



(item 28 Helmuth)

EDINBURGH SELECTION



DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

PO Box 1019

Worcester

WR4 4NJ

07973180372

deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk

March 22nd-23rd 2024

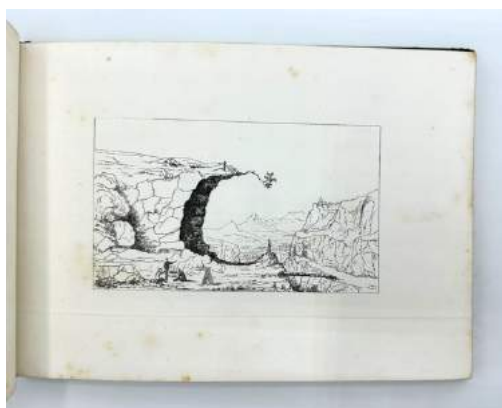
Based upon original sketches attributed to the noted miniature painter

- I. **[ABC.] [KENDRICK, Emma Eleanora?, artist.] ENGLEMAN, [Godefroy].** THE LANDSCAPE ALPHABET London & Paris. Lithographed and Published by Engelmann, Graf, Coindet & Co., 1830.

Small oblong 8vo (117 x 162), ff. [1] lithograph title-page, [26] lithograph plates, [1] blank; some light foxing throughout, more prominent in a couple of places, but otherwise clean and bright; in the original publisher's green moiré silk, all edges gilt, ornamental in gilt on upper cover, head and tail of spine and lower upper joint neatly repaired, covers a little spotted and soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £600

Uncommon oblong 8vo version of this charming lithograph pictorial alphabet produced by Godefroy Engelmann (1788-1839), with each letter of the alphabet attractively rendered into a pastoral landscape setting. A boxed deck of individual lithograph cards with embossed borders and entitled *The Landscape alphabet, or, Introduction to belles lettres* was also produced in the same year, on card stamped with the paper maker's name, "Dobbs". As Michael Twyman discusses in his article in the journal *Typographic Papers*, the original pen-sketches upon which these are based were signed anonymously "EK", and which are now in the collections of the Pierpont Morgan Library. They posit





that the artist may in fact be the successful miniature painter Emma Eleanora Kendrick (1788-1871). A box set of the cards located in the Special Collections at Providence Public Library is discussed in a blog post, and appear to be a neatly sketched pencil copy, some 25 years after the original (being dated 1855), suggesting perhaps that blank sets of similar card were also offered for sale to allow students of drawing a chance to hone their copying skills.

Kendrick exhibited some 80 miniatures at the Royal Academy over several years, and is particularly remembered for her portrait of Lady Caroline Lamb. In 1831 she was appointed miniature painter to William IV, and in 1830 published *Conversations on the Art of Miniature Painting*, "in which she describes, in five conversations, her materials and technique. In her advice to Miss Forester.... to whom she dedicated this work, she upholds the precepts of Sir Joshua Reynolds... in particular his endorsement of the generally held belief that artists should study but not slavishly copy the old masters and that 'Nature is still a nobler resource'" (Annette Peach, ODNB).

In the following year, the other leading lithograph printer (and Engelmann's principal rival) Charles Joseph Hullmandel (1789-1850) produced his own *Landscape Alphabet*, containing 26 chalk lithographs on India paper after drawings by Miss Laure Elizabeth Meyrick Jones (active 1800-). 'A charity publication, this work was not widely distributed' (<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/351906>). It is believed that she transferred the drawings onto stone herself.



See Michael Twyman, *Engelmann's Landscape Alphabet*, New York Pierpont Morgan Library, 1997, Reprinted from *Typography papers* 2, 1997, pp. 61-76 and see <http://corsair.themorgan.org/vwebv/holdingsInfo?bibId=312395>; OCLC locates six copies at the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Indiana, the Morgan, North Carolina Chapel Hill, Princeton, Smith

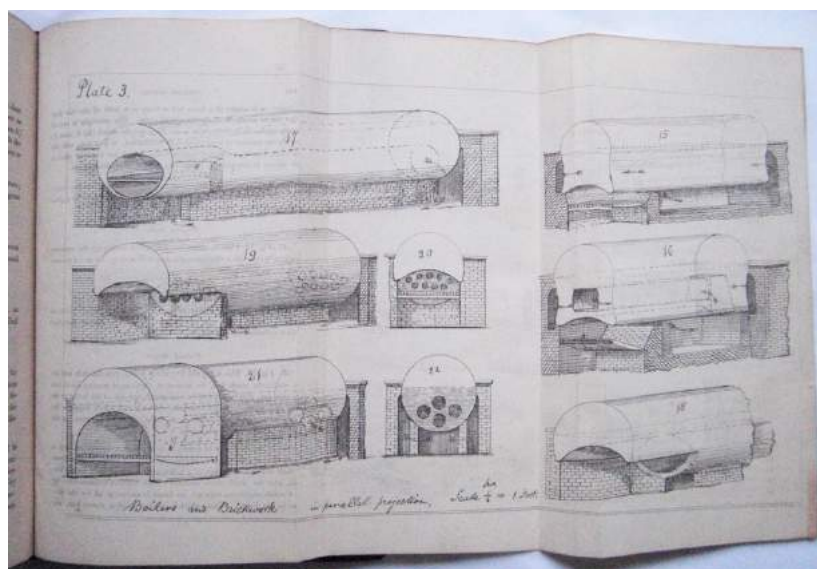
In response to the rapid industrial advances in Manchester

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

8vo, pp. [iv], 102; with four large folding lithograph plates; lightly foxed and browned throughout due to paper quality, with some further occasional minor soiling, minor ink staining on verso of first plate, with other three plates a little creased and with evidence of previous folds; bound in contemporary marbled boards, neatly rebaked and recorned in calf, spine ruled and lettered in ink, with some minor abrasions to surfaces; with presentation inscription from the author to Mr. Fildes at the tail of the dedication leaf; a good copy. £685

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





Armstrong dedicates his work to the 'Cotton Manufacturers and other Proprietors of Steam engines, in Manchester and its vicinity, who have afforded him many opportunities of obtaining a variety of information on practical details'. This first edition is printed on rather cheap paper, the four large folding plates containing somewhat crude illustrations done reproduced from his original drawings in lithograph, a fact which Armstrong rather ruefully acknowledges in his concluding remarks, his publisher clearly having had little faith in its sale and suggesting only a limited initial print run 'to meet a merely local sale'. Whilst he prides himself upon his boiler-making workmanship, his limited budget had not allowed him to use skilled engravers and printers, when it came to his bookmaking. An interesting commentary, perhaps, upon how lithography was considered to be a less skilled profession.

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

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

3. **[BIRTH CONTROL]. STOPES, Marie Carmichael.** CONTRACEPTION (BIRTH CONTROL) Its theory, history and practice. A Manual for the medical and legal professions. With an Introduction by Prof. Sir William Bayliss, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. and Introductory notes by Sir James Barr, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P. Dr C Rolleston, Dr. Jane Hawthorne & Obscurus. London, John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Limited... 1924.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [i] blank, 418, [2]; with four photographic plates; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, with some occasional light foxing and soiling in places, some toning to endpapers; in the original green publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, extremities and corners lightly rubbed, some light sunning to boards; overall a very good copy. £35

Third impression, published the year after the first. At its publication *Contraception* was "widely held to be the most comprehensive volume on the subject ever published" (Exploring Women in Science Through the Lisa Unger Baskin Collection, Duke University Libraries website).

For the first edition see Eaton and Warnick 376; Garrison-Morton 1641.2; Heirs 2316.





4. **[BOOK BINDING.] [SAMPLE BOOK.] RED BRIDGE LTD. KESTODUR RANGE OF BOOK COVER MATERIALS** [rear cover:] The cover is bound in Kestodur and blocking foils have been supplied by our Subsidiary Company Red Gate Convertors (Bolton) Ltd. Red Bridge (Bolton) Ltd., Ainsworth, Bolton Lancashire... [n.d. but ca. 1980s.]

Small oblong 4to, ff. 42 including card title and 5 tabbed card index leaves, and 36 sample pieces of book cloths of different weights and textures, all secured by single brass binding bolt; some slight foxing to title leaf and along tabs; original red Kestodur cloth, upper cover blocked in gilt, some light soiling; a good copy. £35

The Red Bridge Bookcloth Company was founded in 1927 by J C Cort. For many years family owned, it was acquired by the Whitecroft Group in 1974 becoming Red Bridge (Bolton) Ltd., the company eventually being bought out by the American paper maker Neenah Industrial Solutions. Specialising in coated reinforced papers and coated textiles, Red Bridge materials were used on international passports and other secure travel documents.

5. **[BOOK BINDING.] [SAMPLE BOOK.] THOMAS GOODALL & CO., LTD. GOODALL'S DICTIONARY OF BOOKCLOTH** Thomas Goodall & Co. Ltd. 18, St Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 4... [5th edition?]. May 1953.

4to, (255 x 208mm), ring-bound loose leaf collection, ff. [3] title leaf, temporary price list printed in red and dated May 1953, and index, 34 cards with mounted samples, mostly one large sample surrounded by up smaller samples, in all 32 large samples and 381 smaller samples; pagination not continuous but collates against index leaf, though with an additional page '1/B'; inner card margins all strengthened on verso; some occasional minor fraying to samples, and minor soiling; in the original maroon buckram backed binder, ruled in blind with title in gilt on upper cover and spine, with mounted label on inside front cover 'This binder is made on Jacksons' "G.M." quality hard rolled Millboard, and covered with Linen Buckram No. L 17 (see page no. 40)'; lower ring broken and missing upper ring, with both other rings somewhat rusted and no longer binding fully; head and tail of spine bumped, lightly sunned, with some slight staining and wear. £385



A vibrant and extensive sampler of book cloths available through the firm of Thomas Goodall & Co. Seemingly first issued in around 1940, according to contemporary advertisements in the Publishers' Circular, a note under the telegram details states 'A.B.C. Code 5th Edn'. The example at Bryn Mawr found the William Tomlinson Bookcloth Collection includes price lists for 1946, 1950, 1970 and 1972.

6. **[BOOK BINDING.] [SAMPLE BOOK.] WINTER & CO.,** WICOTEX Winter & Co London Ltd, Huntingdon, PE18 7DE... Basel... Steinen... Turnhout... Oslo... [n.d. but ca. 1980s.]

8vo, folding containing two series of stapled and mounted stepped samples, 34 in all; left hand series detached, and upper sample with corner furred; original mustard cloth folder, decorated and lettered in gilt, minor staining, but otherwise clean and bright; a good copy. **£25**

A vibrant sample book issued by this famous International firm, displaying the full range of colours available in the Buckray and Relay ranges of book cloth. Established in Basel in 1892 by two brothers as 'Gebrüder C & F Winter', the firm expanded during the 1960s to establish companies in German, the UK, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Russia and South Africa. It remains in operation today.



Scottish civil engineering – with Scottish provenance

7. **BRUNTON, Robert.** A COMPENDIUM OF MECHANICS, or Text Book for Engineers, Mill-Wrights, Machine-Makers, Founders, Smiths, &c. Containing practical rules and tables connected with the steam engine, water wheel, force pump, and mechanics in general: also, examples for each rule, calculated in common decimal arithmetic, which renders this treatise particularly adapted for the use of operative mechanics. With plates. Glasgow: John Niven, Jun., 118, Trongate... 1824.

12mo in 6s, pp. [ii] title-page, 4, [7] - 132, with engraved frontispiece and two engraved plates each with explanatory leaf; some offsetting from frontispiece onto title-page, some foxing and light browning throughout, with occasional dust-soiling, otherwise good; with a number of pencil annotations throughout; in the original printed publisher's paper covered boards, spine neatly repaired though head and tail worn, covers quite heavily stained and scuffed, extremities bumped and worn; with the bookplate of the Inverness Public library on front paste down and presentation inscription on title-page 'From John Gibb Esq Civil Engineer to Joseph Mitchell'; a good copy. **£385**

First edition with a nice Scottish provenance and in the original boards, of this practical text book of mechanics, by the noted Scottish civil engineer Robert Brunton (1796-1852), and which was to go through several editions, and was translated into German and Swedish. One of a family of prominent engineers he was sent as an apprentice to an iron foundry in Belfast, before moving back to Scotland to work for Girdwood & Co., in Glasgow. According to his obituary, it was during this time that he



compiled the present work 'a valuable text-book for Engineers and one of the first of a most useful class of publications for practical men' (p. 150). After a spell in London, he moved to Staffordshire and the Horsley Iron Works, before entering the service of the Indian Iron Company in 1835, where he travelled to the East Indies, before ill health forced his return. He died whilst working as engineer at the Maestaeg Iron Works in Glamorganshire.



John Gibb (1776-1850) was a Scottish contractor and engineer and close associate of Thomas Telford, who employed him on many of his civil engineering projects. He is best remembered for his work on the Greenock and Aberdeen Harbours, and subsequently worked with Robert Stevenson on the construction of various lighthouses. From 1827 to 1829 he worked under the Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges, including the construction of the Don Bridge near Aberdeen. His last major contract was for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. construction of harbours, bridges, roads, lighthouses and railways.

Joseph Mitchell (1803-1883) was the son of another civil engineer, John. His family moved to Inverness in 1810, Joseph then continuing his studies in Aberdeen. In 1820 he went to work on the construction of the Caledonian Canal under an apprenticeship to Telford. His father John was also a close associate of Telford's, and in 1806 had been appointed as Chief Superintendent of all the Highland Roads. Upon John's death in 1824, Telford thought so highly of Joseph to help secure his appointment, at the age of only 21, as his father's replacement. From 1824 until his retirement in 1867 he held the post of Inspector of Highland Roads and Bridges. He carried out surveys for the railways and was involved in the construction of much of the rail network in the Highlands. By 1844 he was a prominent member of the Inverness Community. The Inverness Public Library was original built as a school in 1841 and it seems likely that Joseph gifted the book to the new institution.

See the Civil Engineering online resource ICE Virtual Library, his obituary in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, <https://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/doi/pdf/10.1680/imotp.1853.23974>.

Popular science being disseminated across Europe to encourage industrial progress

8. **[BRUNTON, Robert.] BERNOULLI, Christoph and Johann Gustav.** HANDBOK I MEKANIKEN efter Robert Brunton af Christopher och Joh. Gust. Bernoulli. Öfversättning, med tillägg. Förra delen. [-Sednare Delen]. Stockholm, Georg Scheutz 1833-1835.

Two parts in one volume, 12mo; pp. [viii], 174, with two folding engraved plates; pp. [iv], 148, with one folding engraved plate (paper somewhat browned); light foxing and browning throughout due to paper quality; in contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, spine tooled and lettered in blind and gilt, upper joint with 1cm split, spine a little scratched and sunned, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with the bookplate of Alfred Piper on front paste down; a good copy.

£225

A testament to the popularity and success of Robert Brunton's 1824 practical textbook of mechanics for engineers, *A Compendium of Mechanics*, this the first Swedish translation (attributed to Magnus





Luttröpp 1798-1846) of the German translation published in 1829 by Christoph Bernoulli, *Vademecum des Mechanikers oder Praktisches Handbuch für Mechaniker, Maschinen-und Mühlenbauer und Techniker überhaupt*. Nach Robert Brunton, with a revised edition in 1832 issued together with his son Johann Gustav Bernoulli (1811-1863), upon which this translation has been based.

The French scientist and economist, Christoph Bernoulli (1782-1863), a member of the great Swiss family of scientists, was a champion of science, industry and technology and was a progressive thinker and promoter of the industrial revolution. He taught mathematics, physics, botany and mineralogy at Basel, and wrote a number of works himself. Similarly, the Swedish publisher and inventor George Scheutz (1785-1873) was a keen disseminator of technical and scientific knowledge, and published a series of translations of handbooks and works that he believed to be modern classics in the field. It is a testament to Brunton's work and influence, therefore, that his was included in the works suitable for translation. Scheutz is best remembered for having been inspired by Charles Babbage's difference engine to construct his own computational machine, known as the Scheutz calculator.

A noted Scottish civil engineer Robert Brunton's (1796-1852) work was to go through several editions and was described by contemporary as 'a valuable text-book for Engineers and one of the first of a most useful class of publications for practical men' (his obituary in the Institute of Civil Engineers).

See the Civil Engineering online resource ICE Virtual Library, his obituary in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, <https://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/doi/pdf/10.1680/imotp.1853.23974>; for more on Scheutz see https://repository.si.edu/bitstream/handle/10088/2435/SSHT-0036_Lo_res.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y.



From Northumberland to California and Back Again - poignant letter home penned on rare pictorial letter sheet.

9. **[CALIFORNIA PICTORIAL LETTER SHEET.]** MINER'S LIFE - ILLUSTRATED The Honest Miner's Songs. [Entered According to Act of Congress] by Barber & Baker, in the Clerk's Office of the District



Court of the Northern District of California. Published by Barber & Baker, corner of Third and J Street, Sacramento. [n.d. but ca. 1854-5.]

Engraved Pictorial letter sheet 282 x 227mm with further single leaf of letter paper, effectively pp. [4], (presumed originally a single folded sheet now detached); printed on tinted (gray/blue?) paper, with thirteen engraved vignettes surrounding a central text panel in two columns with two songs, the blank verso and accompany leaf filled in manuscript with a letter home to England from a young miner, Thomas Cockburn and dated 'San Francisco, Janry 31st 1855'; imprint at tail cropped close with some slight loss, the whole sheet condition is poor, heavily browned with a number of nicks and small tears, several small holes along folds, with further spotting and soiling, evidence of previous horizontal and vertical folds; despite wear, a scarce and poignant survivor.

£1,200



A somewhat dog-eared, fragile, but scarce surviving example of a gold rush inspired pictorial letter sheet, filled with a lengthy and evocative letter home to England from a young prospector, Thomas Cockburn, apparently from Tweedsmouth near Berwick-upon-Tweed in Northumberland.

The sheet is illustrated with 13 wood-engraved vignettes: a large image dominates the top and which shows 'The Miner's Home', with the following series of images depicting the life of a gold prospector, including daily chores, the joys and pains of mining, the interiors of living quarters, and how miners entertain themselves. The central panel contains two songs: 'The One he Sung at Home' expressing a miner's happiness and optimism before setting out to California, followed by 'The One he Sings Here', a sadder and more pessimistic ode on the harsh realities of gold mining. Similar examples found at the Bancroft suggest that the sheets were first issued in around December 1854, which aligns with the date of the present letter.

Dated January 31st 1855 and penned in San Francisco, Cockburn is replying to a letter received from home on

December 31st (though written on November 16th). Very much echoing the pictorial images (and which no doubt must have struck a chord), it provides a fascinating insight into the highs and lows for an early prospector, and how far from home they must have felt, although it becomes clear from his letter that he seems to have travelled with other men from Tweedsmouth to seek their fortune.

'Dear Mother, I take the Pleasure of riting a few lines to inform you that I am well at present hopping this will find you the same I recvied your letter on December 31 1854 Dated Nov. 16 1854 and was sorry to here of you and Robert being sick and Margrat misforton I think she wil be as old as Mother / Dear Mother I wil send you 4 pounds for your New Years Gift Pleas to give My ant Sara 10 Shillings for her new years gift you must give nice Jane a New Dres and Nephew George a New coat if he is a good boy to his Grandmother and delivers the tobacco / Pleas to send my nice Rebicca a New Dres and let her no that I am coming home next year to Marry her / I was sorry to here of Janes Misforton I should like to see her now I wounder if she is as spunkey as ever... '.

Of his working life, Cockburn notes: 'I am working at present but work is very dul for this is winter it rains very much her in winter but this winter hase been a very good winter for work in the Citys and a very bad winter in the mines for want of rain to wash the dirt for the gold it is raining very hard at present the have been but very few days rain this winter I will be finished with my work in a day or two and I wil go up to the mines for to try my luck if I have good luck I wil come home to see My Mother and all my frinds'.

Though longing for home, Thomas was clearly amongst some colleagues from back home: 'Alexander Young is here and he sends his Kind love to his father and Mother he is doueing very wel he sase he has ben here since 1849 I have met in with a nother young man from Tweedsmouth Hennry Adam Sidey he is in a flour mil working he hase ben very kind to me... Willam and the Children sends there kind love to his mother and all his Brothers and sisters and enquiring frinds he saes he wil rite



to you in corse of a few weeks'.

The reliability of post appears have been something of an issue, and Thomas complains that he has not received 'anney papers you sent me' and suggests to his mother not to send any more. They do receive some news however: 'wee git all the English papers here when the Mail comes in and wee are very anchis to here a bout the war let me no if Alexander hase gone to the war or where he is'. He concludes by appealing for more local news and his sense of longing is perceptible: 'Please to rite as soon as you recive the money and let me no all the news I must conclude with wishing you all a happy New Yaer Brothers Sisters uncals and Ants and Cusines my to Ant Sara uncle George Cusine Joseph and wife recpts to David Bell John Roberson and all my enquiring frinds. Let me no where James Mathison is Your son truly Thomas Cockburn San Francisco California.'



George Holbrook Baker (1827-1906), of Barber & Baker, was a Massachusetts born artist, who was studying in New York when the gold rush broke out. He headed west, arriving in San Francisco in late May 1849 and briefly tried his luck at prospecting, but soon found that it was easier to make a living using his artistic skills. Within three months, his first views of the town were being published in New York. He moved to the new state capital at Sacramento in 1852, where he started several businesses and two periodicals while also creating sought after views of northern California. He partnered with Edmond Barber (1834-1909) between 1854-56, where they had a wood engraving studio in the Union building in Sacramento. Barber soon returned to Minnesota before eventually settling in Manitoba. After a devastating flood ruined him, Baker moved back to San Francisco in 1862, where he started a noted lithography and publishing firm. He is regarded as one of the most noted artists and lithographers of the Gold Rush era, and his archives are held at California State Library. Barber and Baker are best known for their *Sacramento Illustrated*, an early history of the town based upon information supplied by some early pioneers, and their other popular pictorial letter sheets *The Miner's Ten commandments*, *The miner's creed* and *Crossing the Plains*.

A full transcript of the letter is available upon request.

Baird, *Annotated Bibliography of California fiction*, 165; not located on OCLC, but examples found at the Bancroft and the Huntington.

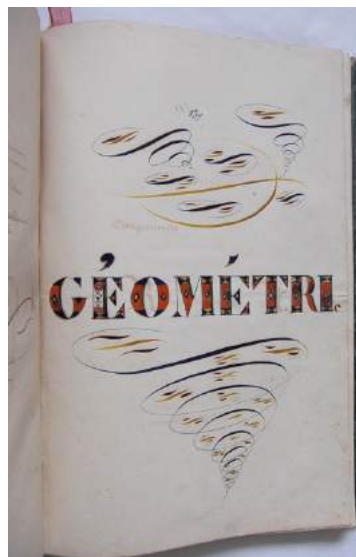
10. **[CALLIGRAPHY.] CHÊNE, Eugène.** ATTRACTIVE FRENCH CALLIGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPT EXERCISE BOOK, 'OEUVRES DIVERSES', Par Eugène Chêne, élève de M. Deschamps, Instituteur à Campeaux. 1850.

Folio, bound manuscript in a single calligraphic hand in a variety of colours; pp. [iv] half-title with calligraphic flourish and title-page penned in landscape and elaborately hand-coloured, 1-190, 191 part title 'Actes Divers' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 192 blank, 193-252, 253 part title 'Procès verbaux' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 254 blank, 255-290, 291 part title 'Actes Civils' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 292-323, 324 blank, [4] blank; with a number of small neat line illustrations and diagrams; text in a single hand predominantly in brown ink, ornately embellished with colourful calligraphic headlines and flourishes in light green, golden yellow, various shades of blue, pink, red, orange, purple and brown; some light marginal browning and foxing throughout, with some ink bleed through due to liberal application, half title slightly creased; retaining remains of original pink silk page marker; in contemporary calf backed green marbled boards, spine lightly scuffed and rubbed, covers a little scratched, extremities lightly rubbed; a most attractive example. £985

A most attractively executed calligraphy exercise book, the work of Eugène Chênè (born we are told in Campeaux in 1836), and a student of M. Deschamps, a teacher in Campeaux, the French commune located in the department of Calvados. The striking title-page sets the tone, Eugène elegantly and



colourfully penning the title in landscape, and employing a number of calligraphic styles for the lettering. We believe his instructor to be a M. Pierre Deschamps, who between 1846-1865 taught in five towns in Calvados, though according to the biographical record for his son Leon (1849-1927), was forced to leave his post in Champeaux in 1850 having fallen foul of the Catholic authorities in the area.



