacked paper rather chipped and worn, with remains of pink paper label at head of spine lettered in manuscript (somewhat faded), covers a little spotted and soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed with small nick affecting upper fore-edge, and rear upper margin; otherwise a very good copy. £775



First edition of this rather curious treatise – a satirical and philosophical musing upon the nature of madness and folly. This anonymous work has been attributed to the Carmelite friar and philosopher Francesco Maria Soldini. In this uncommon and attractively illustrated work, and which is addressed to 'Frate Cipolla Taffino', the author cites numerous sources including Galen, Paracelsus, Mercuriale, Descartes, Lemnius, Sennert, Bellini, and Gassendi, as well as Willis' noted *De Anima Brutorum*. This work appears to have inspired Soldini, who later published another finely illustrated satirical work in 1776 *De Anima Brutorum Comentariorum* – which deals with amongst other things, a pre-Darwinian theory of evolution and vegetarianism.

Soldini is also remembered for his history of the Reformation, as well as a study of Florentine philosophy

Parenti, *Dizionario dei luoghi di stampa falsi, inventati o supposti*, p. 150; Gallarini, *Catalogo delle opere antiche e moderne italiane*, 8808; *Libri Catalogue*, p. 300 under *Facetiae*; Blake, p. 425; Melzi, vol II, p. 285; OCLC: 14327635 cites copies at Chicago, Berkeley, the Carmelitana Collection, Harvard, Duke University, Columbia, Wisconsin, Princeton, UCSF, the BL and the Wellcome.



- 91 **[TAGLIOCOZZI, Gaspare]. READ, Alexander.** CHIRURGORUM COMES: Or, the Whole Practice of Chirurgery. Begun by the learned Dr Read; Continued and completed by a member of the College of Physicians in London. London: Edward Jones for Christopher Wilkinson, 1687.

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 714 [i.e. 704, error in pagination going from p. 672 to p. 683]; with one engraved plate of instruments; lightly browned and foxed throughout, p. 1 with neat vertical tear at tail touching text but with no loss, paper flaw affecting outer margin of p. 160 and p. 386 and at tail of p. 465 with loss but not affecting text, a couple of headlines shaved but with no significant loss; gutter of titlepage and first leaf of preface rather unattractively reinforced with archival tape, rear gutter and hinge also similarly reinforced; in contemporary full calf, covers decorated in blind, rebaked and lettered in gilt with new endpapers, covers with evidence of previous scuffing and rubbing though subsequently refurbished, corners bumped and worn; despite faults to binding, a good, sound copy. £2,850

First edition of this collected edition of the works of the renowned Scottish anatomist, Alexander Read, containing the first English translation of any part of Tagliacozzi's pioneering work on plastic surgery, *De Curtorum Chirurgia*, 1597 (GM 5734). This translation, considered to be a remarkably accurate exposition, is found in the fourth and last section of this work between pp. 645 – 704, 'Of Supplying Defects in the Body', and translates the second and most interesting part of Tagliacozzi, dealing with the practice and techniques of surgical restoration of defects by grafting and plastic surgery including grafting of the nose, ear and lips, incision of the bridge, harelip etc. No complete translation into English of Tagliacozzi's great work has ever been published, and the original work is itself, of great rarity. Practised in India and ancient Rome, plastic surgery in Christian Europe was firmly frowned upon, with the families of surgeons keeping the secrets of their methods to themselves. Tagliacozzi was the first to openly publish his methods, in particular on rhinoplasty. For his pains he was removed from his Christian grave-site and buried in unconsecrated ground.

Alexander Read was a distinguished Scottish anatomist, surgeon, teacher and author. He obtained his medical degree at Aberdeen after 1600, and later lived in the borders of Wales where he became famous as a surgeon, and published works were held in high repute. His great work on surgery, however, remained incomplete on his death and so an anonymous member of the College of Physicians undertook the posthumous completion of the work. The material Read had already published or left behind in the form of notes was amplified by the anonymous editor who also included supplementary material from other noted authors, hence the inclusion of the Tagliacozzi.

