

DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

E-BULLETIN

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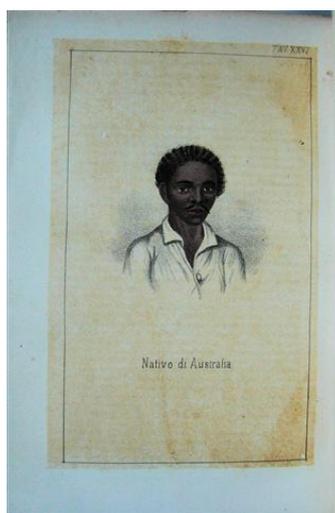
PO BOX 523, SEVENOAKS, KENT, TN13 9PB
Tel: +44 (0)1732 451780 deborah@coltham.co.uk

*Pioneering and Striking Anthropological Work
published just a year before Darwin*

1. **[ANTHROPOLOGY]. NICOLUCCI, Giustiniano.**
DELLE RAZZE UMANE. Saggio Etnologico del Dottor
Giustiniano Nicolucci. Vol. I [- II]. Napoli, Stamperia
E Cartiere Del Fibreno, Strada Trinità maggiore no 26.
1857 - 1858.

*Two volumes in one, large 8vo; pp. xvi, 367, [3] errata and
privilege, with 26 lithograph plates, several hand-coloured;
xii, 331, [2], with 30 lithograph plates, again several hand-
coloured; in all 56 plates; both volumes somewhat foxed
and browned throughout, fore-edge of p. 9 in Vol. I with
neat paper repair, a number of the plates lightly
dampstained predominantly along lower margins, pp. 12
and 121 of Vol II with small nicks and tears at lower
margins due to rough opening; uncut in the original green
publisher's cloth, covers with blind-stamped ornamental
device, head and tail of spines a little rubbed and worn with
a couple of minor nicks, surfaces with evidence of silverfish
wear, extremities a little bumped, corners bumped and
slightly worn; still a good copy.*

\$2400



Rare first edition
of this pioneering and
seemingly little
recognised ethnological
work by the Italian
craniologist and founder
of Italian anthropology,
Giustiniano (Justinian)
Nicolucci (1819-1904).

Described by an
English contemporary in
1864 as a 'learned and
systematic work on
ethnology' and which
provides 'an able and very
instructive review of the
whole family of man, not
merely from the physical and craniological points, but
historically and linguistically, also, and, by the diligent
research of the author, embodies much information
obtained since the days of Prichard' ('Italian Anthropology'
by J.B.D. in *Anthropological Review*, Vol. 2, No. 4, Feb
1864, pp. 30-38)'.
OCLC locates copies at Cambridge, the NLN, Newberry,
Paris, the BL and Bayern only.

Born to a wealthy family, Nicolucci graduated in
medicine from the University of Naples in 1845, having also
acquired a deep understanding of Italian and several
foreign languages, ancient classics, and philosophy. An
early focus upon physiology evolved into an interest in
anthropology, Nicolucci travelling extensively and starting
what was to become an important and substantial
craniological collection, which was later to form the basis
of the collection at the Naples Museum of Anthropology.
His journey through Europe brought him into contact with
many leading foreign scientists, with whom he started an
active exchange of information, knowledge and materials
concerning the 'new anthropological science'. This is his
first published work on the subject, and a pioneering
contribution to Italian and European anthropology,
adopting a multidisciplinary study of human races from a
physiological, physiognomical, anatomical, ethnological
and even philological point of view. A detailed comparative
study, the work benefits from 56 striking lithograph plates,
many of which are hand-coloured, and which depict a
variety of skulls as well as portraits of many national
characteristics from all of the continents of the world.

Nicolucci extended his study of the human race,
later turning his attention to archaeological anthropology,
publishing major studies on Greece and Etruria. In recent
years, his work has been the focus of considerable study in
his native Italy, but as yet seems to have been little studied
further afield. Though initially passed over in favour of
Paolo Mantegazza for the first university chair in
anthropology to be established in Italy (Florence), he was
eventually appointed to the chair of anthropology
established for him in Naples at the Faculty of Medicine, in
1880. In the following two decades, he published a
considerable number of works, the most outstanding of
which are some essays on Darwinism and, in 1886, the
exhaustive review *Anthropology in Italy in the ancient and
modern ages*, in which he examined all the populations
whose presence had been ascertained in Italy, describing
their physical and cultural characteristics. He made a
considerable effort to enrich and organize the Museum
founded in Naples and attached to the Institute of
Anthropology. The Museum of Anthropology still retains
some 200 of the human skulls collected by Nicolucci,
though many others were sold by him to American and
British museums.

OCLC locates copies at Cambridge, the NLN, Newberry,
Paris, the BL and Bayern only.

2. [BEAUTY GUIDE]. [CARON, Auguste]. TOILETTE DES DAMES, ou encyclopédie de la beauté; contenant des réflexions sur la nature de la beauté; sur les causes physiques et morales qui l'altèrent; sur les moyens de la conserver jusqu'à un âge avancé; sur ce qui la constitue chez nous, et sur les soins à donner à chaque partie du corps: un aperçu historique des modes françaises, et des conseils sur la toilette, d'après les principes des beaux arts: ouvrage dédié aux femmes aimables; Par A.C.D.S.S. Paris, Au grand Buffon, librairie de A.G. Debray, ...[1806].

Two volumes, 12mo, pp. 360; pp. 378; a little foxed and browned throughout, with some very faint occasional marginal dampstaining, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary mottled sheep backed green marbled boards, spines with two red morocco labels lettered in gilt, head of vol II repaired, with small nick along upper joint at tail, two small holes in upper joint of Vol I, though with more noticeable loss along inner hinge but holding firm, surfaces light rubbed and scuffed, extremities a little bumped; still an appealing copy. **\$680**

Scarce first edition of this guide to health and beauty, and an example of the ever popular genre of works aimed at women that satiated both their desire for fashion and beauty advice, but from a healthy and hygienic standpoint. Written anonymously, though attributed to the physician Auguste Caron, the work highlights the increasing interest taken in the contentious subject of cosmetics by the medical profession. At the turn of the century the use of cosmetics continued to be the subject of much debate, from both a moral and medical standpoint. Though initially physicians were called upon to highlight the medical dangers to health, they increasingly took it upon themselves to publish works for women that whilst warning against the dangers of some products, nevertheless wrote in praise of fashion and beauty, and recommended alternative prescriptions. Beginning with a philosophical discussion on the nature of beauty, Caron includes a historical discussion of fashion both ancient and modern, before devoting chapters to care of the skin and hair, the use of tobacco, dental care and hygiene, and treatments for the nails, hands and feet. Throughout the course of the work, Caron comments upon the writing of various contemporary authors on the subject, including Antoine Le Camus' famous work, *Abdeker ou l'art de conserver la beauté* (1754), Caron being critical of his lack of real medical knowledge and calling on modern chemistry to correct his mistakes. Also discussed extensively is the work of Marie de Saint-Ursin.

The present work was translated into English in 1808 under the title *The Lady's Toilette*.

OCLC: 6081321 cites five copies at Delaware, Duke, the University of Texas, SUNY at Buffalo, the New York Public Library, Melbourn and the Wellcome, with further copies at the British Library, Maastricht and the Bibliotheque Nationale.

On the Pluralism of worlds

3. BRODEAU DE MONCHARVILLE, Pierre Julien, Marquis de Chatres PREUVES DES EXISTENCES, ET

NOUVEAU SYSTÈME DE L'UNIVERS, ou Idée d'une Nouvelle Philosophie. A Paris, Chez Jacques Josse, rue saint Jacques, à la Columbe Royale. 1702.

8vo, pp. [iv], 98, 101-116, 121-128; with engraved frontispiece; with some mispagnations, with woodcut head-pieces; a little browned and soiled, small tear affecting outer margin of p. 123 but not touching text, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary full speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine and corners neatly repaired, covers a little stained; a presentation copy from the author signed on the front free endpaper "A Monsieur de Gaudion par son très humble et très obéissant serviteur Brodeau"; a good copy. **\$1500**

First edition, later revised issue (?) of this rather curious and esoteric treatise presenting a system of the Universe based upon 'le mouvement circulaire'. A strange mixture of philosophical and theological discussion, verse (including a 'Sonnet Acrostiche'), and biblical extracts (printed in two parallel columns in French and Latin), this extraordinary work initially presents his new philosophical system, the basis of which is represented in the striking frontispiece entitled 'Plan du Nouveau Systeme de l'Univers' depicting his 'l'Idée d'Emanation Spirale Spirituelle et sans Corps'. His brief explanation, found in the first fifteen pages, is divided into 'six propositions', including his belief in the existence of other inhabited planets.



From p. 101 is found a 'Liste des ouvrages de l'Auteur du Nouveau Système de l'Univers' - a suggested library of works by authors ancient and modern, on philosophy, theology, science, and medicine, together with an advertisement for his work *Histoire Generale de la Mer* - which appears never to have been published.

The work begins with two poems or Rondeau, in praise of the reader. A blank space has been left below the title of each poem, and has here been filled in by Brodeau with the name of the book's recipient, M. Gaudion. As the author notes in his preface: 'Je les regarde dès-à-présent... comme les illustres protecteurs de mes opinions'.

Pierre Julien Brodeau, from a noted Angevin family, served in the French Navy, and was later appointed inspector-general of fortifications and an Honorary Advisor of the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of Paris. He became Marquis de Châtres through marriage. He died in 1711.

A seemingly variant issue of the work was also published by Josse in the same year, under the title *Nouveau Système de l'univers*. Also comprising a collection of pieces, verse, and biblical extracts, OCLC note a somewhat erratic and complicated collation for the work. Although difficult to establish priority, the slightly more ordered collation of the present copy suggests a later, revised issue perhaps. Though clearly never bound in, it is possible that



the gap in pagination at p. 98 and before the 'Liste de Ouvrages' is due to a missing separate title or blank leaf. A scarce and curious work.

Blavier, *Les fous littéraires*, p. 453; OCLC locates copies at BnF and Lyon, with microfilm copies at San Diego, the New York Public Library and Pennsylvania.

4. **BURGGRAEVE, Adolphe Pierre.** LES APPAREILS Ouatés ou Nouveau Système de Déligation pour les Fractures les entorses, les luxations, les contusions, les arthropathies, etc. Brussels, A. Labroue, 1857.

Large folio; pp. [ii] half-title, [ii] title-page, viii subscriber's list, [5] - 83, [1] blank, with fine lithograph frontispiece portrait, and twenty stunning lithograph plates on china paper; aside from some light foxing and soiling, clean and crisp; sympathetically rebacked and recorned in plum morocco over marbled boards, spine in gilt; number 113 of a limited number, signed by the author; a fine copy. \$6000

Surprisingly scarce first and only edition of this most striking and beautifully illustrated atlas of orthopaedic appliances, many the invention of the noted Belgian surgeon and professor of anatomy at Ghent, Adolphe Burggraeve (1806-1902). In addition to various unusual devices, the work graphically illustrated his remarkable cotton-wool bandages for use in the treatment of fractures and dislocations. This finely produced work was presumably only published in limited numbers, though some copies are dated 1858.



Burggraeve was the author of several works, notably on therapeutics and the history of medicine, and is particularly respected for the depth of his scholarship, for his many thoughtful writings on public hygiene and for his wonderful biographies of Jenner and Vesalius. He is best known as the originator of dosimetric therapy in 1876, outlined in his major work *Répertoire*

universel de médecine dosimétrique, and he 'travelled widely in Europe to popularize the theory detailed in the book of chemotherapy based on alkaloids' (Heirs 1694).

Not in Heirs or Osler though they both cite other works;

5. **CALLARD DE LA DUQUERIE, Jean Baptiste** LEXICON MEDICUM ETYMOLOGICUM, in quo praeter tria etymologiarum millia medicinae, chirurgiae,

pharmaciae, chymiae & botanices, quater mille obscura vocabula elucidantur. Editio nova longè locupletior. Cadomi [Caen], Apud Joannem Briard. 1693.

Small 12mo, in two parts, pp [14], 372, 239, [but 251], [3] including table of abbreviations]; some light browning throughout, first title-page a cancel and neatly laid down, with small paper flaw affecting outer margin of p. 121 of part 2, touching a couple of letters but with no significant loss; in contemporary brown morocco, all edges gilt, sides gilt panelled with double fillet borders, spine in compartments with raised bands attractively tooled and lettered in gilt, chipped and worn at head exposing head-band, upper joint cracked but holding firm; still a good, copy. \$680

New and revised edition, (first 1691, with a 1692 reissue also with cancel title). An uncommon and appealing dictionary covering, as the title states, medicine, surgery, pharmacy, chemistry and botany; with Latin explanations and, where available, the French word equivalent. Ducquerie (d. 1718) was professor of medicine at the University of Caen, for whose students the present work was written, and founder of a remarkable botanic garden in Caen which exists to this day.

A handsome copy with the more uncommon Caen imprint. A Paris issue appeared in the same year.

Garrison-Morton (5th ed.); 6798; OCLC locates a copy at Toronto, with copies also at the New York Academy of Medicine, the British Library and the Wellcome (though seeming only having one part).

6. **[CHANNEL TUNNEL].** SMALL COLLECTION OF LEAFLETS AND PLANS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS [No publisher, but presumably Channel Tunnel Company, London, 1907].

Together eight items comprising four leaflets and documents, two bound booklets, and two coloured plans; some light soiling and staining, one of the pamphlets neatly rebacked, large folding plan with neat repairs to tears at folds. \$800

In March 1907 The Channel Tunnel Co., and its French partner introduced a bill into Parliament seeking approval to build the tunnel. Although the following items do not carry any publisher details they must be part of the publicity put out by the company in support of its bill. By this time the feasibility of the tunnel was ceasing to be an issue: the arguments were largely about the security aspects, as is evident from the themes of these publications and the reaction of Parliament. On 23rd March the Prime Minister, Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Government was against the bill on the grounds that "even supposing the military dangers were amply guarded against there would exist throughout the country a general feeling of insecurity" and in view of this statement on 25 March, the Channel Tunnel Co. withdrew the bill. The Times commented that the decision would be received by the majority of the public with 'entire approval if not relief'.

The collection comprises:

Leaflet. [BARCLAY, Thomas]. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. (Reprinted by permission from "The Westminster Review" of February 1907). *8vo, pp. 4, slightly foxed.* A balanced article recognising the gravity of the matter, and arguing that both the advantages and disadvantages should be examined in great detail. Barclay refers to the pending bill and welcomes the fact that the matter is being seriously considered as up to 1901 any idea of building the tunnel was blocked because of views on defence considerations. He mentions earlier bills: one in 1884 that was defeated by 222 to 84 and another in 1888 by 307 to 165. Barclay argues that the dangers of French expansion fever of that time have been replaced by the *Entente*, and that the growing common interest between the two nations should in fact be a strong recommendation in its favour. He does, however, fully recognise the likelihood of a tunnel being the means of an invasion, and expresses the hope of 'the men in the street' that 'such matters are dealt with in our official expert departments'.

Leaflet. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL RELIEF MODEL. [Channtel Tunnel Co., Ltd., Parliamentary Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W., n.d. but 1907?] *4to, pp. [4] and folded in half.* Describing a model of the tunnel "exhibited for the first time" and prepared by the French Submarine Tunnel Company. The smaller collection of material held by the British Library, and comprising only four items, includes two copies of this pamphlet. The first includes a colour plate of the model. A black and white photocopy is here included. The second copy of the leaflet held by the British Library includes the following plan.

Small folded map/plan. Anonymous, untitled sheet with two maps, possibly an insert to the above according to the BL holding. The two maps depict the English coast and the French coast, and seems to imply that an invasion could be thwarted by having three ships positioned to bombard the viaduct portion on the French coast.

Stapled Document. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. A FEW NOTABLE OPINIONS IN SUPPORT. *Four single sheets, 8 1/2 inches x 13 inches. Printed on verso only, and folded.* Final sheet headed "Some convincing testimony against the invasion bogey". Sheets not dated, though comments dated go up to Jan. 1907.

Large folded single sheet. TURNER, Alfred E. Major-General. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL - ITS CHIMERICAL DANGERS. Turner dispels fears over the dangers of an invasion, and notes that the great tunnelling projects through the Alps had not engendered such panic. He mentions the ability to cut off the electricity from the English side, and discusses the possible use of portcullises that could be 'worked by a simple mechanical arrangement, without doing any injury to the structure'.

Booklet. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL BY A MILITARY EXPERT. London, March 1907. *8vo, pp. 6, [2] blank; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, spine neatly rebacked.* This pamphlet refutes arguments that the tunnel would be an invasion threat and refers to the security arrangements of the proposals "now before Parliament" -

including that the English exit would be "under the direct fire of three forts"; also that the tunnel would have to be worked by electric trains with the power supplied from each side to the middle of the tunnel, so that an invading army could be stopped by simply switching off the power. It continues with a discussion of the logistics of moving an invasion force.

Booklet. THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION. IMPORTANT DISCUSSION, February 13th, 1907. *8vo, pp. 10, [2] blank; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers.* A verbatim report of speeches which followed a paper (not present) given by Sir Charles Campbell entitled "The Strategical Position in the North Sea as strengthened by the Forth and Clyde Battleship Canal and the Dover and Sangatte Tube Railway." Again an emphasis is placed on the unrealistic concerns about security although one speaker claimed to welcome the tunnel if it makes the country insecure. "What this nation requires is a good healthy sense of insecurity. This nation is living in a fool's paradise." Another speaker is against the tunnel not because it is a way for invaders to get in (there are plenty of such ways) but once they are in it is a way to get out!

Large folding Plan. 38 1/2 inches x 19 inches of the PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS. Some light browning and foxing, with neat repairs along fold intersections. Line of tunnel in red. With table of "Proposed system of Electric Traction's" (which reiterates the safety factor of being able to switch off the electricity mid tunnel). Plan issued by Sir Douglas Fox & Partners.

The British Library collection also includes the large folding plan, together with an introductory article The Channel Tunnel, Recent Parliamentary History, of pp. 8 and dated January 20th, 1920.

On the National History of China

7. [CHINA]. GRILL, Johan Abraham Abrahamsson. INTRÅDES-TAL, om orsakerna, hvarföre Chinas natural-historia är så litet bekant; hållet för Kongl. Vetenskaps Akademien, den 29 september 1773. Stockholm, tryckt i framl. direct. L. Salvii tryckeri, 1773.



8vo, pp. 14, [2] blank; with appealing engraved title-page vignette laid down, and attractive woodcut head and tail-pieces; a little browned and dust-soiled; stitched as issued, uncut and unbound, spine torn at both head and tail though holding, extremities somewhat furled; a good copy. \$200

Scarce and detailed speech 'on the reasons for the ignorance



regarding the natural history of China' given by Johann Abraham Grill in the Royal Swedish Academy of Science. Grill (1736-1792) had made two journeys to China in the service of the Swedish East India Company, where he eventually became director. In this speech he blames the protective Chinese and the uninterested Jesuit missionaries for not studying the natural history of China. He also mentions the collections he managed to bring home from China and hand over to Carl von Linné.

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica* III, 3258; OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the British Library and the National Library of Sweden.

*A further contribution to the Chinese Rites
controversy in Europe.*

8. [CHINA]. LE COMTE, Louis. DES CEREMONIES DE LA CHINE, A Liege, Chez Daniel Moumal, Marchand Libraire, proche l'Eglise de S. Lambert. 1700.

