

DECEMBER BAKER'S DOZEN

A list of Recent Acquisitions



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

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By a mother for her daughter

- i. **[ABC.] EATON MASCOTT ALPHABET.** ATTRACTIVE ILLUSTRATED MANUSCRIPT ALPHABET executed in pen and water-colour, seemingly produced at Eaton Mascot Hall near Shrewsbury in Shropshire, by a mother for her daughter. n.d. but ca.1893-1900.

Small oblong plain album, 197 x 283mm, thick Whatman paper watermarked 1893, ff. 8 (including outer wrappers); most attractively illustrated in pen and water-colour; some occasional light soiling; offered together with a small folding dance card 10 x 61mm, dated November 3rd 1908 printed and edged in gilt with embossed coat of arms, retaining original pencil attached with silk, together with a letter and enveloped addressed to 'Mrs F. Royle, Eaton Mascot Hall' from the manager of the 'Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1' and dated November 20th/18; uncut, stitched and sewn with tattered pink silk ribbon, outer covers a little soiled and stained, with some creasing; a most appealing survivor. £775

A most enchanting manuscript ABC in pictures and rhyme, seemingly penned by a mother for her daughter ('X is the Xcellent face of my daughter'), and produced at Eaton Mascot Hall near Shrewsbury in Shropshire. The charming illustrations are rather skilfully executed in pen and water-colour, each accompanied by a short rhyme, and present a very personal insight into daily life, mentioning family members, estate servants, and so thus presumably depicting actual people. Thus we see Mabel with Mama, and Philip with Papa, and William who pumps up the water. Another child, Sylvia, is also depicted - possibly another daughter. Most of the illustrations are initialled, seemingly with the monogram 'LP' or 'PL' (though it could be an R), with a couple possibly signed by 'LJCA' (or possibly Lisa).



'A's the American whip which we dread,
 B the bananas on which we are fed,
 C is for Captain who keeps us from harm,
 D is for Dot who is short of an arm,
 E Eaton Mascott where hounds sometimes meet,
 F is for fish which is always a treat,
 G is the gong when we try to say 'snap',
 H is for Hartless who gives it a tap
 I's Influenza which makes us feel hot'.

Though making mention of influenza, the presence of several male figures in this rather idyllic snapshot of country, and perhaps aristocratic, English life, suggests that this is pre-war and pre- the influenza pandemic of 1918, even though the accompanying letter is dated from that period.

Together with the alphabet is a dance card for 1908 complete with the original pencil. A seemingly later letter is also found here, written on headed note paper from the Alexandria Hotel in the Hyde Park London, and written to Mrs F. Royle, perhaps the family secretary or housekeeper. As far as we have been able to ascertain, the Hall was owned by the Holcroft family at the turn of the century. The rather grovelling letter relates to prices for a stay at the hotel.



Illustrating his Famous Fire-Proof Mask

2. **ALDINI, GIOVANNI.** HABILLEMENT DU POMPIER pour le préserver de l'action de la flamme. Par le Chev. Jean Aldini. Et instruments mis à l'exposition publique honorés d'une médaille en or par le Gouvernement L. et R. de Milan, le 4 Octobre 1828. À Milan de l'Imprimerie Impériale et Royale. [1828].

8vo, pp. 15; with attractive hand-coloured engraved frontispiece; without the two page list of 'instruments mis à l'exposition publique honorés d'une médaille en or' apparently never present; some foxing; partially unopened and stitched as issued in the original plain wrappers, a good copy. £825



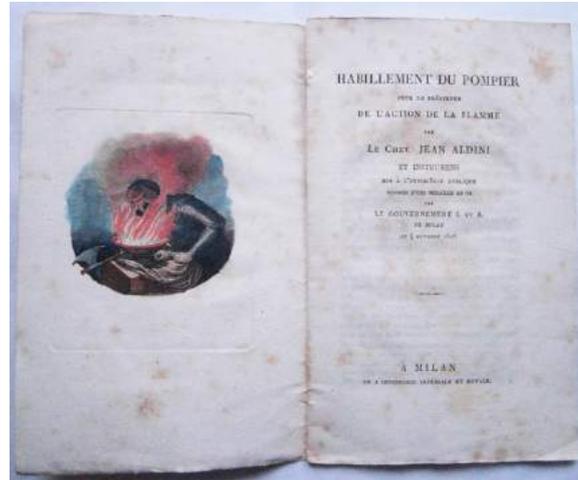
First edition of this attractive publicity pamphlet on firefighting and prevention, written by the champion of Galvanism, Giovanni Aldini. In effect an advertisement brochure for his devices, Aldini here attempts to publicise and sell his equipment to the fire-fighters of Milan, and so particular attention is given to his items of protective clothing and equipment, with the now famous frontispiece, here hand-coloured and possibly appearing for the first time, depicting a man in a fireproof mask plunging his face into a bowl of flames.

This short tract is, as Aldini states on p. 15, only a forerunner to a larger work which he proposes to publish the following year. This intended work *Essai expérimental sur l'art de traverser les flammes et de sauver des personnes et des objets précieux dans les maisons incendiées* was indeed published in 1830 as *Art*



de se préserver de l'action de flamme and was his major treatise on the subject, containing as Aldini here proposes, five attractive plates and describing his many devices in detail. As such, this is an early treatise on what was to become a major topic of interest to Aldini, and a precursor to his important work on the subject.

OCLC: 1734256 records copies at Yale, the Smithsonian at the British Library, with OCLC: 9714391 citing further copies at Harvard, the Hagley Museum and at the Smithsonian, under the same title but with the text in German, suggesting that Aldini produced copies for various nations in an effort to further publicise his work. The British Library and Yale copies do also contains the list of award-winning safety instruments dated October 1828, though it appears not always to be present as in this example; a previous copy handled was also without the instrument list.



In response to the rapid industrial advances in Manchester

3. **ARMSTRONG, ROBERT.** A PRACTICAL ESSAY ON STEAM ENGINE BOILERS, as now used in the manufacturing district around Manchester: Containing a new method of calculating their power, with instructions respecting their general construction and management; Including observations on railway locomotive engines - incrustations, explosions, etc. With four plates. Manchester, Printed and Published by J. & J. Thomson, Market Street; J. Weale, High Holborn; and M. Taylor, Wellington St, Strand. London. [Entered at Stationers' Hall]. [1838.]

Svo, pp. [iv], 102; with four large folding lithograph plates; lightly foxed and browned throughout due to paper quality, with some further occasional minor soiling, minor ink staining on verso of first plate, with other three plates a little creased and with evidence of previous folds; bound in contemporary marbled boards, neatly rebaced and recorned in calf, spine ruled and lettered in ink, with some minor abrasions to surfaces; with presentation inscription from the author to Mr. Fildes at the tail of the dedication leaf; a good copy. £685

Uncommon first edition of this detailed work, based very much on first hand experience, on the design and management of boilers, and the work of the Manchester engineer Robert Armstrong. The work bears testament, therefore, to the many technical and mechanical advances which emanated from the town, thanks to the rapid growth of the cotton industry which had transformed Manchester from being a small market town with a popular of 10,000 at the turn of the century, to becoming Britain's second city by the 1840s, and home to nearly 400,000.

