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**1. ADAMS, George.** LECTURES ON NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, considered in it's present state of improvement. Describing, in a familiar and easy manner, the principal phenomena of nature; and shewing, that they all co-operate in displaying the goodness, wisdom, and power of God. In Five Volumes, the fifth volume consisting of the plates and index. Vol. I [-V]. London: Printed by R. Hindmarsh, printer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ... Sold by the Author, 1794.

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

**\$2,280**



First Edition, and attractive copy in the original boards, of this noted work by the famous instrument maker George Adams junior (1750-1795), his last major work. The text is accompanied by an impressive suite of engraved plates, predominantly depicting

instruments and apparatus designed and available for purchase from the Adams firm. Volume two is devoted principally to optics and optical instruments whilst the other volumes are given over to mechanics, astronomy, heat, air pressure, electricity and magnetism etc. The set is fully indexed and keyed to the illustrations.

The Adams family (George Snr, and his sons George Jnr and Dudley) had notable success as makers of scientific instruments, and all three at some time held the appointment of mathematical instrument- or globe-maker to George III. The King George III collection at the Science Museum mostly comprises instruments by Adams of Fleet

Street, as the firm was known. George Junior also earned a name for himself as a scientific author publishing his *Essays on the Microscope* (1787 and which superseded his father's noted *Micrographia Illustrata*), and *Astronomical and Geographical Essays* (1791), and the present collection, which was explicitly intended to counteract the noticeable atheistic bent of the contemporary sciences.

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

*Including a depiction of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park*

**2. BOSSANGE, [Freres?].** ORIGINAL FRENCH MANUSCRIPT IN TWO PARTS. COSMOGRAPHIE and Geographie. Par Bossange. [n.p., but Paris(?) and n.d. but ca. 1853].

*Large 4to, neatly executed in, at times very small, manuscript in pen, ink and wash in two parts; ff. [26] comprising title and 24 ink and water colour diagrams and drawings, one with one overlay, ff. [12], comprising stunning pen and wash title-page and 11 water-colour maps; some light foxing and occasional ink staining throughout; evidence of one leaf in first section having been excised; in contemporary morocco backed marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, spine quite rubbed and scuffed with some wear at tail, boards somewhat scuffed, extremities and corners bumped and lightly worn.*

**\$1,800**

A most attractive original manuscript, quite possibly the work of the leading Parisian printer, publisher and International booksellers Bossange freres, which at this time was under the leadership of Hector Bossange (1795-1884). The firm had been begun by the father Martin and taken over first by Hector and subsequently Gustave, and according to contemporary catalogues issued, certainly published and sold a number of elementary works on astronomy, cosmography and geography, though we have so far been unable to establish if the present work ever made it into print. A contemporary of the London firm of James Reynolds, who were renowned for their popular educational and scientific illustrated works, the present manuscript, is somewhat reminiscent of the series of astronomical and geographical diagrams produced by Reynolds as individual plates available for purchase. It seems possible, therefore, that the present manuscript is the proof for an intended work of some sort.



In the section on *Cosmographie*, the first plate illustrates the 'Système solaire' and includes one overlay. Subsequent leaves illustrate amongst various topics the phases of the moon; eclipses; the northern and southern constellations; an appealing depiction of the signs of the zodiac; equinoxes and solstices; a calendar noting the signs of the zodiac for each month and equivalent Republican Calendar name; a depiction of the curvature of the earth; and a description of longitude and latitude together with a vividly drawn compass. Section two begins with a stunning pen, ink and wash title-page. A grinning figure leaning above a notice board and scroll bids the reader with a wave of his hand to 'départ'. On either side of the notice two horse-drawn carriages and pedestrian travellers can be seen heading off into the distance. A ship is also visible in the background. A series of hand-coloured maps follows, beginning with one of Great Britain (and signed G. J. Bossange, presumably Gustave who later took over the running of the firm in the 1860s) and which highlights in an inset map of the railways of England. The next map shows the counties of England and Wales, with the third a rough sketch plan of London. It is on this plan that can be seen a very small depiction of the Crystal Palace at Hyde Park. There then follows maps of Scotland and Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland (dated 1853), Sweden and Norway, Italy and France.

A most appealing and striking volume.

3. **BRAUN, Friedrich** HIMMELS-ATLAS in transparenten Karten. Stuttgart, verlag v. Wilhelm Nitzschke, [n.d. but ca. 1860]. [*together with*]. **BRAUN, Friedrich.** TRANSPARENTE HIMMELS-KARTE Stuttgart, verlag von Wilhelm Nitzscheke [n.d. but ca. 1880]. [*together with*]. FÜHRER BEIM GEBRAUCH DER TRANSPARENTEN HIMMELSKARTE. Separate-Ausgabe der Himmelskarte aus dem Himmels-Atlas in 30 transparenten Sternbilder-Karten. Stuttgart, verlag von Wilhelm Nitzschke. [Druck von Karl Kirn in Stuttgart. n.d. but ca. 1880].

*Offered together two folios; I. Including large folding chromolithograph map of the heavens in four sections, incorporating transparencies, map a little soiled, together with set of 30 loosely inserted lithograph blue cards, each also incorporating transparencies to reveal the constellations, the cards backed with yellow tissue paper (outer margin of map with slight wear and nicking, some occasional light soiling and marginal wear, lower margin of*

*plate 28 dampstained); in later green cloth folder, with the original green blindstamped cloth front and rear covers neatly laid down, and preserving the original paste-downs with contemporary ownership signature, upper cover lettered in gilt with the title, with ties. II. Including the large folding chromolithograph map of the heavens in four sections, with two brass hanging fasteners at upper margin, together with accompanying 8vo text pamphlet; in the original cloth backed wallet portfolio, with attractive chromolithograph title mounted on upper cover depicting Atlas holding the world, text with paper back-strip, boards of portfolio a little soiled and dampstained with light wear, otherwise good.* **\$2,280**

An attractive celestial atlas. Offered together here is a copy of the first edition, German issue, of the map and accompanying cards, together with the seemingly later 1880 issue of the map and text pamphlet, thus providing an interesting opportunity to study the publishing history of this popular, yet scarce work.

The idea of disseminating astronomy through the use of transparent constellation cards to show the location of the stars was most famously first used in *Urania's Mirror* (1825). This diaphanous effect was further popularised by Franz Niklaus König in his *Celestial atlas* (1826), and later used by Otto Möllinger in his *Himmelsatlas* of 1851. Both the folding map showing the entire sky from the north pole to 40 degrees south latitude, and the set of thirty numbered cards, have the individual stars cut out and backed with yellow tissue paper on the cards, and with red, orange, yellow on the folding chart:: all glow when backlit. There are a number of different shapes and sizes in order of increasing magnitude. The accompanying pamphlet, found here only in the 1880 version and seemingly abridged (the original pamphlet was 51 pp and often seems to be lacking), nevertheless provides an accessible, detailed and technical introduction to the heavens, which was presumably issued for the use of schools and the home.



Two issues of the original version are known: the present copy appears to be the German issue with the imprint of Wilhelm Nitschke, and with the German name given prominence on the star charts, followed by the constellation names in French and English. The folding chart is also titled in German 'Transparente Himmels-Karte', and has only the Nitzschke imprint. The 1880 edition offered here is seemingly just a later reissue of this German issue. An alternative issue was also first published, but with the additional Brussels imprint of August Schnée, and with the folding chart entitled in French only 'Carte Transparente du Ciel' and with an imprint of both Schnée and Nitzsche.



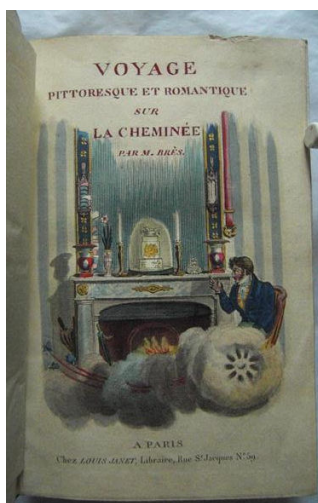
The addition of transparencies became widely used in popular scientific publishing, notably by James Reynolds and his series of *Astronomical and Geographical Diagrams* - no doubt an ultimately lucrative innovation that opened up the sales of such works to wider audiences.

Heinsius's *Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon* I (1863), p. 147; Tooley I, p. 185.

4. **BRES, Jean-Pierre.** VOYAGE PITTORESQUE ET ROMANTIQUE SUR LA CHEMINÉE Paris, Louis Janet, Libraire. [n.d. but 1828].

18mo, pp. [iv] including half-title and title, title, 166, [1]; with hand-coloured lithograph title-page and seven enchanting hand-coloured lithograph plates (all on thicker paper), with some additional heightening in gilt, each retaining original tissue guard, together with several small woodcut head- and tail-pieces; with some occasional minor foxing but otherwise clean and crisp; in the original decorated pink paper boards, all edges gilt, covers slightly darkened and soiled, joints a little worn, extremities lightly bumped; housed within the original pink paper slipcase, covers a little soiled and stained, extremities lightly rubbed and worn, one side ruled and lettered in gilt to look like a spine; an attractive copy. \$1,100

First edition and a most appealing example of Jean-Pierre Brès' fanciful tale of the armchair traveller. As with many of Janet's popular educational works for children, the present work was presumably issued in various different formats ranging in price (uncoloured, publisher's boards, etc.), the present copy being in the original decorated pink paper boards, and with all of the plates exquisitely coloured by hand and heightened with gilt. Other examples traced appear to have had the head- and tail-pieces also hand-coloured, and some were bound in a striking coloured binding.



turn prompt further flights of fancy and musings.

Born in Limoges, Jean-Pierre Brès (1782 - 1832) moved to Paris where he stayed with his uncle, also J.P Brès, a physician and author. Though he initially studied medicine under his uncle's influence, he subsequently turned to a career in literature. Known today more as a writer for

children, as the present work clearly demonstrates, Brès wrote a number of works of historical fiction, together with short stories. He died from cholera in 1832.

Though presumably always paired together, the lettering on the slip case is in fact for another Janet work - that of Charles Malo's *La Corbeille de Fruit*.

Vicaire, I, 923; Carteret III, 105; DBF VII, 217; Hoefer I, 331.

#### *On the Pluralism of worlds*

5. **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; with some mispagnations, with woodcut head-pieces; 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. \$1,500

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'. His 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.

**6. BURGGRAEVE, Adolphe.** MONUMENT À EDW. JENNER, ou, Histoire générale de la vaccine : à l'occasion du premier centenaire de son invention publiée sous le patronage des administrations et du corps médical par le Docteur Burggraeve. Bruxelles Paris, Muguardt (J. Merzbach successeur), 1875.

*Large folio, pp. [xxii] subscriber's list printed on yellow paper, xvi, 377; with engraved frontispiece portrait, and five chromolithograph and one black and white lithograph plate; prominent paper repairs to upper gutter of subscriber's list, preliminary leaves and first few leaves of text, outer margins of pp. 317-323 with marginal tears though not touching text, some foxing and browning throughout; original half red morocco, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, inner hinge starting, head and tail of spine repaired, joints and extremities rubbed and bumped, all edges gilt.*

**\$585**

First edition of this noted commemorative work, published to celebrate the centenary of Jenner's discovery, and written by the noted medical historian Adolphe Burggraeve (1806-1902), Professor at the University of Ghent. The work contains the history of vaccination before Jenner, Jenner's own work and the developments after his death, and as with many of his works, is a finely produced publication.

**7. BURGGRAEVE, Adolphe Pierre.** LES APPAREILS OUATÉS OU NOUVEAU SYSTÈME DE DÉLIGATION POUR LES FRACTURES les entorses, les luxations, les contusions, les arthropathies, etc. Brussels, A. Labroue, 1857.

*Large folio; pp. [ii] half-title, [ii] title-page, viii subscriber's list, [5] - 83, [1] blank, with fine lithograph frontispiece portrait, and twenty stunning lithograph plates on china paper; aside from some light foxing and soiling, clean and crisp; sympathetically rebaked and recorned in plum morocco over marbled boards, spine in gilt; number 113 of a limited number, signed by the author; a fine copy.*

**\$6,000**

Surprisingly scarce first and only edition of this most striking and beautifully illustrated atlas of orthopaedic appliances, many the invention of the noted Belgian surgeon

and professor of anatomy at Ghent, Adolphe Burggraeve (1806-1902). In addition to various unusual devices, the work graphically illustrated his remarkable cotton-wool bandages for use in the treatment of fractures and dislocations. This finely produced work was presumably only published in limited numbers, though some copies are dated 1858.



Burggraeve was the author of several works, notably on therapeutics and the history of medicine, and is particularly respected for the depth of his scholarship, for his many thoughtful writings on public hygiene and for his wonderful biographies of Jenner and Vesalius. He is best known as the originator of dosimetric therapy in 1876, outlined in his major work *Répertoire universel de médecine dosimétrique*, and he 'travelled widely in Europe to popularize the theory detailed in the book of chemotherapy based on alkaloids' (Heirs 1694).

Not in Heirs or Osler though they both cite other works.

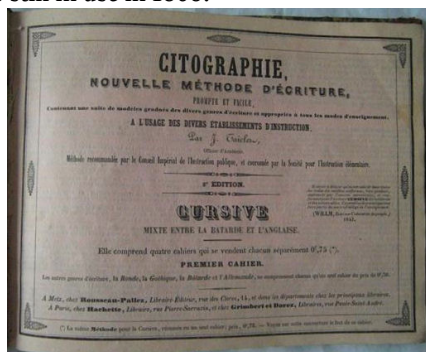
**8. [CALLIGRAPHY]. TAICLET, J [oseph].** CITOGRAPHIE, Nouvelle méthode d'écriture, prompte et facile, contenant une suite de modèles gradués des divers genres d'écritures et appropriés à tous les modes d'enseignement, à l'usage des divers établissements d'instruction. Méthode recommandée par la Conseil Impérial de l'Instruction publique, et couronnée par la Société pour l'Instruction élémentaire. A Metz, chez Rousseau-Pallez, Libraire-éditeur, rue des Clercs, 14, et dans les départemens chez les principaux libraires. A Paris, chez Hachette, Libraire, rue Pierre-Sarrazin, et chez Grimbert et Dorez, Libraires, rue Pavée-Saint-André. [1843].

*Seven parts in one volume, oblong 8vo; ff. 12; 12; 12; 12; 4; 4; 4; in lithograph throughout; each part retaining the original coloured printed wrappers; incorporating blank pages on alternate rectos and versos to provide practice space, only a couple of which used; aside from some occasional light foxing*



*and soiling, clean and crisp, upper margins of a few leaves a little shaved but without any significant loss; stitched and bound together in roan backed green marbled boards, with paper label lettered in manuscript on upper cover; extremities a little rubbed and rubbed, otherwise an appealing copy.* \$700

Rare, attractive and richly illustrated elementary writing course, by J. Taiclet, an educator in Metz, in which he presents his new method of calligraphy through a series of exercises and demonstrations, for the use of teachers and writing instructors in primary schools. The present course, apparently complete, is seemingly a mixed set, as the four Cursive 'cahiers' include two 8th and two 9th editions, though the three supplementary parts introducing 'Ronde', 'Gothique' and 'Batarde' have no statement of edition. Contemporary reviews first make note of the work in 1838, and a further review in the *Annals of the Société d'émulation du département des Vosges*, (Épinal, 1840, p. 269), suggest that his successful method, having been adopted in the département of Vosges, was subsequently recommended to the *Société pour l'instruction élémentaire à Paris*. The system was still in use in 1860.



'Alléger la tâche des maîtres, rendre possible et facile à tous la démonstration, au tableau, des principes et des exercices généraux, démonstration d'autant plus avantageuse dans les classes, qu'elle permet à l'instituteur de s'adresser en même temps à tous les élèves; intéresser les enfants, hater et assurer leurs progrès en écriture, et améliorer par là leur instruction; contribuer à l'éducation morale en profitant des exercices de calligraphie, qui durent nécessairement longtemps dans les écoles élémentaires, pour graver dans le Coeur et dans l'esprit des élèves une suite de préceptes appropriés à leur âge; leur communiquer, de cette façon, des idées, et les préparer ainsi de longue main, et avec un succès certain, à ces petites compositions françaises qui, partout, devraient compléter les études orthographiques dans les écoles primaires, tels sont les divers résultats que j'ai eus en vue par la citographie, et que j'ai cherché à assurer au zèle et aux efforts de tous les maîtres par la disposition du plan, par la marche des leçons, la gradation des modèles, ainsi que par la combinaison des procédés'.

OCLC locates no copies in the US.

#### 9. [CHANNEL TUNNEL]. SMALL COLLECTION OF LEAFLETS AND PLANS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL BETWEEN DOVER

AND CALAIS [No publisher, but presumably Channel Tunnel Company, London, 1907].

*Together eight items comprising four leaflets and documents, two bound booklets, and two coloured plans; some light soiling and staining, one of the pamphlets neatly rebaked, large folding plan with neat repairs to tears at folds.* \$750

In March 1907 The Channel Tunnel Co., and its French partner introduced a bill into Parliament seeking approval to build the tunnel. Although the following items do not carry any publisher details they must be part of the publicity put out by the company in support of its bill. By this time the feasibility of the tunnel was ceasing to be an issue: the arguments were largely about the security aspects, as is evident from the themes of these publications and the reaction of Parliament. On 23rd March the Prime Minister, Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Government was against the bill on the grounds that "even supposing the military dangers were amply guarded against there would exist throughout the country a general feeling of insecurity" and in view of this statement on 25 March, the Channel Tunnel Co. withdrew the bill. The Times commented that the decision would be received by the majority of the public with 'entire approval if not relief'.

The collection comprises:

**Leaflet. [BARCLAY, Thomas]. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.** (Reprinted by permission from "The Westminster Review" of February 1907). 8vo, pp. 4, slightly foxed. A balanced article recognising the gravity of the matter, and arguing that both the advantages and disadvantages should be examined in great detail. Barclay refers to the pending bill and welcomes the fact that the matter is being seriously considered as up to 1901 any idea of building the tunnel was blocked because of views on defence considerations. He mentions earlier bills: one in 1884 that was defeated by 222 to 84 and another in 1888 by 307 to 165. Barclay argues that the dangers of French expansion fever of that time have been replaced by the Entente, and that the growing common interest between the two nations should in fact be a strong recommendation in its favour. He does, however, fully recognise the likelihood of a tunnel being the means of an invasion, and expresses the hope of 'the men in the street' that 'such matters are dealt with in our official expert departments'.

**Leaflet. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL RELIEF MODEL.** [Channel Tunnel Co., Ltd., Parliamentary Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., n.d. but 1907?] 4to, pp. [4] and folded in half. Describing a model of the tunnel "exhibited for the first time" and prepared by the French Submarine Tunnel Company. The smaller collection of material held by the British Library, and comprising only four items, includes two copies of this pamphlet. The first includes a colour plate of the model. A black and white photocopy is here included.



The second copy of the leaflet held by the British Library includes the following plan.

**Small folded map/plan.** Anonymous, untitled sheet with two maps, possibly an insert to the above according to the BL holding. The two maps depict the English coast and the French coast, and seems to imply that an invasion could be thwarted by having three ships positioned to bombard the viaduct portion on the French coast.

**Stapled Document. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.** A FEW NOTABLE OPINIONS IN SUPPORT. Four single sheets, 8 ½ inches x 13 inches. Printed on verso only, and folded. Final sheet headed "Some convincing testimony against the invasion bogey". Sheets not dated, though comments dated go up to Jan. 1907.

**Large folded single sheet. TURNER, Alfred E. Major-General. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL - ITS CHIMERICAL DANGERS.** Turner dispels fears over the dangers of an invasion, and notes that the great tunnelling projects through the Alps had not engendered such panic. He mentions the ability to cut off the electricity from the English side, and discusses the possible use of portcullises that could be 'worked by a simple mechanical arrangement, without doing any injury to the structure'.

**Booklet. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BY A MILITARY EXPERT.** London, March 1907. 8vo, pp. 6, [2] blank; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, spine neatly rebacked. This pamphlet refutes arguments that the tunnel would be an invasion threat and refers to the security arrangements of the proposals "now before Parliament" - including that the English exit would be "under the direct fire of three forts"; also that the tunnel would have to be worked by electric trains with the power supplied from each side to the middle of the tunnel, so that an invading army could be stopped by simply switching off the power. It continues with a discussion of the logistics of moving an invasion force.

**Booklet. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.** ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION. IMPORTANT DISCUSSION, February 13th, 1907. 8vo, pp. 10, [2] blank; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers. A verbatim report of speeches which followed a paper (not present) given by Sir Charles Campbell entitled "The Strategical Position in the North Sea as strengthened by the Forth and Clyde Battleship Canal and the Dover and Sangatte Tube Railway." Again an emphasis is placed on the unrealistic concerns about security although one speaker claimed to welcome the tunnel if it makes the country insecure. "What this nation requires is a good healthy sense of insecurity. This nation is living in a fool's paradise." Another speaker is against the tunnel not because it is a way for invaders to get in (there are plenty of such ways) but once they are in it is a way to get out!.

**Large folding Plan.** 38½ inches x 19 inches of the PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL RAILWAY AND

CONNECTIONS. Some light browning and foxing, with neat repairs along fold intersections. Line of tunnel in red. With table of "Proposed system of Electric Traction's" (which reiterates the safety factor of being able to switch off the electricity mid tunnel). Plan issued by Sir Douglas Fox & Partners.

The British Library collection also includes the large folding plan, together with an introductory article The Channel Tunnel, Recent Parliamentary History, of pp. 8 and dated January 20th, 1920.

*An unusually morbid leprello*

10. **CHOLERA PANORAMA.** HAMBURGER BILDER AUS DER CHOLERA-ZEIT Lichtdruck und Verlag von Knackstedt & Nather Hamburg-Eppendorf. L. Roder ... Hamburg. [1892].

*Oblong 8vo, ten photogravure plates on one sheet in concertina form, each photograph 118 x 169mm; light browning due to paper quality, with faint paint(?) splash affecting penultimate image; attached as issued to the original maroon publisher's boards, upper cover lettered in gilt within elaborate ruled black border, spine neatly rebacked, extremities and corners lightly bumped; a good copy.*

**\$750**

Interesting and highly unusual ephemeral record of the cholera outbreak in Hamburg in 1892, one of the worst affected cities in the pandemic of that year when visitors to the Hadwar Fair in India dispersed and spread the disease to Meshed thence to St Petersburg, Hamburg, then all over Europe and even New York. Due to improved transport facilities the epidemic spread at an unprecedented rate as well as to an enormous distance. Hamburg suffered as heavily as anywhere.

"The presence of cholera was first suspected on the 16th August, when two cases occurred, but it was not officially declared until the 23rd of August. By that time the daily number of victims had already risen to some hundreds, while the experts and authorities were making up their minds whether they had cholera to deal with or not. Their decision eventually came too late and was superfluous, for by the 27th of August the people were being struck down at the rate of 1000 a day. This rate was maintained for four days, after which the vehemence of the pestilence began to abate. It gradually declined, and ceased on the 14th of November. During those three months 16,956 persons were attacked and 8605 died, the majority within the space of a few weeks. The town, ordinarily one of the gayest places of business and pleasure on the continent, became a city of the dead. Thousands of persons fled, carrying the disease into all parts of Germany; the rest shut themselves indoors; the shops were closed, the trams ceased to run, the hotels and restaurants were deserted, and few vehicles or pedestrians were seen in the streets. At the cemetery ... some hundreds of men were engaged day and night digging long trenches to hold double rows of coffins, while the funerals formed an almost continuous procession along the roads; even so the



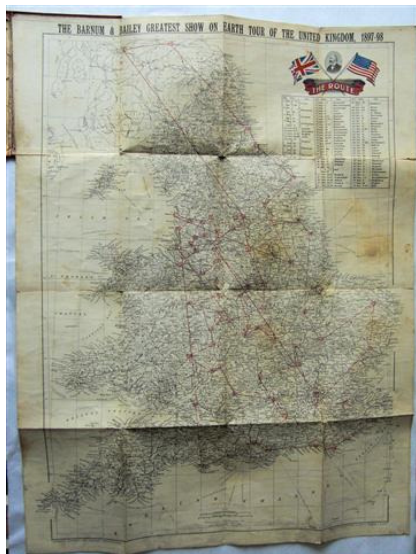


victims could not be buried fast enough, and their bodies lay for days in sheds hastily run up as mortuaries" (*Enc. Brit.*).