This extensive manuscript is divided into various sections dealing in turn with the general principles of arithmetic (covering addition, subtraction, division, multiplication, fractions, simple and compound interest etc); geometry, a section highlighting miscellaneous legal documents (receipts, leases etc); a section of templates or 'procès verbal' on filing minutes or reports; and concluding with a section on civil acts (registering births, marriages, deaths etc). It would appear that Pierre Deschamps was also acting as an agent for an insurance company, and this may explain his focus upon legal and business matters. From the subject matter of some of the sample templates included, one would imagine that the 14 year old Chênè was being prepared for a legal apprenticeship perhaps, some of the 'procès verbal' dealing with how to record the statement of an individual caught 'en flagrant de lit', a statement recording a disgrace, and how to report an accident involving a carrier. A most appealing and striking example.

A most appealing example

II. [CALLIGRAPHY.] COLLOMBEL, Emelie. ATTRACTIVE FRENCH CALLIGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPT EXERCISE BOOK, 'CONCOURS', Ire Division. Penionnat de la Miséricorde, [Rouen], Année 1837?

Large oblong folio, ff. [1] title-page on blue paper, [34] leaves of calligraphic notes and exercises all decorated with elaborate headings and initials in gilt and colours, [7] neatly executed hand-coloured maps, [1] blank; on rectos only throughout on wove paper watermarked 'De Canson frères; some occasional light browning and soiling throughout, but otherwise clean and bright; in striking contemporary roan-backed copper-effect patterned paper boards, all edges gilt, with gilt device on upper cover, head and tail of spine quite heavily chipped and worn, covers a little scratched and stained, extremities and corners rubbed and worn; with the small book-label of P. A. Baziguian on front paste-down; overall a most appealing example.

£885





A beautifully bound and most elegantly executed manuscript course-book, produced by Emélie Collombel, a student at the Pensionnat de la Miséricorde at Rouen seeming during the 1830s. The elaborate title-page very much sets the standard for the rest of the volume, with elegant flourishes and shadow fonts and embellished in gilt. Then follow a series of fair-copy notes and penmanship exercises, with leaves devoted to French composition, spelling and grammar, and arithmetic, followed by a series of tables highlighting both French literature and history, 'Tableau de la littérature au siècle de Louis XIV de 1628 à 1762' and 'Tableau sympathique des rois de la troisième race dite des Capétiens' (ending at 1830). Many are decorated with most appealing watercolour and gilt headings and initials, several in a medieval style. The volume concludes with seven leaves with maps comprising a double-hemispheric world map, France, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and Oceania, each signed by Emélie.

It is our understanding that the Pensionnat de la Miséricorde at Rouen had been established in 1818 to provide education for orphaned girls, a similar establishment being opened in 1824 to care for boys.



An unusually morbid leporello

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

Oblong 8vo, ten photogravure plates on one sheet in concertina form, each photograph 118 x 169mm; light browning throughout due to paper quality; mounted as issued to the original brown publisher's boards, upper cover lettered in gilt within decorative black tooled border, inner gutter neatly repaired, with some discrete repairs to spine, extremities and corners lightly bumped and worn, covers a little soiled; a good copy. £485

A most unusual photographic 'tourist' leporello. More commonly associated with commemorative souvenirs celebrating the architectural delights of a city, this highly unusual example provides an evocative and visual record of the cholera outbreak in Hamburg in 1892, and the various sanitary and medical attempts put in place by the city authorities in response to the major public health emergency. One can only assume that it was produced in an effort to reassure both local residents and international visitors of the measures and precautions being undertaken to tackle the contagion. That Hamburg had suffered greatly from the scourge could not be denied: that visitors and inhabitants could now feel safe no doubt needed to be emphasised.

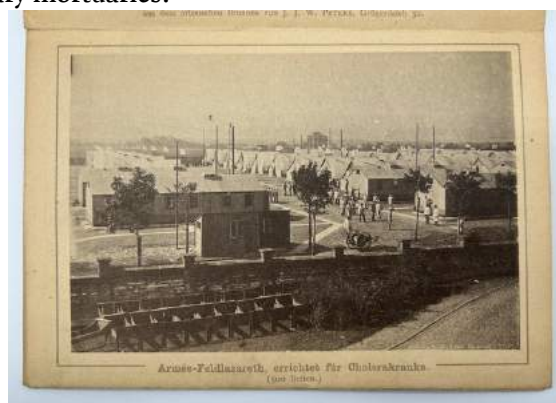




The 1891-1892 outbreak is historically considered as part of the fifth cholera pandemic of 1881-1896, and originated during the mass riverside bathing festivals at Haridwar and Mahavaruni in India. Though authorities sought to stem the cholera epidemics which had broken out by forcefully dispersing the crowds, this move, thanks to improved global transport facilities, ultimately led the epidemic to spread at an unprecedented rate as well as to an enormous distance, via Punjab, Afghanistan, Persia and then to St Petersburg, and then on to major ports such as Hamburg, and eventually New York. At the time Hamburg was the fourth largest port in the world, and a popular jumping off point for Europeans wanting to start new lives in America. A major famine in Imperial Russia had exacerbated the impact of the epidemic there, and the situation was further complicated by anti-Semitic restrictions implemented in Moscow which had led to the expulsion of the Jewish community in early 1892. Hamburg was at the time, therefore, housing a significant number of emigrants fleeing famine, disease and persecution, and consequently no other city in western Europe was to be so seriously affected.

Though Robert Koch had already made his bacterial discoveries and ascertained that cholera was transmitted via excrement in water, Hamburg, unlike other European cities, had been slow to invest in city wide water filtration systems. The city drew on the Elbe River for its municipal water, and so contaminated water was delivered to everyone who had a water supply connection. The first cases of cholera were suspected on August 16th, but authorities were slow to react and it was not

officially declared until August 23rd. By that time the daily number of victims had already risen to some hundreds, while the experts and authorities were deliberating how best to respond. Their decision eventually came too late and was superfluous, for by the 27th of August the people were being struck down at the rate of 1000 a day. This rate was maintained for four days, after which the vehemence of the pestilence began to abate. Koch was called in to guide the authorities, and the outbreak was eventually reined in by imposing restrictions on people's movement, disinfecting homes and ordering people to only drink water from a clean water supply built after the outbreak. It gradually declined, and ceased on the 14th of November. During those three months, however, nearly 17,000 people became ill and 8605 died, (although other estimates are considerably higher) the majority within the space of a few weeks. Thousands fled, carrying the disease throughout Germany. Shops were closed, trams ceased to run, hotels and restaurants were deserted, and few vehicles or pedestrians were seen in the streets. Hundreds of men were employed to work at the cemetery day and night digging long trenches to hold double rows of coffins, while the funerals formed an almost continuous procession along the roads. Despite this victims could not be buried fast enough, and bodies lay for days in hastily constructed temporary mortuaries.



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

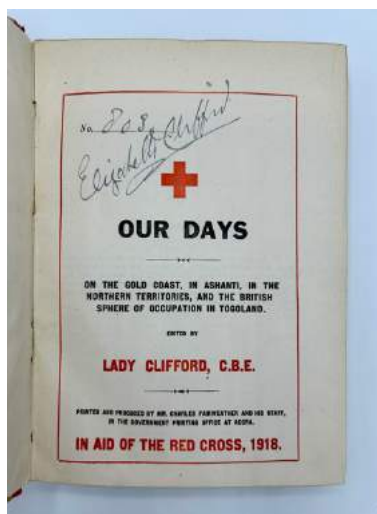
Despite such attempts to reassure the public of measures being taken, the imposition of restrictions and regulations eventually provoked a series of violent riots in 1893, tragically resulting in the deaths of both a sanitary officer and police officer during one particular riot in October.

OCLC locates copies at Columbia, UCLA (both supplied by us), NLM, the New York Academy of Medicine and Hamburg.

Collection of short stories by local residents about life in Ghana

13. **CLIFFORD, Lady Elizabeth, editor.** [RED CROSS] OUR DAYS ON THE GOLD COAST, in Ashanti, in the Northern Territories, and the British Sphere of Occupation in Togoland. Printed and produced by Mr. Charles Fairweather and his staff, in the Government Printing Office at Accra. In Aid of the Red Cross. 1918.

Signed Limited edition, no. 803. 8vo, pp. 367, [1] blank; with 38 photograph plates including frontispiece (final plate p. 367); title-page printed in red and black; some occasional light soiling, and some minor creasing in places, but otherwise clean and crisp; in the original red cloth-backed pictorial boards, head and tail of spine bumped and spine sunned, top edge of upper cover quite bumped, covers a little soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. £150



Uncommon first edition, signed by the editor and printed in Accra (Ghana), of this selection of essays submitted for a short story competition run in aid of the Red Cross, under the theme "A Day of the Writer's Life on the Coast".

The former wife of Henry Philip Durcel de la Pasture (1841-1908), Elizabeth Lydia Rosabelle Clifford (née Bonham 1866-1945) was herself a novelist and dramatist, best known for her children's novel of 1907 *The Unlucky Family*. Her daughter, Edmée Elizabeth Monica Dashwood, herself became a successful author, better known under her own pseudonym of E. M. Delafield.

Sir Hugh Clifford (1860-1941) was Governor of the Gold Coast (1912-1919), and no doubt one of her duties as wife of the Governor would have been to oversee charity events and support good causes. To this end, she organised this short story competition, receiving about a hundred entries, Lady Clifford here gathering together her selection of winners and favourites. 'The majority of the contributors are personally known to the Editor, who takes this opportunity to thank all once more for so kind a response to her appeal. Of the Essays and

Extracts... nearly half were written by West Africans, one or two by West Indians, and the rest by Europeans' (p.12). The volume includes several photographs of Accra, as well as several recording various formal events including local Chiefs. Some recording a variety show with staged 'tableaux' make for uncomfortable viewing today, but very much reflect the era and colonial period. The work was republished in London by Murray in the following year.

Feminist Companion to Literature in English, p. 279 (under De la Pasture).

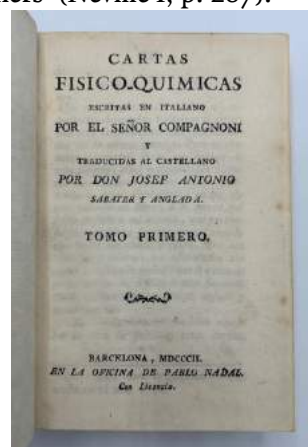
'Unknown to the usual chemical historians' and modelled on Algarotti

14. **[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, small wormhole in rear joint of Vol. II, joints and extremities lightly rubbed; an appealing copy. £585

First Spanish edition (first Italian *La Chimica per le donne* 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 Fisico-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.

15. **CUSACK, James.** ARITHMETIC, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL. A complete text book on the principles and practice of arithmetic. For certificate students, scholarship candidates, pupil teachers, and civil service candidates. Second Edition. London: City of London Book Depot, White Street and Finsbury Street, Moorfields. E. C. 1901.

8vo, pp. xvi. 727, [1] blank, [4] advertisements; with a number of engravings and diagrams within the text; lightly browned throughout, with some occasional soiling and staining; one or two contemporary pencil calculations within margins; final advertisement leaf soiled and creased, and with tear at upper margin of final free endpaper with small loss; in the original publisher's cloth, ruled and lettered in gilt, inner hinges split but holding, small nick at head of spine, spine a little sunned and creased, covers lightly soiled and scuffed, extremities bumped and worn; a sound copy. £25



A detailed and extensive text book (first 1896), of one of a series of works issued by James Cusack, and providing an insight into the provision of mathematical education at the turn of the century.

'The present work is not intended as a first book on Arithmetic; it is intended for students already acquainted with methods, but who look for a rational explanation of those methods, and of the principles underlying them... Throughout the work I have kept constantly before me the needs of the large number of young students scattered over the rural districts, who have little or no opportunity for receiving oral instruction in this important subject. Should any such student find any of my explanations insufficient, on receipt of a letter to that effect I shall be pleased to send whatever further explanation may be necessary' (preface).

S. Blows in his 1890 *Cusack's Principles of Logic*, prepared expressly to meet the requirements of the syllabus for certificate students (second edition), describes Cusack as a London Professor, and we believe that for some time he ran a private school in the city. Indeed the preface is signed by Cusack at 'Day Training College, Moorfields, London, E.C.' He produced a series of textbooks, all published by the City of London Book Depot, together with a number of boxed education kits, to be used in conjunction with the accompanying text-book. He appears to have worked in collaboration with not only S. Blows, but with Henry Armstrong, who penned 'Cusack's Solid Geometry', which was to be used alongside his 'Geometrikon' boxed set. Other sets were produced to aid the teaching of drawing and shading models, with OCLC locating later 20th century publications on topics such as double-entry bookkeeping, (1911) and 'the arithmetic of the decimal system' (1920).

OCLC locates copies of this second edition at the BL and Leicester only, with the first edition noted at Trinity College and the National Library of Scotland.

Biography of Duncan Main and his work at the Opium Refuge

16. **DE GRUCHÈ, Kingston.** DOCTOR APRICOT OF "HEAVEN BELOW" The Story of the Hangchow Medical Mission (C.M.S.). [Third Edition]. Marshall Brothers, Ltd. Publishers London & Edinburgh. [n.d. but ca. 191-?]. [TOGETHER WITH]. DOHERTY, P. J. DOCTOR APRICOT. Eagle Books No. 41. London, Edinburgh House Press... 1942.

Together two works, 8vo and 12mo; pp. [xii], 144; with frontispiece portrait of Dr Duncan Main, and 12 full-page photographs; a little browned throughout, with some prominent foxing in places; pp. 32; paper a little browned; with later newspaper clipping, and religious birthday card loosely inserted; in the original blue publisher's cloth, ruled in blind, upper cover and spine lettered and decorated in gilt, some light surface wear, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; Eagle pamphlet stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers. £45

Third edition (date of publication uncertain but post 1911) of this biography of Dr Duncan Main (1856-1934), the British physician renowned for his medical missionary work in Hangzhou in the south-eastern Chinese Province of Zhejiang, and in particular for his work at the Opium Refuge Hospital. As such it provides a valuable account of the opium epidemic and attempts at opium reform. Main, one of the most famous missionaries in China at the end of the 19th and early 20th century, went on to help found the Hospital of Universal Benevolence, the Hangzhou Medical Training College, as well as a leprosarium and tuberculosis sanatorium. He and his wife dedicated 45 years of his life to medical services in China and were credited with the establishment of at least thirty medical and welfare institutions in Hangzhou by the time they left China in 1926.

By a pioneer in the visual dimensions of geology

17. **DE LA BECHE, HENRY THOMAS.** COUPES ET VUES pour servir a l'explication des phénomènes géologiques. Avec un texte traduit de l'Anglais par H. De Collegno. Paris, Pitois-Levrault et Cie, Libraires. Rue de la Harpe, no 81. 1839.

4to, pp. [iv], 77. [3] blank; with 40 plates (both engraved and lithograph and printed on differing stock) of which 27 are hand-coloured and seven are folding (including the large, striking plate of Mont Blanc); small nick to fore-edge of plate 11 but without significant loss, plates a little browned due to paper quality; some occasional light foxing and browning throughout, with some occasional minor edgewear, but otherwise good; with illegible signature on upper cover and blurred ownership stamp on title-page; in contemporary printed drab boards with

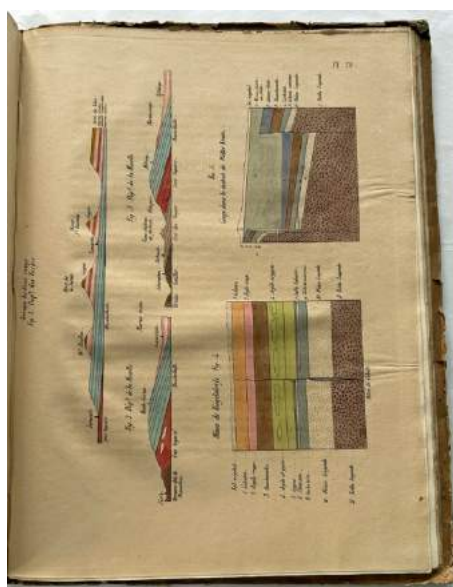


blue paper reback, remains of paper label on spine lettered in ms, head and tail of spine worn with loss of blue paper exposing cloth below, lower spine dampstained, covers soiled, extremities and corners rubbed and lightly worn; a good copy.

£2,200



Uncommon first French edition of this detailed geological work, first published in 1830 as *Sections and Views, illustrative of geological phaenomena* by one of first professional British geologists of the early 19th century, Henry Thomas De la Beche (1796-1855). A gifted draftsman, 'De la Beche was noted for his role in pioneering the visual dimensions of geology' (ODND), and this is never more evident than in the present work which is of particular note for the finely executed plates. Based upon his own simple pencil sketches, 27 are hand-coloured and depict a myriad of predominantly European geological features, several of which are found in Scotland. Particularly striking however, is the large folding hand-coloured depiction of Mont Blanc and surrounding peaks, as well as the line engraving of the crater of Vesuvius.



De la Beche was born in London, went to military school, though was sent down after four years for encouraging 'a dangerous spirit of Jacobinism' (ibid). He joined the Geological Society of London in 1817 and travelled extensively during the 1820s through Great Britain and Europe, and also spent time on the family sugar plantation in Jamaica, and on his return published the first description of the geology of Jamaica and its first geological map. The abolition of slavery and the collapse of the sugar market led to the collapse of his Jamaican income, leaving him in financial difficulties. Seeking employment he wrote to the Board of Ordnance offering to complete the geological mapping of Devon for the government. His application was successful and was appointed Geologist to the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey. Having completed his work in Devon, De la Beche went on to work on the geological mapping of Cornwall. In 1835 the Ordnance

Geological Survey was established, and out of this grew today's British Geological Survey. In 1837 he moved to Swansea, where he became involved in the local scientific community, carrying out further pioneering fieldwork along the Pembrokeshire coast and of the Welsh coalfields. 'While De La Beche, over a period of nearly forty years, contributed much to the general stock of geological knowledge through his publications, his whole-hearted and determined efforts to advance the then comparatively new science of geology by every means in his power were no less important' (DSB). Perhaps best remembered for his principal work *The Geological Observer* (1851), he was also a friend and supporter of the renown fossil collector Mary Anning (1799-1847), and worked on the first descriptions of the large fossil marine reptiles, the ichthyosaurs and the plesiosaurs. His *Duria Antiquior*, an 1830 watercolor rendering of ancient Dorset and its inhabitants sold in aid of Anning, was widely circulated in lithograph form. His archive is held at the National Museum of Wales.

Ward & Carozzi, *Geology Emerging*, 618 (617 first English edition); cf Challinor, *The History of British Geology*, p. 186; <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/1891>; OCLC: 9773660.

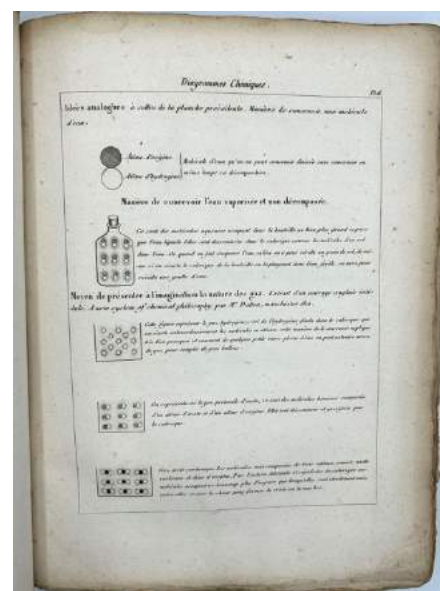


18. **DECREMPS, Henri.** DIAGRAMMES CHIMIQUES, Ou Recueil de 360 Figures (sur 112 planches) Qui expliquent succinctement les expériences par l'indication des agens et des produits a coté de l'appareil, et qui rendent sensible la théorie des phénomènes, en représentant le jeu des attractions par la convergence de lignes. Ouvrage élémentaire auquel on a ajouté, pour les étrangers, un essai de nomenclature chimique en six langues; et, pour les commençans, 1 un Vocabulaire contenant l'étymologie et la définition des mots techniques; 2 une Série de Tableaux synoptiques qui représentent la préparation et les parties proportionnelles des produits. A Paris, Chez Les Libraires Carilian-Goeuri... Veuve Desray..., Treuttel et Wurz..., Rey et Gravier... De L'Imprimerie de Didot le jeune... 1823.

£2,000



Decremps believed that the use of diagrams to illustrate chemical processes would serve as an instructive introduction to the subject. Chemical reactions are depicted as currents, or 'conceptual streams of chemicals' (Greenburg, p. 484), how they split into constituent elements, and then the subsequent reactions. As a contemporary reviewer commented 'Each of them represents an often very complicated chemical operations; agents, products of operation, theory of phenomena, play of attractions, everything is put into action. Each elementary body is represented by a strip whose line spacing is filled either by points or by horizontal, oblique or vertical hatching, a difference essential to avoid confusion; these strips intertwined in various ways have a direction determined by the role played in the operation by the element they represent. Their ends rise if the element must free itself, they lower on the contrary if the element must rush. Using these figures the author represents even the atoms invented by Dalton [plate 16] to give an idea of the composition of bodies. It assigns a form to these



atoms, it groups them, it supposes them grouped in a solvent without action on them, and it indicates the change which must take place if there arises an atom of another body endowed with an affinity superior, by virtue of which it replaces the atom it has displaced' (online translation of Ferussac, *Bulletin Général et Universel*, I. p. 33). Many experiments are described and illustrated and the apparatus depicted. The explanatory notes are classified into groups: affinity and attraction, caloric, gaseous compound bodies and simple solid non-metallic bodies, salifiable bases, acids and salts, metals, organic plant or animal materials. To aid accessibility and universality further, Decremps provides the nomenclature in French, English, Latin, Italian, German and Spanish, with a vocabulary containing the etymology and definition of technical words.

Decremps (1746-1829) appears to have been a somewhat flamboyant character. Originally intending to pursue a career in the church, he turned instead to business and mathematics, and spent several years as a diplomat at the French Embassy in England. A staunch republican, his fervent views eventually led to his expulsion, and on his return to Paris he became a prominent 'Sans-Culottes', writing various educational texts. He is perhaps best remembered for his work 'La Magie blanche dévoilée' (1784) and wrote a number of further works relating to magic. This was his final work, written three years before his death in 1826.

Bolton I, p. 393; Duveen 161; Caillet 2860; Wellcome II 439; Greenburg, *From Alchemy to Chemistry in Picture and Story*, 2007 p. 483-486.

Portraits of the most notable figures in medical history

19. **DOIN, G. T. & P. R. VIGNERON.** GALERIE MÉDICALE dessinée et lithographiée Par Vigner on avec des Notices biographiques et littéraires par G. T. Doin, Docteur en médecine de la Faculté de Paris &a. 1^{re} Livraison. Publiée par G. Engelmann, Editeur, Imprimeur Lithographe, rue Louis-le-grand No. 27. A Paris. [n.d. but 1825-1829].

Small folio; pp. [ii] original printed green paper wrapper to first fascicle bound in as general title, [64] of biographical text; with 32 lithograph portraits; somewhat foxed throughout, with the text leaves for Linné, Aldrovani, Celsus, Sydenham and Bartz rather browned, and those for Chaussier and Haller at the end of the work heavily browned; in black morocco backed pebble boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, with marbled endpapers, inner hinge cracked but holding firm, spine somewhat faded and lightly rubbed, extremities more prominently bumped and worn; with small library stamp on verso of final leaf 'Don du Docteur Ch. Leroux, Hôpital Civil de Versailles'. £800



Rare. A complete set bound together of this most striking lithograph 'gallery' of some of the most notable figures in medical history.

