

DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

0044 (0)1732 887252
deborah@coltham.co.uk



'An excellent monograph containing the rarer diseases'

1. **ABOULKER, HENRI.** CLINIQUE ET ICONOGRAPHIE MÉDICO-CHIRURGICALES DES MALADIES DE LA FACE ET DU COU Préface du Professeur Pierre Sébilleau. 420 photogravures. Éditeurs A. Maloine et Fils, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 27, Paris. Victor Heintz, 42, Rue Mogador, 41. Alger. [n.d. but 1923.]

Large 8vo, pp. vii, 583; pp. 467-577 effecting the atlas of 420 photogravures; half-title adhered at gutter to original card wrapper, paper somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, more prominent at margins, with some occasional spotting; some contemporary underlining and highlighting throughout in both pencil and blue crayon; in contemporary vellum, with red morocco label lettered in gilt, retaining the original front printed card wrapper, small split at tail of lower joint, covers a little scratched and scuffed; with contemporary ownership signature of 'Bollol' on half-title; a good copy.

£585

Presumed first edition (having both Paris and Algiers imprint) of this uncommon surgical treatise on diseases of the face and neck including an extensive iconography of case histories, by the noted Algerian surgeon Henri Aboulker (1876-1957). Aboulker studied in Paris where he was a pupil of the noted otorhinolaryngologist Pierre Sébilleau (1860-1953). After serving in WWI, where he was severely wounded, he returned to work in Algiers, becoming professor of surgery at the Faculty of Medicine and director of an otorhinolaryngology center. A leading political activist, he devoted his life to defending the rights of Algerian Jews and helped to found the Comité Algérien d'Études Sociales in 1915. He served as president of the Radical Party and became deputy mayor Algiers. His son José (1920-2009) was to follow in his footsteps, both as a political activist leading the Algerian resistance movement during WWII (with help from his father), and becoming a pioneering neurosurgeon.

Divided into two sections, clinical and iconographic, the present work is a collection of results from 15 years of experience, and touches upon a wide range of otolaryngological conditions and not merely diseases of the face and neck as the title states. As Sébilleau notes in his extensive introduction, this important work provides a record of clinical facts, discussing a number of unusual and interesting cases, discussing at length various problems of diagnosis and treatment, and giving an insight into the daily work of the hospital. The opening chapter discusses anaesthesia, Aboulker strongly recommending the use of local analgesics such as scurocaine, for all operations on the head and neck. Chapters then deal in turn with diseases of the ear, the naso-pharynx, the pharynx tongue and neck, the larynx, and foreign bodies in the oesophagus. Section two, pp. 467-577, forms the atlas of 40 photogravures of case histories taken at the Mustapha Hospital



Centre, illustrating many of the ENT diseases previously discussed, together with a number of maxillo-facial, plastic and dermatological surgical procedures.

The work was reviewed in a number of contemporary reviews, both at home and abroad. The Journal of the American Medical Association noted: 'This is the production of a man who has proved himself to be both a surgeon, in the practical sense, and a keen thinker. It does not pretend to be a textbook but consists mainly of case reports taken from the author's own experience and presented as clinical lectures. In fact, the book forms an excellent monograph containing the rarer diseases or, we might say, the borderline conditions that confront the specialist or general surgeon. Aboulker presents the cases with their complete histories and explains the entire reasoning as to diagnosis or treatment. These case reports further facilitated by the presentation of 420 actual photographs. The author devotes a chapter to local anaesthesia about the head and neck, which he uses exclusively in his work. Such subjects are covered as foreign bodies in the nose or ear; congenital preauricular fistula; Gradenigo's syndrome; ulceration of the internal carotid into the cerebral fossa; syndrome of hysterical labyrinthitis; origin of hypertension in Ménière's syndrome and cure by decompression; cerebellar abscess; hemiplegia in the course of mastoiditis caused by brain abscess; abscess in the silent areas of the brain, and protective meningitis following tuberculous meningitis' (1924, Vol. 83, p. 1531).

For further reviews see: D. Guthrie, in *The Journal of Laryngology & Otology*, 1924, 39(6), 359-359; the *Archives internationales de laryngologie, d'otologie et de rhinologie* (1924, Vol. 3, p. 209); *Revue Neurologique* (1924, Vol. 31, Partie 2, p. 170); *Revue de médecine* (1924, Volumes 41-42, p. 642); *Progrès médical* (1923, partie 2, p.1024), and *La Chronique médicale* (1925, no 32, p.159).

OCLC locates copies at Columbia, the New York Academy of Medicine, Chicago, Alabama, Maryland, and the College of Physicians, with a number of European locations; a second edition was published in 1924.

An inspiration to Conan Doyle

2. BERTILLON, ALPHONSE. IDENTIFICATION ANTHROPOMÉTRIQUE Instructions Signalétiques. Melun, Typographie-Lithographie Administrative. 1885.

8vo, pp. ix, [i] blank, 59, [5], 39 lithograph figures on 20 leaves including one double-page and hand-coloured, [iv] index; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with occasional light marginal dust-soiling and foxing; in modern black cloth backed marbled boards with new endpapers; a good copy. **£2,000**



Rare first edition of this pioneering work by Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914), successively viewed as the founder of anthropometry, the inventor of the mug shot, the forefather of dactyloscopy, and is considered one of the key figures of forensic science.



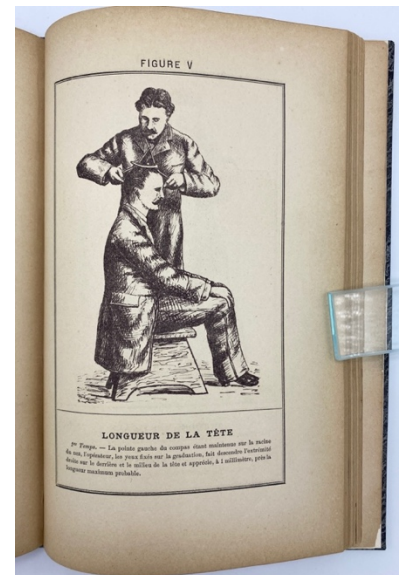
photography. By 1883, Bertillon had made 7336 measurements and identified 49 repeat offenders. By 1884 he had found 241... [he] described his system as anthropometry, literally 'measuring humans'. The system became known as 'Bertillonage', and it eventually incorporated body measurements, a verbal description, a photograph and fingerprints' (Science Museum online). The information was recorded on a 'fiche' (a template of which is included here), and which could then be systematically filed and cross-indexed, to allow for easy retrieval. The striking series of 39 lithograph plates guide the user step-by-step on how to take the measurements. The hand-coloured double-page Figure XXI presents a series of distinctive eye pigmentation's.

His system was officially adopted by the Parisian police in 1883, and spread quickly through Europe and into America, although it was treated with scepticism in England where Francis Galton's method of fingerprint identification was preferred. Bertillon was himself to later make pioneering improvements to dactyloscopy in 1902, having subsequently accepted that it was a far simpler, and more unique method of identification. Whilst recognised for his achievements in the field, this system of classification by identifiable physical characteristics no doubt opened the door to subsequent racial profiling and stereotyping.

In 1888 Bertillon established the Department of Judicial Identity, and became its first chief. Such was Bertillon's international fame that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle made references to his expertise in his iconic stories. In *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, Dr James Mortimer stated that Sherlock is 'the second highest expert in Europe'. When the disgruntled detective enquired as to whom is the first, Mortimer replied: 'To the man of precisely scientific mind the work of Monsieur Bertillon must always appeal strongly.'

A second expanded edition was published in 1893, and which included mug-shots.

OCLC locates copies at Columbia, Harvard, the Library of Congress, Michigan, Washington, the British Library and the BnF.



Reflecting the growth of medical tourism

3. **[COMMEMORATIVE POCKET AIDE-DE MEMOIRE MEDALS.]** PAIR OF BRONZE MEDALS ISSUED BY OTTLEY OF BIRMINGHAM, [obverse] Miles Distant from London. Bathing Places. English Universities, Scottish Universities. I. (presumably John) Ottley, Medallist. Birmingham. [reverse] 'Miles Distant from London'. [together with:] [obverse] 'Chronology of the Reigns of England' from William 1 to Edward V [reverse], continuing Richard III to George IV around central Royal Coat of Arms 'Dieu et mon Droit'. [n.p. but presumably also Birmingham.] ca. 1820-1830.

Pair of large bronze medallions housed within the original fine red leather velvet case, each 51mm in diameter and weighing 48 grams, both with some slight oxidization and somewhat soiled, with minute casting visible on the obverse of medal 1 (Hull to Leeds); otherwise very good; case a little rubbed and worn, retaining original brass clasps, slight loss on base.

£685



A fine and rare commemorative medallion pair minted by the noted family of medallists and die-engravers, Ottley of Birmingham, made in the style of calendar medals and presenting in pocket form handy aide-mémoires to both the chronology of the Reigns of England, and to distances from London to major cities, bathing places, and the principle University of England and Scotland.

