The art of tuition from infancy to adulthood

A selection of instructional works, images, games and objects

DEBORAH COLTHAM RARE BOOKS

PO BOX 1019, Worcester, WR4 4NJ
Tel + 44 (0)7749 703164
Email: deborahcoltham@dcrb.uk
Web: www.dcrb.co.uk
VAT no GB 883 3578 69

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The front cover detail taken from item 45 Penmanship, *The Young Clerks Assistant*
Final detail taken from item 45 Penmanship, *The Young Clerks Assistant*
The rear cover detail of Minerva from item 43 [Mythology game} *Pantheon, Or Heathen Mythology In Cards*

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Scarce version of a 'Laugh and Lay Down' Pence table game

1. **[ARITHMETIC - GAME.]** ANONYMOUS CARD GAME TEACHING THE PENCE TABLE n.p. but presumably London, and n.p. and n.d. but *ca.* 1820-1840s.

Set of 36 cards (18 pairs) of small hand-coloured engraved cards (presumed partial set but complete in itself); without accompanying box or rules; all a little browned and soiled, a few cards a little creased, but otherwise very good for such an ephemeral item. **£685**

A charming and so far unrecorded game for young children, introducing them to the pence table and the concepts of money, and one of a number of appealing educational games issued in the early 19th century which attempted to make numeracy instruction attractive to children. Sadly anonymous, the present set contains eighteen pairs of cards, each of which bears a charming, if somewhat naively executed, hand-coloured illustrations of an object or animal, with the left-hand piece giving the amount in pence, to be matched with the right-hand card providing the equivalent amount in shillings, thus completing the conversion and completing the picture. As such, it certainly provides a decent game and we feel must be largely complete, although is seems likely that it is at least missing the pair '12 pence equals 1 shilling'. As we can find no other set for comparison, however, we are unable to provide a definitive answer.

The present set bears a similarity to the *Arithmetical Laugh and Lay Down Pence Table* game, first issued by John Harris in around 1809 and subsequently issued by Edward Wallis in *ca.* 1820. Apparently comprising

25 pairs of cards, sets of this Wallis game can be located at the Norwich Museum and the John Johnson Collection at the Bodleian, though online images reveal that the typeface and images used to be different to those found here. Wallis also published a dissected puzzle *Arithmetical Amusement, or, the Pence table made easy: by a new and pleasing metho'*, which UCLA date to *ca.* 1812-13 and which comprises a series of 48 puzzle pieces housed within a wooden box. The V&A hold yet another anonymous dissected version, *The Pence Table Dissected* and which they date to *ca.* 1820, but which again uses different images to those found here, comprising instead a series of illustrations from stories, fables and nursery rhymes.

See Moon, 1008 for the Harris version and noting the Wallis version at Norwich which can be viewed on the Norfolk Museums Collections website. 3.18; see also https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/P_1876-0108-140-195 for a further variant set for comparison.

2. [ARITHMETIC - GAME.] TWO TRANSFORMATIONAL LOTTO GAMES AIMED AT TEACHING ARITHMETIC, comprising a partial set of *La Lessive de mes poupées*, housed together with a partial set of *Le Bal masqué des enfants.* [n.p. presumed French, n.p. possibly Saussine, n.d. *ca.* 1900.]

Transformational lotto games, comprised of six chromolithograph cards each with framed with gold braid (slightly varying in size but approx. 225 x 125 mm each), three cards from two separate lotto games but on the same theme, each depicting a child with 10 numbers around its edge, together with accompany sets of 10 chromolithograph transformational cards (approx. 45 x 60 mm), noting the arithmetical operation to be performed (addition, subtraction, division and multiplication); some light signs of use and wear, larger chromolithographs mounted

on later card, with the smaller counters seemingly the original card; lacking original instructional sheets, and without cloth bag; the two games housed within a later 20th century box, (250 x 330 x 25 mm) with mounted chromolithograph sheet bearing three of the figures from 'Le Bal masqué des enfants', also edged with gilt braid, inner lid with stamp of Parisian bookseller; an appealing set. **£485**

Two appealing transformational lotto/bingo games (though each partial sets) which aimed, in addition to entertaining children, to introduce them to arithmetic and the four common operations of calculation.

This made up set includes three cards from *La lessive de mes poupées* or *My Dolls' Laundry*, in which the child must wash the dirty dolls and get them back into a clean state. The large cards depict the dirty dolls, and contain the answers to the arithmetical problems which are posed on the accompanying set of smaller cards. According to a set of the instructions found online, we appear to have Caspar and Lise who are covered and stained in ink, and little greedy Frédéric who has covered himself in chocolate. Not present are Pierre and Lise with dishevelled hair, and Trine - another lover of chocolate! The smaller cards would be placed into a small cloth 'laundry bag' (not present), each child taking it in turn to draw a card. The winner is the first person to correctly place the answers on the larger card, making his or her doll 'clean'.

The other three cards come from *Le Bal masquè des enfants*, and which is based on the same principle. Three children (here two girls and a boy) are heading to a ball, and to reveal their disguise, the arithmetical problems must be answered. Thus a young girl is transformed into a beautiful gardener, another becomes Little Red Riding Hood, and a young boy turns into a chimney sweep. The three other cards not found here apparently transformed into Prince Charming, and Pierrot and Pierrette.

Clearly produced by the same publisher, the site *jeuxanciensdecollection.com* suggests perhaps Saussine. They point too, to the possible German origin. Though not present here, the character Pierre in *La lessive de mes poupées* bears a striking resemblance to Hoffmann's Struwwelpeter, as does ink stained Lise, with her long fingernails. Complete sets are rare, and the present made up set is nevertheless both attractive and playable.

See https://www.jeuxanciensdecollection.com/2023/12/derniers-lotos.html for examples of both sets.

Scarce provincial introduction of the metric system

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

12mo in 4s, pp. [ii], 112; without half-title; with appealing woodcut printer's device on title-page, and woodcut head- and tail pieces; 3cm tear at tail of p. 25 with loss of a couple of letters not interrupting text, 7cm tear with loss to fore-edge of p. 81 with loss of text and break in meaning, with light dampstain affecting upper inner gutter throughout, with further light dampstain affecting lower corner ff. 63 through to end, further light foxing and soiling throughout; contemporary sprinkled calf, small label lettered in gilt on spine (somewhat faded), boards a little sprung, head and tail of spine rubbed and worn, rear cover a little scratched, with further scuffing to boards, extremities bumped and worn; with later signature of 'Melchior Cochet, le 20 S.ber 1838' on front paste-down. **£485**

SIGNES ET ABRÉVIATIONS
employés dans cet Abrégé.

ABRÉGÉ
D'ARITHMÉTIQUE.

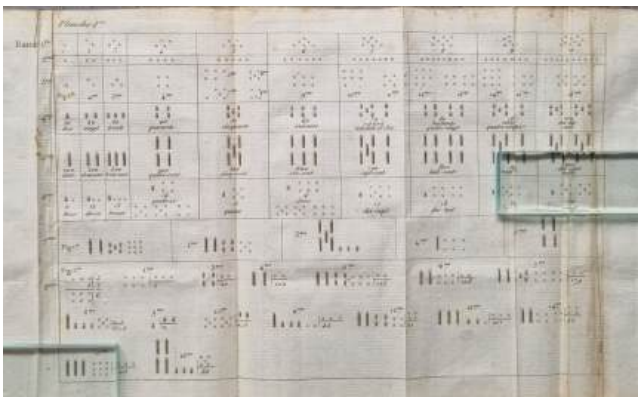
First edition of this rare and typographically appealing introduction to arithmetic and the new metric system for the young republican, offering an insight into the types of educational works being published in the early days of Revolutionary France. As was often the case with such educational text books,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

Under the Committee of Public Instruction and through various legislative acts, efforts were made to standardise education in the new Republic, elementary schools being encouraged to focus upon teaching reading, writing and the basic rules of arithmetic, combined with providing basic moral and political knowledge. The aim was not necessarily to produce a nation of scholars, but rather to create one of solid, virtuous and patriotic citizens. Despite this wish for uniformity, however, as Grevet notes in his chapter devoted to 'Schools of the Revolution', this period of constant political change and modifications to school legislation, proved to be challenging for many at a local level, with a shortage of authorised elementary textbooks. This in part seems to have been caused by the system relying upon local district administrations to reprint works first published Paris, which, being frequently updated, no doubt led to some apathy to constantly reissue new texts. Teachers often had to rely, therefore, on books that they already had, or else had been published locally. The present works appears therefore, to be an appealing example of one such locally published work, which as far as we can tell is not a reprint of a work already printed in Paris, but published specifically for regional schools in the Perpignan region of South East France. It appears to have been subsequently printed in Avignon in 1806, and again in 1816 and 1830. A scarce survivor, though as tear with some small loss of text to the outer margin of p. 81 reveals, has not quite withstood the the test of time unscathed.

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

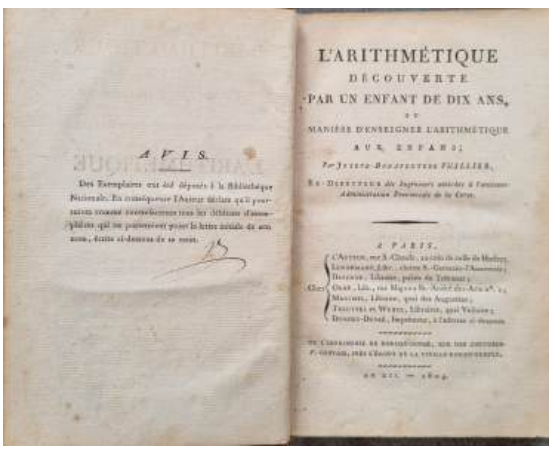
4. **[ARITHMETIC.] VUILLIER, Joseph-Bonaventure.** L'ARITHMÉTIQUE DÉCOUVERTE PAR UN ENFANT DE DIX ANS, ou manière d'ensigner l'arithmétique aux enfans; A Paris, Chez l'Auteur... Lenormant... Desenne... Obré Lib... Magimel... Treuttel et Wurtz... Dondey-Dupré... de L'Imprimerie de Dondey-Dupré, rue des coutures-St. Gervais, près l'Égout de la Vieille-Rue-du-Temple, AN XII. 1804.

8vo, pp. 292, with three folding engraved plates; a little browned throughout with some occasional light spotting and soiling, the plates a little browned and soiled, with some minor edgewear and some creasing; in contemporary mottled calf, spine tooled in gilt with red morocco label, and with elaborate floral triple frame gilt border, all edges marbled and with marbled endpapers and preserving the silk marker, head and tail of spine a little worn and nicked, joints a slightly cracked in places but holding firm, some light scuffing to spine and surfaces, extremities and corners a little worn; with contemporary signature on front free endpaper 'Mademoiselle Thérèse Driancourt'; an attractive copy. **£685**



First edition of this uncommon and appealing work, dedicated to mothers, and which aims not only to introduce arithmetic to young children, but more importantly perhaps, to 'practice reasoning on the science of numbers'. It is the work of the engineer Joseph-Bonaventure Vuillier (*ca.* 1743-1809), who as the title-page notes, was at one time 'Ex-Directeur des Ingéniers attachés à l'ancienne Administrations Provinciale de la Corse'. Typical of the genre, the work is arranged in question and answer form, revolving around '49' conversations between young Adolphe (aged ten we are told) and his mother, 'Madame Épinogy'. The work concludes with a short comparative table of 'ancient' and 'new' weights and measures, and is accompanied by three folding engraved plates introducing the child to different ways of calculating and counting. Of particular appeal, the present copy has evidence of female ownership, inscribed by 'Mademoiselle Thérèse Driancourt' on the front free endpaper.

The work can also be seen as part of the corpus of post revolutionary literature which discussed the need for a social regeneration and rehabilitation in France, and how best to achieve this. Prior to 1789 many Enlightenment commentators, both medical and political, had sought to provide a biological explanation for the nation's social decline and degeneration, laying the blame on the natural sensibility of women and their predisposition towards hysteria and nervous disease. This view of the 'disorderly woman' ran as an *idée fixe* through many medical and philosophical texts of the period, her rehabilitation vital to reform domestic behaviour, health, hygiene and restore national harmony. The debate continued long-after the Revolution, and indeed for some, the problem had merely been exacerbated by the Revolution, women gaining greater freedom, as epitomized by the Parisian socialites Mme Tallien and Juliette Récamier, which led not to regeneration, but rather further maternal degeneration.


A V I S.

L'ARITHMÉTIQUE
DÉCOUVERTE
PAR UN ENFANT DE DIX ANS,
ET
MANIÈRE D'ENSEIGNER L'ARITHMÉTIQUE
AUX ENFANS;
Par JOSEPH-BONAVENTURE VUILLIER,
Ex-Directeur des Ingénieurs attachés à l'ancienne Administration Provinciale de la Corse.
A PARIS,

The need to instil domestic virtues amongst the citizenry, therefore, once again resumed importance and is a theme that Vuillier touches upon in his introductory remarks. In his preface, he suggests that his methods may not create young 'savans', perhaps, but rather 'more educated people, fewer beautiful minds, more sensible men, less selfishness, more humanity, less vanities and more happiness' (p. 7). This idea is continued in his 'word about the interlocutors'. 'What is the spirit, heart, character of Madame Épinogy?' he asks. 'You will judge her yourself, reader... what I want to tell you, and that

you will be pleased to hear, is that she is happy, makes her husband happy and prepares that of her children by transmitting to them with care the precious inheritance she received from her mother, and who, in this family, passes from one generation to another' (p. 8).

According to Querard, the work was republished a number of times, in 1807, 1808 and 1810, though with variant titles.

François Huguet, *Les livres pour l'enfance et la jeunesse de Gutenberg à Guizot*, item 779 p. 286.

5. **BANNER, Angela (pseudonym Angela Madison) and Bryan WARD (illustrator).** ANT AND BEE AND THE ABC [Book 0. The first And and Bee Book] Edmund Ward (Publishers) Ltd, 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2. 1966. [*offered together with*:] ONE, TWO, THREE WITH ANT AND BEE, A Counting Story. Edmund Ward (Publishers) Ltd, 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2. [1962]. [*offered together with*:] AROUND THE WORLD WITH ANT AND BEE, Kaye & Ward Ltd, 194-200 Bishopsgate, London EC2. 1970.

Small oblong 8vo, pp. [3]-94, with colour illustrations throughout; internally clean and bright; in the original red pictorial publisher's cloth, with unclipped dust-jacket priced at 6s net, spine a little sunned small nick at head of spine, with light creasing and minor wear; pp. 91, [1] blank, with vibrant colour illustrations throughout; internally clean and bright aside from some minor foxing; in the original yellow pictorial publisher's cloth, spine a little bumped and soiled, with unclipped dust-jacket priced 5s. 6d, minor wear to head and tail of spine and margins, with some soiling, but good; pp. 93 (final page mounted on inside rear cover), with colour illustrations throughout; in the original pink pictorial publisher's cloth, head and tail of spine and corners with minor wear, with unclipped dust-jacket priced '35 p net/7s net', jacket spine sunned, with some light creasing to margins and light wear to extremities. **£125**

Offered together three charming 'alphabetical stories' for children (in first edition, and then two later editions), and part of the famous *Ant and Bee* series written to teach children not only the alphabet, but numbers, shapes, colours, countries of the world etc. The idea of Angela Banner (1923-2014), the stories centre around good friends Ant (the more adventurous of the duo), and Bee (the more practical and sensible of the pair). The series comprised of thirteen volumes, with the first work published in 1950, and all were to go through several editions. Intended to be read together with a parent, the young reader is encouraged to read out the larger words in red, whilst the parent reads the story printed in black.

6. **[BATTLEDORE.]** THE NEW ROYAL BATTLEDORE Kettering, Joseph Taylor, n.d. but *ca.* 1840.

8vo sheet (130 x 215mm), printed on grey card (verso off-white), with letterpress and three wood engraved illustrations; two folds, wallet-style with one panel forming a flap; very clean and crisp; wallet style construction apparently stiffened with printer's waste, with some show through. **£300**

A charming battledore published by the Kettering printer Joseph Toller. "The battledore was an offshoot of the hornbook, and was printed... for the double purpose it had to serve. In school it was used for teaching children the alphabet, whilst out of school it served as the battledore in the game of shuttlecock and battledore" (Rosenbach, *Early American Children's Books*, p. 164).

Apparently four issues of Toller's provincial *New Royal Battledore* are known, each with different illustrations. The issue offered here depicts a girl spinning next to a cottage, and a marine guardian angel with cupid on a raft. The final wood engraving is of Old Mother Hubbard and her cat, and a zebra on the flat.

Tuer, *History of the horn-book*, p. 409.

With only passing mention to the Jacobite rebellions

7. **BOWER, ALEXANDER.** THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND, from the earliest period to the present time. Abridged for the use of children. Embellished with neat portraits. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, High-Street: sold also by G. and W. B. Whittaker, London: William Turnbull, Glasgow; and Johnston and Deas, Dublin. [n.d. but *ca.* 1819.]

12mo, pp. 116; with woodcut frontispiece, woodcut title-page vignette, and 34 small wood engraved portraits; without front free endpaper; title-page with some offsetting from frontispiece, a little browned throughout due to paper quality, with some marginal soiling and foxing in places, some insignificant nicking to upper margin of p. 53, with some creasing in places; contemporary red morocco backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, head of spine nicked with small loss, spine sunned with some ink staining at tail, joints rubbed, covers with some surface abrasions, extremities bumped and lightly worn; with contemporary(?) ownership signature of 'Edward Lawrence, Marsh House, Thatcham, Berks' on front paste-down; despite slight wear still an appealing copy. **£225**

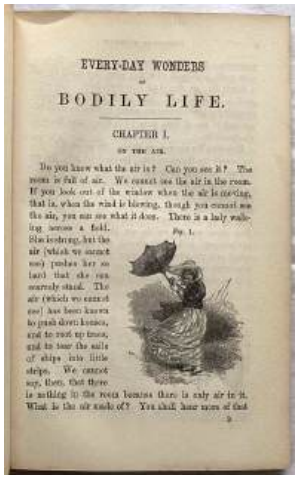
Scarce first edition of this attractive historical work for children, including 34 circular woodcut portraits of Scottish monarchs, and the work of Alexander Bower (fl. 1804-1830), one time teacher and then assistant-librarian at the University of Edinburgh. In his brief preface Bower notes that he has consulted 'the best authorities on the subject, viz. Fordoun, Boethius, Buchanan, Leslie, Pinkerton, Lord Hailes, Robertson, Laing, &c. The transactions of a more recent date are taken from the most authentic sources; and nothing is advanced of the truth of which the young reader can have any doubt, if credit can be given to the early history of any nation'. Bower begins with the reign of Fergus I and concludes with the death of Anne in 1714. Barely a paragraph is given over to the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745, and Bower concludes by saying 'During the reign of his present majesty, George III., very little can be mentioned in regard to Scotland which does not equally apply to the other parts of the British dominions. In every public question the Scots take a similar interest with their other fellow subjects; and in the late arduous contest in particular, have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and zeal for the prosperity of the public service' (p. 111).

Bower published a similar abridged history of Ireland for children in 1819, and it is commonly assumed that the present work was published in the same year. He is also remembered for his *Account of the Life of James Beattie* (1804), *Life of Luther* (1813), a three volume *History of the University of Edinburgh* (1817-1830) and *The Edinburgh Student's guide* (1824).

Not in Osborne; OCLC locates copies at Florida, Illinois, Edinburgh, Oxford, the NLS and Guelph.

8. **BULLAR, ANNE.** EVERY-DAY WONDERS OF BODILY LIFE; First Part. Breathing, Blood, Digestion, Food and Nerves. Fifth Thousand. London: Jarrold and Sons, 12, Paternoster Row. n.d. but *ca.* 1862.

Three parts in one volume, continuously paginated, 12mo; pp. 32, with 16 small wood-engraved illustrations; pp. [ii] part title, 33 - 62, with 12 small wood engravings numbered 17 - 32; pp. [ii] part title, 63 - 90, with 10 wood engravings numbered 33 - 42; lightly foxed throughout, with very small dink affecting upper margins at gutter; rebound in modern green boards, title in gilt on upper cover. **£80**


EVERY-DAY WONDERS
OF
BODILY LIFE.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE AIR.

Uncommon later edition of this appealing educational work on human biology and physiology for children. According to COPAC, the date of the first edition appears uncertain, though we believe that it was first originally published anonymously in 1850 under the variant title *Every-day wonders; or, facts in physiology which all should know*, one of a number of works written anonymously by Anne Bullar (1813-1856) and published by John van Voorst. An 1858 publisher's advertisement for Voorst ascribes this to be from her pen, together with *Domestic Scenes in Greenland and Iceland* (1844), *England before the Norman Conquest* (1851), and *Sunday Book for the Young* (1855) - none of which are ascribed to her by COPAC.

This presumed later edition, is now fully ascribed to her. It is our understanding that it was originally issued in three separate parts, each in their own printed wrappers, and issued under the banner of the 'Ladies Sanitary Association' as part of their series of popular tracts on health. At some point it appears to have been bound together by a previous owner, and then more recently bound in modern boards. The three parts deal in turn with: 1. Breathing, blood, digestion, food, and nerves; 2. Bones, the muscles, and skin; and 3. The teeth, the eye, the ear, feeling, tasting, smelling.

Library Hub note copies (some in the original separately bound parts) at Cambridge, the LSE, Glasgow, King's College with two incomplete copies at the British Library and the Wellcome.

Designed and printed by women, for a private ladies seminary

9. **DESIR, ADELINE.** ABÉCÉDAIRE FRANÇAIS. Méthode A. Désir. Premier [- dixième] tableau. Se vend chez l'auteur, 39 rue Jacob, Bourges, Imp. Ve Tardy-Pigelet et fils. [n.d. but *ca.* 1873.]

Set of ten large, thick card tablets, 480 x 320 x 5mm; each with mounted printed sheet, with engraved vignette either at head or centrally, sheets all a little browned with some staining, soiling and scuffing or creasing in places, plain blue paper on verso, boards 1- 7 with the original green mottled paper edging (somewhat chipped and worn), boards 8 & 9 with later green cloth edging, and final board with no edging remaining and exposing the inner board; though extremities all somewhat rubbed, worn and a little dog-eared, otherwise a striking and rare survivor of an ephemeral teaching aid. **£1350**

SEPTIÈME TABLEAU

SIXIÈME TEXTE: LES DEUX CÉCILE

TROISIÈME TABLEAU

TROISIÈME TEXTE: DIEU CRÉATEUR

Parlez-moi du bon Dieu, maman.
le bon Dieu, mon fils,
c'est ton créateur,
c'est le mien; il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu.
c'est notre créateur; il a tout fait.
regarde le ciel, c'est lui qui l'a fait;
regarde le soleil, c'est lui qui l'a fait;
les arbres, les fleurs, les oiseaux,
les moutons et les étoiles du ciel,
tout est sorti de sa main.

NEUVIÈME TABLEAU

SEPTIÈME TEXTE: LE BON FRÈRE

A scarce set of this series of ten printed teaching aids introducing children to the basic principles of the 'Abécdaire français', through a series of engraved images with accompanying moralistic printed text or verse. The themes of the ten wall charts include the nativity, the farm, 'Creator God', a nest, the tale of the 'Good little Marie', the good brother, and the Innocent Saints, together with the remaining two boards giving an overview of the linguistic principles so far introduced.

Adeline Désir (1819-1875) established a private semi-religious Catholic educational establishment in 1853, welcoming girls from the Parisian upper middle class. It aimed to produce 'cultured women', with a focus upon religious education, and the arts, although Désir placed importance upon the role of science in their education. The school took in full-and half boards, as well as some day pupils, from primary stage through to the baccalaureate, and also included a school for the training of women teachers. As the famous alumnus, Simone de Beauvoir, recounted in her *Memoirs of a Young Girl*, the school took care to distinguish itself from similar secular establishments, with the young girls enlisted into a 'Eucharistic crusade' as soon as they arrived. The number of hours of teaching a week did not exceed 12, and annual retreats were an important part of the school calendar. Students of the school were instantly recognisable by the manner of their bow: 'un coup de pied droit en arrière avec un léger fléchissement de la jambe gauche'.

The tale of 'the two Ceciles' perfectly encapsulates the ethos of the school: the vignette shows two images – one of a miserable looking girl, alongside a much happier and studious child. Last year, we are told, Cécile was rarely in a good mood, was bored and cried almost every day. Now, however, she is happy. She studies and tries her best, and counts her blessings. She will soon have a prize, and though may not be perfect, recognises her faults and trys hard to improve.

See Butsch, *Une éducatrice d'avant-garde, Adeline Désir 1819-1875*, 1956; OCLC locates only a set of the first six boards at the BnF, and which have a variant imprint of 'Paris imp. A. Dutemple'.

Attractive Provincial Printing

10. **DU FRESNOY, ABBÉ PIERRE NICOLAS LENGLET.** GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN; or, A Short and easy method of Teaching and Learning Geography: Designed principally for the Use of Schools. Whereby Even Children may in a short Time know the Use of the Terrestrial Globe and Geographical Maps, and all the considerable Countries in the World; their Situations, Boundaries, Extent, Divisions, Islands, Rivers, Lakes, Chief Cities, Government and Religion. Divided into Lessons, in the Form of Question and Answer: with a new general Map of the World, the Spheres, and also, a List of Maps necessary for Children. Translated from the French of Abbé Lenglet Du Fresnoy, and now greatly augmented and improved throughout the Whole. The Twenty-Second edition. To which is prefixed, A Method of learning Geography without a Master, for the use of such grown Persons as have neglected this useful study in their Youth. And a Table of Latitude and Longitude of the remarkable Places mentioned in this Work. Shrewsbury:Printed by Sandford and Maddock, 1800.

12mo, pp. xii, 154; with folding engraved frontispiece map of the world, a folding plate of the spheres, and two further engraved plates of 'Geographical terms and figures exemplified'; lacking the front free endpaper; some occasional light soiling, upper margin of frontispiece with faint stain, otherwise clean and bright; with a few neat pencil markings throughout; with the signature of 'A. W. Wells' on front pastedown, and of 'Parker' on rear pastedown; a most appealing unsophisticated copy in the original full sheep, ruled in blind, spine in compartments with raised bands, some loss of spine at head and tail, and upper joint cracked but holding firm, extremities a little rubbed; with the name 'Parker' stamped in black vertically on upper cover. **£425**

A scarce provincial printing and charming unsophisticated copy of this popular geographical work by the noted historian Abbé Pierre Nicolas Lenglet du Fresnoy (1674-1755), originally published in 1736 as *Géographie des enfans*. The first English edition appeared in the following year. One of the earliest geography text-books aimed specifically at young children, the work comprises a series of sixty-six lessons, organised by country and area, and adopts the question and answer format to help instil into young minds. Thus they are given the key facts about major cities, rivers, population and systems of government. The final lessons introduce the reader to the use of the terrestrial globe, and concluding with a table of longitude and latitude. By studying for an hour a day, 'all this knowledge may be acquired in less time than three months' (p. x).

Not only aimed at children, however, as the preface notes: 'This outline may likewise be useful even to those of riper years, for there are many, who, though they have had a good general education, are ignorant even of the first rudiments of this science... Young ladies, in two months time, may be instructed in the rudiments of Geography, and be able to give a pertinent answer to a question, that they would blush if they were unable to resolve' (p.iv-v). The work proved to be extremely popular and enduring, as the present 'twenty-second' edition and Shrewsbury imprint suggests.

The author of several works, Du Fresnoy published his more extensive *Methode pour etudier la geographie* in 1716, the 1736 work presumably being an abridgement based upon that work.

Osborne I, p. 186 (1805 edition).

11. DYMOND, EDITH. EIGHT EVENINGS AT SCHOOL. London, Harvey and Darton, 1825.

12mo in sixes, pp, [4], vi, 209, [1], with engraved frontispiece; a couple of small stains on the title page, also with slight offsetting from frontispiece; original red roan gilt over marbled boards, spine cracking and quite weak, with a small loss to head of spine and front joint, the boards rubbed and worn at extremities, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, with binder's ticket on front pastedown 'From Noble's Juvenile Library Market Place, Boston' and ownership inscription reading 'Sophie Hopkins, affectionately presented by her Uncle and Aunt Smith, Boston, December 11th 1826'. **£400**

First edition of this charming book detailing eight nights gathered around the playroom fire, and the didactic stories with which the governess regaled her 'dear girls'. The children send their governess a letter, asking for her permission to stay up a little later that evening, and the governess agrees and then goes to visit them. A wonderful glimpse into young female education, she suggests that they gather together around the fire and explore various topics. She then delves into geographical stories of Columbus, the Alps, Quicksilver (Mercury) mines in Australia, an experience of an Alpine family buried in an avalanche, the ascent of the peak of Tenerife... all a far cry from the cosy schoolroom setting. The governess weaves her pupils' own

knowledge into the stories she tells, for example telling stories about the Quicksilver mines because her very youngest student knows about valuable metals being hidden below the earth.

One particularly lovely detail is the governess's attitude, always answering her question with the same 'my love' or 'my dear'. No questions are wrong questions, and the teacher is always honest and gentle in her response. The book concludes after the eighth night of discussion - when she teaches them the history of ancient Britain – and the governess's hope that her 'beloved charge may profit from what they have just heard/ and learn justly to appreciate the many blessings which are poured around them'. An engaging tale, complete with fascinating information (such as the Rochia family buried in the avalanche) but also politically minded subtext (such as the suffering of the slaves in the diamond mines in Brazil), demonstrate the author's abolitionist but also didactic mindset. The author - who one might presume is not too dissimilar from the benevolent governess – does not once belittle her students, but welcomes them into an adult discussion with pride.

'Learners of Geography'

12. **[GAME - GEOGRAPHICAL JIGSAW.] SAYER, ROBERT AND JOHN ROQUE.** THE TRAVELLERS COMPANION, or the Post Roads of England and Wales. With the distances in measured miles. By the late John Rocque, Choreographer to the King. London, [Robert] Sayer, Map and Printseller at no. 53 Fleet Street. As the Act directs, 1 Oct.r [n.d. but *ca.* 1785-90.]

Partially hand-coloured engraved map mounted on wood and backed with plain paper and then dissected, cut loosely into 53 pieces in the shape of the coastline of England and Wales, approximately 46 x 52 cms, a little browned and dust-soiled, with some spotting in places, pieces interlocking though a couple not very close fitting, with possible loss of one tiny lug of an area of sea, otherwise exceptionally fine and complete; pieces housed within the original oak box 18 x 19 x 5cms, with mounted engraved pictorial label on sliding lid (somewhat browned and faded), with the key sheet of a square engraving bearing the imprint of Sayer mounted on the inside of the sliding lid; an extremely scarce survivor. **£5850**

The earliest examples of what we now call jigsaw puzzles were dissected maps, originally intended as educational games to teach geography. Surviving puzzles from this early period are extremely rare, and the present example is a most attractive and so far unrecorded variant.

Hannas records only one example of this dissection (author's collection), and which appears to be a variant. The date on the box label is 1st Jany. 1786, and the pieces are not interlocking. The dimensions reveal that it was presented as a square, and used a variant issue of Rocque's map, including a cartouche of a coach and four horses, with two further riders seen visible below the imprint. The Library of Congress appears to hold the same version. It seems almost impossible to determine which dissection precedes the other. As Shefrin highlights, an advertisement from a 1775 Sayer print catalogue, noted that: 'Any of the foregoing maps may be had dissected on boards, for the use of such as are learners of geography; whereby they may readily learn the situation of every kingdom, state, or division' (Shefrin p. 20). 'The wording of the advertisement implies that puzzles could be made up on request from existing sheet maps rather than necessarily being available for sale in the shop already mounted and dissected, and some dissected maps appear to have been sold this way, produced from stray maps on hand' (*ibid*). The present example has clearly been deliberately cut close around the coastline. Rocque's *Traveller's companion map* was originally issued in 1760 and went through various states. The copper plate was acquired by Robert Sayer after Rocque's death, who appears to have made some modifications himself to the cartouche.

John Spilsbury (1739-69) is associated with some of the earliest examples which he produced during the 1760s, and is thus regarded as one of the first commercial producers of puzzles. How successful he might have been is uncertain, as he died at the age of 29 in 1769. By the 1780s a number of other printers had taken up the mantel, with early manufacturers of 'jigsaws' including William Darton & Son, John Wallis & Sons, Elizabeth Newbery and Robert Sayer (as here). Throughout the Victorian period the number of puzzle makers increased, with names such as John Betts, Arthur Parks and William Spooner coming to the fore. All manner of subject matters were used, though maps and religious scenes were the most popular, although a number relating to historical subjects were created. The word 'jigsaw' wasn't applied to these puzzles until 1909. By the 1810s John Wallis was proclaiming himself their inventor, Spilsbury's claim having fallen by the wayside.