In addition to its importance in the history of plastic surgery, the work is also of interest, providing as it does an insight into the surgical practice and knowledge of a distinguished Tudor surgeon. It also contains two remarkable appendixes, one "concerning Chirurgeons Reports before a magistrate, upon their view of a wounded person" (pp. 415 – 473) which is almost certainly one of the earliest works in English on forensic medicine, discussing what signs distinguish a person having been beaten to death, suffocated, struck by thunder etc. This is followed by a large and detailed section on midwifery, based upon the writings of Chamberlen.

Krivatsy 9426; Osler 3766; Waller 7781; Wellcome IV p. 483; Wing R427; see Gnudi & Webster, *The Life and Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, pp. 196 and ff. 455 where the section is reproduced in full.

- 92 **THIÉRY, François.** VOEUX D'UN PATRIOTE SUR LA MÉDECINE EN FRANCE où l'on expose les moyens de fournir d'habiles médecins au Royaume; de perfectionner la médecine, & de faire l'histoire naturelle de la France. A Paris, Chez Garnery, Libraire, rue du Hurepoix, 1789.

8vo, pp. viii, 214, [2] errata; some occasional light spotting and dust-soiling, a few corners furled, otherwise clean and crisp; uncut in modern wrappers. £385

An elaborate proposal for the study of medicine in France, by the noted physician François Thiery, and written in the year of revolution, when all facets of French life came under revision and reform. It first discusses the actual methods in use together with associated abuses, before suggesting methods of improvement in the education of medicine. He proposes the foundation of an 'Institute Royal de Médecine', outlining the choice of curriculum, admission process and staff of that body, and arguing for diversification and specialization. He also includes an estimate of the cost, together with a summary of what he believes are the benefits of such a plan.

Thiery was born in Nancy in around 1718, and later became physician to the French Ambassador to Spain. He is noted in particular for his work on the diseases of Spain, and for his early and detailed description of Pellagra, a chronic disease affecting poor agricultural labourers. He published several notable works, and travelled extensively to study all sorts of diseases and illnesses, and is remembered also for his vast correspondence with Haller. He died in Paris, in 1792.

There appear to be two different issues of the present first edition: an anonymous issue and one with a different title page and different ornament and with the author's name on the title (the present issue). Both works collate identically, both have a errata leaf with the same errata and in neither issue are the errata corrected.

Blake p. 449; Wellcome V, p. 253 (seemingly the anonymous issue); see Garrison–Morton 3749 and 3750 and Major, *Classic Descriptions of Disease*, pp. 575 for his work on Pellagra; OCLC: 14823458 cites one further US copy at Stanford.

- 93 **[TOBACCO].** DAS GANZE DES TABACS oder vortheilhafte Anleitung zum Anbau, Ein und Verkauf Tabac's, nebst den Vortheilen dabei für kaufleute, und belehrungen und diätetische regeln für Raucher und Schnupfer. Ulm, In der J. Ebner'schen Buchhandlung, 1826.

8vo, pp. 48; aside from some minor foxing, and occasional creasing to a couple of leaves, clean and crisp; uncut, stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers, spine a little sunned and nicked with slight loss at head and tail, evidence of previous booklabel at head and tail; from the library of Donaueschingen with their library stamp on verso of titlepage and final leaf; an appealing copy. £550

An appealing and scarce little anonymous treatise on 'tobacco in its entirety', providing advice on cultivation, the sale of tobacco, its practical advantages to merchants, and including instructions and a dietetic regimen for smokers and those taking snuff.

Not in Bragge, *Bibliotheca Nicotiana*; OCLC locates only one European copy; seemingly not in the Arents collection.



- 94 [TRADE CATALOGUE]. FLACH, Henry. PRIX COURANT Illustré sauf variations de la Grande Pharmacie Henry Flach, 6 & 8 Rue de la Cossonnerie, Paris. Paris, Henry Flach. 1913.