A reflection of the growing popularity of medicinal water cures and the development of medical tourism, the first medallion lists alphabetically on the obverse 'Miles Distant from London. Bathing Places', starting with Aberystwyth and ending with Weymouth, and including such famous spa and bathing destinations as Buxton, Leamington, Malvern, Tunbridge Wells. To the left of this list is noted the distance to the English Universities of Cambridge and Oxford; on the right the distances to Aberdeen, Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities. The reverse provides an alphabetical mileage chart to English towns from London, starting with Berwick and ending with York.

The accompanying medal provides a 'Chronology of the Reigns of England', with the inscriptions radiating from the circular compartments on both faces, the obverse beginning with William I 'died 9 Sept 1087, 63 Years of his Age, 31 of his reign' and concluding with Edward V, with the reverse continuing from Richard III and ending with 'George IV born 12 Aug 1762, Whom God Preserve'. It was no doubt minted to commemorate his accession to the throne.

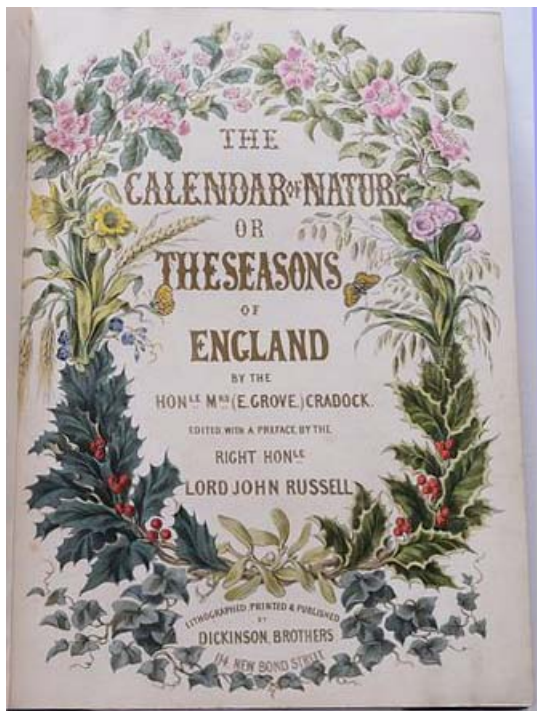
The Ottley family appear to have been producing tokens and medals from the late 18th century until the late 19th century, with the British Museum holding a number of tokens and medals ascribed to I. and John Ottley (presumably one and the same), and later Thomas Ottley (fl. 1842-1915). They are perhaps best known for their series known as 'Ottley's Birmingham Buildings'

We have so far been unable to locate another similar set to that found here, although later versions were minted to commemorate the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837/1838. It seems that the Bathing Medal was also later sometimes offered for sale together with a detailed 'Map of the World' (ca. 1830).

See Forrer, *Biographical dictionary of medallists; coin, gem, and seal-engravers, mint-masters, ancient and modern, with references to their works B.C. 500-A.D. 1900*, IV, p. 337.

4. **CRADOCK, HONORABLE MRS EDWARD. [HARRIET GROVE].** THE CALENDAR OF NATURE, or the Seasons of England. By the Honle. Mrs (E. Grove) Cradock. Edited with a Preface by the Right Honle. Lord John Russell. Lithographed, Printed & Published by Dickinson Brothers, 114, New Bond Street. [Parts I-IV]. 1849-1850.

Large folio, published in four parts with slightly erratic collation, though collates complete against the general table of contents; I. pp. [iv], viii, 7, [1], 6, ff. [10] numbering the lithographed and letterpress descriptive leaves 7-16, pp. [1] blank; II. 35, [1] blank; III. 12, ff. [12] numbering the lithograph and letterpress descriptive leaves 13-22, pp. 23-25, ff. 26, pp. 27-62; IV. 27, [1] blank, [23]-99, [1] blank, 28; with hand-coloured lithograph title page and 24 hand-coloured lithograph plates, each with an adjoining leaf of lithograph text with floral decoration on thick paper and included in pagination, and each with a blank paper leaf guard between the two (not included in collation but adding to the confusion!); with some occasional scattered spotting and light foxing, one or two corners of the plates creased and slightly turned down, otherwise very good; bound in green half morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, elegantly lettered and tooled in gilt, with additional morocco lettering label on upper cover, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine and joints with discrete repairs, marbled boards slightly scuffed, extremities a little rubbed and worn; housed within a recent presentation book shaped drop back box, with book-plate on inside box lid 'Donald Arthur David Reeve, President 1985-86, Presented by the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers 3 November 1986'; a lovely copy. £2,800



A lovely copy of a scarce, privately published, sumptuous and therefore no doubt expensively produced compendium of British natural history, the work of the Victorian novelist Harriet Grove (the Honorable Mrs Edward Cradock, 1809-1886). As the preface notes: 'This work is intended to give correct representation to those more obvious plants, birds and insects which meet the eye in each succeeding month', and includes both a striking hand-coloured lithograph title, together with 24 hand-coloured lithograph plates of birds, flowers and butterflies, each accompanied by an adjoining leaf of decorative lithograph text (often including poems or famous quotations), together with a further letterpress leaf of explanatory more technical and scientific notes.

'The object proposed by the Author, is to comprize [sic] in one Work information which at present can only be obtained by reference of many books on various branches of Natural History. This work, when completed, will contain full and accurate catalogues of the Birds, Butterflies, and Wild Flowers of England, arranged according to the classification and order adopted by the best authorities on each subject'. Alongside the lithograph plates, for each part, Grove includes various alphabetical indexes and catalogues, both English and Latin, of the flora and fauna one might expect to see at that time of year, drawing upon noted authorities including 'Sowerby's English Botany', Charles Babington (presumably his *Manual of British Botany*),

William Hooker's *British Flora*, John Lindley, William Macgillivray, James Smith, Edwin Lees (for his work on roses), and Mrs Jane Loudon and Mrs Jane Marcet for their works on flowering plants; J.O. Westwood and H.N. Humphreys for their works on British butterflies and moths; William Yarrell and Prideaux John Selby for birds, (with some brief mentions of Bewick); and Leonard Jenyn's work on British fresh-water fish (presumably drawn from his *Manual of British Vertebrate Animals*). The volume concludes with 'Selections from "A comparative view of White's and Markwick's Calendar", referencing Gilbert White's famous *Natural History of Selborne* which included his own 'naturalist's calendar' as well as that of William Markwick of Sussex. As Grove notes: 'The Author has not presumed to suppose that she can add much to the stock of knowledge already acquired and made public by others. She merely professes to have culled from many scientific works on the subject such parts as have most facilitated her own botanical researches; and while she has not neglected the scientific part of the work, she has added the more superficial English phraseology, which helps the unlearned beginner in affixing the name to the flowers he finds in his walks' (Introduction, p. vi). Whilst perhaps not advancing scientific knowledge, nevertheless Grove has gone to great lengths to provide a useful compendium, which together with the beautifully drawn and finely executed plates, present a vibrant depiction of native English flora and fauna throughout the year. Oak Spring Garden describe it as 'a rare work'. Due to the nature of publication in parts, and no doubt due to copies being bound individually, the small number of existing auction records over the last seventy years, all note the erratic collation, with five of the eight copies sold being incomplete, lacking plates and or text. OCLC lists only four copies. The copy at Alberta has been digitised and appears to be a variant, including some additional text in part two, which on close comparison, however, is in fact largely a duplication of what then appears later in the appendices. It does include a list of 'Bewick's Birds', which is not found in the present copy. It is our understanding that their copy is the only one to include this additional section of text - and so we are unsure as to whether it was printed later, or was perhaps an earlier version subsequently abandoned in favour of the appendices. The present copy collates against the general title-page however and is complete as called for.

Harriet Grove Cradock (1809-1884) was born in 1809 at Armitage Park, Staffordshire, the daughter of Thomas Lister. As a young woman, she wrote a domestic romance *Anne Grey* (1834) which was edited by her brother the novelist Thomas Henry Lister. She served as maid of honour to Queen Victoria from 1837 to 1844, being the only maid who was not a daughter or granddaughter of a peer. In 1844, Cradock married her cousin Rev. Edward Hartopp Grove (1810-1886), who adopted the name "Cradock" in 1849. After her marriage, she wrote three more novels: *Hulse House* (1860), *John Smith* (1878), and *Rose* (1881). She died in 1884 at Cowley Grange near Oxford'.

Freeman 1489; Mullens & Swann, *Ornithology*, pp. 255-256 (also uncertain about the collation); not in Nissen; Sitwell and Blunt, *Great Flower Books*, p. 54; OCLC locates copies at Alberta (digitised and seemingly a later variant issue with revised text), Oak Spring Garden Library (presentation copy to Sir Walter Scott), the British Library, and the National Library of Scotland only.