12mo, pp. [iv] blank, [iv], 183, [i] blank, [2] addition; some light browning and soiling, with faint dampstain occasionally affecting fore-edge; with three prominent and quite obtrusive library stamps at fore-edge of title-page, and further stamps at the head of the first endpaper, and at the lower corner of the first two blank leaves; in contemporary speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, decorated and lettered in gilt, head of spine chipped and worn exposing head-band, paper accession label adhered at tail (a little chipped), lower joint starting at tail, covers a little stained and scuffed, extremities lightly bumped, corners a little worn. \$1100

Uncommon first edition of this treatise discussing and highlighting various customs, rites and ceremonies of China, one of a number of contributions by Le Comte to the on-going Chinese Rites controversy between the Jesuits and other foreign missionaries to China. The work takes the form of a letter, "à Monseigneur le Duc du Maine". "Cette lettre m'ayant été envoyée de Paris par un de mes amis, et plusieurs personnes en souhaitant des copies, j'ai crû que le public me seroit obligé, si je la faisois imprimer pour le rendre plus commune. Je n'ai pas même fait difficulté d'y mettre le nom de l'Auteur, quoi qu'il ne fût pas dans mon manuscrit. Comme il a été assez long-temps à la Chine, et qu'il paroît par ses *Nouveaux Memoires* fort instruit de ce qui s'y passe, son nom, sa moderation et le caractere de verité qu'on remarque en ses ouvrages, doivent beaucoup contribuer à faire estimer celui-ci de toutes les personnes desintereesés" (preface).

'Le Comte (1655-1728) one of five Jesuit mathematicians sent to China by Louis XIV in 1685, was born in Bordeaux, France. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1671. En route to China, he recorded many astronomical observations. Although the emperor did not select him for service at court after he arrived in 1688, he and two *confreres* were allowed to preach anywhere in China. He worked in the provinces of Shansi (Shanxi) and Shensi (Shaanxi). Due to Portuguese pressures against the

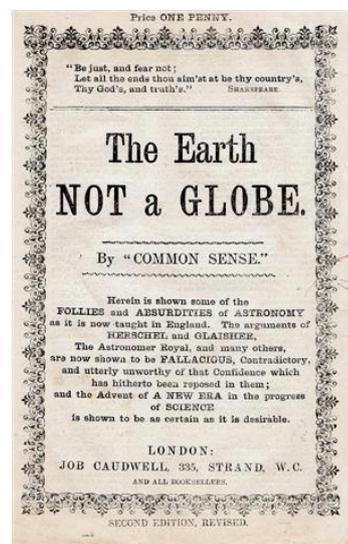
presence of French Jesuits in China, Le Comte was sent to France to report on the status of the mission. From Paris he proceeded to Rome, where he discussed these matters with Jesuit superiors. Shortly after his return to Paris, he published a book of eight letters addressed to different nobles and clerics [*Nouveau mémoire sur l'état présent de la Chine*, 1696]. In it he upheld the Jesuit accommodation policy toward the Chinese Rites and customs. The condemnation of this work by the Sorbonne in 1700 was a catalyst in opening the discussion of the Chinese Rites controversy in Europe. Despite his desire to return to China, Le Comte became the confessor of the Duchess of Burgundy and later died in his native city' (John Witek, *Biographical Dictionary of Chinese Christianity*).

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica* II, 885.

The Flat Earth Controversy

9. "COMMON SENSE" (CARPENTER, William, pseudonym). THE EARTH NOT A GLOBE By "Common Sense." Herein is shown some of the Follies and Absurdities of Astronomy as it is now taught in England. The arguments of Herschel and Glaisher, the Astronomy Royal, and many others, are now shown to be fallacious, contradictory, and utterly unworthy of that confidence which has hitherto been reposed in them; and the advent of a new era in the progress of science is shown to be as certain as it is desirable. Second edition, revised. London: Job Caudwell, 335, Strand, W.C. and all Booksellers. [n.d. but ca. 1864].

8vo, pp. 8; title with attractive border; lightly browned; stitched as issued in the original printed wrappers; with evidence of vertical crease, margins a little browned, and several small tears and nicks along fore-edge, one just touching the text but with no loss; a little fragile, but still an appealing and scarce survivor. \$300



A fascinating pamphlet extolling the 'flat-earth theory' in the form of a poem, the work of the Greenwich printer William Carpenter (1830-1896). Carpenter was a devoted follower of the zetetic astronomer Samuel Birley Rowbotham, who under the pseudonym of 'Parallax' lectured for two decades up and down Britain promoting his unique flat earth theory. Rowbotham's principal work *Zetetic*

Astronomy. Earth Not a Globe was first published as a 16

page pamphlet in 1849, with an expanded second edition appearing in 1865, and a further expansion in 1881. Rowbotham and his followers gained attention by engaging in public debates with leading scientists of the day, including one infamous debate with the prominent naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace, concerning Rowbotham's Bedford Level experiment that tested the curvature of water which he had carried out along a straight six mile drainage ditch, and which he claimed proved his theories to be true. Carpenter worked closely with Rowbotham and from his newly established zetetic printing office issued a stream of pamphlets and literature promoting their theories. In 1864, Carpenter under the pseudonym of 'Common Sense' published *Theoretical Astronomy Examined and Exposed - Proving the Earth not a Globe* issued in eight parts, an advertisement for which appears on the final verso of the present pamphlet, together with a selection of opinions from the press. The poem that forms the basis of this pamphlet forms the introduction to his larger prose work, and indeed presents a concise and amusing synopsis of his fuller disquisition.

Effectively an advertisement for Carpenter's larger work, therefore, this appealing pamphlet vividly reflects and encapsulates the zetetic view that traditional astronomical beliefs were little more than old wives' tales based on meaningless equations and random guesses. Indeed his choice of pseudonym underlined the zetetics' appeal to practical first hand experience and down-to-earth knowledge. Carpenter berates both ancient and modern astronomers, including Copernicus, Newton, Fontenelle, Airy and Glaisher, accusing them of being unable and incapable of fixing on any accurate figure for planetary distances, velocities and dimensions. He describes the theories of Copernicus as little more than a 'noble frenzy', a frenzy of estimations and theories that has continued to the present day, with even the Astronomer Royal unable to prove conclusively that the earth be either a globe or that it moves.

'Time was, they said the Earth was flat, but now they say it's round;

But strange enough, though true, it is, no Proof has yet been found.

Astronomers will tell you, if you ask the, o'er and o'er,
Proofs are by no means wanting, by the dozen or the score.
Copernicus has told us this, and Newton, and the rest;
And people say "These are the men who, surely, should know best"

Herschel, indeed, says, in his book, 'We'll take it all for granted;'

But "Common Sense" says, now-a-days, that something else is wanted' (p. 5).

In 1879 Carpenter moved from England to Baltimore, Maryland, where he continued to work as a printer and promote his flat earth theories. He died in 1896.

NSTC 2C33095; see Garwood, Christine, *Flat Earth*, pp. 61-66; not on OCLC with only the British Library copy located.

Five Shillings for a Body

10. [CORONER CERTIFICATE]. CORONER'S CERTIFICATE FOR RECOVERING A DROWNED BODY. Certificate signed by the Deputy coroner for

London, Edw Wood, confirming that William Goble found and reported a body in the River Thames at Greenwich, 1900. [*together with*]. [RECEIPT]. DROWNED HUMAN BODIES. Goble's receipt for five shillings. [London, Greenwich, June 13th & 14th, 1900].

Two certificates together, printed on recto, and completed in neat manuscript; some slight creasing, and evidence of previous staple marks. **\$200**

A slightly macabre ephemeral item. The Certificate attests that William Goble recovered the body of George Charles Ayres from the River Thames. Signed by the Deputy Coroner for London, Edw Wood it is dated 13th June, 1900. The accompanying receipt 'Drowned Human Bodies' notes: 'Received of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of Greenwich the sum of Five Shillings, for finding the Body of Geo. Chas. Ayres floating (on the foreshore of [which has been crossed through]) in the River Thames within this Parish' It is dated June 14th 1900 and Goble has signed his mark.

A catechism of moral philosophy - dedicated to Catherine II

11. DUVAL-PYRAU, Abbé. CATECHISME DE L'HOMME SOCIAL En aux parties. À Francfort sur le Main, Chez les Heritiers de J. L. Eichenberg. 1776.

8vo, two parts in one volume, continuously paginated, pp. [26], 385, [3]; with woodcut printer's device on title-page; some occasional light browning and soiling, minor worming affecting gutter of rear endpaper, and at head of rear paste-down, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary half-calf over sprinkled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, with morocco label lettered in gilt, tail of spine neatly repaired, with minor worming affecting lower joint in a couple of places, further light scuffing and wear to spine, extremities and corners; still an appealing copy. **\$950**

Scarce first edition of this most attractive 'catechism' of moral philosophy, dedicated to the Empress Catherine II, and the work of the Belgian Carmelite philosopher Henri-François Pyrad, writing as the Abbé Duval-Pyrau (1737-1800). A follower of Rousseau and Mably the work attempts to bring together the precepts of leading moralists respecting the duties of man towards his fellow man, to God and towards himself. It expands upon the maxims that man should exercise virtue, and that the practice of morality is the duty and honour of humanity and the true basis for social order. The work is divided into two parts, and written in question and answer form. 'J'ai divisé cet ouvrage en aux parties. La première comprend les devoirs de l'homme; l'autre, ceux du citoyen. Dans celle-là mets l'homme devant lui même, devant ses semblables et devant Dieu; dans celle-ci je le considère dans les différents états de la société; et dans tous je tâche de lui exposer ses principales obligations. Ce n'est pas ici ni une satyre, ni une critique; c'est une leçon pour tous les états et pour tous les hommes. Sur tout, s'il étoit une Nation, où les moeurs s'effaçaient par l'avidité des ames, les loix part les abus, les hommes par la mollesse, ce seroit pour elle que j'écrierois' (p. [xx]).



'Dans fût ouvrage, dédié à Catherine II, impératrice de toutes les Russies, l'auteur a essayé de réunir tous les préceptes que les différents moralistes nous ont tracés concernant les Ovids de l'homme envers ses semblables, envers Dieu, et envers lui-même. Sous forme de demandes et de réponses, il trace les Ovids du citoyen, des grands, des ministres, des magistrats, des généraux, des militaires, des marchands, des artisans et des ministres de Religion' (Bibliotheca Esoterica, 1435).

Pyrard left Belgium in 1774 after a conflict with his Carmelite chapter and travelled to Germany where he was well received, especially by Henry of Prussia, younger brother of Frédéric, and the landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, where he became a Privy Councillor.

Conlon, 18, p. 110 76:954; Bibliotheca Esoterica, 1435; OCLC locates copies at Queens, Linköping and Cambridge, with further copies located on KVK at Berlin, Bayern and the National Libraries of Russia, Finland and Sweden.

12. [EDUCATIONAL GEOMETRICAL GAME]. NOODT, Gustav, (editor). MATHEMATISCHE EXPERIMENTIERMAPPE für den geometrischen Anfangsunterricht. Leipzig & Berlin: Verlag von B. G. Teubner, [1912]. [together with text]. LEITFADEN ZUR MATHEMATISCHEN EXPERIMENTIERMAPPE. Mit 111 Abbildungen im text und auf 9 tafeln. Leipzig und Berlin, druck und verlag von B. G. Teubner, 1912.

8vo, pp. [iv], 44; together with 9 cards printed with geometrical figures (intended to be cut out and used), one smaller card incorporating a moving volvelle, and 5 blank coloured cards; with two metal pointers; all cards intact and unused; text and cards housed within the original grey card box, with printed label in black and red on lid, text in grey wrappers, box rather worn, small tear affecting one side, with small portion of one side of lid torn and missing, retaining the original printed card slip case/portfolio, rather browned and soiled, extremities quite rubbed and worn; still a good example. \$1600

Very rare educational kit for pupils and students of mathematics, geometry and related arts, as architecture. The kit or play is to show the student or pupil how to draw and built geometrical objects and mathematical solids. The author Gustav Noodt (1856-1917) was student of the mathematician Weierstrass and teacher in Altona [Hamburg] and Berlin.

OCLC locates six copies at Princeton, Michigan, Simpson Univ, Texas A&M, Chicago, and Illinois; not in COPAC.



Revealing character through a game of cards

13. [FORTUNE TELLING CARD GAME]. [ANON]. LE SCRUTATEUR OU MANIÈRE DE DÉCOUVRIR LES QUALITÉS D'UNE PERSONNE PAR LE TIRAGE DES CARTES. Avec une augmentation sans tirage. Destiné à l'amusement de la société. Stockholm, Marquard, 1817.

4to, pp. 15, [1] blank; text comprised of eight pages of tables each divided into five columns, with the final three leaves a series of numbered single word answers; a card symbol either in red or black at the top of four of the columns; several corners furled or folded over, some creasing and evidence of previous horizontal fold with small nick affecting most pages at fore-edge at fold edge, some light dust-soiling; in contemporary blue paper wrappers, spine neatly rebacked, covers a little soiled and spotted, with small hole in rear wrapper along horizontal fold, corners creased and furled, extremities lightly worn with a couple of small nicks; despite light wear still an appealing copy of an unusual work. \$1600

Attractive first edition (?) of this scarce and rather curious card game to 'discover the qualities of a person by the drawing of cards'. The eight tables, each divided into five columns, reveal the personality characteristics for children, young adults, young men, ladies, for husbands, for wives, for widowers and for widows. The first column lists the features and traits such as the head, the eyes, the heart, the hands, 'la joie' and 'défauts', occupation and reputation. The remaining four columns correspond to the four main packs of cards. One player, designated as the 'Scrutateur' seemingly decided upon a personality trait to be revealed. The cards would then be shuffled, and a card drawn by the player: "Quand on veut s'amuser à ce jeu, la personne de la compagnie chargée de faire Le Scrutateur, déploie devant elle les tableaux, observant chaque fois la qualité des personnes pour les quelles ils sont destinés. La personne qui doit être scrutée, prend un jeu de cartes mêlé par un autre et sur chaque demande elle tire une carte pour déterminer la réponse. (par exemple) si c'est une demoiselle, le scrutateur présente le tableaux caractéristique pour les demoiselles et si sur la demande comment la tête? la demoiselle tire carreau la réponse sera: spirituelle, si elle tire trèfle elle sera journalière et ainsi de suit et de même pourles autres questions successivement" (p.2).

The final three pages pose a series of seven 'questions' to pose each player, each with 40 answers listed, to further reveal the players character and divine their future. These are: 'De quelle humeur'; 'Qualités dominantes'; 'Ce qu'on aimé avec plus de passion'; 'De qui vous êtes aimé'; 'Si vous serez marié'; 'par quel moyen vous ferez fortune'; and 'Ce qui vous sied le mieux'. An unusual and most appealing work.

Not in Caillet or Dorbon; OCLC locates only one copy at the National Library of Sweden.

14. **[FORTUNE-TELLING GAME]. [MAUCHLINE WARE].** WHAT IS YOUR FORTUNE MY PRETTY MAID? [n.p but Edinburgh, n.d. but ca. 1880s?]

Hexagonal mauchline ware box, with hinged lid, transfer of 'Edinburgh from the Castle' on the domed lid, five of the sides printed with a series of six questions, the sixth side with printed dial and small rotating arrow pointer to provide the answer; interior lined with green velvet; some slight chipping in places, noticeably along lower edges and in particular with the partial loss of the 7th answer to question six; never the less an appealing example. the sides with fortune grid (A) Will You Ever Marry' (B) What Are You In Search Of' (C) For What Are You Admired', rotating on circular base with arrow and patent, interior with Ashworth's trade mark label and medals **\$240**

An appealing souvenir and example of Mauchline Ware, presumably the work of the Smith family of Mauchline, Ayrshire, who made this style of wooden ware adorned with transfer scenes of famous Scottish landmarks and much favoured by affluent Victorians travellers from the mid 19th century.

The six questions posed are: 'What do you wish for in your husband?'; 'By whom are you beloved?'; 'What is your disposition?'; 'What is your most dominant quality?'; 'For what reason are you beloved?'; and the all important question, 'Will you ever Marry?'

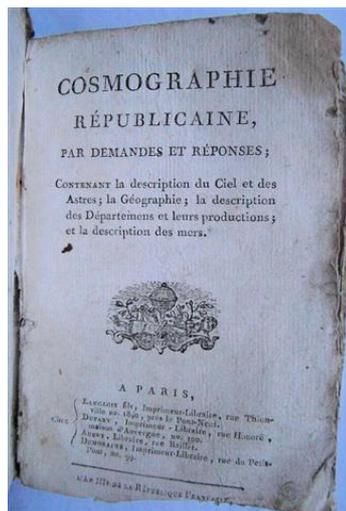
Mauchline, located 11 miles inland from the Scottish coastal resort of Ayr and for some time the home of Robert Burns, was the centre of the industry, which at its peak in the 1860s, employed over 400 people in the manufacture of small, but always beautifully made and invariably useful wooden souvenirs and gift ware. Views of Scotland dominated the transfer ware. "Burnsian" views, by far, formed the largest single grouping and views associated with Sir Walter Scott probably the second. In addition to virtually every town and village, producers immortalized a great number of beauty spots, country houses, churches, schools, ruins and even cottage hospitals in transfer ware. Other views included seaside resorts and the inland spa towns of Malvern, Cheltenham, Chester, Bath and Harrogate, which became increasingly accessible to a growing number of people as a result of the rapidly expanding rail network. The Isle of Wight was particularly popular, probably due to Victoria's love of the place. And the popular south and east coast resorts--Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Margate and Scarborough--saw their share.

15. **[FRENCH REVOLUTION - EDUCATION].** COSMOGRAPHIE RÉPUBLICAINE, par demandes et par réponses; Contenant la description du Ciel et des Astres ; la Géographie ; la description des Departemens et leurs productions ; et la description des mers. A Paris: Chez Langlois fils, ... Chez Dufray ... Chez Aubry ... Chez Demoraine ... L'An III de la République Française. [De L'Imprimerie de Langlois]. [1794].

8vo, pp. [viii], 304; with appealing woodcut printer's device on title-page, on p. viii, and woodcut head-pieces; half-title adhered to front paste-down, title page a little shaved at tail touching a couple of letters, verso of final leaf somewhat

soiled and stained, with some occasional light soiling and foxing in text, otherwise clean and fresh; uncut in contemporary waste-vellum, early manuscript lines in brown ink visible running vertically, covers soiled and creased, with later(?) signature of 'J. Cuvelier?' running vertically on rear cover in darker brown ink, extremities a little bumped with a couple of small nicks along fore-edges, corners slightly bumped; a most appealing, unsophisticated copy. rear paste-down printer's waste. **\$1250**

First edition, and a most appealing unsophisticated copy, of this rare introduction to cosmography for the young 'républicaine', and a fascinating insight into the types of educational works being published in the early days of Revolutionary France.



As the preface reveals, this small work is far more than just an introduction to the system of the World and heavens. The main purpose is to provide the young reader with a better understanding of not only the world, the heavens and to geography, but ultimately to how nations, and in particular how glorious France, are to be governed, and the

important role that the young reader will therefore play in society as useful citizens: 'Il manquoit à la jeunesse républicaine les notions les plus essentielles de leur existence (la description de l'Univers); c'est ce que nous avons osé entreprendre. Après avoir passé rapidement sur le système du Monde, après avoir décrit ce que c'est que le ciel et les astres, nous nous sommes étendus sur la partie géographique. Le principal article sur lequel nous nous sommes le plus appuyés dans cette partie intéressante, c'est la différence des gouvernemens. La description des eaux qui enveloppent le globe terrestre, n'y est point oubliée. Mais l'objet le plus essentiel en tout est de connoître son pays; nous avons traité fort au long la partie de la France; le tableau de ses révolutions, et les différens changemens que son gouvernement a essayés, ne seront past regretter ce que cette glorieuse contrée étoit sous le régime féodal. Le gouvernement républicain, nécessaire à ses habitans, naturellement francs et véridiques, n'en sera toujours que plus chéri; aussi Paris, cette Commune immense par sa population, et à qui l'on doit les premiers fondemens de la République, tourve-t-elle une place dans ce volume. Notre but n'étant pas de donner un ouvrage scientifique, nous nous sommes attachés particulièrement aux principes qui donnent à la jeunesse plus de facilité à apprendre et qui les mettent à même d'acquérir par la suite, des connoissance beaucoup plus étendues. Puisse fût ouvrage remplir la tâche que nous nous sommes preposés, et devenir utile à nos concitoyens!'

We have located no further copies of this present edition, though subsequent editions in 1813, and as late as 1863 have been traced.

OCLC locates only one copy at the BnF.