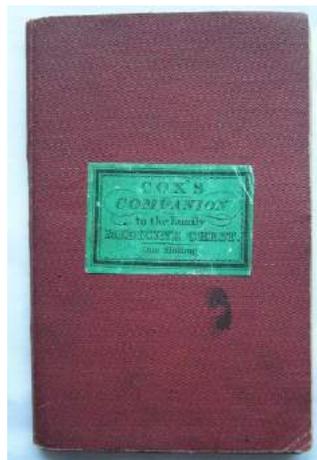
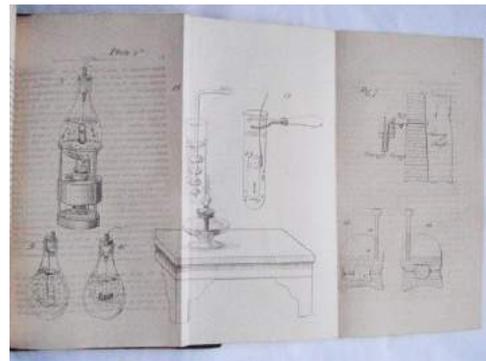
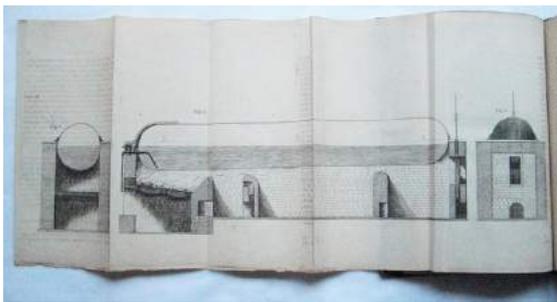
Indeed Armstrong dedicates his work to the 'Cotton Manufacturers and other Proprietors of Steam engines, in Manchester and its vicinity, who have afforded him many opportunities of obtaining a variety of information on practical details'. This first edition is printed on rather cheap paper, the four large folding plates containing slightly crude illustrations done reproduced from his original drawings in lithograph, a fact which Armstrong rather ruefully acknowledges in his concluding remarks, his publisher clearly having had little faith in its sale and suggesting only a limited initial print run 'to meet



a merely local sale'. Whilst he prides himself upon his boiler-making workmanship, his limited budget had not allowed him to use skilled engravers and printers, when it came to his bookmaking. An interesting commentary, perhaps, upon how lithography was considered to be a less skilled profession.

The poor design and management of boilers was frequently the Achilles heel of the steam engine, preventing their efficient and economic running. Armstrong focuses in particular upon boilers for mill engines, though there is a small section describing locomotive boilers. He deals with high and low pressure boilers, form and proportions, the capacity of the steam chamber and what happens when the boiler is too small, together with rules for alteration and improvement. There is advice on re-setting boilers in order to save fuel, methods of estimating power, the best form of fire-grate, boiler cleansing machinery and ways to get rid of scale and boiler balls, which clogged up pipes and flues, and on the cause and prevention of explosions. Various types of boiler, such as the Boulton and Watt boiler or Durham and Cornish boilers are referred to and some leading contemporary books, such as Tredgold and Pambour, are cited. A practical and thorough work.

OCLC locates copies at Toronto, Michigan, the British Library and Manchester.

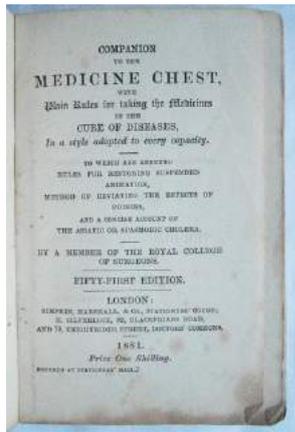


4. **[COX, E[LIZABETH & SON?] MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** [COX'S] COMPANION TO THE FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST. With Plain Rules for Taking the Medicines in the Cure of Diseases, In a style adapted for every capacity. To which are annexed rules for restoring suspended animation, method of obviating the effects of Poisons, and a concise account of the Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera. Fifty-First edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Stationer's Court; H. Silverlock, 92, Blackfriars Road, and 79, Knight-riding Street, Doctors' Commons. Entered at Stationers' Hall. 1881.

16mo, pp. x, [11]-79, [iii] index, [ii] advertisements, with ff. 6 leaves of medicine labels relating to the text, for cutting and affixing to bottles, jars etc; gutter cracked after title-page, paper somewhat browned throughout, with stain affecting lower margin and fore-edge throughout, minor worming affecting lower fore-edge with



small loss between pp. 27-40; later limp brown cloth with green title label on the front cover, 'Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest, One Shilling', covers a little spotted and soiled, corners slightly dog-eared. £385

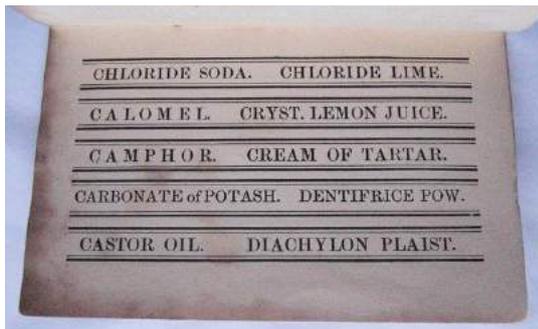


An uncommon and seemingly unrecorded later edition of this extremely popular pocket vade-mecum for 'heads of families'. These little pocket handbooks, intended to be used in conjunction with a medical chest full of remedies, by their very nature, have now become somewhat scarce, especially with the full complement of labels, in this case, 62 on 6 leaves.

As with many similar handbooks of the time, intended to accompany domestic or seafaring medical chests, the true identity of the author remained anonymous, though claimed to be the work of a trained medical practitioner. Though no doubt based upon medical advice, it seems more likely, however, that the author was in fact the publisher, E. Cox. Whilst almost universally attributed to Edward Cox by various bibliographies and on OCLC, we believe, however, that it may well have been the inspiration of Mrs Elizabeth Cox - whom we believe to have been the proprietor of the

medical booksellers and publishers E. Cox & Son, based in St Thomas's Street, Borough, London.