Miserable apprenticeships - surgeons, printers, bookbinders, servants, clerks and husbands

5. [DUFRÈNE, ATTRIBUTED.] LES MISÈRES DE CE MONDE, ou complaints facétieuses sur les apprentissages de différens Arts & Métiers de la Ville & Fauxbourgs de Paris, précédées de l'Histoire du Bonhomme Misere. A Londres, et se trouve A Paris, Chez Cailleau, Imprimeur-Libraire, rue Galande... 1783.

12mo, pp. iv, 188; gatherings A-D printed on blue paper stock; with appealing woodcut head- and tail-pieces; marginal staining to title-page and final leaf due to offsetting from binding, lightly browned and foxed throughout, lower corner of p. 73 torn with loss, small paper flaw to outer margin of p. 115, and small ink burn with loss at head of final leaf; in early 19th century sprinkled sheep, spine in compartments tooled in gilt, with black morocco label, all edges marbled, head of spine chipped with loss of headband, upper joint cracked but holding, lower joint cracked at head with slight loss, covers and extremities lightly rubbed and scuffed; with the signature of A. de Grateloup and possibly his armorial bookplate(though not confirmed?) on front paste-down, and the armorial book-plate of Jacques Vieillard on the front free endpaper; a good copy.

£985

First edition thus, of a curious collection of satirical texts, all focusing upon the miseries of 18th century apprentice prosecutor clerks, surgeons, printers, paper-collators, bookbinders, bakers, servants, bailliffs' clerks, and even husbands.



Published by the bookseller Cailleau, the volume gathers together a series of previously published colportages - the genre of cheaply produced chapbooks, sold by licensed hawkers and aimed in particular at rural and local communities. Almanacs formed a large and vibrant corpus of the genre, alongside astrological predictions, novels, practical advice books, and satirical verse, as demonstrated in the present collection which highlights the 'misères de Paris' in verse. These works are often also referred to as the *Bibliothèque Bleue*, named after the early 17th century examples famously printed in Troyes by the Oudot and Garnier families and which were sold with blue paper covers. Though without blue covers here, the first four gatherings have been printed on blue paper, no doubt as a nod to their earlier incarnations, and a number were indeed first printed in Troyes by Garnier. Traditionally poorly printed and with crude woodcuts, Cailleau has employed some more attractive typefaces for the separate titles, clearly trying to appeal to a wealthier urban audience. The London imprint is no doubt false, but again adds to the air of sophistication perhaps.

Starting with the popular 17th century tale *Histoire du bon homme Misère* (early examples were printed in Troyes), Cailleau includes nine other pieces of burlesque verse focusing upon the terrible lot of the city apprentice, common themes such as the poor treatment, long hours, lack of sleep, poor lodgings, insufficient food and physical hardship, looming large. Barbier (Vol. III, p. 160) attributes the collection to Dufrêne (d. 1748), foreman at the printing press of Léonard, who is believed to have been the author of the fourth work devoted to printers, (first printed in ca. 1710 though Barbier notes 1745), as well as the *La Misère des garçons boulangers* published in ca. 1715. The verses in order are: 1. *Histoire du Bon Homme Misère, contenant son origine & ses principales aventures*; 2. *Le Miroir de patience, ou La Misère des clerks de procureur, dédié à monsieur le Chancelier de la Bazoche* (ca. 1712, Paris, G. Valleyre); 3. *La 'Misère des garçons chirurgiens, autrement appelés fraters; représentée au naturel dans un entretien facétieux entre un garçon chirurgien & un clerc de procureur* (ca. 1715, Troyes, Chez Garnier); 4. *Le Patira, ou Complainte d'un clerc de procureur sur son misérable apprentissage. Poème lyrique*; 5. *La Misère des apprentis imprimeurs, appliquée par le détail à chaque fonction de ce noble art. Poème comique* (ca. 1710); 6. *La Misère des apprentis papetiers-collateurs, relieurs et doreurs de livres; poème*; 7. *La Misère des garçons boulangers de la ville et fauxbourgs de Paris* (ca. 1715, Troyes, Chez Garnier); 8. *L'État de servitude, ou La Misère des domestiques* (ca. 1711, Troyes Chez Garnier); 9. *La Misère des maris*; 10. *La Misère des clerks d'huisiers, autrement dit recors, ou Le Parfait misérable*.

Grand-Carteret, in *Papeterie et papetiers de l'ancien temps* (p. 183) describes this as 'a curious and extremely rare work'. We have located a few copies recently sold at auction, all in fine armorial bindings, supporting the idea that Cailleau was repackaging the works for a more discerning clientele. Champfleury is a little damning about the literary worth of the pamphlets, but notes that they do at least shine a light on 18th century trades and the functions of apprentices.

Conlon, 20, p. 330; ESTC, 173326; see Champfleury, *Histoire de l'imagerie populaire*, ff. pp. 181 for a discussion of the publication history of *Histoire du bon homme Misère* and pp. 185-186 for the present work; Delcourt & Parinet, *La Bibliothèque bleue & les littératures de colportage*, 2000, pp. 104-105; Quérard II, 645; OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the Newberry, Case Western, Oklahoma, Temple, Claremont, Texas, Oxford, Cambridge, the National Library of Scotland, the National Library of Spain and the BnF.



With 90 lithograph plates of embossed illustrations of coins

6. **[NUMISMATICS.] [FORT, LUDWIG.]** NEUESTE MÜNZKUNDE. Abbildung und Beschreibung der jetzt coursirenden Gold- und Silbermünzen mit Angabe ihres Gewichts, Feingehalts, ihrer Geltung und ihres Werthes, Erster Band. Mit 90 Tafeln Münzabbildungen. [Zweiter Band - Die Münzverhältnisse der europäischen Staaten.] Leipzig, Verlag von Ernst Schäfer. 1853.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [ii], xv, [i] blank, [ii], with 90 dark brown tinted lithograph plates embossed and tinted in gilt and silver, each depicting several coins, with facing leaf of explanatory text, all retaining original tissue guard; pp. [ii], 532; atlas volume with some occasional light foxing and browning, a few of the embossed reliefs a little burnished and darkened, but on the whole clean and bright, text volume with some occasional light browning and soiling, but generally clean and crisp; with ownership annotations from ca. 1875 on front free endpapers, with later book-plates; in contemporary black marbled paper boards, with red paper labels on spine lettered in gilt, edges of Vol. II in red, head and tail of spine of Vol. I repaired, joints and extremities a little rubbed and worn; a good copy. **£450**



Uncommon second edition (published in parts between 1851-1853) of this comprehensive and impressive guidebook to modern world numismatics, describing and illustrating 'gold and silver coins now circulating, with details of their weight, fineness, validity and value'. An extensive and detailed work, what makes the work of particular note is the striking atlas of 90 embossed plates, each vibrantly embellished in gilt and silver (presumably using gold and silver leaf), depicting thousands of coins of the world. Each plate has an accompanying leaf of descriptive text, and both the obverse and reverse sides of the coins are shown.

The work appears to originally have been issued in parts, with only the early 1851 issues identifying Ludwig Fort as the author. Some confusion appears to exist over the authorship, however, as Ferdinand Fliessbach published a very similar work in the same year, but with 120 plates, *Munzsammlung enthaltend die wichtigsten seit dem Westphalischen Frieden bis zum Jahre 1800 geprägten Gold- und Silber-Münzen sammtlicher Länder und Städte; Mit geographischen, geschichtlichen, statistischen, heraldischen und numismatischen Erläuterungen*. A similar work was published a few years later edited by Alexander Lachmann and issued by the same publisher, suggesting a revision perhaps: *Neueste Illustrierte Münz-, Maass- und Gewichtskunde und kurze Handelsgeographie aller Länder mit Abbildung und Beschreibung der jetzt coursirenden Gold- und Silber-Münzen nebst Angabe ihres Gewichts, Feingehalts, ihrer Geltung und ihres Werthes* (first ca. 1858).

Leitzmann, *Bibliography of Numismatic Books Printed Before 1800 with the Supplement to 1866*, 42; OCLC locates copies at Boston Public Library, the British Library, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin, and Oxford, with a number of copies in Germany.

7. **[PARIS - MAP ON ROLLER.]** Plan de la ville et des fauxbourgs de Paris, avec les jours d'entrée aux Monuments et Curiosités publics et le Tarif du prix des Voitures. Rue d'Argenteuil, No. 25. A Paris. [n.p.] 1834.

Large engraved map and plan, 85.5 x 57.5 cms, lined and mounted on strong paper, and with original walnut upper hanging frame and roller attached to lower edge, partially hand-coloured in blue, yellow and pink; map lightly abraded in a number of places, with some loss of text and lettering, lightly soiled and browned; still an appealing example. **£785**

Appealing map of the city and suburbs of Paris, issued during the reign of Louis Philippe (1773-1850), giving details about the days of entry to public monuments and sites of interest, together with vehicle tariffs. An alphabetical directory of streets is also included - though these have been somewhat abraded in places affecting legibility.