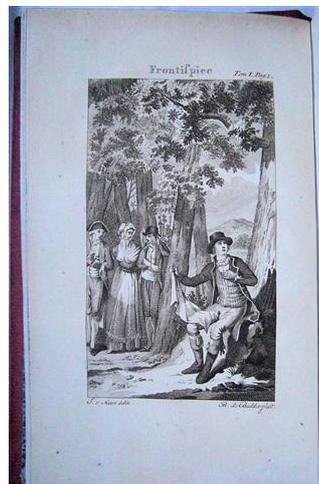
The author's own copy with his book-plate

16. [FRENCH REVOLUTION - EDUCATION OF WOMEN]. DAMPMARTIN, Anne-Henri, vicomte de. ESSAI DE LITTÉRATURE, à l'usage des Dames. Tome Premier [-Second]. A Amsterdam, chez Gaspard Heintzen, Imprimeur-libraire, dans le Warmoesstraat, via-à-vis le Vygendam. 1794.

Two volumes bound in one, 8vo, pp. [iv], iv, 395, [1] blank, [2] errata, with engraved frontispiece; [iv], 332; with engraved frontispiece; occasional neat annotations in both pencil and brown ink; aside from some occasional light foxing and soiling, clean and fresh; in contemporary red morocco backed boards, spine attractively tooled and lettered in blind and gilt, head of spine a little rubbed, with some minor wear to joints and light rubbing and bumped to extremities; from the author's own library with his book-plate on front paste-down 'Bibliothèque de A. H. Dampmartin - commencée en 1775' and the armorial book-plate thought to be that of Jeanne Émeline Cabot de Dampmartin (1864-1901); a most attractive copy. \$1400

Rare first edition, and the author's own copy, of this most attractive summary of literature, written for the education of women, by the French nobleman, philosopher, and historian Anne-Henri Cabet, vicomte de Dampmartin (1755-1825) and published in the Netherlands where Dampmartin had taken refuge.

The author assumes very little knowledge, stating in his preface that "Cet essai n'est pas fait pour les gens très instruits; ils y retrouveraient tout ce qu'ils savent déjà". He presents through the two volumes, 'a guide to the various literary genres and the key works within them, starting with religion, and going through rhetoric and mythology, aesthetics, funerary orations, courtroom rhetoric, poetry,



drama, opera, philosophy, travel, natural history, novels, dictionaries, prohibited and licentious works (ones dangerous to the heart and to the soul), science, ancient literature and theatre, foreign literature, and children's writing' (Bodleian library note, itself taken from a Pickering & Chatto description). In addition to a comprehensive study of French literature, Dampmartin discusses writers from across Europe, both ancient and modern, citing German, Swiss, Italian and English authors and their works, and including such luminaries as Hume, Locke, Gibbon and Pope. A lengthy section is also included on women's writing, providing notes on female authors, the reputation of women in France and in the ancient world, the literary style of women, and the influence of women in society.

The two attractive frontispieces are engraved by B. de Bakker.

OCLC locates copies at Wisconsin, Monash and Oxford,

17. [GEOGRAPHY]. LA GÉOGRAPHIE EN ESTAMPES, ou, Mœurs et costumes des différents peuples de la terre. A Paris: Chez Lecerf, graveur, ... et à la Librairie d'éducation de Pre. Blanchard, ...[n.d. but ca. 1815?].

Oblong 8vo, pp. [iv] engraved title-page and frontispiece, iv, half-title and advertisement, 196; with 28 engraved plates, a number partially hand-coloured, including the engraved title-page; dampstain affecting tail gutter of engraved frontispiece and title-page, with some further occasional faint dampstaining affecting lower margins, text and plates with some light foxing and soiling, principally marginal; in the original green printed decorated paper boards, head and tail of spine a little bumped and worn with a couple of small nicks, paper label at tail of spine lettered in manuscript, joints rubbed and slightly cracked, ink stain at head of upper cover, with further soiling and staining to boards, extremities bumped and lightly worn; despite light wear an appealing copy. \$1400

First edition of this appealing introduction to the nations of the world, reminiscent of Mme Hemart's subsequent work of 1821 *Geographie Vivante*. Clearly aimed at the young, the anonymous author introduces the reader to several nations of the world, illustrating their various costumes, as well as making comment upon their manners, customs and national characteristics, and giving a brief description of the flora, fauna and climate. The work begins with a number of European nations, before moving to Asia and Africa and concluding with America. 'Parmi lesquelles on peut signaler des femmes turques et marocains, le visage découvert et dans leurs anciens costumes des Natches, des Californiens, des Patagons, des habitants du Chili, des Brésiliens noirs, des Péruviens, etc. Recueil curieux et peu commun' (Gumunchian 273).



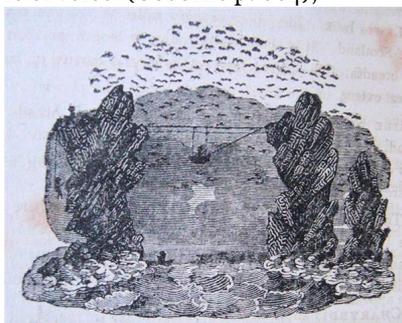
The date for the work is uncertain: Gumunchian suggests 1825, whilst Colas propose 1830. Oxford, the British Library and Caen suggest a date for the expanded second edition of 1819. Princeton have two copies that they date 1815 and 1825; the later edition includes maps within some of the plates that are not found in this issue.

Colas 1221; Gumuchian 2723; OCLC locates copies at Princeton, the NYPL, the Morgan Library, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

18. **[GEOGRAPHY]. THE GEOGRAPHICAL GUIDE;** a Poetical Nautical Trip round the Island of Great-Britain; with Entertaining and Illustrative Notes, in Prose, descriptive of its principal ports, havens, rivers, creeks, and inlets, cities, towns, forts and mountains &c. &c. &c. And a particular description of the General Appearance of the Country as viewed from the Sea. London: Printed for J. Harris, (Successor to E. Newbery), at the original juvenile library, corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard. 1805.

12mo, pp. [4], [3], 4-22, [2], 25-50, [2], 53-69, [3]; with engraved frontispiece, woodcut title-page vignette, and 12 woodcut illustrations within the text; frontispiece quite prominently foxed, text somewhat browned and foxed throughout with some occasional minor dampstaining; in the original roan-backed green publisher's boards, with printed paper label on front cover (rather foxed), spine ruled in gilt, spine quite prominently rubbed and worn, extremities and corners also bumped and lightly worn; still an appealing copy; with contemporary ownership signature at head of front free endpaper, and later signature on endpaper and at head of title-page. **\$600**

First edition of this most appealing children's geography, highlighting in particular the coastal delights of Great Britain. The attractive engraved frontispiece, is dated Nov 1. 1804, and depicts a group of children studying a map by a harbour. The twelve woodcuts within the text illustrate such famous landmarks as the Greenwich Hospital, and the Eddystone light-house, as well as the precarious wicker cradle suspended between rocks at the Holm of Noss in the Orkneys, used by 'adventurers' to catch birds and collect eggs. 'Informative prose notes are on every page under two lines or more of verse' (Osborne p. 804),



The work concludes with a final poem 'Theatrum oceanii' on p. 71:

'If any, in future, should fancy a trip, I'll find for the party a snug little ship, And freely embark on the Ocean again, And pilot them safely to France, or to Spain; Or if Irish beauties they long for to view, I'm ready and willing with vessel and crew, To sail round the Island, and then safe on shore, To land them in happy Great Britain once more'.

Gumunchian 2772; Moon 313; NSTC: ENG1529; Osborne p. 804; OCLC includes copies at Princeton, Toronto, Stanford, Harvard, Indiana, Florida, Columbia the British Library and the National Library of Scotland.

Instruction for young navigators

19. **[GEOGRAPHY]. GOLDSMIDT (GOLDSMITH), John (pseudonym, PHILLIPS, Sir Richard].** EN LATT

GLOB-LARA i problemmer framställd efter en allmänt fattig plan, och egnad till begagnande vid det geographiska studium i allmänna skolor samt för unga navigateurer. Öfversättning från nyaste engelska editionen. Stockholm, S. Rumstedt, 1835.

8vo, pp. 42; with two attractive plates one with a volvelle; a little foxed with some light marginal dust-soiling; with faint library stamp on title; uncut, stitched as issued in the original blue wrappers, spine neatly repaired, covers a little soiled, extremities slightly furled; with contemporary signatures on upper wrapper, and on front inside wrapper; an appealing copy. **\$480**

First abridged Swedish edition of this appealing geographical text-book for both students, young sailors and navigators, comprising a number of set problems to be solved, and including an introduction to the use of globes. The appealing engraved plates containing the volvelle dial compare solar times between places around the world, with the second depicting a terrestrial globe.

We have so far been unable to identify with complete certainty the original work from which this translation has been taken, but it seems likely that the source was *A Grammar of General Geography for the use of schools and young persons* (ca. 1800) by the Rev. John Goldsmith - one of the many pseudonyms of the prolific bookseller and publisher Sir Richard Phillips (1767-1840). 'His publications included vast numbers of elementary class-books and cheap manuals, issued under a variety of pseudonyms. French, Italian, and Latin word-books and phrase-books appeared as by the Abu Bossut; geographical and scientific works by the Rev. J. Goldsmith; and others by James Adair, Rev. S. Barrow, Rev. David Blair, Rev. C. C. Clarke, Rev. John Robinson, and Mrs. or Miss Pelham. Some of these works were compiled by Mavor, Watkins, Gregory, and others of Phillips' assistants; in others, however, such as *A popular Dictionary of Facts and Knowledge* (1827?), *A Dictionary of the Arts of Life and Civilisation* and *A Million of Facts* (1832?), he himself seems to have had a principal share... His chief importance was as a purveyor of cheap miscellaneous literature designed for popular instruction, and as the legitimate predecessor of the brothers Chambers and of Charles Knight.' (ODNB). Amongst similar titles published under his auspices are *The Wonders of the Telescope* (1805), *The Wonders of the Microscope* (1811), and *The Wonders of the Heavens* (1821).

Linnström i, 482; see Osborne I, p. 216; not on OCLC.

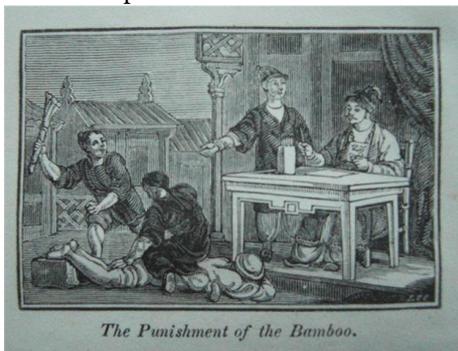
20. **[GEOGRAPHY]. LYNCH, W. R. [presumably PHILLIPS, Richard, pseudonym].** THE WORLD DESCRIBED, IN EASY VERSE. Illustrative of the situation, manners, and produce of all nations. For the use of young persons with coloured engravings and a map. A new edition, illustrated by Notes. London: Printed by W. Lewis, Finch-lane; for Sir Richard Phillips and Co. Bride-Court, Bridge-Street; and may be had of all booksellers. 1820.

12mo in 6s, pp. viii, 195, [1], 12 bookseller's advertisement; with folding engraved frontispiece map of the world, 12



engraved plates, each with two appealing vignettes, and three hand-coloured plates; frontispiece a little foxed and browned with some light edge-wear and creasing, coloured plates with some ink bleed through to verso, occasional light soiling and foxing affecting text, principally marginal; in the original red morocco backed paper boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine rubbed and lightly worn, extremities and corners bumped and a little worn; an appealing copy. **\$550**

An 'easy and harmonious versification', introducing the young reader to the geography of the world, and accompanied by a number of appealing illustrations depicting both national costumes, as well as vignettes such as 'English peasants playing at Foot ball', 'Dutch travelling on the Ice' and 'The punishment of the bamboo'.



The Punishment of the Bamboo.

We have so far been unable to find trace when the first edition was published, or any other works by W. R. Lynch, leading to the conclusion that this is yet another pseudonym for the publisher himself, Sir Richard Phillips (1767-1840). The preface recommends that the young reader uses the work in conjunction with 'Goldsmith's School Atlas', the Rev. John Goldsmith being one of many pseudonyms used by the prolific bookseller and publisher. The three hand-coloured plates have clearly been used in a previous publication but included here - being printed on different paper, employing a different font, and each having the heading 'Geography' as well as a binder's instruction page number at the gutter (that is not followed in the present work). It seems likely that they have been taken from Phillips' work of 1802 *Geography, on a popular plan*.

An American edition was published in Baltimore in 1822 (listed in Sabin).

Not in Gumuchian; all the copies listed on OCLC are described as being the 'New Edition' and include UCLA, Florida, Indiana, Oberlin, the British Library and the National Library of Wales.

21. **HAVILAND, Alfred.** SCARBOROUGH AS A HEALTH RESORT Its physical geography, geology, climate, & vital statistics, with health guide map, &c., London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Scarborough: J. Hagyard (Theakston & Co.), E. R. Roper, E.T.W. Denis, Wrigley & Withnell, Geo. R. Marshall & Son, E. Smith, H. Thorpe Smith. W. Brown-Serman, Geo. A. Pindar. 1883.

8vo, pp. vi, [7]-100; with two appealing tinted lithograph plates, and one very large partially coloured folding plate, plate with large tear from gutter rather crudely repaired, with further repairs to some folds and some creasing along lower margin; with later facsimile image of Scarborough Castle pasted on front free endpaper; text a little browned; in contemporary blind-stamped brown publisher's cloth, title and city coat of arms in gilt on upper cover, recased with head and tail of spine and joints neatly repaired, covers lightly scuffed. **\$300**

First edition of this appealing work promoting the numerous health benefits of the North Yorkshire sea-side resort of Scarborough. Based upon a lecture given by Haviland upon the subject, the present work was published under the aegis of the Scarborough Sanitary Authority and Committee. In his introduction to the work, Dr. J. Taylor, the Medical Officer of Health, highlights in particular the 'Health Guide Map for Scarborough' 'because it is desirable for all purposes connected with the Sanitation of the town, to have an official map of the borough, which should not only show, on a proper scale, the streets, roads, public buildings, etc., but those physical features which have such marked influence on the climate of this Health resort' (p.v). 'The map ... is intended to show the different aspects, levels, and the position of the several protective heights in the town; the prevalent winds for the months, seasons, and the whole year, by means of wind charts; the mean temperatures of the sea and air for each month, the daily range of temperature, the maximum and minimum temperature of the air for each month; the fluctuations of the atmospheric pressure, and the rainfall ... besides which the map is so constructed as to be of essential service to the medical profession at large, enabling practitioners to obtain at a glance, all the most important information relative to its climate, its physical geography, and its suitability for certain diseases such as consumption - points of essential importance to the welfare of individuals and the reputation of Scarborough'.

NSTC: 0327462.

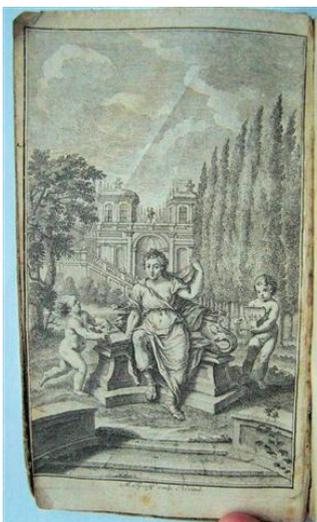
Every woman her own physician

22. **[LADIES DISPENSATORY]. [SOWERBY, Leonard].** NEUE WOLEINGERICHTETE FRAUENZIMMERAPOTHEKE, oder, Gründliche Anweisung, wie ein jedes Frauenzimmer in allen ihren kränklichen und geheimen Zufällen ihr eigener Arzt seyn könne. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt. Hamburg, bey Gottfried Richter, 1741.

8vo, pp. 46, [IV], [47]-62, [67]-86, 496, [24], index, glossary and errata; with attractive engraved frontispiece, engraved title-page vignette, and attractive woodcut head-and tail-pieces; a few headlines shaved with loss of page number where gathering cropped close, small tear at tail of p. 73 touching text but with no loss, with some light browning and soiling throughout, a few corners furled; in contemporary marbled paste-boards, joints and surfaces

rubbed and worn, with some loss of paper at tail of spine, and on covers, extremities bumped and worn; nevertheless an appealing unsophisticated copy. \$760

Scarce first German edition, and an appealing unsophisticated copy, of *The Ladies Dispensatory, or every woman her own physician*, published by James Hodges in London in 1739 (with a second edition in 1740) and presumably a reissue of Leonard Sowerby's popular 17th century herbal of the same name, of 1652 (see Wellcome V, p. 154).



This practical, comprehensive and popular self-help guide hopes to provide clear and simple advice on the nature, causes, and symptoms of a variety of diseases, infirmities, and disorders that particularly affect the female sex throughout the various stages of life, from maidenhood, marriage through to old age and widowhood. Discussing amongst other things menstruation, pregnancy and the care of new-born

infants, the work includes clear and simple remedies that should enable the reader to discreetly diagnose and hopefully treat their own condition 'without applying, or even discovering her condition, to any person living' (title of 1739 English edition). Cosmetics and matters of personal hygiene are also addressed, and the work concludes with a detailed index, as well as a German-Latin glossary.

The attractive engraved frontispiece is by M. Tyroff.

Blake, p. 322; Wellcome III p. 428 for both the English and present edition; OCLC: 10823799 cites no further copies, with KVK noting copies at the British Library, the Royal Danish Library, Leipzig and Berne, with a further copy located at the Lloyd Library; see ESTC T127083 for the 1739 English edition; not in Cole, Duveen, Ferguson or Neville.

'The most beautiful and complete of all the editions'

23. **LEMERY, Nicolas.** COURS DE CHYMIE contenant la manière de faire les opérations qui sont en usage dans la Médecine, par une Méthode facile. Avec des raisonnemens sur chaque opération, pour l'instruction de aux qui veulent s'appliquer à cette Science. Nouvelle édition ... A Paris, Chez Charles-Maurice d'Houry, pere, Imprimeur-Libraire de Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans, rue de la vieille Bouclerie. 1756.

4to, pp. [vi], xxiv, 945, [1], blank; with attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials, attractive engraved vignette by B. Audran after David Teniers the younger at head of p. 1, seven folding engraved plates of chemical apparatus, and two engraved tables of chemical symbols; some light foxing and soiling throughout, foxing more noticeable in a couple of gatherings, otherwise clean and

crisp; an attractive wide-margined copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt, all edges red, head and tail of spine and raised bands rubbed and lightly worn, small worm hole affecting lower edge of rear cover, covers lightly scuffed, extremities rubbed and a little worn. \$1200

The attractive penultimate edition, and the first in quarto, of probably the most celebrated chemical treatise of its day. The present edition was 'edited and greatly enlarged by Theodore Baron d'Henouville (1715-1768), "who added many notes in an effort to update it in conformity with current phlogistic theory" (D.S.B.). Some copies omit J.-T. Herissant and instead have the name Charles Maurice d'Houry père in the imprint ... while other copies have Laurent-Charles d'Houry fils. The present is by far the most beautiful and complete of all the editions of Lemery's Cours. The second and final edition edited by Baron was published the following year (1757) by Laurent-Charles d'Houry in quarto format but in smaller type and with different pagination' (Neville II, p. 41).

'Lemery (1645-1715) was one of the most interesting men of his time. The pupil of an apothecary, he condemned the alchemistic mysteries which still cluttered chemistry up and enjoyed teaching it in a simple way and illustrated by experiments in his own rooms. His lectures were crowded and audiences included many ladies. In 1699 he became a member of the Académie des Sciences, and having been converted from Calvinism to Catholicism he was appointed to deliver lectures on chemistry to working people at that institution ... Lemery was largely responsible for the love of chemical experiment which was so distinctive a character of the XVIII century' (Duveen p. 347). The work enjoyed unprecedented success and went through many editions in French, English, Italian, German, Spanish, Dutch, Latin, etc. The early editions of Lemery's textbook were sold by him from his house in Paris and tend to be very rare. 'He was careful to revise, correct, and update at least eleven editions himself, the last appearing in 1716. Posthumous editions were published until 1756, each keeping current with new material' (Neville II, p. 39).