The Post Office Annual Directory for 1814 (p. 79) records one 'Elizabeth Cox, Medical Bookseller, at 26 & 27 St Thomas's Street'. J. K. Crellin, in his article *Domestic Medicine Chests* (*Pharmacy in History*, Vol 21, No 3 (1979) pp. 122-131) discussing the publication of such popular handbooks, cites S. Gray's *Supplement to the Pharmacopoeia* of 1828, and who commented that this work had found long lasting popularity as it was 'mostly used by country druggists as her [Mrs Cox's] situation close to the two most frequented hospitals in London [Guy's and St Thomas'] generally introduced it to the young medical men [from] the country'. According to Crellin, a fifth edition of *Cox's Companion to the Medicine Chest, with plain rules for Taking the Medicines in the Cure of Disease* appeared in 1815, with a 55th in 1896. The earliest recorded issue on OCLC is that of 1830, with an imprint of E. Cox. A manuscript correction (in John Symons hand) in the 1996 edition of the *Wellcome Catalogue* (vol II, p. 402), attributes their copy of *Cox's Catalogue of Dispensing Labels* to Elizabeth Cox & Sons.



The company clearly thrived, with extensive advertisements for a myriad of products, chemical labels, and books (including the present title) and 'valuable second-hand medical books' being found in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* (1836, Vol 46). By 1843, the Post Office Directory seems to indicate that one Mrs Eleanor Cox had taken over the helm. A 32nd edition was issued in that year by E. Cox 'and sold by Simpkin'. By 1845, however, the present work is now being published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co,

having apparently been revised by Robert Davis. No mention is made in the preface to the previous author at all. Davis only refers to himself as the editor. From this point onwards, attribution for the work seems by convention to have been given to Edward Cox 'Writer on Medicine'.

A comparison of the present issue, with that of 1843, shows it to be identical. The extensive and enlarged guides revised by Davis appeared as *Cox's Companion to the Sea Medicine Chest, and Compendium to Domestic Medicine*, *Cox's Companion to the Family Medicine Chest*, and *compendium of Domestic Medicine*. Both also went through numerous printings.

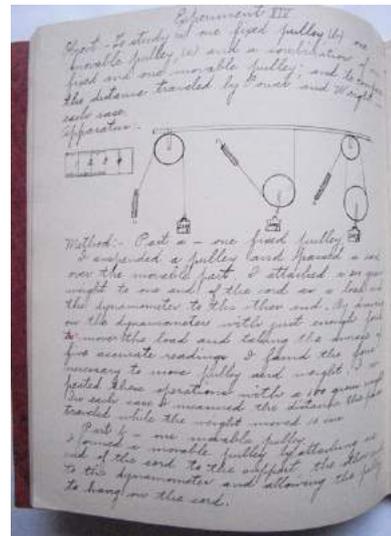
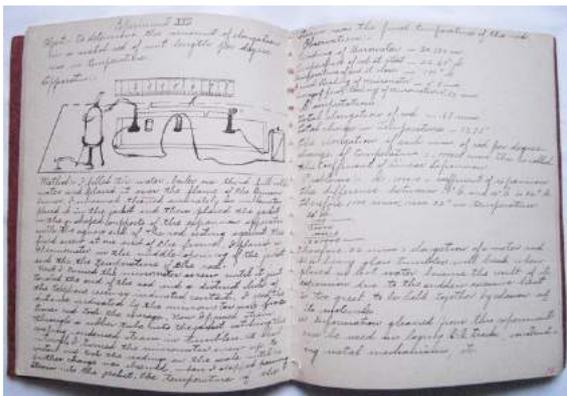
- [FEMALE EDUCATION - TEACHER TRAINING.] ZIMMERMAN, ELSIE E.** 'NOTEBOOK PHYSICS'. NEATLY PENNED COMPOSITION MANUSCRIPT recording the results of experiments undertaken during classes given by J. F. Newman, A.M. 'Instructor in Physics and Geology, State Normal School, West Chester, Pa'. ca. 1912.



Plain 4to "U.S. Mail" Composition Book, 210 x 174mm, ff. [40]; neatly penned in black ink and filling most leaves (though final 7 blank), including several diagrams and illustrations, and two additional inserted diagrams tipped in, with several additional comments or marks in red ink, presumably by Newman; printed introductory leaflet by Newman mounted on inside front cover; lightly browned, upper margins of first few leaves nicked; stitched in the original red card wrappers, with green linen reback, upper cover lettered in gilt; with the faint signature and inscription of 'Elsie E. Zimmerman, Notebooks. 8.45' along upper margin, small nick at upper margin, covers a little scuffed.

£225

A neatly compiled composition book recording physics experiments undertaken by 'Elsie E. Zimmermann' whilst a student at the State Normal School, in West Chester Pennsylvania in 1912/1913. State Normal Schools were created to train high school graduates to become teachers. Providing an insight into both the provision of scientific education, and the level of attainment expected, at the time, the notebook records the observations, results, and conclusions for thirty-one experiments, including how to make a siphon; how to verify the law of the right triangle; how to compute pi; how to study the effect of pressure on an enclosed gas at constant temperature; and how to determine the principal focal length of a converging lens. Throughout the notebook are found comments in red ink, presumably by the teacher and perhaps by J. F. Newman, who according to the mounted introductory leaf on the inside front cover was 'Instructor in Physics and Geology'. Grades are also given at the end of each experiment, and which suggest that Elsie was a proficient student in the subject, usually scoring in the high 90s. Indeed, as an article in the Chester Times on Thursday June 19th, 1913 reveals, Elsie was one of a number of students who successfully graduated. The article notes that '50 young men and 278 young women in the senior class ... were graduated and awarded diplomas, carrying the degree of Master of Elements, while others receive the degree of Bachelor or Master of Pedagogy. This was the largest class ever graduated from State Normal School'.

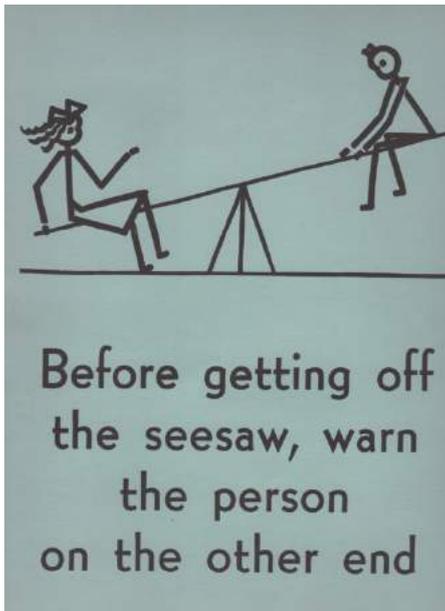


Safety advice for School Children

6. **[HEALTH AND SAFETY.] HERR, SELMA.** SAFETY Set 1. By Selma Herr. F. A. Owen Publishing Company, Dansville, New York, Printed in U.S.A. Copyright, 1943. Revised, 1957.

Small folio, 335 x 258mm; ff. [10], printed on both recto and verso (i.e. 20 advice posters in all), each with stick figure illustrations and bold safety caption below; printed on various shades of pastel card stock; light staining to lower left corner of each card, with evidence of previous attempts to wall mount them either by pinning, or adhering with tape, some slight soiling and staining but otherwise clean and bright; housed within the original printed card folder, with interior pockets to hold the posters, separated along spine fold, with 4cm tear at gutter, and 5cm tear at tail of upper cover, with further minor marginal tears and edgewear, some light soiling, and stamped 'Wyman School' on upper cover; despite being a little dog-eared an appealing example.