The inspiration of the physician Guillaume Tell Doin (1794-1845), the lithographer Pierre Roche Vigner on (1789-1872), and the publisher G. Engelmann (1788-1839), according to a contemporary review in the 'Archives générales de médecine; Journal publié par une société de médecins' (Tome IX, p. 312, Sept 1825), the original intention was to produce one hundred portraits, the whole publication issued in a series of monthly fascicles containing four portraits together with accompanying biographical text. Normal copies on plain paper would cost 6fr, whilst more luxurious copies on China paper priced at 9fr. However, as later notices reveal, the plan was revised down to a proposed series of 10 fascicles - and indeed ultimately only eight were produced, with 32 fine lithograph portraits issued. No more were published, and being issued in individual fascicles, the plates more often than not, now appear individually. It is thus uncommon to find a bound copy of the complete series.

In the present copy beginning with Hippocrates, (the order of the copy found at Padova is different) Doin and Vigner on have concentrated upon Western luminaries both ancient and modern, and thus we find included Galen, Leonard Fuchs, Andreas Vesalius, William Harvey, Albrecht von Haller, Philippe Pinel, Herman Boerhaave, Paul Joseph Barthez, and Edward Jenner. From the wider sphere,



portraits of Carl Linnaeus and Nicolas Copernicus are also included, with the medieval Islamic polymath Averroes chosen as the sole representative from the Arabic world.

Brunet II-789 (edition de 1825-1826); Pauly, *Bibliographie des sciences médicales*, I, p. 59 noting that only parts 1-8 published: OCLC locates copies at the New York Academy of Medicine, Syracuse, Yale, the NLM and the Wellcome.

20. **EWART, Joseph.** CAUSES OF THE EXCESSIVE MORTALITY AMONG THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN of the European soldiers serving in India. (Read: May 2nd, 1883). [n.p. but London, and first published in the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society of London. v. 2 1882-83]. 1883.

8vo, pp. 23, [1]; lightly browned throughout; with faint library stamp of the Birmingham Medical Institute on half-title; rebound in modern maroon cloth with printed label on upper cover. £80

First separate edition of this statistical paper, first presented before the Epidemiological Society of London, and published in their Transactions, highlighting the main causes of death amongst European women and children living in India. As Ewart makes clear, the discrepancy between the mortality rates for those in England, as opposed to the families of European soldiers serving in India was 'appalling' - and caused primarily due to malaria, dysentery, cholera, contagious diseases, heat and 'general debility'.

Very much of its time, Ewart's paper at times makes for slightly uncomfortable reading, but nevertheless provides an invaluable insight into attitudes and theories of the day.

Sir Joseph Ewart (1831-1906) 'studied medicine at Anderson's College, Glasgow, and Guy's Hospital. After qualifying in 1853, he joined the Bengal Medical Service, then a part of the East India Company. At the time of the Mutiny, he was with the Mehwar Bheel Corps at Kherwarra. Having published a *Digest of Vital Statistics of the European and Native Armies in India* in 1859, he was given charge of the statistical office at Calcutta. He then became successively professor of physiology, professor of medicine and principal of the Calcutta Medical College, senior physician to the College Hospital and senior surgeon to the European General Hospital. As a municipal commissioner and magistrate of Calcutta, he did much for the city's sanitation and water supply. A breakdown in his health compelled Ewart to return to England in 1876, and he retired three years later, with the rank of deputy surgeon-general. Settling in Brighton, he devoted his energies to municipal affairs. He sat on the town council from 1884 to 1905 and held office as mayor from 1891 to 1894' (Munks Roll).

OCLC locates a copy of the original paper at the Wellcome.



A charming typographical curio entirely engraved throughout

21. **FEUQUEROLLES, Sieur de.** TABLETTES HISTORIQUES ET CHRONOLOGIQUES [sic] DES GUERRES DE FRANCE. Contenant les Batailles, les Combats et les Sièges les plus considérables de cette Monarchie, avec les Paix, les Traitez, les Lignes et les autres evenemens qui y ont eu du rapport. Présentées a mon seigneur le Duc de Bourgogne... A Paris, Chez Jean Mariette, rue St. Jacques aux Colonnes d'Hercule. Avec privilege du Roy. 1704.

Small oblong 12mo, ff. [45], with instruction page and final explanatory page mounted as front and rear pastedowns; ff. 42v and ff. 43 neatly penned in manuscript, otherwise entirely etched/engraved throughout; lightly soiled and browned, with some offsetting to first and last pages from binding, a few leaves cropped a



little close shaving a few letters but without significant loss; an attractive copy in contemporary full red morocco, all edges gilt, spine with raised bands, ruled and decorated in gilt, with triple fillet border to covers and inner gilt dentelles; with the ownership signature of 'P. L. Barville' at tail of title-page. **£1,800**

First edition, a reissue of the 1703 edition with date amended on title-page, of this rare and elegantly produced historical aide-memoire, a charming typographical curio entirely etched and engraved throughout providing a chronological and historical synopsis of the wars, significant battles and sieges fought by France up until the beginning of the 18th century.

Opening with 'Instructions for use' which have been laid down on the front pastedown, 'Squire' Feuquerolles presents his synopsis through a series of 41 double-page tables, incorporating a number of small symbols to indicate related victories, losses, whether the battles involved the infantry, cavalry or navy, any resulting treaties or leagues, political assassinations, and other associated events. A chronological index table follows, together with a list of French Kings, and a final explanatory note mounted on the rear pastedown. In the present copy, the previous owner has added in at ff. 42v-43 a hand-written 'Alphabetical Table of the Countries, Peoples and Nations with whom France had fought. This alphabetical index is not present in either the Napoli online version of the 1703 edition, nor the British Library 1704 digitised copy. The tables were originally engraved on a larger sheet and have been then cut down, and in this copy mounted back to back, arranged both chronologically and geographically, to form this pocket notebook. The order found here differs to both online copies, the leaves of which do not appear to have been glued back to back as here. The period spans from the battle of Catalan in 451 through to the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession at the end of 1701. Feuquerolles classifies the campaigns geographically and thematically, beginning with 'Guerres Gauloises', followed by France, Lorraine, Belgian, German, English, overseas, Italian, Alpine, Crusades and Holy Wars, Spanish, French civil wars, popular wars and unrest, etc. The columns in each table note the date, place of combat, battle commander, number of dead, wounded, prisoners, besieged cities, the date of the peace, associated treaties, and marriages etc.

Not much larger than the size of a deck of cards, Fequerolle's work bears a close similarity to the earlier works of Guillaume Marcel (1647-1708), the noted lawyer and historian, and who wrote a number of popular engraved pocket chronological histories including *Tablettes chronologiques contenant la suite des Papes, Empereurs et Roys qui ont regné depuis la naiss. de J. Chr. jusqu'à présent* (1679) and *Tablettes chronologiques contenant avec ordre l'état de l'Eglise en Orient et en Occident* (1682). This appears to be the only work by Sieur de Feuquerolles, and he dedicates it to the Duke of Burgundy.

OCLC locates a copy of the 1703 edition at Princeton with a digitised copy from the Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli found online (showing the final explanatory pastedown leaf with folding head-line not found here), with copies of this 1704 at the BL and BnF (two copies), with a further copy at the Municipal Library of Besançon also bound in red morocco and bearing the armorial stamp of Le Rochefoucauld.



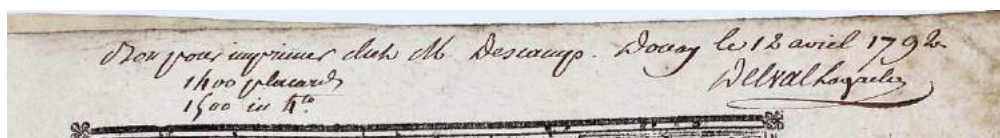
22. **FOVEAU DE COURMELLES, Francois Victor [translator, Laura ENSOR.] HYPNOTISM** Translated by Laura Ensor. Illustrated with 42 vignettes by Laurent-Gsell. London: George Routledge and Sons, Limited... Glasgow, Manchester and New York. 1891.

8vo, pp.xii, 321, [1] blank, [2] advertisements for works by Alphonse Daudet; with 42 engraved vignettes; paper a little browned and spotted throughout due to quality, rear endpaper partially detached, both somewhat foxed and browned; original pictorial blue publisher's cloth, title in gilt on upper cover and spine, with vignette on upper cover of a woman being hypnotised, with floral endpapers, inner hinges starting, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, spine sunned and a little creased, both joints nicked and worn, covers foxed and soiled.

£25

First London edition, (first published as *L'Hypnotisme* in the previous year, with a Philadelphia imprint also in 1891) translated by Laura Ensor (1840-1920). A vigorous defence by the physician-hypnotist and one of the pioneers of electrotherapy and radiography, Victor Foveau de Courmelles (1862-1943). Courmelles had been Vice-President of the International Magnetic Congress for the Study and Application of Human Magnetism to the Relief and Care of the Sick, held between 21-26 October 1889 in Paris. He asserts that a more widespread adoption of artificially induced sleep would be great medical benefit, and indeed in his preface cites the case of a young woman, who during an 'acute attack of nervous suffocation' was subjected to the trauma of a tracheotomy: 'had he simply induced artificial sleep, her breathing would at once have resumed its normal condition' (p. viii). Amongst the striking illustrations we are shown 'Mesmer's Tub', 'Puysegur's Tree' and numerous hypnotic subjects in various states including one full page image of woman with rigid catalepsy between two chairs.

Ensor was the translator of a number of popular French novels by authors such as de Maupassant, Daudet and Loti.



'Law on the death penalty and its method of execution to be followed in the future'

23. **[FRENCH REVOLUTION.] [DROP HEAD TITLE.] LOI RELATIVE À LA PEINE DE MORT**, et au mode d'exécution qui sera suivi à l'avenir. Donnée à Paris, le 25 mars 1792. [A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale 1792.]

4to, pp. 4; with woodcut head-piece; a little foxed and spotted with some dust-soiling (mainly marginal), and some light finger-soiling visible to fore-edge; with contemporary inscription above head-piece 'Bon pour imprimeur chez M. Descamps Douay le 12 avril 1792'; stitched in later marbled wrappers, and with plain paper outer dust-wrapper, title and date in manuscript florid calligraphic hand, believed to be in the hand of Quarré-Reybourbon, with his book-label 'Collection Quarré-Reybourbon, Lille' on inside cover of front marbled wrapper; very good.

£785

First edition of this important legal document announcing the approval for use of a mechanical beheading device, first called a 'louisette', but more infamously later renamed after Joseph-Ignace Guillotin (1738-1814).

Whilst not the first such capital punishment device, the guillotine became synonymous with the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror, although it was invented with the intention of making executions more humane and less painful, in accordance with Enlightenment thought. Previous methods were substantially more gruesome and often prone to error.

Guillotine first proposed the use of a more humane device on October 10th 1789. A death penalty opponent, he sought to persuade Louis XVI to implement a less painful alternative, and proposed to the National Assembly that capital punishment should always take the form of decapitation 'by means of a simple mechanism'. It was, however, the French surgeon and Royal physician Antoine



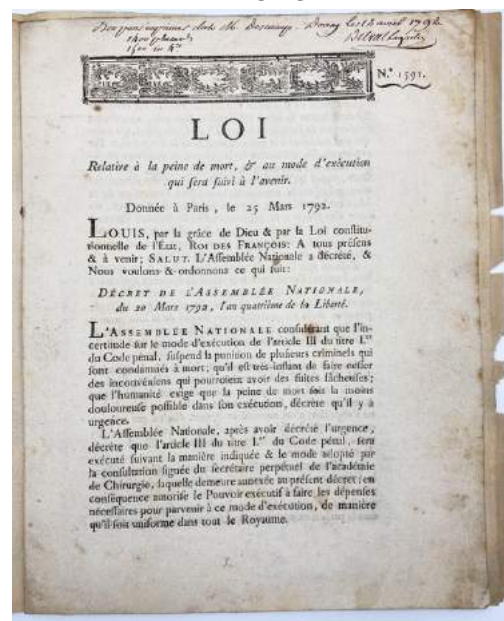
Louis (1723-1792), together with the German engineer Tobias Schmidt (1755-1831), who built the first prototype, Louis as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Surgery having been appointed as head of a committee to investigate the matter. The eventual machine was deemed successful, and soon replaced the more traditional methods of beheading by sword or axe, or hanging.

The present pamphlet announces the passing of the decree by the National Assembly on March 20th 1792, and transcribes Dr. Louis' text, 'Avis motivé sur le mode de la décollation': 'The mode in use in the past to cut off the head of a criminal exposes him to a more dreadful torture than the simple deprivation of life... The execution must be done in an instant and only one blow... It is necessary for the certainty of the process, that it depends on invariable mechanical means, of which one can also determine the force and the effect... The back of the instrument must be strong enough and heavy enough to act effectively like the ram which is used to drive in pillories... It is easy to have such a machine built, the effect of which is unmistakable, the beheading will be done in an instant...'

What makes the present example of particular appeal to printing historians, is the contemporary inscription found above the woodcut head-piece 'Bon pour imprimeur chez M. Descamps Douay le 12 avril 1792', and noting '1400 placards, 1500 in 4to', suggesting that the present copy was used as a template for a provincial impression. There is a further signature - 'Delval Lagache', and who we believe to be Antoine Joseph Delval Lagache (1749-1822), at the time appointed by Paris as a leading administrative figure in Douai, and who would no doubt have been in charge of the distribution of National Assembly decrees throughout the region (see Duthilloeul, *Galerie Douaisienne*, 1844, ff. 96). François Descamps (1760-1794) was a printer in Douais. Initially rallied to the ideals of 1789, he subsequently became disillusioned with the anti-religious policy of the Revolution and began publishing critical essays and verses. In 1794 he was denounced by the revolutionary committee of Douai, and was put to death - by guillotine - on April 21.

The present example was once in the collection of the noted French historian and collector Louis François Quarré-Reybourbon (1824-1906). He amassed an impressive collection of objects and works relating to the département du Nord, Hainaut and Artois.

See <https://www.cairn.info/revue-du-nord-2001-4-page-777.htm> for information about Descamps.



Three appealing reversible dissected puzzles

24. **[GAME.] CAMMELL LAIRD & CO., LTD.** CAMMELL LAIRD PICTURE PUZZLES. FIND THE CAMEL. Series No. 4. "Cam-Bru-Mac" Reversible Puzzle. Provisionally Protected. 75 Pieces. 'Casting a Large Ingot' [Thom. Forman & Sons. Nottingham and London. n.d. but ca. 1920s]. [offered together with:] Series No. 6 "Cam-Bru-Mac" Reversible Puzzle. Provisionally Protected. 75 Pieces. 'Rolling a Locomotive Tyre' [Thom. Forman & Sons. Nottingham and London. n.d. but ca. 1920s.] [and offered together with:] Series No. 10... '12,000 Ton Armour Bending Press'. [Thom. Forman & Sons. Nottingham and London. n.d. but ca. 1920s?]

Offered together, three boxed reversible dissected wooden puzzles, each @ 125 x 175 x 4mm; each puzzle with chromolithograph sheet in landscape mounted on one side, and cut into 75 pieces; with image of camel in black on verso; puzzles a little dust-soiled; Series No. 4 and 6. contained in the original light blue paper card box with linen hinged lid, with mounted paper title printed in blue on upper lid, Series 10. in Navy blue hinged box lettered in gilt, all three with printed note adhered to inside lid, joints and extremities of boxes all a little rubbed and worn, most noticeably Series No. 4; most appealing examples. **£685**

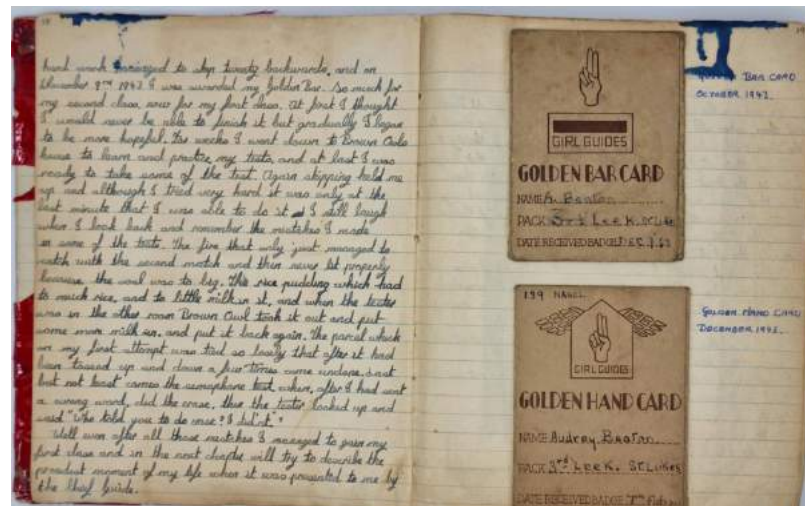
Three seemingly rare advertising reversible jigsaw puzzles, issued by the famous Birkenhead based shipbuilding company Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd. The company was formed in 1903 with the amalgamation of William and John Laird's Birkenhead Iron Works and the Sheffield Steel firm of



Charles Cammell & Co., Ltd. Known across the globe, the company built more than 1350 ships, playing a key role during both World Wars building both commercial and military vessels, being remembered in particular for the building of the Cunard White Star passenger liner Mauritania, and the first British aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal - both in 1938.



Described as a "Cam-Bru-Mac" Reversible Puzzle, the present examples, all scarce, were part of a series of similar games, and show in turn 'Casting a Large Ingot', a picture of "Rolling a Locomotive Tyre. Sheffield and Birkenhead", and a '12,000 Ton Armour Bending Press'. Each puzzle has on the reverse, the famous logo of the company, a large black Camel.



25. **[GIRL-GUIDING.] BEATON, Audrey Evelyn.** BOUND NEATLY PENNED MANUSCRIPT 'MEMOIRS OF GUIDE AND BROWNIE [DAYS]' by PS Audry Evelyn Beaton, 7th Leek Congregational. September 1941 - February 1950' and dated on front inside cover 28.9.1952.

4to, ruled notebook, pp. 1-26, 29-140, 150-168; breaks due to pagination errors rather than loss; neatly penned in a single hand in blue ink, and including numerous illustrations and laid-in ephemera such as photographs, newspaper cuttings, letters received, badges, proficiency certificates, and programmes; the whole volume somewhat browned and dog-eared, with some prominent ink staining in places, slightly obscuring the title, and at times interrupting text most prominently on p. 22; in the original red cloth backed boards, front inner hinge cracked but holding, though with evidence of previous tape repairs, spine worn at head and tail, old tape adhered to upper cover, extremities all rather rubbed and worn; still a charming survivor. £225

A neatly penned and charming, 'memoir' and keepsake, offering a unique and evocative glimpse into the life of a young girl as she looks back on her time as a Brownie and Girl Guide during the 1940s and early 1950s. Beautifully and meticulously compiled, by Audrey Evelyn Beaton from the market town of Leek in Staffordshire, the Memoirs cover the period from September 1941 to February 1950, and as she says herself, capture both the sense of 'adventure and happiness', as well as a real sense of community and belonging, which was clearly so important during such uncertain times. Her love and devotion to the organisation is clearly conveyed, albeit at times somewhat precociously.





‘Although I am only just fourteen and have most of my guide life still before me, I want to write down on paper some of the things that have happened during my brownie and guide life before I forget. I want to read this book when I am a grown woman, and show it to my children, who, through reading some of the mistakes which I will relate in this book, will avoid them themselves [sic]. As I sit here with my pen in my hand, my mind goes back over all my years of guiding. They had disappointments and sorrows, also joys and triumphs, and as I sit and look back today I can almost remember each individual incident as though it happened yesterday’.

Audrey belonged to the 3rd Leek Girl Guides and part of the wider 7th Leek Congregational, and in time became District Captain. An important part of not only her own life, but that of Audrey’s family, her mother was also treasurer of the Leek and District Girl Guides Association during the 1950s. Indeed she dedicates the volume to ‘Mum and Dad, without whose help and support nothing could have been accomplished’.

As the contents page reveals, the Memoir is divided into twenty chapters, starting with ‘Brownie Days’, together with a list of ‘illustrations’, which whilst including some hand-drawn images, are predominantly mounted items of memorabilia including proficiency certificates, embroidered badges, photographs, programmes, and letters. During her time she went camping, took part in concerts and festivals, and helped with numerous community events and projects, often in collaboration with local Cub and Scout groups.

Full of important events in her life to date, chapter five recounts ‘the most thrilling moment of my Brownie Life’, and which took place on February 7th 1944 when the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden Powell, came to the District to present several awards to local Cubs, Brownies, Scouts and Guides, including to Audrey herself, who received her ‘First Class Brownie’ badge. Delighted and proud to be the recipient of her award, the night was capped when she ended up standing next to Lady Baden Powell and holding her hand during the rendition of ‘Auld Lang Syne’. ‘The Hall was so full of youthful voices, of Guides, Scouts, Cubs and Brownies as they sang that lovely old Scotch song... and as I stood and sang it I looked up at the Chief who said “Have you had a nice time little brownie” and as I looked up into that kind, jolly face, I felt very proud, because I had had the privilege of shaking hands and receiving my badge not only from the Chief Guide of the World, but from a real Lady’. (p. 26).



26. **[GLASGOW.] [PRINTED HANDKERCHIEF.]** WOMENS’ RIGHTS “1981” And what came of it. Registered No. 364805. [n.p. but Glasgow] [Carslaw and Henderson]. [n.d. but 1891].

Fine handkerchief, 543 x 610 mm, printed in black on white cotton; impression slightly faint in places, but still good; some occasional faint staining and foxing, predominantly marginal, with some light creasing, very small hole evident; otherwise very good. **£2,500**

A highly evocative printed scarf/handkerchief, providing a vision of the future with a depiction of women’s and men’s roles in 1981 if the women’s rights and suffrage movements were successful. According to this anonymous artist, there would be lady soldiers and sailors (though still wearing bustles), lawyers and Lady Chief Justices (though all depicted asleep at the bench), mechanics, scientists, athletes and politicians, whilst the men are shown fulfilling various traditional ‘female’ roles, depicted wearing bonnets, enjoying bucolic picnics, doing the laundry, and undertaking domestic duties, and with the caption “Now we’re busy”.



The United Kingdom National Archives "Intellectual property: registered designs 1839-1991" database entry for design no. 364805 reveals that the item was printed and produced in Glasgow by Carslaw and Henderson in 1891.

See lot 154, Lennox-Boyd Sale, British Mezzotints and Printed Handkerchiefs, Part I, 12 March 2008; see Duke 010144385; not in Schoeser, *Printed Handkerchiefs*, 1988.



(part plate)

Things you can do at Home or at School

27. **GOODWIN, M.E. and Olive I MORGAN.** PRACTICAL SCIENCE OF LIVING THINGS, Book I. LIFE STORIES OF EVERYDAY ANIMALS AND PLANTS. Illustrations by F. I. Noble, The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1 [1940]. [offered together with:] Practical Science of Living Things. BOOK II. THE STRUCTURE OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS. Illustrations by F. I. Noble. The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. [n.d. but ca. 1938?]. [offered together with:] Practical Science of Living Things. BOOK III. THE FUNCTIONS OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS. Illustrations by F. I. Noble. The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. [1951]. [offered together with:] Practical Science of Living Things. BOOK IV. BIOLOGY AND MANKIND. Illustrations by F. I. Noble. The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. [n.d. but ca. 1938?].

Mixed set, four volumes, 8vo; I. pp. 128, with unnumbered photograph on contents verso and 96 text diagrams, illustrations and photographs; II. pp. 125, [3] blank, with unnumbered photograph on contents verso and 80 text diagrams, illustrations and photographs; III. pp. 128, with unnumbered photograph on contents verso, four half page photographs and 66 text diagrams; IV. pp. 158, with unnumbered photograph on contents verso, 10 full and half page photographs and 14 text diagrams; all four volumes, aside from some occasional light foxing and minor soiling, clean and bright; each volume with contemporary ownership signature or label; all four in contemporary decorative publisher's cloth, with series motif of swallow and butterfly on upper cover, in orange, green, red and blue, spines all a little sunned, head and tail of spines lightly rubbed and worn with some minor loss, with further light rubbing and surface wear; an appealing set. £200

Offered together an appealing, though mixed, set of this series of biology text-books aimed at secondary school pupils. The series was begun in 1936, with the present set including two later editions of Books I and III (1940 and 1951), with what we believe to be first editions of Books II and IV (1938), although neither volume is dated.