One of the worst hit areas of the town, the Gengeviertel - poor and overcrowded - is illustrated here; as is a building, Kastanienallee 37, where 128 people lived on eight floors. This building, however, is illustrated to show the disinfecting crews at work and the results achieved by such work: of the 128 residents just 24 were struck down by cholera, of whom 13 died. The other plates also show the various efforts made to stem the tide of infection and then to deal with the sick - disinfecting teams, the provision and distribution of clean free drinking water, a primary school turned into an emergency hygiene post, the cholera wards (known as 'Station Erika') at the city hospital, both outside and in, and the temporary field hospital erected by the army and providing 500 beds.

Although photographic souvenirs were commonly produced in this period, and were a particular strength of German printing houses, these 'books' of photographs are less easily acquired than individual souvenir postcards. With such bizarre and, in some ways, morbid subject matter one can only assume that this particularly unusual little piece of 'tourist' memorabilia was intended to bring visitors back to Hamburg by pointing out the sanitary system and precautions that had been put into practice. That Hamburg had suffered greatly from the scourge could not be denied: that visitors could now feel safe no doubt needed to be emphasised.

**II. [CIRCUS]. BARNUM & BAILEY FOLDING TOUR MAP. THE BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH Tour of the United Kingdom. 1897-1898.** Entered at Stationers Hall. Copyright Barnum & Bailey. Engraved and Printed by W & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh & London. [ca. Dec 1897].



*Small 8vo, engraved map 475mm x 635mm, printed in black, red and blue and mounted onto linen, folding down to 120mm x 160mm; somewhat foxed and browned with some light edge wear, a couple of small marginal tears, with wear and small tears in a number of the folds, with very slight loss in a couple of places; folded into hinged red cloth boards,*

*upper cover lettered in black, inner hinges a little cracked but holding, boards darkened and soiled, with some light wear and rubbing to extremities; still an appealing copy.* **\$350**

An appealing, and presumably quite scarce tour map detailing the route of the extensive 'Greatest Show on Earth Tour of the United Kingdom' by the Barnum & Bailey circus, which ran from December 27th 1897 to November 12th 1898, and visited 72 different venues. The tour travelled as far north as Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland, down to Weymouth in the South of England, though did not make it to either Wales, or the South West of England.

**12. [COMMEMORATIVE COTTON PRINTED HANDKERCHIEF] BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY, [n.p, n.p but London, 1924].**

*Large square cotton handkerchief, photo lithographed and block printed, 885 x 885mm, with central motif of British Empire Exhibition surmounted with flags, surrounded by a montage of a number of sepia framed scenes of pavilions celebrating different parts of the Empire, with a red, white and blue border; a fine example.* **\$350**



A most decorative and striking cotton handkerchief, produced to celebrate the British Empire Exhibition head at Wembley in 1924. This fine souvenir, which was also available on silk, shows the ferro-concrete Palace of Industry, together

with a number of pavilions celebrating Britain's dominions, colonies and dependencies that had been erected for the exhibition on the 216 acre site in north London. These include: Malaya, New Zealand Pavilion, Palace of Industry, Palace of India, Palace of Burma, India Courtyard, Hong Kong, Australian Pavilion, Union of South Africa, Bridge Across Lake, Newfoundland, The Ceylon Pavilion, H.K. Govt. Buildings; and Palace of Canada.

*With words and music*

**13. [COMMEMORATIVE LINEN HANDKERCHIEF PRINTED IN BLUE] .[KIPLING, Rudyard and Sir Arthur SULLIVAN]. THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.** London, the Daily Mail Publishing Co. Ltd, ca. 1899.

*Linen handkerchief, 460 x 430mm, printed with words and music together with map of the Republic of South Africa, Orange Free State, Natal, Basutoland and Cape Colony and images of Queen Victoria and Lord Roberts; some minor staining and soiling, a little faded, otherwise clean and fresh.*

**\$300**



A striking printed handkerchief published to raise funds for the "Soldiers' Families Fund" after the outbreak of the Second Boer War (1899-1902).

The poem, 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' by Rudyard Kipling, was specially commissioned for the Fund, and was given a musical score by Arthur Sullivan (of Gilbert & Sullivan fame). The two portraits are of Lord Roberts, commander of the British Troops, and Queen Victoria. Despite Roberts' portrait being entwined in the title, the absent-minded beggar of Kipling's poem is the British 'Tommy', forgetfully leaving their dependants in need to go off to fight for their country. The chorus of the song exhorted its audience to "pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay— pay— pay!" The patriotic poem and song caused a sensation and was constantly performed throughout the war and beyond.

The Daily Mail paid Kipling £250 for the poem which was first published in the paper on 31 October 1899, and which he donated to the fund, as was Sullivan's £100. Soon afterwards Kipling was offered a knighthood, which he declined. It was not Kipling's favourite work: in his autobiography he wrote that it "lacked poetry" and became "wedded... to a tune guaranteed to pull teeth out of barrel-organs". This did not stop it being a huge success, however, giving the fund the nickname, "the Absent-Minded Beggar Relief Corps", and helping it raise over £250,000 by the time it was wound up in 1903. Not only was it published worldwide (the New York Journal paid \$25 for the privilege), it was often publicly recited, notably by the actresses' including Lily Langtree and Lady Maud Beerbohm Tree, who recited the poem daily for fourteen weeks from the stage of the Palace Theatre; each time she reached the lines "pay-pay-pay!" the stage was showered with coins, and she raised 70,000 for the Fund. Mark Twain said that the "clarion-peal" of its lines "Thrilled the world". Lines from the poem were reproduced on cigarette packages, ashtrays, tobacco jars, plates and even pillowcases. Organising the fund was a coup for the Daily Mail, which had been founded only in 1896. This campaign capitalised on the jingoistic mood of the British public and the paper's circulation soared to over a million issues a day by 1902, the highest in the world. The handkerchief was published by *The Graphic* and is probably the most famous item of British ephemera produced during the South African War. The map shows the theatre of war, around the South African Republic (the Transvaal) and the Orange Free State.

Schoeser, Printed Handkerchiefs, Museum of London 1988, item 30.

14. **[COMMEMORATIVE SILK OPERA PROGRAMME].** METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Gala Performance of Grand Opera (under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau) in honor of the visit of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia. Tuesday evening, February 25th, 1902 at Eight O'Clock precisely. Programme. Dempsey & Carroll, New York. 1902

*Large silk sheet, 267 x 350mm, with a tasselled ribbon border (fringe of about 3cms); printed in blue with central oval portrait of H.R.H. Prince Henry within ornate musical vignette, and with small vignette at tail, text in two columns; aside from a couple of very small pulls in the silk, and some light browning a fine example.*

**\$550**

A striking commemorative silk souvenir programme. As both contemporary articles in the New York Times, as well as various social diary accounts record, the visit of H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Kaiser William II. was greeted with great excitement and much public interest. Arriving on February 22nd, the Prince undertook a tour of several East Coast cities during his extensive stay, including visits to Washington, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia. On what was an important diplomatic mission, Prince Henry made a favourable impression with the critical American press and succeeded in winning the sympathy of more than just the significant German-American population.



This gala performance was presented by Maurice Grau, not only to celebrate the visit, but also to capitalise on the public's obvious enthusiasm for Royalty. The evening was to be spectacular, the Opera house was filled with garlands of lights, and the boxes in the front were completely covered with roses. The box

that the prince was to occupy was decorated with draperies and American and German emblems; and outside on top of the building floated a replica of the prince's Royal yacht. The programme included extracts from Lohengrin, Carmen, Aida, Tannhäuser, La Traviata and Le Cid, and the cast including Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Milka Ternina, Emma Calve, Antonio Scotti, Edouard de Reszke etc. To the disappointment of both performers and the audience alike, the Prince arrived late, and left early, and so in fact missed most of the performance. The box office receipt, however, was one of the largest ever taken.

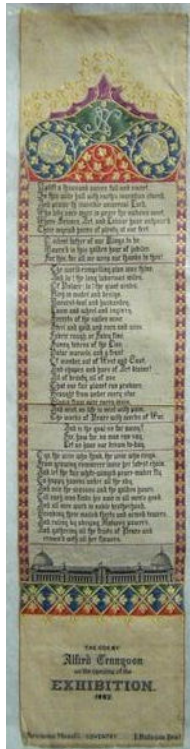
15. **[COMMEMORATIVE SILK RIBBON].** THE ODE BY ALFRED TENNYSON ON THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION 1862. Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet .... C. Newsome Manufr, Coventry. E. Rollason Desr. [1862].

*Large original woven silk ribbon, 90 x 396mm, elaborately embroidered in numerous colours, with the embroidered intertwined initials 'C.N.' at the top, lengthy central poem by Tennyson, and image of the South Kensington exhibition*





halls; upper and lower edges very slightly ragged, where original silk tasselled edges may have been; slightly foxed, otherwise good. **\$380**



Although Thomas Stevens was the most famous and principle manufacturer of woven silk souvenirs, he was by no means the first producer of such items as bookmarks and ribbons. Though Stevens registered his first nine designs at the Patent Office on 30 May 1862, this striking example commemorating the opening of the 1862 Exhibition is the work of another early manufacturer of bookmarkers and similar objects. Indeed according to Godden, the present ribbon was registered the day after Stevens' first entry, on May 31st by Charles Newsome, 'Ribbon Manufacturer'. It was designed or draughted by Edwin Rollason, with his woven credit 'E. Rollason Desr.' noted at the tail. The 1861 census returns show that Edwin Rollason was then aged 27 and that this master designer of ribbons employed two men and four boys. The *Art Journal* report of the 1862 Exhibition includes mention of the firm:

'We can do but scant justice, by engravings, to the ribbons of Coventry, yet no report of the Exhibition would be complete without some examples of one of the most important manufacturers of our Country ... The specimens shown by the principal manufacturers; Messrs. Ratcliff, Mr. C. Newsome, Messrs. J & J Cash, and Messrs. Cornall, Lyell & Webster, will safely bear comparison with those of St. Etienne'

A similar variant issue has a pointed end at the top, but without the imprint. The Ode begins:

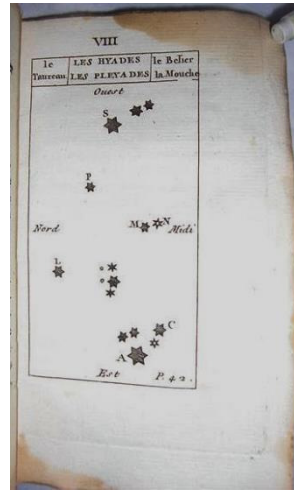
'Uplift a thousand voices full and sweet,  
In this wide hall with earth's invention stored,  
And praise the invisible universal Lord.  
Who lets once more in peace the nations meet,  
Where Science, Art, and Labour have outpour'd  
Their myriad horns of plenty at our feet'.

*Pocket atlas of the brightest stars - a guide for ladies*

16. **DARQUIER DE PELLEPOIX, Augustin.** URANOGRAPHIE. ou contemplation du ciel, à la portée de tout le Monde. Nouvelle édition. A Paris. Chez Merigot, Jeune, Libraire, qua des Augustins, près la Rue Pavée. 1780.

*Small 12mo, pp. vi, [7] - 72; with 15 engraved plates; with brown stain throughout affecting the upper corner and to a lesser extent the lower gutter, professionally washed; in the original wrappers, with small nick at head, and with 4cm*

*tear along upper joint and tail with some wear and loss, covers also soiled and stained; with contemporary booksellers label on front paste-down; despite faults, nevertheless an sound copy and not without appeal. \$800*



Second edition (first 1771) of this scarce and appealing introduction to the stars, aimed in particular at a female audience, and the work of the Toulouse astronomer Augustin Darquier de Pellepoix (1718-1802), notable as the discoverer of the Ring Nebula M57, and as one of the first people properly to observe Uranus. The work provides an introductory atlas to the fifteen brightest stars and constellations, each of

which is illustrated. The first edition was dedicated to, and written for Mme d'Etigny, as a guide to understanding the skies, and in the hope that it will 'exciter la curiosité, et engager ses lecteurs à pénétrer une science, qui, suivant une de ses expressions ordinaires, est un jouissance perpétuelle'.

Darquier de Pellepoix was born on the 23. November 1718 in Toulouse, where he erected a private Observatory. In addition to the present work, he published a number of papers on astronomy and translated Simpson's *Geometry* and Lambert's *Cosmological letters*.

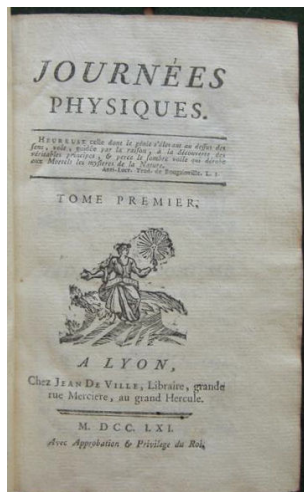
Lalande p. 525 (first edition); OCLC cites copies of this second edition at Cornell, the Adler, UC San Diego, and the BnF.

*Science for Women - an improvement on Algarotti*

17. **DEVILLERS, Charles.** JOURNÉES PHYSIQUES Tome Premier [- Second]. A Lyon, Chez Jean de Ville, Libraire, grand rue Merciere, au grand Hercule. MDCCCLXI, [1761].

*Two volumes, 8vo, pp. xlv, 515; [iv], 560; with woodcut title-page vignettes, woodcut arms and head-pieces; some occasional light foxing and marginal browning, though generally clean and crisp; in contemporary mottled calf, spines in compartments with raised bands tooled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spines rubbed and worn, with loss of tail band to Vol II, corners bumped and somewhat worn, surfaces a little scuffed. \$1,200*

An uncommon introduction to science aimed at a female audience. Written in the form of a dialogue with an anonymous Comtesse, the work is modelled on those of Fontenelle and Algarotti, though according to the dedication to the Comtesse de Rochechouart, the present treatise offers a more complete course of physics than either previous work. The dedication also includes an interesting discussion on the education of women, contributing to the ongoing debate surrounding the role of women in society.



Prompted by the reappearance of Halley's comet in 1758, the countess is keen to understand the phenomena, but resents the fact that savants spend so little time on female education, and feels that most men want to limit their knowledge to 'feeble notions of geography, mythology and history'. Having emphasised that science is as much a practical study as a theoretical one, Devillers agrees to embark upon a course of

instruction which he divides into 18 days, and deals with subjects such as pneumatics, hydrostatics and hydraulics, electricity (II, 1-65 with a section on medical electricity), gravity, the laws of motion, optics and the telescope and astronomy (days 16-18, II, 377-557).

Devillers moved to Lyons early in his career, and began lecturing on physics, later taking a room in the town hall to present his lecture series. He was elected a member of the Academy of Lyons, and was noted for his fine collection of instruments, or 'cabinet de physique'.

Querard I, 546; Barbier II, 1045; OCLC: 17275577.

*A catechism of moral philosophy - dedicated to Catherine II*

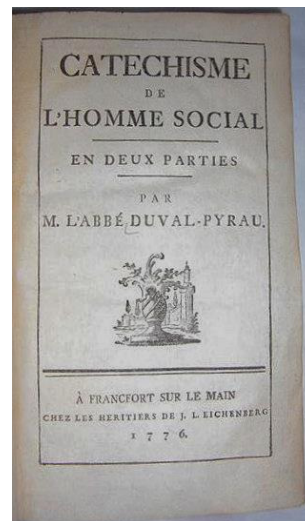
18. **DUVAL-PYRAU, Abbé.** CATECHISME DE L'HOMME SOCIAL En aux parties. À Francfort sur le Main, Chez les Heritiers de J. L. Eichenberg. 1776.

8vo, two parts in one volume, continuously paginated, pp. [26], 385, [3]; with woodcut printer's device on title-page; some occasional light browning and soiling, minor worming affecting gutter of rear endpaper, and at head of rear paste-down, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary half-calf over sprinkled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, with morocco label lettered in gilt, tail of spine neatly repaired, with minor worming affecting lower joint in a couple of places, further light scuffing and wear to spine, extremities and corners; still an appealing copy. **\$875**

Scarce first edition of this most attractive 'catechism' of moral philosophy, dedicated to the Empress Catherine II, and the work of the Belgian Carmelite philosopher Henri-François Pyrard, writing as the Abbé Duval-Pyrau (1737-1800). A follower of Rousseau and Mably the work attempts to bring together the precepts of leading moralists respecting the duties of man towards his fellow man, to God and towards himself. It expands upon the maxims that man should exercise virtue, and that the practice of morality is the duty and honour of humanity and the true basis for social order. The work is divided into two parts, and written in question and answer form. 'J'ai divisé cet ouvrage en aux

parties. La première comprend les devoirs de l'homme; l'autre, ceux du citoyen. Dans celle-là mets l'homme devant lui même, devant ses semblables et devant Dieu; dans celle-ci je le considère dans les différents états de la société; et dans tous je tâche de lui exposer ses principales obligations. Ce n'est pas ici ni une satire, ni une critique; c'est une leçon pour tous les états et pour tous les hommes. Sur tout, s'il étoit une Nation, où les moeurs suffent corrompues par l'avilissement des ames, les loix part les abus, les hommes par la mollesse, ce seroit pour elle que j'écrierois' (p. [xx]).

'Dans fût ouvrage, dédié à Catherine II, impératrice de toutes les Russies, l'auteur a essayé de réunir tous les préceptes que les différents moralistes nous ont tracés concernant les devoirs de l'homme envers ses semblables, envers Dieu, et envers lui-même. Sous forme de demandes et de réponses, il trace les devoirs du citoyen, des grands, des ministres, des magistrats, des généraux, des militaires, des marchands, des artisans et des ministres de Religion' (Bibliotheca Esoterica, 1435).



Pyrard left Belgium in 1774 after a conflict with his Carmelite chapter and travelled to Germany where he was well received, especially by Henry of Prussia, younger brother of Frédéric, and the landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, where he became a Privy Councillor.

Conlon, 18, p. 110 76:954; Bibliotheca Esoterica, 1435; OCLC locates copies at Queens, Linkoping and Cambridge, with further copies located on KVK at Berlin, Bayern and the National Libraries of Russia, Finland and Sweden.

*Describing and illustrating an early version of the sector predating Galileo*

19. **ERRARD, Jean.** LA GÉOMETRIE ET PRACTIQUE GÉNÉRALE D'ICELLE A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de David Le Clerc ...1594.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 80; with attractive woodcut head-pieces and initials, eight woodcut illustrations, and numerous woodcut diagrams; lightly browned and soiled, with dampstain affecting upper outer margins of first and last gathering, upper margin of title-page with paper repairs on verso, with small wormhole at upper inner margin of title-page and dedication, and final leaf, with further small paper flaw affecting final leaf with loss of a couple of letters; in 18th century vellum backed marbled boards, spine neatly and sympathetically restored; with unidentified armorial bookplate on front paste-down; an appealing copy. **\$5,750**





Rare first edition, and an attractive copy, of this scarce introduction to geometry, surveying and gauging written by Jean Errard, a native of Bar-le-Duc, and principal military engineer to Henri IV and Sully.

He is known to have been active in military campaigns from 1595 to 1609, and was responsible for the construction of the citadel in Amiens, as well as the Chateau of Sedan. This work, together with his more common and famous work on fortification, *La Fortification démontrée et réduite en art* in 1594 (the first systematic treatment of the subject in the French language), was intended for the instruction of cadets in the finer arts military engineering. Indeed the work begins with a useful glossary of terms and definitions. The manual is then divided into three sections. 'The first introduces an unnamed three-armed surveying instrument that has lines graduated from the hinge and permits of simple calculations when used in the manner of a sector' (Tomash, E15 p. 417). The work, according to Tomash, therefore reveals that simple versions of the sector were known and used by the military before either Galileo or Hood, though the calculations made with the Errard device would only have been approximate. 'The device could not be used with a pair of dividers (the scales ran along the edge of the rulers and thus offered no easy place for the points to sit). Rather, it relied on a cross-arm that was itself hinged and movable—a combination that would have performed resulted in inaccuracy' (*ibid*). The instrument is illustrated, with seven other attractive woodcuts depicting its various uses. Book two discusses how to measure the area of planes, whilst the final book deals with the measurement of solids. Numerous diagrams are included to aid comprehension.

The Erwin Tomash Library on the History of Computing, Annotated and Illustrated Catalogue, E17 p. 417-418; it is unknown to most bibliographies; OCLC locates only two North American copies at Harvard and Toronto, and with only a couple of European copies located including the BnF.

*The Emin Pasha Relief Expedition crossing 'Darkest Africa'-  
designed by a Woman*

20. [EXPLORATION]. STANLEY, Henry Morton. BRONZE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MEDAL by Elinor Halle. Large bust of Stanley to left; on reverse the seated figure of Africa in elephant head-dress, empties waters of the Congo and Nile rivers, her foot on an alligator, with the sun rising over a lake and mountains behind, 1890.

*Large, striking bronze medallion, 124mm in diameter; scarce and extremely fine.*

**\$3,800**

A scarce and extremely striking commemorative medallion, cast in bronze by James Moore of Thames Ditton, and commissioned by the Royal Geographical Society to commemorate the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition of 1886 to 1889. One of the last major European expeditions into the interior of Africa in the nineteenth century, the mission was to relieve General Charles Gordon's besieged governor of Equatoria, the Emin Pasha (the German naturalist and adventurer, Eduard Schnitzer) who was being threatened by a Mahdist uprising. Led by Henry Morton Stanley, the expedition came to be both celebrated, for its ambition in crossing "darkest Africa", and notorious, for the bloodshed and death left in its wake. Five out of the nine Europeans died during the expedition.



The medal was designed by the renowned Sculptor, medallist, enameler and jewellery designer Elinor Jessie Halle (1856-1926). Born in Manchester, Halle studied at the Slade. During the First World War she worked for the Surgical Requisites Association. This was the

central orthopaedic branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and was started at Mulberry Walk, Chelsea. Elinor Halle first utilized papier-mache as a material for making arm cradles, and then devised a light boot, with a papiermache back, for drop foot, which was in such great demand that centres were opened for making them throughout France and Italy as well as in Great Britain and India. She was awarded a CBE for her war work. She is also noted for having designed the Order of the British Empire Medal.

BHM 3410; we have so far located one copy at the V&A.

21. **FANTASTICI, Fortunata Sulgher.** **COMPONIMENTI POETICI** Di Fortunata Sulgher *Fantastici* Fra gli Arcadi Temira Parraside Accademica Fiorentina. Parma, Dalla Stempria Carmignani. 1791.

*8vo, pp. 87 [1]; text within attractive border, and with appealing small woodcut pieces throughout; very faint dampstain affecting upper margins, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary marbled stiff boards, head of spine a little rubbed, tail a little more worn with 2cm split along upper joint, a couple of small losses of paper on upper cover, extremities a little rubbed and worn; an attractive copy.*

**\$585**

Second edition, (first 1785) of this attractively printed collection of poetry by the noted Arcadian, Fortunata Sulgher *Fantastici* (1755-1824). The present collection is dedicated to Maria Amalia, the Archduchess of Austria and Infanta of Spain, and includes a number of poems in different styles. Several are inspired by classical and mythological themes and characters (notably Bacchus,





Achilles, Penelope and Iphigenia), whilst a number are translations of Anacreon. A celebratory wedding poem, 'Per le nozze della Signora Maddalena Federighi col Signor Barone Cerbone del Nero' is included, followed by one for her funeral, together with an ode on dreams, 'on the death of a beautiful woman', and 'Alla Rose'.



This present edition does not include the engraved frontispiece found in the first edition. A further collection, *Poesie di Fortunata Fantastici, fra gli Arcadi Temira Parraside*, was published in Siena 1792 (64pp, one copy at Chicago), with a greatly expanded edition published in Livorno in 1794. We have been unable to establish with complete certainty that the 1792 work is an entirely new collection, though the 1794

work does include poems from the present selection.

OCLC locates one copy of this edition at Arco, with ICCU locating further copies at Bologna, Torino and Padova.

#### *Revealing character through a game of cards*

22. [FORTUNE TELLING CARD GAME]. [ANON]. LE SCRUTATEUR OU MANIÈRE DE DÉCOUVRIR LES QUALITÉS D'UNE PERSONNE PAR LE TIRAGE DES CARTES. Avec une augmentation sans tirage. Destiné à l'amusement de la société. Stockholm, Marquard, 1817.

4to, pp. 15, [1] blank; text comprised of eight pages of tables each divided into five columns, with the final three leaves a series of numbered single word answers; a card symbol either in red or black at the top of four of the columns; several corners furled or folded over, some creasing and evidence of previous horizontal fold with small nick affecting most pages at fore-edge at fold edge, some light dust-soiling; in contemporary blue paper wrappers, spine neatly rebacked, covers a little soiled and spotted, with small hole in rear wrapper along horizontal fold, corners creased and furled, extremities lightly worn with a couple of small nicks; despite light wear still an appealing copy of an unusual work.

