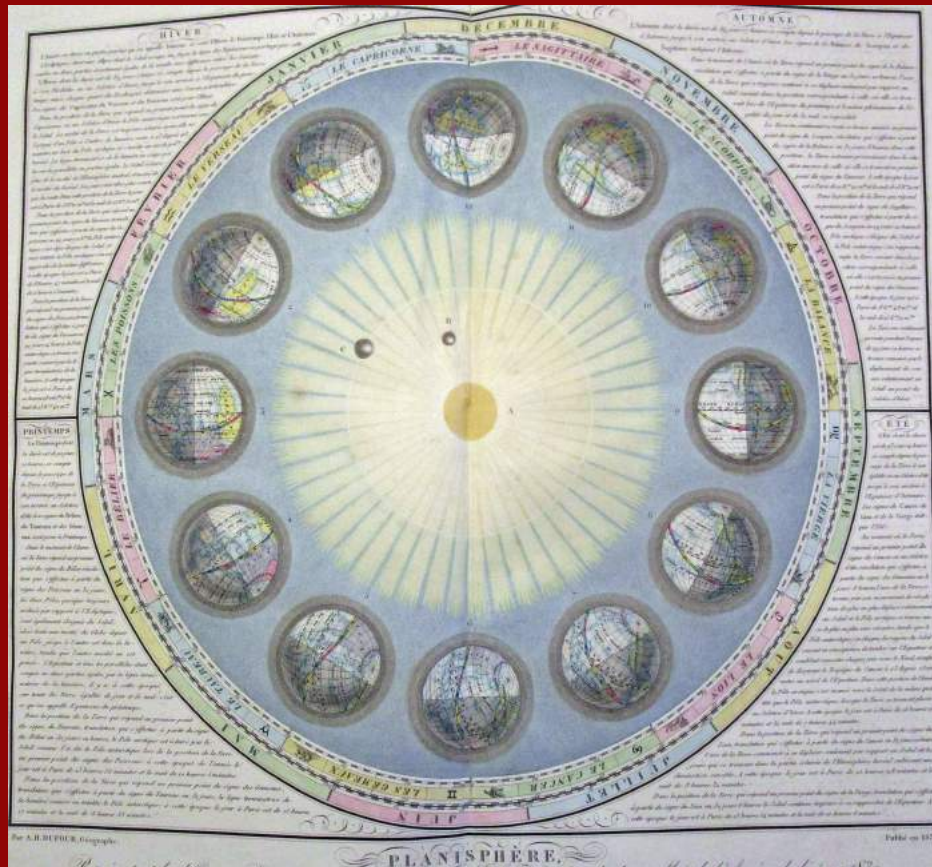


Spring Miscellany



A Selection from Stock

DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

PO BOX 523, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 9PB

Tel + 44 (0)1732 887252

Email: deborah@coltham.co.uk

Web: www.dcrb.co.uk

VAT no GB 883 3578 69



The front cover detail taken from item 88 Visconti

Title-page part detail from item 40 Heraldic Game of Goose

All books are sent on approval and may be returned for any reason within ten days of receipt.

Any items returned must be insured for the invoiced value. All books remain the property of the seller until payment has been received in full.

Please note that VAT will be applied to EU orders of unbound manuscripts and other standard-rated items.

EC Customers who are registered for VAT should quote their VAT number when ordering.

Images in this catalogue are not to scale. Further images available upon request.



'An excellent monograph containing the rarer diseases'

- I. **ABOULKER, Henri.** CLINIQUE ET ICONOGRAPHIE MÉDICO-CHIRURGICALES DES MALADIES DE LA FACE ET DU COU Préface du Professeur Pierre Sebileau. 420 photogravaures. 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 'Bollo' on half-title; a good copy. **\$800**



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.

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).



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.

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, n° 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.



2. **ARMENGAUD, Jacques-Eugene, Charles ARMENGAUD and Jules AMOUROUX.** ÉTUDES COMPLÈTES D'OMBRES ET DE LAVIS Appliquées au dessin de machines et d'architecture. Ou recueil méthodique de planches teintées, coloriées et lavées a l'effet formant un atlas de luxe avec un text spécial et très-étendu. Paris, Rue Saint-Sébastien... L. Mathias... Bance Fils... Carilian-Göury et Dalmont... Hector Bossange... et Chez les Principaux Libraires de France et de l'Étranger. 1849.

Large oblong folio, ff. [10] title-leaf and explanatory text; with 12 leaves of engraved plates, some partially coloured (by machine and hand), some partially tinted; all loosely inserted; some occasional light soiling and foxing; in the original cloth-backed publisher's printed boards, retaining the original cord ties at fore-edge, inner hinges cracked and exposed, spine worn, with a number of tears and nicks with slight loss to the upper cover, with more significant lack of paper on rear cover, but without any significant loss of text, covers all somewhat foxed and soiled; despite flaws to binding, good internally.

\$770

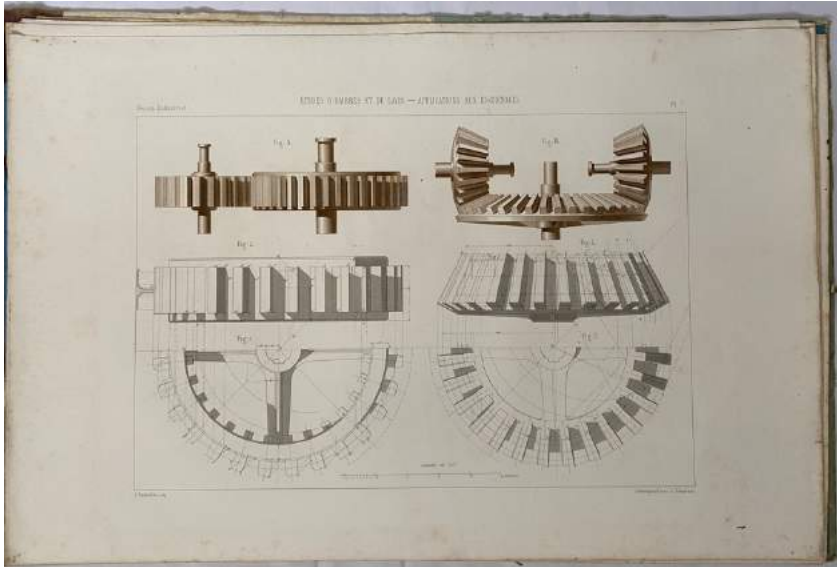
Uncommon edition of this 'luxury atlas with special and very extensive text' of technical drawing methods applied to engineering and architecture, comprising twelve striking and beautifully engraved plates employing various different methods of shading, tinting, and hand-colouring. The striking atlas is the work of the civil engineer and Professor of Mechanical Design and Drawing at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers in Paris, Jacques-Eugène Armengaud (1810-1891), together with his brother Charles



(1813-1893 - a fellow civil engineer and Professor of Industrial Design), and Jules Amouroux (fl. 1848-).

Armengaud opened a design workshop, producing machine designs for manufacturers, and specialising in particular on designs and descriptions for those wishing to file patents. Together with his brother and fellow professor of Industrial drawing Jules Amouroux, they published several works relating to mechanics and architecture, which made a significant contribution to the dissemination of new construction techniques of the day. Most notable is their collaborative *Nouveau cours raisonné de dessin industriel appliqué principalement à la mécanique et à l'architecture* (1848), translated into English and published in 1851 as 'The Practical Draughtsman's Book of industrial design'. The work was very influential and was an important early contribution to the field of industrial design and technical drawing, and paved the way for the expansion and recognition of the importance of the field, France, the UK and the US. The works made a significant contribution to the dissemination of new construction techniques of the day.

OCLC locates copies at Yale, Cornell, Union College, and Cambridge.



3. **[ART EDUCATION.]** SLATE PENCIL DRAWINGS FOR THE SELF INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN
London. R. Canton 7 Dowgate Hill. [n.d. but ca. 1850.]

12mo, ff. [1], pictorial title page, [12] leaves each printed on one side only to form a series of 12 double-page lithograph 'blackboards' with images drawn in thin white lines on black background, [1] blank; a couple of leaves slightly loose, fore-edges a little thumbed and nicked in places with a couple of small marginal tears without significant loss; stitched as issued in the original glazed pictorial wrappers, upper wrapper embossed and printed in gold, green and black, head and tail of spine a little nicked and bumped, gilt somewhat faded and covers lightly scuffed and rubbed, with light wear and rubbing to extremities; still a good copy. **\$485**

Scarce and appealing work for children, seemingly printed in lithograph and cleverly mimicking a school slate board, the twelve double-page 'blackboards' depicting a myriad of images depicted in thin white lines on the all black background. The embossed front cover depicts three children contentedly 'teaching' themselves how to draw.

A number of contemporary journals and magazines include advertisements for 'R Canton', in which he describes himself as 'chromo-lithographer, letter-press printed... manufacturer of valentines' (The



Bookseller, 1862). Seemingly successful, he was still in business in 1881 with further notices found in the *Printing Times and Lithographer*.

OCLC locates copies at Rochester, Yale, Monash and the University of Melbourne only.



4. **[ASTRONOMY.]** THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN Which will be visible next Sunday, May 15. [W. Marshall, 1 Holborn Bars, Corner of Middle Row.] 1836

Single letterpress sheet, 297 x 145mm, trimmed and laid down on an album sheet 303 x 160mm; a little soiled in places with some previous creasing, and evidence of previous album mounting on verso. **\$525**



Rare letterpress broadside providing information about the upcoming solar eclipse, due to take place on Sunday, May 15, 1836, and describing what will take place, how it will appear to the visible eye, and the time of day when it will occur. ‘In Great Britain it will be more interesting than any Eclipse that has taken place since the famous one on Sunday Morning, April 1st, 1764. This eclipse will be annular, or, in other words, the sun will appear to surround the moon’s dark body on every side, like a brilliant ring, in various places in the south of Scotland and north of England. This Eclipse will be nearly central at Berwick-upon-Tweed and Alnwick, in Northumberland’.

William Marshall, of number 1, Holborn Bars, London, was at various times a lottery dealer, publisher, pocket book maker, print seller, chapman, stationer, hardware man, cutler and tea dealer. A number of announcements and advertisements for publications and print series by Marshall can be found in contemporary magazines, with one being particularly noteworthy. The *London Gazette* of April 6th and September 6th 1832 reveals that Marshall was declared bankrupt, although as the present broadside reveals, he was still very much in business by 1836, the main purpose of this letterpress being

to encourage readers to purchase ‘Glasses, made on scientific principles to screen the eye from danger, by which means the Sun’s horns may be distinctly seen’, and which can only be purchased from Marshall for sixpence.





5. **[ASTRONOMY.] MOTTE, Charles.** L'ECLIPSE DU SEPTEMBRE 1820. Lithog. de C. Motte. Chez Martinet. [n.p. but Paris, n.d. but ca. 1820.]

Single sheet, 300 x 215 mm; coloured lithograph; lightly browned and soiled, with some further minor staining to upper margin, evidence of previous mounts on verso; a nice bright example. **\$550**

An appealing satirical lithograph, printed by Motte and published by Martinet, commemorating the eclipse of 1820. A stout man looks through a telescope at the solar eclipse, commenting 'Elle est totale et d'un bien beau vert', not realising that he is looking at the silk lining of his companion's hat, which he is holding over the lens. The solar eclipse of September 7th 1820 was in fact annular, when the Moon's apparent diameter is smaller than the Sun's, blocking most of the Sun's light and causing it to look like a ring (an annulus). There was also a partial lunar eclipse on September 22nd.

Charles [Etienne Pierre] Motte (1785-1836) was a noted French publisher and lithographic printer, based in Paris, and opening a branch in London in 1830.

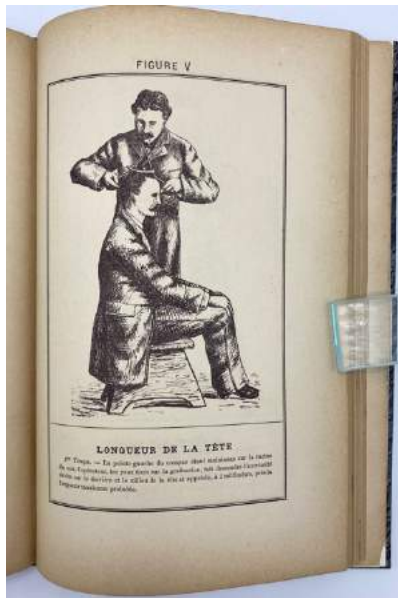
An inspiration to Conan Doyle

6. **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. **\$2,800**

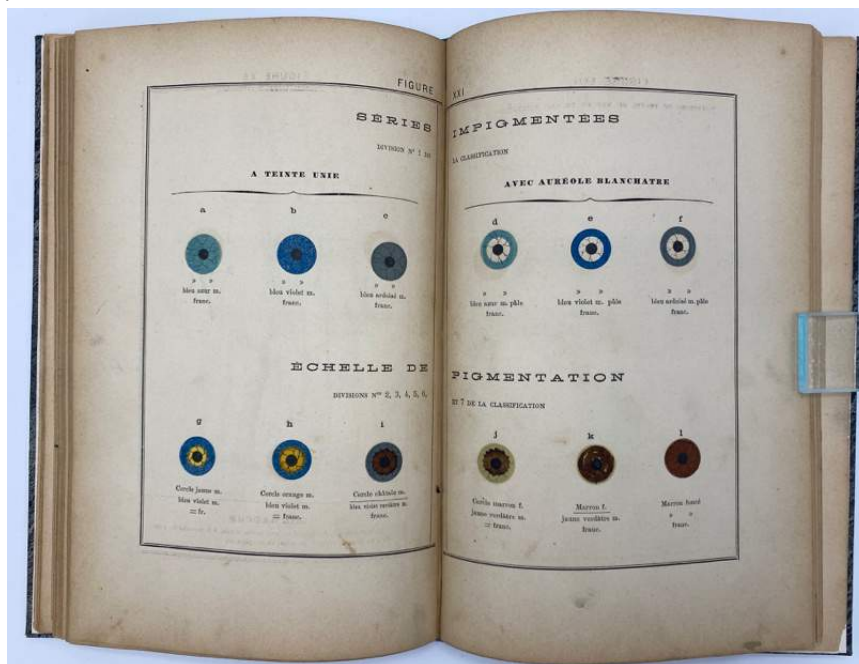
Rare first edition of this pioneering work by Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914), successively viewed as the founder of anthropometry, the inventor of the mug shot, the forefather of dactyloscopy, and is considered one of the key figures of forensic science.





The present work was the result of his own meticulous studies whilst working at the Paris Prefecture de Police. Son of the noted statistician and one of the founders of the Paris School of Anthropology, Louis-Adolphe Bertillon (1821-1883), Alphonse started work in the police department as a copy clerk in 1879, and soon became frustrated by the inadequate record keeping. 'He wanted to improve descriptions of suspected criminals, and hoped a good identification system would quickly identify repeat offenders. He believed that people who were liable to re-offend could be identified through physical characteristics, and that people with certain characteristics were more likely to be criminals. Bertillon was a friend of the surgeon and anthropologist Paul Broca, and borrowed Broca's ideas about measuring physical differences. In 1881, Bertillon developed techniques and instruments to measure individual features that would not change, for example eye colour, the shape and angles of the ear, brow and nose, and the distances between them. He also developed ways to reliably record other physical data about the body, including identifying marks such as

tattoos. He collected vast quantities of data and used the new technology of 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.

Important and highly visual contribution to the emerging science of demography

7. **BERTILLON, Louis-Adolphe.** LA DÉMOGRAPHIE FIGURÉE DE LA FRANCE ou étude statistique de la population Française. Avec tableaux graphiques traduisant les principales conclusions. Mortalité selon l'âge, le sexe, l'état-civil, & en chaque Département et pour la France entière comparée aux pays étrangers. Paris, G. Masson, éditeur. Libraire de L'Académie de Médecine... 1874.

Folio (445 x 293 mm), pp. [iv], (first leaf blank), 4, 58 tables on 29 double-page lithograph plates, mounted on guards, [lix]-lxiv 'Résumé et conclusions'; some occasional light browning and soiling, predominantly marginal; with a couple of later maps, and a small contemporary newspaper article, loosely inserted by previous owner; in contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, head and tail of spine slightly bumped and worn, with some light rubbing, corners rounded and a bit worn, especially lower bottom corner, some discolouration from endpapers; still a very good copy. **\$3,850**

First edition of this uncommon, highly visual and important contribution to the emerging scientific study of demography, by the French physician, statistician and one of the founders of the Paris School of Anthropology, Louis-Adolphe Bertillon (1821-1883), highlighting the threat of depopulation, and part of a sustained bid to gain academic recognition for demography as a science.

Mirroring the expansive re-evaluation of French society after the Revolution of 1789, the political upheaval following the military defeat to Germany in 1870 inevitably led to considerable academic and political analysis on the state of the nation, and a renewed interest in social science. Bertillon had already carried out studies relating to the ever potent issue of infant mortality, and had famously quoted before the war that a child born in France had less chance of living a week than a man of 90, or of living a year than an octogenarian. The present work presents the culmination of research begun in 1873 in response to a request to address the Medical Congress of France on population and the dangers of depopulation.

'Published in 1874, *La Démographie figurée* is a good example of how Bertillon's formulation of demography post 1873 combined his earlier projects for promoting statistics in medicine with his new commitment to discipline formation, his new holistic concept of population, and his new political concerns for the strength of the French nation' (Schweber p. 77-78). As he states in the preface: 'It is not by chance that I have chosen this subject [mortality]. Our fatherland is in need of workers and defenders; from all sides one hears complaints, not without reason, of our slow and feeble reproduction. But I think that before studying the conditions of increase... it is urgent to discover the causes of our devastation, and in a word, that it is better to conserve generations that to renew them' (p. 2).





The work consists of 39 maps and eighteen tables each with detailed analysis. The maps indicate the mortality rates by department, shaded to indicate areas with particularly high or low rates. The tables then analyse the figures in relation to age, sex, civil status and other measures of mortality. ‘While the use of graphic representations had been introduced into French statistics in the first half of the century, the technique was rarely used... Bertillon himself provided two explanations for his use of maps. The first was that they allowed the reader to process a great deal of information quickly and that they fixed that information in the observer’s mind more effectively than a complicated table would have done. The second was that they revealed an otherwise invisible underlying reality... to seize distant unexpected relations, which jump at the eyes... this notion of the power of statistical analysis to identify previously unsuspected relations can be related to Bertillon’s newly acquired belief in the existence of constant causes or patterns associated with a particular popular, and with the political use of demography’ (ibid p. 78).

‘L’auteur combine une vision diachronique en analysant l’évolution historique et synchronique en examinant les variations géographiques. Il prouve d’un côté que la mortalité dans l’enfance globalement n’a pas régressé des années 1860 mais que, par ailleurs, ces tendances globales masquent d’étonnants changements au niveau régional’ (Echalier p. 38).

A practising doctor for many years, after the revolution of 1870, Bertillon was appointed inspector-general of benevolent institutions. He was one of the founders of the school of anthropology of Paris, and was appointed a professor there in 1876. His son, Alphonse Bertillon, the anthropometrist, was born in Paris in 1853 and published in 1883 *Ethnographic moderne des races sauvages*. His chief claim to distinction lies in the system invented by him for the identification of criminals (see above).

Libby Schweber, ‘Disciplining statistics: demography and vital statistics in France’ (ff. 74); Catherine Rollet-Echalier, ‘La Politique à l’égard de la petite enfance sous la IIIe République’ pp. 37-44; OCLC locates copies at Toronto, Stanford, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Cornell, Harvard, the New York Public Library, Case Western and the NLM.

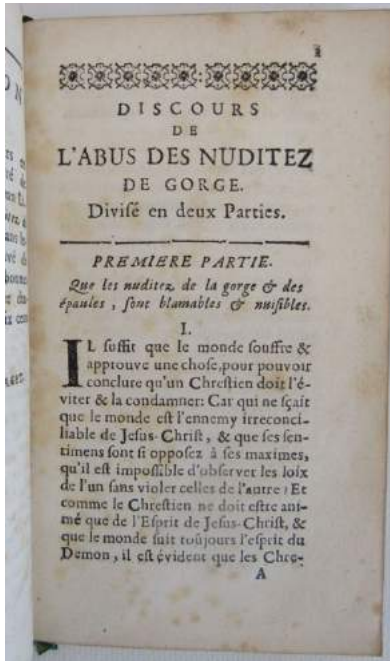
bare shoulders - the work of the devil!

8. **[BOILEAU, Jacques.]** DE L’ABUS DES NUDITEZ DE GORGE. Seconde édition. Revenuë, corrigée, & augmentée. Iouxte la copie imprimée à Bruxelles. Chez J. de Laise-de-Bresche, ruë S. Jacques, devant S. Benoist, à l’Image S. Joseph. 1677.

12mo, pp. [iv], 116, [2] blank; lightly browned and spotted throughout; in contemporary full marbled calf, with triple ruled border, spine in compartments with raised bands, with red morocco label lettered in gilt, with attractive gilt tooling, upper joint split and nicked, lower tail with 1cm loss of calf, all edges gilt, a good copy. **\$985**

Second corrected and augmented edition (first 1675) of this uncommon and curious text on the shamelessness of women, which argues from a religious standpoint that immodest dress, and in particular the fashion of low necklines and bare shoulders, is the work of the devil and deeply un-Christian.





In the short 'L'Imprimeur au lecteur', we are told that the treatise is the work of a pious French gentleman who, upon travelling through Flanders, there observed that most women were exposing naked throats and shoulders when walking past, and even when attending places of confession. He was so scandalized that he vowed, upon his return to France, to pen a treatise on the dissoluteness of this custom. The work is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the nuisance and the guilt of naked shoulders and breasts, with the second outlining the vain excuses of women to allow this abuse.

Anonymously penned, the work is commonly attributed to Jacques Boileau (1635-1716), the French theologian and doctor at the Sorbonne, the brother of Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux, and the author of several theological and moral treatises. More usually a writer in Latin, some have argued that the fact that this tract is written in French casts doubt upon Boileau's authorship, with an alternative attribution sometimes being given to de Neuilly, curé de Beauvais.

The work was translated into English in 1678 as *A Just and seasonable reprehension of naked breasts and shoulders* and was later reprinted in 1858.

Barbier I, 47-48; Brunet I, 22; Gay, *Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'amour*, 12 (first edition); Graesse, *Trésor de livres rares*, 8 (first edition).

'mais souvenez-vous que l'art de bien lire n'est past le moindre des talents'

9. **BRÈS, Jean-Pierre.** [COVER TITLE] LES TALENTS OU LES COURONNES DE LA JEUNESSE. Paris, Chez Lefeul, Libraire, Rue Saint-Jacques, no 54. [Imprimerie de Firmin Didot, Rue Jacob, no 24.] [n.d. but ca. 1820-1827.]

Eight volumes, 12mo; pp. 39; 40; 40; 40; 40; 40; 40; 40; each with attractive engraved frontispiece with contemporary hand-colouring; some occasional light foxing to text, plates all retaining tissue guards; woodcut printer's device on each title; each volume bound in publisher's cream glazed paper boards, upper covers with elaborate engraved borders and vignettes, with contemporary hand-colouring; housed in the original highly decorative double compartment box, upper

cover with mounted lithograph title and vignette, hand-coloured, all edges of lid with ornate gilt foil floral border; lower box with remains of silk ties, upper cover of box a little soiled and creased but otherwise clean and bright, light wear to corners and extremities; a most appealing set. **\$3,000**



A most appealing educational series, designed for the edification of young girls, and the work of the noted writer of children's books, Jean-Pierre Brès (1782-1832). The most attractive and elegant presentation box houses eight attractively bound booklets, the upper cover of each bearing an engraved border and additional engraved vignette representative of the talent in question. What makes the present set of particular appeal is that each cover has been vibrantly enhanced in watercolour. Each volume also contains a beautifully hand-coloured frontispiece engraving showing people engaged in the various talents. According to Jacques Desse, these designs are the work of the noted artist Augustin Legrand.



As to be expected, the talents being encouraged and celebrated align with contemporary ideas of femininity and domesticity, and include sewing, needlework, drawing, and singing: *La Lecture*; *L'Écriture*; *Le Chant*; *La Danse*; *Le Dessin*; *La Broderie*; *L'Économie Domestique*; and *Les Exercices Gymnastiques*. The stories revolve around one or more 'jeunes pensionnaires' who are challenged to acquire the skill. '*La Lecture*' is the only volume to include a general introduction, suggesting that it was intended to be the first in the series.

Jean-Pierre Brès is best known publishing the first interactive pull-out book with tabs (*livre à tirettes*), his *Le Livre joujou* (1831) and published by Janet. He was also an early pioneer of myriorama's.

We have found some variant imprints on the box lid: the present box bears the imprint 'Chez Alph. Giroux & Cie'. Others located note alternatively Lefuel and Delaunay.

Rare: Gumuchaian 921, which lists only one volume, *Le Chant*; see Jacques Desse Augustin Legrand, *un pionnier inconnu du livre jeunesse* and also his online essay *L'invention du livre à tirettes*; OCLC lists Royal Library Netherlands, V&A, University of California and Lily Library but only with four books (out of 8).



Noted obstetrics manual - in the original boards

10. **BUSCH, Dietrich Wilhelm Heinrich.** *ATLAS GEBURTSHÜFLICHER ABBILUNGEN mit bezugnahme auf das Lehrbuch der Geburtskunde.* Berlin, bei August Hirschwald, 1841.



Large 8vo, pp. xiii, [i], 148; with 49 lithograph plates; pp. 25/26 misbound after p. 30 and partially adhered to p. 30, with small paper tear; printed on poor quality paper and heavily foxed throughout as usual, with some sporadic marginal dampstaining, and evidence of finger-soiling throughout in lower right-hand corner, a couple of gatherings a little loose; with faint and sadly illegible signature in pencil on title-page, dated '1846'; scarce in the original printed boards, though somewhat shaken and with book-block and gatherings sitting somewhat proud along fore-edge, rebacked, covers soiled and scuffed, heavily in places and with loss of paper at tail of upper cover, extremities and corners bumped and worn; despite wear, a sound copy used and appreciated by a former owner. **\$685**



Uncommon first edition, and unusual being in the original printed boards, of this concise and excellent obstetrical manual and lithograph atlas, each chapter discussing a specific plate, each of which themselves contain a number of figures. Amongst other things, the fine plates show various pelvises and the various stages of pregnancy, but concentrates primarily upon the delivery itself, highlighting numerous different presentations. In a number of these where instruments (mostly forceps) would be needed, their use is illustrated. The Caesarean operation is also represented in two plates (plates 47 and 48), the first of which shows the abdomen with five different types of incision indicated.

Busch was one of the earliest obstetricians to recommend episiotomies: he himself confined their use to cases of 'organic anomalies' and was wary about other surgeons using the procedure too freely and inappropriately. He was the author of several noted works, including an earlier noted text-book and atlas *Die theoretische und practische*

Geburtskunde durch Abbildungen erläutert, and *Atlas der in funfzig lithographirten Tafeln* both published in 1838.

As with previous copies of the first edition handled, the present copy is quite prominently foxed and soiled, due to the paper quality. It has also clearly been extensively and frequently used by the previous owner, suggesting it was considered to be a valuable reference source and text-book.

Ricci, *Development of Gynaecological Surgery* p. 456; Hirsch I, 783; OCLC: 14836446.

A charming calendar to grace a fashionable boudoir

- II. **[CALENDAR.]** CALENDRIER PERPETUEL A Paris, Chez Noel Freres, Ruë St. Jacques, No. 16, et rue des Prêtres St. Germain, l'Auxerois, No. 22. 1810.

Framed perpetual calendar (264 x 240mm), hand-coloured etching and engraving (image size 245 x 190 mm), showing three movable wheels, the top one giving the year (from 1811 to 1819), below it on the left the day of the week and the date, and on the right an indication of the month, the length of the day and night, time of sunrise and sunset, and the sign of the zodiac; two mythological figures in upper corners; all in fine contemporary hand-colouring; within a contemporary wooden frame, glazed; faint dampstaining at foot in center, just touching the imprint, but no loss; in very good condition. **\$4,200**

A rare and most attractive example of an early 19th paper and card etched and engraved perpetual calendar, intended for home use or public and private offices.

Whilst previously handled examples of such calendars have had more of a religious focus, designed to help the user with calendar-related calculations to determine days in the liturgical calendar, this charming mythologically-themed version would not be out of place in a fashionable salon boudoir. Under the heading *Calendrier Perpetuel* three movable wheels show the year, the month, and the day of the week.



Chronos, the whinged god of Greek mythology, dominates the larger images. The motto of the perpetual calendar is 'L'Amour fait passer le tems. The Temps fait passer les Saisons'. It covers the years 1811 to 1819, which suggests that it would have been published in 1810.

The Paris publishing firm Noël Frères (active 1815-1830) is described by Dorothy George as "deeply obscure French publishers of caricatures" and middle-market prints. The Calendar was apparently for sale in print shops.

OCLC: Bibliotheque Nationale, dated variously 1810 - 1813.



12. **[CALENDAR.] JOURDAN, Armand George Lucien.** CALENDRIER PLANETAIRE POUR 1911. A.G.L jourdan, Ingr. au Beaumont, Ile de Jersey, Angleterre (Tous droits reserves). 1911.

Partially folding card calendar, 540 x 280mm, with fold 190mm from top end and folding backwards, with mounted lithograph printed in blue and white and reminiscent of a cyanotype, remains of a tear-off daily calendar in upper half, exposed date being February 14th; some light scuffing and fading across whole calendar, some wear to edges of tear-off calendar which is a little fragile, extremities and corners a little rubbed and worn; still a rare survivor of such an ephemeral item.

\$950

Extremely rare and striking planetary calendar for the year 1911 and printed on the Channel Island of Jersey. Armand Georges Lucien Jourdan (1854-1945?) was born in France in 1854, who settled on the island in around 1885, where he became an engineer. With text and illustrations in white on a blue background, the lithograph is reminiscent of a cyanotype, and illustrates the planetary system, whilst providing further general astronomical information.

The upper section includes a mounted tear-off daily calendar, which has been partially used, with the date shown being February 14th - rather evocatively capturing a specific moment in time like a stopped watch. This sections folds backwards for ease of use and transportation.

The New York Public Library locate an example from 1909, and Jourdan placed an advertisement, including an illustration of the calendar, in volume 26 of *L'Astronomie*, in 1912 (ff. 564).





13. **CASTOR, Antoine.** RECUEIL DE MACHINES A DRAGUER ET APPAREILS ÉLÉVATOIRES Construits et employés par A. Castor, Entrepreneur de Travaux Publics a Mantes (Seine-et-Oise). Paris, Imprimerie de J. Claye. Rue Saint-Benoit, 7. 1856.

Large folio, pp. [iv], 19, [1] 'table'; and with 8 double-page engraved plates, 475 x 775mm, each mounted on guards; occasional light foxing throughout, but overall clean and bright; in contemporary plum half-morocco over ribbed cloth, upper cover and spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little rubbed and bumped, some light scratching to surfaces, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; a presentation copy inscribed by Castor on the title page to 'Monsieur Jacqmin Ingénieur en chef des Ponts et Chaussées, Directeur de l'Exploitation des chemins de fer de Genève'; a lovely copy.

\$2,800

A rare and most impressive catalogue describing in detail, and then illustrating in eight large double-page engraved plates, a number of pioneering steam-powered dredging machines and hoisting machinery, built and employed by the civil engineer and industrialist Antoine Castor (1811-1874), and his first major publication.