The reign of Louis Philippe (1830-1848) is known as the July Monarchy, having succeeding to the throne after the July Revolution and the abdication of Charles X. He followed conservative policies, especially under the influence of French statesman François Guizot during the period 1840-1848. He also promoted friendship with Britain and sponsored colonial expansion, notably the French conquest of Algeria. His popularity faded as economic conditions in France deteriorated in 1847, and he too was forced to abdicate after the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1848.

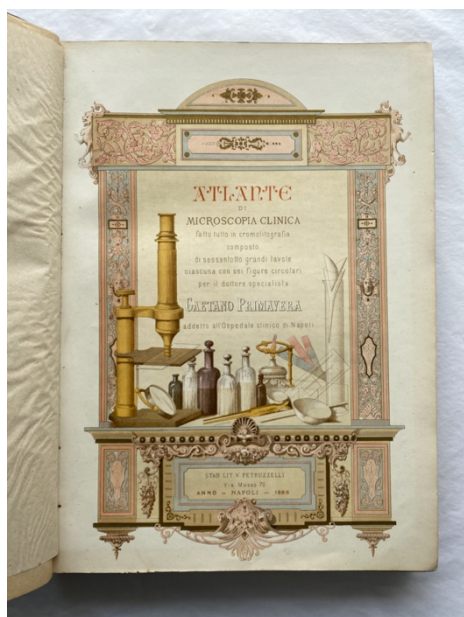


Little-known chromolithographic atlas of microscopy

8. **PRIMAVERA, GAETANO.** *ATLANTE DI MICROSCOPIA CLINICA* fatto tutto in cromolitografia composto di sessantotto grandi tavole ciascuna con sei figure circolari per il dottore specialista Gaetano Primavera addetto all'Ospedale clinico di Napoli. Stab Lit V. Petruzzelli... Napoli. 1886. [together with:] *MANUALE DI CHIMICA E MICROSCOPIA* Applicate alla clinica civile corredato di un grande atlante in cromolitografia. Napoli Presso Il. Cav. Giovanni Jovene... 1887-8.

Offered together two volumes, small folio atlas and 8vo text; Small folio, pp. [iv] chromolithograph title-page and dedication, ff. [68] chromolithograph plates each with accompanying leaf of explanatory text; 8vo, pp. xii, 507, [1] blank; retaining tissue guards to atlas title-page and dedication, text leaves all a little browned due to paper quality, some occasional further light soiling and marginal browning but otherwise clean and bright; text volume foxed and browned throughout as usual, with some minor edge wear, with contemporary inscription on half title, and contemporary bookseller stamp on title-page; atlas: in the original brown cloth backed maroon boards, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine chipped and worn with some loss, spine sunned, with further light sunning and scuffing to surfaces, extremities bumped and lightly worn; text volume uncut and largely unopened in the original green paper wrappers, spine considerably browned and recently neatly repaired, with further repair to upper cover, upper corner torn with loss, with contemporary bookseller stamp on upper cover.

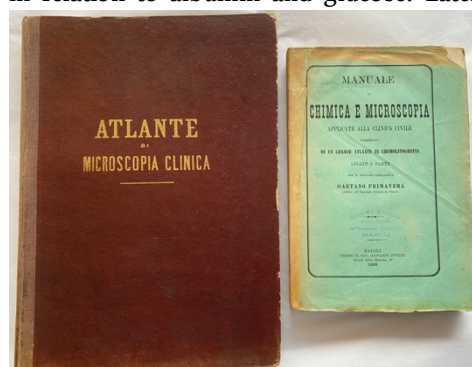
£400



Offered a mixed set of the first edition of this most striking, yet little-known, chromolithograph atlas of microscopy together with the fifth revised edition (first 1868) of the companion text volume, both the work of the noted Italian urologist and clinical chemist Gaetano Primavera (1832-1899).

Primavera started work as a chemist in 1854, before continuing further study at the University of Naples where he graduated in medicine in 1861. An assistant of the Naples professor of physiology Francesco Prudente (1804-1867), an advocate of the more clinical and analytical approach coming out from Germany and Austria, Primavera undertook a number of research projects which aimed to enhance and spread the applications of chemistry to medicine and in particular to clinical diagnosis. In particular he focused his experimental research upon analytical and diagnostic urology, making important quantitative findings in relation to albumin and glucose. Later working with Salvatore Tommasi (1813-1888), Primavera continued his researches, and helped to establish and develop the chemical and microscopy laboratory at the Clinic of

Naples, providing clinical chemical analysis courses for doctors, pharmacists and students, the clinic also become a centre for analysis for other regions of Italy. His aim was to simplify analytical procedures so that they could be recreated by those with less specialist training, and thus enable local





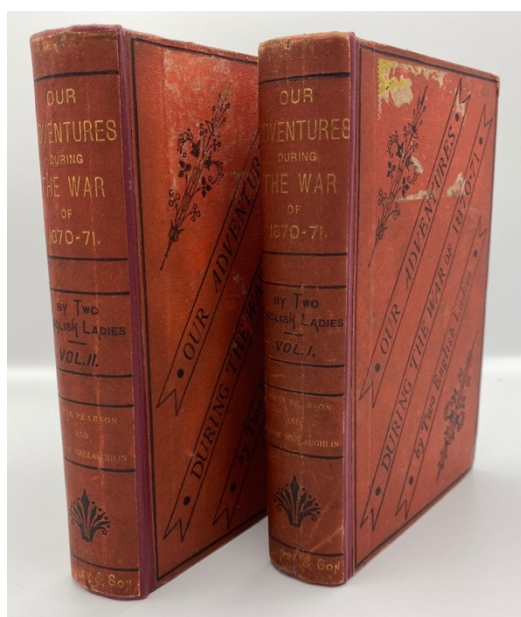
physicians to quickly analysis urine samples to make faster diagnoses and formulate suitable treatments. Although less recognised more widely, he is credited by many Italian scientific scholars as an illustrious chemist, and founder of the branch of clinical chemistry in the country.

His noted *Manuale di chimica clinica* was first published in 1868 and went through a number of editions. As he notes in his preface, the present fifth edition of 1887 (though the wrappers are dated 1888), has been expanded to recognise the increased importance of microscopy. The text volume is now also intended to work in conjunction with his recently published atlas of microscopy *Atlante di Microscopia Clinica* published in the previous year. Printed entirely in chromolithography to best depict the morphology and colour of the samples under review, the atlas provides a particularly striking accompaniment to his popular text. Comprised of 68 large plates, the atlas was well received, and was considered to be of particular use to regional doctors who may not have easy access to larger analytical laboratories. Both works are dedicated to his mentor, Tommasi.

Copies of both volumes uncommon on OCLC with the first edition of the *Manuale* at the BL and Harvard, and this fifth edition at the NYAM and NLM only in the US; the *Atlante* at the NLM and NYAM only in the US.

9. **[RED CROSS.] PEARSON, EMMA MARIA AND LOUISA ELISABETH MACLAUGHLIN.** OUR ADVENTURES DURING THE WAR OF 1870. By two Englishwomen. In two volumes - Vol. 1. [Vol. II]. London: Richard Bentley and Son, Publishers in Ordinary to her Majesty, New Burlington Street. 1871.

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. viii, 364, [4] publisher's advertisements; pp. iv, 418, [1] publisher's advertisement, [1] blank; lightly browned throughout with occasional minor spotting and dust-soiling, a few small marginal nicks and tears in places due to rough opening, generally clean and crisp; uncut in contemporary red publisher's cloth, decorated and ruled in black and gilt, rebaked preserving original spines, with later endpapers, covers a little soiled, with remains of old circulating library booklabels on upper covers, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, corners a little worn; with the book label of Sydney military bibliophile David Levine on both pastedowns. £385



First edition of this uncommon battlefront account by two of the first British women to serve as nurses for the Red Cross, Emma Pearson (1828-1893) and Louisa MacLaughlin (1836-1921). Pearson was the daughter of a Great Yarmouth naval officer and MacLaughlin had been raised in Nice where her father served as a Minister. Louisa was later trained as a nurse by the renown 'Sister Dora', Dorothy Wyndlow Pattison (1832-1878), of whom Florence Nightingale spoke highly.