4to, pp. 64; with numerous illustrations; upper corner of p. 15 torn with loss of page number and shaving a couple of letters in the original illustrated wrappers. £125

An attractive descriptive and illustrated price list of chemical and pharmaceutical products and appliances, including a wide selection of pills, pastilles, capsules, lotions, oils, soaps, perfumes, laxatives, purgatives, and indigestion remedies to name but a few. The catalogue includes between p. 51–58 a list of common ailments, complaints and injuries, noting symptoms and suggesting remedies and cures – all available through Flach of course.

Not on OCLC.

A wonderful example of Art Deco typography

- 95 [TRADE CATALOGUE]. SOCIÉTÉ MANUFACTURIÈRE D'IMPRESSIONS ET DE CARTONNAGES A ST. CHAMOND (LOIRE). ALBUM LE CONDITIONNEMENT DANS LA PHARMACIE. SMIC. [St Chamond, n.d but ca. 1921].

Small folio, pp. [iv], 12, [2], 13–28, [2], 29–30, [2], 31–39, [3]; title page in red and black, copiously illustrated throughout with a number of tinted and colour illustrations; unnumbered leaves with marginal tabs; paper a little browned due to quality, otherwise clean; in the original, extremely striking, chromolithograph wrappers in Art Deco style; a presentation copy to the Rapin Pharmacy at Dijon. £425

A splendid catalogue advertising a wide range of pharmaceutical packaging material produced by the French firm of SMIC, Société Manufacturière d'Impressions et de Cartonnages a St. Chamond (Loire). This most striking production also includes a brief essay 'le conditionnement a travers les ages', about which we have found a contemporary review given by Eugène Guitard in the *Bulletin de la Société d'histoire de la pharmacie* (Année 1922, Volume 10, Numéro 35, pp. 86–88). The text in red, black and sepia is for the most part printed within an attractive architectural border.

Not located on OCLC.

*Interleaved throughout and containing over 600 sample labels
– A salesman's sample book*

- 96 [TRADE CATALOGUE]. THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CHEMISTS' SPECIALITIES Packed ready for retail 1930. Sections I. B.D.H. medical products. II. B.D.H. proprietaries. III. Medicinal preparations. IV. Domestic and miscellaneous requisites. V. Toilet articles. VI General index. London, The British Drug Houses, Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, Graham Street, City Road. 1930.

4to, pp. [ii], 191, [1]; with eight leaves of halftone illustrations, and illustrated throughout, predominantly in black and white although with three full page colour illustrations, all products illustrated; text and images within appealing ornamental

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border and with the running title 'British Drug Houses Ltd'; interleaved throughout with blank leaves, almost all used with 514 label samples pasted down or tipped in; a number of neat pencil annotations throughout to advise of products having been discontinued, cancelled, or superseded, 9 labels deliberately removed seemingly been discontinued; together with a number of loosely inserted pamphlets and ephemeral items: I. Large folded sheet, 570 x 440mm (folded down to 230 x 155mm) with 53 labels pasted down; II. 8vo, 'Triangle' series of B.D.H. Packed Goods pp. [12] with 23 labels tipped in, in paper black wrappers, with title label on front: III. 8vo, Untitled pamphlet, pp. [22] on black paper with 87 labels pasted in (5 of which have been crossed out in red with the words 'discontinued', bound in cream wrappers with the initials and inscription 'Mrs R. E. Beng' on front: IV, Booklet, pp. 8 'Gaster Siccata B.D.H.' (Desiccated Stomach), stapled as issued in printed wrappers: V. Booklet, pp. 8, 'The treatment of Syphilis with Bisoxyl', a sterile preparation containing Bismuth Oxychloride in an extremely fine state of sub-division, stapled as issued in the printed wrappers: VI: Booklet, pp. 12 'Ephedrine B.D.H.', stapled as issued in the printed wrappers: VII. Booklet, pp. 12 'B.D.H. Preparations of Ergot' ('Ergodex' and Salts of Ergotoxine), stapled as issued in the original wrappers: VIII. Booklet, pp. 8, 'Quinamil B.D.H. For the Prevention and Treatment of Sepsis', stapled as issued in the original wrappers: Nos. IV–VIII all separate pamphlets published by the British Drug Houses Ltd, London, N.1, with either an illustration or company's device on front and back; inserts all slightly creased, with some occasional spotting and dust-soiling; in the original blue cloth, with the title and company logo blind stamped in gilt, and company initials embossed in gilt on upper cover, spine embossed, head of spine worn and torn along both joints, with further wear and rubbing at tail, joints and extremities a little worn, endpapers a little foxed; a most striking and uncommon example. £950