£200



A striking and presumably uncommon set of health and safety advice posters issued for primary school students, intended for wall display, and offering ways in which children could promote safety for themselves and others at school, at home, and at play. Apparently first issued in 1943, though revised here in 1957, the 20 advice posters printed on 10 pastel coloured cards present a safety warning printed in bold text below a relevant stick figure illustration, and offering advice such as 'never swim in water that's too cold', 'before getting off the seesaw, warn the person at the other end', 'never lean out of an open window or against the glass', 'keep matches out of the baby's reach', and 'be careful when cutting, the points of a scissors are sharp', etc.

We believe that a second set was also issued, although is not present here, and no set has so far been located on OCLC. A similar set on modern manners was issued. A number of single posters are on offer online, but complete set appear rare.

Printed by the 'Widow Bouchard'

7. **[METRIC SYSTEM]. GATTEY, ÉTIENNE-FRANÇOIS.** AVIS INSTRUCTIF SUR L'USAGE DES NOUVEAUX POIDS, Publié avec l'approbation du Ministre de l'intérieur. A Chaumont, de l'Imprimerie de la Veuve Bouchard. An XI. 1803.

8vo, pp. [ii] half-title, 59, [3] blank; half-title and final verso somewhat soiled, with some occasional light spotting and soiling throughout; with the name 'Faipoux' in a contemporary hand in brown ink on half-title, and further illegible signature on title-page; evidence of further pencil annotation on final verso; stitched as issued in later blue card wrappers, corners a little furred, extremities a little dog-eared otherwise good. £385

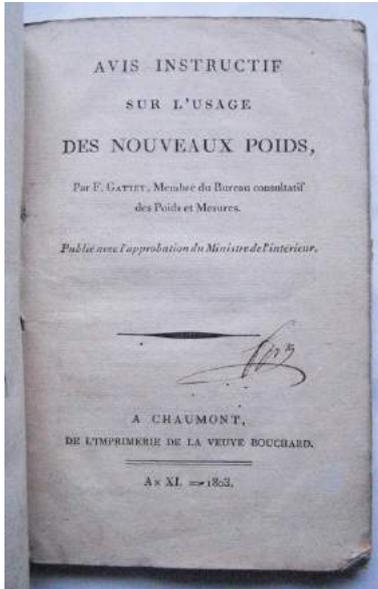
A scarce provincial pamphlet published in Chaumont in the south east of France, and one of a large corpus of works published at the time to help disseminate the recently introduced standardised system of weights and measures, first introduced by the National Convention in 1793, and the work of one of the leading figures in the implementation of the new system.

Reform had been sorely needed in a country where different areas used different systems and differently named units and where the length, weight, volume etc. of a unit could vary depending on the item being weighed or measured. Once the initial committee including such mathematical luminaries as Lagrange, Laplace, Monge and Condorcet, had decided upon the new system to be adopted, it fell to the members of the *L'Agence temporaire des poids et mesures* Etienne-François Gattey (1753 - 1819), Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833) and Charles-Etienne Coquebert de Montbret (1755-1831) to oversee its implementation and adoption, and for making it presentable to the populace.



A wealth of official publications inevitably followed, issued by the agencies and commission on weights and measures, providing practical explanations and instructions to ensure implementation of the new system, and Gattey himself published a number of instruction books and pamphlets, and portable tables. Legally adopted in 1797, the metric system gradually come to be adopted throughout France, until in 1840 all other measures were outlawed. As the present 1803 pamphlet demonstrates, adoption of the new system clearly took a little time.

OCLC locates an 1802 and 1805 Paris edition.



(45)

A. Division (en 100) la livre				A. Conversion (en 100) la livre			
Grains	Deniers	Lines	Centies	Grains	Deniers	Lines	Centies
1	1.00	0.10	0.01	1	0.04	0.00	0.00
2	2.00	0.20	0.02	2	0.08	0.01	0.01
3	3.00	0.30	0.03	3	0.12	0.02	0.02
4	4.00	0.40	0.04	4	0.16	0.03	0.03
5	5.00	0.50	0.05	5	0.20	0.04	0.04
6	6.00	0.60	0.06	6	0.24	0.05	0.05
7	7.00	0.70	0.07	7	0.28	0.06	0.06
8	8.00	0.80	0.08	8	0.32	0.07	0.07
9	9.00	0.90	0.09	9	0.36	0.08	0.08
10	10.00	1.00	0.10	10	0.40	0.09	0.09
11	11.00	1.10	0.11	11	0.44	0.10	0.10
12	12.00	1.20	0.12	12	0.48	0.11	0.11
13	13.00	1.30	0.13	13	0.52	0.12	0.12
14	14.00	1.40	0.14	14	0.56	0.13	0.13
15	15.00	1.50	0.15	15	0.60	0.14	0.14
16	16.00	1.60	0.16	16	0.64	0.15	0.15
17	17.00	1.70	0.17	17	0.68	0.16	0.16
18	18.00	1.80	0.18	18	0.72	0.17	0.17
19	19.00	1.90	0.19	19	0.76	0.18	0.18
20	20.00	2.00	0.20	20	0.80	0.19	0.19
21	21.00	2.10	0.21	21	0.84	0.20	0.20
22	22.00	2.20	0.22	22	0.88	0.21	0.21
23	23.00	2.30	0.23	23	0.92	0.22	0.22
24	24.00	2.40	0.24	24	0.96	0.23	0.23
25	25.00	2.50	0.25	25	1.00	0.24	0.24
26	26.00	2.60	0.26	26	1.04	0.25	0.25
27	27.00	2.70	0.27	27	1.08	0.26	0.26
28	28.00	2.80	0.28	28	1.12	0.27	0.27
29	29.00	2.90	0.29	29	1.16	0.28	0.28
30	30.00	3.00	0.30	30	1.20	0.29	0.29

B. Division (dans) la livre				B. Conversion (dans) la livre			
Grains	Deniers	Lines	Centies	Grains	Deniers	Lines	Centies
1	0.04	0.01	0.00	1	4.00	0.10	0.01
2	0.08	0.02	0.00	2	8.00	0.20	0.02
3	0.12	0.03	0.00	3	12.00	0.30	0.03
4	0.16	0.04	0.00	4	16.00	0.40	0.04
5	0.20	0.05	0.00	5	20.00	0.50	0.05
6	0.24	0.06	0.00	6	24.00	0.60	0.06
7	0.28	0.07	0.00	7	28.00	0.70	0.07
8	0.32	0.08	0.00	8	32.00	0.80	0.08
9	0.36	0.09	0.00	9	36.00	0.90	0.09
10	0.40	0.10	0.00	10	40.00	1.00	0.10
11	0.44	0.11	0.00	11	44.00	1.10	0.11
12	0.48	0.12	0.00	12	48.00	1.20	0.12
13	0.52	0.13	0.00	13	52.00	1.30	0.13
14	0.56	0.14	0.00	14	56.00	1.40	0.14
15	0.60	0.15	0.00	15	60.00	1.50	0.15
16	0.64	0.16	0.00	16	64.00	1.60	0.16
17	0.68	0.17	0.00	17	68.00	1.70	0.17
18	0.72	0.18	0.00	18	72.00	1.80	0.18
19	0.76	0.19	0.00	19	76.00	1.90	0.19
20	0.80	0.20	0.00	20	80.00	2.00	0.20
21	0.84	0.21	0.00	21	84.00	2.10	0.21
22	0.88	0.22	0.00	22	88.00	2.20	0.22
23	0.92	0.23	0.00	23	92.00	2.30	0.23
24	0.96	0.24	0.00	24	96.00	2.40	0.24
25	1.00	0.25	0.00	25	100.00	2.50	0.25

