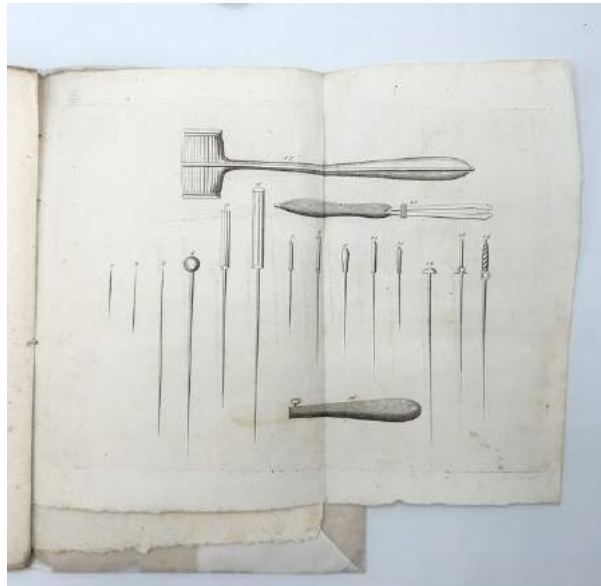


JANUARY 'BAKER'S DOZEN'



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

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Early Italian work on acupuncture and electro-puncture

- I. **[ACUPUNCTURE.] DA CAMINO, FRANCESCO SAVERIO.** SULLA AGO-PUNTURA con alcuni cenni sulla puntura elettrica. Lettere ed Osservazioni di Francesco Da Camin. Venezia, Dalla Tipografia di Giuseppe Antonelli. 1834.

Large 8vo, pp. 46, [3]; with one folding engraved plate; some faint dampstaining affecting upper margins, more prominent in early leaves, with some light foxing and soiling throughout; small faint and illegible signature in centre of title-page, with small ink markings on front free endpaper; uncut in the original printed wrappers, spine considerably worn with loss though holding firm, with two small holes in upper wrapper, covers quite soiled, with a number of small marginal nicks and some edgewear **£885**

Rare and influential treatise on the clinical uses of acupuncture and electro-puncture, by Dr Francesco da Camino (1786-1864), and one of the first to be published on the subject in Italy. In a series of letters (to Dr Valeriano L. Brera and Vittore Baratte) followed by 'Sulla Operazione dell' Ago-Puntura' and then further observations, da Camino discusses the studies of recent European physicians, before then presenting his own case studies and observations. The work includes a folding engraved plate depicting a number of needles. Included in his survey of recent clinical studies are those of Louis-Joseph Berlioz (father of the composer) who was one of the first to use acupuncture clinically, publishing his account in 1816 in *Mémoire sur les maladies chroniques, les évacuations*



sanguines, et l'acupuncture. His work influenced both that of Da Camino, and his compatriot Antonio Carraro, whom he also cites. Other authors discussed include Samuel Cooper, James Morss Churchill, Phillippe Bécлар, and Jean-Baptiste Sarlandière's, whose noted work *Mémoires sur l'électro-puncture* had been published in 1825. Indeed Da Camino followed Sarlandière in applying electrical currents, for which he used Leyden jars.

Constantino Bozetti's work of 1820 *Memoria sull'ago-puntura* is considered by many to be the first Italian study of note, followed by that of Antonio Carraro *Saggio sull'agopuntura* (1825), and then the works of Da Camino. From what we can establish, the short 'Sulla Operazione' section was previously published in Treviso, in the *Giornale sulle Scienze e Lettere delle Provincie Venete* no; 49 (1825), Da Camino subsequently publishing further treatise on the subject in 1847, amongst many other medical articles.

A graduate of Padua, da Camino (also da Camin), worked for a time as head doctor of the surgical department of the Hospital of Trieste. He is also remembered for his surgical treatment of carcinomas.

See Gwei-Djen Lu and Joseph Needham, *Celestial Lancets: A History and Rationale of Acupuncture and Moxa*, p. 296; OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, Aberdeen and the Wellcome (copy now digitised).

With advice on fumigation to prevent the spread of infectious disease

2. **[ALMANAC.]** ALMANACH FÖR SKOTT-ÅRET EFTER FRÄLSARENS CHRISTI FÖDELSE, 1816. Till Stockholms Horizont, Belägen wid 59 grad. 20 1/2 min. Polhöd. Efter hans Kongl. Maj:ts nådigste stadgande utgifwen af dess Wetenskaps-Academie. Stockholm, Tryckt hos Johan Pehr Lindh, [1815.]