The books effectively take the students' through four years of study, and deal with the life stories of animals and plants, their structure, function and concluding with the applications of biology to practical problems. 'Demonstrations and lectures are not enough for children, and the whole book has been based on experiment and observation which they can make for themselves. If they follow out the scheme of "Things you can do at Home or at School," they will not only be more interested in the work, but will be brought into direct contact with the creatures they are studying and will acquire regular habits of observation... We have particularly kept in mind the

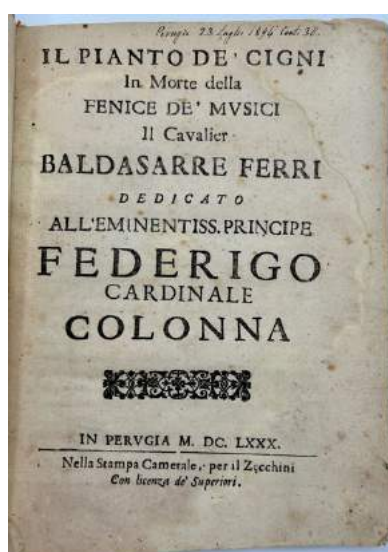
needs and conditions of schools in the industrial towns and cities, and have not assumed that every school has the advantage of a special Science room' (Book I, p. 5). The final chapters of Book IV are devoted to the lives of some notable biologists, including Aristotle, Antony van Leeuwenhoek, Carl Linnaeus, Charles Darwin, Louis Pasteur, Lord Lister and Jean Henri Fabre. Reproduction is touched upon in Book III, but confined to animals and with no mention of human reproduction. The prefaces each make mention of the books leading up to a course of Hygiene, which may well have tried to address these more delicate matters.

Morgan was the author of a number of pedagogical works, including a series of mathematics for senior school girls entitled *Real-Life Arithmetic for Girls* (1936), and *The teaching of mathematics in the secondary modern school* (1959). In 1952 she had collaborated with J. Williamson to publish the *Arithmetic Tool Box*, which comprised of 244 cards, which dealt with the elementary processes in number, fractions and British Money, and which was followed by *The Decimal Tool Kit* issued in 1964.

Laudatory collection celebrating the angelic voice of the first great Castrati singer

28. **[GUIDARELLI, GIOVANNI ANGELO.]** IL PIANTO DE' CIGNI IN MORTE DELLA FENICE DE' MUSICI IL CAVALIER BALDASARRE FERRI. Dedicato All' Eminentiss. Principe Federigo Cardinale Colonna. In Perugia, Nella Stampa Camerale, per il Zecchini, 1680.

8vo, pp. 56; with appealing woodcut initial, and head- and tailpieces throughout; title-page a little dampstained, with some light foxing throughout; later ownership note at head of title-page in ms 'Perugia, 23 Luglio 1894, Cant. 36'; recently bound to style using older marbled paper. **£585**



Rare first edition of this collection of laudatory and elegiac compositions commemorating the death of the celebrated castrato singer Baldassare Ferri (1610-1680), considered to be one of the first great castrati singers. According to contemporary accounts he possessed a phenomenal voice and he performed at many of the Royal Courts across Europe. By the time of his death he had amassed a large fortune, and he was widely mourned, as the present compilation illustrates.

The collection was compiled by Ferri's nephew Giovanni Angelo Guidarelli (1647-1720), and includes 43 poems and sonnets in Latin and Italian by many leading writers of the time, including members of the Arcadia. The various poems in 'The cry of the swans on the death of the phoenix of music', whilst exhibiting many familiar tropes of the genre, also provides a chronicle of Ferri's life, in an attempt to preserve a sense of his incomparable and angelic music for future generations.

Contributors include Calo Sabbatini, Batolomeo Colonna, Antonio Cinaronio, Domenico Anselmo, Fioravante Lancellotto, Nicola Barsanti, Marco Antonio Farina, Antonio Ferri, Camillo Boccaccio,



Carlo Amadio, Carlo Battisti, Carlo Doni, Carlo Vueti, Domenico Antisari, Vincenzo Alvitreti, Girolamo Ammiani, Iacomo Rangoni, and Ottaviano Ercolani.

See Bonnie Gordon, *Voice Machines*, ff. 285; Vermiglioli, *Biography of Perugia writers*, p. 38; seemingly only a later reprint on OCLC, with two copies located on OPAC SBN in Perugia.

Astronomy for ladies

29. **HELMUTH, Johann.** ANLEITUNG ZUR KENNTNIß DES GROßEN WELTBAUES FÜR FRAUENZIMMER in freundschaftlichen Briefen. Mit Kupfern. Zweite verbesserte und ansehnlich vermehrte auflage. Braunschweig, in der Schulbuchhandlung, 1794.

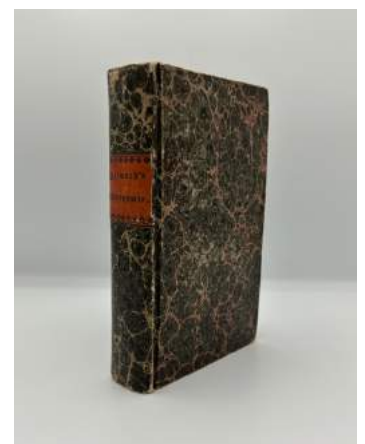
8vo, pp. xxx, 459-581, [1] errata; additions 455a - 458a & 455b-458b bound within prelims; with attractive engraved title vignette, a stipple engraved frontispiece portrait, and two folding engraved plates; some browning and foxing throughout; both plates a little browned and spotted, plate II with stain in upper right corner, both with neat repairs on verso, both old and new; old inscription cropped close at head of front free endpaper; contemporary full marbled boards, with red paper label lettered in black on spine, head and tail of spine a little bumped and worn, with light rubbing and wear to covers and extremities; a good copy. £450

Rare introduction to astronomy for women, by the astronomer and natural historian Johann Heinrich Helmuth (1732-1813). First published in 1791, this is the second issue of the expanded second edition of 1793. The work takes the form of a series of letters between the author and Emilie von Urania, whom one imagines to be fictitious, and Fräulein von Sternfeld, through which the secrets and wonders of the skies are explained.



Helmuth had published a *Gestirnsbeschreibung* and *Die ersten Gründe der Sternwissenschaft* in 1774-6, in which he presented a layman's guide to Newton's gravitational laws, and discussed the priority dispute between Scheiner and Galileo, while correcting some of the errors in calculating the size of the stars made by Bayer in his *Sternatlas* of 1603. In the preface to the present work, Helmuth notes that only a few copies of the earlier work were printed, however, and in any case it was for many readers (and especially for women) rather too elaborate and long, and so he presents the *Anleitung* in an attempt to counter these criticisms, and 'present the sublime teachings of astronomy in a more entertaining and pleasant way in friendly letters for women' (p. xiv).

Helmuth was a country priest, and later became Superintendent in Braunschweig. His interest in astronomy was not unusual at the time, and sprung largely from the enlightenment view that the work of God could easily be discerned from the Book of Nature. In addition to his astronomical works, he also published a *Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte des In- und Auslandes*, and a *Volksnaturlehre zur dämpfung des aberglaubens*. His works went through several editions,

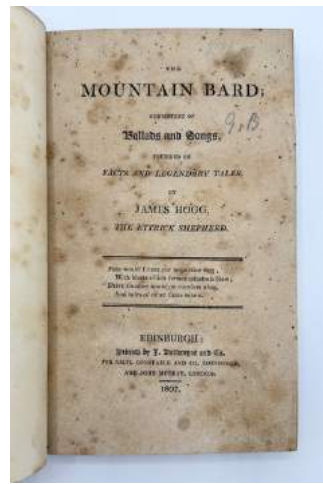


all of which are scarce. This expanded second edition includes an additional folding plate not found in the first edition.

Houzeau-Lancaster 8080 (1791 edition which erroneously calls for two plates for that edition, when there was in fact, only one); copies of the present edition located at Cambridge, Amsterdam, Braunschweig and Göttingen; copies of the first edition located at the Adler, Linda Hall and Oklahoma only in the US.

30. **HOGG, James.** THE MOUNTAIN BARD; Consisting of Ballads and Songs, founded on facts and legendary tales. Edinburgh, Printed by J. Ballantyne and Co. for Arch. Constable and Co. Edinburgh, and John Murray, London. 1807.

8vo, pp. [viii], xxiii, [1] blank, 202; title-page quite browned and spotted, with further spotting to early preliminary leaves, and lightly browned and foxed throughout, with short closed marginal tears to pp. xvii-xx; contemporary blue calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt with red morocco label, all edges marbled, head of spine a little nicked, tail and joints rubbed, with further light rubbing and scuffing to corners, bound by Ross & Co of Glasgow with their label on front paste down. £200



First edition, dedicated to his lifelong friend Sir Walter Scott, and Hogg's first substantial poetical publication, comprising a brief introductory memoir and 21 pastoral poems, ballads and songs. Initial reviews were positive: 'Mr. Hogg is the poet of the Shepherds; and is really an honour to them. Shepherds, be it remembered, were always a poetical tribe. The Ballads of Mr. Hogg are in the true style of that sort of writing. They are simple and natural, and contain many spirited and picturesque ideas and descriptions, and, occasionally, strokes of genuine humour. The songs also are good.' (*The Poetical Register*, 6, 549, 1807). For the third edition of 1821, Hogg included an extended and updated version of his memoir, giving a frank account of his less than positive experience of literary Edinburgh. Unsurprisingly therefore, reviews from some of the Scottish periodicals were far less favourable. Growing up in the rural Ettrick Forest, and with his firsthand knowledge of traditional ballads, Hogg (1770-1835) became known as the 'Ettrick Shepherd', a nickname which he adopted for publications such as the present work.

A variant issue seems to have been issued in the same year with a pagination of pp. xxxi, 202, and some copies are described on OCLC as being large paper copies.

Jackson, *Annals of English Verse*, p. 311.

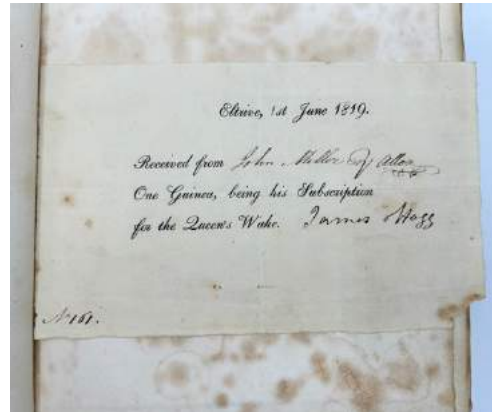
31. **HOGG, James.** THE QUEEN'S WAKE: A Legendary Poem. Fifth edition. Edinburgh; William Blackwood, Prince's-Street: and John Murray, Albemarle-Street, London. 1819.

Large 8vo, pp. [vi], 384, with etched frontispiece, and two etched plates (one of which is double-page); frontispiece dampstained and foxed with offsetting to title, with etched plates considerably browned due to varying paper quality, with offsetting to text, further light foxing and soiling throughout; uncut, in near contemporary green half-morocco over marbled boards, bound with Neil of Glasgow with their label on front paste down, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, head and tail



of spine, joints and extremities lightly rubbed and worn; with a printed receipt numbered in manuscript No. 161, signed by James Hogg and dated 'Eltrive [sic Altrive] 1st June 1819, 'Received from John Miller Esq., Alloa, One Guinea, being his subscription for the Queen's Wake', loosely inserted. £150

Later edition (first 1813) of the work which established James Hogg's reputation as a writer and poet, and established him as part of the Edinburgh literary elite. Written in dialect throughout, this renowned narrative poem imagines a fictional poetical competition between bards (the 'wake' of the title) held at Holyrood to celebrate the return of Mary Queen of Scots to Scotland in 1561 after her exile in France. The structure is similar to that of the Canterbury Tales in that each bard performs his poem before the queen and her court over the course of three nights, the victor being awarded an ancient harp as a prize. A sixth edition was published in the same year.



Loosely inserted is a subscription receipt for the work signed by Hogg, dated June 1st 1819 to John Miller Esq of Alloa. It is marked 'Eltrive', (Altrive), the farm in Yarrow that the Duke of Buccleuch had given to Hogg for a nominal rent in 1816.

James Hogg (1770-1835), poet and novelist, was born at Ettrickhall Farm, Ettrick Forest, Selkirkshire. His father was an unsuccessful tenant farmer. He had little formal education but was a great story-teller and learned many ballads from his mother, who came from the Laidlaw family. In 1790 he was employed as shepherd by William Laidlaw of Blackhouse in Selkirkshire, who encouraged him to write. In 1801, visiting the sheep market in Edinburgh, Hogg took the opportunity to have his Pastorals, Poems, Songs etc printed but it was given a poor reception. In 1803 Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) published several of Hogg's mother's ballads in *Border Minstrelsy*, volume 2. In 1807 Hogg published *The Mountain Bard* and invested his earnings from it in an unsuccessful attempt at farming. He was subsequently unable to get work as a shepherd and in 1810 was forced to move to Edinburgh. *The Forest Minstrel* (1810) again met with little success but was followed in 1813 by *The Queen's Wake* which was better received. In 1815 the Duke of Buccleuch granted him the farm of Altrive (Edinhope) rent free (later left to him by the Duchess), and in 1820, despite continuing financial problems, he felt secure enough to be able to marry Margaret Phillips. James Hogg became an established figure in Edinburgh Society and as well as producing poetry and prose he was a regular contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine* with his series of tales *The Shepherd's Calendar*. He also featured as the Ettrick Shepherd in *Noctes Ambrosianae* by John Wilson (1785-1854). Writing on the supernatural, as with his *Kilmeny* and *The Witch of Fife*, Hogg described himself as the 'King of the Mountain and Fairy School'. Other examples of his work which demonstrate the influence of Burns and the traditional Scottish ballads are *The Author's Address to his Auld Dog Hector* and the *Village of Balmaquhapple*. *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner* (1824) is considered to be his best work and explores the theme of split personality which was later tackled by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894) in



Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. Against the wishes of the Scott family, in 1834 Hogg published *Domestic Manners and Private Life of Sir Walter Scott.* (JISC).

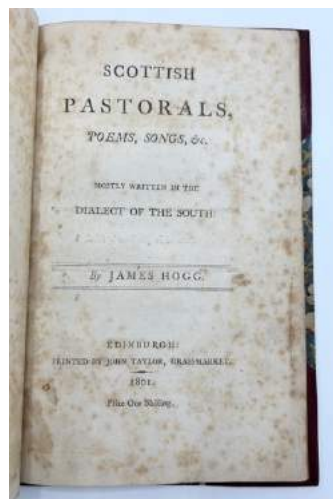
Jackson, *Annals of English Verse*, p. 448; (<http://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/data/gb559-ms97>)



32. **HOGG, James.** SCOTTISH PASTORALS, Poem, Songs, &c. Mostly written in the Dialect of the South. Edinburgh: Printed by John Taylor, Grassmarket. Price One Shilling. 1801.

8vo, pp. 62; with additional engraved portrait 'The Ettrick Shepherd' tipped in at front, and further additional and later portrait by W. Nicholson pasted on front endpaper; endpaper, title-page and contents, and final couple of leaves prominently foxed, with further light spotting throughout; with the bookplate of H. D. Colvill-Scott on front paste down; partially uncut in later crimson half morocco over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered and tooled in gilt, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine and corners a little rubbed and bumped.

£1,500



Uncommon first edition of James Hogg's earliest and privately printed collection of pastoral ballads, published when he was thirty year old and running the sheep-farm of Ettrickhouse in the Ettrick valley.

According to his later *Memoirs*, Hogg (1770-1835) arranged for them to be printed after delivering sheep to market in Edinburgh, writing out some of the poems from memory, and printing them at his own expense. A spur of the moment decision, Hogg later admitted that the poems selected were not necessarily his best, but those he could remember the most. 'The printer was John Taylor, a stationer, whose premises were opposite the sheep pens in Edinburgh's Grassmarket. Taylor printed mostly cheap chapbooks, of typically poor quality, and is unlikely to have sold many copies from his modest premises while Hogg gave away copies to friends so the publication cannot



have been a commercial success. Hogg too was mortified to find numerous textual misprints, so much so that in later life he took little pride in his first collection of poems in print' (Lyon & Turnbull, lot 144 June 19th 2018).

Nevertheless the poems provide a striking picture of rural Scottish life in the early 19th century, and were inspired by the pastoral naturalistic tradition of Allan Ramsay (1686-1758) and Robert Burns (1759-1796), Hogg seeing himself as Burns' natural successor. The following year Hogg met Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), about whom he later wrote an unauthorised biography, and the two became lifelong friends. Though at times the subject of class prejudice and economic inequality during his lifetime, Hogg took advantage of his soubriquet of the 'Ettrick Shepherd', using the nickname to publish some of his later works, and by 1819 he was recognised as a leading expert on Scottish ballads, and soon took his place amongst the literary establishment of Edinburgh. He is best known today for his novel *The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner*, published anonymously in 1824. His other works include his successful long poem *The Queen's Wake* (1813), his collection of songs *Jacobite Reliques* (1819), and his two novels *The Three Perils of Man* (1822), and *The Three Perils of Woman* (1823).

Jackson, *Annals of English Verse*, p. 257; OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Oxford, the British Library, Harvard, Cincinnati, the Newberry Library, Wellesley College, the New York Public, Yale, the Morgan, and Alberta.

'Pregnancy without intercourse' - through inhaling wind borne 'animalcula'

33. **[JOHNSON, Abraham, pseudonym John HILL.]** LUCINA SINE CONCUBITU. Lettre adressée à la Société Royale des Londres, dans laquelle on prouve, par une évidence incontestable, tirée de la raison & de la pratique, qu'une Femme peut concevoir, sans avoir de commerce avec aucun homme. Traduit sur la quatrième Edition angloise, avec un Commentaire très curieux, qui ne s'est pas encore trouvé dans les Editions précédentes. D'Abraham Johnson. A Londres [but probably Holland or Germany] 1750.

Small 8vo, pp. [xvi], 72; each page within typographic border, and with numerous woodcut head- and tail pieces; with running heading 'Lucine affranchie des loix du concours'; small stain affecting fore-edge of pp. 3-16 (possibly candle-wax) and ink stain to final verso, with some very minor and occasional soiling and staining, otherwise clean and crisp; an attractive copy in contemporary half-calf over block printed decorative boards, with red sprinkled edges, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in blind, with small paper label at head of spine numbered in manuscript, head of spine chipped with loss, covers a little soiled, extremities and corners lightly bumped. £585



An charming copy of this translation, with substantial additions, by Etienne Sainte-Colombe, of Hill's famous scientific spoof *Lucina sine concubitu*. A letter... to the Royal Society London 1750, 4th edition of the same year. The additions are not found in the earlier translation attributed to J. P. Moët of which several editions were printed in 1750.

Written at the peak of philosophical discussions on generation and the preformation of eggs and spermatozoa, this amusing satire, "mockingly" addressed to the Royal Society is based on an idea first posed by William Wollaston in his *Religion of Nature Delineated*, "that human seed, or spermatozoa, floated everywhere in the air... [Hill] affected to have invented a machine for trapping the seminal animacules borne on the West wind. 'Accordingly after much Exercise of my Invention, I contrived a wonderful cylindrical, caloptical, rotundo-concavo-convex Machine... which, being hermetically sealed at one End, and electrified according to the nicest

Laws of Electricity, I erected a convenient Attitude to the West, as a kind of Trap to intercept the floating Animaculae in that prolific quarter of the Heavens. The Event answered my Expectation; and when I had caught a sufficient number of these small original unexpanded Minims of Existence, I spread them out carefully like Silk-worm's Eggs upon White-paper, and then applying my best



Microscope, plainly discerned them to be little Men and Women, exact in all their Lineaments and Limbs, and ready to offer themselves little Candidates for Life, whenever they should happen to be imbibed with Air or Nutriment, and conveyed down into the Vessels of Generation” (Needham, *History of Embryology*, pp. 186-87). Having trapped these airborne ‘minims of existence’ Hill offered to administer them ‘as a dose of physick’. His discovery he believed, that the world had been in error in the matter of conception for six thousand years, should be seen as being of more benefit than the discoveries of Newton. It could restore the honour of many women who throughout history had been unable to explain their pregnancy, remove guilt over fornication, the eradication of venereal disease, and even the need for marriage, a tie ‘inconsistent with all the Articles of modern pleasure’.

Composer, actor, author and botanist, Hill (1714-1775), wrote the work as a hoax on the Royal Society, apparently in revenge for his rejection as a candidate for membership, in recognition he hoped, for his botanical research. His subsequent monumental 26 volume illustrated *The Vegetable System* was one of the first to adopt the nomenclature of Carl Linnaeus, and indeed he was later created a knight of the Order of Vasa in 1774 by Gustav III of Sweden, after which he adopted the title of ‘Sir John Hill’. The work was quickly taken up as a piece of popular sexology, with a least four more English printings in 1750, and was immediately translated into other languages. ‘This French translation has a new commentary on the text and new material, such as the account of a widow made pregnant by a married woman; experiments on the semen of various animals; a dissertation on human semen and the prodigious numbers of tiny animals it contains; and the disputes and havoc that this wicked little book has begun to create among husbands and wives’ (Gaskell 29: 51).



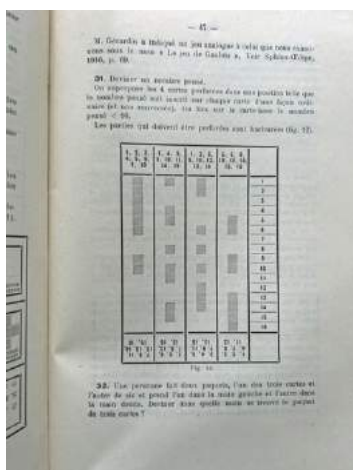
Blake p. 211; ESTC T120326: "The imprint is false; possibly printed in Germany"; cf. Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, v.2, p. 127 which suggests Holland; Wellcome III p. 264.

Learning through games and puzzles

34. **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.

£185



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.

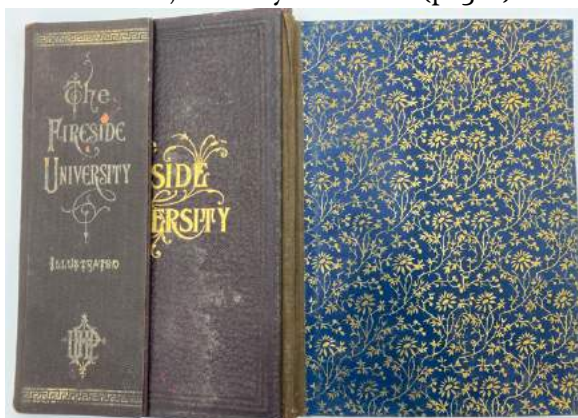


35. **MCGOVERN, John.** THE FIRESIDE UNIVERSITY for Home Circle Study and Entertainment. With Complete Indexes... Union Publishing House, Chicago, [Copyrighted by M. B. Downer & Co., 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1904. All rights reserved. Published by the Union Publishing House, Chicago.]1904.