War and Peace - a neatly compiled chronology of European battles and peace treaties - including the American Revolutionary War

8. **[MILITARY HISTORY MANUSCRIPT].** TABLETTES CHRONOLOGIQUES POUR L'HISTOIRE DES TRAITÉS DE PAIX. Neatly penned in a single hand. n.p. but France, n.d. but ca. 1785.

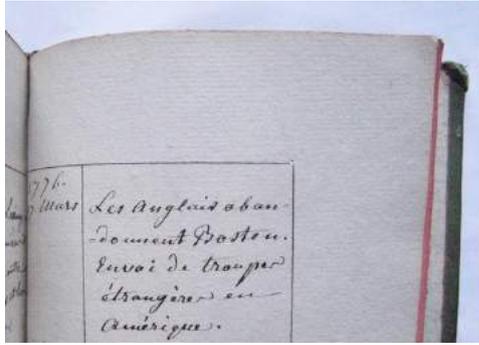
12mo, French manuscript, penned on thick laid paper in a single neat, legible hand in brown ink, ff. 108, [4]; penned on both recto and verso, within neatly ruled borders; fore-edge off, 27 a little scuffed and soiled with small paper flaw at tail with loss, light finger-soiling and marginal browning, with a couple of small marginal tears affecting lower margins, otherwise clean and crisp, though rather tightly bound; in contemporary green vellum, spine lettered in gilt, head of spine a little worn, upper joint cracked but holding, rear joint starting at head and tail, remains of paper label at head of spine, covers a little soiled, extremities bumped and worn. **£685**



An appealing and neatly compiled table providing a chronological list of significant battles, peace treaties, victories, defeats, declarations of war, truces, naval battles, alliances etc., between France and its European neighbours between 1521 and 1785.

Sadly anonymously, and presumably compiled either for personal interest, or perhaps as an educational exercise, whilst beginning in the Renaissance, more detailed attention is given to events involving France during the Ancien Régime, notably the Thirty Years War (1618-1648); the War of Devolution (1667-1668); the Franco-Dutch War (1672-1678); the War of League of Augsburg (1688-1697); the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714); the Seven Years War (1756-1763); and the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783).

The author is somewhat selective, perhaps inevitably so, and it far from being a comprehensive list, though no less interesting as a study of what

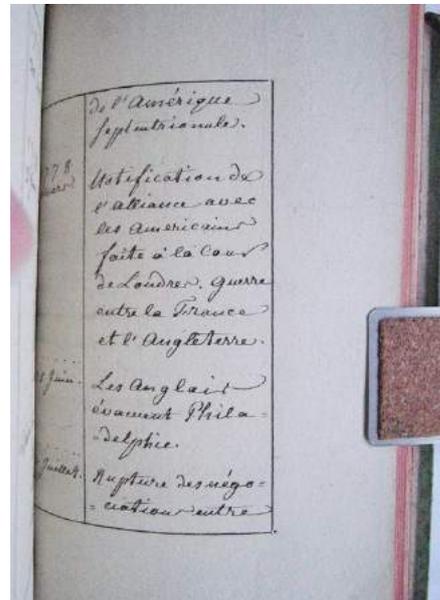
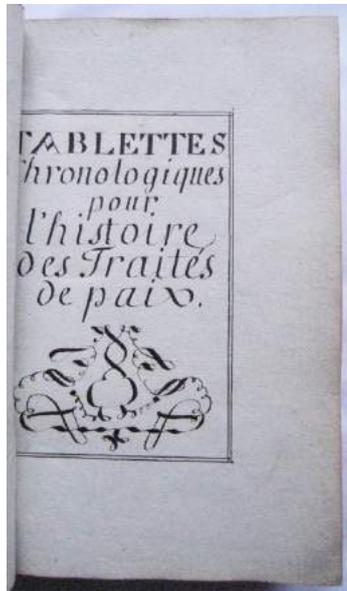


they have considered to be the important dates to record. One gets the feeling that some bias is perhaps given more to victories than to defeats, though some events are impossible to ignore. The volume is also devoid of any statement of opinion: the entries are purely statements of historical fact. The compilers main preoccupation with French history is unmistakable however. No mention, for instance, is made of the English Civil War, which passes completely without comment. The Battle of Culloden on April 16th 1746 is noted however. Also included is the victory of General Wolfe at Quebec in 1746. Events during

the American Revolutionary War are also highlighted, notably the Battle of Lexington on April 19th 1775, and the withdrawal of British troops from Boston on March 17th 1776, and Burgoyne's capitulation at Saratoga in 1777.

The volume concludes with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3rd 1783, ending the Revolutionary War, with the final entry recording the founding of the League of German Princes on July 23rd 1785. The final few leaves have been unused, though have been neatly ruled in preparation for future entries. One can only speculate what fate befell the compiler in the Revolutionary tumult which was to follow only seven years later.

As far as we are aware the work was never published, and does not seem to be a transcription of an already published historical account.



In praise of the Tay Bridge

9. **PAES, (ALSO PAIS) MIGUEL CARLOS CORRELA.** PONTE SOBRE O TEJO PROXIMO A LISBOA Pontes sobre os rios: Lima no Minho. Tay e Forth na Escocia. Lisboa, Typographia Universal de Thomaz Quintino Antunes, Impressor da Casa Real. Rua dos Calafates, 110. 1879.