\$1,500

Attractive first edition (?) of this scarce and rather curious card game to 'discover the qualities of a person by the drawing of cards'. The eight tables, each divided into five columns, reveal the personality characteristics for children, young adults, young men, ladies, for husbands, for wives, for widowers and for widows. The first column lists the features and traits such as the head, the eyes, the heart, the hands, 'la joie' and 'défauts', occupation and reputation.

The remaining four columns correspond to the four main packs of cards. One player, designated as the 'Scruteur' seemingly decided upon a personality trait to be revealed. The cards would then be shuffled, and a card drawn by the player: "Quand on veut s'amuser à ce jeu, la personne de la compagnie chargée de faire Le Scruteur, déploie devant elle les tableaux, observant

chaque fois la qualité des personnes pour les quelles ils sont destinés. La personne qui doit être scrutée, prend un jeu de cartes mêlé par un autre et sur chaque demande elle tire une carte pour déterminer la réponse. (par exemple) si c'est une demoiselle, le scrutateur présente le tableaux caractéristique pour les demoiselles et si sur la demande comment la tête? la demoiselle tire carreau la réponse sera: spirituelle, si elle tire trèfle elle sera journalière et ainsi de suit et de même pour les autres questions successivement" (p.2).

The final three pages pose a series of seven 'questions' to pose each player, each with 40 answers listed, to further reveal the players character and divine their future. These are: 'De quelle humeur'; 'Qualités dominantes'; 'Ce qu'on aimé avec plus de passion'; 'De qui vous êtes aimé'; 'Si vous serez marié'; 'par quel moyen vous ferez fortune'; and 'Ce qui vous sied le mieux'.

An unusual and most appealing work.

Not in Caillet or Dorbon; OCLC locates only one copy at the National Library of Sweden.

23. [FRENCH REVOLUTION]. [NAPOLEON]. LE CRI DU SENTIMENT, A BONAPARTE, Poème Héroï-Comique. Suivi d'une Ode a la Paix. A Millau, de L'Imprimerie de L'Auteur, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Berline, Imprimeur-Libr. rue Jacques, et chez les Marchands de Nouveautés. An 9 de la République Française. [1799/1800].

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, pp. 32; 16; with woodcut printer's device on title-page and woodcut head-piece; aside from some very light soiling and marginal browning, clean and crisp; uncut and stitched as issued in the original drab wrappers, covers a little foxed, small hole near spine at tail of upper cover, with contemporary mss at tail; a most appealing, fresh copy.

\$650

Seemingly unrecorded and fascinating contemporary verse commentating, in highly critical terms, upon the recent political upheaval in France, and looking to the future under the new First Consul Bonaparte.

The anonymous author spares no punches in his contempt for the Jacobins ('excréments de tout l'Univers'), the Sans-



Culottes ('vagabonds'), and Robespierre and the Comité ('Monstres dont on purgea la terre'), and constantly makes comparisons to despotic or tyrannical figures from history such as Caligula, Draco, and Machiavelli. In contrast, Bonaparte is likened to Germanicus, the great Roman general.

'Nous de devons tant de bienfaits qu'au Germanicus des Français; Lui dont la bonne politique limitant par tout le pouvoir, veut asseoir notre république sur la sagesse et le devoir' lui qui soutient l'indépédendance, lui dont les plus brillans succès font naitre en tous lieux l'abondance qu'on doint à son traité de paix'.

A lengthy section of explanatory notes follows the first poem, before the second verse, 'Ode a la Paix'. The author pays homage to both Voltaire and Rousseau, whose use of poetry he admires. It is interesting to note that quite a strong Anti-English theme runs through both verses, the author stoking the fire by inferring that both Pitt and the English were in secret talks with Robespierre during the Revolution.

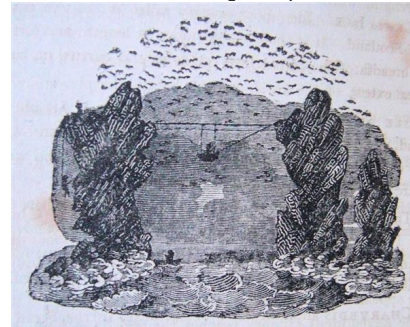
So far not located in any bibliographies consulted.

24. **[GEOGRAPHY]. THE GEOGRAPHICAL GUIDE;** a Poetical Nautical Trip round the Island of Great-Britain; with Entertaining and Illustrative Notes, in Prose, descriptive of its principal ports, havens, rivers, creeks, and inlets, cities, towns, forts and mountains &c. &c. &c. And a particular description of the General Appearance of the Country as viewed from the Sea. London: Printed for J. Harris, (Successor to E. Newbery), at the original juvenile library, corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1805.

12mo, pp. [4], [3], 4-22, [2], 25-50, [2], 53-69, [3]; with engraved frontispiece, woodcut title-page vignette, and 12 woodcut illustrations within the text; frontispiece quite prominently foxed, text somewhat browned and foxed throughout with some occasional minor dampstaining; in the original roan-backed green publisher's boards, with printed paper label on front cover (rather foxed), spine ruled in gilt, spine quite prominently rubbed and worn, extremities and corners also bumped and lightly worn; still an appealing copy; with contemporary ownership signature at head of front free endpaper, and later signature on endpaper and at head of title-page. **\$500**

First edition of this most appealing children's geography, highlighting in particular the coastal delights of Great Britain. The attractive engraved frontispiece, is dated Nov 1. 1804, and depicts a group of children studying a map by a harbour. The twelve woodcuts within the text illustrate such famous landmarks as the Greenwich Hospital, and the Eddystone lighthouse, as well as the precarious wicker cradle suspended between rocks at the Holm of Noss in the Orkneys, used by 'adventurers' to catch birds and collect

eggs. 'Informative prose notes are on every page under two lines or more of verse' (Osborne p. 804),



The work concludes with a final poem 'Theatrum oceani' on p. 71:

'If any, in future, should fancy a trip, I'll find for the party a snug little ship, And freely embark on the Ocean again, And pilot them safely to France, or to Spain; Or if Irish beauties they long for to view, I'm ready and willing with vessel and crew, To sail round the Island, and then safe on shore, To land them in happy Great Britain once more'.

Gumunchian 2772; Moon 313; NSTC ENG1529; Osborne p. 804; OCLC includes copies at Princeton, Toronto, Stanford, Harvard, Indiana, Florida, Columbia the British Library and the National Library of Scotland.

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

25. **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 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.

**\$1,500**





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 Bolide de Quennouck' (plate XXXI).

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

**26. GUILLEMIN, Amédée Victor.** LES APPLICATIONS DE LA PHYSIQUE AUX SCIENCES A L'Industrie et aux Arts. Ouvrage contenant 427 figures dessinées par B. Bonnafox et A. Jahandier et gravées par Ch. Laplante. 22 Grande planches dont 6 imprimées en couleur ... et 3 cartes. Paris Librairie Hachette et Cie, Boulevard Saint-Germain, 79. 1874.

*Large 8vo, pp. [iv], [xvi], 743, [1]; with six chromolithograph plates, 16 black and white engravings and three coloured double-page maps; in all 25 plates; with further numerous text engravings; aside from some occasional light foxing, clean and crisp; an attractive wide-margined copy in the original red morocco backed publisher's cloth, spine in compartments with raised bands, covers ruled in blind, lettered and tooled in gilt, all edges gilt with moiré endpapers, head of spine rubbed a little at both joints, with further light rubbing along joints at bands, covers a little soiled.* **\$650**

First edition of this thorough and popular work of science, introducing the reader to the many varied scientific inventions and applications of physiques to both industry and the arts, written by the writer of numerous scientific works, Amédée Guillemin. As with his other finely produced works, the present volume is beautifully and copiously illustrated with a number of chromolithograph and black and white plates.

Guillemin divides his work into four parts dealing in turn with 'applications des phénomènes et des lois de la

pesanteur', 'applications des phénomènes et des lois du son', 'applications des phénomènes et des lois de la lumière' and finally 'applications des phénomènes et des lois de la chaleur'. Many of the major scientific inventions throughout history are therefore introduced to the reader, including pendulum and clocks, hydraulic and pneumatic pumps, a variety of musical instruments, 'la téléphonie', a range of scientific instruments including the microscope and the telescope, with much attention given to the application of steam to industry and locomotion. The section on light also includes mention of the development of photographie, with much discussion also given to printing processes. Indeed plate XVIII depicts a steam driven printing press.

The striking chromolithograph frontispiece illustrates several minerals as seen through a microscope. Equally vivid is plate II illustrating the use of steam pump engines in fire-fighting, and the very evocative plate V depicting 'Le Ballon le Pole Nord au Coucher du Soleil'.

OCLC: 6481919.

**27. HAVILAND, Alfred.** SCARBOROUGH AS A HEALTH RESORT Its physical geography, geology, climate, & vital statistics, with health guide map, &c., London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Scarborough: J. Hagyard (Theakston & Co.), E. R. Roper, E.T.W. Denis, Wrigley & Withnell, Geo. R. Marshall & Son, E. Smith, H. Thorpe Smith. W. Brown-Serman, Geo. A. Pindar. 1883.

*8vo, pp. vi, [7]-100; with two appealing tinted lithograph plates, and one very large partially coloured folding plate, plate with large tear from gutter rather crudely repaired, with further repairs to some folds and some creasing along lower margin; with later facsimile image of Scarborough Castle pasted on front free endpaper; text a little browned; in contemporary blind-stamped brown publisher's cloth, title and city coat of arms in gilt on upper cover, recased with head and tail of spine and joints neatly repaired, covers lightly scuffed.* **\$250**

First edition of this appealing work promoting the numerous health benefits of the North Yorkshire seaside resort of Scarborough. Based upon a lecture given by Haviland upon the subject, the present work was published under the aegis of the Scarborough Sanitary Authority and Committee. In his introduction to the work, Dr. J. Taylor, the Medical Officer of Health, highlights in particular the 'Health Guide Map for Scarborough' 'because it is desirable for all purposes connected with the Sanitation of the town, to have an official map of the borough, which should not only show, on a proper scale, the streets, roads, public buildings, etc., but those physical features which have such marked influence on the climate of this Health resort' (p.v). 'The map ... is intended to show the different aspects, levels, and the position of the several protective heights in the town; the prevalent winds for the months, seasons, and the whole year, by means of wind charts; the mean temperatures of the sea and air for each month, the daily range of





temperature, the maximum and minimum temperature of the air for each month; the fluctuations of the atmospheric pressure, and the rainfall ... besides which the map is so constructed as to be of essential service to the medical profession at large, enabling practitioners to obtain at a glance, all the most important information relative to its climate, its physical geography, and its suitability for certain diseases such as consumption - points of essential importance to the welfare of individuals and the reputation of Scarborough'.

NSTC 0327462.

28. **JACQUEMIER, Jean Marie.** MANUEL DES ACCOUCHEMENTS ET DES MALADIES DES FEMMES GROSSES ET ACCOUCHEES, contenant les soins à donner aux nouveaux-nés. Paris. Germer Baillière, Libraire-Éditeur ... 1846.

*Two volumes, large 12mo, pp. xii, 656, 36 (Bailliere catalogue): iv, 848; with 63 engraved illustrations within text; lightly foxed and soiled throughout with some occasional minor marginal dampstaining, a few pages a little creased; in contemporary full mottled sheep, spines ruled in gilt with red paper labels, joints neatly repaired on Vol I, and just starting, though holding, on Vol. II, covers a little scuffed, extremities and corners lightly bumped; a good copy.* **\$600**

First edition. An appealing and comprehensive manual of obstetrics, by the leading French obstetrician Jean Marie Jacquemier. The author of several works, Jacquemier is best remembered for his treatise *Recherches d'anatomie et de physiologie* (1838), in which he highlighted 'Jacquemier's sign, diagnostic of pregnancy' (GM 6174).

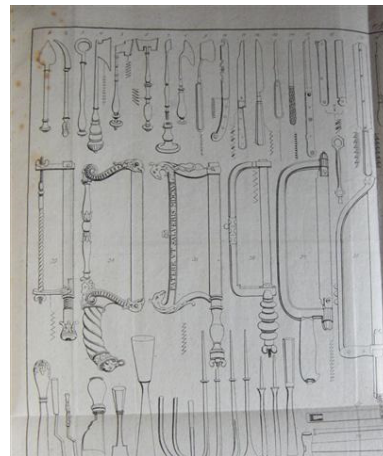
Wellcome III, 339; Hirsch. III, p. 400; OCLC: 13520862 including the National Library of Medicine, Harvard, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, UCSF, New York Academy of Medicine and the College of Physicians.

*A scarce and valuable history of surgical and neurosurgical instruments*

29. **KROMBHOLZ, Julius Vincenz Edler von.** ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GEBIETE DER GESAMMTEN AKOLOGIE, zur Begründung eines System derselben. 1.Theil. Prague, Calve'sche Bhdlg., 1825. [together with]. DIE TREPANATIONS-INSTRUMENTE. Abhandlung aus dem Gebiet der gesammten Akologie, zur Begründung eines Systems derselben, 2.Theil, 1 Abt. [no more published]. Prague, J.Calve'sche Bhdlg., 1834

*Two volumes, 4to, pp. [vi], 419, [10], index and errata, with 780 illustrations on nine large folding lithograph plates (neat repair to plate I with no loss): pp. xii, 136, with 226 illustrations on five large folding lithograph plates; some foxing throughout both volumes affecting text and plates (though principally marginal), but generally crisp and clean; in contemporary*

*marbled boards, with paper labels lettered in gilt, volume I with neat repairs to head and tail of spine and corners, volume II sympathetically rebaked; a good, though mixed set.* **\$4,600**



Scarce first editions, all published, of this comprehensive and noteworthy historical and illustrated survey of the progress and development of surgical instruments, with volume two providing an extensive account of neurosurgical instruments. This seemingly little-

known work by the noted Prague physician and professor Julius Vincenz Krombholz (1782-1843) provides a highly detailed study and description of developments by many leading surgeons, including Scultet, Paré, Brambilla, Heister, Bell, Levret, Potts, and Rudtorffer - to name but a few. Both volumes are attractively illustrated with large folding lithograph plates that highlight over 1000 instruments including scalpels, saws, files, etc. As he states in his preface: "Ich bildete mir daher zum Behufe meiner eigenen Studien eine Nebeneinanderstellung aller aus der Vorzeit bis auf uns in Abbildungen gekommenen und bekannten Instrumente in der Ordnung vom Einfachen zum Zusammengesetzten, welche mit der chronologischen fast allenthalben zusammenfällt."

Hirsch III, 615-16; Wellcome III p.416; not in Osler, or Waller; OCLC locates copies of both volumes at Yale and Chicago only, with Harvard and Wellcome noting copies of the Trepanation atlas.

*Every woman her own physician*

30. **[LADIES DISPENSATORY]. [SOWERBY, Leonard].** NEUE WOLEINGERICHTETE FRAUENZIMMERAPOTHEKE, oder, Gründliche Anweisung, wie ein jedes Frauenzimmer in allen ihren kränklichen und geheimen Zufällen ihr eigener Arzt seyn könne. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt. Hamburg, bey Gottfried Richter, 1741.

*8vo, pp. 46, [IV], [47]-62, [67]-86, 496, [24], index, glossary and errata; with attractive engraved frontispiece, engraved title-page vignette, and attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces; a few headlines shaved with loss of page number where gathering cropped close, small tear at tail of p. 73 touching text but with no loss, with some light browning and soiling throughout, a few corners furled; in contemporary marbled paste-boards, joints and surfaces rubbed and worn, with some loss of paper at tail of spine, and on covers, extremities bumped and worn; nevertheless an appealing unsophisticated copy.* **\$700**



Scarce first German edition, and an appealing unsophisticated copy, of *The Ladies Dispensatory, or every woman her own physician*, published by James Hodges in London in 1739 (with a second edition in 1740) and presumably a reissue of Leonard Sowerby's popular 17th century herbal of 1652 (see Wellcome V, p. 154).

This practical, comprehensive and popular self-help guide hopes to provide clear and simple advice on the nature, causes, and symptoms of a variety of diseases, infirmities, and disorders that particularly affect the female sex throughout the various stages of life, from maidenhood, marriage through to old age and widowhood. Discussing amongst other things menstruation, pregnancy and the care of new-born infants, the work includes clear and simple remedies that should enable the reader to discreetly diagnose and hopefully treat their own condition 'without applying, or even discovering her condition, to any person living' (title of 1739 English edition). Cosmetics and matters of personal hygiene are also addressed, and the work concludes with a detailed index, as well as a German-Latin glossary.

The attractive engraved frontispiece is by M. Tyroff.

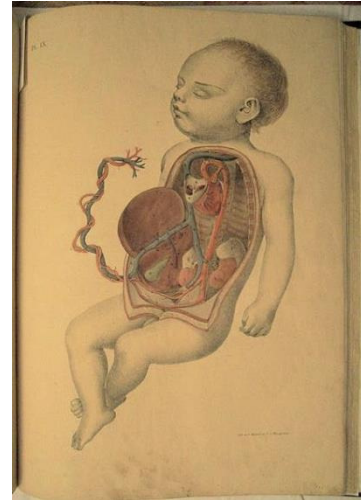
Blake, p. 322; Wellcome III p. 428 for both the English and present edition; OCLC: 10823799 cites no further copies, with KVK noting copies at the British Library, the Royal Danish Library, Leipzig and Berne, with a further copy located at the Lloyd Library; see ESTC T127083 for the 1739 English edition; not in Cole, Duveen, Ferguson or Neville.

**31. LANGE, A and Charles NODE.** *ATLAS DE L'ART DES ACCOUCHEMENS, et précis pratique de cette science.* Paris: Germer-Baillière; Montpellier: L. Castel, 1835.

*Folio, pp. [2], 73, [1] blank; with 36 lithographed plates of which four are hand-coloured; title-page a little creased and browned, with neat vertical tear at tail spanning about 10cms and touching a couple of letters of imprint but with no loss, with similar tear at tail of p. 67 again with no loss, first leaf with a small number of worm(?) holes at head of page touching a couple of letters; text leaves a little browned and spotted, with some foxing and light soiling affecting plates, final plate possibly washed, somewhat browned and with a number of small abrasions; in modern marbled roan backed blue marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, some light rubbing to tail of upper joint; despite faults, still a good copy.* **\$5,700**

First Edition of one of the rarest atlases of obstetrics, originally issued in parts, two a month, and published in Montpellier and distributed by Baillière in Paris. The work was intended especially for medical students, and apparently

moderately priced so as not to put an undue strain on their often limited budgets. Both authors were attached to l'Ecole de Montpellier.



It is divided into four sections: on the non-pregnant woman; on the mother and foetus during pregnancy; on the anatomy and physiology of labour and delivery (with both simple and complicated presentations discussed); and on obstetric manipulation and the use of instruments. Lange and Node acknowledged their debt to several previous authors on obstetrics, including Baudeloque, Duges, Velpeau, Lachapelle and Boivin.

Not in Osler, Heirs, RCOG, Eternal Eve or Cutter & Viets; OCLC cites copies at UCLA, the NLM and BnF, with one further copy at Lille.

**32. [LAVATER, Johann Caspar].** *LE LAVATER MORAL* Paris, Louis Janet [n.d. but ca. 1820].

*Small oblong 18mo, pp. [iv] including title, 187, [1]; with hand-coloured engraved title-page and six enchanting hand-coloured engraved plates, each retaining original tissue guard; one plate shaved at tail, with some light foxing and browning, but otherwise clean and crisp; in the original decorated blue paper boards, all edges gilt, recased, upper joint neatly repaired, covers a little darkened and soiled, notably two patches on either side of spine coinciding with slip cover edge, extremities lightly bumped with some slight creasing to boards; housed within the original embossed blue paper slipcase, covers a little soiled and stained, extremities lightly rubbed, and base edge neatly repaired; an attractive copy.* **\$1,100**

First edition of this enchanting and scarce spin-off from Lavater's great work on physiognomy. Inspired by his theories enabling one to 'définir les inclinations et les caractères de l'homme par les différences de son physique' (p. [iv]), the work presents a study of human vices through a series of 72 verse and prose aphorisms, accompanied by a most attractive hand-coloured engraved title-page and six further hand-coloured plates, together with numerous appealing woodcut tail vignettes. Amongst the vices on show are idleness (illustrated), deviousness (illustrated),





flirtatiousness, 'le faux dévot', misanthropy, garrulousness, 'la femme effrontée' and 'la femme colère' (illustrated).



The present work is in many ways reminiscent of the attractive and highly successful series of hand-coloured pocket physiognomies published by Madame Veuve Hocquart in 1808-1809, namely *Le Lavater Portatif*, *Le Lavater des Dames*, and *L'art de connaître les hommes* - all of which went through numerous editions, later published by Saintin. In terms of typography and book production, however, Janet's contribution to the genre is vastly superior to the earlier publications.

Gumuchian 3668; not located in any other bibliographies; OCLC: 29228622 locates just two copies at the New York Public Library and Harvard.

*Revolutionary Figures Discussed Physiognomically -  
Washington 'an extraordinary genius'*

33. [LAVATER, Johann Caspar]. PLANE, Jean-Marie. *PHYSIOLOGIE, ou l'art de connaître les hommes, sur leur Physionomie. Ouvrage extrait de Lavater et de plusieurs autres excellens auteurs. Première [-seconde] partie.* A Meudon, de l'imprimerie de P.S.C. Demailly, L'An 1797.

*Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [ii], 357, [11], with 7 engraved plates; 372, [8], with eight engraved plates; occasional light foxing and spotting throughout, with small paper flaw affecting final index leaf of Vol I, otherwise clean and crisp; in modern plum morocco over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt; an attractive copy. \$950*

Scarce first edition of this most attractive and comprehensive treatise espousing Lavater's system of physiognomy, published in the year of the French Revolution by the physiologist and musician, Jean-Marie Plane (1774-1827?).

In the years leading up to the Revolution, and indeed for several years afterwards, philosophers, political commentators, and indeed the medical fraternity, attempted to analyse the causes of the 'degeneration' and break down in society. Whilst many laid the blame firmly at the door of the 'disorderly women', others provided a more overall study of society, and as such the system of physiognomy gained considerable popularity in its attempt to explain the human psyche contained behind facial features and establish a link between biological structure and human aptitude.

Somewhat reminiscent of the anonymous Dutch compilation published in 1780-1782, *Handleiding tot de*

*physiognomiekunde*, Plane, a disciple of Lavater, provides a detailed explanation of the theory and system of physiognomy, dividing his work into eight sections: 'De la physiologie naturelle et raisonnée'; 'Inclinations naturelles ayant rapport à la pisiologie'; 'Du physique de l'homme et de ses habitudes'; 'Des effets de l'imagination qui ont rapport à la physiologie'; 'Expressions physiognomiques des passions'; 'De la physiologie des animaux comparée à celle de l'homme'; 'Physionomies nationales'; and 'Abrégé des principes physiognomiques'. The 15 engraved plates, each containing several figures, highlight a myriad of striking characteristics and temperaments. Plane devotes a chapter in Volume II to key figures of the day (p. 300) and include depictions of several noted contemporary figures such as Robespierre, Marat, Charlotte Corday and Danton, using physiognomic principles to



label political types - and in the cases of Marat and Robespierre to demonstrate their 'sanguinary' temperaments. The work is also noted for Plane's analysis of George Washington's features - considered to be an 'extraordinary genius' and who is depicted in Plate H of Vol II, as figure number 4.

The work was translated into Italian in 1803, with a second Italian edition in 1809.

See Caillet 8719 (for the 1819 second edition); see Quinlan, *Physical and Moral regeneration after the Terror*, in *Social History*, Vol 29, no 2 May 2004; OCLC: 15363069 locates copies at Harvard, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, New York Public Library, Columbia, Oklahoma, Washington State and the Wellcome.

*Léon Gruel's copy of this fine 'History of the Book-Trade'*

34. LEMPERTZ, Heinrich. *BILDER-HEFTE ZUR GESCHICHTE DES BÜCHERHANDELS und der mit demselben verwandten Künste und Gewerbe.* Cöln, verlag con J. M. Heberle (H. Lempertz). 1853-1865.