The beautiful copper engraved vignette at the head of p. 1 depicts a chemist in his laboratory, and is reproduced by Neville. According to Cole, the original painting is in a private collection in Scotland.

Bolton 614; Cole 802 (which cites a frontispiece portrait not mentioned by Duveen, Ferguson or Neville); Dorbon 2600; D.S.B., VIII, pp. 172-75; Duveen, p. 349; Ferchl 307; Ferguson II, 22; Neville II, p. 41 for this edition; Partington, III, p. 30; Wellcome III, 486.

24. **[LLOYD, E]. A SQUATTER.** A VISIT TO THE ANTIPODES with some reminiscences of a sojourn in Australia. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. 1846.

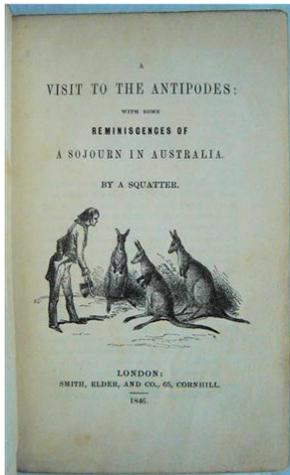
8vo, pp. viii, 188; with lithograph frontispiece (retaining original tissue-guard) and appealing engraved vignette on title-page and final engraved tail-piece; some light foxing and marginal soiling; front hinge starting along frontispiece and title-page but holding; with later presentation inscription on front free endpaper from 'Miss (?) to Wm. Robson, Jan 7, 1879', and contemporary label at



head of front paste-down 'Bought at Sloman's Library, King Street, Yarmouth'; in the original blindstamped publisher's red cloth, upper cover with gilt embossed kangaroo, spine tooled and lettered in gilt and blind, covers somewhat sunned and faded, a little cockled at head of upper cover, and rear cover with black ink stain, head and tail of spine a little rubbed, corners bumped. **\$600**

First edition. Lloyd gives a short history of South Australia and attempts to analyse the economic crisis which existed at the time of his visit, and to assess future prospects for settlers. He was in Adelaide during Sturt's departure for Central Australia in 1844 and gives a colourful description of that event (Walsh and Hooton 144).

Ferguson, 4334; NSTC: 2S35413.



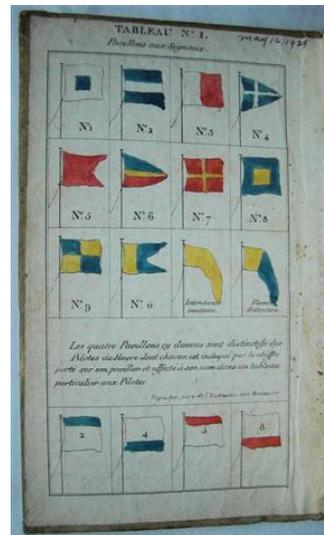
'Have you any sick on board?'

25. **LUSCOMBE, M. SIGNAUX DU PORT DU HAVRE AUX BATIMENS SUR RADE**, leur offrant le moyen de demander des secours de la terre, ainsi que d'y communiquer des avis et renseignements importans; système spécialement affecté au service sanitaire, adopté par l'intendance et transmis par l'autorité aux pilotes, avec ordre de la communiquer aux Capitaines des navires, aussitôt par eux abordés; Paris, De L'Imprimerie de Selligie rue des Jeuneurs, N. 14. 1832.

Small 8vo, pp. 24; with hand-coloured engraved plate here pasted on front paste-down; pp. 2 and 4 blank; text in French and English; lightly browned and dust-soiled, corners a little furled, with a couple of contemporary manuscript corrections in brown ink; in contemporary vellum, covers a little soiled and stained, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good, crisp copy. **\$360**

Seemingly the first Paris edition, of this appealing and uncommon signalling guide for the use of incoming vessels into the port of Havre. Compiled by M. Luscombe, described on the title-page as an Agent of Lloyds and 'chargé de la direction des signaux', this portable and indispensable handbook explains the signalling system to be employed using a combination of flags, to communicate

various problems on board ship and respond to general port authority formalities. Divided into two sections the first deals with replies from the ship to signals from the shore, with the second part relating to signals from the vessel to the shore. Though clearly standard procedure to enquire about the health of all incoming vessels, it seems particularly pertinent that the present work should begin with a section of medical questions, published as it was in 1832 at the height of the second cholera pandemic. Captains were therefore obliged to answer a series of questions beginning with 'Have you any sick on board?', and 'Did the sickness exist when you left?', whether they had been in communication with any other vessels, and whether those ships had 'come from a place suspected to be unhealthy?'



Vessels were required to provide their name and consignee, Luscombe providing a list of both ports and trading companies - each of which were assigned a number that could then be signalled using the flag system to disclose where they had sailed from, their final destination, and on whose behalf. Information regarding the number of passengers and cargo was also transmitted to and from shore, as well as information regarding post to be delivered and received. Regarding provisions, one of the all important questions and requests that could be signalled to shore: 'We are in want of brandy'!

We have located only one further copy at Yale, seemingly a revised edition with a variant imprint of Havre, and slightly expanded pagination and varied text, and with the addition of an extra plate of telegraphic signals.

26. **[MAGIC]. [BURSILL, Henry]. OMBROMANIE.** rère et deuxième séries. [colophon Paris, Lith. St. Aubin, 30 pass. Verdeau, Janvier 1860].

Together two volumes, ff. [1] lithograph decorative title on blue paper, 18, [1] table; ff. [1] lithograph decorative title on blue paper, 18, [1] table; aside from some light soiling and browning, generally clean and crisp; both volumes in the original blue and pink printed decorated boards, both spines a little chipped and worn, extremities rubbed with some wear at corners, both preserved in glycine wraps; previous signatures on both front free endpapers partially erased; good copies. **\$500**

An attractive set of the French translation of both parts of Henry Bursill's appealing book of optical illusions

for children, *Hand Shadows*, first published in the previous year.

Although the art of hand shadows did not begin with Bursill, he claimed to have raised it to an art. The work proved popular, going through a number of editions. A 'charming distraction for youth', amongst the figures one can create are a rabbit, eagle, goat, elephant, pig, dromedary, an invalid of Greenwich, Wellington, a squirrel, a vulture, and a Wild Indian. Some of the English copies were hand-coloured. An appealing set of what is often somewhat fragile.

See Toole-Stott 1241 for the Bursill; OCLC locates copies at Princeton and the V & A of the second series only.

27. [MAGIC]. [HOCUS POCUS JUNIOR]. [PILULAND, Elias]. VIELVERMEHRTER HOCUS POCUS ODER TASCHE-SPIELER. Das ist: Gründliche Entdeckung/ welcher Gestalt die Taschenspieler aus der Tasche spielen/ Und wie man solche Kunst nach weniger Übung ohn einigen Lehrmeister selbst völlig erlernen kan. Auf vielfältiges Begehren einiger Kurtzweil-Liebenden Personen zum Drucke verfertiget/ Mit vielen Kunst-Stücken/ Als auch schönen Figuren numehro zum drittenmahl vermehret. Cum privilegiis perpetuis specialibus. [no place, no publisher]. 1668.

12mo, pp. [iv], 139, [1]; with a number of pagination errors; title-page in red and black; with frontispiece printed in red and black on verso of half-title and a number of woodcut illustrations; paper somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, with several small tears affecting upper margins but not touching text, with some occasional faint marginal dampstaining, with more prominent dampstain on half-title; in later full vellum with yapp edges, bound by B. Middleton, spine neatly lettered in mss, covers a little soiled and scratched; a very good copy. \$400

Scarce third (?) German edition (first 1667 under the title *Hocus Pokus Oder Taschen-Spieler*) of this early and important conjuring book, a translation of the famous *Hocus Pocus Junior*, first published in 1634 (Toole-Stott 356) and described by Harold Adrian Smith as 'one of the priceless gems of magical antiquity, and one of the earliest milestones in conjuring literature ... no single item in the whole realm of magical literature is sought for with more zeal than this ephemeral little jewel' (see *Books at Brown*, Volume XXIV, 1987, Essays by Harold Adrian Smith on rare magic books, p. 32). It is according to Smith, 'the first illustrated book completely devoted to conjuring' (p. 43). 'The German copies of Hocus Pocus Junior are fully as rare as the original English editions ... the German edition has, in each case, a preface signed by "Elias Piluland", and the book is usually ascribed to him. I know of five editions' (p. 44). Smith in fact lists this as the second German edition, despite the title-page citation 'zum drittenmahl vermehret'. Toole-Stott notes that it is a 'free translation from the English Hocus Pocus Junior, augmented by some new tricks' (Toole-Stott, *Circus*, III, p. 314, 108).

The striking and famous frontispiece woodcut depicts Hiccius Doctius behind prop-readied table with puppet figure on left hand.



A second part to the work was published by Piluland in 1669 under the title *Vielvermehrten Hocus Pocus. Zweiter Theil oder Kunft und Wunderbuch – worinnen allerlei natürliche seltsahme wunderbahrliche und künstliche kunst-stucke denen kunstbegierigen und kurzweils liebenden uffenbahret werden*, comprising 82 pages and with the same woodcut frontispiece, though in black and white. This second begins with an index to Part I, and concentrates in a large part upon card games, and is presumably his own contribution to the subject. The present copy, like a number found on both OCLC and KVK, does not include this second part. The copies at the British Library, Leipzig, Stuttgart, and Erfurt, together with the Findlay copy sold at Sotheby's in 1979 (October 4th, lot 525), and a recent copy sold at auction, do have both volumes bound together however. Nevertheless, still a surprisingly scarce translation, and an appealing copy.

VD17 39:115581W (Part I only); Price, p. 308 (first edition); Toole-Stott, *Circus And Allied Arts* III p. 314 109 (both parts); Rosenthal 7146 (1667 edition); Zollinger, *Bibliographie der Spielbücher*. 1, 323; OCLC locates copies of the first 1667 edition at Brown, Harvard, Erlangen and Stuttgart, with copies located of both parts at the British Library, Stuttgart, Erfurt and Leipzig, with copies of Part I only at Pennsylvania, Herzog August Bibliothek. Uncommon in the US.

28. [MAGIC]. Par un INITIÉ, [possibly Gérard Ancalet Vincent ENCAUSSE]. MYSTÈRES DES SCIENCES OCCULTES. Physiognomonie. Phrénologie. Chiromancie. Graphologie. Divination naturelle et artificielle. Organes de la divination. Astrologie. Divination par les songes. Arts divinatoires. Divination par les signes. Cartomancie. Calcul des probabilités. Cryptographie. Lois des sciences occultes. Unité dans la nature. Alchimie. Hypnotisme. Magnétisme. Télépathie. Spiritisme. Force psychique. Magie. Sorcellerie. Principes fondamentaux des sciences occultes. Par un Initié. Paris, A la Librairie Illustrée, ... [ca 1894].

Large 8vo, pp. viii, 595; with numerous illustrations, including 36 full page engravings; somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, with one gathering a little loose but holding; in contemporary plum morocco backed marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled and lettered in gilt, upper joint very slightly starting with evidence of old repair in central compartment, extremities a little rubbed and bumped; a good copy. \$460



Surprisingly uncommon first edition of this copiously illustrated and comprehensive encyclopaedia of the occult sciences, and which constitutes a remarkable synthesis of knowledge, drawn from a range of sources, and including at the end an invaluable analytical glossary of terms and biographical list of prominent figures.

Anonymously published under the pseudonym 'Un Initié', King's College ascribed the work to the noted occult writer Gérard Encausse - also known as 'Papus' - though we have been unable to verify this.

OCLC: 33253013 cites copies at the Huntington, Cornell, Cleveland and Arizona, with further copies located at Cambridge, Glasgow, King's College, Amsterdam and Bayern.

29. **MALARME, Charlotte de Bournon.** LA SOURDE ET MUETTE, ou la Famille D'Ortemberg; par Mme la Comtesse de Malarme, nee de Bournon, de l'Academie des Arcades de Rome. Tome Premier [-Troisieme]. Paris, chez E. Crette, Libraire, rue Saint-Martin, no. 98, 1820.

Three volumes, 12mo, pp. 259, [1] blank; [iv], 219, [1] blank; 252; volume I with the half-title removed, minor foxing in places, but otherwise in clean crisp condition throughout; uncut in the original publisher's pink speckled wrappers, with original printed labels on spines, unevenly sunned and with some wear to head and tail of spines and extremities, but still an appealing set of this rare work. \$520

Attractive example of the very rare first edition of this novel of manners by the French writer Charlotte de Bournon Malarme.

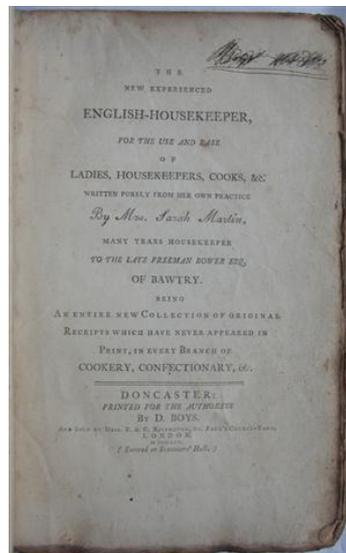
Malarme's novels, although being regarded as somewhat low brow, were plentiful and, in their day, popular. The present work tells the story of the family of Ortemberg, and is full of the sort of lavish dwellings and journeys, combined with a healthy dose of romance, which appealed to the reader of light fiction in the 1820s just as some of the more extravagant American soap operas appealed to their equivalents in the 1980s. Hugo mentions Malarme's work in *Les Misérables*, in less than glowing terms: "C'était l'époque où l'antique roman classique, qui, après avoir été Clélie, n'était plus que Lodoïska, toujours noble, mais de plus en plus vulgaire, tombé de mademoiselle de Scudéri à madame Barthélemy-Hadot, et de madame de Lafayette à madame Bournon-Malarme, incendiait l'âme aimante des portières de Paris et ravageait même un peu la banlieue. Madame Thénardier était juste assez intelligente pour lire ces espèces de livres."

Rare, not found in OCLC, NUC or any of the bibliographies consulted.

30. **MARTIN, Sarah.** THE NEW EXPERIENCED ENGLISH-HOUSEKEEPER, for the Use and Ease of Ladies, Housekeepers, Cooks, &c. Written purely from her own practice ... being an entire new collection of original receipts which have never

appeared in print, in every branch of Cookery, Confectionary, &c. Doncaster, Printed for the Authoress by D. Boys, and sold by Mess. F. & C. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard. 1795.

8vo, pp. [xx] including preface and extensive subscriber's list, 173, [1 blank], [17] index, [1 blank]; without the half-title; title-page gutter discreetly strengthened, somewhat foxed and browned throughout, though principally marginal, with a few small marginal nicks and tears due to rough opening; with contemporary signature crossed out at head of title-page, and further signature erased from front paste-down; uncut in the original blue paste-paper boards, expertly recased and neatly rebaked with handmade paper, covers soiled and darkened, some scuffing, extremities bumped and corners quite worn and knocked; a good copy. \$5600



An appealing first edition of this scarce guide to household management and cookery, written by a woman for a female readership, and a rare Doncaster imprint. One of a growing number of works being written at the time by either professional or semi-professional cooks working for the aristocracy or gentry, from the title page we learn that the recipes in the book are drawn

from the author's personal experience and that she was many years housekeeper to the late Freeman Bower Esq. Of Bawtry.'

'To those who may disapprove of the following Publication, as being smaller than many similar in the Nature to the same and perhaps a lower Price, I beg to say it has been the Advice of my Friends to avoid that Repetition which is the sole Cause of their Prolixity, and on Comparison I flatter myself that in this Work as many and useful Directions will be found comprised in a less Number of separate Receipts' (Preface). Despite Sarah Martin's concern over a shortage of recipes, her cookbook presents no less than 360 different directions, from 'Amulet of Cockles' to 'Syllabub' and 'White Almond Butter.' From p. 153 is found a lengthy 'Correct List of every thing in season in every month of the year', and the present copy also includes a lengthy subscriber's list at the beginning, seemingly not found in all copies, and comprised almost exclusively of female names, from across the country, though many from the counties of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

A nice contemporary review appears in the *The British Critic*: 'Glad should we be if it fell within our province to speak more decisively on the merits of this

performance. Alas! fricassees, rich soups, and high stews do not often come in the way of literary critics; and they are seldom invited to made dishes, except, perhaps, occasionally, the hashing of a calf's head. As far as we are able to judge, Mrs Martin is a very ingenious lady, and has produced a book which will be very useful to others, it not to us. If we should ever happen to wander within the scent or favour of some of her delicious pyes, we hope she will in kindness allow us to have a finger in them' (Vol. VII, 1796, p. 95).

Bitting p. 312 (erroneous collation); Cagle 860; Maclean p. 95; Oxford, 1795; ESTC T81837 locates copies at the British Library, Glasgow, Oxford, Leeds, Columbia University, Cornell University, New York Public Library, and Radcliffe, to which OCLC adds Indiana, Harvard and the Wellcome.

31. **MAYER, Johann Christian Andreas.** ANATOMISCH-PHYSIOLOGISCHE ABHANDLUNG VOM GEHIRN, Rückmark, und Ursprung der Nerven. Für Aerzte, und Liebhaber der Anthropologie bestimmt. Berlin und Leipzig, bey George Jakob Decker, 1779.

4to, pp. [viii], 68; with engraved title-page vignette with the monogram of Karl Abraham von Zedlitz, to whom the work is dedicated, woodcut head-pieces, and nine folding engraved plates; some occasional light spotting and browning, otherwise generally clean and crisp; in 19th century marbled paste-paper boards, head and tail of spine rather worn, extremities and corners also lightly bumped and worn; with contemporary signature on title-page of 'Dr. C. Horst', with a further illegible signature; a good, crisp copy. **\$2,200**

First edition of this uncommon and attractively illustrated treatise on the anatomy of the brain, by the celebrated anatomist and physician to the King of Prussia. "That the septum pellucidum consists of an inner compact fibrous layer, covered externally by a thin layer of gray matter, was first noticed by Mayer." "A grotesque confusion occurred when Mayer (1779) replaced the term hippocampus by hippopotamus" (Meyer, *Historical Aspects of Cerebral Anatomy* [1971] p. 21, 97-98). The accurate and beautiful engravings include depictions of the cerebrum medulla oblongata and the medulla spinalis.

Mayer (1747-1801) studied at Greifswald in 1778, taught medicine at the University of Frankfurt, and in 1787 took charge of the Department of Botany and *Materia Medica* at Berlin. In addition to being physician to the king, he was director of the botanical gardens.

Hirsch IV, 130; Blake 295; Dezeimeris III, 548.

Run on humane principles

32. **[MENTAL HEALTH CARE]. LEICESTERSHIPRE & RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.** RULES FOR THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTION with prefatory remarks by the Committee of Visitors. Leicester: Printed by J. S. Crossley. 1849.

8vo, pp. [iv], [ii], [5]-69, [1]; with engraved frontispiece; slight offsetting to title-page from the frontispiece, occasional light foxing and spotting, otherwise clean and

crisp; in the original green blind-stamped publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine slightly worn, extremities bumped and lightly rubbed; with presentation book-label on front paste-down 'This book was given by Ms J. B. Lott' and book-label from the 'Library of the Leicester Leicestershire & Rutland College' with manuscript accession number, and later presentation note in black ink dated 1929; an appealing copy. **\$780**

A scarce and fascinating insight the provision of care of the insane in a 19th century provincial asylum, and the move towards a more humane treatment of the mentally ill. As becomes apparent from the opening preface, written on behalf of the independent 'Visitors' appointed by both the counties of Leicestershire, Rutland and by the subscriber's to assess standards, those associated with the running of the asylum were well aware of the often woeful treatment, and paucity of care and resources given to the mentally ill, and particularly to 'pauper lunatics'. Though since the turn of the century a number of public and private asylums had been established, they only catered for a tiny fraction of the 30,000 'persons' currently believed by the Visitors to be in need of assistance, and that too frequently 'they were left to the unrestrained authority of attendants; there was no power to check the oppression and cruelty too frequently practised; madhouses became places of horror, and the patient received no other care from his keeper than that which was necessary for the confinement of his person' (p. 11). 'It is to this point that the Visitors especially direct attention, believing as they do that the evil is not without remedy, and that the increase in the number of the incurably insane, may be principally attributed to the injudicious measures pursued in the commencement of the disease, they would therefore solicit attention to the following account of the Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum: of the good that has already been effected there, and of the increased good that may be hoped for, if their efforts for the cure of insanity are seconded by those who first become cognizant of the existence of the malady' (p. 14).