Castor was to become one of France's leading civil engineering contractors, who played a major role in the construction of the French railway system, and was instrumental in overseeing the transition from manpower to machine-power in construction projects. Amongst his notable technological breakthroughs was his introduction of steam dredgers which could excavate 1500 cubic metres of spoil per day, a vast advance over the performance of previous machines, and which are the principal focus of the present work. The plates depict the Service bridge; Boom of lifting machines; Inclined plane ; Steam Crane; Steam Dredgers; Dredge with two inclined slings; Dredge with a single inclined slinger; Dredge with a single vertical slinger; and Mobile trolley dredge.

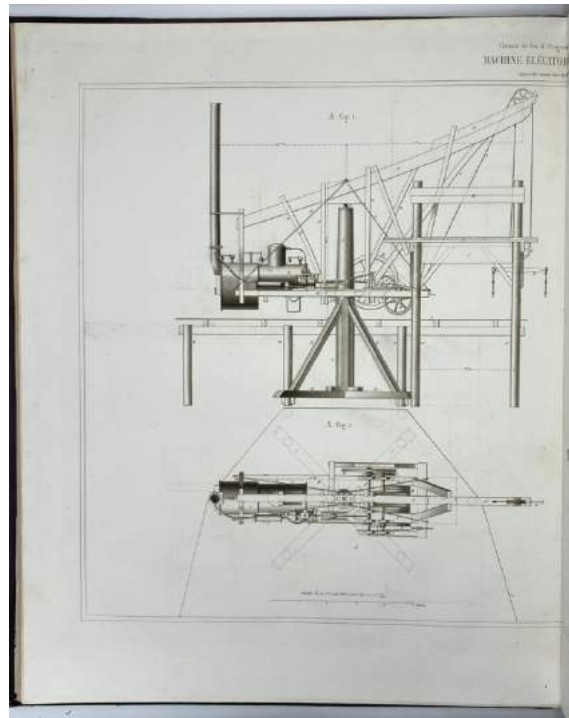
The crucial role played by the contractors involved in the many technologically challenging projects of the 19th century is less well known about, and so to have a book written by one of the entrepreneurs publicising his technical advances is unusual. He published further works, including in 1860 *Recueil*



d'Appareils à Vapeur Employés aux Travaux de Navigation de Chemins de Fer et Fondation du Pont du Rhin, and which includes a description of his work on the construction of the Kehl railway bridge over the Rhine.

A fine and striking work, bearing a presentation inscription from Castor to M. Jacqmin, Chief Engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées, Director of Operations of the Geneva Railways.

OCLC locates copies at the Southern Methodist University, the BnF, and Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées only.



(part plate)

14. **CAVELL, Edith.** IN SACRED MEMORY OF NURSE EDITH CAVELL The Greatest Heroine of the War who was murdered by the brutal hun on August 13th. 1915. Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey May 15 PHOTOGRAPH OF EDITH CAVELL, England's Martyr-Nurse. On Satin. Sold for the Benefit of the "Daily Mirror' Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund"... [n.p. but London, and n.d. but ca. 1915-1919.]

Offered together, Small oblong memorial/funeral card ticket printed on both sides with central vertical fold and Photographic portrait of Cavell printed on woven satin fabric house within the original printed orange envelope; card 75 x 229mm, text printed in black surrounded by silver and black ruled border, with half-tone photograph and poem, with standard funeral motif on verso; some light soiling and foxing; photograph 140 x 85mm on satin, retaining the original printed orange envelope, photograph a little foxed and browned, envelope a little nicked at edges below flap and at top left, and with offset printing on verso (where stacked previously on wet ink); both very good. \$200

Two scarce memorial items commemorating the death of the British nurse Edith Cavell (1865-1915).





The daughter of a rector, Cavell was born in the village of Swardeston, Norfolk, and worked as a governess in Belgium, before training to be a nurse in London. She worked in hospitals in Shoreditch, Kings Cross and Manchester and then accepted a position in Brussels as Matron in Belgium's first training hospital and school for nurses. There was no established nursing profession in Belgium at the time of Edith's appointment, and her pioneering work led her to be considered the founder of modern nursing education in that country. She was in Norfolk visiting her mother when the First World War broke out in 1914. On hearing of the threat to Belgium, she felt compelled to return. Working in German-occupied Belgium, she helped hundreds of British, French and Belgian soldiers escape the Germans before her arrest and trial. She was infamously executed by firing squad on the grounds of treason by the German authorities in October 1915, on the

charge of harbouring Allied soldiers in Belgium. Her death aroused world-wide condemnation, and in the months and years following her death, countless newspaper articles, pamphlets, images, and books publicised her story, and she became an iconic propaganda figure in Britain, due partly to her sex, her nursing profession, and her apparently heroic approach to death.

In 1919 her remains were transferred back to Britain and she was honoured with a national service at Westminster Abbey, before her remains were carried in state back to her home county of Norfolk, where she was interred at Norwich Cathedral.

This present funeral/memorial ticket was presumably issued for the London market and for those attending the Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey on May 15th. We have previously handled a variant issue which mentioned only the interment at Norwich, the photograph of Cavell also including more of the original background: here her figure has been 'cut out' in relief with a plain white background. It is interesting to note that this striking memorial erroneously notes the date of her murder as being August 13th, rather than October 12th (though her initial arrest was in August).

Offered together with the funeral ticket is a photographic portrait of Cavell printed on Satin, and which was sold by the Daily Mirror in aid of the Edith Cavell Memorial Fund, which aimed to establish a home for nurses in London. A reproduction of the famous photograph taken in Brussels before the start of the war, the image shows her sitting in a garden together with two dogs, with her signature below and the quote "'I have seen death so often that it is not strange or painful to me. I am glad to die for my country.'" Brussels, October 12th, 1915'. It was one of the last photographs to be taken of Edith Cavell. Whilst in Belgium she had adopted a stray called Jack, who was rescued after her execution and adopted by the Countess de Croy. The photograph is housed within the original orange printed envelope, which gives further detail of the proposed Fund, and lists a number of distinguished people who have already contributed to the Fund. The Memorial Fund was begun, in collaboration with the Daily Telegraph, shortly after her death. The Edith Cavell Home for Nurses, attached to the London Hospital, was opened on April 11th 1919. The Cavell Trust remains to this day, offering benevolent support to UK nurses, midwives and healthcare assistants, both working and retired.

Charming paper and card mathematical computational aid

15. **CHARJER, Père.** LE GRAND DISQUE CHIFFRÉ. Nouvelle Méthode. Pour apprendre aux enfants les quatre premières règles de l'arithmétique. La Fleche, Charier-Beaulay, [n.d. but ca. 1860, or possibly 1890s.]

Octagonal thick card and paper computational instrument, 385 x 385mm, 2 octagonal printed disks of printed cardboard connected with centrally placed pin allowing rotation and a small wooden handle to allow rotating the disk; the illustrated upper red disk is dissected with small 'windows' allowing numbers to be seen; the upper disk shows



four charming scenes of two or three children engaged in arithmetic exercises, the central part of the disk indicates various mathematical transactions: addition, soustraction, multiplication, and division; the verso shows the rules of this mathematical aid, printed in double columns; extremities a little scuffed, but in very good state of preservation, remains of sticker to verso. **\$3,500**



Late 19th century and ingenious paper and card educational tool for teaching children the basic rules of arithmetic, devised by Father Charier, former student of the École Supérieure et Industrielle de la ville de Metz.

It is essentially a simple rotating table for finding values for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of a small range of numbers. The table is composed of 2 octagonal pieces of cardboard that rotate around a central brass fastener; a wooden knob is attached to the outer board.

The operation of this mathematical tool is simple, the large cut-out window corresponds to the type of calculation to be performed and displays numbers from 1 to 10. Above each window is a printed bar of numbers, again from 1 to 10. If the number displayed in the large window is aligned with one of the numbers in the bar, the result will appear in the small cut-out window at the top.

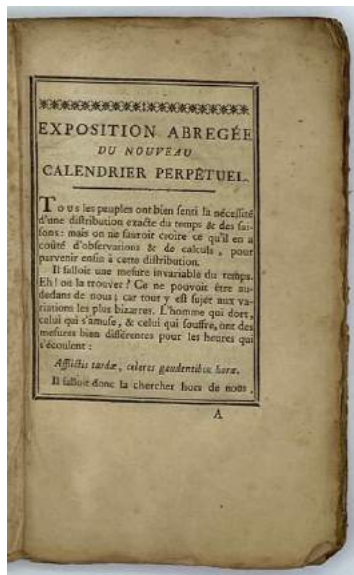
Yale University date *Le Grand Disque* to 1897, based upon an assumption that it was perhaps issued with *Les premiers elements du calcul, nouvelle methode pour apprendre aux enfants les premières regles de l'arithmétique* which was also published in *La Flèche* by Charier-Beulay. The Musée Nationale de l'Éducation suggests that it may be a little earlier, ca. 1860s.

OCLC: Yale; Musée Nationale de l'Éducation.

16. **[CHRISTIN, Jean-Joseph?]** EXPOSITION ABREGÉE DU NOUVEAU CALENDRIER PERPÉTUEL. [colophon: [Paris] Le Nouveau Calendrier se vend chez le sieur Tissot, rue des Deux-Portes-Saint-Severin, à Hôtel d'Orléans. De l'Imprimerie de L. F. Delatour. 1772.]



Small 8vo, pp. 109, [1 colophon]; lightly foxed and browned throughout, with some occasional light marginal dampstaining; uncut, stitched in the original marbled paper wrappers, spine worn and mainly gone exposing gatherings but holding firm, covers somewhat soiled and scuffed, overall a little dog-eared but still good; with the signature of 'M. de Rey Pailhade' in ms on upper wrapper. \$525



Scarce explanatory manual for 'a new perpetual calendar', and which was available for sale from 'M. Tissot'. Although hard to identify with complete certainty, a number of contemporary sources attribute the device to a M. Christin, originally from Conflans and apparently a lay brother of the abbey of Tamié in Savoy. The calendar was approved by the Academy of Sciences in 1773, according to Grillet in his 1807 work *Dictionnaire Historique Littéraire et Statistique des départements du Mont-Blanc et du Léman* (Vol. II p. 237). He is also mentioned by Lapaute in his 1767 *Traité d'horlogerie*.

The upper cover bears the signature 'M. de Rey Pailhade', possibly Joseph de Rey-Pailhade (1850-1934), 'a proselytizer for full decimalization, and a practical designer of decimal instrument (see Turner, *A general history of horology*, 2022, page 344), and who wrote a number of works on chronology and chronometry, as well as the decimalization of time.

We have so far located only two copies only two copies at Autun and in the university library of Saxony-Anhalt in Germany.

Reflecting the growth of medical tourism

17. **[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 I 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. \$950



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 know 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.

18. **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.

\$3,800





A lovely copy of an extremely 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 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 adding anything of weight to greater scientific advancement, however, 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 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, though which on close comparison is in fact a duplication of what then appears again 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 so 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 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.



A noted work in the literature of Pascal and Desargues

19. **CURABELLE, Jacques.** EXAMEN DES OEUVRES DU SR DESARGUES, A Paris, de L'Imprimerie de M. & I. Henault. Et se vendent, chez F. L'Anglois dit Chirtres Marchand Libraire, ruë S. Jacques aux Colomnes de'Hercules, proche le Lyon d'Argent. 1644.

4to, pp. 81; engraved title-page within a decorative frame with imprint printed in letterpress below, and 16 geometrical engraving printed within the text (including repeats), of which 6 full-page, and woodcut initials and tail-pieces; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, slight spotting and soiling in places, a few ink stains, and with some occasional marginal dampstaining, and evidence of previous dampstaining to front and rear paste-downs; some detailed and lengthy manuscript annotations, seemingly in two hands, with sporadic corrections; possibly early 19th century binding using near contemporary vellum, with more recent endpapers, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, with evidence of previous manuscript markings, some minor worming to upper cover, covers a little soiled and darkened, extremities bumped and lightly worn in place; a good copy. \$7,000



First edition of this noted polemic against Girard Desargues (1591-1661), 'the greatest perspectivist and projective geometer of his generation' (Kemp, p. 120), and a key text in the infamous 'perspective wars' amongst scholars of the 1640s. Curabelle's treatise is a wild refutation of Desargues theorem and new system of perspective, and includes literal extracts from two of his lost works on perspective and gnomonics - the first work on projective geometry of which only one copy survives. It was also the first printed reference to La Pasqualle, the mystic hexagram, published in 1640 by the sixteen year-old Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) in a broadside, *Essai pour les coniques*, of which only 1 copy are extant.





Girard Desargues was one of the leading figures in the Parisian scientific community of his day, considered to be the founder of projective geometry, and a contemporary of Mersenne, Descartes and Gassendi. ‘Master of the young Pascal, who knew him in Father Mersenne’s entourage and over whom he exercised considerable influence, Girard Desargues is considered the founder of projective geometry. According to the historian of mathematics René Taton, he was “certainly the most fruitful and original geometer of the 17th century”. But the originality of his thought did not go without encountering strong resistance, as evidenced among others by the Examination of the works of Sr. Desargues published in 1644 by the architect Jacques Curabelle. Touched to the quick, Desargues responded to this refutation with extreme vivacity and unleashed one of the most virulent scientific polemics of the 17th century, the stakes of which went beyond the circle of mathematicians alone: because it

is in particular the theory of perspective it was in question, it also interested painters, draftsmen and engravers, following the example of Abraham Bosse who offered Desargues very active support. Legal action was initiated, accompanied by various libels published by the opposing parties’ (translation of article note by Jean-Marc Chatelain, *Les acquisitions de la BnF, Chroniques*, June 2006).

Several of Desargues’s original works are lost, and those which are extant are of extreme rarity, often surviving in just one or two copies, so that Curabelle’s commentary on Desargues is the only information we have about some of the latter’s works. His work was overlooked for many years, but came to prominence once more in the 19th century through the works of Monge, Poncelet and Steiner.

The present copy has been annotated in two differing hands, both quite extensively expanding upon the geometrical demonstrations under discussion. The first (pp. 20-21) seems to be a 17th-century hand, and is likely contemporary, whilst the second (pp. 28-31) seems slightly later, perhaps the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century, and also includes a small diagram next to one of the engraved figures. The first hand also amended in a very precise manner pp. 23, 24 and 55, with further side notes on pp. 61-2 (in the second hand).

As more usual, the present copy does not include the supplement *Foiblesse pitoyable du Sr. Desargues employée contre l'examen fait de ses oeuvres... ce 16 Juin, 1644*, which is found in only a handful of copies including that found in the Macclesfield sale.

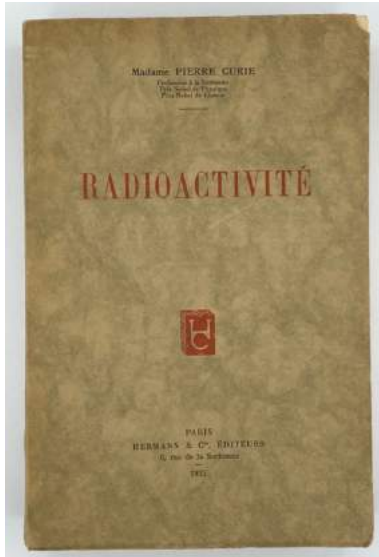
Kemp, *The Science of Art*, 1990, 123 and 351; Poudra, *Oeuvres de Desargues*, II, 389; Taton, *Oeuvres mathématiques de Desargues*, p. 72; for a detailed account of Desargues’s work see Field & Gray, *The geometrical work of Girard Desargues*, 1987.

20. CURIE, Madame Pierre (Marie). RADIOACTIVITÉ Paris, Hermann & Cie, Éditeurs. 6, rue de la Sorbonne, 1935.

Two parts in one volume, large 8vo, pp. [viii], 563, [1] blank; with two photograph portrait frontispieces of Marie and Pierre Curie, and 26 half-tone plates on 14 leaves; lightly browned throughout, with some occasional light creasing, and gutters exposed in a couple of places; uncut and opened in the original printed card wrappers, head and tail of spine lightly bumped, upper joint with 2cm split at tail, spine a little creased, upper corner of front cover nicked with small nick at lower margin, with some minor wear to extremities; a good copy. **\$750**

A fine, uncut copy of the first edition of Curie’s final work on radioactivity, published a year after her death, edited by her daughter and son-in-law, and based upon her own manuscripts, studies and courses





on radioactivity. The introduction notes that ‘this book is the presentation of lessons given at the Sorbonne for several years and modified each year in order to take into account the progression of science’ and that it should be considered as ‘a teaching book and not an academic treatise’.

‘Left unfinished at Marie Curie’s death, the text of this treatise was completed by Irène Joliot-Curie and Frédéric Joliot. The first section of the book deals with the background topics - ionized gases, electrons, and x-rays - that led to the discovery of radioactivity and the bulk of the text is a comprehensive review of radioactivity, radioactive transformations, and the chemistry and physics of radioactive materials’ (Grolier, no. 38).

Irène and Frédéric were themselves to jointly win the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in the same year, for their artificial creation of radioactive isotopes or ‘artificial’ or ‘induced’ radioactivity, making them the second ever married couple (after her parents) to win the Nobel Prize.

Grolier, *Extraordinary Women*, pp. 46-52, and item 34; for a detailed discussion of her life and work see Rayner-Carter, *A Devotion to their Science* ff. 31; Ogilvie, I, pp. 311-316; Proffitt, p. 121.

The dangers of bloodletting

21. **[CUSAC, Louis.]** TRAITÉ DE LA TRANSPIRATION DES HUMEURS, qui sont les causes des maladies. Ou la methode de guerir les malades sans le triste secours de la frequente saignée. Discours Philosophique. A Paris, Chez L’Auteur... Laurent D’Houry... MDCLXXXII [1682.]

12mo, pp. [24], 276, [xii]; with two engraved plates and small engraved head-piece; lightly browned and foxed throughout, some worming affecting lower gutter from ff. 70 to the end, though never touching text and unobtrusive, some dampstaining affecting gutter and lower corner from ff. 263 getting more prominent; in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine and joints expertly repaired, corners repaired, covers and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; with the ex-libris stamp and book-plate of Dr J. C. Bergo on front paste-down and free endpaper. **\$680**

First edition of this staunch attack against the practice of bloodletting, the work of the physician Louis Cusac (fl. 1682-1692), and one of few 17th century authors to speak out against the practice, in what was a golden age of bloodletting.

Written in the form of dialogues between Cleante and Lisandre, and Lisandre and Polemon, Cusac’s criticism of the practice is made clear from the very start, as he expresses in his introductory ‘Epistre’ addressed to the King (and which he signs at the end revealing his authorship of the work). ‘Ever since medicine has recognised that blood was the principle and the support of life, it employed all possible means to preserve it. But being persuaded in the course of time that it contained within itself the cause of almost all our ills, it believed that to deliver us from these, it was necessary to exhaust our veins; in such a way that frequent bleeding has become the quickest and most familiar of all remedies... But how important it is, Sir, to arrest the course of this error, which destroys nature, by depriving it of its strength’. Cusac, in contrast, recommends using a spirit of wine, of his own making, which ‘peut, en ostant les obstructions des pores, contribuer à rétablir la nature’ (preface p. 15). By opening up the pores, he can cure the sick, helping them to sweat out the corruption in the veins and other parts of the body. As Cusac notes in the preface, he was inspired by ‘des Aphorismes de Sanctorius’, who did much work on the study of ‘insensible perspiration’ or sweating through the skin. Cusac devotes the first part of the work





discussing his theories, with the second section highlighting his therapeutic use of his 'spirit of wine'. Santorio's *De Statica Medica* was first published in 1614, and had not yet been translated into French, the first French edition appearing in 1694. Cusac was to publish a further fierce assault on the practice in *Reflexions sur la theorie et la pratique d'Hippocrate et de Galien* (1692).

The present work received a favourable review in the the *Journal des Scavans*, 1683, (vol. 10, 111-112), supporting his use of perspiration as a more natural remedy to expel corrupt 'humors' from the body, and 'deliver men from the unfortunate necessity of frequent bleeding'. 'Le Sr. Cusac après avoir employé presqu'autant de temps à la recherche de ce secret, que Sanctorius dans la consideration des operations de la nature sur ce sujet, a esté assez heureux pour en trouver un que l'expérience de plusieurs cures extraordinaires sur une infinité de differentes malades nous fait juger estre tres-utile et salutaire contre tous les maux, dont les humeurs ne sont ny si froides ny si grossieres, qu'elles ne se puissent evaporer par le transpiration. Il consiste dans un certain esprit de vin composé à sa maniere, dont on foment les malades suivant les maux qu'ils ont, ou selon les parties qui sont affligées. Cet esprit de vin ouvre d'abord les pores d'une

maniere aisée; en suite la nature secondée et fortifiée par cette douce chaleur agite les humeurs, les attenüe, les subtilise, et après les avoir rarefiées les pousse dehors, et se délivre ainsi du mal, en chassant les causes qui le produisent'.

Krivatsy 3033; Wellcome II, p. 422; OCLC locates further copies at Yale, Illinois, Johns Hopkins, the British Library and the BnF; for further reading see Héritier, *La sève de l'homme: de l'âge d'or de la saignée aux débuts de l'hématologie* (1987) and Renbourn, *The Natural History of Insensible Perspiration: A Forgotten Doctrine of health and Disease*, *Medical History*, 4(2), 135-152, 1960.

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

22. **[DUFRENE, 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. **\$1,300**

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.





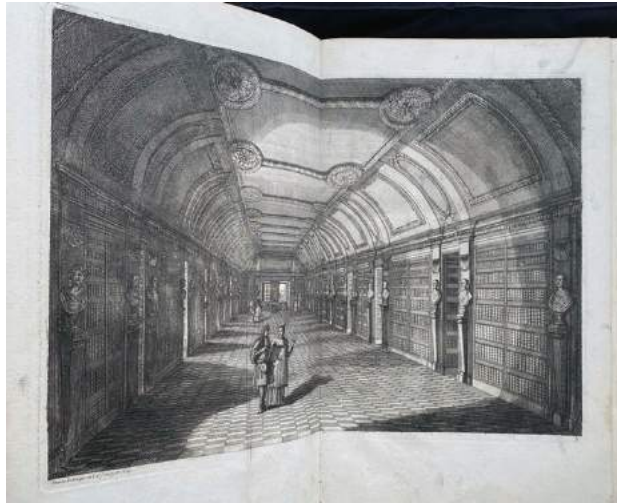
Published by the bookseller Cailleau, the volume gathers together a series of previously published ‘colportages’ - the genre of cheaply produced chapbooks, sold by licensed hawkers and aimed in particular at rural and local communities. Almanacs formed a large and vibrant corpus of the genre, alongside 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 clercs 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-colleurs, 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 clercs d’huissiers, 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.





23. **DU MOLINET, CLAUDE.** LE CABINET DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE SAINTE-GENEVIÈVE. Divisé en deux parties. Contenant les antiquitez de la religion des Chrétiens, des Egyptiens, & des Romains; des Tombeaux, des Poids & des Medailles; des Monnoyes, des Pierres antiques gravées, & des Minéraux; des Talismans, des Lampes antiques, des Animaux les plus rares et les plus singuliers, des Coquilles les plus considérables, des Fruits étrangers, & quelques plantes exquises. A Paris, Chez Antoine Dezallier, ruë Saint Jacques. à la Couronne d'or. Avec Privilege du Roy. 1692.

Folio (400 x 260 mm), pp [ii] engraved sectional title, [viii], 183, [1] blank, [ii] engraved section title, 185-224, [8] index; with engraved portrait of du Molinet, engraved vignette with coat-of-arms on title, engraved head-pieces and initials on p. 6 and p. 185, and engraved tail-pieces on p. 152, with 45 engraved plates of which 5 are double-page, and numerous engraved and woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; some browning and foxing throughout, with some staining affecting the upper inner gutter throughout much of the work, and quite prominent in places causing paper burn; the whole work with extensive worming, affecting inner gutters, and upper and lower margins of both text and plates (though never touching images), with copious neat paper repairs (too many to list separately) though notably lower corners between pp. 99-113, repairs and worm-trails between pp. 141-180, and in upper gutter between pp. 182-206, some plates somewhat browned, and with a few marginal tears, and the remains of one or two insects still visible; some of the plates with old manuscript numbering and which have been cropped in places at some point; in recent full vellum bound by Bernard Middleton, all edges yellow, spine lettered in gilt, covers a little stained and soiled. \$5,200

First edition. Important and beautifully illustrated catalogue of the famous 17th century wunderkammer, established and curated by Father Claude Du Molinet (1620-1687), and which formed an annexe to the library of the abbey of Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, established by Cardinal Rochefoucauld in 1642. Although a small part of the original collection remains today, much of it was dismantled and dispersed during the French Revolution, and thus the present catalogue serves as the only record of the museum's cabinet of coins, medals, gems and natural history specimens. Du Molinet had first started to amass the collection in the 1660s, before officially installing the museum in 1675. Amongst the many fine engraved plates by Franz Ertinger (1640-ca. 1710), the first seven (including 5 double-page), show the actual interior decoration of the rooms in which the collection was housed, with the main room looking out towards Luxembourg gardens and the church of Saint-Sulpice.

According to the preface, Du Molinet had sought in particular to assemble rare and curious objects of interest to the sciences and history, both ancient and natural. 'It was thus a teaching collection and an



important addition to the library, through which one had to pass before reaching the cabinet of curiosities. The collection was only ten years in the making but received a tremendous boost with the acquisition of the greater part of Peiresc's collection, which made it one of the most notable cabinets in France' (Grinke, p. 28). The catalogue is divided into two parts - the first being devoted to antiquities: Christian, Egyptian and Roman; funerary objects; weights and measures; coins; medals; engraved gems; talismans and seals (including a section on Gnostic seals); and lamps. The second part is devoted to natural history objects, divided amongst birds; animals; fish; fruits; plants; shells; stones; and minerals. The cabinet included many oft found curiosities of the time, such as a unicorn horn, and a mermaid hand, Du Molinet relating the stories and legends that were associated with them, even if somewhat sceptical himself. 'The arrangement of the collection itself is carefully described by du Molinet. Facing the entrance was an alcove with clothes and weapons from Persia, India and America and above this were ranged three tiers of urns, votive objects, lamps, sacrificial instruments and other antiquities. The alcove was flanked with two cupboards of petrification's, Indian birds, animals and a collection of footwear from various countries, and above these "buffets" were further shelves of figures, Chinese vases, branches of red, white and black coral and other marine growths. The other three sides of the room contained a dozen walnut cabinets housing the medal collection, with an explanatory book listing over four hundred pieces in the large bronze series. The collection included Greek and Hebrew silver coins, Papal medals and those of the French Kings and other European monarchs, as well as jetons, talismans and coins from China, Japan, India, Siam and elsewhere. Other cabinets contained scientific instruments, semiprecious stones and minerals, shells and rare animals and fishes. The walls were hung with paintings including a series of twenty-two pastel portraits of the Kings of France. Ertinger's excellent plates illustrate the room which housed the collection and also two large views of the interior of the library, with a view of Paris through the open window' (ibid).

Besterman, p.33; Cobres I p 200 n 6; Grinke 7; Hofer *Baroque Book Illustration* 61; Lipsius, *Bibliotheca Numaria*, 1801, p. 264; Murray, *Museums, their history and their use*, 1 218 and 3 80; Nissen 2861; Sinkankas 1803 (not seen, but noting that the 'collection is very rich in abraxas and gnostic gems'); see MacGregor, 'Tradescant's Rarities' pp 83-4.

'A window on the morals and habits of the time'

24. **[EDUCATIONAL GAME.] WALLIS, John.** [cover title:] THE MIRROR OF TRUTH; A New Moral and Biographical Game. [game heading:] A new Game for the Instruction of Youth of both sexes. The Mirror of Truth exhibiting a variety of biographical anecdotes and moral essays, calculated to inspire a love of virtue and abhorrence of vice. Published Jany. 1st. 1811 by John Wallis, at his Juvenile Repository, No. 13 Warwick Square London. Of whom may be had a great variety of instructive & entertaining games, dissected maps, historical & amusing packs of cards, &c. &c. [together with rule book:] The Mirror of Truth; Or, Game of Anecdotes. London: Printed by W. Lewis, Finch-Lane for E. Wallis, 42, Skinner-Street, Snow-Hill. n.d. but also 1811?]

Engraved and vibrantly hand-coloured playing sheet, 460 x 560mm, dissected and mounted in 9 sections onto linen, each section 150mm x 185mm; rules engraved in two columns within central panel, either side of an oval engraved vignette, 'The Temple of Happiness' (nos 45), with 44 smaller playing fields and 31 vignettes running clock-wise our two circles; squared not decorated are vices; lightly foxed and soiled, with some minor ink staining in places; with two panels of matching marbled paper 'handling tabs' on verso; together with 8vo rule pamphlet, pp. 24; a few corners a little creased, with some minor soiling; stitched as issued in the original plain wrappers, spine slightly split, covers a little soiled and slightly dog-eared; housed within the original pink marbled paperbacked card slipcase, with hand-



coloured engraved paper label mounted on upper cover, covers a little darkened and soiled, with wear to extremities; very good. \$4,500

A vibrant and fine example of an early 19th century game, retaining both rules and original slipcase, intended to both educate and amuse, in this case with a heavy dose of moral didacticism thrown in for good measure by attempting to teach children how to live a virtuous life, and avoid being attracted by vice. Played with the household set of dice and playing counters, the accompanying booklet provides an explanatory biographical anecdote to each of the 45 charming engravings. The vices include intemperance, idleness, selfishness, lying, envy, hypocrisy, passion, and pride. Any player landing on these faced a ‘payment of fishes’ to the chosen banker and backward movements. The virtues include Justice, Courage Integrity, patriotism and Clemency, and are supported with stories from life, and rewards such as the receipt of counters and forward movements. The central vignette is explained at the end as pointing out to two young people ‘the path to the Temple of Happiness which is situated on a steep and lofty eminence, intimating that it cannot be gained without some labour and sacrifices (p. 24).



The makers of the English game boards were book manufacturers, and they vied with each other to create not only interesting content, but the most beautiful artwork on the boards and boxes. Since the race game was basic to all of the games, the distinguishing feature was often the art board. Until about 1850, most of the English game boards were hand-coloured engravings, and the boards, apart from their historical interest, are small works of art... the engravings were made from a steel plate, which was capable of producing up to 5,000 copies before wearing out. The hand colouring was done by ladies of impoverished means or children hired for that purpose; (Liman, p. 14). Liman’s comment that such gaming boards provide ‘a window on the morals and habits of the time’ (ibid p. 13), is especially pertinent for the present most attractive example, from one of the major producers of printed games in the first half of the nineteenth century, John Wallis (1745?-1818).