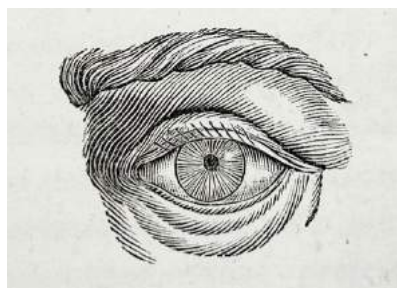
16mo, pp. [48]; with 12 fine copper engraved plates tipped in (each retaining original tissue guard); one plate with faint crease; some light foxing and browning, but otherwise clean and bright; with small authorisation stamp of the Royal Swedish Academy on title-page; in contemporary light blue silk binding, with attractive tooled floral border, though gilt/silver tooling a little faded, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine lightly worn, with two small abrasions to rear cover with loss of silk, spine lightly sunned, covers a little foxed; with ex-libris book-plate of Erik Wirén on front paste-down; an appealing copy.

£225

An attractive silk bound Almanach for the year 1816, adorned with twelve fine classically inspired copper engravings, depicting Iphigenia, Flora, Amphitrite, Juno, Silenus and 'Ariane', with four emblematic plates representing the seasons, and two untitled engravings depicting putti. The title-page includes three small woodcuts of the lunar eclipse on June 10 and December 4th and the solar eclipse on November 19th. Following the calendar, and as was usual for those issued by Lindh, a short informative essay is included, attributed to Olof Swartz, and here advising on 'Safe Means to prevent and inhibit the spread of infectious diseases and epidemics' (*Säkert medel att förekomma och hämma smittosamma sjukdomar och farsoters utbredande*), and discussing in particular the work of Louis-Bernard Guyton de Morveau in France, Michel Cabanellas in Carthage in Spain, and M. Paroletti in Turin and their use of muriatic gas fumigation as a disinfectant and curb contagion.

Klemming & Eneström *Sveriges kalendariska litteratur* Vol II, p. 15.





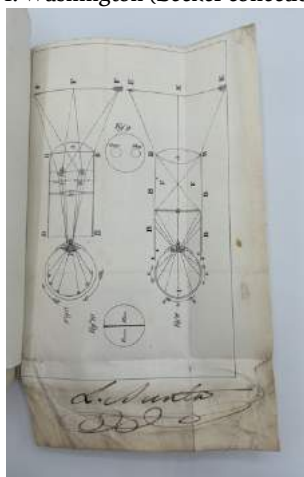
Optical experiments explaining some phenomena of vision

3. **BRENTA, LUIGI.** FENOMENI DELLA VISIONE Lettera indiritta ad un celebre Prof. di Fisica in questa città descrizione di pratici esperimenti comprovanti la forza attraente e respingente elettro-magnetica entro l'occhio, causa dei diversi fenomeni: il non incrocicchiamiento de'raggi, e la nessuna dipintura degli oggetti sulla retina nè diritti nè capovolti Memoria proposta agli scienziati di tutte le colte nazioni da Luigi Brenta... Milano, coi tipi di Omobono Manini. 1838. [bound with:] Accademiche Dimostrazioni TEORICO-PRATICHE DI FISICA, di ottica, di elettricità e di elettro-magnetismo... Milano, Tipografia Manini. 1841.

Two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. 40, with woodcut title-page vignette and three folding engraved plates depicting 11 figures, plate III signed by the author at the tail, lower folds of plates all a little dust-soiled with minor repairs to folds; pp. 16; both works a little foxed, more prominent on first and last leaf of pamphlet; authorial presentation inscription at the of second title-page; in original(?) blue wrappers. £385

Bound together, presentation copies of two short optical treatises on vision. Of *Fenomeni della visione*, Becker notes: 'The volume consists of a letter by Luigi Brenta, an optician in Milan, to an unnamed physicist, followed by the description of Brenta's optical experiments and observations. His investigations concern electromagnetic force in the eye, divergency of light-beams, and images on the retina. This copy of the book is bound in its original printed wrapper and was signed by the author on the bottom of the third plate' (Becker Collection in Ophthalmology, 60.3 online catalogue).

I. Washington (Becker collection), Paris and Geneva only; II. at Turin and Paris only.



'Unknown to the usual chemical historians' and modelled on Algarotti

4. **[COMPAGNONI, GUISEPPE].** CARTAS FISICO-QUIMICAS Escritas en Italian por el Señor Compagnoni y traducidas al castellano por Don Josef Antonio Sabater y Anglada. Tomo primero - [segundo]. Barcelona, En la Oficina de Pablo Nadal. Con Licencia. 1802.