Established in 1837 as a Charitable Institution funded by private donations from a number of wealthy benefactors, the Leicester asylum originally accommodated 104 patients, and housed both paupers from within and outside the counties, those recommended by subscriber's and 'independent patients'. The institution was expanded in 1842 to cater for the numerous applications for admission, and in 1845 it became the Leicester and Rutland Asylum and was further expanded. Set in 20 acres of beautiful grounds, and commanding one of the most 'beautiful views in the County of Leicester', the gardens boasted walks and pleasure grounds, and patients were encouraged to enjoy the open air: 'no effort is left untried to cheer the melancholy, and soothe the excited, the great object being to make this Asylum a House of Cure, and not a House of Detention' (p. 19). As a testament to the success of the institution, of 917 patients admitted since 1837, 484 have been 'completely recovered' or 'relieved'. The greatest obstacle to a cure, is 'an ignorance of the nature of the disease'.



The general rules of the Institution are then laid out, detailing the responsibilities of the various members of staff, of the Visitors and House Committee, and then setting out the rules for the patients, on matters such as the frequency and number of visitors allowed, and the provision of 'books and cheap publications of a cheerful nature'. Of particular note: 'No patient shall be struck, or kept in perpetual restraint or seclusion; and no Patient shall be restrained or secluded any time except by Medical authority, or kept in restraint or seclusion longer than is absolutely necessary' (p. 55); and 'All the attendants shall be instructed to treat their Patients kindly and indulgently, and never to strike or speak harshly to them; and they shall be responsible for the safety, cleanliness, and general condition of the Patients, and for the ventilation, proper warmth, and good order of their respective wards'.

NSTC: 2L10408; OCLC locates copies at the British Library, the Wellcome and the University of Leicester.



33. [MILITARY COSTUME]. DIE ENGLISCHE ARMEE IN IHRER GEGENWÄRTIGEN UNIFORMIERUNG. 17 Tafeln in lithographischem Farbendruck mit 190 Abbildungen von Offizieren und Soldaten aller Truppengattungen, genauen Farbtafeln etc. Nebst Erläuterungen zu denselben und Mittheilung über Eintheilung, Organisation etc. der engl. Armee, sowie mit einer Liste der sammtlichen regulären Regimenter. Leipzig. Verlag von Moritz Ruhl. [n.d. but ca. 1888/1889].

16mo, folding leporello comprising 17 unpaginated plates, followed by text of pp. 42, [6] advertisements (text neatly reattached) to rear paste-down; with later ownership signature on front paste-down and head of text; some light foxing and soiling, otherwise clean and fresh; within

contemporary blue publisher's cloth, with striking mounted chromolithograph label on upper cover. \$300

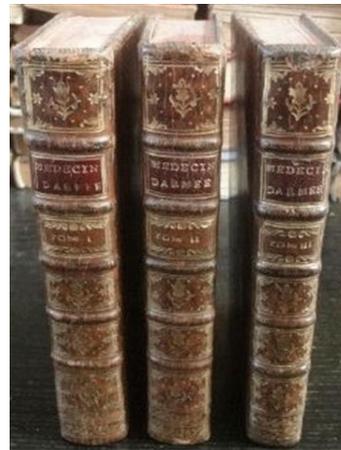
Magnificently illustrated work on the English Army, with 17 full-page colour chromolithographs, depicting the uniforms and regalia of 190 officers and soldiers from several different regiments.

OCLC locates copies at Harvard, Chicago Public Library, Buffalo, Brown and the New York Public Library.

34. [MILITARY MEDICINE]. MEYSEREY, Guillaume Mahieu de. LA MÉDECINE D'ARMÉE contenant des moyens aisés de préserver des maladies, sur terre et sur mer. et d'en guérir. les gens de guerre et autres de quelque condition qu'ils soient. A Paris, Chez la Veuve Cavalier, & Fils, rue Saint Jacques, au Lis d'Or. 1754.

Three volumes, 12mo, pp. xxvi, 498, [3], [2] blank, dampstain affecting upper margin of first half of Vol I, with paper flaw in centre of page of approbation; x, 437, [1]; vi, 374, upper margins quite prominently dampstained throughout; all three volumes lightly browned and spotted; an appealing set in contemporary full mottled calf, spines in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco labels lettered in gilt, head of all three spines a little nicked and worn, with small loss of spine at head of Vol III due to worming, with further very minor evidence of worming to upper covers of Vols II and III and along upper fore-edge of each volume, extremities lightly bumped and worn. \$880

Uncommon first edition of this detailed treatise on military medicine, by Guillaume Mahieu de Meyserey (fl. 1752 -), and based upon not only his own experiences, but drawing upon the work of several leading authorities. Meyserey provides advice on both how to conserve and preserve health, through diet and hygiene, before turning to a detailed description of a wide range of common diseases known to affect military personnel, and their treatment.



Little seems to be known about Meyserey, other than that he was born near Bayeux at the beginning of the 18th century, and was, according to the title-page: 'médecin ordinaire du Roi, ancien médecin des armées de sa Majesté en Italie & en Allemagne et correspondant de l'Académie royale des sciences de Paris.'

OCLC locates copies at Yale, Washington, NLM, Minnesota, Edinburgh, and a number of European holding including the BnF.

How to make 'boys' – with striking sepia engravings

35. **MILLOT, Jacques-André.** L'ART DE PROCRÉER LES SEXES A VOLONTÉ ou système complet de complet de génération; avec figures. A Paris chez l'Auteur ... Chez Migneret. An IX. 1800.

8vo. pp. xvi, 387, [1]; with engraved frontispiece, three other engraved folding plates printed in russet; with the half-title/errata leaf, but, like the Wellcome copy, without a preliminary blank leaf (pp. i-ii); small hole in half-title where previous signature seemingly removed, not touching printed surface, frontispiece with some ink bleed; with later ownership signature on front free endpaper, and some occasional neat annotations and under linings in ink in a contemporary hand; contemporary half calf over speckled boards, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, head of spine chipped with some loss, joints a little rubbed, some light scuffing to surfaces, extremities lightly bumped and worn; a good copy. **\$1400**

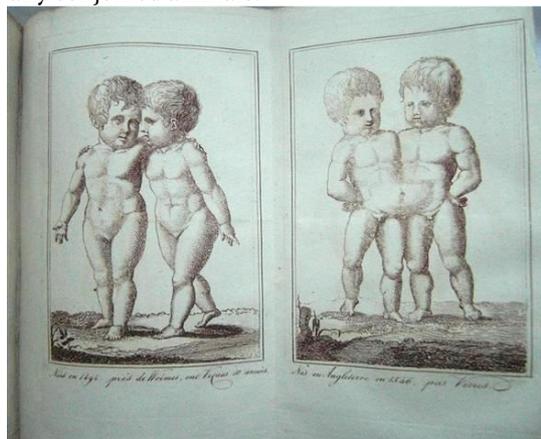
Uncommon first edition, and an attractive copy, of this important contribution to the corpus of post revolutionary literature addressing the need for a social rehabilitation in France, and how best to achieve this, discussing the problem in relation to fertility, procreation and sexual hygiene, and demonstrating the importance of medical science in the physical and moral regeneration of French society. The need to instil domestic virtues amongst the citizenry, and to provide male heirs and conscripts, was considered to be of vital importance, to restore paternal authority in domestic family life and ultimately help to preserve and restore social cohesion. This spurned a literary genre of texts all with the ultimate nationalistic goal of creating a generation of new model citizens of the republic.

Jacques-André Millot (1728-1811) prior to the Revolution had been a leading physician, and indeed had delivered Marie Antoinette's children. Through his aristocratic connections, however, Millot lost everything during the Reign of Terror, and though for a time he continued to publish on obstetrics and paediatrics, frustrated by poverty and professional neglect he turned to writing popular medical books on sex and domestic hygiene, tapping in to the vogue for self-help manuals that were proving popular amongst Parisian high society, that taught readers the art of how to have gifted, healthy, beautiful citizens. Whilst appealing to popular market, Millot states that it is the utility of the French nation that motivates him to put pen to paper, in so doing, cleverly doffing his hat towards the Consulate elite's aspirational desires at social regeneration, and exemplifying the increased politicization of medical discourses on conjugal hygiene.

The essay presents his doctrine on how married couples could pre-arrange the gender of their offspring. The ability to effect the sex of a child was not a new idea, and indeed he offers his work in part as a correction of Michel Procope-Couteaux's *L'Art de faire des garçons* (1748). His declaration is confident: 'Everyone knows how to have children, but they do not all know how to procreate voluntarily either a boy or a girl. People have always considered that gender determination was a matter of chance, and they have been right; but when humans desire it, it will no longer be the result of chance, but that of their

own wish: I am now absolutely convinced that we are able to create a boy or a girl through choice; nothing is easier, and it is that that I wish to teach my readers'. He argued that the ovaries contained the pre formed germs of young boys and girls; boys on the right, girls on the left. Depending upon which ovary the male's semen permeated, a child of one or the other sex would result. The work also includes a discussion of the theories and discoveries of Spallanzani, together with sections on 'monsters', hermaphrodites, and sterility.

The frontispiece is a bucolic scene with a stylised Adam and Eve surrounded by the usual symbols of the 'fall' and creation. The three striking folding plates, printed in sepia, are of Siamese twins (5 different sets) and of 3 sets of similarly conjoined animals.



See Quinlan, *Sex and the Citizen. Reproductive Manuals and Fashionable Readers in Napoleonic France, 1799-1808*, ff. 169, in *Views from the Margins, Creating Identities in Modern France*. 2008; Wellcome IV, p.139. OCLC locates copies at Stanford, Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians, Wisconsin, Chicago, Harvard, Cornell and the National Library of Medicine.

36. **MILLOT, Jacques-André.** L'ART D'AMÉLIORER ET PERFECTIONNER LES GÉNÉRATIONS HUMAINES. Séconde édition, augmentée d'articles si intéressans, que cet ouvrage, orginairement fait pour les jeunes Femmes, devient nécessaire à tous les âges et aux différens sexes. Tome preminier [-Second]. A Paris. [Chez Auteur Millot ... Chez Migneret, de L'Imprimerie de Migneret]. An XI, ou 1803.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [xiv], [v]-xiv, 132 (but 332, with no. pp. 129-30 replaced by a plate), with two engraved plates; [vi], 292, with two engraved plates; faint dampstain affecting gutter of half-title and title-page of Vol II, and upper corner of final few leaves of that volume, with paper flaw affecting lower corner of p. 243 Vol II, and neat tear at gutter of p. 289 not affecting text; in 19th green marbled boards, with red paper label lettered in gilt on spine, head and tail of spine a little worn, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; a good copy. **\$720**

Second expanded edition (first 1801) of this work on the care and well-being of children, effectively a companion volume to Millot's successful self-help manual on procreation of 1800, *L'Art de procéder les sexes* (see above). Once again addressed to a female readership, having previously outlined his system for how best to determine the sex of ones child, Millot here turns his



attention to the all important matter of how to care for the child, through a system of moral and physical education. Though believing that one could determine the sex of a child, Millot nevertheless felt that it was not possible to improve the moral fibre of a child at the point of conception. It was therefore necessary to provide a suitable upbringing to rehabilitate the moral dimensions of man: indeed it was a matter of national importance. 'By physical education, practitioners could preserve individual and national health, transmitting strength, beauty and intelligence through racial blood lines. 'Education shall correct, improve and perfect the French nation, since that is what made the Grands Hommes of Greece and Rome' (Vol I, p. 19). Chapters therefore provide advice on how to manage pregnancy, the care of new-born babies and young children, on common childhood diseases, with the second volume concentrating more upon physical and moral education, with chapters on the role of parents, on marriage, on a citizen's role and place in society. Whilst frequently exemplifying the ancient Greeks and Romans as role-models, Millot also cites authors such as Rousseau, Locke and Voltaire.

See Quinlan, *Physical and Moral regeneration after the Terror: medical culture, sensibility and family politics in France, 1794-1804*, ff. vol. 29, p. 160;



37. **NEWTON, Sir Isaac.** OVAL 19th CENTURY WATERCOLOUR PORTRAIT. Aged 59. Bust facing front, wearing wig, after Sir Godfrey Kneller, and apparently signed J. Hoskins. [n.d but ca. 1850?].

Oval 19th century watercolour, image; mounted in an attractive octagonal ox-bone? frame. **\$1400**

A rare and appealing 19th watercolour of Newton, after the famous portrait painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723) in 1702. Newton had previously sat for Kneller in 1689 when he was 46, two years after publication of the *Principia*. The original painting passed from Newton on his

death by descent from John Conduitt to the Earls of Portsmouth. It is now in the National Portrait Gallery.

Few surpassed Isaac Newton in the number of times they commissioned portraits of themselves, and the numerous engravings, paintings, and medallions helped to make Newton a cultural icon. No learned society or institution would have been without a bust or portrait of the great man. The German-born Kneller was the dominant portrait painter of the first part of the eighteenth century. He helped to establish London's first art academy, and was part of the Twickenham set, the intellectuals and wits including Swift, Pope and Arbuthnot.

For a comprehensive study of the iconography of Newton see Milo Keynes, *The Iconography of Sir Isaac Newton to 1800*, Boydell Press, 2005.

Optical theories challenged

38. **[NEWTON]. FUSINIERI, Ambrogio.** RICERCHE MECCANICHE E DIOTTRICHE SOPRA LA CAUSA DELLA RIFRAZIONE DELLA LUCE Ove si dimostra che coll'attrazione introdotta da Newton non si può render ragione di questo fenomeno, ma che è necessario ripeterlo dalle resistenze dei mezzi rifrangenti. Venezia, Dalla Tipografia di Antonio Curti Presso Giustino Pasquali. Mario, MDCCXCVII [1797].

8vo, pp. x, [ii], 209, [1], with three large folding engraved plates; some very faint dampstaining at gutter of few leaves, some occasional light foxing and marginal dust-soiling, upper margin of title-page and preface rather nicked due to rough opening, occasional light creasing and furling otherwise a clean copy; in the original blue paste-paper wrappers, small worm trail at head of spine with slight loss of paper, covers a little soiled and spotted with some faint dampstaining, extremities a little worn and furred; a good copy. **\$780**

Uncommon first edition of this treatise on the



refraction of light, an early work by Ambrogio Fusinieri (1775-1852) in which he studies and challenges Newton's optical theories. He divides his work into seven articles discussing: 'Del moto dei corpi minimi tendenti alle superficie dei corpi maggiori'; 'Teoria generale delle rifrazioni, se fossero prodotte dall'attrazione';

'Applicazione della precedente teoria alle rifrazioni delle lenti'; 'Consequenze che derivano dalle precedenti teorie nelle rifrazioni delle

lenti di vetro contigue all'aria, ed all'acqua'; 'Argomenti che stabiliscono l'inconvenienza dell'ipotesi dell'attrazione per spiegare la rifrazione della luce'; 'Del passaggio dei corpi in mezzi di diverse resistenze'; 'Sopra la natura della luce'. The work concludes with an appendix discussing the nature of force.

Though graduating in 1794 in law, as the present work suggests Fusinieri held a strong interest in science, and between 1823 and 1826 he carried out important research on the catalytic activity of platinum. In 1831 he founded the scientific journal *Annali delle scienze del Regno Lombardo-Veneto*. Largely advocating a theory of the unity of forces, it failed to find many supporters however.

Gray 206; Poggendorff I, 820; Wallis 206; not in Babson; OCLC: 21751897 locates copies at Stanford, Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia and Oklahoma.

39. OWEN, Richard. LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS. Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. From Notes taken by William White Cooper, M.R.C.S. and Revised by Professor Owen. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts. London: Printed for Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, Paternoster-Row. 1843. [*together with*]: LECTURES ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VETEBRATE ANIMALS, Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in 1844 and 1846. Part I. Fishes [all published]. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts. London: Printed for Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, Paternoster-Row. 1846.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [iv], 392, 16 publisher's catalogue dated January 1847; xii, 308, 16 publisher's catalogue dated January 1847. with errata leaf tipped before p. 1; some light marginal browning and occasional very light soiling; uncut in contemporary publisher's blindstamped green cloth, spines lettered in gilt, and numbered Vol I and II, spines sunned, head of both spines chipped and worn with small loss of cloth, and with minor wear and loss at tail, extremities and corners bumped; ex-libris from the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society with their library stamp on both half-titles and title-pages, and an 'Abstract from the Regulations of the Library' pasted onto front free endpaper of Vol II. **\$2200**

First editions. Through his mentor John Abernethy, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, during the late 1820s Richard Owen (1804-1892) gained a position as an assistant in the huge task of cataloguing the thirteen thousand human and animal anatomical specimens of the Hunterian Collection, which had been purchased by the Crown after the death of its owner, the famous surgeon John Hunter. The Crown had passed the Collection to the Royal College, with the stipulation that the collection be made available to the public and medical community by the founding of a lecture series and a museum. Since the material was to be made available to the public, the College appointed Owen as an assistant curator to the collection. By 1830 he had labelled and identified

every specimen, reorganised the entire collection and was publishing a catalogue, his fascination and devotion to the subject of comparative anatomy overtaking his interest in practising medicine. In 1836 he was appointed Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, an appointment that necessitated his presenting annually a course of twenty-four lectures based on some aspect of the Hunterian Collection. Owen gave his first series of lectures to the public in 1837, and these popular lectures were attended by royalty and many important figures in Victorian England. Certain of these lectures were published as separate volumes. The lectures given in 1843 formed the first course to be published. These and the lectures of the year 1846 appeared in print based on the notes taken by William White Cooper, a surgeon-oculist who combined a kindly character with admiration for Owen. Though Owen intended to publish a concluding volume in 1847, as the advertisement notes, this was never achieved, although Owen subsequently went on to publish his comprehensive *On the Anatomy and Physiology of Vertebrates* in 1866, with a further volume based upon his lectures on invertebrates in 1855.

Cole, II 264; NSTC: 207261.

40. [PERPETUAL CALENDAR]. [WEYGANT, Georg Friedrich, engraver]. BOUND SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS, TABLES AND VOLVELLES TO AID CALCULATION. No place but probably Bamberg, no date but ca. 1698.

Small 4to, ff. 16; first two leaves with three full page engravings, four folding letterpress tables, two further letterpress tables, two folding engraved tables, five engraved leaves each with a volvelle; somewhat browned and foxed throughout, with dampstain affecting final three leaves, first letterpress table with tear along fold and further tear repaired, with second table with early repair; evidence of leaves at both front and rear having been previously excised; in a later 19th? century binding using waste vellum, old manuscript lines visible running vertically, binding slightly sprung. **\$1800**

An attractive if somewhat curious publication, seemingly a personal compilation of engravings, tables and volvelles, drawn from more than one source possibly, relating to concepts of consanguinity and affinity and perpetual calendar calculation.

The most attractive and ornate engraved title-page has the heading 'Regina Pacis Funda nos in Pace' (Queen of Peace, protect us in Peace), and is a depiction of the Madonna with child, surrounded by stars. She stands upon a globe at the centre of which is the city of Bamberg. A small banner image below shows the cityscape of Bamberg. It is signed by Weygant, presumably the seventeenth century Bamberg engraver Georg Friedrich Weygant or Weigand (1667-1736). A digital image of the plate can be found online at the Herzog August Bibliothek, and the striking image is discussed further by Wolfgang Seitz, in *Die Graphischen Thesen-und Promotionsblätter in Bamberg*, (p. 54). The image, though slightly altered to include a chronogram underneath the cityscape, was later used in Joannes Michael Prockl's theological dissertation of



1710 *Aenigma Theologicum, Deus unus et trinus*. This version is also reproduced by Seitz.