Whitehouse and Liman both describe the rule book as being pp. 47, and which refers ‘giving anecdotes “Selected from the pages of history, unembellished by the hand of fiction” and presents the players with “examples for imitation whither they will perceive the path of virtue can alone conduct them”



(Whitehouse p. 49). The rule book offered here is only pp. 24, though with the shorter title and imprint 'Printed for W. Lewis... for E. Wallis' as noted by Ciomp/Seville on their website. The Osborne copy noted a 24 page pamphlet. Edward Wallis (1787?-1868) worked with his father and inherited the firm from his father in 1818 and continued to published all manner of games over the next forty years

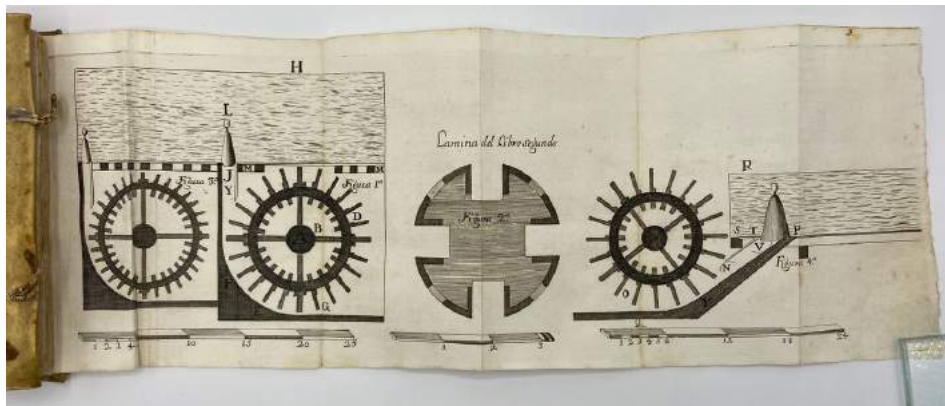
See Liman, *Georgian and Victorian Board Games: The Liman Collection*, p. 34 (though erroneously giving the publisher as William Spooner and dated 1848, though the image is clearly dated 1811); see Coimpi/Seville online 1340 and 1388 (giochidelloca.it); Muir, *Children's Books of Yesterday*, 940, p. 181; Osborne I, p. 224 (with 24 pp pamphlet as here); Whitehouse, *Table Games of Georgian and Victorian Days*, p. 49; OCLC locates copies at the Morgan, Stanford, UCLA, Yale, Princeton,

Water power and Tree-Planting - annotated copy of a forward thinking work

25. **[ENGINEERING.] VILLA-REAL DE BÉRRIZ, PEDRO BERNARDO.** MAQUINAS HYDRAULICAS DE MOLINOS, Y Herrerias, y gobierno de los arboles, y montes de vizcaya. Dedicado a los amigos Cavalleros, y propietarios del Infanzonado del muy noble, y muy Leal Señorío de Vizcaya, y muy Nobel, y muy Leal Provincia de Guipuzcoa. Con privilegio: En Madrid, en la Oficina de Antonia Marin, Año de 1736.

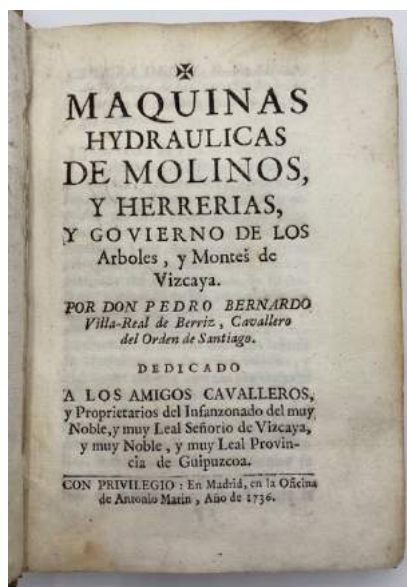
8vo, pp. [32], 168; printed errata slip is pasted to front paste-down, (further, and different, to errata found at p. [18] of prelims; with woodcut head- and tail pieces, some small text diagrams, and two folding etched and engraved plates; slight soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; contemporary or early notes in two hands to paste-downs, to recto of front free endpaper, and to both sides of final endleaf; bound in contemporary stiffened vellum, title inked to spine, fastening cords present but broken (one repaired with glue), binding a little discoloured but otherwise good. **\$3,800**

Rare first edition, and an annotated copy with an extra pasted-in printed erratum, of this little known and significant work of the Spanish Enlightenment *Hydraulic Machines for mills and smithies, and maintenance of trees and mountains of the Basque Country*, by the noted Basque engineer, landowner, industrialist, and statesman Pedro Bernardo Villarreal de Bériz (1669-1740). Effectively his 'magnum opus', outlining as it does a summary of his practical experiences, it is considered by a number of leading Spanish scholars to be a work of considerable significance in the history of technology in Spain, thanks to its clarity and precision, and demonstrative of his desire to find practical technological solutions to help socio-economic improvement.



Divided into three sections, discussing in turn dam construction, forging machinery, and forest cultivation and management in relation to commerce and the construction of machinery, the present





work provides a written testimony and summary of his activities and experiences, and includes two folding plates illustrating his hydraulic designs. As he notes in his preface, no scientific work had yet been written on the subject, and he hoped that his small manual would offer practical instruction to like-minded men to help them improve the exploitation and efficiency of their estates. For him, technological progress through the practical application of science was vital to develop industry and commerce.

Born into a wealthy noble family in the Basque region, de Bériz inherited a large estate and from an early age devoted his life to public service, administration, and to the development of industry and commerce aimed at improving the country's economy, rather than just for his own advancement. Initially studying law, he turned his attention to more scientific pursuits and was particularly interested in mathematics, physics, navigation and mechanics, acquiring a substantial library of works from across Europe, and sharing his passion and knowledge with other local Basque

landowners and gentleman by hosting scholarly gatherings, to discuss the important political, economic, and social issues of the day. De Bériz held a number of influential public offices, including mayor of Lequeitio, and during the first half of the 18th century he oversaw the expansion and modernisation of the iron and mill industry, so vital to the region, whilst also recognising the importance of forest cultivation and management, overseeing a number of large tree plantations in the more mountainous regions to help develop communities in such areas. He believed that such woods should be cultivated and managed and seen as a source of wealth to be preserved, and encouraged the plantation of chestnut, oak, beech and walnut trees, that could provide wood for the construction of machinery, shipbuilding, and for the iron industry. His focus upon public health also led him to oversee improvements in a number of the urban ports, including improvements to the infrastructure and public water systems, all of which benefited not only the health and safety of the towns, but helped to improve their economic viability.

According to modern scholars however, and in particular to Jose Antonia Garcia-Diego, his greatest legacy, is that of being the designer and builder of hydraulic machines, and in particular in the construction of the Ansótegui, Barroeta, Bedia, Guizaburuaga and Laisota dams (c. 1798-1736) around Lequeitio, and which all remain in place to this day. Recognising the potential of the hydraulic energy of rivers as the driving force for the mills, ironworks, and irrigation systems for plantations and agriculture, all display an innovative construction, breaking away from the traditional gravity river dams in favour of using a structure of escarpment arches and buttresses, and which can be seen as precursors to those subsequently adopted by 19th-century engineers during the construction of hydroelectric projects. His innovative dams are now recognised as having had a profound effect upon the progress of industry in the region.

CCPB00067395_6; Aguilar Piñal VIII 3608; Palau 368513; for a detailed discussion and links to further bibliography see article by Aitor Anduaga Egañain in *Auñamendi Eusko Entziklopedia* at www.aunamendi.eusko-ikaskuntza.eus/en/villarreal-de-berriz-pedro-bernardo/ar-128692/; OCLC locates only one copy at the University of Valencia, with one further copy at the British Library.

26. [FAITHFULL, Emily.] BEDFORD, Dr Frederick W. THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM OF SCOTLAND, A PAPER. Read at the Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Edinburgh, October 12th, 1863. [Emily Faithfull, Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty, Victoria Press, Princes Street, Hanover Square.] 1863.

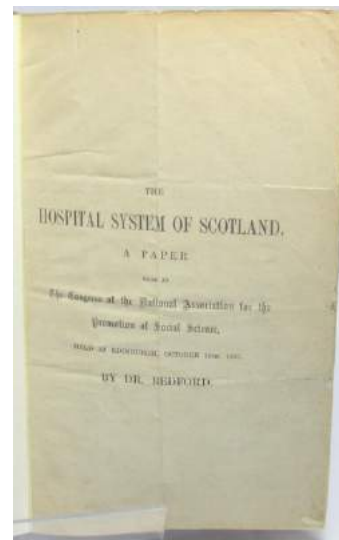


8vo, pp. 10; rather dust-soiled, with small 1cm tear to fore-edge throughout though not touching text, and further marginal tear to title-page, evidence of previous vertical and horizontal postal folds; bound in recent cloth backed marbled boards, with black morocco label lettered in gilt on upper cover.

\$275

A scarce Victoria Press imprint, this brief pamphlet publishes a paper read before the Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and provides a discussion, and defence of, the influential 'Hospital system' of charitable boarding schools for both male and female destitute or orphan children in Scotland, of which there were fourteen at the time and included amongst their number George Heriot's, Merchant Maiden and Fettes College.

Whilst seen by many as being 'boons to the community.... it is alleged by others, that hospital-trained children are far more wanting in ordinary intelligence, are less smart and docile, and exhibit less affection from home and relations, than other children that have had inferior domestic and educational advantages. As this latter opinion is held by a large number of observing and influential men, who have had much to do in the management of these institutions, both as directors and officials, I have endeavoured to discover whether I can find any good ground for these allegations' (p. 5). Dr Bedford's conclusion is that the system, on the whole, provides excellent levels of education, many insisting upon a final examination of the children, and that they provide much needed support for those unfortunate children lacking sufficient positive parental support, for whatever reason. He is particularly complimentary about the new Fettes College and their 'enlightened trustees', and which he hopes will inspire some of the older 'hospitals'.



It is perhaps unsurprising that Bedford would be keen to counter any criticism of the system. Dr Frederick William Bedford (1824-1880), was at the time headmaster of George Heriot's, and a leading Scottish educationalist. Whilst no longer fully boarding, both George Heriot's, Fettes, and George Watson's College remain at the forefront of Edinburgh educational establishments to this day.

The Victoria Press was started by the noted women's rights activist Emily Faithfull (1835-1895), who took a particular interest in the conditions of working-women, and set up a female printing establishment in 1860, convinced that work as a compositor could be a well-suited trade for women seeking occupation. The Victoria Press soon obtained quite a reputation for its excellent work, and Faithfull was shortly afterwards appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to Queen Victoria. An essay on the provision of education to children of all backgrounds, and touching upon the education of young girls, seems an appropriate topic for the press.

Bedford's essay was also printed in the December 1863 issue of the *Educational Times* (pp. 198-200). It seems likely that the present pamphlet takes priority.

OCLC shows one copy only, held by the National Library of Scotland.

With visible signs of use and readership - mounted index tabs at tail for quick reference

27. **FARAVEL, Antoine.** LE VRAY SOMMAIRE D'ARITHMÉTIQUE, par lequel on peut faire avec très grande facilité, promptitude & certitude tous comptes nécessaires, beaucoup plus aisément qu'il n'a été encore montré. A Lyon, de l'Imprimerie de Michel Talebard, Imprimeur du Roy. Aux despens de l'Auteur, et se vendent chez Vincent de C&oeilig;ursillys Marehand Libraire, vis à vis L'Eglise de l'Hôtel Dieu. 1657.

12mo, pp. [12], 108 (but 100 p. 25 numbered as 33), [118] conversion tables, [3] - 156, predominantly conversion



tables; text within printed ruled border; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, with some minor marginal dampstaining, but generally clean and crisp; with a number of small index tabs, printed with a single later, adhered to lower margins, all a little furled and dust-soiled; in contemporary vellum, all edges speckled, covers a little stained and soiled; with armorial book-plate 'Ex-Lib Abel-Josephi Pioct, Viennensis advocati No 326' on front paste-down; an attractive copy. \$985



Uncommon first edition of this mid-seventeenth century practical pocket ready-reckoner devoted to commercial arithmetic, comprising numerous examples, explanations and extensive computational tables regarding money, weights and measures, to enable calculations to be made promptly and with ease. A number of small printed alphabetical index tabs have been added at the tail of the present copy, presumably by a previous owner, to further help them more quickly find the desired table, a visible sign of readership and use.

The Huguenot Antoine Faravel (1607-?), from Veynes in Dauphiné, was born in 1607, and is described as "professor of Arts, arithmetic, geometry & algebra", who published the work at his own expense. The dedicatory epistle is addressed to Jean de l'Aube de Bron, and the privilege dated August 27, 1655. It appears to have been his only publication.

Provenance: on the front paste-down is the attractive engraved ex libris book-plate of the lawyer Abel Joseph Pioct who seems to have been the first Mayor of Vienna, from 1790 to 1793 (<https://bibliotheques.vienne.fr/node/content/nid/190025>).

Hook and Jeannin, *Ars Mercatoria*, II. p. 173; not in de Morgan; OCLC locates copies at Columbia, Harvard, the BnF, Munich and UCL, with only three further copies in France.

Women - know your place

28. **[FEMALE EDUCATION.] FLAMERANG, Madame (Comtesse de, also Flammerand, also Flesselles.)** DE L'INFLUENCE DES FEMMES DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ, et de l'importance de leur éducation. Paris Les Marchands de Nouveautés. 1838.

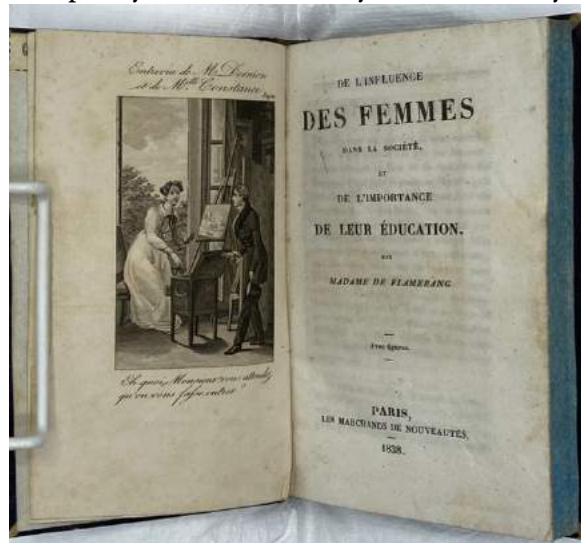
12mo, pp. [ii], iv, [9]-374; with engraved frontispiece; retaining the original silk marker; small nick to fore-edge of frontispiece but not touching image; some light foxing and soiling throughout, with small stain affecting legibility of one word on p. 309; with contemporary though slightly illegible signature at tail of p. 172; in contemporary plum half-sheepskin, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, spine sunned, covers slightly scratched, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; with later ownership label of Guglielmo Branca on front paste-down; a good copy. \$675

Rare issue of this work discussing women's place in society and female education, by the pseudonymous author of several instructional and educational works, the Comtesse de Flamerang, who also published as the Comtesse de Flesselles (17? - 1828). Her real identity, according to Quérard, is unknown. She was apparently the sister of an ambassador from a northern court under the Imperial government. Committing a serious 'fault', he received a 'judicial correction' which forced the family to change their name.

'Almost all authors agree in saying, that more than once women have changed the face and destiny of Empires'. So begins the present volume on the important role that women should play in society, though written very much from a traditional standpoint, focusing as it does on their role in domestic rather than public life. Whilst championing the importance of education, the author advocating private education, rather than boarding schools, and is also supportive of convent education, the focus is more



upon an education of the heart rather than the mind, instilling a respect of social standing and etiquette, and skills which align with contemporary ideas of femininity and domesticity.



Prior to 1789 many Enlightenment commentators, both medical and political, had sought to provide a biological explanation for the nation's social decline and degeneration, laying the blame on the natural sensibility of women and their predisposition towards hysteria and nervous disease. This view of the 'disorderly woman' ran as an *idée fixe* through many texts of the period, female rehabilitation seen as being vital to reform domestic behaviour, health, hygiene and restore national harmony. As the tone of the present work highlights, in many ways the debate continued long-after the Revolution and through the Restoration period, some commentators believing that the problem had merely been exacerbated by the Revolution, women gaining greater freedom, as epitomized by the Parisian socialites Mme Tallien and Juliette Récamier, which led not to regeneration, but rather further maternal degeneration. The need to instil domestic virtues amongst the citizenry once again resumed importance therefore, and spurned a literary genre of texts on 'the natural history of women' and feminine virtues.

The Comtesse de Flesselles was the author of a number of instructional works, and subsequently contributed an article on *Les dangers des pensionnats* to the feminist magazine *La Gazette des femmes* in January 1842 (cited by Rebecca Rogers, in *La Sous-Maîtress Française au XIX e Siècle, Histoire de l'éducation*, May 2003, no. 98).

According to both Quérard and Gay, the work was first published in 1825, although we have so far been unable to locate any copies, with the first editions cited on OCLC being that of 1826, and then 1830. The present issue appears to be unrecorded, and may well be a reissue with new title-page of the 1830 edition.

Provenance: Guglielmo Branca (possibly Italian composer and conductor, 1849-1928). Gay I, 800; Quérard III p. 127 and 132; OCLC locates only the 1830 edition, at Yale and Kansas.

Does skull modification have psychiatric implications?

29. **FOVILLE, Achille Louis.** INFLUENCE DES VÊTEMENTS SUR NOS ORGANES. Déformation du crâne résultant de la méthode la plus générale de couvrir la tête des enfans, Paris, Madame Prévost-Crocus... et à la Librairie médicale de Just Bouvier et C. Le Bouvier... 1834.

8vo, pp. [iv], 69; with thirteen full-page engravings within text, and large folding engraved plate which repeats the



first 12 images; somewhat browned, foxed and spotted throughout, with ink stain affecting upper inner gutter of front wrapper to p. 21, with some initial corrosion of paper but no significant loss; a few small marginal nicks due to rough opening; uncut and partially unopened, bound in nineteenth century green morocco backed boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt, spine a little faded and with some light wear to extremities, preserving the original printed wrappers bound within, with bookseller's label on inside front wrapper. **\$800**



First edition of this noted and strikingly illustrated anthropological treatise on artificial cranial modification and its associated psychiatric implications, by the noted French neurologist Achille Louis Foville (1799-1878).

The custom of firmly binding an infant's head shortly after birth can be traced back to the 14th century, and across several continents, but it persisted in many French provinces until the late 19th century, though the practice had largely died out in Paris. Whilst it may have started out to protect the soft spot of the skull, over time it became more a matter of aesthetics, and by the nineteenth century the practice had become more prevalent amongst female infants.

As the 18th century drew to a close, a number of physicians were beginning to challenge the practice, recognising the potential detriment to health. Foville was at the time a medical attendant at the asylum at Saint-Yon in Rouen in northern France. During the course of his work, he observed that over 50% of patients (of which 38% were male) had undergone some form of artificial cranial modification, the commonest form being a narrowing of the skull caused by the constricting 'bandeau' wrapped around the heads of infants. Since head binding in France occurred over a large geographic area, there were natural variations in the process, however. People in different regions used handkerchiefs, bandeaus, caps, or bands of cloth to bind the heads, resulting in different skull shapes. His studies also suggested a correlation between extreme cranial deformation and conditions such as epilepsy and more severe psychiatric conditions. He quotes from his previous article of 1829 *Aliénation mentale* (in the *Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie pratique*), that 'qu'on trouve parmi la population d'une maison de fous beaucoup plus de conformations vicieuses du crâne, qu'on en observe sur un nombre égal d'hommes pris au hasard' (p. 10 and T. 1 p. 518). Foville is in no doubt that it is an abusive practice which should be stopped.

The topic continued to be the focus of attention, with writers such Andre Gosse, Paul Broca, and Fernand Delisle all contributing works later in the century, and indeed the debate about the health risks continue to be debated to this day by anthropologists and neurologists.

See Jacques Gélis, *Refaire le corps: les déformations volontaires du corps de l'enfant à la naissance*, (Ethnologie française, vol. 14, no 1, 1984); OCLC locates copies at Columbia, NYAM, Yale, Harvard, the NLM, Michigan, Minnesota, Texas, Johns Hopkins, the American Museum of Natural History, McGill, Cambridge, London, the Wellcome,

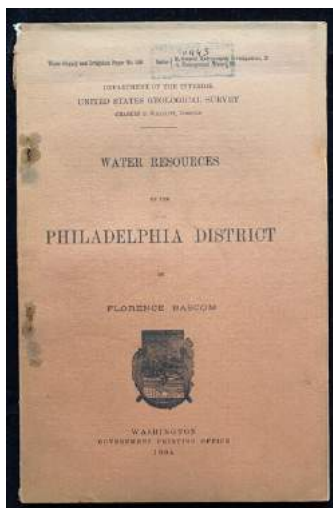
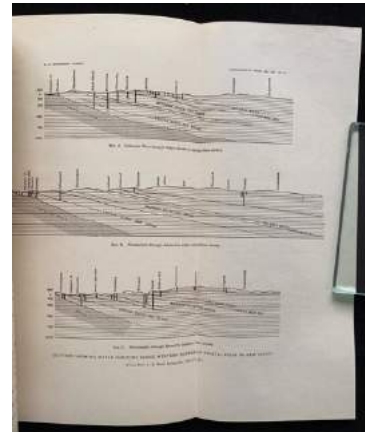
A life of firsts

30. **[GEOLOGY.] BASCOM, Florence.** Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. WATER RESOURCES OF THE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT Washington, Government Printing Office. 1904.

8vo, pp. 75; with three folding maps, one plate, and a number of text diagrams and illustrations; prominent rusting around staples affecting first and last couple of leaves, but otherwise clean; stapled as issued in the original printed orange wrappers, 3cm tear with slight loss at head of spine, with further small loss at tail, rusting from staples evident, obscured library stamp and accession number at head of upper wrapper, with some light marginal dust-soiling. **\$100**



One of a number of works published by Florence Bascom (1862–1945) during her time working as a geological assistant for the U.S. Geological Survey. As well as being one of the first women to earn a master's degree in geology in the US, (second only to Mary Emilie Holmes (1850-1906) who gained a Ph.D. from Michigan in 1888) Bascom 'was the first woman to serve as a geologist for the survey... and the first woman to become vice-president of that organization [Geological Society of America]. Her work for the survey involved mapping formations in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey during the summers and analyzing microscopic slides during the winters. The results were published in folios and bulletins of the U.S. Geological Survey. Bascom's research consisted chiefly of work on the petrography of the areas that she studied for the U.S. Geological Survey. Her bibliography includes over forty titles' (Ogilvie, I. p. 87).



Bascom was fortunate in that both her parents were social and educational activists, advocating educational reform and suffrage for women. She was encouraged to go to the University of Wisconsin where she began her study of geology, gaining a BA in 1882 and M.S. in 1887. When John Hopkins opened its graduate school to women, Bascom entered, studied petrology, and received her Ph.D. in 1893, a degree granted by a special dispensation, since women were not admitted officially until 1907.

After teaching for a short time at Ohio State University, she moved to Bryn Mawr College, where she advanced rapidly. Over a couple of years she managed to develop a substantial collection of minerals, fossils, and rocks, and in 1901 founded a department of geology, whilst continuing her work with the U.S. Geological survey. 'Probably her most important accomplishment was that of a mentor to an entire generation of young women geologists' (ibid). In the first third of the 20th century, Bascom's graduate program was considered to be one of the most rigorous in the country, with a strong focus on both lab and fieldwork, and she set high standards for her students as well as herself. In 1937, 8 out of 11 of the women who were Fellows of the Geological Society of America were graduates of Bascom's course at Bryn Mawr College. Many got positions in government as University teachers, as well as federal and in-state surveyors. Additionally during WWII some of her students were involved in confidential work for the Military Geology Unit in the U.S. Geological Survey. Noted students include Eleanora Bliss Knopf (1883-1974), Anna Isabel Jonas (later Stose, 1881-1974), Ida Helen Ogilvie (1874-1963) and Mary Winearls Porter (1886-1980). Geologists consider her to be the 'first woman geologist in America.'

See Jill S. Schneiderman, *Rock Stars. A Life of Firsts: Florence Bascom*, 1997 (online).

31. **[GEOLOGY.] KNOFF, Eleanora Bliss and Anna I. JONAS.** Department of the Interior... U.S. Geological Survey. Bulletin 799. **GEOLOGY OF THE MCCALLS FERRY-QUARRYVILLE DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA** United States, Government Printing Office. Washington. 1929.

8vo, pp. xii, 156; with one folding table, seven half-tone plates on four leaves, and one large folding engraved coloured map in pocket at rear (plate 1), with further illustrations, diagrams and tables within text; lightly browned and foxed



with occasional dust-soiling, minor edge wear to final leaf; stapled as issued, in the original printed blue wrappers, spine and extremities a little sunned, some minor edge wear; a good copy. **\$125**

One of a number of collaborative publications by two former Bryn Mawr students of Florence Bascom (1862-1945), Eleanora Bliss Knopf (1883-1974) and Anna Isabel Jonas (later Stose, 1881-1974).

Under Bascom's direction, Bliss and Jonas undertook a challenging dissertation on the geology of the Doe-Run-Avondale district, just west of Bryn Mawr. The two women followed similar career paths, both working as demonstrators in the Bryn Mawr geological laboratories, and later working for the United States Geological Survey, collaborating on a number of projects as here.

Bliss married fellow geologist Adolph Knopf, and moved with him to Yale, where she taught privately, and continued to take USGS assignments. Jonas too, married a fellow geologist whom she had met through the USGS, George Stose. Knopf was one of the first geologists to use stereotypically viewed airplane photographs for field mapping and to help her interpret geologic faults and folds, and is remembered for translating the work of foreign scientists and introducing new approaches in the United States' (Profitt p. 295).

Jonas and Knopf eventually broke with Bascom 'over the dating of the Wissahickon formation. In two major papers, they indicated that what Bascom and E. B. Mathews had referred to as Paleozoic were actually Precambrian. At that time, Anna Jonas began to collaborate with George Stose, who was very direct in his letters of disagreement with Bascom. The break with her students was complete' (Ogilvie, II, p. 1243).

Profitt p. 295



Another protégée of Florence Bascom

32. **[GEOLOGY.] OGILVIE, Ida Helen.** New York State Museum Bulletin 96, Geology 10. GEOLOGY OF THE PARADOX LAKE QUADRANGLE, NEW YORK Albany, New York State Education Department, 1905.

8vo, pp. [ii], [461]-508, [8] list of publications; with 17 half-tone plates, and large folding engraved 'geologic map' printed in green, red, blue, brown and orange, housed within pocket on rear pastedown; map a little creased at one fold, but otherwise good; lightly browned throughout with some minor dinking to fore-edge in places; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, staples rusted, and both inner hinges cracked, with evidence or previous attempt to re-glue spine to book-block, spine somewhat browned and soiled, 3cm tear to rear cover where inside pocket has slightly pulled away; a sound copy. **\$175**

The Ph.D. dissertation of the noted U.S. geologist, glaciologist and educator, Ida Helen Ogilvie (1874-1963), earned whilst at Columbia University, under the guidance of her advisor, the petrologist James Furman Kemp (1859-1926). Ogilvie's dissertation was the geologic mapping of the Paradox Lake Quadrangle in the Adirondack Mountains of New York. Fifteen-minute quadrangle maps were only just becoming available for this part of the United States, and hers was the first quadrangle report on rocks from the Adirondacks published by the New York State Museum in 1905.

'Ida Ogilvie's wealthy parents had expected their daughter to be socially prominent and allowed her to travel extensively before she attended college... However by the time she reached Bryn Mawr, she had





no intentions of pursuing the life of a society matron. She studied geology with Florence Bascom, then went to Columbia University to complete a doctoral degree (1903).

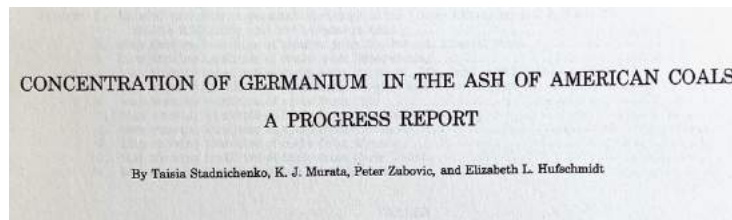
After completing this degree, she took a position at Barnard College, where she founded the department of geology. Not content with working only with undergraduates, she wanted to teach graduates at Columbia as well. However, they were well stocked with professors in her areas of expertise. She found, nevertheless, that they had no one to teach glacial geology. Interested in the subject since her time at Chicago, she read extensively and prepared herself to teach it. Ogilvie was an excellent lecturer and spent a considerable amount of time organizing and preparing for her classes. She worked extensively on the geology of New York State and the glaciers of Alberta, Canada. The second woman to be admitted to the Geological Society of America, one of the three women first admitted to the Columbia Chapter of Sigma Xi, and vice-president of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Ogilvie was active professionally. She used a portion of her inherited wealth to support geology students at Bryn Mawr, Columbia and Barnard' (Ogilvie, II. p. 958).

Ogilvie was one of the first students of Florence Bascom, who set a generation of women from Bryn Mawr onto careers in geology. Ogilvie's hiring at Barnard College began one of the few geology programs at elite women's colleges, with others started by Elizabeth F. Fisher at Wellesley College, and Mignon Talbot at Mount Holyoke.

33. **[GEOLOGY.] STADNICHENKO, Taisia.** CONCENTRATION OF GERMANIUM IN THE ASH OF AMERICAN COALS A Progress report. Geological Survey Circular. Number 272. Washington, U.S. Dept of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. 1953.

4to, pp. 34; with a number of 11 text figures and 16 tables; lightly browned; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, evidence of previous label on lower rear cover. **\$80**



A later paper by the noted Russian born geologist and chemist, Taisia Maximova Stadnichenko (1894-1958), considered one of the foremost geochemists in her field, and whose work focused on the distribution of germanium and the minor-element content in coal. Born in Taganash in the Crimea, she attended Petrograd University before joining the Russian Geological Survey as a chemist, and was part of a surveying expedition to the Island of Sakahalín in 1917. During WWI she moved to the US as an interpreter for the Russian Mission, and remained as a representative to the Washington Disarmament Peace Conference after the war. After the war, she continued her professional life as a researcher at the



University of Illinois and as a professor at Vassar College from 1922 to 1935. In 1935, Stadnichenko led the first U.S Geological Survey exploring the minor-element distribution within coal by collecting samples of coal ash for element content analysis, which found germanium and other elements within the coal ash. Stadnichenko is widely considered instrumental in the discovery and understanding of coal's structure and origin.

Ogilvie, II. pp. 1222.



With attractive plates including one with Volvelle

34. **GOBERT, Thomas.** NOUVEAU SYSTEME SUR LA CONSTRUCTION ET LES MOUVEMENTS DU MONDE. avec une dissertation sur la ligne de niveau. A Paris, Chez Jean-Baptiste Delespine, ruë S. Jacques... 1703.

8vo, pp. [x], 44, 41-66, 1 (approbation); with three engraved plates, of which two folding, one on strong paper with movable part, the other a combination of letterpress and engraved images, and 12 smaller engravings in the text; contemporary full mottled sheep, joints quite worn and head and tail of spine chipped. **\$2,000**

First edition, very scarce, of this early eighteenth-century treatise on the movements of the earth, the horizon, and the poles by architect and engineer to Louis XIV, Thomas Gobert (c.1630-c.1708).

This is one of two published works by Gobert, speculating on the nature of the movement of the earth, the horizon, and other points of fixed perspective. He is interested in this both in relation to other celestial bodies and in the ways in which the knowledge might have a bearing on engineering projects requiring balance and other precise measurements.

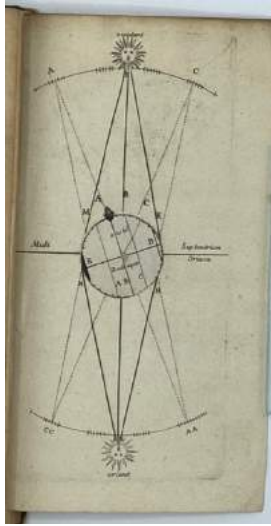
The plates are beautifully executed, and one has a moving part, a paper wheel, stitched to the plate, which turns on a zodiacal axis against an indication of the sun and the various horizons.