Two volumes, small 8vo; pp. xxiv, 383, [i] errata; vii, [i] blank, 370, [1] errata, [5] blank; some occasional light foxing, a little more prominent in places, but otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary mottled Spanish sheep, spines ruled in gilt with red and black lettering and numbering labels, with attractive decorative

endpapers (upper joint for first flyleaf split but holding firm), head and tail of spines lightly worn with small nick at head of Vol I, and small wormhole touching lettering label, joints and extremities lightly rubbed; an appealing copy. £585

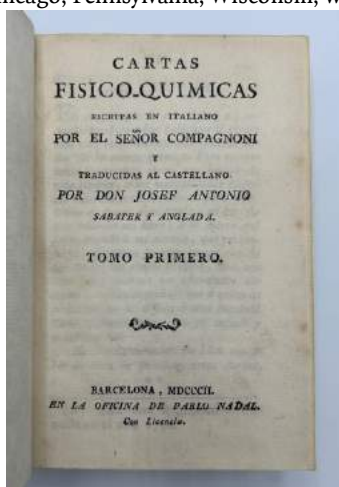


First Spanish edition (first Italian 1796) of this scarce introduction to chemistry for ladies, by Guiseppe Compagnoni (1754-1833). The popularity of books such as Francesco Algarotti's *Newtonianismo per le dame* spawned a genre of similar works of which the present work by Compagnoni is 'an excellent textbook for women readers, based on the new chemistry of Lavoisier as enunciated in the *Fondamenti della Scienza Físico-Chimica* of Vincenzo Dandolo. Presented in a series of 101 letters, this work covers the history of chemistry, elements and compounds, attraction, affinity, caloric, fire and light, the phlogistic versus the new chemistry, gases, combustion, acids and alkalis, salts, the old and new nomenclature, minerals etc. Pages 147-237 of Vol II entitled *Lettere Aerologiche*, discusses the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere and various gases, with references to ballooning by the Montgolfier brothers' (Neville I, p. 287).

'Compagnoni created the last of a number of fictional women whose questions about scientific learning facilitated the popularization of new doctrines in the early modern period. His *Chemistry for Ladies* (1796), explicitly modelled upon Francesco Algarotti's *Newtonianism for Ladies* (1737) rather than Marie Meurdrac's *Chemistry made easy for Ladies* (1666), began as a series of letters between himself and Countess Marianna Rossi of Ferrara on the ideas of Lavoisier. Expressing scepticism over a woman's desire to learn a subject as dry and difficult as chemistry, Compagnoni is reassured by the countess that she indeed wishes to be initiated into the mysteries of Lavoisier's new language because chemistry 'by now has become the fashionable science' (Findlen, *Translating the New Science*).

Neville considers the first edition to be very rare, with Bolton's first supplement p. 131 referring only to the second edition, and Duveen citing the present rare Spanish translation.

Blake, 96; Cole 291 (first edition); Duveen 142 (this edition); Wellcome II, 379; Neville I, p. 287; OCLC: 17597388 locates copies at Chicago, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, with a small number of European locations.



Building with granite as a way to prevent fires

5. **[FIRE-PREVENTION.] [ANGERSTEIN, REINHOLD.]** ANMÄRKNINGAR WID ITALIENSKA BYGGNADS SÄTTET, til förekommande af eldswådor. [colophon:] Stockholm, Tryckt uti Kongl, Tryckeriet. 1759.

4to, pp. [ii] engraved title-page, [iv], 52; with three folding engraved plates, and woodcut headpieces; paper a little browned throughout, with some occasional light foxing and soiling, a more prominent (though inoffensive) stain on p. 3, and small stain affecting first plate; a good, crisp copy in modern dark brown sprinkled boards, with white label lettered in gilt, all edges gilt. £775



First edition of this attractively produced *Remarks on the Italian building method for the prevention of fires*, the work of the Swedish metallurgist and civil servant Reinhold Angerstein (1718-1760). Written in response to a series of devastating fires in Stockholm, leading to calls for changes in building regulations, Angerstein looks in particular at alternative construction methods, focusing upon the use of different types of stone, and in particular upon the use of granite. Angerstein argues that the stone is common in the mountains of Sweden, and that it would make economic sense, to use a local natural resource, which would also hopefully solve the issue of fire resistance. He notes that the art of working with grey stone had died out somewhat in Sweden, but hopes that it could be revived for Stockholm's benefit - both architecturally and practically. The frontispiece title, after a drawing by Olof Årr, depicts a fire in Stockholm, surrounded by a border of fire-fighting equipment. The second plate illustrated different types of stone, with the final plate an elegant depiction of the Church of St. Peter in Rome and part of the Vatican.