Pearson and MacLaughlin started working together at the National Health Society, under the auspices of Dr Elizabeth Blackwell, as soon as it was established in 1869. Less than a month after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, in August 1870, both went out to France at the behest of the newly-formed National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War (later renamed the British Red Cross). A week later they were nursing the desperately wounded in the Battle of Gravelotte. They were then invited to join the Anglo-American Ambulance field hospital in Sedan, the pair arriving shortly after the terrible battle there which had left 5,000 dead and 20,000 wounded. They worked under the American surgeon James Marion Sims (1813-1883) and the Irish surgeon William MacCormac (1836-1901), and who was to publish his own, more famous, account of the war in the same year, *Notes and recollections of an*

ambulance surgeon. After a month in Sedan, Emma and Louisa returned back to England on a mission to request additional funds from the National Society, to set up an ambulance for which the Bishop of Orléans was pleading. To their intense dismay, as outlined in the chapter 'The Battlefield at Home' in volume two, their request was denied, souring their relationship with the National Society. Thanks to the support of friends, however, and after issuing public appeals in the Times, they returned to France armed with additional funds and supplies, arriving just after the first Battle of Orléans. They established their Ambulance Anglaise in a convent on the outskirts of the city, in the thick of the fighting. Despite the turmoil, compounded by shortages of food, drink and supplies, out of 1,400 patients the nurses lost only 40. This death-rate was far the lowest of any field station in the area, because Emma and Louisa insisted on "exquisite cleanliness" at a time when most surgeons did not wash their hands.

When the Serbo-Turkish War began in August 1876, the pair again immediately set off to offer their services to work with the Red Cross Society of Serbia, an account of which they also published 'Service in Serbia under the Red Cross' (1877). They later set up one of London's only two private nursing homes, in Fitzroy Square. After Joseph Lister moved from Edinburgh to become Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College Hospital, he immediately began placing private patients at the Medical and Surgical Home, and was to become a regular visitor, Emma and Louise frequently assisting him



during operations.

In acknowledgement of their services both were awarded medals by both the French and Germans for their work running field hospitals, and then then the Gold Cross of the Order of the Takova marking their work in the Serbo-Turkish War. They also wrote a brief history of wartime nursing as a series of papers in the St. James's Magazine under the title *Under the Red Cross*, sections of which were highly critical of the running of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War under the chairman Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, citing a multitude of failings.

Having previously written a travel work in 1868, *From Rome to Mentana*, between the wars, Emma wrote two three-decker novels: *His Little Cousin* (1875) and *One Love in a Life* (1874), dedicated to "the dear friend, 'tender and true,' who shared hardship and danger by my side, Louisa E. McLaughlin, in loving remembrance of 1870." There is some speculation, therefore, that the pair were romantically involved. In 1890 Emma and Louisa sold the private nursing homes and retired to Florence, Italy. They lived there together until Emma died 3 years later in 1893 of cancer. It is unclear whether her body was returned to England or buried in Italy – it is also unclear of what happened to Louisa after Emma's death.

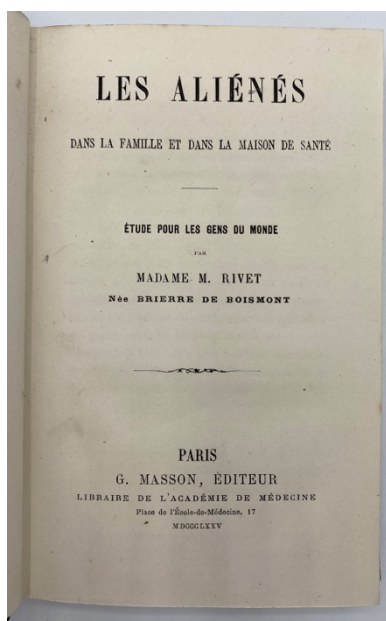
A scarce book.

'Domesticating Madness in the Family Asylum' - One of the first female psychiatric directrice

10. **RIVET, MARIA, NÉE BRIERRE DE BOISMONT.** *LES ALIÉNÉS DANS LA FAMILLE et dans la maison de santé.* Etude pour les gens du monde. Paris, G. Masson, Éditeur. Libraire de L'Académie de Médecine... 1875.

8vo, pp. vi, 310; lightly foxed throughout with some occasional soiling and some spotting to fore-edge; green cloth backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with red morocco label lettered in gilt, spine and extremities a little sunned, extremities lightly rubbed and worn; a good copy.

£1,200



Rare first edition of this little-known psychiatric text, the work of Maria Rivet (1829-1895) and as such one of the first works on modern psychiatry to be written by a woman. The present work is based upon her experiences as directrice of her own private clinic exclusively for women, the 'Maison de Santé Saint-Mandé', and includes many case histories of patients suffering from psychosis and schizophrenia. Histories of the psychiatric profession rarely mention these directrices, owing to the scholarly emphasis placed on public, as opposed to private, asylum psychiatry, and so the present work therefore provides a unique insight into their work and methods.

Daughter of the distinguished Paris psychiatrist Alexandre Brierre de Boismont (1797-1881), Maria was not a physician, but had grown up among the patients of her father's psychiatric establishments. Brierre de Boismont utilized the *vie de famille* method, which assumed that mental illness stemmed from a patient's domestic situation and that exposure to and participation in household routine would help them reclaim their rationality. This 'domestication of madness' was, in some ways, also replicated in public asylums, but was much more patriarchal, most being directed by well-educated men who acted as father-figures treating their patients as wayward children. 'Public asylums offered few opportunities for women to take on authoritative positions before medical schools began to accept women students in the 1860s, and even then women were not allowed to take the exams required of hospital interns. Private asylums, on the other hand, regularly featured the involvement of

women, not only in subordinate roles as maids or guards—as was the case in public facilities with female patient populations—but as directices as well. In particular, institutions like those of the Brierre de Boismonts, in which patients lived alongside the doctor and his family, provided women with the chance to take on unexpectedly prominent roles in the treatment of both male and female patients' (Hewitt, *Institutionalizing Gender*, p. 68). Brierre de Boismont 'relied on his wife and children to an extent that would have been unrecognizable to his colleagues operating public asylums. He incorporated patients into the household routine and members of his family likewise took part in the treatment process... Brierre de Boismont removed physical barriers between individuals and encouraged them to live as a family of sorts' (*ibid* p. 70).

In time, Maria was appointed director of one of her father's institutions, and in 1860 opened her own clinic, exclusively for women, located in Saint-Mandé (now the Jeanne d'Arc clinic), catering for a wealthy clientele, and which housed anywhere between 25-60 patients. Among her most famous patients was Adèle, the daughter of Victor Hugo. Whilst not the first woman proprietor of a private asylum in France during the nineteenth century, she was the first to record her experiences in a published work, making the present work quite exceptional.

Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry*, p. 64; for a more detailed analysis see Jessie Hewitt, *Institutionalizing Gender: Madness, the Family, and Psychiatric Power in Nineteenth-Century France*, 2000, ff. 67; see also Hewitt, 'Women Working "Amidst the Mad": Domesticity as Psychiatric Treatment



in *Nineteenth-Century Paris*, in *French Historical Studies* 2015, vol. 38, n° 1, pp. 105–137; OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Harvard and the National Library of Medicine.

Euphemistically described as a 'Collection of pieces on gallant manners'

- II. **[SAMMELBAND OF CHEAP PAMPHLETS ON LOVE AND SEX.] MONPONT.** L'ART DE GOUVERNER LES FEMMES Paris, Ledoyen, Libraire-Éditeur... 1858. [bound with:] **[CHABOT, E. CHARLES]** Grammaire Conjugale, ou Principes généraux à l'aide desquels on peut dresser une femme, la faire marcher au doigt et à l'oeil, et la rendre aussi douce qu'un mouton, précédé de Réflexions sur l'adultère et sur l'infidélité par un petit-cousin des Lovelaces. Quatrième édition corrigée, augmentée et ornée du portrait de l'auteur. Paris, Bréauté, Libraire-Éditeur... [n.d.] [bound with:] **VIRMOND, LOUDOLPHE DE.** Les cent manières d'aimer, dédiées aux deux sexes. Paris, E. Dentu, Libraire-Éditeur... 1874. [bound with:] **[D'AUNAY, ALFRED.]** A propos du livre de M. Michelet. L'Amour qué qu'est qu'ça? par un jeune homme pauvre, avec une préface qui n'a rien de commun avec celle de Fanny. Paris, Delavier, Libraire... 1859. [bound with:] **[DECLÉ, CHARLES.]** Les Femmes ! Ce qu'on en dit et ce qu'on en pense par Ygrad Notsag, Trucheman de la légation Abyssinienne. Paris, P. Rochet... L. Marpon... 1863. [bound with:] **[VERMOREL, AUGUSTE JEAN MARIE.] CES** Dames. Portraits de Malakoff, de Zou-Zou, de Rissette. Paris, Chez Tous les Libraires, [n.d. but ca. 1860].