8vo, pp. xiv, with frontispiece, then random sample pages to 542, [3] index, [8] printed testimonials, [1] advertisement in half broadside giving descriptions and price of the bindings available, [16] blank ruled order book for subscribers (first page partially completed in pencil in a contemporary hand); the present example containing 31 full page plates, and numerous steel engravings (some also full page); paper a little browned due to quality; sampler in contemporary brown cloth, upper cover elaborately lettered in gilt (though faded) with title in blind on rear cover, matching spine sample hinged to fore-edge, with variant cloth sample mounted to hinged spine's verso, variant maroon cloth sample as front paste down, with alternative blue cloth sample lettered in gilt and mounted on rear paste-down, with two alternate endpapers provided; head of spine worn, with further light wear and rubbing at tail, slight rubbing and wear to some of the other cloth samples, with some minor staining to rear cover; a good example. £125

An appealing and variant issue of a salesman's sampler of this popular, if perhaps slightly eccentric, work for the young on technology and science. Such sampler's or canvassing books, once studied, are now being recognised as useful and important sources for the study of book publication and history. The 1898 work in full eventually spanned 535 pages with 25 leaves of plates, including the portrait frontispiece, as well as copious woodcut illustrations, many of which are also full-page.

The work is written in the form of a series of questions and answers, and is fairly wide-ranging in scope, although in the face of the rapid growth of technology, McGovern struggles at times with his explanations, clearly not fully comprehending himself, the principles that he is endeavouring to explain to his students. For example when attempting to define in common language the units of ohms, amperes, volts, joules, or watts, he simply answers, that 'no' they cannot be simply defined. In the chapter on 'Life', he asks 'What three cardinal things may be named in the Universe?'. His answer: 'Motion (Light and Heat), Matter and Life... Wherein does Life differ from Motion? Life is a Motion that is eccentric, jerky or suspended. It has no regularity or period. If we see a speck of Life in a drop or water, it may go here or there, or it may stand still' (p. 316).



Chapters are devoted to electricity, x-rays, compressed air, 'bread, cake and pastry', cheese, nuts, coffee, salt, the spectroscope, chemistry, the bicycle, soap, ice, our clothes, india rubber, paper, glass and concluding with astronomy. An eclectic mix indeed, and whilst perhaps not the most erudite of home companions, McGovern's work, copiously illustrated with striking engravings, nevertheless went through a number of editions and proved extremely popular.

Zinman, *Canvassing Books*, 986 (we have previously handled a variant issue).

36. **MCTRUSTY, J. W.** MINE GASES AND GAS TESTING for underground officials and workmen. Including an account of colliery explosions, coal dust, and breathing apparatus. With 16 Illustrations and diagrams. Wigan, Thomas Wall and Sons Limited, "The Science and Art of Mining" Office, Wigan. England. 1913.



8vo, pp. 150, [2] publishers' advertisements; with photographic frontispiece, and 16 text diagrams and half-tone illustrations; small nick at outer margin of pp. 117-120, title-page a little browned, with occasional light soiling; with contemporary repair to front free endpaper; in the original maroon publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, tail of spine nicked with small loss, spine and outer margins a little sunned; a good copy. £50

Uncommon first edition in book form of this practical work on mine safety, by the mechanical engineer J. W. McTrusty 'Lecturer on Mining to Warwickshire County Council', and based upon a series of articles first published in *The Science and Art of Mining* during 1911-12. Aimed at mining firemen, examiners and deputies, there were written to help them to understand the new regulations brought in by the Coal Mines Act of 1911. The chapters deal in turn with safety issues surrounding mine air; carbon and oxides; black-damp; fire-damp; the diffusion of gases; shaft and underground fires; colliery explosions; the dangers of coal-dust; and with a final chapter on breathing apparatus. The Appendices include official advice on safety procedures to be followed at all mines.

A second edition was published in 1916, and was again issued in 1919.

OCLC locates copies at Trinity College, Dublin, Cambridge, the National Library of Scotland, Swansea, Sheffield and Strathclyde; only one copy in Canada located.

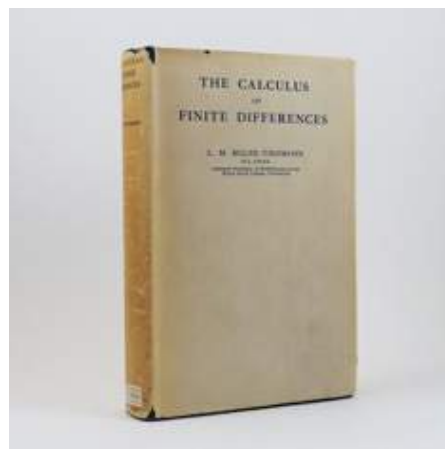
Computer Scientist Phyllis Fox's copy.

37. **MILNE-THOMSON, Louis Melville.** *THE CALCULUS OF FINITE DIFFERENCES*. Macmillan and Co., Limited. St Martin's Street, London. 1951.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [i], 558; with a number of diagrams within text; pp. 224-5 creased with small tear at lower margin, p. 258 creased, gutter exposed at p. 383, lightly toned throughout; in the original blue publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, lower corner of upper board bumped, with the original grey piece-clipped dust-jacket, spine somewhat browned with a few small chips and splits, preserved within protective glycine jacket; with the signature of Phyllis Fox and the date 'Jan 31, 1956' on front free endpaper; a very good copy. £750

Second edition, and a nice association copy, of this classic textbook on applied mathematics, originally published in 1933, once belonging to the noted American mathematician and computer scientist Phyllis Fox (1923-2017), with her signature on the front free endpaper. The signature is dated January 31, 1956, Fox purchasing the volume while working on the numerical solution of partial differential equations for UNIVAC for the Computing Center of the United States Atomic Energy Commission at the Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences of New York University.

In addition to the present work, the English applied mathematician Louis Melville Milne-Thomson CBE FRSE RAS (1891-1974), is best remembered for his works on *Theoretical Hydrodynamics* (1938), and *Theoretical Aerodynamics* (1948), as well as for his work developing mathematical tables such as the *Jacobian Elliptic Function Tables* (1932). The Milne-Thomson circle theorem and the Milne-Thomson method for finding a holomorphic function are named after him. His works proved popular and went through several editions

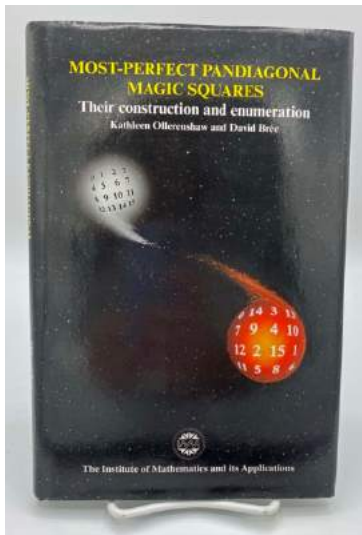


Written at the age of 85 and published to International Acclaim

38. **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. £85





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 (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.

For a detailed biography of her life and work see <https://www.agnesscott.edu/lriddle/women/ollerenshaw.htm>.



Mystify your friends!

39. **[OPTICAL TOY.] [CHAPLIN, Charlie.] THE AMAZING DANCING CHARLIE ILLUSION.** Can be made to Dance on floor, table or chair. No electricity. No Strings. It will mystify your friends for hours... Confidential instructions enclosed. Simple to operate, once you know the secret. World Copyright. British Made. 6111-FL. [n.p., and n.d. but ca. late 1920s - 1930s.]

4to blue printed glazed/waxed enveloped, 236 x 195 mm, containing a single sheet of instructions, again printed in blue 212 x 97mm, and with articulated chromolithograph card figure of Charlie Chaplin, legs hinged at the hip and knees with four metal pins; some creasing visible to figure though complete and with no loss, envelope and instructions a little creased and soiled; a good example. £75

An appealing example of this popular optical card toy, an articulated cardboard cut out of Charlie Chaplin (1889-1977), that can be made to 'dance' through the discreet and 'magical' use of black cotton, stretched across a room, and which when pulled, will make Charlie move.

The present example has no note of manufacturer or place of issue. It appears that a number of firms produced similar toys, including one by 'The Lightning Company' in London, and which came in a



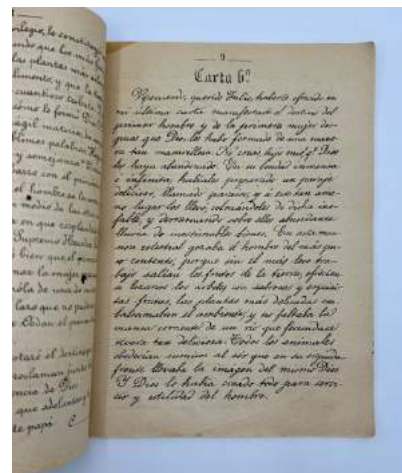
box, rather than as here in just a simple envelope, and also appears to have had jointed shoulders in addition to the jointed hips and knees.

How to read manuscripts - an elementary textbook in paleography

40. **[PALEOGRAPHY.] ARAUJO Y ALCALDE, Castor.** CUADERNO LITOGRAFIADO para facilitar la lectura de manuscritos en las escuelas de primera enseñanza... Aprobado para servir de texto en las escuelas. 24a edicion. [Madrid.] Lit. Hrsos de Gonzalez, Cueva 7. [se vende à 2 y 1/2 Rs en la Libreria de Hernando, Arenal, 11 Madrid.] [n.d. but ca. later 19th century.]

8vo, p. [iv], 34, [2] imprimatur dated August 1851; in lithograph throughout; lightly browned due to paper quality, upper gutter stained throughout, small worm-trail touching a few letters but without significant loss from title-page to 8, and lower right corner from p. 19 to end, with a few sporadic ink stains; small stamp on title-page; stitched as issued in the original printed blue wrappers, spine split at tail, somewhat stained and faded, and generally a little dog-eared, but good considering the ephemeral nature of the work. £125

A later edition of this educational work for primary school children, printed entirely in lithograph, and the work of the General Inspector of Primary education, Castor Araujo y Alcalde. In effect a printed 'handwritten' book, this reading, writing and spelling primer, reproduces in lithograph 15 letters or lessons penned in differing calligraphic hands, with a further four 'Cartas sobre ortografia'. The letters appear to be arranged from the easiest to most difficult hand to read, and thus also works as a text-book of paleography and the art of deciphering handwriting and manuscripts. The final imprimatur is dated August 1851. The work was to prove popular and went through nearly 30 editions over the next 60 years. This is according, to the outer wrapper, the 24th edition. The National Library of Spain hold the 26th edition and which they suggest was printed in 1899, though we are unsure as to how they reached this conclusion, and this has the feel of being slightly earlier. All appear scarce, however, no doubt as a result of the work being subject to much use and rough handling. The work appears to have been reprinted until at least 1909.



The online essay by Antônio Augusto Gomes Batista, *Paleógrafos ou Livros de Leitura Manuscrita*, suggests that during the 19th century a number of countries, including Brazil and Portugal, published similar lithograph 'manuscript reading books', and that they were widely used in elementary instruction, being cheap to publish and produce.

Diccionario Biográfico Internacional de Escritores Y artistas del siglo XIX, p. 94; OCLC locates copies of a 6th edition (dated 1851) at Florida and the National Library of Spain though with a different pagination; a number of different editions located at the Spanish National Library, some issues without imprint, and others citing different publishers.





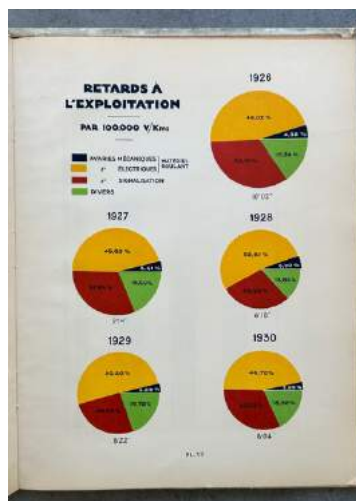
Luxurious Art Deco commemorative album produced for the Colonial Exhibition of 1931

41. **[PARIS METRO.] METRO - LE CHEMIN DE FER METROPOLITAIN DE PARIS** [Cet ouvrage a été édité par Les Ateliers A.B.C. 52, rue Mathurin-Régnier Paris (150) en Avril 1931.]

Large 4to, pp. 60; with four 'faux' mounted colour paintings on dark green paper, 13 vibrant chromolithographs on seven leaves (including one double-page), and numerous heliogravures and graphs within the text; paper somewhat browned throughout, with occasional light soiling, though otherwise clean and crisp, gutters exposed in a couple of places but holding firm; with a number of later related newspaper cuttings loosely inserted; in the original striking silver gilt boards, lettered in black, and with depiction of the Paris Metro system in red, black, white and blue, with notable Art Deco inspired paste downs by Débatier, front inner hinge a little split and cracked but holding firm, with small tear to fore-edge of front endpaper, head and tail of spine rubbed and worn with loss of silver gilt, with further rubbing to joints, covers and scratched in places, extremities bumped and lightly rubbed; overall a good copy.

£285

Surprisingly uncommon and beautifully produced commemorative work, issued by the 'Compagnie du chemin de fer Métropolitain de Paris' (CMP) to coincide with the Colonial Exhibition of 1931. Clearly taking inspiration from the iconic 1927 film *Metropolis*, this vibrantly illustrated work provides a history of the Parisian underground railway from its inception in 1855, through the inauguration of the first line in 1900, up until the present day, with a look at the current state of the system and a glimpse of future developments. Copiously illustrated with black and white heliogravure photographs, vibrant colour maps and graphs, and with a further four 'faux' mounted artworks illustrating the 'Viaduct d'Austerlitz'; the Viaduct B. Auguste Blanquè'; the 'Station "Madeleine"'; and 'une station de Métro'.



The atmospheric front paste-down, signed by Debadier, is very redolent of the time and most effective.

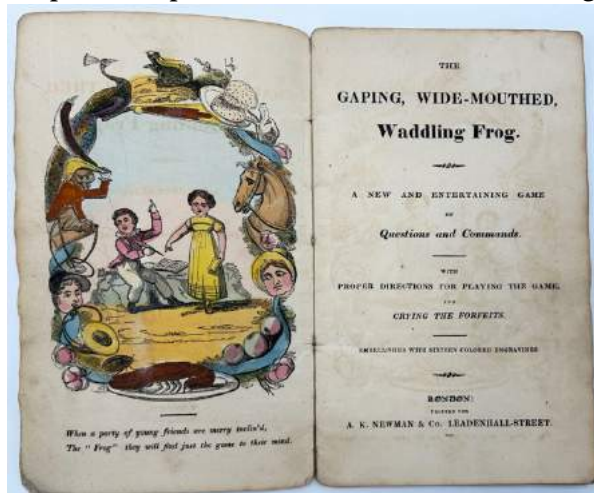
OCLC locates copies at Columbia, and the Danish National Library.



42. **[PARLOUR GAME.]** THE GAPING, WIDE-MOUTHED FROG. A new and entertaining game of Questions and Commands. With proper directions for playing the game and crying the forfeits. Embellished with sixteen colored engravings. London: Printed for A. K. Newman & Co. Leadenhall-Street. [Dean & Munday, Printers, Threadneedle-street.] [n.d. but ca. 1821-1823.]

8vo, ff. [18] leaves, printed on one side only, with hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and a further 14 hand-coloured engraved illustrations in the text to make a total of 15 not 16 illustrations as stated by title (other editions make a similar error); all slightly crudely coloured; lightly browned and soiled throughout, with some occasional offsetting and bleed through from ink and colour; stitched, as issued, in original publisher's printed pictorial salmon wrappers, spine rubbed and worn with some loss, with 5cm split at tail but still holding firm, wrappers rubbed and dust-soiled, with some surface loss notably at lower rear corner; though a little dog-eared, overall an appealing copy. £625

Uncommon and attractively illustrated late Regency rhyming riddle game for children, seemingly an early edition with the A.K. Newman & Co. Dean & Munday imprint. A test of both memory and counting, the format is akin to that of the 'Twelve Days of Christmas', and indeed it appears to date back to a similar time. Of the party who intend on playing one is appointed Treasurer who begins the game by passing an item, 'a penknife, pocket-book, or thimble' are among the suggestions to the



person sat next to him stating 'Take this', the player responds 'What's this?', to which the Treasurer replies 'A gaping, wide-mouthed, waddling Frog'. The sequence is repeated, a line added to the nonsense verse with each turn. If a player misremembers a part of the increasingly complex rhyme he or she forfeits and must enact a penalty. Suggested penalties include 'Submit to be tickled by the company for five minutes', and 'Spell and pronounce this word twice within ten minutes, without a blunder - Al-di-bo-ron-ti-phos-ky-phor-ni-os-ti-kus'.

As with many similar chapbooks of the time, dating of editions is a little uncertain. As far as we have been able to establish, one of the earliest appearances of the rhyme in print was in *Mirth without Mischief*. Containing the *Twelve Days of Christmas*, the play of the *Gaping-wide-mouthed waddling frog*, love and hatred, the art of talking with fingers, and *Nimble-Ned's alphabet and figures* published by Davenport in 1780. It seems likely that, as in the case of the French inspired *Twelve Days of Christmas*, that the recited rhyme was already popular. In 1817 E. and J. Wallis issued *The Gaping Wide-mouthed Waddling Frog*, adapted to a *Game of Forfeits*, coloured Plates. The Osborne copy, and which appears to compare to the present Newman copy, is dated to 1822 - from an manuscript inscription. A watermark date can be seen on [f.6] of 1821. A copy which sold at Christies in 2003, and which they suggested was 1822, had a variant title-page correcting the number of embellished engravings from sixteen to 15 as is in fact the case. Interestingly, that copy had 'just 13 illustrations which are fully paginated' (Christies, Dr Nigel Temple Collection of Children's Books, 2003, lot 53).

Osborne I:220 (suggesting first edition 1822); Muir, *Children's Books of Yesterday*, 931 (and which they date to 1823); the 1817 Wallis edition held by UCLA, Indiana, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, and Toronto, with copies of the Newman imprint at UCLA, Indiana, Cambridge, the Morgan Library, Philadelphia, Princeton (who suggest 1821 from the watermark) and Toronto.



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

43. **[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.

Unusual 'King's Portrait' Calendar Medal

44. **[POCKET PERPETUAL CALENDAR.]** A CALENDAR 1833 Sunday Figures... [unsigned, with no maker of place of issue, though possibly Birmingham, by Thomas Halliday.]

Single year brass calendar medal, 39 mm in diameter, with central shield shaped calendar table of Sundays in each month, with Dominical Letter and surrounding inscriptions giving date of calendar, law terms and date and time of eclipses, with on the obverse a central portrait of George IV surrounded by concentric panels giving principle feasts days of the year and noting new and full moons; a little burnished with some small areas of staining. **£225**





A nice, bright example, though unsigned, of a pocket calendar medal, of particular appeal featuring as it does the portrait of William IV. Such pocket aide-mémoires found widespread popularity during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with noted makers such as John Powell and Peter Kempson (1755-1824), both originally button-makers from Birmingham, amongst the most prolific coin and token manufacturers. Neither ever featured a monarch's portrait however, making the present example more unusual.

The obverse provides the calendar table, as well as noting both sun and moon eclipses, and noting the law terms: Hillary Term Jan 11 to Jan 31; Easter Apr. 15 to May 8; Trinity May 22 to June 12; Michls

Nov 2 to Nov 25.

The obverse features a bust facing right of William IV 'King of Great Brit.' and is surrounded with three concentric circles noting the main feast days of the year, and noting the New and Full moons.

Various coin auctions point to this being the work of Thomas Halliday (1771-1844), and though we have not been able to compare visually, the present examples certainly bears strong similarities to examples by him held at the British Museum. 'Medallist, token-engraver, manufacturer of buttons, studs, Halliday originally worked at Soho Mint before setting up own business, first at Islington Row and Ann Street, then at 69 Newhall Street for some 30 years until his death. He is considered to have produced some of the best commemorative medals of national and personal events, including Reform, Anti-Slavery and Public Institution medals. 'With Thomas Halliday, the design of the calendar medal, basically unaltered since 1742, underwent a considerable change. The square calendar table on the obverse becomes shield-shaped with the law terms arranged along edge and the lunar table and the memorable dates alongside it are replaced by a circular arrangement. For the first time a portrait bust of the British monarch appears in the centre on the reverse, firstly of George IV and from 1830 of William IV' 'Silke Ackermann, *Maths and Memory, Calendar Medals in the British Museum, Part I, The Medal*, no. 45, Autumn 2004, p. 41.

Cf https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/C_1922-0407-374.

45. **[POCKET PERPETUAL CALENDAR.] DESSAU, Morland Micholl.** [OBVERSE.] DESSAU'S CALENDAR 1895. Copyrighted. Edinburgh, by R. E. Daise. [reverse:] John Shaw Stock and Share Dealer. Head Office - Wardrobe Chambers. Doctors Commons. Londn. E.C. and at Manchester, Brighton, Dublin. 1895.

Single year copper calendar medal, 38 mm in diameter, with central calendar table of weekdays for every date of the year on obverse, and advertisement for John Shaw on reverse; a little burnished and darkened, though with no visible edgewear.

£125

A copper single year calendar medal providing a portable table of the weekdays for every date of the year, issued by the American born Morland Micholl Dessau (1865-1941). Originally from Boston, Dessau seems to have arrived in London in the early 1890s. The British Museum notes that between 1893 and 1897 he applied for British patents for various products, including a number of pocket calendars. 'Describing himself as a manufacturer, Dessau is listed in Boston directories between 1891 and 1893 as a salesman. In London directories of 1895 and 1896 his address is given as 45 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London. The 1895 patent was held jointly with Robert Evers Daish (q.v.), an Edinburgh merchant, who appears in Edinburgh directories between 1894 and 1896. A number of Dessau / Daish calendar medals exist, but, although the product advertised on the reverse varies, they were all struck for 1895 with an identical calendar layout, enabling the user to read off the weekday of every date in the year 1895'. The firm advertised here is that of John Shaw 'Stock and Share Dealer', though the British Museum example promotes 'North's Typewriting Co., Ltd'.

Dessau seems to have also become involved in the rubber industry, becoming something of an expert in its manufacture and patenting further inventions using the material. He died in London in 1946.

Cf Silke Ackermann *Maths and memory: Calendar medals in the British Museum, Part 2*, no 78-79, p. 4 (*The Medal*, No. 46, 2005).



46. **ROBINET, Jean Baptiste René.** *CONSIDÉRATIONS PHILOSOPHIQUES DE LA GRADATION NATURELLE DES FORMES DE L'ÊTRE, ou les essais de la nature qui apprend à faire l'homme.* A Paris, Chez Charles Saillant. 1768.

8vo, pp. [ii], 260, [ii] blank; with woodcut printer's device on title-page, woodcut tail-pieces, and ten engraved plates by J.V. Schley and B. De Bakker; without half-title, seemingly never bound, and without the two errata leaves found in some copies; small tear within text of K1 but without significant loss, some occasional light foxing and spotting throughout, but otherwise clean and crisp; with later faint ownership stamp of Dr Paul Maisonneuve of Angers on front free endpaper; contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, decorated in gilt with red morocco label, inner hinge cracked but holding head of spine chipped with loss exposing headband, spine and joints a little rubbed, extremities bumped, corners worn; still good. £550



First edition, Paris issue of this interesting proto-evolutionary work, a follow-up to the author's four-volume treatise, *De la nature* (1761-1766), and of appeal for the ten curious engraved plates, most of which are drawn and engraved by the Dutch artist Jacobus van der Schley. The present work deals 'with mammals and objects of natural history resembling in shape human beings. Fossils, stones, mandrakes, various sea monsters, sirens etc. are described and illustrated, also the Orang Outang and the Chimpanzee. Robinet came near a real theory of evolution' (Dawson catalogue 91, 5764).

'Robinet's work [the present book and two other books] illustrates several important elements in the scientific thinking of the second half of the eighteenth century: the unity of nature, the chain of beings, universal dynamism and sensibility, and - at this early date - vitalism. It also illustrates the role of Leibniz in the development of Enlightenment ideas on living nature' (DSB 11: 493b).

'Another issue with cancelled half title and title page was issued in Amsterdam in the same year with the slightly different title *Vue philosophique de la gradation naturelle des formes de l'etre, ou Les essais de la nature qui apprend à faire l'homme* and two leaves of advertisements at the end. Some copies of both issues have two leaves of errata headed by an apology that the author was not able to correct the proofs' (Gaskell, 6:72). Gaskell notes that the errata leaves are lacking in many copies of both issues.

Blake p. 384; Cole 1846 (Amsterdam issue); Wellcome IV, p. 540.