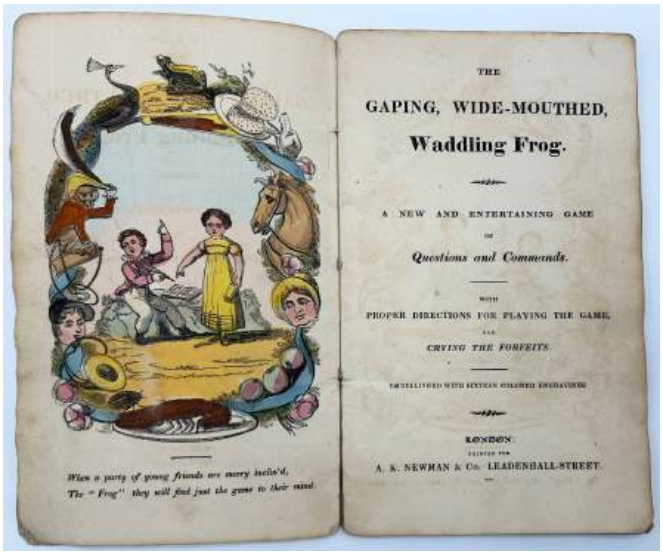
For a variant see Hannas, *The English jigsaw puzzle, 1760-1890*, p. 87; Shefrin, *Neatly Dissected: For Instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen*, p. 20; further examples located at the Library of Congress (incomplete and a square puzzle dated Jan 1st 1786), Princeton and the Bodleian; OCLC notes also Stanford and the New York Public Library, and which are linked to the Library of Congress citation so we assume are the same variant.

Akin to 'The Twelve Days of Christmas' – a test of memory and counting

13. [GAME - POETRY.] THE GAPING, WIDE-MOUTHED FROG. A new and entertaining game of Questions and Commands. With proper directions for playing the game and crying the forfeits. Embellished with

sixteen colored engravings. London: Printed for A. K. Newman & Co. Leadenhall-Street. [Dean & Munday, Printers, Threadneedle-street.] [n.d. but *ca.* 1821-1823.]

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



Attractively illustrated late Regency rhyming riddle game for children, and seemingly an early edition of this imprint. A test of both memory and counting, the format is akin to that of the *Twelve Days of Christmas*, and indeed its appear to date back to a similar time. One player is appointed Treasurer who begins the game by passing an item, such as 'a penknife, pocket-book, or thimble' to the person seated next to them with the words 'Take this'. The player responds 'What's this?', to which the Treasurer replies 'A gaping, wide-mouthed, waddling Frog'. The sequence is repeated, a line added to the nonsense verse with each turn. If a player misremembers a part of the increasingly complex rhyme he or she forfeits and must enact a penalty. Suggested penalties include 'Submit to be tickled by the company for five minutes', and 'Spell and pronounce this word twice within ten minutes, without a blunder - Al-di-bo-ron-ti-phos-ky-phor-ni-os-ti-kus'.

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

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

14. **[MATHEMATICAL TEACHING AID.]** MULTIPLICATION TABLE ON LINEN, with school scene. n.p., England, *ca.* 1790.

Framed copperplate engraving printed in sepia on fine linen (400 x 520 mm); preserved within wooden frame: (575 x 460 mm), glazed; in fine condition, albeit presumably faded. **£2400**

A charming and unusual copperplate engraving of a slightly tongue-in-cheek schoolroom scene. The put-upon teacher sits at his desk correcting a pupil's work. Around him are numerous pairs of students mostly working diligently, either reading or writing, with one presenting his work to the teacher.

The bottom quarter of the engraving are taken up by tables of multiplication, division, and a pence table, for converting pence into shillings or pounds. It is unclear whether this printed handkerchief was meant to be displayed in the classroom or was used as a teaching aid.

Printed handkerchiefs became very wide spread in England in the seventeenth century with the growing fashion for snuff-taking. At this point pictorial or commemorative handkerchiefs were introduced. They tended to be rather larger than modern handkerchiefs, indeed headscarf size and often recorded major events, such as war, travel, politics, royal occasions, scandals and famous people. Not many pre-1800 examples have survived, because the second half of the 18th century coincided with the peak of the fashion for snuff taking.

In this field English and especially London plate printers did not seem to have been faced with much competition from Europe, there is little evidence of foreign printed handkerchiefs being imported. What is rather curious is the subject of the present handkerchief, with its educational intention.

For a history of the genre, see Mary Schoeser, Printed Handkerchiefs, 1988.

Visualising the concepts of fractions through hinged wooden apples

15. **[MATHEMATICAL TEACHING AID - FRACTIONS.]** BREUKENAPPEL bij het onderwijs in het rekenen met breuken. Critas Uitgeverszaak en Leermiddelenhandel C. V. Doorn, [n.d. but *ca.* 1930.]

Boxed set of nine painted and glazed red wooden apples, each mounted on a metal 'core' attached to a flange with hinges to allow for various fractions to be 'removed'; some light signs of use, with some of the fractions moving more easily than others suggesting increased use, some light rusting to some of the flanges, some offsetting from paint onto box, but overall very good; housed within the original hinged blue cardboard box, 21 x 20 x 6cm, with nine internal compartments, which show some signs of wear and soiling but remain firm, title and instruction label mounted on inside lid, outer box rubbed and somewhat worn along joints and corners (slightly splitting), with some staining, and surface wear, with remains of paper label on front edge; overall a lovely set. **£885**

A scarce and most appealing interactive teaching aid introducing fractions through the use of nine painted and glazed red wooden apples, each mounted on a metal 'core' attached to a flange with hinges to allow for various segments or fractions to be revealed (halves, thirds, quarters etc.). The present set has been produced by the Dutch firm Critas based in Doorn, and we believe dates to the 1930s. Similar sets weproduced in Germany at the same time, notably the 'Archimedes' fraction calculator, which was patented by Hugo Jung in Stuttgart in 1927 and produced by Rudolf Lobelenz. Simpler sets consisting of only four apples - one whole, one halved, one divided into thirds, and one quartered, were also produced in both France and Germany.

Such visual and tactile teaching aids allowed students to visualise the concepts under discussion and aid understanding.

For other examples see https://www.rechnen-ohne-strom.de/rechner-galerie/kugelrechner-lernhilfen/sonstige-lernhilfen.

Too revolutionary to catch on? 'Struwwelpeteresque' arithmetical teaching device

16. **[MATHEMATICAL TEACHING AID.] WLECKE, WILHELM.** PRAKTISCHE WINKE ZUM GEBRAUCH DER FINGER=RECHEN=MASCHINE. D. R. P. No. 331979 Lehrer Wlecke. Gütersloh i. Westf. [n.d. but *ca.* 1919.]

Green painted wooden slant slope box 23.5 x 43.5 x 14 cms (narrowing to 6.5 cms at top), with metal hinged flaps at front and back, retaining rear metal holding clasp though missing upper edge clasp, and with metal carrying handle at top, with two rows of 10 metal fingers (i.e. two hands) pivoting on a metal rod within, the front row painted in reddish brown, the rear row in white, fingers between 7 cms and 10 cms in length; with remains of internal chain to keep the front flap secure; box a little soiled, with some cracking to green paint, general signs of wear and a little bumped and knocked, both inside and out; with mounted patent metal label along the top edge painted over in green but still readable; photograph of instruction label loosely inserted; a scarce survivor. **£2800**

A scarce and extraordinary early 20th century calculating machine, the invention of schoolteacher Wilhelm Wlecke of Gütersloh near Dortmund in North Rhine-Westphalia, a patent for which (DE331979) was granted by the German Reich on March 5th, 1919.

This striking, if somehow slightly sinister teaching aid, differs significantly in terms of optics and methodology from the traditional ball based calculators, such as abacuses, commonly found in school rooms across the world at the time. Based upon the idea that most young children and young adults use their fingers to learn to count, Wlecke's 'finger calculating machine' was designed as a 'teaching aid for elementary arithmetic lessons in elementary schools', and comprises a wooden box with hinged flaps at the front and the back, and containing two rows of ten red and white fingers made of sheet metal, (thus two 'hands') and which can be moved individually. The box would be placed in front of the class on the teacher's desk, who would then open the two flaps, and could then fold down each finger separately, to perform basic arithmetical calculations visible to the whole class. This visible 'finger calculator', Wlecke believed, would be particularly useful for children who were under-performing in mathematics. By turning the lesson into effectively a small theatre performance, he hoped to create a lasting memory of the processes under discussion, through visualisation.

Wlecke subsequently published an accompanying textbook *Die Finger als Fundament des ganzen Zahlenbaues* in *ca.* 1923, which apparently went through various editions, all of which are now are extremely scarce, with only a handful of the 1929 edition located on OCLC in German Institutions. To further accompany the device, Wlecke produced some additional illustrated charts and tables, and which are depicted in the HNF blog post.

Despite his best efforts, the machine proved too difficult to use, and indeed ran counter to the more widely held pedagogical theories that 'counting on the fingers' should be discouraged. Perhaps too, it was just too reminiscent of the nightmare inducing Struwwelpeter! Other examples found are located in various educational and state museums across Germany, suggesting that Wlecke travelled quite extensively to try and disseminate his methods. Indeed the *Schweizer Schule* magazine (p. 352, vol 44, 1931) reports upon a successful

demonstration given by him in the Swiss community of Stans. Nevertheless, his machine and system failed to find widespread support, and it is our understanding that only a small number of the machines were in fact produced, handmade by Wlecke himself, and production appears to have ended in around 1930.

A photograph of an instructional sheet mounted on a previous example handled and now at UCLA is included.

See blog post on the Heinz Nixfdorf Computing museum site https://blog.hnf.de/rechnen-mit-den-fingern/ and Wilfried Denz' site https://www.rechnen-ohne-strom.de

17. MONTOLIEU, MARIA HENRIETTA. THE ENCHANTED PLANTS, Fables in Verse, Inscribed to Miss Montolieu and Miss Julia Montolieu. Second edition. London, Thomas Bensley, 1801.

Small 8vo, pp. viii, 96, with engraved frontispiece by Luigi Schiavonetti after William Hamilton; a couple of minimal stains in the text; contemporary free-style tree calf, the upper section of the front board a little discoloured, joints and extremities slightly worn, flat spines gilt in compartments, dark green morocco label lettered in gilt, with the modern pictorial bookplate of Séan Ó Corcora on the front pastedown. **£450**

Second edition. A series of botanical fables written by a mother for her daughters, using flowers as vessels to explore subjects such as scandal, vulgarity, temptation, folly and vanity. There are twenty-two fables in all, each one representing a human emotion, good and bad, although mostly the latter. Wonder and Felicity have their place but there is much more of envy, cruelty and despair. Some of the fables have subtitles indicating which 'enchanted plant' the fable features, such as 'Scandal; or, the Painted-lady Sweet Pea'. The Advertisement also points out that there are a 'few notes that she wrote to her children [which] may be of use to young readers' at the back of the book. These notes are largely botanical.

A particularly lovely fable takes the form of a conversation between the Ivy and the Woodbine in Fable VII, Envy, where the Ivy that grows on a 'humble peasants hut' looks below, enviously, at the 'sea of gold' as the 'Woodbine flaunted below'. After lamenting her envy, the Ivy realises that she is being foolish for being envious as it is 'flexible and tender, formed / by nature to depend / canst boast, what mortals few possess / the blessing of a friend' (p29). Rewarded for her humility and awareness, a 'tempest raves' and the Ivy 'blessed the friendly shed' gratefully. But the unsheltered stretch of land is no match for the gale

that rages, and so the fate of the woodbine is less happy, as its 'golden blossoms wide dispersed/ yielded to the blast'.

Maria Henrietta Montolieu was the daughter of James Modyford Heywood, MP for Fowey in Cornwall, and Lord of the Admiralty. She married Louis Montolieu who was a candidate in the 1790 Leicester parliamentary election. These fables were written for her daughters and the work is inscribed to them. The first edition was privately printed in 1800 and is extremely scarce. Maria Montolieu is also the author of The Festival of the Rose, London, 1802.

See Cotsen, I: The Nineteenth Century, 3948 and ESTC t188715 (first editions); not in Osborne Collection.

18. **PAPE-CARPANTIER, Marie.** JEUX GYMNASTIQUES AVEC CHANTS POUR LES ENFANTS DES SALLES D'ASILE. Musique de MM. Bureau, Besozzi, Dessirier, M. Chassevant. Paris, Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie...1868.

8vo, pp. viii, 75, [3] (including table of contents); including musical notations, and seven full-page engravings and four engraved tail-piece vignettes; with discrete tear repairs at upper fore-edge of half-title and to pp. 9-10, and a further neat paper restoration at lower margin of pp. 43-44; lightly foxed throughout with some occasional spotting and soiling, foxing a little more prominent to half-title and final leaf; in recent blue marbled boards, with some minor wear to extremities; a good copy. **£485**

Rare first edition of this attractively illustrated gymnastics manual for young children, the work of the leading French educationalist Marie-Pape-Carpentier (1815-1878) who was instrumental in the development of the public nursery school system in France.

The work begins with a preface outlining her general philosophy: 'the child who plays is better and learns more than the child who is bored'. She encourages the practice of playful gymnastic games suitable for young children, and punctuated by songs, both of which they should be able to understand and perform easily, such as marches, circles, and skipping. The work then describes seven games: 'The Good Housewife', 'The Wheat Game', 'The Good Gardener', 'The Little Workers', 'The Little Chimney Sweep', 'The Silkworm', and 'The Alone Girl'. Each is illustrated with a large full-page composition by Emile Bayard, Hercule Catenacci and Edmond Morin, and is structured around song scores.

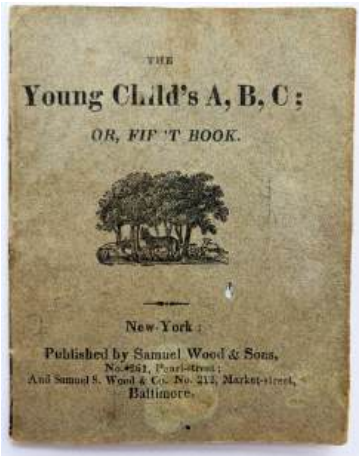
Salles d'asile came to prominence in the early 19th century. Initially charitable institutions catering for the young children (from the ages of two to six) of poor working mothers, they were formally organised by the state in 1837. Often poorly funded, their remit was the subject of some debate, with opinion divided as to whether their purpose was to provide rudimentary education, or rather to merely provide a type of day care to keep poor children off the streets so that their parents (especially mothers) could work.

Pape-Carpentier had been appointed director of the main *salle d'asile* in Le Mans in 1842, and in 1846 published *Conseils sur la direction des salles d'asile*, which not only won a prize from the Académie Française, but attracted the attention of the philanthropist Mme Jules Mallet, a prominent figure on the largely female commission overseeing the *salles d'asile*. Mallet had long hoped to create a school to train nursery school teachers, and in 1847 persuaded her nephew, the education minister Baron Narcisse-Achille de Salvandy, that Carpantier should head the teacher-training school. The fall of the July Monarchy in

February 1848 initially threatened Carpantier's direction of this fledgling institution, but thanks to interventions on her behalf by both Mme Mallet, the famous chansonnier Pierre-Jean de Béranger, and with the new education minister Hippolyte Carnot, in 1848 Carpantier was named director of the official *École normale maternelle*. At the same time she became the member of a Parisian education commission, a testimony to both her expertise and acceptability to the new republican leaders. It was at this time that Carnot renamed the *salles d'asile* to *écoles maternelles*, also removing them from the category of 'charitable establishments', now deemed inappropriate for an educational institution. Although Carnot hoped that economic progress would one day make mothers's work outside the home unnecessary, he, like Carpantier, recognized the unavoidable necessity of work for many poor women.

'[Marie Pape-Carpantier] is one of those women unjustly forgotten even though she played a fundamental role in education. [...] In her first educational work - she would write around twenty, as well as books for children - she revealed 'the secret of good teachers'. ... She fought to ensure that the school for very young children was more than a day-care: material improvement of the classroom, importance of object lessons, awakening, gymnastics. Her books won various prizes, including that of the Académie française, influenced the policy of the Minister of Public Instruction Victor Duruy and caught the attention of Victor Hugo. Marie Pape-Carpantier also strove to defend the status of women: she was the first woman to speak at the Sorbonne. [...] Considered by her opponents as a free thinker, she was finally dismissed in 1874'. (online translation of Colette Cosnier, *Marie Pape Carpantier: de l école maternelle à l école des filles*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 1993).

For a further biography see also https://sites.ohio.edu/chastain/ip/papecarp.htm.



19. [SPELLING PRIMER.] THE YOUNG CHILD'S A,B.C; or, First Book. New York, Samuel Wood, *ca.* 1818.

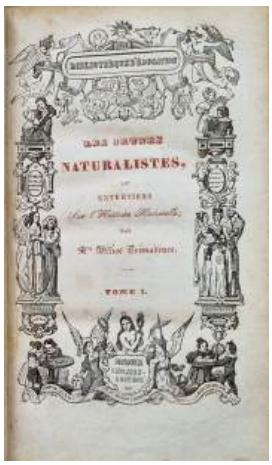
Small 16mo, pp. 16, with illustrations, one per letter, two per page for the body of the text; some offsetting of illustrations on the inside wrappers, occasional staining and dust-soiling in text but generally fairly clean; in the original printed wrappers, small worm hole on the front wrapper, darkened spine strip as printed, some dusting and small water-stains, vignette illustrations to front and rear wrappers. **£200**

A charming illustrated American primer, first published in 1806, consisting of alphabets in different types, vowels and consonants, letter formations and spelling and syllable exercises. In this edition, the illustrated wrappers depict a horse standing in front of a grove of trees on the front wrapper (differing from that illustrated by Gumuchian) and a ruined castle on the rear wrapper, while the title page bears an attractive vignette of a woman with a dove and lamb. The full alphabet in large type is given on the verso

of the title, while p. 3 gives a selection of alphabets and letters in different types, including double letters and numbers. The text proper begins on p. 4 and is presented in multiple columns. The top of each page is divided into two columns, with each column dedicated to one letter: starting with the letter at the top, beneath which is an illustration and then the word describing that illustration, ie. X, [portrait], Xerxes and X, [illustration], Zebra. Beneath this section, the columns vary in number according to the length of syllables or words given below. These are presented in simple lists, the first pages giving simple letter ties, 'ba', 're', 'py' and so on, forming six columns. These get more complex through the primer until the final page has only three columns, listing longer words with divided syllables such as 'Ac tor', 'Quar rel', 'Gar ter' and 'Yon der'.

20. **ULLIAC TREMADEURE, SOPHIA.** Bibliothéque d'Éducation. LES JEUNES NATURALISTES, ou Entretiens sur l'histoire naturelle. Tome I - [Tome II]. Paris, Librairie d'Éducation de Didier, 47, Quai des Augustins. 1838.

Eight parts in two volumes, 12mo; pp, [iv] half-title and additional engraved title-page in red and black, [ii] title-page, [iv], 420, [4] with eight engraved plates, the frontispieces retaining original tissue guard; pp. [iv] half-title and additional engraved title-page in red and black, [ii] title-page, 408, [4], with eight engraved plates, the frontispiece retaining original tissue guard; some foxing and browning throughout, but generally crisp; in contemporary green sheep, spines tooled, lettered and numbered in gilt, covers attractively decorated and ruled in blindstamp, all edges gilt, head and tail of spines a little rubbed and worn, spines a little faded and rubbed, with further light wear to corners and extremities; an appealing copy. **£600**



Uncommon first edition thus of this attractive introduction to natural history, discussing quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fish, shells, insects, animal-plants, vegetables and minerals. These pretty volumes introduce the young reader to the basic principles of the subject in the form of a conversation between M. and Madame Derville and their daughters Cécile and Amédée, each accompanied by two attractive engraved plates.

Although described by Gumunchian as the first edition of a new work by the noted educationalist and popular scientific writer Sophia Ulliac-Trémadeure (1794-1862), *Les Jeunes Naturalistes* in fact appeared in the same year, but published in eight separate volumes as part of a different series for young children under the title *Bibliothéque des Enfants. Petit Cours D'Histoire Naturelle en Huit Parties. Entretiens familiers sur l'histoire naturelle*. In a clever marketing ploy by the publisher, the text and plates are identical, but have

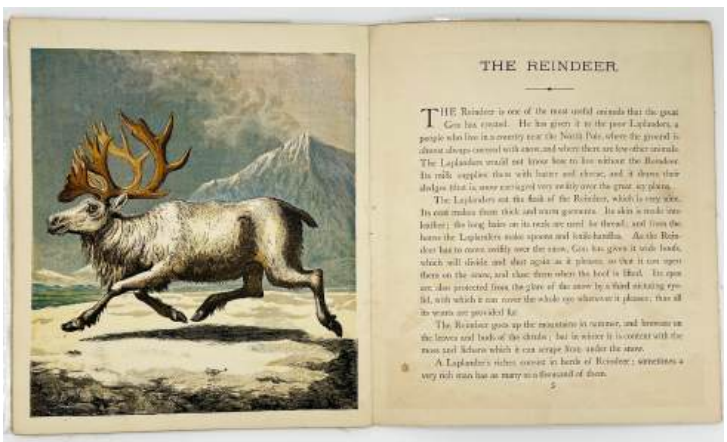
been reset in a slightly larger format, and bound together as a two volume set, and now issued as part of the series *Bibliothéque d'Éducation* (though referred to as the *Bibliothéque Universelle d'Éducation* on the half-titles). This series consisted of 30 volumes written by a number of leading popular writers of the day.

Sophia Ulliac-Trémadeure wrote a large number of works and was later a moving force in the *Bibliothèque de la jeune Fille*, for which she produced a number of beautiful and striking works on natural history during the 1850s, each adorned with colour plates, and often in striking bindings.

Gumunchian 5678, but in fact a reissue in of Gumunchian 5674; OCLC locates copies at UCLA, Iowa State, Ohio State, the BnF, and two further European locations.

21. **[VALENTINE, LAURA.]** THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Aunt Louisa's London Toy Books. 1/- or Mounted 2/-. [No.] 45. London: Frederick Warne and Co. London. Kronheim & Co., [n.d., possibly *ca.* 1870-5 but here inscribed 1883.]

Large 4to, pp. [22], comprised of six pages of text, the first and last as paste-downs to covers, together with 6 full-page chromolithograph illustrations by Kronheim & Co., all mounted on linen and printed on one side only, bound so description and illustration face each other; some light browning, and minor offsetting onto text, but otherwise clean and bright; stitched as issued in the original pictorial covers, upper cover with chromolithograph image of a rhinoceros, with lettering in red and black, lower cover with a series of publisher's advertisements, inner hinges a little exposed but holding firm, head and tail of spine a little worn, covers slightly soiled with some minor edgewear; contemporary inscription 'For dear cousin Hannah. **£180**


THE REINDEER.

THE Reindeer is one of the most useful animals that the great God has created. He has given it to the poor Laplanders, a people who live in a country near the North Pole, where the ground is almost always covered with snow, and where there are few other animals. The Laplanders would not know how to live without the Reindeer. Its milk supplies them with butter and cheese, and it draws their sledges that is more convenient than any other way of travelling over the great icy plains.

The Laplanders eat the flesh of the Reindeer, which is very nice. Its coat makes them thick and warm garments. Its skin is made into leather; the long hairs on its neck are used for thread; and from the horns the Laplanders make spoons and knife-handles. As the Reindeer has to travel swiftly over the snow, God has given it wide hoofs, which will divide and shut again as it pleases, so that it can travel there on the snow, and clear them when the hoof is lifted. Its eyes are also protected from the glare of the snow by a third sweeping eye-lid, with which it can cover the whole eye whenever it pleases; thus all its wants are provided for.

The Reindeer goes up the mountains in summer, and browses on the leaves and buds of the shrubs; but in winter it is content with the moss and lichens which it can scrape from under the snow.

A Laplander's riches consist in herds of Reindeer; sometimes a very rich man has as many as a thousand of them.

5

A more deluxe issue mounted on linen, of this vibrant work for children, although the date of publication is uncertain. Frederick Warne's *Aunt Louisa's London toy book* series began in 1865, and as the advertisement on the present rear wrapper reveals, was to go on to include over 90 titles. Laura Valentine (née Jewry, 1814-1899), who used the pseudonym Aunt Louisa, was the general editor of Warne's publishing house and contributed text and verses for many in the series. Their address is given as 'Bedford Street, Strand'. The copy held at the Cotsen library appears to be another variant, including an additional American publisher of Scribner, Welford and Armstrong. Two other works in the series are noted on the rear cover, though eventually a further selection of animals was added to the series. The reader is here introduced to the giraffe, the hippopotamus, the Elk or Moose Deer, the rhinoceros, the reindeer, and finally the wild boar.

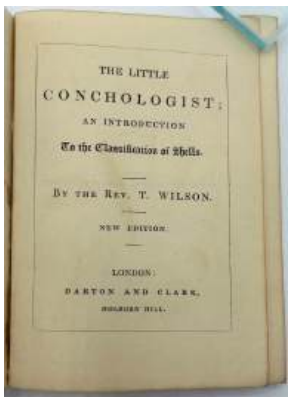
Toy Book number 44 had introduced the brown bear, elephant, leopard, dromedary, kangaroo, and the zebra. Number 46 focused upon hyaenas, the stag, the jaguar, the fox, the otter and the camel. The fourth part highlighted the lion, the tiger, the wolf, the polar bear, the orangoutang and the buffalo. Later editions seemingly abandoned the text.

Described as 'a little gem'

22. **WILSON, Rev. T. [pseudonym, Samuel CLARK.]** THE LITTLE CONCHOLOGIST. An Introduction to the classifications of shells. By the Rev. T. Wilson, New Edition. London: Darton and Clark, Holborn Hill. [n.d. but *ca.* 1840.]

36mo, pp. 70, [2] publisher's advertisements; with hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and three further uncoloured engraved plates; paper a little browned with some minor offsetting from plates, in the original printed embossed wrappers, all edges gilt, inner hinge cracked but holding, upper cover ruled and lettered in black though faded, covers a little soiled, and scuffed, with crease mark to front lower corner, extremities a little rubbed; with contemporary inscription on front free endpaper, 'Charlotte Wills from her affectionate sister Bessie, March 1st, 1841'; an appealing copy. **£225**

Second edition of this charming work for young children, first published in 1837. 'In the eighteen-thirties the range of useful knowledge was considerably extended - even to include conchology. The author is no other than Samuel Clark (1810-1875), of Darton & Clark. He gave up publishing to be ordained, but continued to write as "The Rev. T. Wilson" (James, *Children's Books of Yesterday*, p. 55). This was not his only

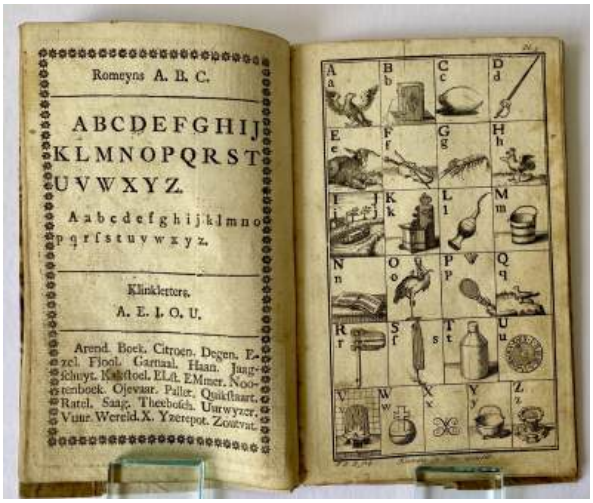

THE LITTLE
CONCHOLOGIST;
AN INTRODUCTION
To the Classification of Shells.
BY THE REV. T. WILSON.
NEW EDITION.
LONDON:
DARTON AND CLARK,

pseudonym, Clark also writing under the pen name of "Peter Parley" and "Reuben Ramble". A keen advocate of scientific education for the young, he wrote a number of works on subjects such as geology, minerals, geography, chemistry and the physical sciences. *The Monthly Review* called the work 'a little gem' and 'one of the sweetest tiny volumes that was ever published', with Tait's Magazine describing it as 'a nice sea-side book'.

Darton H234(2); Osborne I, p. 198 (first edition).

23. **WIT, Kornelis de.** EEN NIEUWLYKS UITGEVONDEN A.B.C. BOEK, Om de kleine kinderen, op eene gemakkelyke Wijze de verscheide Soorten van Letteren te leeren kennen en noemen: door Middel van Figuuren, by de Kinderen bekend: en welker Naamen de Klank der Letteren zo veel mogelijk Uitdrukken. Hier by is gevoegd Enn nieuw Manier om de kinderen, door Afbeeldinngen, te leeren Tellen: D byzondere Soorten van Cyfer - Letters te leeren kennen en noemen... Amsterdam, Kornlis de Wit, 1759.

8vo (155 x 93 mm), pp. [xxiv], including engraved title, 4 numbered engraved illustrated ABC plates with letterpress text to verso, 1 unnumbered plate, illustrating numbers and the clock, and 3 numbered engraved plates of coins, two with letterpress text to verso; pp. 24 letterpress; old pastepaper wrappers; printed on strong bright paper, in good impressions. **£1800**



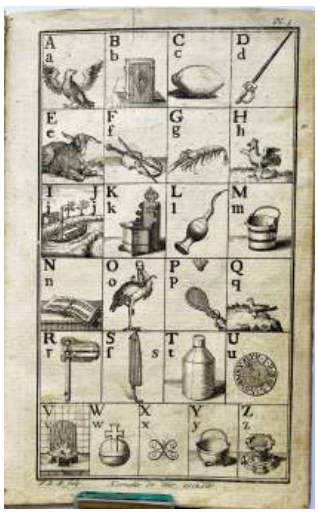
First edition of a highly innovative Dutch ABC book. De Wit abandoned the usual Hahnenfibel format, but instead produced an entirely new genre of primer. Aware that children happily and easily memorise from looking at pictures, especially when they illustrate everyday familiar objects, de Wit uses this to introduce the letters of the alphabet, numbers and also coins. In helpful repetition the alphabet is introduced four times, black letter, Roman, in upper and lower case and Italic. So the letter A is illustrated by a little image of an 'Aap' (Ape), c by a circle and g for glass, etc. Similarly numbers a illustrated with repeated objects. The introduction to coins and their respective values is particularly unusual for the intended age group.

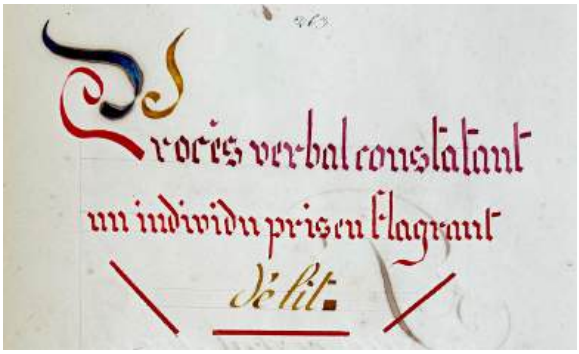
The second half of the little primer contains the usual Scriptural questions, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and a number of other daily prayers.

'The idea of visual education steadily won over the enlightened minds of northern Europe. In 1759 (1755) Kornelis de Wit published *Een nieuwlyks uitgevonden A.B.C. Boek* - a newly invented ABC Book in Amsterdam, while the German Karl Philipp Moritz produced *Neues ABC Buch* (New ABC Book) in 1790. The images, accompanied by simple and rhythmic prose were intended to develop the elementary bases of reflection through observation'.

The Dutch bookseller and publisher Kornelis de Wit was active in Amsterdam between 1736 and 1762. The book was popular, in addition to this 1759 edition, there is an undated edition, which is sometimes tentatively dated 1755, which seems questionable. In this 1759 edition all the plates are signed, F.D.B del. et sculp. and de Wit exudit, wheras the undated edition has half the plates without the imprint. The text is partly reset with different fleurons

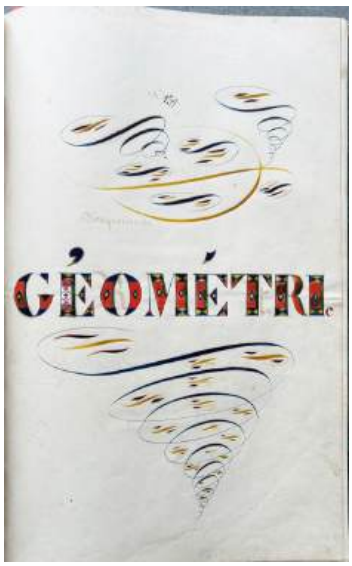
Children's World of Learning (1759 edition), 98; OCLC: lists copies in Netherlands only: Rotterdam, Royal Library, Groningen, Amsterdam & Tresoar; second edition 1759, see B. Kuemmerling-Meibauer, *The Routledge Companion to Picturebooks*, 2017.





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

Folio, bound manuscript in a single calligraphic hand in a variety of colours; pp. [iv] half-title with calligraphic flourish and title-page penned in landscape and elaborately hand-coloured, 1-190, 191 part title 'Actes Divers' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 192 blank, 193-252, 253 part title 'Procès verbaux' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 254 blank, 255-290, 291 part title 'Actes Civils' elaborately and colourfully penned in landscape, 292-323, 324 blank, [4] blank; with a number of small neat line illustrations and diagrams; text in a single hand predominantly in brown ink, ornately embellished with colourful calligraphic headlines and flourishes in light green, golden yellow, various shades of blue, pink, red, orange, purple and brown; some light marginal browning and foxing throughout, with some ink bleed through due to liberal application, half title slightly creased; retaining remains of original pink silk page marker; in contemporary calf backed green marbled boards, spine lightly scuffed and rubbed, covers a little scratched, extremities lightly rubbed; a most attractive example. **£585**



A most attractively executed calligraphy exercise book, the work of Eugène Chênè (born we are told in 1836), and a student of M. Deschamps, a teacher in Campeaux, the French commune located in the department of Calvados. The striking title-page sets the tone, Eugène elegantly and colourfully penning the title in landscape, and employing a number of calligraphic styles for the lettering. We believe M. Deschamps, taught in five towns in Calvados between 1846-1865, though according to the biographical record for his son Leon (1849-1927), was forced to leave his post in Champeaux in 1850 having fallen foul of the Catholic authorities in the area.