*Folio, pp. [viii], title with wood-engraved vignette, 65 plates (some folding) with some 280 illustrations in copperplate engraving, lithography, chromolithography and wood-engravings, and a number of facsimiles, with descriptive text on plates; interleaved throughout with several neat annotations by Gruel in fine calligraphy; bound by Gruel in contemporary red morocco backed marbled boards, top edge gilt, spine somewhat scuffed and worn along raised bands; Léon Gruel's copy; still a very good copy. \$1,200*

Léon Gruel's copy of this magnificent and richly illustrated history of the book trade across Europe and America, originally issued in 12 annual pictorial fascicles between 1853 and 1865. Lempertz was a Cologne art and book dealer,





who was one of the first to realise the importance of reproductions for the study of bookbindings (the others were Tuckett, Cundall, and Libri). On completion of this work in 1865, the title and contents leaves were issued. Gruel has interleaved the present copy and mounted the plates on stubs, and with several neat manuscript annotations.



All areas of the book trade are discussed and illustrated in detail with leaves of letterpress, lithographic plates showing numerous reproductions of book-trade documents, chromolithograph plates of reproductions of 24 medieval and renaissance bookbindings, as well as plates illustrating initials, printer's devices and bookplates, etc. In the section devoted to

bookbinding, Gruel has translated the text accompanying the chromolithographic plates by hand on the facing interleaved page. "A volume of the highest interest and curiosity, containing 65 plates engraved on steel and wood, lithographed and printed in colours, representing 220 subjects connected with bookselling and the arts in connection, portraits, seals and marks of early printers, facsimiles of early typography and of autograph letters of printers, &c" (Bigmore & Wyman, I. p.432.)

*Provenance:* This copy belonged to and was bound and interleaved by the celebrated Parisian bookbinder, bibliophile, collector and scholar Leon Gruel (1841-1923) and bears his bookplate; it was subsequently in the library of Pierre Berès.

See B.H. Breslauer, *The Uses of Bookbinding Literature* pp. 15-16. Bigmore & Wyman, I. p.432; see OCLC 13552981.

*Printed in Warsaw*

**35. LOWEINSTEIN, Baruch Solomon.** BIKURE HALIMUDIOS Warsaw, [n.p.], 1863. [*bound after:*] SZWILE DEROKIA z Komentarzem. B.S. Lewensteina, [Warsaw], 1863.

*Two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. 37, [1] blank, with one lithograph plate; pp. 200, with four lithograph plates, one with two figures composed of flaps; some browning and soiling, notably to title-pages, with ex-library stamp of 'L' Locker' on both title-pages; in the original brown blind stamped publisher's cloth, recently rebound in brown morocco, cloth a little soiled and stained, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed.*

**\$550**

Two scarce mathematical and astronomical works, first edition, and second Warsaw edition, by Baruch Lowenstein, the Russian mathematician born in Volodarka (Ukraine).

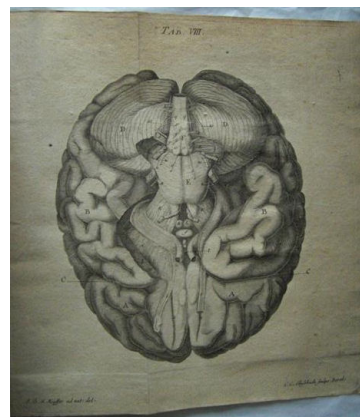
The *Bikure Halimudios*, also known as the *Bikkure ha-Limudiyot* is an explanation of mathematical passages in Abraham ibn Ezra, Moses Maimonides and Joseph Delmedigo. The *Szwile Derokia* or *Shebile Derekia* (Paths of the Heavens) was first published by Elias ben Hayyim Kohen Hochheimer (ca. 1740-ca. 1800) in Prague, 1795, and deals with the Sanctification of the New Moon which is important for the determination of the Jewish Calendar on the rules of the calendar. Including elements of geometry, trigonometry and astronomy, the work also includes detailed commentaries by Lowenstein.

For the 'Bikure' see Friedberg, *Bet Eked Sepharim*, 897; for the 'Szwile' see Friedberg, 352.

**36. MAYER, Johann Christian Andreas** ANATOMISCH-PHYSIOLOGISCHE ABHANDLUNG VOM GEHIRN, Rückmark, und Ursprung der Nerven. Für Aerzte, und Liebhaber der Anthropologie bestimmt. Berlin und Leipzig, bey George Jakob Decker, 1779.

*4to, pp. [viii], 68; with engraved title-page vignette with the monogram of Karl Abraham von Zedlitz, to whom the work is dedicated, woodcut head-pieces, and nine folding engraved plates; some occasional light spotting and browning, otherwise generally clean and crisp; in 19th century marbled paste-paper boards, head and tail of spine rather worn, extremities and corners also lightly bumped and worn; with contemporary signature on title-page of 'Dr. C. Horst', with a further illegible signature; a good, crisp copy.*

**\$2,200**



First edition of this uncommon and attractively illustrated treatise on the anatomy of the brain, by the celebrated anatomist and physician to the King of Prussia. "That the septum pellucidum consists of an inner compact fibrous layer, covered externally by a thin layer of gray matter, was first noticed by

Mayer." "A grotesque confusion occurred when Mayer (1779) replaced the term hippocampus by hippopotamus" (Meyer, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy* p. 21, 97-98). The accurate and beautiful engravings include depictions of the cerebrum medulla oblongata and the medulla spinalis.

Mayer (1747-1801) studied at Greifswald in 1778, taught medicine at the University of Frankfurt, and in 1787 took charge of the Department of Botany and Materia Medica at Berlin. In addition to being physician to the king, he was director of the botanical gardens.

Hirsch IV, 130; Blake 295; Dezeimeris III, 548.



*An important work in the fields of medical photography and plastic surgery*

37. [MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY]. **ALBERS-SCHÖNBERG, Heinrich Ernst (editor)**. RÖNTGEN-ATLAS DER KRIEGSVERLETZUNGEN herausgegeben von den leitenden Ärzten der Lazarettabteilungen des Allgemeinen Krankenhauses St. Georg in Hamburg ... unter Redaktion von Prof. Dr. H. Albers-Schönberg. Hamburg, Lucas Gräfe & Sillem (Edmund Sillem) 1916.

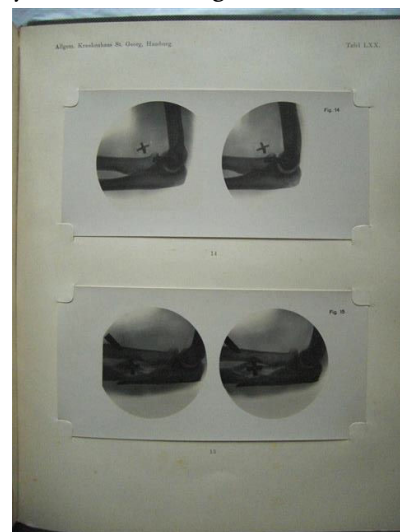
*Large 4to, pp. [iv], 110; with 296 photographic illustrations on 80 plates, comprising 53 plates of x-rays on heavy photographic plate paper (containing 215 images), 14 plates of photographs of facial and manual wounds printed on art paper (comprising 29 images), and 26 stereoscopic plates of x-rays inserted in card mounts on 13 leaves (nos 1-25, plus 2a); some light marginal dust-soiling but otherwise clean and crisp; with two contemporary advertisement brochures loosely inserted; in the original green publisher's cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, with green endpapers, covers a little rubbed; a fine copy.* **\$3,200**

First edition of this groundbreaking and stunning work - a fine example of medical x-ray photography, showing soldiers wounded on the battlefields of France during World War I. Albers-Schönberg was a consultant to the Ninth Army Corps during the War, and subsequently received a red cross medal for his work. In 1902 he invented the compression diaphragm for investigating objects such as bullets and shell splinters deeply embedded in soft tissue (see GM 2689), and through this device and other technical innovations he made many invaluable contributions to diagnostics. The work includes notable contributions by A. Wiesinger, Th. Deneke, T. Ringel, E. Franke, A. Saenger, and A. Seefeld.



Heinrich Ernst Albers-Schönberg was the son of a Hamburg merchant. He studied medicine in Tübingen and Leipzig, qualifying in Leipzig in February 1891. He immediately understood the importance of Röntgen's discovery and in 1897, in collaboration with Georg Deycke (1865-1940), established a private institution for the application of radiographic techniques to internal medicine. He gave up his private practice to concentrate his efforts entirely on radiology, becoming the first specialist in this field of medicine. When Deycke moved to Constantinople he continued running the institute. In 1903 Albers-Schönberg was appointed radiologist to the Hamburg Hospital and two years later became head of radiology. In 1915 he moved to a

similar post at Allgemeines Krankenhaus St. Georg, Hamburg. He had considerable talent for organization and designed a new radiographic department. This was commissioned in 1915 and served as a model for future developments in this field. He was a founding member of the Deutsche Röntgen-Gesellschaft (The German Roentgen Society) in 1905. His career reached its peak in 1919 when the University of Hamburg elected him as full professor, in recognition of his phenomenal contribution to radiology. He held this tenure, the first full professorship of its kind, until his death. He influenced gynaecologists to treat the problem of radiation seriously and in 1903 he made the important discovery that irradiation had a damaging effect on the reproductive glands of rabbits, a discovery which induced the development of effective methods of protection - and of research into sterilisation. In these pioneer days of radiology, however, little was known about the dangers of radiation and Albers-Schönberg developed radiation-induced neoplasia in his hands in 1908 and his right middle finger and left arm were amputated. Tumours in his thorax and shoulder gave him great pain but, undeterred, he went on to develop practical techniques for the rehabilitation of wartime amputees. Great suffering marred the last few months of his life. He died on June 4, 1921, at the age of 56 years from cardiac failure consequent upon pneumonia. Hardly any field, in which X-rays can be applied, was left unmarked by Albers-Schönberg



*Run on humane principles*

38. [MENTAL HEALTH CARE]. **LEICEISTERSHIPRE & RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM**. RULES FOR THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION with prefatory remarks by the Committee of Visitors. Leicester: Printed by J. S. Crossley. 1849.

*8vo, pp. [iv], [ii], [5]-69, [1]; with engraved frontispiece; slight offsetting to title-page from the frontispiece, occasional light foxing and spotting, otherwise clean and crisp; in the original green blind-stamped publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine slightly worn, extremities bumped and lightly rubbed; with*





*presentation book-label on front paste-down 'This book was given by Ms J. B. Lott' and book-label from the 'Library of the Leicester Leicestershire & Rutland College' with manuscript accession number, and later presentation note in black ink dated 1929; an appealing copy.* **\$750**

A scarce and fascinating insight into the running of a provincial lunatic asylum in the middle of the 19th century, providing a valuable insight into the provision of care of the insane, and the move towards a more humane treatment of the mentally ill. As becomes apparent from the opening preface, written on behalf of the independent 'Visitors' appointed by both the counties of Leicester, Rutland and by the subscriber's to assess standards, those associated with the running of the asylum were well aware of the often woeful treatment, and paucity of care and resources given to the mentally ill, and particularly to 'pauper lunatics'. Though since the turn of the century a number of public and private asylums had been established, they only catered for a tiny fraction of the 30,000 'persons' currently believed by the Visitors to be in need of assistance, and that too frequently 'they were left to the unrestrained authority of attendants; there was no power to check the oppression and cruelty too frequently practised; madhouses became proverbially places of horror, and the patient received no other care from his keeper than that which was necessary for the confinement of his person' (p. 11). 'It is to this point that the Visitors especially direct attention, believing as they do that the evil is not without remedy, and that the increase in the number of the incurably insane, may be principally attributed to the injudicious measures pursued in the commencement of the disease, they would therefore solicit attention to the following account of the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum: of the good that has already been effected there, and of the increased good that may be hoped for, if their efforts for the cure of insanity are seconded by those who first become cognizant of the existence of the malady' (p. 14).



Established in 1837 as a Charitable Institution funded by private donations from a number of wealthy benefactors, the Leicester asylum originally accommodated 104 patients, and housed both paupers from within and outside the counties, those recommended by subscriber's and 'independent patients'. The institution was expanded in 1842 to cater for the numerous applications for admission, and in 1845 it became the Leicester and Rutland Asylum and was further expanded. Set in 20 acres of beautiful grounds, and commanding one of the most 'beautiful views in the County of Leicester', the gardens boasted walks and pleasure

grounds, and patients were encouraged to enjoy the open air: 'no effort is left untried to cheer the melancholy, and soothe the excited, the great object being to make this Asylum a House of Cure, and not a House of Detention' (p. 19). As a testament to the success of the institution, of 917 patients admitted since 1837, 484 have been 'completely recovered' or 'relieved'. The greatest obstacle to a cure, is 'an ignorance of the nature of the disease'.

The general rules of the Institution are then laid out, detailing the responsibilities of the various members of staff, of the Visitors and House Committee, and then setting out the rules for the patients, on matters such as the frequency and number of visitors allowed, and the provision of 'books and cheap publications of a cheerful nature'. Of particular note: 'No patient shall be struck, or kept in perpetual restraint or seclusion; and no Patient shall be restrained or secluded an any time except by Medical authority, or kept in restraint or seclusion longer than is absolutely necessary' (p. 55); and 'All the attendants shall be instructed to treat their Patients kindly and indulgently, and never to strike or speak harshly to them; and they shall be responsible for the safety, cleanliness, and general condition of the Patients, and for the ventilation, proper warmth, and good order of their respective wards'.

NSTC 2L10409; OCLC locates copies at the British Library, the Wellcome and the University of Leicester.

*'Beware of sparkling waters, sparkling wines and sparkling eyes'*

**39. [MILITARY MEDICINE]. HEALTH HINTS FOR WARM CLIMATES** For all personnel proceeding to the tropics and subtropics. Issued by Authority of the Air Member for Personnel Air Ministry. 1943. [London]. A. M. Pamphlet 160, September, D.G.M.S. No. 2. 1943.

*8vo, pp. 24; with numerous illustrations; somewhat creased throughout; stapled as issued in the original printed orange card wrappers, some very faint rusting around staples, covers a little creased and soiled.* **\$150**

First edition (as noted on front cover) of this evocative guide for British Servicemen during WWII, providing a wealth of advice on 'how to look after yourself in warm climates, so as to guard against ill-health and unnecessary discomfort' (p. 2). The pamphlet includes advice on appropriate clothing, the importance of mosquito nets and anti-malarial tablets, measures to prevent tick, flea and lice infestations, and the need to sterilise and boil water and the importance of avoiding raw and unwashed foods. Troops are warned to avoid the dangers of such things as too much sun-bathing, and not to over indulge in alcohol, especially before sundown. 'The imbibing of alcohol during the day or in excess after sundown predisposes to heat-stroke ... as well as making people careless so that they expose themselves unnecessarily to the sun. Moreover, over-indulgence in alcohol dulls the reason and may lead to undesirable sex adventures'. (p. 11). The dangers of venereal





disease are of course alluded too! Other diseases such as smallpox, dysentery, enteric fever, plague and typhus are discussed. The pamphlet is accompanied by a number of illustrations and cartoons to help convey the health hints, many invariably presenting a rather colonial depiction of the local 'natives', whom on the whole are to be avoided. The brochure concludes with the caution 'Beware of sparkling waters, sparkling wines and sparkling eyes'.

OCLC locates copies at UCLA, McGill, Toronto and the Wellcome.

40. **[NELSON]. COMMEMORATIVE BROADSIDE. TRAFALGAR. LORD NELSON'S BANNER OF EMBLEMS** As carried at the funeral procession on the 9th of January, 1806, from the Admiralty to St Pauls. W. M. Fellows, Aquatinta. [n.p. and n.d. but presumably London, January 25th 1806].

*Single sheet, 208mm x 330mm; with hand-coloured etched image with text below; sheet cropped close inside plate mark, and with lower edge rather unevenly cut; paper quite prominently browned and soiled, with evidence of several small abrasions, and a number of very small holes though with no loss of image or text, evidence of previous horizontal fold, two discreet tape repairs on verso, and with evidence of previous mount adhesive? also on verso, and light wax sheen on both sides; paper with the watermark 'J. Rose, 1804'; despite faults and appealing and unusual item.* **\$525**

A most striking commemorative broadside, depicting the Banner of Emblems, as carried by Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, (1769-1839) at Nelson's State funeral, and one of a number of symbolic items with which Nelson's body was surrounded throughout the ceremony. Although the engraver and printmaker William M. Fellows William M Fellows (fl. 1803-1809) was best known for his aquatints, the present copy, like one found at the National Maritime Museum, appears to have been hand-coloured. The text below the image provides an explanation:



illustrious Hero. A Ship of War in the back ground indicates the power he had at Sea, and the motto of Trafalgar in an

'A trophy, raised to the Memory of the Hero of Trafalgar, composed of cypress and laurel, with the ensigns of the three nations of the Continent, over whom Lord Nelson has gained his most brilliant victories - France, Spain and Denmark, Britannia is leaning upon his Lordship's armorial ensigns, and, accompanied by her Lion, protecting the Union Shield and Spear, mourns for the loss of her

escroll the memorable 21st October, 1805, where the Noble Lord fell in the arms of victory for his King and Country'.

The State funeral of Nelson was a suitably grand affair. After his death, his body was brought back to England. 'As he had requested, it was placed in a coffin made from the mast of the French ship, *L'Orient*, destroyed during his famous victory at the Nile. Arriving at Greenwich on 23 December 1805, he lay in state in the Painted Hall from 5-7 January 1806. More than 15,000 people came to pay their respects and many more were turned away. Nelson's body was taken from Greenwich up the Thames to Whitehall on 8 January, spending the night before the funeral at the Admiralty. The next day it was placed in a funeral car modelled on the Victory and taken through the streets to St Paul's Cathedral. The mourners were led by Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, and members of the Victory's crew were in the procession. Thousands watched as Nelson's coffin was lowered down and finally laid to rest in the crypt of St Paul's' (NMM).

See National Maritime Museum PAI4859 and PAI5282 which both date the print to January 25th; we have so far been unable to locate any further examples.

#### Scarce Baxter Prints

41. **[NEWTON]. [FROST, Isaac]. THE NEWTONIAN SYSTEM OF THE UNIVERSE.** A suite of six plates published separately from 'Two Systems of Astronomy'. Drawn by Isaac Frost. Engraved by W. P. Clubb & Son, 7 Charterhouse St., Printed in Oil Colours by G. Baxter, Patentee, 11 Northampton Square. [1846].

*Set of Six Baxter engravings in striking tones of blue, white, yellow, and green depicting planetary motion, sheet size 255mm x 322mm; plate mark 240mm x 310mm; some marginal browning and light edge wear, notably to plate 1, with faint dampstain to corner of first plate, plate 9 more browned seemingly through paper quality; preserved in a modern cloth portfolio; an attractive set.* **\$2,500**

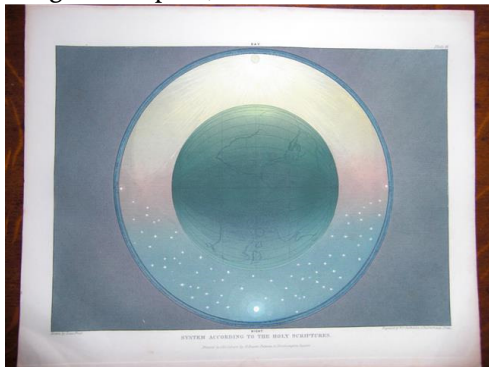
A rare set of the seemingly separately published suite of six stunning astronomical plates, taken from Isaac Frost's *Two Systems of Astronomy*, considered by many at the time, despite the contentious subject matter, to be 'one of the handsomest quartos of our day, both in typography and engraving' (*Notes and Queries*, Vol V, p. 283, 1852).

Isaac Frost was an artist, scientist and prominent member of the religious Muggletonian sect in the mid nineteenth-century. The Sect was formed during the aftermath of the English Civil War in the 1650s by cousins John Reeve and Lodowick Muggleton, who believed themselves to be the 'two witnesses' referred to in the Book of Revelations and chosen to preach to the ungodly world in its final days. After the Restoration Muggleton developed the doctrine that God no longer intervened in his creation and that prayer, formal services, and evangelism were therefore useless. Anti-Trinitarian and believing in the mortality of the soul - so that



heaven and hell were to be found on earth within man - the Muggletonians were fairly moderate. Ritual was minimal with 'services' typically taking place in an inn or tavern with the odd Biblical reading or singing of their 'Divine Songs' written by Muggleton and other members. In the intervening three centuries the movement was small but seemingly prosperous, and continued as a group well into the Victoria era, with the last reported member surviving into the mid 20th century. Most of the movement's archives then passed to the British Library.

As a prominent member of the Sect, Frost was instrumental in the refinement of the Muggletonian's geocentric astronomical theory, and which was vividly represented in his 1846 work. At a time when there was great popular interest in scientific lectures and shows on such topics as astronomy, Frost was a fervent opponent of the traditional Newtonian cosmology and he used the work as a forum to expound his theories. The striking engravings, based on planetary charts drawn by Frost, demonstrate that the earth was at the centre of the universe, and collectively illustrated his view that 'The Newtonian System is, confessedly, of heathen origin, as may be seen by its history' (from the original text p. xii).



As was often the case with Muggletonian printed works, Frost spared no expense when it came to publication, employing the recently devised printing process of George Baxter to execute the finely engraved plates - of which there were eleven in all in the published work. George Baxter was a London printer who developed and patented an innovative method of intaglio printing from a metal plate with colouring using oil pigments from wood blocks, and which are renowned for their beauty, displaying subtle tones of blue, white, yellow and green. The results were superb but the process was not cheap and Baxter was granted an extension of his patent in 1847 in part because he had not yet made a profit from it, and it ultimately proved to be too expensive to sustain commercially. As a result all of his works are rare. The present suite of plates was presumably published separately for distribution amongst the Muggletonian community. The set includes: Plate 1, The Newtonian System of the Universe; Plate 3, The Newtonian System; Plate 6, The Newtonian System; Plate 7, System According to the Holy Scriptures; Plate 9, System According to the Holy Scriptures; Plate 10, System According to the Holy Scriptures.

OCLC: 32324878 locating a set at the UC San Diego, with a further set located on the web confirming the same six plates; See *Star maps: history, artistry, and cartography* by Nick Kanas.

#### *Optical theories challenged*

42. [NEWTON]. FUSINIERI, Ambrogio. RICERCHE MECCANICHE E DIOTTRICHE SOPRA LA CAUSA DELLA RIFRAZIONE DELLA LUCE Ove si dimostra che coll'attrazione introdotta da Newton non si può render ragione di questo fenomeno, ma che è necessario ripeterlo dalle resistenze dei mezzi rifrangenti. Venezia, Dalla Tipografia di Antonio Curti Presso Giustino Pasquali q. Mario, MDCCXCVII [1797].

8vo, pp. x, [ii], 209, [1], with three large folding engraved plates; some very faint dampstaining at gutter of few leaves, some occasional light foxing and marginal dust-soiling, upper margin of title-page and preface rather nicked due to rough opening, occasional light creasing and furling otherwise a clean copy; in the original blue paste-paper wrappers, small worm trail at head of spine with slight loss of paper, covers a little soiled and spotted with some faint dampstaining, extremities a little worn and furred; a good copy.

**\$750**

Uncommon first edition of this treatise on the refraction of light, an early work by Ambrogio Fusinieri (1775-1852) in which he studies and challenges Newton's optical theories. He divides his work into seven articles discussing: 'Del moto dei corpi minimi tendenti alle superficie dei corpi maggiori'; 'Teoria generale delle rifrazioni, se fossero prodotte dall'attrazione'; 'Applicazione della precedente teoria alle rifrazioni delle lenti'; 'Consequenze che derivano dalle precedenti teorie nelle rifrazioni delle lenti di vetro contigue all'aria, ed all'acqua'; 'Argomenti che stabiliscono l'inconvenienza dell'ipotesi dell'attrazione per spiegare la rifrazione della luce'; 'Del passaggio dei corpi in mezzi di diverse resistenze'; 'Sopra la natura della luce'. The work concludes with an appendix discussing the nature of force.

Though graduating in 1794 in law, as the present work suggests Fusinieri held a strong interest in science, and between 1823 and 1826 he carried out important research on the catalytic activity of platinum. In 1831 he founded the scientific journal *Annali delle scienze del Regno Lombardo-Veneto*. Largely advocating a theory of the unity of forces, it failed to find many supporters however.

Gray 206; Poggendorff I, 820; Wallis 206; not in Babson; OCLC: 21751897 locates copies at Stanford, Linda Hall Library, Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia and Oklahoma.