A member of an old family of Swedish Iron masters, Angerstein studied in Uppsala, and then worked as an auditor at the Swedish Board of Mines (the Bergskollegium). Financed by the Swedish Association of Iron Masters, he travelled extensively across Europe, and wrote a series of manuscript travel accounts, focusing in particular upon technical and economic observations from mining and iron and steel works. Apparently during a visit to England and Wales between 1753-1755 he was accused of being an industrial spy. On his return he was appointed Director of Steelworks at the Bergskollegium, and in 1757 he purchased the Vira Iron Works in Uppland. This appears to have been the only published work during his lifetime, though his travel diaries were translated and published in 2000. 'His published journals show that he had a profound understanding of commerce as well as an ability to understand and record developments in technology. He appreciated the significance of the use of coke in blast furnaces, still practised in only a very small number of ironworks at the time of his visit to Britain, but he also showed an understanding of the diversity of the market for iron in England, and of the way in which niches in it could be filled by imports from Russia, Spain and the Netherlands, as well as from Sweden. He made valuable observations on textiles, mining, railways and river navigation. He was one of many Swedish iron masters who, through their travels, conveyed new thinking about technology and commerce, and left illuminating records of industry in other countries' (<https://www.erih.net/how-it-started/stories-about-people-biographies/biography/angerstein>).



Josephson, *Stadbyggnadskonst i Stockholm intill år 1800*, p. 270; OCLC locates copies at the Getty, Yale, Columbia, the Royal Swedish Library, the Royal Danish Library.



'Moveable' anatomy of the horse

6. **[FLAP BOOK.] SCHWARZ, A.** IL CAVALLO, sua struttura sue Funzioni organiche. Tavola a colori scomponibile con breve testo e 12 figure. di A. Schwarz. Ufficiale Veterinario del 10. Regto. Cavalleggeri Bavaresi. Torino, F. Casanova, Libraio di S. M. il Re d' Italia. [n.d. but ca 1900.]

Oblong 4to, pp. [vi], publisher's advertisements, 31, [1] blank; with engraved title-page vignette, 12 numbered text figures, two equestrian -themed tail-piece vignettes, and final mounted chromolithograph depiction of a horse, with numerous flaps, seemingly all present; light marginal browning throughout, with a couple of small marginal tears; the original red cloth backed pictorial limp boards, with image of horse on upper cover, advertisement on inside front cover, light wear to head and tail of spine, covers a little soiled, with illegible signature at upper margin, and additional laid down booksellers label of 'Libreria S. Lattes & Cie'; a good copy of a scarce survivor.

£140

Seemingly the first edition of this attractive and scarce flap-book, highlighting the anatomy and physiology of the horse. Reminiscent of similar works on the anatomy of livestock published by the English firm of Vinton and Company, the final chromolithograph plate works its way inwards, highlighting the muscles, the nervous system, the skeleton, the heart and blood vessels, the organs of the chest and abdomen, with the numerous flaps depicting the internal organs. The advertisement on the inside front cover also notes two further models in this series published by Casanova, 'La Vacca' (cow) and 'Il Cane' (dog).



A. Schwarz is described as being the Veterinary Officer of the 1st Regiment of Bavarian Cavalrymen.

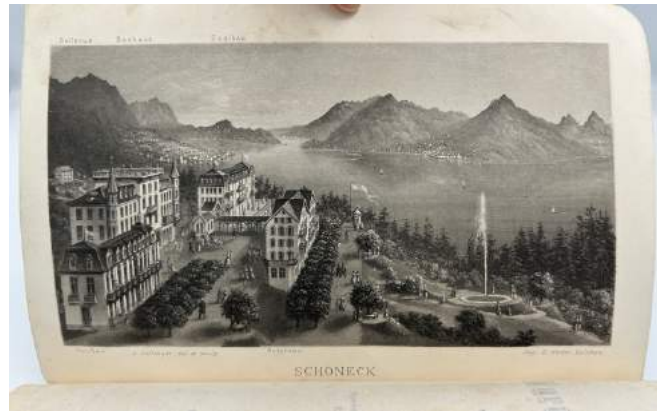
Not located on OCLC.

7. **[HYDROTHERAPY.] WUNDERLICH, DR. [HERMANN.] AND C. BORSINGER.** KURANSTALT SCHÖNECK AM VIERWALDSTÄTTERSEE. Wasserkur. Anwendung verdichteter und verdünnter Luft, der Elektrizität, Massage und Heilgymnastik. IV. vielfach vermehrte auflage. Eigenthümer: C. Borsinger. [Typ. Negeli-Weldmann, Zürich.] 1891

8vo, pp. 72; with three fine stipple engravings (each retaining tissue guard) and one map printed in red and black; text lightly browned due to paper quality, upper corner slightly furled throughout; stitched as issued in the original grey printed wrappers, spine somewhat chipped, with slight loss at head and tail, and central tear with 1 cm loss, with some cracking to upper joint but holding firm, covers slightly foxed and spotted; still a good copy.

£285

Scarce and attractively printed brochure promoting the noted sub-alpine hydropathic spa and health resort of Schöneck, beautifully situated close to Lake Lucerne in Switzerland. The spa was founded in 1863 by Herrn Kuhn-Munzinger, before being purchased by C. Borsinger from Baden in 1874. Dr Henri Pezet von Corval was for many



years the Chief Medical Officer, but the role was taken on by Dr Hermann Wunderlich in about 1890. One of the most important Swiss hydropathic institutions, the spa was renowned for offering an array of therapeutic facilities for the chronically ill, including dietetic cures, water treatments, therapeutic gymnastics, compressed air cabinets, oxygen chambers, and electric treatments.