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

'Poor Edward the Fifth, was young killed in his bed/ By his uncle, Richard, who was knocked on the head'

25. **COLLINS, JOHN.** THE CHAPTER OF KINGS Illustrated by Thirty-eight Engravings, Exhibiting the Most Important Events in the English History. London, J Harris, 1818.

12mo in sixes, with engraved title page and pp. 37, each engraved on one side only and bound with the two engraved sides to face each other, with further black and white illustrations and text, alternate openings therefore blank; in the original red quarter roan over printed boards with gilt lettering and decoration on spine, bookseller's label on front pastedown, corners lightly bumped, and head and tail of spine chipped, general wear-and-tear to boards, otherwise good. **£400**

First edition of this entertaining book for children on the monarchs of Britain, from King Alfred to George IV. Text and illustrations are engraved on one side of the paper only. Each engraved monarch has two or three lines of explanatory text above whilst beneath the engraving is a line taken from a ballad first published in Collins' *Scripscrapologia*, Birmingham, 1804, beginning 'The Romans, in England, they once did sway / And the Saxons, they after them, led the way'. The ballad offers an amusing view of English history, giving a rhyming summary of each king or queen running through the book, such as 'Henry the Eighth who was fat as a pig' or 'Poor Edward the Fifth, was young killed in his bed/ By his uncle, Richard, who was knocked on the head'. The engravings are lovely, too, with 'great attention paid to the correctness of the Costume and Design'.

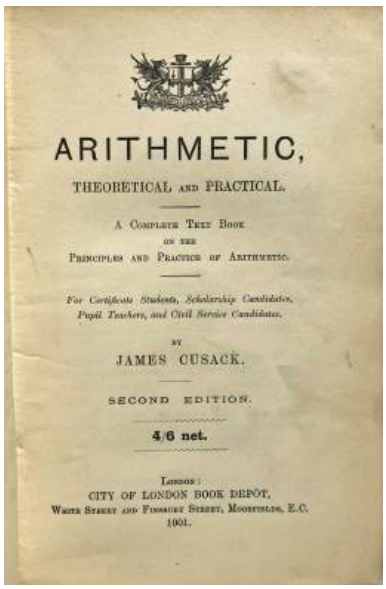
As the book reaches the present, the final King is George III and (Regent Prince George) who escapes mockery, as he does not make a comment about George III's madness, only remarking, 'Long life to the George that we have in his stead'. Collins may be satirical about previous monarchs, but he is certain to be polite and

respectful about the present monarchy, teaching his child readers respect and reverence alongside an understanding of their history. Additionally, as a teaching aid, Collins recommends the importance of verse and particularly of rhyme in aiding memory, as noted on the rear printed board: 'Parents and Teachers must have remarked the difficulty Children experience in recollecting the Succession of the English Monarchs, and likewise how much the memory is assisted by rhyme.'

Osborne Collection I, p. 162.

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

8vo, pp. xvi. 727, [1] blank, [4] advertisements; with a number of engravings and diagrams within the text; lightly browned throughout, with some occasional soiling and staining; one or two contemporary pencil calculations within margins; final advertisement leaf soiled and creased, and with tear at upper margin of final free endpaper with small loss; in the original publisher's cloth, ruled and lettered in gilt, inner hinges split but holding, small nick at head of spine, spine a little sunned and creased, covers lightly soiled and scuffed, extremities bumped and worn; a sound copy. **£50**


ARITHMETIC,

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

A Complete Text Book on the Principles and Practice of Arithmetic.

For Certificate Students, Scholarship Candidates, Pupil Teachers, and Civil Service Candidates.

BY

JAMES CUSACK.

SECOND EDITION.

4/6 net.

London:
CITY OF LONDON BOOK DEPÔT,
White Street and Finsbury Street, Moorfields, E.C.
1901.

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

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

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

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

Grammar made Easy in Questions & Answers

27. **DURU, H[UGUES MARIE.]** GRAMMAIRE ILLUSTRÉE. Par H. Duru. Paris, Lith. de H. Jeannin, rue Pierre Sarrazin 4, [H. Duru, editeur], n.d., *ca.* 1835-40?.

Four volumes, 16mo (120 x 75mm), ll. [ii] half title and fine pictorial lithograph title, 41; [i] part title, 42-78; [i] part title, 79-117; [i] part title, 118-160; finely bound red floral blind pressed glazed cloth, spine lettered in gilt; preserved in the original red slip case; heads of volume 1 and 4 a little chipped, else in very fine condition in the original binding and slipcase. **£2400**

Rare first edition of a fine illustrated grammar arranged in the form of questions and answers. In four series each illustrated 'question' page is followed by a detailed unillustrated 'Réponse'. In all 160 individual grammatical questions are resolved, first covering grammatical names, followed by adjectives, pronouns, participles, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections; the third series of 34 questions is devoted to verbs; and the fourth series of 48 covers conjugation.

The illustrated title page, which shows a mother or governess using the near miniature volumes of the *Grammaire illustree* to teach two young children, standing attentively in front of her, is particularly appealing.

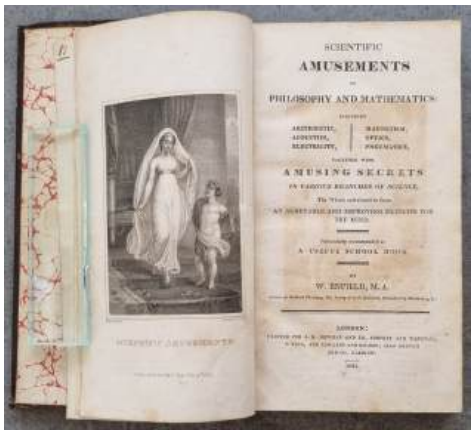
Hugues Marie Duru was a publisher and author of children's books, games, toys and movable books, based in Paris. He had begun his professional career as a teacher at the Cécile Margarita boarding school in Paris's Marais district. In 1860 he sold his business to Leon Saussine. This desire to educate is reflected in his publications. He published several popular educational games, on history and geography. Amongst his other works we find *Nouvelle méthode de lecture progressive, ou Lecture apprise en quarante jours*; *Syllabaire universel en action*; *Progressive Spelling Book illustrated* (in French and English (published 1810); *Quelques mots sur l'organisation du travail*, and *Alphabet chantant*.

This particular illustrated grammar was also later published in the form of an ingenious flash card game, and even formed the basis of a magnetic game, developed by Duru's successor Leon Saussine.

Gumuchian 2323; not in *Children's World of Learning*.

28. **ENFIELD, WILLIAM A, M.A.** SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENTS IN PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS: Including arithmetic, acoustics, electricity, magnetism, optics, pneumatics, together with amusing secrets in various branches of science. The whole calculated to form an agreeable and improving exercise for the mind. Particularly recommend as a useful school book. London: Printed for A. K. Newman and Co. Simpkin and Marshall, T. Tegg, and Edwards and Knibbs; also Griffin and Co., Glasgow. 1821.

12mo, pp. xii, 276; with engraved frontispiece, a wood-engraving of a magic lantern, and a number of tables within text; some offsetting on title-page, some light foxing and soiling, otherwise clean and crisp; a couple of small later pencil marginal annotations; in contemporary full tree calf, covers ruled in blind, spine attractively tooled with black morocco label, small nick at head of spine and small crack to upper joint, some light wear to extremities, but otherwise very good; with signature of Alexander Philip on front free endpaper, and his signature and doodling dated 1877 on verso of final blank. **£775**


SCIENTIFIC
AMUSEMENTS
PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS
AMUSING SECRETS

First edition of this uncommon scientific work for young adults, intended to both educate and amuse, and one of a growing number of Regency works published at the time celebrating science as an instructive and moral discipline, presented as being a more entertaining 'mental amusement' in contrast to more traditional and overtly didactic works for children. As befitting a school room setting, the work is a little more serious in tone than the book of chemical feats, 'Endless Amusements', that was published at around the same time, but nevertheless contains a myriad of mathematical experiments, a section on magic squares, chemical feats, and card and magic tricks to while away the hours, with further sections on acoustics, electricity, magnetism, pneumatics and optics, including a discussion and illustration of a magic lantern. As the author notes in his preface, he has drawn inspiration from Jacques Ozanam's famous and popular 17th century work on recreational mathematics, *Récreations mathématiques et physiques* (1694), which was to go through numerous editions well into the 19th century.

Enfield appears to have been the author of a number works for children and young adult, including *Natural Theology* (1808?), and a *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language* (1808), but we believe is not to be confused with William Enfield (1741-1797), the Presbyterian divine, who is best known for his work of 1774, *The Speaker*.

Toole-Stott, Bibliography of English Conjuring, I: 274.

29. **[FIRST AID FOR YOUNG PIONEERS.]** ПАМЯТКА ЮНОЙ САНИТАРКИ– [Memo for Young Nurse.] Krasnodar: IZO-ROKK, [1933.]

Single leaf, folded into a leporello comprising six panels, printed in chromolithograph with vignettes on recto and explanatory text on the verso, thus effectively 12 unnumbered pages; small blank fragment of upper edge torn and missing, lightly foxed and browned due to paper quality, minor tears to one edge, otherwise very good. **£450**

Striking portable and folding first aid booklet for 'young pioneers', vibrantly printed in chromolithograph, illustrating a series of common injuries, together with general first aid advice on the verso such as the importance of disinfecting hands before treatment, keeping wounds clean, basic

bandaging techniques, how to stem bleeding and on how to apply a tourniquet. Commissioned by a local branch of the Russian Red Cross Society, the present edition was printed in the Republic of Adygea. The injuries depicted are those likely to occur during sporting activities and include a grazed knee, a bruised or cut arm, a bloodied nose (from a football) and a suspected sprain or fracture of the leg. For such a potentially serious injury, the young nurse pioneer is recommended to place the patient on a flat surface and to call for professional medical help.

OCLC locates two copies at Chicago and Princeton.

The popularisation of geology - striking chromolithograph wall-charts

30. **FRAAS, OTTO.** GEOLOGISCHE WANDTAFELN, Die 4 Welten-Alter in geologischen profilen und landschaften. Ravensburgh. Druck und verlag von Eugen Ulmer. 1871 [*together with*:] Ulmer's Wandtafeln für den unterricht in maturwissenschaft, Landwirthschaft & Gartenbau. Wandtafeln zur Geologie und Prähistorie. Vier tafeln, enthaltend die vier weltenalter in geologischen profilen und landschaften, mit einer prähistorischen rafel, die steinzeit darstellend. Nebst hilfstabellen zum Sudium der Geognosie. Suttgart, verlag von Eugen Ulmer, 1880.

Together, two volumes, 8vo and folio portfolio; pp. [ii], 45, [1] blank; with five chromolithograph wall charts mounted on linen, 565 x 715mm, each with two eyelets in upper margin; text volume somewhat browned and spotted, plates also a little foxed and browned, with some staining to verso, but otherwise good; text in contemporary cloth-backed blue marbled boards, with title label mounted on upper cover lettered in ms, with library stamp on upper cover, extremities a little rubbed and worn; wall charts housed within the original drab grey cloth-backed card portfolio, with printed label mounted on upper cover, preserving the original cloth ties, head and tail of spine a little worn, covers lightly scuffed and stained; overall a good copy. **£2200**

Scarce, though mixed set, of the first edition of the text and the second edition of the charts, of this striking example of 'infographics', introducing the study of geology and prehistory via a series of large wall-charts, by the German geologist Oskar Friedrich von Fraas (1824-97). As such it provides a fascinating view of contemporary geological theory. Fraas was the geological curator at the natural history museum in Stuttgart, and had been strongly influenced by the success of Louis Figuier's *La terre avant le Déluge* published in 1863, and which prompted him to publish his own *Vor der Sündfluth!* in 1866.

The second edition of 1880 was expanded from four to five wall charts, the first four depicting the geological profiles and landscapes of the Silurian to Permian period; the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous; the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene age; and the Pleistocene period. The final plate is a prehistoric chart illustrating the Stone Age.

No copies of the first edition of the text recorded in the US or UK, with only Cornell noting a copy of the 1880 second edition (both text and plates) and the digitised copy from the University of Bern online; for more on Fraas see Rudwick, *Scenes from Deep Time*, ff. 212.

31. [GEOGRAPHICAL TEACHING AID.] A UNIQUE PURPOSE BUILT MAP CHEST INCLUDING HAND-TOOLED AND HAND-DRAWN MAPS OF EUROPE, seemingly intended for use in a classroom, n.p. but France ca. late 1950s.

Large and heavy plywood made map box, *430 x 440 x 390mm, containing 13 shallow drawers, each with hand painted raised maps of areas of Europe, and two large drawers containing boxes of flags and paper key maps*

mounted on card together with instructions for use; obvious signs of use and wear, with some flags no longer present, but maps generally clean and bright; plywood case painted in cream and tan, two draw-knobs missing, and two seemingly replacements, chest somewhat inevitably due to size and weight, showing some signs of wear and scuffing, with some chipping and minor splintering to extremities and base; a unique labour of love, that was clearly of use. **£1250**

A unique and innovative educational tool, probably created for use in a French school in the late 1950s, and almost certainly hand made by a teacher to accompany classes in geography. No doubt lovingly created and made in a 'folk art' style using bright gloss paints, thirteen drawers pull out to reveal raised plywood maps, covering a country or region of Europe. As these are numbered 7 – 19 and cover the whole of Europe it seems certain that it originally formed part of a larger set, perhaps the earlier numbers covered one of the other continents, or more likely the rest of the world in 6 maps.

Each map has a number of colour coded flags [housed within their own purpose made box] to represent countries (yellow), regions (green), cities (red), rivers and seas (blue), mountains and volcanoes (white), etc. The flags have pins which can be inserted into the correct place on each model; a key to the flags is supplied for each map. As can be imagined after 70 years, not all the flags have survived, but apart from France, for which there are only a couple, most of the rest of the maps have close to their full complement.

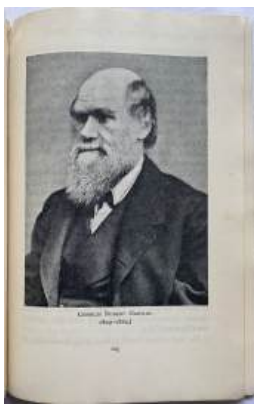
The Drawers comprise: 7. France ; 8. Italy [34 flags] ; 9. Spain & Portugal [30] ; 10. Belgium & Luxembourg [32]; 11. British Isles [47]; 12. Holland [31]; 13. Switzerland [40]; 14. Danube Region: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria [30]; 15. Scandinavia [30]; 16. Denmark & Iceland [30]; 17. Albania, Greece & Turkey [24]; 18. Germany & Poland [65]; U.S.S.R. [41]. *More images available upon request.*

Things you can do at Home or at School

32. GOODWIN, M.E. AND OLIVE I MORGAN. PRACTICAL SCIENCE OF LIVING THINGS, Book I. Life Stories of Everyday Animals and Plants. Illustrations by F. I. Noble, The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1 [1940]. [*offered together with*:] Practical Science of Living Things. Book II. The Structure of Animals and Plants. Illustrations by F. I. Noble. The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. [n.d. but *ca.* 1938?.] [*offered together with*:] Practical Science of Living Things. Book III. The Functions of Animals and Plants. Illustrations by F. I. Noble. The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. [1951]. [*offered together with*:] Practical Science of Living Things. Book IV. Biology and Mankind. Illustrations by F. I.

Noble. The Gregg Publishing Company Ltd. Gregg House, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. [n.d. but *ca.* 1938?].

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



Offered together an appealing, though mixed, set of this series of biology text-books aimed at secondary school pupils. The series was begun in 1936, with the present set including two later editions of Books I and III (1940 and 1951), with what we believe to be first editions of Books II and IV (1938), although neither volume is dated. The books effectively cover four years of study, and deal with the life stories of animals and plants, their structure, function and concluding with the applications of biology to practical problems.

'Demonstrations and lectures are not enough for children, and the whole book has been based on experiment and observation which they can make for themselves. If they follow out the scheme of "Things you can do at Home or at School," they will not only be more interested in the work, but will be brought into direct contact with the creatures they are studying and will acquire regular habits of observation... We have particularly kept in mind the needs and conditions of schools in the industrial towns and cities, and have not assumed that every school has the advantage of a special Science room' (Book I, p. 5). The final chapters of Book IV are devoted to the lives of some notable biologists, including Aristotle, Antony van Leeuwenhoek, Carl Linnaeus, Charles Darwin, Louis Pasteur, Lord Lister and Jean Henri Fabre. Reproduction is touched upon in Book III, but confined to animals and with no mention of human reproduction. The prefaces each make mention of the books leading up to a course of Hygiene, which may well have tried to address these more delicate matters.

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

With vibrant transparent overlays of the internal organs

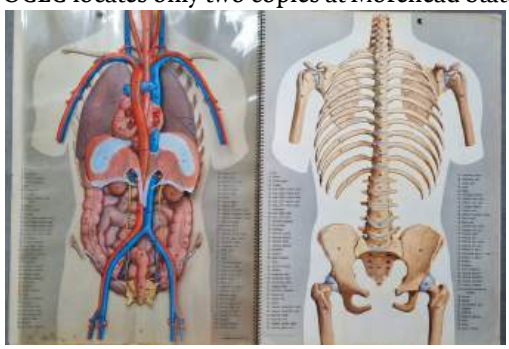
33. **HAMMOND, C.S. & COMPANY.** HAMMOND'S WALL ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY Published by C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, New Jersey. n.d. but *ca.* 1960-70s.

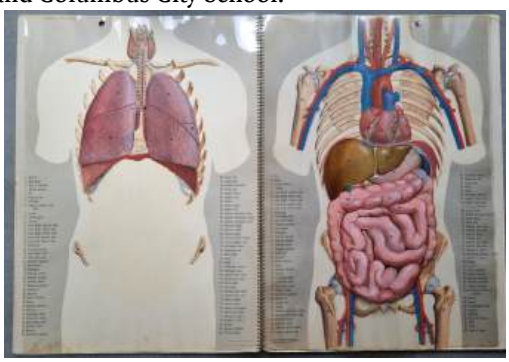
Elephant folio, 730 x 527mm, ff. [10] leaves including four coloured double-sided plastic overlays, with both front and rear boards also acting as anatomical plates, thus 24 'plates' in all; the two plates before and after the overlays printed in colour; all plates with a hole in upper margin for hanging; inside front and rear covers somewhat foxed, with some foxing and soiling throughout, tear to upper margin of final leaf at hanging hole, but otherwise clean and bright; in spiral-bound pictorial coloured boards, with grommets in the upper margins for hanging, head and tail of spine worn, with further wear visible along spine, covers a little foxed and soiled, and some edgewear, so whilst a little dog-eared, generally very good for a but otherwise very good for a work often found in poor condition. **£1350**

A scarce and remarkable anatomical atlas, illustrated with plastic overlays and which display a front and back view of the human organs, in proper relation to each other, whilst most of the paper pages are devoted to detailed views of specific organs and systems. It was hoped that this new way of presenting anatomy to students, by effectively giving a visual representation of the various 'layers' of the human body, would help them to create a mental picture of each region.

C.S. Hammond & Co., was founded in 1901 by Caleb Stillson Hammond (1862-1929), and became one of America's leading map making and printing firms, second only to Rand McNally in volume, producing a variety of wall maps, atlases, educational material and globes.

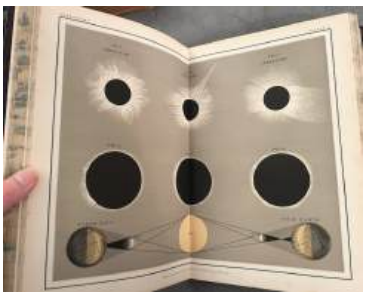
OCLC locates only two copies at Morehead State University and Columbus City School.





34. **HEATH, THOMAS.** THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ATLAS OF POPULAR ASTRONOMY comprising in twenty-two plates a complete series of illustrations of the heavenly bodies. W. & A. K.. Johnston, Limited. Edinburgh and London, [n.d. but 1903].

Large 8vo, pp. [vii], 126, [ii, plates half-title]; with striking chromolithograph frontispiece, 21 folding double-page chromolithograph plates mounted on guards, with a number of half-tone images and text diagrams in the text; title-page a little foxed, with further light foxing and soiling throughout, though otherwise clean and crisp; in a contemporary presentation binding of full dark calf, all edges marbled and with marbled endpapers, spine in compartments with raised bands, with deep tan morocco label lettered in gilt, elaborately tooled in gilt, with gilt armourial lozenge on upper cover, 'Presbyterian Ladies College, Sydney', head and tail of spine and joints somewhat rubbed and lightly worn, with further light rubbing to extremities, covers very lightly scuffed and stained, otherwise very good; with presentation book-plate on front pastedown from the College, 'First Prize, the gift of the College Council, awarded to Marjorie Smythe for Latin Class I, Christmas 1905'. **£600**



An attractive presentation copy of the uncommon first edition of this most attractively illustrated layman's guide to astronomy. The full gamut of 'heavenly knowledge' is covered by Heath, who was first assistant astronomer at the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh. Most of the plates, including the celestial maps, are on a blue background. They are all attractively executed and informatively annotated. The particularly striking chromolithograph frontispiece depicts 'the total eclipse of July 28th 1851, Bue Island, Norway', and is taken from a drawing by Piazzi Smyth.

This charming atlas has been bound for presentation by the Presbyterian Ladies College in Sydney, (established in 1888 and still running today), and awarded in December 1905 to Marjorie Smythe for her achievements in Latin. The copy later was in the collection of Richard Green, and was sold by Christie's at the sale of his scientific collection in New York on June 17th 2008 (part of lot 314).

OCLC: 49456262 cites only Chicago, and Queens University with further copies located at Cambridge, Sheffield and the British Library; see OCLC: 11245803 for the first New York printing of 1903.

35. **[HISTORY - GAME.]** THE NEW GAME OF CHRONOLOGY OF KING GEORGE IV'S REIGN, UP TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1828. London: Printed and Published by D. Carvalho, 74, Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square. Price 1s. 6d. Coloured, in a case. n.d. but *ca.* 1829-30.

Engraved single sheet broadside game board, undisssected, printed on paper, sheet size 380 x 477 mm; with the watermark of 'H Agar and Son, 1829'; with six lovely hand-coloured vignettes; the rules of the game are outlined in the lower right panel, though without answer sheet presumably available; squares nos 1-38; sheet a little creased and lightly browned, with a couple of small holes at two folds, verso slightly soiled and ink stained, with a couple of small marginal nicks at tail; retaining the original pink card slipcase, front label with hand-coloured engraving; case a little worn and soiled, with small tear at rear; a vibrant example of an extremely scarce game. **£2200**

A vibrant and so far unrecorded Regency game, testing historical knowledge of events during the reign of George IV (1820-1830). To be played by any number of players, the winner is the first to reach square 38, answering questions along the way. A forfeit of one 'counter' (available for separate purchase we are told) was to be paid for any wrong anwer, with the winner collecting the accumulated pool.

The questions provide a fascinating glimpse into the 'significant' events of the early 19th century. When were the Cato-Street conspirators arrested?'; 'When was the Trafalgar launched at Chatham?'; 'When was the Coronation of his present Majesty?'; 'When did Iturbide, the Ex-Emperor of Mexico arrive in London

from Italy?'; 'When and where did Sir Walter Scott avow himself the Author of those Works called the Productions of the Great Unknown?'; and 'When was the late King's Library removed to the British Museum? And what is its estimated value?'.

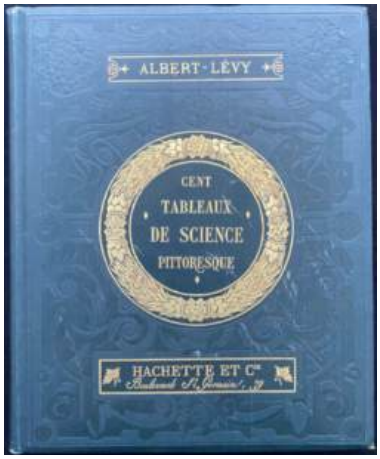
'The publishing activities of the Carvalhos (who sound more like a team of acrobats) are obscure. The Morgan Library has a mysterious undated chapbook Cinderella, printed in Bristol and published by a certain J. Carvalho of Hennage Lane, Leadenhall Street, and this may mark the family's earliest publishing endeavor... We have not yet found any other J. Carvalho offering, but the library has several cheap books put out by S. Carvalho, the earliest of which may be two battered story books illustrated with crudely engraved and colored plates... These booklets were published from an address at 18 West Place, Nelson Street, City, Road, probably ca. 1820 (Gumuchian's suggested date). They therefore precede The Infant's Tutor ...just as all of S. Carvalho's output appears to precede David Carvalho's books. David (Perhaps S. Carvalho's son) published a slightly altered and less colorful "fourth edition" of The Infant's Tutor from his Chiswell Street address, where he began his business and worked from 1830-1832 and from where he also published the books assigned to him by E. Marshall' (see Alderson and Oyens, *Be Merry and Wise* 177b for Carvalho's chapbook *The Multiplication Table in verse*). It is thought that David Carvalho had taken over some of the stock and copyrights from John Marshall's widow Eleanor (John having died in 1824). According to Brown, *London publishers and printers, between 1837-1854* David Carvalho began publishing from 147 Fleet Street (Brown, p. 33).

We have previously handled another Carvalho game, *The New Game of the Pence Table*, and which had been adapted from a printed chapbook version. The Liman collection includes the single sheet version of a further chapbook, *The New Game of the Multiplication Table* (Liman p. 156). Nearly all of the leading publisher's of children's books at the time produced board games based upon historical themes, or upon British Sovereigns, most notably John Harris and John Wallis, all of which went through several editions and which could be easily revised and updated.

Not in Whitehouse, *Table Games*, nor Alderson and Oyens, *Be Merry and Wise*, nor Liman, *Georgian and Victorian Board Games*; not located on OCLC or Library Hub.

36. **LÉVY, ALBERT.** CENT TABLEAUX DE SCIENCE PITTORESQUE Paris, Librairie Hachette et C^ie^... 1883.

4to, pp. [iv], [204]; copiously illustrated throughout, each of the 100 chapters illustrated with one full page steel engraving facing the text, and usually a further small engraving within text page; with some occasional light foxing throughout and some faint marginal browning, but otherwise clean and bright; in the original blind stamped decorative green cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt with title within round floral wreath, boards with bevelled edges, head and tail of spine a little bumped and knocked, covers and spine with some minor spotting and scuffing, extremities a little bumped; a very good copy. **£350**



First edition of this little-known and attractively produced, late 19th century popular work of science, copiously illustrated with finely executed steel engravings.

Lévy devotes two pages to each of his chosen one hundred scientific 'tableaux', with a page of descriptive text to the left (often with inserted engraving), opposite a striking full-page steel engraving. Somewhat informally organised, he breaks up the volume as it were, into the twelve months of the year, devoting two pates to each month and providing the reader with facts such average temperatures, hours of day-light, associated traditions, festivals, saint's-day, together with an appealing allegorical plate.

The work includes for discussion scientific discoveries such as the diffraction of light, those of Torricelli and Archimedes, hot-air balloon flight, and the telescope. Lévy also describes the work of great scientists such as Aristotle, Galileo, Papin, Newton, Pythagoras, Euclid, Copernicus and Descartes. Rather portentously, the penultimate 'tableaux' addresses the question whether the end of the world is nigh - though as Lévy notes, various prognostications throughout history have so far come to nothing, and he concludes with the exhortation to 'banish chimerical fears, leave aside these vain terrors, and let us only occupy ourselves with living well and with dignity'.

The BnF describe Albert Lévy (1844-1907) as 'Physicien. - Directeur du service chimique à l'Observatoire de Montsouris (en 1894)'. From 1887 he ran a chemistry course at the Faculty of Science in Clermont, and later worked as a meteorologist at the Montsouris observatory and then in the Central Meteorological Office. He published a number of educational works.

OCLC locates only a small number of copies in the US at Alabama, the Burndy Library, the Huntington, the Smithsonian, Harvard and the British Library.

37. **[LOWRY, JOSEPH WILSON.]** TABULAR VIEW OF CHARACTERISTIC BRITISH FOSSILS, stratigraphically arranged. Containing nearly 600 figures of the more prominent forms of organic remains found in British Strata, arranged in the order of their occurrence, together with a column showing the succession of the strata with the thickness and mineral character of the principal members of each formation. [London: Edward Stanford, Geographer to His Majesty the King. 12, 13, and 14 Long Acre, W.C.] [n.d. but post 1872.]

4to, with four large folding charts, each 247 x 685 mm, mounted on guards and with linen backed folds, each partially coloured; some occasional light soiling and staining, and with some minor creasing; in contemporary

blue wrappers, with blue cloth back-strip, with printed paste downs, white printed label on upper cover, with a couple of small nicks to lower and outer margins, covers lightly soiled; with ownership signatures at head of upper wrapper; a good copy. **£80**

A striking example of Victorian 'infographics'. A later issue of this striking series of four engraved folding plates illustrating a chronology of British fossils: the tertiary division - pleistocene; the secondary division - cretaceous; Mesozoic; and palæozoic - permian. The final plates is the only one with an imprint, noting 'Drawn by C. R. Bone, Compiled & Engraved by J. W. Lowry, London: Published by Edward Stanford, 12, 13, 14 Long Acre, W.C.'

According to the British Museum catalogue, the work first appeared in 1853 and was issued at that time by the CSPK, and were also available for purchase mounted on canvas and roller, varnished. At some point, the noted map maker and seller Edward Stanford took over publication, possibly in 1872 based upon an advertisement from *The Teachers List*: 'These diagrams, compiled by the eminent Scientific Men whose names are appended, and hitherto issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will in future be published by Edward Stanford, 6 and 6 Charing Cross, London' (advert from 1872 *The Teacher's List* p. 59). Growing in prominence, Stanford's moved to their print works to Long Acre in 1873. According to a list on the inside rear pastedown, this was the first in a series of published 'Diagrams of Natural History'.

See BM (N.H) III, 1186 for the earlier editions; not in Ward and Carozzi.

38. **MAGER, HENRI.** PETIT ATLAS DE GÉOGRAPHIE EN RELIEF Dressé sous la Direction. Paris, E. Bertaux, Éditeur-Géographe, 25, Rue Serpente, 25 [n.d. but *ca.* 1880 - 1883.]

Small folio, pp. [ii] title-page, with 12 engraved colour maps mounted on guards, of which 9 are in relief; fore-edge of title-page somewhat soiled and furled, lower corner of map 5 torn and missing, light foxing and browning throughout due to card and paper quality; a few neat ink and pencil annotations to maps visible; original red blind-stamped publisher's cloth, upper cover lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine nicked and worn, joints rubbed, spine and vertical section of rear cover sunned, some light spotting and soiling to covers, extremities and corners bumped and lightly worn; still a good copy. **£385**

Assumed first edition of this rare and innovative elementary atlas for young readers by the geographer and future politician Henri Mager, printed almost entirely in relief. The atlas includes 12 maps illustrating a planisphere (not in relief), physical Europe, political Europe (not in relief), physical France, political France (not in relief), the French colonies, the Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and The Alps.

Mager was born on May 17, 1859 in Paris, and eventually became a member of the Superior Council of the Colonies and Chargé de Mission in Madagascar. He travelled extensively around the world, often on behalf of the government, and notably between July 1896 and September 1897. He is also remembered for his more extensive atlas of 28 maps, 'Atlas Complet de géographie en relief'. Neither were dated, though contemporary advertisements suggest that they were published between 1880-1883.

OCLC locates at the Newberry, with a number of further European locations.

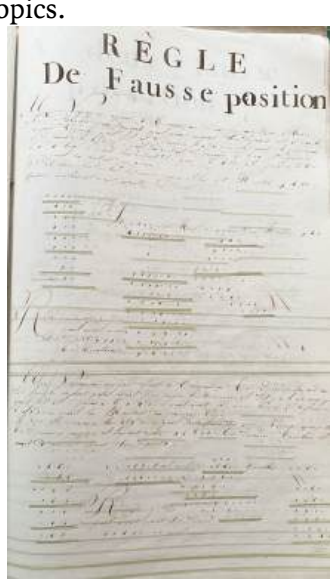
39. **[MATHEMATICAL CYPHERING BOOK.] JOLY, THÉOPHILE.** EXTENSIVE AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MANUSCRIPT NOTEBOOK 'CAHIER L'ARITHMÉTIQUE' appartient a moi, Théophile Joly. [*title repeated on final leaf* Cahier, d'arithmétique, appartenant à Théophile Joly ? & [sic] with imprint on inside rear cover Fait a Lonzac, le premier Avril Dix Huit Cent Cinquante Un]. 1851.