A rare and comprehensive illustrated catalogue displaying a vast array of pharmaceutical products available for trade purchase from the noted London firm British Drug Houses Ltd, made even more appealing and unique by having been interleaved throughout, and containing samples of labels for each of the products listed – of which there are over 500.

An amalgamation of several leading and long established firms, from around 1919 British Drug Houses Ltd became a major drug, chemical and patent medicine wholesaler for London and the south east for many years, and the present catalogue describes and illustrates their complete product range, attractively laid out within a coloured decorative border. Affixed to the interleaved blank pages are samples of the actual labels for the various bottles, boxes, jars and tins, corresponding to the products on the opposite printed page. A reason for this may have been to provide a sample of a genuine label to guard against imitations, and it seems likely that the present copy once belonged to an agent or salesman for the B.D.H.; was effectively a stock-book to be shown to prospective customers. It is not inconceivable that individual chemists were presented with such copies,

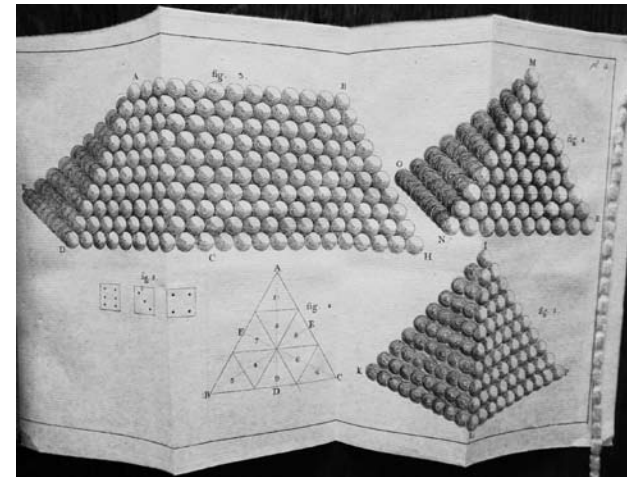
though more likely that the present copy was left inadvertently with a customer, as it obtained from the family of a local chemist shop in Cheriton, near Folkestone.

The company supplied its products to both retail chemists, and no doubt to other outlets selling toiletries, and a majority of the labels have blank lower sections for individual shops to add their own names, although a note in the introduction suggests that it would be preferable for retailers to send along their own printed labels which will be then 'printed thereon ... to minimize the risk of error' (p. 3). In addition to standard pharmaceutical products like aspirin, the catalogue includes an array of items such as smelling salts and throat tablets, laxatives and fruit salts, food supplements, malt products (whose colour illustrations are given pride of place at the front), lemonade and lime drinks, quinine wine, rennet and honey, olive oil, tooth powders and pastes, face creams, shampoos and hair oil, eau de cologne and lavender water, liniments, and everyday household products then in common use such as ammonia, carbolic and water glass (egg preservative). Such a wonderful range of products is accompanied by a stunning display of plain, coloured, and chromolithograph labels, using a variety of fonts, styles and papers, with some further 163 labels found within the loosely inserted pamphlets and folded sheet that accompany the main catalogue. Indeed the folding sheet seem to illustrate the system of retailers having their own labels printed, as all are marked 'W.H. Green, M.P.S. Lond. Chemist & Pharmacist, Stoke Heath, Coventry', and cover a range of products including Diarrhoea mixture, zinc ointment, quinine, and children's bronchial mixture, though display the BDH logo. A valuable and very attractive record of a pharmacist's stock in trade around 1930.