The work is dedicated to Louis XIV, for whom Gobert worked on various engineering and artistic projects. In the late 1670s, he designed and built the irrigation network for the low gravity ponds which supplied water to the park of Versailles, erecting the Buc aqueduct for this purpose.

He also produced at least two statues of Louis XIV, a bronze equestrian image, now in the Louvre, and a marble which sees the king trample the personification of Protestant heresy, which is still at Versailles. In 1699, in recognition of his services, the king appointed Gobert a member of the Académie royale d'architecture. This is a fine copy of this work by an important late seventeenth-century courtier and intellectual.



Rare: OCLC: Bibliotheque Nationale and Bibliotheque Mejanes in Aix-en-Provence (red morocco binding with arms of Louis XIV).



Employing 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards

35. **[GUIDES TO SEX.] VAN DE VELDE, Theodor Hendrik.** SEX EFFICIENCY THROUGH EXERCISES. Special physical culture for women. With 480 Cinematographic and 54 full-page illustrations. London, William Heinemann (Medical Books) Ltd. 1933.

8vo, pp. xviii, 164, [2] plate half-title, [iv] supplementary card series dividers; with 54 full page illustrations and a series of 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards; text a little browned due to paper quality, mainly marginal, with some further occasional light foxing and soiling; card dividers between flip cards a little soiled and have been deliberately torn to facilitate 'flipping'; in the original blue publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, rear joint an inner hinges repaired.

\$700

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

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

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



the 1930s. It certainly makes for somewhat uncomfortable reading today, despite being of interest for the innovative illustrative techniques used. A complex and challenging work.

The French equivalent of 'Aristotle's Masterpiece'

36. **[GUIDES TO SEX.] VENETTE, Nicolas.** VON ERZEUGUNG DER MENSCHEN Leipzig, bey Thomas Fritsch. 1698.

8vo, pp. [62], 608; with engraved frontispiece portrait, and 12 numbered plates on eight leaves of engraved plates; title-page printed in red and black with woodcut printer's device, and with small woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials; somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, with further occasional light foxing and finger-soiling in places, small ink burn hole with slight loss on p. 225; in contemporary decorative paste-paper boards, book-block a little shaken, head and tail of spine and joints somewhat worn and rubbed, covers soiled, with further rubbing and light wear to extremities and corners, but still a good copy. **\$1,200**

Scarce first German edition of this famous book of sexual advice, first published in 1686 by the La Rochelle physician, Dr Nicholas Venette, under the title *La generation de l'homme*. As with the English equivalent publication, the equally famous *Aristotle's Masterpiece*, the work was to go through hundreds of editions, such popular works subsequently frequently and cheaply reproduced and published anonymously by numerous booksellers and printers, sold effectively 'under the counter'. 'Venette's work is a landmark in the history of medically grounded books of sexual advice. Not only was it translated into English, German, Dutch, and even Spanish, but it became for over two centuries the most popular sexual manual in the French-speaking world, going through at least thirty-one French editions by the end of the eighteenth century, and hundreds more in the nineteenth and beyond. It was still in print in the 1950s... Venette's treatise constitutes a significant bridge between old and new. It gathers together in a single text, through techniques of juxtaposition and synthesis, the distilled sexual wisdom of seventeenth century physicians - an amalgam of the writings of Hippocrates, Aristotle and Galen, Classical philosophy, Biblical commandments and stories, the theology of the Church fathers and Scholastics, and the digestive labours of the Renaissance humanist physicians. As such, Venette's sexual orientation is worlds apart from the sexology characteristics of the nineteenth century and beyond' (Roy Porter, *Spreading Carnal Knowledge or Selling Dirt Cheap? Nicolas Venette's Tableau de l'Amour Conjugal in Eighteenth Century England* in *Journal of European Studies*, XIV, 1984, pp. 237-8).

'If *Aristotle's Master-Piece* was written for artisan and petit bourgeois readers, Venette's work (at least in its original form) was aimed at those possessed of some learning... his work proved an international bestseller, and was translated into major European languages, English included... Lack of originality in no way disqualified Venette from popularity. Arguably, it was precisely because of its breadth of topics - from the anatomy of the abdominal tubes to juicy digressions about monsters and hermaphrodites - that Venette's book succeeded in outstripping all rivals... By contrast to *Aristotle's Master-Piece*, the *Tableau de l'amour* was more upmarket. It is a substantial tract... its early editions handsomely produced. It presupposes a readership capable of handling learned allusions, human anatomy expounded in technical jargon and scholastic metaphysics. It contains Latin quotations and Greek terms'. It was written for the educated... Despite its popularity, however, it quickly dropped out of serious medical and academic esteem... the slide stemmed partly from the fact that even during Venette's lifetime the *Tableau's* medical foundations were obsolescent, dependent as they were on Classical embryology and humoralism... But there was another reason. Fashionable Enlightenment thinkers, formulating their philosophies of sexual attraction amidst aspiration to politeness, craved greater 'sensibility' - decorously titillating - than Venette had to offer. To them he seemed contemptibly low and lubricous... This descent continued during the



nineteenth century, when Venette's book became the Bible of the French peasantry and petit bourgeoisie.... It irked Flaubert that French public taste accepted free circulation of the lubricious *Tableau* while branding his own masterpieces pornographic' (Porter & Hall, *The Facts of Life*, ff. 65). An edition of 1843, and sold by Jean-Baptiste Cassé, was condemned for outrages against good morals, copies ordered to be destroyed by the Cour d'assise de la Haute-Garonne on June 8, 1843.

OCLC locates copies at the NLM, Wellcome, Chicago, UCLA and the New York Academy of Medicine.

37. **[GUIDES TO SEX.] [VENETTE, Nicolas.] SICRAS, Dr.** TABLEAU DE L'AMOUR CONJUGAL (Histoire de la procreation) par Le Dr. Venette. Édition revue et mise au niveau des dernières découvertes scientifiques. Orné de 75 gravures. Paris, Bibliothèque Populaire des Sciences Médicales. 22, rue Huyghens, 22. [n.d. but ca. 1910-20.]

8vo, pp. 352; with 75 figures within text; printed on poor quality paper, so browned throughout, with a number of marginal tears through rough opening, though with no loss of text; uncut and partially unopened, in the original printed tan card wrappers, tail of spine chipped with loss of about 1cm, with old printed bookseller's label on spine (somewhat illegible), some minor spotting and soiling; a good copy. **\$185**

A scarce early 20th century edition of the famous book of sexual advice, first published in 1686 by the La Rochelle physician, Dr Nicholas Venette, under the title *La generation de l'homme*, a testament to its enduring popularity. Published by the *Bibliothèque Populaire des Sciences Médicales*, whilst the date is a little vague, we have found advertisements for the book on similar works published by Serge-Paul, *Physiologie de la vie sexuelle chez l'homme et chez la femme* (ca. 1910) and G. M. Bessède's *L'Initiation sexuelle* (1915). Also advertised are works by 'Dr. Caufeynon', the pen name of the enterprising and productive Dr. Jean Fauconney, who wrote dozens of similar guides during the early part of the century as part of a series the *Bibliothèque populaire des connaissances médicales*. 'The *Bibliothèque populaire* boasted of presenting at the modest price of one franc per volume absolutely precious, scientific findings in a clear, simple language accessible to all. It is impossible to say how many read these books.. but we do know that these books were widely read not only in France but throughout the francophone world. They were also translated into Spanish and English in the 1920s, and some volumes continued to appear in American editions as late as the 1950s. Although it would be hazardous to attempt to make any precise claims about the extent of Dr. Fauconney's readership, it is safe to say that at the very least his books provide some idea of what the adventurous male French reader of the early twentieth century in search of up-to-date sexual information would have been likely to find. Such a man might have heard of Forel or Freud, Havelock Ellis or Krafft-Ebing, but probably sought out the less academic, more accessible, and cheaper texts that the *Bibliothèque populaire* provide. Dr. Fauconney's success in selling so many books for so long presumably stemmed from his ability to know both what the well-known medical authorities were saying, and what ordinary readers wanted to hear' (McLaren, *The Trials of Masculinity: Policing Sexual Boundaries, 1870-1930*, p. 148). Other titles penned either as Dr. Jaf or Dr. Caufeynon included *L'Hermaphrodisme*; *L'Hystérie*; *L'Hypnotisme*; *La Tatouages*, *L'Avortement*; *La Syphilis*, and *La Virginité*.

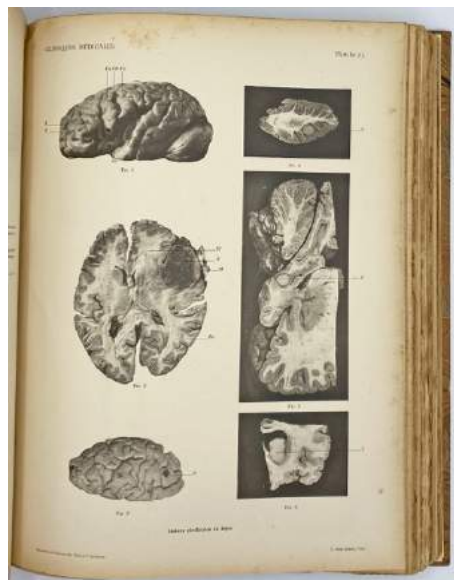
OCLC locates two copies only at the BnF and Waseda University.

With 62 photographs illustrating over 300 case histories

38. **HAUSHALTER, Paul, Louis SPILLMAN, Georges ÉTIENNE and Charles THIRY.** CLINIQUES MÉDICALES ICONOGRAPHIQUES Avec 62 planches hors texte comprenant 398 figures. Paris, Ane Libie Carré et C. Naud. C. Naud, Éditeur ... 1901 [-2].



Large folio; pp. [iv], ii, 160, [ii], 161-179, [iii], 181-183, [iii], 185-382; with 62 halftone plates; text and illustrations somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, more prominent to margins, with some occasional soiling and staining, old tape repairs at gutter of final two leaves, with a couple of further small tape repairs to final leaf, several leaves with small marginal nicks and tears due to paper being uncut; uncut and largely unopened, in recent brown morocco backed marbled boards. \$2,000



A scarce and fascinating atlas of morbid pathology, originally published in eight fascicles, and containing a collection of photographs of clinical cases encountered over several years at the Faculty of Medicine at Nancy.

Under the editorship of the paediatrician Paul Haushalter, together with Louis Spillmann (brother of the leading professor of medicine at Nancy, Paul Spillmann), Georges Étienne and Charles Thiry, a wealth of photographic material was gathered together depicting various forms and modifications of several diseases and conditions including muscular atrophy, infantile paralysis and hemiplegia, paralysis of the face, Basedow's disease, hydrocephalus, chronic rheumatism, rickets and other abnormalities and deformities. A number of dermatological conditions were also highlighted such as gangrene, vitiligo, moles, trophoneurosis, and syphilis. The authors endeavoured to illustrate both typical presentations, as well as unusual or exceptional case histories, which highlight the particular pathognomonic characteristic of the disease in question. By

using photographs, a closer inspection of the cases under study was possible, allowing the student to recognise the important diagnostic features that could easily be missed by a hurried inspection at the time of actual physical inspection. It also provided an opportunity for a comparison of similar cases, to enable a recognition of analogies as well as differences.

The graphic full-page halftone illustrations highlight the case histories of some 300 individuals, and were obtained from the private clinic of Paul Spillmann, as well as from the Clinique des Maladies des Enfants at Nancy.

Haushalter wrote a number of other works in collaboration with both Louis and Paul Spillmann, including *Précis de diagnostique médical et d'exploration clinique* (1907), *Manuel de diagnostic médical et d'exploration clinique* (1884) as well as his work on infant cancer *Cancer du rein chez l'enfant* (1895).

Child friendly Inoculation certificate

39. **[HEALTH CERTIFICATE.] METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** TRAIN TICKET TO NO-DIPHTHERIA-TOWN on the Health Road. Do not lose this ticket. [This ticket has been issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Home Office - New York]. [1926.]

Small pink folded printed card medical certificate, 108 x 83mm, upper cover with small engraving of a train, with printed folding paper 'ticket' mounted internally, which opens up and extends out vertically; patient details written in a contemporary hand on front verso, and with dates of three out of four doses written in ink on folding 'ticket'; some light soiling but otherwise clean and bright. \$300

A child-friendly health certificate detailing the diphtheria antitoxin inoculation record for, in this

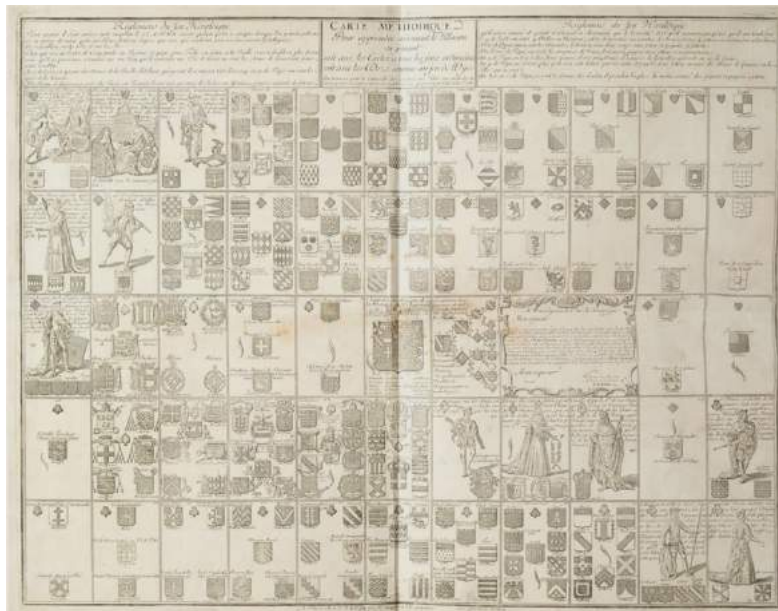


instance, seven year old Anna E. Stover from Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania.

The front of the card has a black and white illustration of a train, and on the inside is found the folding 'health ticket' needed to 'ride the train' to full inoculation. The physician is referred to as the 'Conductor', and the unfolded ticket reveals the four different 'tickets' to be stamped at each 'station' en route to 'No-Diphtheria-town'. A brief reassuring note is given for each stop, with a blank space for the conductor to note the date of inoculation. 'Now I am at Station No. 2. I've just had my second injection, one week after my first. It doesn't hurt at all. Traveling this way is real fun'. An amusing way for the child to keep track of their treatment progress.

Anna Storer received her first inoculation on December 1st 1926, with her final third dose given on December 15th. The final ticket 'Station 4' is blank. In theory, according to the note, after six months Anna should have 'had the Schick test to prove I was safe from Diphtheria' and that she had indeed arrived at 'No-Diphtheria-Town'.

Anna Elizabeth Stover was born on February 18th 1918. According to previous research, she went on to work as a nurse in Mifflinburg, marrying Herbert Rockwell Jr in 1939 and having two children. She died in 1988. OCLC locates further examples at the University of Rochester and the Southern Methodist University.



A game fit for a Prince - learning the coat-of-arms

40. **[HERALDIC GAME OF GOOSE.] [SILVESTRE, (SYLVESTRE) Charles-François.]** CARTE METHODIQUE POUR APPRENDRE AISEMENT LE BLASON EN JOUANT soit avec les Cartes a tous les jeux ordinaires, soit avec les Dez comme au jeu de l'Oye. On trouvera pour la commodité des joueurs, une Palme aux endroits ou l'on ne peut rester sans avancer ou reculer et sans payer ou prendre a la Poule. A Paris Chez N. J B de Poilly, rue St Jacques a l'Esperance. [n.d. but ca. 1750.]

Engraved broadside game board, sheet size 540 x 695mm, plate mark 495 x 630mm, image size 484 x 621mm,



mounted on linen, and folded into four; upper central title square, with rules of the game outlined in two squares either side, with 53 engraved heraldic 'card' squares, arranged in a rectangular and working clockwise, concluding with the final 54th square which is a dedication to 'A Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne'; some occasional light foxing, spotting and soiling, with some evidence of slight wear to printing plate surface so perhaps a later impression; very good. \$4,000

A most attractive game, originally created for the grandson of Louis XIV, Louis of France (1682-1712), and designed to both amuse and educate. To be played either cut up as a set of playing cards, or retained as a board game to be played with dice as a game of goose, this dual purpose broadside provides the player with an easy and methodical way to learn about the 'heroic science of the coat of arms', and would surely have graced the card tables of many a discerning mid-18th century gentlemen and aristocrats.

The rectangular playing boards runs clockwise, starting from the upper left hand side, and with each square corresponding to a regular suit of playing cards - hearts, clubs, diamonds and spaces. The number of coats of arms depicted is the value of the card. The final double box, is a dedication to 'Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne', Louis of France, for whom this set was originally designed by the noted engraver Charles-François Silvestre (1667-1738) in 1702, and first published by Jean Mariette. In 1695, Silvestre had been appointed as drawing master to the Royal household and the young Dukes of Burgundy, Anjou and Berry, and kept lodgings and an office in the Louvre and at Versailles.

The game was issued again by Daumont in 1713 and ca 1740, before this issue by Nicolas Jean-Baptiste de Pouilly (1707-1780). It is his name which is found at the end of the dedication square, having been that of Silvestre originally. A bilingual French and German version was issued in Augsburg by Philip Ernst Kieni in around 1730-1740, but with a dedication 'To the Reader'.

OCLC locates one copy of this Poilly imprint at Berlin, with copies of other issues at the BnF and Augsburg.



41. **KRAITCHIK, Maurice.** LA MATHÉMATIQUE DES JEUX OU RÉCRÉATIONS MATHÉMATIQUES Bruxelles, Imprimerie Stevens Frères, 9, rue des Fortifications, 9. 1930.

Large 8vo, pp. pp. viii, 566, [2] publisher's advertisement, with numerous illustrations and diagrams within the text, including a double-page diagram in red and black at pp. 472-3; some occasional light foxing and soiling, with a number of scrap paper inserts covered in calculations from a previous owner; with a number of ex-libris stamps from the 'Commune de Saint-Gilles, Bibliothèque Centrale Pédagogique' to half-title, and on pp. 1, 65, 93, 129, 205, 225, 273, 381, 533;



uncut in the original printed red card wrappers, spine a little cracked and worn, with split to upper joint and some wear at tail, covers a little stained and soiled, with further faint library stamps visible; still a good copy. \$250

First edition of this noted collection of mathematical games and puzzles, by the Belgian mathematician Maurice Kraitchik. 'With a patience very rare in our time, M. Kraitchik has brought together several hundred of these amusing problems of the most diverse nature and origin: some drawn from Greek, Arab, Hindu and Chinese authors and collections from the Middle Ages, others less ancient mentioned by Bachet de Méziriac, others finally treated or imagined by modern mathematicians and by the author himself. We can, with Mr. Kraitchik, divide these problems or games into two groups: calculation games, studied in the first part of the book, and positional games, treated in the second. (translation of a review by D. Mirimanoff, in *L'Enseignement Mathématique*, Band 29, pp. 370-1, 1930.) The games touch upon elementary arithmetic, algebra, geometry, probability theory, and magic squares, in so doing the reader gaining an understanding of important mathematical concepts in a fun and entertaining way. Mirimanoff highly recommended the book for all those interested in mathematical education.

By a student of Leroy and Baudelocque

42. **LATOURE, Grégoire.** ESSAI SUR LE MÉCANISME DE L'ACCOUCHEMENT, A Paris, de L'Imprimerie de Feugueray, rue Pierre-Sarrazin no 7. 1803

8vo, pp. 31; with one small neat correction in manuscript on p. 20 (possibly authorial); lightly dust-soiled throughout with some minor spotting and soiling; stitched as issued, in later later marbled wrappers. \$200

Uncommon thesis on the mechanism of childbirth, by Grégoire Latour, described on the title-page of the present issue as 'Médecin-Accoucheur à Lille, départ. du Nord'. A variant issue located notes on the title that it was 'Présenté et soutenu à l'École de Médecine de Paris le 22 messidor (though corrected in ms to Thermidor) an XI' and that Latour was 'Ex-Chirurgien des Armées de la République'.

Latour cites the work of both Alphonse Leroy (1742-1816) and Jean-Lois Baudelocque (1745-1810), both of whom were Professors at the L'École at the time and who are credited with establishing obstetrics, midwifery and pediatrics as scientific disciplines in France.

OCLC locates copies at UCSF and McGill together with a small number of French locations, with the variant issue at the British Library.

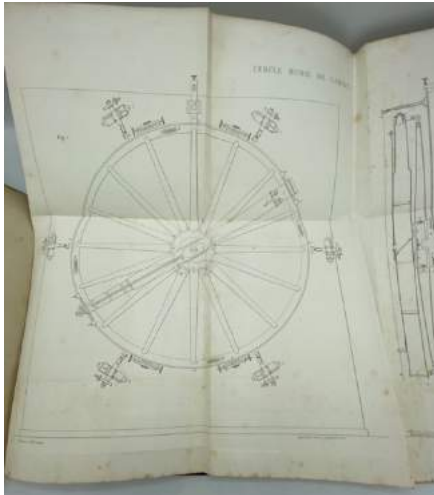
Illustrating one of the meridian instruments at the Paris Observatory

43. **LAUGIER, Ernest.** MÉMOIRE SUR LA DÉTERMINATION DES DISTANCES POLAIRES des Étoiles fondamentales. Paris, Typographie de Firmin Didot Frères, fils et Cie. 1859.

4to, pp. [ii], 119, [1] blank, xxxix, xl-xlviii (on one page), xlix-cxx, pp. [121]- 122 'table des matières'; with two large folding engraved plates; pp. xxxiii with tear at upper margin but no loss, tear to fore-edge of final leaf with tape repair on verso; lightly browned throughout with some occasional foxing in places, the two plates somewhat foxed and soiled; in contemporary calf backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt with red morocco label, spine a little soiled, with some light scuffing to calf in places, extremities a little bumped; a good copy. \$385

First separate edition of this noted essay on the determination of the positions of the fundamental stars which was first put before the Académie des Sciences in 1857 and published in their *Mémoires* (Tome XXVII, pt. 2.) Declination's angle is measured north or south of the celestial equator, along the hour circle passing through the point in question, and was referred to as North Pole Declination (N.P.D.) by most 19th century astronomers.





‘The observations were made at the Paris Observatory with the mural circle of Gambey, in the interval between the end of 1851 and the date of M. Laugier quitting the Observatory owing to the changes in the personnel which took place on the appointment of M. Le Verrier as Director. At this time, however, the observations were nearly completed. The memoir is divided into two sections. In the first, he gives a description of the Mural Circle of Gambey, and a detailed account of the processes used in the reduction of the observations; while in the second he discusses the N.P.D. of 140 stars published in the principle star catalogues, by combining the different results into a normal catalogue, with which he compared the separate N.P.D. given in each, including the results of his own determination. The comparison shows that the mean error of M. Laugier’s N.P.D. for all the stars is only ± 0.447 , a sure proof of the general excellence of his observations’

(Laugier’s Obituary in the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Vol. 33, p. 212-3). The instrument referred to, the Mural Transit Circle, was made by the French maker Henri Prudence Gambey (1787-1847) for the Paris Observatory in 1827. Used in conjunction with an accurate timepiece, the instrument was used to measure the position of stars as they cross the north-south meridian, and Laugier includes a detailed technical illustration of the instrument in the two large folding engraved plates found at the end of the work.

Paul Auguste Ernest Laugier was born on December 22, 1812 in Paris. After studying at the *Ecole Polytechnique* he joined the *Bureau des Longitudes*, where he caught the attention of the Arago, Director of the Paris Observatory, and who hired him as an ‘astronome-adjoint’. A most active observer, in 1842 he discovered a comet and calculated its orbit, for which he was awarded the ‘Prix Lalande’. He left the Observatory after Le Verrier succeeded Arago as Director in 1851, but continued his research. He became president of the *Academie des Sciences* in 1866, and is noted for his contribution to the established *Connaissance des Temps*. He is probably best remembered for his detailed observations of 53 nebulae between 1848 and 1849, measuring micrometrical positions with the 15 inch Brunner refractor, erected 1848 in the east tower of the Paris Observatory, and which he published in the *Comptes Rendus* 37, 874 (1853).

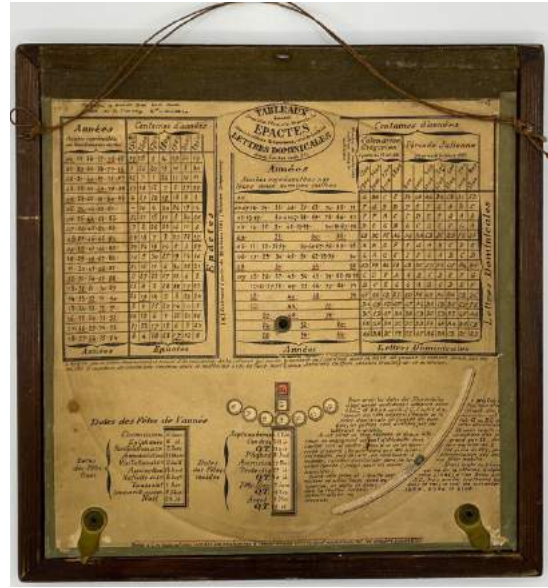
See also the *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, p. 85-6 for a further brief technical synopsis of the work; OCLC locates copies at the New York Public Library, the US Naval Observatory, McGill, Oxford, the BnF and a small number of European locations.

44. **[LUNAR CALENDAR.] FRESNAYE, Christian André de la.** CALENDRIER DE L’AN 400 APR. J. C. À L’AN 2200 DONNANT LES PHASES DE LA LUNE et les dates de fêtes mobiles de l’an 1582 à l’an 2200, [on verso Tableaux donnant jusqu’à l’an 2200, celui de gauche les epactes depuis la réforme Grégorienne, celui de droite les Lettres Dominicales depuis l’an 400 après J.C.] [n.p. n.d. Normandy?, ca 1880?].

Square wooden framed lunar calendar, 315 x 315 x 15mm, consisting of three card movable discs, with a movable wooden needle, outer disc 28cms in diameter, dials printed in black with additional hand-colouring in red, with lithograph explanatory label on verso, with further additional manuscript notation, and numbered ‘No. 9’ in pencil; somewhat browned and darkened, with some occasional light spotting to verso, paper label with a couple of splits visible, but with no loss of text; missing one of the three small red tabs to move disc, but device still operational; some light scratching and wear to wooden frame, which retains the hanging cords.

\$1,650





A highly unusual and rare lunar calendar, ‘made and given by my uncle Chr. de la Fresnaye Col of artillery’, according to a neat manuscript inscription in ink on the verso.

Comprising three movable discs, the outer dial set internally, and showing the phases of the moon, the second dial the days of the week, and an further internally set dial marked with the months of the year, and noting the last day of each month. The mounted lithograph on the verso provides a description of the device, and includes various tables ‘giving up to the year 2800, the one on the left the Epacts since the Gregorian reform, the one on the right the Dominical letters since the year 400 AD’, as well as noting the ‘Dates of the holidays of the year’, and providing the user with other advisory notes.

This most striking device we believe to be the invention of Emmanuel Hermann Christian André de La Fresnaye (1844-1921), a member of the aristocratic family from Falaise in Calvados, entered the army and became a Lieutenant Colonel, and Director of the school of artillery in Falaise. He was the father of the cubist painter Roger de La Fresnaye (1885-1925).

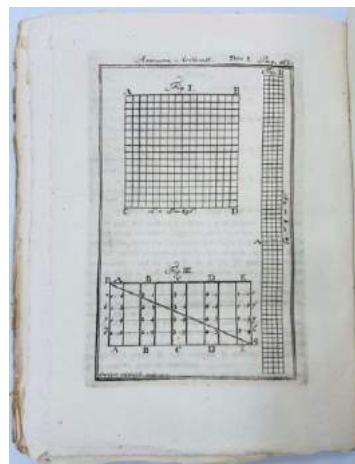
The language of arithmetic and algebra - inspiring the inventors of tomorrow

45. **LUYA, Jean-Pierre.** AMUSEMENS ARITHMÉTIQUES ET ALGÈBRIQUES DE LA CAMPAGNE. A l’usage des jeunes-gens de l’un & de l’autre sexe, dans lesquels on les conduit depuis les premiers Élemens du Calcul, jusques à la solution des problêmes élevés à la huitième puissance. Tome Premier -[Tome Second.] A Geneve. Aux dépens de l’Auteur. Chez DuVillard Fils & Nouffer, Imprimeurs-Libraires. 1779.

Two volumes, 4to, pp. [vi], [3]-16, 349, [1] errata, with one engraved plate at p. 183, (with cancels A3, 2V2); iv, 349, [1] errata, (cancel 2X3 with last few lines of the table of contents on the recto and errata for both volumes on the verso, and blank 2X4); with appealing woodcut head-piece vignettes and initials and tail-pieces throughout; 7cms closed horizontal tear to final leaf of Vol. II but without loss, very occasional light spotting and soiling, a number of dried pressed flowers in Vol II; otherwise clean, crisp and bright; stitched as issued, uncut, and an attractive wide-margined copy in contemporary paste-paper boards, 3cm tear at tail of upper joint of Vol I, with two small holes with loss to spine of Vol. II, covers a little soiled with faint-dampstain, with contemporary ownership signature of ‘Paul de Sales’ on both title-pages, presumably a distant relation of Saint Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva. \$1,085



Uncommon first edition of this most attractively printed introduction to arithmetic and algebra for children, by the Genovese merchant, Jean-Pierre Luya (1735-?). Adopting the popular dialogue format so often employed in juvenile works, two young students, brother and sister Benjamin and Angelique, are introduced through a series of 26 chapters (i.e. conversations) with their tutor Monsieur Leon, to the basic mathematical principles, the children being posed over 80 practical problems to help them grasp the concepts under discussion. A most attractive work typographically, the problems include several tables, printed sums and equations, small woodcut diagrams, and one engraved plate found in the first volume.



Luya at the start of his extensive introduction, in which he provides a brief synopsis of each chapter and the topics discussed therein, explains that he felt prompted to put pen to paper believing there to be a lack of suitable elementary works for children between the ages of 8 to 10. If they can learn language, then surely they can learn the language of arithmetic and algebra, citing ‘au célèbre Saunderson’ who believed it to be a subject which should be made available to all who wish to learn and speak it (p.6). He notes also, that de la Chapelle has demonstrated that geometry can be taught to children of 6 or 7. No doubt his work will receive some criticism, he goes on to say, most probably for his choice of format: ‘If the censors ask why I have enveloped in apparently superfluous speeches, and which seem to deviate from the goal... I answer in advance, that the Dialogue in which the goal is enveloped, will serve to prevent my pupils from sometimes being put off by the dryness of the science... I am well aware that one should not, in conversations of this nature, like the novelists, make birds chirp, water spurt from cascades, and silver streams meander; but if one can sow a few flowers along the way, without interrupting its course, why deprive oneself of this pleasure? By arousing the curiosity of my pupils in our conversations, I had the sweet satisfaction of seeing them burn with impatience to learn, not only everything that I do, but also for a number of sciences which are beyond my scope; and when they have received from me the fundamental principles and the clear and precise notions of the science of calculation, if I succeed in instilling in them an ardent desire to deepen the well, and that they one day become the inventors of something useful and pleasant, will I not be amply compensated’ (p. 8 cataloguer’s rough translation).