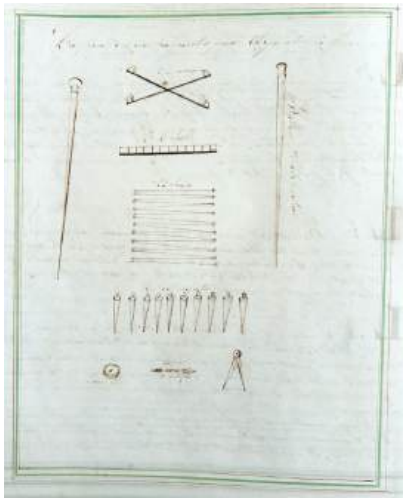
Large Folio, 450 x 295mm, bound manuscript in a single calligraphic hand in a variety of colours, ff. 158; with watercolour illustration mounted on front paste-down (presumably a self portrait of Joly in local Saintongeois costume), with numerous section headings stencilled in black and block lettering (a number misspelt and with corrections), the first leaf heading surrounded by ornate garland in green, brown and ochre, with the copious calculations throughout embellished with underlining in green, brown or ochre; with neat pen illustrations depicting a number of instruments on ff. 113; lightly foxed and soiled throughout, with a few ink smudges, one or two minor marginal nicks and losses but nothing significant, very small square excised at tail of final leaf,

presumably a correction?; seemingly self-bound and stitched in contemporary paste-paper card wrappers, with title in manuscript on upper cover, evidence of previous tear on upper cover neatly repaired, some small loss along spine at stitching points, covers a little soiled with dampstaining at head of rear cover; overall a little dog-eared, but nevertheless charming for its unsophistication. **£985**

A charming, unsophisticated, and one of the most substantial manuscript exercise books we have handled, and the work of the young student Théophile Joly, from Lonzac, a commune of Haute Saintonge in the Southwestern department of Charente-Maritime.

Joly's notebook is an appealing example of a cyphering book, i.e. a manuscript written either by a student or teacher and with a particular focus upon mathematical content. Printed books were rarely used, and teachers would compile manuscript sum books to be used as teaching aids, and from which the students copied, often embellished with calligraphic headings and flourishes, ink and wash sketches and diagrams, etc. The content often followed a prescribed pattern, containing rules, cases, problems, and solutions to exercises associated with a well-defined progression of mathematical (usually arithmetic) topics.





The present example very much follows this traditional format, though Joly refrains from overly embellishing his course-work - perhaps being of a less artistic temperament, or perhaps reflecting a more rigourous approach to learning instilled by his tutor. His headings are seemingly stencilled in black block lettering - several of which have been misspelt and which have then been corrected. Clearly worked quite hard, the volume contains very few introductions to the arithmetical processes under discussion, but instead is focused almost entirely upon the problems to be solved together with the calculations. Few illustrations are included, although one or two small diagrams are to be found, but a full page illustrations depicting 'les instruments de la géometrie' is found on ff. 113. Perhaps compiled in preparation for a trade or mercantile apprenticeship, the arithmetic processes and examples are derived from, or relate to, various professions, including banking, land surveying, brewing, notaries, and as such throws a fascinating light upon contemporary educational priorities of the time

Joly has clearly given way to a few moments of light-relief however. An appealing water-colour depiction of a young man in local costume has been pasted onto the inside front cover - and which may well be a self-portrait. Furthermore, in a moment of boredom perhaps, at the tail of ff. 22 we find what appear to be five 'brass rubbings' depicting the faces of a 2 and 5 franc coin, and which are dated 1838

and 1839. He frequently signs his name throughout the work as well. Seemingly also self-bound, though perhaps a less sophisticated example than some previously handled, Joly's notebook is in many ways all the more charming for this 'home-made/folk-art' feel!

Learning by rotation - 'a delightful game for speedily learning the facts of arithmetic'

40. **[MATHEMATICAL TEACHING AID.] [EDUCATIONAL DEVICE CO.,]** KUHN'S DRILL-TEST An automatic self-verifying Game of Arithmetic. A new invention made by the Educational Device Co., Medina, 115 W. Centre St., N.Y. *ca.* 1920-1930s].

Green metal tin, 20.5 cm in diametre, 1.2cm in depth, containing within two pairs of revolving discs riveted in place, the upper made of printed green metal with a printed card disc below, the upper discs with 9 cut out windows and eight columns of numbers alongside a corresponding pin-holes; some foxing and soiling evident to card discs; with instructions printed on tin base; without the original stylus for turning the discs though still functional; tin somewhat soiled and scuffed, but otherwise a good and scarce survivor. **£225**

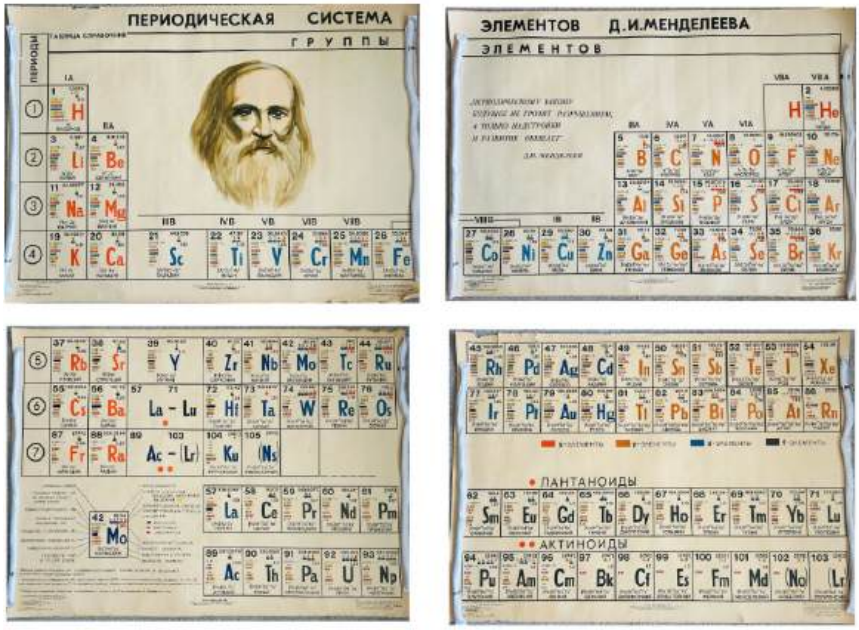
A scarce and 'delightful' educational game 'for speedily learning the facts of arithmetic', produced by the Educational Device Company of Medina in New York. One of a series of 'drill-tests now 'ready', the present example includes discs to help students with the manual calculation for 'column addition' and 'part of numbers - Fractions'. 'Work the problem at one of the windows. The answer to this problem is in the column to the right. Put the stylus in the hole beside the answer you think is the correct one, and push the upper disc as far to the left as it will go. There - if you have selected the correct answer, the stylus will drop into a hole in the lower disc. Keep the stylus firmly in this hole, and pull both discs as far to the right as the stop will permit. This will bring a new problem to the window. Work it as above, and keep on indefinitely until all the facts are learned'. (Instructions).

We are unsure as to whether the discs were intended to be interchangeable: the rivets seem to be immovable so perhaps not, but the instructions note that others were available, however, dealing addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Far from 'delightful', the game appears rather devilish (though may perhaps not be revolving as fully intended). Google provides some

tantalising snippets of contemporary reviews, which seem to suggest it was well reviewed in its day. 'A very clever piece of work' and 'marvellous little machine' according to the *American Educational Digest: The School Executives Magazine* of 1923 and 1924, that 'simply won't allow the child to make a single mistake. Think of it - every example done correctly and no papers to correct! It seems uncanny but it is true' (*Normal Instructor and Teachers World*, vol 34). Surviving examples appear to be extremely scarce, however, with a possibly earlier variant existing that was housed within a wooden box. We have for far been unable to find any further information about Kuhn.

See Wilfried Denz' site https://www.rechnen-ohne-strom.de/rechner-galerie/kugelrechner-lernhilfen/sonstige-lernhilfen.



41. **[MENDELEEV, DIMITRI IVANOVICH.]** IN RUSSIAN: [THE PERIODICAL SYSTEM ACCORDING TO D. I. MENDELEEV.] Synoptic Tables. Groups of Elements. The authors of the table E. M. Sokolovskaya, I.E. Shimanovich, V.V. Sorokin, V.F. Tikavy. Artist E.V. Gavrilin, Editor of the publishing house, V.V. Istomin... Moscow, Publishing House 'Higher School', 1985. Approved by the Academic Council of the USSR State Committee for Vocational Education. 1985.

Series of four large wall charts forming the periodic table, each poster 60 x 85cm, with a total size of 120 x 170cm; offset printed in a number of colours and including a large portrait of Mendeleev; numbered 1-4; all four tables somewhat browned and fragile due to poor paper quality, each with a number of marginal nicks and tears though with more prominent tears of over 5cms affecting the left margins on plates 3 & 4; despite obvious signs of wear, still a scarce and vibrant survivor. **£485**

Four large and striking educational wall charts illustrating Dimitri Mendeleev's famous periodic system, produced by the largest Soviet publisher of educational literature, and seemingly issued to coincide with the 150th anniversary of his birth in 1834. According to the imprint, the posters were printed in a run of 55,000 copies in 1984 and were available to purchase for 30 kopecks each.

Vibrantly printed, the posters include a striking portrait of the chemist, together with a quotation: 'The future does not threaten the periodic table with doom, but only promises improvement and growth.' A

number of leading Soviet educationalists have collaborated on its production including: Evdokia Mikhailovna Sokoloskaya (1923-2010) a leading Soviet chemist who for many years headed the Department of General Chemistry at the Faculty of Lomonosov Moscow State University; Igor Evgenievich Shimanovich (1939-) the Belarusian chemist and professor; Vladimir Valentinovich Sorokin, an established biochemist and educator and the author of a number of works; and Viktor Filippovich Tikavy (1930-2002) was a prominent Belarusian chemist, who served as Dean of the Chemical Faculty at the Belarusian State University. Printed on rather poor quality paper, the face that they have survived is surprising.

Using her innovative pictorial system

42. **[MNEMONICS.] SAINT-OUEN Mme Laure Boen de.** TABLEAUX MNÉMONIQUES DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE, composés de médaillons chronologiques, contenant le portrait de chaque Roi, et les principaux événements de chaque règne, indiqués par différents emblèmes; accompagnés d'un abrégé de l'histoire de France, mis en rapport avec les tableaux. Seconde édition. A Paris, Chez Louis Colas, Libraire... 1838.

12mo, pp. 400; with 70 full-page engraved plates each with two images; plates clean and bright, with some occasional light marginal staining, text on differing paper stock, a little browned and foxed throughout, with some sporadic minor dampstaining affecting margins; in contemporary green pebble-grained cloth backed marbled boards, spine ruled in blind and lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little bumped, corners a little worn, but otherwise a good copy. **£450**

Scarce later edition of this attractive mnemonical treatise, and the first work by the noted educationalist and author of several historical works, Mme Laure Boen de Saint-Ouen (1799-1838). It was in the first edition of 1822, that Saint-Ouen unveiled her eye-catching pictorial system, using small emblems designed to represent significant events: for example a small upright chariot or ship signified a victory in battle, whilst an upside down equivalent depicted a loss. A sword represented an assassination, in contrast to an hourglass signifying a natural death. Such was the success and positive reception to the work and this new and effective method of teaching history, that Saint-Ouen was to subsequently publish a number of similar works, notably an extensive history of England (1825), as well as a history celebrating the life of Napoleon (1833). This 1838 issue is accompanied by 70 engraved plates, each with a circular portrait of the monarch under discussion, together with an accompanying 'mnemonic medallion' comprising a combination of emblems symbolizing the events of their life. Throughout the work, Mme Saint-Ouen poses a number of exercises and questions to test the student.

Her novel method was described by contemporary reviewers as being 'well-conceived and well executed' and did much to revolutionise the way that history was taught in French elementary schools. Her initial plans to publish a series of European histories to include studies of Germany, Russia, and Spain, were curtailed by her untimely death.

Though the title-page describes this as the second edition, another issue was published by Colas in 1826. All editions of her works appear scarce.

Querard, *La Littérature Française Contemporaine*, VI p. 285; no copy of this present edition so far located on OCLC, though KVK locate copies at the National Library of Luxembourg, and the National Library of Austria.

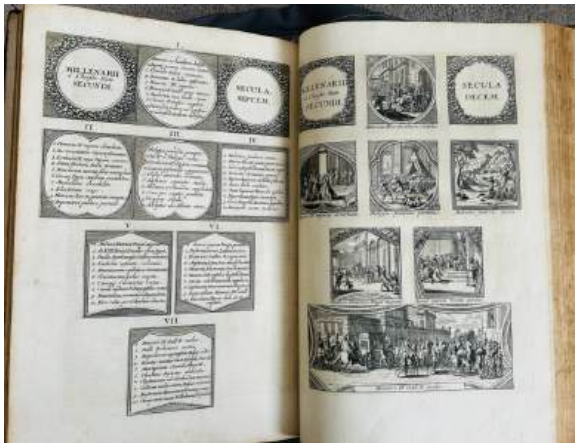
'A memory-aiding pictorial delight'

43. **[MNEMONICS.] WEIGEL, Christoph and Gregory Andreas SCHMIDT.** Sculptura historiarum et temporum memoratrix: Das ist, Gedächtnuß-hülfliche Bilder-Lust, der merckwürdigsten Welt-Geschichten aller Zeiten, von Erschaffung der Welt bis 1697.... Regensburg & Nuremberg: Chr. Weigel & J. D. Tauber, 1697. [*bound together with two supplements*:]. WEIGEL, Christoph. Gedächtnuß-hülffliche Bilder-Lust der merckwürdigsten Begebenheiten des 1696ten [-1697ten] Jahrs. [drop title] Memorabilia Historica Anni Millesimi Sexcentesimi Nonagesimi Sexti. Oder Historische Denckwürdigkeiten des 1696ten [1697sten] Jahrs; Gedächntis merkwürdigsten. [Nuremberg bey Johann Daniel Taubern, Buchhändlern neben der Schustergaß, 1696-1697].

Folio, two parts in one volume, with two further supplements; pp. [ii] engraved title-page, [68], 152; pp. [2], 259,[1] errata; pp. [iv]; pp. [iv]; with woodcut head and tailpieces and 48 engraved plates by Jan and Caspar Luiken, Georg Christoph Eimmart and Christoph Weigel, and two further double-page engraved plates; title printed in red and black with 2 large woodcut historiated initials, the plates comprising either nine or 12 panels including two title panels flanking top central image giving the millennium and century; narrow horizontal worm hole in blank outer margins of first 20 leaves (touching a few words and edge of one plate but with no significant loss), small hole with loss upper gutter of final leaf, some minor foxing and spotting throughout, mostly marginal, and with some soiling and foxing to plates, a few with some browning to verso margins, light dampstain to margin of final two leaves; front free endpaper detached; with 19th century owner's inscription dated 1851 on front flyleaf, top corner of same flyleaf excised (presumed 1851 removal of previous signature), remains of further label on rear endpaper and of old label on rear paste-down; in contemporary speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, with old title label, tooled in gilt, head and tail of spine worn exposing head-bands, with loss at head, upper joint cracked and head and tail but holding, covers somewhat scuffed and scratched, corners bumped and worn; a good copy. **£2200**

First edition of a striking educational compendium - a superbly illustrated mnemonic history of the world from Creation up to 1697, the work of the noted engraver Christoph Weigel (1654-1725), and with text by Gregory Andreas Schmidt (1655-1696) and Samuel Faber. The beautifully etched and engraved plates provide a chronological summary of universal history, and are presented mnemonically broken down into

the six millennia before and after Christ, then into the centuries and also by decades. A general 'table' is given summarising each millennium, with 37 special tables for the 37 centuries of the two millennia before Christ and the two after, each with 10 illustrations depicting events from a given decade. The small beautifully executed copperplate engravings vividly demonstrate Weigel's mastery, and no doubt would have captured the imagination of the young readers. As an iconographic memory tool, it is in the great tradition of symbolic and emblematic books of the period.



'In 1697 there appeared in the bookshop of Johann Daniel Tauber in Nuremberg a large tome, richly illustrated with 48 folio copper plate engravings and titled *Sculptura Historiarum Et Temporum Memoratrix*. The book, which presents the principal events in universal history since the creation of the world in the form of a chronological summary, does not simply follow a strictly chronological order but is shaped on mnemotechnic principles... History is thus conceived as a list of the principal events in history. This virtual list is embodied first and foremost in sets of illustrations on 48 panel engravings each of which depicts a millennium—or a century as the case may be—which in turn are divided into ten panels; these last illustrate either a century (as a subdivision of a millennium) or a decade (as a subdivision of a century). The plates, as such, can thus be viewed as pictorial lists. This became fully apparent when in 1700, poorer-quality copies were made and published on their own, with no explanatory text, under the title *Die Welt in einer Nuß* ('The world in a nutshell').' (Abstract from: *Le Monde dans une noix*, Markus Meumann, online facsimile of the reprint of 1700; without appendix here present - https://doi.org/10.4000/mcv.5803).

Bound with the present copy are two supplementary mnemonical double-page engravings, both of which appear to be rare, and we believe were printed before the book edition was published. The first, *Gedächtnuß-hülffliche Bilder-Lust der merckwürdigsten Begebenheiten des 1696ten Jahrs* describes 12 events in 1696 and announces the publication of the main work available by "nechkünfftige Michaeli" (feast of St. Michael, September 29). It is accompanied by two leaves of printed text *Memorabilia historica anni millesimi sexcentesimi nonagesimi sexti. Oder historische Denckwürdigkeiten des 1696ten Jahrs.*

This is followed by a second equally rare broadside, *Gedächtnuß-hülffliche Bilder-Lust der merckwürdigsten Begebenheiten des 1697ten Jahr* with the VD 17 locating only a single copy at Munich. As usual it describes 12 contemporary events including a view of Cartagena in Columbia, South America as well as a view of Barcelona. The heading is: *Memorabilia historica anni MDCXCVII. Sive continuatio prima ad annum praecedentem MDCXCVI. Das ist: historische Denckwürdigkeiten des 1697sten Jahrs. Oder: Die erste Fortsetzung auf das vorhergehende 1696ste Jahr*. The Raid on Cartagena in Columbia was a successful attack by the French on the fortified city of Cartagena de Indias, on May 6, 1697, as part of the War of the Grand Alliance. By 1695, the French Navy had declined to the point that it could no longer face the English and Dutch in an open sea battle and therefore had switched to privateering. The account provided includes a detailed list of the loot together with two leaves of explanatory text.

Of further Americana interest, p. 206 under 1492 notes Columbus's New World discoveries and voyages to the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, including later explorations in 1497 and 1506 with Americus Vespucci; page 273 notes battles in 1621 Brazil between the Dutch and Spanish; the Spanish Silver Fleet in 1628 from the Americas; on pages 258-9 appears an illustrated account of William Penn, the great Quaker. (Not in Landis, *European Americana*).

Christoph Weigel's (1654-1725) 'fame rests not so much upon his own work as engraver as upon the mighty works which he issued as publisher. The height of his career was reached in 1698 when he settled in Nuremberg.' (Faber du Faur, *German Baroque Literature* p. 469).

I. VD17 39:122940Z and see VD17 23:300976D; BL 17th German S933; Bauer, *Weigel*, col. 862 ff & Bibliography 9.1; Graessse VI:2 430; Young, *Memory*, 373; OCLC locates copies at Princeton (which also has a variant issue), USF, Newberry, Chicago, the National Gallery of Art and Lehigh, Northwestern, Columbia, the BL and the V&A; USTC: 1947056; for the two supplements see VD17 12:655653W and VD17 12:655658K; with thanks to Jeff Mancevice for previous research.

44. **[MYTHOLOGY - GAME.]** PANTHEON, OR HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY IN CARDS, Calculated for the Instruction of Youth. London: Willerton's Toy shop. n.d. but *ca.* 1770-1775.

Complete set of playing cards, comprising engraved title card, engraved seller's advertisement card and 52 engraved pictorial cards bearing details of mythological characters; three cards hand-coloured, all good strong impressions, seller's card on different stock somewhat browned and with small abrasion and manuscript number '42/6' in top right-hand corner, 'Morpheus' card on same variant card stock, also somewhat browned, remaining cards with general soiling and browning but generally clean and bright; housed within the original card box, with engraved label on upper cover (somewhat faded), one side of box split with loss, with heavy wear to all sides; despite box wear, a fine and scarce set. **£3,500**

Extremely scarce and striking educational game introducing children and young adults to Greek and Roman mythology through a series of 52 engraved pictorial cards giving the details of famous mythological figures and scenes. The title card promises that even those of a more mature age may find them amusing. Each card is divided into two halves, with double line borders. An elegant neo-classical engraving adorns the top half, representing a deity, hero, or memorable event selected from myths and religions of antiquity. Each deity is distinguished by the emblems which are usually associated with them. Brief explanatory notes are found below. Both epic heroes and Olympians are highlighted, together with a wealth of supporting characters. Thus we are introduced to: 'Circe, Perseus, Vulcan, Charon, Europa, Adonis, Neptune, Bellona, Arachne, Mars, Ulysses, Ajax and others, and incidents such as Apollo's transformation of Prince Cypariss into a cypress (sic) tree, and the Nine Muses' transformation of the Nine Daughters of Pierus, King of Macedonia, into magpies' (Cotsen). There are two cards for two characters (Ceries and Iphis) both different, referring to separate incidents. Three of the cards have been hand-coloured by a previous owner, evidently at an early date. Willerton's advertisement card includes an image of Mount Olympus.

Schreiber, *Playing cards*, p. 179 item 154 (in the British Museum) though noting only 46 engraved cards with title card, with a complete set at Princeton in the Cotsen collection and an incomplete set of 43 cards at the Norfolk Museum (see https://www.gamesboard.org.uk).

45. **[PAPER INSTRUMENT - CALCULATION.] MORI, PIETRO.** TAVOLA UNIVERSALE DI MOLTIPLICAZIONE (utilissima nei lunghi calcoli). Si vende a totale beneficio della "Cassa Scolastica" della R. Scuola Complementare L. Pianciani... di Spoletot. Spoleto, Panetto & Petrelli, [Prezzo L. 1,25]. [n.d. but *ca.* 1926.]

12mo, small pamphlet (single folded sheet), pp. [iv], together with printed table on pink cardboard, containing five removable 'concertina' tabs (115 x 137mm); pamphlet lightly browned due to paper quality, folded a little weak with 1.5 cm split at head, and 4cm split at tail; housed within the original brown printed envelope, lightly soiled and with some edgewear and small split at upper left margin; neat signature of Guido Riccioldi?' at upper margin; a most appealing survivor. **£385**

Appealing portable calculating device inspired by Napier's bones, the wooden or bone rods here replaced with five printed and 'pleated' paper sheets, which have been inserted into a pink card table numbered 1 to 9.

Professor Pietro Mori was, according to contemporary records, Director of the Luigi Pianciani Royal Complementary School, and the printed envelope reveals that the present device was being sold in aid of the school.

We have been unable to locate any other copies.

With two 18th century female owners

46. **[PENMANSHIP.] [BICKHAM, George.]** THE YOUNG CLERKS ASSISTANT; Or Penmanship made easy, instructive and entertaining: being a complete pocket copy-book, curiously engraved for the practice of youth in the Art of Writing. London: Printed for Richard Ware, at the Bible and Sun, Ludgate Hill. [n.d. but ca. 1733?]. [*bound with*:] PICART, Bernard. A NEW DRAWING BOOK OF MODES. By Mons. B. Picart. Printed for Richard Ware at the Bible & Sun in Amen-Corner, Warwick Lane, London. [n.d. but ca. 1733?]. [*bound with*:] LEEKEY, William. A DISCOURSE ON THE USE OF THE PEN. Containing observations on writing in general. The proper posture in sitting to write: rules for choosing quills, and making of pens for different hands, (proving that the common methods of sitting to write, and nibbing the pen, obstruct the freedom of writing:) With whatever else may tend to perfection in that art. Necessary not only for teachers of writing, but for all persons concerned in business. To which are added, two alphabetical sets of copies suited to a quarto writing book, on the rule of life, and moral definitions. London: Printed for R. Ware, at the Bible and Sun, on Ludgate-Hill. [n.d. but *ca.* 1764-1774?]

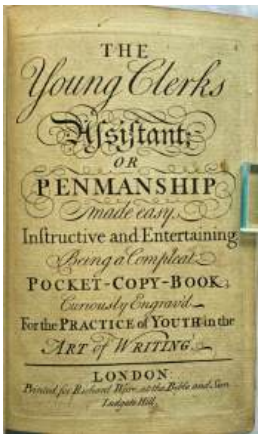
Three works in one volume, 8vo; I. ff. [i] engraved frontispiece signed 'G. Bickham sculp', [i] engraved title-page, 3 - 61 engraved and letterpress plates of different styles of handwriting, printed on recto only, 57-59 mainly letterpress with engraved numbering, leaf 9 an additional title-page 'A specimen of the various characters now principally us'd in printing & writing curiously engrav'd by the best hands, MDCCXXXIII'; II. ff. [i] engraved title page bound horizontally, 2 - 13 leaves of engraved plates, plate 2 signed 'G. Bickham junr sculp', plates 5 'G. Bickham junr sculp 1732', plate 6 slightly obscured by possibly 'Wickham junr sculp' though could also be G Bickham, plates 9 'G. Bickham junr sculp 1733', and plates 8, 10, 11 signed 'B Cole sculp'; III. pp. 32; all three works lightly browned, with some dust-soiling and spotting, some occasional ink splattering and staining, with more prominent ink stain affecting the fore-edge, and which is more prominent in the final work but not intrusive; in early 20th century green publisher's cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped; with contemporary signature of 'Mary Stone, February 15 1771' on front free endpaper, and of 'Elizabeth Webster, 1758' on verso of final free endpaper. **£885**

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

The engraver George Bickham is associated with a number of writing manuals, with perhaps his most influential being the *Universal Penman* (1733-1741), a noted collection of writing samples from the most prominent masters of the time. Whilst the *Young Clerks Assistant* is anonymous, he was responsible for the frontispiece engraving, and a number of the plates in the Picart are signed by either G. Bickham and G. Bickham Junr, with two being dated 1732 and 1733. An additional engraved title-page within the *Young Clerks Assistant*, 'A specimen of the various characters now principally us'd in printing & writing curiously engrav'd by the best hands' is dated 1733.

The present copy bears a similarity to ESTC T155495 and which they date to *ca.* 1764, apparently based on the imprint of the Leekey (printed for C. and R. Ware, 1764). Maxted, however, suggests that Richard Ware only came to be listed individually in directories from 1774-1777 (London Book trades 1775-1800, p.

239). Whilst it is possible that the first two works are here in first editions, it seems more likely that they could all be later issues.



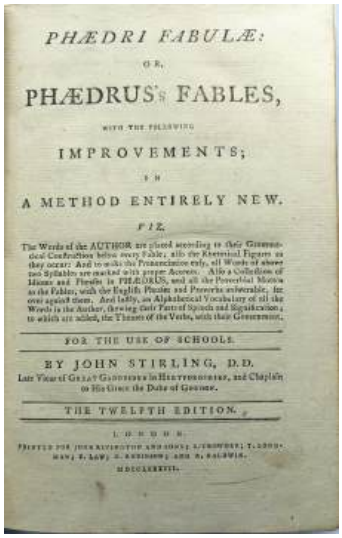
Provenance: On the front free endpaper is the inscription 'Pater Honerandum Mary Stone February 15, 1771'; whilst the final verso bears the signature 'Elizabeth Webster, 1758, Pater Honorandum 1758', together with further practice attempts. Of interest honerandum has been spelt with an 'a' on the front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

All editions appear scarce, and the evidence of female ownership makes the present copy of especial appeal.

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

47. **PHAEDRUS, GAIUS JULIUS AND JOHN STIRLING.** PHAEDRI FABULAE: or, Phædrus's Fables, with the following Improvements; in a Method Entirely New. Viz. the Words of the Author are placed according to their grammatical construction beneath every fable; the rhetorical figures also as they occur: and to make the pronunciation easy, all words of above two syllables are marked with proper accents... The Twelfth Edition. London, John Rivington, &c., 1787.

8vo (198 x 125 mm), pp. [ii] advertisements, [xii], 170, text fairly browned throughout and clearly well used, with occasional stains and ink-spots, in contemporary mottled sheep, sometime carefully rebacked, with a delightful full page calligraphic ownership inscription by Joseph Hindle of Higham, and two crossed out ownership inscriptions of Henry Wearing. **£350**



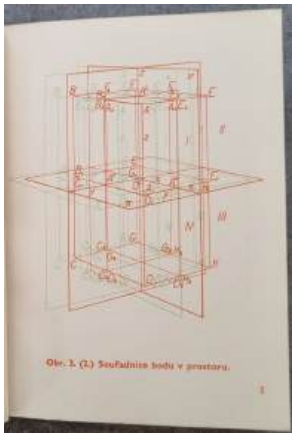
PHÆDRI FABULÆ:
OR,
PHÆDRUS's FABLES,
WITH THE FOLLOWING
IMPROVEMENTS;
IN
A METHOD ENTIRELY NEW.
VIZ.
The Words of the AUTHOR are placed according to their Grammatical Constructions before every Fable; with the Rhetorical Figures as they occur: And to make the Pronunciation easy, all Words of above two Syllables are marked with proper Accents. Also a Collection of Idioms and Phrases in PHÆDRUS, and all the Proverbial Mottos to the Fables, with the English Phrases and Proverbs answerable, set over against them. And lastly, an Alphabetical Vocabulary of all the Words in the Author, shewing their Parts of Speech and Signification; to which are added, the Tenses of the Verbs, with their Conjugation.
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.
BY JOHN STIRLING, D.D.
Late Vicar of Great Gaddesden in Hertfordshire, and Chaplain to His Grace the Duke of Gordon.
THE TWELFTH EDITION.
LONDON:
MDCCLXXXVIII.

An enormously popular schoolbook edition of Phaedrus' *Fables*, first published under this title in 1734 and reaching a sixteenth edition in 1814. Although there were so many editions, each of them is now fairly scarce, no doubt the bulk of each printing having succumbed to hard student misuse. John Stirling (d. 1777), a classics teacher at St. Andrew's School in Holborn, set out to revolutionise the teaching of Latin with this textbook and its 'method entirely new'. The main departure from previous texts was his grammatical mapping, by which every fable is followed by the same fable, in Latin, but rearranged according to their natural English grammatical order. He also marks rhetorical figures as they appear in each fable. After the fables comes a large section of appendices (pp. 93-170), providing the young scholar with plentiful language resources, 'A Collection of the Proverbial Mottos to Phaedrus's Fables, in Latin and English'; 'A Collection of Phrases in Phaedrus's Fables. In Latin and English'; a comprehensive vocabulary list (pp. 115-154) and, finally, a table of conjugated verbs (pp. 155-170).

In later years, Stirling moved on to become a master at the Bow Free School in Stratford, East London after which he retired from teaching and became Vicar of Great Gaddesden in Hertforshire. According to the title-page, he was also Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon. He wrote a number of other educational works, including *A System of Rhetoric, in a method entirely new*, London, 1733 and *A Short View of English Grammar, in a method intirely [sic] new*, London, printed for the Author, 1735.

Provenance: with two (apparently) schoolboy ownership inscriptions: the first, Henry Hearing (?), written twice, crossed out twice. The second is of Joseph Hindle, written once as 'Hindle. Higham' and once more as an elaborate Latin ownership inscription with date: 'Liber Jose[p]hi Hindle / Viginti Quartus Dies / Septembris / Octodecim Centum / et / Decem', the whole with a considerable number of attractive squiggles.

ESTC n20226, listing BL, Library Company of Philadelphia and Middlebury College; OCLC adds Lehigh and Free Library of Philadelphia.



Bringing geometrical figures to life in 3-D

48. **PRUNER, Rudolf.** ANAGLYFY k učebnicím Klíma-Ingriš. Deskriptivní Geometrie. pro V. třídu reálek a VII. třídu reálných gymnasií a reformních reálných gymnasií. 32 Obrazù. Prag-Praha. Nákladem Ceské Grafické Unie. A. S. 1941.

8vo, pp. [2] blank, 36, [2] blank; pp. 3-34 anaglyph plates printed in red and green for 3-D viewing together; aside from some very light browning, clean and bright; with two pairs of 3-D glasses housed within a printed cream paper pocket on inside front cover; in the original cloth backed orange printed boards, head and tail of spine a little worn, light soiling to boards, extremities a little rubbed and worn; a very good copy. **£285**

First edition of this striking optical work, and one of a number of innovative educational textbooks by Rudolf Pruner that incorporated stereoscopic anaglyphs, used here by Pruner to help secondary school pupils visualise and understand complex geometrical figures more easily.

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

The introductory preface by the educationalist Dr. Josef Klíma, cites the influential work of Henry Vuibert (1847-1945), who had published *Les Anaglyphes Geometriques* in 1912, as well as the 1938 work *Mathematische Raumbiler* by the publishing firm Köhler-Graf-Cavlov. He believes, however, that Pruner's work published specifically as an educational text book for school students. 'Let these images not only enliven, but also facilitate the study of descriptive geometry' (p. 2, google translation).

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of the Czech Republic, and the German National Library, Leipzig.

Innovative visual aids incorporating volvelles and transparences

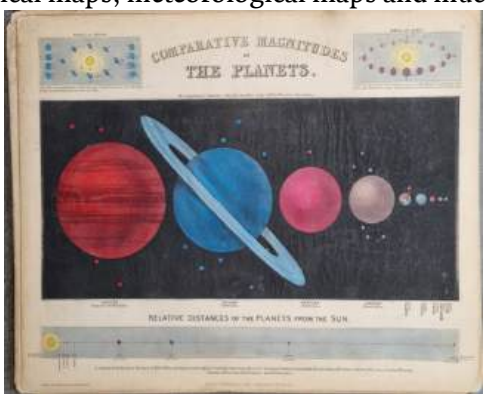
49. **[REYNOLDS, James, bookseller].** ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS London: Published by James Reynolds & Sons, 174, Strand. [n.d. but *ca.* 1849-1870s]?