This attractively produced brochure, includes three striking stipple engraved plates, and provides a brief outline of the location and view, the climate, a history and description of the institution, a discussion of the treatment and cure methods.

Not located on OCLC; for a brief discussion see Averbeck, *Von der Kaltwasserkur bis zur physikalischen Therapie*, p. 418

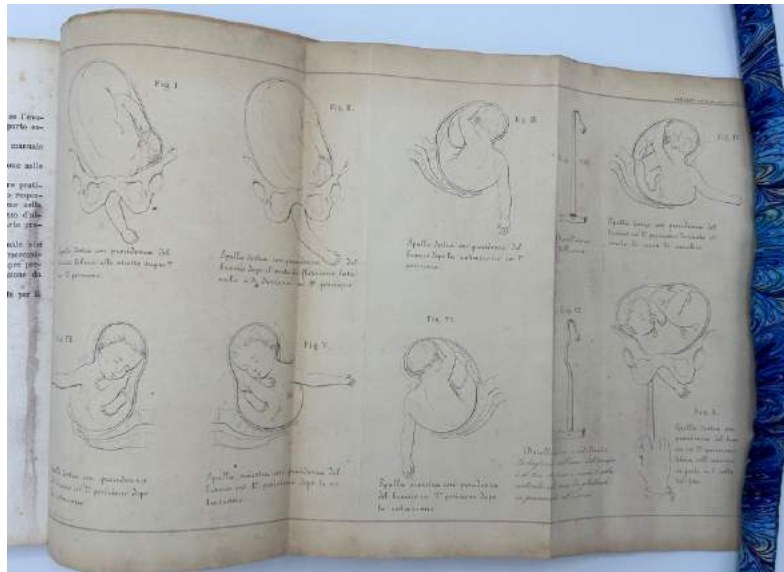


Discussing difficult foetal shoulder presentations

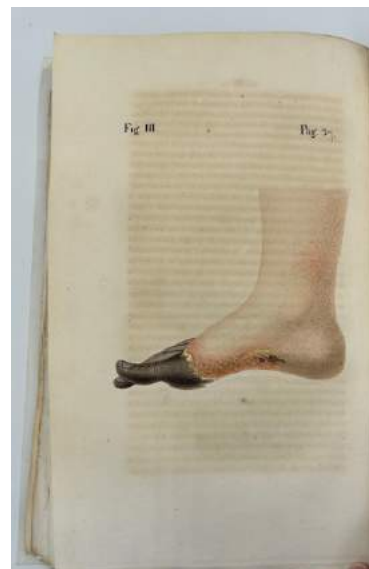
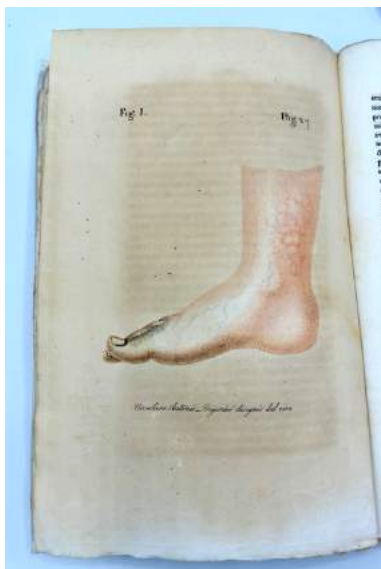
8. LAZZATI, PIETRO. DEL PARTO PER LA SPALLA. Memoria con osservazione pratica e figure. Milano, Presson la Soieta per la pubblicazione degli annali universali delle scienze e dell' industria. Nella Galleria De-Cristoforis. 1867.

8vo, pp. 80; with folding tinted lithograph plate; title-page and final leaf somewhat browned and foxed, with occasional light foxing throughout, and some faint dampstaining affecting upper corner of final few leaves; uncut, in later plain brown paper wrappers, with old repair at upper margin of rear cover, covers a little creased with some minor edgewear; with the ex-libris stamp of Dr Ivo Confontini on title-page. £485

Uncommon first separate edition of this obstetrical memoir discussing abnormal shoulder foetal presentations, the work of the Director of the Milan School of Obstetrics, Pietro Lazzati (1813-1871). As Lazzati notes in his preface, the aim of the monograph was not to offer a complete survey of this type of birth. He was prompted to write having experienced a rather singular case, which led him to resort to a special operating procedure to free the woman and child during labour. He hopes that the case history will provide some practical and useful advice, in particular for young obstetricians, so that they may know how to proceed in similar cases of shoulder delivery, which he notes are 'quite frequent, sometimes embarrassing, and very often difficult' (p. 4). He accompanies his discussion with a folding lithograph plate, printed in purple, illustrated with 10 small figures depicting different shoulder presentations and positions.