43. [OPHTHALMOLOGY]. MULLER, Friedrich A and Albert C. DAS KUNSTLICHE AUG. Mit abbildungen im text und 1 Heliogravure. Wiesbaden. Verlag von J. F. Bergman, 1910.





8vo, pp. viii, 75, [1] blank; with heliogravure frontispiece portrait, 10 half tone plates and numerous text illustrations; clean and crisp, with some minor edge wear to fore edge; in the original printed publisher's cloth, a little soiled; a good copy; with authorial presentation inscription on front free endpaper. **\$220**

A striking and profusely illustrated promotional work by the renowned German firm of Muller, manufacturers of artificial eyes. The work provides a brief historical introduction, a detailed description of their various artificial eyes and implementations, and concludes with a brief bibliography on the subject.

OCLC locates copies at McGill, Chicago, Washington and the NLM.

**44. [OPHTHALMOLOGY]. SET OF OCULAR PROSTHESES.** COLLECTION OF FIFTY 20th CENTURY GLASS PROSTHETIC EYES [n.p., no maker, n.d. but ca. 1930s?]

50 glass eyes of varying shape, size and colour; preserved in the original black pebble grained cloth presentation box, with wooden compartments; some very occasional minor wear to individual eyes, but overall all in excellent condition, base of box a little rubbed and soiled with small loss of cloth, with two brass eyelets; a fine and striking example.

**\$2,275**



A rare and most striking full set of fifty artificial hand-blown glass eyes, undated but seemingly early 19th century. All contained and preserved in the

original box, divided internally into compartments to form a wooden display tray, the eyes are remarkably lifelike, and indeed highly artistic. The maker of the set is sadly unidentified, though France and Germany were particularly skilled in the making of such ocular prostheses. A complete set such as this, was presumably used as a sampler or display case to show to prospective customers by a practitioner. The eye vary in shape, size and colour, some including realistic fine red vein lines along the eyeball. The glass eyes were hand-blown from glass to form the basic eyeball. The iris was made separately and then attached to the round ball to form a usable eyeball, that would then later be shaped to fit the socket. These are seemingly all designed for adults. To find a complete set of 50 is a rarity.

Artificial eye-making has been practised since ancient times. The first ocular prostheses were made by Roman and Egyptian priests as early as the fifth century BC, and were made out of painted clay attached to cloth and worn outside

the socket. The first in-socket artificial eyes made in the 15th century were made of gold with coloured enamel. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, the Venetian glass artisans discovered a formula that could be tolerated inside the eye socket. These early glass eyes were crude, uncomfortable to wear, and very fragile. Even so, the Venetian method was considered the finest in the world. They kept their methods and materials secret until the end of the eighteenth century. In the 17th century the centre for artificial eye making shifted to Paris for a time. Improvements in techniques and materials followed. The French word *oculariste* was given to the makers of artificial eyes. By the mid-nineteenth century, glass artisans in Thuringia, in eastern Germany, developed a superior glass formula for the making of artificial eyes, and combined with their techniques of blowing hollow glass objects, the centre for glass eye making moved to Germany.

**45. [OPTICAL ILLUSIONS]. SPOONER'S PROTEAN VIEWS.** MOUNT VESUVIUS. London, William Spooner, 377 Strand. [n.d. but ca. 1830].

Mounted hand-coloured lithograph transformation print, with mounted letter-press label below, image 186 x 145mm, sheet size 285 x 225mm; mount a little soiled with some marginal browning.

**\$325**

One of a number of striking and extremely popular optical prints produced by William Spooner. When held up to a strong light, the tranquil early evening scene of a distant Mount Vesuvius 'in perfect repose' as seen by a number of bystanders in the foreground, transforms to reveal the mountain erupting, with flames reaching far into the evening sky and 'illuminating the surrounding objects with a fiery brightness while the liquid lava is seen streaming down the sides of the mountain'.



**46. PARACELSUS. VON DER BERGKRANKHEITEN DREY BÜCHER, [in]. FÜNFFER THEIL DER BÜCHER UND SCHRIFFTEN** des Edlen Hochgelehrten und Bewehrten Philosophi und Medici, Philippi Theophrasti Bombast von Hohenheim Paracelsi genannt: Jetzt auff's neue auß den originalien und Theophrasti eigner handschriftt ... durch Johannem Huserum Brisgoium. 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 title-page reinforced and strengthened, and portrait leaf also repaired (where library stamp previously excised?) and both leaves discreetly 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 mss pagination corrections in a couple of places; recased in contemporary vellum boards seemingly taken from another book (ré-empoilage), with later endpapers, remains of library stamp on title-page, covers browned and stained, remains of previous ties; despite faults, a good, crisp copy.*

**\$8750**

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 result the collection includes many non-genuine writings. According to Sudhof, Huser corrected and enlarged the work on miner's 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*, 4th ed., 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', and indeed many copies are imperfect.

Sudhoff 220 and 222a; VDI6 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; Koelsch, *Paracelsus Von der Bergsucht*, (1925).

*Medical Journal - With 94 striking engraved Plates*

47. [PICTORIAL MEDICAL JOURNAL]. LA MÉDECINE PITTORESQUE; Musée medico-chirurgica; recueil complet de planches gravées sur acier. D'Anatomie Descriptive, - Chirurgicale, - et Pathologique; De Pathologie Interne et Externe; De Médecine Opératoire; D'Accouchemens; De Botanique Médicale; et de Thérapeutique. Avec un Texte Explicatif étendu, contenant la description des organes sains et maladies, des maladies médicale et chirurgicales, des opérations et instrumens de chirurgie, du manuel des accouchemens, des plantes usitées en médecine et des autre agens thérapeutiques; principalement envisagés sous le point de vue pratique. Tome Premier [- Quatrième]. Paris. Au Bureau de la Médecine Pittoresque, Rue Servandoni, 17. 1834-1837.

*Four books in two volumes, including accompanying atlas, 4to; pp. [ii] half-title, [iii] - 204; [205] - 403, [1] advertisements; [iv], 200; [iv], 200; [iv], with 94 steel engraved plates (of which eight are folded); text lightly foxed in places, with a few gatherings slightly browned, with some occasional light foxing to plates, but otherwise clean and fresh; bound in contemporary brown cloth backed marbled boards, spines lettered in gilt, small neat patch at lower spine of vol II (where label removed), joints and extremities lightly bumped; a good copy.*

**\$1,800**

First edition in book form. An attractive copy of this rare and striking illustrated medical journal, originally published in 100 parts of eight pages each section with an accompanying steel engraved plate. The whole work is divided into three main dedicated to anatomy, pathology and therapeutics, and describes and illustrates the human organs in health and sickness, various surgical procedures

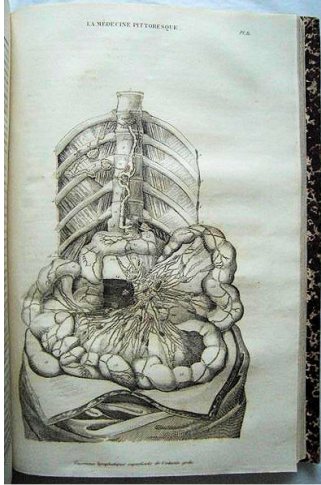




and instruments, a manual of obstetrics, together with a section of medical botany.

The present example is uncoloured: we have previously handled the more luxurious, hand-coloured issue.

OCLC: 14846196.



48. **PLAYFAIR, William.** AN INQUIRY INTO THE PERMANENT CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF POWERFUL AND WEALTHY NATIONS, Illustrated by four engraved charts. Designed to shew how the prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged. London: W. Marchant, Printer, 3, Greville-Street, Holborn. Printed for Greenland and Norris, 2, Finsbury-Place, Finsbury Square. 1805.

4to, pp. xx, 301, [1] blank; with four large folding hand-coloured engraved charts; small tears at lower gutter of both the frontispiece and third chart, but with no significant loss; some light foxing and browning throughout, and some slight offsetting from charts; with discreet library blind-stamp of the University of Detroit on title-page, and on pp. 17 and 70, and with ink accession number on title-page; in the original marbled boards, sympathetically rebaked and recorned in later speckled calf, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, stain at head of spine and tail of rear joint, old accession number obscured by black marker? on upper cover, minor surface wear, extremities a little bumped and worn; ex-libris from the University of Detroit, with bookplate on front paste-down, and presentation bookplate to the library from 'Major William Butler; a good copy.

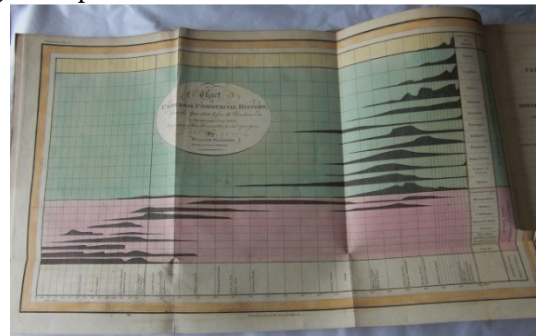
**\$4,600**

First edition of this important work and a remarkable attempt to present a general and comparative theory of the rise and fall of nations, and thus extract lessons from the downfall of the great empires of history and in so doing "find the means by which prosperity may be lengthened out, and the period of humiliation procrastinated to a distant day" (p. iv).

As its title indicates, the Inquiry combines aspects of Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776) and Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (1776-1788). Playfair surveys historical empires and

argues that decline can be measured and thus prevented and forestalled; in particular, he insists that commerce, not conquest, sustains national power and that nations, particularly England, can maintain commercial prosperity if they direct their attention to preservation rather than extension. Particular attention must be paid to managing the national debt and maintaining a trade balance in favour of export. In addition to citing the work of Smith and Gibbons, his method draws upon the work of Hume, Ferguson and others, and draws from many disciplines. The causes of decline that Playfair adduces sound surprisingly modern. He saw over-mature economies as having certain common characteristics: high taxation, high prices, a very unequal distribution of property, strong special interest groups, monopolies, failures of motivation, and a high tendency to import. He thought that these burdens tended to result in a flight of capital to nations who could employ it more profitably, and in a natural and irreversible decline. He concludes that a proactive government-driven approach to the problem of decline can prolong national wealth and power. "It is, then, wealth arising from industry, that is the object to be aimed at, and that cannot be obtained by war or conquest" (p. 293).

As early as 1786, Playfair is credited with the introduction of presenting economic information in simple chart form - line, circle, bar and pie graphs - and this celebrated work includes four fine examples. The striking frontispiece chart spans three millennia and shows the comparative progress and decline of all known empires, from ancient empires in Egypt and Assyria through modern empires in Europe and emergent empires in the Americas.



The brother of the great physicist John Playfair, William was an adventurous character. He lived for some time in France, and is reported to have been a prisoner in the Bastille in 1789 when it was stormed at the beginning of the French Revolution. He published about forty works, and was also a notable editor of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. His work was much admired by Dugald Stewart, Adam Smith's biographer and friend.

Kress B4958; Goldsmiths 19004, Einaudi 4466.

49. **[PMM]. ASTON, Francis William.** ISOTOPES. London, Edward Arnold & Co. 1922.

8vo, pp, viii, 152; with four plates, and numerous text diagrams; some occasional neat ink annotations; in the original blue cloth, ruled in blind, spine in gilt, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed and bumped, very small nick to



upper margin of upper cover; from the library of the physicist A Norman Shaw with his signature on front free endpaper; a good copy. **\$525**

First edition. Aston first discovered isotopes of Neon in 1913 when he found that the gas had two constituents which were differently deflected in electric and magnetic fields. Further experiments convinced Aston that elements are composed of atoms of varying mass and that the true atomic weights of elements must be arrived at by averaging the masses of its constituent parts, and the hypothesis that atomic weights should be whole numbers had finally to be abandoned. Aston was awarded the Nobel prize in 1922: in his acceptance speech he predicted that the energy of the atom would be tapped by man, and spoke of the inherent dangers this would bring.

*Provenance:* From the library of the professor of physics, and former chairman of the department at McGill University, Dr A. Norman Shaw. Shaw studied under both Sir J. J. Thomson and Lord Rutherford, the pioneer atomic physicist.

PMM 412.

50. [PMM]. **BAGEHOT, Walter.** THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION Reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review". London, Chapman and Hall, 1867.

8vo, pp. viii, 348; complete with the half title; outer margins of title-page a little nicked and gutter exposed at title, some light marginal soiling; with the signature of 'A Barnet Brown, Bristol 1908' on original endpaper; a good uncut copy, rebound in later black cloth, remains of original cloth spine pasted down, extremities a little bumped. **\$2,000**

First edition. 'This classic account of that most elusive and least codified of entities, the *Constitution of England*, never lost its popularity, and shows signs of being elevated from the rank of first-class handbook to a place with De Tocqueville as one of the most important texts in political literature ... Bagehot's work is of more than English importance: it is the great defence of empirical as against theoretical politics' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

PMM 358.

*The Two Nations - including a letter from Disraeli*

51. [PMM]. **DISRAELI, Benjamin.** SYBIL, The Two Nations ... in three Volumes ... London: Henry Colburn ... 1845.

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. viii, 315; [iv], 324; [ii], 326; with half-titles in volumes I and II only as issued, and the terminal advertisement leaf in volume III; neat incised cross at head of p. 255 in Vol I, with lower corner of rear endpaper torn and missing, two marginal tears affecting p. 177 of Vol II, the outer margin tear touching text but with no loss, and faint ink stain affecting p. 281; light foxing and soiling throughout; uncut, in contemporary green cloth over plain boards, very neatly and sympathetically rebacked, with paper

labels, surfaces somewhat scuffed, extremities bumped and a little worn; with the neat signature of G. Smyth at head of half-titles and final title-page, and neat ink inscription on each front paste-down 'Dunns' Subscription Library'; including a loosely inserted letter from Disraeli to William Lowther, 2nd Earl of Lonsdale dated 28th August 1867; a good set. **\$2,800**

First edition of 'the finest of Victorian social problem novels' (Sutherland). The 'Two Nations' - Disraeli coined the phrase - were the rich and the poor; and Disraeli's shattering descriptions of industrial slums and agricultural poverty aroused the conscience of the country, and started the movement towards social reform, to which Disraeli's own 'Young England' group of Tory members of Parliament made no small contribution. Sybil is the second, and best, of his 'Young England' novels (Coningsby, Sybil, Tancred), and is one of the few works of fiction to have earned a place in *Printing and the Mind of Man*.

Sadler 726 (with an inserted Longmans' catalogue, not normally present since Colburn was the publisher); Wolff 1841; PMM 319.

*'The Bible of Materialism'*

52. [PMM]. **[HOLBACH, Paul Henri, Baron d'].** SYSTEME DE LA NATURE. Ou des loix du monde physique & du monde moral. Par M. Mirabaud ... Londres [ie. Amsterdam: Marc-Michel Rey], 1770.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [xii], 370, [4] errata; [vi], 412; with the half-titles in both volumes; both volumes with evidence of very faint dampstaining throughout which has slightly creased the paper (most noticeably in Vol II) with further occasional light foxing and browning in places; in contemporary full calf, spines attractively tooled in gilt with two red morocco labels lettered in gilt, with triple ruled borders and inner gilt dentelles, upper joint and tail of spine of Vol II cracked and worn with small wormhole in upper joint, with small wormhole also affecting upper joint of Vol I, covers of both volumes quite prominently stained, particularly rear cover of Vol I, with further light scuffing, extremities bumped, corners worn. **\$3,000**

The first edition, first issue, of Holbach's classic refutation of the existence of a deity, in which he explains the universe purely in terms of matter in spontaneous movement. It is a philosophy in which the prime end of existence is the achievement of happiness: 'It would be useless and almost unjust to insist upon a man's being virtuous if he cannot be so without being unhappy. So long as vice renders him happy, he should love vice'. The *Système de la Nature* is Holbach's 'philosophical masterpiece ... a methodical and intransigent affirmation of materialism and atheism' (Aram Vartanian in DSB). As such it is considered to be "The Bible of Materialism", the first, and only example in the Enlightenment of a comprehensive, unmitigated defence of atheistic materialism

In this, his most famous work, he "rejected the Cartesian mind-body dualism and attempted to explain all





phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. He derived the moral and intellectual faculties from man's sensibility to impressions made by the external world, and saw human actions as entirely determined by pleasure and pain. He continued his direct attack on religion by attempting to show that it derived entirely from habit and custom. But the *Systeme* was not a negative or destructive book: Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a more desirable alternative " (*Printing and the Mind of Man*).

The radical ideas expressed in the *Systeme* came under widespread attack, and even the free-thinking Voltaire was moved to refute the *Systeme's* arguments in his own *Dictionnaire philosophique*. D'Holbach issued the work pseudonymously under the name of the late secretary of the *Académie Française*, Jean-Baptiste de Mirabaud, who had died 10 years earlier, and had it published in Amsterdam by the publisher of Rousseau, in order to avoid censure. The reaction to its audacious philosophy was extreme and this first edition was condemned and burnt by the 'congregation of the index' in France as a blasphemous work. Such was the contentious nature of Holbach's writings that he was obliged to have them published by Rey in Amsterdam under names of various recently deceased French authors.

Holbach was an intimate of the French *philosophes* and contributed a large number of articles to the *Encyclopédie*. His house, the *côtier holbachique*, was a meeting place for Diderot, D'Alembert, Turgot, Condillac and Rousseau and he also entertained Hume, Garrick, Wilkes and Sterne.

Kress 6737; Goldsmiths 10607; Einaudi 2910; PMM 215; INED 2289; Higgs 5120.

*Providing contemporary reviews of the Origin of Species*

53 [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 blindstamped 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, ex-libris for the University of Aberdeen with bookplate on front paste-down and withdrawn stamp, and library stamp on title-page.

\$2,800

Uncommon first edition of *Essays and Reviews*, a volume of seven essays on Christianity covering 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 realize 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).

Each essay was authored independently by one of seven Church of England churchmen. There was no overall editorial policy and each contributor chose his own theme. 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.

PMM 348.

54. 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 title-page vignette, engraved head-piece 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 title-page, 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.

\$3,400



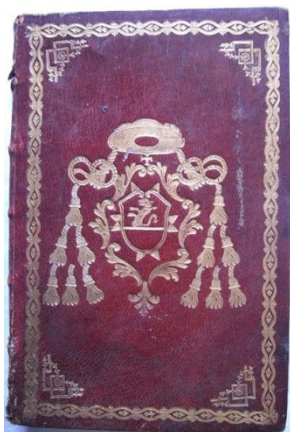
First edition of this noted and striking work, which book marks the first time that structural theory was applied to a specific building problem. 'Poleni was commissioned in 1743 to report on the badly-cracked dome of St. Peter's in Rome and by using the recently-developed arch theories of La Hire, Parent 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".

**55. POUSSOU, Luigi.** ARITMETICA ELEMENTARE TEORICO-PRATICA Trattata con nuovo metodo all'uso delle Scienza e del Commercio, arricchita di sette Tavole numeriche interessant. Venezia, Presso Francesco Andreola. A spese dell' Autore. 1796.

*8vo, pp. viii, 253; aside from some very occasional minor soiling, clean and crisp; in an attractive full red morocco binding, all edges gilt, covers ornately ruled in gilt and with embossed in the centre with a Bishop's coat-of-arms, head and tail of spine somewhat wormed with some loss along joints; nevertheless and attractive, crisp copy. \$1,300*



First edition of this rare and attractive introduction to the basic principles of arithmetic, 'for the the use of Science and Commerce' and including seven tables of interest calculations. We have so far been unable to find any biographical information about Poussou, other than that found on the title page, that he was a 'graduato di Parisi, Sacerdote beneficate della chiesa Cattedrale, e professore di filosofia e di matematica del collegio reale, nella città di Beziers in Francia'. In the same year he published a companion volume, 'Algebra teorico-pratica trattata con nuovo metodo all'uso delle scienze del commercio arricchita della tavola generale dei sistemi monetarj colla valutazione delle monete'.

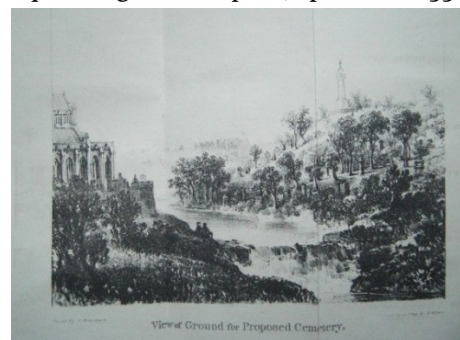
The work is dedicated to Monsignor Castruccio Francesco Castracane degli Antelminelli (1753-1822), who renounced his ecclesiastical office of deputy governor and apostolic delegate of the Papal States in Ferrara, to return to the town of Fano, where he founded a Hospitaller community, and built two large villas and a church. It seems probable therefore that it is his coat-of-arms that grace the binding.

Not in Morgan; OCLC locates only one copy at the University of Southern Mississippi, with two further copies located at Bologna and Milan.

**56. [PUBLIC HEALTH]. STRANG, John.** NECROPOLIS GLASGUENSIS; With Osbervations [sic] on Ancient and Modern Tombs and Sepulture. Glasgow: Atkinson and Company. 1831.

*8vo; pp. viii, 72, [2] blank with folding lithograph frontispiece and one lithograph plate (upper margin a little stained and browned); some occasional light spotting and dust-soiling, with evidence of previous book-plates on front paste-down; in contemporary purple boards, spine neatly rebacked, covers scuffed and stained with some marginal sunning and some light dampstaining at head of rear cover, extremities rubbed, bumped and lightly worn. \$500*

First edition. A relatively uncommon public health treatise reflecting the increasingly serious problem of the growing population in the early nineteenth century and the resulting numbers of corpses to be disposed of in inadequate burial grounds, a problem that beset all the major cities of Britain. John Strang gives a detailed history of burial customs in the ancient world, contrasting the current practises in Scotland very unfavourably before going on to describe the site in Glasgow best fitted for a new and landscaped cemetery: "a Scottish sepulchre, every square year of which contains not only piles of mouldering bodies, but a profusion of rank and noxious weeds ... [is] little better than a generator of plaque and pestilence's" (p. 34.). He discusses the costs and the building of retaining walls together with the list of shrubs and evergreens appropriate for such a purpose. Strang was successful, and ultimately secured a site that was to become the picturesque Glasgow Necropolis, opened in 1833.



NSTC 2543831; OCLC cites locations including the Huntington, the Canadian Centre for Architecture, Chicago, the New York Public Library, the BL, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the NLS and the Wellcome.

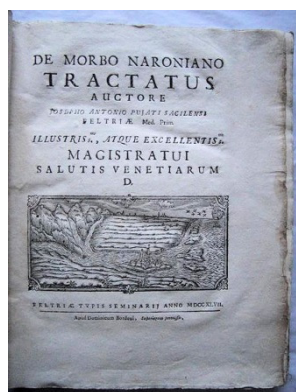




*Early work on malaria*

57. **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 paste-downs (though rather illegible), and on front free endpaper '(Greek) Severini Ciocculi (?) Vivo Clavis.mo, Gregorio Barbettio'; stitched as issued, uncut and partially unopened in the original drab paste-paper 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. **\$1,200**



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.

Pujati first studied in Venice and then at the University of Padua, where he was a student of Morgagni and Vallisneri. After graduation he practised in Venice, Dalmatia, Polcenigo and Pordenone, before obtaining in 1737 the post of Senior

physician in Feltre, where he spent 12 years. In 1754 the Venetian Senate called him to the Chair of Ordinary Practice Medicine in Padua University, a post he held until his death.

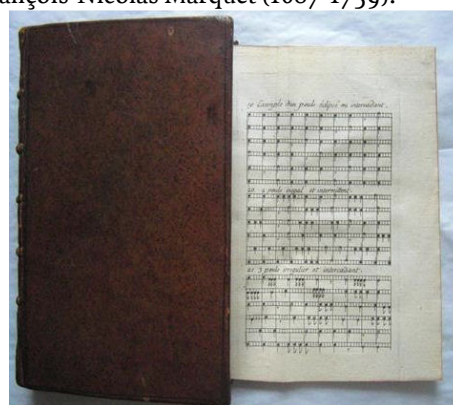
Blake p. 366; Wellcome IV, p. 447; OCLC locates a number of additional copies including Yale and Michigan in the US, and Berlin, Göttingen, and Edinburgh.