Deborah
Coltham
Rare Books

with evidence of further stamp removal on half-title; aside from some occasional light foxing and dust-soiling, clean and fresh throughout; an attractive copy in full mottled calf with triple gilt ruled border, spine in compartments with raised bands tooled in gilt with two green morocco labels, all edges gilt and with green silk marker, upper joint cracked and starting, head of rear joint cracked at head, some light scuffing to lower board, extremities lightly bumped and worn, unidentified armorial coat of arms in gilt on both covers. £2,000



First edition, and a lovely crisp copy, of this treatise by the noted mathematician and engineer Didier Grégoire Trincano (1719–1792), and intended to provide a complete yet concise introduction to the different elements and applications of arithmetic, for the particular use of 'des militaires, des gens d'affaires et de ceux qui s'appliquent aux mathématiques par état ou par goût' (p. xi). Based on forty years of mathematical teaching, Trincano presents the student with definitions, theorems, problems and general comments, with a number of the problems relating to commerce, business and finance. Indeed found a page 447 is a table of exchange rates. Trincano concludes the work with a short 'Mémoire sur les logarithmes des quantités négatives'.

Trincano was born in Vaux in 1719, and after a time at the l'École d'artillerie de Besançon, worked as an engineer at the siege of Fribourg in 1744, and subsequently in Provence and Italy. In 1754 he was awarded a prize by the Besançon Academy, and in 1756 was sent to Tunis to help with the fortifications of Kairovan. On his return he became professor of mathematics at the Compagnie des Chevaux-Légers et des pages. His son Louis-Charles-Victoire (1754–1785) was also a noted mathematician.

OCLC: cites copies at Columbia, the New York Public Library, Michigan and the Society of the Cincinnati Library.

Entomology for children

- 97 [TRADE CATALOGUE & TYPE SPECIMEN]. VAN LOEY-NOURI. SPÉCIMEN DES CARACTÈRES Fonderie et Gravure typographiques Van Loey-Nouri, Société Anonyme des Produits Graphiques. Bruxelles, Rue de la Limite, 100. [ca. 1905].

Large 4to, pp. [viii], 31, [1], ff. 275; with some sectional titles printed on coloured paper, a number of coloured illustrations; clean and crisp; in the original publisher's green cloth with earlier Art Nouveau printed wrapper mounted on upper cover, wrapper a little stained and soiled, spine lettered in red, head and tail of spine a little bumped and rubbed, minor wear to extremities; a good copy. £485

A most attractive and striking trade catalogue issued by the Belgian firm of Van Loey-Nouri, and which provides a highly visual insight into the printing industry at the start of the 20th century. This splendid and highly evocative catalogue includes a vast array of types, typographical borders, ornaments, fleurons, rulers, vignettes, etc., many reflective of the Art Nouveau style of the period.

OCLC locates copies at the University of Delaware and the British Library.

- 98 TRINCANO, Didier Grégoire. TRAITÉ COMPLET D'ARITHMETIQUE A L'usage de L'Ecole Militaire de la Compagnie des Cheveaux-Légers de la Garde Ordinaire du Roi, des Pages de la chambre de sa Majesté, de ceux de la Reine, de Monsieur & de ceux de Monseigneur le Comte & de Madame la Comtesse d'Artois. A Paris, Chez L. Cellot ..., Musier ... et a Versailles Chez Blaisot ... 1781.

8vo, pp. xxxii, 536; with woodcut printer's device on titlepage, woodcut head and tailpieces, and two folding engraved plates; titlepage with repair to outer margin where previous library stamp removed with loss of a couple of letters on verso advertisement,

- 99 ULLIAC-TRÉMADEURE, Sophia. QUELQUES LEÇONS D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE Bibliothèque de la Jeune Fille. Ornée de belles lithographies et de planches d'histoire naturelle par Gabriel Montaut. Paris, Desforges, Libraire-éditeur ... n.d. but ca. 1854.