The work was first published in the *Annali Universali di Medicina* Vol CII in October 1867. Lazzati was Director from 1863 until his death in 1871, and had a statue erected in his honour. OCLC locates only two copies at the NYAM, and Padova.



Presenting a successful case history of dry gangrene

9. LINOLI, ODOARDO. ISTORIA E REFLESSIONI PATOLOGICO-CLINICHE SULLA GANGRENA SECCA
Firenze, Per V. Batelli e Figli. 1834.

8vo, pp. 143, with four hand coloured lithograph plates; title-page a little dust-soiled, with some foxing throughout, slightly more prominent in a couple of places, but otherwise good; uncut and stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers, spine darkened with some wear along joints, lower corner of rear cover with significant but sympathetic repair, covers a little soiled with some edgewear, wrappers preserved within protective dust-jacket; a good copy. £385

Uncommon pathological treatise on dry gangrene, by the Italian surgeon Odoardo Linoli (1801-1886), presenting his observations on his successful treatment of the case of Niccola Digerini, a 65 year old previously healthy gentleman, who in 1831 had begun to experience swellings in the legs, and in particular on the back of the right foot, and which progressed into dry gangrene. Through a series of treatments, including purgatives, blood-letting and leeches, Linoli successfully prevented the gangrene from spreading further, though his toes were amputated.

Through his studies various studies, Linoli came to the view that arterial ossification was the remote cause and inflammation the proximate cause. The treatise is accompanied by four hand coloured lithographs by Antonia Digerini illustrating the progression of the necrosis. Dry gangrene is a form of coagulative necrosis, which develops in areas where the blood supply is not sufficient to keep it viable, and rather than a disease, is a clinical sign of other pathologies such as arterial disease.

‘Odoardo Linoli (1801-1886), chirurgo di ottima formazione teorico-pratica. La sua adesione alla corrente vitalistica di G. Rasori e G. Tommasini non gli impedì la corretta osservazione e l’assoluta indipendenza di giudizio dei numerosi casi osservati’ (Dizionario Biografico degli Italiani, LXV, p. 161).

OCLC locates two copies only at Göttingen and the Accademia del Geogofili.



Make your own three-dimensional card armillary sphere

10. **[PAPER INSTRUMENT.]** ESFERA ARMILAR MODELA Construcciones Calleja. Cuarta Serie 9. Hermúa [illustrator]. [n.p, but Madrid, n.d. but ca. 1930-40s.

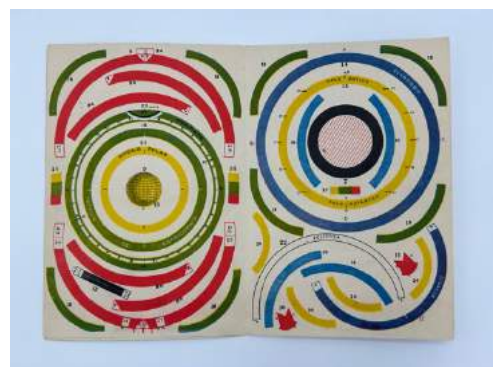
Folding chromolithograph card sheet, 210 x 145mms, folded in four and opening out to 418 x 288mms; card lightly browned, with some minor soiling, small hole in central fold but without major loss, evidence of previous label on verso; presumed without original envelope; a nice bright example of an ephemeral item. £275

A most attractive and scarce example of an educational scientific instrument paper/card model for the use of students, which when assembled forms a three dimensional armillary sphere resting on a base, to measure the rotation of the stars and planets. We have previously handled similar examples produced in Barcelona by Seix Y Barral but which had been stencil cut to ease assembly, as opposed to the present example, which required some careful and skilful cutting. The pieces are labelled in Spanish, with instructions for assembly printed on one board, together with a diagram of the completed assembled globe depicted in a vignette.

‘Instructions: Follow the numbering. Take the two black strips number 15 and place them in the corresponding place in the world. Once the two worlds are joined with their axis, join the circle 15 at the poles. Place the Ecliptic and the Meridian and finally, attach the sphere to the foot or base’.

The present example was produced by the Madrid publishing firm, Editorial Saturnino Calleja (fl. 1876-1958), who produced a vast number of educational cut-out toys on a variety of themes.

See <https://ceres.mcu.es/pages/Main> for a further example.





'My first supplies equality, my second inferiority, and my whole superiority'

- II. **[PARLOUR GAME.] [ANON.]** CHARMING HANDMADE PARLOUR GAME consisting of nine oval die-cut 'lace' cards, upon which have been neatly penned 18 riddles. n.p. but English, and n.d. but ca. 1820-30.