*The pulse described by means of comparison with musical rhythm*

58. **[PULSE]. MARQUET, François Nicolas and Pierre-Joseph BUC'HOZ.** NOUVELLE METHODE FACILE ET CURIEUSE, pour connoître le pouls par les notes de la musique, par feu M. F. N. Marquet. Seconde édition, augmentée de plusieurs observations et réflexions critiques, et d'une dissertation en forme de thèse sur cette méthode; d'un mémoire sur la manière de guérir la mélancolie par la musique, & de l'éloge historique de M. Marquet. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez P. Fr. Didot, Quai des Augustins ... 1769.

8vo, pp. iv, vi, 216; with six folding engraved tables of music, and two appealing woodcut head-pieces; some occasional minor foxing and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands and attractively tooled in gilt, joints and extremities very lightly rubbed and bumped; with the striking bookplate of Dr. Maurice Villaret on front paste-down; a very good copy. **\$1,200**

Uncommon second revised and expanded edition (first 1747) of this innovative guide to the pulse, by the Lorraine doctor François-Nicolas Marquet (1687-1759).



Marquet attempts to describe the various types of pulse by means of a comparison with musical rhythms, most of which are illustrated in the hand-written musical scores which form the folding plates. He first gives an description of heartbeats and the rhythm of the arteries in general, and offers instruction on taking the pulse, before going on to elaborate the differences between the different types of pulse. In particular, he distinguishes between the pulse of an adult and that of a child, and describes the rhythms of slow pulses, feverish pulses, uneven and convulsive pulses, and trembling pulses; in all, twenty-four varieties of pulse are described and explained, both in terms of their rhythms



and in terms of the ailments of which they were symptomatic.

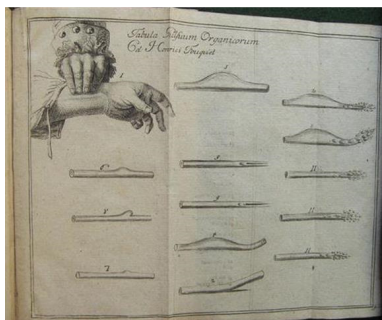
Marquet's descriptions of the various pulses are colourful. A normal pulse has the rhythm of a minuet, while the convulsive pulse is described as follows: 'Il est fort élevé et tendu, par fois grand, ensuite concentré, si l'on met la main sur la région du coeur, l'on sentira ce viscère faire des bonds, et des mouvemens si grands et si violens, et par fois si précipités, qu'il semble que ce soit quelque bête qui fasse des efforts pour sortir de la poitrine du malade' (p. 62).

This posthumous second edition has been revised and edited by Marquet's son-in-law Joseph Pierre Buc'hoz (1731-1807). The work includes a series of Buc'hoz' own observations, together with a section on the treatment of melancholy by music, as well as a eulogy to Marquet. Buc'hoz, personal physician to Duke Léopold of Lorraine and Dean of physicians at Nancy, later penned his own essay on the subject in 1806 *L'Art de connoître et de désigner le pouls par les notes de la musique*, as well as publishing works on apoplexy and paralysis (1760), and a *Veni mecum de botanique* in 1773.

Blake, p. 288; Gregory and Bartlett, *Catalogue of Early Books on Music*, Supplement, p. 68; Wellcome IV, p. 59; OCLC locates copies at Harvard, McGill, Columbia, Stanford, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Library of Congress, the Eastman School of Music, and Glasgow and the British Library.

59. [PULSE]. [WETSCH, Ignaz Joseph]. *MEDICINA EX PULSU, sive Systema doctrinæ Sphygmicæ*. Vindobonae [Vienna], Apud Rudolph Graeffer, Bibliopol. 1770.

8vo, pp. xxxvi, [4], 268, [22] index and errata; with appealing engraved title-page vignette, attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces, and one folding engraved plate; title-page 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 ink mss 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 worm-holes 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. \$820



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 Cat. 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 Cat. 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.

*An Utopian plan to create 'attics of abundance' of grain*

60. RAUCH, François Antoine. *PLAN NOURRICIER ou Recherches sur les moyens à mettre en usage pour assurer à jamais le pain au peuple français, ainsi qu'à rendre le commerce des blés vraiment légal, et par conséquent libre et indépendant. Présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale, au Roi, à tous les Ministres, et envoyé à tous les Départemens et Districts de l'Empire*. A Paris, de L'Imprimerie de Didot Jeune, 1792.

8vo, pp. 118, [2] including errata; some occasional light foxing; with three neat additional errata added in manuscript in a contemporary hand in brown ink; in modern red wrappers, some very light creasing; a good copy. \$1,375

An early, important and little-known work addressing the need for the provision of plentiful, cheap and nutritious foodstuffs in France, penned by François Antoine Rauch, member of the Société économique de Paris, and better known as the father of French ecology being an outspoken pioneer in the field of conservation and environmental matters. Though proposing a plan for a national scheme to organise the movement of grain and production of flour, and thus to ensure a constant supply of bread for all at a fixed price, the work contains an early expression of his concerns over deforestation and the influence of vegetation on climate - a subject that he ultimately returned to in 1802 in his famous and ground-breaking work *Harmonie Hydro-Végétale et Météorologique*.

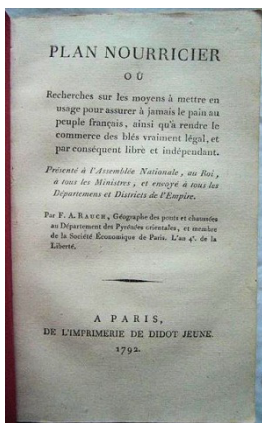
Interest in alternatives to wheat and other conventional foodstuffs had first been expressed as early as 1771 by Antoine Parmentier's investigations into the nutritive constituents of the potato, as well as other indigenous plants which might be used in time of famine and scarcity. Though these researches remained hypothetical for some time, shortages during and after the Revolution inevitably brought the provision of food to the forefront of public concern, and prompted the publication of several works not only on the provision of wheat flour, but on the production of alternative foodstuffs such as potato flour and bone gelatine, by leading figures such as Cadet-de-Vaux, Parmentier and Candolle in France, as well as Count Rumford in Munich.

François Antoine Rauch (1762-1837), son of a shoemaker, was an engineer of the Corps des Ingénieurs des Ponts et Chaussées in the Pyrenees. He had previously put forward





the present plan to the public works department of Pyrénées-Orientales département. Believing the idea to be of greater use nationally, he printed the report at his own expense and presented it before the 'National Assembly, the King, and all the Ministers' and had it 'sent to all departments and districts of the Empire' in 1792. It expresses a simple objective, i.e. to provide the French nation with an abundant supply of bread, at a fixed, competitive price. To do so he suggests that two censuses are carried out each year to assess the requirements of the populace, and the production rates of grain and flour. These could then be analysed, so that a system could be put in place to ensure the transfer around the country of grain and flour between areas of surplus and deficit. Stock piles or 'attics of abundance' should be created in the capital of each canton or département, which could then be moved as necessary and thereby control the price. This would also potentially ward off the spectre of hunger and famine. A correspondent with Parmentier, Rauch makes frequent mention of his studies and investigations. The work owes much to physiocratic thought, though in his clear social conscience and recognition of the strength and importance of scientific progress in France, looks forward in some ways to the later works of Saint-Simon.



The essay concludes with a letter written by Rauch on March 8th to the President of the National Assembly 'sur les dangers de la vente des forêts nationales'. He expresses grave concerns over the increasing exploitation of national forests, without due consideration. As he states: 'c'est que le pain, le vin, et le bois formant les trois premiers besoins du peuple, on aurait la certitude d'aggraver sa misère, si par la vente des forêts nationales,

l'on rendait plus rare encore la substance qui sert à préparer ses alimens, ainsi qu'à adoucir une partie des rigueurs, que lui fait déjà éprouver sous tant d'autres rapports la saison la plus rigoureuse de l'année!' (p. 113). Not only this but he believes that the 'rapport intime qu'ont les forêts avec l'économie animale, et leur influence visible sur l'harmonie des élémens, c'est à dire, des feuilles, des fruits qu'elles fécondent, des ruisseaux, des rivières qu'elles alimentent, des pâturages qu'elles favorisent, qu'elles protègent, et qui formant les plus riches couverts que la nature nous offre avec le moins de travail' deserves the attention, reflection, and serious consideration of the National legislators.

The turbulence of the following years of the Revolution put a temporary halt to his environmental concerns, and indeed Rauch temporarily fell from grace following Bonaparte's rise to power in 1799. The publication of his 1802 work, *Harmonie Hydro-Végétale et Météorologique*, was an attempt to regain favour with the First Consul, and he returned to his worries about deforestation, which not only affected the agriculture and 'scenery' of the

countryside, but also the whole ecological balance of crops, flora and fauna, and, indeed, human interaction with the ecological system. In a wide-ranging discussion, he discussed the various interrelationships between climate, terrain and vegetation, and suggested ways to establish a state of 'harmony' between the environment and man.

For a detailed discussion of his work and influence see Raphaël Larrère, 'Les Utopies de François Antoine Rauch, ou comment sortir de la Physiocratie, tout en maintenant l'homme dans la nature' ff. 143-157 in Bertrand Binoche, *Nouvelles sciences: modèles techniques et pensée politique de Bacon à Condorcet*.

### *A history of India*

61. **ROBERTSON, William.** HISTORISK UNDERSÖKNING OM DE GAMLES KUNSKAP OM INDIEN, och handelns framsteg med detta land, förrän vägen omkring Goda hopps udden upptäcktes. Jemte ett bihang, som innehåller anmärkningar öfver Indiens statsförfattning, lagar och rättegångssätt, konster, vetenskaper och religionsbruk. Stockholm, Elméns och Granbergs tryckeri, 1819.

8vo, pp. [iv], 363, [1]; with one large folding engraved map; a little foxed throughout; uncut in the original grey paper boards, with title in manuscript on spine; an attractive copy. \$340

Uncommon first and only Swedish edition of William Robertson's noted *An historical disquisition concerning the knowledge which the ancients had of India* (1791), here translated by Gabriel Guldbrand (1788-1859). Robertson (1721-1793) a friend of philosopher David Hume, whom he knew through the Royal Society of Edinburgh, first gained recognition with his highly influential *History of Scotland*, before achieving great renown for his life of *Charles V* and his *History of America* - considered by many to be his masterpiece. Encouraged by his friend, Edward Gibbon, Robertson undertook this history of ancient India. The work "falls into two main parts: the first two-thirds is a narrative of the commercial contacts India had with the outside world from ancient times to the sixteenth century; the remainder is a long appendix describing Indian culture. The narrative portion documents, gathers, and summarises familiar but scattered material; the appendix is broadly descriptive and more innovative, following the pattern developed in the descriptive chapters of the *History of America*... Robertson has been chiefly remembered as a historian. His four published historical works brought him considerable fame and wealth, and they helped establish historical writing as one of the foremost literary genres of Enlightenment Scotland ... Although in recent years both Hume and Gibbon have often been considered greater historians in terms of intellectual insight and historical comprehension, Robertson's contemporaries generally had no hesitation about making him their equal, if not superior." (ODNB)

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Scotland and the National Library of Sweden only.



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

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

4to, pp. [xvi], 412, [8] contents; title-page in red and black with woodcut printer's device on title, and occasional woodcut initials and tail-pieces; a little browned and lightly spotted throughout due to paper quality, with neat paper repair at upper margin of p. 63, some occasional minor marginal dampstaining, p. 278 with marginal annotations in ink; ink scribbles on title-page with contemporary signature and faint list of previous editions; a good copy in nineteenth century half-vellum over marbled boards, red morocco label on spine lettered in gilt, spine tooled in gilt, vellum a little soiled, extremities lightly bumped. \$2,750

Uncommon fourth edition of this rare and important treatise on human physiological and mental states by Oliva Sabuco des Nantes Barrera (1562-1588), first published in 1587, and though overlooked and little mentioned in bibliographies, is increasingly being recognised as one of the first philosophical works to outline the relationship between human emotions and physical health and the body's physiology. 'It is one link between Renaissance philosophy and the 'modern' rationalist Enlightenment philosophy that René Descartes introduced half a century later. Indeed he may have been familiar with her work' (Waite and Vintro p. 2). 'It was a classical treatise, written in Spanish and Latin and citing Hippocrates, Plato, Pliny and Galen. Barrera believed that the passions (fear, anger, despair, unrequited love, shame, anxiety, compassion, etc.) stimulated the secretions of the brain, affecting health and initiating disease. Dedicated to Phillip II of Spain, her work was printed in Madrid in 1587 and again in 1588 [third 1622]. Although all but two copies were destroyed by the Inquisition, it was republished in 1728' (Alic, p. 99).

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

'Olivia Sabuco [listed by Ogilvie as Olivia Sabuco Danera D'Alcaraz] was taught medicine by her physician father. Her book, the *New Philosophy of Man*, published a year before her death, was greeted with opprobrium by other Spanish doctors. The first edition was destroyed, but the later

editions, published in the late sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, made her name widely known. Her ideas on medicine were unacceptable to establishment physicians not only because she was a woman, but because she based her medicine on psychosomatic concepts, attributing to the passions the source of many diseases, and even death. Her book was later condemned by the Inquisition. She died at the age of twenty-six' (Ogilvie, II p. 1143). The present fourth edition includes a eulogy by the Spanish physician and surgeon Martin Martinez (1684-1734).



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

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

**63. SCHREGER, Christian Heinrich Theodor.** KOSMETISCHES TASCHENBUCH FÜR DAMEN, zur gesundheitsgemäßen Schönheitspflege ihres Körpers durchs ganze Leben, und in allen Lebensverhältnissen....Nürnberg, bey Johann Leonhard Schragg. 1812.

8vo, pp. [ii] cancel half-title, xii including cancel title-page on thicker paper, 272, [3] errata, [1] blank; with engraved frontispiece; some foxing and browning throughout; uncut in nineteenth century half-vellum over marbled boards, with





*red morocco label lettered in gilt, vellum a little rubbed and soiled; a good copy.* **\$500**

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 treatments for certain parts of the body, looking at care of the face, eyes, teeth, hair, neck and bosom, arms, hands and feet.



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

perfumes for rooms, and clothes washing.

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

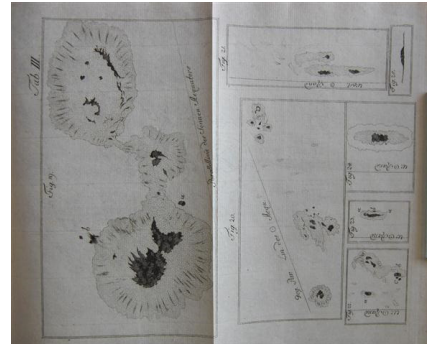
Lipperheide 3251 (postulating a date for the first edition of 1810); OCLC: 154342858 locates one copy of this edition at Chicago.

#### *Faculae & Sunspots*

64. **SCHROETER, Johann Hieronymus.** *BEOBACHTUNGEN ÜBER DIE SONNENFACKELN UND SONNENFLECKEN samt beylauefigen 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 book-label on front paste-down and remains of further label on rear paste-down, with unidentified armorial bookplate tipped on top and unidentified ownership signature on front free endpaper; a good copy. **\$3,000**



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.

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

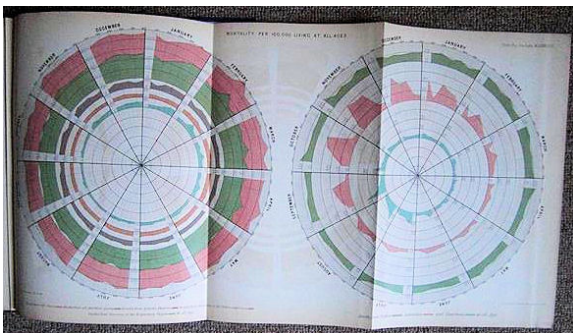
65. **SCORESBY-JACKSON, Robert E.** *THE INFLUENCE OF WEATHER UPON DISEASE AND MORTALITY.* From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. XXIII. Part II. Edinburgh: Printed by Neill and Company. 1863.

4to, pp. 54; with erratum slip tipped in at p. 33; with lithograph frontispiece map of Scotland, partially coloured in red, three large folding tables, and four large folding coloured plates each with two partially coloured circular charts; outer margins of plate III quite browned and nicked as overhanging block, with 8cm tear neatly repaired with no loss; some very light browning and spotting; in the original blue publisher's ribbed cloth, ruled in blind and upper cover lettered in gilt,



*head and tail of spine bumped and lightly rubbed, rear cover a little stained and soiled, extremities bumped and lightly worn; a presentation copy from the author and inscribed "To Dr. E. Preston Mead, with kind regards from the author, 21st July, 1863"; a good copy.* **\$1,300**

Uncommon offprint, and a presentation copy from the author, of this important and strikingly illustrated work on the physiological effects of weather upon health and mortality. Robert Scoresby-Jackson (1833-1867), was the son of a merchant mariner and ship owner from Whitby. Educated at St. George's Hospital, London, he became an authority on the subject of the relationships between climate and health., and was for several years chairman of the medical department of the Scottish Meteorological Society. The present work relates predominantly to his research in Scotland and is illustrated with striking fold out statistical charts presenting diagrams of temperature and winds, barometric changes and humidity, and diagrams of mortality, and which are somewhat reminiscent of Playfair's pioneering use of charts half a century before. Scoresby had married Elizabeth Johnston in 1859, the only child of the noted geographical publisher Sir William Johnston, and the brother of Alexander Keith Johnston, the distinguished geographer. This geographical connection, together with his intrepid uncle William Scoresby, the arctic explorer, no doubt inspired and encouraged him to publish the works upon which his reputation was made. He died only four years after the publication of the present work, and received a glowing obituary in the BMJ:



'We learn with deep regret of the untimely death of Dr. Robert E. Scoresby-Jackson, at an early age. Dr. Scoresby-Jackson was a student of St. George's Hospital, and of great ability and distinction. He graduated at Edinburgh, and studied also in Edinburgh. He was a man of remarkable intellectual activity and great attainments. Besides the ordinary accomplishments of a physician, he took a deep interest in the study of meteorology and climatology. His book on Medical Climatology is a most convenient and excellent handbook. He was chairman of the Medical Department of the Scottish Meteorological Society; and that Society will lose in him one of its most active and useful labourers. His contributions to the Journal of the Society are familiar to all those who are interested in medical meteorology-a subject too little studied amongst us. His paper, *On the Influence of Weather upon Disease and Mortality*, in the Transactions of the Royal Society, 1863, is one of classical interest' (BMJ Feb 9th 1867).

*Provenance:* Dr. Elisha Preston Meath was a resident in Whitby.

OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Harvard, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and the Wellcome only.

*The Jamaican Florence Nightingale - 'The original lady of the lamp'*

**66. SEACOLE, Mary.** WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF MRS. SEACOLE in many lands. Edited by W. J. S. With an introductory preface by W. H. Russell. London: James Blackwood, Paternoster Row. 1857. [together with]: FERN, Fanny [WILLIS, Sarah Payson Parton, pseudonym]. RUTH HALL: A domestic Tale of the Present Time. London: Geo. Routledge & Co., Farringdon Street, 1855.

*Two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. xii, 200 with folding wood engraved frontispiece; x, 182; some light browning and soiling throughout; in contemporary half diced black morocco over straight-grained cloth, spine in compartments with four raised bands with brown morocco label lettered in gilt, spine quite worn and nicked at head and tail, with small loss of spine at upper joint top band, lower joint cracked but holding firm, extremities lightly rubbed and worn; with contemporary inscription on front free endpaper, 'Emily F. Kennedy from her loving husband'; a good copy.* **\$3,200**

An attractive sammelband containing two scarce works, and an interesting conjunction of texts.

I. Extremely scarce first edition of this important account by the pioneering nurse and heroine of the Crimean War, and the original lady of the lamp, Mary Seacole (1805 - 1881). Somewhat in the shadow of her much more famous counter-part Florence Nightingale, in many respects Mary Seacole's achievements during the Crimean War were of far more significance in having to overcome both racial and sexual discrimination, and they are increasingly being recognised today, though at the time her reputation rivalled that of Nightingale.

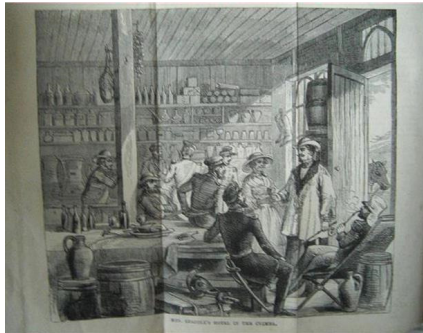
Mary Jane Grant was born in Kingston, Jamaica in 1805. Her father was a Scottish soldier, and her mother a Jamaican. Mary learned her nursing skills from her mother, who kept a boarding house for invalid soldiers. Although technically 'free', being of mixed race, Mary and her family had few civil rights - they could not vote, hold public office or enter the professions. In 1836, Mary married Edwin Seacole but the marriage was short-lived as he died in 1844.

Seacole was an inveterate traveller, and before her marriage visited other parts of the Caribbean, including Cuba, Haiti and the Bahamas, as well as Central America and Britain. On these trips she complemented her knowledge of traditional medicine with European medical ideas, and gained extensive knowledge of the pathology and treatment of cholera - which she herself contracted and recovered from. She was widely praised for her work in treating cholera, and returned to Jamaica in 1853, where there was a yellow fever epidemic. The medical authorities





came to her to provide nurses to care for the sick soldiers. In 1854 she returned to London, where she heard about the Crimean war and how the nursing system there had collapsed. She made applications to the War Office, the army medical department, and the secretary of war to be allowed to go to the Crimea and tend to the sick and wounded. She pointed out that she had extensive experience, excellent references and knew many of the soldiers and regiments, having nursed them while they were stationed in Jamaica. She was refused. Undaunted Seacole funded her own trip to the Crimea. A distant relative of hers, called Day, was going to Balaclava on business, and they agreed to launch a firm called Seacole and Day, which would be a general store and hotel near the British camp in the Crimea. So, at the age of 50, with her large stock of medicines, Mary went to the battle zone as a sutler - a person who follows the army and sells provisions to the troops. She opened her British Hotel in the summer of 1855, near the besieged city of Sevastopol to provide 'a mess-table and comfortable quarters for sick and convalescent officers'. She also visited the battlefield, sometimes under fire, to nurse the wounded, and soon the entire British army knew of 'Mother Seacole'.



After the war she returned to England destitute and in ill health, the surplus of army stores having left the company of Seacole and Day bankrupt. Thanks to W. H. Russell, the first modern war correspondent, her cause was made public, and the press highlighted her plight. In July 1857 a benefit festival was organised to raise money for her, attracting thousands of people. Later that year, Seacole published her vivid memoirs, 'The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole in Many Lands', with a preface by Russell, and was thus the first black woman to make her mark on British public life. As Russell states in his foreward: 'I trust that England will not forget one who nursed her sick, who sought out her wounded to aid and succour them, and who performed the last offices for some of her illustrious dead'. Within a few years, however, her achievements had become largely forgotten, and although she lived in comfort, the last 25 years of her life past largely in obscurity. Her fame has recently been revived by not only a Blue Plaque in Soho Square, but also Jane Robinson's captivating biography and a recent republication of the text by Penguin Books. The present first edition, considering its' popularity at the time, is surprisingly rare. Sadly the present copy has not retained the original printed cover, with the portrait of Mrs. Seacole.

II. First English edition (same year as the New York first edition) of this popular and scarce work by the American

newspaper columnist, humorist, novelist, and author of children's stories Fanny Fern, the pseudonym of Sarah Payson Parton Willis. Willis was both the first woman newspaper columnist as well as the most highly-paid newspaper writer of her time. Among a minority of women writers in the mid-nineteenth century who disturbed both male and female readers with "unfeminine" and "vulgar" writing, Willis addressed in her weekly columns such issues as women's economic independence, children's rights, birth control, prostitution, and venereal disease—all topics considered unseemly for a woman to be discussing publicly. But it was the release of this her first novel, the anonymous and largely autobiographical *Ruth Hall* (1855), that gained for Willis widespread attention. Based upon her own life it reflected her happy marriage to her husband Charles Eldredge, the poverty she endured after he died and lack of help from male relatives, and her struggle to achieve financial independence as a journalist. Soon after its publication, a fellow journalist, so angered by his fictional portrayal in the novel, publicly revealed her identity, leading many readers to criticise her candid disclosure of her family's misbehaviour. The resourceful and independent title character also drew scathing commentary from critics, many of whom insisted that the heroine exhibited behaviour that was grossly unfeminine. Modern critics, however, tend to view Willis as being ahead of her time both in terms of what she considered important societal concerns and her commentary on them. Despite the criticism, the work was hugely popular, and was praised by Nathaniel Hawthorne. In 1856 she married her third husband, the biographer James Parton.