Whilst an elementary work, Luya does occasionally introduce his young charges to the work of some other leading mathematicians, including Newton, Euler and Lagrange. Interesting, however, that he appears to make no mention of his more illustrious contemporary Rousseau. A rare and appealing work.

OCLC locates copies at Columbia, New York Public Library, Yale, Michigan, Brown and the British Library, with a small number of further European copies.



46. **MAGER, Henri.** ATLAS COMPLET DE GÉOGRAPHIE EN RELIEF dressé sous la Direction de Henri Mager, Paris E. Bertaux, Éditeur-Géographe, 25, Rue Serpente, 25 [n.d. but ca. 1880-90s]. [together with:] PETIT ATLAS DE GÉOGRAPHIE EN RELIEF Dressé sous la Direction. Paris, E. Bertaux, Éditeur-Géographe, 25, Rue Serpente, 25 [n.d. but ca. 1880-90s.]

Together two small folio volumes; I. pp. [ii] title-page, with 28 engraved colour maps mounted on guards, of which 25 are in relief; II. pp. [ii] title-page, with 12 engraved colour maps mounted on guards, of which 9 are in relief; both volumes a little browned and soiled; 'Petit Atlas' with school presentation book-plate mounted on front paste-down, and give to 'Mme Roussel' on August 1st 1897, somewhat wormed with loss; presumed a mixed set, first volume in the original plum cloth-backed pictorial boards, head and tail of spine slightly bumped and worn, covers a little soiled and stained, extremities with wear to corners, second volume in the publisher's blindstamped cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped, covers somewhat soiled and stained with some silverfish damage; despite minor flaws, overall good copies of innovative works. \$700

A mixed set of this innovative elementary atlases for young readers by the geographer and future politician Henri Mager, both printed almost entirely in relief. The first consists of 28 maps illustrating a planisphere (not in relief), physical Europe, political Europe (not in relief), the Alps, physical France, political France (not in relief), the basin of the Seine, the Loire basin, the Garonne basin, the Rhine basin, the French colonies, the British Isles, the Netherlands and Belgium, Germany, Austria and Hungary, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, European Turkey and Greece, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Asia, Africa, North America, South America South and Australia.



The second consists of 12 maps illustrating a planisphere (not in relief), physical Europe, political Europe (not in relief), physical France, political France (not in relief), the French colonies, the Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and The Alps.

Both appear to be first editions, but the works are undated, and there appears to be no consensus of opinion as to the date of publication. Our belief is that the *Petit Atlas* may have been published first.

Mager was born on May 17, 1859 in Paris, and eventually became a member of the Superior Council of the Colonies and Chargé de Mission in Madagascar. He travelled extensively around the world, often on behalf of the government, and notably between July 1896 and September 1897.

I. OCLC locates copies at Princeton, Louisiana; II. OCLC locates at the Newberry, with a number of further European locations.

Inspired by the Arabian Nights perhaps?

47. **[MAGNETIC GAME - DIVINATION.]** L'ORACLE DE MOUSTACHU EBENASSI. Saussine, Editeur, E. Serre, [illustrator.] Paris. [n.d. but ca. 1900.]



Boxed game, 335 x 335 x 60mm, comprising an internal glass tray on which is mounted a vibrant chromolithograph, with a magnetic needle under the plate, with 11 small boxes adhered to upper surface of glass, each containing six printed fortune-telling answer cards, with four magnetised question palettes or discs (green, yellow, orange and one tricoloured); the three palettes all a little soiled and stained, one missing the central handle; considerable signs of wear around edges of glass, suggesting previous movement, with edges of chromolithograph chipped and worn with some loss; in the original highly decorative box, upper cover with chromolithograph depicting the Arabian Oracle, tartan paper design to box edges; with instructional notice pasted on inside box lid, cover lithograph somewhat stained and soiled, with some chipping and signs of wear and use, and signs of previous discrete repairs to box lid and base.

\$925



A vibrant, if now somewhat challenging, educational game for young children, a later example of the genre of magnetic games first developed by the noted Parisian publisher Léon Saussine in the 1870s.

A simple question and answer game, the present game combines both fortune-telling and education. The inner glass playing surface has mounted upon it a vibrant scene presumably inspired by tales of 'the Arabian Nights'. The mystic Oracle 'Grand Moustachu Ebénassi' sits centrally, hiding the magnet below, from which emerges a metal pointer. Each palette contains various questions, and that to be asked should be aligned north. The tricolour palette contains the fortune-telling questions, and

answers for which are found within the 11 small boxes adhered to the glass. The Oracle will point to the box containing the answer, and the instructional note on the inside of the lid tells the player that once the answer has been read and revealed, that it should be placed under the other cards, and the box lid closed. The other three discs (yellow, orange and green) contain more instructive and educational questions relating to history, geography and science, the answers for which are found on three concentric circles (in corresponding colours) on the glass. Very much of its time, some of the images found on the game are uncomfortably stereotypical today.

In the late 1860s, Saussine acquired the business of the educational publisher Hughes Marie Duru, and in 1870 filed a patent for magnetical games. At the 1878 Universal Exhibition he was styling himself as the maker of educational board games, magnetic games, illustrated alphabets, atlases, illustrated lottos, Chinese shadow games, and other physical games. Similar games were also available for purchase from N. K. Atlas, including *Les Départements de la France* and *Le Nouveau Cagliostro ou l'Avenir dévoilé*.

This is seemingly a later example, and considering the weight of the glass, and the general fragility of the game, is a unusual survivor.

Depicting the 'Royal Flush'

48. **[MEDICAL SATIRE].** PAIR OF RARE NICKEL(?) AND SILVER 'CLYSTER' BUTTONS/CUFFLINKS depicting the administration of an enema to a patient, inspired by King Louis XIV's obsession with the procedure. [n.p but presumably France, and n.d. but believed to be early 18th century, ca. 1715 but with later 20th century additions of cufflink].

Pair of round silver coloured metal disks (nickel?), 27 x 27mm, embossed with two different images showing the



'treatment' and 'relief', with cufflink attached on verso, one marked 'sterling' and so presumably added later (20th century?), both with some patination, a little soiled and darkened, with some minor scratching, otherwise good. \$985



A wonderful pair of cufflinks, inspired by, and indeed most probably depicting King Louis XIV of France (1638-1715) taking an enema, and vividly satirising the craze for 'lavements' which was prevalent amongst aristocratic circles in Paris, and indeed across Europe, at the time. Having handled a set previously, we believe that they were originally buttons which could be adapted, and have subsequently had added on cufflinks - possibly during the 20th century as one cufflink is lettered 'sterling'.

The present set is comprised of two different images: the first depicting the enema being administered to the prostrate patient - a chamber-pot close at hand. The administrator seems to be taking some delight in the discomfort being inflicted! The second image shows the 'after-effects': the patient now seated on said chamber-pot relieving themselves. A close inspection of the first button reveals very small 'fleur-de-lis' in the background, leading to our assumption that these were produced in France.

The Sun King ruled from 1643 until his death, and was a particular devotee of the fashion for using enemas on a regular basis. Convinced that inner 'lavements' purified the complexion and produced good health, it was common amongst the fashionable to take as many as three or four enemas a day. Louis XIV is rumoured to have had over 2000 during his reign, sometimes holding court whilst the procedure was being carried out, and he was a fervent believer that the regular enemas were the reason behind his good health and long life. The phenomena became so 'de rigueur' that apparently during a court ball, whilst the Duchesse de Bourgogne was engaged in a conversation with Louis XIV himself, her maid slipped in under the Duchesses' elaborate ball gown and performed an enema right on the spot! Aristocratic enemas were often delicately tinted and scented with either rose, orange or angelica. Somewhat inevitably, the craze was often burlesqued on the stage, notably by Moliere, and it was a lively topic of elegant discourse in the salons.

Controversial work on mammalian foetal circulation - with frequent reference to Harvey and Lower

49. **MERY, Jean.** OBSERVATIONS SUR LA MANIERE DE TAILLER DEANS LES SEXES POUR L'EXTRACTION DE LA PIERRE, pratiquée par Frere Jacques. Nouveau System de la Circulation du sang par le trou ovale dans le foetus humain, avec les réponses aux objections qui ont été faites contre cette hypothese. A Paris, Chez Jean Boudot, Libraire ordinaire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences... Avec Privilege du Roy. 1700.

12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. [28], 187, [1], [iv] half-title and errata leaf, ix, explanatory leaves for six copper-engraved plates (nos 1-7 and containing 8 figures), [2] blank, pp. 90 ie 120, (pagination error after p. 96), [2]; with a couple of small woodcut figures within text, and woodcut head- and tail pieces; lightly browned throughout with some occasional light foxing and soiling, first two plates a little oxidised but not affecting image; without the front free endpaper; four lines of ms notes, seemingly late 18th century, on rear pastedown; 19th century sheep back over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, small nick with loss at head of upper joint, upper joint starting but holding firm, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; with engraved armourial book-plate on front pastedown 'Ex Libris Henr. Petit Doct. Med. Sussionæi'; a good copy. \$985



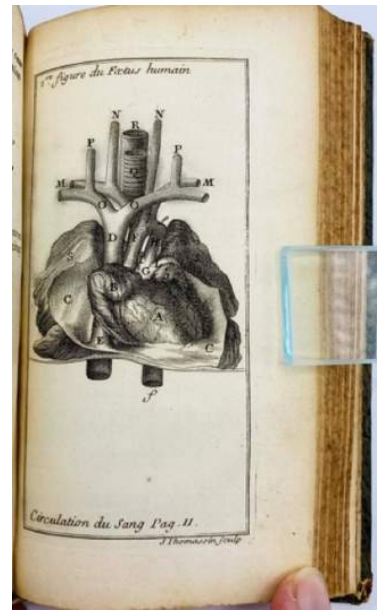
First edition of this important work by the distinguished French surgeon and comparative anatomist, Jean Méry (1645-1722), dealing principally with his theories 'de la manière dont la circulation du sang se fait dans le foetus humain' (p. 1). Whilst ultimately his views were proved to be erroneous, the work is important in the history of circulation, for the ensuing controversy and long-running debate which it provoked for a number of years within the French medical community and Academy of Sciences.

Published in the year that Méry became chief surgeon at the Hôtel-Dieu, the work is divided into two sections, and whilst the title-page suggests that his discussion on lithotomy will dominate the work, it is in fact his observations on blood circulation in the foetus which form the majority of the volume, spanning 187 pages and including seven finely engraved copper plates on six leaves. Although having worked closely with Claude Perrault (1613-1688) and, in particular, J. G. Duverney (1648-1730) on a number of comparative anatomical works, Méry and Duverney had become estranged after 1693 over their differing interpretations of mammalian foetal circulation. He strongly opposed Duverney's theories, and claimed, wrongly, that the blood flowed from the left to the right through the foramen ovale in the interatrial septum, having initially formulated this theory from a false analogy between a tortoise heart and a foetal mammalian heart. 'The outstanding differences between Méry's view and the traditional ones were his beliefs that the so-called valve of the foramen ovale was not a valve at all but the caudal part of the inter-atrial septum, that the venous return from the left lung of the foetus was the only blood which passed through the foramen ovale and that it did so from left to right, and that there was a considerable pulmonary blood flow in utero' (Franklin, *Jean Méry and his ideas on fetal blood flow*, *Annals of Science*, 1945, 5, pp. 203-228). His 'physiological views were derived partly from the literature, partly from his own experimental and clinical work, partly from his anatomical findings, and partly from the results of injection of air or of fluids into the vessels of soft anatomical specimens' (*ibid*).

Méry includes a number of published responses to his theories in the present work, as well as discussing Harvey's view, one that he shared, that blood which passes through the arterial canal goes from the pulmonary artery to the aorta, thus escaping the lung. The debate was to rage for some two decades, with numerous arguments presented on both sides of the controversy. Méry held his views against all opposition until his death.

In the second, separately paginated, section of the work, Méry turns his attention to lithotomy, and in particular to the work of the famous itinerant lithotomist Frere Jacques Beaulieu (also known as Jacques Baulot 1651-1720). A Dominican friar, with scant knowledge of anatomy, in 1697 he was invited to demonstrate his methods under the supervision of Méry, who at his own private practice in Paris had gained a particular reputation for the procedure. Jacques was first required to demonstrate his method on a cadaver and afterwards allowed to conduct lithotomies on patients. Out of 71 patients 53% died from complications with Méry conducting autopsies to identify the causes. This led to Frere Jacques being debarred from conducting surgeries in Paris.

Garrison-Morton online, 11894; Krivatsy 7835 (which notes a variant issue of the same year with imprint 'Imprimé à Paris, et se vend à Amsterdam, Chez Jean Louis Delorme'); Osler 3393; Wellcome IV, p. 120; OCLC locates further copies at Cornell, the NYAM, UCLA, Yale, Minnesota, Duke, McGill, Texas, Oxford, London, BnF.



Early introduction for children in Perpignan

50. **[METRIC SYSTEM.]** ABRÉGÉ D'ARITHMÉTIQUE SUIVI DU CALCUL DÉCIMAL, et de son application au nouveau système des poids et mesures, à l'usage des Écoles Primaires. A Perpignan, Chez J. Alzine, Imprimeur-Libraire. An VII de la République. [1798-1799.]

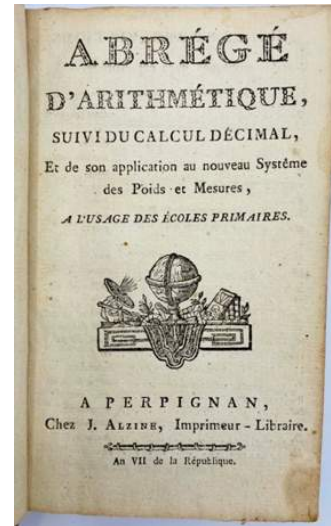
12mo in 4s, pp. [iv], 112; with appealing woodcut printer's device on title-page, and woodcut head- and tail pieces; lightly browned and soiled throughout, with occasional light spotting, outer margins of final leaves stained, with light dampstain affecting lower corner ff. 33 to the end; in contemporary mottled calf, spine lettered in gilt (though faded), head of spine with old discrete repair, with further repairs to corners, upper joint starting, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; an appealing copy.

\$925

First edition of this rare and typographically appealing introduction to arithmetic and the new metric system for the young republican, offering an insight into the types of educational works being published in the early days of Revolutionary France. As was often the case with such educational text books, the subject is presented through a series of practical 'demandes' and 'réponses', introducing the student to the principle arithmetical processes, before a brief introduction to the new metric system of weights and measures, only legally adopted in the previous year. This no doubt explains why so little of the book is taken up with 'du calcul décimal', the adoption of the system being very much in its infancy. Whilst we have handled a number of early works introducing the new system to a commercial audience, this is the earliest we have seen aimed specifically at children.

Under the Committee of Public Instruction and through various legislative acts, efforts were made to standardise education in the new Republic, elementary schools being encouraged to focus upon teaching reading, writing and the basic rules of arithmetic, combined with providing basic moral and political knowledge. The aim was not necessarily to produce a nation of scholars, but rather to create one of solid, virtuous and patriotic citizens. Despite this wish for uniformity, however, as Grevet notes in his chapter devoted to 'Schools of the Revolution', this period of constant political change and modifications to school legislation, proved to be challenging for many at a local level, with a shortage of authorised elementary textbooks. This in part seems to have been caused by the system relying upon local district administrations to reprint works first published Paris, which, being frequently updated, no doubt led to some apathy to constantly reissue new texts. Teachers, therefore, often had to rely on books that they already had. An appealing example of one such locally published work, as far as we can tell this is not a reprint of a work already printed in Paris, but published for schools in the Perpignan region of South East France. It appears to have been printed in Avignon in 1806, and again in 1816 and 1830. A scarce and most appealing survivor.

Not located on OCLC; for a general discussion see Grevet, René. *École, pouvoirs et société (fin xviii-1815)*, 1991, <http://books.openedition.org/irhis/1161>.



Trapped for 14 days in a Well Shaft - a remarkable tale of endurance and rescue

51. **[MINING ACCIDENT.] [DUFAVET, Jean-Louis, puisatier.]** SLIM SAMMELBAND COMPRISING THREE PRINTED PAMPHLETS, A FOLDING BROADSIDE, AND THREE LITHOGRAPH PLATES, relating to a famous mining accident involving the well-digger M. Dufavet of Champvert, describing the accident, his 14 day underground confinement, and his final rescue. All Lyon, various printers, 1836.



8vo, comprising: pp. [viii] blank, [i] contents table neatly written in brown ink in a contemporary hand, [i] blank; I. pp. 40, with lithograph? frontispiece portrait and one engraved cross-sectional plan (with 3cm tear at head but not touching image); II. 8, with lithograph frontispiece portrait; III. pp. 13, [1] blank; IV. folding letterpress small broadsheet, 265 x 200mm, some creasing at lower inner gutter; V. three separate engraved plates, one with facsimile signature of Dufavet, seemingly taken from contemporary journals; pamphlets and broadside retaining original printed and plain wrappers, front wrapper to broadside (plain) with prominent tear and loss; some light foxing and soiling throughout, but all generally clean and crisp; in 19th brown morocco backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered in gilt, joints lightly rubbed, extremities a little bumped and worn; a good copy. \$1,100



Fascinating sammelband containing a number of contemporary accounts of the fourteen day underground confinement, and eventual rescue, of Jean Louis Dufavet, a well-digger in Champ-vert near Lyon. On September 2, 1836, Dufavet (sometimes Dufavel), was trapped by a landslide twenty meters deep in a well he was digging. He remained trapped, with only a fly for company, though rescuers were able to pass food and drink to him through some narrow channels which the sand and debris of the badly made casing had left. Some of his fellow well-diggers attempted to dig him out, without success, and in the end he was rescued by means of a shaft and an underground tunnel dug by the sappers of the corps of military engineers, sent from Lyon to rescue him. A number of the present pamphlets were printed 'au profit de Dufavet', and include depiction's of his incarceration, as well as a lithograph 'drawn from nature on September 15, 1836, at the time of his deliverance', with further images showing cross-sections of the tunnelling undertaken during the rescue. His extraordinary story received much attention in the French press at the time, and indeed later became the subject of a theatrical play. News spread further afield, with a review of Pierre-Marie Bienvenu's work below, found in the *London Medical and Surgical Journal*: 'This brochure gives the account of an extraordinary circumstance that has lately taken place in France, where it has excited considerable attention, both from the nature of the event, and the great fortitude shewn by the subject of the calamity. The narrative is drawn up by M. Bienvenu, the physician engaged upon to attend upon Dufaret, 30 years of age, who on the 2d September last, was engaged in constructing a well at Champvert, when the earth fell in, and confined him at a depth of 62 feet beneath the surface of the ground during a period of 14 days!' (Vol. 10, ff. 823, 1836). Fortunately suffering few major injuries, his main challenge was lack of sufficient food, water and sleep, and he was contorted in an awkward position. He went for at least 36 hours at one stage without drinking, and was forced to drink his own urine at times, before rescuers were able to provide him with some broth and liquid to drink.





The collection comprises:

1. BIENVENU, Dr. Les Quatorze Jours de captivité de Dufavet dans le puits de Champvert. Récit exact rédigé par M. le Docteur Bienvenu, Médecin de l'Antiquaille, sur les notes qu'il a recueillies de la bouche même de Dufavet et sur des documents fournis par les personnes qui ont concouru officiellement à sa délivrance. Au profit de Dufavet. Lyon, Imprimerie Typographique et Lithographique de Louis Perrin, 1836.
2. Notice sur Dufavel, avec portrait. Au profit de Dufavel. Lyon, Chez Sauvignet et Cie, 1836.
3. Relation exacte et fidèle du voyage subterrestre dans le pays des taupes du sieur Dufavet, raconté par lui-même, parti à Champvert, Nord-Ouest de la Ville de Lyon, le 2 septembre 1836, et revenu le 15 du même mois. Lyon, Chez Auguste Baron, 1836.
4. Complainte à l'intention du malheureux Dufavet, où l'on verra comment les malheurs arrivent. Lyon, Impr. Perrin, n.d. but 1836].

Concluding with three engraved plates, presumed extracted from contemporary journals or magazines:

1. Puits ouvert par les puisatiers; 2. Position de Dufavet dans le Puits, with his facsimile signature; 3. Le Puits de Champvert, Le Monde Dramatique, decors du 2^me Acte, scène II' after Thomas Napoléon and taken from Charles Desnoyer's three act play of 1836.

All are rare: I. OCLC locate copies at the BnF, Lyon and Pisa: II. Lyon only: III. BnF and Lyon only: IV. Lyon only.

52. **MURRAY, Flora.** WOMEN AS ARMY SURGEONS. Being the history of the Women's Hospital Corps in Paris, Wimereux and Endell Street. September 1914-October 1919. Hodder and Stoughton Limited, London. [1920.]

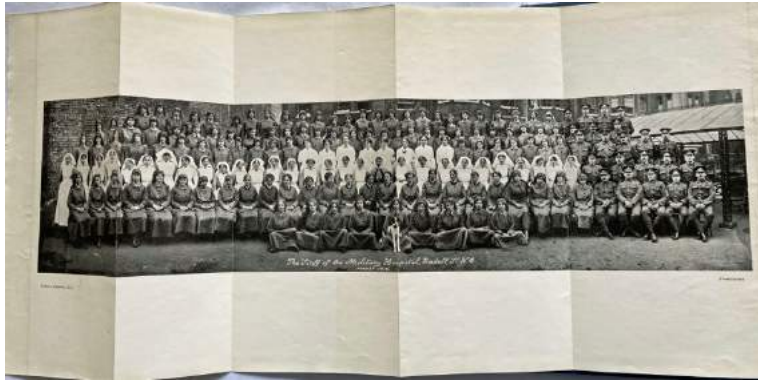
8vo, pp. xvi, 263, [1] blank; with large folding photograph frontispiece, and 22 half-tone images on eleven leaves; some light browning and occasional soiling, predominantly marginal, gutter cracked but firm at title-page; in the original blue publisher's cloth, ruled in blind, with upper cover lettered in black, and spine in gilt, head and tail of spine nicked and lightly worn, small split to upper joint at head, spine sunned, covers a little soiled, extremities and corners lightly bumped and worn; a good copy.

\$385

Uncommon first edition. 'After training to be a doctor at the London School of Medicine for Women,



Flora Murray (1869–1923) became an active member of the Women’s Social and Political Union. At the outbreak of the First World War, she and her fellow suffragists laid down their banners and sought to aid the Allied war effort. Working within the newly formed Women’s Hospital Corps, Murray and her colleague Louisa Garrett Anderson (1873–1943) overcame initial prejudice and established two military hospitals in France in the period 1914–15. Their success prompted an invitation from the War Office to open the Endell Street Military Hospital in London, staffed entirely by women. First published in 1920, Murray’s account, illustrated with numerous photographs, records important steps in furthering the acceptance of women in the medical profession. For female doctors, surgeons and nurses, the war provided not only the ‘occasion for service’ but also ‘great professional opportunities’ (Cambridge University Press preface to recent edition).



‘This record of the work of the Women’s Hospital Corps in France, and especially at the Military Hospital, Endell Street, is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Women Movement. Dr. Flora Murray and Dr. Garrett Anderson made history at Endell Street. Through their initiative, endeavour, and efficiency, they opened the doors to further fields of opportunity for women physicians and surgeons, and not only for medical women, but for all women who are setting out, or have already set out to conquer fresh territory. We owe them a debt of gratitude, the recognition of which will become even more accentuated as the years go on’ (preface).

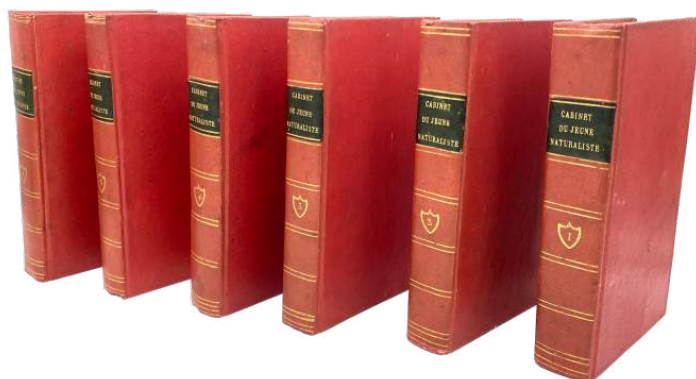
Suitable for readers of a delicate disposition, and translated by Mme Alyon

53. **[NATURAL HISTORY.] SMITH, Thomas, Reverend.** LE CABINET DU JEUNE NATURALISTE ou tableaux intéressants de l’Histoire des Animaux; offrant la description de la nature, des moeurs et habitudes des quadrupedes, oiseaux, poissons, amphibies, reptiles, etc. Les plus remarquables du monde connu, et classés dans un ordre systématique: ouvrage enrichi de soixante-cinq belles gravures; traduit de L’Anglais, de M. Thomas Smith. Tome Premier [-Tome Sixième.] A Paris, Chez Maradan, Libraire, rue des Grands Augustins, no 9. 1810.

Six volumes, 8vo in 6s and 4s; each volume with engraved frontispiece and title-page; I. pp. viii, 366, [2] blank, with 14 engraved plates; II. pp. [iii]-viii, 326, [2] blank, with 8 engraved plates; III. pp. viii, 295, [1] blank, with 9 engraved plates; IV. pp. viii, 335, [1] blank, with 12 engraved plates; V. pp. [ii] blank, [iii]-viii, 359, [1] blank, with 4 engraved plates; VI. pp. [ii] blank, [iii]-viii, 364, with 6 engraved plates; 65 engraved plates in all; some occasional light spotting and soiling, with occasional small marginal tears throughout due to rough opening, but overall clean, crisp and bright; uncut, and a few leaves still unopened, in contemporary red publisher’s boards, with black morocco labels lettered in gilt, and with gilt numbering to spines, head and tail of spines a little bumped, covers lightly scuffed in places, with some minor soiling, but otherwise a lovely bright set.

\$1,680





A lovely set of the first French edition of Thomas Smith's charming natural history for young readers (first published in 1806-7 as *The Naturalist's Cabinet*), described in the Introduction as being especially suitable for female readers, who, it notes, are often turned away from the best works of natural history, being unable to avoid details which could offend their modesty. The reader is reassured, however, that the present work, describing as it does a wealth of both familiar and exotic creatures, contains 'not a single expression to cause alarm of even those of the most scrupulous delicacy'.



The work is of particular note for the finely engraved plates by F. Maradan, which depict 65 of the nearly 430 species of mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians, and fish which are described. It must be said that a number are shown in settings far removed from their natural habitats, however. The flamingo appears to be in the countryside, the orang-utan is having a cup of tea, and unfortunately the whale is about to fall prey to a harpoon wielding mariner. Nevertheless, the descriptions are quite detailed, and frequently cite the work of noted natural history writers, most prominently Buffon.

Gumuchian reports that this edition was such a success that a number of editions appeared in the years that followed. Barbier 1879 notes that the translation was done 'par Mademoiselle Alyon, MM. T.P. Bertin et Th. Mandar'.

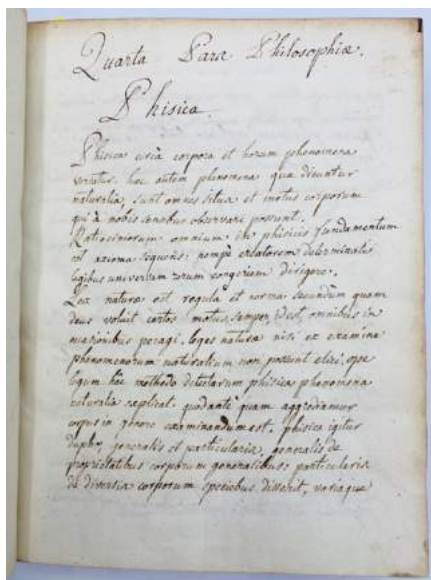
Freeman 3470 (first English); Gumuchian 5392; Nissen, ZBI, 3883; Quérard IX, 194.

54. **[NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.]** NEATLY PENNED MANUSCRIPT IN FRENCH AND LATIN 'Quarta Para Philosophiae' and including 'Dissertation Philosophique sur l'origine des fleuves et des fontaines'. [n.p. but France, p. 151 and p. 573 dated 'Anno 1781.].

Neatly penned manuscript in a single hand in brown ink, large 8vo; pp. 1-106, 107 omitted erroneously, 108-114, 113-114, 115-210, 210 repeated, 211-212, 212 repeated, 213-227, 230-430, 432-436, 436 repeated, 437-573,



[1] blank, [4] comprising eight line-drawn diagrams, [2] blank, [2] blank with further mounted sheet with two further line-drawn diagrams, [6] blank, [22] index, [13] Dissertation, [9] blank; with a handful of small marginal line drawings; lightly browned and foxed throughout, with some marginal dust-soiling, stain affecting inner gutter of two front free endpapers, out margin of front and rear endpapers a little frayed with some loss, lower corner of p. 43 neatly excised seemingly to make a correction, some faint marginal dampstaining; in contemporary marbled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt and later morocco labels lettered in gilt, covers with triple ruled border, all edges red, expertly rebaked retaining the original spine, with repairs to corners, extremities a little bumped and worn; with ownership stamp, presumed 20th century, of 'Ex-Libris J. Erb Toulouse' on second front free endpaper, with brief note in blue crayon on verso of first front free endpaper (by Erb?); a good copy. **\$1,600**



Illustrated student course notes, though sadly anonymous, compiled in the final years of the Ancien Regime, and we believe based upon a course of natural philosophy lectures given at a provincial Collège or University, possibly Toulouse though this is somewhat speculative and based purely upon the later ownership stamp found on the front free endpaper. This extensive manuscript is penned in a single and very readable cursive hand, predominantly written in French but with numerous Latin passages, and provides a useful insight into the curriculum of the day.

The work is divided into two main parts. The first is titled 'Physica Generalis' and includes chapters on the properties of bodies, dynamics, uniform motion, density, varied motion, gravity, the impact of bodies, statics, hydrostatics and aerostatics. The student concludes this section with the note: 'Finis areostaticae et physica generalis, die maii decimâ quartâ circa horam Tertiam Anno 1781'. The second and more extensive

section, is devoted to 'particular physics' and contains chapters on astronomy, optics, acoustics, chemistry, air, water, fire, electricity, and magnets. The conclusion of this part of the course is marked 'Finis Partis nona, et totius philosophiae die Mensis Julii Vigesima Tertiâ horâ post meridiem Tertîâ, Anno 1781'. Numerous practical examples are included to help elucidate the principles under discussion. The student includes a lengthy 22 page index, before concluding the volume with a brief 13 page essay Dissertation Philosophique sur l'origine des fleuves et des fontaines.

Whilst highly legible and neatly written, the number of minor corrections and emendations, together with the rather evocative time stamps noting, almost to the hour, the conclusion of sections points towards this being a series of notes taken during lectures, rather than a neat transcription of an already printed volume. The course cites the work and theories of numerous leading figures including Copernicus, Galileo, Ptolemy, Réaumur, Pascal, Nollet, d'Alembert, Torricelli, La Lande, Képler, Huygens, Cassini, Maraldi, Bianchini, and Newton are cited throughout the text, with a number of marginal side-notes giving page references to cited works given. A total of ten neatly drawn line diagrams are found at the end of the work, each with a page number given.