8vo, pp. [iv], 400; with eight striking hand-coloured lithographs by Gabriel Montaut; with author's authentication signature in lithograph on verso of half-title; some light foxing and browning throughout, plates a little foxed and browned; in contemporary half red morocco over cloth boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine and joints lightly rubbed and worn, with small worm hole at head of rear joint, covers a little stained and scuffed, extremities lightly bumped and worn; a good copy. £325

First edition of this most attractive introduction to natural history for young girls, highlighting in particular the study of entomology. The present work is the second in a series of five works by the noted educationalist Sophia Ulliac-Trémadeure for the Bibliothèque de la Jeune Fille. The first *Laideur et Beauté*; *Eugénie ou le monde en miniature*; *Astronomie et Météorologie*; and concluding with *Scènes du monde réel*. Each volume

comprises either coloured lithographs or engravings, and could be purchased for 8fr.

In the present work Ulliac-Trémadeure presents through a series of 22 conversational dialogues an introduction to entomology and natural history, and with a particular emphasis upon butterflies. The striking hand-coloured plates depict nearly 50 insects and transformations. The work was reissued in 1854 by Didier under the title of *Phénomènes et Métamorphoses*.

Though Gumuchian (and hence OCLC) suggest a date of 1845 – a previous advertisement list seen of all five works in the series suggests a date nearer to that of 1854 – the known published date for *Astronomie* and *Eugénie* (1855).

Gumuchian 5667; OCLC: 83351281 locates only three copies at Monash, Cornell and the Morgan Library, and which notes that it is the Gumuchian copy.

Employing 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards

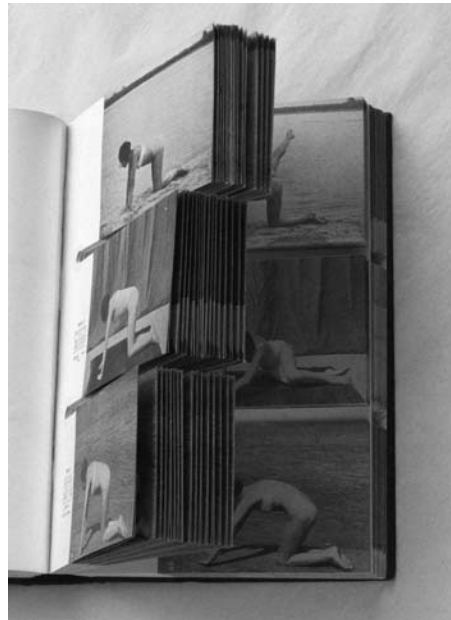
- 100 **VAN DE VELDE, Th. H.** *SEX EFFICIENCY THROUGH EXERCISES*. Special physical culture for women. With 480 Cinematographic and 54 full-page illustrations. London, William Heinemann (Medical Books) Ltd. 1933.

8vo, pp. xviii, 164; with 54 full page illustrations and a series of 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards; some occasional light foxing; in the original blue publisher's cloth, ruled in blind and lettered in gilt on upper cover and spine, joints, head and tail and extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a very good copy. £385

First edition of this striking and remarkable 1930s guide-book for women, featuring exercises for reproduction, childbirth and sexual pleasure. The book includes a 'Cinematographic Supplement' of twelve flicker-card films, each demonstrating the author's exercise manoeuvres in the sequential photographic style first made famous by Muybridge.

'It aims at providing a guide for women and those who help them (whether as doctors, midwives, nurses and gymnastic instructresses) in the full evolution and utilisation of the feminine sexual capacities and faculties. These capacities and faculties are generally quite inadequate in practice; they should include both appropriately active participation in the act of sexual congress and appropriate voluntary muscular action which assists the act of birth' (Preface).