'One of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe'

47. **ROYER, Clémence.** *NATURA RERUM. LA CONSTITUTION DU MONDE* Dynamique des atomes nouveaux principes de philosophie naturelle. Paris, Librairie C. Reinwald. Schleicher Frères, éditeurs... 1900

8vo, pp. [vi] including front blank, xxii, 799, [1] contents; with four lithograph plates (comprising chromolithograph frontispiece, one further chromolithograph, a folding plate and a large folding graph), and with numerous text illustrations and diagrams; lightly browned throughout due to paper quality, otherwise clean and crisp, with a few occasional nicks to fore-edge; in contemporary maroon morocco backed marbled boards, with the original printed wrappers bound in, upper wrapper with neat verso repair at tail, spine in compartments with raised bands ruled and lettered in gilt, retaining original green silk marker, head and tail of spine, and spine bands rubbed and worn, with further light scuffing to boards and extremities, corners a little bumped; with the ownership signature of Paul Duhem on half-title and title-page; a good copy. £685

First edition of this attractively illustrated work by the philosopher, physicist, anthropologist, archaeologist and politician Clemence Augustine Royer (1830-1902).

Largely self-educated, Royer moved to Lausanne in 1857 (having previously taught as a governess in Wales for a brief period). Once in Lausanne she began her career of writing and public speaking, and began an educational course for women in logic. 'Women speakers were fashionable then, and she continued in 1859-1860 with a course in natural philosophy. Because formal advanced education was not yet open to women even in Switzerland, a pioneer in this area of social progress, she had little competition and could attract considerable audiences. Her lecture program expanded,

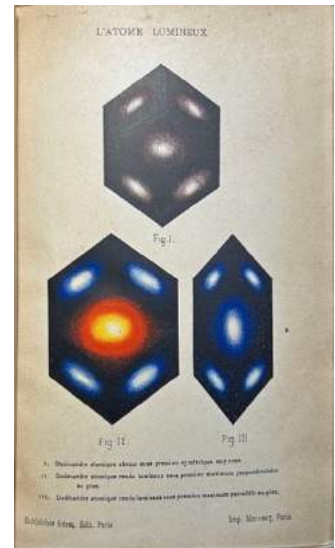


both in Lausanne and in other Swiss cities; later she went to Italy... her wide reading enabled her to cover many subjects; She liked to combine fields, drawing no separation between science and philosophy' (Creese, II, p. 85). Royer is best remembered for her dissemination of Darwin in France, notably through her translation (the first) of the *Origin of Species* in 1862, though Darwin objected to some of her notes, and is known to have described her as 'one of the cleverest and oddest women in Europe' (Freeman). Publication of the work eventually led to her controversial election as a member of the *Société d'Anthropologie de Paris* in 1870, Royer becoming an active member of the society until her death in 1902.

In addition to her scientific interests, through her long-term relationship with the political activist Pascal Duprat (with whom she had a son out of wedlock) Royer had considerable visibility in Paris social and political circles and from 1870 when Duprat served in the National Assembly her writings focused on political problems, notably the condition of women, and she later became a major figure in the feminist movement.

Though elegantly produced and substantial in content, including two striking chromolithograph plates notably that depicting 'Les Couleurs Spectrales et leur cheminement dans l'éther', of the present work Creese notes that it 'suffered sadly from her lack of scientific training'.

OCLC: 7012678 locate copies at Stanford, UCLA, Harvard, Cornell, the Library of Congress, Cleveland, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Leeds.



Teaching mariners a new communications system - seemingly inspired by Marryat

48. [SIGNALLING.] LUSCOMBE, E[dmund.] and M[atthew.] *LANGUE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE UNIVERSELLE Ou Code de signaux adopté par les marines marchandes de France de d'Angleterre, et transmis par order des deux gouvernemens aux officiers des deux Marines Royales, pour servir a leurs communications avec les navires marchands. Rédigé par E. et M. Luscombe, agents de Lloyd's. Pour les forts de la Seine et dépendances, au Havre. Havre, de l'Imprimerie de Slas. Faure, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de la Légion d'Honneur, Imprimeur du Roi. [n.d. but 1832.*

8vo, pp. [221], [3] blank; with three hand-coloured engraved plates, one folding; plates a little browned due to paper quality; some occasional light foxing and soiling, but otherwise text clean and bright; in contemporary green morocco backed ribbed boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, very small worm-hole affecting upper lower joint, some minor surface wear, corners slightly nicked and worn; with contemporary book-seller label on front paste-down; a presentation copy from the author's signed on verso of front fly-leaf 'To A. ergerot Esqr. with the respectful acknowledgements of the undersigned'; a good copy.

£800



Uncommon and attractive first edition of this little-known work in the history of semaphore telegraphy and communications, describing in detail a signalling system recently adopted by both the English and French merchant navies. The authors of the work, two Englishmen, Edmund and Matthew Luscombe, worked for Lloyd's of London and were based in Le Havre. Whilst making no claims to having had invented the system, the two men nevertheless seem to have been instrumental in its promotion and adoption. A numerical based system, different flags and pennants were numbered 1-10, and could thus be combined using the flaghoist system to communicate between ships. Important instructions, phrases and commands were assigned a number, thus leading to a system, independent of language, and which could be understood by all. Already adopted by the English fleet it had, on the orders of the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, the French Minister for the Navy, similarly been taken up by French vessels. As the Luscombes' note, it was their hope that it could eventually be applied to all the navies of the world, both merchant and military, though ultimately a universal system would not be implemented until 1855, when the first International Code was drafted by a Committee set up by the British Board of Trade. Containing 70,000 signals using eighteen flags, the code was published in 1857 and was adopted by most seafaring nations



The present work is accompanied by three hand-coloured engraved plates (one folding), illustrating the flags and pennants to be used. It is then divided into six parts beginning with a list of the names of the ships in both the English and French Navies. This is followed in section two by an extensive list of English, French and other merchant vessels, with the third list referring to notable ports, capes, headlands, and rock formations, etc. The fourth section brings together an extensive selection of common phrases and questions used between merchant vessels, which is followed in section five by a vocabulary of marine terms. The work concludes with a further extensive vocabulary of words useful in general maritime correspondence. Each have a number assigned to them, to enable the raising of the correct flags.

The use of flags for signalling was by no means new. In 1738, a numerical flag code using ten coloured flags was proposed by Bertrand-François Mahé de la Bourdonnais (1699-1753), who proposed hoisting flags in groups of three, making a thousand possible messages that could be transmitted by reference to a code book. Though not instantly taken up as an idea, it was to inspire the noted French engineer Claude Chappe (1763-1805) and his brother Ignace (1760-1829), who developed the world's first land-based optical semaphore telegraph network during the 1790s, carrying messages across 19th century France faster than ever before, and which used a numerical code book with many thousands of messages.

In England, Captain Sir Home Popham was one of the first to produce a numerical flag code in his 1803 work 'Telegraphic Signals of Marine Vocabulary'. It was his code which was famously used for the "England expects that every man will do his duty" signal at Trafalgar by Nelson. The first general system for signalling for merchant vessels rather than military, was that of Captain Frederick Marryat (1792-1848) in his 1817 *A Code of Signals for the Merchant Service*. Whilst making no apparent reference to him in the present work, it seems almost certain that the Luscombe's have drawn heavily from his innovations, although the order of their six numbered lists varies slightly. It is interesting to note, that in the revised edition of 1840, Marryat is indeed referred to in the introductory paragraph.

Provenance: the copy has been inscribed by the two authors to Alphonse Bergerot (1782-1833), a Le Havre councillor and leading merchant of the town. We have located a previous copy sold at



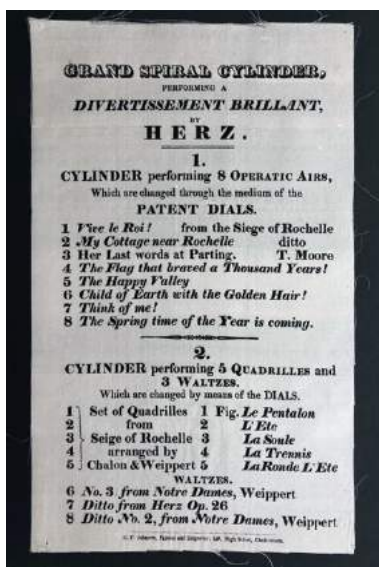
auction, in a presentation bound for the Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, the French Minister for the Navy. The auction makes a note that the work was 'non mise dans le commerce', though we have been unable to verify this.

Polak, *Bibliographie maritime française*, 6177; BnF, Yale, Princeton, Duke, Peabody, Newfoundland, San Francisco Maritime, the National Library of Spain, and the National Maritime Museum in London.

Printed in Cheltenham

49. **[SILK PRINTING.] HERZ, Henri.** GRAND SPIRAL CYLINDER, performing a Divertissement brilliant, by Herz. 1. Cylinder performing 8 Operative Airs, which are changed through the medium of the Patent Dials... 2. Cylinder performing 5 Quadrilles and 3 Waltzes... Cheltenham: G. P. Johnson, printer and engraver [ca. 1840-45].

Single sheet, 23 cm x 13 cm, printed on silk on one side; some very minor fraying to edges, and very slightly darkened, but otherwise in fine condition. £185



An appealing provincial printing. A celebrated pianist, composer and inventor, Henri Herz (1803-1888), Austrian by birth but French by nationality and domicile, travelled world-wide, including tours in Europe, Russia, Mexico, South America, and the United States. In 1839 he founded his own piano factory where he made many important developments in piano design.

This luxuriously produced announcement, printed on silk, seems to be for a performance by some sort of mechanical musical instrument, using cylinders which were "changed through the medium of the patent dials." According to the flier, the two cylinders were capable of performing "8 operative airs," and "5 quadrilles and 3 waltzes." We have so far been able to identify the machine in question, although Herz made improvements, and patented designs for various sostenente (or sostinente) pianos - the name given to keyboard instruments on which the duration of sounds is artificially lengthened by methods such as compressed air, the quick striking of hammers, free sounding reeds, or by other clockwork or mechanical devices. The first known example was invented by Henry

Robert Mott of Brighton in 1817. Herz worked upon sostenente piano mechanisms using both compressed air (obtained by means of bellows moved by pedals or a motor and which is directed upon already vibrating strings in order to prolong the vibration), notably his 'pianoeolique', as well as a 'melopiano', a method of sustaining tones through the repeated and quick striking of hammers. Fast rotating cylinders were one way of achieving this.

This appealing silk promotional flier has been printed by the Cheltenham artist and engraver George Phillips Johnson (1807?-1848).

From a patient 'on the mend' to his Doctor and fellow 'regulars' – with early photograph portrait?

50. **[SILHOUETTE: SPAS.]** ENGRAVED BROADSIDE ILLUSTRATED IN WATERCOLOUR, 'SCHOENBRUNN', Au Docteur Hegglin et aux habitants de Schoenbrunn. Souvenir d'un retapé. 1880-1885. [n.p., n.d. but ca. 1890s-1900].

Single sheet of thick artist paper, 315 x 245mm, with central oval view of Bad Schoenbrunn done in watercolour, surrounded by a series of satirical black and white silhouette sketches and vignettes seemingly engraved, though possibly executed in pen and ink; print mounted on card 435 x 345mm; small correction made to the lower central silhouette, with what appears to be a very small photograph image of the head of Peter Joseph Hegglin, pasted on to replace original image; some light spotting and browning, otherwise very striking. £1,250





An amusing and unique 'souvenir' from the famous health resort of Bad Schönbrunn in Menzingen, composed of a striking series of humorous images in silhouette. Sadly anonymous, and seemingly executed at the turn of the century, the broadside comprises an attractive central watercolour vignette of the Spa buildings, set against an idyllic background of rolling hills, woodland and distant snow-capped mountains.



This vignette is surrounded by a series of black and white silhouette vignettes, seemingly engraved, though resembling pen and ink drawings. Through this series of enchanting scenes, we are shown a number of the diversions, healthy activities, and treatments, on offer at the Spa. Those at the head of the broadside represent some of the outdoor and leisure activities available to patrons, including gentle walks in the countryside, a game of skittles, three men enjoying a game of billiards, musical soirees, painting, and nature watching. The silhouettes below the central oval focus more upon the treatments, a rather startled looking figure enduring various cold showers, towel wraps, and cold water hosing. Two figures can be seen at the tail of the image - one seemingly taking the pulse of the other, as he is holding a pocket watch in his hand. Above the two figures flies a wreath-bearing dove. Of added appeal, the head of the 'doctor' has been replaced with what appears to be a very small original photograph image. We presume this to be that of Peter Joseph Hegglin

(1832-1893) himself, the founder of the Spa in 1857, although it could also be his son Joseph Hegglin-Kerckhoffs (1862-1920) who appears to have taken over the running of the establishment. It eventually closed in 1926.

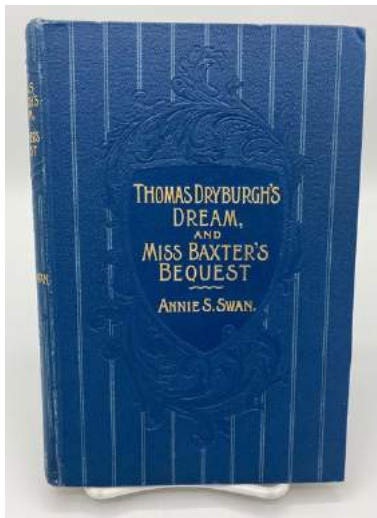
Sadly anonymous, the impression is that this wonderful 'souvenir' has been created by a previous patient 'now on the mend', and who has perhaps had a small number of these engravings published to give as gifts to his fellow patients and the good Doctor. A unique and most charming depiction. Two further attractive watercolour depiction's of the Spa are included with this image.



By the Scottish romantic novelist, journalist and suffragist

51. **SWAN, Annie Shepherd. (later Mrs Burnett Smith).** THOMAS DRYBURGH'S DREAM A story of the Sick children's hospital. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1897. [bound with:] MISS BAXTER'S BEQUEST. New edition. Edinburgh and London. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 1897.

Together, two works in one volume, 8vo; pp. 96, with engraved frontispiece, engraved title-page and five full-page engravings, with head- and tail-pieces; 93, [3] publisher's advertisements, with engraved frontispiece, and one full-page engraving, with head-pieces; some occasional light browning and marginal dust-soiling; in contemporary blue decorative publisher's cloth, lettered in gilt, decorated in blind, head and tail of spine a little bumped and rubbed, corners and extremities slightly bumped; presentation inscription on front free endpaper 'Beatrice L Smith, Woodgrove, Sunday School Prize, 6th April 1902'; an appealing copy. £45



An appealing copy of the later editions (first 1886 and 1888) of two popular works for children by the best-selling Scottish romantic novelist, journalist and suffragist, and a founding member of the Scottish National Party Annie S Swan (1859-1943). Swan 'was educated at Queen Street Ladies College, Edinburgh, but passed much of her youth in the country while her father spent business profits on unsuccessful farms. In 1883... [she] published her first novel, *Aldersyde*, admired by Gladstone for its 'truly living sketches of Scotch character'. It was followed by a stream of serial fiction: more than 250 novels and tales. She also edited the journal *The Woman at Home* from 1893. Her 'serious and innocuous fiction for the delectation of babes', as she dubbed it in her straightforward and readable autobiography, *My Life*, 1934, was enormously popular in its day, and still reprinted up to the 1950s' (*Feminist Companion of Literature*, p. 1049-50). She also wrote under the pen name of David Lyall. 'One of the most commercially successful popular novelists of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries'

52. **[TRADE CATALOGUE]. GLENFIELD & KENNEDY LIMITED.** ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED CATALOGUE OF KENNEDY'S PATENT WATER METERS Price list subject to alteration without notice. First edition. Smith Brothers, Printers, Bank Street, Kilmarnock, Scotland. December, 1904. [bound together with:] ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE, AND PRICED CATALOGUE of Water Works Appliances. Comprising: reservoir standposts, sluices, sluice, relief, ball, and air valves, hydrants, street standposts, surface boxes, special pipes, fire extinguishing apparatus, and fountains. Price list subject to alteration without notice. Smith Brothers, Printers, Bank Street, Kilmarnock, Scotland. December, 1904.

Together, two works in one volume, 4to; pp. 4, [ii] tipped in insert on pink paper, 5- 47, 1] blank, with frontispiece, further tipped in advice slip at title-page, and including several full page illustrations; pp. [ii] title-page, 84, [6] index, with tipped in advice slips at p. 29, 33, and numerous illustrations; lightly browned but

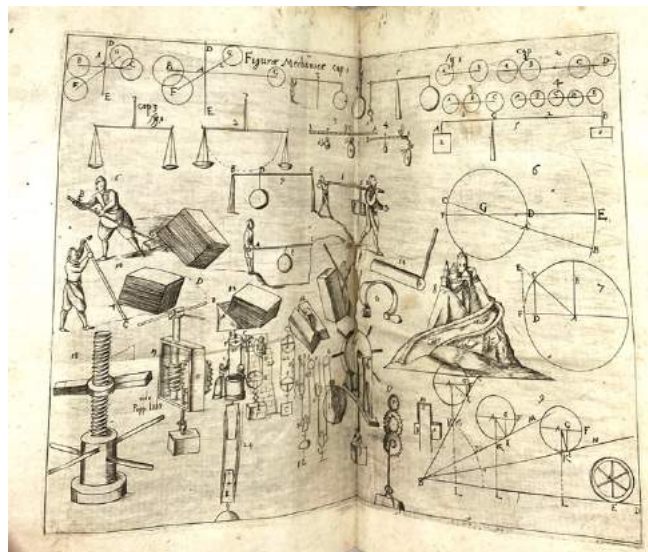


otherwise clean and crisp; bound in contemporary green pebble-grained blind-stamped cloth, ruled and lettered in black and gilt, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed and bumped, some light silverfish wear to both spine and covers, corners lightly bumped and worn. £80



A wonderfully evocative and detailed trade catalogue, issued by the noted Scottish hydraulic and sanitary engineering company, Glenfield & Kennedy Limited. copiously illustrated.

Thomas Kennedy Sr, was the inventor of the worlds first water meter in 1824. He had realised the need for an accurate device for measuring water consumption, and with the help of the Kilmarnock clock maker John Cameron, he perfected a design that was patented in 1852. A syndicate of four people was formed to finance the manufacture and marketing of the invention, and this led to the formation of The Kennedy Patent Water Meter Company. In 1865 the same individuals formed the Glenfield Company to make castings for the Meter company, but eventually widened its interests and built up an extensive valve and hydraulic engineering business. Under the direction of his nephew Thomas, between 1871 and 1904, Glenfield and Kennedy became one of the most important hydraulic engineering concerns in Britain, though it was the accurate water meter which made Glenfield & Kennedy famous throughout the world. The two companies merged to form a limited company in 1899.



53. **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.]

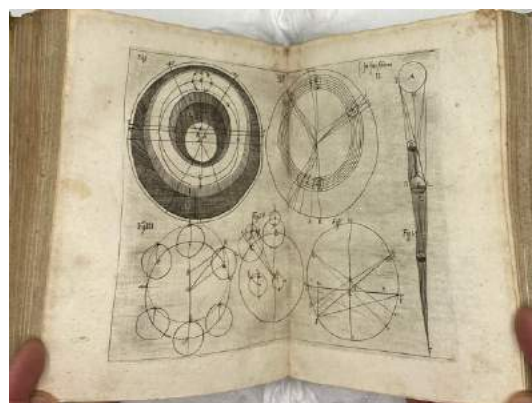
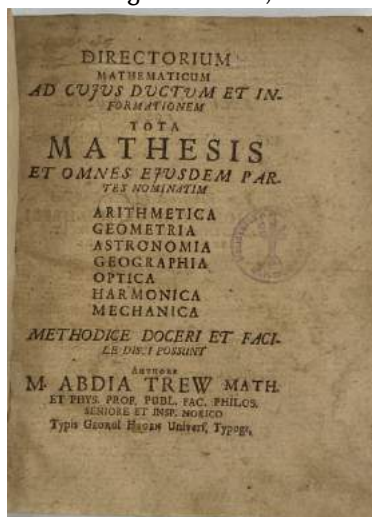
Seven parts over three 'Libellus' bound in one, 4to; **I.** 'Arithmetica' pp. [xxii], 46, with one double-page letterpress table; **2.** 'Geometria Practica', pp. [ii], 38, with four engraved plates (one double-page and one folding); **3.** (in five parts):pp. [ii], 'Astronomia' pp. [ii], 23, [1] blank, 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. **£1,800**

Uncommon first edition of this mid-17th century practical compendium 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 Melanchthon, 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.

A history of working mens' educational institutions

54. **TYLECOTE, Mabel.** THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BEFORE 1851. Manchester University Press. [Published by the University of Manchester at The University Press 316 - 324, Oxford Road, Manchester 13...] 1957.



8vo, pp. x, 346; with frontispiece photograph, and eight full page photographs on four leaves; lightly browned throughout; ex-libris from Southport and Crosby Reference library (deaccession), with their stamp along edges; in the original blue publisher's cloth, with new endpapers, retaining the original dust-jacket, with remains of old label at tail of spine, and some sellotape residue remaining on inside jacket; overall a good copy. £75

First edition of this detailed historical survey, highlighting the establishment and rapid growth of numerous early 19th century educational societies in the industrial heart-lands of the north of England, focused upon the instruction of working men 'in the scientific principles upon which the industrial arts' (preface).

'The choice of date 1851 to end the present survey has appeared to be justified. It allows for an attempt to tell the story of mechanics' institutes during the formative years and the period of pioneer activity; and to assess the position held by them when, after the Great Exhibition, the country stood on the threshold of a new effort to further general and technical education, and voluntary effort was about to be superseded, gradually, by government action' (preface).

Mabel Tylecote (1896-1987) was a noted Manchester born Labour Party politician, activist, humanitarian, and educationalist. She served as a Manchester City Councillor, and stood as a Labour Parliamentary candidate on several occasions, and she was made a Dame of the British Empire in 1966.



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

Large 8vo, pp. vi, 400, [2]; with eight colour-printed engraved plates finished by hand (each retaining original tissue guard) and engraved vignette on title; some light foxing throughout as usual; in the original ornately decorated blind-stamped cloth, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, title blocked in gilt on upper cover within elaborate rococo mirror-piece in gilt, red green and blue, lower cover with central gilt lozenge, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine, joints and corners neatly repaired, covers a little soiled and faded in places, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed. £385

First edition of this attractive astronomy written for 'jeunes personnes, and particularly young girls, by the educationalist and popular scientific writer Sophia Ulliac-Trémadeure (1794-1862). Ulliac-Trémadeure wrote a large number of works and was a moving force in the Bibliothèque de la jeune Fille, for which the present publication was written as the fourth of five volumes on natural history and astronomy. The highly attractive frontispiece shows a young girl being exhorted to discover the world of the heavens by another, ethereal, young girl representing knowledge - instruments to aid her in



her studies are also depicted, including a telescope and a magnificent gilded planetarium. The other plates, principally depicting planetary systems, are equally attractively coloured.

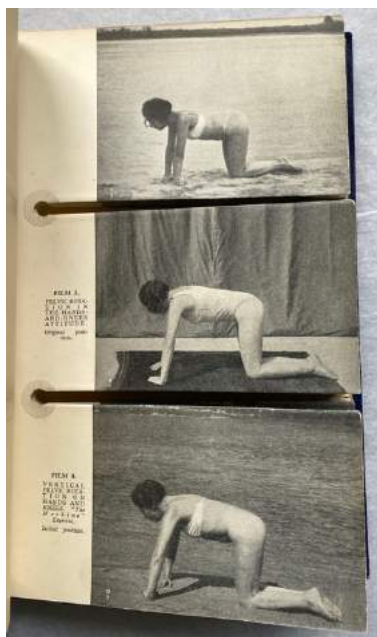
Through a series of 33 'cahiers', the basic tenets of astronomy and meteorology are explained to Laure by her unnamed brother. He hopes to overcome her aversion to mathematics and astronomy, and explains that he has transcribed not only a public course given by Arago, but has also drawn upon Laplace's *L'Exposition du système du monde* and John Frederick William Herschel's *Treatise on Astronomy* as sources. Laure is encouraged to 'read carefully' as the notebooks 'do not contain anything you can't understand' and which, will hopefully lead her to understand and 'believe in the truths taught be astronomy!' (p. 4).