Together six works in one volume, 16mo; I. pp. [iii], 64, tail of title-page cropped with further small window excised with seemingly near contemporary repair to verso; II. pp. 72; III. pp. 62, [2] blank; IV. pp. 89, [1] blank, [4] table of contents and publisher's advertisement, author's name printed on final leaf, with authorial presentation inscription in ms on half-title; V. pp. [ii] original wrapper, [iii] - 60, [2], front wrapper nicked with tear at head, a number of edges a little brittle; VI. pp. 216, with the scarce mounted photograph frontispiece taken by Pierre Petit, showing three women drinking champagne; all works somewhat browned and foxed due to poor paper quality, with occasional marginal nicks and tears; bound in contemporary red half-morocco over marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt 'Recueil de pièces sur les mœurs galantes. 6', book-block a little shaken, head and tail of spine and joints rubbed and worn, with further wear to extremities and corners; with the engraved book-plate of Hicklin Yates on front pastedown, cover previous booksellers label; despite being a little dog-eared and well-thumbed, a good copy of this clandestine volume. £550

An small and discrete, though clearly well-used, volume of mid 19th century French tracts on love, sex, marriage, infidelity, with the final volume on prostitution, all of which are scarce, in one case at least, due to censorship. As Gay notes for the final work by the socialist journalist Auguste Vermorel (1841-1871) (but which in all probability could be applied equally), copies of this popular tract presenting portraits of noted Parisian dancers, actresses and prostitutes had been seized and destroyed, on the orders of a judge, for insulting public morals and good customs (Gay, *Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'Amour*, 527). The present example retains the mounted photograph, in this instance showing the three women drinking champagne, though the copy at Toronto includes a more demure image of them reading a book, with the second edition, presumably of the same year, including a photograph of them in a more raucous pose, with legs kicked high. Who said romance was dead, with such romantic titles as 'the art of governing women', 'general principles by means of which one can train a woman', and 'hundred ways of loving'. A volume to keep well-hidden one would imagine.

I. Gay, *Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'amour*, 282 (4th edition 1894), with copies located at the British Library, the BnF and Paris Institute; II. Gay, 418, with only one copy at the BnF; III. Gay, 518, OCLC locating one copy at the BnF; IV. Gay, 122, with copies at the Paris Institute and the BnF; V. Gay, 283, with one copy at the BnF; VI. Gay, 527, the University of Toronto having a copy with variant photograph frontispiece, a much more demure image of three women reading, with further copies at the New York Public Library, London, the BnF with a second edition including an additional photograph of the women dancing.

Including Blackwell, Manzonini, Cortese and Nightingale

12. **SCALZI, FRANCESCO.** LE DONNE MEDICHE Roma, Tipografia Romana, Piazza S. Silvestro 75, 1877.

8vo, pp. 31, [1]; paper lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, small vertical tear at head of first couple of leaves without loss, with some further minor edgewear, and some light creasing in places; stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers, small tear at upper margin of upper cover, with some staining affecting the lower margin, further light soiling, and extremities very lightly nicked and worn. £285

Uncommon first edition of this short historical treatise highlighting the life and work of some famous women, both ancient and modern, in the fields of medicine and science. Francesco Scalzi (1821-1889), described as 'Ispettore Medico nel mosocomio di santo spirito in Roma', dedicates his work to Contessa Elena Borghese, and presents a brief A-Z, beginning



with Abella of Salerno, concluding with Vittorio, and including the Scottish herbalist Elizabeth Blackwell, the French midwife Louise Bourgeois, the sixteenth-century alchemist Isabella Cortese and 'Miss Nightingale'. The most detailed biography is given over to Anna Manzolini, who held the Chair of Anatomy at the University of Bologna in the eighteenth century.

The brief entry for 'Nightingale (miss)' reads: 'She dedicated her whole life and her vast wealth to the benefit of the poor. She distinguished herself as a nurse during the Crimean war. She later founded the Barak Hospital [sic] in London, a vast institution capable of accommodating over three thousand patients' (online translation).

OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Minnesota and the Wellcome.

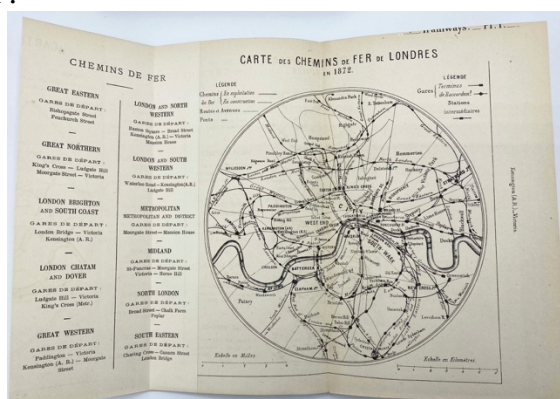
London leading the way - detailed study with map of the transport network of the day

13. **SÉRAFON, F[ERDINAND]**. ÉTUDE SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER LES TRAMWAYS et les moyens de transport en commun à Paris et à Londres. Avec carte et planches. Paris, Dunod, Éditeur, Successeur de Yor Dalmont... Librairie des Corps des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines... 1872

8vo, viii, 110, [2] 'explication des planches', with one full-page steel engraving within the text, and three folding lithograph plates in a cloth backed blue marbled paper cover booklet in rear cloth pocket, plate I with letterpress table mounted at left margin, upper edge cropped with partial loss of headline; some light marginal browning throughout with some occasional light spotting, but otherwise clean and bright; in the original blue publisher's blindstamped cloth, spine lettered in gilt, rear inner hinge cracked but holding, head and tail of spine a little bumped, upper cover with slight stain and small nick at fore-edge; a good copy.

£425

First edition of this detailed study of the inner city and suburban transport networks found in London, the work of Ferdinand Sérafon, described on the title-page as 'Ingénieur civil, ancien Ingénieur-Inspsecteur Principal au Chemin de Fer Victor-Emmanuel'.



By the 1870s it was becoming clear that Paris needed a public transport system other than the existing omnibus services. As Serafon notes in his preface 'all the great cities of Europe seek to imitate London and to introduce the system of trams or that of ordinary railways, where the traffic makes the service of omnibuses insufficient... London is the first city in the world, and its network of railways deserves to be studied in detail if we wish to realise all the advantage that can be taken from railways in large cities' (p. v). Discussing the urban and suburban railways of London, describing the various lines, types of rolling stock, speed of trains, and tariffs imposed, Serafon then highlights the advantages which a similar network would procure in Paris. The work concludes with a note on the construction and operation of tramways, both in large cities, suburbs or as branch lines.

Attractively illustrated, the work includes a wealth of technical information on all areas of construction and exploitation. The three accompanying plates, in a bound pamphlet held within a pocket on the rear paste-down, present a 'Carte des Chemins de Fer de Londres en 1872', a large folding comparative plate showing transverse and traverse cross sections of tracks and rail gauges, with the final folding plate showing rolling stock including a steam powered locomotive and omnibus.

A keen student of international advancement, and a fervent exponent, this was the first of a number of comprehensive studies on the subject by Serafon, including his *Manuel Pratique de la construction des chemins de fer des rues* (1877), noting US developments in particular, and *Les Tramways* (1882) highlighting wider global developments. A fascinating insight into the rapid growth of public transport systems at the end of the 19th century

OCLC locates copies at NYPL, Stanford, Harvard, Chicago, Boston Public, Linda Hall, Tufts, the British Library with a number of European locations.



Innovative and compact merging of word and image offering an unprecedented vision of the human body

14. **WATERSTON, DAVID AND EDWARD BURNET.** THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY New Edition. Section I Abdomen. Contents 50 Plates. [- Section V Lower Limbs]. [Copyright T. C. & E. Jack, Edinburgh, & 34 Henrietta Street, London. W.C.] [n.d. but ca. 1907.]

Together five boxes, Sections I-V, 240 x 190 x 80mm, and with the accompanying wooden and metal viewer; I. Abdomen containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each; II. Perineum, Pelvis, and Thorax, containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each, box without the internal cloth tie; III. Thorax, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (Axilla no 1 stained); IV. Central nervous System, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (a couple of cards with ink underlining); V. Lower Limb, containing 46 thick cards with mounted stereographs; in all, 250 cards; cards all a little browned and lightly foxed, but otherwise good, stereographs all good; in the original dark pink cloth boxes, all five with title and explanatory labels on fore-edges (labels are somewhat browned, scuffed and faded in places), all five boxes somewhat faded, frayed and worn, with some splitting to joints, Box 3 most noticeably worn; some wear evident on viewer.

£600



'New edition' of this remarkable, graphic, and at times gruesome pathological atlas of anatomy prepared under the auspices of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh, and of particular appeal in retaining the original wooden and metal stereoscopic viewer, most often now missing. The five 'volumes' of boxed illustrations (resembling books with spine titles and designed to fit library shelves), contain some 250 thick cards each mounted with stereoscopic images together with accompanying explanatory text, and provide a vivid, realistic and unprecedented three dimensional view of the entire human body, helping students to gain important insights into the structure and spaces of the body.