Series of nine oval die-cut 'lace' cards, 64 x 88mm, alternately cream and blue, tied together with blue silk, with 18 riddles neatly penned in a single hand (1-9 on recto, 10-18 on verso); some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise clean and bright; now housed within custom made box. £485

A charming, seemingly late Regency or early Victorian handmade parlour game, consisting of a series of 18 quite fiendish enigmas, charades and riddles - sadly without the answers - though attesting to the popularity of such games during the 19th century. Neatly written on nine oval die-cut cards, redolent of papers which became synonymous with Victorian Valentine's Day card, this attractively produced set may perhaps have been given as a love token, although none of the riddles are on the theme of love. The riddles are as follows:

1. 'Why is the famous Mr McAdam like one of the seven wonders of the World?'; 2. 'What colour are the winds and storms?'; 3. 'My first is a prop, my second is a prop and my third is a prop'; 4. 'My first I do, my second I do not and my third is what you are'; 5. 'My first is a story, my second a story and my whole are(?) number of innocence'; 6. 'Spell the archipelago in three letters'; 7. 'My first supplies equality, my second inferiority, and my whole superiority'; 8. 'Why are a pair of skates like an apple?'; 9. 'Why are fixed(?) stars like pen ink and paper?'; 10. 'Name me and you break me?'; 11. 'What word of ten letters can be spelt with five?'; 12. 'Take a noun of plural number, to it add the letter 'S', plural's plural now no more, sweet's what bitter was before'; 13. 'A letter in the Dutch alphabet named makes a lady of the third rank'; 14. 'Why is grass like a mouse?'; 15. 'If a pair of spectacles could speak, what ancient historian would they name?'; 16. 'What sea would make a good sleeping room?'; 17. 'What is majesty without it's extremes?'; and finally 18. 'My first is a proposition, my second is a composition and my third an acquisition' (the answer we have worked out is fortune).

McAdam (1756-1836) became famous in the 1820s, question 1 being written in the present tense suggests the date of composition to be before his death in 1836.



Her important thesis

12. **[PHISALIX-PICOT, MARIE.]** RECHERCHES EMBRYOLOGIQUES HISTOLOGIQUES ET PHYSIOLOGIQUES sur les glandes à venin de la salamandre terrestre. Paris Librairie C. Reinwald Schleicher Frères, Éditeurs... 1900.

8vo, pp. [iv], 140, [12] explanatory text printed on translucent paper, with seven colour plates; some slight offsetting from frontispiece onto title-page, paper a little browned throughout; uncut, in the original printed wrappers, lightly soiled and rubbed, with old accession number on upper cover, preserved within protective dust-wrapper; a good copy.

£585



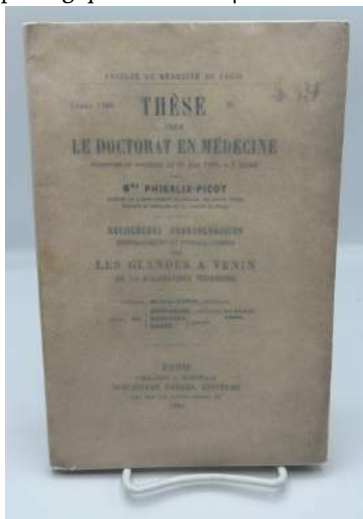
Rare first edition of an important thesis on the histology, embryology and physiology of the venomous glands of the terrestrial salamander by Marie Phisalix-Picot (1861-1946).

One of the first women in France to pass the *agrégation* examination in natural sciences in 1888, Picot initially became a teacher in Besançon. In 1895 she married the medical zoologist Césaire Phisalix (1852-1906), and turned her attention to medical studies. She left teaching to become his pupil, the pair collaborating to develop anti-venoms against the bites of vipers. Determine to qualify herself, she studied natural history at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle and in 1900 presented the present thesis for an advanced degree in science at the University of Paris, for which she was awarded a silver medal from the Faculty of Paris, making her one of the first French women to obtain the degree of doctor of medicine. 'When her husband died prematurely in 1906, Marie Phisalix continued their joint research on her own, publishing a sequence of articles on the venomous apparatus of spiders, frogs, venomous lizards, and snakes. She also began to branch out into related problems, such as that of immunity, and methods for developing vaccinations against venom. She became interested in

examining protozoa as examples of primitive parasitic animals who could be regarded as simple venomous beings. She pulled her research together in a large two-volume work, *Animaux venimeux et venins*' (Ogilvie II, p. 1018). A prolific author of more than 270 publications, and a tireless lecturer, Marie Phisalix was a member of several learned and philanthropic societies, including the Women's Rights League. In 1937, she became the first female president of the Zoological Society of France.