See Jane Robinson, *Mary Seacole: the most famous black woman of the Victorian Age*, 2004.

67. **SEILER, Burkhard Wilhelm.** DIE GEBÄRMUTTER und das Ei des Menschen in den Ersten Schwangerschaftsmonaten nach der Natur dargestellt ... mit zwölf Kupfertafeln. Dresden, in der Waltherschen Hofbuchhandlung. 1832.

*Folio, pp. [iii], 38; with twelve engraved plates, two hand-coloured; evidence of previous library stamp erased on first leaf of text, light browning and staining, with some occasional minor waterstaining; right hand margin of plate I torn but with no significant loss, left margin of plate XI quite worn and frayed with paper repair, some creasing and other light marginal wear to both text and plates; uncut and unbound and loose in the original card portfolio, with paper label on front, with new interior supporting papers, boards somewhat rubbed and worn with tear where upper tie is adhered to board; still a good copy.*

**\$1,150**

First edition, and an unusual unbound copy, of this splendidly illustrated work on the uterus and embryo in the early months of pregnancy, by the noted physician and anatomist, Wilhelm Burkhard Seiler (1779-1843). Seiler's intention is that his work should supplement those of William Hunter and Samuel Thomas von Soemmerring (the



*Anatomia uteri gravidæ* of 1774, and complimentary *Icones embryonum humanorum* of 1799) on the development of the embryo. He does not claim to have made any substantial discoveries that those two masters had not, but rather to be able to fill in some gaps and add some substance to their work. He could do this as he had had the opportunity of actually examining the uterus and embryo in the early stages of pregnancy - his work being based on 30 dissections that he had made. As well as his work in human embryology, he made comparative studies in mammalian embryology.

Of the plates, which are by Schröeter after Puschner, the two that are hand-coloured are particularly fine.

Waller 8819; OCLC: 14824868.

*With two movable manikins*

68. **SHIBATA, Dr. Koichi.** GEBURTSHÜFLICHE TASCHEN-PHANTOME Mit einer vorrede von Franz von Winckel. Mit acht Textillustrationen, einem Becken und zwei in allen Gelenken beweglichen Früchten. Vierte vermehrte auflage. München verlag von J. F. Lehmann, 1898.

16mo, pp. [vi] publisher's advertisements, [ii] title-page, vi, 19 (last page and illustration on rear paste-down); with two double-sided jointed lithograph manikins on pink paper (in a pocket at front), a lithographed two-layer pelvis attached to rear paste-down, and seven figures and one diagram within the text; mannikins a little foxed, with slight wear and paper 'depressions' through close contact with metal eyelets; paper a little browned with evidence of previous label at head of first advertisement, paste-downs a little foxed with some very light browning due to paper quality; a good copy in the original printed grey cloth, head and tail of spine very slightly rubbed, rear cover a little soiled, all edges red.

\$1,300

Uncommon fourth German edition (first 1891) of this most unusual and striking practical introduction to obstetrics, and specifically labour presentations.



Dr Koichi Shibata from Tokyo, constructed his 'phantom' while a student under Professor Franz von Winckel at the Woman's Clinic at the University of Munich. For the specific use of students, the aim was to provide them with a portable

practice aid for use at all times, which would enable the student to imitate nature by easily adjusting the parts of the manikin or 'phantom' in different positions to replicate and study labour presentations, both normal and those with complications. One of the manikins is for frontal presentations, the other shows the foetus side-view, and were designed to be used in conjunction with the attached pelvis at the rear of the work. The position of the child and the circumferences of the head are shown by lines drawn upon the head of the phantom, with other measurements also indicated.

This copy seems not to have been much used as it is in extremely good condition. The work was translated into English in 1895 from the third German edition (of the same year) as *Obstetrical Pocket-Phantom*, with a further English edition in 1903. A Japanese edition was published in 1893. All editions seem rare.

OCLC locates two copies at Chicago and Duke, with KVK locating one further copy at Heidelberg; see OCLC: 14799930 for the 1891 first edition.

69. **SIEGEMUNDIN, Justine Dittrich.** DIE KÖNIGL. PREUßISCHE UND CHUR-BRANDENB. HOF-WEHE-MUTTER, Das ist: Ein höchst nöthiger Unterricht von schweren und unrecht-stehenden Geburthen, In einem Gespräch vorgestellt, Wie nemlich, durch Göttlichen Beystand, eine wohlunterrichtete Wehe-Mutter/ mit Verstand und geschickter Hand dergleichen verhüten, oder wanns Noth ist, das Kind wenden könne; Durch vieler Jahre Uebung selbst erfahren und wahr befunden: Nun aber GOTT zu Ehren und dem Nechsten zu Nutz, Auf gnädigst und inständiges Verlangen Durchlauchtigst und vieler hohen Standes-Personen verbessert, mit einem Anhang heilsamer Artzeney-Mittel, und mit denen dißfalls erregten Controvers-Schriften vermehret, Nebst doppelter Vorrede, Kupffern und nöthigem Register zum Druck beförder. Berlin, zu finden bey Christian Friedrich Voß. 1756.

4to, pp. [xxxviii], 348, [12]; with engraved portrait (very neatly laid down), and 43 engraved plates comprising two unnumbered plates, nine numbered "A" to "I", 24 numbered 1-13, 15-25 (no. 14 omitted, correct, according to the binder's leaf at end), seven numbered 1-7, and one large folding plate (with large tear neatly repaired); with wood-engraved head and tail-pieces; title-page in red and black; lightly browned and foxed, with some occasional light staining to gutters and marginal dust-soiling, small paper flaw at head of p. 56, and neat repair to outer lower margin of Yy and to gutter of final two leaves; in nineteenth century marbled boards with new endpapers, red label lettered in gilt on spine (a little chipped), extremities lightly rubbed.

\$2,300

New and revised edition, and seemingly a reissue of the 1752 edition, of the famous and important obstetrical work by the great German midwife Siegemundin, and first





published in 1690. Consisting exclusively of her own experiences and case-records, Siegemundin's work was also the first to contain original obstetric illustrations rather than copies from Roesslin or Rueff. 'A false diagnosis of pregnancy in her twenty-first year excited [Siegemundin's] interest in midwifery and from that time on she began to study. From a small beginning she began to gain local fame as a midwife, both as a practitioner and as a consultant ... After various instances in which her ability was recognised, she was made Court Midwife by Frederick III. It became an early habit to take notes when attending cases and because of the useful information she thus gained, she was importuned to publish these ... The result was an obstetrical treatise which not only had a great influence in its time, but stands as a remarkable record of the best obstetrical thought in Germany at the period.

'The book is divided into two parts, the first being a discussion of difficult labours and their treatment, and the second a treatise on medicines. The arrangement of the text is rather unusual, being in the form of a conversation between two midwives named Justine and Christina ... [Siegemundin] understood well the operation of version and gives explicit directions for its indications and performance. She comes to a decision that the pubic bones are not separated during labour. Abnormal presentations are dealt with at great length and many copper plate illustrations are used to reinforce the text. She recognises the dangers of haemorrhage in placenta previa and understands the management of prolapse of the cord. Siegemundin's book not only reflects a remarkable personality, but one in whom the art of practical obstetrics was developed to an extraordinary degree' (Thoms, *Classical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, pp. 54-56).

Blake p. 418; Garrison-Morton 6149 (first edition); Graham, *Eternal Eve*, pp. 238-241; R.C.O.G. p. 71; Waller 8923 (first edition); Hagelin, *The Womans Booke* pp. 73-74; for a discussion of the debate between Petermann and Siegemund see the introduction by Lynne Tatlock to her 2005 translation of the *Court midwife*.

70. [SMALLPOX]. MENURET DE CHAMBAUD, Jean Jacques. AVIS AUX MÈRES SUR LA PETITE VÉROLE ET LA ROUGEOLE; ou lettres à Madame de \*\*\*, sur la manière de traiter et de gouverner ses enfants dans ces maladies: Suivies d'une question proposée à MM. de la Société Royale des Sciences de Montpellier, relativement à l'inoculation. A Lyon, Frères Périsset, 1770. [bound with:] RAST DE MAUPAS, Jean Baptiste Antoine. REFLEXIONS SUR L'INOCULATION DE LA PETITE VEROLE, et sur les moyens qu'on pourroit employer pour délivrer l'Europe de cette maladie. Mémoire lu le 19 Juillet 1763, dans l'Académie des Sciences, Belles-lettres & Arts de Lyon. A Lyon, Chez Aimé Delaroché, Imprimeur-Libraire de l'Académie des Sciences, aux Halles de la Grenette. MDCCLXIII [1763]. WATSON, William. EXPÉRIENCES FAITES DANS LA VUE DE DÉTERMINER, quelle est la manière

d'inoculer la petite vérole avec le plus de succès. Traduit de l'Anglois par M. Gallatin. A Londres, et se vend à Montpellier, Chez Rigaud, Pons & Compagnie, Libraires ...1773.

*Three works in one volume, 12mo, pp. viii, 363, [1] extrait des registres; a few gatherings a little browned, with occasional light soiling and foxing throughout; 8vo, pp. 40; with appealing woodcut head-piece and initial; some very minor soiling; [ii], 49, [1] blank.* \$1,300

An attractive sammelband containing three uncommon essays on the controversial subject of inoculation. Although the practice had been adopted in many European countries, the innovation provoked much controversy and opposition, particularly in France, as demonstrated by the present volume which contains essays both for and against the procedure. In 1763, an act of parliament ordered a temporary halt of the practice whilst a review was carried out by twelve medical commissioners, from both sides of the debate, and nominated by the Paris Faculté de Médecine.

1. First edition, second issue, of this little known work providing advice to mothers on the nature and treatment of smallpox and measles, written in a series of letters to an anonymous Madame by the prominent French physiologist Menuret de Chambaud. The work concludes with an essay, previously addressed to the Société Royale des Sciences de Montpellier concerning the subject of inoculation.

Menuret took his medical degree at Montpellier, and was one of the chief contributors on medical topics to the Diderot - d'Alembert *Encyclopédie* and had a long and distinguished career as a physician. He is principally remembered for his treatise of the previous year, *Nouveau Traité des Pouls* (1768), and is noted by DSB as having 'applied considerable learning and subtlety to consideration of the principal phenomena of life and to the methods deemed suitable for the study of vital activities. In his views he echoed those expressed by Théophile de Bordeu and others of similar conviction, and thus expounded further the central tenets of Montpellier vitalism' (DSB).

2. Rare first edition of this interesting essay, delivered before the Academy of Sciences in Lyon, arguing against the practice of smallpox inoculation and proposing alternative methods on how best to eradicate the disease from Europe by the physician Jean Baptiste Antoine Rast de Maupas (1732-1810), a professor at Lyon. During his essay he poses a couple of questions for discussion: 'L'Inoculation de la petite vérole est-elle utile ou nuisible aux hommes?' and 'Quels moyens peut-on employer pour délivrer l'Europe de la petite vérole?'. To answer the first, he provides a brief history of traditional methods of treating smallpox and of inoculation, before Maupas outlines his concerns about the practice, citing a number of cases where the effects have been detrimental. He therefore believes that 'je dirai que pour délivrer l'Europe de la petite vérole, il faut se conduire suivant des principes directement opposés à l'inoculation: loin de multiplier la contagion, il faut l'écarter, en prenant les mêmes précautions, en employant les mêmes moyens



contre cette maladie, que ceux qui ont eu tant de succès contre la lepre et la peste' (p. 21). He advocates various public health methods such as the isolation of cases, and specialist hospitals, and in doing so cites the practices of other nations, notably in England.

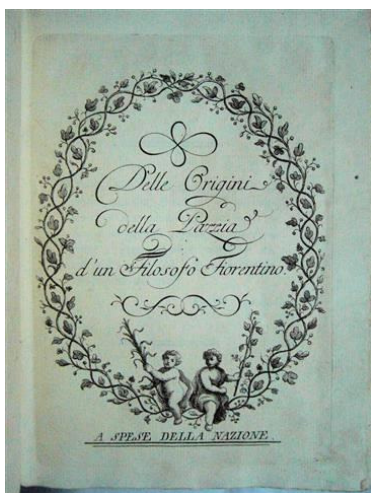
3. First French edition of Watson's *Account of a series of experiments, instituted with a view of ascertaining the most successful method of inoculation the small-pox* (1768), and which was also translated into Dutch in 1769. In addition to his important experimental investigations of inoculation, Sir William Watson, F.R.S. is probably best known for his studies on electricity,

1. Blake p. 301; Barbier, I-362; Quérard, *Supercheries*, III-1061; Wellcome IV, p. 114; not in Waller; OCLC cites only microfilm copies at Yale, Johns Hopkins, and Philadelphia; 2. Blake p. 371; Miller p. 315; Wellcome IV, p. 475; Hirsch IV, p. 673; Quérard VII p. 459; OCLC: 14327183 cites three further copies at Yale, Göttingen and Lyon; 3. Not in Blake; OCLC locates only one copy at the Wellcome.

71. **[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 head-piece, two tail-pieces and two initials; some light spotting and soiling throughout, though otherwise clean and crisp; uncut and stitched as issued in contemporary limp paste-paper 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.

**\$1,175**



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.

72. **STAMPINI, Luigi.** DESCRIZIONE D'UN FETO UMANO nato colla maggior parte delle membra raddoppiate ... In Roma, nella Stamperia di Pallade, per Niccolo e Marco Pagliarini Mercanti di Libri, e stampatori a Pasquino. Con Licenza de' Superiori. 1749.

4to, pp. xv, [1] blank; with seven folding and fine engraved plates, followed by four folding leaves of explanatory text; with attractive engraved printer's device on title-page, and fine woodcut head-and tail-piece and initial; small paper flaw affecting outer margin of p. xv, light foxing and soiling throughout (including to plates); in modern marbled wrappers; an attractive, wide-margined copy. **\$950**



First edition of this rare teratological treatise by the Bolognese professor of surgery, Luigi Stampini. In this detailed work Stampini provides an anatomical description of the foetus - Siamese twins with one head only. The twins were born in Rome in October 1748 to a 34 year mother of four, who had gone into labour after seven months. The work is of particular note and importance for the seven

finely engraved plates by Sorbi, and which depict every aspect of the foetus, including a dissection. The fourth plate reveals the opened thorax and abdominal cavities with plates 5-7 highlighting the partly duplicated organs of respiration and digestion. Though surprisingly uncommon, Stampini's work was noted for the fine plates, and was later cited by leading anatomists including Boerhaave, Haller, Portal and Plocquet.

Blake p. 430; Wellcome V, p. 174; OCLC: 20350602 locates copies at UCLA, Berkeley, Yale, Cornell, Pittsburgh, Texas, Kansas, Glasgow, and the BnF.

*With three extraordinary folding plates*

73. **STEPHENSON, David.** MEDICINE MADE TO AGREE WITH THE INSTITUTIONS OF NATURE; or a





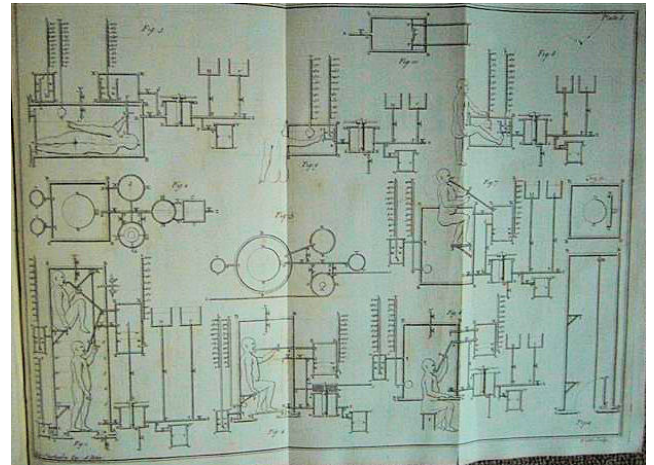
New Mechanical Practice of Physick: Containing certain new principles and methods of preserving health, and curing diseases; grounded on the established laws of nature, motion, and the animal oeconomy; Wherein is given the solution, demonstration, use, and application of that capital and most useful, but hitherto unregarded and unattempted problem. Shewing how to apply all the mechanical properties and qualities of those three Catholick agents and instruments of nature, namely, Air, Water, and Motion; in all Degrees, Quantities, and Combinations, by proper Machines, either to the whole Human Body, or to any particular Region or Member thereof, and likewise to the Lungs, and Respiring Organs; by which three General Principles, together with Aliment, all the Intentions and Alterations necessary to be produced in the Animal Solids and Fluids, for Attaining Health, Long Life, and the Cure of Diseases; will become effected in the most Perfect, Safe, Expeditious, Universal Manner. The Mechanical Solution of this Catholick Problem, so much wanted, being of all others the most Useful, as comprehending the whole Materia Medica, with the whole Practice of Physick, in its utmost Extent and Perfection; is therefore propos'd as a Subject meriting the most serious Attention and Encouragement of the Publick, in order to bring the same to Perfection; but more especially of all the Physicians in Great Britain and Europe, to whom it is humbly Address'd and Referr'd, and who it's hoped will employ their joint Endeavours towards bringing the same into Practice, for the General Benefit of Mankind. London: Printed by J. Hart for the Author. 1774.

*Folio, pp. [ii] initial blank, [iv] advertisements and imprimatur, xxiv, 85, [1] blank; with attractive woodcut tail-pieces, and three folding engraved plates; p. iii misnumbered i, with 16 early mss ink marginal notes on the outer margins of 11 leaves (all slightly shaved); the two preliminary leaves somewhat browned, with light marginal browning and some occasional minor soiling throughout, the three plates lightly foxed with some marginal browning; in modern half calf over marbled boards, with red morocco label lettered in gilt; a good copy.*

**\$2,800**

First edition of this rather extraordinary and little-known work by David Stephenson (fl. 1744-1765), outlining his general observations on Animal Oeconomy, and his theories as to the treatment of common diseases, based upon simple, basic principles. The rather dense, and at times impenetrable prose, may possibly explain how the work has passed somewhat into obscurity, but it nevertheless provides a fascinating insight into contemporary theories relating to health and disease at the time, and the tension between

prevailing ancient theories, and those of the new philosophers such as Newton.



This tension becomes apparent in his opening preface, in which Stephenson acknowledges and praises the universal laws of attraction and gravitation, that govern not only the planets, but 'likewise to the Animal, Vegetable and mineral kingdom'. Though praising the new 'Newtonian Philosophy and Astronomy' as being a 'simple true Method of Philosophizing ...[and] a most beautiful successful specimen', when considering the 'present state of physick' he believes that 'the practice of physick in the primitive ages was more simple and pure, as being grounded on fewer and more simple Principles, and those chiefly the non-naturels, and by which alone the Antients appear to have been fully as successful in the cure of diseases, as the moderns ... however the modern State of Physick in respect to the theory, may deserve the preference to that of the Antients; yet in regard to practice, the same appears to have departed greatly from the aforesaid Standard rule of Simplicity' (p. iv).

For Stephenson, an ardent 'mechanical' medical theorist, the human body, consisting of the elastic fibre-solids, is comparable to 'a most finish'd exquisite string'd musical Instrument' that is extremely susceptible to the least impressions from the outside, such as the 'smallest Sound or Motion of the Air' which causes the whole animal frame to 'vibrate inwards and outwards' (p. 54). Endowed with 'the most exquisite Sensation', this elastic, vibratory body, 'a most perfect musical Instrument' accounts for the phenomenon of sympathy or antipathy because it is affected by a vibratory motion throughout the fibre body (p. 57).

He looks to the animal kingdom for inspiration, which often times control disease using basic measures such as fasting or purging, and thus bases his system upon the 'immutable laws and rules of nature' as laid out by the 'only great and best physician', namely God. The nine chapters therefore deal in turn with the beneficial effects of bathing, of the effects of air, through exercise, through sound, and through heat such as steam. For each he discusses the 'construction and use' of a number of mechanical devices to assist bathing, by creating a 'new artificial atmosphere or Air-Bath', creating 'a sounding Phonick Machine or Chamber', and for constructing 'Vapour Baths, both humid and dry'.



His final chapter introduces his pyrometer, an intricate measuring apparatus for investigation the 'most minute alterations produced in the dimensions of the humane body, either by the different gravity, elasticity, pressure, heat, cold, humidity, dryness, &c of the atmosphere; or from motion, rest, sickness, evacuation, retention, passions, eating, fasting, or any other causes whatsoever' (p. x). Such an instrument, he believes, will provide a useful diagnostic and prognostic tool, and allow a person to monitor their physical state and so 'receive timely previous notice therefrom, when the animal machine and ballance [sic] of health begins to lean and verge towards a distemper'd state' (ibid).

These various devices are illustrated in the extraordinary folding engraved plates found at the rear of the work, and engraved by B. Cole. In some ways quite modern in design - a couple would not look out of place in a high-tech modern day gym being reminiscent of machines used by top-class athletes to monitor their respiration efficiently - on the whole they are more reminiscent of devices found in a Tudor torture chamber!

Blake p. 342; OCLC locates further copies at the BL, Glasgow, Yale, Aberdeen, and Minnesota.



74. **[STEVENGRAPH]. BURNS, Robert.** SILK BOOKMARK. WITH EVERY GOOD WISH. Should auld acquaintance be forgot, and never brought to min'? Should auld acquaintance be forgot, and days o'lang syne? Burns. [T. Stevens Coventry and London] woven into the turnover on the reverse. [n.d. but ca. 1880s].

*Original silk book mark, 52 x 230mm, elaborately embroidered in numerous colours, with portrait of Burns, vignette and thistle wreath; with original silk tassel (though detached); lightly browned, else good.* **\$200**

A most attractive and eye-catching piece of ephemera, and a fine example of the work of the famous Coventry weaver

Thomas Stevens. He began in 1854 using the Jacquard loom to produce an infinite variety of items, and indeed produced an attractive silk bookmark to commemorate the reopening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in that year. The Stevengraph trade name was coined by Stevens during the 1870s to describe his silk woven articles, ranging from pictures, bookmarks, and portraits. The present silk souvenir, though undated, was probably produced during the 1880s, (Stevens having renamed his Coventry factory as the Stevengraph works in around 1878), no doubt produced in response to the growing tourist industry in Scotland, and clearly catering for the huge demand for all things 'Burnsian' at the time.

Godden, Stevengraphs and other Victorian silk pictures, No. 800.

75. **[STEVENGRAPH]. SILK BOOKMARK. SHAKESPEARE'S TERCENTENARY 1864.** Shakespeare. He was a man take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again. [T. Stevens Coventry], woven into the turnover on the reverse. [n.d. but ca. 1880s].

*Original woven silk book mark, 45 x 194mm, elaborately embroidered in numerous colours with central portrait of the Bard below his coat of arms; retaining original silk tassel; lightly foxed; very good.* **\$200**

A most attractive and eye-catching piece of ephemera, one of a number of similar souvenirs produced by the famous Coventry weaver Thomas Stevens, to commemorate the tercentenary.

Godden 651.

#### *The first English Translation*

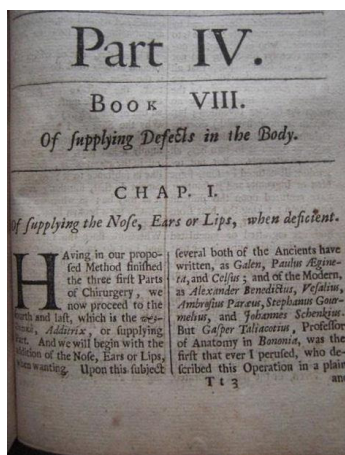
76. **[TAGLIOCOZZI, Gaspare]. READ, Alexander.** CHIRURGICORUM COMES: Or, the Whole Practice of Chirurgery. Begun by the learned Dr Read; Continued and completed by a member of the College of Physicians in London. London: Edward Jones for Christopher Wilkinson, 1687.

*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 title-page 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, rebacked 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.* **\$4,500**





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, hare-lip 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. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1623 and lecturer at Barber Surgeons Hall in 1632. His 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*

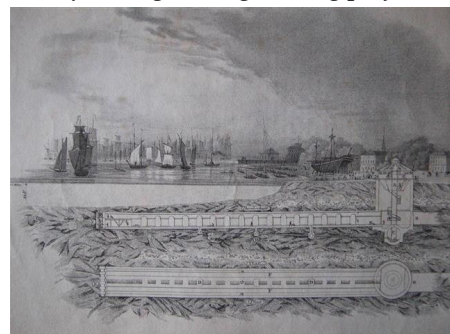
Tagliacozzi, pp. 196 and ff. 455 where the section is reproduced in full.