The frontispiece included here, however, is taken from the scarce 1698 collection of essays and lectures printed by Immel in Bamberg, *Fontes Biblici, Divinae, humanae[ue] Scientiae Rivis sonori ac divites In quibus, Usque ad fundamentum & fundum, Velut In speculo mysterioso, & mirifico: utriusque Religionis, veteris, ac novae: Nempe Mosaicae, Et Christianae Demonstrantur Harmonice, Theologicæ, Polemice, Historice, Hermeneutice, Chronologicæ, Theorice, Practicæ, Curiosæ, ac Pie, Incunabula Prima; Omnia ex antiquis, & novis lectionibus collata, Et Congregationi Maiori Academicæ Bambergensi, Sub Titulo Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, Ab Angelo Salutatae In Strenam oblate*. Divided into two parts, whilst the first section dealt with matters relating to the old testament, Canon law, and Jewish theology, the second part dealt exclusively with problems relating to astronomical and religious calendars. A comparison of an incomplete online version of this work created by the Bavarian State Bibliothek reveals that in addition to the frontispiece, at least two of the letterpress tables, the two engraved tables, and the five volvelles all found here, are taken from the second part of this scarce work.

The first leaf after the title-page is adorned with two further attractive engraved images - two 'tree' diagrams intended to illustrate the concepts of consanguinity or blood relationships, affinity and relationships by marriage, spiritual relationships and those created through sacramental duties such as those of godparent. The first, with the title 'Non gignunt dextros, qui stant in parte sinistra. Laeva dat uxores: dat tibi dextra mares' is particularly striking, and has the figure of Pope at the head of the tree - possibly that of Pope Clement XI (1649-1721), born Giovanni Francesco Albani, and Pope from 1700 until his death in 1721. The second, the 'Arbor Affinitatis' is also signed by Weygant. As far as we know these two plates are not taken from *Fontes Biblici* and are thus so far unidentified.

A series of tables then follow, some folding and a couple engraved, and several of which refer to page numbers. Certainly two of the letterpress tables, and the two engraved tables are from the *Fontes Biblici*, as are the five appealing circular charts, incorporating volvelles: Rota prima seu cyclus pro inveniendō numero aureo. Cyclus Lunarism, seu numeri aurei; Rota secunda seu orbis pro inveniendis epactis in perpetuum. Cyclus epactarum novarum 30; Rota tertia pro inveniendō cyclos solari et littera Dominicali in perpetuum. Cyclus Solaris et litterarum Dominicalium; Rota quarta pro inventione noviluniorum et lunae aetatis. Cyclus pro Nunii Ecclesiastico-Politico die, ac reliquis Lunae pro novo ac veterer Caldenario reperiendis; Item pro singulis anno inveniendis mutata constituitio; and Cyclus universalis et perpetuus pro inveniendis festis mobilibus, iisque ordinandis in Calendario tum novo, tum veteri.

Though sadly the provenance is unknown, it seems conceivable that it is the compilation of the engraver himself, containing as it does two of his engravings. Alternatively, it could be a binder's compilation. The associations with the Marian Congregation in Bamberg, may perhaps hint at a more religious provenance. Nevertheless, an unusual, and appealing curiosity and personal compilation.

41. **PFITZER, Johann Nicolaus.** ZWEY SONDERBARE BÜCHER, VON DER WEIBER NATUR, wie auch deren Gebrechen und Kranckheiten. Aus den bewährtesten, sowol alten, als neuern Natur- und Artzney-Kunst-Efahrnen, mit Fleisse zusammen verfasst, Sampt einem Anhang, von den Zufällen und Kranckheiten der Kinder. Nürnberg, In verlegung Johann Andreae und Wolfgang Endter des Jungern Sel. Erben, MDCLXXIII [1673].

8vo, pp. [56], 336, [8] including separate title-page with attractive woodcut printer's device, 337-760, [16] index; first title in red and black; aside from some occasional light foxing and soiling, and some very occasional faint marginal dampstaining, a clean, crisp copy; in contemporary vellum with yapp edges, edges red, spine and lower cover a little spotted and soiled, more prominent on spine and rear cover, upper cover embossed with the initials 'I.S.' and the date '1678'; a very good copy. **\$1500**

Rare first edition of this comprehensive work, divided into two books, on the health and well-being of women, by the Nuremberg physician Johann Nicolaus Pfitzer (1634-1674), and which vividly reflects both the medical and popular mores of the day.

Pfitzer presents a detailed and frank introduction to all aspects of women's health, concentrating in the first 'book' on the subject of generation and child-birth, emphasising the necessity of reproduction for the human race. He not only includes anatomical descriptions of the organs of generation in both men and women, and describes such processes as menstruation, but includes a

discussion on virginity, as well as an open discussion on sexual intercourse with chapters such as 'Ob in der ehelichen vermischung das weibe vor dem manne oder der mann vor dem weibe mehrere und grössere belustigung empfangen und gemesse?'. Other chapters tackle the issue of the possible malevolent influence of incubi, on miscarriages and monsters, and whether urine can reveal pregnancy.

The second book continues with these themes but discusses in far more detail related diseases and complications, with chapters discussing haemorrhoids, uterine cancer, inflammation of the uterus, sterility and 'conceptionis defectu', menstrual suppression, 'de superfoetatione', before highlighting labour and associated problems. There then follows a section devoted to the diseases of children, such as epilepsy, difficult dentition, strabismo, urine retention, hernias, and concluding with a chapter on 'De variolis & morbillis'.

Pfizer is probably best known for his version of the story of Faust, published in 1674 *Das ärgerliche Leben und schreckliche Ende deß viel-berüchtigten Ertz-Schwartzkünstlers Johannis Fausti*.

Krivatsy 8895; Waller 7376; Wellcome IV, p. 352; not in Parkinson and Lumb; OCLC locates further copies at Toronto, the British Library and a small number of European libraries.

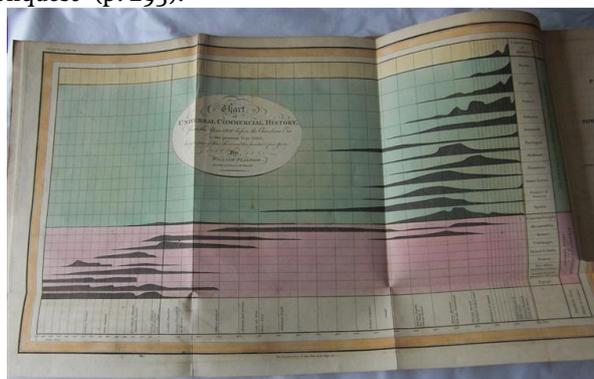
42. PLAYFAIR, William. AN INQUIRY INTO THE PERMANENT CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF POWERFUL AND WEALTHY NATIONS, Illustrated by four engraved charts. Designed to shew how the prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged. London: W. Marchant, Printer, 3, Greville-Street, Holborn. Printed for Greenland and Norris, 2, Finsbury-Place, Finsbury Square. 1805.

4to, pp. xx, 301, [1] blank; with four large folding hand-coloured engraved charts; small tears at lower gutter of both the frontispiece and third chart, but with no significant loss; some light foxing and browning throughout, and some slight offsetting from charts; with discreet library blind-stamp of the University of Detroit on title-page, and on pp. 17 and 70, and with ink accession number on title-page; in the original marbled boards, sympathetically rebacked and recornered in later speckled calf, spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, stain at head of spine and tail of rear joint, old accession number obscured by black marker? on upper cover, minor surface wear, extremities a little bumped and worn; ex-libris from the University of Detroit, with book-plate on front pastedown, and presentation book-plate to the library from Major William Butler; a good copy. \$4600

First edition of this important work and a remarkable attempt to present a general and comparative theory of the rise and fall of nations, and thus extract lessons from the downfall of the great empires of history, in so doing "find the means by which prosperity may be lengthened out, and the period of humiliation procrastinated to a distant day" (p. iv).

As its title indicates, the Inquiry combines aspects of Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776) and Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (1776-1788). Playfair surveys historical empires and argues that decline can be measured and thus prevented and

forestalled; in particular, he insists that commerce, not conquest, sustains national power and that nations, particularly England, can maintain commercial prosperity if they direct their attention to preservation rather than extension. Particular attention must be paid to managing the national debt and maintaining a trade balance in favour of export. In addition to citing the work of Smith and Gibbons, his method draws upon the work of Hume, Ferguson and others, and draws from many disciplines. The causes of decline that Playfair adduces sound surprisingly modern. He saw over-mature economies as having certain common characteristics: high taxation, high prices, a very unequal distribution of property, strong special interest groups, monopolies, failures of motivation, and a high tendency to import. He thought that these burdens tended to result in a flight of capital to nations who could employ it more profitably, and in a natural and irreversible decline. He concludes that a proactive government-driven approach to the problem of decline can prolong national wealth and power. "It is, then, wealth arising from industry, that is the object to be aimed at, and that cannot be obtained by war or conquest" (p. 293).



As early as 1786, Playfair is credited with the introduction of presenting economic information in simple chart form - line, circle, bar and pie graphs - and this celebrated work includes four fine examples. The striking frontispiece chart spans three millennia and shows the comparative progress and decline of all known empires, from ancient empires in Egypt and Assyria through modern empires in Europe and emergent empires in the Americas.

The brother of the great physicist John Playfair, William was an adventurous character. He lived for some time in France, and is reported to have been a prisoner in the Bastille in 1789 when it was stormed at the beginning of the French Revolution. He published about forty works, and was also a notable editor of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. His work was much admired by Dugald Stewart, Adam Smith's biographer and friend.

Kress B4958; Goldsmiths 19004, Einaudi 4466.

43. [PMM]. ASTON, Francis William. ISOTOPES. London, Edward Arnold & Co. 1922.

8vo, pp. viii, 152; with four plates, and numerous text diagrams; some occasional neat ink annotations; in the original blue cloth, ruled in blind, spine in gilt, head and tail of spine lightly rubbed and bumped, very small nick to upper margin of upper cover; from the library of the physicist A Norman Shaw with his signature on front free endpaper; a good copy. \$560



First edition. Aston first discovered isotopes of Neon in 1913 when he found that the gas had two constituents which were differently deflected in electric and magnetic fields. Further experiments convinced Aston that elements are composed of atoms of varying mass and that the true atomic weights of elements must be arrived at by averaging the masses of its constituent parts, and the hypothesis that atomic weights should be whole numbers had finally to be abandoned. Aston was awarded the Nobel prize in 1922: in his acceptance speech he predicted that the energy of the atom would be tapped by man, and spoke of the inherent dangers this would bring.

Provenance: From the library of the professor of physics, and former chairman of the department at McGill University, Dr A. Norman Shaw. Shaw studied under both Sir J. J. Thomson and Lord Rutherford, the pioneer atomic physicist.

PMM 412.

44. [PMM]. **BAGEHOT, Walter.** THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION Reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review". London, Chapman and Hall, 1867.

8vo, pp. viii, 348; complete with the half title; outer margins of title-page a little nicked and gutter exposed at title, some light marginal soiling; with the signature of 'A Barnet Brown, Bristol 1908' on original endpaper; a good uncut copy, rebound in later black cloth, remains of original cloth spine pasted down, extremities a little bumped. \$2000

First edition. 'This classic account of that most elusive and least codified of entities, the Constitution of England, never lost its popularity, and shows signs of being elevated from the rank of first-class handbook to a place with De Tocqueville as one of the most important texts in political literature ... Bagehot's work is of more than English importance: it is the great defence of empirical as against theoretical politics' (Printing and the Mind of Man).

PMM 358.

The Two Nations - including a letter from Disraeli

45. [PMM]. **DISRAELI, Benjamin.** SYBIL, The Two Nations ... in three Volumes ... London: Henry Colburn ... 1845.

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. viii, 315; [iv], 324; [ii], 326; with half-titles in volumes I and II only as issued, and the terminal advertisement leaf in volume III; neat incised cross at head of p. 255 in Vol I, with lower corner of rear endpaper torn and missing, two marginal tears affecting p. 177 of Vol II, the outer margin tear touching text but with no loss, and faint ink stain affecting p. 281; light foxing and soiling throughout; uncut, in contemporary green cloth over plain boards, very neatly and sympathetically rebaked, with paper labels, surfaces somewhat scuffed, extremities bumped and a little worn; with the neat signature of G. Smyth at head of half-titles and final title-page, and neat ink inscription on each front paste-down 'Dunns'

Subscription Library'; including a loosely inserted letter from Disraeli to William Lowther, 2nd Earl of Lonsdale dated 28th August 1867; a good set. \$2800



First edition of 'the finest of Victorian social problem novels' (Sutherland). The 'two Nations' - Disraeli coined the phrase - were the rich and the poor; and Disraeli's shattering descriptions of industrial slums and agricultural poverty aroused the conscience of the country, and started the movement towards social reform, to which Disraeli's own 'Young England' group of Tory members of Parliament made no small contribution. *Sybil* is the second, and best, of his 'Young England' novels (*Coningsby*, *Sybil*, *Tancred*), and is one of the few works of fiction to have earned a place in *Printing and the Mind of*

Man.

Of additional appeal is the loosely inserted letter from Disraeli to William Lowther, 2nd Earl of Lonsdale.

Sadleir 726 (with an inserted Longmans' catalogue, not normally present since Colburn was the publisher); Wolff 1841; PMM 319.

'The Bible of Materialism'

46. [PMM]. **[HOLBACH, Paul Henri, Baron d'].** SYSTEME DE LA NATURE. Ou des loix du monde physique & du monde moral. Par M. Mirabaud ... Londres [ie. Amsterdam: Marc-Michel Rey], 1770.

Two volumes, 8vo, pp. [xii], 370, [4] errata; [vi], 412; with the half-titles in both volumes; both volumes with evidence of very faint dampstaining throughout which has slightly creased the paper (most noticeably in Vol II) with further occasional light foxing and browning in places; in contemporary full calf, spines attractively tooled in gilt with two red morocco labels lettered in gilt, with tripled ruled borders and inner gilt dentelles, upper joint and tail of spine of Vol II cracked and worn with small wormhole in upper joint, with small wormhole also affecting upper joint of Vol I, covers of both volumes quite prominently stained, particularly rear cover of Vol I, with further light scuffing, extremities bumped, corners worn. \$3000

The first edition, first issue, of Holbach's classic refutation of the existence of a deity, in which he explains the universe purely in terms of matter in spontaneous movement. It is a philosophy in which the prime end of existence is the achievement of happiness: 'It would be useless and almost unjust to insist upon a man's being virtuous if he cannot be so without being unhappy. So long as vice renders him happy, he should love vice'. The

Système de la Nature is Holbach's 'philosophical masterpiece ... a methodical and intransigent affirmation of materialism and atheism' (Aram Vartanian in DSB). As such it is considered to be "The Bible of Materialism", the first, and only example in the Enlightenment of a comprehensive, unmitigated defence of atheistic materialism

In this, his most famous work, he "rejected the Cartesian mind-body dualism and attempted to explain all phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. He derived the moral and intellectual faculties from man's sensibility to impressions made by the external world, and saw human actions as entirely determined by pleasure and pain. He continued his direct attack on religion by attempting to show that it derived entirely from habit and custom. But the *Système* was not a negative or destructive book: Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a more desirable alternative" (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). The radical ideas expressed in the *Système* came under widespread attack, and even the free-thinking Voltaire was moved to refute the *Système's* arguments in his own *Dictionnaire philosophique*. D'Holbach issued the work pseudonymously under the name of the late secretary of the *Académie Française*, Jean-Baptiste de Mirabaud, who had died 10 years earlier, and had it published in Amsterdam by the publisher of Rousseau, in order to avoid censure. The reaction to its audacious philosophy was extreme and this first edition was condemned and burnt by the 'congregation of the index' in France as a blasphemous work. Such was the contentious nature of Holbach's writings that he was obliged to have them published by Rey in Amsterdam under names of various recently deceased French authors.

Holbach was an intimate of the French 'philosophes' and contributed a large number of articles to the *Encyclopédie*. His house, the *côterie holbachique*, was a meeting place for Diderot, D'Alembert, Turgot, Condillac and Rousseau and he also entertained Hume, Garrick, Wilkes and Sterne.

Kress 6737; Goldsmiths 10607; Einaudi 2910; PMM 215; INED 2289; Higgs 5120.

'First Classification of the Organic Foodstuffs and the Processes of Nutrition'

47. [PMM]. LIEBIG, Justus. DIE ORGANISCHE CHEMIE in ihrer Anwendung auf Physiologie und Pathologie. Braunschweig, Verlag von Friedrich Viewig und Sohn. 1842.

8vo, pp. xvi, [ii], 342, [1] imprint; foxed throughout as usual due to paper quality, quite prominent in some places with some marginal soiling; with contemporary ownership signatures at head of front free endpaper; in contemporary publisher's black cloth, spine ruled in gilt with red paper label lettered in gilt, upper joint cracked and starting, lower joint cracked at head and tail, head and tail of spine chipped and bumped with slight loss of cloth, vertical indent in lower cover, covers lightly rubbed, extremities bumped and lightly worn. \$880

First edition of Liebig's chemical investigations into animal physiology and the 'first classification of the

organic foodstuffs and the processes of nutrition' (Garrison-Morton). In this work Liebig 'discussed the chemical processes of respiration and nutrition, introducing the modern concept of metabolism. Based upon his understanding of chemical reactions, Liebig supported Lavoisier's theory of animal heat, which stated that it was solely the product of the oxidation of ingested hydrogen and carbon to carbon dioxide and water. He also classified the organic foodstuffs according to function into proteins, carbohydrates and fats, and attempted to deduce the actual chemical transformations that these undergo within the body' (Norman).

Garrison-Morton 677; Lilly Catalogue p. 197; Norman 1352; Paoloni 348; PMM 310b; Waller 5796; Wellcome III, p. 515.

Providing contemporary reviews of the Origin of Species

48. [PMM]. TEMPLE, Frederick, WILLIAMS, Rowland, POWELL, Baden, WILSON, Henry Bristow, GOODWIN, Charles Wycliffe, PATTISON, Mark and Benjamin JOWETT. ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand. 1860.

8vo, pp. [viii], 433, [1]; the three leaves of advertisements neatly excised; a few marginal nicks due to rough opening with some light marginal soiling, and numerous neat pencil annotations and marking; in the original publisher's blindstamped cloth, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine bumped and a little worn, covers a little sunned and stained, extremities bumped and lightly worn, ex-libris for the University of Aberdeen with book-plate on front paste-down and withdrawn stamp, and library stamp on title-page. \$2800

Uncommon first edition of *Essays and Reviews*, a volume of seven essays on Christianity covering topics such as the biblical research of the German critics, the evidence for Christianity, religious thought in England, and the cosmology of Genesis.

The book was of significant importance because of its date and its authors. Appearing four months after Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species*, it summed up a three-quarter-century-long challenge to biblical history by the higher critics and to biblical prehistory by scientists working in the new fields of geology and biology. Indeed of Darwin, Henry Wilson writes: 'Mr Darwin's masterly volume on the *Origin of Species* ... must soon bring about an entire revolution of opinion in favour of the grand principle of the self-evolving powers of nature' (p. 139).

'Not only did the book subscribe to the modern non-literal concept of the Bible text, but, far worse, the authors were with one exception beneficent clergy, and the majority came from the sanctuary of Oxford. At first, it is true, the book seemed unlikely to achieve notoriety. The authors, although acknowledging a common aim, imprudently failed to read each others' contributions, and so did not realize the damaging effect the collection as a whole; their own modest ambition was to strike a blow against undue reticence on disputed scriptural topics. Jowett, in particular, writing on interpretation, made their position clear. His thesis was that "Scripture had one meaning - the meaning which it had to the prophet or evangelist who uttered or wrote it". His rule "Interpret the



Scripture like any other book" became the war-cry of the attackers' (PMM 348).

Each essay was authored independently by one of seven Church of England churchmen. There was no overall editorial policy and each contributor chose his own theme. The seven essayists were: Frederick Temple, who later became Archbishop of Canterbury; Rowland Williams, then tutor at Cambridge and later Professor and Vice-Principal of St David's University College, Lampeter; Baden Powell, clergyman and Professor of Geometry at Oxford; Henry Bristow Wilson, fellow of St John's College, Oxford; Charles Wycliffe Goodwin; Mark Pattison, tutor at Lincoln College, Oxford; and Benjamin Jowett, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford (later Master) and Regius Professor of Greek, Oxford University.