Whilst a complete course in itself, the title of the Index reveals that this was in fact the second volume of course notes taken by the student: 'Index capitum propositionum, &c quae in hoc secundo tomo continentur'.



With 90 lithograph plates of embossed illustrations of coins

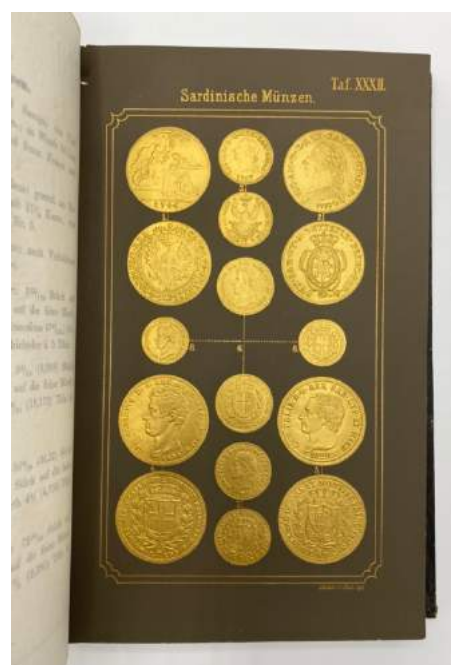
55. **[NUMISMATICS.] [FORT, Ludwig.]** NEUESTE MÜNZKUNDE. Abbildung und Beschreibung der jetzt coursirenden Gold- und Silbermünzen mit Angabe ihres Gewichts, Feingehalts, ihrer Geltung und ihres Werthes, Erster Band. Mit 90 Tafeln Münzabbildungen. [Zweiter Band - Die Münzverhältnisse der europäischen 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. **\$600**

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 gepragten Gold- und Silber-Munzen sammtlicher Lander und Stadte. 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.

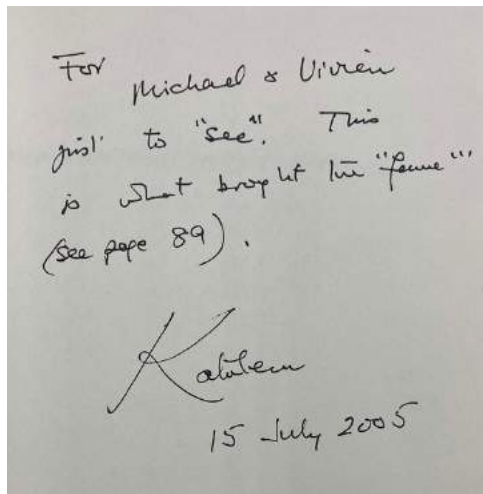


Written at the age of 85 and published to International Acclaim

56. **OLLERENSHAW, Dame Kathleen and David S. BRÉE.** MOST-PERFECT PANDIAGONAL MAGIC SQUARES: their construction and enumeration. The Institute of Mathematics and its Applications. Printed in Great Britain by the University Press, Cambridge. 1998.



Large 8vo, pp. xiii, [i], 152, [10] templates; clean and bright; in the original black publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, with the original dust-jacket, unclipped with only minor edgewear; a presentation copy from the author 'To Michael and Vivien just to "see". This is what brought the "fame" (see page 89). Kathleen, 15 July 2005'; a very good copy. \$200



First edition and a presentation copy, with a charming self-deprecating inscription, of this important work by the leading British mathematician and politician, Dame Kathleen Mary Ollerenshaw (1912-2014), written when she was 85, and published to international acclaim, providing for the first time an algorithm for constructing a whole class of magic squares as well as a formula for counting their number.

Ollerenshaw worked on most-perfect pandiagonal magic squares for over eight years. In a 1986 paper she made use of symmetries to determine that there are 368,340 essentially different such squares of order 8. Slowly she figured out how to construct and how to count the total number of squares, first for those whose order is a power of 2, then for squares whose order is a multiple of a power of 2, and finally, after another four years of work, for all most-perfect pandiagonal magic squares with order a multiple of 4. Professor David Brée, the head of Artificial Intelligence in the Department of

Computer Science at the University of Manchester, assisted Ollerenshaw in organizing, proof-reading, and putting her research notes into an appropriate form to be published as a book. *Most-Perfect Pandiagonal Magic Squares: Their Construction and Enumeration* was published in 1998 to international acclaim and provided for the first time an algorithm for constructing a whole class of magic squares as well as a formula for counting their number, a remarkable accomplishment for a woman of age 85. In her "personal perspective" at the end of the book, Ollerenshaw writes: "Only now, with the work complete, is it possible for me to look back and see the process as it developed, savouring in retrospect the challenge presented when proof was first attempted, and recalling each step of the astonishing mathematical adventure that it has been...The manner in which each successive application of the properties of the binomial coefficients that characterize the Pascal triangle led to the solution will always remain one of the most magical revelations that I have been fortunate enough to experience. That this should have been afforded to someone who had, with a few exceptions, been out of active mathematics research for over 40 years will, I hope, encourage others. The delight of discovery is not a privilege reserved solely for the young." (Larry Riddle, Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, detailed online biography).

Ollerenshaw (née Timpson) studied mathematics at Somerville College, Oxford, and completed her doctorate in 1945. She was President of the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications from 1978 to 1979. Ollerenshaw published at least 26 mathematical papers, her best-known contribution being to most-perfect pandiagonal magic squares. Upon her death, she left a legacy in trust to support distinguished research visitors and public engagement activities at the School of Mathematics, University of Manchester. An annual public lecture at the University is named in her honour.

An amateur astronomer, Ollerenshaw donated her telescope to Lancaster University, and an observatory there bears her name. She was an honorary member of the Manchester Astronomical Society and held the post of Vice-President for a number of years. Dame Kathleen was Lord Mayor of Manchester from 1975 to 1976, and was an advisor on educational matters to the Thatcher government during the 1980s.

57. **[OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.] [TOULOUSE-LAUTREC, Henri de.]** LE MOTOGRAPHE ALBUM D'IMAGES ANIMÉES. Couverture de H. de Toulouse Lautrec. Paris, Clarke & Cie, 225 Rue St. Honoré 225. 1899.

4to, ff. [28] leaves (final leaf blank); with 23 coloured optical images, and with the original 'transparency' viewing card retained within pocket on front paste-down; transparency frame a little damaged, paper a little browned, principally

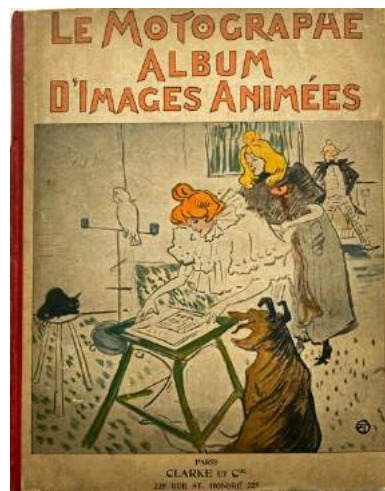


marginally, with more prominent browning to front and rear endpapers, otherwise clean and bright; in the original red-cloth backed pictorial boards, front cover design by Lautrec, head and tail of spine slightly bumped, boards a little browned and stained, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; still a good copy of a scarce optical book. **\$2,400**

Seemingly uncommon first French edition of this striking book of optical illusions for young children, with a fine colour photorelief front cover after a drawing by Henri de Toulouse Lautrec (1864-1901). The 23 coloured images are animated by slowly sliding the accompanying transparent sheet over the page. The reader thus sees smoke coming from a ship's funnel, a steam train, a volcano, turning wheels and the movement of the sea. The front cover, specifically commissioned, shows a young woman bent over a book, presumably a copy of *Le Motographie*.

The work had first appeared in English in the previous year, published in London by Sands seemingly in two issues, the first with only 13 uncoloured plates and a viewer, before a colour and expanded version published in both London and New York.

Dortu, Toulouse-Lautrec et Son oeuvre, 4442-4444; Colta Ives, Toulouse-Lautrec in The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Exh. cat., Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, July 2-September 29, 1996 (English edition); see also Castleman and Wittrock, *Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec: Images of the 1890s*, MOMA, 1985, p. 82; OCLC locates copies of this French edition at Harvard, Texas, MOMA and the V&A, with copies of the 1898 edition at Harvard, Princeton, Wisconsin, MOMA, Library of Congress, Northwestern, Toronto, Cambridge, Oxford and NLS.



Subsequently executed during W.W.II

58. **[PATHOLOGY.] ZAND, Nathalie.** [DROP-HEAD TITLE:] LES OLIVES INFÉRIEURES CENTRES DE LA STATION VERTICALE Travail du Laboratoire d'Anatomie comparé du Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle à Paris (prof. Anthony) et du Laboratoire neuro-biologique de la Société des Sciences à Varsovie (Dr. E. Flatau). 1928.

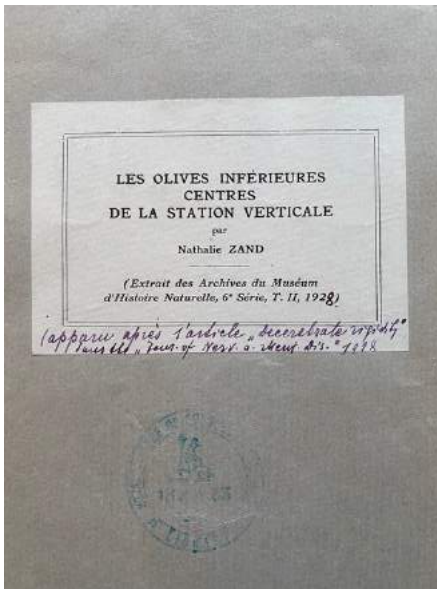
Presentation Offprint: 4to, [169] - 178; with six half-tone figures; paper somewhat browned due to quality, with some minor edge wear and nicking along fore-edge; ex-libris of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, with their stamp at head of first leaf and on upper wrapper; in grey card wrappers, with later linen back-strip so retaining the original upper cover with printed paper label, though with replacement rear cover, upper cover somewhat browned with small tear to fore-edge; presentation copy signed at head of title-page by Zand, with a further authorial note at tail of printed label.

\$400

Presentation offprint, an an 'extrait des Archives du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 6e Série, T. II' (printed label). A scarce neurological work by the Polish Jewish neurologist Nathalie Zylberlast-Zand (1883-1942), described by Esther Lovejoy as 'a physician of outstanding ability' (*Women Doctors of the World*, p. 174), and who, as highlighted by the present article, worked closely with the noted neurologist Edward Flatau (1868-1932).

Zand gained her medical diploma from the University of Geneva under the supervision of Eduoard Martin, and also passed the state examination at the National University of Kharkiv in Ukraine. She 'specialised in the pathology of the central nervous system, and contributed to the literature on this important subject. Her papers were published not only in Poland but also in France and England. In 1935, she reported that about 15 per cent of the physicians in Poland were women, four of whom held the title





of docent on the Medical Faculty of the University of Warsaw. Dr. Zand represented the Medical Women's International Association at the Congress of the International Federation of University Women held at Cracow in 1936, and the following year she was a delegate to the meeting of the Medical Women's International Association at Edinburgh. Nationally and Internationally, she was interested in the professional and political status of women - too interested perhaps. "Polish medical women are firmly convinced that equality of rights should be strictly maintained and take active steps whenever their rights seem to be threatened" was one of her last recorded pronouncements. That was dangerous doctrine. Dr. Zand and Dr. Garlicka were among the thousands of freedom-loving people who "disappeared" during the debacle which followed the invasion of Poland by Germany and the Soviet Union at the beginning of World War II' (ibid). Research subsequent to Lovejoy's work of 1957 has discovered that Zand and her husband

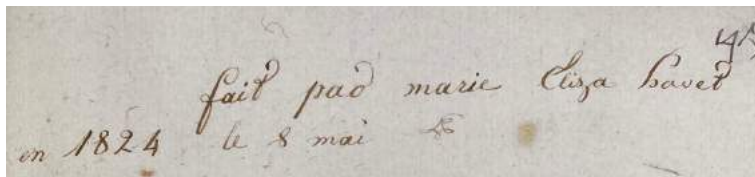
were forced to live in the walled Warsaw ghetto, during which time she continued to work as a physician. Sometime around September 24th 1942 she was deported to Pawiak prison in Warsaw where she is believed to have been executed.

Lovejoy, *Women Doctors of the World*, p. 174; see also "The Martyrdom of Jewish Physicians in Poland. Studies by Dr. Leon Wulman and Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum". *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. 248 (3): 367. 1964; Glinski, *Biographical Dictionary of doctors and pharmacists - the victims of World War II*. Wroc aw: Urban & Partner, 1997. p. 495-496.

59. **[PHILOSOPHY.] [HAVET, Marie Eliza?]** NEATLY PENNED MANUSCRIPT IN BROWN INK 'PRAEFATIO IN COMPENDIA PHILOSOPHIA Logie, Moral Physie et Mataphysic'. [n.p. but France, and signed on p. 145 'Fait par Marie Eliza Havet 1824 le 8 Mai, but seemingly earlier.']

Neat manuscript on paper, written in brown ink in a single neat hand in Latin, 8vo; ff. [i] title within sketched framed border on verso, 79, 90-145, 147-151 blank, 154-156 index; ff. 74 a cancel; with two full page illustrations on ff. 45v, (slightly cropped at margins) and ff. 73r, and a number of small manuscript tail-pieces and flourishes; title-page somewhat creased and soiled with small paper tear affecting one word but without loss, further light browning and soiling throughout, more noticeable stain on ff. 141v, with occasional ink stains, and some minor marginal dampstaining, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, head of spine chipped and worn, with 1cm loss at upper joint, tail a little nicked, surfaces a little scratched and scuffed, extremities bumped and lightly worn.

\$950



An intriguing, seemingly early 19th century, bound manuscript of what we presume to be tutorial notes (as opposed to a transcription of a printed work) presenting an introductory course on philosophy, logic



and metaphysics, with signs of female ownership and readership, and possibly her own work.

Written in Latin and neatly penned throughout in a single hand in brown ink, according to a neat inscription towards the end of the volume, the manuscript has been 'fait par Marie Eliza Havet en 1824 le 8 Mai', though the work may have been produced earlier and merely gifted to her.



The work is divided into four sections, very much along traditional philosophical lines focusing upon logic, morality, metaphysics and physics. The 'Logica' section includes two classic Aristotelian diagrams used to help convey philosophical theories and concepts. The first (ff. 45v) is a diagram of the 'Arbor Porphyriana' or 'Tree of Porphyry' - the visual device used to illustrating the philosophical 'scale of being'. The second is the square of opposition, used to help students grasp the concept of logical relationships among four different propositions. Moving clockwise we find the following propositions, each in a different form: 'Omnia Homo est Justus' (every man is just), followed by 'Nullus Homo Est Justus' (No man is just), then 'Quidam homo est justus' (Some man is just) and finally 'Quidam homo non est justus' (Some man is not just). Both visual images have a mnemonical quality to them, and were a common device used to help introduce novice students to the abstract discipline of logic.

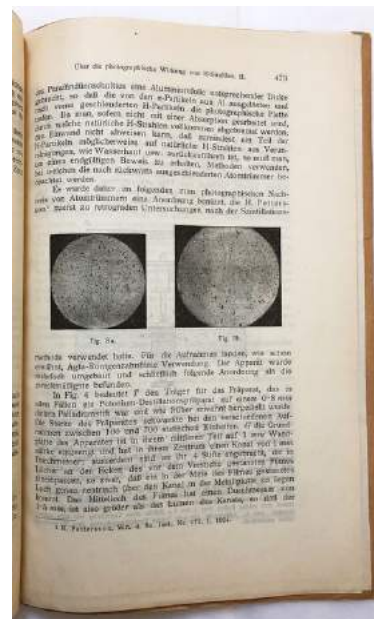
From what we can glean, the work appears to be focused upon Aristotelian theory, and we have so far found no references to any of the major philosophers. Similarly, it appears never to have been published, and does not seem to be a transcript of an existing philosophical text-book. However, stylistically, the hand feels somewhat earlier than 1824, as does the volume as a whole, making us unsure as to whether Marie Eliza was indeed the original compiler, or whether perhaps she inherited the volume from a family member. Regardless, the volume is an appealing example of female ownership and use, and whilst philosophy was by no means a male intellectual preoccupation, is the first such philosophical student notebook we have handled with a female association.

60. **[PHYSICS.] BLAU, MARIETTA.** Mit des Institutes für Radiuforschung Nr. 208. UBER DIE PHOTOGRAPHISCHE WIRKUNG VON H-STRAHLEN II (Mit 5 textfiguren). Aus den Sitzungsberichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien Mathem.-naturw. Klasse, Abteilung IIa, 136. Band, 7. Heft, 1927. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung aus dem Jerome und Margaret Stonbourgh-Fonds. Wien, Hölder-Pichler-Temsky, A.G. Wien und Leipzig, Kommissionsverleger der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wienn. Druck der Österreichischen Staatsdruckerei. 1927.



8vo, pp. 469-480; with five text illustrations and halftones; paper a little soiled and browned; in the original orange printed wrappers, slightly soiled, fore-edge nicked and a little furled and frayed. \$200

Offprint of this important paper by the Austrian/US physicist Marietta Blau (1894-1970), published during her time as an unpaid researcher at the Institute of Radium Research, Vienna (1923-1938), a follow up to *Über die photographische Wirkung natürlicher H-Strahlen* (1925) and outlining her pioneering work on the development of the photographic method of detecting and observing nuclear particles and reactions, a method which was to play a prominent role in nuclear physics in the following decades. Considered extraordinarily gifted by Albert Einstein, Blau was nominated three times for the Nobel prize in physics, twice by Erwin Schrodinger. 'Blau began to explore the possibility of finding protons and smashed atoms using photographic emulsions. Finally, in 1925, she succeeded in detecting the fragments of atoms hit by alpha particles, including the thinner, harder-to-find tracks of protons. These experiments were followed in 1926 and 1927 by a series of experiments in which Blau bombarded aluminium with alpha particles in order to measure the nuclear fragments that would emerge. Unfortunately, with a weak radioactive source (the only kind available to her), she had to settle for the very lowest energy particles. It was clear that is she was going to make fast protons visible (as opposed to the much more heavily ionizing nuclear fragments or slow-moving protons), she would have to improve both the emulsion and the development process that would bring out the narrow tracks' (Galison, *Image and Logic: A Material Culture of Microphysics*, p. 150).



Blau received her Ph.D. in 1919 with a thesis on ray physics and the absorption of gamma rays. Following her doctorate she moved to Berlin in 1921, taking a position with a company that manufactured X-ray tubes. This was followed by a position at the Institute for Medical Physics at the University of Frankfurt where she worked and published papers on X-ray physics. 'Blau's sex and her Jewish background impeded her professional advancement in Austria... When the Nazis annexed Austria in 1938, Blau, who was out of the country at the time, did not return. She worked briefly in Oslo at the invitation of her friend Ellen Gleditsch, then relocated to Mexico City. In 1944 Blau moved to New York, where she worked on radioactivity and took out several patents. She then did research at Columbia University and at Brookhaven National Laboratory. Afterward she took a position at the University of Miami'. Due to the brevity of her employment in the United States, Blau's retirement income was very low. In order to economize on expenses, she returned to Austria for an eye operation. Poor health caused in part by radiation exposure prevented her from returning to the United States, and she died impoverished in Vienna' (Ogilvie I, 143).

Grolier Club, *Extraordinary Women* pp. 57-60; Ogilvie I, p. 143; see Strohmaier and Rosner, *Marietta Blau, Stars of Disintegration: Biography of a Pioneer of Particle Physics* 2006.

61. **[POCKET READY RECKONER.] MADDUX, I.** 'ARITHMETICAL MEDAL AND NUMERICAL POCKET PIECE.' [obverse] 'Numeratⁿ Table, Pence tab. of twelve times' [reverse], 'Table for Multiplⁿ & Division by a new & short method'. Sold by I. Maddux, at the hand and pen in Brook Street, Holbourn, who teaches abroad or privately at home. 1753.



Gilt bronze medal, 43mm in diameter; some light patination and darkening, extremities a little knocked, otherwise a good example of a rare survivor. **\$1,800**

A scarce and nice, bright example of this unusual arithmetical teaching aide-mémoire - a handy pocket ready reckoner, issued by 'I. Maddux at the Hand & Pen in Brook Street, Holbourn'. Made in the style of a Calendar medal, on the obverse is written 'Arithmetical Medal' and which provides a 'Numerat Table' giving place value of units, followed by a 'Pence Tab' converting pence to shillings and pence, and a tab 'of twelve times' - giving multiples of twelve. The present example does go right through up to 12 x 12: the examples found on the Science Museum Group website only go up to 10 x 12. The last two calculations certainly appear to have been rather squeezed on in this present minting, suggesting perhaps a later revised issue.



On the reverse is written 'Numerical Pocket Piece by a new short method. Table for Multipln & Division', and gives a table of calculations from 3 x 3 up to 9 x 9. This face also reveals that Maddux 'teaches abroad or privately at home'.

Little-known chromolithographic atlas of microscopy

62. **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 cromoloitografia. 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.



63. **[PRINTED HANDKERCHIEF]**. EXPOSITION RÉGIONALE DE ROUEN 1884. Manufacture de E. Renault, à Rouen. 1884.

Large cotton engraved handkerchief printed in red and black, 620 x 528mm, including a plan of the exposition, a general view of the exhibition buildings, a map of the Rouen, and including details of the exhibition halls, notable places in Rouen, and Tram information; surrounded by a decorative border; a couple of minor rust spots, upper and lower edges somewhat frayed, but side margins neatly hemmed; overall a striking example, engravings in strong impression.

\$520

An appealing example, printed in red and black on cotton, of one of a series of brightly coloured and practical instructional textiles, produced in Rouen by the Buquet family over several years. Aimed very much at the popular market, the Rouennais 'mouchoirs' are renowned for their rich iconography, the handkerchiefs serving a number of purposes from the decorative to the educational, and could be worn tied around the neck, could be used to carry objects, or were pinned to the wall. The present example is one of a number produced to celebrate economic exhibitions, and includes a map of Rouen itself, together with a plan and guide to the exhibition itself, as well as a view of the building itself. Details are also included relating to tram lines and the routes of steamboats.





Handkerchiefs remained a luxury article well into the seventeenth century, after which time, the growing fashion for snuff-taking increased the need for more practical handkerchiefs. It was at this point that pictorial, or commemorative handkerchiefs were introduced. Often headscarf size, the images depicted record many of the major events of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, with wars, travel, politics, scandal, satire, notable events, famous people, and royal occasions all commemorated. As the present example demonstrates, it was a fashion that was to prove equally popular in Europe, and especially in France, with Rouen becoming somewhat of a hub for their manufacture. The first known Rouennais commemorative handkerchiefs date from around 1835-1845, and in many ways are the fabric equivalent of the Épinal prints, made famous by the Épinal printing house of Charles Pellerin, and which depicted popular subjects in bright sharp colours. As in England, the most

entrepreneurial printers at the heart of this trade were often map sellers, with the advantages of a map on silk or linen versus a map on paper self-evident. Between 1830 and 1905 the Buquet's engraved over 300 such examples, on a range of topics including politics, military instruction (amongst the more popular and reprinted), humorous, commemorative, and practical.

See Élisabeth Bassargette, *Une imagerie éducative: Le Mouchoir Illustré Rouennais*, in *Histoire de l'éducation*, No. 30 (mai 1986), pp. 61-66 published by Ecole normale supérieure de Lyon.



64. **[PRINTED HANDKERCHIEF]** MOUCHOIRS D'INSTRUCTION MILITAIRE MILITAIRE NO. 7. SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS, Hygiène en campagne. Service en Campagne. Manufacture de E. Renault, à Rouen. Breveté S. G. D. G. Déposé. Noir Indestructible. [n.d. but ca. 1880s].

Large cotton engraved handkerchief printed in red and black, 685 x 755mm, with central square instructional panel with four small vignettes at each corner, surrounded by 16 further vignettes and 16 panels of text, with four military medals and decorations in the four corners; somewhat browned, with some staining and browning in central panel and outer margins, with somewhat blurred stamp (regimental?) in black ink in one corner slightly obscuring one of the corner vignettes, and remains of stitching in cream cotton; edges neatly hemmed, though with some minor furling in places; a very striking example, engravings in strong impression. **\$600**

A striking example, printed in red and black on cotton, of this brightly coloured and practical instructional handkerchief, one of a comprehensive series of printed handkerchiefs produced in Rouen, printed as here by E. Renault, and the original work of the Buquet workshop of engravers. N. A. Buquet (1825-1894) took over running the workshop from his blind father in 1846, and worked together with his brother, and subsequently his nephew. He was responsible for most of the engraving work, although the present example is signed 'A. Buquet, D. G.' in the lower right vignette.

The present military instructional handkerchief deals in particular with the treatment of wounded, and general camp and military hygiene and behaviour, and would have been distributed around the barracks. Indeed the diffusion of such 'mouchoirs' was eventually authorised by the Minister of War, Farre, on November 29th in 1880. The text of the present example is signed 'Commandant Perrinon', who was in charge of the garrison at Rouen, and indeed he seems to have overseen and patented the production of a series of at least ten such handkerchiefs dating from around 1874, providing a light, durable and extremely portable manual on matters such as the the disassembly and reassembly of various rifles and artillery guns, the 'Placement des effets pour les revues de détail dans les chambres', and with others devoted to more equestrian instruction. Of multifunctional use, they could no doubt have also been used as a bandage or dressing in times of need.

The online catalogue <http://bibliotheques-specialisees.paris.fr> locates a number of examples held at the Bibliothèque Forney; see Elisabeth Bassargette, *Une imagerie éducative: le mouchoir illustré rouennais* (in: *Histoire de l'éducation*, no.30 (1986), p.61-66); for a discussion of these military handkerchiefs see a pdf account of an exhibition *Avec Armes et Bagages, dans un mouchoir de poche* held in 2013 at the Musée de l'Armée, Hôtel National des Invalides.

65. **[PRINTING HISTORY.]** LARGE COPPER AND METAL INTAGLIO AND RELIEF PRINTING BLOCK 'TERMES GÉOGRAPHIQUES', and we believe for Pierre Foncins' *La Première Année de géographie, cartes, textes, devoirs* published in Paris by Collin, and ca. 1870-1880.

Single printing block, 237 x 182mm; metal plate comprising intaglio and relief, nailed onto heavy wood block; plate somewhat darkened with remains of ink, lower left corner seemingly of copper (possibly a mounted amendment?), plate somewhat loose from wood block, and with a number of holes deliberately drilled into the intaglio map sections; wood block somewhat stained with some wear; overall in good condition. **\$370**

Large printing matrix for a late 19th century geographical textbook. Entitled 'Termes Géographiques', the plate includes text sections in relief, together with four intaglio and relief images, and give examples of islands and archipelagos, a gulf, a port, a strait and a cape. The lower left section is made of copper and



appears to have been added later, and is an advertisement for a number of hanging charts and maps. As such it provides an interesting example of a corrected and amended printing plate.

The plate bears a close resemblance to a section found in Pierre Foncin's work, *La première Année de géographie*, first published in Paris by Collin in 1875, and which was to go through several editions. The numbering and layout differs to a digitised version at the BnF, and we have been unable to establish the exact year or edition. Foncin (1841-1916) was one of the leading French educators in the field of geography at the end of the 19th century, and was one of the founders of the Alliance Française in 1883.



(image reversed)

66. **[PRINTING HISTORY.] [MAP OF ASIA.]** EARLY 20TH CENTURY METAL INTAGLIO PRINTING PLATE ON WOODEN BLOCK REPRESENTING A MAP OF SOUTH ASIA AND THE FAR EAST, no place and no date, but captioned in French using the École française d'Extrême-Orient Chinese transcription, suggesting first half of the 20th century.



(image reversed)

Single printing block, 135 x 126 x 22mm; metal plate nailed and mounted on wooden block, block edge painted in blue, with remains of paper padding mount on verso; metal plate somewhat darkened with remains of ink, with a few small abrasions visible, overall in good condition.

\$200

An interesting example of a printing matrix, depicting a French map of South Asia and the Far East, and using EFEO Chinese transcription. This phonetic system, the École française d'Extrême-Orient, is believed to have been devised by the sinologist and French Jesuit Séraphin Couvreur (1835-1919), and was used in most of the French-speaking world to transliterate Chinese until the middle of the 20th century.



67. **[PRINTING HISTORY.] [NEWTON.]** PORTRAIT OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON ON LITHOGRAPHIC LIMESTONE PRINTING BLOCK, Bust facing front, wearing large wig (after a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723) in 1702), image seemingly etched onto the stone and inscribed below image in reverse 'Sir Isaac Newton' with the plate number 'XLI' and date '1837' in upper corners; a Solnhofen limestone block. 1837.

Limestone printing block, 240x 185 x 55mm; one corner chipped with loss, with some surface staining and soiling, with evidence of previous grinding and polishing to edges; a good example. **\$1,000**

Only monarchs, and perhaps a few noblemen, surpassed Newton in the number of times they commissioned portraits of themselves. The numerous engravings based on those paintings helped to make Newton a cultural icon. Iconographies and catalogues include Smith's *Portraits of Isaac Newton* in W. J. Greenstreet, *Isaac Newton 1642-1727 a memorial volume* (London, 1927) 171-178; Macomber, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Grace K. Babson Collectin of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton* (New York, 1950) pp. 203-218; and Milo Keynes, *The iconography of Sir Isaac Newton to 1800* (Rochester and Cambridge, 2005).



We have been unable to identify the final published work for which this stone was prepared, but assume that it may have been for a biographical work of distinguished scientist's.



Solnhofener Natural Stone became world famous overnight in 1798 with the discovery of lithography, the planographic printmaking process invented by the German Aloys Senefelder (1771-



1834). An inverted design is drawn onto a prepared polished slab of limestone using an oil-based crayon or ink. Once the design is complete, the stone is ready to be processed or etched. A layer of powdered rosin is rubbed onto the stone, followed by a layer of powdered talc. Gum arabic, or a combination of gum arabic with a mild acid solution, is then brushed onto the stone. The chemical reaction between the solution and the stone fixes the greasy image that is drawn with the oil-based lithographic crayon. At the same time, the solution ensures that the blank areas of the stone will absorb water and repel printing ink. The oil from the ink or pencil permeates the pores of the matrix. The stone is then cleaned, wetted and then inked. The oil-based ink adheres to the greasy area of the image and is repelled by the damp parts of the stone. The dampening and inking of the stone is repeated until the entire image is thoroughly inked. The paper on which the drawing is to be reproduced is placed on the matrix and then the whole is passed under the lithographic press. The pressure exerted prints an inverted image of the pattern on the sheet. This process enables the printing of many copies of the same traced design, or alternatively the design can be lightly ground and polished away to be reused multiple times for new images and patterns. Solnhofen hard natural limestone is still considered, today, to be the best for lithographic printing plates.

68. **[PRINTING HISTORY.] [WINE-MAKING/DISTILLING.]** SMALL WOOD INTAGLIO PRINTING BLOCK showing a still 'Alambic [sic] no. 155' manufactured by Jules Salleron. France, n.d. but ca. 1860.

Single printing block, 60 x 37 x 24mm, with remains of ink visible, and non-printing area painted white; small white label on verso 'Catalogue Salleron 750 E'; some light wear but otherwise very good. **\$220**

A small and appealing printing block, depicting a French still 'Alambic [sic] no 155', manufactured by the noted Parisian instrument firm of Jules Salleron, and no doubt for use in one of the company's own trade catalogues. A small label on the back notes 'Catalogue Salleron 750 E', although we have so far been unable to trace an exact publication.