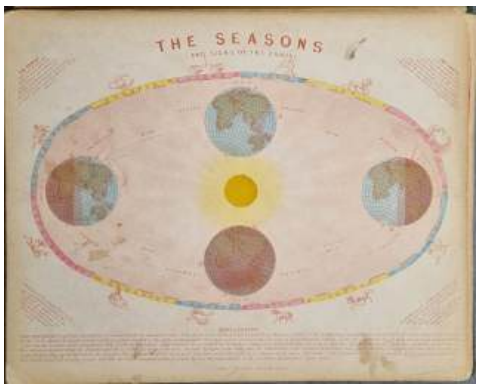
4to; with 12 engraved plates, four incorporating transparencies, one with accompanying die-cut 'movable' card disc, one with two volvelles attached by thread; all quite vibrantly coloured both mechanically and by hand, one card with printed text on verso; all cards somewhat soiled and browned due to use and paper quality, with signs

of use and a few small marginal nicks with more prominent wear to the 'Chart of the Heavens', with the accompanying card overlay torn with slight loss ; loosely inserted within contemporary black cloth portfolio, ruled in blind, with title in gilt on upper cover, head and tail of spine neatly repaired, covers lightly stained and scuffed; with contemporary signature on front pastedown '12 diagrams, Mary Lucy Shee'; a good set. **£1500**

An appealing, though presumed mixed set, of this elementary introduction to astronomy, one of several series of affordable, vibrantly coloured educational aids for children, to be used at home, in the class-room and elsewhere: a striking example of Victorian 'infographics', from the publishing firm widely acknowledged to have mastered the genre, that of James Reynolds. Perhaps his most famous and iconic series, this set of 'Astronomical Diagrams' is bound in a black cloth portfolio, and includes the less common 'Geographical diagram of the earth adapted for illustrating its movement' which includes to partially coloured volvelles. Finding complete portfolios is increasingly uncommon, and it would perhaps be slightly naïve to assume that what appears to be a complete set, in fact contain the cards as originally purchased, and one can well imagine that some 'judicious' swapping may have gone on over time. Having handled a number of sets over recent years, the present set appears to include earlier issue of the cards.

The plates are: 1. The Chart of the Heavens (transparent) together with the accompanying card overlay 'Movable Horizon arranged for the chart of the heavens' (though overlay worn with slight loss; 2. Geographical diagram of the earth adapted for illustrating its movement, (with two partially coloured volvelles). 3. Transparent Solar System; 4. Transparent Diagram of the Phases of the Moon; 5. Comparative Magnitudes of the Planets (particularly striking) 6. The Sun and Solar Phenomena (earlier imprint without the line 'diameter of the sun 853000 miles distance from the earth 91000000 miles and imprint reading J. Reynolds as opposed to James Reynolds and Sons seen on later versions); 7. Comets (earlier issue - later variants included aerolites); 8. The Earth and its Atmosphere (earlier issue dated March 10th 1849); 9. The Seasons (variant issue printed in sepia); 10. Eclipses (variant issue printed in sepioa); 11. The Earth's Annual Revolution round the Sun; 12. Diagram of Meteorology (with explanatory text on Born in Islington, and the son of a printer, James Reynolds seems to have started business in around 1825, setting up in the Strand. The firm went on to produce a vast array of instructive and educational material over many years, in a variety of large and smaller formats, ranging from standard maps and atlases, thematic maps on topics such as astronomy, geology, zoology and botany, tidal charts, physical maps, meteorological maps and much more.





Very much an innovator in his field, though operating at the cheaper end of the market, his work was always reliable and accurate, and he routinely employed distinguished geographers such as Ernest George

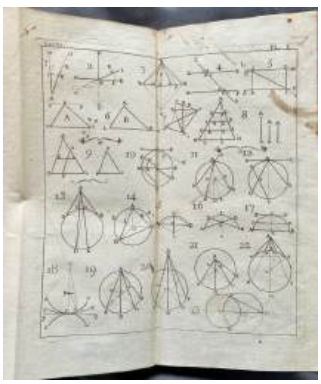
Ravenstein (1834-1913) and the geologist Professor John Morris (1810-1886) to advise on his diagrams. These could be purchased either in portfolio sets (usually of 12 cards, though that could vary), or individually for 1s. to enable the user to compile their own personal collection on subjects of their choice. Issued on stiff card, the majority of the diagrams were coloured (either by hand or later mechanically), and several cleverly incorporated transparencies. All beautifully executed, they were predominantly engraved by John Emslie, with whom Reynolds formed a productive, successful and enduring partnership. Their first joint production was the set of astronomical cards, issued sometime around 1846, and which proved so popular it was reprinted for decades. Reynolds was an adept and re-active publisher, who constantly revised his various publications, and provided them in a number of different and flexible formats to meet demand. Emslie went on to win a prize medal for his educational diagrams at the International Exhibition of 1862. Their publications captured the interest of the burgeoning middle classes of Victorian England, with many more parents interested in buying educational books for their children. The drive for worker's and women's education no doubt also fuelled demand. Reynold's works vividly reflect the growing flowering of 'infographics' that emerged during the Victorian era, as the industrialisation of printing made it easier and cheaper to create books with detailed colour illustrations.

By the 'Revolutionary Bishop'

50. **TORNÉ, PIERRE ANASTASE.** LEÇONS ÉLÉMENTAIRES DE CALCUL ET DE GEOMETRIE, a l'usage des colleges. A Paris, Chez Ch. Ant. Jombert, Imprimeur du Roi pour le Génie & l'Artillerie, 1754.

8vo, pp. [iii]-viii, 233, [11] including table of contents, approbation, privilege and errata; with appealing woodcut title-page vignette, woodcut head- and tail-pieces, and four folding engraved plates; small nick affecting fore-edge of pp. 9-11, insignificant minor worm-trail at tail of pp. 221-232, minor ink staining to plate I, and some occasional light foxing and spotting; otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary full mottled sheep, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt with morocco label, slight nick to spine at tail, upper cover a little scuffed and scratched, extremities lightly bumped and rubbed; with contemporary book-label of 'Me. Lespinasse, Avocat' on front pastedown; an appealing copy. **£550**

First edition of this attractively printed practical elementary work on calculus and geometry, by Pierre Anastase Torne (1727-1797). Though at the time a priest in Tarbes, and a professor at the town college, Torné had long held an interest in mathematics and geometry, and according to the *Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains*, was in correspondence with both Jean le Rond d'Alembert (1717-1783) and Joseph Lagrange (1736-1813) who were willing for him to share their teachings, presumably in the present work, although there appear to be no obvious citations. The work was to have some success however and was well received.



Torné was to later become a canon at Orléans Cathedral, and in 1774 delivered the funeral oration of Louis XV, having previous gained a reputation for his oratory and preaching. In 1789 he enthusiastically embraced the revolution, and travelled to Paris to join the Jacobins. He was elected constitutional Bishop of Cher in 1791. Not only politically engaged, he maintained an active correspondence with leading figures and maintained a correspondence with Rousseau. He was to later leave the priesthood and marry at the age of 66, although the marriage proved to short-lived. He eventually returned to Tarbes where he obtained a position as the librarian at the *École Centrale*, which allowed him to save a number of manuscripts from the revolutionary turmoil. He retained his links with the Jacobins, but died having been rejected by his family, the revolutionary bishop now somewhat forgotten.

OCLC locates copies at McGill, Michigan, Concordia, Dallas Theological Seminary, Virginia Tech, and the BnF.

'Only obtained from Miss O. H. Drury' of Dublin

51. **[WORD GAME]. [DRURY, MISS O.H.]** LETTER-BAGS. Regd. A word-making game for any number of players on an Entirely New Principle. "As Fascinating as Bridge". Invented by the Late Alexander Millar. [n.d. but *ca.* 1920s?]

Consisting of one lidded card box 115 x 160m, containing within four separate lidded boxes 75 x 55mm; lacking one blank blue tile, but otherwise complete, white, pink and yellow boxes containing a set of 90 coloured lettered squares (of which five are blank in each set, although as noted only four blue blank tiles); upper lid of each with printed text giving the numbers of individual letters; sets generally bright and clean, with a block of colour on each added in pen to indicate set of cards; some light soiling to boxes; retaining original green cloth 'caller's bag' usually missing; with a folded set of printed rules (though torn in half but without any loss or interruption of text and still usable); rules with some pencil markings; in the original white box, upper lid printed, box lid rather dust-soiled and scuffed, worn along joints and edges, and with later sellotape repairs around the edge; a scarce game.

£90

An appealing game, similar in vein to scrabble, and we believe an early issue, unusually retaining the original cloth callers bag and including a set of rules. The game consists of a box containing four separate boxes, each of which contains 85 small square cards with letters of the alphabet printed on both sides, together with a further 5 blank cards 'to replace lost letters' (though the present set lacks one blue blank tile). The four sets are printed in different colours: white, blue, pink and yellow.

'The object of the game is to form as many and as long words as possible out of each of the sets of letters supplied... each set contains 85 letters, the proportional quantities of each letter being the same as used by printers. Each set is kept in a small box or bag, with a larger bag for the "Caller"'. Each player takes a set, except for the "Caller", who keeps his set in a bag 'from which he draws them one by one at random'. As each letter is called, the player takes the corresponding letter from his set, and places them 'in not more than six vertical or horizontal columns, endeavouring to arrange them so as to form complete words, reading vertically downwards or horizontally across'.

According to the main lid, the game was 'invented by the late Alexander Millar', but as the instruction leaf reveals, the marketing and distribution of the game appears to have been undertaken by two sisters. The printed note states that the game could only be obtained from 'Miss O. H. Drury' of Farnagh, York Road, Kingstown, Dublin'. Previous sets handled suggested that a 'Miss M.I. Drury' was also involved in this entrepreneurial enterprise. A change in the price of the game has also been noted in ink - the original price 'Price 1/6 per set. Postage 1 set 3d., 2 sets 5d., etc.' now changed to '1/8 per set, and increased to 4d and 5d respectively'. The price of the sets appears to have changed over time, with the dispatch address also changing. The games seems to have proved relatively popular, with variant and presumably later issues identified including a printed note on the box lid of Miss M. I. Drury's involvement. Only the Ballam collection set appears to retain the original callers' bag (in that case blue).

Sets located at the National Trust Museum of Childhood, in the Ballam Collection at the Bodleian, and in the Osborne Collection at Toronto.

Tertiary Education

The inaugural course of surgery at the Royal College of Surgery in Lille

52. **[ARNOULD, Phillipe-Joseph, Master Surgeon and Acting Professor.] QUITTEZ, Jean-Baptiste-Ignace-Joseph.** COURS DE CHIRURGIE. Commencé par ordre du Roy le 26 avril 1774, dicté au college Royal par le Sieur Arnould, Premier Professeur. [Lille, 1774.]

12mo, pp. [iv], hand-coloured coat of arms, and title, 592; with four further attractive hand-coloured 'coats of arms' adorning sectional titles at pp. 233, 245, 263, & 413; penned in a neat legible single hand in brown ink;

some occasional minor spotting and soiling, but otherwise clean and bright; in contemporary full marbled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, attractively tooled in gilt, with red morocco label lettered in gilt (slightly chipped), all edges gilt, head of spine chipped and worn exposing headband, joints a little rubbed, some minor surface wear, extremities rubbed, corners somewhat worn and bumped; with the engraved book-plate of the Lille pharmacist Edmond Leclair on front paste-down; an appealing survivor. **£2800**

An attractive and beautifully penned late eighteenth century manuscript transcribing an early, perhaps indeed the inaugural, surgical course given by Philippe Joseph Arnould (1740-1790) at the Royal College of Surgery in Lille in 1774. The course notes have been neatly compiled by Jean-Baptiste-Ignace Joseph Quittez, son of the Lille Master Surgeon François-Joseph Quittez, and who has signed his initials on the final leaf. He was himself to become a master surgeon and Professor of Osteology at the Lille school.

This attractive manuscript is divided into five parts: 'De la physiologie' (pp. 1-231); 'Hygiène' (pp. 233-243); 'Pathologie' (pp. 245-262); 'Thérapeutique' (pp. 263-412); 'Des maladies en particulier' (pp. 213-586); and concluding with a detailed index (pp. 587-592).

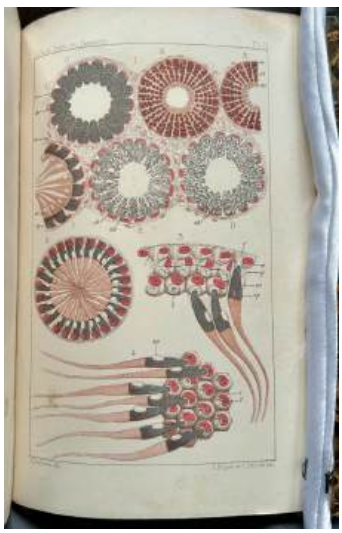
By a declaration of June 1772, Louis XV transformed the guild of surgeons of Lille into a college and ordered the establishment of a school of surgery, which opened in May 1773. Thus we find an attractive hand-coloured rendition of the Arms of the House of France at the start of the volume, below which are penned the words "By order of the King. 1774." The second, third, fourth, and final sections are each further attractively adorned with painted coats of arms: royal arms (p. 233); arms of Lille (p. 245); royal arms supported by two angels (p. 263); and arms of the surgeons supported by two angels (p. 413). As such the present manuscript provides an invaluable insight into the curriculum of the day at the newly established Royal College.

Provenance: The manuscript was once in the possession of the the pharmacist and medical historian Edmond Leclair, who cites it in his 'Histoire de la chirurgie à Lille', vol. II, p. 302 giving the following note about Arnould (here in translation): 'Born in Lille on August 23, 1740, admitted as a surgeon on January 31, 1765, married Geneviève Jesupret, a native of Saint-Amand, in Lille (La Madeleine) on October 12, 1773. A consulting surgeon at the Comtesse Hospital and the Saint-Sauveur Hospital, he was Master of the Corps from 1768 to 1770, Assistant Professor in 1773, and Full Professor in 1775. He appears as "absent" on the lists of 1792. Our collection includes the lectures dictated by Arnould to his students in 1774 and 1775, which were compiled by his student J. B. J. J. Quittez'.

By the Haitian born physician.

53. BALBIANI, ÉDOUARD-GÉRARD. LEÇONS SUR LA GÉNÉRATION DES VERTÉBRÉS Cours d'Embryogénie Comparée du Collége de France (Semestre d'hiver 1877-1878). recueillies par le Dr. F. Henneguy revues par le Professeur. Avec 150 figures intercalées dans le texte et 6 planches en chromo-lithographie hors texte. Paris, Octave Doin, Éditeur, 8 place de l'Odéon. 1879.

8vo, pp. vi-279, [1] blank; with six chromolithograph plates and numerous text figures within the text; half-title and a couple of gatherings somewhat browned, with light foxing and soiling throughout, plates a little foxed with some marginal staining; in contemporary quarter calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, with green morocco label lettered in gilt, upper headcap damaged, spine somewhat rubbed and scuffed, extremities lightly bumped and corners worn; still a sound copy. **£485**



First edition of this illustrated and comparative course on vertebrate embryogenesis given by the noted French microbiologist and embryologist Édouard-Gérard Balbiani (1823-1899). Born in Haiti, Balbiani studied in both Frankfurt am Main and Paris where he completed his studies in 1854. From 1874 to his death, he held the chair of comparative embryogenesis at the Collège de France, and the present work contains his series of 24 lectures/lessons given during the 1877-1878 semester, collected together by Dr. Louis Félix Henneguy (1850-1928). In his own work of 1896, *Leçon sur la cellule*, Henneguy said of the present work: 'in 1879, in his *Leçons sur la génération des Vertébrés*, M. Balbiani after having recalled the observations of his predecessors and his previous personal research, reported the existence of the embyogenic cell in the eggs of Psyllids, Cicadids, Whiteflies, Coccids, of some Ichneumonians, in those cartilaginous fish, skate, squatina angelus, in the ovules of the bidder organ of the male toad, in the ovules of the hen, the sparrow, the creserelle, the lapwing among birds, in those of the bitch, the cat, squirrel, cow and woman among mammals' (p. 159).

'This work corresponds in some degree to that of Kölliker on the development of man and the higher animals, but is confined rather to the earliest stages of development, and particularly to the mode of formation of the egg and the male reproductive elements, subjects now occupying very closely the attention of observers in the different countries of Europe... Should there be any one desirous of examining into the subject, he would find the volume before us, although a little passé in some points recently worked out by E. Van Beneden, McLeod, Balfour, and probably several biologists in Germany, still as useful and certainly as readable an introduction as he could desire. Balbiani has contributed additions to our knowledge or reproduction in the Arthropods and in the Vertebrates, and considerable new matter, illustrated with six chromo-lithograph plates, is given in the present volume' (*The American Naturalist*, 15, 1881, p. 45)

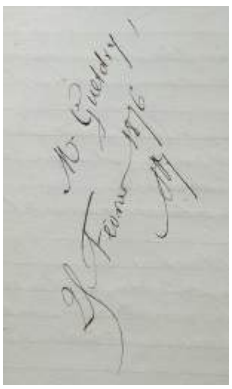
Balbiani 'is credited with the discovery of sexual organ development in Chironomus which eventually led to the general theory regarding the autonomy of the germ cell. Also, along with anatomist Louis-Antoine Ranvier (1835-1922), he founded the *Archives d'anatomie microscopique*. There are numerous microscopic organisms that are named after Balbiani, including Sphaeromyxa balbianii, Trypanosoma balbianii, Cristlspira balbianii, Didinium balbianii, Monodinium balbianii and Spirillum balbianii' (bionity online).

OCLC locates copies at Harvard, the College of Physicians, Columbia, Cornell, the New York Academy of Medicine, Rochester, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Amherst, Princeton, Pennsylvania, McGill and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

54. **[ECOLE CENTRALE DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES.] [DANIEL, Professor.]** BOUND AND NEATLY TRANSCRIBED MANUSCRIPT NOTEBOOK, 'COURS DE PHYSIQUE GÉNÉRALE', penned in a single hand throughout, and containing the complete course. Paris, 1875-1876.

Bound lined paper notebook, 4to; pp. [2] tipped in printed sheet 'Instruction sur la tenue des cahiers de notes et des cahiers de problèmes', 42, [2], 43 - 249, [250- 256 blank], folding table mounted on p. 66; [2] tipped in printed sheet 'Instruction sur la tenue des cahiers de notes et des cahiers de problèmes', 257 - 323, 225 (pagination error) - 400, (leaf excised at p. 349 due to correction with no interruption of meaning), 341 (pagination error) - 345, [1] blank, [2] tipped in leaf 'Instruction sur la tenue des cahiers de notes et des cahiers de problèmes', 347 - 490, (p. 457 glued together), [491-495, blank], [96] blank; penned in a single neat hand with numerous pen and ink diagrams and illustrations, often found on verso facing page; some occasional foxing and soiling, but otherwise good; in contemporary sheep backed marbled boards, spine ruled in gilt, with two black morocco labels lettered in gilt, with the initials 'V.G.' in gilt at tail, and additional gilt volume number, tail of spine slightly nicked, some light scuffing to spine and covers, extremities a little bumped and worn, book-block a little shaken, but otherwise good. **£500**

Extensive and neatly transcribed lecture notes for the course on general physics taught by Professor Daniel at the École Centrale des Arts et manufactures, also known as the École Centrale de Paris, between November 1875 and June 1876, providing an insight into the curriculum of such courses, and the standards required. According to Guillet in 'Cent ans de la vie de l'École Centrale des Arts et manufactures, 1829-1929', Daniel was Chair of Physics from 1861-1881. This neat manuscript contains the entire course, and is composed of 25 lectures on heat, 21 on electricity, three on acoustics, and 11 lessons on optics. This course is very similar in structure to Daniel's 1880 course described by Guillet, with a few variations. The notes have been richly illustrated with careful diagrams and explanatory drawings.



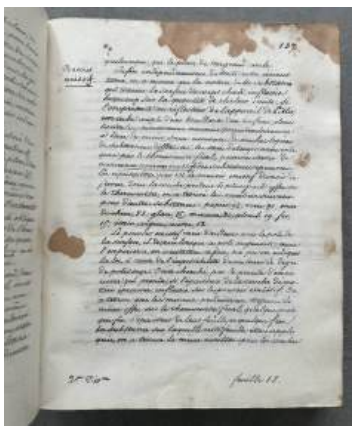
The initials 'V.G.' are found on the spine of the volume, the signature 'M. Gueldry' can be found at the end of a number of sections, alongside the initials 'S.M.' This could perhaps have been another professor, or perhaps the leading student of the class. Previously handled technical drawing albums or 'epures' exhibit similar 'sign offs' as sections were completed successfully.

55. **[ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE.] LAMÉ, Gabriel.** COURS DE PHYSIQUE Première année (1833-1834). 2ème Division. [followed by:] Seconde année (1834-1835). [Paris], Lith. de Clouet, r. du Colombier 13. 1834-1835.

Two parts in one volume, large 4to; pp. 508; pp. 404; without title-page as often found; in lithograph throughout reproducing the original manuscript notes with numerous accompanying hand-drawn illustrations throughout both volumes; first volume affected by some prominent coffee(?) or ink staining affecting a number of leaves in the first half of the work, in particular pp. 13-38, 47-63, 113-120, 137-157, 217-227, and with small paper flaw p. 181; fainter stain affecting upper margins of pp. 183-247 in Vol. II; text otherwise generally fresh; with faint pencil signature at head of p. 169 'M. Costay'; in an attractive signed binding by 'Hirou' in contemporary green morocco backed boards, spine ruled, lettered and decorated in gilt, retaining the original green silk marker, head and tail of spine and joints a little rubbed, covers a little scuffed, corners rather bumped. **£550**

An extensive and rare example of the early 19th century genre of academic course notes printed in lithograph throughout, reproducing the original manuscript and including accompanying hand-drawn illustrations. As revealed by the tooling on the spine, the present notes relate to a course given by the noted engineer and mathematician Gabriel Lamé (1795-1870), who was at the time Chair of Physics at the *École Polytechnique*. Lamé had accepted the position in 1832, having previously spent a number of years in St. Petersburg, after accepting a position at the *Institut et Corps du Genie des Voies de Communications* as Professor of engineering at the request of Alexander I. There he had lectured on analysis, physics, mechanics, chemistry and engineering topics. Upon his return he remained active as an engineer, and subsequently accepted a post at the Sorbonne as Chair of mathematical physics and probability.

The *École Polytechnique* was founded in 1794 under the name *École Centrale des Travaux Publics*, being renamed in the following year. Its mission was to provide its students with a well-rounded scientific education, with a strong emphasis in mathematics, physics and chemistry, and to prepare them upon graduation to enter the national institutes of public works, such as the *École d'Application de l'Artillerie et du Génie* (School of Artillery and Engineering Applications), *École des Mines*, and *École nationale des ponts et chausses* (National School of Bridges and Roadways).



The present volume is divided into two years of study, with topics including the general properties of materials, heat, the conductibility of bodies, latent heats, the laws on the cooling of bodies, molecular attraction, the action of capillaries, on electricity, galvanism, on light, refraction, vision, optical instrumentation, and concluding with a section on acoustics. Lamé went on to publish a printed two volume textbook in 1840, *Cours de Physique de l'École Polytechnique*, which whilst drawing upon these course notes, was a substantially revised and new work.

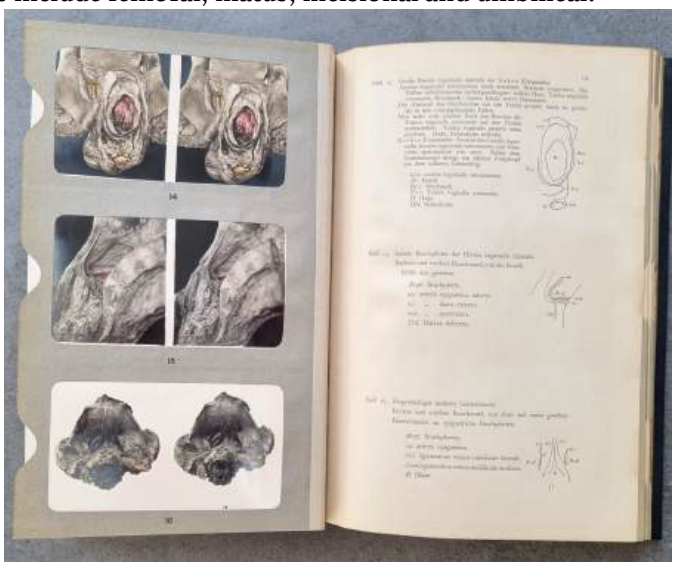
As revealed at the tail of the first page of the second part, the publication was produced by Joseph Auguste Clouet, who was the official lithographer for the *École Centrale des Arts et manufactures*, also known as the *École Centrale de Paris*, producing a number of 'autographed' course notes for that institution, clearly undertaking similar work for the other leading Parisian scientific Institutions.

OCLC suggests one copy of the present course notes at St Andrews.

56. **ENDERLEN, EUGEN AND EMIL GASSER.** STEREOSKOPBILDER ZUR LEHRE VON DEN HERNIEN Jena, verlag von Gustav Fischer. 1906.

Large 4to, pp. [ii] title-page, 76; with 72 stereoscopic photographs, some with additional hand-colouring, mounted in 18 blue card sleeves; some light browning to text, a few leaves with some marginal dust-soiling visible along fore-edge aligning with tabs on plates; in the original blue publisher's cloth, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, head and tail of spine a little rubbed and bumped, with further light scuffing and rubbing to covers and extremities, corners lightly bumped; a very good copy. **£885**

First edition of this striking and unusual atlas, giving a graphically illustrated account of the various types of hernias using stereoscopic photographs. A hernia occurs when an internal part of the body pushes through a weakness in the muscle or surrounding tissue wall. They can occur throughout the body, but most often develop in the area of the body between the chest and hips. The most common type is the inguinal, but other types include femoral, hiatus, incisional and umbilical.



Stereoskopbilder zur Lehre von den Hernien is an example of the co-operation between surgeon Eugen Enderlen and anatomist Emil Gasser. It includes photographs of dissected preparations that illustrate the anatomy of hernias. They come from what is known today as the Gasser-Strahl collection in the Anatomical Institute at the Philipps University in Marburg, Germany... Each pair of images is matched with a corresponding description on the opposite page. For purposes of clarity, some of the photographs were enhanced with color. The same color code was used throughout the atlas: red for arteries, blue for veins, and yellow for nerves. When adding color was superfluous, the images were left unchanged. As intended by the authors, the atlas can be viewed using any standard stereoscope. However the naked eye can be trained to perceive the depth of stereoscopic pictures and give the user the illusion of a 3-D image without the use of a stereoscope' (University of Pittsburgh Health Sciences Library, online *Treasures from the Rare Book Room: Photography and Medical Books*, Part 3).

57. **[FLAP BOOK.] CUYER, (PIERRE-JACQUES) ÉDOUARD AND GUSTAVE ADOLPHE KUHFF.** LES ORGANES GÉNITAUX DE L'HOMME ET DE LA FEMME Structure et Fonctions, Formes Exterieures Regions Anatomiques, Situation, Rapports et Usages, Demontres a l'aide de Planches Coloriees, Decoupees et Superposees, et de 65 figures Intercalees dan le Texte... Sixiéme édition. Paris, Librairie J. B. Baillière et Fils. [n.d. but *ca.* 1900-1916.]

8vo, pp. [ii] publisher's advertisement, [3]-62, [2] publisher's advertisement; with two hand-coloured engraved plates with superimposed moveable flaps and 65 steel engraved text illustrations; paper somewhat browned throughout due to paper quality, with some occasional soiling and staining, with later manuscript annotation at head of first plate, with the overlay on the plate relating to the female organs possibly pasted down more than intended; inner gutter cracked along half-title; with contemporary ownership signatures on front free endpaper; in contemporary red cloth backed publisher's boards, book-block a little shaken, title in black on upper cover, with publisher's stamp on rear cover, spine a little sunned, upper margins of both boards knocked and bumped, covers a little stained and rubbed, corners worn. **£185**

Uncommon later edition of this detailed work on the anatomy of the male and female reproductive organs, by Édouard Cuyer (1852-19?) and Gustave-Adolphe Kuhff (b. 1847), and including two engraved plates incorporating movable flaps. The work also highlights various genital abnormalities and anomalies, including a discussion on hermaphrodism. When Cuyer and Kuhff first published their larger work on anatomy, *Le corps humain, structure et fonction* in 1878-1879, this section was published separately together with the two accompanying plates (XXVI and XXVII) and offered as a 'livraison complémentaire'. It could then be bound together with the main work as desired. As the present sixth editions attests, however, it continued to be published and viewed as a separate work for several years following. The more extensive work was reissued as a second edition in 1895 under the new title of *Atlas Manuel d'anatomie élémentaire*: both editions are now rare on the market, certainly the plates from the first edition more commonly appearing singularly, as a result of the work falling victim to being broken up.

A Prosector of anatomy at the *L'École Nationale des Beaux-Arts* and Professor at the Rouen *L'École des Beaux-Arts*, Édouard Cuyer (1852-19?) both drew and lithographed the plates for his work, with Kuhff providing the accompanying text. Cuyer was to subsequently produce a number of artistic works in collaboration with Julian Fau (fl. 1845-) and Professor Mathias Duval (1844-1907), several of which also employed the use of movable parts.

Dating of all later editions appears uncertain, but bibliographical references within the text refer to works published in 1901, with the advertisements found bound in the present volume citing works published as late as 1916.

See Choulant, *History and Bibliography of Anatomic Illustration*, p. 407 for *Le corps humain, structure et fonction*; see Röhlr, *History and Bibliography of Artistic Anatomy*, who cites a number of works by Cuyer, but not the present work; OCLC locates copies at Cornell, Washington and McGill; all editions scarce.

'To reach the best of all Possible Worlds'

58. **[GAMES - PSYCHOLOGY.]** SOCIETY TODAY. The game of social change. copyright 1971 CRM Inc. Dynamic Design Industries. 1433 N. Central Park, Anaheim, Calif. 92802. 1971.

*Boxed game, (295 x 227 x 52mm), comprising a vibrant folding playing board, eight player tokens, 24 (**of 32**) refusal tokens, 32 shot-in-the-dark cards, 16 limbo cards, 24 imponderable cards, a timer, dice, and a 20-page rule book with 300 questions; housed in the original pictorial box, somewhat foxed and soiled, two corners with tap repairs, joint of lid split and worn, with further light edgewear.* **£120**

One of a series of socially conscious and politically inspired educational games aimed at young adults, issued between 1970-1 by Dynamic Design Industries in California in collaboration with *Psychology Today Games* (an off shoot of the magazine). This innovative, yet contentious series, exemplifies the genre of educational simulation games which emerged during the 1970s, encouraging social and political engagement and critical thinking amongst children and young adults, several of which were devised by leading academics on both the East and West Coast of America.

Echoing *Candide* ' the object of the game is to reach 'The Best of All Possible Worlds' before any other player, using knowledge about people and social institutions, intelligence and luck. Whilst perhaps a reflection of 1970s society, and possibly even progressive for its time, the aims and questions have little resonance today. Question 10 in the booklet, relating to homosexuality, is very much of its time. Landing on space 70 is a grim take on the traditional 'back to go' situation - in this case though 'Doomsday! Nuclear war - no winners. Game over for all players'.

Developed at the University of California at Davis by Psychology Department Chairman Robert Somner, the first game in the series *Blacks and Whites* (1970) was to prove the most contentious, originally published as a free game insert (with paper board and un-mounted cards that had to be cut out) in the March 1970 issue of *Psychology Today* and tackles issues of race and prejudice. Other games in the series included, *The Cities Game* (1970) involving 'urban tension, corruption and the undercurrents of city politics'; *Body Talk*, introducing the psychology of influencing others through body language (1970)'; a sophisticated wine-tasting game, *Wine Cellar*, *The Family Game*, and *Who can beat Nixon?* - a 'contest for up to seven challengers'. The present set is lacking eight 'refusal token' cards, but which could be easily replicated if required.

See Charles and Stadsklev, *Learning with Games: An Analysis of Social Studies Education Games and Simulations*, p. 19-20 discussing Blacks and Whites and p. 164 listing all five games.

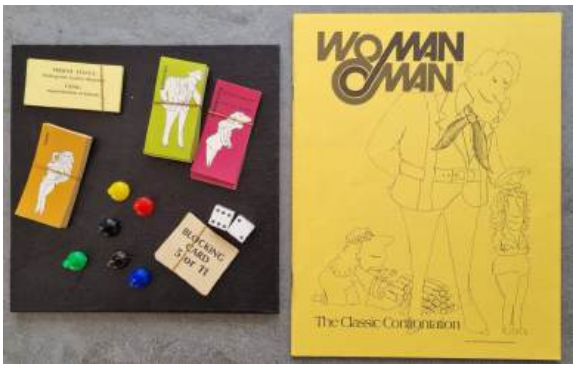
'Don't call me baby!'

59. **[GAMES - PSYCHOLOGY.]** WOMAN AND MAN The Classic Confrontation. [Psychology Today Games.] Copyright 1971 CRM Inc. Dynamic Design Industries. 1433 N. Central Park, Anaheim, Calif. 92802... 1971.