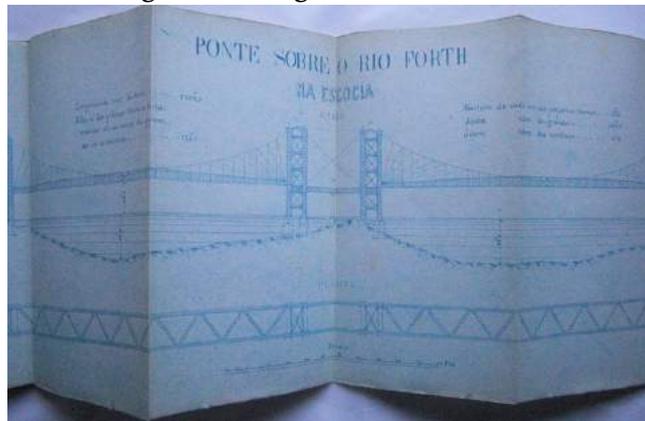
8vo, pp. 47, [1] blank; with original mounted photograph portrait frontispiece of the engineer (retaining tissue guard), and four large, folding blue-print plates; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with some minor spotting, and some minor marginal edgewear in places; uncut in the original green printed wrappers, neatly rebaked with some further repairs, though still somewhat soiled and fragile, with a few marginal nicks with loss; preserved in green cloth pamphlet case with paper label on upper cover; with presentation inscription from Paes to Antonio Augusto de Souza et Silva at head of title-page; still a good copy. **£885**



Scarce first edition of this detailed pamphlet by the Portuguese engineer Miguel Carlos Correia Paes (1825-1888), outlining his proposed plan to build an iron rail bridge to span the Tagus river near Lisbon.

As across the rest of Europe, the opening of the first line between Lisbon and Carregado in 1856, sparked the rapid expansion and development of a railway system across Portugal. As the capitol city and major port, Lisbon was deliberately made the pivot for the subsequent Portuguese network, which ultimately connected the Atlantic coast with mainland Europe overland through Spain. The railways opened up new markets for, and in, the interior, with international produce and services brought in through Lisbon and Oporto, whilst at the same time opening up the wheat-lands of the south and East to the coast and on to the rest of the country.

A member of the Portuguese Association of Civil Engineers, Paes' proposed plan was drawn up in response to calls for a terminal station on the north side of the Tagus river and a connecting route across the river to Pinhal Novo station on the southeastern line. His plans were first presented on October 7th 1876 to the Association, and focus upon the construction of a grand bridge to span the river between Grillo and Montijo. A technically and financially challenging project, due to the depth of the channel and the span proposed, Paes nevertheless believed the project to be feasible, and indeed analogous to two recent major civil engineering projects: the double-decked rail and passenger bridge on the Minho line, crossing the Lima river at Viano do Castelo in the north of Portugal, designed and constructed by Eiffel & Co and opened on 1878 and later known as the Ponte Eiffel: and by the great iron rail bridge recently built across the river Tay in Scotland, and which Paes describes as a great and most daring undertaking.

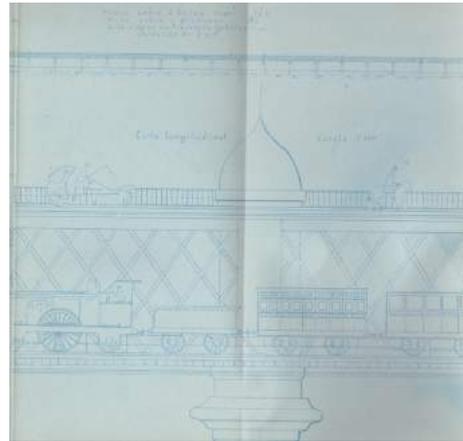
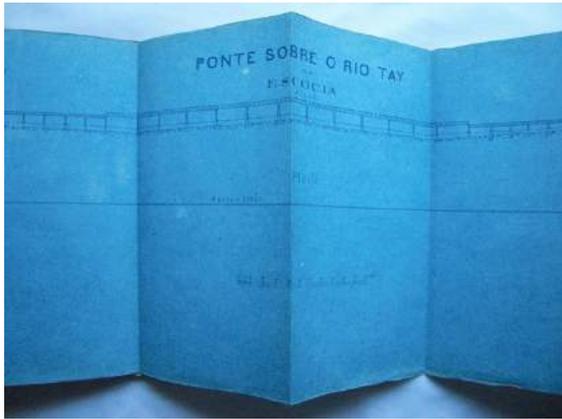


(part plate)

He discusses both projects in some detail, citing comparisons, and providing technical explanations for the challenges faced. Engineers from both projects had been consulted, and indeed he pays tribute to 'Mr. Reeves' (presumably Frederic William), 'the illustrious builder of the monumental [Tay] bridge', and who was at the time in Lisbon to help discuss the plans. The work includes four large folding and striking 'blue-prints', of which two show cross-sections of the Tay bridge, and his admiration for the engineering feat is evident throughout the work.

This proposed plan never came to fruition, and indeed the Tagus river was not spanned until 1966, when the '25 de Abril' suspension bridge was opened, followed over thirty years later by the Vasco da Gama Bridge, opened in 1998, slightly further inland from Paes' proposed location, and now the longest bridge in Europe spanning over 17km. The final presentation by Paes is dated August 25th 1879. Only four months later, on December 28th 1879, disaster struck, with the collapse of the Tay Rail Bridge during a violent storm, due to flaws in the design by Sir Thomas Bouch which had failed to make sufficient allowance for wind loading, and poor quality control of castings. The disaster ruined Bouch's reputation and he died within the year. We can only surmise that this terrible tragedy, no doubt led to the abandonment of Paes' proposed plans.

OCLC locates only one copy, at the Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian.



10. **PAULLIN, ELLEN.** NO MORE TONSILS Story by Ellen Paullin. Photographs by Roger Russell. Island Press Cooperative, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. Copyright, 1947.

8vo, pp. [40]; with 18 full page photographs and one small line illustrations; in the original tan publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in blue, head and tail a little bumped; with old library accession label adhered to rear cover, and withdrawn stamp on inside front pastedown; a good copy. **£50**

An appealing and reassuring medical work for children, written to allay any fears about an impending hospital visit. This story book, interspersed with photographs, tells the story of Karen, an ordinary girl who 'lives in a house just like yours, and does just about the same things as you do every day' (p.2). Karen suffers from sore throats during the winter, and so is taken by her mother to see the Doctor, who recommends that they be removed. We see Karen packing her suitcase for her stay in hospital, being prepared for surgery by the smiling, friendly nurses, being anaesthetised, recovering over night, and then being taken home and resting for a couple of days, before normal life and play resumes.



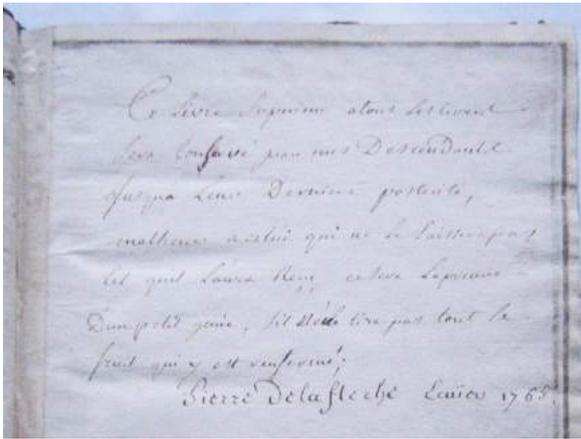
The basic principles of logic and philosophy in tabular form

11. **[PHILOSOPHY.] [LESCLACHE, LOUIS DE?] [DELAFLECHE, PIERRE.]** NEATLY PENNED 18TH CENTURY FRENCH MANUSCRIPT Outlining the basic principles of logic and philosophy in tabular form. n.p. but dated 1765.