77. **[THAMES TUNNEL].** DIE BRÜCKE ODER DER TUNNEL unter der Themse in London. Mit zwei abbildungen. Leipzig, Industrie-Comptair. 1827.

4to, pp. 8; with two lithograph plates; small worm-hole affecting title-page and first couple of leaves with loss of a couple of letters, with further small hole in title, 2cm tear affecting outer margin of plate II but not touching image, light marginal browning and some minor soiling, upper corners seemingly gnawed; in contemporary brown wrappers, blue printed label on upper cover, small wormhole affecting upper cover, upper corner also missing and with a number of small marginal nicks and tears, upper margin a little stained at head; despite faults, a good copy.

**\$450**

A scarce and early piece of Thames Tunnel literature, and reflecting the considerable interest in the project throughout Europe. One of the greatest innovations in the history of civil engineering, progress on Brunel's Thames Tunnel was widely reported and celebrated throughout the twenty year construction process, and indeed generated more printed material than any other great engineering project.



The work is illustrated by a couple of striking lithograph plates, signed by Rud. Weber of Leipzig. The first is a longitudinal view of construction on the tunnel with an attractive river scene above. The second plate is a transverse view of the tunnel filled with horse-drawn carriages and pedestrians.

Not listed in *Triumphant Bore*; OCLC locates only one US copy at Yale, with a further copy at the British Library.

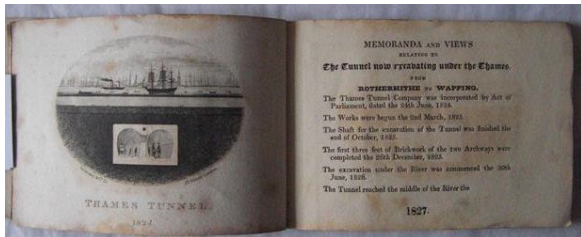
78. **[THAMES TUNNEL].** [DROP HEAD TITLE]. MEMORANDA AND VIEWS RELATING TO THE TUNNEL now excavating under the Thames from Rotherhithe to Wapping. [published and sold at the Tunnel works, Rotherhithe, and by Messrs. Harvey and Darton, 55, Gracechurch Street. Printed by the Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields. 1827].

Small oblong 8vo, ff. 7; with 9 plates (4 folding), some engraved, some in lithograph and one a hand-coloured aquatint; light foxing and soiling; stitched as issued in the original paper backed marbled boards, with printed label on upper cover, spine worn with complete loss of paper though



*holding firm, marbled boards quite rubbed; with inscription 'To Thomas Lawrence Esqr with R.H Martens Compts, 24 May 1828'; an appealing copy.* **\$585**

First edition, variant issue of Triumphant Bore 56. An early guidebook to the construction of the Thames Tunnel. This little work has no title-page, and no introductory text, though each plate is accompanied by a leaf of descriptive text. 'This collection of views relating to the Tunnel, which was originally made for private use, is now offered to the public, hoping that its contents will satisfy many inquiries concerning this very interesting attempt to effect an easy carriage road under the Thames, and obtain a commodious communication between the great counties on both sides of the river: - the progress may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) from 8 in the morning till sunset, on payment of 1s each person'.



The present copy is a variant issue to that cited in Triumphant Bore. It includes plates 1, 2, 4, 5, 5 (overlay), 6, 8, (5-8 are the images used by the Thames Tunnel Company (TTB 6) but here used separately), 9 (with variant text) and 13 (with variant text).

Triumphant Bore 56 (variant); OCLC locates only two copies at the Smithsonian and the National Library of Wales.

**79. [THAMES TUNNEL]. THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE of the Thames Tunnel; and the advantages likely to accrue from it, both to the proprietors and to the public. Fifth edition. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. 1827.**

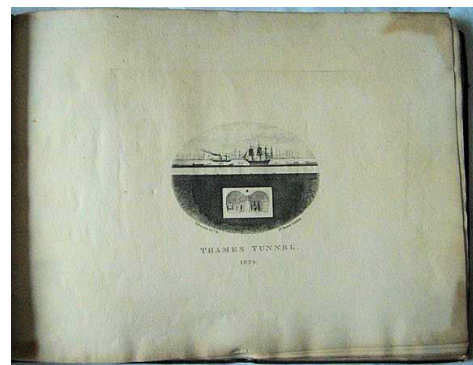
*8vo, pp. 28; with folding lithograph plate including four images (S. Blood sculp), and wood engraved vignette on title-page; a little browned with some occasional light soiling, lower edge of plate a little dampstained and browned with small ink stain on recto that has seeped through slightly affecting image; with contemporary initials in manuscript at head of title and ink doodle on recto of plate; with newspaper clip loosely inserted announcing the intention to build a new tunnel under the Thames at Dartford in 1961; in later blue wrappers.* **\$500**

Fifth edition (first also 1827). The first edition did not include the folding lithograph plate. Initially used by the Thames Tunnel company in a publication of 1824 (see TTB 6) 'the four drawings on the sheet became the most widely used of all the Thames Tunnel illustrations. The whole sheet was used for Effingham Wilson's 'The origin, progress' and the drawings on it, reengraved by S. Blood etc, were used separately in all the guidebooks' (TTB 6).

Triumphant Bore 7a (third edition); all editions are scarce, with only the British Library noting this fifth edition.

**80. [THAMES TUNNEL]. AN EXPLANATION OF THE WORKS OF THE TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES from Rotherhithe to Wapping. London: W. Warrington, engraver and printer, 27, Strand. 1836.**

*Large oblong, 4to, pp. [iv] title-page and list of directors, [5]-16, ff. 17-24; with engraved frontispiece, and with nine engraved plates mounted on leaves, including the famous aquatint on coloured paper of Brunel by Cruikshank, one plate with an overlay, and folding panorama; lightly browned and soiled, with some occasional offsetting from plates, faint evidence of dampstaining along lower edge, and some bumping; in contemporary black half calf over moire green cloth, spine ruled in gilt, upper cover lettered in gilt, faint evidence of dampstaining to upper cover, cloth a little crinkled and soiled, joints lightly rubbed, extremities, notably lower edge, quite heavily bumped; a good copy.* **\$750**



Uncommon large paper copy, more commonly found in a smaller, more portable, oblong format. It was one of a number of guidebooks published to celebrate Brunel's famous engineering project. The project begun in 1825 and completed in 1843 is described and illustrated, with a number of sectional drawings included illustrating the tunnelling shield. It includes Cruikshank's famous view of the western archway of the tunnel, lighted by gas with Marc Brunel standing on the extreme left. The other figures are believed to be Beamish, Isambard Brunel and Gravatt. The plate facing p. 21 includes an overlay. This larger issue includes the addition of a frontispiece - the engraved oval vignette of the Thames Tunnel 1824, engraved by Silvester & Co, and showing a transverse section of the completed tunnel with a carriage and pedestrians below a view of the river and Rotherhithe, and with St. Anne's Church, Rotherhithe, in the distance. The present copy does not include plate 16 'Present situation of the Shield 7th Sept 1836', which is found for the first time in the copy noted in Triumphant Bore, but has clearly never been bound here. According to a note on OCLC, 'the text is substantially the same as that found in *Introduction to a view of the works of the tunnel* (1835)'.

The Triumphant Bore, 66a; though OCLC notes several copies of the small oblong format, we have so far found no further copies of this large paper copy.





81. [THAMES TUNNEL]. THE THAMES TUNNEL; its origin, progress, and completion. London: H. G. Clarke and Co., 66, Old Bailey. Price one penny. [n.d. but ca. 1843].

8vo, pp. 16; with wood-engraved title vignette 'View in the Tunnel', and further wood-engraved vignette on p. 3; a little browned, foxed and spotted; stitched as issued in the original paper wrappers, small nick at upper outer corner, some light wear and a few small nicks along fore-edge. **\$425**

First edition of this appealing historical account of the construction of the tunnel down to its opening ceremonies in March 1843. It also notes that 'A handsome medal by William Griffin, Silversmith, and Jeweller, of No. 25, Change Alley, Cornhill, has been struck to commemorate the completion of this great national work, having on the obverse a beautiful bust of Sir I. M. Brunel, and on the reverse an exquisitely executed perspective view of the interior. These are sold in the tunnel, as are several other articles, made principally from the clay taken out during the excavations'.

Triumphant Bore 23; OCLC locates copies at the New York Public Library and the British Library.

*In a most attractive and ornately decorated presentation box*

82. [TRAVEL GUIDES FOR LADIES]. MALO Charles. LES CAPITALES DE L'EUROPE, promenades pittoresques. Paris, Marcilly, [n.d. but ca 1820s].

Eight volumes, 8vo; Berlin: pp. 35, [1] blank; Londres: pp. 36; Vienne: pp. 36; Madrid: pp. 36; Paris: pp. 36; St. Petersbourg: pp. 36; Constantinople: pp. 36; Rome: pp. 36; each volume with a most attractive hand-coloured lithograph frontispiece; some occasional light foxing to text, plates all retaining tissue guards; woodcut printer's device on each title; all finely bound in publisher's glazed paper boards in different pastel shades, upper covers with elaborate blindstamp Greek inspired design with place name lettered in black within a central oval; housed in the original highly decorative box, upper cover with mounted chromolithograph title and vignette; all edges of lid with ornate gilt foil floral border, with small gilt shell at four inner corners; lower box retaining remains of pink silk ties, one side open to allow for easy book removal; upper cover of box a little soiled and darkened, one corner of lid split but holding, two corners of box quite worn, with further light wear to corners and extremities; nevertheless a most appealing set. **\$3,800**

A most appealing educational series, presumably designed for the edification of young ladies, and providing pocket guides to some of the major cities of Europe. The work of Charles Malo (1790-1871), writer and historian, the most attractive presentation box houses eight finely bound volumes, each bound in a different pastel shade, and giving a guided tour of Berlin, London, Vienna, Madrid, Paris, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Rome. Historical facts, the

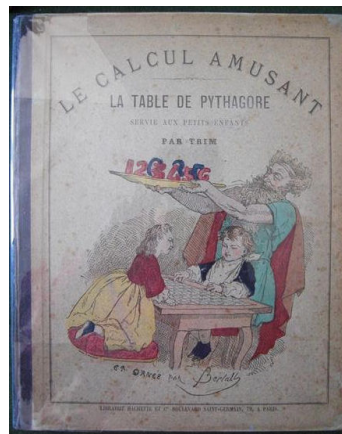
principal monuments, and many picturesque details about daily life are described, with a most attractive hand-coloured lithograph frontispiece adorning the beginning of each work.

Vicaire V 481; Gumuchian 3918 and 3919.



83. TRIM, (RATISBONNE, Louis, pseudonym). LE CALCUL AMUSANT. La Table de Pythagore Servie aux petits enfants par Trim et ornée par Bertall. [colophon: Coulommiers. Imprimerie Paul Brodard]. [imprint from upper cover], Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie. Boulevard Saint-Germain, 79, (n.d. but ca. 1862).

4to, ff. [1] title-page, 22; each leaf incorporating hand-coloured engraved illustrations; lightly foxed throughout, with a couple of neat, unobtrusive repairs to small marginal tears; in the original blue cloth backed pictorial boards, hand-coloured, spine a little rubbed and faded, boards slightly spotted and foxed; an appealing copy. **\$450**



First edition of this most appealing mnemonical work, introducing the young reader to the basics of counting and multiplication, through the use of a series of appealing illustrations and rhyming couplets, for example, 'Le roi Holopherne et Judith, Six foix huit font quarante-huit'.

Louis Ratisbonne (1827-1900) was born in Strasbourg. During an extensive literary career, he collaborated on the Journal des débats from 1853 to 1876, became librarian of the Palais de Fontainebleau in 1871, of the Bibliothèque du Luxembourg in 1873, and then of the Senate in 1876. His most important work was a verse translation of the Divine Comedy, which was recognised by



the L'Académie française. In the work of children's literature, his fame rests under his pseudonym of 'Trim', Ratisbonne penning a series of popular and attractively illustrated instructional albums for young children, all published by Hachette.

OCLC locates copies at Princeton, the University of Southern Mississippi, the British Library, the BnF and the National Library of Spain; tall appear to have a variant colophon: that of Charles Lahure et Cie, and the date is taken from a BnF copy of the same title.

84. **TRINCANO, Didier Grégoire.** TRAITÉ COMPLET D'ARITHMETIQUE A L'usage de L'Ecole Militaire de la Compagnie des Cheveux-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 title-page, woodcut head and tail-pieces, and two folding engraved plates; title-page with repair to outer margin where previous library stamp removed with loss of a couple of letters on verso advertisement, 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 bumped and worn, unidentified armorial coat of arms in gilt on both covers. **\$2,800**

First edition, and a lovely crisp copy, of this scarce 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 Cheveux-Légers et des pages*. His son Louis-Charles-Victoire (1754-1785) was also a noted mathematician.

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

85. **ULLIAC-TRÉMADEURE, Sophia.** ASTRONOMIE ET MÉTÉOROLOGIE a l'Usage des Jeunes Personnes d'après Arago, Laplace et W. Herschell ... Paris Didier ... 1854.

Large 8vo, pp. vi, 400, [2]; with eight colour-printed engraved plates finished by hand and engraved vignette on title; some foxing throughout (more prominent in a few gatherings); in the original ornately decorated blind-stamped cloth, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and ruled in gilt, title blocked in gilt within elaborate rococo mirror-piece blocked in gilt, lower cover with central gilt lozenge, all edges gilt, retaining silk marker tie, some wear to joints and head and tail, slight rubbing along raised bands, extremities a little bumped with minor wear. **\$450**

First edition of this most attractive astronomy designed for children and young adults, particularly girls, written by the educationalist and popular scientific writer Sophia Ulliac-Trémadeure (1794-1862). Ulliac-Trémadeure wrote a large number of works and was a moving force in the *Bibliothèque de la jeune Fille*, for which the present publication was written as the fourth of five volumes on natural history and astronomy. The highly attractive frontispiece shows a young girl being exhorted to discover the world of the heavens by another, ethereal, young girl representing knowledge - instruments to aid her in her studies are also depicted, including a telescope and a magnificent gilded planetarium. The other plates, principally depicting planetary systems, are equally attractively coloured. In this work on astronomy and meteorology she acknowledges Laplace's *l'Exposition du système du monde* and John Frederick William Herschel's *Treatise on Astronomy* as sources.



Gumuchian 5665; OCLC: 30882403 locates copies at Montreal, UCLA, Stanford, the Adler Planetarium and Cambridge.

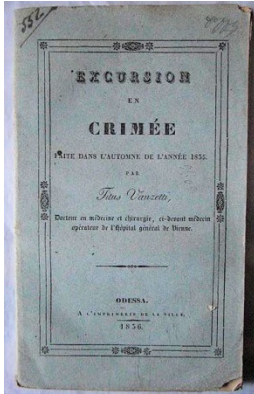
#### *A medical excursion*

86. **VANZETTI, Titus.** EXCURSION EN CRIMÉE faite dans l'automne de l'année 1835. Odessa, A l'Imprimerie de la Ville. 1836.





8vo, pp. 62; with errata on rear paste-down; lightly foxed with some marginal browning, with progressively more prominent dampstain affecting upper margin throughout, though never touching text; stitched as issued in the original printed blue wrappers, tail of spine a little worn, small paper flaw on upper wrapper, covers a little foxed and soiled, with manuscript accession number at head of upper cover, upper corners torn, extremities lightly furled; a good copy. **\$1,200**



First edition, published in Odessa, of this scarce account of a surgeon's travels through the Crimea during the autumn of 1835. Written early in his career, and indeed his first published work of the prominent Italian surgeon Titus Vanzetti (1809-1888) 'Doctor en médecine et chirurgie, ci-devant médecin opérateur de l'hôpital général de Vienne', the account is of particular interest, not only as an

early 19th travel account of the region, but for describing as it does a number of surgical procedures carried out during his stay, notably in the field of ophthalmology. Vanzetti subsequently became a leading surgeon in this field, and indeed the first professor of the subject at the University of Kharkow, having established a great reputation in Russia. The work concludes with a list of the 91 procedures that he carried out, citing the place, the name of the patient, and the procedure performed - including a number of operations for cataracts, and for 'pupille artificielle'.

Vanzetti had travelled to Odessa as physician to the wife of the Russian General Narischkin, and from there he travelled through the Crimea, working as a surgeon. In his opening preface, however, Vanzetti reassures the more general reader that he has left out the more graphic and potentially repulsive details of the operations, highlighting instead the more pleasant memories and touching scenes from his trip. 'Dépouillé de l'aspect severe qui paraît être inseparable de tout travail medical, cet ouvrage est, en quelque sorte, mis à la portée de tout le monde; car je l'ai écrit dans des momens de repos où mon esprit ayant besoin de recreation, s'est plu à retracer les scenes touchantes et les moments agréables de mon excursion, sans m'arrêter aux scenes douloureuses, ni aux peines et aux fatigues qui en étaient inseparables'.

Vanzetti became professor of ophthalmology and surgery at the University of Kharkow in Eastern Ukraine in 1835, where he remained until shortly before the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1855. He returned to Italy and became professor of surgery at Padova. He is probably best remembered for his recommendation of indirect digital compression for the treatment of external aneurysm, and for digital compression of orbital aneurysm.

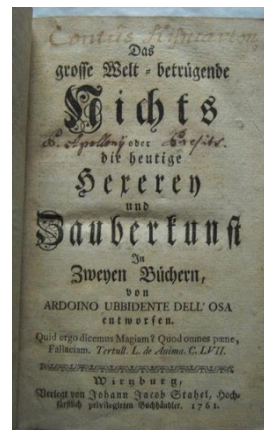
The work is dedicated to 'Mr Le Comte Woronzow, Aide de Camp général de S.M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies', the Russian Prince and Field Marshal Mikhail Vorontsov (1782-1856), renowned for his success in the Napoleonic

Wars, and for his participation in the Caucasian War from 1844 to 1853, and strongly linked with the growth of importance of Odessa.

Hirsch VI p. 69.

87. [WITCHCRAFT]. [SIMON, Jordan]. DAS GROSSE WELT-BETRÜGENDE NICHTS, oder die heutige Hexerey und Zauberkunst. In zweyen Büchern von Ardoino Ubbidente dell'Osa entworfen. Wirzburg, Verglegt von Johann Jacob Stahel, hochfürstlich privilegirten Buchhändler. 1761.

Two parts in one volume, continuously paginated, 8vo, pp. [viii], 600; some light foxing and browning throughout, with faint dampstain affecting gutter of first couple of gatherings, and some occasional ink annotations, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary full mottled calf, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, small stain affecting label, two small wormholes affecting head of spine with slight loss, with small worm trail on upper cover, surfaces a little scuffed, extremities lightly bumped; with contemporary ownership signatures on front paste-down, free endpaper and title page; a good copy. **\$1,800**



First edition of this noted treatise denouncing witchcraft, *The Great World Deceiving Nothing*, considered one of the pivotal polemics that helped to fuel the 'final Catholic debate', otherwise known as the 'Bavarian Witchcraft War' 'one of the great controversies marking the end of the era of witch burning' (Behringer p. 359), and which was championed by the Theatine father, Don Ferdinand Sterzinger.

Jordan Simon (-1776) was a Franconian Augustinian hermit from Neustadt in the Bishopric of Würzburg, and a professor of church history and canon law in Erfurt. The present work, *The Great World Deceiving Nothing* was published under the pseudonym of Ardoino Ubbidente Dell'Osa, and refutes the arguments of those who defend belief in witchcraft, in so doing translating and drawing upon the works of the Italian enlightenment scholar Scipio Maffei, an outspoken critic against witchcraft and who had declared the natural impossibility of all forms of supernatural intervention. Simon's work was republished in 1766 with the title *Die Nichtigkeit der Hexerey und Zauberkunst* (Contemporary Witchcraft and the Art of Sorcery) attesting to its initial popularity, and his work, together with those of Maffei and the other leading Italian critic Tartarotti, were used as a source by Sterzinger in his subsequent debates at the Munich Academy.

Of his pseudonym, Adoino was an anagram of Iordano (Jordan), and OSA was an abbreviation of the Ordo Sancti



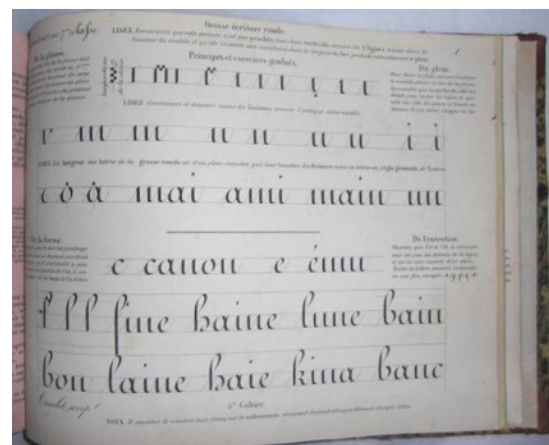
Augustini. Simon wrote over 50 published works, and was a staunch defender of Catholicism against such libertines as Rousseau and Voltaire.

For a fuller discussion of Simon, see Encyclopaedia of witchcraft: the Western tradition, IV, pp. 1040; Hayn-Got. III, 247; ADB, LV, p. 620.

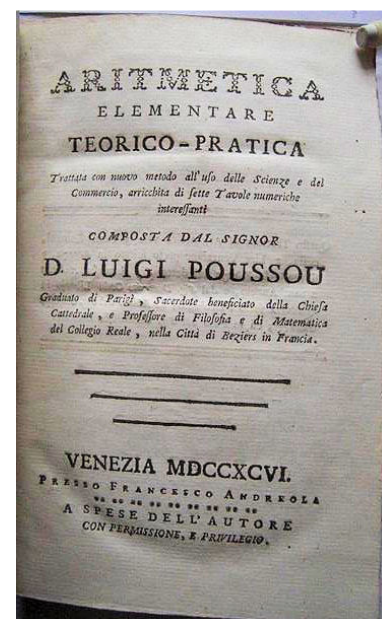
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1897-98

**THE ROUTE**

No.	Date	City	No.	Date	City	No.	Date	City
1	Jan. 27 '97	London	12	Aug. 1-2	London	42	Sept. 29	London
2	Jan. 2 '98	London	13	Aug. 3	West Ham	43	Oct. 1	London
3	Jan. 4	London	14	Aug. 4	Stamford	44	Oct. 2-4	Wigan
4	Jan. 6	London	15	Aug. 5	Truro	45	Oct. 5-8	St. Helens
5	Jan. 8	London	16	Aug. 6	Lincoln	46	Oct. 7	St. Helens
6	Jan. 10	London	17	Aug. 7-10	Blackpool	47	Oct. 8	Warrington
7	Jan. 12-13	London	18	Aug. 11	Princes	48	Oct. 10	Warrington
8	Jan. 15-16	London	19	Aug. 12	Southport	49	Oct. 11	Warrington
9	Jan. 17	London	20	Aug. 13	Southport	50	Oct. 12	Warrington
10	Jan. 18	London	21	Aug. 14	Southport	51	Oct. 13	Warrington
11	Jan. 19	London	22	Aug. 15	Southport	52	Oct. 14	Warrington
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13	Jan. 21	London	24	Aug. 17	Southport	54	Oct. 16	Warrington
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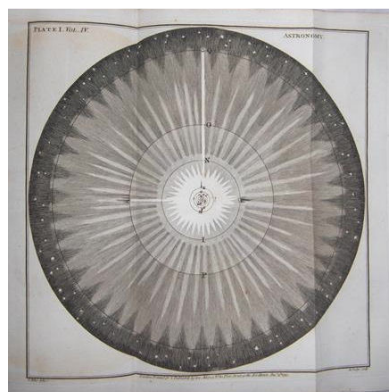
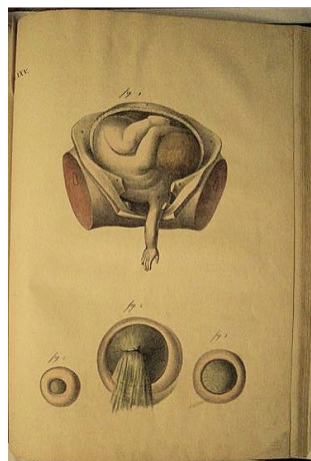
(items 11 Circus, 4 Bres, and 79 Thames Tunnel)



(items 83 Trim, 8 Calligraphy, and 55 Poussou)



## Notes



(items 12 Commemorative Handkerchief, 31 Lange, 1 Adams, and 82 Travel for Ladies - Malo)

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