A contemporary to Louis Pasteur, in 1855 Jules Salleron (1829-1897) established a Parisian company specializing in oenological precision instrumentation, the same year as he revealed his new portable alembic for determining the quantity of alcohol in wine and spirits. He went on to develop an acetimeter as well as a renowned ebullimeter (still used today). Joined in the 1880s by Jules Dujardin, the company grew and continues to operate today.

See <https://bibnum.explore.psl.eu/s/psl/ark:/18469/1tdzm> for further biographical information about Salleron.



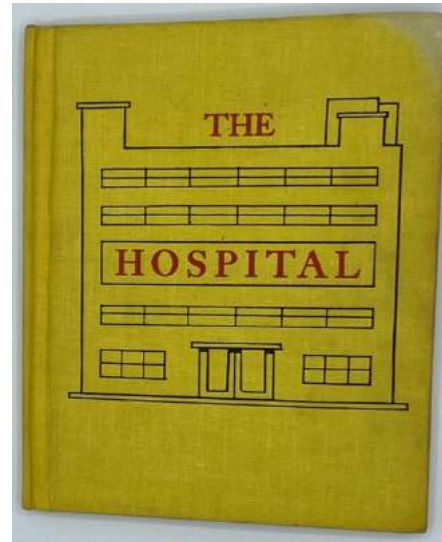
Intended to 'ease the anxiety of a visit to the hospital for very patients'

69. **PYNE, Mabel.** THE HOSPITAL Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. The Riverside Press Cambridge. 1962.

8vo, pp. 48, [2] blank; printed in red and black throughout with copious illustrations; some light foxing and soiling; in the original yellow publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered and decorated in red and black, spine lettered in black, faint dampstain affecting front upper corner, covers a little soiled; without dust-jacket; still a good copy **\$120**



First edition, and surprisingly uncommon, of this attractively illustrated and light-hearted story book for children, written to reassure and prepare youngsters as they face a hospital stay and medical procedure. Mable Pyne (1903-1969) studied art at the Pratt Institute Art School and Columbia University, going to become both a book illustrator and a fashion artist. Her first book, *From Morning to Night* was published in 1929. She is perhaps best remembered for her two books about the United States, *The Little Geography of the United States* (1941) and *The Little History of the United States* (1940), both of which were translated into a number of languages.



Possibly romantically involved

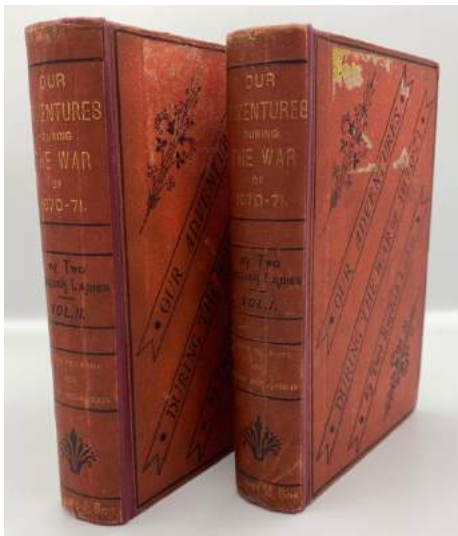
70. **[RED CROSS.] PEARSON, Emma Maria and Louisa Elisabeth MACLAUGHLIN.** OUR ADVENTURES DURING THE WAR OF 1870. By two Englishwomen. In two volumes - Vol. I. [Vol. II]. London: Richard Bentley and Son, Publishers in Ordinary to her Majesty, New Burlington Street. 1871.

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, rebacked 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. **\$520**

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.

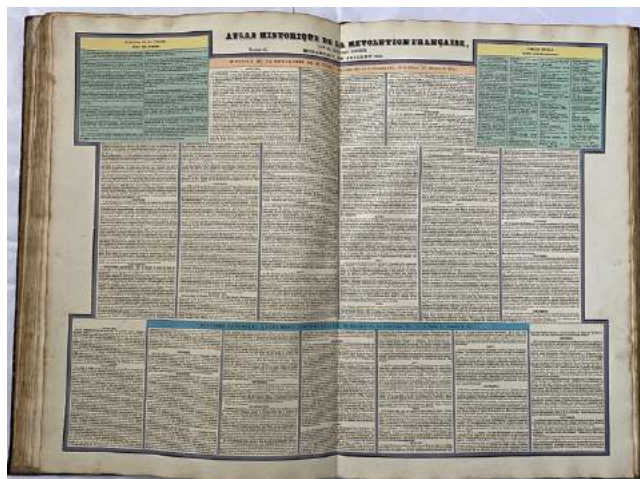
A scarce book.

A typographical tour de force - ‘Imprimerie de Madame Veuve Poussin’

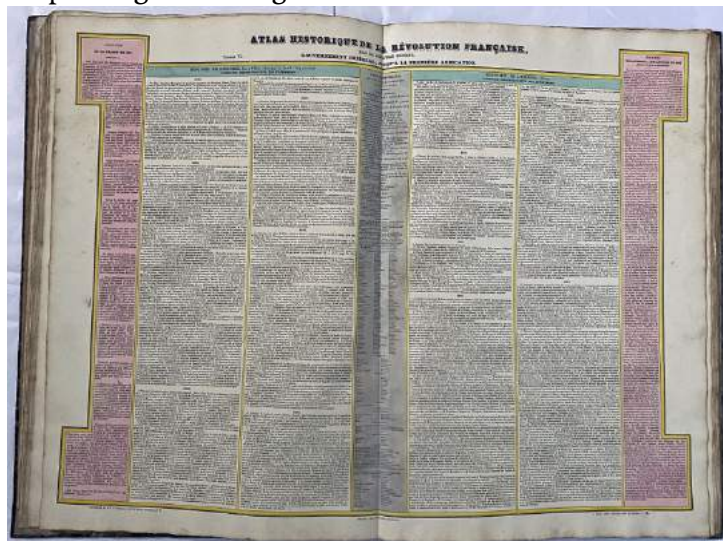
71. **ROBERT, Arnault.** *ATLAS HISTORIQUE ET STATISTIQUE DE LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE* contenant la série chronologique des événemens politiques, militaires et scientifiques depuis la première assemblés des notables jusqu’à L’An 1833. Complété chaque année par un Tableau annuel publié le 15 Janvier. A Paris, Chez L’Auteur, rue du Dauphin-Rivoli, no. 7. Imprimerie de Madame Veuve Poussin, Rue et Hôtel Mignon, 2, Faub. S. G. 1833



Folio, 543 x 365mm, ff. [5] including half-title. title framed within ornate engraved border, introduction, alphabetical and chronological index, and the plate listing, followed by 14 double page hand-coloured tables and one double-map hand-coloured map (on 30 leaves); all mounted on guards; some spotting, staining and finger-soiling throughout, though mainly marginal, with occasional marginal dampstaining, upper corners of front and rear endpaper and half-title with neat paper repairs; overall tables clean and bright; in contemporary half red morocco over marbled boards, with printed label mounted on upper board, spine and joints repaired, neatly recased and recornered, covers a little scratched and soiled, extremities bumped; despite flaws to binding a good copy. **\$1,200**



A highly striking and evocative bound series of educational broadsides presenting an historical and statistical atlas of the French Revolution, presenting in tabular form a chronological account of the major political, military and scientific events from the First National Assembly in 1789, up to the present day. It is the work of the noted publisher M. Arnault-Robert, who produced a number of similarly striking and colourful broadsides, available for individual purchase, including a history of peoples and their religions, the history of the Church, a history of Germany, and on the French military. Indeed Robert had already issued separately a more concise analysis of the French Revolution as a single broadside, issued as *Histoire de la Révolution française*, and which Robert describes in the present introduction as being a 'a line sketch' as opposed to 'the finished painting' now being offered in this extensive Atlas.



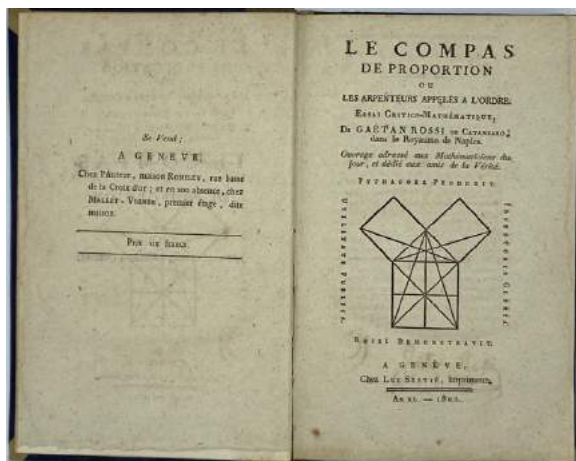
As Robert notes in his introduction, the present atlas is not merely a ‘nomenclature of facts’, but has been designed according to a special plan, presenting a much more detailed analysis of the momentous events, taking into account cause, effect and making comparative observations. The first nine tables deal with the major historical events between 1789-1832. Tables X and XI give an account of the great institutions created by the Revolution, including the senate, the elective chamber, the national guard and the Legion d’Honneur. Table 12 is devoted to a statistical comparison of the Ancient and New Regime, in relation to places, form of government and institutions.

The life of Napoleon is awarded a table of its own, covering his overthrow of the Directorate, the consulate, the empire, and the two restorations, and has been ‘represented in a manner which brings out, with all their relief, the marvellous incidents, and faithfully makes known the character of the most extraordinary man of ancient times and of modern times’.

The final two tables provide a political and comparative geographical map of France and central Europe, and the changes witnessed between 1789-1813, with the final ‘annual directory’ presenting a ‘methodical recapitulation’ for the year 1832, noting the principle events both in France and abroad, a review of the legislative sessions of the ‘Chambre des Députés’, notable scientific and literary achievements, and notable deaths, again both in France and abroad. Of particular interest, one whole panel is devoted to the Cholera epidemic, which hit France and much of Europe in 1832.

As Robert notes in the introduction, it was his intention to continue publishing annual ‘recapitulations’, and notes with pride that he was able to produce and publish such reviews by January 15th each year - much earlier than rivals, and in a more usable, concise and cheaper format.

Goldsmiths’-Kress no. 27872; OCLC locates copies at Cornell, the Library of Congress, Northwestern, Princeton, London, the NLS, Nottingham, the BnF, and Berlin, with a small number of further European locations.



72. **ROSSI, Gaetan de Catanzaro.** LE COMPAS DE PROPORTION ou les arpenteurs appelés a l’ordre. Essai critico-mathématique... ouvrage adressé aux mathématiciens du jour, et dédié aux amis de la vérité. A Genève, Chez Luc Sestie, Imprimeur. An XI. 1803.

8vo, pp. [viii], xxxii, 156, [2], with one folding engraved plate signed by C.G. Geissler and dated 1803, with woodcut illustration of Pythagoras’ theorem on title-page; copy no. 399 signed by the author on authentication leaf; some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary half green roan over paper boards, spine attractively lettered and tooled in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, some light scuffing to upper joint, covers lightly soiled, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; the Erwin Tomash copy with his book-plate on front paste-down; a good copy.

\$2,200



First edition of this rare contribution to the geometrical problem of ‘squaring the circle’, by the Italian Gaetan Rossi de Catanzaro (1767-1826). Describing himself as a ‘man of letters and law’ (p. iv) and a resident of Geneva, as becomes apparent from his florid and rather pompous introduction, Rossi was clearly an enthusiastic amateur mathematician. Like many before him, Rossi believed that through ‘assiduous and methodical work’ (*ibid*) that he had found a solution to the problem of the quadrature of the circle, and believes that in publishing his essay and demonstrating his solution and invention, that he will convince fellow mathematicians to correct their false theories. It is a discovery of the greatest importance not only for science and literature, but for humanity in general. The proportional compass referred to in the title is discussed in theoretical terms and is not illustrated. The final fifty pages contain an alphabetical listing of the mathematical terms used in the work.

This was not his only published contribution to the subject, his preface revealing that he had previously published a circular announcing his solution, and which it appears he distributed to a number of European Societies. Indeed the Royal Green Observatory appears to hold a copy of this *Esquisse* in a volume of pamphlets submitted to the Board of Longitude and which is dated May 20th 1803: *Esquisse sur la quadrature du cercle, adressée a tous les savans géomètres, et à toutes les sociétés, politiques, commerçantes, et littéraires, qui existent sur la surface de la terre* (in RGO 14/54 Papers of the Board of Longitude). OCLC also locates a tract of 1804, penned in Italian but with a London imprint: *Soluzione esatta e regolare del difficilissimo problema della quadrature del circolo*, which appeared in a second edition, a seeming testament to his self-confidence in his theory.

Provenance : Erwin Tomash (1921-2022), an American engineer recognised for his early pioneering work with computer equipment peripherals.

OCLC locates copies at the New York Public Library, Michigan, Oklahoma, and the BnF.

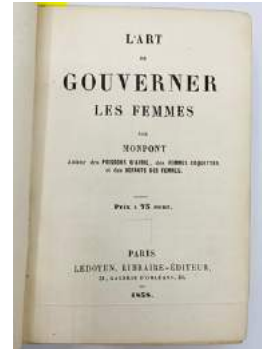
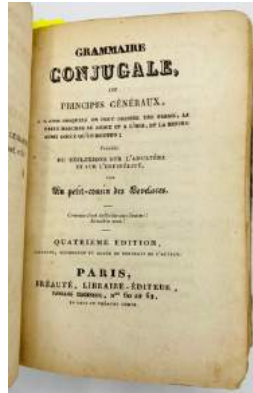
Euphemistically described as a ‘Collection of pieces on gallant manners’

73. **[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 laide 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'c'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 Risetete. 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 haf-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 m&oeiligr;urs 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. \$700



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.

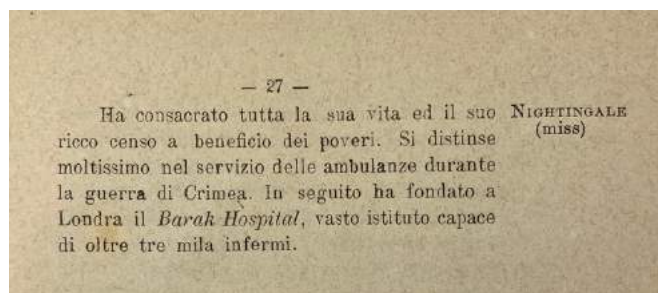
I. Gay, *Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à l'amour*, 282 (4th edition 1894), with copies located at the British Library, the BnF and Paris Institute; II. Gay, 418, with only one copy at the BnF; III. Gay, 518, OCLC locating one copy at the BnF; IV. Gay, 122, with copies at the Paris Institute and 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, Manzolini, Cortese and Nightingale

74. 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. \$350





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.

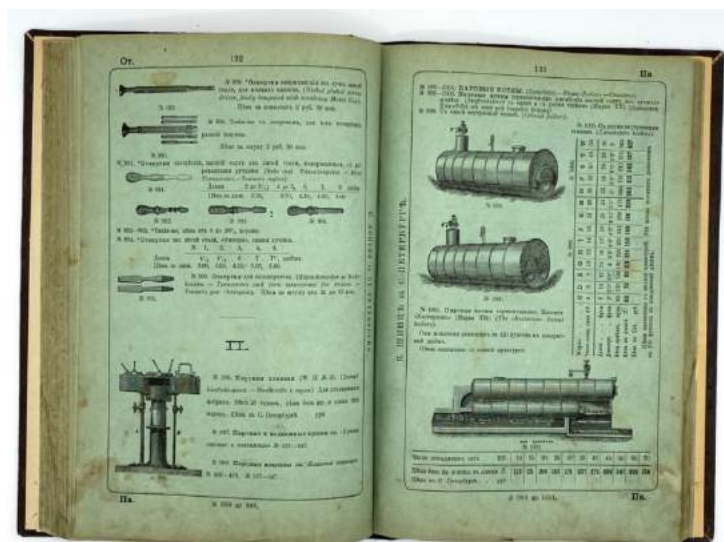
The brief entry for 'Nightingale (miss)' reads: 'She dedicated her whole life and her vast wealth to the benefit of the poor. She distinguished herself as a nurse during the Crimean war. She later founded the Barak Hospital [sic] in London, a vast institution capable of accommodating over three thousand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

OCLC locates copies at Chicago, Minnesota and the Wellcome.

Including 'American washing and wringing machine'

75. **SCHINZ, Conrad.** ILLUSTRIROVANNYI KATALOG TEKHNICHESKAGEO SKLADA. [Illustrated catalogue of the Technical Warehouse.] St. Petersburg, Schinz & Co. 1881.

Small 4to, pp. [vi], xvii (index in Russian, German, English and French, [1], 264; listing & illustrating 1860 items, with names & technical description in Russian (all), most also in German, English & French; printed on pale green paper; a little foxed and some dust-soiling, with some faint dampstaining to lower gutter; contemporary cloth, recently recased and rebaked in leather. **\$2,500**



A very rare fully illustrated technical trade catalogue produced by Conrad Schinz, a Swiss born engineer active in St. Petersburg. According to the title page the Schinz office and main warehouse (kontora i glavnyi) was on the Fontanka river, while the shop was on Gorokhovaya Street.

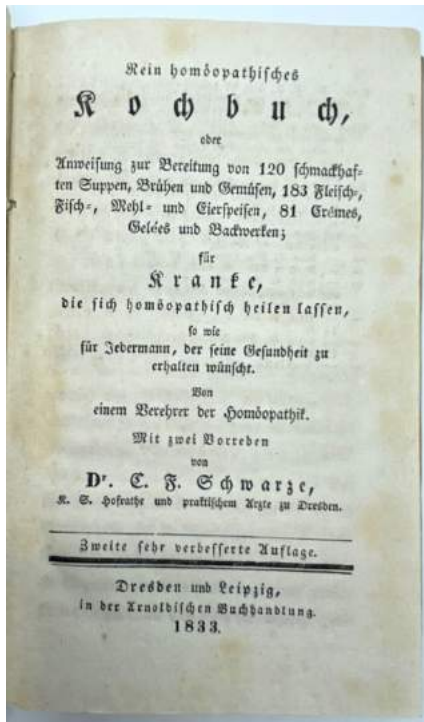
In four languages, Russian, German, French and English, the catalogue covers technical tools and equipment ranging from simple screws, nails and pliers to sophisticated drilling equipment, presses, steam engines and locomotives. It is arranged according to the Russian alphabet, but detailed indexes in German, English and French are provided. In all 1860 items are included and illustrated, and accompanied by technical details and the price.

Throughout there are intriguing items of household equipment from an ‘American washing and wringing machine (744), to an ice cream maker, fruit presses (1161,2) and, of course, ovens and stoves. A variety of Bookbinding presses are on offer, but sadly no printing presses.

The Swiss engineer, entrepreneur and diplomat Johann Conrad Schinz (1842 - 1910) made his fortune in the Russian Empire. Around the time of this publication he filed for a patent at the US patent office for a new and useful Portable Incandescent Lamp, of his own invention. On another occasion he proposed the use of rush or reed (typha angustifolia) for economic paper production, a suggestion that was apparently further pursued by the Edinburgh papermaker Cowan. Schinz seems to have also been active in Odessa, and in 1878 was appointed Swiss vice consul and later (1900) consul, based in St Petersburg.

Homeopathic Cookery

76. **[SCHWARZE, Carl Friedrich.]** REIN HOMÖOPATHISCHES KOCHBUCH oder Anweisung zur Bereitung von schmackhaften Suppen, Brühen und Gemüsen, 183 Fleisch-, Fisch-, Mehl- und Eierspeisen, 81 Crèmes, Gelées und Backwerken; für Kranke, die sich homöopathisch heilen lassen, so wie für Jedermann, der seine Gesundheit zu erhalten wünscht. Von enem Verehrer der Homöopathik. Dresden and Leipzig, in der Arnoldbischen Buchhandlung, 1833.



8vo, pp. xxi, [1] contents, 175, [3] advertisements; very clean and crisp; contemporary beige boards, small shelf label lettered in ink to foot of spine; boards a little dust-soiled; a fine copy from the Starhemberg family library, Eferding, with ink stamp to front free endpaper. **\$1,000**

Second edition (first 1830) of this charming manual of homeopathic cookery both for persons undergoing homeopathic treatment and for all who want to keep their health and prolong their lives. The author proudly advertises 120 recipes for wholesome soups, essences and broths, 183 meat, fish, or vegetarian main dishes, and 81 deserts.

Dr Schwarze of Dresden was a private practitioner of many years standing and corresponded with Samuel Hahnemann regarding questions of his own health. Before giving individual recipes he provides a helpful overview of foodstuffs approved for homeopathic use and those that are discouraged. Uncooked vegetables are out, as are smoked and cured meats and fish, together with alcohol or excessively spicy food. Schwarze apparently adapted recipes taken out of the well-known manual ‘Was kochen wir heute? Ein Handbuch für wirthliche Frauen’, Dresden 1818.

Developed by Hahneman in the early 19th century, homeopathy takes a holistic approach to healthcare, and at the time was seen as a welcome



alternative to the rather heavy-handed therapies of the day, such as blood-letting, purging etc. Even though it has been criticised for focusing on the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of diseases, it has remained popular. This is arguably one of the earliest homeopathic cook books published.

Weiss, *Gastronomia: Eine Bibliographie der deutschsprachigen Gastronomie 1485-1914*, 3544; not in Horn/Arndt; OCLC: outside of Germany University of Alberta, New York Academy of Medicine.

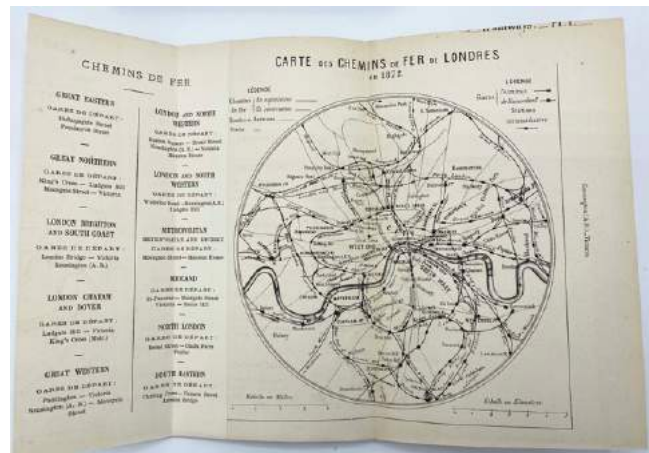
London leading the way - detailed study with map of the transport network of the day

77. **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... Libraire 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. \$575

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 ancien Ingénieur-Inpsecteur 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 1877 *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.

78. **[SEX EDUCATION.] SPRINGER, Jenny.** DIE AERZTIN IM HAUSE, Ein buch der aufklärung und belehrung für gesunde und kranke über die wichtigsten fragen der gesundheitslehre und heilkunde. Mit 900 original-illustrationen und 56 tafeln und kunstbeilagen. Verlag: Dresdener Verlagshandlung M. O. Groh, Dresden, 1910.

Large 8vo, pp. viii, 1160; with frontispiece sepia portrait of Jenny Springer, three Art Nouveau designed sepia part titles, 48 plates (nos 1-47 including 19a and b) all but six of which are chromolithograph and one is folding and all retaining original tissue guards, together with three additional loosely inserted chromolithograph plates (as called for in the plate list), and folding chromolithograph model of the female body incorporating flaps (all seemingly present) mounted on rear pastedown, with explanatory leaf; pp. iii-vi detached; paper somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality; in the original tan publisher's cloth, with chromolithograph vignette mounted on upper cover, decorated and ruled in gilt, black and blue, covers a little foxed and soiled; preserved in the original buff card mailing box, with riveted edges, box rather spotted and foxed, edges torn and worn with splits along two long side joints, though still sound; a good copy.

\$175



Seemingly the first edition, and a nice bright copy retaining the original card slip case, of this popular guide to home health, which was to go through numerous editions and translations, and includes some attractive Art Nouveau styled illustrations.

A contemporary of the radical public health reformer Anna Fischer-Dückelmann (1856-1917), Jenny Springer (1860-1917) gained similar renown for her pioneering work in health education and reform, and was an active campaigner in the women's movement. After studying in Berlin, Springer became a doctor in 1898, and was one of the first women to appear as a medical expert in a German court. The present work, gained huge popularity and success.

Of interest, the present edition is in one large volume, and includes three loosely inserted plates relating to venereal disease. These plates are listed in the plate list at the end of the work and referred to within the text - from which we gather they were originally housed within a separate envelope, which is no longer present in the present example.



79. **[SHAPED BOOK.] D'HERVILLY, Ernest.** DE FLEUR EN FLEUR Paris: Nouvelle Librairie de la Jeunesse, Louis Westhausser Éditeur, 10, Rue de l'Abbaye, 10. [n.d. but ca. 1900.]

Die-cut shaped booklet in the shape of a butterfly, approximately 120 x 90 mm at widest point, printed on heavy card stock, ff. [12], with six chromolithograph illustrations and further text illustrations; a little browned; outer covers in chromolithograph, title in gilt on upper cover, tied with silk, spine a little chipped and worn, but still a good example.

\$450



A rare and charming die-cut shaped book dedicated to flowers and butterflies. With a vibrant chromolithograph outer cover, the small booklet includes six further chromolithograph vignettes accompanying a series of short verses and phrases. It was one of a series of similar works intended for children and published by the noted publisher of children's books, Louis Westhausser, another example being 'Au bord de la mer, souvenirs et croquis de vacances' cut in the shape of a crab, with text also by d'Hervilly. The Nouvelle Librairie de la Jeunesse published a number of works by Lothar Meggendorfer. This novel format grew in popularity at the same time as that of moveable and pop-up books, and 'indestructible' cloth books etc. with other publishers, including Raphael Tuck and Ernest Nister, also producing similar series. Die-cutting shapes also became popular in early 20th century advertising. By its very

fragile nature, a scarce survivor.

Not located on OCLC.

With fourteen page table of chemical and alchemical symbols

80. **SOMMERHOFF, Johann Christoph.** LEXICON PHARMACEUTICO-CHYMICUM LATINO-GERMANICUM & Germanico-Latinum. Continens Terminorum Pharmaceuticorum & Chymicorum, tam usualium, quam minus usualium, succinctam ac genuinam Explicationem; cum versione Germanica, & additione Signorum, quotquot hactenus innotuere, Characteristica. Cui accessit Vocabularium Germanico-Latinum locupletissimum, Vegetabilium, Animalium & Mineralium, in Officinis Pharmaceuticis & alias usitatorum. Adjuncti sunt sub finem Characteres Metallorum, Mineralium, Planetarium, Ponderum, aliarumque Rerum Chymicarum. Opus Et Medicis, & Pharmacopoeias, & Aliis de notitia harum rerum sollicitis, necessarium & perutile...Norimbergæ, Impensis Joh. Ziegeri & Georg. Lehmanni, Literis Christiani Sigismundi Frobergii. Anno MDCCI [1701].

4to, pp. [xii], 411, [1] blank, 114, [2] index; with additional elaborately engraved title-page and engraved portrait of the author; title-page printed in red and black; with a number of woodcut head- and tail pieces and initials throughout; small worm-hole affecting upper margin between pp. 19-25 touching a couple of letters but without significant loss, small ink stain affecting fore-edge of pp. 44-45, general light soiling, spotting and browning throughout though often more noticeable along upper margin; with a number of pressed flowers (p. 49, p. 182, p. 323, and p. 35); in contemporary full vellum, title in ms on spine, all edges black, covers quite spotted and soiled, with small ring-mark to upper cover, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; with the engraved book-plate of Jacob Reinbold Spielmann on front pastedown; a very good copy.

\$3,200

First edition of this little-known early eighteenth century pharmaceutical and alchemical lexicon, and an important reference source for the understanding of early chemical literature and nomenclature as well as the for the chemical symbols of the 16th-18th century. Sommerhoff provides a detailed yet concise explanation for each of the various Latin pharmaceutical and chemical terms, giving where relevant the



German name. The second part of the work, 'Vollkommenes Teutsches Wörter-Buch Aller Kräuter, Thiere und Ertz' contains a German-Latin dictionary of vegetables, animals and minerals in the pharmacopoeia. Of particular interest to the historian, however, is the fourteen page table of chemical and alchemical symbols found at the end of the work.

Very little appears to be known about Sommerhoff, who is styled 'pharmacopoeus neohanoviensis'. The striking portrait, dated 3 January 1701 and engraved by J. D. Welcker, shows him at the age of 57. The beautifully engraved additional title-page is the work of J. L. Höinig.

Rare on the market, the present work is not cited in any of the major chemical bibliographies and has so far not been located in any of the alchemical references consulted. We have found a passing reference to it by H. Carrington Bolton, in his 1882 address on Chemical Literature given to the newly founded Chemical Section of American Association of the Advancement of Science (*Journal of Proceedings*, Vol 31, part 1 p. 247) describing it as the nearest thing to a chemical synonymicon so far published, providing as it does such a comprehensive list of the large number of names by which certain chemical substances have been known.

Jacques Reinbold Spielmann (1722-1783) of Strasbourg, was a professor of chemistry, botany and materia medica, from a dynasty of apothecaries who practiced pharmacy under the sign of the 'Cerf d'Or'.

Blake p. 426; not in the usual chemical or alchemical bibliographies; OCLC locates copies at Glasgow, Yale, Harvard, Othmer, the BL, Melbourne, NLM, & the Library of Congress.



81. **[ST. PETERSBURG MEDICAL ACADEMY.]** CATALOGUS LIBRORUM ACADEMIAE CAESARAEA MEDICO-CHIRURGICAE. Petropoli. Typis Administrationis Medicae. 1809.

8vo, pp. [vi], 615, 696-705 [thus complete], (with part title outside of pagination between pp. 134/5; uncut and mostly unopened in the original pale blue wrappers, a little wear to spine, number in ink to gutter margin of title page and a Russian double-headed eagle stamp to verso of contents page; a very good copy. **\$4,200**

Very rare first and only edition of the library catalogue of the collection of the St Petersburg medical surgical academy. Over ten thousand titles are listed, arranged in various categories and covering both medicine and general natural sciences including philosophy and technology.

The entries are arranged alphabetically in each category, by author and title, with information on imprint, size and date of publication. The collection is very polyglot, with the majority of titles in German, French, and Latin, and some in English or Dutch. A very small number of titles in Russian is also included. At the time French was the language of the cultivated 'westernised' Russian intelligentsia, which is reflected in the holdings of the library. The Kalinin Institute, a medical school founded in St Petersburg



in 1783 to train German surgeons for service in the Baltic Provinces and the military, had been integrated into the Medical Surgical Academy in 1802, which may account for the strong German holdings.

The first two parts are strictly medical: Anatomy, physiology, surgery, obstetrics and forensic medicine are followed by sections on pathology, veterinary medicine, pharmacology, history of medicine.

The remaining two parts cover mathematics and physics, chemistry, natural history, zoology, botany, mineralogy, and ephemerides, commentaries, technology, philology, dictionaries, literature etc. The library overall was clearly meant to provide a rounded medical and social education.

OCLC: National Library of Medicine, with erroneous note that the catalogue is incomplete as contents leaf and signatures match; no further copies located on KVK.

82. **STENUIT, Alfred and G. de VOGHEL.** MANUEL DU SAUVETAGE DANS LES MINES Notions théoriques sur les accidents et le sauvetage. Description et emploi des appareils de sauvetage. Soins d'urgence aux blessés. Éléments du Cours donné à l'École de Sauvetage de Tamines. Tamines, Imprimerie Duculot-Roulin, Imprimeur-Éditeur. 1909.