Theodoor Hendrik van de Velde (1873–1937), was a Dutch gynaecologist and author of *The Perfect Marriage* (1926), a liberal treatise which was quickly put on the Catholic Index, a decision which no doubt contributed to the work's success. It is not clear whether *Sex Efficiency through Exercises* was also censored, but it is hard to believe that such a work, which includes a series of naked images of women in the flicker cards, would have escaped unscathed in the 1930s.



Hannay's Venereal Disease Preventive

- 101 **[VENEREAL DISEASE]. HANNAY, Samuel.** *SMALL METAL PATENT MEDICINE ADVERTISING/PREVENTATIVE TOKEN*. C. E. Nulne & Sir Samuel Hannays Original. Only Infallible Preventative of a certain disease. With central image of a rhinoceros. Advertisements on verso. [n.p but London, n.d. but ca. 1760s].

Small round metal token, 26mm in diameter; a little darkened and nicked, advertisement on verso rubbed and rather obscured; still good. £160

A rare and appealing token for the "only infallible preventive of a certain disease" distributed by Sir Samuel Hannay, head of the distinguished Scottish family, the Hannays of Kirkdale, and who "made his preventive discovery in 1750 and established a pharmaceutical business in 1762" (Hart). The verso of the token reveals from where this wonder cure could be purchased, and although rather rubbed and obscured on the present example, a previous token held revealed that for 10/6d, one could purchase the remedy from 'No. 7 Winsley Street ... 2 Gt Ryder Street St James's & at No. 2 Broadway back of Ludgate Hill'. The rhinoceros was used in the crest of 17th century apothecaries and its presence on the token may also refer to the curative powers of its horn as well as being a symbol of cuckoldry.

Hannay, in addition to his druggist business, had 500 acres of land in Florida and was provost marshal of East and West Florida. In 1783 he inherited a Nova Scotia baronetcy which had been granted to an ancestor by Charles I. He his life he squandered vast sums of money, and died in 1790 owing substantial debts.

See Gerald Hart, *English Token Coins and Medicine*, 1966.

- 102 **WILSON, Mrs.** *A BRIEF COMPENDIUM OF JUVENILE INSTRUCTION, or a progressive Introduction to useful Knowledge*. Accompanied with an Elementary Map ... The Second Edition, Corrected. London, [Law and Gilbert] for the Author. 1808.

8vo, pp. vii, [5], 131, [1, advertisements], with folding engraved world map (Western Sahara coloured in red) and two full-page geometrical diagrams in the text; some margins stained and spotted, notably the lower outer corners of the first three gatherings; entirely uncut in the original plain boards; joints cracked and weak (but holding), extremities worn; presentation inscription to one Emily Harris, dated 1830 on front pastedown. £385

Second edition, considerably enlarged, (first 1803) of this rare educational work for young children, and inspired by the works of Mrs Trimmer. Mrs Wilson states in her preface that she hopes her work will smooth 'the paths of learning; and by thus exercising the pupil in an early and familiar acquaintance with many of the scientific terms and names, to take from practical and useful knowledge, that terrific idea, which the very sound of these terms too often inspires in the infant mind' (p. iii). Children, can, she states, 'retain a great deal of useful knowledge', but 'on no account should the pupils be hurried in acquiring the initiating principles of any science'. Instead, the instructor should rather 'open the door, and begin an acquaintance with the various branches of useful knowledge'. She hopes too, that the work can be used as both a

reading primer, but that the sections on Grammar, Geography and Ancient Authors may serve as writing exercises. Other chapters are devoted to history, sacred history, the history of England, ‘theology and mythology of the ancient heathens’, ‘on the origin of writing by pictures, hieroglyphics and symbols’ and concluding with a ‘definition of simple geometrical terms’.

The work was written in Poplar and printed in Clerkenwell, both rather working class areas of London, and presumably aimed at parents of the lower classes, who wanted to give their children a good educational foundation in life.

Alibone III 2765; not in Gumunchian or Osborne; OCLC locates only copies of the first edition, at the BL and in the National Library of Scotland.



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