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

Employing 12 'cinematographic' films on 480 flicker cards

56. **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. £550



First edition of this 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.

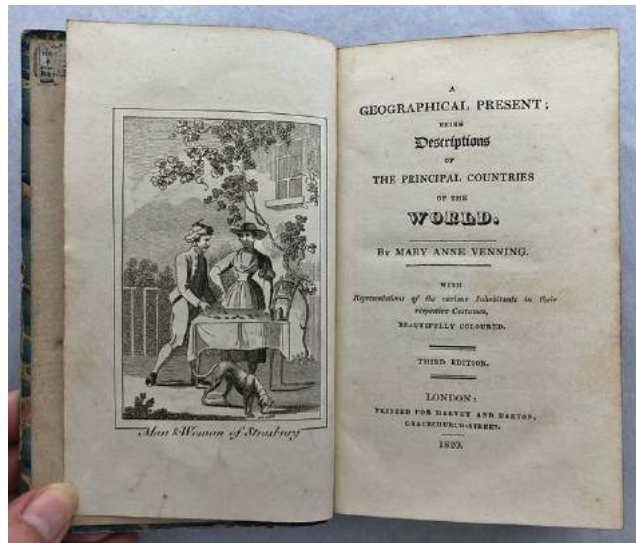


Charming geographical prime with previous female ownerr

57. **VENNING, Mary Anne.** A GEOGRAPHICAL PRESENT; being descriptions of the principal countries of the world. With representations of the various Inhabitants in their respective costumes, beautifully coloured. Third Edition. London: Printed for Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-Street. 1820.



12mo, pp. 144; with 60 charming engraved plates of costumes, uncoloured; lacking front free endpaper; some light foxing and soiling, but generally clean and crisp; an appealing fine bright copy in the original red roan backed marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little rubbed and worn, covers lightly scuffed, extremities bumped and a little worn; with contemporary book label of 'Ellen Burt' on front free pastedown and with remains of old Bristol booksellers label. £225



An attractive uncoloured copy in the original red morocco binding of the third edition (first 1817), of this the most successful geographical primer by Mary Anne Venning. The work 'skillfully blends quantitative statistics about manufactures and major rivers with qualitative judgements about national greatness. This combination propelled the text into two more editions in 1818 and 1820, and it was later published in America (in 1829, 1830, and 1831) as three separate volumes on Europe, Asia, and Africa by children's publisher William Burgess... Venning's ideas had a broad circulation, launching her career as a scientific writer and establishing her authority as an educator of the young' (Norcia, p. 34).

Darton: G975 (3); Osborne, I, p. 193 (first edition); see Megan Norcia, *X Marks the Spot: Women Writers Map the Empire for British Children, 1790-1895* ff. 33 for a detailed discussion of the work.



Offering an unprecedented vision of the human body

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

Together five boxes, Sections I-V, 240 x 190 x 80mm, and with the accompanying wooden and metal viewer; I. Abdomen containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each; II. Perineum, Pelvis, and Thorax, containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each, box without the internal cloth tie; III. Thorax,



containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (Axilla no 1 stained); IV. Central nervous System, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (a couple of cards with ink underlining); V. Lower Limb, containing 46 thick cards with mounted stereographs; in all, 250 cards; cards all a little browned and lightly foxed, but otherwise good, stereographs all good; in the original dark pink cloth boxes, all five with title and explanatory labels on fore-edges (labels are somewhat browned, scuffed and faded in places), all five boxes somewhat faded, frayed and worn, with some splitting to joints, Box 3 most noticeably worn; some wear evident on viewer.

£600

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



The invention of photography had a big impact on anatomical teaching, but, like drawings, was limited by being a two dimensional representation. Stereoscopy in fact predates photography, but its mass appeal depended entirely upon the development of photographic processes. Originally little more than an optical toy, once it was amalgamated with photography it became a uniquely powerful medium. 'Stereo photography combined the work of two Victorian inventors, Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir David Brewster, who used photography to popularise their discoveries. Stereo negatives when exposed in a camera produced two almost identical photographs which were then placed in a viewer that enabled them to be seen three dimensionally' (Powerhouse Museum). Stereographs, double images (taken from positions equivalent to those of the left and right eyes) presented side-by-side on a flat card and looked at through a special viewer, were displayed to great effect at the Great Exhibition in 1851, and quickly became something of a phenomenon. Initially largely for domestic use, the educational opportunities, especially for the medical profession, were soon recognised. Improved

photographic technology in the second half of the 19th century further simplified the production of stereographs. The first atlas of medicine was produced by Albert Neisser (1855-1916), who between 1894 and 1911 produced 57 boxed sets.

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

A testament to the enduring influence of this influential Enlightenment polymath

59. **[WOLFF, Christian.]** BARON VON WOLFFS GEOMETRIE I SAMMANDRAG; Til Sveska Ungdomens Tjenst Utgifven. Stockholm, Tryck hos Anders J. Nordström, 1792.

8vo, pp. 136; with woodcut printer's device, head and tail-pieces and nine folding engraved plates; some light browning and soiling, with some slight bleed from binding affecting the inner gutters and corners for first and



last couple of leaves; with the bookplate of Fredric Wachtmeister of Tistad Castle on front paste-down, and stamp initials of 'H.W.' on rear paste down and evidence of previous label; a most appealing copy in contemporary half calf over sprinkled boards, spine ruled in black, with sprinkled edges. £225



First edition. Attractively printed Swedish summary of the geometrical teachings of the German Enlightenment polymath Christian von Wolff (1679-1754), drawn from his four part treatise on mathematics *Anfangsgründe alle mathematischen Wissenschaften* (Elements of all the Mathematical Sciences), first published in 1710, and which was to be subsequently abridged for wider readership and reprinted many times.

Carl Stridsberg (1755-1819) was a noted Swedish educator, and in addition to translating important foreign works, was the author of a number of language and mathematical textbooks. He ran his own school for several years, and between 1790-1795 was appointed to the Royal Court to teach the young Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf (1778-1837) geometry, arithmetic, geography and German, whilst also serving as Royal Librarian. An educational reformer he believed in an

all round education to produce enlightened citizens. Little wonder therefore, that he should have chosen to translate the work of the scholarly philosopher, mathematician and scientist, considered to be one of the most important and influential of German Enlightenment figures alongside Leibniz and Kant.

On the assassination of his father Gustav III in March 1792, Gustaf succeeded to the throne at the age of only 13.

OCLC locates copies at the Royal Swedish Library, Greifswald, and Kings Libray and Bryn Athyn College.

A veritable Who's Who

60. **[WOMEN PUBLISHERS LTD.] GATES, G. Evelyyn (editor).** WOMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1923-1924 Second edition. London: Women Publishers, Limited... 1924.

8vo, pp. 697, [1] [7] (advertisements, the last being on the final free endpaper); with a number of half-tone portraits, and advertisements throughout the text; some light browning and occasional minor soiling, but otherwise clean and crisp; ex-libris copy marked 'withdrawn' on front free endpaper, with remains of library label on front paste down, and a number faint embossed library stamps sporadically throughout, but unobtrusive; in the original orange publisher's cloth ruled and lettered in black, head and tail of spine nicked and worn with slight loss, lower joint slightly split, spine sunned, covers somewhat soiled, with taped accession number at tail of spine, extremities somewhat rubbed and bumped. £125

Second edition (first and third editions also 1924) of this uncommon and invaluable reference work, "Compiled by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship", and covering all aspects of the post-emancipation period in considerable detail.



Effectively a Women's 'Citizen Year Book', full of facts and figures, advertisements, and photographs, the work is divided into sections providing relevant information, advice and directories, on matters such as 'Woman's emancipation', 'National Government', 'Women and the Law', 'Women's Sports', 'Education', 'Occupations of Women', 'Women in the Labour Market', 'Women in the Professions', 'Careers for Women', 'Social Work', 'Economics', and concluding with an extensive Directory of Societies, a list of Women Justices of the Peace, a Directory of Women Medical Practitioners, and a bibliography. Compiled by 'Miss E. M. L. Scott' and edited by Miss G. E. Gates, contributors include Millicent Fawcett, Commandant Mary Allen, Lena Ashwell, Lilian Barker, Margaret Bondfield, Winifred Cullis, Margaret Llewellyn Davies, Margery Fry, Chrystal Macmillan, Hilda Martindale, Bertha Mason, Edith Picton-Turbervill, Eleanor Rathbone - among many others. For whatever reason, no further year books were published in subsequent years, although the work went through three editions in its first and only year of publication. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship itself had been the organisation of the Suffragists, who had campaigned for women to get the vote as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. In 1919, after women aged 28 or more had been granted the vote, the NUWSS renamed itself as the NUSEC, and under the continued leadership of Eleanor Rathbone started campaigning to equalise the voting age between men and women.



Fighting spies and the 'enemies in our midst'

61. **[WOMEN'S IMPERIAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.]** PRINTED AGENDA AND FOUR RELATED NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS concerning the little-known and short-lived British Women's Organisation, the Women's Imperial Defence Council, and relating to the two meetings held on February 8th, and March 4th 1918. London, 1918.

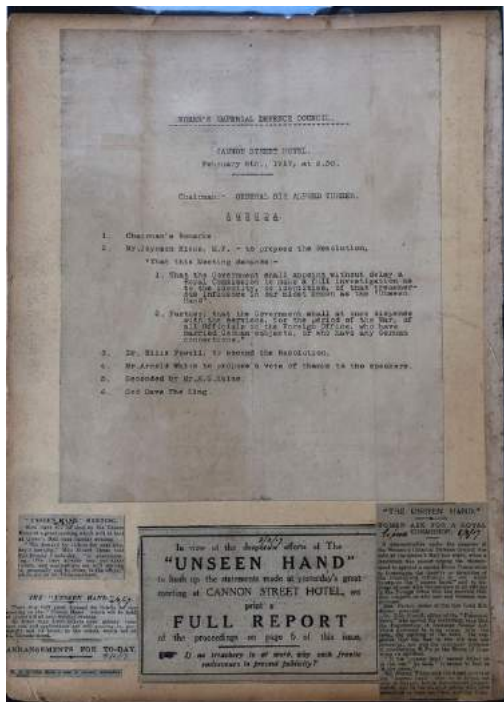
Single folio sheet of thick card, 365 x 263mm, seemingly once part of a larger scrapbook of clippings but now loose, with typed agenda sheet and four small related newspaper clippings mounted on verso; recto comprised of a number of unrelated mounted newspaper clippings, small photographs, and membership forms; with remains of linen mount along one margin, card somewhat browned, with some marginal nicks and wear. £80

An unusual, and at first glance rather innocuous if somewhat mysterious, collection of memorabilia, but which in fact shines a light upon the febrile climate of paranoia and suspicion which gripped London and the nation during WWI.

According to the Dictionary of British Women's Organisations, 1825-1960, the Women's Imperial Defence Council as a 'non-political body'... only known from a report of a meeting at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, in 1917, chaired by General Sir Arthur Turner, and addressed exclusively to men, including the future Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks' (p. 169). This meeting, as revealed by the mounted printed agenda, was held on February 8th, 1917 at 2.30pm, with further speeches by Dr Ellis Powell, Mr Arnold White, and A. G. Hales. Such was the interest generated by this first gathering, that a second meeting was organised and held on March 4th at Queen's Hall, for which over 8000 tickets were apparently sent out, according to the clippings also included here. It was presided over by 'Mrs Parker, sister of the late Lord Kitchener'.

The formation of the Council, even though it appears to have proven only short-lived, gave a public forum and voice to the firm belief held by many of the existence of a secret German backed cabal or 'Unseen Hand', which since the beginning of the war was thought to have been undermining the very ability of the country effectively to pursue the war, by carrying out acts of espionage, and entrapping leading figures of government and the City alike through high-level vice rings, accusations of sexual perversion, female prostitution and





bondage rackets. Spy fever inevitably gripped the nation, with over 9000 reports of suspected espionage received by the Metropolitan Police by September 1914. The sinking of the Lusitania in May 1915 only served to heighten the conspiracy theories. The 'enemy in our midsts' became an obsession and by the spring of 1917, when the Council held their meetings, MI5 had amassed the names of 250,000 aliens in Britain, with more detailed files held for over 27,000 suspects.

As the printed agenda states, the purpose of the meeting was to demand: "That the Government shall appoint without delay a Royal Commission to make a full investigation as to the identity, or identities, of that treacherous influence in our midst known as the "Unseen Hand". Further, that the Government shall at once dispense with the services, for the period of the War, of all Officials in the Foreign Office, who have married German subjects, or who have any German connections'.

The apotheosis of this outpouring of suspicion and paranoia, came in the following May, during the infamous libel trial brought by the well-known 'barefoot' dancer Maud Allan, against the right wing MP Noel Pemberton Billing - a close associate of one of the speakers at the Cannon Street Hotel, Arnold White. An extraordinary trial which gripped the nation for some six days, Allan was implicitly accused of

homosexuality, being rumoured to have had a relationship with Margot Asquith, whilst at the same time being accused of being a German sympathiser by virtue of having undertaken musical training in Berlin. Her 'erotic' dancing performances, as well as her recent private appearance in a performance of Oscar Wilde's notorious play Salome, led to accusations of sexual perversions and sadism. During the trial Billing asserted that the Germans had in their possession a 'black book' naming 47,000 English men and women vulnerable to blackmail because of their 'sexual perversions'. During the trial the names of the former PM Herbert Asquith, Margot Asquith, and even of the presiding judge, Justice Darling, were among those mentioned in the book. The book never materialised, but in a way was all the more powerful by its absence. Upon this mythical book was projected a set of paranoid fears and fantasies, concerning the conduct of the war which were at the time incapable of refutation.

See Lucy Bland, *Modern Women on Trial*, p. 39; the British Library holds various unidentified pamphlets and ephemera.



The Leviathon Telescope illustrated and described

62. **[WOODS, Thomas.] THE MONSTER TELESCOPES**, Erected by the Earl of Rosse, Parsonstown. With an account of the Manufacture of the Specula, and full description of all the machinery connected with these instruments. Illustrated with engravings. Second edition. Parsonstown. Sheilds and Son, Cumberland-Square. London: Duncan and Malcolm, Paternoster-Row. Dublin: John Cumming and W. Curry. 1844.



Small 4to, pp. [ii] blank, [ii] title-page, iv, 54, [2] publisher's catalogue; with lithograph frontispiece, three numbered lithograph plates, and four engraved text figures; paper a little browned, with some foxing along title-page gutter, and sporadically throughout with some occasional faint soiling; with two loosely inserted items, one a pencil inscription referring to optical works, the other a typed letter addressed to Sir Charles Parsons on headed Grubb Parsons paper dated 1929; in the original dark blue blindstamped cloth, with title title within roundel on upper cover, neatly recased with new spine and endpapers, covers a little sunned and stained, small nick to upper cover, with light wear to extremities and corners; from the library of Grubb Parsons' chief optical engineer David Sinden, with the Grubb Parsons & Co., address stamp at head of first blank; overall a very good copy. £325

Second edition, (first also 1844), and a nice association copy, of this important and early contemporary account of the recent astronomical advances being made by William Parsons, third Earl of Rosse (1800-1867) on his estate of Birr Castle near Parsonstown in Ireland. Parsons had long been focused upon the idea of constructing a large telescope and worked for five years to find an alloy suitable for the mirror. His mirrors were made of speculum metal, an alloy of approximately two parts copper to one part tin by weight. Adding more copper makes the mirror less brittle, but is more susceptible to the development of small surface fissures during the cooling process, an tarnishes faster. After much experimentation he succeeded in casting and cooling a three foot mirror, and so in 1842 he began work on his 'monster' six foot mirror. The present work provides an account of these experiments, which eventually saw the installation of his 'Leviathan' with the six foot speculum, and which was at the time the largest in the world. The telescope had a focal length of fifty-four feet and with it he was able to make detailed studies of nebulae, took some of the earliest lunar photographs, and was the first to detect the spiral nature of some nebulae. The 'Leviathan' was immediately treated as something of a marvel and became a tourist attraction, and Wood's account no doubt did much to inspire this.

The present copy was once in the collection of David Sinden, chief optical engineer at the noted manufacturers of optical instruments Sir Howard Grubb, Parsons & Company, based in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The company was first founded in Dublin by Thomas Grubb in 1833 as the Grubb Telescope Company. During the 19th century it produced a number of famous telescopes including refractors for the Vienna Observatory, the Melbourne Observatory and the Royal Observatory in Greenwich. Sir Charles Parsons acquired the company in 1925, and loosely inserted is a letter addressed to him and signed by the manager C. Young and dated 1929. Young tells Sir Charles about the purchase of the present copy from Sotheran's. It also mentions that Young will meet with 'Dr. Lockyer' at Sidmouth 'to discuss the new mounting'. Sinden later founded the Sinden Optical Company, and many of his fine instruments may be found in observatories world-wide today.



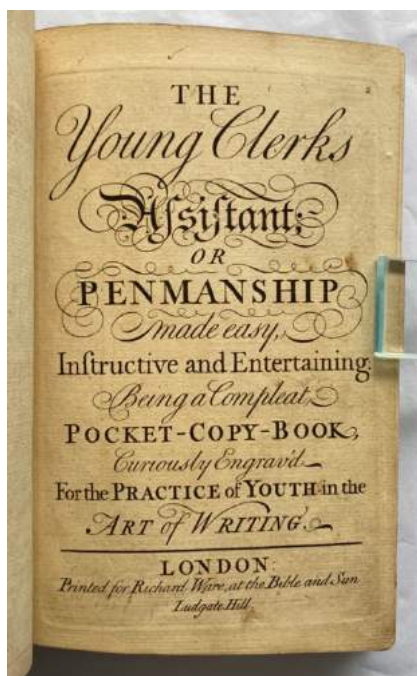
With two 18th century female owners

63. **[WRITING MANUAL.] [BICKHAM, George.]** THE YOUNG CLERKS ASSISTANT; Or Penmanship made easy, instructive and entertaining: being a complete pocket copy-book, curiously engraved for the practice of youth in the Art of Writing. London: Printed for Richard Ware, at the Bible and Sun, Ludgate Hill. [n.d. but ca. 1733?]. [bound with:] **PICART, Bernard.** A NEW DRAWING BOOK OF MODES. By Mons. B. Picart. Printed for Richard Ware at the Bible & Sun in Amen-Corner, Warwick Lane, London. [n.d. but ca. 1733?]. [bound with:] **LEEKEY, William.** A DISCOURSE ON THE USE OF THE PEN. Containing observations on writing in general. The proper posture in sitting to write: rules



for choosing quills, and making of pens for different hands, (proving that the common methods of sitting to write, and nibbing the pen, obstruct the freedom of writing:) With whatever else may tend to perfection in that art. Necessary not only for teachers of writing, but for all persons concerned in business. To which are added, two alphabetical sets of copies suited to a quarto writing book, on the rule of life, and moral definitions. London: Printed for R. Ware, at the Bible and Sun, on Ludgate-Hill. [n.d. but ca. 1764-1774?]

Three works in one volume, 8vo; I. ff. [i] engraved frontispiece signed 'G. Bickham sculp', [i] engraved title-page, 3 - 61 engraved and letterpress plates of different styles of handwriting, printed on recto only, 57-59 mainly letterpress with engraved numbering, leaf 9 an additional title-page 'A specimen of the various characters now principally us'd in printing & writing curiously engrav'd by the best hands, MDCCXXXIII'; II. ff. [i] engraved title page bound horizontally, 2 - 13 leaves of engraved plates, plate 2 signed 'G. Bickham junr sculp', plates 5 'G. Bickham junr sculp 1732', plate 6 slightly obscured by possibly 'Wickham junr sculp' though could also be G Bickham, plates 9 'G. Bickham junr sculp 1733', and plates 8, 10, 11 signed 'B Cole sculp'; III. pp. 32; all three works lightly browned, with some dust-soiling and spotting, some occasional ink splattering and staining, with more prominent ink stain affecting the fore-edge, and which is more prominent in the final work but not intrusive; in early 20th century green publisher's cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with contemporary signature of 'Mary Stone, February 15 1771' on front free endpaper, and of 'Elizabeth Webster, 1758' on verso of final free endpaper. **£1,200**



Bound together three popular 18th century writing manuals and copybooks, of particular appeal bearing as it does the signatures of two contemporary female readers, Mary Stone and Elizabeth Webster.

The engraver George Bickham is associated with a number of writing manuals, with perhaps his most influential being the *Universal Penman* (1733-1741), a noted collection of writing samples from the most prominent masters of the time. Whilst the *Young Clerks Assistant* is anonymous, he was responsible for the frontispiece engraving, and a number of the plates in the *Picart* are signed by either G. Bickham and G. Bickham Junr, with two being dated 1732 and 1733. An additional engraved title-page within the *Young Clerks Assistant*, 'A specimen of the various characters now principally us'd in printing & writing curiously engrav'd by the best hands' is dated 1733. The present copy bears a similarity to ESTC T155495 and which they date to ca. 1764, apparently based on the imprint of the Leekey (printed for C. and R. Ware, 1764). Maxted, however, suggests that Richard Ware only came to be listed individually in directories from 1774-1777 (London Book trades 1775-1800, p. 239). Whilst it is possible that the first two works are here in first editions, it seems more likely that they could all be later issues.

On the front free endpaper is the inscription 'Pater Honerandum Mary Stone February 15, 1771'; whilst the final verso bears the signature 'Elizabeth Webster, 1758, Pater Honorandum 1758', together with further practice attempts. Of interest honerandum has been spelt with an 'a' on the front free endpaper, and with an 'o' by Elizabeth.

All editions appear scarce, and the evidence of female ownership makes the present copy of especial appeal. ESTC T155495 bearing the closest similarity though with a different imprint for the Leekey, and locating copies at Virginia, UCLA, Yale, the British Library, NLW, Oxford and Leeds; Pennsylvania State University hold a copy of this imprint of the Leekey; Maxted, London Book Trades, 1775-1800, p. 239; Heal, English Writing Masters, p. 184 (a variant issue).

64. **[W.W.I.] CAVELL, Edith.** 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.]

Small photograph on satin, 140 x 85mm, retaining the original printed brown envelope, photograph a little browned with faint dampstain (more visible on verso), with some light fraying to edges; envelope a little creased with a few small marginal nicks and tears, but otherwise good. **£75**





A scarce memorial item 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, returning to German-occupied Belgium, as soon as possible, where 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 photographic portrait of Cavell printed on Satin, 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.

65. **[W.W.I.] GEORGE, Getrude A.** EIGHT MONTHS WITH THE WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE With a Foreword by Air Marshall Sir H. M. Tranchard, K.C.B., D.S.O. Heath Cranton Limited, 6, Fleet Lane, London, E.C. 4. [Reproduced and Printed by the Premier Engraving Co., 35 & 36, Hosier Lane, E.C.1, for Messrs. Heath Cranton, Ltd.] 1920.

4to, pp. [64] including frontispiece; printed on china coated paper; title-page and 28 full-page photographic reproductions of chalk sketches on brown paper done by the author; some occasional light soiling, but otherwise clean and bright; in the original blue cloth backed pictorial boards, upper cover embossed and lettered in blue, with small mounted colour vignette of a saluting member of the WRAF, spine lettered in blue, head and tail slightly bumped and worn, covers slightly scuffed, extremities a little bumped and rubbed; a very good copy.

£285

First edition of this early and attractively produced account of life in the recently formed Women's Royal Air Force, by Getrude A. George (1886-1971). Previously an art teacher before the war, what makes the work of particular appeal are the 28 delightful full-page illustrations by the author, reproductions of her original chalk sketches drawn on brown paper, and which evocatively capture day to day life. WRAF records show that she joined up on 29 October 1918 and that she was employed at the London Colney RAF airfield.