4to, manuscript penned in brown ink in a single legible hand, ff. [2], with 29 double-page tables mounted on stubs, within ruled triple ruled borders, and with two further unused double-pages with ruled borders; apparently missing one table; tables numbered 1, 3-29, with final three unnumbered (12 and 29 unused); some light soiling and browning to plates, though generally clean and bright, but with dampstaining affecting a number of the stub mounts (quite prominent in places), some edgewear and finger soiling, with upper margins of final three tables browned and nicked; in contemporary full mottled calf, with gilt double-ruled borders, spine decorated in gilt, spine, surfaces and extremities a little rubbed and scuffed, seemingly recased in the 19th century; with extensive annotation on first leaf signed by 'Pierre delafleche Ecuier, 1765', and later inscription at head of front pastedown, later crossed out though still legible, and seemingly dated 1863 and signed 'A.C.'

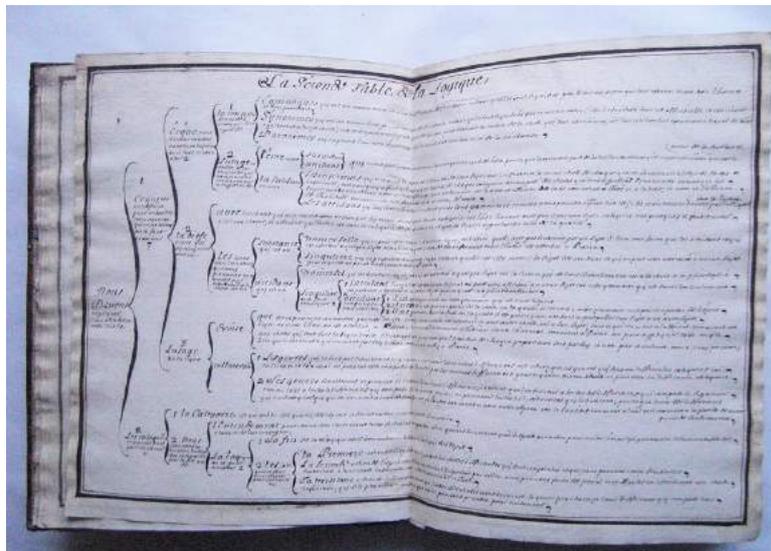
£1,200



An appealing manuscript from the second half of the 18th century, providing in tabular form a synopsis of some of the main tenets and principles of logic and philosophy, and based, we believe, upon the seventeenth century engraved synoptic tables of Louis de Lesclache (1620-1671), thus bearing testament to their enduring popularity, and a fine example of how instructional texts were disseminated and carried forward for many years.

Beginning with 'De L'Utilité des Tables', the manuscript is comprised of an untitled explanatory table, eight tables discussing logic, an introductory table 'De l'utilité de la Science General' followed by

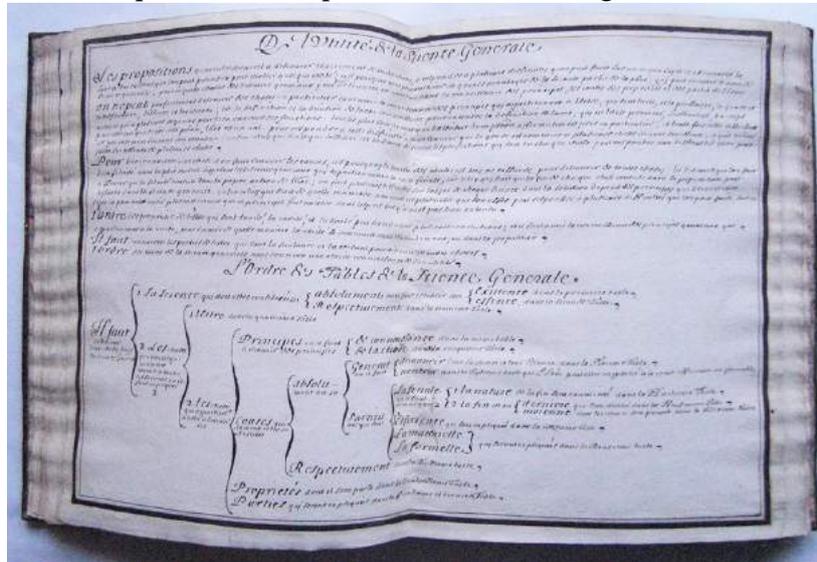
fifteen tables on this topic, and concluding with three tables devoted to 'La Philosophie Morale'. All are double-page, and written within a tripled ruled border in a neat hand, and according to an introductory note are the work of 'Pierre DelaFleche Ecuier [Écuyer?/Squire?] 1765'. M. Delafleche rather grandly expresses his hopes that his superior book will be kept by his descendants in posterity: 'Ce livre superieur a tous les livres sera conservé par mes descendantes jusqu'à leur derniere posterité, malheur a celui qui ne le laissera pas tel qu'il l'aura reçu ce sera la preuve d'un petit genie, sil n'en tire pas tout le fruit qui y est renfermé'.



The tables are numbered, though number 2 is omitted, and the final three are unnumbered - the sequence also including two further unused blank tables, which appear to act as breaks between the subject parts. A later manuscript note dated 1863 on the front pastedown, partially crossed out though still legible, suggests that the volume lacks the last and final table on ethics, and that as a whole it provides an insight into the 'dialectical and scholastic practice of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance'.



The French philosopher and grammarian Louis de Lesclache (1620-1671), opened a successful school of grammar and philosophy in Paris, and hit upon the idea of producing a series of elegantly engraved synoptic tables for ease of study, no doubt to accompany his course. Philosophy, according to Lesclache, was divided into five parts: logic, general science, physics, moral and natural theology, and in 1648 he began to publish his engravings, and which seem to have originally been published under the title 'La philosophie, divisée en cinq parties', and then in 1651-1652 under the title *La philosophie expliquée en tables*. Attractive allegorical engraved title-pages adorned each of the five parts, with the text fully engraved by Jean Richer, and Lesclache providing for each of the five sections an introductory table outlining the utility of the subject under discussion, an outline of the course of study, followed by a numbered sequence of descriptive tables enumerating the main tenets for discussion.



Clearly an enterprising man, it seems evident that once engraved, Lesclache then reissued them, in slightly varying formats, over the following years, and indeed copies may even have been printed as required. UCLA record a copy dated between 1651-1656, and the number of tables included also seems to vary between copies. It seems likely too, that the individual parts could be purchased separately.