*Boxed game, (295 x 225 x 50mm), comprising vibrant folding playing board, a pair of dice, six plastic player pieces, 16 blocking cards, 16 confrontation cards (8 male, 8 female), 32 power cards (16 male, 16 female), 47 (**of 48**) status quo cards (23 male, 24 female), 16 present status cards, a 24 page booklet of directions and player*

questions (stapled as issued); booklet a little browned, with board and cards with light signs of general use but otherwise good; housed within the original pictorial box, box somewhat foxed and soiled, with some minor rubbing and wear to extremities, but otherwise good. **£150**

One of a series of socially conscious and politically inspired educational games aimed at young adults, issued between 1970-1 by Dynamic Design Industries in California in collaboration with *Psychology Today Games* (an off shoot of the magazine). Developed to draw attention to the gender divide, *Woman and Man* (1971) highlights the fact that 'one sex has managed to squelch the other', and aims to correct 'this blind spot by exploring the squelch process'. 'Each woman must accumulate enough Status Quo points to prove her equality to Men. Each man must collect enough Status Quo points to prove once and for all a Woman's place is beneath his'. Women begin this game at a disadvantage, starting with fewer points and have a harder time earning points as they play. 'But if they are very crafty - or team up - they have a fighting chance'. Players draw goal cards depending on their gender, which tells them the number points they begin with. From research, we believe that one card notes for a female player that they are a state congresswoman. Goal: 'President of the United States. Impossible. PICK ANOTHER GOAL.'. Sadly this still seems some way off...



'As you play Woman & Man, many sides of the confrontation between the sexes will be revealed... and inevitably, many important issues that have direct bearing on the lives of the players will be raised. Make a mental note of these issues. Then, when the game has been concluded, the players may elect to have an organised discussion of the issues that concern them most, to find (if possible) some ground for greater understanding' (p. 5, rules). The booklet also includes an extensive section of questions to aid further discussion, including trying to identify famous quotes relating to women, questions about pay scales, employment rights, women's health and educational opportunities for women. A coupon is found on the final leaf, enabling the owner to 'send for 200 more questions' if required.

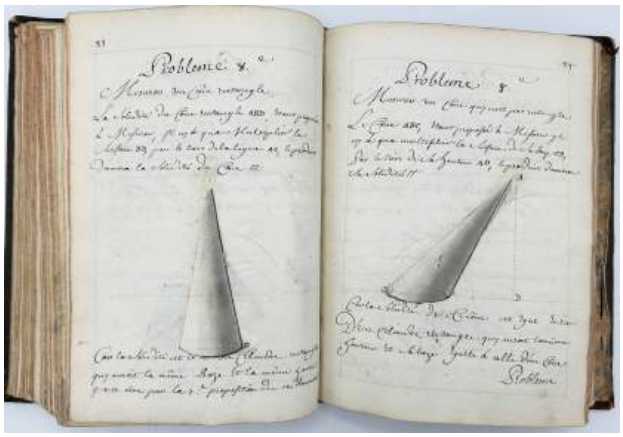
See Charles and Stadsklev, *Learning with Games: An Analysis of Social Studies Education Games and Simulations*, p. 19-20 discussing Blacks and Whites and p. 164 listing all five games.

The work of an apprentice surveyor or engineer perhaps - with 25 pen and ink folding plates

60. **[GEOMETRY.] [CHAMBAUD?] [MERCIER?]** BOUND 18TH CENTURY MANUSCRIPT 'TRAITÉ DE LA GÉOMÉTRIE PRATIQUE et pratique du compas'. n.p., and n.d. but *ca.* 1750.

4to; pp. [2], [2] title-page, 104, 95, 1-27, 38-52, 58-137; with hand-coloured title framed within armourial border, 25 throw out plates drawn in pen and ink and shaded, and numerous neatly drawn text figures and

illustrations, some full-page and decorative, a number hand-coloured or shaded, and three mounted corrected images; penned in a single hand throughout; some occasional foxing and soiling, one or two small paper flaws, some edgewear to fore-edge of plates; final endpaper missing; bound in contemporary full calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, tooled in gilt, with evidence of previous lettering label, head of spine worn exposing headband, general light rubbing and scuffing to joints and covers, covers a little sprung, extremities and corners bumped and lightly worn. **£1440**



A most attractively compiled, and seemingly early to mid 18th century manuscript course on practical geometry. Very much a practical work, full of day to day problems and examples, though with some occasional more whimsical and artistic illustrated section dividers (including flowers, and flower arrangements), the volume has the air of having been compiled by a either a French gentleman under private tutorship, or perhaps that of a student/apprentice surveyor or engineer.

The volume begins with an attractively hand-coloured title framed within an armourial border incorporating a crown, a battle-axe, and six flags adorned with a blue cross. The compiler concludes the volume with a further small armourial flourish. The volume has been divided into three parts, dealing in turn with 'a treaty of practical geometry and practice of the compass'; 'practical geometry or the measurement of surfaces'; and concluding with fractions. The whole volume is most attractively illustrated, containing numerous geometric figures, both within the text, and then 25 throw-out plates bound at the end of the volume. The majority have been rendered in pen and wash, though several have been hand-coloured, notably those at the beginning or end of a chapter.

As far as we can ascertain, there are no author citations within the manuscript, and so this does not appear to be a transcription of an already published work, and is very much practical rather than

theoretical. Whilst the basic principles of geometry are outlined, and occasional remarks given, the focus is upon problems and examples to be solved, with no mention of theorems or corollaries. Having handled previous geometrical manuscripts, this does not feel, therefore as though it is following an academic course of instruction at a College. The name Chambaud appears on the first free endpaper, and with a further small signature of [?] Mercier found at the tail of the first page, possibly Jean-Henri.

A personalised student's copy with additional interleaved plates

61. **HEIBERG, JACOB, DR.** ATLAS DER HAUTNERVENGEBIETE, ein lehrmittel für aerzte und studirende... gezeichnet von Alfred Fosterud. Christiana. Verlag von Alb. Cammermeyer. 1884.

Tall narrow 8vo, pp. [vi], ff. [10] explanatory leaves of text printed on verso facing corresponding chromolithograph plate numbered 1-X; with seven additional chromolithograph plates from an unidentified work mounted on linen and facing the published plates; somewhat browned throughout, gutters cracked in a number of places from use, thus book-block rather shaken; contemporary manuscript notes in Latin on plate VIII; half-title with early ownership signature 'Dr. Med. Bernd? Stacoz? Berlin 15/4/91' and later signature of 'Henry C. Cuze Newark U.S.A. 1949' with his ex-libris stamp and that of Vivian Segerman Cuze; in green cloth backed printed paper boards, with publisher's advertisement on rear cover, head and tail of spine chipped and worn, front inner hinge cracked and book-block shaken, covers lightly scuffed and soiled, extremities bumped and worn; a sound copy. **£385**

First edition, and a personalised working copy, of this graphically striking atlas of the cutaneous nerve supply of the human body. In addition to the 10 vibrant chromolithograph plates, a previous owner has neatly mounted seven additional, slightly smaller, chromolithograph plates from a unidentified anatomical work, and which have been placed facing plates I, II, III, V, VI, VIII and IX. Plate VIII has also been neatly annotated in brown ink giving the Latin muscle names. It seems most likely that this was done by the early owner from Berlin, who has signed the half-title.

Jacob Munch Heiberg (1843 - 1888 Christiania) was a Norwegian doctor and anatomist. After studying he worked as a volunteer and unpaid doctor on the German side in the Franco- Prussian War of 1870 - 1871. He subsequently studied at clinics in Berlin, Rostock, Königsberg, Dresden, Leipzig and Vienna, before returning home where he opened an Eye Clinic in May, 1873. In 1878 he became professor of anatomy, histology and embryology at Oslo and in 1881 was the only professor in the medical faculty who

voted for women to be allowed to study. An English and an Italian edition appeared in 1885.

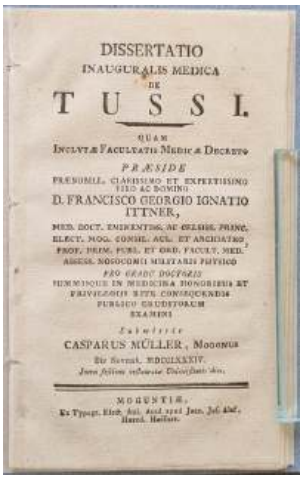
Provenance: Henry Guze (1919-1970) was a psychoanalyst and adjunct professor of anthropology at Drew University, and a founder of The American Academy of Psychotherapists. Vivian Segerman Guze (1924-2020), his wife, was a long-standing member of the American Academy of Psychotherapists.

62. **ITTNER, Franz Georg Ignaz, praeses and Kaspar MULLER, respondent.** DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS MEDICA DE TUSSI. Moguntiæ [Mainz], Ex Typogr. Elect. Aul. Acad. apud Joan. Jos. Ales. Hæred, Haeffner. 1784.

8vo, pp. 27, [4], [1] blank; with woodcut head- and tail-pieces; some light browning and soiling; in modern card wrappers. **£60**

Scarce dissertation on the cough, defended by respondent Kaspar Müller (active 1784), under the supervision of, and perhaps in collaboration with, the German physician Franz Georg Ignaz Ittner (1721-1795), professor of Anatomy and Botany at the University of Mainz.

OCLC locates one US location at the NLM, with several European locations.


DISSERTATIO
INAUGURALIS MEDICA
DE
T U S S I.
QUAM
PRÆSIDE
D. FRANCISCO GEORGIO IGNATIO
ITTNER,
CASPARUS MÜLLER, Moguntinus
MOGUNTIÆ,

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

8vo, pp. xii, 156; with one folding table, seven half-tone plates on four leaves, and one large folding engraved coloured map in pocket at rear (plate 1), with further illustrations, diagrams and tables within text; lightly browned and foxed with occasional dust-soiling, minor edge wear to final leaf; stapled as issued, in the original printed blue wrappers, spine and extremities a little sunned, some minor edge wear; a good copy. **£80**

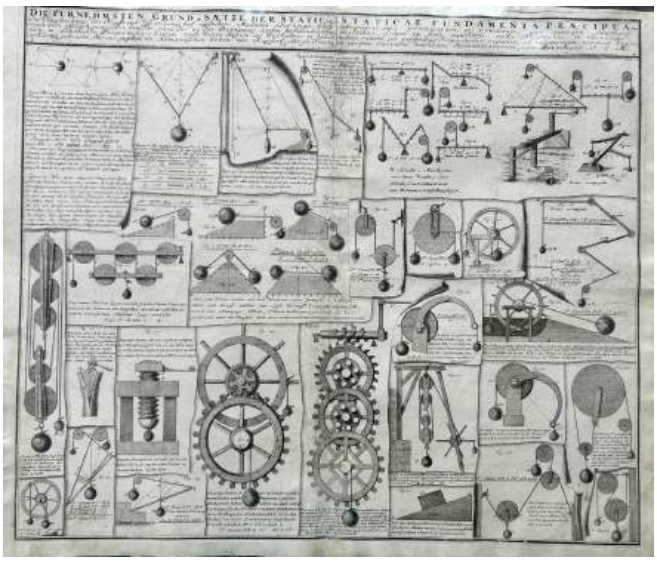
One of a number of collaborative publications by two former Bryn Mawr students of Florence Bascom (1862-1945), Eleanora Bliss Knopf (1883-1974) and Anna Isabel Jonas (later Stose, 1881-1974). Bascom is considered to be the first woman geologist in America, being one of the first to earn a Ph.D. in the subject, and the first woman to work for the United States Geological Survey. She established a pre-eminent geology department at Bryn Mawr, and was to teach and train a generation of young women who

subsequently went on to have successful geological careers. Her graduate programme was considered to be one of the most rigourous in the country, with a strong focus on both lab and fieldwork.

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

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

Profitt, Notable Women Scientists, p. 295.



18th century 'infographics'

64. **[MECHANICS.] [HOMANN ERBEN.]** DIE FÜRNEHMSTEN GRUND-SÄTZE DER STATIC - STATICAE FUNDAMENTA PRÆCIPUA; oder Die Vergleichung der krafft und last an denen fünf einfachen machinen über haupt, bloß nach dem gleich gewichts standt, ohne der in der bewegung darbeis fürfallenden friction, in deutlichen proportions sätzen nach denen reguln der verhältnis in beliebte kürtze gebracht. [Nürnberg]: Herausgegeben von Homoennischen erben mit Kayser aller gn. Privl., [ca. 1740-60].

Engraved and etched broadside, image 494 x 575mm; plate mark 503 x 584mm; sheet size 525 x 610mm; title at head in German and Latin, with 40 engraved figures; a little browned and foxed, with some dust-soiling, with central vertical fold, with discrete repairs along verso of central fold, and left-hand margin; old accession numbers on verso; a good impression; mounted ready for framing. **£1200**

A striking broadside, no doubt intended to be hung in classrooms, outlining the principles of statics, produced by the noted firm of Homann Erben in Nürnberg, the leading German map publisher of the 18th century. Providing an accessible and popular introduction to mechanical knowledge, five 'simple machines' are depicted, demonstrating the concepts of force, equilibrium and statics. The forty

illustrations, together with accompanying descriptions and calculations, show a number of gear mechanisms, counterweights and pulleys, explaining ways in which forces combine with each other so as to produce equilibrium.

Johann Baptist Homann and his family were the foremost German map publishers of the 18th century, offering a truly comprehensive range of maps of all regions of the world. Rivalling the publications of the Blaeu dynasty in the Netherlands, the Homann families' maps and charts are renowned for being well engraved and balanced in their execution. A separate series of three wallcharts highlighting the 'important principles of friction' (*Richtige Grund=Sätze der Friction*) was published around the same time, depicting in all some 50 figures illustrating various pulleys, hoists, levers, rollers etc., based upon the works of Amontons (1663-1705) and Bélidor (1698-1761). The first broadside in this series was signed ' C. W. F. Rost delin, J. M. Selig, fecit'. Carl Willhelm Felix Rost (fl. 1740-1760) lectured in mathematics at Nürnberg, and collaborated on further architectural publications with Homann, as well as publishing works on chemistry. Johann Michael Seligmann (1720-1762) was a noted copper engraver, printer and bookseller, renowned in particular for natural history engravings, and for being an early exponent of nature printing. Though the present broadside is unsigned, it seems likely that both may have also been involved.

OCLC locates copies at the Getty and Princeton, with a number of German and Swiss locations.

65. **[MIDWIFERY.] KUNITOSHI, Utagawa.** MIMOCHI ON'NA NATSU NO TAWAMURE, ICHIMEI GOTÕ; JUTTAI NO ZU: [Pregnant Women playing in Summer Heat - Five Heads with Ten Bodies]. Tokyo, Hasegawa Sonokichi. [Meiji 14, July 4th], 1881.

Large vertical ôban diptych in two sheets, 370mm x 247mm, vibrant polychrome woodblock prints, both with left hand margins, partially trimmed and unattached; upper margins with faint dampstain and evidence of some very neat paper repairs, with further light foxing and soiling, otherwise clean and bright and overall in very good condition for such an ephemeral item. **£1800**

A scarce and appealing Japanese woodblock print dating from the Meiji era (1868-1912), providing a striking and instructional representation of the stages of foetal gestation, possibly a graphic aid for the use of midwives. The present appears to be the same variant as that held by the UCSF. We have previously handled a variant with the background colour in cream and green, and with an additional line of text in the imprint - which is here shown as a blank box in the left hand corner.

'At the beginning of the Meiji era the bunmei kaika, or "civilization and enlightenment" movement, introduced a more scientific outlook in many areas of Japanese life, including attitudes toward pregnancy and childbirth. Anatomical drawings from the West, available widely for the first time, provided models for the representation of such themes as the stages of fetal gestation... "Pregnant women playing in summer heat - 5 heads with 10 bodies" is the title of another, more entertaining image of the stages of fetal development by Utagawa Kunitoshi (1847-1899). At first glance, it appears that this group of pregnant women is performing acrobatics in the nude; with the exception of a sash tied around the midriff of each woman, they are naked, though their genitals and breasts are artfully concealed. Upon closer inspection, one realizes that each head is attached to two bodies, and that the bodies are cleverly linked so that the lower bodies each appear to be shared by two women. Connecting these shared heads, arms, buttocks, and legs are ten torsos, each revealing an image of a growing fetus. The fan held by the woman at center says "five heads," and the abdomens are labeled from the first to the tenth month. Above the women is written further information about the course of pregnancy' (blog post Laura Allen, *Women's Health*,UCSF Japanese Woodblock Print Collection).

Printed in 1881, the woodblock is the work of the artist Utagawa Kunitoshi (1847-1899), and who had issued a similar print in the preceding year: *Shinhatsumei nimpu rokukô; jûnitai* (A new invention: A pregnant woman with six heads and twelve bodies). As Keyes notes when discussing the UCLA copy of that print, but which could be applied to this second print, it was no doubt 'a little risqué by late nineteenth century Japanese standards' (item 197 in *The World from Here: Treasures from the Great Libraries of Los Angeles* (2001 exhibition catalogue).

Little is known about Utagawa Kunitoshi's life, whose family name was Yamamura Kiyosuke, and is also known as Yamamura Seisuke. Kunitoschi was his formal artistic name, given to him by his first teacher Utagawa Kunisada (1786–1865), and he became a prominent artistic designer for colour woodblocks and copperplate engravings. 'He was one of many artists who documented the transformation of Japanese culture under the influence of the West. He was fascinated by the changes around him and by new technologies. He designed woodcuts, tried his hand at intaglio print-making, and etched maps' (ibid).

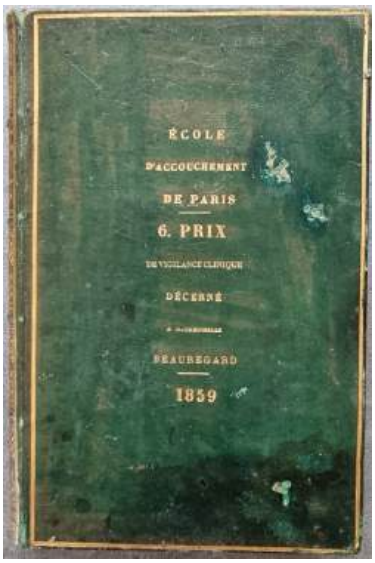
See the UCSF, the Lavenberg Collection of Japanese Prints at the University of Oregon, and the RISD Museum in Rhode Island, with an example also at Purdue; see Roger S. Keyes, entry for item 197 in *The World from Here: Treasures from the Great Libraries of Los Angeles* (2001 exhibition catalogue, ed. Cynthia Burlingham & Bruce Whiteman) and who cites *Genshoku ukiyo-e dai hyakka jiten* (Tokyo: Taishukan, 1980-82), vol. 2, 34 for biographical information; see also Newland, *The Hotei Encyclopaedia of Japanese Woodblock Prints*, Vol II, p. 504 for artist information.

In a presentation binding to a successful student midwife

66. **[MIDWIFERY.] NAEGELE, Franz Karl Joseph.** DES PRINCIPAUX VICES DE CONFORMATION DU BASSIN et spécialement du rétrécissement oblique... ouvrage orné de XVI planches lithographiées, traduit de l'Allemand et augmenté de notes par A. C. Danyau... A Paris, Chez J. B. Baillière, Libraire de l'Académie Royale de Médecine...1840.

Large 8vo, pp. viii, 272; with sixteen folding lithograph plates; preliminary leaves and final two gatherings a little browned and foxed (possibly differing paper stock), with occasional light spotting and soiling throughout, but otherwise quite clean and crisp, upper corners of plates a little furled, fore-edge of plate XIII dust-soiled with small marginal tear and signs of folds having been repressed, with further light foxing to some of the plates, but generally bright; a presentation binding in full green morocco, spine in compartments with raised bands, lettered

and decorated in gilt, boards ruled, and stamped in gilt on upper cover 'École d'Accouchement de Paris. 6. Prix de vigilance clinique. Décerné à Mademoiselle Beauregard, 1859', upper cover a little darkened in places with some worming, with further silverfish wear to rear cover, joints and extremities lightly rubbed; a good copy. **£425**



An attractive presentation copy awarded to a young student midwife at the Parisian École d'Accouchement, of the first French edition of Naegele's important obstetrical work. His work constitutes 'the first description of the obliquely contracted or Naegele pelvis. Because of its rarity and the difficulty of recognizing it clinically in living subjects, the obliquely contracted pelvis, with its most often fatal consequences at delivery, was unknown until Naegélé's study of 37 cases. He suggested diagnostic aids for its recognition' (Garrison & Morton 6257 for the original German edition of 1839.) 'Naegele [1778-1851] was professor and director of the Obstetrical Hospital at Heidelberg, and it was there, in 1839, that he wrote this highly regarded and original work on the obliquely contracted pelvis. The work was of immediate value to practicing obstetricians; the ensuing years have added little information to his original observations. The beautifully rendered lithographs are reproduced faithfully in this, the first edition in English published 100 years later' (*Heirs* 1339 for the first English edition of 1939).

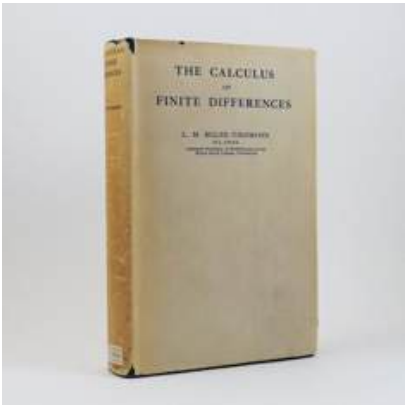
A handwritten note on the front free endpaper reveals the recipient to be 'Julie Dubut née Beauregard sage-femme, [Gabriac?] 1857-1908', with the binding itself noting that she had received the 6th prize for clinical vigilance by the Paris midwifery school for the year 1859.

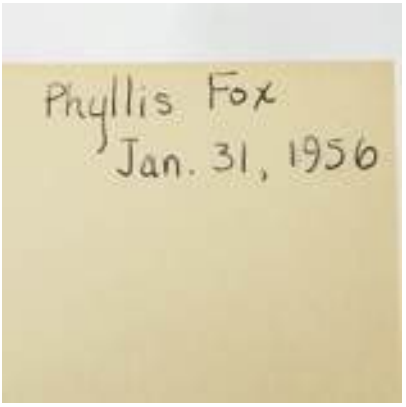
Waller 6804.

Computer Scientist Phyllis Fox's copy.

67. **MILNE-THOMSON, LOUIS MELVILLE.** THE CALCULUS OF FINITE DIFFERENCES. Macmillan and Co., Limited. St Martin's Street, London. 1951.

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





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

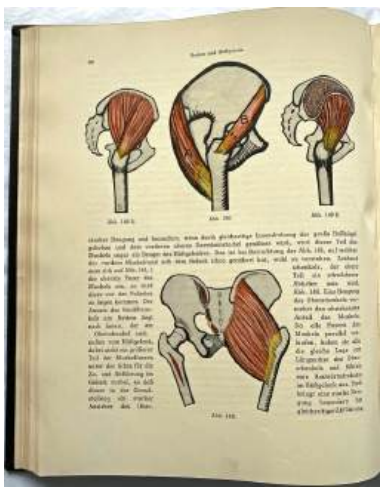
In addition to the present work, the English applied mathematician Louis Melville Milne-Thomson (1891–1974), is best remembered for his works on *Theoretical Hydrodynamics* (1938), and *Theoretical Aerodynamics* (1948), as well as for his work developing mathematical tables such as the *Jacobian Elliptic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

Too anatomical for artists

68. **MOLLIER, SIEGFRIED.** PLASTISCHE ANATOMIE: Die Konstruktive form des menschlichen körpers. Mit bildern von Hermann Sachs. München verlag von J. F. Bergmann. 1924.

Large 4to, pp. [ii], [x], 296; with over 468 illustrations within the text including photographs (some enhanced with additional colouring) and colour diagrams; some occasional minor foxing and soiling but otherwise clean and crisp; in the original black cloth, ruled in gilt and blind, spine lettered in gilt, head and tail a little nicked and worn, spine slightly faced, with light wear to surfaces and extremities, book block a little shaken, without the original dust-jacket; still a good copy. **£385**

First Edition of this contribution to 'a new genre of artistic anatomies originated in modern teaching methods for students of medicine whose main emphasis lies in the function of and correlation's between osteology and myology' (Röhrl p. 278). 'Perhaps the first scientific textbook in which an experiment was undertaken to expound the body's functions and to explain the surface form for art students. In all chapters of the book, osteology and myology are explained in connection with each other. The work was developed from modern teaching methods for medical students. The complex structure is not understandable to readers without deeper medical knowledge' (ibid, p. 424).



The physician Mollier (1866-1954) trained at the Munich Anatomical Institute, eventually becoming its director. In this role he taught anatomy courses for artists for over four decades, and in 1924 published the present work, considered by the *Deutsche Biographie* to be 'a sophisticated and ground-breaking work' of particular note for his precise functional analyses of movement. 'The explanations begin with the foot and leg and a subdivision into functional areas is made so that the lower extremities, for example, are divided up in this order: foot, lower leg, ankle, thigh, knee joint, pelvis and hip joint. In this way, an arrangement into small parts which could all be explained separately was effected. The conception has several advantages, as the changes of the surface form during movement could be illustrated, for example, photographs of changes in the abdomen during respiration and of the visible parts of the skeletal framework during movement illustrate the text' (*ibid* p. 279).

Some of the photographic poses are reminiscent of those of the pioneering German bodybuilder Eugen Sandow (born Friedrich Wilhelm Müller 1867-1925), who travelled the world displaying his strongman prowess, establishing an institute of physical culture, and promoted physical fitness. The present work clearly reflects this recent focus upon physicality, but to the modern eye, a number of the images make for uncomfortable viewing, redolent of the eugenics movement somehow. In subsequent years, however, Mollier was one of a few anatomists in the professional society the *Anatomische Gesselschaft* who challenged the measures demanded by the National Socialists in 1934 to transform the traditionally international society into a purely German entity and exclude "non-Aryan" members.

Hermann Sachs, the illustrator of Mollier's work, was one of the leading German Expressionist artists of the first half of the 20th century. He spent the 1910s in Munich, where he founded the Munich School of Expressionists and no doubt became acquainted with Mollier. He moved to Los Angeles in 1925 and designed the interiors of many landmark Los Angeles buildings, including Union Station and the Los Angeles City Hall.

Garrison-Morton.com 13680; Röhrl, *History and Bibliography of Artistic Anatomy*, pp. 278-279 and 424; see also https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz64939.html; OCLC locates copies at Columbia, NYAM, Yale, Harvard, Smith College, McGill, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with a number of microfilm copies.

One of the first students of Florence Bascom

69. **OGILVIE, IDA HELEN.** New York State Museum Bulletin 96, Geology 10. GEOLOGY OF THE PARADOX LAKE QUADRANGLE, NEW YORK Albany, New York State Education Department, 1905.

8vo, pp. [ii], [461]-508, [8] list of publications; with 17 half-tone plates, and large folding engraved 'geologic map' printed in green, red, blue, brown and orange, housed within pocket on rear pastedown; map a little creased at one fold, but otherwise good; lightly browned throughout with some minor dinking to fore-edge in places; stapled as issued in the original printed wrappers, staples rusted, and both inner hinges cracked, with evidence or previous attempt to re-glue spine to book-block, spine somewhat browned and soiled, 3cm tear to rear cover where inside pocket has slightly pulled away; a sound copy. **£85**

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

'Ida Ogilvie's wealthy parents had expected their daughter to be socially prominent and allowed her to travel extensively before she attended college... However by the time she reached Bryn Mawr, she had no intentions of pursuing the life of a society matron. She studied geology with Florence Bascom, then went to Columbia University to complete a doctoral degree (1903). After completing this degree, she took a position at Barnard College, where she founded the department of geology. Not content with working only with undergraduates, she wanted to teach graduates at Columbia as well. However, they were well stocked with professors in her areas of expertise. She found, nevertheless, that they had no one to teach glacial geology. Interested in the subject since her time at Chicago, she read extensively and prepared herself to teach it. Ogilvie was an excellent lecturer and spent a considerable amount of time organizing and preparing for her classes. She worked extensively on the geology of New York State and the glaciers of Alberta, Canada. The second woman to be admitted to the Geological Society of America, one of the three women first admitted to the Columbia Chapter of Sigma Xi, and vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Ogilvie was active professionally. She used a portion of her inherited wealth to support geology students at Bryn Mawr, Columbia and Barnard' (Ogilvie, II. p. 958).

How to conduct an eye examination

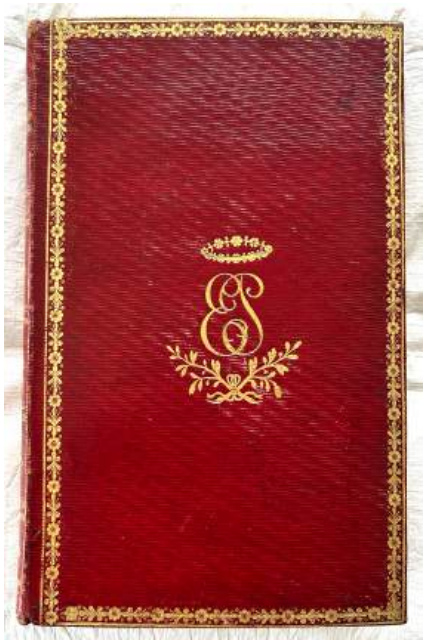
70. **[OPHTHALMOLOGY.] FISHER, Dr William A.** FISHER SCHEMATIC EYE Improved model. Manufactured by Riggs Optical Company, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. [together with:] Ophthalmoscopy, Published by Riggs Optical Company. [n.d. but *ca.* 1940s.]

Boxed set, 130 x 110 x 75mm including a heavy cast iron model with moveable internal barrel, a set of 24 colour retinal images on 12 circular card discs housed within a separate lidded box 85 x 45 x 65, a small key card explaining the individual discs, and a stapled sixteen page instructional pamphlet by Dr Fisher, now folded into four, with the final page damaged and torn (through rubbing against the cast iron model), with some loss of the text though meaning still discernible; also retained an old and somewhat grubby optical cloth; two edges of eye disc box torn and split with further light wear; in the original drab cardboard box with printed label on one side, box a little scuffed and worn, with some edgewear; overall a good example of a seemingly scarce survivor. **£385**

A seemingly later version of this 'schematic eye' model, designed by Dr William A Fisher (1860-1944), Professor of Ophthalmology and President of the Chicago Eye, Ear and Throat College, and designed to help students study ophthalmoscopy - the examination of the back part of the eye (fundus - including the retina, optic disc, choroid and blood vessels). Fisher first introduced his model in 1907, earlier models being more cylindrical, often made of brass, and including a stand. This 'improved model' is now made of heavy cast iron. It consists of one barrel working inside of another in such a manner that a long or short eye can be produced. The viewer has a lens to represent the crystalline lens of the human eye, and a diaphragm shutter to represent the iris that when fully open represents a pupil of 30 millimetres. When one of the 24 retina simulation disc is placed in the three pronged viewing holder, the student with an ophthalmoscope can then look inside the viewer as if looking into an eye. Though a little damaged, the set retains a copy of Fisher's instructional booklet, which discusses each of the conditions represented on the discs and thus diagnosable with the Fisher eye. An unusual survivor.

Logic and Metaphysics - Exam style questions to help with revision

71. **PONELLE, EDME.** THÈSES DE PHILOSOPHIE, pour préparer les jeunes gens à l'examen de bachelier Ès-lettres. A Paris, Chez Brunot-Labbe, Libraire de l'Université Royale, Quai des Augustins, No. 33. [Imprimerie de Fain.] 1823.



8vo, pp. [iv], ii, 248; with woodcut publisher's monogram on title-page; small tear at head of half-title and front free endpaper but without loss, text lightly browned and foxed throughout, but generally clean and crisp; in publisher's full red morocco, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, with gilt monogram on upper cover, and tooled floral border, inner gilt dentelles, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, some light wear to head and tail of spine, some minor surface wear; an attractive copy. **£485**

First edition, and a most attractive copy, of this work intended to help students prepare for their philosophy examinations, the study of which was a required component of the Bachelor of Arts degree in France at the time. The *Bachelier ès-lettres* was the first 'grade' available to students upon leaving school, and included the study of Latin and Greek, rhetoric, history, and philosophy (divided into logic and metaphysics). The passing of this largely oral exam was a condition for all further study in subjects such as theology, law, science and medicine.

We have so far found very little biographical information about the author, though he wrote a number of similar works aimed at aspiring students. He divides his work into two sections dealing in term with logic and metaphysics, each further subdivided into numbered 'thèses'. These are presented in dialogue form, comprised of a series of questions and answers and thus resembling an oral examination.

OCLC locates no copies in the US, with copies at the BnF, Lyon and Cologne.

72. **RAFFAELE, GIOVANNI.** OSTETRICIA TEORICO-PRATICA con atlante di figure tratte dai più pregiati autori e migliorate secondo i progressi della scienza. Napoli, presso G. Batelli, 1841-1843.

Two text volumes, 8vo, (Vol. II a wide-margined copy, 257mm x 175mm and 280mm x 182mm) and folio atlas in two parts; pp. xxx, 302; pp. 361, [3] blank, [364] -368; ATLAS: pp. [74] and with 66 large and finely engraved plates, in two parts, pp. [39-40] second title-page 'Parte Artificiali, dated 1843; sporadic faint dampstaining affecting upper margins of Vol. I, a little more prominent from pp. 290 to the end, but otherwise crisp and bright, with two loosely inserted contemporary notes, Vol. II with some occasional foxing and marginal soiling, atlas some text offsetting visible on title-page from other title-pages, with evidence of previous attempts to remove, text and plates with some offsetting, foxing and light soiling throughout, but generally bright, outer margins of plates 10, 26 and 63 with some more prominent dust-soiling and some marginal tearing; a mixed set, Vol. I in contemporary green half cloth over pink marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, spine a little rubbed and scuffed with further light surface wear, corners bumped and worn, Vol. II a wide-margined copy, uncut and partially unopened in contemporary sheep-bakced marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, inner hinge cracked but holding, head of spine torn with small loss, spine and joints worn and scuffed with small hole at tail of upper joint, corners bumped and worn, atlas in contemporary half morocco over blue paper boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, inner hinges repaired, boards somewhat stained and spotted, with some minor loss in places, paper splitting along tail of upper cover, corners bumped and worn. **£2000**

First edition, though a mixed set, of a scarce and little known yet comprehensive and most attractively illustrated theoretical and practical obstetrical textbook, by the Sicilian obstetrician Giovanni Raffaele (1804-1882), and probably the most important and exhaustive Italian work on the subject of the day.