PMM 348.

49. **POLENI, Giovanni.** MEMORIE ISTORICHE DELLA GRAN CUPOLA DEL TEMPIO VATICANO, e de' danni di essa, e de' ristoramenti loro, divise in libri cinque. Padua, Nella Stampa del Seminario 1748.

Small folio, pp. [viii], 236 (numbered in columns 1-490, last page blank); with engraved title-page vignette, engraved head-piece and engraved initial, 28 predominantly folding engraved plates numbered A-H, K, I-XIX, the last 19 included in the pagination; old library stamp partially erased on title-page, with marginal repair at head of last leaf of preliminaries, small paper flaw at head of column 118, a couple of gatherings a little browned, with some occasional light soiling, but overall clean and crisp; uncut, in 19th century half-vellum over marbled boards, with new endpapers, with black morocco label lettered in gilt on spine, covers and surfaces a little scuffed, light wear to extremities; an appealing copy. **\$3500**

First edition of this noted and striking work, which book marks the first time that structural theory was applied to a specific building problem. 'Poleni was commissioned in 1743 to report on the badly-cracked dome of St. Peter's in Rome and by using the recently-developed arch theories of La Hire, Parent and Couplet was able to analyse correctly such a three-dimensional structure, and thus explain to the authorities why it was fundamentally stable. He did, however, recommend that further ties be put in and this was carried out by Vanvitelli. In his book, which was widely publicised, Poleni gives a comprehensive review of the existing state of knowledge on masonry construction as well as describing the dome and his findings on it. It also illustrates, in a series of fine clear line engravings, the interior faces of the dome with all the cracks marked, as well as a graphic images of its structural action' (Elton Engineering, catalogue 19).

Physicist and antiquarian, Poleni was appointed professor of astronomy at Padua; later, in 1719 he succeeded Nicholas Bernoulli as professor of mathematics, taught a series of topics at the University of Padua, and

established the first physics laboratory in an Italian university.

Riccardi II, 297. "Bella e rara edizione".

50. **[PUBLIC HEALTH LAW].** RÉGLEMENS A L'USAGE DE L'INTENDANCE SANITAIRE DE MARSEILLE, suivis des loi, ordonnances, instructions ministérielles et autres documens concernant la Police Sanitaire. Marseille, de L'Imprimerie de Marius Olive, Imprimeur de L'Intendance Sanitaire, rue Paradis, 47. 1836.

8vo, pp. 323, [5]; with appealing woodcut vignette on title-page; some occasional light spotting and soiling, otherwise generally clean and crisp; uncut in the original in the original printed yellow wrappers, spine neatly repaired with neat repair to tear on upper wrapper, covers a little creased and soiled with a couple of small ink stains, corners slightly furled; a good copy. **\$520**

Uncommon legal companion setting out 'des loi, ordonnances, instructions ministérielles et autres documens' relating to the provision of public health and sanitary legislation and regulation in the port of Marseilles. The first section lists the main duties, responsibilities and regulations relating to the principal public health officials, with subsequent sections outlining the measures to be taken when introducing a quarantine, and the rules relating to 'purification'. A number of extracts are included of laws and ordonnances relating to sanitary policing, together with a number of tables setting out areas of responsibility for officials, as well as a 'tarif des droits sanitaires'. Further instructions are given, notably guidelines on how to recognise contagious diseases such as plague, yellow fever and typhus, and health questions to ask all incoming vessels.

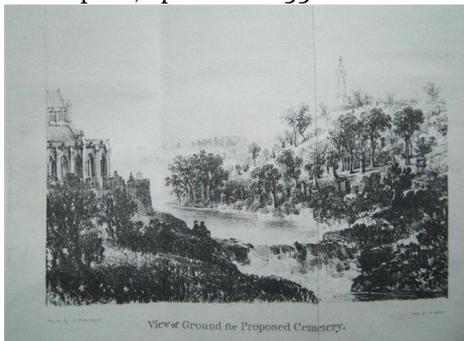
OCLC locates two copies only at McGill and Delaware.

51. **[PUBLIC HEALTH].** **STRANG, John.** NECROPOLIS GLASGUENSIS; With Oservations [sic] on Ancient and Modern Tombs and Sepulture. Glasgow: Atkinson and Company. 1831.

8vo; pp. viii, 72, [2] blank with folding lithograph frontispiece and one lithograph plate (upper margin a little stained and browned); some occasional light spotting and dust-soiling, with evidence of previous book-plates on front paste-down; in contemporary purple boards, spine neatly rebacked, covers scuffed and stained with some marginal sunning and some light dampstaining at head of rear cover, extremities rubbed, bumped and lightly worn. **\$520**

First edition. A relatively uncommon public health treatise reflecting the increasingly serious problem of the growing population in the early nineteenth century and the resulting numbers of corpses to be disposed of in inadequate burial grounds, a problem that beset all the major cities of Britain. John Strang gives a detailed history

of burial customs in the ancient world, contrasting the current practises in Scotland very unfavourably before going on to describe the site in Glasgow best fitted for a new and landscaped cemetery: "a Scottish sepulchre, every square year of which contains not only piles of mouldering bodies, but a profusion of rank and noxious weeds ... [is] little better than a generator of plaque and pestilence's" (p. 34.). He discusses the costs and the building of retaining walls together with the list of shrubs and evergreens appropriate for such a purpose. Strang was successful, and ultimately secured a site that was to become the picturesque Glasgow Necropolis, opened in 1833.



NSTC: 2543831; OCLC cites locations including the Huntington, the Canadian Centre for Architecture, Chicago, the New York Public Library, the BL, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the NLS and the Wellcome.

Early work on malaria

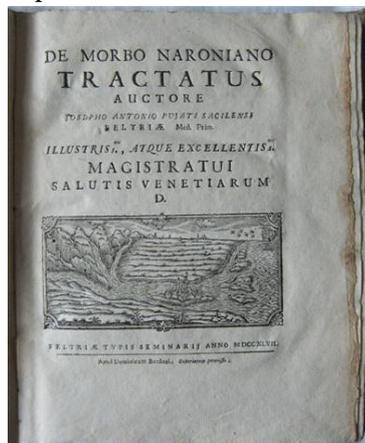
52. **PUJATI, Guisepe.** DE MORBO NARONIANO TRACTATUS Feltriae [Feltre], Typis Seminarii, Apud Dominicum Bordoni, 1747.

4to, pp. xii, 252, [10]; with attractive woodcut vignettes, head and tail pieces; some occasional light spotting and marginal browning, otherwise clean and fresh; with contemporary ownership inscriptions at head of both front and rear paste-downs (though rather illegible), and on front free endpaper '(Greek) Severini Ciocci (?) Vivo Clavis.mo, Gregorio Barbetio'; stitched as issued, uncut and partially unopened in the original drab paste-paper boards, spine lettered in mss in brown ink, small nick at head of upper joint, some light rubbing and wear to spine, old accession number in brown ink at head of upper cover, covers a little foxed and soiled, extremities rubbed and bumped; an attractive wide-margined copy. **\$1280**

First edition, and a most attractive copy, of this early and detailed study on malaria as observed in the Neretva delta in Dalmatia by the noted Paduan physician, Giuseppe Pujati (1701-1760). Now a popular Croatian tourist destination, recognised as an area of great natural beauty, diversity of landscape, and ecological importance, at the time of publication the region was an inhospitable marshy valley, beset by a fever that was particularly prevalent during the autumn.

In this detailed treatise on the 'Neretva disease', Pujati first presents a brief history of the fever, before examining its' nature and progress, and concluding with an account of a number of historical outbreaks. In this erudite work Pujati makes frequent reference to both contemporary and historical sources, citing authors such as Lancisi, Ramazzini, Boerhaave, Morgani, Winslow, Haller, Heister,

Hoffman, Hippocrates and Celsus. Pujati concludes that he believes the disease to be some kind of plague, from which there is little chance of survival, and believed too that the pestiferous stagnant water in certain places could also kill fish, and that marsh birds were also poisoned by the lethal evaporations.



Pujati's work was later referred to by Alberto Fortis in his account of his early voyages to Dalmatia in 1774. Indeed Pujati's dire warnings 'were enough to frighten anyone who had a mind to go there' according to Fortis. By taking some sensible precautions however, Fortis and his reluctant crew

survived a fifteen day stay in the region in October, and his observations note the possibility of it being a mosquito-transmitted disease.

Pujati first studied in Venice and then at the University of Padua, where he was a student of Morgagni and Vallisneri. After graduation he practised in Venice, Dalmatia, Polcenigo and Pordenone, before obtaining in 1737 the post of Senior physician in Feltre, where he spent 12 years. In 1754 the Venetian Senate called him to the Chair of Ordinary Practice Medicine in Padua University, a post he held until his death.

Blake p. 366; Wellcome IV, p. 447; OCLC locates a number of additional copies including Yale and Michigan in the US, and Berlin, Göttingen, and Edinburgh.

53. **[PULSE]. [WETSCH, Ignaz Joseph].** MEDICINA EX PULSU, sive Systema doctrinae Sphygmicae. Vindobonae [Vienna], Apud Rudolph Graeffler, Bibliopol. 1770.

8vo, pp. xxxvi, [4], 268, [22] index and errata; with appealing engraved title-page vignette, attractive woodcut head- and tail-pieces, and one folding engraved plate; title-page with grease stain touching vignette (from removal of label on verso possibly), with prominent loss of paper at tail of final leaf but no loss of text; otherwise clean and crisp; contemporary inscription on verso of half-title, and with author's name and the number 94 in brown ink mss at head of title; in contemporary full calf, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label, with attractive pink marbled endpapers, all edges red, head of spine nicked with loss, a couple of small worm-holes in both upper and lower joint, with further evidence of worming on upper cover, some light surface scuffing, extremities lightly bumped and worn; an appealing copy. **\$880**

First edition of what Bedford describes as 'A valuable historical review of Galen's pulse doctrines and those of Solano, Fouquet, Bordeu and others' (Bedford Cat. 41). The Austrian physician Wetsch (1737-1779) studied physiology in Paris with special emphasis on the pulse, but obtained his doctoral degree at Vienna. In 1776 he became



professor of Physiology and Pathology at the University of Moscow.

Bedford Cat. 41; Blake p. 487; Waller 10258; Blocker Coll. (Texas), p.417; OCLC locates further copies at Minnesota, Duke, Columbia, McGill, Wisconsin, Texas, Chicago, and the British Library; seemingly not at the Wellcome.

54. [ROYAL JUBILEE EXHIBITION]. WARDLE, Thomas. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE SILK SECTION. Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester, 1887. Manchester, John Heywood, Official Printer and Publisher ...1887.

Large 8vo, pp. [ii], xiv, [15]-238; text including 83 full page engraved plates of which two are folding; text and plates all with ornate gilt border; recto of frontispiece and verso of final leaf browned through offsetting, with further light browning and foxing, though otherwise clean and fresh; in the original blue cloth, upper cover attractively lettered and tooled in gilt with the Royal Coat of Arms of the Prince of Wales, all edges gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, with small stain at head of spine, covers a little scuffed and rubbed, corners bumped; a very good copy. \$880

A beautiful and sumptuously produced, and the seemingly less common Manchester issue, of this descriptive catalogue commemorating the Silk Section of the The Royal Jubilee Exhibition of 1887, held in Old Trafford, Manchester, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. It was opened by Princess Alexandra, wife of Edward, the Prince of Wales, on 3 May 1887, and remained open for 166 days, during which time there were 4.5 million paying visitors, 74,600 in one day alone.

All areas of silk production and manufacture were on display, from the initial stages of collecting the moths and cocoons, right through to dyeing techniques and numerous fabric samples on display, with large collections from India and the Colonies of particular note. The numerous illustrations depict a number of cocoon-reeling machines, examples of the plants



and leaves that the silk worms fed on, and several maps showing where the principal silkworms used were to be located. Plates XV-XXXVII are particularly striking, illustrating as they do the larvae, cocoons and moths of the different silkworms used, with subsequent plates

illustrating microscopic views of the wing scales of various species of moths.

'Thomas Wardle (1831-1909) was moulded by the silk industry and in turn went on to shape it. Born in Macclesfield, a town noted for its silks, and with a renowned textile dyer as a father, silk absorbed him throughout his long life. Wardle devoted much of his life to the silk industry, although not to the exclusion of everything else. He took on its considerable challenges, overcame many problems and earned a reputation as an expert in a number of specialised areas. He had fellowships of the Chemical Society, Royal Geological Society and Statistical Society, and inter alia was an active member of the Art Workers Guild, Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society and Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings; throughout he remained a free spirit who spoke independently' (Whitworth Art Gallery ISSUU web-site). A knowledgeable dye chemist, Wardle is noted for his involvement in chemical experimentation and developments and is credited with changing the face of silk dyeing and printing in the late nineteenth century. His major achievement was to introduce a wild Indian 'tussur' silk into production in Britain after many years spent working of suitable dyes for the material. He was a friend of William Morris, the leader of the Arts and Crafts Movement, and who spent time at Wardle's dyeworks between 1875-77 reviving the use of vegetable dyeing. The firm also became a major supplier of dyed and printed textiles to Liberty's Regent Street Store. In 1897 Queen Victoria gave him a knighthood for his services to the silk industry.

As the introduction for the present work makes clear, he was a passionate advocate for the promotion of the silk manufacturing industry in Britain, and hoped that the Silk Section at the Exhibition would help to 'revive the English Silk Industry and to call the attention of the public, and especially ladies, to the fact that silk fabrics can be made in England not inferior to those of other countries, both in workmanship, taste, and durability, and to show by the examples brought together in the Section that the preferences which have been accorded to the production of our more fortunate foreign rivals have not always been well founded' (p. xiv).

A London issue was published in the same year, by E. Bumpus and with the title *Silk: its entomology, history, & manufacture, as exemplified at the Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester, 1887*.

OCLC locates three copies of this Manchester issue at Cambridge, the British Library and the State Library of New South Wales: the present copy does not have any additional, presumably publisher's, advertisements bound in.

An Oxbridge Tour - with appealing lithograph frontispiece of King's College

55. SÄWE, Johan Adolf. ANTECKNINGAR ÖFVER UNIVERSITETERNA I ENGLAND under en resa därstädes åren 1829 och 1830. Stockholm, nos B. M. Bredberg. 1831.

8vo, pp. [iv], 139, [1] errata; with attractive lithograph frontispiece illustrating Kings College Chapel, Cambridge; some occasional light foxing and spotting; in contemporary half-sheep over marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, spine quite scuffed and lightly worn, extremities lightly bumped; with unidentified armorial book-plate on front paste-down; an appealing copy. \$620

First edition of this uncommon and appealing account of a tour of the noted Universities of England during a trip between 1829 and 1830. The attractive lithograph frontispiece illustrates Kings College Chapel, Cambridge, with the river Cam in the foreground. Säwe provides a description and history of both Oxford and Cambridge, before concluding with a chapter on London academic life. He discusses the history and foundation of the various colleges, highlighting such matters as particular academic strengths, architecture, as well as noted students and professors.



Johan Adolf Säwe (1800-1873) was a noted educational reformer and spent much time travelling in England. He visited and was inspired by Rowland Hill's educational reforms at his Hazelwood School in Birmingham.

OCLC locates copies at the British Library, Oxford, Texas, Paris, the National Library of Sweden, and the Danish Royal Library.

56. [SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS]. CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC CO. PHYSIOGRAPHICAL APPARATUS. Catalogue P. Manufactured and Imported by the Central Scientific Co., 412-420 Orleans Street, Chicago. 1915.

8vo, pp. 72; with an amendment notification about prices adhered to title-page; with numerous illustrations; some minor soiling; in the original printed wrappers, minor wear to spine, covers a little soiled; a good copy. \$320

A detailed trade catalogue of scientific instruments and apparatus pertaining to the study of physical geography, by the Central Scientific Company of Chicago. A revised edition of their previous 'Catalogue X' issued in 1911, 'which included both Agricultural and Physiographical Apparatus and Supplies, we have found it necessary to issue separate catalogs ... although but a revised edition, we submit this catalog with the belief that in it will be found listed all pieces essential to a first class equipment'. Amongst the instruments available for purchase are a selection of clinometers, the 'Kullmer Constellation Finder', a wide selection of globes,

hydrometers, lantern slides, and a selection of meteorological instruments including barometers, anemometers and thermometers. The catalogue also offers a selection of maps for purchase, in addition to a choice of minerals, rocks and soils. Of particular interest and especially striking however, are the ten 'Keeler Relief Models of Type Regions ... each representing certain topographic forms selected from typical regions of this country'. The models available for purchase include 'The Missouri River', 'Mt Shasta - A young volcanic mountain', 'Crater Lake, Oregon', 'the Niagra Gorge' and the 'Grand Canyon of the Colorado'.

The Central Scientific Company was founded in 1900 incorporating part of the Olmstad Scientific Company. It specialised in the manufacture and distribution of educational scientific equipment for schools, colleges, and universities, and the company under the trademark 'CENCO' came to dominate the field and was a leading national supplier. During World War II, part of the manufacturing facility was turned over to the production of war necessities, making bombsights for aeroplanes and fuses for large bombs.

See the Smithsonian on-line collection of Scientific Trade Catalogues for a selection of other publications by the company:

57. SEILER, Burkhard Wilhelm. DIE GEBÄRMUTTER und das Ei des Menschen in den Ersten Schwangerschaftsmonaten nach der Natur dargestellt ... mit zwölf Kupfertafeln. Dresden, in der Waltherschen Hofbuchhandlung. 1832.

Folio, pp. [iii], 38; with twelve engraved plates, two hand-coloured; evidence of previous library stamp erased on first leaf of text, light browning and staining, with some occasional minor waterstaining; right hand margin of plate I torn but with no significant loss, left margin of plate XI quite worn and frayed with paper repair, some creasing and other light marginal wear to both text and plates; uncut and unbound and loose in the original card portfolio, with paper label on front, with new interior supporting papers, boards somewhat rubbed and worn with tear where upper tie is adhered to board; still a good copy. \$1,150



First edition, and an unusual unbound copy, of this splendidly illustrated work on the uterus and embryo in the early months of pregnancy, by the noted physician and anatomist, Wilhelm Burkhard Seiler (1779-1843). Seiler's intention is that his work should supplement those of William Hunter and Samuel Thomas von Soemmerring (the *Anatomia uteri gravidae* of 1774, and complimentary *Icones embryonum humanorum* of 1799) on the development of the embryo. He does not claim to have made any substantial discoveries that those two masters had not, but rather to be able to fill in some gaps and add some substance to their



work. He could do this as he had had the opportunity of actually examining the uterus and embryo in the early stages of pregnancy - his work being based on 30 dissections that he had made. As well as his work in human embryology, he made comparative studies in mammalian embryology.

Of the plates, which are by Schröeter after Puschner, the two that are hand-coloured are particularly fine.

Waller 8819; OCLC: 14824868.

58. **SIEGEMUNDIN, Justine Dittrich.** DIE KÖNIGL. PREUßISCHE UND CHUR-BRANDENB. HOF-WEHE-MUTTER, Das ist: Ein höchst nöthiger Unterricht von schweren und unrecht-stehenden Geburthen, In einem Gespräch vorgestellt, Wie nemlich, durch Göttlichen Beystand, eine wohlunterrichtete Wehe-Mutter/ mit Verstand und geschickter Hand dergleichen verhüten, oder wanns Noth ist, das Kind wenden könne; Durch vieler Jahre Uebung selbst erfahren und wahr befunden: Nun aber GOTT zu Ehren und dem Nechsten zu Nutz, Auf gnädigst und inständiges Verlangen Durchlauchtigst und vieler hohen Standes-Personen verbessert, mit einem Anhang heilsamer Artzeney-Mittel, und mit denen dißfalls erregten Controvers-Schriften vermehret, Nebst doppelter Vorrede, Kupffern und nöthigem Register zum Druck beförder. Berlin, zu finden bey Christian Friedrich Voß. 1756.