The invention of photography had a big impact on anatomical teaching, but, like drawings, was limited by being a two dimensional representation. Stereoscopy in fact predates photography, but its mass appeal depended entirely upon the development of photographic processes. Originally little more than an optical toy, once it was amalgamated with photography it became a uniquely powerful medium. 'Stereo photography combined the work of two Victorian inventors, Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir David Brewster, who used photography to popularise their discoveries. Stereo negatives when exposed in a camera produced two almost identical photographs which were then placed in a viewer that enabled them to be seen three dimensionally' (Powerhouse Museum). Stereographs, double images (taken from positions equivalent

to those of the left and right eyes) presented side-by-side on a flat card and looked at through a special viewer, were displayed to great effect at the Great Exhibition in 1851, and quickly became something of a phenomenon. Initially largely for domestic use, the educational opportunities, especially for the medical profession, were soon recognised. Improved photographic technology in the second half of the 19th century further simplified the production of stereographs. The first first atlas of medicine was produced by Albert Neisser (1855-1916), who between 1894 and 1911 produced 57 boxed sets.

The date of the original edition of *The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy*, overseen by the Scottish physician David Cunningham (1850-1909), is unclear though is believed to be around 1905-1906 (based on contemporary reviews, although Roberta McGrath in *Seeing Her Sex* p. 144 suggests 1890), with this, the 'New Edition' thought to date from 1907. David Waterston, was a lecturer and senior demonstrator at the Anatomical Department of Edinburgh and prepared the anatomical dissections. The first edition was issued by the Caxton Publishing Company. Over time, it was expanded to ten volumes, that included 324 stereographs, with issues also produced in the US and Canada. An equally graphic *Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Obstetrics* was issued in 1908-1909, edited by George Simpson and Edward Burnet.





15. **[WOMEN IN WAR.] CAMPION, P.** THE HONOURABLE WOMEN OF THE GREAT WAR and the Women's (War) Who's Who. Published for Subscribers only, £6. 6s per copy. Bournemouth, Printed by W. Mate & Sons Ltd. 1919.

Large 4to, pp. [274], with 76 leaves of photograph portraits, and one blank leaf; printed on laid paper; retaining original purple silk book mark (though not detached); some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise clean and fresh; attractively bound in fine grained half white cloth over purple boards, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, with evidence of previous label on spine, covers a little sunned and soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy.

£550



Uncommon first edition of this substantial biographical dictionary, published for subscribers only, outlining the work of some 230 women who served during the Great War, giving details of their nursing or charitable contribution, and including 76 leaves of photographic portraits of many cited. 'The record of our men in France and Flanders and the East is famous for ever, and though in its glorious, pitiful entirety the tale may never be told, doubtless each of us has in his heart some sacred fragment of history which shall not be lost in the years to come. As for the women, surely no more adequate tribute can be given them that they were worthy kinswomen of our soldiers and sailors. High and low, gentle and simple, with one accord they flung aside all selfish considerations and gave themselves whole heartedly to patriotic service. Thus we find many women of distinction, of gentle birth and cultured tastes, abandoning gladly the ease and amenities of their sheltered lives to devote days and nights to strenuous, rough and unaccustomed work, in order that our scarred and maimed fighting men home from the battle fronts might be given the care and attention which was their due'.

The volume concludes with two further rolls of honour, the first a list of ladies, 'all of whom have received from the King the ward of the Royal Red Cross Decoration', followed by 'a list of names - principally of women workers in hospitals and institutions throughout the country - brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for valuable services rendered in connection with the war'.

We have been unable to trace how many copies were originally published, nor any biographical information about P. Campion. OCLC list only a handful of copies (though some may be digitised), and copies of this first edition are now scarce. A later facsimile edition was published in 2014 by the Naval and Military Press.

Dedicated to Elsie Inglis, 'Living now under wider skies than ours'

16. **[WOMEN IN WAR.] MCLAREN, EVA SHAW, (EDITOR).** A HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS Hodder and Stoughton, London, New York, Toronto. 1919.

Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 408; with 41 photographic plates (including 2 leaves of facsimiles at p. 10, a map at p. 78 and large folding panorama at p. 344); quite heavily foxed and browned throughout, with noticeable stain affecting upper right corner ff. 53 - 185 (touching a few plates but not image), with further occasional marginal staining along fore-edge; panoramic photograph somewhat creased and now misfolded; with a number of loosely inserted clippings, headed typed letter and newspaper clipping adhered to front paste-down, and newspaper clipping mounted on rear free endpaper and paste-down; bound in the original grey publisher's cloth, lettered in black on upper cover and spine, with insignia of the SWH on upper cover, head and tail of spine a little bumped with some minor nicking, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with the contemporary ownership signature of 'Florence L. Harvey' on front free endpaper; a good copy.

£225

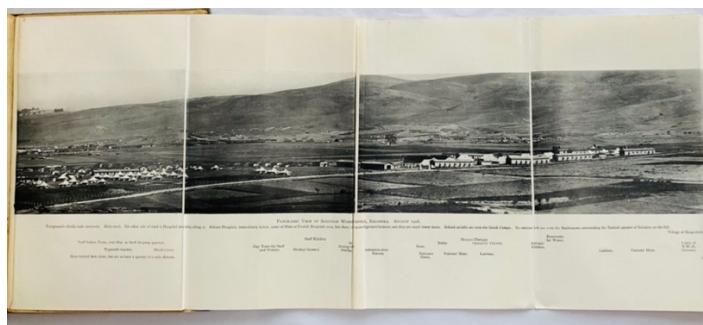
First edition, and an interesting association copy, of this important historical account, compiled and edited by Eva Shaw McLaren (1866-?) the younger sister of the founder, Dr. Elsie Inglis (1864-1917). 'The story told in the following pages is given, almost entirely, in the words of the women who did the work. It was felt that this was the most certain way of obtaining a living narrative. It falls naturally into seven parts. An appreciation of Dr. Elsie Inglis stands in the middle, with chapters on each side describing the work with which she was most intimately connected' (Introduction).

Contributors include President of the SWH Committee, Sarah Elizabeth Siddons Mair (1846-1941), Edith Palliser (1859-1927 and Chairman of the London Committee), Dr Marian Erskine (d. 1942 and who later became a radiologist and anaesthetist at Bruntsfield Hospital), Dr Beatrice Russell (1873-1962 and who went on to help found the Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital in Edinburgh for women and babies), and Muriel Craigie (1889-1971), the leading Scottish suffragist, and noted educationalist. The numerous photographic plates provide a fascinating glimpse of their work,



together with a number of portraits of leading figures in the organisation. Of particular appeal is the large folding panoramic photograph showing the Hospital Camp at Salonika in August 1918.

The SWH was established by Dr Elsie Maud Inglis. Born in India in 1864, she gained her MD at Edinburgh University in 1899 before establishing the first female run maternity hospital in Scotland. A staunch advocate of women's rights, she also played a prominent role in the foundation of the Scottish Women's Suffrage Federation. When war broke out in 1914 Inglis resolved to send teams of female medics to the front line, and in 1915 founded the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service. Undeterred by opposition from the War Office, who told her to stay at home and 'sit still', she despatched two units to France, and within months of the war breaking out, her Abbaye de Royaumont hospital, containing some 200 beds, was in operation. A year later, she went with the SWH to Serbia where she was taken prisoner before her release was negotiated. She arranged for a total of 14 units - about 1000 women - to be sent as far afield as Corsica, Russia, Salonika, Romania and Malta, which treated hundreds of thousands of soldiers injured across Europe in WWI. On the day after her return to the UK in November 1917 she died from illness and exhaustion. She was buried with full military honours in Edinburgh. Eva McLaren wrote a biography on her sister Elsie, 'The Woman with the Torch' in 1920.



The present copy belonged to the Canadian Florence Lyle Harvey (1878-1968), who worked as an ambulance driver with the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia, and a number of letters and newspaper articles have been laid in or loosely inserted. On the front paste-down has been mounted a typed letter, on the headed paper of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home & Foreign Service and signed by Mair, Nellie Hunter, (Chairman), Leslie Laurie (Honorary Secretary), and J. H. Kemp (Honorary Secretary), referring to a badge that Miss Harvey had been sent 'in recognition of your valuable work for the Hospitals'. Tucked beneath this, and with another copy pasted on the rear paste down, is a newspaper obituary of Dr Liala Muncaster who had served in Serbia - presumably in the same unit as Miss Harvey. Loosely inserted is a carbon copy of a chit dated 11th June 1919 at the Headquarters, Expeditionary Force Canteen, allowing Miss Harvey 'to purchase Canteen Stores up to the value of Five Pounds'. Two further items are a little later: the first on the headed paper of the British Serbian Units Branch and giving notice of the 1929 AGM; the second a little hand-written note from the Reverend G. M. Thompson of Howick, Natal, and dated March 7th 1935, returning the book and apologising for 'keeping the book so long'.

Harvey worked, from March to November 1918, as a driver for the British Committee of the French Red Cross. Before the war she had been a noted golfer and had competed in the British Ladies Amateur Championships. During WWII she worked for the Canadian Red Cross in England, and in 1972 was inducted into the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame. She moved to South Africa and raised poultry on a farm with her friend from the war, Marjorie Pope-Ellis. She returned to Canada in 1954.