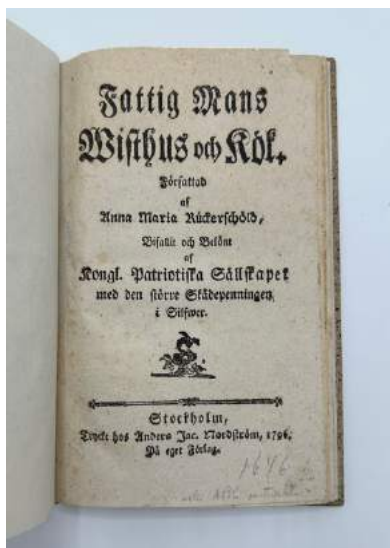
The work includes seven striking colour plates, engraved and printed from her own drawings. The first frontispiece, shows the evolution of the salamander, with the other six plates depicting histological sections.

Not cited in Casey A. Wood, *An Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology*, p. 519, which lists only her 1922 work; Creese, *Ladies in the Laboratory II*, pp. 74-75; Eales, *The Cole Library II*, p. 275; Ogilvie II, p. 1018; see Jean des Cilleuls, 'Le souvenir de Marie Phisalix (1861-1946)' Communication présentée à la séance de la Société Française d'Histoire de la Médecine du 22 avril 1972; and Jean Lescure, Michel Thireau, *Marie Phisalix (1861-1946), une grande dame de l'Herpétologie*, Bulletin de la Société Herpétologique de France. 4e trimestre 2007, n°deg; 124, p. 9-24.



13. **RÜCKERSCHÖLD (OR RÜCKERSKÖLD), ANNA MARIA.** FATTIG MANS WISTHUS OCH KÖK. Bifallit och belönt af Kongl. Patriotiska sällskapet med den större skådepenningen i silfwer. Stockholm, Tryckt hos Anders Jac. Nordström, 1796.

Svo, pp. 72; with woodcut printer's device, and head- and tail-pieces; lightly browned, with some occasional minor spotting and soiling, upper corner of title-page torn with minor loss; in modern sprinkled boards with new endpapers, spine with off-white lettering label titled in gilt; a good copy. £750



Rare first edition of *The Poor Man's Storehouse and Kitchen*, by the noted Swedish gastronomic writer and social campaigner Anna Maria Rückerschöld (1725-1805), and her third work.

Whilst many 18th century cookbooks were celebrations of culinary delights and magnificent feasts, those of Rückerschöld highlighted everyday cooking, each of her four works aimed at a specific target audience. Previous works such as *En Liten Hushålls-Bok* (1785) and *Den Nya och Fullständiga Kok-boken* (1796) were aimed at the middle-classes, and more wealthy households respectively, her focus in the present work was to provide simple and straightforward advice for poorer members of society, such as metropolitan women, and those living in rural farming communities. General advice is given on how to run an efficient and economical household with minimal food supplies, making the best of what little one had. The recipes given are for simpler dishes, several including potatoes, and concluding with a section giving guidance on 'child-rearing'.

As the title-page and preface reveal, in recognition of her work, Rückerschöld had been awarded a silver Patriotic Society medal. Though

from a wealthy family herself, Rückerschöld was clearly something of a reformer with a strong social conscience, and was a champion of the better education of women, especially in their domestic roles. Opposed to gluttony and excess, she was a champion of frugal housekeeping, believing that wives and mothers should keep strict, efficient and economical control of their household and that she should act as a role-model for all. According to Rückerschöld, a well-managed domestic situation, both morally and in practice, was of benefit not only to the family, but to the nation as a whole, and her works are noted for advocating humility, cleanliness, frugality and efficiency. Indeed, she was sometimes at odds with her more illustrious contemporary colleagues such as Carolina Weltzin (1754-1812), and Cajsa Warg (1703-1769), whom Rückerschöld felt, particularly in the case of Warg, were concerned more with the art of cookery than sensible home management. Indeed Rückerschöld, in her work *Den Nya och Fullständiga Kok-boken* (1796), warned her readers that following the advice of Warg could risk the household's welfare, and was critical of her lavishness.

Rückerschöld was the granddaughter of the Swedish scientist, inventor and industrialist Christopher Polhem (1661-1751). Though she married Jonas Dahl in 1750, she kept her maiden name. A second edition of the present work appeared in 1797. Her final work, *Försök Til en liten Hushålls-Cateches*, was published in 1800, when Rückerschöld was 75 and a widow. In this catechism, she once again advocates the importance of domestic and food preparation skills for women, and the need and importance of education to enable the proper running of a household.

Du Rietz, *Gastronomisk spegel* 56; Blomqvist, *Mat och dryck i Sverige*, p. 209; Leijonhufvud & Brithelli, *Kvinnan inom svenska litteraturen* p. 145; see also <https://skbl.se/en/article/AnnaMariaRuckerschold>; OCLC locates copies at the Royal Danish Library and Royal Swedish Library only