8vo, pp. 279, [1] blank, [2] bibliography (a cancel leaf), [9] advertisements on light green paper; with numerous halftone photographic reproductions, one full page partially coloured illustration, and various figures and diagrams; copyright notice signed by both authors in blue crayon on verso of title (one possibly stamped signed); half title with 3cm tear at head, paper a little browned throughout, with some occasional thumb-soiling and creasing; in the original limp publisher's brown cloth, title in black on spine and upper cover, spine a little cockled and dampstained with evidence of silverfish at head, with further soiling to covers, corners and extremities bumped and a little worn; still a good copy.

\$400

First edition of this rare guide to mine safety and emergency care, by the Belgian mining engineers Alfred Stenuit and G. de Voghel. Seemingly prompted by a recent royal decree whereby all mines would establish 'dépôts d'appareils respiratoires' thanks to recent improvements in breathing apparatus, the work hopes to provide an elementary introduction to life-saving care, for mining school students and all 'aspiring rescuers'. Following the programme of study as set out at the Tamines *L'école de sauvetage* (seemingly part of the Ecole Industrielle), the book is divided into three 'livres', each divided into chapters, and discussing in total some 376 numbered topics. The work begins with a section highlighting possible hazards, ranging from asphyxiation to explosions and underground fires, as well as accidents due to water and electricity. Guidance is then provided on using various types of life-saving apparatus and on how best to distribute equipment. The final and most extensive section is devoted to the emergency care of the injured, including discussion on artificial respiration, bandaging, on the treatment of burns, cuts, poisoning, etc, and on the transportation of the wounded.

We have been able to find little biographical information about the authors, though Stenuit, at the time of publication described as 'Ingénieur au Corps des Mines' at Namur, went on to become Director and Chief Mining Engineer at Jambes. De Voghel is noted as being 'Directeur des Travaux du Charbonnage du Bois Communal à Fleurus'.

OCLC locates one copy at the Bibliothek des Rhurgebiets in Bochum.

Reminiscent of Byrne's Euclid

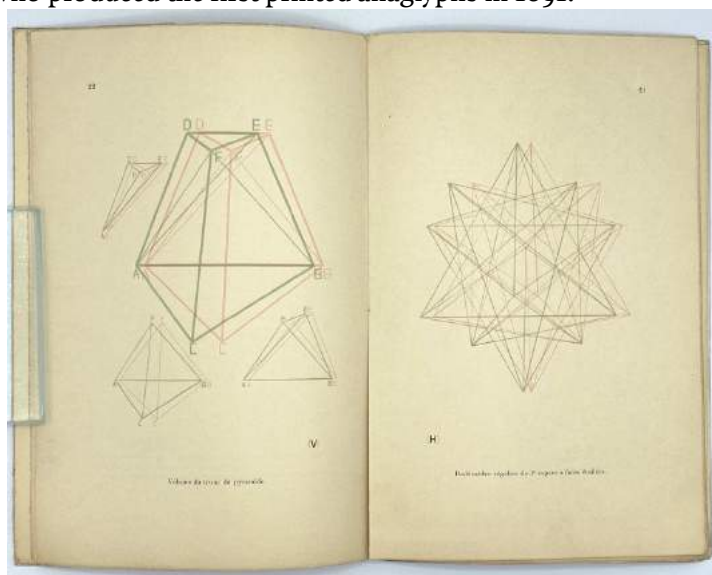
83. **[STEREOSCOPY.] VUIBERT, Henri.** LES ANAGLYPHES GÉOMÉTRIQUES Paris, Librairie Vuibert, 63, Boulevard Saint-Germain, 63. 1912.



8vo, pp. 32, [1] blank, [6] advertisements; with numerous figures within the text, several printed in red and green; with the accompanying pair of 3-D glasses in red and green, detached for use (remains of the original card mount on blank recto of advertisements; some light browning and soiling; stitched as issued, uncut and partially unopened in the publisher's illustrated wrappers, covers a little browned and soiled, light wear and rubbing to spine and extremities; a good copy. **\$400**

First edition of this striking work on optical phenomena, an early example of the use of anaglyphs, and used here by Vuibert to help visualise complex geometrical figures more easily.

An anaglyph consists of two differently filtered coloured images, one for each eye, and drawn in chromatically opposite colours (usually red and cyan). When viewed through the stereoscopic glasses, the picture revealed is an amalgamation of the two images, and gives the impression of a black figure in three dimensions. Two early proponents in France were Josephe d'Almeida (1822-1880), and Louis Ducos du Hauron (1837-1920) who produced the first printed anaglyphs in 1891.



Henry Vuibert (1847-1945), a mathematician by training and the founder of the eponymous French scientific publishing house, Vuibert Editions, was a keen exponent of du Hauron's innovation, as vividly conveyed in the present work, which in many ways is reminiscent of Oliver Byrne's *The First Six Books of Euclid*. It was to prove influential, and notably inspired the surrealist artist Marcel Duchamp (1887-1968). 'It should not be surprising that twentieth-century artists were interested in stereography and would attempt to make their own stereoscopic motion pictures. Science and technology were important concepts to the modernist artists of the early twentieth century. Marcel Duchamp, a premiere Dadaïst and associate of the Surrealist artists, was very interested in the stereo drawing of a 1912 French book titled *Les Anaglyphes géométriques* by H. Vuibert. Primarily a scientific text about descriptive geometry, *les Anaglyphes géométriques* was printed in red and green inks and included a lorgnette pair of spectacles for viewing the geometric shapes [...]' (Ray Zone, *Stereoscopic Cinema and the Origins of 3-D Film, 1838-1952*. p. 172). Duchamp's fascination with anaglyphs can be seen throughout his work, from early film collaborations with Man Ray to one of his final work *Cheminée Anaglyphe*.

OCLC locates copies at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harvard, Smith College, Tufts University, Princeton, Lehigh, Pittsburgh, all of which noting a third edition of the same year.



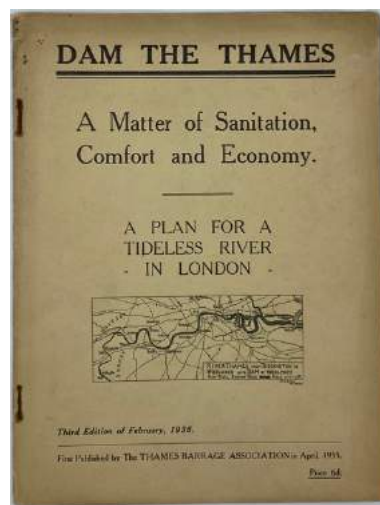
84. **[THAMES BARRAGE.] [BUNGE, Julius Henri Otto.]** DAM THE THAMES: A matter of Sanitation, Comfort and Economy. A Plan for a Tideless River in London. Third edition of February. First Published by the Thames Barrage Association, in April, 1935. 1936.

8vo, pp. 16; with one full-page photographic frontispiece (an aerial view of the estuary), one full-page diagram, a number of small half-tone illustrations, one loosely inserted diagram, and a further reprint of a press item also inserted; lightly browned throughout; stapled as issued in the original printed drab card wrappers, staples somewhat rusted, covers darkened and a little soiled, with some light creasing and rubbing. **\$120**

Expanded third edition (first 1935) of this promotional brochure issued by the Thames Barrage Association advocating the creation of a barrage dam with locks at Woolwich, which would improve both navigation for commercial vessels, help to control and reduce the flow of sewage into the estuary, and reduce the danger of flooding. 'A dam at Woolwich would ensure that, for the first time in the history of London, a permanent control of river level would be available, for the entire distance between Woolwich and Teddington' (p. 4).

The idea was first presented in a lecture to the 'London Society at Lancaster House on January 22nd, 1935' (p. 7) by the Dutch civil engineer Julius Henri Otto Bunge (1875-1959). He had previously contributed a technical essay to Alan Herbert's work of 1932 *No Boats on the River*, advocating the creation of a Thames Water Bus Service. However it soon became clear that the tidal flow of the Thames was an obstacle to providing such a service, Julius therefore turning his attention to the more ambitious plan of creating a dam to control the tidal flow. Bunge started his campaign, and the Thames Barrage Association was established in October 1934, of which Bunge became Honorary Secretary, and which soon attracted a number of eminent supporters including Lord Desborough, Sir Edward Lutyens, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, and Herbert. By 1937 the Port of London Authority had agreed to conduct a more detailed inquiry into the proposal, but any hopes of a barrage at Woolwich were ended with the start of the War in 1939. Bunge continued to push for his plan however, and in 1944 published *The Tideless Thames in Future London*.

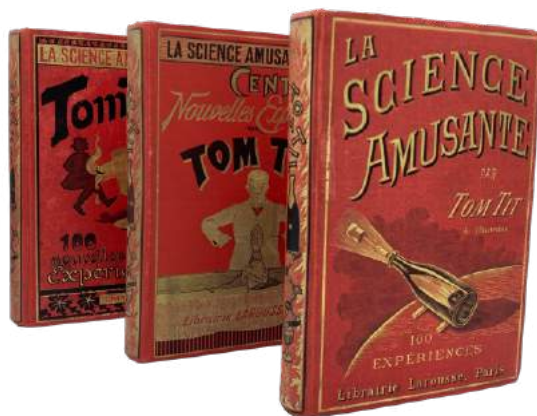
OCLC locates copies at the Wellcome, the British Library and the Canadian Centre for Architecture.



85. **'TOM TIT' [GOOD, Arthur, pseudonym.]** LA SCIENCE AMUSANTE (Première série) 100 Expériences. Trente-quatrième édition. Paris, Librairie Larousse... [ca. 1890-1]. [with:] LA SCIENCE AMUSANTE (Deuxième série) 100 Nouvelles expériences. Trente-deuxième édition. Paris, Librairie Larousse... [ca. 1892]. [with:] LA SCIENCE AMUSANTE (Troisième série) 100 Nouvelles expériences. Onzième édition. Paris, Librairie Larousse... [ca. 1893].

Together three volumes, 8vo; pp. 246, [2] publisher's advertisements, with numerous engraved illustrations throughout; pp. 256, with numerous engraved illustrations; pp. 255, [1] advertisement, with numerous engraved illustrations, and with two tipped in leaves of manuscript notes; all three volumes browned throughout due to paper quality, with occasional light soiling, otherwise good; an attractive set bound in the original pictorial red publisher's cloth, lettered in black and gilt, with matching design on spine, though differing gilt vignettes on each cover, spines slightly faded, head and tail of spines a little bumped, covers lightly soiled and darkened, with some light bumping and wear to extremities; with the book-plate of 'J. Girard' on each front paste-down. **\$775**





An appealing set of this extremely popular late 19th century work of popular science for children and parents, originally published as a series of weekly articles in the magazine *L'illustration* by the engineer and educator Arthur Good, under the pseudonym of 'Tom Tit', and subsequently collected and published in three volumes between 1889 and 1893. The volumes went through numerous editions and were translated into several languages. The articles presented the reader with a range of physical experiments designed to amuse and instruct, introducing them to important scientific principles, and often using improvised apparatus made from everyday household items. The striking illustrations, engraved by the noted scientific engraver Louis Poyet (1846-1913), have a slightly surrealistic feel, and certainly add to the appeal of the work. Very much encouraging these to be family amusements, Good's works are credited with having laid the foundations for modern approaches to science education in their focus upon 'kitchen-science' and hands-on experiments for children.

Housed within an elegant and ornate presentation box

86. **[TRAVEL GUIDES FOR LADIES]. MALO Charles.** LES CAPITALES DE L'EUROPE, promenades pittoresques. [Paris, Marcilly Fils Ainé, Rue S.-Jacques, no. 21. Imprimerie de A. Firmin Didot, Rue Jacob, no. 24]. [n.d. but ca 1829].

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

\$3,000

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





monuments, and many picturesque details about daily life are described, with a most attractive hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece adorning the beginning of each work. These depict the Pont-neuf in Paris; St. Marylebone in London; the Fontanka river in St. Petersburg; the Belvedere Palace in Vienna; Capitoline Hill in Rome; the Arsenal in Berlin; San Antonio de la Florida in Madrid; and Seraglio Point near Constantinople. Cartonnage bindings were widely used for commercially produced children's books in the Romantic era due to their attractiveness. A lovely, well-preserved and bright set of these delightful pocket guides.

The work is listed in 1829 for sale in both the *Revue Bibliographique du Royaume des Pays-Bas et de L'Étranger* (Vol VIII, p. 566 item 3460) and the *Bibliographie de la France*, (Vol XVIII, p. 762 item 6726). A further advertisement in *Le Constitutionnel* notes that it was priced at 16 F.

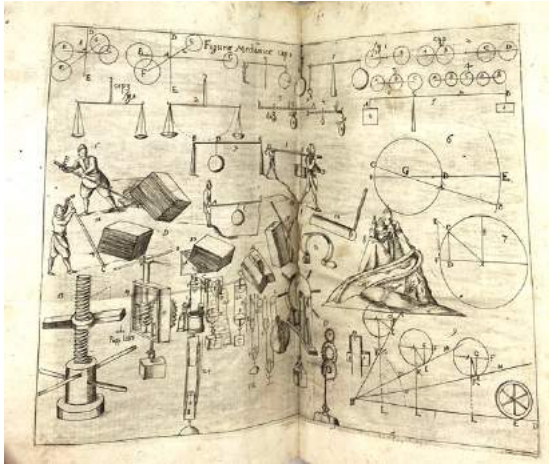
Vicaire V 481; Gumuchian 3918 and 3919; complete sets located at the Grolier Club, Yale Center for British Art, Stamford, the Morgan Library, Indiana, Harvard, Princeton & McGill.

87. **TREW, [OR TREU] Abdias.** DIRECTORIUM MATHEMATICUM AD CUJUS DUCTUM ET INFORMATIONEM TOTA MATHESIS et omnes ejusdem partes, nominatim Arithmetica, Geometria, Astronomia, Geographia, Optica, Harmonica, Mechanica methodice doceri et facile disci possunt. [n.p. but Altdorf.] Typis Goergi Hagen Univers. Typogr. [n.d. but 1657.]

Seven parts over three 'Libellus' bound in one, 4to; 1. 'Arithmetica' pp. [xxii], 46, with one double-page letterpress table; 2. 'Geometria Practica', pp. [ii], 38, with four engraved plates (one double-page and one folding); 3. (in five parts): pp. [ii], 'Astronomia' pp. [ii], 23, [1] blank, 24-55, [4] with two double-page engraved plates; 'Compendium Geographiae', pp., 16, with one double-page engraved plate; 'Compendium Opticae', pp. 12, with one double-page engraved plate; 'Compendium Harmonicae', pp. 56, with one folding engraved plate of musical notation (laid down at some point), and some notation within text; 'Compendium Mechanicae', pp. 16, with one double-page engraved plate (with small tear in centre gutter touching image but without significant loss); main title-page somewhat browned and soiled, with faint dampstain affecting fore-edge of initial preliminaries, prominent ink stain at tail of p. 41 in 'Astronomia', the whole work lightly browned and foxed throughout; with a number of contemporary ink underlinings and marginal markings, with some ink bleeding in a number of places as a result; with contemporary signature on front free endpaper, and faint ex-libris stamp from a Covent on title-page; in near contemporary vellum with yapp edges, two paper labels on spine, one neatly lettered in ink, centre of spine with inked mottled effect, covers somewhat soiled with some minor scuffing, and a little sprung; overall a good copy. **\$2,500**



Uncommon first edition of this mid-17th century practical compendium of mathematics in relation to a number of different fields including music and harmony, by the noted Altdorff professor of mathematics and physics Abdias Trew (1597-1669).



Trew (1597-1669), (the grandfather of the natural historian and botanist Christoph Jacob Trew 1695-1769), wrote numerous works on a wide range of subjects, including fortification, geometry, the calendar, and on many aspects of mathematics. Whilst perhaps not ground-breaking, his writings found widespread approval in their day, and provide an insight into contemporary educational practices and theory. He is best remembered, however, for his works in astronomy, building an observatory in a tower on the city wall from which he made numerous astronomical and meteorological observations for many years. He was a conservative in astronomy and twice wrote against Copernicus in *Disputatio de immobilitate terrae contra*

Copernicum (Altdorf 1636) and *Examen hypersophiae antibiblicae eorum, qui negant aquas supercoelestes, diluvium particulare faciunt, terrae motum tribuunt* (Nürnberg 1667). He is perhaps best remembered for his *Compendium Compendiorum Astronomiae & Astrologiae* of 1660, a clear and concise introduction to the subject.

‘Although Abdias Trew (1597-1669) had studied theology, he obtained the chair of mathematics at Altdorf University, and in 1650, the chair of physics was added. In 1654, in addition, he became the official calendar maker of the city of Nuremberg. He is kept in memory as the last important protestant astrologer who tried to provide scientific foundations for this field. In this context, his adherence to the Lutheran confession played a role. Although he aimed at integrating new insights, he adhered to his end to Aristotelian physics, since it served his Wittenberg professors since his student days as a foundation of Lutheran dogmatics. After an extensive biography, separate chapters deal with Trew’s works in mathematics, geography, optics, mechanics and musical theory, his writings in astronomy, especially those dealing with comets, as well as his ‘reformation astrology’ in connection with the opinions of Melancthon, Kepler and others. Trew also took part in the discussions about the introduction of the Gregorian calendar, which was going on during the whole 17th century’ (abstract for Hans Gaabs’ essay on Trew in *Analytica Chimica Acta*, Vol 42 Jan 2011).

VD17 23:259928Q; Poggendorff II, 1133; Houzeau & Lancaster 9322; Weckerlin, Bib. of the National Conservatory of Music and Declamation, p. 275; OCLC locates copies at Wisconsin, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Brown, and Waterloo.

Rare and highly visual elementary introduction to the Solar System

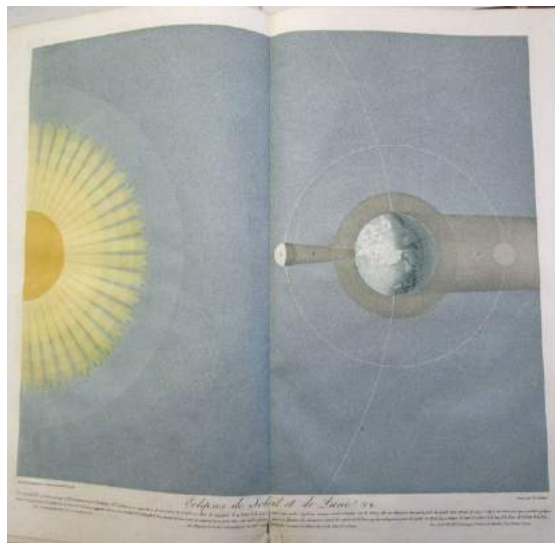
88. **VISCONTI, Sigismund and Adolphe-Hippolyte DUFOUR.** PRÉCIS DU SYSTÈME ASTRONOMIQUE pour servir a l’Intelligence des six Tableaux de M. Sigismund Visconti, et du planisphere représentant les différentes positions de la terre relativement au soleil pendant les douze mois de l’année; par A. H. Dufour. Paris, Chez Ch. Simonneau, Éditeur, Graveur et Marchand de Cartes Géographiques.. et F. Delamarque... 1830. [together with:] TABLEAUX DU SYSTÈME PLANÉTAIRE Accompagnés d’un Précis. Paris, Chez Ch. Simmoneau, Éditeur, Graveur et Marchand de Cartes Géographiques.. et F. Delamarque... 1830.

Two volumes, 12mo in 8s and 4s and folio; text: pp. 71, [1] blank; atlas: ff. [1] title-page; with seven large double-page ‘stipple’ engraved plates, colour printed and partly finished by hand (520 x 655mm), mounted on guards; text



volume lightly browned and foxed due to paper quality, atlas volume with some occasional light foxing and soiling, a number of plates with discrete paper repairs to central folds at head and tail, lower margins of plate VII a little nicked, faint dampstain affecting upper right hand corner but not affecting image, with further evidence of some dampstaining to lower gutter; plates in good strong impressions; seemingly a mixed set; text volume in morocco backed blue marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, covers a little scuffed and rubbed, atlas volume in half-red morocco over marbled boards, with blue printed label on upper cover, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, evidence of some dampstaining on paste-downs, head and tail of spine and joints a little rubbed, recorned, extremities lightly bumped and worn; with book-plate of 'Dampierre' on text front paste-down with further small library label; very good.

\$9,800



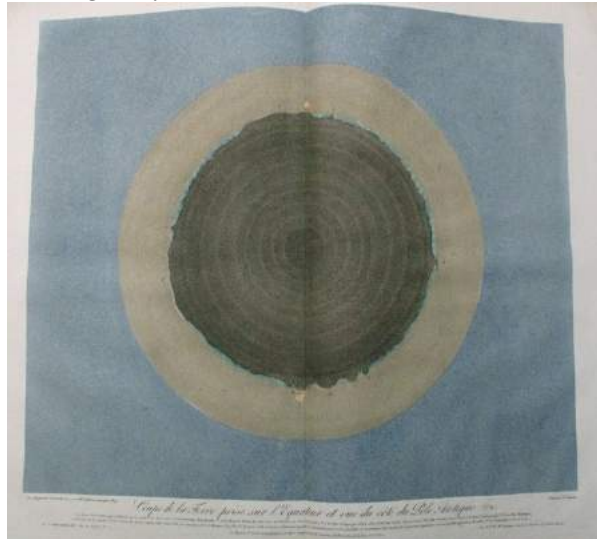
Rare expanded and revised edition of this magnificent, and no doubt expensively produced, astronomical atlas, together with the first edition of the often missing accompanying explanatory text volume. The seven stunning coloured double-page stipple plates are engraved by André Gianni after drawings by Sigismond Visconti (plates 1-V), with plate 6 revised by Auguste-Henri Dufour, and Dufour solely responsible for the most attractive and striking 'Planisphere'. The plates beautifully illustrated the solar system, the orbit of the annual revolution of the earth around the sun and an indication of the seasons, the phases of the moon, eclipses of the sun and the moon, the tides 'flux et reflux', a cross section of the earth taken at the equator and seen from the side of the Arctic Pole, and the final detailed planisphere 'représentant les différents positions de la terre relativement au soleil pendant les douze mois de l'Année, calculé pour 1830'.



The charts, minus the planisphere, were apparently first published by Visconti in 1815, issued in three parts over six months (according to a contemporary review in *Le Constitutionnel*, July 10th 1816, p.3), with a further issue of the 6 astronomical plates by Chez Vilquin in 1820-5. Dufour and Simmoneau added the planisphere to this edition of 1830, and renumbered the original plates. Further editions appeared in 1839 and 1859. The work was favourably reviewed in a number of contemporary sources, which praised Visconti for presenting the complicated theories of such luminaries as Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton regarding the workings of the solar system and the



principle phenomena, in such an easy to comprehend, and highly visual way. Intended for elementary education, they were no doubt originally



intended to be displayed in classrooms. 'Elles sont gravées par M. A Gianni sur un fond atmosphérique, par un procédé tout particulier, imitant le pointillé roulette dans sa perfection, dont il est l'inventeur. Les exemplaires en couleur sont imprimés et coloriés avec autant de netteté que de soin et de goût. Nous devons ajouter que, dans son genre, cet ouvrage est ce qu'il y a de mieux', (1825 review in the *Bulletin des sciences géographiques*, and describing them as 'Cartes Cosmographiques Élémentaires').

Sigismond Visconti (1785-18?) was an Italian-French writer active in Paris during the early 19th century. Adolphe Hippolyte Dufour (1795-1865) was a Paris based cartographer and atlas publisher, who is probably best known for his monumental folio *Atlas Universel Physique, Historique et Politique Geographie Ancienne et Moderne*.

We have so far located no sets of the 1815 edition, and this 1830 issue, which is itself rare, seems to be the first to be more readily available.

Houzeau & Lancaster 8172 (without the Précis); *Bulletin des sciences géographiques*, Vol 5. p. 230 for a review of the 1825 edition of the six plates issued by Vilquin.

89. **VOCH, Lukas.** ALLGEMEINES BAULEXICON, oder erklärung der deutschen und französischen kunstwörter, in der bürgerlichen, Kriegs- und Schiffbaukunst, wie auch der hydrotechnik und hydraulik. Augsburg und Leipzig, im verlage bey Matthäus Rigers sel. Söhnen. 1781.

8vo, pp. [viii], 359, [1]; with attractive engraved vignette on the title, with woodcut head- and tail pieces; printed in double columns; some occasional light foxing and browning throughout, but otherwise clean and crisp; bound in contemporary half calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, with two gold morocco labels lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine slightly rubbed, with some worming to calf spine on both front and rear cover, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; otherwise a good clean copy. **\$540**

A scarce and portable technical dictionary of German and French construction terms commonly used by those in architecture, shipbuilding, fortifications, hydraulics and civil engineering, with the definitions given in German, and explaining vocabulary used by engineers, builders, bricklayers, stonecutters, carpenters, locksmiths and other craftsmen.

Voch (1728-1783) was the son of an Augsburg teacher and mathematician. After his early studies he





moved to Berlin where he studied all aspects of construction. Between 1766 and 1783 he published nearly 40 practical and technical books on architecture, bridges, hydraulics, construction and design. He is perhaps best known for his four volume *Bürgerliche Baukunst* (1780-1782). The final page of the present work provides a list of some of these published works.

This particular title is not recorded in the Berlin catalogue.

OCLC locates copies at Oklahoma, Texas, the Canadian Centre for Architecture, Olomouz, and the BnF; VD 18 1136128X; Engelmann, *Bibliotheca mechanico-technologica*, 414; see <https://www.augsburg.de/kultur/stadtarchiv-augsburg/digitale-praesentationen/aktuelle-historische-dokumente/lucas-voch> for a brief biography.

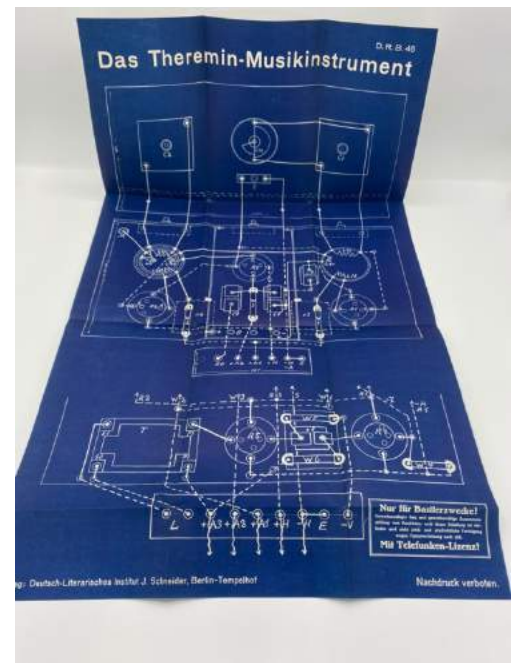
Making magical music - how to construct your own theremin, the world's first successful electronic instrument

90. **WINCKELMANN, Joachim.** DAS THEREMIN-MUSIKGERÄT Selbstbau und Spielanleitung; ausführliche Bauanleitungen mit 17 Abbildungen und Bauplan in natürl. Deutsch-Literarisches Institut J. Schneider Berlin-Tempelhof. 1932.

8vo, pp. 32; with large folding blue-print housed within an envelope adhered to inside rear cover; with a number of text figures; somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, outer margins of pp. 11-15 nicked and slightly torn but without any significant loss; with a number of annotations in blue and red crayon in a contemporary hand; stapled as issued in the original yellow printed limp cloth, covers a little darkened and soiled, with some minor wear to extremities. **\$350**

Uncommon do-it-yourself guide on how to build your own theremin - the world's first electronic instrument, and including a detailed folding schematic blueprint and a number of illustrations within the text.

The invention of the Russian physicist Lev Sergeyevich Termen (1896-1993 and commonly known later as Léon Theremin), the device is regarded as one of the strangest of all musical instruments, producing as it does magical and ethereal notes and tones, conjured seemingly out of thin air by hypnotic movements of the hand and fingers which manipulate electromagnetic fields around two antennae.



'In the early 1920s, Soviet radio engineer León Theremin shocked audiences around the world with what appeared, at first glance, to be a magic trick. Standing in front of a contraption resembling a radio with two antennas, he conducted his hands in precise patterns and shapes, never touching the device itself. As Theremin's hands moved, an eerie mechanical harmony issued forth, as if he were pulling the music out of thin air... Theremin accidentally invented the device in 1920, as David A. Taylor reported for Smithsonian magazine last year. A physicist and trained cellist, he was developing proximity sensors that used sound waves to sense approaching objects when he realized he could manipulate sound waves between two antennas to create something evocative of an alien, warbling violin—"like a human voice in falsetto, pinched through a straw," writes Matthew Taub for Atlas Obscura... Theremin's device also inspired Robert Moog, an American inventor who built his own theremin at age 14 by copying drawings found in a hobbyist magazine, per Smithsonian. Moog would go on to change the music landscape forever when he debuted the first commercial modern synthesizer in 1964.' (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/theremin-100-years-anniversary-instrument-music-history-180976437/>). Lenin was so impressed by a demonstration in 1922 that he sent Theremin on a tour of Russia, Europe and the US, including concerts at the New York Philharmonic, Carnegie Hall and other major venues. He officially patented the instrument in 1928, and it soon garnered a dedicated fanbase. OCLC locates one copy at the Deutsches Museum in Munich.

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

91. **[WOMEN IN WWI.] 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. \$300

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, 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. During WWII she worked for the Canadian Red Cross in England, and in 1972 was inducted into the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame, having been a noted golfer and competed in the British Ladies Amateur Championships.



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

92. **[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. **\$1,800**

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'.



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.

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 Bibliotheque 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 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.

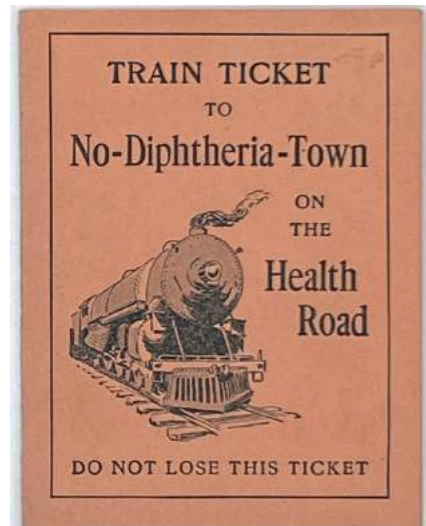
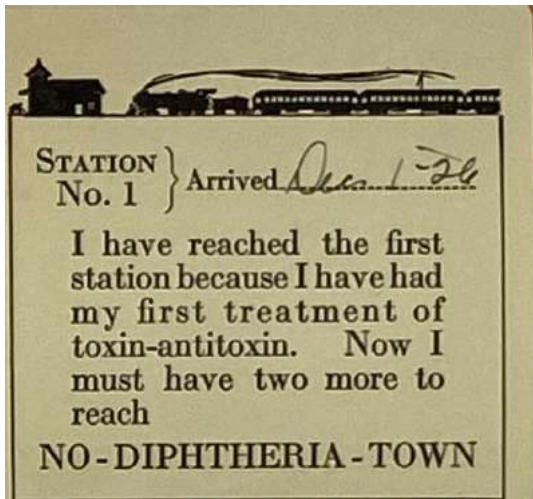


(Item 53, Smith vignette)





(Item 86, Travel for Ladies)



(Item 39, Health Certificate)