School curriculum by subscription - rare and complete annual course in 52 weekly parts

17. **[WRITING MANUAL - CALLIGRAPHY.]**[**MORIN, PROSPER-HENRI AND EUGÈNE BOUTMY?**] ATTRACTIVE ENGRAVED WRITING MANUAL AND PRIMER [Manuscript title-page:] *Modèles Brevetés d'écriture cursive*, followed by a suite of 52 engraved 'lessons' introducing young students to cursive writing, the ABC, and a variety of educational topics. Plates engraved by various engravers including Gouget, Girault, Picquet and Warin, many but not all with further imprint of 'Berthiaur Imp' or 'Impe par Berthiaur', several with imprint 'Se vend rue St Georges No 11 a Paris'; eleven leaves with small blind-stamp 'Polytechnographie Brevet d'Invention E.B.'; [n.d. but Paris, ca. 1838-1843.

Large oblong folio, 153 x 430mm, ff. [1] manuscript in neat calligraphic hand in brown ink, followed by suite of 52 engraved 'modèles' of cursive script on varied subjects on 104 leaves, all engraved on rectos, including 52 engraved vignettes, predominantly one image per lesson, though five with two images, and six without image; somewhat foxed and browned throughout, with occasional ink staining, a couple of plates cropped close at upper edge when cut, part of the image for 'La Boussole' (8) cut short and found on second



leaf; a number of leaves somewhat nicked along fore-edge, with a few small tears at gutter; evidence of earlier stab marks in gutter; bound in contemporary sprinkled paste-paper boards, with later morocco reback, spine ruled in gilt, covers somewhat rubbed, scuffed and ink stained; with two contemporary signatures on title-page, 'JM Coudurier, Paris, 1838, Coudurier, de Megève, Savoie (Etats Sardes) running along upper margin, 'P.A. Cabary' below title, and the initials 'A.T.' in upper right corner. **fr,350**

An innovative and attractively produced educational course, entirely engraved, and intended for use by both teachers and parents alike. The present album, personally compiled by the original owner in around 1838, (the signatures of both P.A. Cabary and JS Couturier of Megève in Savoy are found on the title-page - student and teacher perhaps?), contains what we believe to be a complete annual course of 52 weekly lessons, which could be purchased on subscription either individually, as a trimester, or eventually as a whole. A matter of personal selection, from a number of available topics, this is the most complete example that we have so far located.

The *modèles brevetés* take the form of short educational essays on a variety of subjects, each spanning two leaves and engraved in cursive (thus also serving as writing exercises), the majority with an appealing and finely engraved vignette at the left-hand margin. The whole work has been executed by a number of different engravers: Gouget (possibly Emile Joseph Alexandre), Picquet, Girault, Millet, and Warin. Most are marked 'Berthiau Imp' or 'Impe par Berthiau', and 'Se vend rue St. Georges No. 11 a Paris'.



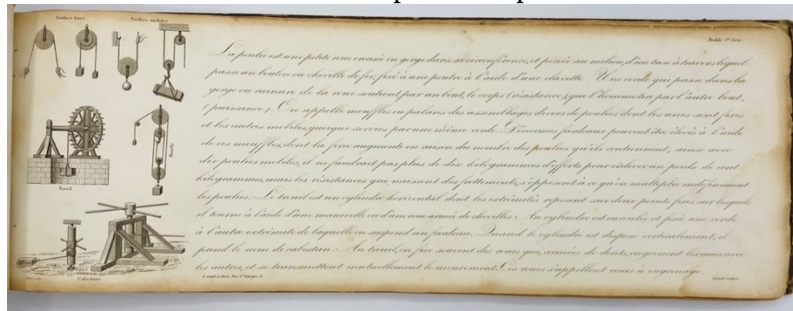
Though without a full printed title (we have so far been unable to find any printed example), the small blind-stamp found on eleven of the 104 leaves, *Polytechnographie Brevet d'Invention* provides a clue as to the series title, and which was widely promoted in a number of contemporary French educational journals of the day: *Polytechnographie. Modèles brevetés d'écriture cursive et de dessin. Leçons simultanées sur la religion et la morale, l'histoire, la géographie universelle et les voyages, la littérature, la physique, la chimie, l'histoire naturelle, l'agriculture, l'industrie, le commerce, la mécanique, l'architecture, les beaux-arts, et les arts d'agrément. Exercices manuels, mnémoniques et intellectuels, d'orthographe, de calligraphie, de dessin, de style, et de composition écrite.*

A lengthy description of the scheme is found in the March issue of the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles* in 1836, extolling the benefits for this simple and rational scheme of teaching students who, by copying out each lesson, would not only hone their penmanship skills, but in an entertaining and diverting way would also be encouraged to memorise the short contents, the idea being that they would later be test on it, either by verbal questioning, or by copying it out again from memory. As the advertisement goes on to reveal, the *Modèles Brevetés* were to be issued in a series of 10 subject matters, each then further subdivided: Series 1 covers penmanship and design; 2 - the sciences; 3 - useful arts; 4 - 'Arts d'agrément'; 5 - fine arts; 6 - history; 7 - armies of the land and sea; 8 - geography; 9 - voyages; and finally series 10 on moral sciences. The annual course would comprise 52 *modèles* which could be purchased by subscription for 26 francs per year, or 6 fr 50 cent per trimestre. Thirteen were now available for purchase from A. Desrez and chez Cuthbert in Paris, with a further list given of over 40 booksellers from across France. A printed teaching aid, or 'Questionnaire' would also be available to help parents, and teachers, both at home and in school. The advertisement notes further that the scheme has been used most successfully every day by some 300 pupils at 'M. Morin's institution and at Ms. Bachelley's, rue Louis-le-Grand, 29 and 33' going on to claim that in newspapers will soon be reporting on the extraordinary results achieved by other educational establishments which had adopted this new approach to teaching. That M. Morin was in fact the architect of this innovative scheme is revealed in the *Bulletin des lois de la République Française*, Vol. XIX, p. 637 which announces that on May 10th 1836, a five year patent was awarded to Prosper-Henri Morin of Paris, head of institution at Rue Louis-le-Grand, 'for his method called polytechnography, specific to to teach simultaneously, by means of specially composed examples, drawing, writing, drafting, history, exact sciences, etc'.

Of interest, the small patent blind-stamp here seems to incorporate the initials 'E.B.' however. Another contemporary and full-some review of the method is found in the literary magazine *Musée des Familles* (1836, vol III, p. 224) and given by E. Boutmy - whom we believe to be Eugène, seemingly a Parisian professor who translated a number of works of Latin. It seems likely that he was related to the publisher Laurent-Joseph Boutmy (1807-1848), who together with fellow publisher and journalist Emile de Girardin (1802-1881) had founded the *Musée des Familles*, Girardin also being behind the *Journal des connaissances utiles*. The Bibliothèque Nationale de France hold a copy (and have digitised) of what we assume to be the planned accompanying text volume, *Questionnaire des Modèles Brevetés*



d'écriture cursive et de dessin', dated 1843 and by 'E. Boutmy. His earlier endorsement, therefore, seemingly having developed into a closer association. Morin's patent of five years had expired by this point and we can find no evidence of it being renewed. We have so far found no earlier examples of the printed text.



The present volume, bound in a random order with no sense of thematic structure, includes examples from all but the 7th series of topics (on the military). It begins with the lesson on penmanship, appealing engravings showing how to hold the pen and how to sit correctly. Most come from the second series devoted to the sciences. The topics introduced are varied, including the position of the earth, the ages of man, the zodiac, the compass, levers and pulleys, geometrical solids, the five senses, agriculture, hummingbirds, birds of paradise, the thermometer, Newton and Descartes, Cook and Prouse, navigation, volcanoes, mythology, architecture, railways, eclipses, earwigs, the boa constrictor, poisonous plants, Niagara Falls, the port of Marseille, the Great Wall of China, and concluding with four lessons (without images) devoted to commerce and bookkeeping.

Whilst clearly not including every lesson available for purchase, this is the most complete example we have found to date. The Musée national de l'Éducation hold '26 sheets folded in half in the direction of the height to be hung on a wire', suggesting that they would originally be purchased as sheets, to then be used and displayed in whatever format the teacher so wished. We previously handled a similarly bound volume, again with the leaves cut into two, containing 48 leaves (with 26 images), and which we now realised was from this same series (they did not have the patent blind stamp clue) and which is now at Harvard.

The table of contents for the 1843 Questionnaire lists 52 'modèles', now divided into four series only suggesting, perhaps, that certain topics had been particularly popular and that the series had scaled down from 10 to 4 by this stage. Our copy includes almost all of those listed, with only a couple of exceptions.

See the Bulletin des lois de la République Française, Vol. XIX, p. 637 for notice of the patent; scheme reviewed by E. Boutmy in his journal 'Musée des familles Vol III, 1836, p. 224; no copies on OCLC or KVK.