Seemingly at the same time, he published *Abregé de la philosophie en tables*. Again there seems to be some bibliographical variance regarding this title, with a number of copies also comprising the same five series of tables, suggesting that he merely had the artist 'Chauveau' design an alternative engraved title page that could be used as required. His intention may well, however, have been to issue what forms effectively a more concise 'syllabus' of his larger work, using only a small selection of the engraved tables, and indeed UCLA hold such a copy with the engraved title-page and 38 engraved tables. We have previously handled a copy of a 1660 edition of the *Abregé*, bound following his *L'art de discourir des passions* and which (in comparison to other copies located on OCLC) included 36 engraved tables.

Over 100 years later, the present manuscript volume is clearly inspired by a later edition of this work, still of relevance and use for students it would appear, even if no attribution is given to Lesclache. So whilst it may well be missing the table on ethics, it appears that M. Delafleche has made his own selection of tables to transcribe, focusing upon those of logic, moral philosophy and general science.

12. **[SATIRE.] SEYPPPEL, CARL MARIA.** HE SHE IT - EGYPTIAN COURT CHRONICLE B.C. 1302. A veracious and truthful version preserved and transcribed for general use. By the peerless Poet Laureate of his late Majesty Rhamp Sinnit III. Memphis. Pyramid Row No. 36, Fifth Floor Close on Saturdays 2 p.n. Designed by C. M. Seyppel. [Elyot Stok: Row of our Father, London (written in mirror writing) Mumiendruck D.R.P. no 23815 von F. Rangette & Söhne Hoflithographen Düsseldorf]. n.d. ca. 1884.

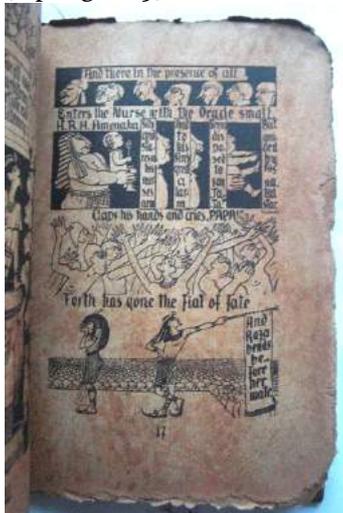


8vo, pp. [ii], 42; in lithograph, copiously illustrated throughout, printed on thick paper imitating the colour and appearance of a damaged papyrus, so heavily browned, and edges all deliberately chipped and worn; bound in brown hessian sackcloth, with wax seal mounted on upper cover (deliberately cracked), though without the leather ties, extremities frayed, curled and worn, covers quite heavily soiled; deliberately dog-eared; a good tight copy of this unusual work. £185

First English edition (first German edition 'Er-Sie-es' ca. 1883), of this extraordinary piece of book art by the eccentric designer and German humourist, Karl Maria Seyppel (1847-1913), one of a number of Mumiendrucke or 'mummy prints' created by Seyppel using a method of his own design to create fake books which purported to be ancient artefacts and which made the paper appear old and decayed, with faux foxing, water staining, chipping, mildewing etc. His works were often further embellished, in this case with fake seal, sackcloth binding, and printed on imitation papyrus, adding to the illusion of age.

Seyppel had patented his complicated process for making paper appear old in 1882, considered quite revolutionary at the time. Between 1882 and 1884 he produced a trilogy imitating ancient Egyptian 'books': the present work, a satirical account of Rhampsinnit, King of Egypt; *Die Plagen*, a fictitious and somewhat anti-semitic account of the plagues and exodus of the Jews from Egypt; and *Sharp, sharper, sharpest*. The works were published in both German and English, and all were bound in sackcloth, a burlap-like fabric claimed to have originated in Mesopotamia in about 5,000 BC.

For a discussion of Seyppel and Mumiendruck' see Silke Trojahn, 'Antike Bücher einmal anders – die Mumiendrucke des Carl Maria Seyppel in Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete; also Tom Trusky *Biblio Bullrushes, Biblio Briarpatch: The Search for Carl Maria Seyppel in The Bonefolder: an e-journal for the bookbinder and book artist*, Vol. 5, Nos 2, Spring 2009; one of the more common of his 'Mumiendruck'.



13. **[WWI - NURSES ALBUM AMICORUM.]** SMALL OBLONG ALBUM SEEMINGLY BELONGING TO A NURSE WORKING AT THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL, Colliton House, Dorchester, and made up of pencil sketches, pen and ink drawings, water-colour sketches, crayon sketches, verses, signatures and notes of endearment, together with three loosely photographs, one of nurse 'M.A.H.' ca. 1915-1917.



Oblong album, 127 x 175 mm; ff. 34 leaves of pastel coloured paper, thick gray card 117 x 170 mm, all leaves used either on recto or verso, and including 16 sketches either in pencil, pen and ink, crayon, or water-colour, often slightly humorous, together with verses (sometimes a little risqué and one with racial overtones), signatures, notes of endearment and thanks, with three loosely inserted photographs, each captioned and annotated; some soiling and creasing, a couple of leaves loose; bound in contemporary maroon morocco, upper cover blindstamped in gilt, book block a little loose, covers a little stained and spotted, extremities lightly



rubbed and worn; with pencil signature of 'E C Wood Homes, Bardoff, Puddleton' on front pastedown; a good example. £350

An evocative album amicorum, seemingly compiled by a young nurse whilst working at Colliton House Auxiliary Hospital near Dorchester between 1915-1917. A striking album of drawings, verses, and words of endearment and gratitude, it encapsulates the global reach and effect of the conflict, with soldiers from both British and Canadian regiments leaving messages. From the signature on the front pastedown, and a search of the British Red Cross archives, we believe the album to have belonged to Miss Christine Wood Homes, a nursing member of the VAD who spent time at Colliton House.

'Though nursing 'Tommies' worn & torn,
Nurse Homes is a 'Lady' bred & born,
'Cos in the ward one day, did she
So kindly ask me out to tea'

All of the messages and drawings are signed by the soldier, and record which regiment they served in. The horrors witnessed at the battle front are barely mentioned, although one or two oblique references are made to the difficulties encountered, including missing boots, the poor pay of soldiers, with a particularly poignant pencil sketch depicting a world-weary soldier, with his head bowed, and the caption 'when the boys come home'.

Some of the verses talk of love and are gently romantic, one is slightly risqué, and one is unfortunately decidedly racist in tone, and will cause offence.

Loosely inserted are three photographs. The first depicts nurse 'M.A.H.' and is dated 1915. We have so far been unable to identify her. The second, dated ca. 1917, shows a group of men with a pencil caption on the verso 'Patients dressed up as Nurses'. The final photograph is a group shot of some of the staff, dated April 1916. Rather nicely, the names of the nurses have been given on back and thus we see 'Mellish [Emily Anne Elliott], Keates [Annie?], Ralli [Aileen], Day Sister Le Grice Whitting [Mary] (her brother is Major Le Grice Whitting M.C. who has just married Miss Lawrie), Matron (Miss Marsden [Winifrede]), Nt Sister Whitaker [Margaret], Nurses Hildebrand [Phyllis], Kindersley [Elaine or Phyllis], & Debenham [Joan]'