George dedicates the book to ‘the girls with whom I lived in happy comradeship during my period of service, and to one WRAF officer, whose steady work and high ideals helped to form a worthy tradition in the new Force’. Certainly what comes through in the accompanying text is the great feeling of pride, adventure and esprit de corps of these women, serving alongside men for the first time. Though predominantly performing auxiliary tasks, such as cleaning, repairing aircraft, and sign-writing, George was clearly very proud of her connection with the Force.

‘During the First World War, members of the Women’s Royal Naval Service (WRNS) and the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) worked on air stations belonging to the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) and the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS). When the decision was taken to merge the RFC and RNAS to form the Royal Air Force (RAF), concerns were raised about the loss of their specialised female workforce. This need for a separate women’s air service led to the formation of the WRAF on 1 April 1918. Personnel of the WAAC and WRNS were given the choice of transferring to the new service and over 9,000 decided to join. Civilian enrolment swelled WRAF numbers. They were dispatched to RAF bases, initially in Britain and then later in 1919 to France and Germany. In April 1920 the WRAF, a wartime force, was disbanded. In only two years, 32,000 WRAFs had proved a major asset to the RAF and paved the way for all future air service women’. (RAF Museum online).

OCLC locates copies at UCSB, the NYPL, the Hoover Institute, Southern Illinois, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the NLS, Oxford, and the BL.

War time experiences in a refuge canteen, by the Canadian novelist

66. **[W.W.I.] GRANT, Marjorie.** VERDUN DAYS IN PARIS London: 48 Pall Mall. W. Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. Glasgow, Melbourne, Auckland. 1918.

8vo, pp. ix, [i], 239, [3]; some minor foxing throughout, with small stain affecting lower margins of final few leaves (more prominent along tail edge than on leaves themselves); small mounted image of young boy on half-title; in the original red publisher’s cloth, spine lettered in black, spine darkened and rubbed, title in blind on upper cover, extremities sunned and lightly soiled. £85

First edition of this autobiographical account of life as a volunteer during W.W.I, by the Canadian novelist Marjorie Grant Cook (1882-1965). Born in Quebec City, Canada, her early career was spent as a schoolteacher, before travelling to Europe in 1916 hoping to help the war effort, spending time in London before arriving in Paris. This, her first published work, documents her time working as a volunteer at a canteen for war refugees and soldiers in the Latin Quarter, as well as spending time with the Alliances des Dames Françaises helping at a hospital. Written in a diary-entry format, the work describes her experiences during the Verdun battle, the longest and bloodiest of the war, though she uses fictitious names for the people she had encountered.

Initially publishing under the name Marjorie Grant, she subsequently published under her full name of Grant Cook. After the war, she returned to London and soon published her successful novel, *Latchkey Ladies* (1921) drawn from her life in London as a single working woman. She was a prolific and influential reviewer for the *Times Literary Supplement*, and went on to publish seven novels under a variety of pseudonyms.

See Canada’s Early Women Writers project
<https://cwrc.ca/islandora/object/cweww%3Ad58acff7-d1a3-4191-9e76-b9a5ed366441>.



67. **[W.W.I.] NICHOLS, Alan.** SONS OF VICTORY Dedicated to the Memory of the Late Sir Arthur Pearson who Monument is the abiding Hope he left in the hearts of blinded Soldiers. [n.p. but London?. n.p. and n.d. but ca. 1935-6.]

8vo, pp. [ii] blank, 36, [2] blank, with a number of half tone illustrations and photographs; some spotting along central stapled gutter, with some rusting of staples and thus slight staining, otherwise generally clean and bright; stapled as issued in the original blue card wrappers, upper cover lettered in gilt, spine and outer margins somewhat sunned; otherwise good. £30



First edition of this fascinating and powerful short autobiographical account by Alan Nichols (1889-1959), who lost both hands, the lower part of his arms and his sight during a training accident on September 4th 1916. Having previously been wounded in the legs whilst fighting on the Aisne in 1914, at the time Nichols was a Bombing Instructor at South Shields, when an instantaneous fuse was accidentally inserted into a charge (as opposed to a time fuse) and exploded. His colleague Sergeant Sullivan was also severely injured and died of his wounds later that day.

Nichols injuries were catastrophic, and surgeons at the time noted over 500 other wounds caused by the fragments of the charge and barricade. He also lost a lung, had two ribs removed, and lost his hearing in one ear. The short account, some seventeen years after his accident, was written by Nichols to pay particular tribute to the work of Sir Arthur Pearson (1866-1921) and his team staff and volunteers at St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Military Personnel and Sailors based in Regent's Park during WWI. Pearson, the noted newspaper publisher, had founded the charity in 1915, as he himself had lost his sight due to glaucoma. There, the wounded were provided a varied programme of care and training to enable them to reconstruct their lives and learn to adapt to their new situation and disability. 'Training consisted of Braille, typewriting, knitting, basket-making, mat-making, and boot repairing: carpentry, poultry-farming, shorthand and typewriting, telephone operating, and massage; and to-day men from St. Dunstan's are scattered in all parts of the Empire, efficient in these trades and professions' (p. 15). Nichols himself was trained as a typist and was fitted with aluminium hands, with articulated fingers, and successfully passed his examinations. He later moved to the West Country and became the representative for St Dunstan's covering Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, and then to Portslade, near Brighton. In 1934 he appeared in the 1934 film 'Forgotten Men: The War as it was' directed by Norman Lee.

Pearson was created a baronet in 1916 in recognition of his services to the blind, and the charity remains to this day, now known as Blind Veterans UK. In 1919 he published his own account *Victory over Blindness: How it was won by Men of St. Dunstan's*.

OCLC locates copies at the New York Public Library, Harvard, Tulsa, the US National Federation of the Blind, Oxford, the British Library, Leeds, Dublin, and the NLS.

68. **[W.W.I.] [SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.]** GROUP OF THREE MEDALS AWARDED TO MISS A. L. MERRYLEES, awarded for service during the First World war in Salonika and France, between September 1915 and September 1917.

Together three medals; Silver British War and Bronze British Victory Medals mounted together with brooch, 'A. L. Merrylees' inscribed on rim of both medals, both ribbons slightly soiled with some minor tarnishing to both versos, with separate bronze French Médaille d'honneur, issued by the Ministère de la Guerre for 'Devouement Epidémies', the reverse officially embossed 'Miss A. Merrylees 1917', housed within original case of issue with gold blocked lettering to the lid 'Ministère de la Guerre - Miss A. Merrylees 1917'; some internal wear to box interior, with further rubbing and scuffing to outer surfaces; miniatures of all three mounted together on a separate brooch, ribbons rather soiled and a little frayed; generally though very good to fine. £985





Three service medals awarded to the Miss Anna Louisa Merrylees. Born in Aberdeen in 1879, she first served in Salonika with the Scottish Women's Hospital then later as a Masseuse and Orderly, in France with the French Red Cross. The medal roll shows her as being a serving member of The Scottish Women's Hospital, and she served in the Royaumont unit with Miss Frances Ivens. Ivens was chief medical officer at the Scottish Women's Hospital there, and for her services to the French forces she was awarded the Légion d'honneur and the Croix de Guerre. Merrylees served from September 1915 until September 1917, and she is quoted twice in Eileen Crofton's book on the unit, *'Angels of Mercy: A Women's Hospital on the Western Front 1914-1918'* (though surname spelt as Merrilees). In the 1920's she worked in Kenya, before returning to London and living in Chelsea. She was subsequently employed as a masseuse/physiotherapist at St. Bartholemew's Hospital for 20 years, and died at Harborne Hall, Birmingham, in December 1965.

British Nurses who served overseas were awarded the standard campaign medals depending on where they served. The silver British War Medal (1914-1920) was awarded to officers and men and women of the British and Imperial Forces who either entered a theatre of war or served overseas between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918 inclusive. The ribbon has a central band of orange edged with white, black and blue lines and although many other medal ribbons symbolise something, it seems that the colour and pattern of the British War Medal ribbon has no special significance. The recipient's service number, rank, name and unit were inscribed on the rim of the medal, although only Miss Merrylees' name has been included here. The obverse depicts King George V together with Latin inscription, whilst the reverse gives the dates of the First World War and shows St. George on horseback trampling underfoot the eagle shield of the central powers (German and Austro-Hungarian Empires), with a skull and cross-bones. Approximately 6.4 million of these medals were issued.

The Allied forces each issued their own bronze Victory Medal (1914-1919), with a similar design, equivalent wording and identical ribbon. The colours represent the combined colours of the Allied nations, with the rainbow additionally representing the calm after the storm. The ribbon consists of a double rainbow with red at the centre. The British version depicts the winged figure of Victory on the front with on the reverse 'The Great War for Civilisation 1914-1919'. To qualify, an individual had to have entered an area of active fighting, not just served overseas. Approximately 5.7 million Victory Medals were issued.

The Médaille d'honneur for epidemics was first instituted by decree in 1885 to reward those for particular service and dedication during an epidemic. Awarded by the Ministry of War to both French and foreign civil and military personnel, it was awarded to those during WWI who had distinguished themselves helping the sick and injured, and was also given to those who helped during the Spanish influenza epidemic.



Little-known feminist and nursing heroine of the Great War

69. **[W.W.I.] STOBART, Mrs [Mabel] St Clair.** WAR AND WOMEN From Experience in the Balkans and elsewhere. London. G. Bell & Sons Ltd, 1913.

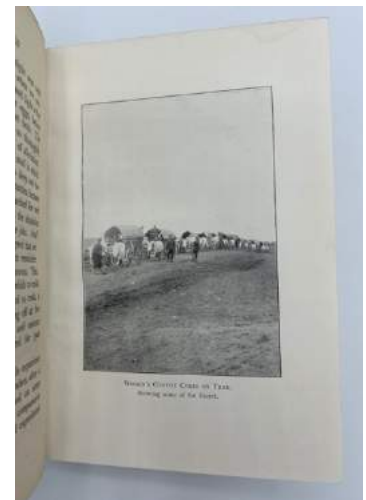
8vo, pp. xviii, 239, [1] advertisement; with 32 photographic plates (including frontispiece which retains original tissue guard); a little foxed throughout, with some minor dampstaining affecting upper margins of a few plates; faded ownership signature on front free endpaper; in the original red publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers ruled in blind with white cross on upper cover, head and tail of spine bumped, spine dulled with some minor wear to joints, fore-edge of upper cover lightly dampstained; with ex-libris label on front paste down. **£110**





First edition of this uncommon first hand account. Mabel Annie St Clair Stobart (née Boulton 1862 - 1954) was a noted British suffragist and aid-worker, and the present work recounts her experiences with the Women's Sick and Wounded Convoy Corps that she had formed in 1910, and in the face of some official disquiet, had commanded during the Balkan Wars. A leading feminist of the day, Mabel believed passionately in the value of women in wartime, hoping that once they'd proved as capable as men, that they would ultimately secure the right to vote. Members of the corps were provided thorough training based on methods used by the Royal Army Medical Corps. Despite offering the services of her all-female corps to the British Red Cross during the First Balkan War, the offer was rejected by its head, Sir Frederick Treves, who did not believe that women belonged near the battlefield. Undeterred, Stobart took direct action herself, and travelled independently with her team to Serbia, and later Bulgaria, where she set up a hospital in Thrace for the Bulgarian Red Cross.

The prefatory note provided by Viscount Esher provides an insight into some of the resistance that she had encountered: 'When Mrs. St. Clair Stobart told me that she was going to the Balkans with the Convoy Corps, I reminded her of my publicly stated objections to sending assistance to foreign armies engaged in war, on the ground that any help whatever (however humane the motive) is a breach of neutrality and it tantamount to taking part in the war. Their record of the Convoy Corps' achievements in the Balkans proves how effectively a body of well-meaning, philanthropic and earnest folk can assist combatants, patching up wounded to go and kill and maim their opponents, thus breaking the law of neutrality as completely as though they supplied the arms, or cash, or munitions of war, or even volunteers, in a cause which is not the cause of our land an people. Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, has, however, done this great service. She has proved by experience and example what women can achieve in war, and although I am not prepared to accept all her inferences and assent to all her deductions on the disputed position of women in social ordinance of civilised states, it is impossible to resist her plea for a reconsideration of the place assigned to them in the scheme of National Defence. Nursing the sick and wounded in war is clearly women's work. The detailed arrangements, their plan and ordering, are a sphere of activity for women in peace. As matters now stand, nursing schemes are worked out and stereotyped by the military authorities, without advice or suggestion from those who, in war, will have to bear the chief burden. The pleas has always been that the hierarchy of the R.A.M.C. know all about war and its requirements, whereas women know nothing. This book disposes that fallacy. It is doubtful whether any R.A.M.C. officer can claim an experience equal to that of the Convoy Corps and its medical staff' (p. vii).



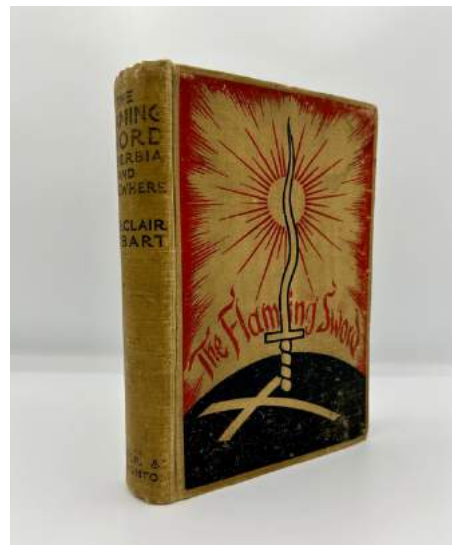
Shortly after the beginning of W.W.I. she established a second all-female relief organisation, the Women's National Service League (1914). Again her offers of help were rejected by Treves, and so bypassing him for a second time, 'She set up field hospitals in Belgium and France before turning her attention to war-torn Serbia. The tented military hospital she and her team created at Kragujevac and the network of civilian clinics they established in the area provided medical aid to thousands. Stobart, as the commander of First Serbian-English Field Hospital (Front), was given the rank of major. When the Serbian army was forced to retreat to Albania in 1915, Stobart led her mobile hospital over mountainous terrain for 81 days. Her unit was the only one to arrive in Albania without any losses or desertions. For her services, she was awarded the Serbian Orders of the White Eagle and of St. Sava. In 1916 she was appointed a Lady of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. That same year she published *The Flaming Sword in Serbia and Elsewhere*. She also conducted several lecture tours, donating the money she made to the Serbian Red Cross' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* online).



70. **[W.W.I.] STOBART, Mrs [Mabel] St Clair.** THE FLAMING SWORD IN SERBIA AND ELSEWHERE Second edition. Hodder and Stoughton. London, New York, Toronto. 1917.

8vo, pp. x, 325, [3] list of personnel; with frontispiece, one partially coloured folding map (with small tear at gutter), and 15 photographic plates (the majority with two images); some light soiling and foxing throughout, a few corners creased, pp. 31-33 fore-edges nicked due to rough opening; in the original decorative cloth, spine lettered in black, head and tail of spine bumped and slightly nicked, book block slightly shaken, covers darkened with some staining and soiling, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with the signature of 'Winfrey' on paste down and front free endpaper; a sound copy. £85

Second edition (first 1916) of this first hand detailed and graphic account of the work of the Women's National Service League during WWI, under the courageous leadership of the feminist and medical relief work, Mabel Annie St Clair Stobart (née Boulton 1862 - 1954). Shortly after the beginning of W.W.I. Stobart had established the Women's National Service League, and having had her offers of help rejected by the British Red Cross, the team set off under their own steam. At one point she was arrested by the Germans as she was setting up a hospital in Belgium, but fortunately avoided the same fate that befell her contemporary Edith Cavell. She set up further field hospitals in France before turning her attention to war-torn Serbia, where an epidemic of typhus has broken out. Stobart fund-raised for ambulances, X-ray machines and medical supplies, and travelled to Serbia with her seven female doctors, eighteen nurses and a large general staff including her second husband, John Greenhalgh. 'The tented military hospital she and her team created at Kragujevac and the network of civilian clinics they established in the area provided medical aid to thousands. Stobart, as the commander of First Serbian-English Field Hospital (Front), was given the rank of major. When the Serbian army was forced to retreat to Albania in 1915, Stobart led her mobile hospital over mountainous terrain for 81 days. Her unit was the only one to arrive in Albania without any losses or desertions. For her services, she was awarded the Serbian Orders of the White Eagle and of St. Sava. In 1916 she was appointed a Lady of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England' (Encyclopaedia Britannica online). The present work provides a vivid account of her experiences, and Stobart went on to conduct several lecture tours, donating the money made to the Serbian Red Cross.



'Stobart continued speaking out for women's rights. By the end of World War I, the United Kingdom had passed a law that gave some women the right to vote, and full suffrage came not long after. In later life she was active in various causes. She became involved in the spiritualist movement and in 1925 published the book *Torchbearers of Spiritualism*. In 1929 she became one of the founders of the SOS Society, an organization that provided housing for the unemployed. Her autobiography *Miracles and Adventures* appeared in 1935' (ibid).

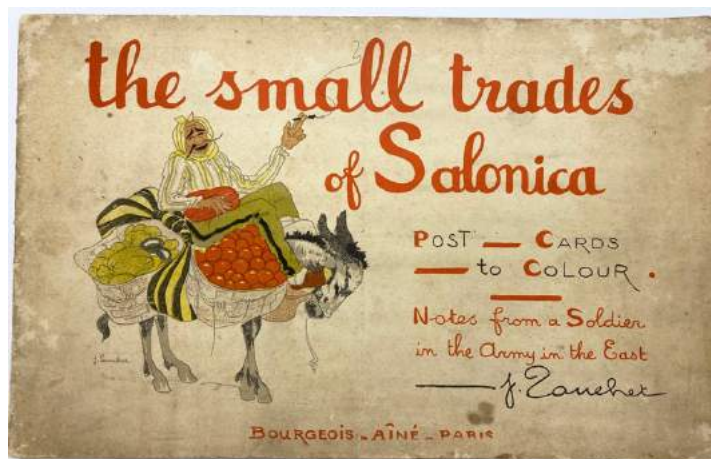
See <http://www.dorsetlife.co.uk/2015/01/dorsets-wartime-heroine-mabel-st-clair-stobart>.



71. **[W.W.I.] TOUCHET, Jacques.** THE SMALL TRADES OF SALONICA Post-cards to Colour. Notes from a soldier in the Army in the East. [rear cover: 'For colouring use the non-poisonous colours of Bourgeois Ainé-']. Paris, Bourgeois Ainé. [n.d. but ca. 1917.]

Oblong 8vo, 174 x 276mm; ff. [8] leaves of postcards in lithograph, four per page, separated by perforations, thus 32 in all, of which 16 are printed in full colour, and 16 are duplicates in outline ready to be coloured in; central leaf detached; very minor rusting to central gutter from staple, aside from some occasional light soiling, and minor offsetting from colour, quite fresh and bright; stapled as issued in the original decorative card wrappers, staple rusted, covers somewhat soiled and lightly scuffed, with some minor staining, a couple of small marginal tears, corners a little bumped and furled; still a very good copy of a scarce ephemeral item. £285

A scarce and unusual W.W.I ephemeral survivor - a rare postcard colouring book showing the street trades and inhabitants of the port of Salonika (now Thessaloniki). Unused and seemingly complete, the booklet is an example of the mass market for postcards which developed as a direct consequence of the war, booksellers quickly responding to the demand from soldiers far from home, for cheap and lightweight souvenir cards.



Of the 32 cards, 16 are vibrantly coloured, with the remaining 16 reproduced in outline ready for colouring - a gentle distraction no doubt. One can only imagine that crayons and paints would be in short supply in the field, but a note on the verso of the current booklet helpful notes "For colouring use the non-poisonous colours of Bourgeois Ainé". Very much of the time, and thus somewhat stereotyped, amongst the street trades depicted we find crossing-sweepers, musicians, money-changers, grinders, confectioners, 'schoemakers' (sic), a photographer, a tailor, a milkman, a lemonade vendor, a barber and a fishmonger. The purpose was to convey to those back home the sense of 'other worldliness' of life in Salonika, and would in all probability have amazed, and hopefully reassured the recipient.

Included amongst the Allied Forces, as is well known, were several authors, poets, artists and cartoonists, and some of these artists went on to contribute series of cartoons for postcards. Whilst some of these serving, military, artists remain anonymous, the present series, according to Diana Wardle in her chapter 'Write Home Salonika', is the work of the lithographer Jacques Touchet (1887-1949), the series also being published in French as *Les petits métiers a Salonique*. Wardle suggests that, as here, the series was made up of 16 'trades', and notes further that 'a double spread of his work was published in *L'Illustration* in February 1917.

No copy of this English edition located on OCLC or JISC, with one example of the French edition at the BnF (though possibly incomplete).

72. **[W.W.II.] THE COMPLETE FIRST AID OUTFIT BOOK** and A.R.P. Odhams Press Limited, Long Acre, London, W.C.2. [Printed in Great Britain, Copyright C639, presumably June 1939].

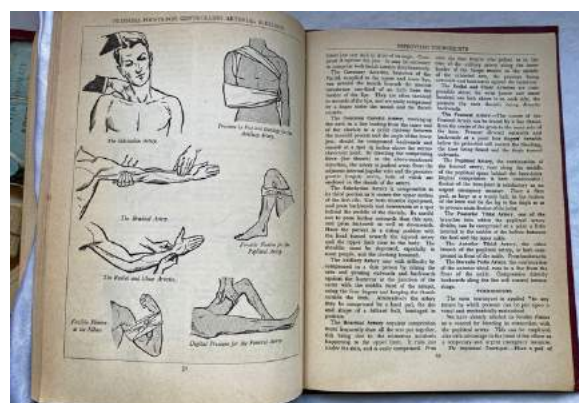
4to, combined instructional book and first aid kit in front pouch, pp. 128; with numerous illustrations within the text, some full page; paper a little browned due to quality with some light cockling; affixed to the front pastedown is a transparent plastic wallet, inside of which is a card titled in red 'The Complete First Aid Outfit', and on which are mounted 8 (of possibly 16) items: Boric Lint, Tincture of Iodine (empty), 2 x BPC Sterilised



Burn Dressings, 1x Sterilised Finger Dressing, Hospital Quality Absorbant Cotton Wool, Solution of Ammonia (empty), a reel of white thread; **missing the small tin of Boracic Ointment; 3 x white open wove bandage of varying widths, three safety pins on card, small brown envelope labelled 'white jaconet' containing gauze, the small pot of Adhesive Zinc Oxide Plaster, and 2 x small rolls of elaster plaster; retaining the elastic place holders; contained within the original burgundy cloth backed card folder, upper cover and spine with the title embossed in blind, light rubbing and wear to extremities and surfaces.** £150

A wonderful WWII survivor, a combined first aid kit (though incomplete) and instructional manual, both bound together in burgundy cloth backed folder and intended for the use of A.R.P. (Air Raid Precaution) wardens. The textbook is divided into eight chapters, and gives general first aid advice, guidance on bandaging, on the treatment of sprains, dislocations and fractures, on haemorrhaging, on unconsciousness, on general accidents such as burns and poisoning, as well as advice in Chapter VII on 'High-Explosive and Incendiary Bombs', including on organising evacuations and shelters, and concluding with a chapter on 'First Aid for Gas Casualties'. The foreword is by N. Corbet Fletcher who was Surgeon-in-Chief of The St. John's Ambulance Brigade from 1936 to 1950.

The first aid kit itself, housed within the front transparent pouch, is missing a number of items. A copy previously handled had 16 items. OCLC seems to locate copies at the British Library and UCLA only.



All items offered subject to prior sale. VAT number: GB 885357869. Please note that VAT will be applied to UK orders of standard rated items. Payment is due within 30 days of receipt. Payment in sterling is preferred though I can accept euro or dollar checks at an agreed rate of exchange. Shipping and insurance are additional. All goods are sent on approval and may be returned within ten days of receipt, upon confirmation. Any item must be insured for the invoiced value. All goods remain the property of the seller until payment has been received in full. Images reproduced in this catalogue are not to scale deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk

FIRSTS

LONDON'S RARE BOOK FAIR

THE ART OF THE BOOK

Saatchi Gallery
16–19 May 2024

firstslondon.com

Follow us @firstslondon | #FirstsLondon