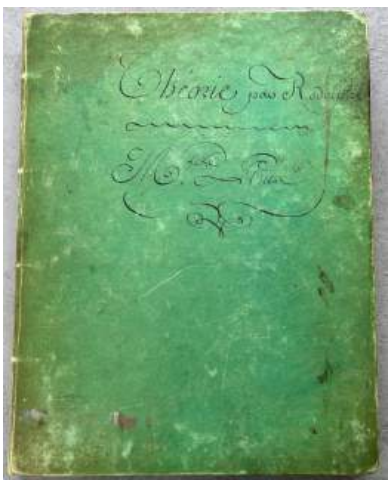
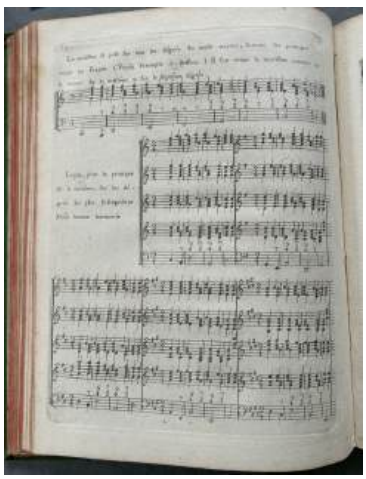
Professor of obstetrics at Napoli, the work was published over two years, and covers 'Dei parti naturali e dell' igiene loro conveniente', and 'Dei travagli laboriosi e delle cure che loro convengono'. The 66 fine and precise engravings have been executed by a number of engravers, and in addition to highlighting various pelvises, numerous different presentations, also illustrate a variety of gynaecological and obstetrical instruments, with the final five plates also depicting the use of forceps. The work is scarce, and of three complete sets previously handled, two were also mixed sets.

Waller 7721; Wellcome IV, p. 463; not in Osler, Heirs, RCOG, Eternal Eve, or Cutter and Viets; OCLC: cites further copies at the National Library of Medicine, Yale, Duke, the Huntington, Thomas Jefferson University, Lyon, the National Library of Italy, Bologna, and Pisa.

By one of the first Professors at the Paris Conservatoire

73. **RODOLPHE, Jean Joseph.** THÉORIE D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT ET DE COMPOSITION, à l'usage des élèves de l'Ecole Royale de Musique, contenant l'origine des accords, divisée en deux classes, l'harmonie naturelle et l'harmonie composée, la basse fondamentale de chaque accord et des leçons de pratique, dédiée A Monseigneur Le Baron de Breteuil... Par Rodolphe, Pensionnaire du Roi, Maître de Composition de l'Ecole Royale de Musique. Oeuvre IIme. A Paris. [new imprint laid down:] A Paris, Le Dépot de la Théorie d'Accompagnement et du Solfége de Mr. Rodolphe, est chez Mr. Blondeau, Musicien de la Comédie Italienne, Rue Montmartre presque vis-à-vis l'Hotel D'urès, Maison du Chandellier proche le Boulevart. n.d. but *ca.* 1785].

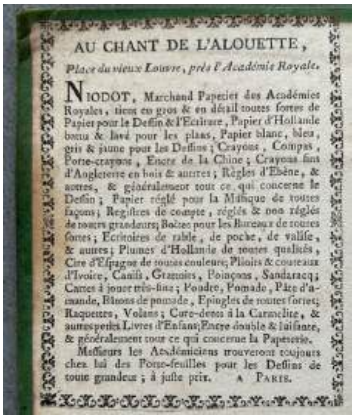
Folio, [iv], 111, [1]; with one large folding engraved plate; entirely engraved throughout; quality of impressions varies throughout, with some engravings a little faint, and some staining visible around plate marks; without front free endpaper or half-title; occasional light staining and soiling, mainly marginal, a little more prominent in a couple of places; in contemporary green vellum, title in ms on upper cover, head and tail of spine bumped and lightly worn, joints lightly rubbed, covers somewhat soiled and darkened, extremities lightly bumped and worn; signed by the publisher Blondeau at the tail of title-page. **£385**



First edition, variant issue, of an attractively printed introduction to harmony and composition, entirely engraved throughout, and intended for the use of students at the *École Royale de Musique*, founded in 1783, and which was subsequently to become the famous Paris Conservatoire. 'The lessons, arranged in terms of fundamental bass theory, each introduce a different harmony from Rameau's chord catalog, first treating so-called 'harmonies naturelles,'... followed by a discussion of 'harmonies artificielles' or 'composées' that is, dissonant harmonies derived through various 'artificial' or compositional procedures for prepared chordal dissonances. Among his natural harmonies, Rodolphe, following Rameau, includes major and minor triads, the dominant seventh chord, major and minor seventh chords, the sous-dominante, as well as half-diminished and fully diminished seventh chords... Rodolphe presents each lesson in two parts: an initial dialogue describing the construction of the specific chord under consideration and its inversions... followed by a figured bass exercise demonstrationg the harmony's standard use in one or two familiar cadential patterns' (Masci,

Charles-Simon Catel's Treatise on Harmony and the disciplining of harmony at the early Paris Conservatory, p. 22-23).

Though described on the title-page as 'Oeuvre 2me', the present work is complete in itself, as noted in RISM Écrits. Rodolphe had previously published *Solfège ou nouvelle méthode de musique divisée en deux parties* in 1784, and the present work appears to be a separately published companion volume - in effect his second 'opus'. An amendment has been made to the imprint, with a new engraved label by Blondeau posted over the original imprint 'Gravée par F. P. Le Roy, Graveur de l'Ecole Royale de Musique; A Paris Chez le Même, Marchand de Musique Place du Palais Royal, aux Neuf-Souers, Maison du Cassé de la Régence et aux adresse Ordinaires'. Indeed the present copy has been signed by Blondeau. A second edition, with a re-engraved title-page and an imprint of 'Chez M. Nadermann' was published in ca. 1799. Both works were to prove immensely popular and influential at the time.


AU CHANT DE L'ALOUETTE,

Place du vieux Louvre, près l'Académie Royale.

NIODOT, Marchand Papetier des Académies Royales, tient en gros & en détail toutes sortes de Papier pour le Dessin & l'Ecriture, Papier d'Hollande bleu & lavé pour les plans, Papier blanc, bleu, gris & jaune pour les Dessins; Crayons, Compas, Porte-crayons, Encre de la Chine; Crayons fins d'Angleterre en bois & autres; Règles d'Ebène, & autres, & généralement tout ce qui concerne le Dessin; Papier réglé pour la Musique de toutes façons; Registres de compte, réglés & non réglés de toutes grandeurs; Boëtes pour les Bureaux de toutes sortes; Ecritoires de table, de poche, de valise, & autres; Plumes d'Hollande de toutes qualités, Cire d'Espagne de toutes couleurs; Plioirs & couteaux d'Ivoire, Canifs, Gratoirs, Poinçons, Sandaraca; Cartes à jouer très-fines; Poudre, Pomade, Pâte d'amande, Bitons de pomade, Epinglets de toutes sortes; Raquettes, Volans; Cure-dents à la Carmelite, & autres petits Livres d'Enfans; Encre double & luisante, & généralement tout ce qui concerne la Papeterie.

Messieurs les Académiciens trouveront toujours chez lui des Porte-feuilles pour les Dessins de toute grandeur; à juste prix. A PARIS.

Jean Joseph Rodolphe (1730-1812) had a distinguished career as a violinist, horn player and composer during the second half of the 18th century. After studying in Paris, his early years were spent performing in Italy and Stuttgart, where he was a student Italian composer Niccolò Jommeli. Upon returning to Paris he had a successful career as a virtuoso horn player, and is known to have befriended the young Mozart during the latter's visit to Paris in 1778. From 1784 until the Revolution, Rodolphe taught composition at the École Royale de Chant, and was later Professor of Solfège at the Paris Conservatoire (1798–1802). 'Rodolphe was apparently an exceptionally fine horn player. It is likely that he independently developed a technique for hand-stopping, and was probably the first to introduce this innovation to Parisian audiences. By demonstrating the horn's virtuoso and expressive resources, including a tone so sweet it was said to resemble that of a flute, he persuaded Jommelli and other composers to treat it as a solo instrument' (New Grove online).

Fetis, Biographie Universelle des Musiciens, VII, p. 287 (who is very dismissive of this works!); RISM Écrits, p. 710-11; copies located at the British Library, Berlin, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Stanford and the Plantijn Hogeschool.

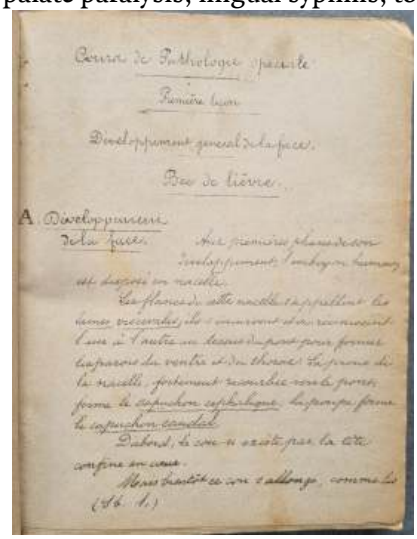
Relating in particular to the ear, nose and throat - bound lithograph course notes

74. **[SÉBILEAU, PIERRE.]** COURS DE PATHOLOGIE SPECIALE Premiére leçon. Développement géneral de la face. Bec de lièvre... [n.p. but France, and presumed Paris, n.p., and n.d. but *ca.* 1890s-1900.]

Small 4to, ff. 13; 21; 12; 11; 13; 6; 13; 7 (10e leçon); 7 (11 annexe, one leaf detached); 9, (8e leçon); 12; 9 (11e); 10; 19 (leaf 6 torn, and 8 detached); 4 (Annexe à la leçon 14); 7 (14); 29; 12 (but comprised of 6 numbered double-page tables); 21; 21; 23 (small tear to fore-edge of leaf 7); 18 (20ème leçon); in lithograph throughout reproducing original manuscript notes (seemingly in varying hands) together with a single hand-drawn illustrations; paper a little browned due to quality, with some occasional light foxing and spotting throughout, with a few small tears as previously noted but without interruption of text, otherwise clean and crisp; in contemporary black sheep backed purple marbled boards, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, though erroneously spelling Sébileau as 'Sibileau', head and tail of spine slightly bumped, with some light scuffing to spine and surfaces, extremities bumped and lightly rubbed with some wear to upper corners; a good copy. **£450**

Uncommon volume of bound course-notes on special pathology in relation to otolaryngology, reproduced in facsimile using a form of lithographic printing to capture the original manuscript notes and neatly hand-drawn illustrations. The course notes are divided into 20 'leçons', a couple of which have

short additional appendixes, and appear to cover a complete year of study. Topics under instruction include: cleft lip, branchial arches, congenital neck cysts, mandibular fracture, lower jaw dislocation, peripharyngeal abscesses, maxillary fractures, submandibular lymphadenopathy, nasopharyngeal polyps, soft palate paralysis, lingual syphilis, tongue ulcerations, parotid tumours, and ranula cysts.



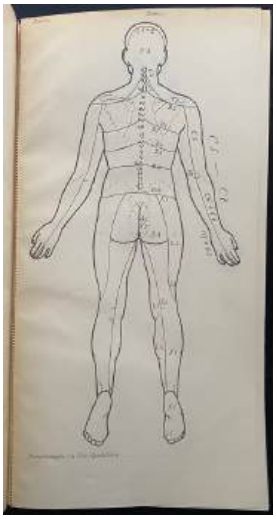
The course notes have been bound together, presumably by the original, sadly anonymous, owner with the spine stamped in gilt with the name 'Sibileau'. Taking into account the subject matter, we believe this to be incorrectly spelt, and that the course notes are in fact based upon lectures given by the French surgeon and ENT specialist Pierre Sébilleau (1860-1953). His early career was spent as an interne in hospitals in Bordeaux and Paris, where from 1888 he worked as an anatomical prosector. He subsequently became a surgeon at the *Hôpital Lariboisière*, specialising in the field of otorhinolaryngology. In 1893 he became an associate to the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, and according to volume 14 of the journal *l'Odontologie*, by 1894 he was in charge of the course on special pathology at the Dental School, which formed part of the preparatory course for obtaining the diploma of dental surgeon. It seems likely, therefore, that the present set of notes relates to that course. Considered to be an eminent professor in his field, he was later to be appointed as editor-in-chief of *La Gazette Médicale de Paris*.

See *L'Odontologie et la revue internationale d'odontologie*, Tome XIV (14e Année, 2e Sèrie,) Vol. I.

For use 'at the hospital bedside' – detachable schematic charts for students and clinicians

75. **SEIFFER, Dr W.** SPINALES SENSIBILITÄTSSCHEMA für du segmentdiagnose der rückenmarkskrankheiten zum einzeichnen der befunde am krankenbett. Berlin, Verlag von August Hirschwald. 1906.

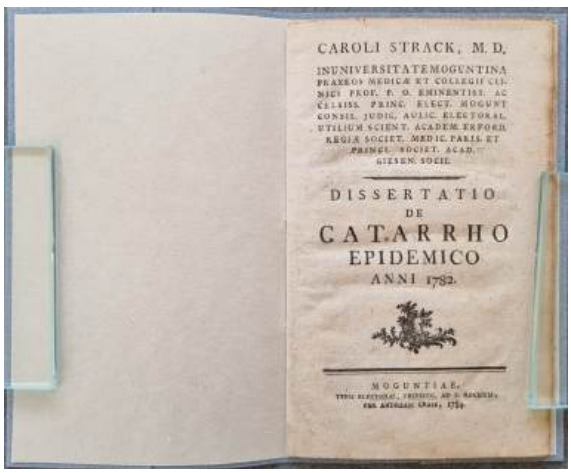
Small folio, pp. 8; with 40 leaves of printed diagnostic charts, illustrating the same two images of a rear and front image of the body, each leaf serrated at gutter and designed to be torn off and completed by the physician, with blank lines are tail of each leaf for notes; in modern grey paper wrappers, stab sewn, retaining the original front printed grey wrapper and bound in, and with facsimile of original title-page mounted on upper cover; ex-libris for the Royal College of Surgeons, with stamp on original wrapper, title-page, and with two stamps on verso of each leaf of plates, dated 1906. **£285**



Rare second edition (first 1901) of this unusual practical neurological aid, by the noted German neurologist and psychiatrist Friedrich Wilhelm Seiffer (1872-1917). Designed to be used 'at the hospital bedside' to help the segmental diagnosis of spinal column diseases for individual cases, the pamphlet is made up of 20 identical sets of detachable anterior and posterior outline sketches of the body, upon which the practitioner could mark the particular areas of sensitivity on the body. As the introduction notes: 'The present scheme is intended to fill a gap in the series of schemes available so far. The latter dealt only with the boundaries of the peripheral nerve districts, which are known to be totally different from those of the spinal or root areas on the skin. These and other disadvantages, in particular the lack of sufficiently marked fixed points on the sink and the bone system, make the peripheral sensitivity schemes unsuitable for spinal purposes' (google translation). These sketches thus formed part of a patient's case notes file. Designed to be used and effectively destroyed, the survival of complete copies is therefore rare.

76. STRACK, KARL. DISSERTATIO DE CATARRHO EPIDEMICO ANNI 1782. Moguntiae [Mainz], Typis Electoral. Privileg. ad S. Rochum, per Andream Crass, 1784.

8vo, pp. 27, [5]; some slight foxing; stitched as issued, in modern wrappers. **£175**


CAROLI STRACK, M. D.
IN UNIVERSITATE MOGUNTINA
PRAXEOS MEDICÆ ET COLLEGII CLINICI PROF. P. O. EMINENTISS. AC CELSISS. PRINC. ELECT. MOGUNT. CONSIL. JUDIC. AULIC. ELECTORAL. UTILIUM SCIENT. ACADEM. ERFORD. REGIÆ SOCIET. MEDIC. PARIS. ET PRINCIP. SOCIET. ACAD. GIESEN. SOCIE.

DISSERTATIO
DE
CATARRHO
EPIDEMICO
ANNI 1782.

MOGUNTIAE.

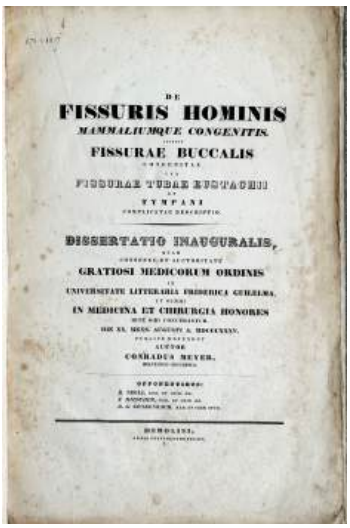
Rare dissertation by the Mainz physician Karl Strack (1726-1806), on the influenza epidemic that affected not only much of northern Europe, but also North and Central America in the first half of 1782. Citing the work of Metzger and William Grant, Strack gives describes the symptoms and the spread of the disease in general, before giving a detailed case study of a pregnant woman who contracted influenza on the fourth of June. He describes the symptoms which affected the woman, and her eventual recovery.

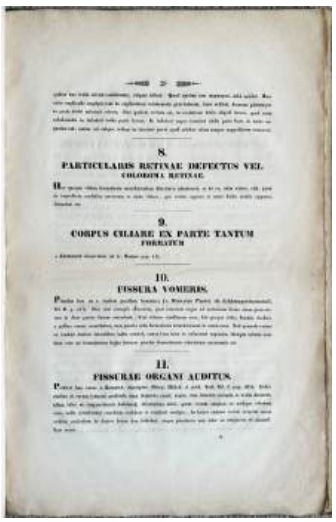
Karl Strack (1722-1805) studied in Mainz, Paris, Berlin and Erfurt, before returning to Mainz to practice as a doctor. He became professor of surgery there, in 1754, then of physiology and pathology in 1763 and of chemistry in 1782. The present work is one of many, mainly Latin, works published throughout his career and was reprinted in Ticini in 1790.

OCLC locates copies at the National Library of Medicine, the British Library and several European locations.

77. **[TERATOLOGY.] MEYER, Conrad.** DE FISSURIS HOMINIS MAMMALIUMQUE CONGENITIS accedit fissurae buccalis congenitae cum fissurae tubae Eustachii et tympani complicatae descriptio. Dissertatio Inauguralis, quam consensu et auctoritate gratiosi medicorum ordinis in Universitate litteraria Friderica Guilelma, ut summi in medicine et chirurgia honoes Rite sibi concedantur, Die XX. Mens. Augusti A. MDCCXXXV. Opponentibus H. Troll,... F. Miescher... O. de Gonzenbach... Berolini, Typis Julii Sittenfeldii. 1835.

Small folio, pp. [viii], 36, [2] duplicate leaf of pp. 35-6,[37]-44, [4] explanation to plates and vitae curriculum; with four engraved plates, one partially hand-coloured in blue and red, and signed 'Franz Wagner del, C. Guinard sc'; title-page somewhat browned, with further browning and foxing throughout, plates quite prominently foxed and browned, corners a little furled, with a few small marginal nicks and tears, ink accession number at upper margin of title-page with very faint blindstamp at tail; sympathetically rebound in modern black marbled papers to style, with some light wear to joints and extremities. **£110**

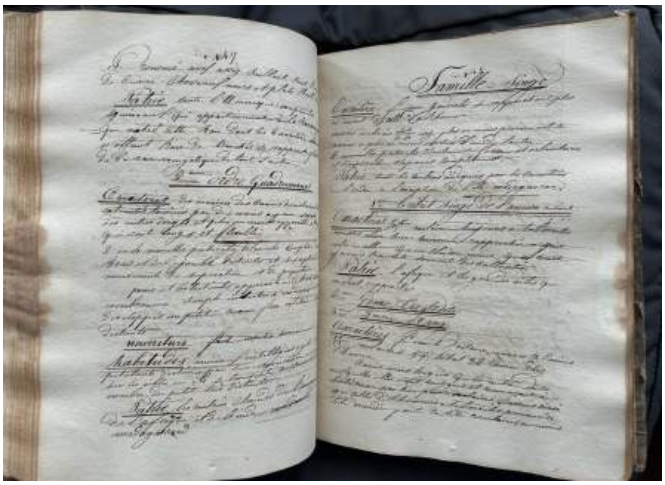

DE
FISSURIS HOMINIS
MAMMALIUMQUE CONGENITIS.
FISSURAE BUCCALIS
FISSURAE TUBAE EUSTACHII
TYMPANI
DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS,
GRATIOSI MEDICORUM ORDINIS
UNIVERSITATE LITTERARIA FRIDERICA GUILELMA,
IN MEDICINA ET CHIRURGIA HONORES
CONRADUS MEYER.
BEROLINI.


8.
PARTICULARIS RETINAE DEFECTUS VEL COLOBOMA RETINAE.
9.
CORPUS CILIARE EX PARTE TANTUM FORMATUM
10.
FISSURA VOMERIS.
11.
FISSURAE ORGANI AUDITUS.

A detailed dissertation on pathological anatomy, focusing upon human and animal abnormalities, and in particular the various types of bone fissures. For a doctoral thesis it is surprisingly well produced in the larger folio format, using appealing typography and including four finely engraved plates illustrating the head of a young lamb or calf.

Conrad Meyer (1813-1872) was a Swiss physician and medical historian. He studied at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Berlin where he publicly defended the present dissertation. The dedication is to his teacher, Johannes Müller.

Hirsch, p.223; OCLC locate copies at Chicago, Harvard, Michigan, Columbia, Cornell, New York Academy, Washington and Cambridge.



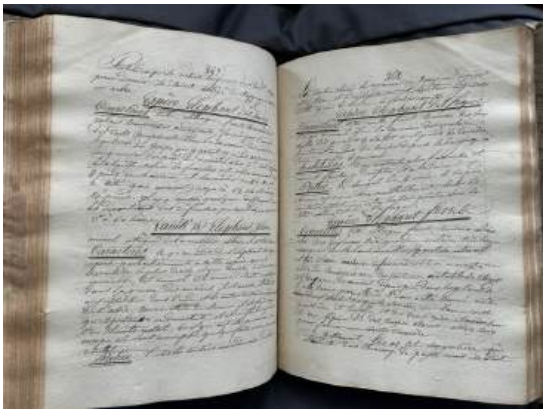
An early student of one of the first Veterinary schools in France

78. **[VETERINARY SCIENCE - ZOOLOGY.] BORROS, [JEAN.]** BOUND 19TH MANUSCRIPT COURSE 'ZOOLOGIE' taken at the l'École Royale Véterinaire' of Toulouse, signed by Jean Borros 'eleve veterinaire' and completed and dated 16 October, 1831.

8vo; pp. [iv], 15, [1] blank, 15-473, 475 488, [9]; penned in a single hand throughout; dampstain affecting fore-edge from pp. 9-160 though never touching text, some occasional light foxed and soiling, a few corners a little creased, otherwise generally clean and bright; contemporary sheep-backed marbled boards, spine tooled and lettered in gilt, head of spine worn exposing headband, with loss at both upper joints, with further cracking and loss at tail of upper joint, covers scuffed and faded, extremities rubbed and somewhat worn. **£885**

An extensive and neatly transcribed early 19th century manuscript course on zoology, the work of Jean Borros, whom we believe was a student at the recently opened Toulouse Veterinary School, thus providing an insight into part of the required curriculum in the early days of the establishment. Densely penned in a tight, neat hand, Borros has signed his name on the first leaf, below which is inscribed 'eleve veterinaire', and the manuscript is dated October 16th 1831 at its conclusion on p. 438. Purely zoological, the manuscript opens with a general introduction, before a section 'Division du regne animal' (pp. 42-143). The remaining portion of the manuscript comprises a 'Tableau méthodique des mammifiéres', subdivided into 8 orders (two-legged, four-legged, carnivores, rodents, toothless, pachyderms, ruminans and cetaceans) each order then further divided into subclasses and genre. Both domestic and exotic animals are covered, with details about characteristics and habitats described, with mammals such as kangaroos (p. 218) and buffalo and bison (p. 370-371), pangolins (260) and elephants (263) included.

France was at the forefront of establishing veterinary medicine as a profession and Toulouse was the third dedicated veterinary school to open in 1825, following those of Lyon (1762) and Alfort near Paris in 1766, both founded by Claude Bourgelat (1712-1779). Up until 1761, veterinary 'art' was practised mostly by farriers and farmers, who were either self-taught or had moved through unregulated apprenticeships. Increasing livestock plagues at the beginning of the 18th century, however, were becoming so devastating



that leading figures such as Pope Clement XI, commissioned reports into ways to address the situation. France was not immune to similar outbreaks and King Louis XV and his government was equally keen to

bring an end to such epidemics, as well as seeking wider agricultural reforms. Bourgelat, Director of the Lyon Academy of Horsemanship, had already argued for the need of a veterinary school in his 1750 work *Élémens d'hippiatrique ou nouveaux principes sur la connoissance et sur la médecine des chevaux*, and this hope became reality in 1762, having been giving a small grant by King Louis XV to established the Lyon school. The more rigourous, standardised scientific training, soon bore fruit, and within a short time diseases such as rinderpest were stayed. As a result Louis XV officially gave Lyon the title of Royal Veterinary School in 1764, with the Alfort school opening in the following year. These schools were the first real attempts to standardise veterinary practices and science, and Bourgelat is considered to be the father of modern veterinary science.

Jean Borros is found in the *Recueil de Médicine Vétérinaire pratique Journal* in a list of veterinary graduates in 1834 (p. 440), and went on to practice in the Dordogne. This suggests that it was a four year course, and that this general introduction to zoology may well have been part of the first year curriculum.

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

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

Together five boxes, Sections I-V, 240 x 190 x 80mm, and with the accompanying wooden and metal viewer; I. Abdomen containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each; II. Perimeum, Pelvis, and Thorax, containing 50 thick cards with mounted stereographs on each, box without the internal cloth tie; III. Thorax, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (Axilla no 1 stained); IV. Central nervous System, containing 52 thick cards with mounted stereographs (a couple or cards with ink underlining); V. Lower Limb, containing 46 thick cards with mounted stereographs; in all, 250 cards; cards all a little browned and lightly foxed, but otherwise good, stereographs all good; in the original dark pink cloth boxes, all five with title and explanatory labels on fore-edges (labels are somewhat browned, scuffed and faded in places), all five boxes somewhat faded, frayed and worn, with some splitting to joints, Box 3 most noticeably worn; some wear evident on viewer. **£600**

'New edition' of this remarkable and graphic pathological atlas of anatomy prepared under the auspices of the Department of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh. Of particular appeal it retains the original wooden and metal stereoscopic viewer, often missing. The five volumes of boxed illustrations contain some 250 thick cards each mounted with stereoscopic images together with accompanying explanatory text, and provide a vivid, realistic and unprecedented three dimensional view of the entire human body, helping students to gain important insights into the structure and spaces of the body.

The invention of photography had a big impact on anatomical teaching, but, like drawings, was limited by being a two dimensional representation. Stereoscopy in fact predates photography, but its mass appeal depended entirely upon the development of photographic processes. Originally little more than an optical toy, once it was amalgamated with photography it became a uniquely powerful medium. Stereographs, double images (taken from positions equivalent to those of the left and right eyes) presented side-by-side on a flat card and looked at through a special viewer, were displayed to great effect at the Great Exhibition in 1851, and quickly became something of a phenomenon. Initially largely for domestic use, the educational opportunities, especially for the medical profession, were soon recognised. Improved photographic technology in the second half of the 19th century further simplified the production of stereographs. The first first atlas of medicine was produced by Albert Neisser (1855-1916), who between 1894 and 1911 produced 57 boxed sets.

The date of the original edition of *The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy*, overseen by the Scottish physician David Cunningham (1850-1909), is unclear though is believed to be around 1905-1906 (based on contemporary reviews) with this, the 'New Edition' thought to date from 1907. David Waterston, was a lecturer and senior demonstrator at the Anatomical Department of Edinburgh and prepared the anatomical dissections. The first edition was issued by the Caxton Publishing Company.

Public Information

80. **[APPARENT OF DEATH.]** INSTRUCTION FÜR DIE PREDIGER, nach welcher sie die Glieder ihrer Gemeinde über die Kennzeichen des wirklich erfolgten Todes zu belehren haben, damit kein lebender Mensch begraben werde; nebst eingen Vorschlägen, wie in ieder Landgemeinde das unumgänglich nöthige längere Aufbewahren der Leichen möglich zu machen ist. Und wenn auch unter Tausenden nur Einer gerettet würde! Berlin, Gedruckt bey George Decker, Königlichem Geheimen Ober=Hofbuchdruckter. 1794.

Folio, pp. [8]; with woodcut ornament on title-page; lightly soiled, with old accession number in upper margin, and faint signs of signature at tail though seemingly bleached out, otherwise clean and fresh; uncut, unbound and unstitched as issued. **£550**

The fear of being buried alive is arguably one of humanity's greatest anxieties, with terrifying accounts of wrongful burial recorded throughout the centuries. Towards the end of the 18th century, however, a

Instruction

für die Prediger,

einigen Vorschlägen,

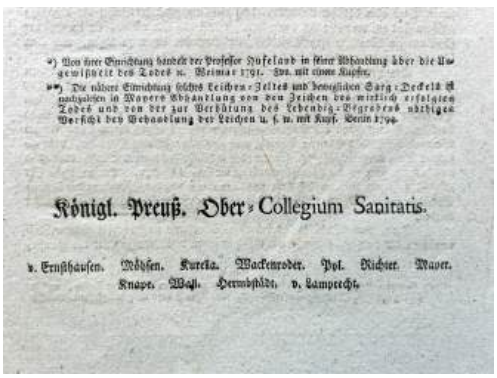
Und wenn auch unter Tausenden nur Einer gerettet würde!

corpus of literature emerged on the resuscitation of the apparent dead, 'a matter of particular importance at the end of a century in which the fear of being buried alive was an overriding concern' (Lesky, *The Vienna Medical School of the 19th century*, p. 88). 'Special lectures on the subject had been instituted in Prague since 1779 and a rescue society as well as a special rescue house had existed there since 1797' (*ibid*).

The present Royal decree issued by the Prussian Health authorities in Berlin provides instructions for rural village preachers in particular, so that they, in turn, could instruct members of their congregation about the signs of actual death, 'so that no living person is buried'. In the absence of city physicians, certification of the dead was the duty of the clergy. Eight signs of death are listed, ranging from the lack of a pulse and not breathing to being ice cold, with advice then given on how to determine these (for example placing a flame in front of the nose of mouth to check for signs of breathe). Other suggestions include tickling the throat with a feather, burning a feather or ammonia under the nose, or placing a burning candle in front of the eyes to check for eye movement, and in the case of apparently stillborn children, vigourous rubbing and blowing air into the lungs. Other techniques such as blood-letting, galvanic impulses, the application of cold and hot compresses to the heart, and the use of tobacco smoke are also mentioned. It suggests that too, no deceased person, even if signs of death are observed, should be laid out naked in a cold room, but should be left clothed in moderately warm air, for at least one or two days in summer, spring and autumn, and three to four days in winter. The instructions also describes the signs of putrifaction, the various conditions that might lead to death, and provides advice on how best to store corpses whilst awaiting burial in different seasons.

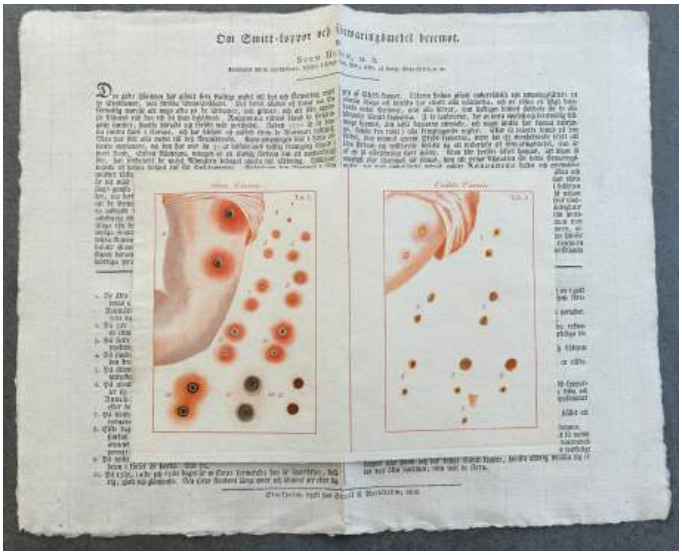
Footnotes at the end reveal that the authorities have drawn upon Hufeland's work of 1791, *Über die Ungewißheit des Todes* as well as Mayer's treatise *Abhandlung von den zeichen des wirtlich ersolgren todes und von der zur verhütung des lebendig-begrabens notingen vorsicht bey behandlung der leichen*, published in Berlin in the same year. This dealt in particular with the setting up of temporary mortuary tents and coffin design for use in rural areas, and for those areas too far from the public mortuaries recently built in cities such as Weimar, Brauschweig and Berlin.

VD18 1002834X; OCLC records one copy outside of German, at the NLM; the present decrees was subsequently reprinted in the *Kösliner Amtsblatt* in 1815 according to Martina Riesent and her online blog post *Scheintot doer Tot? Methoden zur Überprüfung im 19.Jahrhundert* which includes a full transcription.