4to, pp. [xxxviii], 348, [12]; with engraved portrait (very neatly laid down), and 43 engraved plates comprising two unnumbered plates, nine numbered "A" to "I", 24 numbered 1-13, 15-25 (no. 14 omitted, correct, according to the binder's leaf at end), seven numbered 1-7, and one large folding plate (with large tear neatly repaired); with wood-engraved head and tail-pieces; title-page in red and black; lightly browned and foxed, with some occasional light staining to gutters and marginal dust-soiling, small paper flaw at head of p. 56, and neat repair to outer lower margin of Yy and to gutter of final two leaves; in nineteenth century marbled boards with new endpapers, red label lettered in gilt on spine (a little chipped), extremities lightly rubbed. **\$2400**

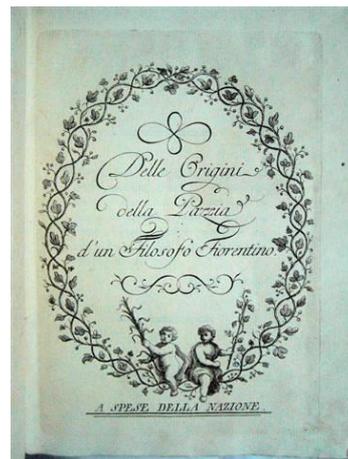
New and revised edition, and seemingly a reissue of the 1752 edition, of the famous and important obstetrical work by the great German midwife Siegemundin, and first published in 1690. Consisting exclusively of her own experiences and case-records, Siegemundin's work was also the first to contain original obstetric illustrations rather than copies from Roesslin or Rueff. 'A false diagnosis of pregnancy in her twenty-first year excited [Siegemundin's] interest in midwifery and from that time on she began to study. From a small beginning she began to gain local fame as a midwife, both as a practitioner and as a consultant ... After various instances in which her ability was recognised, she was made Court Midwife by Frederick III. It became an early habit to take notes when

attending cases and because of the useful information she thus gained, she was importuned to publish these ... The result was an obstetrical treatise which not only had a great influence in its time, but stands as a remarkable record of the best obstetrical thought in Germany at the period.

'The book is divided into two parts, the first being a discussion of difficult labours and their treatment, and the second a treatise on medicines. The arrangement of the text is rather unusual, being in the form of a conversation between two midwives named Justine and Christina ... [Siegemundin] understood well the operation of version and gives explicit directions for its indications and performance. She comes to a decision that the pubic bones are not separated during labour. Abnormal presentations are dealt with at great length and many copper plate illustrations are used to reinforce the text. She recognises the dangers of haemorrhage in placenta previa and understands the management of prolapse of the cord. Siegemundin's book not only reflects a remarkable personality, but one in whom the art of practical obstetrics was developed to an extraordinary degree' (Thoms, *Classical Contributions to Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, pp. 54-56).

Blake p. 418; Garrison-Morton 6149 (first edition); Graham, *Eternal Eve*, pp. 238-241; R.C.O.G. p. 71; Waller 8923 (first edition); Hagelin, *The Womans Booke* pp. 73-74; for a discussion of the debate between Petermann and Siegemund see the introduction by Lynne Tatlock to her 2005 translation of the *Court midwife*.

59. **[SOLDINI, Francesco Maria].** DELLE ORIGINI DELLA PAZZIA d'un filosofo fiorentino. A spese della Nazione. [n.p. but Florence], [n.d. but 1770].



4to, pp. [ii] attractive engraved title-page, 131, [1] blank; with five engraved vignettes comprising one head-piece, two tail-pieces and two initials; some light spotting and soiling throughout, though otherwise clean and crisp; uncut and stitched as issued in contemporary limp paste-paper boards, spine later paper rebacked cover

original spine, though rebacked paper rather chipped and worn, with remains of pink paper label at head of spine lettered in manuscript (somewhat faded), covers a little spotted and soiled, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed with small nick affecting upper fore-edge, and rear upper margin; otherwise a very good copy. **\$1250**

First edition of this rather curious treatise - a satirical and philosophical musing upon the nature of madness and folly. This anonymous work has been

attributed to the Carmelite friar and philosopher Francesco Maria Soldini. In this uncommon and attractively illustrated work, and which is addressed to 'Frate Cipolla Taffino', the author cites numerous sources including Galen, Paracelsus, Mercuriale, Descartes, Lemnius, Sennert, Bellini, and Gassendi, as well as Willis' noted 'De Anima Brutorum'. This work appears to have inspired Soldini, who later published another finely illustrated satirical work in 1776 *De Anima Brutorum Comentarìa* - which deals with amongst other things, a pre-Darwinian theory of evolution and vegetarianism.

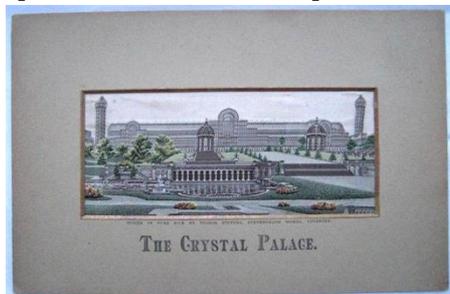
Soldini is also remembered for his history of the Reformation, as well as a study of Florentine philosophy.

Parenti, *Dizionario dei luoghi di stampa falsi, inventati o supposti*, p. 150; Gallarini, *Catalogo delle opere antiche e moderne italiane*, 8808; Libri Catalogue, p. 300 under Facetiae; Blake, p. 425; Melzi, vol II, p. 285; OCLC: 14327635 cites copies at Chicago, Berkeley, the Carmelitana Collection, Harvard, Duke University, Columbia, Wisconsin, Princeton, UCSF, the BL and the Wellcome.

60. [STEVENGRAPH]. THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Woven in pure silk by Thomas Stevens, Stevengraph Works, Coventry. [n.d. but ca. 1880s].

Original woven silk, 140mm x 60mm, encased within the original printed card mount 208mm x 137mm, and with the original manufacturer's label on verso, listing a series of further pictures and portraits available for purchase; an appealing example. **\$450**

A most attractive and eye-catching piece of ephemera, and a fine example of the work of the famous



Coventry weaver Thomas Stevens. He began in 1854 using the Jacquard loom to produce an infinite variety of items, and indeed

produced an attractive silk bookmark to commemorate the reopening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in that year. The Stevengraph trade name was coined by Stevens during the 1870s to describe his silk woven articles, ranging from pictures, bookmarks, and portraits. The present silk souvenir, though undated, was probably produced during the 1880s, (Stevens having renamed his Coventry factory as the Stevengraph works in around 1878) and depicts the front exterior The Crystal Palace, with gardens and flower beds in green, red and yellow.

The Crystal Palace was from the outset so conceived that it could be dismantled at the conclusion of the exhibition. A multitude of proposals were put forward for ways to reuse the materials. The boldest and most adventurous idea was to erect a 305 metre-high tower. However, because of the immense following the building had attracted, it was decided to re-erect the Crystal Palace at Sydenham which at the time lay on the southern outskirts of London. The building was directly incorporated into the surrounding gardens and park grounds and deserved as a permanent exhibition hall for the arts and industry ... The

reconstruction of the Crystal Palace was carried out between 1852 and 1854. The layout underwent a slight modification through the addition of two further transepts ... The building assumed even greater dimensions than the Hyde Park Crystal Palace through vaulting over the nave. Sadly the version fell victim to a fire in 1936' (Friebe).

See Friebe, *Buildings of the World Exhibitions*, p. 23.

The first English Translation

61. [TAGLIOCOZZI, Gaspare]. READ, Alexander. CHIRURGORUM COMES: Or, the Whole Practice of Chirurgery. Begun by the learned Dr Read; Continued and completed by a member of the College of Physicians in London. London: Edward Jones for Christopher Wilkinson, 1687.

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 714 [i.e. 704, error in pagination going from p. 672 to p. 683]; with one engraved plate of instruments; lightly browned and foxed throughout, p. 1 with neat vertical tear at tail touching text but with no loss, paper flaw affecting outer margin of p. 160 and p. 386 and at tail of p. 465 with loss but not affecting text, a couple of headlines shaved but with no significant loss; gutter of title-page and first leaf of preface rather unattractively reinforced with archival tape, rear gutter and hinge also similarly reinforced; in contemporary full calf, covers decorated in blind, rebacked and lettered in gilt with new endpapers, covers with evidence of previous scuffing and rubbing though subsequently refurbished, corners bumped and worn; despite faults to binding, a good, sound copy. **\$4600**

First edition of this collected edition of the works of the renowned Scottish anatomist, Alexander Read, containing the FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION of any part of Tagliacozzi's pioneering work on plastic surgery, *De Curtorum Chirurgia*, 1597 (GM 5734). This translation, considered to be a remarkably accurate exposition, is found in the fourth and last section of this work between pp. 645 - 704, 'Of Supplying Defects in the Body', and translates the second and most interesting part of Tagliacozzi, dealing with the practice and techniques of surgical restoration of defects by grafting and plastic surgery including grafting of the nose, ear and lips, incision of the bridge, hare-lip etc. No complete translation into English of Tagliacozzi's great work has ever been published, and the original work is itself, is a rarity. Practised in India and ancient Rome, plastic surgery in Christian Europe was firmly frowned upon, with the families of surgeons keeping the secrets of their methods to themselves. Tagliacozzi was the first to openly publish his methods, in particular on rhinoplasty. For his pains he was removed from his Christian grave-site and buried in unconsecrated ground.

Alexander Read was a distinguished Scottish anatomist, surgeon, teacher and author. He obtained his medical degree at Aberdeen after 1600, and later lived in the borders of Wales where he became famous as a surgeon. He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1623 and lecturer at Barber Surgeons Hall in 1632. His published works were held in high repute. His great work on surgery, however, remained incomplete on his death and so an anonymous member of the College of Physicians undertook the posthumous completion of the work. The material Read had already published or left behind in the form of notes



was amplified by the anonymous editor who also included supplementary material from other noted authors, hence the inclusion of the Tagliacozzi.

In addition to its importance in the history of plastic surgery, the work is also of interest, providing as it does an insight into the surgical practice and knowledge of a distinguished Tudor surgeon. It also contains two remarkable appendixes, one "concerning Chirurgeons Reports before a magistrate, upon their view of a wounded person" (pp. 415 - 473) which is almost certainly one of the earliest works in English on forensic medicine, discussing what signs distinguish a person having been beaten to death, suffocated, struck by thunder etc. This is followed by a large and detailed section on midwifery, based upon the writings of Chamberlen.

Krivatsy 9426; Osler 3766; Waller 7781; Wellcome IV p. 483; Wing R427; see Gnudi & Webster, *The Life and Times of Gaspare Tagliacozzi*, pp. 196 and ff. 455 where the section is reproduced in full.

62. [TANSILLO, Luigi]. ROSCOE, William. THE NURSE. A Poem. Translated from the Italian of Luigi Tansillo. The Second Edition. Liverpool, Printed by J. M'Creery, for Cadell and Davies, Strand, London. 1800.

8vo, pp. [iv], 5-32, 90, [iii], 34, [2]; with appealing woodcut title-page vignette, two full page woodcut illustrations, and further woodcut head- and tail vignettes; parallel text in English and Italian; a little browned and foxed due to paper quality, quite prominent in a few places; in later full red morocco, spine and boards ruled in gilt, head and tail of spine and joints rubbed and lightly worn, covers a little darkened with a couple of small stains on rear cover, extremities bumped and rubbed, corners with light wear; an appealing copy. \$240

Second edition and an appealing copy of this famous medical poem against the misuse of nurses and encouraging women to breast-feed their own children by Luigi Tansillo (1510-1568), first translated by William Roscoe in 1798 and published in 4to. William Roscoe (1753-1831), noted historian and patron of the arts, was a pioneer in the study of Italian culture in England. Tansillo's *Il Balia* (1552) was written to encourage women to suckle their own children, and to avoid the use untrustworthy wet-nurses, though it remained unpublished until 1767. Roscoe's contribution to this work is quite extensive, including a preface providing a biography of Tansillo, a sonnet dedicated to his wife, and commentary notes. The poem is printed in parallel Italian and English, and the present translation went through several editions.

ESTC T97230.

Transportation of prisoners "Free from any putrid or infectious distemper"

63. [TRANSPORTATION]. PRISON MEDICAL RECEIPT Norwich, dated in manuscript 31 Oct, 1843, and signed at Millbank, London, Nov 8th 1843.

Folio, official printed medical warrant, single sheet folded, pp. [4]; printed text on first two pages, remaining pages blank; with neat manuscript notation in two hands; evidence of previous horizontal folds, some light soiling, extremities a little furled; a very good copy. \$800

A fascinating and evocative warrant and receipt in respect of six named prisoners received by Millbank Prison from Norfolk jail, under sentence of order of transportation. The printed warrant attests to the fact that before the convicts could be removed to Millbank, that they had been 'examined by an experienced Medical Officer' and had been found to be 'free from any putrid or infectious distemper, and fit to be removed from the Gaol, Prison, or Place in which such offender shall be confined; and the Sheriff of Gaoler having the custody of any Convict whose removal to the Millbank Prison shall be ordered in manner aforesaid shall, with all convenient speed after the receipt of any such order, convey or cause to be conveyed every such Convict to the said Prison, and, if upon examination by a Medical Officer of the Millbank Prison he or she shall appear fit to be received into the Prison, shall there deliver him or her into the custody of the Governor of the Millbank Prison, with a true copy, attested by such Sheriff of Gaoler'. The names of the six prisoners are given on the left hand margin of the first page, and the warrant is dated 31st October 1843, and signed at the tail of the page 'The High Sheriff of the County of Norfolk'. An illegible signature is found at the end of p. 2. On the third blank page, in a neat manuscript hand: 'Received into the Millbank Prison this 8th day of Nov 1843, the convicts named in the margin of the foregoing warrant, for the Governor Saml Hatchard'.

One can only imagine how grim the eight day journey from Norfolk to Millbank must have been. Should they have been discovered to have been unwell upon their arrival, the warrant firmly states that they would have remained the responsibility of the Norfolk High Sheriff and would have been return to Norfolk prison. Of those six named, Ellis Love was one of 290 convicts transported on the Equestrian on January 25th 1844. He had been convicted at Norwich Quarter Session for a term of 10 years on 18th October 1843.

64. VATER, Abraham. MUSEUM ANATOMICUM PROPRIUM IN QUO OMNIS GENERIS nitidissima praeparata anatomica mira arte et stupenda industria magnoque labore ... accesserunt observationes quaedam autoris anatomicae et chirurgicae ... cum praefatione Laurentii Heisteri. Helmstadt, apud Christian Frederic Weygand, 1750.

4to, pp. [viii], 148, [4]; with 12 folding engraved plates; somewhat foxed and browned throughout, with some occasional marginal dampstaining, more prominent along upper margins towards the end of the work; in 19th century half calf over marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt, inner hinge cracked and starting, head and tail of spine rubbed,

covers a little scuffed, extremities bumped, corners a little worn.

\$2,200

Uncommon first edition. Abraham Vater (1684-1751), professor of anatomy and botany at Wittenberg, and did much to progress the anatomical and pathological knowledge of the time, and made several important anatomical discoveries. He was the first to describe the hepatopancreatic ampulla, which is the juncture of the pancreatic duct and the common bile duct, and which is now referred to as the ampulla of Vater. Renowned as a noted lecturer, Vater is also remembered for his valuable collection of injected and other preparations and he founded an anatomical museum which contributed to his even greater fame. The present work, published posthumously, and edited by Heister, provides a description, together with a series of engravings, of his anatomical cabinet.

Though primarily known for his work in anatomy, but he also published works on chemistry, botany, surgery, pharmacology and gynaecology. Of interest, he gave anatomical demonstrations to women, and occasioned that the corpses of people who had committed suicide were used in anatomy.

Blake 469; Waller 9837; Hirsch VI, 74; Dezeimeris IV, 309 ff (with extensive bibliography).

Against the Plurality of other Worlds

65. **WILSON, George.** ELECTRICITY AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH: Together with the Chemistry of the Stars; An argument touching the stars and their inhabitants. New Edition. London: Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1854.

8vo, pp. [vi], [3]-77; 50; a little browned due to paper quality, with some minor spotting and marginal soiling; in contemporary half calf over green pebble grained cloth boards, spine ruled in gilt with blue morocco label, spine and joints a little rubbed, corners bumped and lightly worn; a good copy.

\$300

Second revised edition (first 1852) of this small treatise divided into two sections: the first providing a simple explanation of the 'great physical facts on which the Electric Telegraph is based, and the more important mechanical and other devices by means of which it has been realised'. The second part presents a discussion, from a chemical point of view, on the possibility of plurality of worlds. Wilson argues against the idea that other stars and planets are inhabited, and in this respect he has been encouraged in this second edition, by the recent publication *Of the Plurality of Worlds* by William Whewell (1853), which supports his own aim 'namely to claim for our earth uniqueness as an abode of living creatures' (p. iv).

George Wilson (1818-1859), was a noted Scottish chemist, lecturer and museum director, and the younger brother of Sir Daniel Wilson (1816-1892), the antiquary and anthropologist. 'By his zeal for popular science teaching, his persuasive writings, and generally by his force and charm of character, he exerted considerable influence on his Edinburgh contemporaries. His most important legacy to public life arose from his four-year museum directorship. The Royal Museum of Scotland (the name

later applied to the Industrial Museum), though changed in many ways from Wilson's concept, remains closer to the mid-Victorian pedagogic model than any other national museum in the United Kingdom' (ONDB).

Wheeler Gift 1245; OCLC: 4553113 for the first edition; this second edition located at Monash, California State, the American Philosophical Society, Wisconsin and Glasgow.

66. **[WITCHCRAFT]. [SIMON, Jordan].** DAS GROSSE WELT-BETRÜGENDE NICHTS, oder die heutige Hexerey und Zauberkunst. In zweyen Büchern von Ardoino Ubbidente dell'Osa entworfen. Wirzburg, Verglegt von Johann Jacob Stahel, hochfürstlich privilegirten Buchhändler. 1761.

Two parts in one volume, continuously paginated, 8vo, pp. [viii], 600; some light foxing and browning throughout, with faint dampstain affecting gutter of first couple of gatherings, and some occasional ink annotations, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary full mottled calf, spine attractively tooled in gilt with red morocco label lettered in gilt, small stain affecting label, two small wormholes affecting head of spine with slight loss, with small worm trail on upper cover, surfaces a little scuffed, extremities lightly bumped; with contemporary ownership signatures on front paste-down, free endpaper and title page; a good copy.

\$1900

First edition of this noted treatise denouncing witchcraft, 'The Great World Deceiving Nothing', considered one of the pivotal polemics that helped to fuel the 'final Catholic debate', otherwise known as the 'Bavarian Witchcraft War' 'one of the great controversies marking the end of the era of witch burning' (Behringer p. 359), and which was championed by the Theatine father, Don Ferdinand Sterzinger.

Jordan Simon (-1776) was a Franconian Augustinian hermit from Neustadt in the Bishopric of Würzburg, and a professor of church history and canon law in Erfurt. The present work, 'The great Internationally Fraudulent Nothing' was published under the pseudonym of Ardoino Ubbidente Dell'Osa, and refutes the arguments of those who defend belief in witchcraft, in so doing translating and drawing upon the works of the Italian enlightenment scholar Scipio Maffei, an outspoken critic against witchcraft and who had declared the natural impossibility of all forms of supernatural intervention. Simon's work was republished in 1766 with the title *Die Nichtigkeit der Hexerey und Zauberkunst* (Contemporary Witchcraft and the Art of Sorcery) attesting to its initial popularity, and his work, together with those of Maffei and the other leading Italian critic Tartarotti, were used as a source by Sterzinger in his subsequent debates at the Munich Academy.

Of his pseudonym, Adoino was an anagram of Iordano (Jordan), and OSA was an abbreviation of the Ordo Sancti Augustini. Simon wrote over 50 published works, and was a staunch defender of Catholicism against such libertines as Rousseau and Voltaire.

For a fuller discussion of Simon, see *Encyclopaedia of witchcraft: the Western tradition*, IV, pp. 1040; Hayn-Got. III, 247; ADB, LV, p. 620.