Königl. Preuß. Ober-Collegium Sanitatis.

v. Ernsthausen. Möhsen. Kurella. Wackenroder. Pyl. Richter. Mayer. Knape. Wagl. Hermbstädt. v. Lamprecht.



Promoting Jenner - how to spot genuine as opposed to counterfeit vaccines

81. **[SMALLPOX VACCINATION - JENNER]. HEDIN, SVEN.** OM SMITT-KOPPOR OCH FÖRWARINGSMEDEL DEREMOT. Stockholm, tryckt hos Henrik A. Nordström, 1808.

Large oblong letterpress broadside (347 x 430mm) together with accompanying hand coloured engraved sheet with two figures (192mm x 284mm); broadside uncut with neat vertical central fold, a little creased at tail of fold with a couple of small paper flaws though with no loss, small nick, extremities faintly dust soiled; engraved sheet a good strong, bright impression; a most appealing and fresh example. **£1200**

A striking and scarce public health broadside published by the medical authorities in Stockholm, promoting Jenner's smallpox vaccination and warning against the dangers of using 'non-genuine' vaccines, compiled by the leading Swedish physician Sven Hedin (1750-1821). As Hedin notes, thanks to 'millions of reliable findings' Jenner's discoveries have been widely accepted as being infallible and thus adopted by many countries, 'even the wild nations in America'. The present broadside, issued 'out of sheer kindness, for the greater good, and leaving profit aside', was designed to be prominently displayed and easily disseminated, and describes a number of key indicators to enable parents and indeed those vaccinated themselves, to assess whether they have received a genuine, rather than counterfeit dose. To aid further, the broadside is accompanied by a striking hand coloured engraved sheet showing the effects of genuine and successful vaccination, as against a non-genuine and 'spurious' vaccination which produced a scabious reaction.

Hedin was a professor at Uppsala and personal physician to the King. The author of a number of popular medical works, he had long advocated smallpox vaccination, and had previously espoused its benefits in a short pamphlet *Kopporna kunna utrotras eller vaccinationen* in 1802. Thanks to his advocacy, a mandatory vaccination program was established in Sweden in 1815.

Here found on one sheet, the engravings had originally been included in his work of 1802. We have been led to understand that a comparison with the work of 1802 pamphlet suggests that plate 1 has been newly engraved and plate 2 re-engraved for this issue.

OCLC locates only one copy at the National Library of Sweden, with a further copy at the National Library of Medicine; see https://stockholmskallan.stockholm.se/post/34060 for a transcription of the text.

~Self-Improvement~

'To Promote the education of the working classes' - a comprehensive self-help introduction to the sciences

82. **[AINSWORTH, JAMES.]** THE IMPERIAL JOURNAL OF ART, SCIENCE, MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING, Embracing treatises on Anatomy and Physiology. Architecture, Astronomy, Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Daguerreotyping, Electrotyping, Geography, Geology, History, Horticulture, Mathematics; Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mechanical Drawing and Perspective, Mechanics, Medicine, Natural Philosophy, Navigation, Phrenology, Political Economy. Also, the Arts of Dyeing and Bleaching - Iron and Brass Founding, the Manufacture of Soda _ German Sheet Glass, &c. &c. &c. And a series of practical papers on the steam-engine, illustrated by beautiful drawings of land, marine and locomotive engines. Vol. 1. [-Vol. III.] Manchester: James Ainsworth, 87 and 93 Piccadilly. [n.d. but *ca.* 1840-1845].

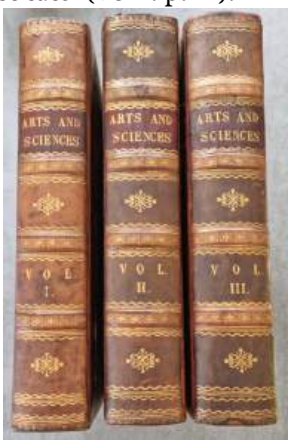
Three volumes, large 4to; I. pp. 648, with 39 engraved plates, several folding; II. pp. viii, 672, with 55 engraved plates, several folding; III. pp. viii, 672, with 66 engraved plates, several folding; in all 160 plates; according to the three plates lists all present, though not all bound in the correct volume, and with a number of additional plates not called for; many of the plates somewhat foxed and browned, with some irregular creasing due to folding errors, one or two of the larger folding plates with tears at the gutter, the majority not impacting the image, though more prominent to plates at Vol I. p. 252, p. 278, p. 626 (with old repair), Vol II. p. 200 (marginal tear touching image); small 'burn holes' affecting upper margin Vol I. pp. 621-626, small paper flaw in Vol. II p. 641; overall very good; in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines and joints neatly repaired retaining the original spine, lettered and tooled in gilt, some light wear to extremities; a good copy. **£1350**

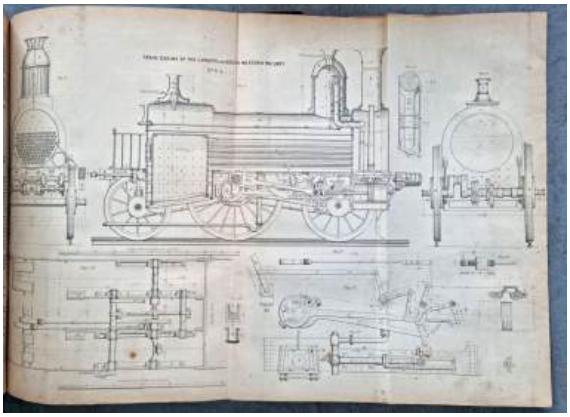
First edition, all published, of this extensively illustrated and comprehensive scientific periodical, the brain-child of James Ainsworth in Manchester, born out of the burgeoning mechanics institute movement. This encyclopaedic periodical seems to have been first published by Ainsworth, and printed by Mackenzie in Glasgow, in around 1840-1841, although the exact date of issue appears uncertain.

According to the preface of Volume I, the journal was a subscription publication, though we have been unable to establish how frequently the parts were issued. It was published in response to what they believed to be 'a want of some useful work, affording - at a cheap rate, and in such portions as may be easily perused by those whose time is chiefly occupied in providing for the wants of the day - the means of acquiring all that knowledge which will assist them to perform well the various duties of life'.

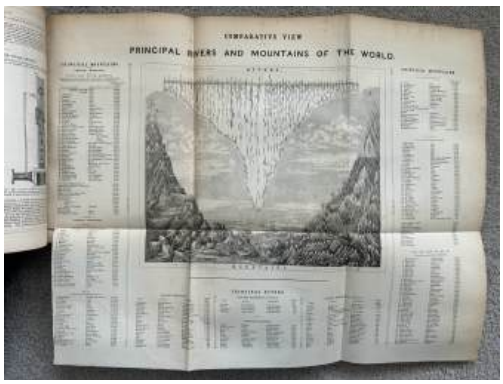
A further paragraph in the main text preface shines light upon their intentions: 'The general way in which the working classes attain scientific knowledge is, by attending Mechanics' Institutions. The benefits of such institutions cannot be too highly extolled; but the experience of every student must teach him, that something more than the fleeting words of the lecturer is necessary to make his studies satisfactory. Reading and investigation are necessary; and although our libraries afford an easy access to books, those books cannot be retained long enough to afford time to

digest their contents. The next resource is to purchase books; but the high price of scientific works places them beyond the reach of working men. There is, therefore, a great desideratum, which it is the purpose of the Imperial Journal to supply. Each illustrated essay on Science will be a lecture - the whole work a Mechanics' Institute' (Vol I. p. iii).





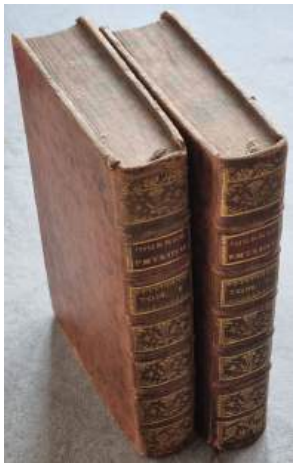
We have previously handled copies of the particularly striking phrenological chart which is found in Vol. II. Bearing in mind that the work was published in parts, and may well have been used lecturers for the Mechanical Institute, this does perhaps, go some way to explaining why some of the more popular plates are therefore found separately, sometimes laid down onto linen to allow for wall-hanging. An interesting example of readership and the adaptation of such works.



A more complete course of physics for women than given by Algarotti

83. **DEVILLERS, CHARLES.** JOURNÉES PHYSIQUES Tome Premier [- Second]. A Lyon, Chez Jean de Ville, Libraire, grand rue Merciere, au grand Hercule. MDCCLXI [1761].

Two volumes, 8vo; pp. xliv, 515; [iv], 560; with attractive woodcut title-page vignettes, woodcut arms and headpieces; faint dampstain affecting upper gutter of final few leaves of Vol. I, and also lower margins of ff. 451 to the end of Vol. II (though very faint), both volumes a little browned with occasional light spotting and soiling, though generally clean and crisp, in contemporary full speckled calf, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled and decorated in gilt with red and green morocco labels, all edges marbled, retaining green silk markers, small nick with loss at head of spine and upper joint of Vol. I, small nick to tail, and to upper cover of Vol. II, with further light surface wear and to extremities and corners; a good copy. **£875**



An uncommon introduction to science aimed at a female audience. Written in the form of a dialogue with an anonymous Comtesse, the work is modelled on those of Fontenelle and Algarotti, though according to the dedication to the Comtesse de Rochechouart, the present treatise offers a more complete course of physics than either previous work. The dedication also includes an interesting discussion on the education of women, contributing to the ongoing debate surrounding the role of women in society.

Prompted by the reappearance of Halley's comet in 1758, the countess is keen to understand the phenomena, but resents the fact that savants spend so little time on female education, and feels that most men want to limit their knowledge to 'feeble notions of geography, mythology and history'. Having emphasised that science is as much a practical study as a theoretical one, Devillers agrees to embark upon a course of instruction which he divides into 18 days, and deals with subjects such as pneumatics, hydrostatics and hydraulics, electricity (II, 1-65 with a section on medical electricity), gravity, the laws of motion, optics and the telescope and astronomy (days 16-18, II, 377-557).

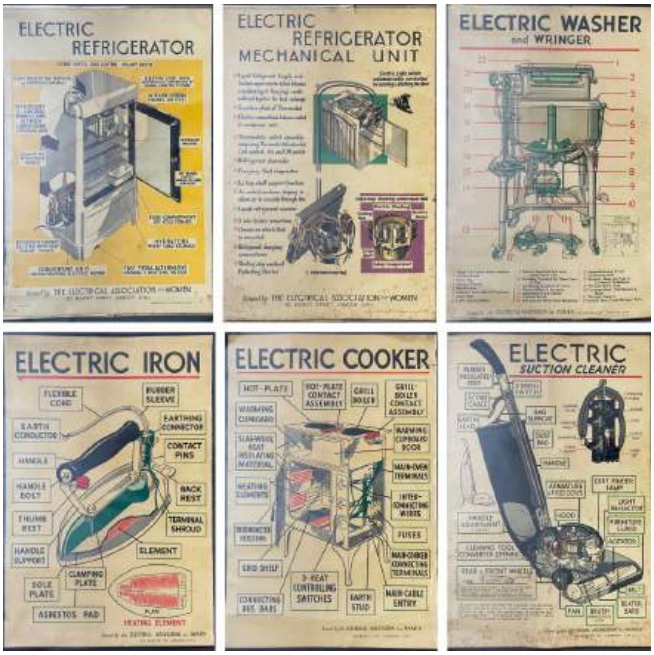
Devillers moved to Lyons early in his career, and began lecturing on physics, later taking a room in the town hall to present his lecture series. He was elected a member of the Academy of Lyons, and was noted for his fine collection of instruments, or 'cabinet de physique'.

Barbier II, 1042; Querard I, 546; Poggendorff I, 565; OCLC: 17275577.

'Was it feminist… or really retrogressive'

84. **[ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN.]** SIX LARGE COLOUR DEMONSTRATION WALL-CHARTS ELECTRIC WASHER & WRINGER. Issued by the Electrical Association for Women, 20, Regent St. London, S.W. 1. Hudson Ltd, Birmingham & London. N.d. but ca. 1940s-1950s. [*together with*:] ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR. Issued by The Electrical Association for Women, 20 Regent's Street London, S.W.1. Hudson & Son Ltd., Birmingham and London. Copyright, n.d. but ca. 1940s-1950s. [*together with*:] ELECTRIC SUCTION CLEANER. Issued by The Electrical Association for Women, 20 Regent's Street London, S.W.1. n.d. but ca. 1940s-50s. [*together with*:] ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR MECHANICAL UNIT. Issued by The Electrical Association for Women, 20 Regent's Street London, S.W.1. Copyright. Hudson & Son Ltd., Birmingham and London. n.d. but ca. 1940s-50s. [*together with*:] ELECTRIC IRON Issued by The Electrical Association for Women, 20 Regent's Street London, S.W.1. n.d. but ca. 1940s-50s. [*together with*:] ELECTRIC COOKER Issued by The Electrical Association for Women, 20 Regent's Street London, S.W.1. n.d. but ca. 1940s-50s.

Together six large varnished, linen-backed hanging wall charts: I. 767 x 498mm. II. 740 x 498mm. III. 768 x 495mm. IV. 740 x 495mm. V. 768 x 510mm. VI. 765 x 510mm; each retaining the metal hanging bar and metal tail rods, though only two with hanging hook; electric washer with small tears at head and crude tape repair at tail, fridge poster with small tear with loss at left margin, refridgerator unit post with small splits at head and small nick to right hand margin, electric cooker with 9cm tear upper right hand margin touching text but without loss; all six browned and somewhat foxed and spotted, with some marginal fraying and wear in places; overall considering their ephemeral nature, good. **£750**



Six vibrant and striking educational wall-charts, showing the inner electrical workings of common domestic appliances, from the early days of the Electrical Association for Women. Not only hoping to train women in the field, the E.A.W actively focused upon educating the wider female populace about the phenomenon of electricity, at a time when households were moving away from a reliance upon gas in the wake of optimism about the potential of this cheap and abundant source of energy as a technology of social transformation.

Founded in 1924 by the Women's Engineering Society (WES) to promote training and jobs for women in the field of electrical engineering, it was led by the noted engineer Caroline Haslett (1895-1957). With headquarters in London, demonstration rooms and kitchens were integral to their operations, with lecturers and demonstrators also employed to travel to schools and Women's Institute groups around the country – with whom the E.A.W. collaborated closely. Wall charts such as these could be used both in London, but were designed to be portable, and could be used whilst travellingby E.A.W. lecturers and demonstrators. Mrs Florence Key, editor of the *Woman Teacher*, praised their use in her review of December 13th 1940: 'Three New E.A.W. Charts... These coloured charts are designed to show in a simple manner the construction of an Electric Iron, and Electric Cooker and an Electric Washer and Wringer. They measure 20 inches by 30 inches, are linen backed and varnished and are mounted on rollers. They will be found useful for schools and a great aid to those who wish to understand, or to explain, the working of the electric servants of the home' (*The Woman Teacher*, Vol. XXII, No. 5, p. 68).

For many years it proved immensely popular and influential, part of an inter-war call to women to come 'back to home and duty', as historian Deidre Beddoe has termed it. 'Was it feminist, as was often suggested, or really retrogressive, since it tended to accept the position of women in society as home-maker?', is the question posed, however, by Gavin Weightman, (*Children of the Light, How Electrification*

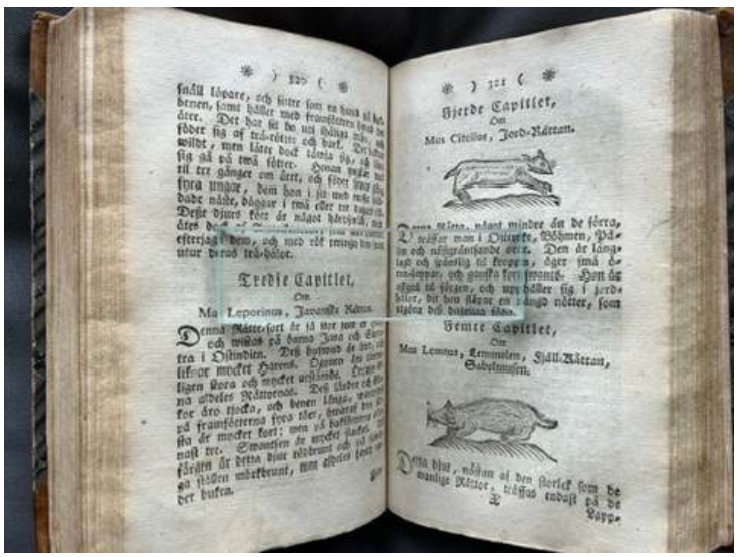
Changed Britain Forever, 2011 p. 165). By the 1970s, the world was a very different place, and the Association began to struggle, failing to attract and retain young members, combined with a loss of older members and branches. By 1977 it had 'suspended its educational programme: demonstrators had been replaced by salespeople; the electricity boards had their own training programmes for staff and no longer recognized the E.A.W. diploma; science, rather than 'domestic' science, teachers now covered electricity in the schools; and schools became generally more resistant to using E.A.W. materials' (*ibid*). The Association was eventually dissolved in 1986, the victim of large social changes, some of which it had proudly helped to bring about.

For more discussion see Carroll Pursell, *Domesticating Modernity: The Electrical Association for Women, 1924-86* in *The British Journal for the History of Science*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (Mar., 1999), pp. 47-67.

Considered to be Sweden's first vernacular zoological handbook

85. **ORRELIUS, MAGNUS.** INLEDNING TIL DJUR=KÄNNINGEN, eller redig beskrifning på härtils bekanta fyrfotade eller däggande djur; til allmänhetens nöje och nytta författad, och med nödiga figurer försedd. Stockholm, Tryck hos Lars Wennberg, pä bekostnad, 1776.

8vo, pp. [xxiv], 594, [14]; without the four page dedication, which is sometimes present; with 109 naive woodcuts within text, and large woodcut vignette on final verso; lower corner of page 84 torn with loss of paper not text, and with neat discrete paper repairs to pp. 341-42, 359-60, 413-14 and 541-42, stain affecting pp. 433-437, the whole text lightly foxed and browned, with some occasional minor marginal dampstaining, otherwise clean; in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spine in compartments with raised bands, ruled in gilt, with orange paper lettering label, spine slightly cracked, with both joints starting but holding firm, with slight loss to rear joint, covers a little scuffed, and recornered to style; with the bookplate of Lennart Ragnemark on front pastedown; a good copy. **£960**


Tredie Capitlet,
Om
Mus Leporinus, Jwenska Råttan.
Fjerde Capitlet,
Om
Mus Citellus, Jord-Råttan.
Femte Capitlet,
Om
Mus Lemnus, Lemmelen, Fjäll-Råttan,
Sabelmusen.

Second edition of this 'introduction to the knowledge of animals' by Magnus Orrelius (1717-1794), of particular appeal for the numerous charming woodcuts, which though perhaps not all original, are believed to have been done by the author himself. The work was first published anonymously in 1750-1751 in weekly parts as *Historia animalium*, and is considered to be Sweden's first vernacular zoological handbook.

The Royal Swedish Academy was founded in 1739, on the initiative of Linnaeus amongst others. One of the aims was to promote the economic benefits of the natural sciences. Up to this time, little had been written about the plant and animal kingdom, with most published being in Latin, and so a number of manuals and textbooks were published to fill this void. In October 1749, advertisements appeared in Stockholm for a work on the history of animals written 'in the Swedish tongue', to be published by subscription in parts to make it more affordable and cheaper to print. The anonymous author borrowed the title *Historia Animalium* from Conrad Gessner's famous work. The author was Magnus Orrelius (1717-94), a member of the Moravian Brethren in Sweden, active as a writer, translator and woodcutter, though not part of traditional academic circles. From an impoverished background, and born as Mans Fanberg, he funded himself to study at Uppsala, at which point he changed his name. He worked as a personal tutor, and then as an accountant, but made most of his living as a writer, as well as penning a number of pamphlets and articles on social issues such as child-rearing, and population decline.

The *Historia Animalium* was his first work, and whilst it claimed to describe all animals existing on the globe, was confined principally to mammals, including man, Orrelius adopting Linnaeus' classification and system. This second edition has been substantially revised and enlarged when it comes to the number of species described, but for cost reasons the descriptions were kept shorter and are limited, as previously, to mammals. As acknowledged in the preface, the work draws upon a number of sources, including Pliny, Aristotle, Olaus Magnus, as well Linnaeus. Whilst clearly aiming to be a serious scientific treatise, the information provided is often of varying reliability. Focusing more upon behavioural traits than anatomical descriptions, Orrelius often imparts human qualities to the animals under discussion, seeing animals as images of human characteristics. About the 'natt-människan, homo nocturnus, troglodytes' (the orangutan, p. 41), Orrelius notes that 'they speak in a whispering manner, think and draw conclusions like rational creatures, imagining that the whole globe was created for their sake, and that they once will come to his former power over the inhabitants of the earth'. Mammals from all corners of the globe are described, from Africa to America, including elephants, rhinocerus, whales, lions, camels, sloths, porcupines, domestic beasts such as dogs and cattle, as well as the walrus (p. 94) and the racoon (p. 262). The animals are frequently described as being greedy, or ferocious, or blood-thirsty, and though perhaps not believing in unicorns, he does subscribe to various traditional 'forest' myths, superstitions and beliefs.

In discussing the first edition, Biinsow notes that a number of the woodcuts appear to have been copied for earlier works by Olaus Magnus, as well as Albrecht Dürer (notably his 1515 woodcut of a rhinocerus), and some from Johnston's *Historiae naturalis* (1650-1654). It is interesting to note that all appear to have

been revised and re-engraved for the present second edition, the similarities not nearly so obvious. Much less refined, they have a charming, naive quality however. A less well known contribution to the zoological canon.

Copies located at the British Library, the Royal Danish Library, and Kansas (which collates as the present copy); only the Royal Swedish Library copy appears to have the four page dedication; for a detailed discussion of the first edition see Malin Biinsow, *I Var Herres Hage, Svensk zoologi i Kunskapskallan*, 2013 https://www.vastervik.se/globalassets/vasterviksgymnasium/kunskapskallan/kunskapskallanskriftserienr14.pdf; for a full list of his writings see Gunnar Broberg, *Magnus Orrelius en frihetstida moralist och skribent.*

Teaching new conscripts - a portable and practical military aide-mémoire

86. **[PRINTED INSTRUCTIONAL HANDKERCHIEVES]** STRIKING SERIES OF TEN 'MOUCHOIRS D'INSTRUCTION MILITAIRE' printed on cotton and one possibly on silk, providing military instruction on drill and weapon usage, tactics and battlefield medicine. All bearing the imprint of either 'Manufacture' or 'Fabrique' de E. Renault, à Rouen. Noir Indestructible. Dépose. Brévéte S.G.D.G. Varying dates but *ca.* 1873-1893].

Offered together ten large engraved handkerchieves printed in red and black, all seemingly on fine cotton though one perhaps printed on silk, of varying sizes but on average 670 x 760mm, each comprising panels of text together with accompanying engraved military vignettes and insignia; the majority hemmed at top and bottom, all displaying evidence of wear and use to varying degrees, with some browning and staining as to be expected, with occasional marginal tears and holes, though none overly detrimental nor interrupting meaning, and aside from No. 4 which is a little faded, all good strong impressions; a number bearing stamps in black ink, which we presume to be regimental/infantry numbers, with a couple also bearing embroidered monograms; for a full description see below; a visually striking and scarce set, one of the most complete seemingly offered together. **£2800**

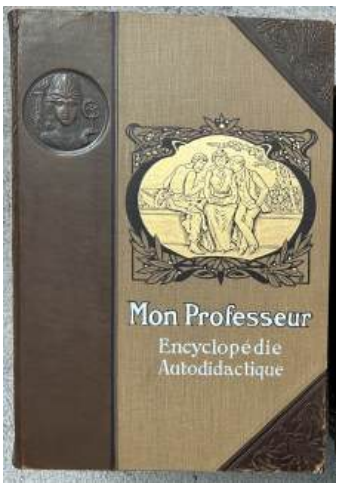
A fine series (a constructed set) of ten portable and multi-purpose military aide-mémoires for soldiers, conveniently and strikingly printed in durable ink on fine cotton handkerchieves in red, white and black. Each comprises a series of instructional text panels accompanied by appropriate illustrations and vignettes, covering weapon assembly and usage, equestrianism and equine care, field artillery, general equipment, battlefield medicine and the treatment of the wounded, guidance for reservists, and the construction of military bridges and river crossings.

In the wake of France's humiliating defeat in the Franco-Prussian war, general conscription was implemented in France in 1872. Though education was now compulsory in France, levels of illiteracy were still high, and much of the training was conducted orally, but other methods were required to ensure that the new generation of soldiers were properly prepared. The series appears to have been the inspiration of Commandant Pierre Perrinon of the Rouen garrison, who devised the idea of printing basic military information in such a way that soldiers could have it on their person at all times. Being strong, light weight and resilient, the handkerchief could also serve as a scarf, bandage, tourniquet or sling, as well as being used for its original purpose as a handkerchief if required! They could also be easily shared around the barracks or in the field whilst training, or indeed on active service. A patent for the idea was filed in 1875 and the diffusion of these 'mouchoirs' was eventually authorised by the Minster of War, Farre, on November 29th in 1880. They remained in circulation until 1909. Perrinon provided the instructional text, and all were produced in Rouen, printed by E. Renault, and were the original work of the Buquet workshop of engravers. Both Renault and Buquet were already renown for the production of attractive commemorative handkerchiefs. Whilst instructional, the text is inevitably highly patriotic, the soldiers frequently being exhorted to do their duty, and never leave their post. 'Vive la France' is the constant refrain, with the new recruits encouraged to 'Do what you must, come what may, and you will be a good citizen, a good soldier, and an honest man to all' (No. 5).

Though the present series is numbered 1 to 10, three revisions and updates were also issued over time, thus eventually running to thirteen 'mouchoir'. The offered series does not include an early version of No 1, on the disassembly and reassembly of the Chassepot Model 1866 rifle (only one example online so far traced); No. 4 'Démontage remontage de la carabine de Cavalerie 1890' (only one copy so far seen online); or the first issue of No. 9 on the 1886 Lebel rifle. The revised issued of 1893 is offered here. Nearly all bear either black ink stamps, or embroidered initials and marks which we presume to be regimental - no doubt relating to the infantry company, possibly to help the the quartermaster keep an inventory of them during routine laundry, further numbers and initials presumably referring to an individual soldier. As

far as we are aware, this is the most complete set offered to date, and comprises:
No. 1 *Démontage remontage du revolver 1873*; No. 2. *Démontage remontage du fusil modele 1874*; No. 3. *Cavalerie instruction sur le cheval;* No. 4. *Cavalerie. Instruction pour le paquetage et route. De Campagne et de Parade*; No. 5. *Artilleries. Artillerie de Campagne. Service des canons de 80 et 90 millitre, exécuté par 6 servants*; No. 6. *Aide mémoire du réserviste*; No. 7. *Secours aux blessés, Hygiéne Campagne. Service en Campagne*; No. 8. *Placement des effets pour les revues de détail dans les chambres. D'après les dernières instructions ministèrielles de 1884*; No. 9. *Demontage et remontage du fils modèle 1886 modifié 1893*; No. 10. *Pont militaires (Passage des rivières) - (Abris de tirailleurs. Destructions).*

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

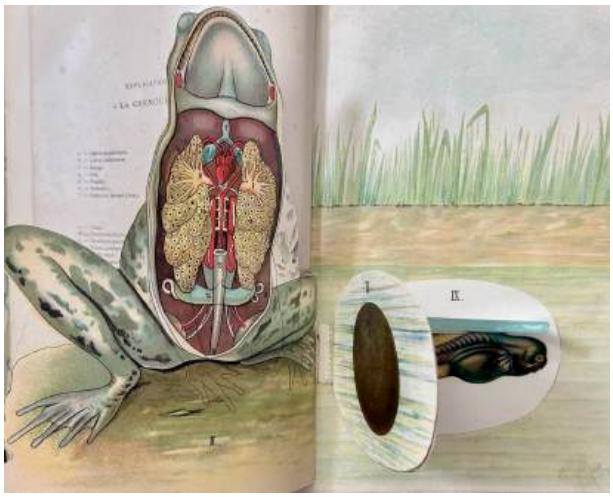


87. **[QUILLET, ARISTIDE.]** MON PROFESSEUR Grande Encyclopédie autodidactique moderne illustrée. L'École chez soi, sans Maître. Publiée sous la direction générale de Aristide Quillet, O. et la direction professionelle et technique de Philippe Hettinger... et Jean Petithuguenin. Tome Premier - [Tome Cinquième.] Paris, Librairie Commerciale Aristide Quillet, Éditeur, 278, Boulevard Saint-Germain. Grand Prix, Exposition Internationale du Livre, Paris 1907. Médaille D'Or, Exposition Universelle Bruxelles, 1911.

Five volumes, large 8vo: **I.** *pp. [ii] 'legende' to plate, [ii] half-title, [ii] cancel title-page including 'Turin 1911', viii, 782, [ii] blank, [iv] explanatory leaves to movable plates, copiously illustrated throughout with half-tone illustrations and diagrams and with three chromolithograph plates incorporating movable flaps (one bound at the front and two at the rear including one on rear pastedown), and with* **29 of 30** *plates in all comprising 2 double-page chromolithograph astronomical plates, one chromolithograph double-page map, three chromolithograph plates, and 23 black and white plates on 19 leaves (four leaves with plates on recto and verso, and three with text on verso); missing one chromolithograph plate at p. 208 depicting volcanic activity;* **II.** *[ii] 'legende' to plate, [iv], 771, [1], with one chromolithograph plate incorporating movable flaps, three chromolithograph plates, four double-page chromolithograph plates, and 25 black and white plates (one double-page);* **III.** *[ii] explanatory leaf to plate, [iv], 739, [1], copiously illustrated throughout, and with one chromolithograph plate incorporating movable flaps, six double-page chromolithograph maps, three chromolithograph plates and 17 black and white plates (two double-page;* **IV.** *pp. [ii] explanatory leaf to movable plate, [iv], 746, copiously illustrated throughout,*

with one chromolithograph plate incorporating movable flaps, 15 chromolithograph plates, 9 double-page chromolithograph maps, and 20 uncoloured plates on 15 leaves; **V.** *pp. [ii] explanatory leaf, [iv], 829, [3] blank, xxvii general index, [1] blank, copiously illustrated throughout and with one chromolithograph plate incorporating movable flaps, 26 chromolithograph plates (two with printed overlays), 6 chromolithograph maps, and 10 black and white plates; uniformly bound in half brown morocco over tan cloth, spines ruled and lettered in gilt, upper covers with gilt vignette, lettering in white, and with blind-stamped decoration, all volumes with some light scuffing, rubbing and surface wear, and due to weight, all a little shaken; a good sound copy. DUE TO WEIGHT ADDITIONAL SHIPPING COSTS LIKELY.* **£300**

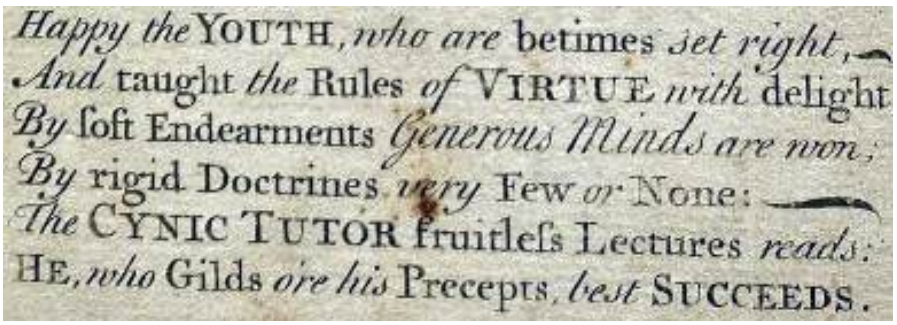
Seemingly the second edition, second issue with cancel title page reflecting the additional Gold Medal awarded at 'Turin 1911' (first 1907). A comprehensive and copiously illustrated home encyclopaedia which presents the state of knowledge at the beginning of the twentieth century. The French publisher Aristide Quillet was well-known at the time as a specialist in the publishing of detailed and richly illustrated scientific, medical and educational encyclopaedias, and *Mon Professeur* is another striking example of his prolific output, as well as being a further collaboration with Philippe Hettinger, Professor at the University of Paris and 'Directeur de la Collaboration Scientifique et Professionnelle'. Hettinger was himself the author of a number of popular works, several of which adopted the use of movable parts. Indeed *Mon Professeur* includes a number of chromolithograph 'flap' plates, illustrating a large telescope, a colliery, an extracting machine, a dog rose, a frog, a diplodocus, and a telegraph machine.



Aristide Quillet was a passionate educator, and firmly believed that social advancement and 'liberation' was only possible through access to knowledge and culture. His published works, therefore, were aimed in particular at the general populace, and those who may not have had access to extensive schooling. *Mon Professeur* provides a systematic introduction to a number of general topics, including astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, botany, anatomy and physiology, geography, history, mathematics, art and design, and language and literature. Including numerous black and white, half-tone, and chromolithograph illustrations and maps, it provides an invaluable resource. It was later reprinted in 1932 in three volumes.

The present set is lacking one chromolithograph plate in volume one. An additional supplementary volume was published separately, but is not found here.

Item 9, Desir, Adeline. Abécédaire Français



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